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BASELINE SURVEY OF PVTGs IN GUJARAT

EDITORS

Dr. Chandrakant Upadhyay

Prof. Nimisha Shukla

Authors

Bhikhabhai Patel

Dr. Pravin Patel

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

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2014-2015

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2017

A Word of Gratitude

The Tribal Development Department of Government of Gujarat, in the year 2013-14, suggested to the Tribal Research and Training Institute under Guajrat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad to conduct a baseline survey of PVTGs of Gujarat under Tribal Area Sub-Project under its Plan Scheme (11) BCK 233, (CCD Project for overall development of PVTGs) to accellerate growth among PVTGs. It also made financial provision for the Institute to carry out this project. The Institute initiated the work of this Survey in May 2014. The work was finished by February, 2015, making personal visits to 27,140 PVTG families in 657 villages of 53 Talukas in 19 districts.

The information so collected for the 27,140 families covered in this study has been classified through computerised device and has been presented in this report with the help of tables and diagrams. The area occupied by the PVTG families covers the eastern strip of the State ranging from Vijaynagar Taluka of Sabarkantha district upto Ahwa Dangs in the South. Besides, there are some PVTG families habitating in 25 talukas of 5 districts of Saurashtra and 4 talukas of the district of Ahmedabad. These tribes in particular are Siddis, Padhar, Kathodi, Kolgha and Kotwalia. For conceptualising their over-all development, we have compiled their own suggestions found during interview visits and we have also relied on various reports related to these groups/communities. The information is divided into eight chapters of this report and they cover various aspects of their lives including education, health, drinking water and livelihood issues. Shri Bhikhabhai Patel, Research Officer and Dr. Pravinbhai Patel, Research Assistant of the Institute were entrusted with the responsibility of simplitying the complicated data that came up as a process of collection. Both these authors had taken up the Survey work to reach to the innermost source information. The Director of the Instituted provided inspiration and strength to take up this difficult task. The Institute has been able to complete this important and significant task with a regular concurrent review and constant watch on day to day development in the prcess. The election duties had interrupted the process for a couple of months but at last the task is successfully completed for which both Dr. Chandrakantbhai Upadhyay ex-Director and Ms. Nimisha Shukla, I/c. Director deserve credit.

The field workers (17) have played most important role in collecting information from 27140 families from 657 villages in various districts. On behalf of the Institute.We appreciate their efforts. We are especially thankful to Gujarat Vidyapith. The organisation was helpful in identifying these surveyors as also for providing financial support. My co-author Dr. Pravin Patel deserves special thanks. He has compiled all the data and has tabulised entire information with the help of computer. He has also extended his helping hand in preparing the write-up of this report.

My special thanks to the senior officers of Tribal Development Department and also officers of Tribal Area sub-plan offices. I should not forget to remember the invaluable contribution made by all Sarpanch of concerned villages and the respondent population; but for whose co-operative support; this study could not have been a reality. The Principals and staff members of Ashramshalas considered this to be their own work and extended whole hearted support. In fact, the work could be completed without any major hurdle due to their personal approach and assistance. The Institute is most thankful to them all. The work of PVTG survey of the entire State could be well undertaken due to support from Ashramshala teachers and Hostel Staff members. Besides, our collegues in the Institute always stood besides me. They were a great source of support to us. I acknowledge their zeal and enthusiasm. I am also thankful in particular to Shri Satish Darji and Shri Ratnabhai Desai.

The Institute in general and the authors in particular are most indebted to the Commissioner of Tribal Development and all their officers not only for providing fund but also for providing us with an opportunity to reach to all PVTG families to understand them better.

It is hoped that the report on PVTG Survey will be useful to all Government Departments and their counterpart organisations, the NGOs engaged in similar type of work and the administrators engaged in providing various inputs. Besides, the survey report will also be useful to researchers, students studying sociology and anthropology and faculty members teachign these subjects.

Bhikhabhai Patel
Research Officer

Dr. Pravin Patel
Research Assistant

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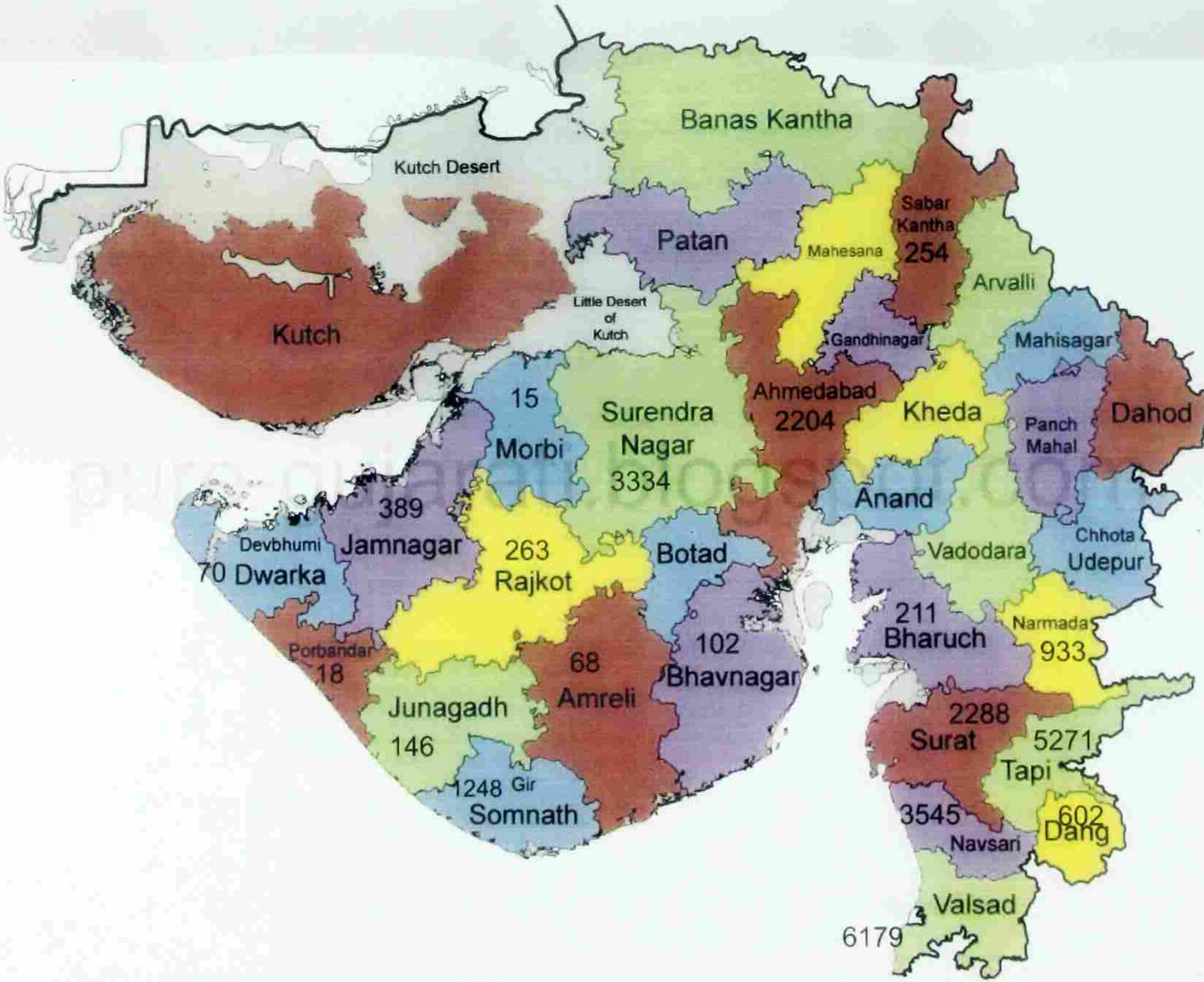
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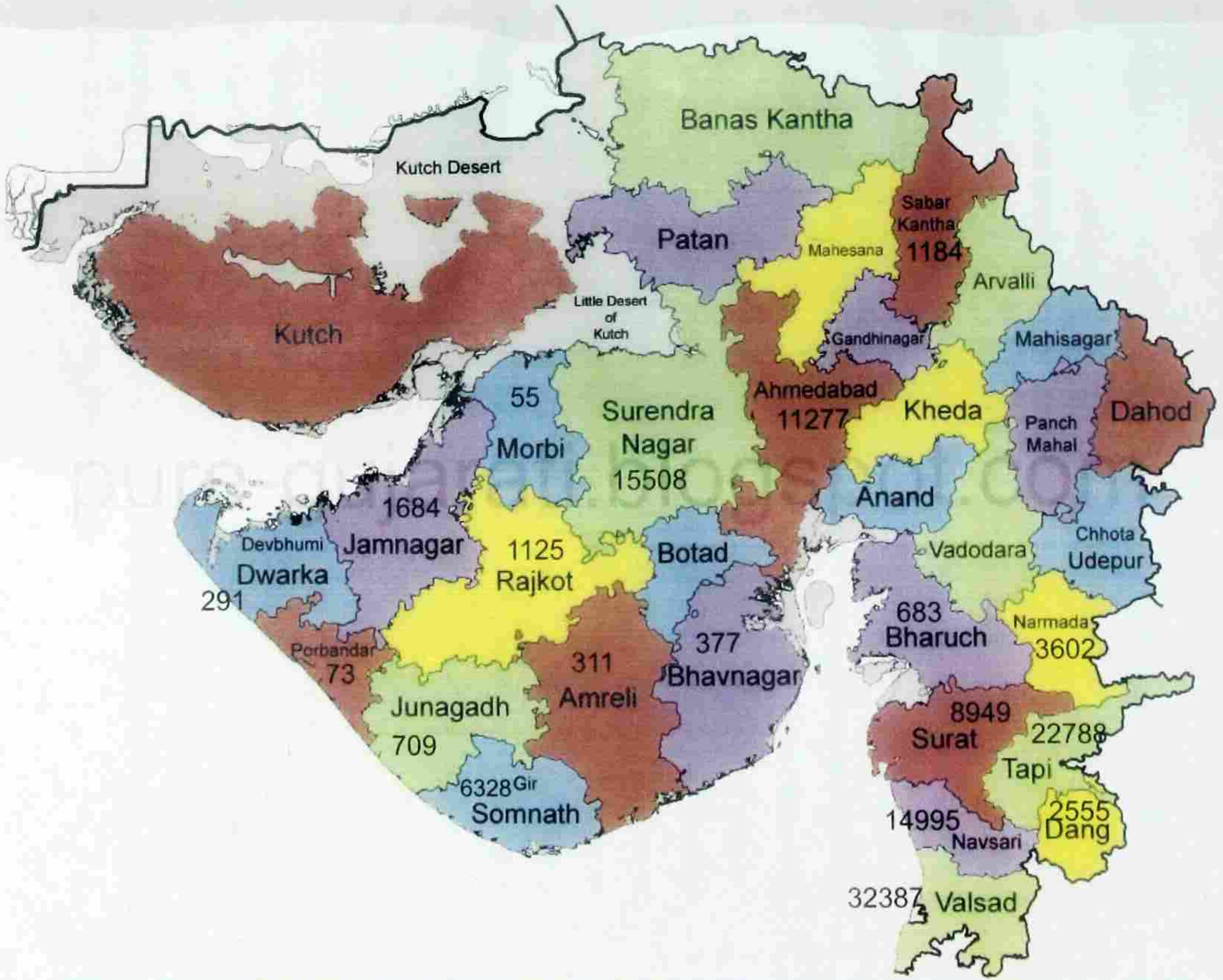
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CHAPTER-1

An Introduction of PVTGs, Objectives of the Study and Techniques

Introduction :

In the world, we find three types of countries developed,-developing and under-developed. India is a developing nation and it marches fast in the direction of development. In the world, we find three types of people - poor and rich; urban and rural and tribals and non-tribals. The people's groups in any nation will be found very backward-socially, economically, educationally and politically. In India also, in tribal communities, we find two groups from view point of development - backward communities and non-backward communities.*

We see intensive tribal population in 14 districts and 49 talukas of Gujarat State. The area starts from Danta Taluka of Banáskantha and proceeds towards Poshina, Khedbrahma, Shamlaji, Arvalli hills, Vijaynagar, Panchmahals, Mahisagar, Dahod, Narmada, Bharuch District, thereafter towards foothills of Vindyachal mountains, then towards Surat, Tapi and upto Dangs coveriag Satpuda mountain areas. This entire area is signifiant for tribal habitation in Gujarat. The area a around 20,000 sq.miles in which 26 tribes of the State habitate either in groups or segragated and they form 14.75 of State's total population. In other districts/ areas also, we find tribal population but they are segragated. e.g. in Saurashtra, in Gir, Barda and Alech forest areas, there are Siddis, Rabaris, Shephards and in Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts, there is Padhar tribe around Nalsarovar.

Tribal Population :

According to 2011 Census, the total tribal population in India was 10,45,716 which was 8.33 percent of India's total population. In Gujarat, tribal population was 89,17,174 which was 14.75 percent of total population of Gujarat State. The tribal population of Gujarat has 26 different tribes. If can be said that in Gujarat every seventh person is tribal. Among Indian States, Gujarat ranks at number four in tribal population.

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* Information about states having PVTG population in a nation and in a State

Approaches for tribal development :

Both the Government of India as well as different States have adopted different approaches to tribal development. Gujarat State has also, after Independence, and especially after formation of Gujarat State, had adopted various strategies of tribal development and for upgradation of tribal communities and to bring them at par with mainstream non-tribal population, by making them partner in development and have formulated its five years plans. Various efforts were made to raise the level of literacy, economic stability, employment opportunities, health facilities and self-sufficiency. In order to achieve better fruits of development plants, the tribal population has been classified into three zones viz. North, Central and South. Besides, for reaching the schemes right to their door steps, 12 project area offices have been started. Thus, the Government of Gujarat had made various efforts to provide maximum benefits to tribal people.

Besides the Project Area approach, special efforts are made for tribals residing outside project areas, both in groups as well as seperately. Besides, the special efforts are also made for development of most primitive and very backward 5 tribes out of 26 tribes viz Kotwalia, Kathodi, Kolgha, Siddis and Padhar. The present study is totally dedicated to the development efforts of these five very backward primitive tribes. We have made personal opporach to each family of these tribes (PVTGs) and have tried to know from them what else could be done to fulfill their needs and requirements. The study was suggested both by MoTA, Government of India and T.D.D. Government of Gujarat. For making the study more effective, we have tried to touch all aspects of development and have visited each PVTG family even in remote villages and far off talukas.

Barring Africa, India has the largest tribal population of the world. According to 2011 census, 8.3% of total population of India are tribals. In Gujarat State 14.75% population of the State are tribals. Number wise, in the State there are 89,17,174 tribal people. Gujarat ranks number four having largest tribal population. The present tribal population of the State are broadly divided into 26 tribes and they speak 24 different dialects. In India, there are 75 PVTGs, whereas in Gujarat State, there are 5 PVTGs. Tribals in Gujarat are mainly cocentrated on its eastern strip popularly known by tribal strip comprising of Arwalli, Sahyadri and Vindhyachal hill areas. On its east, we have the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and

Maharashtra borders. Naturally, the impact of nearing States can be seen on social, economic and cultural life of tribals of Gujarat.

Gujarat has 33 districts. Tribal population is mainly concenstrated in 14 districts. PVTG population is largely concentrated in the districts of Dangs, Valsad, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, Narmada, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha (18 district).

Introduction of PVTGs (Idendity)

Primitive means from the time of begining; the time when the culture and civilization were in its dawn. The English word 'Primitive' is derived from the Latia word 'Primitive' which means old, ancient etc. According to Webster dictionary, it can mean, obsolete, out of time etc. In human anthropology, various terms have been used to connote this meaning and various Anthrepologists have deployed the word in various ways.

Primitive Tribal Groups means such groups which are away from civilization According to Evance Pritchard, Primitive Tribal Groups are those groups which are small from point of view of its number and social approach. In terms of progressive society, they are more simple, industrious and economically backward. In their socialised sector, there is lack of specialisation. The Primitive Tribal Group person speaks different languages (dialect), has his own distinct culture and his own social group. He is different than other tribal groups. Politically, they are an unorganised community.

The Primitive Tribal group people were residing in forests before Dravidians came to India. The word 'Primitive is used for on old and pre-historic society which has simple technology. Any society which existed before history or before invention of art of writing or before an era of development is known as Primitive Society. The word 'Primitive' has an implied meaning of a culture without literacy. The Primitive Group has a common culture and a common governance. They belong to a same clan and same family. They habitate in a particular region by establishing their rights on it and they are under control of a common royal system.

Characteristics

The Primitive Group people are short in size, have very limited technical knwoledge, have least literacy knowledge, are simple; have backward economic system. Their social organisation is based on clan, family and village. They are geographically seperated; have distinct dialect; their religious belief is soul-based; and their population is gradually decresing. Not necessarilly they have a single blood relations; but inter-group marriage is prohibited. They are having a single common dialect, .mutually they can communicate very easily. With an impact of cultural society, some group members speak a language of that society.

Area

Primitive Tribe Groups habitate in various countries of the world, in various state, of India and in various districts of Gujarat. Some of the groups have mixed up with local population and have habitated in rural areas also. But mainly, Primitive Tribe Group People are found in forest, mountains and river side.*

Here below we have shown the details of Primitive Tribal Groups residing the various States of India as also in the State of Gujarat.

Details of Primitive Tribe Groups in India

Sr. No.	State		Primitive Tribe Groups
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	(1) Bodo-Godaba (2) Bondo-Porja (3) Chenchu (4) Dongariya- Khond (5) Gutab Gadoba (6) Khond Paroja (7) Kolam (8) Konda Reddy (9) Kondo Survas (10) Kutiya Khond (11) Paronji Parja (12) Thoti
2.	Bihar	9	(1) Asur (2) Birnor (3) Birja (4) Hilkharica (5) Kolwa (6) Mal Pahariya (7) Para Haiyas (8) Sauriya Pahariya (9) Savar
3.	Gujarat	5	(1) Kathodi (2) Kot Waliya (3) Kolgha/ Kolcha (4) Siddi (5) Padhar

* Gujarat Vishvakesh page 987-982 Primitive Tribal Group

4.	Karhotak	2	(1) Jenu Karula (2) Korna
5.	Keral	4	(1) Kudar (2) Katu Naikan (3) Kulu Malas (4) Ela Naikayan
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5	(1) Abu Jamariya (2) Bargu (3) Bhariya (4) Hil Korba (5) Sahariya
7.	Maharashtra	3	(1) Kathkariya / Kathodiya 92) Kolam (3) Mariya Gond
8.	Manipur	1	(1) Naga
9.	Orissa	12	(1) Birhor (2) Bondo (3) Didachi (4) Dongariya (5) Juang (6) Khariya (7) Kutiya Konda (8)Lanjiya Sauras (9) Bodha (10) Mokidiyar (11) Paudi Bhuyans (12) Saura
10.	Rajasthan	1	(1) Sahariya
11.	Tripura	1	(1) Roangs
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	(1) Bukshaz (2) Rujish
13.	Tamilnudu	6	(1) Irula (2) Kathunaikens (3) Kotas (4) Kurumbas (5) Panians (6) Toda
14.	West Bengal	3	(1) Birnor (2) Bodha (3) Toto
15.	Andaman-Nikobar	5	(1) Great Andomani (2) Jarwa (3) Onge (4) Sentinelis (5) Shomsens

Population

In the table below, the population of PTVGs habitating in different districts of the State of Gujarat is shown (2011)

Total district-wise Population of PVTGs - 2011

Sr. No.	District	Name of the tribe					
		Kathodi	Kolgha/ Kolcha	Padhar	Siddi	Kotwalia	Total
	Total Gujarat State	**13632**	**67119**	**30932**	**8661**	**24249**	**144593**
1.	.Kutchh	13	1243	52	-	11	1319
2.	Banaskantha	5	92	156	-	5	258
3.	Patan	-	21	16	-	29	66
4.	Mahesana	1	5	3	-	-	9
5.	Sabarkantha	1061	173	10	-	1	1245
6.	Gandhinagar	22	119	39	-	13	193
7.	Ahmedabad	43	922	12232	-	438	13635
8.	Surendranagar	3	56	17769	43	2	17873
9.	Rajkot	11	2606	41	649	28	3335
10.	Jamnagar	2	1515	17	862	4	2400
11.	Porbandar	-	202	7	y	-	209
1h.	Junagadh	2	674	-	6572	38	7286
13.	Amreli	6	468	4	339	-	817
14.	Bhavnagar	-	283	71	196	21	571
15..	Anand	-	95	33	-	15	143
16.	Kheda	-	120	23	-	6	149
17.	Panchmahal	-	28		-	2	30
18.	Dahod	-	268	6	-	-	274
19.	Vadodara	23	7188	169	-	44	7424
20.	Narmada	1823	44	-	-	1576	3443
21.	Bharuch	45	119	23	-	752	939
22.	Dang	1159	114	2	-	1242	2517

23.	Navsari	68	12758	64	-	3497	16387
24.	Valsad	22	31276	81	-	818	32197
25.	Surat	1474	5629	87	-	5298	12488
26.	Tapi	7848	1101	27	-	10411	19387
	Percentage in Tribal Population	**0.15**	**0.75**	**0.35**	**0.10**	**0.27**	**1.62**
	Percentage in PVTG	**9.43**	**46.42**	**21.39**	**5.99**	**16.77**	**100.0**

PVTG Population in Gujarat

Kathodi : As per 2011 census, the number of Kathodi PVTG is 13,632. Kathodis are found in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Narmada, Dangs, Surat and Tapi districts; wereas they are less in number in the districts of Bharuch, Navsari, Vadodara and Ahmedabad districts.

