

REPORT
OF
THE CENSUS OF 1911 A. D.
OF
THE JUNAGADH STATE

BY
M. A. TURKHUD Esquire, F. G. S.,
CENSUS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, JUNAGADH STATE.

1913.

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To

L. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Administrator, Junagadh.

From

M. A. TURKHUD, Esquire, F. G. S.,
Census General Superintendent, Junagadh.

Junagadh, 29th February 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my report of the Census of Junagadh State for 1911 with five Appendices and six Charts.

A domestic calamity, anxiety during the period of the serious illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb and pressure of other work have given rise to many interruptions in the continuity of working and writing.

To my Assistant, Mr. Anantrai Nanalal Buch, my best thanks are due. He has worked with earnest zeal and has deservedly earned the First Class Certificate from your hands at the Coronation Durbar. I trust that his labours in this work of Imperial importance will receive some further tangible reward.

Other recipients of these certificates were in the 2nd class and 3rd class and their names are:—

2nd Class.

Mr. Jeysukhlal Rudraji	}	Volunteers.
„ Bhagvanlal Fulshanker		
„ Krishnalal Chhaganlal		Port Officer.
„ A. Latifkhan,		Overseer, P. W. D.
and		
„ Vyankatrai Ambaidas	}	
„ Trambakrai Jeyshanker		

on my office establishment. Of these I must draw your special attention to Mr. Vyankatrai, who has been retained to the last and will remain on the staff till the Census office finally closes on 31st March next.

3rd Class.

Mr. Laxman Madhavji
„ Nurkhan Abdullakhan
„ Motilal Vallabhji

Mr. Mahashanker Ishwar
 „ Morarji Dulabhji.

I must here state that Mr. Govardhandas Indrajī Vaishnav, though recommended for a First Class certificate, did not receive it ; but I trust that the excellent work done by him may now be acknowledged.

In addition to the above, my Assistant recommends in his report the following names of the persons on the staff for being brought to your notice for the satisfactory discharge of their duties.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Vyankatrai Ambaidas | } already mentioned above. |
| 2 | „ Trambakrai Jeysanker | |
| 3 | „ Harirai Madhavrai | |
| 4 | „ Venishanker Rupshanker | |
| 5 | „ Ratilal Sadashanker | |
| 6 | „ Ranchhod Jadavji. | |

I do this with great pleasure.

I have to thank the following for their co-operation and I hope you will be pleased, if you think proper, to convey my thanks to those officers through the Heads of their Departments.

Vahivatdars:—

Mr. Chhelshanker Dulerai Rana.
 „ Harprasad Udeshankar.

Munsiff :—

Mr. Shivdatrai Trikamrai and

Medical Officer:—

Mr. Shivshanker Vasudev, Patan.

The work of such magnitude and importance cannot be carried out as smoothly as it was done without earnest co-operation from every one employed in it. To every one of them my best acknowledgments are due.

Finally, I have to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance I have received from the Administrators who have given me every facility for the conduct of the operations connected with the taking of the Census and for the work that followed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. TURKHUDD

General Superintendent of Census.

Appendix L

To

M. A. TURKHUD, Esquire, F. G. S.,

General Superintendent of Census, Junagadh State.

Respected Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a brief report of the different stages through which Census operations were carried on in the Junagadh State in the year 1910-11.

2. The Census office was opened in the back part of the Faraskhana buildings on the 2nd September 1910, with a very modest staff, viz., myself as Assistant Superintendent, one correspondence clerk and one despatching clerk. Moreover, it was opened rather late as compared with other States and Talukas.

3. Hence it was necessary to lose no time in organizing and setting in motion the machinery requisite for Census operations. The whole State was divided into Charges which were subdivided into circles and blocks. The Vahivatdar and the Munsiff were made joint Charge Superintendents of their respective Mahals or Districts, and in those Mahals where there was no Munsiff, the Vahivatdar alone was made Charge Superintendent. The Bagat Charge was entrusted to the Dungar Naib Tahsildar, and the Khangī Karbhari was requested to make the necessary arrangements with regard to the Shahpur Division, which consisted of all the Khangī villages. As for the Mangrol Charge Mangrol was asked to appoint its Charge Superintendent and make the necessary arrangements. Vadāl and Navagadh formed one Mahal this time and so they were not separate Charges as they were in 1901 A. D. Consequently we had in all 23 Charges instead of 24 in 1901.

4. After the appointment of Charge Superintendents they were instructed to divide their Charges into circles and to sub-divide the circles into blocks in such a way that each circle contained 10 to 15 blocks and each block contained from 30 to 50 houses; and to submit lists of villages, khalsa, bhayati, mulgirasia, barkhali, &c., with their areas. In the Junagadh city the blocks and circles were kept in the same order as they were made in 1901; but it may be suggested that now that the city is being surveyed, it would be more convenient and appropriate if the city is divided into such blocks and circles which may agree with the new survey numbers.

5. After making these preliminary arrangements the work of house numbering was soon taken in hand. Sanction was given to all the Charge Superintendents to buy *chunam* and *geru* for painting

numbers on the houses and special printed instructions were issued to guide them in this work. As for the city ten clerks were supplied from the revenue and judicial departments to carry on the work. The work of house numbering commenced in the city on the 10th September and in the Mahals on the 15th September and was finished throughout the State on the 20th October. House lists were also prepared side by side with house-numbering.

6. Special precautions were taken this year to make the numbers more distinct and in uniform line. The clerks were instructed to write clean legible numbers and on a certain side and on a certain height of every house where possible, and by an order promulgated in the Dastural Amal people were warned not to erase or destroy numbers on their houses until the date of the final enumeration was over. This year the suggestion of the Census Superintendent of the Junagadh State for 1901 about numbering the houses serially by each block and not by each circle was adopted. The serial numbers were changed afresh at the beginning of each block. In the beginning the work of painting numbers on the houses was found to be rather slack and therefore it was ordered that the daily average of work to be done should be at least from 75 to 100 numbers.

7. As the work of house numbering was finished, sole attention was now Appointment of Supervisors & Enumerators to be directed towards inspecting and checking the work already done and towards making all the preparations for the preliminary enumeration. Arrangements were to be made for the selection of supervisors for each circle and for enumerators for each block. The Charge Superintendents were written to to avail themselves of the State servants of the different departments in the districts and of the vakils, merchants &c. who may be willing to offer their services for the work and to select amongst them such men as are fit for the work of supervisors and enumerators. In the Junagadh city all the heads of departments and other officers were communicated with to send in a list of their *Mutsadi* staff and when all the lists were forthcoming the appointments of two supervisors per each circle and one enumerator per each block were made, keeping in view the capacity and general intelligence of the worker. As it generally happens, one or two officers did not like their men to be entrusted with Census work and grumbled against the Census Office, but when it was explained that the census work is an Imperial work and by its very nature requires the assistance and co-operation of every Agency, whether State or private, matters were smoothed over and not the least difficulty was experienced in making up the number required for the work of enumeration. It must be said that all the officers worked harmoniously and zealously co-operated in the work.

8. Owing to the increasing work the strain was becoming heavy on the Office staff. limited staff of the Census Office and so reminders had to be sent to the Dewan office to make appointments of other clerks sanctioned in the budget. On the 8th October 1910 one account clerk and one record clerk were supplied and the appointment of Sheristedar was not made till the 7th December 1910.

9. Under your orders I started on an inspection tour in the districts lying on the railway side on the 19th November 1910. In my first trip I visited Malia, Veraval, Prabhas Patan, Sutrapada, Chorwad, Keshod and Shahpur. At all these places I saw the arrangements of circles and blocks, inspected the numbers on the houses, got them corrected wherever alteration was found necessary, and collected together Supervisors and Enumerators in the presence of their Charge Superintendents, read them over the printed instructions on the cover of the general schedule and explained to them fully how all the columns of the general schedule were to be filled up, and solved their doubts. The opinions which I formed of the work of the Mahals I visited, were put down in the form of Rozkams which I have duly submitted to you. My first trip was finished and I had to return to Junagadh on the 5th December.

10. As per instructions from the chairman of the Central Census Committee at Rajkot, you personally prepared questions for collecting information with regard to the constitution and administration of different castes and communities in the city and the Mahals, and these questions were sent to the Charge Superintendents for taking replies from the headmen of the castes, and the replies received were duly submitted to the Central Committee by the corresponding member for the State.

11. In December last there was a Conference of the Tahsildars and Vahivatdars and all the Tahsildars and Vahivatdars of the Mahals had come to Junagadh to attend the Conference. Taking advantage of this opportunity all the Charge Superintendents were requested to attend your bungalow on the 19th December and on that day a meeting of the Charge Superintendents was held, when you impressed upon them the importance of census work, the co-operation that was required of every one of them and the necessity of the work being done in a thorough and accurate manner, and also gave them verbal instructions appertaining to the work.

12. I started on my second trip on the 1st January 1911 and I visited Bagdu, Visavadar, Gir Sasan and Una Delvada, the far outlying districts of the State where there is no railway connection. In this tour I adopted the same procedure as mentioned above. I was particularly anxious to see whether the thickest parts of the Gir Jungles have been properly numbered and I am glad to say that by the facility that was afforded to me by Mr. Chhelshanker, the Gir Tahsildar, I was able to see that in case of huts in the Gir made of leaves and grass, house numbers were painted on pieces of tin and given over to the inmates to keep and in case of thatched huts a small space was plastered up with mud and whitewashed and numbers were placed thereon. In the Una Mahal also I saw the remote part of Tulsishyam properly numbered. I must not omit to mention here that in Una, from what I saw and heard, I found myself rather diffident of

the satisfactory progress of the forthcoming preliminary enumeration owing to the apathy and indifference of some of the Supervisors and Enumerators through want of proper control, and I had therefore to report to you the state of affairs and you, therefore, were pleased to issue prompt directions to the proper authorities. I finished my second tour and returned to Junagadh on the 18th January 1911. I was sorry that I could not visit other Charges including Mangrol, though I had a mind to do so, as the pressure of work necessitated my stay at Junagadh.

13. The preliminary enumeration was to begin in the State from the 21st January, 1911. By this time as stated above the appointments of Supervisors and Enumerators were already made and separate instructions in Gujarati to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators respectively were drafted and got printed. All these leaflets and general schedules, covers and block lists, which were indented this time from the Bombay Government Central Press, were supplied to all the Charge Superintendents for distribution in their Charges. They were also supplied with inkstands, pencils, holders and papers according to their requirements. Just after my return I, under your directions, called a meeting of all the Supervisors and Enumerators of the city, numbering about 150, in the Central Hall of the Bahadurkhanji High School and gave them all verbal instructions about filling the general schedules at the preliminary and final enumerations.

14. The work of preliminary enumeration commenced throughout the State on the 21st January 1911. Preliminary enumeration is the process of filling up the various columns in the schedule for all persons residing in a block at the time when the preliminary enumeration was made. Directions were given to the block clerks to write out in the first place the entries on blank papers and not in the columns of the printed general schedules, and when all such entries of the block were checked by the Supervisor of the circle in which that block is, and found to be without any mistake, then and then alone should these entries be copied in the printed general schedules. All this work was to be finished by the 20th February and the preliminary enumeration was completed on that date.

15. The work of railway enumeration between the two distant signals of a station was done by the railway authorities, but the enumeration outside these two distant signals on the railway line was done by the Charge Superintendents of the Mahals concerned through which the railway line passed.

16. The Provincial Superintendent had suggested that our State should do the enumeration of the railway stations and of the places within the two distant signals; but as the suggestion came rather late and if adopted was likely to disturb all the arrangements already made we were not able to agree to his suggestion.

17. By the Dewan Office order No. 688, all the State offices were required

Offices closed
for census pur-
poses.

to be closed for census purposes on the 20th February and 1st, 2nd, 10th and 11th March. In the first three days the Supervisors were directed to go round their circles and check and test the entries already made by their block clerks. They were also told to see that all the entries have been properly copied in black ink and with legible hands into printed block books and to take the books in their possession; to see that the original block lists have been attached to the block book and to compare the order of the houses in the block lists and in the block books; to cause necessary corrections to be made in the block lists in cases in which the dwellers have changed their residence; to mark with pencil any new arrivals or departures and to note that in such cases special instructions have been carried out on the final enumeration night.

Arrangements
for final enu-
meration.

18. The final enumeration was to take place on the 10th March between 7 p. m. and midnight. For this purpose over and above the Supervisors and Enumerators special officers were appointed as Ward Superintendents for each circle in the city and the Supervisors and Enumerators were put under their direct control and supervision and they were held responsible for the work of the circle entrusted to their charge. All the offices were requested to send into this office on the 10th March in the morning all their available peons and hamals in order that their services may be utilized in lifting up lanterns at night. As the number of peons and hamals was not sufficient for the purpose extra men had to be engaged for the night. The Enumerators were directed to distribute beforehand blank schedules to respectable men and officers to be filled up by them on the final enumeration night.

19. On the 10th March all the offices were closed but the census office was kept open from 9 A. M. to late after midnight to make the necessary arrangements for the night and to meet the calls that may be made from any quarter. Contract for the supply of lanterns was given to a merchant at 4 lanterns per one Kori and Ward Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators were each provided with one man with a lantern. The Enumerators were supplied with the necessary writing materials and copies of loose general schedules. By a beat of drum all the people in the city were warned to be present at their houses by about 6 P. M. and to keep themselves awake with a lamp burning till the Enumerator had visited their houses and not to leave their home until the work of enumeration was over, and in case of urgent necessity to go out, enumeration passes were given to the Ward Superintendents for their wards with instructions to utilize them as sparingly as possible. The Police Fouzdar was previously informed to collect together the beggars and other wandering people for enumeration, and such people were collected together on this day at three different places, viz., at the Dharamshala of the Kalva gate, at the Shravak's Dharamshala near the Upperkote, and at the Dharamshala near the Mazevedi gate. These beggars were fed at night at the State expense. The city Fouzdar was also instructed to arrange with the hackney tangawallas that they should go to the station to fetch pas-

sengers on the night train after they have been enumerated at their houses and received the passes. All Ward Superintendents were requested to post their Supervisors and Enumerators at a certain place within their circle by 6-30 p. m. with all the necessary materials and to begin the work at the firing of a gun. Just before the work commenced, you went round the city, inspected the Dharamshalas and personally saw the arrangements made for the final enumeration.

20. The gun was fired exactly at 7 p. m. and the work of final

Final enumeration.

 Enumeration commenced. On the final enumeration night the Enumerators had to visit the houses in their blocks in the order of the block lists, read out the entries made at the preliminary enumeration and to strike out entries relating to persons who have died or gone away and to enter in the required particulars for newly born children and new comers according to given instructions so that the record must correspond with the state of facts actually existing on the night of the final enumeration. Police swars and sepoy were kept at different Thanas. All the shops were closed and nobody was seen on the way except the Ward Superintendents, the Supervisors and the Enumerators with their menials discharging their duties faithfully. The Police *bandobast* was all that could be desired. The Administrator had kindly put conveyances at our disposal, and under your orders I went round the circles, checked the entries and watched the progress of the work. A special clerk was kept at the Dak bungalow and at the station to see that the passengers who would come by the 10-30 p. m. train were all enumerated by the railway authorities and those that had no enumeration passes were entered in the block book with the necessary particulars. The work of final enumeration was finished without any hitch at midnight, and soon after the census office received the provisional totals of males and females from different Ward Superintendents the office was closed. It should be said that all the Ward Superintendents acquitted themselves very creditably.

21. Arrangement for enumeration of boats, steamers and other floating

Enumeration of steamers, boats and floating population.

 population was made at different ports of the State and special printed instructions had been issued on the subject to officers who were entrusted with that work.

22. Instructions that came from the Provincial Superintendent about

Plague infected areas.

 the enumeration of plague infected areas were also issued but happily there was no such area in the State at the time of preliminary or final enumeration.

23. In accordance with the directions previously issued, the Charge

Provincial total.

 Superintendents of the Mahals began to send in the provisional total of their charges by wire. On the 12th and 13th March there were heavy rains in the districts and therefore the work of preparing charge and circle summaries and compiling the provisional total

in Bhesan, Visavadar, Gir, Patan, and Una Mahals was obstructed by the rains. However the Charge Superintendents were able to wire their totals by the morning of the 13th and hence our State was able to telegraph in time the provisional totals of the State with bundar population to the Deputy Assistant Political Agent Sorath before noon of the 13th. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent required the State to send in charge and circle summaries on the 14th. Owing to the hindrance of the rains and owing to the distance of some of the districts from railway communication it was rather hard to send those circle summaries on that date but by the kind and ready help of the Administrator special camel swar arrangement was made and the summaries were duly submitted. By the 20th March the census office received all the block books from the different Charges.

24. This time a statement about gin presses and other factories in the State was asked for by the Provincial Superintendent and it was sent to the Agency in time. The statement about feeder and ferry steamers touching our ports was also asked for and that was duly supplied. The abstract of village register, general village registers, and circle lists were as usual forwarded to the Prant Vakil for submission in the Agency office in the ordinary course. It requires no mention that progress reports of the State were sent to the Agency every fortnight till the final enumeration was over.

25. It is interesting to note that the provisional totals were prepared with great labour and accuracy and they did not differ from the final totals which were made up of the provisional totals and the railway station totals and the figures for the floating population from the 11th to the 25th March. It is also interesting to note that no special expenditure was incurred in keeping any extra clerks for the purpose of house numbering on the preliminary and final enumerations. The only expense that was incurred was with respect to employing labourers at the time of house numbering and on the night of final enumeration.

26. Thus after the totals and statements were duly submitted in the Agency office our office was occupied in making preparations for the abstraction work. The Administrator was addressed to supply the requisite number of clerks and he directed the Heads of the Judicial and Revenue departments to send clerks from their own offices as also from their subordinate local and Mahal offices. The question as to where our abstraction office was to be located was pending. The D. A. P. A. wrote to the effect that our office should be opened at Jetalsar but as Jetalsar was not at all a convenient place for the lodging and boarding accommodation of a big staff some time was taken in deciding that point. Navagadh was finally settled. On the 9th April under the orders of the Administrator I was deputed by you to Navagadh to arrange in conjunction with the Navagadh Vahiwardar for the accommodation of the office and of the office establishment. At

Navagadh the rooms in which the office was to be held and the rooms in which the staff was to be accommodated were found to be in a wretched condition. There were big holes on the floor and the rooms were quite uncared for. I immediately made the necessary arrangements for wrapping the floor with cow-dung and for making necessary repairs and the office was shifted to Navagadh on 17th April 1911.

27. The office opened with 55 clerks and with four additional clerks from Mangrol. The local officers, Vahivatdars and Munsiffs, who were desired by their Heads to send one clerk from their office to work in the abstraction office, chose to send weak clerks as the option fell on them and so much difficulty was experienced in completing the work in time. I would therefore suggest that in future the Census Officer should be allowed to make his own selection for the staff. From the 17th to the 22nd April the work of checking the number in column 2 of the general schedules of all the block books of the State was done and 49 pigeon holes of kerosine boxes and other wooden materials were got ready for abstraction work. On the 23rd the work of abstraction was commenced. Between 17th and 23rd April eight more clerks came from the Mahals and three more came between 23rd and 30th April; so after the abstraction work was commenced there were in all seventy clerks out of whom seven were on the permanent office staff viz., one shirastedar, one correspondence clerk, two checking clerks, one account clerk, one record clerk and one despatching clerk. 38 were from the city and the mofussil and 21 were specially engaged as temporary paid clerks and four were Mangrol clerks.

28. By abstraction is meant the process of copying each entry of all the columns of the general schedules except the last infirmity column on a piece of paper called the slip specially prepared for the purpose. This time altogether a new plan was made in the slip system. The clerks who did the abstraction work were called copyists and they had to post the entries in the schedules on the slips. All the entries except those for column 16 of the general schedule were to be posted on a single slip. The slips were about 2 inches by 4½ and were of different colours which indicated different religions. As for example, slip of a brown colour indicated Hindu religion, white Musalman, blue Jain, green Christian, yellow Parsi and red others. Sex and civil condition was indicated by symbols printed on the slips. Thus a brown coloured slip indicated a Hindu male or female married unmarried or widowed according to the particular symbol printed on that slip.

29. Each copyist was provided with a wooden pigeon-hole containing six horizontal and five vertical holes which would contain 500 slips, each hole being of equal dimensions. The vertical holes were labelled for religion and the first three horizontal holes were for males unmarried, married and widowed and the other three for females unmarried married and widowed. The copyists were divided into four gangs, each gang containing twelve clerks. There was one Supervisor for every gang and there

were two Assistant Supervisors under him to check and test the work of copying. There were also two Inspectors each for two gangs.

30. The copyists were supplied with blank slips of all religions which Slip writing. they arranged in the appropriate pigeon-holes. They were also supplied with a small wooden table on which they copied the entries on the slips. When they finished writing the slips of a block book they arranged the slips in order, tied them up and gave them to their Supervisor. Every copyist was required to post 500 slips per day. In the beginning the number was below 500 but after three or four days as the copyists got themselves accustomed to the work they were able to write 500 slips and more. Some of them wrote out 800 to 900 slips per day. In order to stimulate better work and to create healthy competition it was ordered that those copyists who would finish the average number of slips per diem would be allowed to go home before office time was over, while those who were found to write slips below the average number would be made to sit after office hours and would not be allowed to leave the office before they had done the day's work. This had a marked effect and generally the work was done as desired. However, those copyists who failed to do the average work were actually detained after office hours to finish the work. Out of all these copyists four clerks were found very weak in work and could not do the average amount of work per day which was expected of them and so I was obliged to send them back to their respective Mahals. The abstraction work was finished on the 31st May 1911 and so our abstraction office has taken only one month and eight days in finishing the abstraction work of 4, 34, 222 persons, which is the total population of the State.