Kolgha : Kolgha / Kolchha / Koli Dhor people are 67,119 in number as per 2011 census. They are largely found in the districts of Navsari, Valsad, Surat and Tapi districts. They are very less in number in the districts of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar.

Siddis : As per 2011 census the population of Siddi PVTG in the State was 8661. They are mostly habitated in the districts of Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Amreli and Bhavnagar.

Padhar : As per 2011 census, the Padhar PVTG population in the State was found 30,932. Mostly they habitate in the districts of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar. In other districts, they are rarely to be found.

Kotwaliya-Vitoliya/ Barodiya : According to 2011 census the population of Kotwaliya in the State was found to be 24,249, largely in the districts of Narmada, Navsari, Dangs, Valsad, Surat and Tapi. They can also be found in the districts of Bharuch and Ahmedabad.

The districts in Gujarat State having population of PVTGs are Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Vadodara, Narmada, Dangs, Navsari, Valsad, Surat and Tapi. In the year 2001, the population of PVTG, in the State of Gujarat was 1,06,775; which rose to 1,44,593 in the year 2011. The PVTGs are to be found in 30 talukas of 16 districts of the State as below :

Sr. No.	District	Taluka	Tribe
1.	Dangs	Ahwa, Vaghai, Subir	Kotwaliya, Kolgha, Kathodi
2.	Valsad	Valsad, Dharampur, Pardi, Kaprada	Kolgha, Kotwaliya
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	Kathodi
4.	Navsari	Chikhli, Gandevi, Vansda, Khergam	Kolgha, Kotwaliya, Kathodi
5.	Tapi	Nizar, Uchhal, Songadh, Valod, Vyara	Kotwaliya, Kolgha, Kathodi
6.	Surat	Bardoli, Mandvi, Mahuva, Umarpada, Mangrol	Kotwaliya, Kolgha, Kathodi
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	Kotwaliya
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada, Sagbara	Kotwaliya, Kolgha
9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka, Daskroi, Viramgam, Bavla	Padhar
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi, Surendranagar,	Padhar
11.	Amreli	Rajula, Jafrabad	Siddi
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar, Mahuva	Siddi
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar, Dhrol	Siddi
14.	Dev Bhoomi Dwarka	Khambhalia, Okha, Kalyanpur	Siddi
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot, Gondal, Upleta, Dhoraji	Siddi
16.	Morbi	Morbi	Siddi
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	Siddi
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh, Mangrol	Siddi
19.	Gir Somnath	Tulala, Veraval, Una, Kodinar, Gir-Gadhada	Siddi

Objectives of the Study

- To collect information about population and areas of PVTGs in the tribal areas of the State.
- To know about the facilities, basic infrastructural facilities in the areas habitated by PVTGs; and also to assess their necessities and requirements in each village habitated by PVTGs vis-a-vis the available facilities.
- To know if PVTGs are aware about the schemes for health facilities, educational provisions and other development- oriented programmes and also to make appropriate suggestions as to what could be done to make them aware and equipped with necessary details.
- To know if PVTGs are aware about the loans and other assistance which are available to them and thereafter to propose necessary measures to improve the level of such awareness.
- To examine the effectiveness of programmes of loans and other economic assistance as also changes made therein.
- The examine the status of their economic system and employment conditions.
- PVTGs are educationally backward. It is proposed to examine as to what specifically could be done to raise their educational level.
- To know if the PVTG women have joined any scheme of women empowerment including SHGs and to suggest measures to strengthen their empowerment status.
- Alongwith basic facilities in their villages, to collect information about reasons for their migration in search of employment.
- To identify specific issues of PVTGs peculear to them and to find out their solutions and make appropriate suggestions.

Techniques of the Study

Following techniques were depolyed to consider interests of PVTGs in positive way and to reach each PVTG family of the State in their 657 villages as identified during 2005

survey and to consider both quantitative and quaalitative aspects of various issues related to them.

Library

Basically for any study, the use of library is an essential step for fulfilling the objectives. We collected a list of 657 villages to ensure that in present survey (2014-15) no family of PVTG should be left out. We also reffered to various studies / surveys made by the Institute during 2001, 2005. It was proposed for this study to make door-to-door approach. Therefore, we visited all the families including those not covered before. For this study, we have approached the district level and taluka level offices and also visited each of the village Panchayats and we also examined the employment opportunities at village level as well as other facilities available there.

Schedule

For approacting 27140 families in 657 villages and to collect a variety of information from them; we had used a schedule. The schedule covered various aspects such as, family data, number of family members, their age, their economic activities for earning livelihood; land held by them and facilities available on land, details about facilities available on land (such as irrigation etc.). Besides our data was focused on both main as well as subsidiary occupations of these people. Other important information to be collected from them included income, various sources and expenditure on various items, consumption expenditure and other expenditure, debt if any; schemes implemented by Government and changes made in their lives due to such schematic benefits, education level/literacy rate, marital status etc. etc.

Observation

Alongwith data collected through the Schedule, we tried to supplement the data through observation- both visual and non-visual about the houses, husehold items, formation of houses, utensils and other usable items etc.

Personal Interivew

The above mentioned schedule was meant to collect data on various aspects. The data was collected by personal interview using schedule as reference material. Before personal

interview, a kind of personal touch was given to establish positive repport. In each village and in each family personal interview method was deployed as first source of information.

Analysis of Data

The data collected from each PVTG habitated families / villages/ Talukas / Districts was tabulised and avalysed. It was considered as to what measures could be taken to help PVTG person to join a mainstrean society. The analysed information was serially presented chapter-wise.

Chapter-1	:	Shows introduction of PVTG, the area, the historical background, objectives of the study and use of technique.
Chapter-2	:	Shows infrastructural facilities available in PVTG villages
Chapter-3	:	Provides information about population and areas of PVTG and introduces various PVTG tribes.
Chapter-4	:	Gives information about PVTG Social Organisation and Social Customer and rituals.
Chapter-5	:	Provides information on educational level of PVTG,
Chapter-6	:	Throws light on PVTG economic system, occupations (main and subsidiary), income, expenditure, debt etc. The consumption expindutre is further analysed to through more light on financial conditions of PVTG families.
Chapter-7	:	is about plan scheme benefits availed by PVTG families and their relative conditions based on 2005 and 2014 studies.
Chapter-8	:	is last chapter of the report and as usual it contains suggestions / conclusions. PVTG families their needs, requirements, issues, possible solutions. It is also shown how this study can be useful in other works.

CHAPTER-2

Infrastructural Facilities in Surveyed villages

The baseline survey was conducted in villages of the State, where PVTGs habitated. In Gujarat State, five tribes have been identified as PVTGs. They are Kolgha (Kolcha), Kotwalia, Kathodi, Siddi and Padhar. They are 27,140 families and habitate in 657 villages of 53 talukas and 19 districts. During 2014-15, all these villages were personally visited for proposed baseline survey, and other where found having folliowing infrastructural facilities.

The villages habitated by PVTGs have different geographical conditions. Obviously, the infrastructural facilities are impacted by these distinct conditions. Even socio-economic development of PVTG families is also impacted by its geographical conditions. The Kolgha, Kathodi and Kotwalia families habitate in the villages of Valsad, Dangs, Navsari, Surat, Tapi, Bharuch and Narmada districts whereas Kathodi PVTG families also habitate in Vijaynagar Taluka of Sabarkantha district. These areas are interior, hilly, forest-based and having stoney land. Padhar PVTG families largely habitate in Nalsarovar area touching the districts of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar. Siddi families mostly habitate in Saurashtra region in both rural and urban areas. The districts covered are Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Gir-Somnath.

The infrastructual facilities are previded by the Government through five year plans as and when planned. It is necessary that the awareness be created among the PVTGs for its proper use and regular maintenance. The development level of PVTG is as much due to their geographical conditions as the level of infrastructural facilities.

1. Roads and sub-ways (internal roads)

Presently we can find pucca-tar road connecting tribal villages to Taluka and District places. The pucca tar road have reached upto most interior parts of the State. However, there is lack of pucca roads connecting villages to villages internally e.g. The Nagargam Dam (Madhuban) village of Kaprada taluka is almost an island; and therefore no pucca road can be provided to reach there. Besides, the tribal villages are scattered between various locations/falias. There is lack of internal roads linking one

such location with other in some of the tribal / PVTG locations. However Siddis and Padhar PVTG people, being habitated in plain areas and in comparitively better background, i.e. in villages and towns and not in forests and hills, they enjoy the benefits of linking roads almost everywhere.

Mere better linking road facility is not enough. Means of Communication and transportation are also equally important. Therefore, it is necessary to see that the most interior villages are linked with the public transport (Bus) facilities and also to see that such facilities become regular.

2. Education

Education can be considered to be an important factor for bringing transformation among tribals and for bringing development. It is a factor which touches almost all aspects of life. It is as important as base for the construction of building. Education has brought awareness and change in tribal people's lives. Today, the PVTG, are also found well aware about social customs, way of living, conduct, employment as also about beneficial schemes of the Government.

Provision has been made to see that all PVTGs get atleast primary education. We can see a Primary School and Ashramshala / Anganwadi etc. even in the remote interior areas. Some Primary Schools provide education upto std. VIII and some upto Std. V. Further education can be availed from the nearby bigger village. Some children join Ashramshalas where they get residential facilities as well. The better education in tribal areas can be contributed to the Ashramshalas also.

Of course facilities for secondary and higher secondary education are less in these areas. For availing secondary or higher secondary education, she has to move to a far off place and often has to resort to hostel facilities wherever provided. College education is almost available at Taluka/District level places. Nevertheless, awareness for education has inareased among these communities of PVTGs. Still however, geographical, social, economic factors act as stumbling blocks.

3. Health

It is important to see that adequate health facilities are provided to tribal areas; and especially to PVTG families habitating in such areas. Proper, adequate and timely healthcare is very important. The increasing education among PVTG, has led them to better awareness for health care.

In most of the tribal villages, the PHC are established, either indepandently or for a group of villages. In some tribal villages, there are sub-PHCs also. PVTG families have started taking benefit of these centres. In case of serious or prolouned illness, they go to CHCs also. At times, they also approach Private medical practitioner.

BPL Health Card is provided to BPL families to make them aware about health care facilities free of cost. However all are not aware about this useful facility. Often it is also found that Government Officials donot co-operate well. This factor also affects the use of health card facility.

Government have provided facility for free medical checkup for pregnant women once on a day- called a 'Mamla' day. This is done by a group of functionaries - health workers, IDCS Anganwadi worker, 'Asha' worker etc. Mamta card is also provided to such women to facilitate regular check up and follow up. For emargency hospitalisation for delivery, 108 ambulance facility is also provided. Financial Assistance is provided through 'Chiranjivi' scheme. Some PVTG women have benefitted from this scheme. Polio vaccines were also given on Pulse Polio day. Health workers take proper care to see that no child in left out from this beneficial immunisation programme.

The T.B. Putients from PVTG families are provided free consultation and medicines from a Government Hospital. In some cases, additional financial assistance was also provided.

Janshree Insurance scheme is available to PVTG families. It is available free of cost to registered BPL family members between the age group of 18 to 59 years. They are not supposed to pay premium; because the government bears its cost. In case of

accidental death, the nominee gets an amount of Rs. 30,000/- on completion of all necessary formalities within 11 months of such accidental death. During our survey, no such beneficiary family was recorded. May be, it is due to ignorance, illiteracy or lack of proper information and guidance.

The hindering factors can be identified and improvement can be made to facilitate PVTG families to avail of proper health care facilities under various schemes. Awareness building activities on prority basis is a need of the day.

Water

Drinking water sources have been installed in the Mohallas of PVTG families which include Hand Pump, Borewell, stand post, water connection at the door step etc. Natural sources of water such as rivers and ponds are also available. In some places, Mini Water works plants have been installed with overhead tank and door-to-door connections. The traditional water wells maintained by panchayats are gradually disappearing.

However, during summer, at most of PVTG areas there is scracity of water. The land is sloppy, so the rain water slips away easily.The waterlevel in underground sources get much deeper resulting into scarcity of water. In such situations, often one has to go to far away places to fetch water.

In habitations of Padhar PVTG in both Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts, door-to-door water connection is provided through Vanoda Dam. The land being salty, hand pumps are rerely useful. The Siddis have also been provided with water counection for drinking water.

Overall, during summer, scarcity of water is faced almost everywhere. More intensive drinking water facility is recommended.

5. **Animal Care**

Animal husbandry is a supplimentry source of economic activity besides agriculture. In agriculture farming often oxen are used; but in Valsad and Dangs, even

male buffallos are used. Cows and Buffallos are milch animals for dairy industry, some families do keep goat and hens. Proper animal care is necessary for dairy industry.

Vaternary Centres with Vaternary doctor are established in PVTG locations to provide animal care facilities. Vaternary doctors are available for visit on call. For members of the Milk co-operatives, milch animals are provided on loans add vaternary facility is also available through Milk co-operative Dairy. If the PVTGs are in interior areas, and timely care is not taken, the animal often dies without health care. For such PVTGs, the vaternary centres in interior areas also should be provided with regular health care staff. Often, Milch animals are insured, and in case of their dealth, the insurance company makes payment against claim.

6. Electricity

It is necessary that all surveyed PVTG villages are provided electricity connections. Most of PVTG villages have been provided electricity and even household connectins are also provided to families by the Government. BPL families get special discount in connection charges. Often, some PvTG families migrate to other places in search of work and their houses are closed and electricity consumption bill also remain unpaid for months resulting into disconnection. Some families face the difficulties like faulty meter reading, meter having technical defect, short circuit in wiring etc. Some times during rainy days, electricity connection is hampered due to falling of trees due to storny weather. In interior villages, electric supply is irregular and uneven. Street Light facility is almost absent everywhere. Solar electricity system is recommended to address the tack of electricity issue.

7. Co-operative Socities

In tribal areas, there are co-operative societies functioning. Mostly they are Farmers co-operative societies providing loans to the farmers for agriculture equipments and irrigation etc. There are also Milk Co-operative societies; which play significance role in developing Dairy industry. Co-operative societies are beneficial to PVTG farmers.

8. NGOs / Voluntary Organisations

The voluuntary Organisations play very important role in tribal areas. Voluntary agencies become helpful in getting Government Schemes, benefits to PVTG families. They also organise varios training courses for skill development and are useful in providing employment opportunities to youth members. They have also conducted training in animal husbandry. In many schemes of Govt. assistance, often NGOs become mediatories e.g. for loans for Milch animals by Baif to PVTG members. Under Vadi Schemes, plants for cashtae nuts and mangoes are provided. Thus PVTG families benefit through intermediary and intervention of NGOs.

9. Leadership

Leadership among PVTG will usually depend on number of their member families i.e. strengthened number. Often we find PVTG members acting as Sarpanch or members of Panchayat, where that group is in majority. In mixed groups, leaders can be found from other tribal groups viz. Kukna, Kanbi, Gamit, Chaudhari, Dhondiya etc. we rarely find leaders among Kolgha, Kathodi and Kotwaliya. They are represented by other tribes. Siddis and Padhar are found taking leadership where they have significant majority; but where PVTG families are in minority, leadership is enjoyed by other tribes.

PVTG members are good followers. They are loyal to their leaders and follow their instructions. Leaders play important role in cases of compramise/arbritration, making available benefits of Government Schemes etc.

Presently it is found that leaders exploit their folowers. Even they take their share fram poor PVTG members, while providing benefits of Government Schemes. resulting into making the poor, more poorer,

Land / Irrigation

Very few PVTG members own the land. The piece of land owned by them is also often divided among other family members, so the small fragmantated piece of land become unproductive and uneconomic. Besides, in these areas, the land is uneven,

slopy and stoney. The crop is only rain-based. They take Urad, Tuvar, Nagli Juwar, Varai and Paddy. In areas like Dharampur, Kaprada etc. of Valsad district, cashtuenuts, mangoes and Chiku are main crops. Even Siddies own mango trees in Talala area of Gir forest.

There we very few PVTG families having even and fertile land or well irrigated land. But where there is such land, crops like wheat, Jiru, Vegetables, castor huts, grams, ground hut etc. are taken. Some of these are cash crops. Irrigation facilities and evenness of land are main requirements among PVTG families. Besides, good seeds and manure are also required to be provided to improve agricultural production.

In Nalsarovar area, the land is sallty; and therefore unproductive. Monsoon waters are logged heavily wasting the land. Such land cannot be used for farming for a longer period.

All these information is presented in tabular form as well, which depicts the status of PVTG villages at a glance.

A village register was also prepared village wise during this study indicating facilities available and requirements for future progress. The village register contained 44 different questions, the details of which are presented.

Population and Villages

At the time of base line survey 2014-15, totally 27,140 PVTG families were habitating in 657 villages of 53 talukas of 19 districts. Their total population was 1,24,881 persons with 50.55 percent male and 49.45 percent female. The details can be seen districtwise, taluka-wise and village-wise in table 2.1

Panchayats

In the 657 surveyed villages, 363 villages were having their own seperate village Panchayat; whereas 277 villages were under group Panchayats and 13 towns had the municipalities whereas 4 cities were under municipal corporation areas. The more details are available in Table 2.2

Distance of Villages from District H.Q.

Out of 657 surveyed villages, 39 villages were at the distrance of 20 kmts; 100 villages were at the distance of 21 to 40 kmts.; 204 villages were at the distance of 41 to 60 kmts and 158 villages were at the distance of more than 81 kmts. The details are shown in Table 2.3.

Infrastructural facilities in villages 1.2.3

In 657 villages in 19 districts habitated by PVTGs electricity facility was present in each village; 243 villages (37%) had street light facilities, 63 percent of villages had electric light polls; but street light had not reached. As regards electricity facility in PVTG locations per se, in 149 villages there were streetlight facilities but in 508 villages, the PVTG locations were deprived of street lights because they were little away from mainstreem village areas. In 271 villages, electricity power was available for farming but 386 villages were deprived of this facility. The infrastructure facilities for electricity, drinking water facility are shown respectively in tables 2.4, 2.4.1 and 2.4.2.

Drinking water Sources

In surveyed villages habitated by PVTGs, three was public water taps in 488 villages and 256 villages had stand posts. The natural water sources of water wells, hand pump, ponds, river and other small water sources were available respectively in 517, 621, 146, 83 villages. The water taps facility was especially available in the towns/cities as well as in South Gujarat villages. Table 2.4.1 provides the details.

In table 2.4.2, we have further details about water sources being taken into use by PVTG families. Largely people use water-tap, hand pump, ponds, river, water tank and bore-well etc. to get water for drinking etc. The PVTG families face water shortoge during summer. There are 58 villages where these families also face problem of water shortage even in monsoon. They use water from river, water bore-well and pond during such period.

Facilities available in the villages

The village habitated by PVTG, have facilities such as Post Offices, Anganwadi,

PHC, Co-operative Society, Milk Dairy, Telephone, Dispensary, Comminity Hall, Fair Price shop under PDS, Bank, Mahila Mandal, NGOs, Ashramshala, School etc. Details can be had in Table 2.4.3. Almost all basic families were availabe in villages, but not that all these facilities were available in all the villages. Some villages lack one facility or the other, but that can be available in a nearby village.

In villages occupied by PVTG families, we do find the facilities like development oriented NGOs, Primary Schools, Ashramshalas, Model Residential School, etc. for example in Talala dist. Junagadh and in Sabarkantha area also we find Ashramshalas and Model Residential School. If such facilities are extended in the villages having Padhar, Kotwaliya, Kolgha population, education level can be raised there.

We have even seen colleges, bajar (market), Police Stations, Girl Schools, Vaternary Hospital, General Hostels and other shops etc. in some villages habitated by PVTG families.

Officebeares in the villages

In the village habitated by PVTGs, the State Government has shown concern for education, health and well being of these families. For the purpose, they have made available the services of Sarpanch, Talati, Village level worker (Gram-Sevak), Vaternary doctor, ICDS female workers, ASHA worker, Nurses and Medical Officer in PHC, trained dais and Bhagat Bhuva. The details are provided in the table 2.4.4 From the table, it becomes clear that the PVTG families can get the services at local level.

Other facilities in surveyed villages

In 399 out of 657 villages habitated by PVTG, the people have to migrate for employment from their own villages to other places where employed is available. It could mean other districts also. In 252 surveyed villages having a forest region, they have formed local level FRCs. It was found that in 51 villages, even member of PVTG families have joined these committees and have proved their commitment to local issues. In 39 villages having Kotwaliya population, it was found that community rights were given for bamboo work. 447 villages get benefit of MNREGA scheme of the Government. In

19 villages it was found that PVTG, families were displaced whereas in 15 villages, such families are rehabilitated. Table 2.4.5 discusses all these details in depth. showing the facilityes that were made available to particular village PVTG families.

Infrastructural facilities in villages

Table 2.4.6 indicates infrastructural facilities such as electricity, water, roads, Milk Dairy educational institutions, employment etc. available in 657 villages taluka wise. The table indicates that the villages are well equipped with these facilities and their 637 villages have been greatly benefitted by them.

Which schemes are available to PVTGs ?

Information was collected as to which of the schemes of government are present in the PVTG habitated villages. Table 2.4.7 shows this information. As per the data on the table, out of all surveyed villages :

- 193 villages have drinking water sources
- 189 villages were linked by pucca road & main road
- 585 villages had the Government Housing Schemes
- 131 villages had electricity supply
- 91 villages get benefit of widow-pension scheme
- 122 villages get benefit of old age pention scheme
- 92 villages had health facilities
- 66 villages had benefit of agro-crop kits
- 11 villages had benefit the training in skills
- 3 villages had benefit of forest land
- 136 villages had benefitted from animal husbandry

Table 2.4.8 indicates benefits of programe under these schemes.

In the table, it could be observed that each village habitated by PVTG families, the benefits of drinking water, housing, electricity, financial assistance, health facilities, village link-roads, agricultural equipments, animal husbandry equipments, seeds & manure, old age pension and widow pension, forest lands, fair price shop under PDS

etc. are provided to some extent. The benefits available talukawise is also shown in the table.

Difficulties faced in availing of benefits

The schemes of Government are in operation in the villages inhabitated by the PVTGs and quite a good number of PVTG persons/families also benefit from such schemes; but still there are some villages where such benefits are not availed due to various reasons such as, lack of adherance to necessary time limit, lack of co-operation and sensitisation of Government Officials implementing the schemes etc. Often they have to visit such Government offices many times; because timely support is not provided to the PVTG persons. Table 2.4.9 contains a list of such difficulties in the villages inhabitated by PVTG persons. The table indicates that more such difficulties are faced in the villages of Valsad, Navsari, Tapi and Narmada districts; wherein they have faced difficulties in availing benefits of the schemes like Financial assistance; permission to cut bamboo plants for preparing items from bamboos which can be sold by them in finalising documents etc. Considering all these genuine difficulties faced by them; some measures to overcome such difficulties are also shown in the table.

What can be done to make the schemes simple - PVTG point of view

In order to make the schemes simple for PVTG people, it is necessary to raise the level of assistance. Besides, Kotwalia families should be given permission to cut Bamboo plant without much formalities, because in many cases, this is the only means of their livelihood. In other cases also, 100% assistance should be made without discrimination. Often the PVTG people are not at all aware about schems for their benefits. In such cases, they should be made aware about the schemes in simple way. The whole hearted co-operation and sensitization on the part of implementing Government Officials is very much necessary; espacially in the schemes for drinking water, employment opportunities and housing. Table 2.4.10 indicates how the schemes can be made much simpler as well as availibility and otherwise of the schemes in some of the villages.

Works undertaken in PVTG villages under Gujarat New Pattern

Table 2.4.11 indicates which development works have been undertaken under New Gujarat Pattern schemes in PVTG villages. It indicates that in,

- 270 villages housing scheme is operated
- 346 villages, drinking water facility is provided through hand pumps
- 464 vilalges are covered with internal roads
- 16 villages are provided with additional educational facilities
- 168 vilages have been provided with the electricity facility,

Thus, New Gujarat Pattern has provided priority to many development activities.

Main issues faced by PVTG families

The main issues faced by PVTGs include problems of employment, health, education, irrigation, water wells, irregular electric supply. Lack of roads and houses etc. Table No. 2.4.12 provides all these in much detals; wereas table 2.4.13 indicates in the direction of solutions for these problems. They contain provision of employment opportunity at local level, facilities for education, health-care, drinking water, irrigation facility, leveling of land, construction of houses, regular supply of electricity and awereness about schemes by appropriate Government Officials, co-operation from Government services is well highlighted.

Thus, below tables 2.1 to 2.4.13 provide many useful data about PVTG groups.

Table 2.1

PVTG Baseline Survey, 2015 Number of PVTG families - taluka-wise and district wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	Number of Village	Number of families in a taluka	Number of families in a district	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	h	7h	602	135	142	277
		Subir	3	404		299	302	601
		Vaghai	12	129		857	820	1677
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	3350	6179	9849	9795	19644
		Dharampur	73	2520		5761	5707	11468
		Pardi	1	36		79	91	170
		Valsad	6	273		560	545	1105
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	254	254	601	583	1184
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	2293	3545	5033	5065	10098
		Gandevi	4	168		332	326	658
		Khergam	13	380		708	765	1473
		Chikhali	19	704		1421	1345	2766
5.	Tapti	Nizar	24	431	5271	643	645	1288
		Uchhal	60	1579		3972	3992	7964
		Songadh	53	1755		3824	3787	7611
		Valod	3	206		381	372	753
		Vyara	30	1300		2623	2549	5172
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	88	2288	180	157	337
		Mandvi	23	603		1306	1231	2537
		Mahuva	24	986		1860	1845	3705
		Umarpada	35	590		1157	1121	2278
		Mangrol	1	21		49	43	92
7.	Bharucgh	Natrang	4	211	211	344	339	683
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	328	933	583	533	1116
		Sagbara	30	605		1288	1198	2486

9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	18	2204	33	39	72
		Dascroi	1	21		42	32	74
		Bavla	4	1692		4436	4155	8591
		Viramgam	1	473		1329	1211	2540
10.	S.Nagar	Lamdi	8	3318	3334	7967	7495	15462
		S.Nagar	1	16		24	22	46
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	37	68	81	84	165
		Jafrabad	1	31		77	69	146
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	61	102	106	113	219
		Mahuva	1	41		80	78	158
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	370	389	804	810	1614
		Dhrol	1	19		33	37	70
14.	Devbhumi	Khambhaliya	1	29	70	67	54	121
	Dwarka	Kalyanpur	1	15		32	33	65
		Okha	1	29		54	51	105
15	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	136	263	299	287	586
		Gondal	1	78		152	181	333
		Upleta	1	22		40	42	82
		Dhoraji	1	27		62	62	124
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	15	15	27	28	55
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	18	18	32	41	73
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	136	146	327	335	662
		Mangrol	1	10		23	24	47
19.	Gir-	Talala	18	1069	1248	2750	2776	5526
	Somnath	Una	1	21		55	54	109
		Veraval	3	66		109	90	199
		Kodinar	2	42		126	108	234
		Gir Gadhda	2	50		141	119	260
	Total	**19**	**53**	**657**	**27140**	**27140**	**61728**	**124881**

Table 2.2

PVTG Baseline survey, 2014-15

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	Number of the Villeges	Details of Panchayat					
				Independent villages Panchayat	Group Village Panchyat	Sub-gram *	Village Panchayat	Municipalities	Municipal Cororation
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	3	1	2	0	0
		Jaghai	12	1	11	5	6	0	0
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	46	17	11	6	0	0
		Dharampur	73	35	38	18	20	0	0
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	1	8	6	2	0	0
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	72	7	5	2	0	0
		Gandevi	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	7	6	6	0	0	0
		Chikhali	19	9	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	14	10	4	6	0	0
		Uchhal	60	10	50	20	30	0	0
		Songadh	53	16	37	18	19	0	0
		Valod	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	24	6	6	0	0	0
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	16	7	3	4	0	0
		Mahuva	24	21	3	2	1	0	0
		Umarpada	35	11	24	18	6	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	2	20	17	3	0	0
		Sagbara	30	9	21	18	3	0	0

9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
14.	Devbhumi	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Dwarka	Kalyanpura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
19.	Gir-	Talala	18	13	4	3	1	1	0
	Somnath	Una	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Veraval	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
		Girgadha	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**657**	**363**	**277**	**165**	**112**	**13**	**4**

* The first column under this head indicater no.of villages were there is Group Village Panchayat; but Panchyat Office is in that village.

Table 2.2.1

If there is a Group Panchayat, the district between the Village and the Panchayat (Kmts)

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Nae of the Taluka	Number of Villages	0	1 - 5	6 - 10	11-20	More than 21 kmts
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	0	0	1	0
		Subir	3	1	2	0	0	0
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	52	8	2	1	0
		Dharampur	73	53	16	4	0	0
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	6	0	0	0	0
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijayjagar	9	2	7	0	0	0
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	73	6	0	0	0
		Gandevi	4	4	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	13	0	0	0	0
		Chakhli	19	19	0	0	0	0
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	16	8	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	28	28	3	1	0
		Songadh	53	25	18	6	3	1
		Valod	3	3	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	26	4	0	0	0
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	18	1	4	0	0
		Mahuva	24	22	2	0	0	0
		Umarpada	35	18	16	1	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	2	2	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	7	9	6	0	0
		Sagbara	30	15	15	0	0	0

9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	4	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	8	0	0	0	0
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	1	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	14	4	0	0	0
		Una	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	3	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	2	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	2	0	0	0	0
		Total	**657**	**470**	**154**	**26**	**6**	**1**

Table 2.2.2

Distance between a Village and the Taluka H.Q.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	Number of Villages	Distrance in kmts					
				0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	More than 50
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
		Vaghai	12	5	0	0	2	0	1
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	5	23	17	8	8	2
		Dharampur	73	23	13	11	19	6	1
		Pardi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	0	0	3	1	1	0
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	3	3	2	1	0	0
4.	Navsari	Vansada	9	32	34	13	0	0	0
		Gandevi	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	9	4	0	0	0	0
		Chakhli	19	1	10	6	1	0	0
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	2	15	7	0	0
		Uchhal	60	23	17	14	6	0	0
		Songadh	53	10	21	7	2	13	0
		Valod	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	3	15	5	3	4	0
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	2	17	4	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	7	7	8	2	0	0
		Umarpada	35	11	19	4	1	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	6	10	3	3	0	0
		Sagbara	30	11	13	6	0	0	0

9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	4	1	1	0	1
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Dwarka	Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Gir-	Talala	18	8	5	5	0	0	0
	Somnath	Una	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	**657**	**189**	**232**	**134**	**61**	**32**	**9**

Table 2.2.3

Distance between a village and a District H.Q.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	Number of Villages	Distance in kmts.				
				0.20	21-40	41.60	61-80	More than 80
1.	Dangs	Awha	2	1	1	0	0	0
		Subir	3	3	0	0	0	0
		Vaghai	12	0	0	6	0	0
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	0	7	18	15	23
		Dharampur	73	0	20	25	27	1
		Pardi	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Valsad	6	0	6	0	0	0
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	4	1	4
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	3	16	4	26
		Gandevi	4	2	2	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	5	6	1	1
		Chikhali	19	0	5	6	1	1
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	6	18
		Uchhal	60	0	10	37	12	1
		Songadh	53	0	6	27	7	13
		Valod	3	2	1	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	18	8	4	0	0
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	4	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	5	12	6
		Mahuva	24	0	0	13	11	0
		Umarpada	35	0	0	0	4	31
		Mangrol	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	1	3	0
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	1	11	9	1
		Sagbara	30	0	0	0	9	21

9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Descrii	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	1	1	1	1
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	0	1	6	1	0
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	1
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Dwarka	Kalyanpura	1	0	0	1	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	1
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	0	0
		UpletaDhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0
19.	Gir-	Talala	18	0	9	7	2	0
	Somnath	Una	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Veraval	3	3	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	2	0	0
		Girgadhada	2	0	2	0	0	0
		Total	**657**	**39**	**100**	**204**	**156**	**158**

Table 2.4

Infrastructuve facilities in a village

Sr. NO.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Electricity		Street Light		Street Light in PVTG location		Electric for Agri.Purpose	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
		Subir	3	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	1
		Vaghai	12	12	0	7	5	3	9	3	9
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	63	0	7	56	1	62	13	50
		Dharampur	73	73	0	15	58	10	63	24	49
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	6	0	5	1	1	5	2	4
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	2	7	1	8	6	3	
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	79	0	40	39	29	50	28	51
		Gandevi	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	1	3
		Khergam	13	13	0	6	7	3	10	5	8
		Chikhali	19	19	0	10	9		19	18	1
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	24	0	0	24	0	24	1	23
		Ucchal	60	60	0	20	40	10	50	31	29
		Songadh	53	53	0	8	45	6	47	13	40
		Valod	3	3	0	1	2	0	3	1	2
		Vyara	30	30	0	4	26	1	29	12	18
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	23	0	1	22	0	23	4	19
		Mahuva	24	24	0	19	5	16	8	17	7
		Umarpada	35	35	0	11	24	11	24	20	15
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Table 2.4 (Conti.)
Infrastructuve facilities in a village

Sr. NO.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Electricity		Street Light		Street Light in PVTG location		Electric for Agri. Purpose	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	4	0	1	3	0	4	4	0
8.	Narmada	Dadiyapada	22	22	0	15	7	12	10	5	17
		Sagbara	30	30	0	24	6	12	18	16	14
9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Daskroi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	1	3
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
10.	Surendra-nagar	Lamdi	8	8	0	5	3	4	4	1	7
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Mahuva	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhrol	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Kalyanpura	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Okha	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
15	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Gondal	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Upleta	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

Table 2.4 (Conti.)
Infrastructuve facilities in a village

Sr. NO.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Electricity		Street Light		Street Light in PVTG location		Electric for Agri. Purpose	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
19.	Vir	Talala	18	18	0	12	6	10	8	18	0
	Somnath	Una	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Viraval	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	2	1
		Kodinar	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
		Gir Gadhda	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
		Total	**657**	**657**	**0**	**243**	**414**	**149**	**508**	**271**	**386**

Table 2.4.1

Drinking Water sources in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	Water Tap		Water Well		Hand Pump		Ponds		River		Virdi		Stand Post	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3
		Vaghai	12	11	1	12	0	12	0	11	1	10	2	1	11	3	9
		Total	**17**	**12**	**5**	**16**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**12**	**5**	**13**	**4**	**1**	**16**	**3**	**14**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	22	41	54	9	53	10	30	33	38	25	19	44	6	57
		Dharampur	73	47	26	73	0	72	1	19	54	54	19	29	44	22	51
		Pardi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	5	1	6	0	6	0	0	6	5	1	0	6	2	4
		Total	**143**	**75**	**68**	**134**	**9**	**132**	**11**	**50**	**93**	**97**	**46**	**48**	**95**	**30**	**113**
3.	Sabar-kantha	Vijayna-gar	9	3	6	9	0	8	1	0	9	8	1	2	7	1	8
		Total	**9**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**
4.	Navsari	Vansda	79	63	16	76	3	76	3	12	67	52	27	5	74	34	45
		Gandevi	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	2	2	0	4	1	3
		Khergam	13	12	1	13	0	13	0	3	10	5	8	0	13	6	7
		Chikhali	19	17	2	19	0	18	1	8	11	14	5	3	16	6	13
		Total	**115**	**96**	**19**	**112**	**3**	**111**	**4**	**26**	**89**	**73**	**42**	**8**	**107**	**47**	**68**
5	Tapi	Nizar	24	16	8	8	16	24	0	4	20	11	13	4	20	2	22
		Ucchal	60	54	6	40	20	59	1	6	54	22	38	0	60	44	16
		Songadh	53	41	12	37	16	52	1	4	49	28	25	8	45	23	30
		Valod	3	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1
		Vyara	30	17	13	24	6	30	0	3	27	21	9	5	25	7	23
		Total	**170**	**130**	**40**	**112**	**58**	**168**	**2**	**17**	**153**	**84**	**86**	**17**	**153**	**78**	**92**

Table 2.4.1 (Cont.)

Drinking Water sources in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Water Tap		Water Well		Hand Pump		Ponds		River		Virdi		Stand Post	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	3
		Mandvi	23	21	2	22	1	23	0	2	21	23	0	0	23	2	21
		Mahuva	24	24	0	21	3	24	0	1	23	16	8	0	24	22	2
		Umarpada	35	21	14	35	0	34	1	2	33	18	17	0	35	16	19
		Mangrol	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**70**	**17**	**83**	**4**	**86**	**1**	**5**	**82**	**62**	**25**	**0**	**87**	**41**	**46**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	4	4	0	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	1	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	22	0	4	18	22	0	0	22	7	15	5	17	21	1
		Sagbara	30	22	8	10	20	30	0	1	29	14	16	0	30	25	5
		Total	**52**	**44**	**8**	**14**	**38**	**52**	**0**	**1**	**51**	**21**	**31**	**5**	**47**	**46**	**6**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Daskroi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	Su.nagar	Limdi	8	8	0	4	4	1	7	8	0	3	5	0	8	1	7
		Su.nagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**9**	**9**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**7**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**2**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.1 (Cont.)
Drinking Water sources in a vIlage

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Water Tap		Water Well		Hand Pump		Ponds		River		Virdi		Stand Post	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhu-	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
	mi	Kalyanpur	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Dwarka	Okha	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Upaleta	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir	Talala	18	18	0	13	5	16	2	1	17	11	7	0	18	4	14
	Somnath	Una	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1
		GirGadhda	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**23**	**3**	**19**	**7**	**22**	**4**	**5**	**21**	**19**	**7**	**0**	**26**	**5**	**21**
		Total	**657**	**488**	**169**	**517**	**140**	**621**	**36**	**146**	**511**	**420**	**237**	**83**	**574**	**256**	**401**

Table 2.4.2

Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	Do you get drinking water throughout the year		Dura-tion	How many Kms			Water Well		Hand Pump		Stand post	
				Yes	No		1	2	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	Summer	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
		Subir	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
		Vadhai	12	10	2	Summer	1	0	0	8	4	12	0	0	12
		Total	**17**	**14**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**4**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	22	51	Summer	0	2	0	54	9	61	2	0	63
		Dharampur	73	22	51	Summer	0	2	0	69	4	71	2	5	68
		Pardi	1	0	1	Summer	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Valsad	6	5	1	Summer	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
		Total	**143**	**42**	**101**		**1**	**4**	**1**	**130**	**13**	**139**	**4**	**6**	**137**
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	4	5	Summer	1	0	0	8	1	8	1	0	9
		Total	**9**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	61	18	Summer	0	2	0	79	0	79	0	10	69
		Gandevi	4	3	1	Summer	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
		Khergam	13	9	4	Summer	1	0	0	13	0	13	0	1	12
		Chikhali	19	9	10	Summer	1	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	19
		Total	**115**	**82**	**33**		**3**	**2**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**11**	**104**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	10	14	Summer	1	0	0	11	13	20	4	0	24
		Uchhal	60	51	9	Summer	1	0	0	22	38	56	4	17	43
		Songadh	53	29	24	Summer	0	2	0	17	36	53	0	7	46
		Valod	3	3	0	Summer	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	3
		Vyara	30	25	5	Summer	1	0	0	23	7	23	7	3	27
		Total	**170**	**118**	**52**		**4**	**2**	**0**	**74**	**96**	**155**	**15**	**27**	**143**

Table 2.4.2 (Cont..)
Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Water tap in the house hold		Water Tank		Others				Difficulty in PVTG location for Drinking water		Wheter links with roads disconnected in monsoon	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	River	Bore	Virdi	Ponds	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Subir	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
		Vadhai	4	8	0	12	0	0	0	0	8	4	2	10
		Total	**5**	**12**	**0**	**15**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**6**	**2**	**15**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	14	49	1	62	16	6	6	0	18	45	13	50
		Dharampur	17	56	10	63	17	7	2	0	28	45	10	63
		Pardi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	2	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	5
		Total	**33**	**110**	**12**	**131**	**33**	**13**	**8**	**0**	**52**	**91**	**24**	**119**
3.	Samarkantha	Vijaynagar	2	7	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	8
		Total	2	7	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	8
4.	Navsari	Vansada	23	56	5	74	1	0	0	0	51	28	4	75
		Gandevi	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
		Khergam	3	10	0	13	0	0	0	0	11	2	1	12
		Chikhali	4	15	0	19	0	0	0	0	8	11	2	17
		Total	**32**	**83**	**5**	**110**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**73**	**42**	**7**	**108**
5	Tapi	Nizar	8	16	3	21	0	0	0	0	8	16	0	24
		Uchhal	33	27	5	55	0	0	0	0	51	9	3	57
		Songadh	24	29	4	49	1	3	0	0	29	24	5	48
		Valod	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
		Vyara	11	19	2	28	0	4	0	0	25	5	0	30
		Total	**78**	**92**	**14**	**156**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**116**	**54**	**8**	**162**

Table 2.4.2 (Cont..)
Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	Do you get drinking water throughout the year		Dura-tion	How many Kms			Water Well		Hand Pump		Stand post	
				Yes	No		1	2	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	3
		Mandvi	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	1	22
		Mahuva	24	23	1	Summar	1	0	0	8	0	24	0	9	15
		Umarpada	35	30	5	Summar	1	0	0	22	13	35	0	2	33
		{Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**87**	**81**	**6**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**13**	**87**	**0**	**13**	**74**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	3
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**3**
8.	Narmada	Deddiyapada	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	22	0	10	12
		Sagbara	30	29	1	Summar	1	0	0	0	30	30	0	20	10
		Total	**52**	**51**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**46**	**52**	**0**	**30**	**22**
9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	4
		Viramgam	1	0	1	Summar	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	5	3	Summar	1	0	0	1	7	1	7	0	8
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**9**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	1	1	Summar	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
12	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**

Table 2.4.2 (Cont..)
Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Water tap in the house hold		Water Tank		Others				Difficulty in PVTG location for Drink-ing water		Wheter links with roads disconnected in monsoon	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	River	Bore	Virdi	Ponds	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
		Mandvi	17	6	2	21	0	12	0	0	23	0	0	23
		Mahuva	20	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	3	21
		Umarpada	2	33	15	20	0	1	0	0	29	6	1	34
		Mangrol	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**42**	**45**	**41**	**46**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**79**	**8**	**5**	**82**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
		Total	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	18	4	1	21	1	6	0	0	22	0	4	18
		Sagbara	9	21	1	29	1	6	0	0	27	3	4	26
		Total	**27**	**25**	**2**	**50**	**2**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**3**	**8**	**44**
9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Dascroi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Bavla	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
		Viramgam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**6**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**7**
10.	Surendranagar	Lamdi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	8
		Surendranagar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.2 (Cont..)
Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	Do you get drinking water throughout the year		Dura-tion	How many Kms			Water Well		Hand Pump		Stand post	
				Yes	No		1	2	3	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Kalyanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Okha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Upleta	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	Summar	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Mongrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir Somnath	Talala	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6	12	2	16
		Una	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Veraval	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	2
		Kodinar	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Girgadh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1
		Total	**26**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**25**	**11**	**15**	**5**	**21**
		Total		**450**	**207**		**17**	**10**	**1**	**430**	**227**	**611**	**46**	**102**	**555**

Table 2.4.2 (Cont..)