31. As the abstraction work was finished and as so many clerks were Reduction of abstraction office staff. not required for sorting purposes I reduced the staff by 19 clerks, who were relieved on the 1st June from the Census duty to join their original posts.

32. From the 1st to the 9th June the staff was engaged in counting the number of slips in each circle bundle of different Charges ; at the same time fifty wooden boxes were got ready for sorting purposes. When all the slips had thus been counted and the materials for tabulation work were ready, the work of tabulation by sorting was commenced on the 10th June. It may be said that on the 11th seven more clerks were relieved as their services were no longer required. For the purpose of tabulation i. e. for the purpose of getting figures for the required tables, sorting of slips was necessary. The process of sorting greatly differed this time from the process of 1901. The clerks who did the sorting work were called sorters. There were 23 sorters for 23 Charges. As Junagadh with Bagat and Una were big Charges, two sorters were kept for each Charge i. e. two sorters for Junagadh and Bagat and two for Una, while Dungar and Gadhakda being smaller Charges only one sorter was kept to do the sorting work of these two Mahals. Sorters had to sort the slips under the heads required for the various final tables, count the slips thus sorted and to enter the number on

the sorter's tickets which were supplied to them for every table. Each sorter was provided with two wooden boxes, one for keeping slips for males and the other for keeping slips for the females, and they had to sort the slips by means of pigeon-holes. The sorters were divided into three gangs under one Supervisor for each gang. Strict instructions were given to the Supervisors to see that the sorters prepare the tables of the charges assigned to them within the time allotted by the Census Code. While the work of tabulation was progressing the general time for the office was kept from 11 o'clock to 7 p. m. with an interval of half an hour as recess. Those sorters who were backward in preparing the tables were made to work overtime. Thus many sorters had sometimes to work till late at night and sometimes in the morning and they worked also on Fridays to finish their tables. The tabulation work was finished on the 31st July 1911. Side by side with the tabulation work the compilation of tables 7, 17 and 18 was prepared and submitted to the Agency before the 31st July. By this time also Provincial table 1, and Imperial tables 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 were also sent to the D. A. P. A's office. I need not say that by timely precautions and by strictly exacting work from the staff I was able to finish the work of abstraction and tabulation within time although I was late in starting that work and to keep pace with the other abstraction offices of this Prant.

33. The work of tabulation being over, the services of 15 temporary clerks were dispensed with and five clerks were sent to take charge of their original posts. One Mangrol clerk was also allowed to go. The compilation of other tables except those mentioned above was taken in hand from the 1st of August.

34. The compilation is the process of combining the figures in the sorters' tickets so as to obtain the totals for the district. The compilation registers for all the tables except those for tables 15 and 16 have already been duly submitted to the D. A. P. A's office and the figures for our State for those tables have already been incorporated in the general compilation of the Sorath Prant and sent to the Provincial Superintendent with sorters' tickets for each table. The compilation of the remaining tables will be sent to the Deputy's office when called for by that office and after that is done the census work will be over.

35. I may be allowed to bring to your kind notice that the census arrangements for this year widely differ from those of 1901. There were no sorters' tickets for each final table. There was also no compilation in the true sense of the word. This time the work of compilation has been newly added and every abstraction office has to compile the figures for every charge of the district or State according to the forms prescribed in consonance with the sorters' tickets for each final table. This change has made the census work very arduous and difficult.

36. The census operations have been carried on economically and no unjust or lavish expenditure has been incurred. The expenditure has been limited to the sums sanctioned in the budget in the different heads and especially under heads establishment, contin-

Comparison of
the census ar-
rangement of
this year with
that of 1901.

Census opera-
tions carried
on economi-
cally.

gency, and unforeseen expenditure marked saving has been made from the sanctioned budget as also in comparison with the expenditure incurred under those heads in the year 1901. I would have been able to show a saving of bigger item in the sum sanctioned for Bhatta allowances but the heavy increased work of census compilation has made our stay at Navagadh for a longer time than was expected and consequently the sum sanctioned for the pay of special temporary clerks was paid up and their further pay and bhatta allowances had to be reappropriated from the item sanctioned for bhatta allowances. Still, however, making allowance for the payment to be made in respect of schedules, covers, slips, sorters, tickets, &c., supplied from the Provincial Superintendent and estimating that expenditure to be about 2000 Koris I am gratified to bring to your notice that there will be a decent saving of about 15,000 Koris from the amount sanctioned in the budget for the census operations.

37. Before concluding this brief report I beg to offer my heartfelt obligation to the Heads of departments and Tahsildars, Munsiffs and other Officers and to the Vakils and those private individuals for the kind and cordial co-operation they have given me in census work. The Supervisors and Enumerators also have discharged their duties diligently and with care. Those Supervisors and Enumerators who have worked locally and have not received any *Bhatta* should, in my humble opinion, be allowed some remuneration for the work they have done. I am glad to say that all the clerks that have worked in the abstraction office, whether on the permanent staff or temporarily, have worked harmoniously and to the best of their ability. At the same time I feel myself wanting in duty if I do not bring to your prominent notice the names of those who have been specially useful to me in this work. Mr. Trambakrai Jeyshankar, the Sheristedar, and Mr. Vyankatrai Ambaidas, the correspondence clerk, have honestly and sincerely discharged their duties and have been of great help to me in matters of many minute details. Mr. Harirai M. Kikani worked assiduously and has taken great pains in preparing the final tables and compilation registers. Mr. Ratilal S. Joshipura, clerk from the Patan Mahal, has proved himself to be an energetic and enthusiastic worker and has never shrunk from doing any work that may be assigned to him. Mr. Ranchhod Jadavji, the record clerk, has satisfied me by his work. He knows binding work and consequently his services as a binder of registers and tables to be submitted in the Agency were useful. Mr. Venishanker R. Vaishnav has joined the office from the 17th May, still he has been found to be a competent and hardworking Inspector and to him is due the credit of preparing the village tables of 847 villages—a rather difficult task. I must also mention that Mr. Pratapshanker, the Revenue Sheristdar of the Mahal, was specially useful in arranging for the necessary repairs to the office and other buildings and facilitating accommodation for the office and the staff. The Navagadh Doctor, Mr. Bahecharji, was always accessible and he gave medical help when required and so the general health of the staff remained good. Lastly I am to express my great indebtedness to the Administrator and the Huzur Assistant for the ready and timely support and

assistance given when required, and for the confidence they have placed in me in the matter of expenditure and also other miscellaneous matters and to you personally for the very valuable advice and guidance and sympathy that I was fortunate enough to receive from time to time. I can only conclude by saying that without the support of this confidence and sympathy I would not have been able to push through successfully this responsible and arduous work allotted to me.

Junagadh Abstraction Office,
Camp Navagadh,
26th September, 1911.

I have &c.
Sd./ ANANTRAI N. BUCH,
Assistant Census Superintendent.

Comparative statement of the Census expenditure for 1901 and 1911.

Serial No.	Heads sanctioned in the budget.	1901.				1911.				Decrease or Increase as compared with 1901		Re-marks.
		Amount sanctioned Koris.	Expenditure Koris.	Details of increase or decrease than the amount sanctioned		Amount sanctioned Koris.	Expenditure Koris.	Details of increase or decrease than the amount sanctioned		Decrease Koris.	Increase Koris.	
				Decrease Koris.	Increase Koris.			Decrease Koris.	Increase Koris.			
1	Establishment	18,037	16,708	1,329	.	18,300	12,345	5,955	.	4,363	.	
2	Peons	1,356	1,377	.	21	1,140	1,140	.	.	237	.	
3	Papers	5,000	3,189	1,811	.	4,000	691	3,309	.	2,498	.	
4	Contingency	1,500	1,437	63	.	1,600	882	718	.	555	.	
5	Daftarbandhan	150	65	85	.	100	77	23	.	.	12	
6	Bhadda Bhatta allowances	15,000	9,944	5,056	.	13,500	9,356	4,144	.	588	.	
7	Printing Charges	1,500	986	564	.	2,000	857	1,143	.	79	.	
8	Waterman	33	14	19	.	36	35	1	.	.	21	
9	Geru	262	135	127	.	200	151	149	.	.	16	
10	Chunam	210	98	112	.	200	177	23	.	.	79	
11	Labourer charges	467	612	.	145	1,250	762	488	.	.	150	

12	Special clerks.	4,000	4,916	.	916	5,300	5,316	134	.	.	.	430
13	Office rent.	320	421	90	.	.	.	.	.	421	.	.
14	Dead stock.	40	41	.	1	.	.	.	.	41	.	.
15	Unforeseen expenditure.	2,000	2,637	.	637	2,000	938	1,042	.	1,679	.	.
	Total	50,075	42,580	9,265	1,720	49,826	32,797	17,029	.	10,461	.	728

These two items are not sanctioned this time.

Appendix II.

Remarks on Census Tables.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS :—

The Administrator knows the difficulties under which this work had to be carried. It is, therefore, not necessary for me to particularize them. The difficulties have been met, surmounted, the Enumeration done without any hitch, the results arranged and tabulated. The conclusions drawn from them are embodied in what follows.

2. In drawing up this report I have endeavoured to make it as short as possible without sacrificing its utility. The figures have been large, have had to be viewed from different points and have involved many calculations. In coming to any conclusion I have confined myself solely to what the figures have to say and I have endeavoured not to make them fit any pre-conceived theories.

3. The total population is returned at 4,34,222 persons. This shows Table 1. an increase of 38,794 during the decennium. The increase is normal, being roughly 10 p. c.

4. Occupied houses have, on the whole, increased by 3,962. In towns there are 24·1 houses for 100 persons instead of 23·4. In villages it is otherwise—22·7 houses instead of 24·5 for 100 persons.

5. On the other hand, population in Urban area shows a decrease of 228 persons while that in Rural area shows a large increase of 39,022 persons. The towns of Una, Patan and Veraval show a very serious decrease in population and call for exceptional measures to restore them to a healthy condition.

6. The total population of 4,34,222 persons is made up of 2,20,863 males and 2,13,359 females. Males show an increase of 19,129 and females of 19,655. The numbers of increases are practically equal.

7. It appears that a considerable rise of population was returned for Table 2. 1891. It was followed almost by a great fall in 1901. This very great fluctuation appears to have had no appreciable cause (See the Chart attached to Table 2).

8. Villages have been classified according to their population. Naturally Table 3. when increases take place it is the smaller villages that show greater increases in their number. Thus there is an increase of 29 villages containing 500 to 1,000 inhabitants. The next class containing 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants gives an increase of 5 villages, while there is an increase of one only among villages containing 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. The number of villages containing fewer than 500 inhabitants has decreased by 6. On the face of it this appears to be an adverse sign but taken in conjunction with an increase of 29 in the superior class, it means that six villages which contained fewer than 500 inhabitants contain more now and have, therefore, been transferred to the higher class.

9. As is to be expected, the number of towns with 5,000 and more inhabitants will not be generally affected except in cases of extraordinary prosperity or the reverse. The number of towns, therefore, remains as before at 7. Junagadh is the largest town in the State and numbers 35,413 inhabitants.

10. The Chart attached to this table gives graphs of the condition of the Table 4. 7 towns during 1872, 1881, 1891 and 1901 and the present Census. The graphs confirm my statement in Para 5.

11. The distribution of the population by religion shows that nearly 78 Table 7. p. c. of the population is Hindu ; Musalmans give a little over 20 p. c. ; Jains nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. ; Christians and Parsis $\frac{1}{100}$ p. c. each and "Others" less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

12. In the diagram which accompanies, the complete circle represents the total population of the State and the different rings represent proportionate portions of males and females professing different religions.

In the diagrams for civil condition, the complete circle represents the whole of the community whether Hindu, Musalman or Jain and the rings the proportionate parts.

(a) In a crowd consisting of a proportionate mixture of 100 persons of all denominations there will be found 25 married females, 24 married males, an equal number of unmarried males, 17 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

(b) In a crowd consisting of a similar mixture of 99 Hindus, there will be found 25 married females, an equal number of married males, 23 unmarried males, 16 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

(c) In a similarly constituted crowd of 100 Musalmans, there will be found 26 unmarried males, 24 married females, 21 married males, 19 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

(d) In a similarly constituted crowd of 99 Jains there will be found 26 unmarried males, 21 married females, 19 married males, 18 unmarried females, 12 widows and 3 widowers.

Education.

13. Out of 100 persons only 8 will be found literate. The actual number of illiterates is 3,97,598.

Out of 100 literates 90 are males and 10 females.

It will thus be seen that only 8 females out of 1,000 are literate. These figures speak for themselves about the education of the females in the State.

14. Table 8 gives details about literates and illiterates at different age-periods. At the end of my remarks on this table will be found various percentages regarding literates at the four age periods.

15. Literates in English do not appear until the age period 10-14. This is because no child is permitted to commence the study of English until it passes the 4th standard in a Primary School. This generally happens between the age of 11 or 12.

16. Four kinds of infirmities are taken into account, viz., Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy.

17. The number afflicted is 920 only. It is not a large number and can be roughly set down at 2 per thousand. It appears that more people are afflicted with blindness than with the other three infirmities put together and that after a certain age (between 20 and 24) more females than males become afflicted with blindness.

Castes.

18. Kunbis, as may be expected, hold the first place numerically. They number 58,331. They are followed by Kolis who number 47,611. This is a very neglected caste. They earn their living mostly by day labour and are the first to feel the effects of bad years.

Occupations.

19. (a) Land cultivation is the most important occupation in the State

Table 15. and on it depends the living of 1,22,156 persons.

- (b) The next occupation is that of Farm servants and field labourers. This occupation maintains 83,619 persons.
- (c) Indiscriminate charity appears to be answerable for the class which follows, viz., beggars, vagrants, &c. These drones number 22,543.
- (d) Herdsmen, Shepherds, &c., follow with the number of 15,477.
- (e) Then follow labourers and workmen "Otherwise specified." They number 15,185.
- (f) Itinerant traders, pedlers, &c., follow and number 14,177.
- (g) They are followed by State servants numbering 13,272.
- (h) The last group is cotton spinners, sizers and weavers 10,521 in number.

There is no other occupation which gives employment to more than 10,000 persons.

It will be seen from the above that with the exception of vagrants &c., State servants, and itinerant traders, occupations connected with agriculture give employment to very large numbers. Itinerant traders no doubt play a very useful part in bringing to the very homes of the people employed in agricultural pursuits many articles for domestic use and save their time in going to large towns for their purchase. Again, many persons employed in State service deal with questions concerning land, its produce and in safe guarding it. The Census confirms what is already known that Junagadh is an agricultural State.

TABLE I.

Area, houses and population.

The area of the State remains at 3,233 sq. miles and the figure will remain a constant quantity until it is replaced by a more exact figure obtained at some future time after a detailed survey.

2. Occupied houses.

The total for occupied houses has risen by 3,962 from 96,009 to 99,971. The figure for occupied houses in towns is 23,824 against 23,264. This is an increase of 560. For the villages the figures are 76,147 against 72,745 in 1901. The increase is, therefore, 3,402. Percentages for comparison are as below :—

In 1911 in Towns	there were	24·1	houses	for	100	persons.
In 1901	"	"	23·4	"	"	"
In 1911 in Villages	there were	22·7	houses	for	100	persons.
In 1901	"	"	24·5	"	"	"

CONCLUSION—The towns people have proportionately more and villagers proportionately fewer houses than in 1901. This comparison does not take into account the sizes of the houses.

3. Urban population.

The number of towns has remained at 7. The Bombay Census Code for 1911 defines at Chap. I Sec. 27 (4) a town to be "a continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons." * * * *

Seven places in the State fall under this definition. They are Junagadh, Una, Patan, Veraval, Mangrol, Kutiana and Vantthali.

4. Total population.

The total population has increased by 38,794 persons from 3,95,428 to 4,34,222 persons. Taking 1 per cent. per year as the rate of normal increase of population this number which should have been 4,34,970 is, for all practical purposes, sufficiently near it for the purpose of drawing the conclusion that during the last decade there has been in this State, a total normal increase of population.

5. Urban area.

The figure returned for the Urban area is 98,796 persons against 99,024 during the previous decade. There is thus a decrease of 228 in the population for the Urban area.

I now proceed to apply the previous test to the population occupying the Urban area. The total for 1901 was 99,024 persons. In 1911 the total population ought to have been 1,08,928 persons. There is, therefore, shortage of 10,130 persons. It is a matter of interest to proceed and to find out what towns fail to show a normal increase :—

Town.	Population actual.				Population normal.		
	In 1911.	In 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1911.	Over normal	Under normal
Junagadh	35,413	34,251	1,162	.	37,676	.	2,263
Una	62,51	6,628	.	377	7,291	.	1,040
Patan	6,867	8,341	.	1,474	9,175	.	2,308
Veraval	15,563	16,773	.	1,212	18,453	.	2,890
Mangrol	15,135	15,016	119	.	16,517	.	1,382
Kutiana	11,366	10,287	1,079	.	11,315	51	.
Vantthali	8,201	7,726	475	.	8,499	.	298
Total.	98,796	99,024	2,835	3,063	1,08,926	51	10,181
Net decrease 228 under normal 10,130							

NOTE :—Though Junagadh, Mangrol and Vantthali show increases in population they are below normal increases.

6. Rural area

The return gives 3,35,426 persons as inhabiting the rural area. The figures for 1901 are 2,96,404. The increase is 39,022 persons. The normal increase would have been 29,640 persons. There is thus an increase of 9,382 above the normal in the rural area. This increase in the rural area practically compensates for the failure of the Urban population in this respect, (See Para 2), so that the total population shows a normal increase.

7. What causes have led to the shortage of normal increase in the Urban area while the rural area shows an exactly opposite phenomenon it is difficult at this stage to say. All that can be said at present is that Una, Patan and Veraval with such large retrograde percentages as 27·7, 17·2 and 15·7 respectively make a most unhealthy show and were during the last decade on serious decline as regards population.

8. The next portion of Table I is concerned with details regarding males and females in Urban and Rural areas.

The total population of 4,34,222 persons is made up of 2,20,863 males and 2,13,359 females. The numbers are practically equal and call for no remarks. The corresponding figures for 1901 are 2,01,724 males and 1,93,704 females. The males thus show an increase of 19,139 and the females of 19,655. On applying the same test as before, the males ought to have increased to 2,21,896 and the females to 2,13,074. The males are, therefore, 1,033 short of and the females 285 above normal.

9. Males.

Out of the 2,20,863 males, 49,168 occupied Urban and 1,71,695 Rural areas. The corresponding figures for 1901 are 49,401 and 1,52,323 respectively. It is, therefore, apparent that while the towns have lost 233 males the villages have gained 19,372.

10. Females.

Out of the 2,13,359 females, 49,628 occupied Urban and 1,63,731 Rural areas. Corresponding figures for 1901 are 49,623 and 1,44,081 respectively. There has been a normal gain of 5 females in towns while that in villages is 19,650. The females, therefore, show better figures than males in towns as well as in villages.

TABLE II.

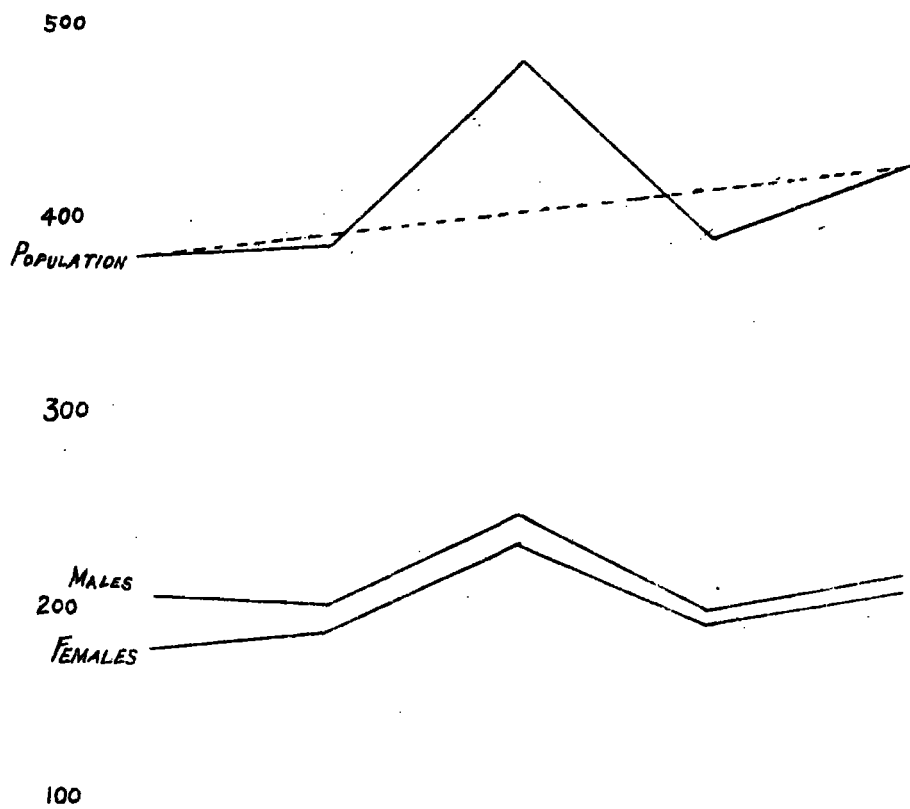
Variation of population since 1872.

Attention is attracted by two things in this table viz:—

1911 CENSUS TABLE 2

THOUSANDS

1872 1881 1891 1901 1911



- (1) the extraordinary increase of population shown in 1891, and,
 (2) a corresponding extraordinary decrease in 1901. The figures are

1881 to 1891	+ 96,691
1891 to 1901	- 88,762

The figures show a very severe fluctuation (see Chart I) but apparently there is nothing on the record to account for it. If the figures are correct, they show a period of great prosperity during which the population, which was 3,84,479 in 1881, increased to 4,84,190 or nearly 25 per cent. or by 15 per cent. over normal in ten years. This period of prosperity was then followed by a period of great depression, during which the population decreased from 4,84,190 to 3,95,428 or by a little over 18 per cent. or 28 per cent. below normal during the succeeding 10 years.