Sources of Drinking Water taken in use

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Water tap in the house hold		Water Tank		Others				Difficulty in PVTG location for Drinking water		Wheter links with roads disconnected in monsoon	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	River	Bore	Virdi	Ponds	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Kalyanpur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Okha	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Upleta	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir Somnath	Talala	17	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	18	0	1	17
		Una	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Veraval	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
		Kodinar	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Girgadha	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
		Total	**20**	**6**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**1**	**2**	**24**
		Total	**270**	**387**	**75**	**582**	**41**	**45**	**8**	**2**	**365**	**292**	**58**	**509**

Table 2.4.3
Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	ICDS Anganwadi		Post Office		PHC		Co.op. Society		Milk Dairy		Telephone Booth		Dispensary		Community Hall		Fair Price shop Under PDS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Subir	3	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	2
		Vadhai	12	12	0	5	7	1	11	3	9	6	6	3	9	2	10	3	9	8	4
		Total	**17**	**17**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**3**	**14**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**8**	**5**	**12**	**3**	**14**	**4**	**13**	**10**	**7**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	63	0	29	34	17	46	22	41	29	34	27	36	6	57	37	26	43	20
		Dharampur	73	73	0	34	39	14	59	23	50	43	33	63	10	12	61	38	35	53	20
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Valsad	6	6	0	5	1	4	2	4	2	6	0	6	0	1	5	6	0	6	0
		Total	**143**	**143**	**0**	**68**	**75**	**35**	**108**	**50**	**93**	**79**	**67**	**97**	**46**	**19**	**124**	**82**	**61**	**103**	**40**
3.	B.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	9	0	3	6	2	7	2	7	2	7	8	1	4	5	3	6	3	6
		Total	9	9	0	3	6	2	7	2	7	2	7	8	1	4	5	3	6	3	6
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	79	0	58	21	31	48	44	35	77	2	65	14	26	53	71	8	54	25
		Gandevi	4	4	0	3	1	3	1	1	3	4	0	4	0	2	2	2	2	3	1
		Khergam	13	13	0	12	1	5	8	6	7	12	1	13	0	3	10	10	3	12	1
		Chkhali	19	19	0	14	5	12	7	4	15	17	2	19	0	11	8	12	7	15	4
		Total	**115**	**115**	**0**	**87**	**28**	**51**	**64**	**55**	**60**	**110**	**5**	**101**	**14**	**42**	**73**	**95**	**20**	**84**	**31**
5..	Tapui	Nizar	24	24	0	7	17	3	21	4	20	18	6	24	0	6	18	15	9	12	12
		Uchhal	60	60	0	23	37	10	50	28	32	56	4	50	10	8	52	31	29	33	27
		Songadh	53	53	0	19	34	18	35	17	36	47	6	46	7	5	48	22	31	25	28
		Valod	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	3	0
		Vyara	30	30	0	19	11	8	22	9	21	27	3	29	1	3	27	24	6	17	13
		Total	**170**	**170**	**0**	**71**	**99**	**39**	**131**	**59**	**111**	**151**	**19**	**152**	**18**	**23**	**147**	**94**	**76**	**90**	**80**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	ICDS Anganwadi		Post Office		PHC		Co.op. Society		Milk Dairy		Telephone Booth		Dispensary		Community Hall		Fair Price shop Under PDS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	4	0	2	2	4	0	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	1	3	1
		Mandvi	23	23	0	14	9	12	11	18	5	22	1	23	0	3	20	18	5	18	5
		Mahuva	24	24	0	22	2	13	11	22	2	24	0	24	0	7	17	22	2	22	2
		Umarpada	35	35	0	11	24	9	29	9	26	31	4	35	0	3	32	23	12	19	16
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**87**	**87**	**0**	**52**	**35**	**37**	**53**	**54**	**33**	**81**	**6**	**87**	**0**	**15**	**72**	**67**	**20**	**63**	**24**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	4	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	1	3	4	0	0	4	2	2	1	3
		Total	4	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	4	1	3	4	0	0	4	2	2	1	3
8.	Narmada	Dadiyapada	22	22	0	6	16	1	21	2	20	13	9	0	22	1	21	1	21	20	2
		Sagbara	30	30	0	16	14	6	24	2	28	15	15	30	0	5	25	14	16	16	14
		Total	**52**	**52**	**0**	**22**	**30**	**7**	**45**	**4**	**48**	**28**	**24**	**30**	**22**	**6**	**46**	**15**	**37**	**36**	**16**
9.	A'bad	Dahndhuka	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Bavla	4	4	0	4	0	3	1	3	1	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
		Viramgam	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**7**	**7**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**1**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	8	0	6	2	2	6	5	3	7	1	8	0	2	6	5	3	6	2
		S.Nagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**9**	**9**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**2**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0
		Jafrabad	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Mahuva	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Villages	ICDS Anganwadi		Post Office		PHC		Co.op. Society		Milk Dairy		Telephone Booth		Dispensary		Community Hall		Fair Price shop Under PDS	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhrol	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Kalyanpur	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Okha	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Gondal	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Upelata	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	18	0	13	5	6	12	6	12	13	5	18	0	9	9	12	6	11	7
		Una	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Veraval	3	3	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	1
		Kodinar	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
		Girgadha	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
		Total	**26**	**26**	**0**	**18**	**8**	**10**	**16**	**11**	**15**	**21**	**5**	**26**	**0**	**14**	**12**	**20**	**6**	**16**	**10**
		Total		**657**	**0**	**359**	**298**	**206**	**451**	**268**	**389**	**513**	**144**	**544**	**113**	**152**	**505**	**410**	**247**	**437**	**220**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Bank		Mahila Mandal		NGO		Education system		Ashram-shala		Eklavya Model		Model Residential school	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	72	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Subir	401	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	129	12	1	11	9	3	2	20	11	1	2	10	0	12	1	11
		Total	**602**	**17**	**2**	**15**	**13**	**4**	**7**	**10**	**16**	**1**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**16**	**2**	**15**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	3350	63	3	60	51	12	19	44	62	1	17	46	1	62	2	61
		Dharampur	2520	73	1	72	57	16	13	60	73	0	23	50	1	72	2	71
		Pardi	36	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	273	6	2	5	6	0	1	5	6	0	3	3	0	6	0	6
		Total	**6179**	**143**	**5**	**138**	**115**	**28**	**34**	**109**	**142**	**1**	**43**	**100**	**2**	**141**	**4**	**139**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	254	9	2	7	2	0	0	9	7	2	1	8	0	9	0	9
		Total	254	9	2	7	2	0	0	9	7	2	1	8	0	9	0	9
4.	Navsari	Vansada	2293	79	2	77	74	5	37	42	79	0	12	67	0	79	2	77
		Gandevi	168	4	0	4	3	1	1	3	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	380	13	2	11	8	5	7	6	13	0	5	8	0	13	2	11
		Chakhli	704	19	5	14	19	0	1	18	19	0	1	18	0	19	0	19
		Total	**3545**	**115**	**9**	**106**	**104**	**11**	**46**	**69**	**115**	**0**	**19**	**96**	**0**	**115**	**4**	**111**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	431	24	1	23	12	12	0	24	24	0	3	21	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	1579	60	3	57	29	31	9	51	59	1	5	55	1	59	0	60
		Songadh	1755	53	2	51	43	10	12	41	53	0	8	45	0	53	1	52
		Valod	206	3	0	3	0	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	1300	30	3	27	26	4	1	29	30	0	13	17	0	30	0	30
		Total	**5271**	**170**	**9**	**161**	**110**	**60**	**23**	**147**	**169**	**1**	**30**	**140**	**1**	**169**	**1**	**169**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Bank		Mahila Mandal		NGO		Education system		Ashram-shala		Eklavya Model		Model Residential school	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	88	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	603	23	3	20	21	2	11	12	23	0	6	17	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	986	24	5	19	23	1	22	2	24	0	10	14	0	24	2	22
		Umarpada	590	35	0	35	24	11	27	8	35	0	6	29	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	21	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2288**	**87**	**9**	**78**	**71**	**16**	**63**	**24**	**87**	**0**	**22**	**65**	**0**	**87**	**2**	**85**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	211	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	211	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4
8.	Narmada	Dadiyapada	328	22	1	21	1	21	0	22	22	0	2	20	0	22	0	22
		Sagbara	605	30	1	29	28	2	1	29	30	0	2	28	0	30	0	30
		Total	**933**	**52**	**2**	**50**	**29**	**23**	**1**	**51**	**52**	**0**	**4**	**48**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	1692	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	473	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2204**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	3318	8	1	7	6	2	0	8	8	0	2	6	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	16	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3334**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	37	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafarabad	31	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**68**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
1h.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	61	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	41	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**102**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Bank		Mahila Mandal		NGO		Education system		Ashram-shala		Eklavya Model		Model Resi-dential school	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	370	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	19	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**389**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	26	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpur	15	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	29	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**70**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15..	Rajkot	Rajkot	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	78	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	22	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	27	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**263**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	15	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**15**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**18**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	10	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**146**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	1069	18	6	12	18	0	5	13	18	0	2	16	1	17	0	18
		Una	21	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	66	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	42	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Girgadhda	50	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**1248**	**26**	**9**	**17**	**25**	**1**	**7**	**19**	**26**	**0**	**2**	**24**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**
		Total			**67**	**590**	**498**	**159**	**194**	**463**	**652**	**5**	**133**	**524**	**5**	**652**	**13**	**644**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Graduation College		108 Ambulance		Market		Police Station		Temple		Girls' School		Vaternary Hospital		Shop		Hostel	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	72	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
		Subir	401	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3
		Vadhai	129	12	0	12	11	1	1	11	1	11	8	4	1	11	1	11	10	2	1	11
		Total	**602**	**17**	**1**	**16**	**16**	**1**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**13**	**4**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**15**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	3350	63	1	62	58	5	14	49	2	61	56	7	1	62	5	58	52	11	6	57
		Dharampur	2520	73	2	71	61	12	5	68	2	71	65	8	3	70	3	70	52	21	19	54
		Pardi	36	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Valsad	273	6	0	6	4	2	1	5	1	5	6	0	0	6	2	4	6	0	1	5
		Total	**6179**	**143**	**3**	**140**	**124**	**19**	**20**	**123**	**5**	**138**	**128**	**15**	**4**	**139**	**10**	**133**	**111**	**32**	**26**	**117**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	254	9	1	8	8	1	3	6	0	9	6	3	0	9	1	8	8	1	1	8
		Total	**254**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**8**
4.	Navsari	Vansda	2293	79	4	75	77	2	28	51	5	74	67	12	6	73	15	64	74	5	24	55
		Gandevi	168	4	0	4	4	0	1	3	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	3	4	0	0	4
		Khergam	380	13	2	11	13	0	4	9	2	11	13	0	1	12	3	10	13	0	5	8
		Chikhali	704	19	19	0	19	0	4	15	2	17	19	0	3	16	4	15	12	7	7	12
		Total	**3545**	**115**	**25**	**90**	**113**	**2**	**37**	**78**	**9**	**106**	**103**	**12**	**10**	**105**	**23**	**92**	**103**	**12**	**36**	**79**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	431	24	0	24	21	3	2	22	0	24	22	2	0	24	1	23	24	0	0	24
		Uchhal	1579	60	0	60	32	28	7	53	0	60	53	7	1	59	2	58	53	7	2	58
		Songadh	1755	53	0	53	41	12	7	46	0	53	52	1	1	52	5	48	43	10	5	48
		Valod	206	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	2
		Vyara	1300	30	0	30	29	1	1	29	4	26	29	1	1	29	29	1	26	4	6	24
		Total	**5271**	**170**	**1**	**169**	**124**	**46**	**17**	**153**	**4**	**166**	**159**	**11**	**5**	**165**	**37**	**133**	**149**	**21**	**14**	**156**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Graduation College		108 Ambulance		Market		Police Station		Temple		Girls' School		Vaternary Hospital		Shop		Hostel	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	88	4	0	4	4	0	2	2	1	3	4	0	0	4	1	3	4	0	0	4
		Mandvi	603	23	0	23	22	1	5	18	0	23	22	1	0	23	4	19	23	0	0	23
		Mahuva	986	24	1	23	24	0	8	16	1	23	23	1	7	17	6	18	24	0	7	17
		Umarpada	590	35	0	35	35	0	7	28	0	35	32	3	1	34	1	34	35	0	2	33
		Mangrol	21	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2288**	**87**	**1**	**86**	**86**	**1**	**22**	**65**	**2**	**85**	**82**	**5**	**8**	**79**	**12**	**75**	**87**	**0**	**9**	**78**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	211	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	2	2	0	4
		Total	**211**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dadiyapada	328	22	0	22	22	0	2	20	0	22	20	2	1	21	1	21	7	15	1	21
		Sagbara	605	30	0	30	30	0	2	28	3	27	30	0	3	27	2	28	30	0	3	27
		Total	**933**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**4**	**48**	**3**	**49**	**50**	**2**	**4**	**48**	**3**	**49**	**37**	**15**	**4**	**48**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	18	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dascroi	21	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Bavla	1692	4	0	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	4	0	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
		Viramgam	473	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**2204**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**5**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	3318	8	0	8	6	2	1	7	0	8	8	0	1	7	1	7	7	1	0	8
		S.Nagar	16	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**3334**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**8**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	37	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
		Kafrabad	31	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**68**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	61	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Mahuva	41	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**102**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**

Table 2.4.3 (Cont.)

Table showing available infrastructure facility in a village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Graduation College		108 Ambulance		Market		Police Station		Temple		Girls' School		Vaternary Hospital		Shop		Hostel	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	370	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Dhrol	19	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**389**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	26	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Kalyanpur	15	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Okha	29	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**70**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
15..	Rajkot	Rajkot	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Gondal	78	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Upleta	22	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Dhoraji	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**263**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	15	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**15**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**18**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Mangrol	10	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**146**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	1069	18	0	18	18	0	3	15	2	16	18	0	1	17	2	16	17	1	2	16
		Una	21	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Veraval	66	3	1	2	3		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	3
		Kodinar	42	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2
		Girghada	50	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**1248**	**26**	**2**	**24**	**26**	**0**	**6**	**20**	**4**	**22**	**26**	**0**	**2**	**24**	**4**	**22**	**23**	**3**	**2**	**24**
		Total			**49**	**608**	**581**	**76**	**130**	**527**	**47**	**610**	**605**	**52**	**55**	**602**	**111**	**546**	**565**	**92**	**111**	**546**

Table 2.4.4

Office bearers providing services in a Village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Sarpanch		Talati		VLW		Vatranary Doctor		ICDS Worker		Nurse		Asha Worker		Teacher		Medical Officer		Bhagat Bhuva		Trained Dayan		Others	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	72	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
		Subir	401	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	0
		Vadhai	129	12	6	6	1	11	1	11	1	11	11	1	2	10	12	0	3	9	1	11	9	3	12	0	0	0
		Total	**602**	**17**	**8**	**9**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**16**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**16**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**2**	**15**	**13**	**4**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	3350	63	50	13	1	62	7	56	6	57	61	2	13	50	61	2	7	56	2	61	46	17	44	19	0	0
		Dharampur	2520	73	48	25	2	71	2	71	1	72	71	2	15	58	73	0	7	66	0	73	50	23	53	20	0	0
		Pardi	36	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
		Valsad	273	6	6	0	1	5	2	4	1	5	6	0	4	2	6	0	1	5	0	6	3	3	6	0	0	0
		Total	**6179**	**143**	**105**	**38**	**4**	**139**	**11**	**132**	**8**	**135**	**139**	**4**	**32**	**111**	**141**	**2**	**16**	**127**	**2**	**141**	**99**	**44**	**103**	**40**	**0**	**0**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	254	9	2	7	0	9	0	9	0	9	7	2	1	8	7	2	1	8	0	9	7	2	6	3	0	0
		Total	**254**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	2293	79	78	1	2	77	9	70	3	76	79	0	25	54	79	0	16	63	2	77	67	12	74	5	0	0
		Gandevi	168	4	4	0	0	4	1	3	1	3	4	0	3	1	3	1	0	4	0	4	3	1	3	1	0	0
		Khergam	380	13	13	0	0	13	1	12	1	12	13	0	5	8	13	0	3	10	0	13	7	6	12	1	0	0
		Chakhli	704	19	19	0	0	19	0	19	1	18	19	0	3	16	19	0	3	16	0	19	13	6	15	4	0	0
		Total	**3545**	**115**	**114**	**1**	**2**	**113**	**11**	**104**	**6**	**109**	**115**	**0**	**36**	**79**	**114**	**1**	**22**	**93**	**2**	**113**	**90**	**25**	**104**	**11**	**0**	**0**
5..	Tapi	Nizar	431	24	10	14	0	24	1	23	1	23	23	1	9	15	23	1	4	20	0	24	22	2	23	1	0	0
		Uchhal	1579	60	38	22	0	60	0	60	1	59	54	6	4	56	59	1	5	55	0	60	23	37	43	17	0	0
		Songadh	1755	53	29	24	5	48	5	48	1	52	50	3	5	48	52	1	7	46	0	53	28	25	43	10	0	0
		Valod	206	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	0
		Vyara	1300	30	26	4	0	30	0	30	1	29	30	0	15	15	29	1	3	27	0	30	18	12	27	3	0	0
		Total	**5271**	**170**	**106**	**64**	**5**	**165**	**6**	**164**	**4**	**166**	**160**	**10**	**33**	**137**	**166**	**4**	**21**	**149**	**0**	**170**	**92**	**78**	**137**	**33**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.4 (Cont.)
Office bearers providing services in a Village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Sarpanch		Talati		VLW		Vatranary Doctor		ICDS Worker		Nurse		Asha Worker		Teacher		Medical Officer		Bhagat Bhuva		Trained Dayan		Others	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	88	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	0	0	4	3	1	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
		Mandvi	603	23	19	4	0	23	0	23	0	23	23	0	0	23	23	0	0	23	0	23	0	23	1	22	0	1
		Mahuva	986	24	23	1	3	21	3	21	5	19	24	0	13	11	24	0	2	22	1	23	22	2	24	0	0	1
		Umarpada	590	35	16	19	0	35	0	35	0	35	35	0	9	26	35	0	3	32	0	35	3	32	33	2	0	1
		Mangrol	21	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
		Total	**2288**	**87**	**63**	**24**	**4**	**83**	**4**	**83**	**6**	**81**	**87**	**0**	**22**	**65**	**86**	**1**	**6**	**81**	**1**	**86**	**25**	**62**	**58**	**29**	**0**	**3**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	211	4	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
		Total	211	4	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	1	3	3	1	0	0
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	328	22	5	17	0	22	0	22	0	22	20	2	5	17	22	0	2	20	0	22	1	21	21	1	0	3
		Sagbara	605	30	16	14	1	29	0	30	1	29	30	0	4	26	30	0	13	17	0	30	25	5	30	0	0	0
		Total	**933**	**52**	**21**	**31**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**50**	**2**	**9**	**43**	**52**	**0**	**15**	**37**	**0**	**52**	**26**	**26**	**51**	**1**	**0**	**3**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	18	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Dascroi	21	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Bavla	1692	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	0	1	3	4	0	1	3	1	3	4	0	4	0	0	0
		Viramgam	473	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**2204**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	3318	8	7	1	0	8	0	8	0	8	8	0	2	6	8	0	1	7	0	8	4	4	5	3	0	0
		S.Nagar	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**3334**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	37	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	31	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		Total	**68**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	61	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
		Nahuva	41	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**102**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.4 (Cont.)
Office bearers providing services in a Village

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Sarpanch		Talati		VLW		Vatranary Doctor		ICDS Worker		Nurse		Asha Worker		Teacher		Medical Officer		Bhagat Bhuva		Trained Dayan		Others	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	370	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Dhrol	19	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**389**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	26	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	15	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Okha	29	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**70**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15..	Rajkot	Rajkot	136	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Gondal	78	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Upleta	22	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**263**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	15	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**15**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**18**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	136	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
		Mangrol	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**146**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	1069	18	15	3	0	18	1	17	1	17	18	0	2	16	16	2	3	15	1	17	12	6	15	3	0	0
		Una	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Veraval	66	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
		Kodinar	42	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
		Girgadhda	50	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
		Total	**1248**	**26**	**21**	**5**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**3**	**23**	**25**	**1**	**4**	**22**	**23**	**3**	**6**	**20**	**3**	**23**	**16**	**10**	**22**	**4**	**0**	**0**
		Total			**466**	**191**	**30**	**627**	**48**	**609**	**47**	**610**	**636**	**21**	**160**	**497**	**642**	**15**	**112**	**545**	**27**	**630**	**386**	**271**	**529**	**128**	**0**	**6**