In 1900 famine and the epidemics of cholera and fever, which followed, were apparently the main causes of the depression during the decade 1891-1901, but I do not think that these causes account for the whole of the fall (of 28 per cent.) below normal.

Chart I gives graphs from 1872 to 1911 and clearly shows the extraordinary fluctuation for 1891.

The Chart also shows, as can be seen from the following statement, that in every succeeding census the figures for males and females are approaching more and more to equality.

Statement of the differences between males and females.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Excess of males over females.
1872	2,04,505	1,76,416	28,089
1881	2,02,204	1,85,295	16,909
1891	2,49,947	2,34,243	15,704
1901	2,01,724	1,93,704	8,020
1911	2,20,863	2,13,359	6,504

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

Comparing with the census of 1901 the following facts are apparent:—

The total number of inhabited towns and villages has risen by 29 from 818 to 847.

The percentage of increase is 3·545.

The percentage of increase of population is 9·811.

The average of population per town or village is 512·658.

Increases are shown by the following classes:—

Class of population.	Increase of	
	Villages.	Population.
From 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	29	20,210
„ 1,000 to 2,000 „	5	8,270
„ 2,000 to 5,000 „	1	1,524

Decreases are shown by the following class only under 500.

	Decrease of
	Villages Population
Population under 500.	6 9,018

The number of villages has neither increased nor decreased in the following classes of population but there is an increase or decrease in population in each class as shown below:—

Class of Population.	Towns (number) of	Variation in population.	
		Increase	Decrease
From 5,000 to 10,000	3 (as before)	.	1,376
From 10,000 to 20,000	3 „	18	.
From 20,000 to 50,000	1 „	1,113	.

There is no town with inhabitants over 50,000.

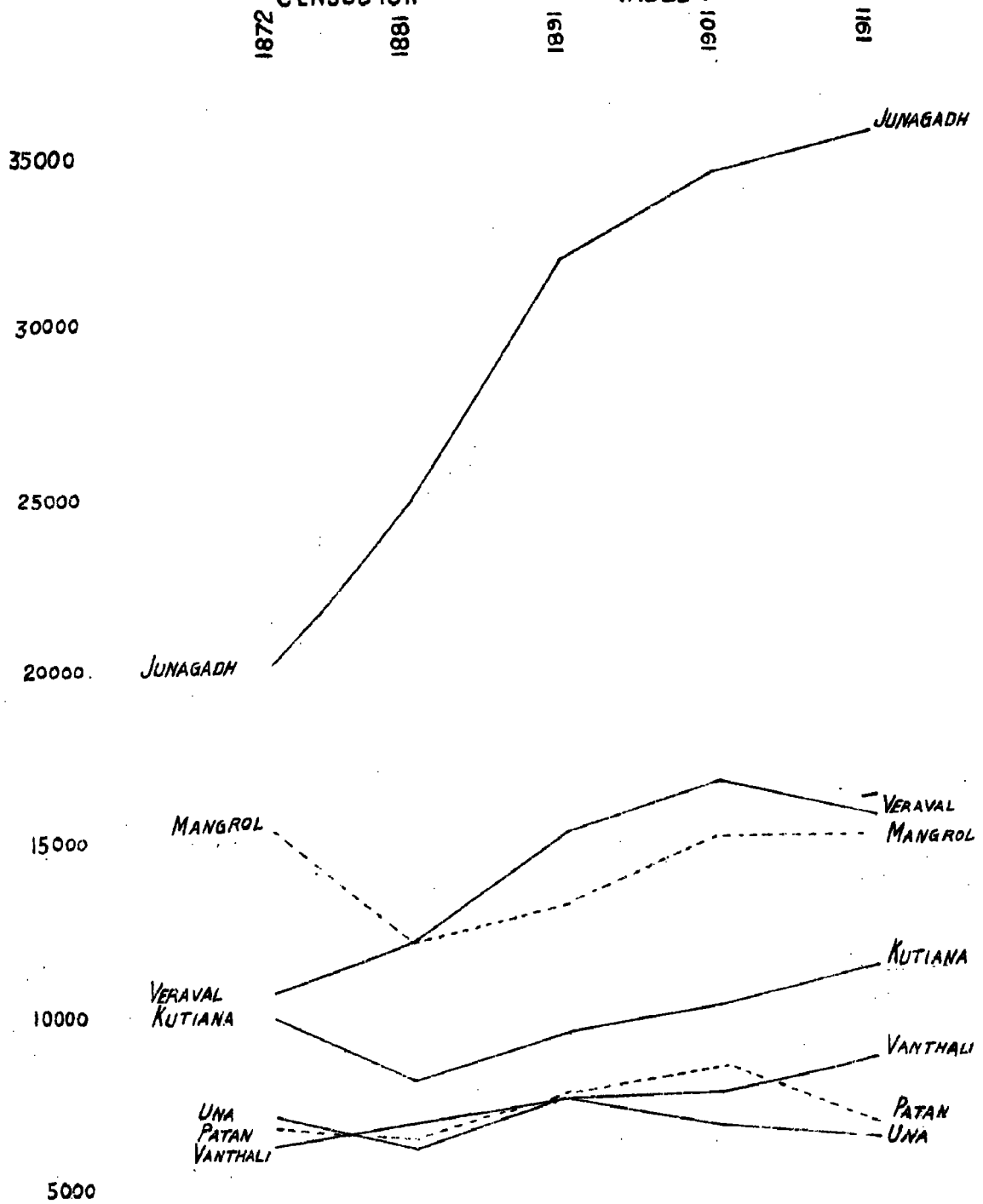
Boat and Railway population shows an increase from 32 to 49.

TABLE IV.

The Chart I have attached to this table shows the condition of the 7 towns in this State during this and the four preceding censuses.

CENSUS 1911

TABLE 4



2. I confine my remarks to the changes during the last decennium. It appears that Junagadh, Kutiana and Vanthali show increases in population; while Veraval, Patan and Una show decreases. Mangrol may be said to be stationary. Of the three towns that show increases of population, Kutiana alone gives a healthy and normal increase. Junagadh shows an increase of 1,162. The normal increase ought to have been 3,425. Vanthali shows an increase of 475. The normal increase ought to have been 772.

As I have remarked on a previous occasion, the condition of Veraval, Patan and Una is most unhealthy.

A statement of average increases or decreases for each town is given below:—

Serial No.	Name of town.	Average per year of increases (+) or decreases (-).			
		1872 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911
1	Junagadh.	+517.1	+696.1	+261.1	+116.2
2	Una.	-119.5	+132.9	- 68.1	- 37.7
3	Patan.	- 23.5	+120.9	+ 48.8	-147.4
4	Veraval.	+152.9	+322.8	+143.6	-121.2
5	Mangrol.	-357.6	+ 88.2	+201.1	+ 11.9
6	Kutiana.	-189.0	+130.3	+ 80.7	+107.9
7	Vanthali.	+ 52.6	+100.8	+ 18.9	+ 47.5

TABLES V and VI.

These tables are only of local importance. Full details are given in my remarks on Table VII which gives a comprehensive glance for the whole of the State.

TABLE VII.

Religion by sex and civil condition.

General remarks.

The total population of 4,34,222 persons is made up of 2,20,863 males and 2,13,359 females. The percentages are 50,864 and 49,136 for males and females respectively. The sexes are, therefore, practically evenly distributed.

The abstract given below shows the distribution of population according to religion and sex only:—

Religion.	Distribution of population.					
	Total.	p. c.	Males.	p. c.	Females.	p. c.
Hindu.	3,38,258	77·90	1,73,137	39·67	1,65,121	88·03
Musalman.	88,130	20·30	43,899	10·11	44,231	10·19
Christian.	63	0·01	49	0·01	14	0·003
Jain.	7,120	1·64	3,443	0·79	3,677	0·85
Parsi.	58	0·01	35	0·01	23	0·005
Others.	593	0·14	300	0·07	293	0·07
Total.	4,34,222	100·000	2,20,863	50·86	2,13,359	49·14

The percentages of the totals under sex and religion, to the total population work out as below:—

Religion.	Sex.	Percentage to the total population.	Remarks.
Hindu.	Male.	39·873	
"	Female.	38·027	
Musalman.	"	10·186	
"	Male	10·110	
Jain.	Female	0·847	
"	Male	0·793	
" Others."	"	0·069	
"	Female.	0·067	
Christian.	Male	0·011	
Parsi.	"	0·008	
"	Female.	0·006	
Christian.	"	0·003	
		100·000	

The accompanying diagram gives a graphical illustration of this statement. In the diagram the complete circle represents the total population and the different rings into which it is divided represent the proportionate portions of the males and females professing the different religions.

Hindus considerably outnumber those professing other religions. Their number is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as that of all the others put together.

Hindus are followed by Musalmans who, male and female together, form a little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total population.

Jains form only an insignificant portion.

Christians, Parsis and "Others" may be almost neglected as their numbers are very small.

Civil condition General.

The total population of 4,34,222 persons is made up of 2,12,284 married persons, 1,75,561 unmarried and 46,377 widowed.

The percentages of unmarried, married and widowed persons are respectively 40·43, 48·89, and 10·68.

The distribution according to sex is as below:—

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried.	1,03,280	72,281
Married.	1,03,937	1,08,347
Widowed	13,646	32,731
Total.	2,20,863	2,13,359

The percentages to the total male population of unmarried and married males and widowers are 46·76, 47·06, and 6·18.

With reference to females, the percentages of unmarried and married females and widows are respectively 33·88, 50·78 and 15·34

The figures for civil condition when compared with the total population give percentages as below:—

Civil condition.	Percentage.	
Widowers.	3·143	
Widows.	7·538	
Unmarried females.	16·646	
„ males.	23·785	
Married males.	23·936	
„ females.	24·952	
	100·000	

Or in round figures, in a crowd consisting of a proportionate mixture of unmarried, married and widowed males and females there would be found 25 married females, 24 married males, an equal number of unmarried males, 17 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

Accepting for the sake of a general argument the numbers of births and deaths among males and females are equal in all kinds of civil condition, the numbers for widowers and widows would be about equal, and as the bulk of population is Hindu, among whom widow remarriage is discouraged while the remarriage of widowers is encouraged, it would appear that about 4 per cent. of the married males are remarried widowers. This will leave the percentages of first marriages among males at about 20.

Civil condition—Hindus.

The total Hindu population 3,38,258 is made up of 1,32,915 Hindus. unmarried, 1,69,443 married and 35,900 widowed persons and the percentages of married, unmarried and widowed persons are 39·294, 50·093 and 10·613 respectively. The distribution according to sex is:—

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	78,774	54,141
Married	83,705	85,738
Widowed	10,658	25,242
	1,73,137	1,65,121=3,38,258

The percentages to the total Hindu male population of the unmarried and married males and widowed are 45·498, 48·346 and 6·156 respectively.

With reference to Hindu females the percentages are respectively 32·789, 51·924 and 15·287.

The figures for civil condition when compared with the total Hindu population give percentages as below:—

Civil condition.	Percentage.	
Widowers.	3·151	
Widows.	7·463	
Unmarried females.	16·005	
„ males.	23·288	
Married males.	24·746	
„ females.	25·347	

Or, in round numbers, in a crowd consisting of a proportionate number of 99 unmarried, married and widowed Hindu males and females there would be found 25 married females, 25 married males, 23 unmarried males, 16 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

If the remarks made under *para supra* are based on correct data, out of the 25 married males about 21 would be first marriages.

Civil condition—Musalmans.

The total Musalman population is 88,130. Of these 43,899 or 49·81 Musalmans. p. c. are males and 44,231 or 51·19 p. c. females.

The number of females exceeds that of the males by 1·38 p. c.

Out of 88,130 Musalmans, 39,199 are unmarried, 39,623 married and 9,308 widowed.

The percentages of unmarried, married and widowed are respectively 44·478, 44·960 and 10·562.

The distribution according to sex is:—

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	22,481	16,718
Married	18,692	20,931
Widowed	2,726	6,582
Total	43,899	44,231=88,130

The percentages to the total Musalman male population of the unmarried and married male Musalmans and widowers are 51·211, 42·579 and 6·210 respectively.

With reference to Musalman females the percentages are respectively 37·797, 47·322 and 14·881 respectively.

The figures for civil condition when compared with the total Musalman population give percentages as below:—

Civil condition.	Percentage.	
Widowers	3·093	
Widows	7·468	
Unmarried females	18·970	
Married males	21·210	
„ females	23·750	
Unmarried males	25·509	

Or, in round numbers, in a crowd consisting of a proportionate number of 100 unmarried, married and widowed Musalman males and females there would be found 26 unmarried males, 24 married females, 21 married males, 19 unmarried females, 7 widows and 3 widowers.

Civil condition—Jains.

The total Jain population is 7,120. Of these 3,443 or 48·36 p. c. are males and 3,677 or 51·64 p. c. females.

Among the Jains as among the Musalmans the number of females exceeds that of the males. This excess among the Jains is 3·28 p. c. which is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as among the Musalmans.

Out of 7,120 Jains 3,146 are unmarried, 2,875 married and 1,099 widowed. The percentages of the unmarried, married and widowed are 44·185, 40·379 and 15·436 respectively.

The distribution according to sex is:—

Civil condition	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	1,849	1,297
Married	1,353	1,522
Widowed	241	858
Total	3,443	3,677 = 7,120

The percentage to the total Jain male population of the unmarried and married male Jains and widowed are 53·703, 39·297 and 7·000 respectively.

The percentages among females are 35·273, 41·393 and 23·334 respectively.

The figures for civil condition when compared with the total Jain population give percentages as below:—

Civil condition.	Percentage.	
Widowers	3·385	
Widows	12·051	
Unmarried females	18·216	
Married males	19·003	
Married females	21·376	
Unmarried males	25·969	

Or, in round numbers, in a crowd consisting of a proportionate number of 99 Jain males and females, there would be found 26 unmarried

males, 21 married females, 19 married males, 18 unmarried females, 12 widows and 3 widowers.

General summary.

In crowds consisting of 100 male and female Hindus, Musalmans and Jains there would be found the following numbers:—

Civil condition.	Hindus	Musalmans	Jains.	
Widowers	3	3	3	
Widows	7	7	12	
Unmarried females	16	19	18	
males	23	26	26	
Married females	25	24	21	
males	25	21	19	

This Statement shows:—

- (1) That the percentage of widowers is the same among Hindus, Musalmans and Jains.
- (2) That the greatest percentage of widows is found among Jains.
- (3) That the percentage of unmarried females does not vary much among Hindus, Musalmans and Jains and it may be roughly set down that between $\frac{1}{8}$ th and $\frac{1}{6}$ th of each demonination is unmarried.
- (4) That the greatest percentage of unmarried males exists in Musalmans and Jains and the least among Hindus.
- (5) That the greatest percentage of married females is found among Hindus among whom it is $\frac{1}{4}$ and the least among Jains among whom it is not quite $\frac{1}{8}$ th and
- (6) That the greatest percentage of married males is also among Hindus and the least among Jains.

TABLE VIII.

Education by religion and age.

Out of the total population consisting of 4,34,222 persons, 36,624 are literate and the remaining 3,97,598 illiterate; so that out of 100 persons 8 will be found literate. This means that there is 1 literate person among 12.

The number of literates in English is 1,940. This works out at a little over 4 in 1,000 persons.

Distribution according to sex.

Further scrutiny reveals the fact that among the 36,624 literates, 32,951 are males and 3,673 females. Thus nearly 90 p. c. of the literates are males and 10 p. c. females.

The percentage of literate males to the total male population is 16·6; and that of females to the total female population is 1·7; the percentage of literate males to the total population of the State is 7·6 and that of literate females is 0·8.

Distribution according to age.

Age periods.

For the purpose of the Census the age periods taken are 0 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19 and 20 and over.

The statement given below gives the distribution of the population according to these age periods.

Age period.	Total persons.	Males.	Females.
0—9	1,19,182	59,480	59,702
10—14	37,031	20,056	16,975
15—19	37,814	20,568	17,246
20 and over	2,40,195	1,20,759	1,19,436
Total	4,34,222	2,20,863	2,13,359

What strikes the eye at a general glance is that though the figures for males and females are practically equal for the periods 0 to 9 and 20 and over, there is a remarkable excess of males over females in the periods 10 to 14 and 15 to 19.

Age period 0 to 9.

Out of the total population of 1,19,182 for this age period 1,985 are classed as literates, of whom 1,614 are males and 371 females.

The percentage of such children to the total population of this age period is 1·7, of which 1·4 is for boys and 0·3 for girls.

Age period 10 to 14.

The figure for the total population for this age period is 37,031, the males numbering 20,056 and females 16,975.

The total number returned as literates is 4,906; 4,252 being males and 654 females.

The percentage of total literates to the total of this age period is 13·2 of which 11·4 is for males and 1·8 for females. The percentage of literate males to total males is 21·2 and that of literate females to total females is 3·9

Special Literates in English.

The number of literates in English is 234. The males number 230 and females 4. The percentage of the males to the total for this period is 0·6. The percentage of girls is insignificant. Of the 4 girls returned as literates in English 3 are Hindus in Junagadh and 1 a Mussalman in Veraval.

Age period 15 to 19.

The total population of this age period is returned at 37,814; 20,568 being males and 17,246 females. Of these, literates number 4,717; 4,117 being males and 600 females. These figures vary but slightly from those for the previous age period.

The percentage of the total literates to the total population of this period is 12·5. Of this males have a percentage of 10·9 and females 1·6.

As this is a period when girls have stopped going to school, the percentage of 1·6 among females must be put generally down to what has come down from the previous decennial period of 10 to 14 among girls. It is therefore not a figure of progress but a residuum.

As regards youths it may be assumed that the percentage of 10·9 indicates that taking into consideration the residuum from the previous decennium the percentage of the youths of this age period who are either at school or college is less than 11.

The percentage of literate males to total males of this age period is 20; and that of females to the total females is 3·5.

Special Literates in English.

The number of literates in English is 447, 440 being males and 7 females. The percentage of males to the total for this period is 1·2 nearly; that for females is, as before, insignificant. Towards the 7 females returned as literates in English, Junagadh contributes 4 (3 Hindu and 1 Parsi), Veraval 2 (1 Mahomedan and 1 Jain) and Navagadh 1 (Hindu).

Age period 20 and over.

This age period is naturally the greatest in numbers. The total is 2,40,195 persons of whom 1,20,759 are males and 1,19,436 females.

The number of literates is 25,016; males being 22,968 and females 2,048.

The percentage of all literate persons of this age period to the total is 10·4, the distribution being 9·6 males and 0·8 females.

The percentage of literate males to the total number of males of this period is 9·6 and of literate females to the total number of females is 1·7.

The percentage of literate males to literate females is 11·2.

The statement given below is a summary of the preceding:—

Age period.	General.			Particular.		Special Literate in English.		
	Total literates to the total of the age period.	Male literates to the total.	Female literates to the total.	Literate males to the total males of the age period.	Literate females to the total females of the age period.	Literates in English to total literates.	Males to total males.	Females to total females.
General-all ages.	8.4	7.6	0.8	16.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0
0 to 9	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.6	...	...	...
10 to 14	13.2	11.4	1.8	21.2	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.0
15 to 19	12.5	10.9	1.6	20.0	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.0
20 and over	10.4	9.6	0.8	9.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.0

Literates per religion and age.

The percentages have been carefully worked out and the following statement gives details with regard to Hindus, Musalmans and Jains only. The figures for the other denominations are too small.

Statement showing the percentages of literates per religion and age.

Percentages of Literates.	0-9.			10-14.			15-19.			20 and over.			Remarks.
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	
To total of the age period.	1·522	15·865	9·634	11·562	14·929	54·040	18·106	15·161	65·172	8·973	13·244	44·027	
Literate males to total persons.	1·217	1·480	6·406	9·906	14·312	35·985	9·113	14·409	45·345	8·206	12·663	36·201	
Literate males to total males.	2·450	2·910	12·914	18·257	26·452	69·682	16·899	28·698	94·946	16·157	26·131	76·758	
Literate females to total persons	0·305	0·107	3·176	1·656	0·616	18·081	1·430	0·753	19·828	0·767	0·581	7·826	
Literate females to total females.	0·606	0·217	6·303	3·621	1·344	37·337	3·216	1·511	37·954	1·558	1·127	14·811	
Literates in English.													
To total of the age period.	None.	None.	None.	0·634	0·337	3·535	1·134	1·059	4·483	0·494	0·329	2·954	
Literate males to total persons.	..	..	..	0·621	0·326	3·535	1·117	1·045	4·310	0·491	0·325	2·928	
Literate males to total males:	..	..	..	1·149	0·602	6·846	2·018	2·082	9·025	0·967	0·670	6·209	
Literate females to total persons.	..	..	..	0·011	0·012	0·000	0·013	0·014	0·172	0·003	0·004	0·026	
Literate females to total females.	..	..	..	0·024	0·025	0·000	0·030	0·028	0·330	0·005	0·008	0·049	

TABLE IX.

This table gives details with regard to education by *selected* castes only, and is of interest from the point of view of those castes.

The Chamars are the only caste who do not return a single literate. There are no literate females among Bhils, Chamars, Machhis and Vanzaras.

To my surprise Dheds return 40 literate (39 men and 1 woman). This number, however, is insignificant in face of the fact that the total number of Dheds is 22,757.

Among Muhammadans, all the selected classes, viz:—Bohras, Khojas, Memons and Teli-Ghanchis show fairly good numbers of literates, males as well as females.

TABLE X.

The following is a list drawn up in the order of the totals of home language of the population of the State:—

No.	Name of language.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Gujarati	3,74,375	1,91,581	1,82,794
2	Sindhi	29,726	13,858	15,868
3	Hindustani	28,693	14,578	14,115
4	Urdu	446	272	174
5	Marathi	377	187	190
6	Marwadi	230	144	86
7	Arabic	171	94	77
8	Panjabi	64	54	10
9	Baluchi	57	27	30
10	English	27	19	8
11	Portuguese	20	18	2
12	Malvi	12	12	.
13	Pasta	9	6	3
14	Mewadi	5	5	.
15	Konkani	5	4	1
16	Dravidi	3	2	1
17	Tamil	1	1	.
18	Bangali	1	1	.
19	Makrani	.	.	.
	Total.	4,34,222	2,20,863	2,13,359

The list clearly shows that the language that leads by far is Gujarati. It is the home language of 86·2 per cent. of the population.

Sindhi and Hindustani follow with the percentage of 6·9 and 6·6 respectively. All the other languages are distributed among 1,428 persons with a percentage of 0·3.

These facts clearly prove that Gujarati is the language of the State. Out of 88,130 Muhammadans, Gujarati is the home language of 29,687. The percentage is 33·7; or, over $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the Muhammadan population, speak Gujarati as a home language. It is also apparent that in the District the home language of the Musalmans is Gujarati.

TABLE XI

Birth places.

As will be naturally expected, almost the whole of the population consists of persons born in the State. The percentage of these is 97·3. Bombay Presidency, the rest of India (including Ceylon) and other countries of Asia bring up the percentage of Asiatics to 99·99.

The statement given below gives the total numbers as well as those for males and females.

Birth place.		Population.				
		Total.	Males.	Females.		
Asia.	India including Ceylon.	Bombay Presidency.	A. a. Junagadh State.	4,22,485	2,14,929	2,07,556
			b. Bombay Presidency.	9,498	4,324	5,174
			Total of Bombay Presidency....	4,31,983	2,19,253	2,12,730
		B.	Other parts of India including Ceylon.	1,924	1,386	528
			Total of India including Ceylon	4,33,907	2,20,639	2,13,268
	C.	Other countries in Asia.	250	185	65	
		Total of Asia...		4,34,157	2,20,824	2,13,333
		D.	Europe—The United Kingdom	8	5	3
		E.	Africa.	56	34	22
		F.	America.	1	0	1
Grand Total...		4,34,222	2,20,863	2,13,359		

TABLE XII.**Infirmities.**

The Census returns take into account four kinds of infirmities, viz., Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy.

The total number returned as afflicted is 920 persons, of whom 470 are males and 450 females. The total figures for males and females are practically equal but differences show themselves when the different kinds of infirmity are examined. For instance, males predominate among insane, deaf-mute or leprous while females among the blind only.

In a population consisting of 4,34,222 persons 920 is not a large number and roughly speaking amounts to 2 per thousand.

The percentage which each kind of infirmity bears to the total of afflicted persons is as follows:—

Insanity	8·8 p. c.
Deaf-Mutism	18·9 „
Blindness	63·9 „
Leprosy	8·4 „
	100·0

It is obvious that the leading infirmity is blindness. Among 100 afflicted persons those who are blind number 64, consisting of 28 males and 36 females.

During the census of 1901 the total number of afflicted persons was returned at 535 for a population of 3,95,428 persons. This gave a percentage of 0·14.

The number of 1891 was 1,009 afflicted persons for a population of 4,84,190. This gave a percentage of 0·21.

It, therefore, appears that the percentage of afflicted persons to the total population was somewhat reduced during the decennium 1891-1901 but is again what it was twenty years ago.

But the figures returned for these three censuses show that blindness is the predominant infirmity. Thus it will be seen that during the census of 1891 out of 1,009 afflicted persons 582 or nearly 59 p. c. were blind; during that of 1901, out of 535 afflicted persons 350 or 65·4 p. c. were blind. The present percentage, as has been shown above, is 64.

The accompanying statement of Infirmities is somewhat differently arranged for facility of study. The figures for males and females are arranged one below the other for the same age periods. A careful study regarding the figures for blindness has revealed the fact that the age period 20-24 is of important significance in the present census. A red line is, therefore, drawn after it and divides it from the following age-period. Another red line is drawn after the age-period 45-50 but it is not very important.

It will be noticed that the totals for males and females for all age-periods preceding the first red line are 67 and 46 respectively. The totals for the age-periods beyond the second red line are, 96 and 161 for males and females respectively.

This makes it clear that up to the age period 20-24 the number of blind males exceeds that of females and that beyond it the figures show the reverse.

Percentages.

Up to the age period 20-24 the percentages of males and of females to the total of those afflicted with blindness are, respectively 59·3 and 40·7. Those between the age periods 25-29 and 45-49 are for males 43·1 and for females 56·9. During the final age periods viz; between 50-54 and 70 and over, they are respectively 37·4 and 62·6 for males and for females. An abstract of these observations is given below.

Stage.	Age-periods.	Percentage of males.	Percentage of females.
1	Up to 20-24.	59·3	40·7
2	Between 25-29 and 45-49.	43·1	56·9
3	Between 50-54 and 70 and over.	37·4	62·6

It will be clearly seen that up to 20-24 more blindness is to be seen among males but that after that there is more blindness among females than among males; also that while with increasing age the percentage of males steadily diminishes that for females steadily increases, until in the third stage the figures are almost the reverse of those in the 1st stage.

The steady appreciation of vaccination, with the resulting decrease of small-pox, one of the great factors in cases of blindness, is tending steadily to remove that cause of this infirmity. But the incidence of small-pox will affect both sexes equally. There must be some cause which affects women more than men, and when it is considered that there is one occupation which is almost confined to women alone, viz., that of cooking, the question presents itself whether it is the pungent smoke of the fuel that is used in cooking which makes so many women blind?

The figures for leprosy, insanity and deaf-mutism are too small for building any theory upon. All that I am able to note is that the earliest development of leprosy was in a child of 3 (probably born from a leprous mother). With that exception the figures apparently seem to indicate that it does not develop until after the age of puberty.

The figures for Insanity give the earliest age at between 5 and 9. It is very probable, the cases returned were congenital and the children were of that age at the time of the census.

Similarly with deaf-mutes. The earliest age in the returns is 4 years.

TABLE XIII AND XIV.**Castes.**

I have had the table rearranged in numerical order.

It will be seen that the first place is held by Kunbis with a total of 58,331 made up of 29,972 males and 28,359 females. They account for 13·4 p. c. of the total population. The important part this class plays as producers is well-known. They are almost wholly illiterate and consider that school education unfits their children for their profession as they require their services during school hours in the fields. After years of experience I can say with confidence that it will take many years before this class will take to school education, though they mainly contribute towards the education of other castes. In this connection it appears to be questionable whether "free education" deals fairly with this community.

The next in order are "Koli". They number 47,611, of whom 24,883 are males and 22,728 females. This is a most neglected caste and does not appear to receive much consideration from any one. By the rest of the community they are treated as thieves. Some of them appear certainly to deserve the distrust placed upon them. Originally the possessors of the soil, they have been ousted and for generations past they have revenged themselves upon society by taking to thieving. They form nearly 11 p. c. of the total population. In 1891 their numbers were 66,001, which was reduced to 42,622 in 1901. During the last decade their numbers have increased by 4,989. Their main occupation is day-labour and the Kunbi cannot do without their assistance in the fields. In good years, as they are generally paid in kind, they have about 9 months, store in their houses. The rest is made up by melon-growing in river-beds and by trapping and hunting small animals; and failing all these, by thieving. They are the first to feel the pinch in bad years. They are compared to the grass that grows on thatches of huts which, with abundance of rain grows luxuriously but withers directly the air is dry.

Civil condition.

As regards civil condition, the married condition is much appreciated among Kunbis. The percentage of married males is 68·3 and of females 74·1; among those widowed males give a percentage of 12·9 and females 9·3. The best age period among males is from 15 to 40 years; those among females are between 12 to 15 and 20 to 40. At all age periods there are fewer widows than widowers.

For the purposes of comparison, I take the caste of Rajputs among whom it is somewhat difficult to get suitable husbands for their daughters. The percentage of married males is 43·6 and of females 55·3. The best age period among males is from 20 to 40 and beyond; those among females from 20 to 40. From 12 years and beyond the number of widows exceeds that of widowers.

CASTES. TABLE XIII.**Order of numerical Importance.**

No.	Names.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Kunbi.	58,331	29,972	28,359
2	Koli.	27,611	24,883	22,728
3	Vani.	28,020	13,625	14,395
4	Ahir.	26,828	13,632	13,191
5	Brahmins.	23,076	11,699	11,377
6	Dhed.	22,757	11,444	11,313
7	Other Musalmans.	17,708	9,099	8,609
8	Memon.	15,809	6,923	8,886
9	Kumbbar.	13,435	6,961	6,474
10	Rabari.	12,442	6,724	5,718
11	Sindhi.	10,734	5,533	5,201
12	Bawa.	10,216	5,758	4,458
13	Ghanchi.	7,845	4,012	3,833
14	Pancholi.	7,824	3,756	4,068
15	Rajput.	7,531	4,242	3,289
16	Mer.	7,260	3,736	3,524
17	Jains.	7,120	3,448	3,677
18	Khant.	5,968	3,089	2,879
19	Darji (Hindu).	5,826	2,867	2,959
20	Sutar.	5,165	2,576	2,589
21	Sheikh.	4,814	2,423	2,391
22	Saiyad.	4,631	2,300	2,331
23	Kathi.	4,489	2,348	2,141
24	Khoja.	4,367	2,144	2,223

25	Mochi.	4,217	2,149	2,068
26	Luhar.	4,150	2,026	2,124
27	Other Hindus.	4,054	2,131	1,923
28	Hajam Valand (Hindu).	4,029	2,118	1,911
29	Pathan.	3,871	2,070	1,801
30	Bharwad.	3,775	2,037	1,738
31	Kharva (Hindu).	3,313	1,565	1,748
32	Bhangi.	3,259	1,561	1,698
33	Vaghri.	2,997	1,502	1,495
34	Soni.	2,746	1,323	1,423
35	Fakir.	2,497	1,366	1,131
36	Hati.	2,468	1,069	1,399
37	Sepoy.	2,432	1,263	1,169
38	Pinjara.	2,179	1,029	1,150
39	Arabs.	2,052	1,077	975
40	Dhobi.	1,839	889	950
41	Charan.	1,681	881	800
42	Habsi Sidi.	1,631	852	779
43	Bohra.	1,597	761	836
44	Sagar.	1,592	836	756
45	Maiya.	1,430	733	697
46	Bhoi.	1,298	618	680
47	Khavas.	1,257	709	548
48	Makrani.	1,193	658	535
49	Julaya.	967	500	467
50	Bhat Barot.	892	393	499
51	Khatri (Musalman).	844	384	460
52	Khatri (Hindu).	833	416	417
53	Hajam (Musalman).	762	376	386

54	Mir (Musalman).	762	390	372
55	Raval.	691	373	318
56	Gavendi Kadia.	638	200	438
57	Vanza.	550	301	249
58	Kasai Khatki.	527	259	268
59	Mali.	475	237	288
60	Salat.	470	242	228
61	Momna.	451	231	220
62	Kansara.	447	236	211
63	Chamar.	300	167	133
64	Tamboli.	285	131	154
65	Sathwara.	283	170	113
66	Marutha.	272	155	117
67	Dhobi (Musalman).	210	96	114
68	Brahma Kshatri.	191	107	84
69	Gavli Matwa.	179	99	80
70	Jat.	165	106	59
71	Golarana.	153	62	91
72	Bhansali.	132	112	40
73	Kharva (Musalman).	150	69	81
74	Shaikh (Pir).	136	66	70
75	Bhisti.	111	66	45
76	Chamtha.	106	45	61
77	Sarana.	96	48	48
78	Bhand (Musalman).	90	41	49
79	Bhavsar.	72	42	30
80	Bhand (Hindu).	67	32	35
81	Sanghara.	66	37	29
82	Parsi.	58	35	23

83	Vadi.	57	30	27
84	Tragala.	55	27	28
85	Kayastha.	42	5	37
86	Beldar.	34	15	19
87	Vanzara.	34	24	10
88	Bhil.	30	17	13
89	Goanese.	24	20	4
90	Kalal.	18	10	8
91	Native Christian.	16	14	2
92	Dhul Dhoya.	15	9	6
93	Dabgar.	14	9	5
94	Eurasian.	13	9	4
95	Turi.	10	10	0
96	European.	10	6	4
97	Nat.	9	2	7
98	Vagher.	8	3	5
99	Machhi.	6	6	0
100	Od.	6	5	1
101	Arya Samajist.	6	3	3
102	Miana.	3	3	0
103	Vithoba ghancha.	2	0	2
		4,34,222	2,20,863	2,13,359

TABLE XV.

The schedule for this census contains 170 groups of occupations instead of 520 for the previous census. This has been done by, in many cases, amalgamating kindred occupations into single groups.

I do not think it will be very servicable to remark in detail about every kind of occupation. Such details, if required, will be found in General Table XVA combined with the classified scheme of occupations.

I have, therefore, taken into consideration according to their numerical importance such occupations as give employment to over 10,000 workers and dependants.

The first in numerical importance is group 2 giving employment to 1,22,156 workers and their dependants. The appendix settles that group 2 is for ordinary cultivators. Table XV A states that there are in the State 1,22,156 persons employed in ordinary cultivation, that out of this number 42,067 men and 5,543 women are workers and 74,546 persons depend for livelihood upon their work.

The percentage to the total population of the number returned under this group of workers is 28·1. Out of the 1,22,156 persons so engaged 1,04,689 are Hindus, 17,094 Mnsalmans, 90 Jains, 4 Christians, 2 Parsis and 277 others. The appearance of Jains, Christians and Parsis under this group is a remarkable fact.

Group 2 is followed by group 4 consisting of 83,619 workers and dependants. As may be expected this group contains Farm servants and field labourers. Of these 25,587 are male and 36,417 female workers and 21,615 are their dependants. The figures support observed facts that (with one trivial exception) females exceed males both among actual workers and their dependants. The exception is to be found in "Others" where the number of male dependants is 19 while that of females 16. The percentage to the total population is 19·3. 75,435 Hindus, 7,991 Musalmans, 17 Jains and 176 "Others" are employed in this occupation.

These groups of honest workers are followed by group 170 which consists of the most unproductive community consisting of Beggars, Vagrants and other undesirable characters. Their number is 22,543 consisting of 8,579 male and 3,038 female workers—I call them drones—and 10,926 dependants. Of this number 19,082 are Hindus, 3,422 Musalmans, 20 Jains and 19 others. The percentage to the total population of the number subsisting in this way upon honest workers is 5·2 nearly. Indiscriminate charity appears to be the cause of this state of affairs.

Group 170 is followed by group 12 which consists of 15,477 persons. These are herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds &c. 5,643 males and 1,507 females are so occupied and have 8,327 persons depending upon them. Among

these are the persons who are the makers of quantities of ghee which is largely exported. They form nearly 3·6 per cent. of the total population.

Group 12 is closely followed by group 168, and consists of labourers and workmen "otherwise unspecified". Their numbers are 15,185, consisting of 4,843 male and 3,914 female workers and 6,428 dependant persons. They form nearly 3·5 per cent. of the total population.

The next group is No. 137, of itinerent traders, pedlars, hawkers, &c. It consists of 14,177 persons of whom 4,338 are male and 110 female workers with 9,729 persons depending upon them. They form a little over 3·2 per cent. of the total population.

The group that follows is No. 146. This consists of persons employed in the service of the State and their dependants. Their number is 13,272 which forms nearly 3·1 of the total population. The number of males employed in State service is 3,998 and of females 33. 9,236 persons depend upon the earnings of these 4,036 persons which is an average of nearly 2·3 dependants to 1 bread-winner. The piteous pleadings of candidates for employment or promotion, though often exaggerated, are not without a foundation of facts. Out of the 13,272 persons employed in State service and their dependants 5,759 are Hindus, 7,123 Musalmans, 350 Jains, 8 Christians, 1 Parsi and 31 others.

It will be noticed that the number of Musalmans exceeds that of all the other denominations put together by 974 persons. If we omit the dependants and confine the enquiry to only such persons as are actually in State employ, we shall find the number made up of 1,596 Hindus, 2,330 Musalmans, 96 Jains, 5 Christians, 1 Parsi and 8 others. Here, again, it will be noticed that while Musalmans number 2,330, all the other denominations put together number only 1,706. From this point of view also it will be seen that Musalmans outnumber all the other denominations put together.

It has been sometimes remarked that Musalmans in this Mahomedan State have been elbowed away by Hindus from State service. Census returns give an opportunity to test this remark. Table VII gives the figures for the distribution of population according to Religion. I repeat the figures there given. Hindus 3,38,258, Musalmans 88,130, Jains 7,120, Christians 63, Parsis 58 and "Others" 593. These figures give the percentages of those employed in State service as follows:—

Christians	7·94
Musalmans	2·64
Parsi	1·72
Jains	1·35
"Others"	1·35
Hindus	0·47

Omitting Christians and Parsis for obvious reasons, it will be seen that from

among the real subjects of the State, Musalmans lead the way by far. They are followed by Jains and "Others" Hindus make a bad finish.

The last group I have on my list is group 22 of cotton spinners, sizers and weavers. The total of the members employed in these occupations together with dependants is 10,521. Of these the actual workers number 4,433, the dependants being 6,088. The male workers number 3,206 and the females 1,227. In every village there may be seen women old as well as young spending their leisure hours in spinning at a primitive spinning wheel and in the early hours preparing the warp which the men take outside for sizing. The persons employed in these occupations are mostly Hindus (workers 2,983 males, 1,083 females and dependants 2,034 males and 3,497 females) and Musalmans (workers 223 males and 144 females and dependants 182 males and 375 females). The hand-woven stuff is called *Pānkorun* and being strong and durable is worn by almost all work people.

Appendix III.

Junagadh State_x

Area.	3,283 Sq. Miles.
Number of Villages.	847.
Total Population.	4,34,222.

JUNAGADH STATE.

Village Table.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Junagadh City with Bagat.	18,528	16,836	35,364	9,781	8,757
	Train Enumeration.	37	12	49	26	9
	Junagadh with Bagat Charge Total	18,565	16,848	35,413	9,807	8,766
2	Dolatpara.	482	249	731	379	163
3	Padaria.	86	60	146	52	47
4	Dungarpore.	124	94	218	109	89
5	Chhodavdi.	614	611	1,225	560	563
6	Malida.	137	107	244	122	102
7	Hasnapur.	92	52	144	86	50
	Dungar Charge Total	1,535	1,173	2,708	1,308	1,014
8	Gadhakda.	1,005	941	1,946	720	647
	Gadhakda Charge Total	1,005	941	1,946	720	647
9	Kundaliaia.	222	212	434	215	207
10	Ganjawadar.	28	11	39	26	11
11	Untia.	211	208	419	199	197
12	Ningala.	133	108	241	125	100
13	Dewka.	265	233	498	251	222
14	Hadmatia.	135	109	244	133	109
15	Bherai.	800	788	1,533	673	618
	Bherai Port	26	0	26	26	0
16	Uchaiya.	215	212	427	197	195
17	Rampara.	354	363	717	335	352
18	Kovaya.	246	245	491	232	231

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Bhakodar.	125	142	267	125	142
20	Varahswarup.	40	35	75	40	35
21	Bhachadar.	161	159	320	145	150
22	Vad.	225	212	437	214	193
23	Dháránessa.	67	61	128	66	61
24	Kadiali.	279	274	553	258	252
25	Chhatradia	128	94	222	116	87
26	Hindorna.	261	280	541	211	230
27	Barpatoli.	400	382	782	359	346
28	Kagwadar.	179	178	357	176	175
29	Sarowarda.	32	29	61	29	28
30	Kotdi.	504	485	989	469	458
31	Katar.	345	309	654	291	252
32	Mithapore.	225	186	411	211	172
33	Nesdi.	2	2	4	2	2
34	Vao Balani.	29	24	53	28	21
35	Bhatwadar.	43	30	73	43	30
36	Kantharia Koli.	63	61	124	62	61
37	Kantharia Khalsa,	77	82	159	75	79
38	Nageshri	1,043	1,048	2,091	909	919
39	Dholadri	149	142	291	146	138
40	Dudhala	248	234	482	227	218
41	Jikadri Navi	130	132	262	126	119

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42	Jikadri Juni	80	70	150	74	68
43	Sokhada	66	60	126	61	52
43	Gheshpore	61	50	111	49	39
45	Sakaria Mota.	37	39	76	36	39
46	Sakaria Nana.	30	28	58	30	28
47	Bhada.	284	238	522	259	213
48	Timbi.	746	736	1,482	622	606
49	Chhelna.	104	85	189	103	83
50	Hemal.	250	225	475	234	218
51	Mansa Mota.	126	140	266	124	133
52	Mansa Pati.	257	203	460	240	192
53	Ebhalwad.	87	76	163	86	74
54	Pichhdi.	97	99	196	95	95
55	Lore.	151	131	282	148	129
56	Facharia.	121	115	236	103	103
57	Bhundani.	151	145	296	137	181
	Babariawad Charge Total.	10,038	9,455	19,493	9,141	8,613
58	Una.	3,001	3,250	6,251	1,612	1,725
59	Delwada.	1,627	1,740	3,367	1,103	1,244
60	Garal.	343	351	699	335	339
61	Amodra.	244	244	488	234	236
62	Sultanpore.	46	38	84	30	30
63	Kanakbarda.	98	97	195	91	94