Table 2.4.5
Availibility of other services

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Whether they migrate		Forest Committee FRC		Whether PVTG members join FRC		Community Rights on Bamboo Plants		Implementation of Manrega		PVTG habitation displaced		PVTG habitation restored	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dang	Ahwa	72	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
		Subir	401	3	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	129	12	11	1	10	2	4	8	1	11	7	5	0	12	0	12
		Total	**602**	**17**	**16**	**1**	**13**	**4**	**7**	**10**	**2**	**15**	**12**	**5**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	3350	63	44	19	47	16	15	48	2	61	41	22	1	62	0	63
		Dharampur	2520	73	35	38	53	20	8	65	0	73	48	25	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	36	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	273	6	2	4	1	5	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	0	6
		Total	**6179**	**143**	**81**	**62**	**102**	**41**	**23**	**120**	**2**	**141**	**95**	**48**	**1**	**142**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	254	9	9	0	8	1	1	8	0	9	8	1	0	9	0	9
		Total	254	9	9	0	8	1	1	8	0	9	8	1	0	9	0	9
4.	Navsari	Vansada	2293	79	43	36	52	27	10	69	4	75	72	7	0	79	0	79
		Gandevi	168	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	380	13	4	9	4	9	0	13	0	13	7	6	0	13	0	13
		Chikhali	704	19	13	6	2	17	0	19	0	19	13	6	0	19	0	19
		Total	**3545**	**115**	**64**	**51**	**58**	**57**	**10**	**105**	**4**	**111**	**93**	**22**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	431	24	24	0	0	24	0	24	0	24	24	0	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	1579	60	53	7	15	45	2	58	17	43	52	8	15	45	11	49
		Songadh	1755	53	42	11	21	32	3	50	2	51	39	14	2	51	2	51
		Valod	206	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	1300	30	3	27	5	25	0	30	2	28	14	16	0	30	0	30
		Total	**5271**	**170**	**122**	**48**	**41**	**129**	**5**	**165**	**21**	**149**	**129**	**41**	**17**	**153**	**13**	**157**

Table 2.4.5 (Cont..)
Availibility of other services

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Whether they migrate		Forest Committee FRC		Whether PVTG members join FRC		Community Rights on Bamboo Plants		Implementation of Manrega		PVTG habitation displaced		PVTG habitation restored	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	88	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	603	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	10	13	0	23	1	22
		Mahuva	986	24	9	15	10	14	0	24	0	24	20	4	0	24	0	24
		Umarpada	590	35	20	15	2	33	2	33	10	25	19	16	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2288**	**87**	**30**	**57**	**12**	**75**	**2**	**85**	**10**	**77**	**52**	**35**	**0**	**87**	**1**	**86**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	211	4	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4
		Total	211	4	4	0	3	1	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	328	19	3	19	0	22	0	22	0	22	4	18	0	22	0	22
		Sagbara	605	30	29	1	10	20	0	30	0	30	30	0	1	29	1	29
		Total	**933**	**52**	**48**	**4**	**10**	**42**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**34**	**18**	**1**	**51**	**1**	**51**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	18	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	21	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	1692	4	4	0	1	3	1	3	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	473	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2204**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	3318	8	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	6	2	0	8	0	8
		S.nagar	16	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3334**	**9**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	37	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	31	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**68**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	61	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	41	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**102**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.5 (Cont..)
Availibility of other services

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Whether they migrate		Forest Committee FRC		Whether PVTG members join FRC		Community Rights on Bamboo Plants		Implementation of Manrega		PVTG habitation displaced		PVTG habitation restored	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	370	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	19	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**389**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	26	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	15	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	29	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**70**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	136	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	78	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	22	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	27	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**263**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	15	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**15**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	18	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**18**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	136	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**146**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	1069	18	5	13	2	16	2	16	0	18	6	12	0	18	0	18
		Una	21	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	66	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	42	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2
		Girgadda	50	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
		Total	**1248**	**26**	**8**	**18**	**2**	**24**	**2**	**24**	**0**	**26**	**10**	**16**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
		Total			**399**	**258**	**252**	**405**	**51**	**606**	**39**	**618**	**447**	**210**	**19**	**638**	**15**	**642**

Table 2.4.6
Availibicity of Infrastructure Facilities

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Electricity		Water		Roads		Milk Dairy		Education		Employment Opportunity		Animal Water Tank		Dam		Whether beneficial	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	72	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
		Subir	401	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	0
		Vadhai	129	12	12	0	12	0	12	0	7	5	11	1	5	7	6	6	6	6	12	0
		Total	**602**	**17**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**16**	**1**	**7**	**10**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**10**	**17**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	3350	63	63	0	59	4	60	3	23	40	55	8	19	44	17	46	18	45	62	1
		Dharampur	2520	73	72	1	72	1	72	1	32	41	61	12	24	49	19	54	29	44	60	13
		Pardi	36	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Valsad	273	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	4	2	4	2	1	5	6	0
		Total	**6179**	**143**	**142**	**1**	**138**	**5**	**139**	**4**	**62**	**81**	**123**	**20**	**48**	**95**	**41**	**102**	**48**	**95**	**129**	**14**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	254	9	9	0	9	0	8	1	2	7	7	2	0	9	2	7	8	1	9	0
		Total	**254**	**9**	9	0	9	0	8	1	2	7	7	2	0	9	2	7	8	1	9	0
4.	Navsari	Vansada	2293	79	79	0	79	0	79	0	76	3	78	1	43	36	42	37	10	69	79	0
		Gandevi	168	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	4	0	1	3	0	4	1	3	4	0
		Khergam	380	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	10	3	12	1	3	10	13	0
		Chikhali	704	19	19	0	19	0	18	1	16	3	19	0	6	13	15	4	14	5	19	0
		Total	**3545**	**115**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**114**	**1**	**108**	**7**	**114**	**1**	60	**55**	**69**	**46**	**28**	**87**	**115**	**0**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	431	24	24	0	24	0	24	0	15	9	23	1	0	24	2	22	2	22	24	0
		Uchhal	1579	60	60	0	60	0	60	0	55	5	59	1	43	17	42	18	10	50	60	0
		Songadh	1755	53	53	0	53	0	49	4	49	4	53	0	16	37	43	10	22	31	49	4
		Valod	206	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	3	0
		Vyara	1300	30	30	0	30	3	29	1	28	2	30	0	12	18	14	16	2	28	30	0
		Total	**5271**	**170**	**170**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**165**	**5**	**149**	**21**	**168**	**2**	**74**	**96**	**103**	**67**	**36**	**134**	**166**	**4**

Table 2.4.6 (Cont..)
Availibicity of Infrastructure Facilities

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Electricity		Water		Roads		Milk Dairy		Education		Employment Opportunity		Animal Water Tank		Dam		Whether beneficial	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	88	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	4	0	3	1	2	2	0	4	4	0
		Mandvi	603	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	1	20	3	10	13	1	22	22	1
		Mahuva	986	24	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	21	3	19	5	3	21	24	0
		Umarpada	590	35	35	0	35	0	33	2	32	3	35	0	12	23	29	6	4	31	34	1
		Mangrol	21	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**2288**	**87**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**85**	**2**	**83**	**4**	**86**	**1**	**56**	**31**	**62**	**27**	**8**	**79**	**85**	**2**
7.	Bharuch	Natrang	211	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	1	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	3	4	0
		Total	**211**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	328	22	22	0	22	0	21	1	13	9	22	0	0	22	4	18	0	22	22	0
		Sagbara	605	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	15	15	30	0	3	27	27	3	2	28	30	0
		Total	**933**	**52**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**51**	**1**	**28**	**24**	**52**	**0**	**3**	**49**	**31**	**21**	**2**	**50**	**52**	**0**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dascroi	21	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Bavla	1692	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	4	0	1	3	4	0	1	3	4	0
		Viramgam	473	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**2204**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Mimdi	3318	8	8	0	8	0	7	1	6	2	8	0	0	8	1	7	0	8	8	0
		S.Nagar	16	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**3334**	**9**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**9**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	37	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0
		Jafrabad	31	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**68**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
15.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	61	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Mahuva	41	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**102**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**

Table 2.4.6 (Cont..)
Availibicity of Infrastructure Facilities

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Taluka families	Number of Villages	Electricity		Water		Roads		Milk Dairy		Education		Employment Opportunity		Animal Water Tank		Dam		Whether beneficial	
					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	370	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Dhrol	19	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**389**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	26	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
		Kalyanpur	15	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Okha	29	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**70**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Gondal	78	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Upleta	22	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dhoraji	27	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**263**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	15	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**15**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	18	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
		Total	**18**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	136	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Mangrol	10	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
		Total	**146**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	1069	18	18	0	18	0	16	2	11	7	18	0	4	14	16	2	0	18	18	0
		Una	21	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Veraval	66	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	3	0
		Kodinar	42	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
		Girgadda	50	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0
		Total	**1248**	**26**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**24**	**2**	**17**	**9**	**26**	**0**	**6**	**20**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**24**	**26**	**0**
		Total			**656**	**1**	**652**	**5**	**638**	**19**	**487**	**170**	**628**	**29**	**271**	**386**	**354**	**303**	**148**	**509**	**637**	**20**

Table 2.4.7
Schemes for PVTGs in operation

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Water Sources		Roads		Housing		Electri City		Widow pension		Old age pension		Health Care		Agro kit		Trg. in Skills		Forest Land		Animal treatment	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1
		Subir	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0
		Vadhai	12	4	8	2	10	11	1	3	9	0	12	1	11	1	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	2	10
		Total	**17**	**6**	**11**	**3**	**14**	**16**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**0**	**17**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**17**	**3**	**14**	**0**	**17**	**6**	**11**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	11	52	20	43	58	5	12	51	4	59	14	49	11	52	16	47	2	61	1	62	6	57
		Dharampur	73	8	65	18	55	70	3	18	55	20	53	31	42	19	54	16	57	0	73	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	3	3	1	5	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**23**	**120**	**39**	**104**	**132**	**11**	**30**	**113**	**25**	**118**	**46**	**97**	**31**	**112**	**32**	**111**	**2**	**141**	**1**	**142**	**6**	**137**
3.	S.Kantga	Vijaynagar	9	3	6	1	8	5	4	1	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	9	0	9	2	7
		Total	9	**3**	**6**	**1**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**7**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	22	57	26	53	66	13	3	76	1	78	3	76	1	78	3	76	4	75	0	79	25	54
		Gandevi	4	4	0	1	3	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Khergam	13	2	11	8	5	11	2	3	10	2	11	2	11	3	10	2	11	0	13	0	13	7	6
		Chikhali	19	3	16	4	15	18	1	10	9	10	9	10	9	11	8	8	11	0	19	0	19	10	9
		Total	**115**	**31**	**84**	**39**	**76**	**99**	**16**	**18**	**97**	**13**	**102**	**15**	**100**	**15**	**100**	**13**	**102**	**4**	**111**	**0**	**115**	**43**	**72**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	15	9	22	2	24	0	11	13	6	18	6	18	4	20	0	24	0	24	0	24	1	23
		Uchhal	60	29	31	17	43	58	2	2	58	1	59	8	52	1	59	2	58	0	60	1	59	16	44
		Songadh	53	10	43	7	46	51	2	14	39	14	39	14	39	14	39	5	48	0	53	0	53	12	41
		Valod	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	1
		Vyara	30	15	15	17	13	30	0	13	17	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	13	17
		Total	**170**	**72**	**98**	**63**	**107**	**166**	**4**	**40**	**130**	**21**	**149**	**28**	**142**	**19**	**151**	**7**	**163**	**0**	**170**	**1**	**169**	**44**	**126**

Table 2.4.7 (Cont.)
Schemes for PVTGs in operation

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Water Sources		Roads		Housing		Electri City		Widow pension		Old age pension		Health Care		Agro kit		Trg. in Skills		Forest Land		Animal treatment	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Mandvi	23	0	23	0	23	18	5	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	13	10
		Mahuva	24	0	24	0	24	21	3	1	23	0	24	0	24	0	24	1	23	1	23	0	24	15	9
		Umarpada	35	21	14	8	27	34	1	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**21**	**66**	**8**	**79**	**78**	**9**	**1**	**86**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**1**	**86**	**1**	**86**	**0**	**87**	**29**	**58**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	4	0	4	0	2	2	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dadiyapada	22	21	1	14	8	19	3	8	14	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	1	21	2	20
		Sagbara	30	0	30	1	29	26	4	14	16	22	8	22	8	17	13	1	29	0	30	0	30	2	28
		Total	**52**	**21**	**31**	**15**	**37**	**45**	**7**	**22**	**30**	**22**	**30**	**22**	**30**	**17**	**35**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**4**	**48**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	0	4	1	3	4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Viramgam	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**6**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	1	7	1	7	7	1	2	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	2	6	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.7 (Cont.)
Schemes for PVTGs in operation

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Water Sources		Roads		Housing		Electri City		Widow pension		Old age pension		Health Care		Agro kit		Trg. in Skills		Forest Land		Animal treatment	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	3	15	2	16	15	3	0	18	1	17	1	17	1	17	6	12	1	17	0	18	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1
		Girgadda	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
		Total	**26**	**5**	**21**	**3**	**23**	**20**	**6**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**7**	**19**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**
		Total		**193**	**464**	**182**	**475**	**585**	**72**	**131**	**526**	**91**	**566**	**122**	**535**	**92**	**565**	**66**	**591**	**11**	**646**	**3**	**654**	**136**	**521**

Table 2.4.8
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	No.of benefi-ting villages		PVTG Villages		Water Sources		HOusing		Electricity		Financial Asst.		Income Generation		Change in lifestyle		Health care	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	2	0	3
		Vadhai	12	5	7	9	3	2	10	9	3	2	10	0	12	1	11	0	12	1	11
		Total	**17**	**9**	**8**	**14**	**3**	**3**	**14**	**14**	**3**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**16**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**16**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	11	52	51	12	9	54	49	14	5	58	15	48	0	63	2	61	1	62	
		Dharampur	73	20	53	68	5	8	65	59	14	15	58	18	55	0	73	0	73	11	62
		Pardi	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	2	4	4	2	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**33**	**110**	**124**	**19**	**21**	**122**	**109**	**34**	**20**	**123**	**34**	**109**	**0**	**143**	**2**	**141**	**12**	**131**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	2	7	6	3	2	7	2	7	1	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
		Total	**9**	**2**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	35	44	62	17	17	62	54	25	3	76	5	74	0	79	0	79	0	79
		Gandevi	4	1	3	4	0	4	0	3	1	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Khergam	13	8	5	11	2	2	11	11	2	4	9	0	13	0	13	0	13	3	10
		Chakhali	19	2	17	19	0	5	14	19	0	17	2	0	19	0	19	0	19	13	6
		Total	**115**	**46**	**69**	**96**	**19**	**28**	**87**	**87**	**28**	**26**	**89**	**5**	**110**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**17**	**98**
5..	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	24	23	1	10	14	22	2	15	9	0	24	0	24	0	24	3	21
		Uchhal	60	24	36	58	2	27	33	50	10	4	56	12	48	0	60	0	60	0	60
		Songadh	53	20	33	51	2	4	49	46	7	8	45	5	48	0	53	0	53	11	42
		Valod	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	30	9	21	29	1	5	25	13	17	0	30	3	27	5	25	0	30	2	28
		Total	**170**	**53**	**117**	**164**	**6**	**46**	**124**	**133**	**37**	**27**	**143**	**20**	**150**	**5**	**165**	**0**	**170**	**16**	**154**

Table 2.4.8 (Cont..)
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Roads		Agri. Equipments		Animal husbandry		Seeds & manure		Old age pensioner		Widow pensioner		Forest Land		Fair Price shop		Education	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Damgs	Ahwa	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	2	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
		Total	**17**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsada	Kaprada	63	10	53	2	61	2	61	6	57	6	57	5	58	3	60	0	63	0	63
		Dharampur	73	12	61	2	71	3	70	6	64	22	51	23	50	0	73	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	1	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**23**	**120**	**4**	**139**	**5**	**138**	**15**	**128**	**28**	**115**	**28**	**115**	**3**	**140**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
		Total	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	6	73	1	78	15	64	0	79	2	77	1	78	0	79	0	79	0	79
		Gandevi	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	13	5	8	0	13	4	9	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13
		Chikhali	19	3	16	0	19	5	14	2	17	2	17	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19
		Total	**115**	**15**	**100**	**1**	**114**	**24**	**91**	**2**	**113**	**4**	**111**	**1**	**114**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	21	3	0	24	1	23	0	24	2	22	2	22	0	24	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	60	18	42	0	60	4	56	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60
		Songadh	53	2	51	1	52	9	44	0	53	2	51	2	51	0	53	0	53	0	53
		Valod	3	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	30	4	26	0	30	3	27	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**170**	**45**	**125**	**1**	**169**	**19**	**151**	**0**	**170**	**4**	**166**	**4**	**166**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**170**

Table 2.4.8 (Cont..)
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	No.of benefi-ting villages		PVTG Villages		Water Sources		HOusing		Electricity		Financial Asst.		Income Generation		Change in lifestyle		Health care	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	0	23	17	6	0	23	17	6	0	23	14	9	0	23	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	1	23	21	3	1	23	21	3	1	23	0	24	12	12	0	24	0	24
		Umarpada	35	9	26	34	1	19	16	28	7	0	35	1	34	0	35	0	35	2	33
		Mangrol	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**10**	**77**	**77**	**10**	**20**	**67**	**71**	**16**	**1**	**86**	**17**	**70**	**12**	**75**	**0**	**87**	**2**	**85**
7.	Bharuch	Natreng	4	2	2	4	0	4	0	2	2	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	7	15	21	1	15	7	13	9	6	16	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22
		Sagbara	30	11	19	8	22	2	28	5	25	3	27	1	29	0	30	1	29	2	28
		Total	**52**	**18**	**34**	**29**	**23**	**17**	**35**	**18**	**34**	**9**	**43**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**2**	**50**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dascroi	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Viramgam	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**7**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**4**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	2	6	7	1	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.8 (Cont..)
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Roads		Agri. Equipments		Animal husbandry		Seeds & manure		Old age pensioner		Widow pensioner		Forest Land		Fair Price shop		Education	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24
		Umarpada	35	4	31	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	1	34	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**4**	**83**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**1**	**86**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**
7.	Bharuch	Natreng	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	11	11	0	22	1	21	0	22	0	22	0	22	1	21	0	22	0	22
		Sagbara	30	0	30	0	30	2	28	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**52**	**11**	**41**	**0**	**52**	**3**	**49**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascrii	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	1	7	1	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.8 (Cont..)
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	No.of benefi-ting villages		PVTG Villages		Water Sources		HOusing		Electricity		Financial Asst.		Income Generation		Change in lifestyle		Health care	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dhrol	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**21**	**1**	**1**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	7	11	8	10	2	16	13	5	1	17	2	16	0	18	0	18	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Girgadda	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**10**	**16**	**15**	**11**	**3**	**23**	**17**	**9**	**1**	**25**	**4**	**22**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
		Total		**191**	**466**	**553**	**104**	**149**	**508**	**457**	**200**	**97**	**560**	**84**	**573**	**20**	**637**	**4**	**653**	**58**	**599**

Table 2.4.8 (Cont..)
Benefits availed

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Roads		Agri. Equipments		Animal husbandry		Seeds & manure		Old age pensioner		Widow pensioner		Forest Land		Fair Price shop		Education	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15..	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondak	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porvandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	2	16	1	17	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Girgadhda	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**3**	**23**	**18**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
		Total		**109**	**548**	**8**	**649**	**51**	**606**	**17**	**640**	**43**	**614**	**39**	**618**	**5**	**652**	**1**	**656**	**1**	**656**

Table 2.4.9
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Yes	No	Lack of Literacy		Lack of Evidences		Lake of information		Time Limit		Non co-operation from Officials		Delay		Frequant visits		Housing instalments	
						Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	3	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	8	4	1	11	5	7	4	8	0	12	3	9	1	11	0	12	0	12
		Total	**17**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**16**	**7**	**10**	**8**	**9**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**11**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	33	30	1	62	13	50	26	37	5	58	8	55	8	55	6	57	7	56
		Dharampur	73	60	13	4	69	24	49	41	32	22	51	14	59	7	66	10	63	5	68
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Valsad	6	1	5	0	6	0	6	1	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**95**	**48**	**5**	**138**	**37**	**106**	**69**	**74**	**27**	**116**	**22**	**121**	**15**	**128**	**17**	**126**	**12**	**131**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	3	6	1	8	0	9	3	6	0	9	3	6	0	9	1	8	0	9
		Total	**9**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansda	79	58	21	18	61	22	57	42	37	2	77	13	66	2	77	8	71	0	79
		Gandevi	4	3	1	0	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	0	4	2	2	0	4
		Khergam	13	11	2	3	10	4	9	7	6	0	13	5	8	0	13	3	10	0	13
		Chikhali	19	19	0	0	19	12	7	18	1	1	18	10	9	4	15	9	10	0	19
		Total	**115**	**91**	**24**	**21**	**94**	**39**	**76**	**70**	**45**	**4**	**111**	**31**	**84**	**6**	**109**	**22**	**93**	**0**	**115**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	24	0	0	24	0	24	21	3	1	23	19	5	0	24	4	20	0	24
		Uchhal	60	22	38	0	60	3	57	10	50	6	54	1	59	1	59	4	56	2	58
		Songadh	53	45	8	6	47	13	40	39	14	7	46	8	45	0	53	11	42	1	52
		Valod	3	3	0	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	3
		Vyara	30	30	0	2	28	11	19	12	18	3	27	4	26	1	29	6	24	0	30
		Total	**170**	**124**	**46**	**8**	**162**	**29**	**141**	**82**	**88**	**17**	**153**	**32**	**138**	**2**	**168**	**27**	**143**	**3**	**167**