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Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Chanchakwad.	90	59	149	76	50
65	Kansari.	73	62	135	72	62
66	Vawarda.	289	275	564	285	270
67	Nathej.	180	175	355	178	168
68	Yajpur.	122	99	221	105	86
69	Bhacha.	195	217	412	179	206
70	Bhadiadar.	240	223	463	234	218
71	Jhudwadli.	203	141	344	190	128
72	Menn.	93	76	169	62	48
73	Khapat.	117	124	241	101	114
74	Ratad.	103	97	200	97	90
75	Varsangpur.	140	142	282	70	68
76	Elampore.	76	59	135	71	54
77	Undri.	72	51	123	70	49
78	Damasa.	35	42	77	34	42
79	Fulka.	57	48	105	52	45
80	Maghardi.	88	71	159	82	63
81	Bhebha.	13	13	26	13	13
82	Ranvasi.	38	34	72	34	32
83	Madhgam.	37	20	57	35	20
84	Rewad.	72	68	140	69	63
85	Sonari.	106	106	212	101	104
86	Kajardi.	186	205	391	181	202

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87	Kesharia.	96	92	188	95	91
88	Sokhada.	79	71	150	68	64
89	Leherka.	89	98	187	82	92
90	Sanakhada.	687	666	1,353	636	634
91	Sondardi.	107	99	206	105	99
92	Sondarda.	43	42	85	42	42
93	Samter.	304	333	637	289	313
94	Rameshwar.	48	49	97	46	49
95	Motba.	291	307	598	274	281
96	Kothari.	56	35	91	53	35
97	Anjar.	200	182	382	195	177
98	Khan.	97	97	194	96	96
99	Rajpara (Rajput).	83	54	137	83	54
100	Dandi.	22	19	41	21	19
101	Kalapan.	178	168	346	171	164
102	Simur.	154	518	1,059	504	497
103	Khada.	97	94	191	97	94
104	Sejalia.	46	51	97	46	51
105	Khajudra.	137	129	266	129	125
106	Sanjwapur.	60	64	124	58	64
107	Dudhala.	47	49	96	41	39
108	Rajpara (Saiyad).	139	125	264	122	119
109	Manekpur.	109	98	207	101	95

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110	Khatriwada.	220	187	407	212	182
111	Chitrasar.	100	92	192	100	92
112	Kerala.	36	41	77	28	39
113	Rohisa.	472	457	929	431	423
114	Dharabundar.	159	177	336	138	154
115	Gangda.	512	551	1,063	471	505
116	Paswala.	174	157	331	160	149
117	Untwada.	226	182	408	224	180
118	Bandharda.	66	55	121	65	55
119	Samadhiala Mota.	125	117	242	124	117
120	Nandrakh.	84	71	155	82	71
121	Nesda.	55	50	105	55	50
122	Pankhan.	111	89	200	108	89
123	Samadhiala Nana.	124	127	251	120	125
124	Malan.	67	63	130	65	63
125	Rabarika.	72	83	155	71	83
126	Piparia.	72	71	143	62	61
127	Salwa.	39	43	82	28	36
128	Ambahiala.	36	34	70	25	29
129	Dudli.	33	23	56	17	13
130	Dhundhwana.	94	70	164	86	66
131	Pachpachia.	48	34	82	38	26
132	Luhari Moti.	61	58	119	57	58

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133	Kakidi Moti.	76	76	152	74	76
134	Chorali Moti.	61	51	112	60	50
135	Moti Moli.	48	45	93	30	35
136	Vankia Nana.	87	68	155	71	57
137	Vankia Mota.	186	149	335	173	140
138	Naliari Moti.	145	128	273	142	128
139	Rampara.	56	41	97	53	41
140	Jhankharwada.	62	43	105	62	43
141	Nawabandar.	427	471	898	276	171
	„ Port.	32	0	32	16	0
142	Nandan.	109	109	218	39	38
143	Nalia Mandwi.	83	75	158	13	13
144	Vansoj.	219	206	425	213	200
145	Olvan.	170	175	345	164	171
146	Paldi.	212	186	398	201	174
147	Tad.	277	318	595	263	313
148	Bhadasi.	30	31	61	30	31
149	Bhingran.	90	82	172	80	68
150	Kobe.	377	406	783	239	235
151	Chikhli.	54	65	119	52	65
152	Lamdhar.	74	71	145	73	71
153	Deshur Shahnu.	53	65	118	48	52
154	Deshur Kolinu.	162	159	321	159	159

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Nathul.	91	83	174	82	75
156	Siloj.	61	64	125	61	64
157	Kanakia.	128	112	240	124	108
158	Kaneri.	98	111	209	93	111
159	Simasi.	84	64	148	49	41
160	Bodidar.	153	166	319	138	150
161	Bhayal.	27	21	48	18	12
162	Sanwao.	277	262	539	224	223
163	Akolali.	38	37	75	38	37
164	Panderi.	43	48	91	34	43
165	Velakot.	34	41	75	27	35
166	Jhanzaria.	30	22	52	30	22
167	Gadhda.	467	469	936	375	376
168	Jakhia.	25	18	43	23	17
169	Fareda.	39	35	74	38	35
170	Babaria.	12	9	21	9	4
171	Thordi.	86	64	150	58	45
172	Don.	276	296	572	189	200
173	Rasulpore.	29	18	47	27	18
174	Kodia.	127	106	233	99	86
175	Gir Mandvi.	11	9	20	11	9
176	Fatsar.	255	195	450	250	194
177	Itwaya.	165	161	326	145	140

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Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
178	Khilawad.	137	128	265	67	63
179	Jaragli.	231	192	423	206	170
180	Wadwiala.	230	202	432	189	173
181	Mahobatpara.	76	66	142	72	62
182	Dhokadwa.	205	228	433	166	179
183	Nagadia.	69	56	125	66	56
184	Sanosri.	58	54	112	55	52
185	Ugla.	89	82	171	88	82
186	Ambada.	150	183	333	138	169
187	Vajdi.	46	48	94	43	47
188	Gundala.	65	52	117	18	13
189	Bhimchas.	37	31	68	21	18
190	Timbarva Tulsibyam.	32	20	52	31	20
191	Sarakadia.	13	20	33	12	20
192	Hadala.	40	29	69	35	26
193	Kardapan.	25	19	44	14	14
194	Aherchhela.	1	2	3	1	2
195	Bedia.	63	52	115	59	51
196	Sonaria.	19	18	37	18	18
197	Nitli.	27	16	43	15	8
198	Vadli.	19	21	40	4	5
199	Chikal Kuba.	14	11	25	1	3
200	Motisar.	48	33	81	46	32

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
201	Kandhi.	293	325	618	282	318
202	Umej.	123	111	234	117	106
203	Pataporé.	146	118	264	115	101
204	Puda Athumna.	79	80	159	78	80
205	Puda Ugamna.	125	101	226	82	68
	Una Charge Total.	22,637	22,128	44,765	18,624	18,156
206	Sutrapada.	1,404	1,363	2,767	1,093	1,052
207	Khalej.	105	85	190	99	78
208	Vao Bavani.	61	58	119	61	58
209	Vadodra.	565	560	1,125	514	517
210	Vavdi.	285	256	541	276	246
211	Pasnavda.	639	582	1,221	585	532
212	Lodhwa.	769	743	1,512	727	701
213	Balevla.	25	25	50	24	25
214	Singsar.	364	347	711	223	205
215	Thordi.	67	79	146	42	42
216	Dhamlej.	523	514	1,037	472	464
217	Kanzotar.	86	88	174	83	86
218	Rakhej.	177	161	338	168	154
219	Matana.	76	68	144	74	68
220	Vasawad.	112	111	223	110	111
221	Pransli.	229	214	443	210	197
222	Khera.	37	37	74	37	37

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
223	Solaj.	84	84	168	79	80
224	Moradia.	123	104	227	115	97
225	Bhuwa Timbi.	130	102	232	129	101
226	Gangetha.	61	71	132	60	71
227	Pipalva.	54	46	100	53	46
228	Mahobatpara.	103	111	214	99	109
229	Ratidhar.	59	50	109	56	47
230	Rasulpore.	40	30	70	38	30
231	Pikhore.	94	93	187	94	93
232	Sewalia.	78	74	152	78	74
233	Rayadi.	64	60	124	55	53
234	Jamalpara.	52	52	104	51	52
235	Babarwada.	37	24	61	35	24
236	Bhuwawada.	21	25	46	8	3
237	Khanderi.	56	42	98	54	42
238	Virodar.	76	60	136	67	56
239	Ghantia.	101	80	181	87	75
240	Prachi	54	22	76	46	22
241	Timbdi.	28	24	52	28	24
242	Alidra.	64	60	124	60	58
243	Sara.	36	33	69	34	33
244	Thareli.	79	84	163	77	84
245	Padruka.	60	63	123	59	63

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Barula.	98	93	186	90	98
247	Kalasia.	5	1	6	5	1
	Sutrapada Charge Total.	7,176	6,779	13,955	6,355	6,004
248	Patan.	3,398	3,469	6,867	1,456	1,509
249	Lati.	471	520	991	452	497
250	Kadwar.	178	158	336	175	158
251	Harnasa.	186	165	351	186	165
252	Beej.	265	290	555	247	276
253	Sonaria.	223	211	434	213	194
254	Badalpara.	124	151	275	123	149
255	Kajli.	232	197	429	176	145
256	Mithapore.	71	61	132	70	60
257	Meghpore.	240	238	478	228	227
258	Navadra.	365	332	697	297	274
259	Indroi.	147	133	280	144	131
260	Ishwaria.	66	83	149	61	77
261	Mathasulia.	77	71	148	69	65
262	Kodidra.	133	147	280	120	142
263	Pandawa.	78	78	156	72	76
264	Lakhapara.	114	97	211	90	83
265	Tobra.	163	129	292	151	118
266	Khambha.	157	142	299	148	138
267	Bhimna Dewal.	50	40	90	47	36

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
268	Amrapore.	136	120	256	127	111
269	Gorukhmadhi.	204	187	391	198	175
270	Nakhda.	87	81	168	87	81
271	Sunderpara.	38	31	69	37	31
272	Ajotha.	236	209	445	221	196
273	Nawagam.	83	74	157	82	72
274	Bosan.	102	81	183	100	81
275	Umbri.	195	168	363	177	160
276	Chagia.	117	100	217	116	100
277	Morassa.	101	86	187	98	86
278	Bolas.	177	201	378	176	200
279	Kukras.	86	91	177	80	87
280	Bhetali.	80	53	133	78	50
281	Rampara.	176	168	344	173	167
282	Khanderi.	215	190	405	204	181
283	Anida.	141	155	296	137	154
284	Jasadhar.	130	108	238	127	108
285	Lumbha.	106	88	194	94	81
286	Dhamanwa.	108	86	194	98	78
287	Gabha.	121	92	213	116	87
288	Shavni.	270	209	479	244	192
289	Mandore.	41	34	75	35	30
290	Bherala.	83	95	178	63	69

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
291	Malzinwa.	191	162	353	186	158
292	Bhalpara.	257	231	488	249	229
293	Govindpara.	127	96	223	17	7
294	Moraj.	84	68	152	54	49
295	Inaj.	114	100	214	110	98
296	Akala.	109	87	196	106	87
297	Dhrabawad.	92	88	180	86	86
298	Jangar.	131	114	245	110	100
299	Lachhdi.	58	46	104	40	35
300	Semarwao.	228	225	453	128	135
301	Khirdhar.	127	123	250	115	117
302	Dhanej Bakula.	292	279	571	273	254
303	Umrethi.	202	184	386	196	180
304	Galiawad.	143	135	278	106	100
	Patan Charge Total.	11,926	11,357	23,283	9,164	8,732
305	Verawal City.	7,458	7,732	15,190	3,396	3,740
	„ Port.	373	0	373	270	0
306	Dari.	471	479	950	261	259
307	Nawapara.	196	202	398	190	197
308	Sidokar.	273	274	547	96	107
309	Adri.	517	541	1,058	455	490
310	Vadodra.	532	546	1,078	524	535
311	Simar.	174	192	366	164	182

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
312	Chhatroda.	147	147	294	136	131
313	Chanduwao.	77	69	146	75	69
314	Supasi.	35	38	73	17	25
315	Kindarva.	90	86	176	86	86
316	Saraswa.	60	65	125	60	65
317	Danderi.	106	93	199	99	90
318	Achhidra.	171	155	326	129	118
319	Kherali.	98	76	174	93	76
320	Umrals.	124	111	235	85	79
321	Ukadia.	181	184	365	171	177
322	Hasnawadar.	104	98	202	82	78
323	Chhafri.	101	122	223	87	109
324	Dabhore.	123	109	232	115	107
325	Tantiwela.	36	32	68	31	29
326	Ambaliala.	115	123	238	107	116
327	Umba.	124	114	238	118	108
328	Vavdi.	178	183	361	155	171
329	Paldi.	56	45	101	15	11
330	Deda.	125	140	265	104	119
331	Malodha.	147	121	268	109	96
332	Chamboda.	121	120	241	59	57
	Veraval Charge Total.	12,313	12,197	24,510	7,289	7,427
333	Chorwad.	1,444	1,438	2,882	1,282	1,280

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4,555	4,181	466	584	1	1	2	4	0	0	Villages-28.
151	137	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
334	Khambhalia.	147	143	290	146	189
335	Jhunzarpur.	102	93	195	100	90
336	Kukaswada.	583	572	1,155	546	54
337	Langodra.	49	45	94	47	45
338	Budhecha.	114	99	213	83	79
339	Gotana.	102	111	213	102	111
340	Ghumali.	48	51	99	46	49
341	Khera.	167	146	313	163	144
342	Kanak.	193	94	187	84	88
343	Bhanduri.	458	463	921	412	422
344	Dhanej-Moti.	151	139	290	151	139
345	Dhanej-Nani.	85	76	161	85	76
346	Samadhiala.	74	70	144	63	61
347	Mahobatgadh (Kadaya).	240	192	432	236	189
348	Itali,	94	103	197	85	95
349	Babra.	225	227	452	215	222
350	Ladudi.	218	188	406	208	184
351	Pipalva.	77	59	136	70	50
352	Chuldi.	154	133	287	147	120
353	Pankuva.	34	26	60	30	23
354	Barula.	163	157	320	159	153
355	Patla.	82	70	152	50	40
356	Januda.	72	55	127	71	55

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
357	Mahobatpara.	72	63	135	67	61
358	Khorasa.	653	642	1,295	555	540
359	Visanvel.	312	295	607	297	283
360	Gadu.	88	62	150	60	42
361	Jhudka.	36	34	70	7	2
362	Sukhpore.	96	78	174	86	71
	Chorwad Charge Total.	6,233	5,924	12,157	5,653	5,374
363	Malia.	1,454	1,486	2,940	1,085	1,081
364	Ambecha.	123	187	260	123	137
365	Ghunghti.	97	80	177	93	79
366	Janadi.	82	57	139	77	56
367	Vadia.	181	194	375	173	187
368	Sarkadia.	112	100	212	109	98
369	Kerala.	99	116	215	94	113
370	Akala.	100	97	197	96	96
371	Kalimbhda.	125	119	244	123	118
372	Virdi.	163	131	294	163	129
373	Dudhala.	153	129	282	152	129
374	Vandarwad.	153	139	292	153	139
375	Bhankharwad.	103	102	205	102	101
376	Matarwania.	296	273	569	281	268
377	Tarsingda.	133	117	250	130	111
378	Ambalgadh.	182	186	348	167	155

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
379	Amrapore.	339	315	654	201	187
380	Katrasa.	149	137	286	134	124
381	Shergadh.	667	628	1,295	646	607
382	Vadala.	186	185	371	171	173
383	Avania.	349	366	715	297	308
384	Rangpur.	296	271	567	269	237
385	Gangecha.	185	173	358	127	131
386	Kaneri.	328	328	656	322	322
387	Pransli.	94	91	185	94	91
388	Dhadhawach.	53	45	98	49	43
389	Nojhanvao.	183	145	328	178	142
390	Juthal.	652	637	1,289	641	628
391	Sakrana.	132	131	263	130	131
392	Pankhan.	289	321	610	278	306
393	Eklara.	83	83	166	83	83
394	Gelana.	180	164	344	177	160
395	Galodar.	289	284	573	276	271
396	Panidhra.	147	141	288	142	138
397	Rewadra.	91	80	171	88	78
	Malia Charge Total..	8,248	7,968	16,216	7,424	7,157
398	Keshod.	1,414	1,392	2,806	920	824
399	Badodar.	388	391	779	283	284
400	Manekwada.	375	318	693	368	314

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
134	126	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Villages 35
15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
817	806	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
494	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
105	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
401	Derwan.	201	185	386	198	184
402	Madhda.	117	129	246	117	129
403	Muliasa.	197	166	363	132	106
404	Paswalia.	70	60	130	26	24
405	Ishra.	175	159	334	168	154
406	Pipli.	267	270	537	265	270
407	Titodi.	110	93	203	105	84
408	Padodar.	247	269	516	211	226
409	Ghasari-Moti.	237	312	599	276	301
410	Kevadra.	491	490	981	461	466
411	Ghasari-Nani.	146	135	281	146	135
412	Koylana.	159	151	310	155	146
413	Sondarda.	310	285	595	306	285
414	Meswan.	709	627	1 336	639	561
415	Raningpara.	85	81	166	76	75
416	Fagli.	166	152	318	145	135
417	Chitri.	71	72	143	67	70
418	Sangersola.	82	66	148	82	66
419	Chandigal.	156	140	296	151	138
420	Mawana.	271	239	510	202	183
	Keshod Charge Total.	6,494	6,182	12,676	5,499	5,160
421	Mangrol City.	7,333	7,729	15,062	3,198	3,348
	Do. Port.	73	0	73	66	0

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
422	Loej.	598	614	1,212	539	544
423	Rahij.	413	387	800	406	382
424	Mankhetra.	212	211	423	191	194
425	Rudalpur.	159	150	309	158	150
426	Goraj.	184	179	363	181	177
427	Kalej.	291	289	580	246	240
428	Dhelana.	217	208	425	213	208
429	Kotda.	86	82	168	74	65
430	Shekhpur.	71	46	117	33	24
431	Sultanpore.	127	115	242	117	109
432	Virpur.	85	88	173	83	86
433	Bhatgam.	62	68	130	59	64
434	Husenabad.	92	92	184	48	56
435	Shepa.	107	114	221	71	75
436	Sheriakhan.	167	182	349	126	135
437	Jamwali.	151	118	269	108	81
438	Lathodra.	317	283	600	207	206
439	Kalwani.	255	273	528	231	250
440	Shapur.	174	145	319	165	140
441	Sheriaj.	206	224	430	204	224
442	Khodada.	88	99	187	87	99
443	Arena.	146	140	286	148	137
	Mangrol Charge Total.	11,614	11,836	23,450	6,954	6,994

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
59	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	61	
10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	
9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4,039	4,113	523	642	2	0	3	2	93	85	Villages 23

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
444	Shil.	775	846	1,621	685	743
445	Jhariawada.	334	379	713	123	136
446	Sangawada.	91	110	201	89	107
447	Diwasa.	211	182	393	194	171
448	Antroli.	294	267	561	291	265
449	Ajak.	325	290	615	194	152
450	Mekhdi.	415	407	822	374	359
451	Bamanwada.	198	204	402	179	181
452	Vadla.	137	127	264	38	35
453	Samarda.	287	301	588	272	289
454	Ghodadar.	262	225	487	254	223
455	Bagasara (Ghed).	654	716	1,370	515	477
456	Bhathrot.	222	216	438	197	187
457	Hunterpore.	79	67	146	76	65
458	Navlakha.	7	6	13	6	6
459	Chankhwa.	105	97	202	62	42
460	Virol.	97	105	202	78	75
461	Sarsali.	82	65	147	57	33
462	Thali.	110	123	233	107	123
463	Kankana.	47	56	103	44	51
464	Devrana.	174	180	354	162	171
465	Nunarda.	135	104	239	129	101
466	Char.	199	202	401	160	168

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
467	Karamdi.	30	36	66	28	32
468	Chingaria.	34	22	56	32	22
469	Silodar.	143	135	278	136	133
470	Shimroli-Bavani.	175	151	326	175	151
471	Shimroli-Bhatni.	152	117	269	147	115
472	Nagichana.	350	326	676	296	272
473	Darsali.	151	152	303	148	145
474	Pikhore.	226	213	439	214	201
475	Lambora.	53	49	102	51	48
476	Chandwana.	258	277	535	255	275
477	Minej.	112	117	229	104	107
478	Makhtumpore.	360	390	750	350	387
479	Kankasa.	196	177	373	194	176
480	Farangta.	80	83	163	79	83
481	Talodra.	113	107	220	109	104
482	Nandrakhi.	285	312	597	115	74
	Shil Charge Total.	7,958.	7,989	15,897	6,719	6,485
483	Balagam.	1,545	1,519	3,064	1,221	1,172
484	Akhodad.	251	274	525	245	270
485	Khamidhana.	321	314	635	281	274
486	Sarod.	198	180	378	186	174
487	Panchala.	246	217	463	241	217
488	Khirasra.	329	345	674	284	300

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
489	Sutrej.	156	149	305	153	146
490	Sarma.	330	307	637	322	302
491	Sandha.	269	259	528	255	247
492	Osa.	319	301	620	307	296
493	Fulrama.	203	175	378	199	175
494	Miti.	325	289	614	316	288
495	Kadegi.	223	230	453	221	229
496	Amipore.	253	234	487	209	195
497	Ambalia.	203	190	393	195	187
498	Indrana.	121	117	238	107	102
499	Padardi.	126	120	246	122	120
500	Langad.	85	82	167	83	81
501	Bhitana.	107	112	219	106	112
502	Koylana.	522	514	1,036	516	512
503	Matiana.	409	414	823	383	404
504	Bamnasa.	1,124	1,001	2,125	1,079	948
	Balagam Charge Total.	7,665	7,343	15,008	7,036	6,751
505	Kutiana.	5,073	6,293	11,366	1,533	1,538
506	Thepda.	121	119	240	107	104
507	Kantol.	205	189	394	81	63
508	Saradia.	138	152	290	133	150
509	Mandwa.	574	535	1,109	504	482
510	Katwana.	83	88	171	83	88

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
511	Paswali.	400	439	839	377	399
512	Shegras.	419	384	803	406	376
513	Kasavad.	274	272	546	267	265
514	Moddar.	302	292	594	274	264
515	Kavalka.	290	282	572	285	280
516	Dharsan.	157	166	323	152	163
517	Gadhwana.	101	76	177	99	76
518	Rewadra.	129	109	238	126	108
519	Bhadula.	268	235	503	141	109
520	Junej.	81	70	151	77	68
521	Farer.	126	124	250	121	122
522	Mahiari.	578	530	1,108	557	516
523	Tarkhai.	184	171	355	176	167
524	Bhogsar.	159	139	298	155	137
525	Chhatrawa.	347	322	669	335	308
526	Jamla.	324	291	615	321	288
527	Bhoddar.	322	282	604	315	276
528	Mahira.	112	77	189	105	75
529	Jambu.	165	136	301	156	133
530	Nerana.	132	111	243	123	106
531	Kotda.	401	355	756	377	333
532	Baloch Juni.	61	54	115	10	5
533	Baloch Navi.	142	137	279	74	82

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
534	Thoyana.	544	478	1,022	490	432
535	Amar.	198	206	404	182	184
536	Bavlawadar.	96	92	188	57	51
537	Choliana.	85	78	163	78	70
538	Mal.	160	137	297	149	127
539	Mahobatpara.	191	176	367	176	163
540	Ishwaria.	434	400	834	348	312
541	Devda.	570	618	1,188	488	509
542	Khagasri.	765	696	1,461	708	658
543	Nilakha.	556	565	1,121	494	481
544	Daduka.	157	140	297	143	125
545	Vadala.	210	210	420	103	107
546	Bildi.	125	126	251	124	122
547	Roghada.	199	179	378	119	105
548	Malanka.	118	112	230	108	100
549	Sodhana.	189	206	395	10	11
550	Khunpore.	62	59	121	38	32
551	Gokran.	105	83	188	96	76
552	Teri.	32	27	59	28	26
553	Hamadpara.	141	144	285	110	112
554	Dhruwala.	234	218	452	200	185
555	Helabeli.	64	63	127	29	27
	Kutiana Charge Total.	16,903	17,443	34,346	11,743	11,096

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
52	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
16	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
82	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	78	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
107	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
80	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
179	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50,72	6,268	68	58	0	0	0	0	20	21	Villages-51.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
556	Vanthli.	3,894	4,307	8,201	1,928	1,776
557	Navlakhi.	100	96	196	97	94
558	Balot.	61	63	124	26	24
559	Math.	109	94	203	102	89
560	Koyli.	604	606	1,210	580	591
561	Nandrakhi.	127	121	248	114	115
562	Umatwada.	77	71	148	61	53
563	Jhanzarda.	40	40	80	13	9
564	Chobari.	298	283	581	220	204
565	Santalpore.	336	378	714	268	274
566	Meghpore.	213	168	381	212	166
567	Navda.	391	411	802	348	372
568	Naredi.	180	160	340	167	149
569	Jhampodad.	275	267	542	242	240
570	Dungari.	123	137	260	119	130
571	Gadoi.	150	157	307	125	128
572	Tikar.	256	257	513	232	241
573	Padardi.	47	55	102	5	2
574	Tinmas.	500	436	936	288	241
575	Magharwada.	215	194	409	191	168
576	Khumbhdi.	208	205	413	179	182
577	Khokharda.	149	128	277	146	125
578	Kanazadi.	199	234	433	189	218

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
579	Kajaliala Mota.	194	197	391	188	186
580	Nagadia.	114	128	242	80	87
581	Aniala.	362	341	703	327	310
582	Bhatia.	158	173	331	153	170
583	Vaspada.	88	99	187	66	81
584	Bodka.	135	138	273	130	135
585	Bundhda.	132	113	245	122	107
586	Selra.	65	64	129	57	61
587	Ganthila.	85	82	167	65	67
588	Sodwadar.	178	179	357	159	173
589	Raipur.	96	79	175	82	66
590	Ravni.	284	269	553	239	236
591	Barwala.	170	156	326	123	110
592	Velaria.	59	37	96	29	22
	Vanthli Charge Total.	10,672	10,923	21,595	7,672	7,402
593	Shahpur.	1,459	1,374	2,833	1,215	1,175
594	Kajaliala Nana.	193	222	415	152	161
595	Dhunfulia.	368	325	693	285	261
596	Luvarsal.	115	101	216	113	96
597	Sonardi.	182	162	344	139	122
598	Datrana.	647	659	1,306	640	653
599	Nagdi.	366	376	742	349	357
600	Mahobatpore.	479	465	944	394	386

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remark.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18
6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Villages-37.
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	39	
33	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	17	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	40	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2,744	3,222	225	260	0	0	1	0	30	39	
236	199	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
41	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
83	75	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
601	Bahadurpore.	190	191	381	186	188
602	Mewasa.	84	100	184	82	96
603	Thanapipli.	808	782	1,585	751	737
604	Khorasa.	344	298	642	338	297
605	Lushala.	447	445	892	377	383
606	Simasi.	271	242	513	223	201
607	Kanza.	654	651	1,305	610	609
608	Akha.	585	530	1,115	355	307
609	Jonpur.	166	167	333	55	56
610	Mangalpur.	221	227	448	206	209
611	Sendarda.	138	183	271	134	131
612	Agatrai.	639	622	1,261	470	462
613	Handla.	275	249	524	263	235
614	Ajab.	922	890	1,812	847	839
615	Bodi.	83	74	157	83	74
616	Dhandhusar.	842	855	1,697	776	799
617	Vadhavi.	456	445	901	442	430
618	Goladhar.	323	348	671	286	303
619	Jhalansar.	229	238	467	177	184
620	Majhevdi.	1,106	1,173	2,279	852	834
621	Makhiala.	478	477	955	453	450
622	Kathrota.	396	392	788	368	366
623	Choki.	417	404	821	406	396

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
225	215	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
111	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
136	133	38	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	37	24	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	56	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	39	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	50	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
222	318	82	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	10	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	14	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
624	Gundala Khajuri.	317	329	646	312	324
625	Khamdhrol.	275	274	549	258	265
626	Joshipara.	339	341	680	331	336
627	Timbawadi.	320	344	664	213	282
628	Palanswa.	346	307	653	291	257
629	Vijapur.	301	301	602	284	290
	Shahpur D. Charge Total.	15,776	15,513	31,289	13,716	13,501
630	Vadal.	1,413	1,410	2,823	997	963
631	Chokli.	153	138	291	129	112
632	Patla.	84	98	182	36	43
633	Baliawad.	129	127	256	109	103
634	Hadmatia-Visal.	321	280	601	217	181
635	Isapore.	117	115	232	83	80
636	Timbdi.	412	421	833	313	316
637	Pipalia.	193	195	388	191	192
638	Mendpara.	295	258	553	169	153
639	Dudbala.	43	41	84	30	28
640	Paswala.	47	44	91	45	42
641	Bhayal.	248	221	469	240	215
642	Kerala.	275	247	522	266	242
643	Valasimdi.	145	115	260	139	111
644	Valandia.	47	50	97	42	50
645	Ambalia.	187	183	370	144	139

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
646	Rupavati.	142	127	269	95	87
647	Patrapasar.	214	209	423	207	198
648	Taliadhar.	182	183	365	149	158
649	Galiawada.	290	287	577	188	180
650	Virpur.	51	43	94	17	16
651	Khalipore.	173	181	354	172	180
652	Saragwada.	267	250	517	179	163
653	Sabalpore.	74	75	149	38	43
654	Sukhpore.	155	135	290	101	90
655	Bamangam.	92	82	174	60	59
656	Derwan.	105	78	183	100	78
657	Nawagadh.	507	486	998	355	340
658	Pedhla.	329	365	694	317	355
659	Mandlikpore.	241	241	482	238	237
660	Gundala.	382	391	773	337	350
661	Seluka.	156	158	314	138	142
662	Rabarika.	378	351	729	357	335
663	Panchpipla.	358	348	706	315	314
664	Lunagiri.	41	46	87	25	28
665	Monpore.	149	135	284	144	130
666	Vadasada.	386	363	749	367	344
667	Vavdi.	311	268	579	290	245
	Vadal-Nawagad Charge Total.	9,092	8,745	17,837	7,339	7,042

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remark.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
47	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
98	108	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
88	83	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	39	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
141	141	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	37	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	6	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	12	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	13	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1,507	1,484	245	219	0	0	0	0	1	0	Villages-38.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
668	Bhesan.	818	837	1,665	719	735
669	Vandarwad.	129	135	264	129	135
670	Vaghania-Nawa.	32	33	65	22	21
671	Gujaria-Nana.	67	63	130	64	61
672	Gujaria-Mota.	140	124	264	113	92
673	Gorviali.	111	91	202	101	85
674	Dhari-Gundali.	99	87	186	94	87
675	Haliad.	341	352	693	338	351
676	Jhanzaria-Nawa.	82	80	162	80	80
677	Pipli (Charan).	138	124	262	123	110
678	Pipalia Nawa.	49	38	87	49	38
679	Adpore.	53	51	104	44	42
680	Damrala.	82	67	149	76	63
681	Amrapore.	622	609	1,231	588	575
682	Devgam.	666	650	1,316	577	532
683	Sarangpore.	178	164	342	174	161
684	Keshwala.	405	434	839	391	425
685	Sajadiali.	96	87	183	95	87
686	Lakhapadar.	221	220	441	206	205
687	Bamania.	219	218	437	212	208
688	Tori.	613	594	1,207	577	555
689	Bahadurpore.	293	264	557	287	257
690	Khijadia.	183	162	345	161	187

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remark.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
86	81	23	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	3	20	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	81	26	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	
4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	12	19	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	11	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
691	Khakharia.	117	95	212	116	95
692	Talali.	131	127	258	114	107
693	Arjansukh.	328	303	629	286	261
694	Barwala-Bawalwala.	395	378	773	380	368
695	Samadhiala.	302	266	568	295	250
696	Hadmatia-Khajuri.	218	216	434	210	206
697	Sankrola.	206	180	386	205	175
698	Charania.	418	396	814	399	378
699	Galath.	417	387	804	374	360
700	Vavdi.	338	307	645	313	270
701	Hadmatia-Khakhra.	233	216	449	202	190
702	Sardarpore.	126	106	232	123	102
703	Morwada.	253	243	496	220	208
704	Kharachia.	396	377	773	345	335
705	Khambhalia.	288	266	554	274	253
706	Ranpur.	1,301	1,243	2,544	833	791
707	Pipalia Bheda.	84	82	166	73	71
708	Bamangam.	191	179	370	173	161
709	Mandwa.	113	193	206	100	87
710	Bhatgam.	162	159	321	149	142
711	Sukhpore.	58	40	98	55	36
712	Karia.	107	102	209	93	93
713	Samutpara.	86	79	165	66	55

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	9	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	14	36	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	3	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	13	21	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	23	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	2	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	23	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	4	49	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	
14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
281	296	181	151	0	0	0	0	6	5	
11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
9	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
9	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	
20	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bhesan Charge Total.	11,913	11,324	23,237	10,618	10,036
714	Bagdu.	476	480	956	424	421
715	Jhamka.	347	377	724	295	313
716	Khodiar.	130	124	254	117	109
717	Semrala.	123	137	260	119	135
718	Jhabala.	168	175	343	158	163
719	Lilia.	112	110	222	107	105
720	Itali.	92	69	161	85	68
721	Limadhra.	207	177	384	165	144
722	Bardia.	292	275	567	286	273
723	Shobhavadla.	162	171	333	154	167
724	Sankhdawadar.	299	273	572	291	265
725	Bela.	100	105	205	93	101
726	Vadala.	239	229	468	218	211
727	Khadia.	597	592	11,89	517	482
728	Anandpore.	161	148	309	143	139
729	Torania.	95	117	212	88	110
730	Patapore.	120	97	217	119	96
731	Khimpadar.	224	232	456	222	228
732	Sukhpore.	138	137	275	123	128
733	Ghudwadar.	96	92	188	65	69
734	Itala.	65	59	124	62	59
735	Salantha.	112	90	202	101	76

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
736	Barwala.	175	214	389	172	210
737	Vadla.	146	127	273	126	104
	Bagdu Charge Total.	4,676	4,607	9,283	4,250	4,171
738	Sansan.	299	233	532	168	133
739	Bhalchhel.	151	125	276	150	125
740	Sandhbeda Ness.	45	41	86	38	30
741	Devalia Ness.	56	59	115	52	59
742	Jhalandhar.	77	67	144	73	65
743	GhodaKedi.	42	32	74	42	32
744	Malawala Ness.	50	59	109	50	59
745	Ambadi Ness.	94	89	193	94	89
746	Gigania Ness.	41	29	70	41	29
747	Chitrod.	100	77	177	96	73
748	Sangodra.	103	90	193	32	38
749	Bhojde.	150	122	272	147	119
750	Khokhra.	27	19	46	24	18
751	Jasapur.	167	140	307	163	138
752	Rasulpore.	183	168	351	180	166
753	Moruka.	276	254	530	263	239
754	Akolwadi.	398	338	736	389	335
755	Vadla.	147	115	262	129	96
756	Bamnasa.	137	111	248	133	111
757	Javantri.	89	61	150	72	53

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
758	Khatumbi.	38	30	68	36	29
759	Kansaria.	70	60	130	66	59
760	Jamwala.	79	62	141	68	58
761	Bhakha.	67	71	138	65	71
762	Mahobatnagar.	72	46	118	66	46
763	Lilapani.	38	26	64	12	5
764	Jamwali.	2	0	2	1	0
765	Timbarwa Rajthali.	9	8	17	0	0
766	Kalandazium.	25	16	41	21	14
767	Kerambha.	34	25	59	30	19
768	Alavani	35	33	68	34	30
769	Kachhigadh.	39	37	76	31	37
770	Haripore.	181	139	320	138	109
771	Chitrawad.	486	489	975	174	157
772	Ramlechi.	175	150	325	157	133
773	Talala.	147	132	279	80	44
774	Pipalva.	173	162	340	175	155
775	Ghonshia.	463	400	863	418	365
776	Virpur.	225	182	407	182	144
777	Borwad.	302	241	543	281	224
778	Dhawa.	535	426	961	512	418
779	Madharpore.	517	472	989	288	242
780	Ambias.	518	467	985	491	452

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
781	Gundran.	233	183	416	203	158
782	Hadmatia.	269	227	496	244	215
783	Mandorda.	224	184	408	223	184
784	Vadala.	192	167	359	110	96
785	Rampara.	173	149	322	161	141
786	Surwa.	339	270	609	304	244
	Gir Charge Total.	8,297	7,083	15,380	6,907	5,856
787	Visawadar.	768	679	1,447	575	473
788	Jambudi.	38	29	67	38	29
789	Jawaldi.	36	30	66	35	25
790	Kalsari.	485	447	932	439	410
791	Balapore.	19	9	28	19	9
792	Manandia.	29	28	57	25	27
793	Rajpara.	69	67	136	49	41
794	Nurgadh.	51	48	99	49	44
795	Dudhala.	19	15	34	19	15
796	Kalawad.	211	221	432	199	215
797	Ambala.	92	88	180	84	79
798	Jetalsar.	272	265	537	261	259
799	Fatepore.	96	75	171	80	67
800	Mundia.	4	1	5	4	1
801	Rasulgam.	121	117	238	106	104
802	Mewasa.	33	39	72	33	39

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
803	Malsika.	265	253	518	255	246
804	Pipalia Kothawala.	259	236	495	250	226
805	Kagaddi.	155	137	292	149	132
806	Kankasiala.	83	96	179	83	96
807	Jhanjesar.	130	114	244	129	113
808	Ghodasaran.	192	161	353	183	154
809	Vavdi.	97	79	176	92	76
810	Sudawad.	242	220	462	214	187
811	Bhutadi.	214	207	421	196	186
812	Chhelanka.	94	79	173	88	73
813	Mahuda.	68	64	132	68	64
814	Mahudi.	48	46	94	41	38
815	Jambuda.	248	218	466	215	183
816	Dhebar.	94	86	180	84	78
817	Hadmatia Nana.	74	86	160	71	86
818	Pindakhai Moti.	155	170	325	154	169
819	Pipalia Hajani.	135	123	258	131	120
820	Kanawadla	104	99	203	103	99
821	Pindakhai Nani	80	92	172	79	91
822	Sukhpore.	110	109	219	90	90
823	Chhalda.	122	114	236	106	101
824	Rabarika.	142	137	279	135	128
825	Vadala Desai	51	44	95	48	44

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remark.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	2	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	12	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	7	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	5	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
826	Pipli (Mangnath).	138	112	250	126	105
827	Kotda-Nana.	173	171	344	165	164
828	Sirvania.	50	56	106	49	52
829	Rupawati.	96	109	205	90	107
830	Ishwaria.	161	166	327	155	160
831	Mandawad.	252	262	514	209	225
832	Ravni.	207	195	402	194	182
833	Leria.	281	249	530	266	233
834	Chavand Juni.	121	116	237	121	116
835	Monia.	434	466	900	380	385
836	Hadmatia Mota.	316	332	648	290	310
837	Chavand Navi.	298	296	594	277	278
838	Khambhalia.	157	162	319	156	162
839	Virpur.	290	263	553	289	263
840	Vadala Shetranj.	220	232	452	205	221
841	Mayawadla.	99	88	187	97	85
842	Haripore.	97	89	186	77	72
843	Ishwaria.	200	188	388	182	174
844	Monpari-Ghunawali.	527	512	1,039	465	433
845	Prempara.	272	248	520	240	224
846	Piyawa.	81	74	155	74	62
847	Khambha.	152	137	289	113	107
	Visawadar Charge Total.	10,127	9,651	19,778	9,199	8,737

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	4	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Villages-61.
8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	24	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	47	27	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	4	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	5	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	31	42	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	17	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	26	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
632	636	296	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Serial No.	Name of charge.	Total Population.			Hindus.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-2	Junagadh with Bagat.	18,565	16,848	35,413	9,807	8,766
3	Dungar.	1,535	1,173	2,708	1,308	1,014
4	Gadhakda.	1,005	941	1,946	720	647
5	Babariawad.	10,038	9,455	19,493	9,141	8,613
6	Una.	22,637	22,128	44,765	18,624	18,156
7	Sutrapada.	7,176	6,779	13,955	6,355	6,004
8	Patan.	11,926	11,357	23,283	9,164	8,732
9	Veraval.	12,313	12,197	24,510	7,289	7,427
10	Chorwad.	6,233	5,914	12,157	5,653	5,374
11	Malia.	8,248	7,861	16,216	7,424	7,157
12	Keshod.	6,494	6,182	12,676	5,499	5,160
13	Mangrol.	11,614	11,836	23,450	6,954	6,994
14	Shil.	7,958	7,939	15,897	6,719	6,485
15	Balagam.	7,665	7,343	15,008	7,036	6,751
16	Kutiana.	16,903	17,443	34,346	11,743	11,096
17	Vanthali.	10,672	10,925	21,595	7,672	7,402
18	Shapur Division.	15,776	15,513	31,289	13,716	13,501
19	Vadal-Nawagadh.	9,092	8,745	17,837	7,339	7,042
20	Bhesan.	11,913	11,324	23,237	10,618	10,036
21	Bagdu.	4,676	4,607	9,283	4,250	4,171
22	Gir.	8,297	7,083	15,380	6,907	5,856
23	Visawadar.	10,127	9,651	19,778	9,199	8,737
	Total.—	2,20,863	2,13,359	4,34,222	173,137	165,121

Mahomedans.		Jains.		Christians.		Animistics or Parsis.		Others.		Villages.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8,209	7,543	492	516	37	12	18	10	2	1	1
157	88	70	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
246	259	39	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
891	835	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
3,918	3,885	72	71	4	1	11	7	8	8	148
819	773	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
2,627	2,425	119	189	0	0	0	0	16	11	57
4,555	4,181	466	584	1	1	2	4	0	0	28
569	529	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
817	806	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
983	1,017	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
4,039	4,113	528	642	2	0	3	2	93	85	23
1,232	1,452	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
626	590	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
5,072	6,268	68	58	0	0	0	0	20	21	51
2,744	3,222	225	260	0	0	1	0	30	59	37
1,862	1,855	193	157	5	0	0	0	0	0	37
1,507	1,484	245	219	0	0	0	0	1	0	38
758	777	520	498	0	0	0	0	17	13	46
363	384	63	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
1,273	1,109	4	3	0	0	0	0	113	115	49
632	636	296	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
43,899	44,231	3,443	3,677	49	14	35	23	300	293	847

Junagadh State, Village Table.