Table 2.4.9 (cont..)
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Economic Assistance		In taking Bamboo		100% assistance		Disarimination		In preparing documents	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
		Total	**17**	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63
		Dharampur	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
		Total	**9**	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	79	0	79	2	77	0	79	0	79
		Gandevi	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	13	0	13	1	12	0	12	0	13	0	13
		Chakhli	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19
		Total	**115**	0	115	1	114	2	112	0	115	0	115
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	6	18	0	24	1	23	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	60	4	56	0	60	1	59	4	56	9	51
		Songadh	53	0	53	12	41	0	53	0	53	11	42
		Valod	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	30	0	30	1	29	0	30	2	28	0	30
		Total	**170**	**11**	**159**	**13**	**157**	**2**	**168**	**6**	**164**	**20**	**150**

Table 2.4.9 (Cont..)
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Yes	No	Lack of Literacy		Lack of Evidences		Lake of information		Time Limit		Non co-operation from Officials		Delay		Frequant visits		Housing instalments	
						Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	14	9	0	23	1	22	1	22	0	23	0	23	13	10	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	24	0	0	24	5	19	20	4	0	24	11	13	1	23	0	24	0	24
		Umarpada	35	18	17	6	29	8	27	4	31	0	35	0	35	0	35	13	22	0	35
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**61**	**26**	**6**	**81**	**14**	**73**	**27**	**60**	**0**	**87**	**11**	**76**	**18**	**69**	**13**	**74**	**0**	**87**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	3	1	0	4	0	4	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	5	17	0	22	1	21	2	20	0	22	0	22	1	21	1	21	0	22
		Sagbara	30	29	1	0	30	17	13	28	2	0	30	21	9	1	29	0	30	0	30
		Total	**52**	**34**	**18**	**0**	**52**	**18**	**34**	**30**	**22**	**0**	**52**	**21**	**31**	**2**	**50**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Descroi	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Bavla	4	4	0	1	3	3	1	1	3	0	4	2	2	0	4	2	2	0	4
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	6	2	0	8	2	6	0	8	1	7	0	7	1	7	2	5	0	7
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**6**	**3**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**8**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.9 (cont..)
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Financial Assistance		Permission for Bamboo Plants		100% Assistance		Discrimination		Documents	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	6	18	20	4
		Umarpada	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**1**	**86**	**6**	**81**	**20**	**67**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	1	21	0	22
		Sagbara	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
		Viramgam	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**6**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
1h.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.9 (Cont..)
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Yes	No	Lack of Literacy		Lack of Evidences		Lake of information		Time Limit		Non co-operation from Officials		Delay		Frequant visits		Housing instalments	
						Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Okha	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Upelata	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	13	5	1	17	13	5	1	17	0	18	1	17	0	18	8	10	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2
		Girgadhda	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**19**	**7**	**1**	**25**	**14**	**12**	**3**	**23**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**9**	**17**	**0**	**26**
		Total		**464**	**193**	**44**	**613**	**171**	**486**	**300**	**357**	**53**	**604**	**140**	**517**	**50**	**607**	**104**	**553**	**15**	**642**

Table 2.4.9 (cont..)
Difficulties faced by PVTG in availing benefits

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Financial Assistance		Permission for Bamboo Plants		100% Assistance		Discrimination		Documents	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upelata	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Girgadhda	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
		Total		**11**	**646**	**14**	**643**	**5**	**652**	**13**	**644**	**41**	**616**

Table 2.4.10
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Vil-lages	Awareness about Schemes		Time Limit		Co.op. from Govt. Officials		Electri-City		Roads		Employ-ment		Direct Benifit		Toilet Bathroom		Right for Bamboo Plants		Housing		Water		Water Pumps as per need	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	8	4	0	12	3	9	2	10	2	10	1	11	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
		Total	**17**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**16**	**7**	**10**	**2**	**15**	**2**	**15**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	37	26	7	56	3	60	0	63	0	63	0	63	12	51	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63
		Dharampur	73	59	14	10	63	6	67	0	73	0	73	0	73	9	64	2	71	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	2	4	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	3	3	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**99**	**44**	**17**	**126**	**9**	**134**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**24**	**119**	**2**	**141**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	4	5	0	9	1	8	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	9	0	9
		Total	9	**4**	**5**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	54	25	0	79	1	78	2	77	1	78	5	74	26	53	0	79	2	77	6	73	6	73	1	78
		Gandevi	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	13	9	4	0	13	0	13	0	13	1	12	5	8	5	8	0	13	2	11	0	13	1	12	0	13
		Chikhali	19	19	0	3	16	6	13	0	19	0	19	1	18	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19
		Total	**115**	**85**	**30**	**4**	**111**	**9**	**106**	**2**	**113**	**2**	**113**	**11**	**104**	**31**	**84**	**0**	**115**	**4**	**111**	**6**	**109**	**7**	**108**	**1**	**114**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	22	2	0	24	1	23	0	24	0	24	1	23	3	21	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	60	16	44	1	59	0	60	0	60	1	59	9	51	21	39	0	60	0	60	4	56	2	58	8	52
		Songadh	53	31	22	6	47	6	47	0	53	0	53	9	44	14	39	0	53	12	41	8	45	0	53	1	52
		Valod	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	30	22	8	0	30	1	29	0	30	0	30	0	30	3	27	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**170**	**93**	**77**	**7**	**163**	**8**	**162**	**0**	**170**	**1**	**169**	**19**	**151**	**41**	**129**	**0**	**170**	**12**	**158**	**12**	**158**	**2**	**168**	**9**	**161**

Table 2.4.10 (Cont...)
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	100% Asst		Quality of Scheems		Land for farming		More time to be granted		Community Schemes		Total amount of the scheme to be given		raising level of Education		Irrigation		Animals	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
		Total	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63	0	63
		Dharampur	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73	0	73
		Pardi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
		Total	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79
		Gandevi	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13
		Chakhli	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19
		Total	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**	**0**	**115**
5.	Tapi	Nazar	24	7	17	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24
		Uchhal	60	16	44	2	58	2	58	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	60
		Songadh	53	6	47	2	51	0	53	3	50	2	51	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	53
		Valod	3	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vyara	30	12	18	8	22	1	29	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**170**	**42**	**128**	**14**	**156**	**3**	**167**	**3**	**167**	**2**	**168**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**170**	**0**	**17o**

Table 2.4.10 (Cont..)
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Vil-lages	Awareness about Schemes		Time Limit		Co.op. from Govt. Officials		Electri-City		Roads		Employ-ment		Direct Benifit		Toilet Bathroom		Right for Bamboo Plants		Housing		Water		Water Pumps as per need	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	2	2	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	13	10	3	20	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	19	5	0	24	1	23	0	24	0	24	0	24	7	17	0	24	0	24	7	17	1	23	1	23
		Umarpada	35	16	19	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	13	22	3	32	0	35
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**51**	**36**	**4**	**83**	**1**	**86**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**9**	**78**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**20**	**67**	**4**	**83**	**1**	**86**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	4	18	0	22	0	22	1	21	2	20	1	21	11	11	0	22	1	21	1	21	0	22	0	22
		Sagbara	30	26	4	0	30	19	11	1	29	0	30	0	30	2	28	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**52**	**30**	**22**	**0**	**52**	**19**	**33**	**2**	**50**	**2**	**50**	**1**	**51**	**13**	**39**	**0**	**52**	**1**	**51**	**1**	**51**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Bavla	4	3	1	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**2**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	3	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	4	4	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.10 (Cont...)
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	100% Asst		Quality of Scheems		Land for farming		More time to be granted		Community Schemes		Total amount of the scheme to be given		raising level of Education		Irrigation		Animals	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	14	9	1	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	3	20	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	19	5	2	22	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24
		Umarpada	35	1	34	11	24	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	1	34	0	35	0	35
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**36**	**51**	**14**	**73**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**4**	**83**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	2	20	3	19
		Sagbara	30	3	27	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**52**	**3**	**49**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**52**	**2**	**50**	**3**	**49**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	0	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	8	1	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**9**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.10 (Cont..)
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Awareness about Schemes		Time Limit		Co.op. from Govt. Officials		Electri-City		Roads		Employ-ment		Direct Benifit		Toilet Bathroom		Right for Bamboo Plants		Housing		Water		Water Pumps as per need	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	1	17	0	18	1	17	0	18	1	17	1	17	0	18	0	18	3	15	0	18	0	18	1	17		
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
		Veraval	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	2	0	3		
		Kodinar	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2		
		Girgadhda	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2		
		Total	**26**	**4**	**22**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**3**	**23**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**		
		Total		**397**	**260**	**37**	**620**	**63**	**594**	**6**	**651**	**8**	**649**	**35**	**622**	**133**	**524**	**2**	**655**	**20**	**637**	**42**	**615**	**14**	**643**	**14**	**643**		

Table 2.4.10 (Cont...)
Measures to simplify the schemes for PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	100% Asst		Quality of Scheems		Land for farming		More time to be granted		Community Schemes		Total amount of the scheme to be given		raising level of Education		Irrigation		Animals	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	18	1	17	0	18	0	18	0	18	1	17	0	18	0	18	0	18
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Girgadhada	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**1**	**25**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**
		Total		**84**	**573**	**30**	**627**	**4**	**653**	**3**	**654**	**2**	**655**	**1**	**654**	**4**	**653**	**2**	**655**	**3**	**654**

Table 2.4.11
Works undertakens under New Gujarat Pattern

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Housing		Hand Pumps		Internal Roads		Education Facilities		Elec. Supply		Stand Post		Const. Works		Street Lights	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Subir	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Vadhai	12	4	8	6	6	9	3	0	12	3	9	1	11	1	11	0	12
		Total	**17**	**9**	**8**	**11**	**6**	**13**	**4**	**1**	**16**	**6**	**11**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**17**
2.	Valsad	Kaparada	63	32	31	38	25	53	10	1	62	22	41	0	63	6	57	0	63
		Dhrampur	73	28	45	44	29	66	7	1	72	23	50	0	73	1	72	0	73
		Pardi	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Valsad	6	4	2	3	3	0	6	1	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
		Total	**143**	**64**	**79**	**86**	**57**	**120**	**23**	**3**	**140**	**46**	**97**	**0**	**143**	**7**	**136**	**0**	**143**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	2	7	3	6	3	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
		Total	**9**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	48	31	49	30	63	16	0	79	7	72	1	78	10	69	0	79
		Gandevi	4	4	0	2	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Khergam	13	3	10	7	6	10	3	0	13	4	9	0	13	2	11	0	13
		Chakhli	19	8	11	3	16	0	19	1	18	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19
		Total	**115**	**63**	**52**	**61**	**54**	**73**	**42**	**1**	**114**	**11**	**104**	**1**	**114**	**12**	**103**	**0**	**115**
5..	Tapi	Nizar	24	22	2	12	12	24	0	0	24	7	17	0	24	1	23	0	24
		Uchhal	60	27	33	40	20	40	20	0	60	14	46	0	60	0	60	0	60
		Songadh	53	25	28	18	35	31	22	0	53	7	46	0	53	0	53	0	53
		Valod	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	3
		Vyara	30	15	15	8	22	22	8	7	23	11	19	0	30	0	30	0	30
		Total	**170**	**89**	**81**	**81**	**89**	**120**	**50**	**7**	**163**	**40**	**130**	**2**	**168**	**2**	**168**	**0**	**170**

Table 2.4.11 (Cont.)
Works undertakens under New Gujarat Pattern

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Housing		Hand Pumps		Internal Roads		Education Facilities		Elec. Supply		Stand Post		Const. Works		Street Lights	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Mandvi	23	0	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	23	0	0	23	0	23	0	23
		Mahuva	24	4	20	19	5	21	3	2	22	21	3	0	24	1	23	1	23
		Umarpada	35	5	30	9	26	15	20	1	34	2	33	1	34	7	28	0	35
		Mangrol	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**87**	**9**	**78**	**56**	**31**	**64**	**23**	**3**	**84**	**46**	**41**	**1**	**82**	**8**	**79**	**1**	**86**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	1	3	4	0	4	0	0	4	1	3	0	4	2	2	0	4
		Total	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	17	5	22	0	18	4	1	21	13	9	0	22	2	20	0	22
		Sagbara	30	11	19	10	20	22	8	0	30	1	29	0	30	1	29	0	30
		Total	**52**	**28**	**24**	**32**	**20**	**40**	**12**	**1**	**51**	**14**	**38**	**0**	**52**	**3**	**49**	**0**	**52**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dascroi	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Bavla	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
		Viramgam	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**7**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**7**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	1	7	4	4	5	3	0	8	2	6	0	8	0	8	0	8
		S.Nagar1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
		Total	**9**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**7**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Jafrabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**

Table 2.4.11 (Cont.)
Works undertakens under New Gujarat Pattern

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Num-ber of Vil-lages	Housing		Hand Pumps		Internal Roads		Education Facilities		Elec. Supply		Stand Post		Const. Works		Street Lights	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Dhrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Kalyanpura	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Upleta	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	18	1	17	8	10	0	18	1	17	0	18	0	18	1	17
		Una	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
		Veraval	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
		Kodinar	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Girgadhada	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
		Total	**26**	**1**	**25**	**2**	**24**	**11**	**15**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**1**	**25**
		Total		**270**	**387**	**346**	**311**	**464**	**193**	**16**	**641**	**168**	**489**	**5**	**652**	**35**	**622**	**4**	**653**

Table 2.4.12
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Employ-ment	Migration	Health Care	Education	Jobs	ICDS Bldgs.	Water	Irrigation	Incomplete Information about schemes	Electricity
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
		Subir	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
		Vadhai	12	11	2	2	4	0	0	10	4	1	2
		Total	**17**	**16**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**8**	**2**	**2**
2.	Valsad	Kaparada	63	59	6	22	24	0	2	39	29	13	18
		Dharampur	73	61	1	25	34	1	5	32	36	17	13
		Pardi	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	6	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	3	2
		Total	**143**	**127**	**7**	**49**	**61**	**1**	**7**	**74**	**66**	**33**	**33**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	5	1	0	4	0	3	8	2	0	0
		Total	**9**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	63	6	1	21	1	0	33	17	17	40
		Gandevi	4	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
		Khergam	13	8	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	5
		Chakhli	19	3	0	5	11	0	2	5	1	1	2
		Total	**115**	**76**	**6**	**7**	**40**	**2**	**2**	**41**	**19**	**18**	**48**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	24	11	8	23	0	0	4	0	0	20
		Uchhal	60	51	8	10	27	0	0	26	1	11	5
		Songadh	53	35	6	2	25	0	8	25	2	11	13
		Valod	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	23	1	6	18	1	2	2	4	11	8
		Total	**170**	**133**	**26**	**26**	**93**	**1**	**10**	**58**	**7**	**33**	**46**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Frugmant-ation of land holding	Poverty	Land	Bamboos	Rights to Bamboo plants	Roads	Housing	Grass	Old age Pensinor	Widow Pen-sioner	Forest Land	Uneven Land surface
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	1	0	1	5	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	1
		Total	**17**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	5	0	2	0	0	24	16	0	0	0	6	16
		Dharampur	73	10	0	3	0	1	31	21	1	5	4	22	5
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
		Valsad	6	3	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**18**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**59**	**40**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**28**	**21**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	3	0	8	4	3	34	40	1	7	5	21	4
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	4	4	1	0
		Chakhli	19	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**115**	**3**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**56**	**62**	**1**	**11**	**9**	**23**	**4**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	16	15	0	0	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	1	1	19	0	0	8	27	0	7	5	3	0
		Songadh	53	0	0	14	8	15	23	28	0	8	9	5	0
		Valod	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	0	1	14	1	1	4	19	0	3	4	0	0
		Total	**170**	**1**	**2**	**47**	**9**	**18**	**51**	**90**	**0**	**18**	**18**	**8**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Street Light	Public Toilet	Trans-port	Hilly Land	Housing Asst.	Lack of Info. above scheme	Panch-ayat Office	Cremato-rium	Bus Stand	Vat. Hsopital	Talati	Teach-ers
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
		Dharampur	73	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valdad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**2**
3.	S.kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chakhli	19	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**115**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Songadh	53	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valod	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**170**	**8**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Bridge	Primary School	Gram Sevak	7/12 & 8-A	Fair Price Shop	Post Office	Tribe Certi.	Rates of Wages	Bus Facility	Animals	Milk Dairy	Co.op. Society
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dharampur	73	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	9	1	2	1
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**1**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Chakhli	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
		Total	**115**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0
		Songadh	53	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valod	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Tower	Seperate Pancha-yat	Commu-nity Centre	Land-lessness	Child Maarri-age	Bank	Hostel	Incom-plete Payment	Forest Land	Addicti-on	Rise in Prices	Total
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
		Vadhai	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
		Total	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**158**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	564
		Dharampur	73	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	657
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Valsad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
		Total	**143**	**12**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1283**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	657
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
		Khergam	13	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	98
		Chakhli	19	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	163
		total	**115**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**946**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227
		Uchhal	60	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	5	3	3	0	487
		Songadh	53	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457
		Valod	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19
		Vyara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243
		Total	**170**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**1433**

Table 2.4.12
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Employ-ment	Migrat-ion	Health Care	Education	Jobs	ICDS Bldgs.	Water	Irrigation	Incomplete Information about schemes	Electricity
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
		Mandvi	23	22	0	21	19	0	0	3	0	21	0
		Mahuva	24	8	0	3	1	8	1	4	0	0	18
		Umarpada	35	22	0	3	11	6	0	13	0	2	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**87**	**57**	**0**	**31**	**33**	**15**	**1**	**20**	**0**	**27**	**18**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	20	4	7	5	0	0	4	1	0	10
		Sagbara	30	18	11	2	8	0	0	18	8	6	5
		Total	**52**	**38**	**15**	**9**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**9**	**6**	**15**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
		Viramgam	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	7	4	3	4	0	0	6	2	1	0
		Surendranagar	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Total	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**
15.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Frugmant-ation of land holding	Poverty	Land	Bamboos	Rights to Bamboo plants	Roads	Housing	Grass	Old age Pensinor	Widow Pen-sioner	Forest Land	Uneven Land surface
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	18	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0
		Mahuva	24	0	0	4	0	0	7	20	2	15	12	0	0
		Umarpada	35	0	8	0	0	0	16	21	0	2	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**9**	**26**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**44**	**2**	**18**	**13**	**0**	**0**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	0	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	0	7	1
		Sagbara	30	0	0	0	5	7	24	24	2	5	3	0	0
		Total	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**7**	**28**	**32**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**7**	**1**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	1	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Street Light	Public Toilet	Trans-port	Hilly Land	Housing Asst.	Lack of Info. above scheme	Panch-ayat Office	Cremato-rium	Bus Stand	Vat. Hsopital	Talati	Teach-ers
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Umarpada	35	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sagbara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Descroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Bridge	Primary School	Gram Sevak	7/12 & 8-A	Fair Price Shop	Post Office	Tribe Certi.	Rates of Wages	Bus Facility	Animals	Milk Dairy	Co.op. Society
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Umarpada	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
		Sagbara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Tower	Seperate Pancha-yat	Commu-nity Centre	Land-lessness	Child Maarri-age	Bank	Hostel	Incom-plete Payment	Forest Land	Addicti-on	Rise in Prices	Total
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		Mandvi	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
		Mahuva	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	212
		Umarpada	35	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	268
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Total	**87**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**8**	730
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**35**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
		Sagbara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266
		Total	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**438**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**82**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**

Table 2.4.12
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Employ-ment	Migrat-ion	Health Care	Education	Jobs	ICDS Bldgs.	Water	Irrigation	Incomplete Information about schemes	Electricity
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
		Okha	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Gondal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	9	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	2	3
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Girgadhda	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	**26**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**5**
		Total	**567**	**492**	**65**	**134**	**268**	**22**	**27**	**261**	**115**	**128**	**171**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Frugmant-ation of land holding	Poverty	Land	Bamboos	Rights to Bamboo plants	Roads	Housing	Grass	Old age Pensinor	Widow Pen-sioner	Forest Land	Uneven Land surface
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	1	1	0	0	5	8	1	1	0	0	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**14**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**
		Total		**26**	**14**	**98**	**35**	**23**	**259**	**322**	**9**	**64**	**51**	**67**	**27**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Street Light	Public Toilet	Trans-port	Hilly Land	Housing Asst.	Lack of Info. above scheme	Panch-ayat Office	Cremato-rium	Bus Stand	Vat. Hsopital	Talati	Teach-ers
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Total		**26**	**19**	**12**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**2**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Bridge	Primary School	Gram Sevak	7/12 & 8-A	Fair Price Shop	Post Office	Tribe Certi.	Rates of Wages	Bus Facility	Animals	Milk Dairy	Co.op. Society
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Total		**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**12**	**10**	**7**	**5**	**6**