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Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of charge.	Page of the village table.	No. of the village in the village table.	
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1	Achhidra.	Veraval.	15	318	
2	Adpore.	Bhesan.	31	679	
3	Adri.	Veraval.	14	309	
4	Agatrai.	Shapur D.	28	612	
5	Aherchhela.	Una.	9	194	
6	Ajab.	Shapur D.	28	614	
7	Ajak.	Shil.	21	449	
8	Ajotha.	Patan.	13	272	
9	Akala.	Do.	14	298	
10	Akala.	Malia.	17	370	
11	Akha.	Shapur D.	28	608	
12	Akhodad.	Balagam.	22	484	
13	Akolali.	Una.	8	163	
14	Akolwadi.	Gir.	34	754	
15	Alavani.	Do.	35	768	
16	Alidra.	Sutrapada.	11	242	
17	Amar.	Kutiana.	25	535	
18	Ambada.	Una.	9	186	
19	Ambala.	Visawadar.	36	797	
20	Ambalgadh.	Malia.	17	378	
21	Ambalia.	Balagam.	23	497	

22	Ambalia.	Vadal-Navagadh.	29	645
23	Ambaliala.	Una.	6	128
24	Ambaliala.	Veraval.	15	326
25	Ambecha.	Malia.	17	364
26	Amblas.	Gir.	35	780
27	Ambudi ness.	Do.	34	745
28	Amipore.	Balagam.	23	496
29	Amodra.	Una.	3	61
30	Amrapore.	Patan.	13	268
31	Amrapore.	Malia.	18	379
32	Amrapore.	Bhesan.	31	681
33	Anandpore.	Bagdu.	33	728
34	Aniala.	Vanthli.	27	581
35	Anida.	Patan.	13	283
36	Anjar.	Una.	5	97
37	Antroli.	Shil.	21	448
38	Arena.	Mangrol.	20	443
39	Arjansukh.	Bhesan.	32	693
40	Avania.	Malia.	18	383
	B.			
41	Babaria.	Una.	8	170
42	Babarwada.	Sutrapada.	11	235
43	Babra.	Chorwad.	16	349
44	Badalpara.	Patan.	12	254
45	Badodar.	Keshod.	18	399
46	Bagasra (Ghed).	Shil.	21	455
47	Bagdu.	Bagdu.	33	714
48	Bahadurpore.	Shapur. D.	28	601
49	Bahadurpore.	Bhesan.	31	689

50	Balagam.	Balagam.	22	483
51	Balapore.	Visawadar.	36	791
52	Balevla.	Sutrapada.	10	213
53	Baliawad.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	633
54	Baloch juni.	Kutiana.	24	532
55	Baloch Navi.	Do.	24	533
56	Balot.	Vanthli.	26	558
57	Bamangam.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	655
58	Bamangam.	Bhesan.	32	708
59	Bamania,	Do.	31	687
60	Bamanwada.	Shil.	21	451
61	Bamnasa.	Balagam.	23	504
62	Bamnasa.	Gir.	34	756
63	Bandharda.	Una.	6	118
64	Bardia.	Bagdu.	33	722
65	Barpatoli.	Babariawad.	2	27
66	Barula.	Sutrapada.	12	246
67	Barula.	Chorwad.	16	354
68	Barwala.	Vanthli.	27	591
69	Barwala.	Bagdu.	34	736
70	Barwala Bawalwala.	Bhesan.	32	694
71	Bavlawadar.	Kutiana.	25	536
72	Bedia.	Una.	9	195
73	Buj.	Patan.	12	252
74	Bela.	Bagdu.	33	725
75	Bhacha.	Una.	4	69
76	Bhachadar.	Babariawad.	2	21
77	Bhada.	Do.	3	47
78	Bhadasi.	Una.	7	148

79	Bhadiadar.	Una.	4	70
80	Bhadula.	Kutiana.	24	519
81	Bhakha.	Gir.	35	761
82	Bhakodar.	Babariawad.	2	19
83	Bhalchhel.	Gir.	34	739
84	Bhalpara.	Patan.	14	292
85	Bhanduri.	Chorwad.	16	343
86	Bhankharwad.	Malia.	17	375
87	Bhatgam.	Mangrol.	20	433
88	Bhatgam.	Bhesan.	32	710
89	Bhathrot.	Shil.	21	456
90	Bhatia.	Vanthli.	27	582
91	Bhatwadar.	Babariawad.	2	35
92	Bhayal.	Una.	8	161
93	Bhayal.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	641
94	Bhebha.	Una.	4	81
95	Bherai.	Babariawad.	1	15
96	Bherala.	Patan.	13	290
97	Bhesan.	Bhesan.	31	668
98	Bhetali.	Patan.	13	280
99	Bhimchas.	Una.	9	189
100	Bhim nu Dewal.	Patan.	12	267
101	Bhingran.	Una.	7	149
102	Bhitana.	Balagam.	23	501
103	Bhoddar.	Kutiana.	24	527
104	Bhogsar.	Do.	24	524
105	Bhojde.	Gir.	34	749
106	Bhundani.	Babariawad.	3	57
107	Bhutadi.	Visawadar.	37	811

108	Bhuwa Timbi.	Sutrapada.	11	225
109	Bhuwawada.	Do.	11	236
110	Bildi.	Kutiana.	25	546
111	Bodi.	Shapur D.	28	615
112	Bodidar.	Una.	8	160
113	Bodka.	Vanthli.	27	584
114	Bolas.	Patan.	13	278
115	Borwad.	Gir.	35	777
116	Bosan.	Patan.	13	274
117	Budhecha.	Chorwad.	16	338
118	Bundhda.	Vanthli.	27	585
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119	Chagia.	Patan.	13	276
120	Chamboda.	Veraval.	15	332
121	Chanchakwad.	Una.	4	64
122	Chandigal.	Keshod.	19	419
123	Chanduwao.	Veraval.	15	313
124	Chandwana.	Shil.	22	476
125	Chankhwa.	Do.	21	459
126	Char.	Do.	21	466
127	Charania.	Bhesan.	32	698
128	Chavand Juni.	Visawadar.	38	834
129	Chavand Navi.	Do.	38	837
130	Chhalda.	Do.	37	823
131	Chhapri.	Veraval.	15	328
132	Chhatradia.	Babariawad.	2	25
133	Chhatrawa.	Kutiana.	24	525
134	Chhatroda.	Veraval.	15	312
135	Chhelanka.	Visawadar.	37	812

136	Chhelna.	Babariawad.	3	49
137	Chhodavdi.	Dungar.	1	5
138	Chikalkuba.	Una.	9	199
139	Chikhli.	Do.	7	151
140	Chingaria.	Shil.	22	468
141	Chitrasar.	Una.	6	111
142	Chitrawad.	Gir.	35	771
143	Chitri.	Keshod.	19	417
144	Chitrod.	Gir.	34	747
145	Chobari.	Vanthli.	26	564
146	Choki.	Shapur D.	28	623
147	Chokli.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	631
148	Choliana.	Kutiana.	25	587
149	Chorali Moti.	Una.	7	184
150	Chorwad.	Chorwad.	15	838
151	Chuldi.	Do.	16	852
	D.			
152	Dabhore.	Veraval.	15	324
153	Daduka.	Kutiana.	25	544
154	Damasa.	Una.	4	78
155	Damrala.	Bhesan.	31	680
156	Danderi.	Veraval.	15	317
157	Dandi.	Una.	5	100
158	Dari.	Veraval.	14	306
159	Darsali.	Shil.	22	473
160	Datrana.	Shapur D.	27	598
161	Deda.	Veraval.	15	330
162	Delwada.	Una.	3	59
163	Derwan.	Keshod.	19	401

164	Derwan.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	656
165	Deshur Kolinu.	Una.	7	154
166	Deshur Shahnu.	Do.	7	158
167	Devalia Ness.	Gir.	34	741
168	Devda.	Kutiana.	25	541
169	Devgam.	Bhesan.	31	682
170	Devrana.	Shil.	21	464
171	Dewka.	Babariawad.	1	13
172	Damanwa.	Patan.	13	286
173	Dhamlej.	Sutrapada.	10	216
174	Dhandhwada.	Malia.	18	388
175	Dhandhusar.	Shapur D.	28	616
176	Dhanej Bakula.	Patan.	14	302
177	Dhanej Moti.	Chorwad.	16	344
178	Dhanej Nani.	Do.	16	345
179	Dharabundar.	Una.	6	114
180	Dhara Ness.	Babariawad.	2	23
181	Dhari Gundali.	Bhesan.	31	674
182	Dharsan.	Kutiana.	24	516
183	Dhawa.	Gir.	35	778
184	Dhebar.	Visawadar.	37	816
185	Dhelana.	Mangrol.	20	428
186	Dhokadwa.	Una.	9	182
187	Dholadri.	Babariawad.	2	39
188	Dhrabawad.	Patan.	14	297
189	Dhruwala.	Kutiana.	25	554
190	Dhundhwana.	Una.	6	130
191	Dhunfulia.	Shapur D.	27	595
192	Diwasa.	Shil.	21	447

193	Dolatpara.	Dungar.	1	2
194	Don.	Una.	8	172
195	Dudhala.	Babariawad.	2	40
196	Dudhala	Una.	5	107
197	Dudhala.	Malia.	17	373
198	Dudhala.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	639
199	Dudhala.	Visawadar.	36	795
200	Dudli.	Una.	6	129
201	Dungari.	Vanthli.	26	570
202	Dungarpore.	Dungar.	1	4
E.				
203	Ebhalwad.	Babariawad.	3	53
204	Eklara.	Malia.	18	393
205	Elumpore.	Una.	4	76
F.				
206	Facharia.	Babariawad.	3	56
207	Fagli.	Keshod.	19	416
208	Fareda.	Una.	8	169
209	Farer.	Kutiana.	24	521
210	Fatepore.	Visavadar.	36	799
211	Fatsar.	Una.	8	176
212	Fulka.	Do.	4	79
213	Fulrama.	Balagam.	23	493
214	Furangta.	Shil.	22	480
G.				
215	Gabha.	Patan.	13	287
216	Gadhakda.	Gadhakda.	1	8
217	Gadhda.	Una.	8	167
218	Gadhwana.	Kutiana..	24	517

219	Gadoi.	Vanthali.	26	571
220	Gadu.	Chorwad.	17	360
221	Galath.	Bhesan.	32	699
222	Galiawad.	Patan.	14	304
223	Galiawada.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	649
224	Galodar.	Malia.	18	395
225	Gangda.	Una.	6	115
226	Gangecha.	Malia.	18	385
227	Gangetha.	Sutrapada.	11	226
228	Ganjawadar.	Babariawad.	1	10
229	Ganthila.	Vanthli.	27	587
230	Garal.	Una.	3	60
231	Gelana.	Malia.	18	394
232	Ghantia.	Sutrapada.	11	239
233	Ghasari Moti.	Keshod.	19	409
234	Ghasari Nani.	Do.	19	411
235	Gheshpore	Babariawad.	3	44
236	Ghodadar.	Sbil.	21	454
237	Ghodakedi.	Gir.	34	743
238	Ghodasaran.	Visawadar.	37	808
239	Ghonshia.	Gir.	35	775
240	Ghudwadar.	Bagdu.	33	733
241	Ghumali.	Chorwad.	16	340
242	Ghunghti.	Malia.	17	465
243	Gigania Ness.	Gir.	34	746
244	Gir Mandvi.	Una.	8	175
245	Gokran.	Kutiana.	25	551
246	Goladhar.	Shapur D.	28	618
247	Goraj.	Mangrol.		426

248	Gorukhmadh.	Patan.	13	269
249	Gotana.	Chorwad.	16	339
250	Govindpara.	Patan.	14	293
251	Gorviali.	Bhesan.	31	673
252	Gujaria Mota.	Do.	31	672
253	Gujaria Nana.	Do.	31	671
254	Gundala.	Una.	9	188
255	Gundala.	Vadal Nawagadh.	20	660
256	Gundala Khajuri.	Shapur D.	29	624
257	Gundran.	Gir.	36	781
H.				
258	Hadala.	Una.	9	192
259	Hadmatia.	Babariawad.	1	14
260	Hadmatia Khajuri.	Bhesan.	32	696
261	Hadmatia Gir.	Gir.	36	782
262	Hadmatia Khakhra.	Bhesan.	32	701
263	Hadmatia Mota.	Visawadar.	38	836
264	Hadmatia Nana.	Do.	37	817
265	Hadmatia Visal.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	634
266	Haliad.	Bhesan.	31	675
267	Hamadpara.	Kutiana.	25	553
268	Handla.	Shapur D.	28	618
269	Haripore.	Gir.	35	770
270	Haripore.	Visawadar.	38	842
271	Harnasa.	Patan.	12	251
272	Hasnapur.	Dungar.	1	7
273	Hasnawadar.	Veraval.	15	822
274	Helabeli.	Kutiana.	25	555
275	Hemal.	Babariawad.	3	50

276	Hindorna.	Babariawad.	2	26
277	Hunterpore.	Shil.	21	457
278	Husenabad.	Mangrol.	20	434
	I.			
279	Inaj.	Patan.	14	295
280	Indrana.	Balagam.	23	498
281	Indroi.	Patan.	12	259
282	Isapore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	635
283	Ishra.	Keshod.	19	405
284	Ishwaria.	Patan.	12	260
285	Ishwaria.	Kutiana.	25	540
286	Ishwaria.	Visawadar.	38	830
287	Ishwaria.	Do.	38	843
288	Itala.	Bagdu.	33	734
289	Itali.	Chorwad.	16	348
290	Itali.	Bagdu.	33	720
291	Itwaya.	Una.	8 ⁱ	177
	J.			
292	Jakhia.	Do.	8	168
293	Jhalansar.	Gir.	34	742
294	Jamalpara.	Sutrapada.	11	234
295	Jambu.	Kutiana.	24	529
296	Jambuda.	Visawadar.	37	815
297	Jambudi.	Do.	36	788
298	Jamla.	Kutiana.	24	526
299	Jamwala.	Gir.	35	760
300	Jamwala.	Mangrol.	20	437
301	Jamwali.	Gir.	35	764
302	Janadi.	Malia.	17	366

303	Jangar.	Patan.	14	298
304	Janada.	Chorwad.	16	356
305	Jaragli.	Una.	9	179
306	Jasadhar.	Patan.	13	284
307	Jasapur.	Gir.	34	751
308	Javantri.	Do.	34	757
309	Jawaldi.	Visavadar.	36	789
310	Jetalsar.	Do.	36	798
311	Jhabala.	Bagdu.	33	718
312	Jhalansar.	Shapur D.	28	619
313	Jhamka.	Bagdu.	33	715
314	Jhampodad	Vanthli.	26	569
315	Jhanjesar.	Visavadar.	37	807
316	Jhankharwada.	Una.	7	140
317	Jhanzarda.	Vanthli.	26	563
318	Jhanzaria.	Una.	8	166
319	Jhanzaria-Nawa.	Bhesan.	31	676
320	Jhariawada.	Shil.	21	445
321	Jhudka.	Chorwad.	17	361
322	Jhudwadli.	Una.	4	71
323	Jhunzarpur.	Chorwad.	16	335
324	Jikadri Juni.	Babariawad.	3	42
325	Jikadri Navi.	Do.	2	41
326	Jonpur.	Shapur D.	28	609
327	Joshipara.	Do.	29	626
328	Junagadh.	Junagadh.	1	1
329	Junej.	Kutiana.	24	520
330	Juthal.	Malia.	18	390
	K.			

331	Kachhigadh.	Gir.	35	769
332	Kadegi.	Balagam.	23	495
333	Kadiali.	Babariawad.	2	24
334	Kadwar.	Patan.	12	250
335	Kagaddi.	Visawadar.	37	805
336	Kagwadar.	Babariawad.	2	28
337	Kajaliala Mota.	Vanthli.	27	579
338	Kajaliala Nana.	Shapur D.	27	594
339	Kajardi.	Una.	4	86
340	Kajli.	Patan.	12	255
341	Kakidi Moti.	Una.	7	133
342	Kalamdaziun.	Gir.	35	766
343	Kalapan.	Una.	5	101
344	Kalasia.	Sutrapada.	12	247
345	Kalawad.	Visawadar.	36	796
346	Kalej.	Mangrol.	20	427
347	Kalimbhda.	Malia.	17	371
348	Kalsari.	Visawadar.	36	790
349	Kalwani.	Mangrol.	20	439
350	Kanak.	Chorwad.	16	342
351	Kanakbarda.	Una.	3	63
352	Kanakia.	Do.	8	157
353	Kanawadla.	Visawadar.	37	820
354	Kanazadi.	Vanthli.	26	578
355	Kandhi.	Una.	10	201
356	Kaneri.	Do.	8	158
357	Kaneri.	Malia.	18	386
358	Kankana.	Shil.	21	463
359	Kankasa.	Do.	22	479

360	Kāṅkasiaṭa.	Vīśavadar.	37	806
361	Kānsari.	Una.	4	65
362	Kānsaria.	Gir.	35	759
363	Kāntharia Khalsa.	Babariawad.	2	37
364	Kāntharia Koli.	Do.	2	36
365	Kantol.	Kutiana.	23	507
366	Kanza.	Shapur D.	28	607
367	Kanzotar.	Sutrapada.	10	217
368	Karamdi.	Shil.	22	467
369	Kardapan.	Una.	9	193
370	Karia.	Bhesan.	32	712
371	Kasabad.	Kutiana.	24	513
372	Kathrota.	Shapur D.	28	622
373	Katrasa.	Malia.	18	380
374	Katar.	Babariawad.	2	31
375	Katwana.	Kutiana.	23	510
376	Kavalka.	Do.	24	515
377	Kerala.	Una.	6	112
378	Kerala.	Malia.	17	369
379	Kerala.	Vadal-Navagadh.	29	642
380	Kerambha.	Gir.	35	767
381	Kesharia.	Una.	5	87
382	Keshod.	Keshod.	18	398
383	Keshwala.	Bhesan.	31	684
384	Kevadra.	Keshod.	19	410
385	Khada.	Una.	5	103
386	Khadia.	Bagdu.	33	727
387	Khagasri.	Kutiana.	20	552
388	Khajudra.	Una.	5	105

389	Khakharia.	Bhesan.	32	691
390	Khalej.	Sutrapada.	10	207
391	Khailipore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	651
392	Khambha.	Patan.	12	266
393	Khambha.	Visavadar.	38	847
394	Khambhalia.	Chorwad.	16	334
395	Khambhalia.	Bhesan.	32	705
396	Khambhalia.	Visavadar.	33	838
397	Khamdhrol.	Shapur D.	29	625
398	Khamidhana.	Balagam.	22	485
399	Khan.	Una.	5	98
400	Khanderi.	Sutrapada.	11	237
401	Khanderi.	Patan.	13	282
402	Khapat.	Una.	4	73
403	Kharachia.	Bhesan.	32	704
404	Khatriwada.	Una.	6	110
405	Khatumbi.	Gir.	35	758
406	Khera.	Sutrapada.	10	222
407	Khera.	Chorwad.	16	341
408	Kherali.	Verawal,	15	319.
409	Khijadia.	Bhesan.	31	690
410	Khilawad.	Una.	9	178
411	Khimpadar.	Bagdu.	33	731
412	Khirasra.	Balagam.	22	488
413	Khirdhar.	Patan.	14	301
414	Khodada.	Mangrol.	20	442
415	Khodiar.	Bagdu.	33	716
416	Khokharda	Vanthli.	26	577
417	Khokhra.	Gir.	34	750

418	Khorasa.	Chorwad.	17	358
419	Khorasa.	Shapur D.	28	604
420	Khumbhdi.	Vanthli.	26	576
421	Khunpore.	Kutiana.	25	550
422	Kindarva.	Verawal.	15	315
423	Kobe.	Una.	7	150
424	Kodia.	Do.	8	174
425	Kodidra.	Patan.	12	262
426	Kotda.	Mangrol.	20	429
427	Kotda.	Kutiana.	24	531
428	Kotda-Nana.	Visavadar.	38	827
429	Kotdi.	Babariawad.	2	30
430	Kothari.	Una.	5	96
431	Kovaya.	Babariawad.	1	18
432	Koylana.	Keshod.	19	412
433	Koylana.	Balagam.	23	502
434	Koyli.	Vanthli.	26	560
435	Kukaswada.	Chorwad.	16	336
436	Kukras.	Patan.	13	279
437	Kundaliaia.	Babariawad.	1	9
438	Kutiana.	Kutiana.	23	505
	L.			
439	Lachhdi.	Patan.	14	299
440	Ladudi.	Chorwad.	16	350
441	Lakhapadar.	Bhesan.	31	686
442	Lakhapara.	Patan.	12	264
443	Lambora.	Shil.	22	475
444	Lamdhar.	Una.	7	152
445	Langad.	Balagam.	23	500

446	Langodra.	Chorwad.	16	337
447	Lathodra.	Mangrol.	20	438
448	Lati.	Patan.	12	249
449	Leherka.	Una.	5	89
450	Leria.	Visawadar.	38	833
451	Lilapani.	Gir.	35	763
452	Lilia.	Bagdu.	33	719
453	Limadhra.	Do.	33	721
454	Lodhwa.	Sutrapada.	10	212
455	Loej.	Mangrol.	20	422
456	Lore.	Babariawad.	3	55
457	Luhari Moti.	Una.	6	132
458	Lumbha.	Patan.	13	285
459	Lunagiri.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	664
460	Lushala.	Shapur. D.	28	605
461	Luvarsal.	Do.	27	596
M.				
462	Madhavpore.	Gir	35	779
463	Madhda.	Keshad	19	402
464	Madhgam.	Una.	4	83
465	Maghardi.	Do.	4	80
466	Magharwada.	Vanthli.	26	575
467	Mahiar.	Kutiana.	24	522
468	Mahira.	Do.	24	528
469	Mahobatgadh (Kadaya).	Chorwad.	16	347
470	Mahobatnagar.	Gir.	35	762
471	Mahobatpara.	Una.	9	181
472	Mahobatpara.	Sutrapada.	11	228
473	Mahobatpara.	Chorwad.	17	357

474	Mahobatpara.	Kutiana.	25	539
475	Mahobatpore.	Shapur D.	27	630
476	Mahuda.	Visavadar.	37	813
477	Mahudi.	Do.	37	814
478	Majhevdī.	Shapur D.	28	620
479	Makhiala.	Do.	28	621
480	Makhtumpore.	Shil.	22	478
481	Mal.	Kutiana.	25	538
482	Malan.	Una.	6	124
483	Malanka.	Kutiana.	25	548
484	Malawala Ness.	Gir.	34	744
485	Malia.	Malia.	17	363
486	Malida.	Dungar.	1	6
487	Malodha.	Vernaval.	15	331
488	Malsika.	Visawadar.	37	803
489	Malzinzwa.	Patan.	14	291
490	Manandia.	Visawadar.	36	792
491	Mandawad.	Do.	38	831
492	Mandlikpore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	659
493	Mandorda.	Gir.	36	783
494	Mandore.	Patan.	13	289
495	Mandwa.	Kutiana.	23	509
496	Mandwa.	Bhesan.	32	709
497	Manekpore.	Una.	5	109
498	Manekwada.	Keshod.	18	400
499	Mangalpur.	Shapur D.	28	610
500	Mangrol.	Mangrol.	19	421
501	Mankhetra.	Do.	20	424
502	Mansa Mota.	Babariawad.	3	51

503	Mansa Pati.	Babariawad.	3	52
504	Matana.	Sutrapada.	10	219
505	Matarwania.	Malia.	17	376
506	Math.	Vanthli.	26	559
507	Mathasulia.	Patan.	12	261
508	Matiana.	Balagam.	28	508
509	Mawana.	Keshod.	19	420
510	Mayawadla.	Visawadar.	38	841
511	Meghpore.	Patan.	12	257
512	Meghpore.	Vanthli.	26	566
513	Mekhdi.	Shil.	21	450
514	Mendpara.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	638
515	Mincj.	Shil.	22	477
516	Menn.	Una.	4	72
517	Meswan.	Keshod.	19	414
518	Mewasa.	Shapur D.	28	602
519	Mewasa.	Visawadar.	36	802
520	Mithapore.	Patan.	12	256
521	Mithapore.	Babariawad.	2	82
522	Miti.	Balagam.	23	494
523	Mod-dar.	Kutiana.	24	514
524	Monia.	Visawadar.	38	835
525	Monpari-Ghunawali.	Do.	38	844
526	Monpore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	665
527	Moradia.	Sutrapada.	11	224
528	Moraj.	Patan.	14	294
529	Morassa.	Do.	13	277
530	Moruka.	Gir.	34	758
531	Morwada.	Bhesan.	32	703

532	Motba.	Una.	5	95
533	Moti Moli.	Do.	7	185
534	Motisar.	Do.	9	200
535	Muliasa.	Keshod.	19	408
536	Mundia.	Visawadar.	36	800
	N.			
537	Nagadia.	Una.	9	183
538	Nagadia.	Vanthli.	27	580
539	Nagdi.	Shapur D.	27	599
540	Nageshri	Babariawad.	2	38
541	Nagichana.	Shil.	22	472
542	Nakhda.	Patan.	13	270
543	Nalia Mandwi.	Una.	7	143
544	Naliari Moti.	Do.	7	138
545	Nandan.	Do.	7	142
546	Nandrakh.	Do.	6	120
547	Nandrakhi.	Shil.	22	482
548	Nandrakhi.	Vanthli.	26	561
549	Naredi.	Do.	26	568
550	Nathej.	Una.	4	67
551	Nathul.	Do.	8	155
552	Navadra.	Patan.	12	258
553	Navda.	Vanthli.	26	567
554	Navlakha.	Shil.	21	458
555	Navlakhi.	Vanthli.	26	557
556	Nawabandar.	Una.	7	141
557	Nawagadh.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	657
558	Nawagam.	Patan.	13	273
559	Nawapara.	Veraval.	14	307

560	Nerana.	Kutiana.	24	530
561	Nesda.	Una.	6	121
562	Nesdi.	Babariawad.	2	38
563	Nilakha.	Kutiana.	25	548
564	Ningala.	Babariawad.	1	12
565	Nitli.	Una.	9	197
566	Nojhanvao.	Malia.	18	389
567	Nunarda.	Shil.	21	465
568	Nurgadh.	Visawadar.	36	794
	O.			
569	Olvan.	Una.	7	145
570	Osa.	Balagam.	23	492
	P.			
571	Pachpachia.	Una.	6	131
572	Padardi.	Balagam.	23	499
573	Padardi.	Vanthli.	26	573
574	Padaria.	Dungar.	1	3
575	Padodar.	Keshod.	19	408
576	Padruka.	Sutrapada.	11	245
577	Palanswa.	Shapur D.	29	628
578	Paldi.	Una.	7	146
579	Paldi.	Veraval.	15	329
580	Panchala	Balagam.	22	487
581	Panchpipla.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	663
582	Panderi.	Una.	8	164
583	Pandawa.	Patan.	12	263
584	Panidhra.	Malia.	18	396
585	Pankhan.	Una.	6	122
586	Pankhan.	Malia.	18	392

587	Pankuva.	Chorwad.	16	353
588	Pasnavda.	Sutrapada.	10	211
589	Paswala.	Una.	6	116
590	Paswala.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	640
591	Paswali.	Kutiana.	24	511
592	Paswalia.	Keshod.	19	404
593	Patan.	Patan.	12	248
594	Patapore.	Una.	10	203
595	Patapore.	Bagdu.	33	730
596	Patla.	Chorwad.	16	355
597	Patla.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	682
598	Patrapasar.	Do.	30	647
599	Pedhla.	Do.	30	658
600	Pichhdi.	Babariwad.	3	54
601	Pikhore.	Sutrapada.	11	231
602	Pikhore.	Shil.	22	474
603	Pindakhai Moti.	Visavadar.	37	818
604	Pindakhai Nani.	Do.	37	821
605	Pipalia.	Vadal Nawagadh.	29	637
606	Pipalia Bheda.	Bhesan.	32	707
607	Pipalia Hajani.	Visavadar.	37	819
608	Pipalia-Kothawala.	Do.	37	804
609	Pipalia Nawa.	Bhesan	31	678
610	Pipalva.	Sutrapada.	11	227
611	Pipalva.	Chorwad.	16	351
612	Pipalva.	Gir.	35	774
613	Piparia.	Una.	6	126
614	Pipli.	Keshod.	19	406
615	Pipli (Charan).	Bhesan.	31	677

616	Pipli (Mangnath).	Visawadar.	38	826
617	Piyawa.	Do.	38	846
618	Prachi	Sutrapada.	11	240
619	Pransli.	Do.	10	221
620	Pransli.	Malia.	18	387
621	Puda Athumna.	Una.	10	204
622	Puda Ugamna.	Do.	10	205
623	Prempara.	Visawadar.	38	845
	R.			
624	Rabarika.	Una.	6	125
625	Rabarika.	Visawadar.	37	824
626	Rabarika.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	662
627	Rahij.	Mangrol.	20	423
628	Raipur.	Vanthali.	27	589
629	Rajpara (Rajput).	Una.	5	99
630	Rajpara (Saiyad).	Do.	5	108
631	Rajpara.	Visavadar.	36	793
632	Rakhej.	Sutrapada.	10	218
633	Rameshwar.	Una.	5	94
634	Rampara.	Babariawad.	1	17
635	Rampara.	Una.	7	139
636	Rampara.	Patan.	13	281
637	Rampara.	Gir.	36	785
638	Ramlechi.	Do.	35	772
639	Rangpur.	Malia.	18	384
640	Raningpara.	Keshod.	19	415
641	Ranpur.	Bhesan.	32	706
642	Ranvasi.	Una.	4	82
643	Rasulgam.	Visavadar.	36	801

644	Rasulpore.	Una.	8	178
645	Rasulpore.	Sutrapada.	11	280
646	Rasulpore.	Gir.	34	752
647	Ratad.	Una.	4	74
648	Ratidhar.	Sutrapada.	11	229
649	Ravni.	Visawadar.	38	832
650	Ravni.	Vanthli.	27	590
651	Rayadi.	Sutrapada.	11	238
652	Rewad.	Una.	4	84
653	Rewadra.	Malia.	18	397
654	Rewadra.	Kutiana.	24	518
655	Roghada.	Do.	25	547
656	Rohisa.	Una.	6	118
657	Rudalpur.	Mangrol.	20	425
658	Rupawati.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	646
659	Rupavati.	Visawadar.	38	829
	S.			
660	Sabalpore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	653
661	Sajadiali.	Bhesan.	31	685
662	Sakaria Mota.	Babariawad.	8	45
663	Sakaria Nana.	Do.	3	46
664	Sakrana.	Malia.	18	391
665	Salantha.	Bagdu.	33	735
666	Salwa.	Una.	6	127
667	Samadhiala.	Chorwad.	16	346
668	Samadhiala.	Bhesan.	32	695
669	Samadhiala Mota.	Una.	6	119
670	Samadhiala Nana.	Do.	6	123
671	Samarda.	Shil.	21	453

672	Samter.	Una.	5	93
673	Samutpara.	Bhesan.	32	713
674	Sanakhada.	Una.	5	90
675	Sandha.	Shil.	23	491
676	Sandhbeda Ness.	Gir.	34	740
677	Sangawada.	Shil.	21	446
678	Sangersola.	Keshod.	19	418
679	Sangodra.	Gir.	34	748
680	Sanjwapur.	Una.	5	106
681	Sankhdawadar.	Bagdu.	33	724
682	Sankrola.	Bhesan.	32	697
688	Sanosri.	Una.	9	184
684	Sansan.	Gir.	34	738
685	Santalpore.	Vanthli.	26	565
686	Sanwao.	Una.	8	162
687	Sara.	Sutrapada.	11	243
688	Saradia.	Kutiana.	23	508
689	Saragwada.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	652
690	Sarkadia.	Una.	9	191
691	Sarangpore.	Bhesan.	31	683
692	Saraswa.	Verawal.	15	316
693	Sardarpore.	Bhesan.	32	702
694	Sarkadia.	Malia.	17	363
695	Sarma.	Balagam.	23	490
696	Sarod.	Do.	22	486
697	Sarowarda.	Babariawad.	2	29
698	Sarsali.	Shil.	21	461
699	Sejalra.	Una.	5	104
700	Selra.	Vanthli.	27	586

701	Seluka.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	661
702	Sewalia.	Sutrapada.	11	232
703	Semarwao.	Patan.	14	300
704	Semrala.	Bagdu.	33	717
705	Sendarda.	Shapur D.	28	611
706	Shapur.	Mangrol.	20	440
707	Shapur.	Shapur D.	27	593
708	Shavni.	Patan.	13	288
709	Shegras.	Kutiana.	24	512
710	Shekhpur.	Mangrol.	20	430
711	Shepa.	Do.	20	435
712	Shergadh.	Malia.	18	381
713	Sheriaj.	Mangrol.	20	441
714	Sheriakhan.	Do.	20	436
715	Shil.	Shil.	21	444
716	Shimroli-Bavani.	Do.	22	470
717	Shimroli-Bhatni.	Do.	22	471
718	Shobhavadla.	Bagdu.	33	723
719	Sidokar.	Veraval	14	308
720	Silodar.	Shil.	22	469
721	Siloj.	Una.	8	156
722	Simar.	Veraval.	14	311
723	Simasi.	Una.	8	159
724	Simasi.	Shapur D.	28	606
725	Simur.	Una.	5	102
726	Singsar.	Sutrapada.	10	214
727	Sirvania.	Visavadar.	38	828
728	Sodhana.	Kutiana.	25	549
729	Sodwadar.	Vanthli.	27	588

730	Sokhada.	Babariawad.	3	43
731	Sokhada.	Una.	5	88
732	Solaj.	Sutrapada.	11	228
733	Sonardi.	Shapur D.	27	597
734	Sonari.	Una.	4	85
735	Sonaria.	Do.	9	196
736	Sonaria.	Patan.	12	253
737	Sondarda.	Una.	5	92
738	Sondarda.	Keshod.	19	413
739	Sondardi.	Una.	5	91
740	Sudawad.	Visawadar.	37	810
741	Sukhpore.	Chorwad.	17	362
742	Sukhpore.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	654
743	Sukhpore.	Bhesan.	32	711
744	Sukhpore.	Bagdu.	33	732
745	Sukhpore.	Visavadar.	37	822
746	Sultanpore.	Una.	3	62
747	Sultanpore.	Mangrol.	20	431
748	Sunderpara.	Patan.	13	271
749	Supasi	Veraval.	15	314
750	Surwa.	Gir.	36	786
751	Sutrapada.	Sutrapada.	10	206
752	Sutrej.	Shil.	23	489
	T.			
753	Tad.	Una.	7	147
754	Talala.	Gir.	35	773
755	Talali.	Bhesan.	32	692
756	Taliadhar.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	648
757	Talodra.	Shil.	22	481

758	Tantiwela.	Veraval.	15	325
759	Tarkhai.	Kutiana.	24	523
760	Tarsingda.	Malia.	17	377
761	Teri.	Kutiana.	25	552
762	Thali.	Shil.	21	462
763	Thanapipli.	Shapur D.	28	603
764	Thareli.	Sutrapada.	11	244
765	Thepda.	Kutiana.	23	506
766	Thordi.	Una.	8	171
767	Thordi.	Sutrapada.	10	215
768	Thoyana.	Kutiana.	25	534
769	Tikar.	Vanthli.	26	572
770	Timbarwa-TulsiShyam.	Una.	9	190
771	Timbarwa-Rajthali.	Gir.	35	765
772	Timbawadi.	Shapur D.	29	627
773	Timbdi.	Sutrapada.	11	241
774	Timbdi.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	636
775	Timbi.	Babariawad.	3	48
776	Tinmas.	Vanthli.	26	574
777	Titodi.	Keshod.	19	407
778	Tobra.	Patan.	12	265
779	Torania.	Bagdu.	33	729
780	Tori.	Bhesan.	31	688
	U.			
781	Uchaiya.	Babariawad.	1	16
782	Ugla.	Una.	9	185
783	Ukadia.	Verawal.	15	321
784	Umatwada.	Vanthli.	26	562
785	Umba.	Verawal.	15	327

786	Umbri.	Patan.	13	275
787	Umej.	Una.	10	202
788	Umrالا.	Veraval.	15	320
789	Umrethi.	Patan.	14	303
790	Una.	Una.	3	58
791	Undri.	Do.	4	77
792	Untia.	Babariawad.	1	11
793	Untwada.	Una.	6	117
V.				
794	Vad.	Babariawad.	2	22
795	Vadal.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	630
796	Vadala.	Malia.	18	382
797	Vadala.	Kutiana.	25	545
798	Vadala.	Bagdu.	33	726
799	Vadala (Desai).	Visawadar.	37	825
800	Vadala (Gir).	Gir.	36	784
801	Vadala (Shetranj).	Visawadar.	38	840
802	Vadasada.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	666
803	Vadhavi.	Shapur, D.	28	617
804	Vadía.	Malia.	17	367
805	Vadla.	Shil.	21	452
806	Vadla.	Bagdu.	34	737
807	Vadla.	Gir.	34	755
808	Vadli.	Una.	9	198
809	Vadodra.	Sutrapada.	10	209
810	Vadodra.	Veraval.	14	310
811	Vaghania-Nawa.	Bhesan.	31	670
812	Vajdi.	Una.	9	187
813	Valandia.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	29	644

814	Valasimdi.	Vadal-Navagadh.	29	643
815	Vandarwad.	Malia.	17	374
816	Vandarwad.	Bhesan.	31	669
817	Vankia Mota.	Una.	7	137
818	Vankia Nana.	Do.	7	136
819	Vansoj.	Do.	7	144
820	Vanthli.	Vanthli.	26	556
821	Vao Balani.	Babariawad.	2	34
822	Vao Bavani.	Sutrapada.	10	208
823	Varahswarup.	Babariawad.	2	20
824	Varsangpur	Una.	4	75
825	Vasawad.	Sutrapada.	10	220
826	Vaspada.	Vanthli.	27	583
827	Vavdi.	Sutrapada.	10	210
828	Vavdi.	Veraval.	15	328
829	Vavdi.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	667
830	Vavdi.	Bhesan.	32	700
831	Vavdi.	Visawadar.	37	809
832	Vawarda.	Una.	4	66
833	Velakot.	Do.	8	165
834	Velaria.	Vanthli.	27	592
835	Veraval.	Veraval.	14	305
836	Vijapur.	Shapur D.	29	629
837	Virdi.	Malia.	17	372
838	Virodar.	Sutrapada.	11	238
839	Virol.	Shil.	21	460
840	Virpur.	Mangrol.	20	432
841	Virpur.	Vadal-Nawagadh.	30	650
842	Virpur.	Gir.	35	776

843	Virpur.	Visawadar.	38	889
844	Visanvel.	Ghorwad.	17	859
845	Visawadar.	Visavadar.	36	787
	W.			
846	Wadwiala.	Una.	9	180
	Y.			
847	Yajpur.	Do.	4	68

Appendix IV.

A comparative statement of villages during the Census of 1901 and 1911 A. D.

Serial No.	Name of charge.	Total number of villages in 1901 A. D.	Decrease of villages of 1901 in 'the Census of 1911.			Increase of villages in 1911.				Total number of villages in 1911.	Remarks.
			Decrease on account of villages transferred to other charges.	Decrease on account of villages depopulated.	Total number of decrease.	Increase on account of villages transferred from other charges.	Increase on account of villages amalgamated in 1901 but separated in 1911.	Increase on account of villages newly populated.	Total number of increase.		
1	Junagadh.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	Bagat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Dungar.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
4	Gadhakada.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
5	Babariawad.	50	0	Sangana.	1	0	0	0	0	49	- 1
6	Ura.	148	0	1 Baruvala 2 Rampore 3 Jasadhar 4 Ahmadpore mandvi 5 Dholivav	5	From Gir. 1 Hadala 2 Kardapan	0	1 Vankia Mota 2 Timbarva-Tulshishyam 3 Motisar	5	148	- 5 + 5

7	Sutrapada.	38	To Gir. 1 Vadala.	1 Davana with Hadakia ness.	2	0	1 Bavaniyar.	1 Ratidhar 2 Rasulpore 3 Bhuvanvada. 4 Timbdi. 5 Sara	6	42	$\begin{Bmatrix} -2 \\ +6 \end{Bmatrix}$
8	Patan.	59	To Gir. 1 Amlas. 2 Pipalva 3 Ghoshia.	0	3	0	0	1 Bhimnu De val.	1	57	$\begin{Bmatrix} -3 \\ +1 \end{Bmatrix}$
9	Veraval.	27	0	0	0	0	0	1 Paldi.	1	28	+ 1
10	Chorwad.	31	0	1 Malavala- ness.	1	0	0	0	0	30	- 1 The name of the village "kalaya" is changed into "Mahabhatgadh."
11	Malia.	37	To Shahpur D. 1 Bodi 2 Ajab.	0	2	0	0	0	0	35	- 2
12	Keshod.	21	To Shahpur D. 1 Handla.	0	1	From Shahpur D. 1 Dervan 2 Pipli. 3 Sangar- sola.	0	0	3	23	$\begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ +3 \end{Bmatrix}$
13	Mangrol.	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
14	Shil.	39	0	1 Changodarda	1	0	0	1 Navlakha.	1	39	$\begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ +1 \end{Bmatrix}$

15	Balagam.	18	0	0	0	From Shapur D. 1 Osa. 2 Fulrama. 3 Miti. 4 Khira- sara.	0	0	4	22	+ 4
16	Kutiana.	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51		
17	Vanthali.	42	To Shapur D. 1 Kanza. 2 Sendarda. 3 Akha. 4 Dhandhusar 5 Timbavadi. 6 Vijapore. 7 Mahabtpore	0	7	From Vanthali. 1 Anjala.	0	0	2	37	{ - 7 + 2
18	Shapur Division.	20	To Keshod. 1 Pipli. 2 Dervan. 3 Sangarsona.	0	9	From Malia. 1 Bodi. 2 Ajab.	0	0	26	37	{ - 9 +26
			To Balagam. 1 Osa. 2 Fulrama 3 Miti. 4 Khirasara.			From Keshod. 1 Handla.					
						From Vanthali. 1 Kanza. 2 Sendarda. 3 Akha.					

23	Visavadar.	61	0	1 Bordi. 2 Manekwada	2	0	0	6 Javantri. 7 Khatumbi 8 Jamvali. 9 Alvani. 10 Ramlechi 11 Talali. 12 Mojde. 13 Borvav. 14*Timbarva —Rajthali.	6 Sangodra. 7 Khokhra. 8 Jaspore. 9 Jamvala. 10 Mahobat- nagar. 11 Kalamdazia 12 Kachhi- gadh. 13 Madhavpur 14 Mandorda. 15 Rampara.	2	61	- 2 + 2
	Total.	818	42	14+30 Nesses. 56+30 nesses.	42	15	85	847	{ - 56 + 85 nesses - 30			

* In the Census of 1901 these two nesses were quite separate but in the Census of 1911 they are amalgamated and they form one village named as above.

M. A. Turkhud,
General Superintendent of Census.

Appendix V.

Comparative statement of expenditure for Census work in the years 1901 and 1911.

No.	Item.	Expenditure sanctioned under different heads for the census of 1910.				Expenditure incurred under different heads for the census of 1910.				Sum reappropriated for the expense of other items.	Details of difference under each item.		Expenditure incurred during the census of 1901.	Comparison of expenditure of 1911 with that of 1901.	
		In St. 1967 Koris.	In St. 1968 @ the rate of 4 Koris per rupee.	Total in Koris.	In St. 1967 Koris.	In St. 1968 @ the rate of 4 Koris per rupee.	Total in Koris.	Increase Koris.	Decrease Koris.		Increase Koris.	Decrease Koris.			
1	Establishment.	18,300	3,445	21,745	12,345	3,445	15,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sum reappropriated from the item No. 8.	...	130	130	...	130	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	18,300	3,575	21,875	12,345	3,575	15,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Menials.	1,140	265	1,405	1,140	257	1,397	...	...	8	1,377	20	...	...	...
3	Papers.	4,000	100	4,100	688	77	765	...	...	3,335	3,187	...	2,424	...	...
4	Contingencies.	1,600	60	1,660	914	122	1,036	...	...	624	1,437	...	401	...	...
5	Daftarbandh.	100	32	132	78	26	104	...	...	28	65	39	...	...	...
6	Travelling and Bhatta allowances.	15,000	3,640	18,640	9,359	3,788	13,147	1,367	...	4,126	9,944	3,203	...	...	...
	Ditto actual expense	13,633	3,640	17,273	9,359	3,788	13,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sum re-appropriated for item No. 7.	1,367	...	1,367	1,367	...	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