Table 2.4.12 (cont...)
Main Issues of PVTG

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Tower	Seperate Pancha-yat	Commu-nity Centre	Land-lessness	Child Maarri-age	Bank	Hostel	Incom-plete Payment	Forest Land	Addicti-on	Rise in Prices	Total
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**
14.	Devbhumi-	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Dwarka	Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
		Mamngrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**
19.	Gir-	Talala	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	Somnath	Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
		Total	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**167**
		Total		**12**	**1**	**11**	**11**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**16**	**8**	

Table 2.4.13
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Local Empl.	Education facility	Health Care	Land	Info. about Schemes	Irrigation	Drinking Water	Levelliing of Land
1.	Dangs	Awha	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
		Subir	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	2
		Vadhai	12	7	2	0	0	1	3	4	0
		Total	**17**	**12**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**2**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	48	23	13	6	11	27	27	27
		Dharampur	73	34	32	23	26	27	25	18	1
		Pardi	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	5	2	0	1	4	0	1	0
		Total	**143**	**88**	**58**	**37**	**33**	**43**	**52**	**46**	**28**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	4	2	0	0	0	1	7	1
		Total	**9**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**1**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	53	9	0	36	15	15	23	0
		Gandevi	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Khergam	13	6	5	2	1	0	2	2	0
		Chakhli	19	3	11	5	1	2	0	3	0
		Total	**115**	**64**	**27**	**8**	**38**	**17**	**17**	**29**	**0**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	22	19	1	0	2	2	2	0
		Uchhal	60	46	15	8	15	5	1	13	0
		Songadh	53	78	33	14	35	13	4	33	0
		Valod	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Vyara	30	10	7	2	2	14	0	2	1
		Total	**170**	**156**	**74**	**25**	**52**	**34**	**7**	**50**	**3**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Free Supply of Bamboos	More benefit from govt.	Right to take Bamboos	Cottage Indu.	Interna roads	Hou-sing	Roads	Street lights	Rates of Wages	Hand-Pumps	Mini Water works	Jyoti-gram Scheme	Animal Water tank	Public Toilet	Ele.
1.	Dangs	Awha	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**17**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	0	2	0	5	0	6	15	5	4	3	3	1	1	3	6
		Dharampur	73	0	0	1	12	0	19	15	1	2	0	13	0	0	0	6
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**26**	**30**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**12**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	3	0	2	6	0	38	18	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	27
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Khergam	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Chakhli	19	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	8	0	0	2	0	1	2	2
		Total	**115**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**56**	**40**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**32**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Uchhal	60	0	3	1	0	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
		Songadh	53	2	5	15	1	10	36	10	5	0	0	1	1	0	2	10
		Valod	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	1	9	2	0	6	5	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
		Total	**170**	**5**	**17**	**18**	**1**	**20**	**75**	**31**	**14**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**28**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Talati Gramseva	7/12 8-A	Bus Stand	Bridge	Vat Hospital	Sports Equipment	Hostel	Bank	Fairprize shop
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.	Valsad	Kaparada	63	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Dharampur	73	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3.	S.Kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Chakhali	19	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2
		Total	**115**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**2**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Songadh	53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
		Valod	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**170**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Co.op. Society	const.	100% subsidy	De-Addiction	Increase in Prices	Child Marriage	Grass	Old age Pension	Widow Pension
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subir	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vadhai	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
2.	Valsad	Kaparada	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dharampur	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
		Pardi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
		Valsad	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**143**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**1**
3.	S.kantha	Vijaynagar	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
		Gandevi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Khergam	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Chakhli	19	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**115**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**8**
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	7
		Songadh	53	1	8	0	0	0	0	2	14	14
		Valod	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Total	**170**	**1**	**9**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**23**	**23**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Local Empl.	Education facilities	Health Care	Land	Info. about Schemes	Irrigation	Drinking Water	Levelliing of Land
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	2	0
		Mandvi	23	23	2	17	17	6	19	0	3
		Mahuva	24	14	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
		Umarpada	35	22	12	1	0	2	0	2	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**64**	**22**	**23**	**19**	**14**	**19**	**6**	**3**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	18	4	6	0	1	1	5	0
		Sagbara	30	14	6	1	0	4	11	11	0
		Total	**52**	**32**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**5**	**12**	**16**	**0**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Free Supply of Bamboos	More benefit from govt.	Right to take Bamboos	Cottage Indu.	Interna roads	Hou-sing	Roads	Street lights	Rates of Wages	Hand-Pumps	Mini Water works	Jyoti-gram Scheme	Animal Water tank	Public Toilet	Ele.
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	5	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	0	0	0	0	1	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
		Umarpada	35	0	0	0	0	1	11	6	3	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**30**	**15**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**16**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Total	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	9
		Sagbara	30	4	1	6	2	12	22	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Total	**52**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**12**	**22**	**15**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**11**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Talati Gramseva	7/12 8-A	Bus Stand	Bridge	Vat Hospital	Sports Equipment	Hostel	Bank	Fairprice shop
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Umarpada	35	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sagbara	30	2	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**52**	**11**	**0**	**8**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Co.op. Society	const.	100% subsidy	De-Addiction	Increase in Prices	Child Marriage	Grass	Old age Pension	Widow Pension
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
		Mahuva	24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	16	14
		Umarpada	35	0	1	14	0	3	0	0	1	1
		Mangrol	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**87**	**0**	**1**	**17**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**17**
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
		Sagbara	30	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	2
		Total	**52**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dascroi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Bavla	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**7**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		S.Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Jafrabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Local Empl.	Education facilities	Health Care	Land	Info. about Schemes	Irrigation	Drinking Water	Levelliing of Land
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	7	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Kodinar	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Girgadhda	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Total	**26**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**
		Total	**657**	**439**	**212**	**103**	**147**	**122**	**117**	**178**	**37**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Free Supply of Bamboos	More benefit from govt.	Right to take Bamboos	Cottage Indu.	Interna roads	Hou-sing	Roads	Street lights	Rates of Wages	Hand-Pumps	Mini Water works	Jyoti-gram Scheme	Animal Water tank	Public Toilet	Ele.
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Mangrol	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	7	0	0	1	10	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Girgadhda	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**5**
		Total		**16**	**46**	**34**	**36**	**40**	**251**	**152**	**53**	**5**	**4**	**25**	**4**	**4**	**24**	**111**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Talati Gramseva	7/12 8-A	Bus Stand	Bridge	Vat Hospital	Sports Equipment	Hostel	Bank	Fairprice shop
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
		Total		**14**	**7**	**16**	**9**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**5**

Table 2.4.13 (Cont..)
Suggestions for solving the difficulties

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Number of Villages	Co.op. Society	Const.	100% subsidy	De-Addiction	Increase in Prices	Child Marriage	Grass	Old age Pension	Widow Pension
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kalyanpura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Okha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Mangrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Veraval	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Girgadhda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
		Total		**4**	**19**	**26**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**59**	**53**

CHAPTER-3

PVTGs - Population and introduction of various Tribes

In the State, tribal population comprises 14.75 percent of total population of the State. There are 26 tribes habitating in the State; including five PVTGs. There is a distinction between socio-economic and educational backwardness of various PVTGs. There is also distinction between population and its growth rate between tribals and PVTGs. According to census 2001 and 2011, as well as the in the survey conducted by the Institute in 2005 and in 2014, there has been considerable difference. The population growth rate among Kolcha and Kathodi tribal groups in Vadodara district shown in the census and in the survey show major difference. The growth rate is shown considerably high, this could be due to placing other groups into Kolcha and Kathodi. The growth rate shown between 2001 and 2011 census was shown to be 35.41 percent; but in the Institute's surveys between 2005 and 2014, the growth rate was shown at 14.34 percent which is more realistic.

As per common geogrophical characteristics of tribals in Gujarat, Kathodi, Kolgha, Kotwaliyas and Siddis habitate in hilly and forest areas; but the Padhar PVTG doesnot show any such charasteristic. They habitate in normal plain rural and urban areas in Nalkantha. In this chapter, an effort is made to give information about PVTG population, areas/location, looks, dress, language/dialects and economic system.

Kotwaliya

Kotwaliya PVTG tribe mainly habitate in the districts of Tapi, Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Dangs and also in Ahmedabad district. Other tribes residing near Kotwaliyas consider them as untouchable. Kotwaliyas are mainly associated with Baoboo work. Some people believe that Kotwaliyas is a seperated tribe from Gamit. Kotwaliyas, because of their bamboo occupation, are also known as Vansfodiya or Vitoliya. Enthovan, while writing about Vitolia in the year 1920 had mentioned that Vitoliya are none else but Vansfodiya or Kotwaliya. They are experts in making many varity items from baomboo. In earlier days, the traditional Kotwaliya people had made a coat from Bamboo and had presented it to a British officer. The officer was then know as Kotwala (coat wala). Kotwaliyas, right from the begining were a moving /

mobile tribe. Therefore they were known as a migrant group. In 1981 census, Vansfodiya and Barodiya were shown to be associated with Kotwaliya Vitoliya, Barodiya and Kotwaliya have great expertise in making many items from Bamboo. (Bhatt and Sharma; 1977). But Kotwaliya is a tribe included in the list of tribes.

Population

As shown above, Kotwaliyas mainly habitate in the districts of Surat, Tapi, Navsari, Valsad, Narmada, Bharuch and Dangs, Their growth rate is as below :

Census and Survey figures	Total Population	Growth Rate
1991 Census	19569	-
2001 Census	21453	- 9.3
2005 survey (TRTI, Ahmedabad)	21411	- 3.19
2011 census	24249	13.25
2014-15 syrvet (TRTI, Ahmedabad)	23990	- 1.07

The figures show that there is a downward trend in Kotwalia population. During 1991-2001, the growth was 9.63%. But in survey 2005, it decreased by 3.19%. Compared to 2011, in 2014-15 survey also, it decreased by 1.07%.

Area/Location :

Kotwaliyas usually stay in a group near the village. Mostly they stay in interior parts of forest, in hutments, where bamboos can be had easily; so that they can collect Bamboos according to their requirements. Their permanent place of stay is near a village, usually in an open plot, where waterflow is available and where trees are there; where they can conduct their bamboo work and where children can play on open ground.

Kotwaliyas stay outside a village area, if possible on river side, in hutments made with bamboo and clay. The Government recently have made efforts to provide a special Kotwaliya housing colony to facilitate them to habitate in a greap and have also provided basic amentities. Such houses are pucca with roof tiles.

Even while they stay in outskirt of a village, they prefer to stay in a group. Their traditional houses were with one Varanda with out or two rooms. The average house has 20x15 sq.feet size. But largely they were made of bamboo and clay with grass roof.

Household Kit

In housefold kit, usually they have a couple of stainless steel plates and bowls, a small pot. Aluminium utensils for cooking, Old cotton matresses, wooden bench to sit, mats made from bamboo and pots to keep water, made from clay. In short, they have limited house-hold kits and they can run a show with this. Their equipments include a sickle to cut bamboo, an axe, a knife and a koyto.

Look and Dress

Kotwaliya are dark in complexion, middle built, with thin body parts. The male persons put on shirt, short dhoti, tunic, a coat or a jacket and a towel to cover the head. Some times they put on only a single small dhoti. Especially when they go to cut bamboos, to save from thrones etc. they put on only an underwear or a nappy. Women put on a saree and choli (blouse). They prefer colourful dress. Young children put on half-pant, bush-shirt or a small cloak.

Ornaments

Kotwaliya men keep a Khautaki made from mixed metal, silver donna on both the hands, silver kandora on waist, and black or write threads on neck. The Kotwaliya women put on silver necklace or one made from rupee-coins, and a garland made from white chhip or pearl. They put on bangles made from metal or glass. In their ears, they wear ear-rings, and plastic pin in hair. They put on rings on fingers on hand or legs and also anklet in foot. In modern days, the use of ornaments is decreasing.

Dialect

They donot have a language of their own. They use the language of local people where they stay. They do understand several tribal dilects but rarely use them in communication. They understand and use Gujarati language petty well.

Education

the literacy level in Kotwaliya is very low. Mostly Kotwaliya try to engage their children also in traditional bamboo work. Besides, when they move out for labour work, they carry their children alongwith them. With the result, the education of the children suffer. According to 2011 census, their population was 24294 of which 11396 (47%) were literate. The literacy among male was 51% and among women, it was 43%. In 2014-15 survey, out of 23990 people, 12977 (54.09%) were literate. Thus, gradually, the literacy level is increasing in last decade and half.

Food

Kotwaliyas donot get adequate nutritious food. They usually consume Juwar and Rice. They prepare the items called Bhaidku and Dhinchlu. The use of vegetables, spices, oil, ghee, milk is much less. Sometimes in monsoon days, they hardly get one meal a day, In these days, they consume boiled sour vegetables or root vegetables. They carry on days with such scarce food items. On festive days, they prepare rice, vegetables, loaf etc. some families bring a goat also; and consume its meat. The food items also include chicken, fish and dead animal's meat. In Dangs, when the Bamboos get ripe, there are seeds like wheat on it. They make a loaf from these seeds. It is good for eye sight.

Such seeds on bamboos come only once in 40 years. Therefore, old people often claim how many times in their life period they had consumed Ind seed.

The regular food item is prepared from light cereals. They consume meet of any animal, barring that of dogs, cats and donkeys.

Addictions

Kotwaliyas do consume wine but they donot distill it. They purchase it. wine is much used during religious festivals, social festivals, marriages, death etc. They are also addicted to Bidi (smoking). Men, Women and Children enjoy Bidi alike. They are also addicted to tea. Though poor, they are not free from addictions. The child birth is celebrated with wine, with a drop of wine on a new born's lips also ! Likewise, they also put a drop of wine on a dead body ! Wine is much prevalant in their life.

Occupation

Kotwalieas are mainly occupied in Bamboo work. This is one tribe which is dependent on an independent occupation. They prepard baskets, sweeping brush, cereal cleaning supada, other useful item for bamboo. Bamboo furniture is also well known. The whole family is associated with this occupatins and get themselves engaged for eight months except monsoon. After attaining skill training on bamboo work they earn good money. There are rearely any kotwaliya person who is not working. They are not dependent on others.

Kathodi

'Kathodi' name seems to have emerged from the word 'katha'. Kathodi are those people who make catechu (katho) from the Khair trees. Social Anthopoligist Enthoven believes that Kathodi and Katkani are tribe which make catchu from the Khair trees. According to Stiffen, Kothodi is a Bhil tribe, also known as Kathodiya, Kathodi and Katkari names are derived from catchu making occupation. There are two sub-tribes : Dhor Kathoda and Son Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Katkari. Son Kathodi donot consume meat of deed animals; but Dhor Kathodi do consume it and therefore they are considered to be lower in status. In looks, in social customs and rituals, in dialects; Kathodi seems to have been seperated from Bhil tribe; because there is much in common in both these tribes. But, now Kathodi are specialised in catechu making. They consider themselves to be heirs of Hanumanji. In war with Ravan, Hanuman and the monkey-team helped Ram. After winning the war, they claim that Ram transformed them from monkeys to men. Therefore they have become human. This legend is popular among Kathodi. It is believed that Kathodis and Kolchas must have migrated from Thana, Khandesh and Maharashtra to Gujarat's forest areas.

In a book by Shering, "Hindu Tribes and Castes" in an article on Kathodi/Katkari; it is stated that they are Maila Bhil who came from North Konkan forests and hills. Kathodi are indeed very backward tribe. In a research work of the Institute carried out by Dr. Masvi and Dr. Pandya; they have mentioned that possibly they were brought by Vohra contractor ot make Catechu from the Khair trees in the forests. Initially only men care and settled in Dangs, Uchhal, Chhota Udepur, Dediyapada and Vijaynagar. Later on, they must have brought their family members also.

Population

The population of Kathodi is in the districts of Narmada, Dangs, Surat, Tapi and Sabarkantha, According to 2011 census, their population was 13632 which was 0.15 per-cent in total tribal population; and 9.43% among total PVTG population.

Total number of houses in 2011 were 281 of which 2879 were in rural areas and 102 in urban areas. Out of 13632 people, 13196 (97%) people lived in rural areas and 436 (3%) people lived in urban areas.

Habitation

During survey it was found that Kathodis habitated from Dangs to Vijaynagar; mainly in the outskirt of villages. In some villages they were found habitating in groups but in some villages, they also habitated seperately in scattred conditions. Other tribes, consider Kathodi as lower in status and donot mix with them. Even, remote and out-skirt village habitation of Kathodis is indicative of its lower status. Though they have accepted their lower status, they donot discriminate with other tribes nor do they suffer from inferiority complex.

Kathodis usually habitate in forest land or waste land of villages, some Kathodi habitate near river side. Some Kathodi make their houses in a plain area in hilly slopes.

Houses

The houses/habitation of Kathodi is in the outskirt of villages. The houses are scat-tered, kutcha, made from clay and bamboo strips with roof made from indegenous tiles or Manglori tiles. Very few houses are pucca with a cement / metal sheets roofs. Such houses are not with proper ventilation.

Household kit

One will find least number of items in household kit of Kathodi families. They have a few aluminium or stainless steel utensils, earthen water pots, mats made from Tad tree or jute to be taken in use for sleeping, baskets made from bamboos, metal latern, a small fishing net, tub or barrels made from bamboos to store food grain etc. Usually they sleep on floor and hence cots are rearely found.

However, recently some Kathodis have shifted to houses constructed by Government under housing scheme for tribals; and modern items like T.V. etc. can also be seen in their houses.

Look and Dress

Kathodis are with dark complextion with medium size body structure, well built and stout in looks. They are industrious people. They are fond of colourful dresses. Now instead of small tunic, now they have started to put on short dhoti and a cap on head. Youth put on tea shirt, pant, jersey etc. Women put on a saree, but half of the saree is also used to cover upper part of the body. They keep red cloth on their head. Young girls put on Chaniya-choli or a Punjabi suit. Small girls put on a frock and a small chaddi. The dress of Kathodi persons has undergone a great change. Shoes or chappals for them is a luxury and only well to do person wear it. Rest of them are bear-footed.

Ornaments

Kathodi women are fond of a necklace made from black small pearls. They also cover half of their hand with a number of colourful bangles. They put on ear-ings made from metal or silver. They also prefer rangs on fingers both on hand and on foot. Silver ornaments can be seen in those families who are better off and who can afford them; Men wear a lether belt on their waist. It is used to carry a sickle and a tobacco case. Some Kathodi men and women are fond of tatooes also. Almost each Kathodi man, woman or child will have a tatoo on its body. Those who can afford, also wear a silver chain in their neck.

Dialects

Kuthodis habilate in the districts of Dangs, Narmada, Tapi, Surat and Sabarkantha districts. Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are the border States. Kathodis speak a language which is a mix of Hindi/Gujarati or Marathi/Gujarati. Nevertheless, they understand Gujarati very well. Kathodis do have the own dialect which they use while communcating internally. Otherwise, they use Gujarati language.

Education

Among 13632 people of Kathodi PVTG, the 0.6 years population was 2412 (17.69%).

Total number of literate people were 4096 (30.04%) of which, 2327 were male and 1764 were female. There have been Schools, Ashramshalas and hostels etc. in their locations; but rate of literacy is not at an expected level. Education is an essential factor for development; but Kathodis donot seem to be much interested in education. They are largely illiterate and economically backward. In Ashramshalas also, there is no adequate number of Kathodi children. So they admit other tribe children also. Ashramshalas are having problem of adequate number of beneficiaries now a days.

Food and Drink

Kathodis are non vegetarian. They go for hunting in forest and collect their food from hunting. Their food habit of greatly affected by geographical areas. In Dangs and Surat districts, consumption of rice, Juwar and Nagli is much common. In Sabarkantha district, Maize and wheat are main cereals. Tuver, Urad and other seasonal pulses are also supplimented. Local vegetables are also used, Kathodis are fond of wine. Both men and Women drink especially on social and religious festivals. Fish and meat are also their favourite items. They consume tea, especially when they go for shopping. At that time, they may also consume wine made from Mahuda. Bidi and Tabacco are common items of addictions.

Kothodis usually donot get adequate nutrious food. Their food items change according to seasons. Kathodis are non-vegetarions as other PVTGs. They consume meat of animals but donot consume meat of donkeys, cats and dogs. They also donot consume meat of dead animals. Alongwith a meat item, they consume loaf made from Juwar or Maize. During shortage of cereals, they prepare Bhaidku (boiled coarse flour of Juwar).

Hunting and Fishing are their supplementary occupation. Root Vegetable is their supplementary food item. Milk is rarely used.

Occupation :

The main traditional occupation of Kathodi was to make catechu from khair trees. But now, the forests are scarce and khair trees are also not available in adequate number. Nevertheless, their close association with forest has remained intact. Now a days, they are much engaged in coal making, contractors employ them for this and take them to interior forests for

this. Besides, they are engaged in agriculture and industrial labour work also. In especially South Gujarat and also in Vijaynagar (Sabarkantha) Govt. have provided them milch animals; so they have been diverted to animal husbandry. Some of them also have migrated to share agricultural work with farmers; others have started labour work in sugar cane farms or in sugar factory.

Kolgha

Kolghas are largely found in Surat and Tapi districts. They are also known as Kolcha or Dhorkoli. Those who make baskets are known as Tokra Koli. Dhor Kolis are those who eat meat of dead animals. They are considered inferior to other tribes.

No much reliable data is available about Kolgha / Kolcha. Some scattered information about their characteristics can be found in Gazzetteer of Bombay Residency, 1901. Kolgha's origional place of habitation must be Khandesh of Maharashtra. They are to be found in hilly and forest areas. Among PVTGs also, they are much backward.

Population - Educations

Kolgha / Kolcha are mainly found in Mahuwa taluka of Surat district, Valsad, Chikhli and Dharampur talukas of Valsav district and in Dangs. As per 2011 census, their population was 6,71,119 which is 0.75% of total tribal population. Among PVTGs, they form major portion i.e. 46.42%. In 2001 census, their population was 48,419 which was 0.65% of total tribal population. Their literacy level is 32.1%; which was only 5 to 10% in 1961. The growth rate in population is 27.86%, and annual growth rate is 2.32%.

House and Household items

Their houses are like huts. Walls are made from branches and leaves of the trees and bamboo chips. The roof is also from grass and leaves. No much benefits from Government Schemes is availed by them due to ignorance and illiteracy. Those who have availed the benefits have manglori tiles on their roofs of houses.

Among the household kit, one finds aluminium and stainless steel utensils or couple of brass utensils inherited from the forefathers, a couple of earthen water pots etc. Their items in household are very much less in number and cost. Some householders have of couple of

cots made from forest wood with jute or Kathi string in between. The mat made from Khajura leaves can be found commonly in each household.

Dress

Kolgha/ Kolcha's look is like other tribes of forests. Men cover a body with a short Langot or a small piece of cloth. Women also cover their body with a cloth on waist and a piece of cloth on her head. Choli/Blouse is worn only occasionally. Some men put on Khakhi short pant and a shirt and also a cap on head. Some women have started dress of with a blouse, petty coat and a half-saree.

Ornaments

Kolcha men wear an ear-ring anklet on hand, ring on a finger. Young men also wear an ear ring. Women wear ear ring, glass-peddles garland in neck and bangles on arms. Siver anklets were used before 1960. But later on inferior metal has replaced silver ornaments.

Food and Drink

The food items include loaf made from Juwar, rice, molesses made from rice, oat- loaf, pulses like Tuver, Urad etc. They also consume locally available vegetables and root- vegetables. They eat meet and mutton too. Their tea is without milk. They are addicted to wine, tobacco and Bidi. On festival days, wine is consumed lavishly.

Occupation

Before a couple of decades, Kolghas used to catch frogs and sold them outside. However, now a days there is a ban on export of frogs nor are they used in science schrols and colleges practical. So, they shifted to other labour work. They make baskets or go for labour in forest or in factory. They are also given milch animal under Government schemes; so they earn livelihood from it. For labour work; they have to go to a distance of five-ten kmts from their habitation.

They work as agricultural labourers with Dhodia and kunbi tribe farmers for paddy cutting or on sugar canefarms. They also work as construction labourers. Mostly all of them work and are not paracites on others.

Siddis

Siddis are found in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Div and Daman. In Gujarat, they are concentrated in 16 villages of Talala- Gir (Dist. Junagadh) and in districts of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Porbandar, Amreli and Surendranagar.

Population

As per 2011 census, their population was 8661, which is 0.10% of total tribal population. There were 4273 male (49.34%) and 4388 female (50.66%), No much difference is found in population since 2001.

Area / Location / Houses

Siddis habitate in different locations in different streets / Mohallas. Their houses are in a row each-one touching the other, made from stones, bricks, clay. On the roof, they have manglori or indegenous tiles, RCC slab etc. or metal sheets.

Household Kit

The household items include stainless steel or alumilium, brass utensils and glass crokery. In some houses, there are cots with strings or Navar - Pati, chairs, bicycles, T.V., Radio, Mobile etc. The farmer families have buackets, agricultural equipments, stone-made flour mill, fishing net, metal box etc. Their household items are very less.

Dress

Siddis put on trouser, bush-shirt and a cap in rural areas, they have a long piece of cloth on head to be used as turban. Women put on petty coat, blouse, Saree etc and young women wear Punjabi dress, pyjama etc. They cover head with a piece of cloth.

In ornaments, women have nose-ring golden or silver rings ear-rings/clips, silver anklets, bangles made from plastic or glass on arms. Their hairs are curley and they use hair pins also.

Education

Literacy rate among Siddis is low. As per 2011 census, literacy was 62.35% almost equally in rural or urban areas.

Population of Siddis, 2011

Details	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	4273	4388	8661
Rural Population	2343	2366	4679
Urban Population	1930	2052	3982
0 - 6 Population	593	594	1187
0 - 6 Population (Rural)	330	332	662
0 - 6 Population (Urban)	263	262	525
Literacy rate (no.)	2920	2480	5400
Working population	2426	948	3374
Working Population (Rural)	2274	588	2862
Working Population (Urban)	152	360	512

Occupation

Labour work, Agriculture labour work, transport labour work, sailor, guard, watchmen etc. Mostly they are agricultural labourers. In Urban areas, women do household work cleaning work, household maid or casual labour work. Men work as farm workers or sailors. No cottage industries are found.

Padhar

Padhars are concentrated on nature made Nalsarovar site. It is called Bhal - Nalkantha area. It is a fertile land in west and north-east of Surendranagar and Ahmedabad district. Padhars are devotees of Hingraj Mata. They are supposed to have migrated from Sindh. Their main concentration is in eight villages of Surendranagar district and six villages of Ahmedabad district. Ranagadh, Parabi, Parhula, Jushmatpur, Gedi, Ralol, Nani Kadechi in Limbdi Taluka of Surendranagar dist., and Bavla, Devadthal, Shiyal and Tharjee in Bawala taluka, Khasta of Dhandhuka and Kamod of Daskroi Taluka of Ahmedabad district. Padhars are most backward among backward PVTGs. As per 2011 census, their population was 30932. There are Padhars in Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh also. Their life is typical.

In Gujarat, there were 15911 male (51.44%) and 15021 female (48.56%) according to 2011 census. They are 39.54% in Ahmedabad District and 57.45% in Surendranagar district. 3.01% in it other districts. At the time of 2014-15 survey their population was 26,785 with 2204 families in Ahmedabad District and 3334 families in Surandranagar district.

Habitation

Padhar PVTGs habitate in a village in different locations, but in a group of their own; the place being known as Padharvas. The area being low, becomes water logged in monsoon and roads are blocked. They for the time being, get cut off from out side world. They face a lot of difficulties in those days. Sometimes they use a boat to move from are place to other.

Houses

The houses are known as 'Kuba' means a hutment. They are like Kachhi Bhunga. They have a glossy clay covering on internal and external walls, 8'x10' size and round shaped from outside. Some well to do Padhar people make houses from bricks and clay with a roof of indegenous or manglori tiles; with a room, varanda and a kitchan. Their houses are not well ventilated. Houses are made from locally available material. Some families have got pucca houses under IAY or SAY of Government. Such house, are with bricks, cement and RCC slab.

Household Kit

The household kit is just limited to minimum requirements. They have stainless steel utensils or aluminium utensils, water pots made from stainless steel, glasses, brass utensils, wooden patara (Majur), wooden cots, mattresses etc. Some people have wooden cupboard and benches too.

Food

Padhar are non-vegetarian. They consume meat, fish and mutton. They consume Juwar, rice and prepare loaf/khichdi etc. They use root vegetables from Nalsarovar or locally available leafy vegetables. They consume green-been pulses. They consume ground nut oil or palmoil. They consume milk from cows, buffallows or goats. They consume wine and tobacco.

Dress and Look

Padhar PVTG men put on coarse white or blue dhoti with green or red border. They put on coarse jacket with open shoulders. They cover head with a big piece of cloth. Youth members put on shirt, pant, tea-shirt etc. small boys put on half pant and a shirt. Some Padhar people also put on trousers and a long shirt. Women put on colourful petty coat, blouse and a saree, young girls wear Punjabi dress or frock etc.

Padhar are wheat coloured (unlike other dark complexion PVTGs), well built, stout bodied and middle size people. Women are also healthy and buxom. They are healthy because they are hard workers. Work and difficult life is associated with them.

Ornaments

Padhar women are much fond of ornaments. They put on ear-ring made from silver or metal. They put on rings on fingers on hand. Their necklace is made from a lot of rupee coins joined to-gether. Silver neckless is in trend to-day. They wear anklets in foot; which are very heavy. They also put on ivory Baloya covering entire arm. As a change, they put on glass or plastic bangles too. Men also wear golden or silver ear rings.

Dialects

Padhar unlike other PVTGs, donot have their distinct dialect. They speak local Gujarati language with special accent. They speak and understand Gujarati well and communicate in Gujarati only.

Education

The literacy level is rather low. It is necessary to encourage Padhar boys and girls to take school education. According to 2011 census, only 10,106 persons out of 30,932 (32.67%) were literate. The literacy level among women was as low as 22.58% against 42.20%, among males. This is indeed a low level from modern point of view. Therefore more number of schools, Anganwadi Model residential schools are required to be started in this area. The RTE provisions should be strictly followed, Families should be asked not to take their children while

they migrate, lest they are deprived from aducation. The level of literacy in 2001 was 32.13% which was almost same (32.67%) in 2011. But according to 2014-15 survey, it has come upto 56.90%.

There are genuine reasons for lower level of literacy. During monsoon, their area is water logged and they are cut off from modern world. In such circumstances, schooling becomes almost impossible. Besides they are migrant population going out in search of work for most of the time. This has affected fate of Padhar children.

Economic system

Padhars habitate in plain areas of Nalkantha. Their culture and their economic system is also based a Nalsarovar area. They earn livelihood from occupation of animal husbandry. They also depend on fishery. They get root vegetables like Bit, Jitela and Theg as food from Nalsarovar itself. They get Gondari grass from Nalvsrovar for construction of their hutment. The grass/fodder, sewal, Dhan Bajri (Millet) available from Nalsarovar bank are good nutrious fodder for animals especially buffalos. Therefore these buffalos are considered good bread. They get manure from animal's dung. The birds from various parts of the world here have made Nalsarovar a Picnic place and people get income from this too.

Padhars are agricultural labourers. They collect clay also. Some of them run boats for visitors to Nalsarover. Animal husbandry and fishing are also good sources of income.

With this background about PVTGs. We will look at results from 2014-15 survey. Earlier in 2005 also, the Institute bad conducted intensive survey of PVTGs. During that survey, PVTGs habitated in 697 villages and their population was 23,497 families. It covered 60 talukas of 15 districts of the State. In 2014-15 survey, it covered 53 talukas of 19 districts. In the present survey, we have not covered 47 villages from 22 talukas, where there are less than five PVTG families. (Sex table 3.1). 10 villages were displaced and 17 new villages were added; where more that five PVTG families habitated. Table 3.1 shows following details.

Total PVTG families 27,140 Total population 1,24,881 Total villages 657 and talukas 55, districts 19

Kotwaliya families	5,997	
Kolgha families	9,898	
Kathodi families	3,388	
Siddi families	2,325	
Padhar families	5,522	
TotalFamilies	**27,140**	
Total Population	**1,24,881**	
Total Male	**63,153**	**(50.57%)**
Total Female	**61,728**	**(49.43%)**

PVTGS percentage among total population in 19 districts 3.90%

Total population of 19 districts, 53 talukas	**1,69,12,775**
Total tribal of 19 districts, 53 talukas	**32,00,027**
Total PVTG of 19 districts, 53 talukas	**1,24,851**

Table 3.1

PVTG Baseline Survey - Surveyed districts and villages - 2005

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	No.of Villages	N.of families in talukas	No.of families in districts
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	17	523	523
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	62	2752	5280
		Dharampur	72	2225	
		Pardi	1	34	
		Valsad	8	269	
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	5	182	182
4.	Navsari	Chikhali	33	1063	3276
		Gandevi	4	160	
		Vansada	75	2053	

5	Tapi	Nizar	24	401	6522
		Uchhal	59	1158	
		Songadh	54	1538	
		Valod	3	193	
		Vyara	36	1193	
		Bardoli	4	80	
6.	Surat	Mandvi	23	521	
		Mahuva	25	900	
		Umarpada	37	515	
		Mangrol	2	23	
7.	Bharuch	Valiya	2	140	181
		Zagadiya	4	41	
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	31	296	946
		Sagbara	42	650	
9.	Ahmedabad	Bavla	4	1456	1865
		Dascroi	1	17	
		Dhandhuka	1	14	
		Viramgam	1	378	
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	2846	
		Surendranagar	1	16	
10.	Amreli	Rajula	3	28	
		Jafrabad	1	24	
		Amreli	1	5	
		Lathi	1	5	
		Dhari	1	7	
		Kukavav	1	7	
11.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	61	
		Mahuva	1	30	

		Botad	1	8	
		Palitana	1	1	
		Ghoga	1	3	
12.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	236	307
		Khambhaliya	2	18	
		Kalyanpura	2	17	
		Dwarka	2	19	
		Dhrol	1	17	
13.	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	102	
		Morbi	1	13	
		Vokaner	1	1	
		Gondal	1	81	
		Upleta	1	14	
		Dhoraji	1	17	
14.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	20	21
		Ranavav	1	1	
15	Junagadh	Una	4	68	
		Junagadh	1	62	
		Veraval	3	71	
		Mendarda	1	8	
		Maliya	1	8	
		Mangrol	1	12	
		Talala	19	894	
		Total	**697**	**23479**	**23479**

Table No.3.1 (Cont.)

PVTG Baseline survey - Survyed districts, talukas, villages 2014-15

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluka	No.of Villages	No.of families in talukas	No.of Villages displaced	No.of Villages with less no.of families	No.of Villages newly entred
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	72	0	0	0
		Vaghai	12	401	0	0	0
		Subir	3	129	0	0	0
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	3350	0	0	1
		Dharampur	73	2520	0	0	1
		Pardi	1	36	0	0	0
		Valsad	6	273	2	0	0
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	254	0	0	4
4.	Navsari	Chikhali	19	704	1	0	0
		Khergam	13	380	0	0	0
		Gandevi	4	168	0	0	0
		Vansada	79	2293	0	0	4
5	Tapi	Nizar	24	431	0	0	0
		Uchhal	60	1579	1	0	2
		Songadh	53	1755	3	0	2
		Valod	3	206	0	0	0
		Vyara	30	1300	0	6	0
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	88	0	0	0
		Mandvi	23	603	0	0	0
		Mahuva	24	986	1	0	0
		Umarpada	35	590	1	1	0
		Mangrol	1	21	0	1	0
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	211	1	1	0

8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	328	0	9	0
		Sagbara	30	605	0	12	0
9.	Ahmedabad	Bavla	4	1692	0	0	0
		Descroi	1	21	0	0	0
		Dhandhuka	1	18	0	0	0
		Viramgam	1	473	0	0	0
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	3318	0	0	0
		Surendranagar	1	16	0	0	1
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	37	0	1	0
		Jafrabad	1	31	0	0	0
		Amreli	0	0	0	1	0
		Lathi	0	0	0	1	0
		Dhari	0	0	0	1	0
		Kukavav	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	61	0	0	0
		Mahuva	1	41	0	0	0
		Botad	0	0	0	1	0
		Palitana	0	0	0	1	0
		Ghogha	0	0	0	1	0
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	370	0	0	0
		Dhrol	1	19	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	26	0	1	0
		Kalyanpura	1	15	0	1	0
		Okha	1	29	0	1	0
15	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	136	0	0	0
		Gondal	1	78	0	0	0
		Upleta	1	22	0	0	0
		Dhoraji	1	27	0	0	0

16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	15	0	0	0
		Vankaner	0	0	0	1	0
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	18	0	0	0
		Ranavav	0	0	0	1	0
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	136	0	0	0
		Mendrada	0	0	0	1	0
		Maliya	0	0	0	1	0
		Mangrol	1	10	0	0	0
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	1069	0	1	0
		Una	1	21	0	0	0
		GirGadhda	2	50	0	1	0
		Veraval	3	66	0	0	0
		Kodinar	2	42	0	0	2
		Total	**657**	**27140**	**10**	**47**	**17**

Table No.3.2
PVTG Baseline survey 2014-15 - No.of families and people Talukawise and Districtwise

Sr. No.	No.of the District	No.of the Taluka	No.of Villages	No.of Families Taluka wise	No.of Families District wise	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	2	72	602	135	142	277
		Subir	3	401		299	302	601
		Vaghai	12	129		857	820	1677
2.	Valsad	Kaprada	63	3350	6179	9849	9795	19644
		Dharampur	73	2520		5761	5707	11468
		Pardi	1	36		79	91	170
		Valsad	6	273		560	545	1105
3.	Sabarkantha	Vijaynagar	9	254	254	601	583	1184

4.	Navsari	Vansada	79	2293	3545	5033	5065	10098
		Gandevi	4	168		332	326	658
		Khergam	13	380		708	765	1473
		Chikhali	19	704		1421	1345	2766
5.	Tapi	Nizar	24	431	5271	643	645	1288
		Uchhal	60	1579		3972	3992	7964
		Songadh	53	1755		3824	3787	7611
		Valod	3	206		381	372	753
		Vyara	30	1300		2623	2549	5172
6.	Surat	Bardoli	4	88	2288	180	157	337
		Mandvi	23	603		1306	1231	2537
		Mahuva	24	986		1860	1845	3705
		Umarpada	35	590		1157	1121	2278
		Mangrol	1	21		49	43	92
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	4	211	211	344	339	683
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	22	328	933	583	533	1116
		Sagbara	30	605		1288	1198	2486
9.	Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka	1	18	2204	33	39	72
		Dascroi	1	21		42	32	74
		Bavla	4	1692		4436	4155	8591
		Viramgam	1	473		1329	1211	2540
10.	Surendranagar	Limdi	8	3318	3334	7967	7495	15462
		Surendranagar	1	16		24	22	46
11.	Amreli	Rajula	2	37	68	81	84	165
		Jafrabad	1	1		77	69	146
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1	61	102	106	113	219
		Mahuva	1	41		80	78	158
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	1	370	389	804	810	1614
		Dhrol	1	19		33	37	70

14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	Khambhaliya	1	26	70	67	54	121
		Kalyanpura	1	15		32	33	65
		Okha	1	29		54	51	105
15	Rajkot	Rajkot	1	136	263	299	287	586
		Gondal	1	78		152	181	333
		Upleta	1	22		40	42	82
		Dhoraji	1	27		62	62	124
16.	Morbi	Morbi	1	15	15	27	28	55
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	1	18	18	32	41	73
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	1	136	146	327	335	662
		Mangrol	1	10		23	24	47
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	18	1069	1248	2750	2776	5526
		Una	1	21		55	54	109
		Veraval	3	66		109	90	199
		Kodinar	2	42		126	108	234
		Girgadhda	2	50		141	119	260
		Total	**657**	**27140**	**27140**	**63153**	**61728**	**124881**

Table No. 3.3

PVTG Baseline survey 2014-15 Table showing information about population

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Population 2011			Total tribal Population			Total PVTG family 2015		Total PVTG population 2015 talukawise			District wise popula-tion 2015
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Taluka wise	District wise	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Dangs	Ahwa	113821	114470	228291	107539	108534	216073	72	602	135	142	277	2555
		Subir	0	0	0	0	0	0	401		299	302	601	
		Vadhai	0	0	0	0	0	0	129		857	820	1677	
2.	Valsad	Kaparada	129916	128972	258888	124761	124299	249060	3350	6179	9849	9795	19644	32387
		Dharampur	107925	107947	215872	98814	99620	198434	2520		5761	5707	11468	
		Pardi	282572	236242	518814	84850	85054	169904	36		79	91	170	
		Valsad	212179	202961	415140	73537	73793	147330	273		560	545	1105	
3.	S,Kantha	Vijaynagar	51962	51933	103895	40573	40936	81509	254	254	601	583	1184	1184
4.	Navsari	Vansada	115529	115699	231228	104344	105130	209474	2293	3545	5033	5065	10098	14995
		Gandevi	126527	122737	249264	38494	38631	77125	168		332	326	658	
		Khergam	0	0	0	0	0	0	380		708	765	1473	
		Chakhli	156516	153361	309877	110381	109789	220170	704		1421	1345	2766	
5.	ITapi	Nizar	64433	65536	129969	51669	53374	105043	431	5271	643	645	1288	22788
		Uchhal	43670	44746	88416	42732	43961	86693	1579		3972	3992	7964	
		Songadh	115185	114597	229782	96953	98150	195103	1755		3824	3787	7611	
		Valod	45565	45001	90566	32222	32646	64868	206		381	372	753	
		Vyara	133335	134954	268289	112382	115231	227613	1300		2623	2549	5172	
6.	Surat	Bardoli	113967	110197	224164	50424	51008	101432	88	2288	180	157	337	8949
		Mandvi	98124	97825	195949	74985	76035	151020	603		1306	1231	2537	
		Mahuva	73547	71359	144906	59077	58598	117675	986		1860	1845	3705	
		Umarpada	42093	41630	83723	40671	40315	80986	590		1157	1121	2278	
		Mangrol	109589	99465	209054	48521	47011	95532	21		49	43	92	

Table No. 3.3 (Cont..)

PVTG Baseline survey 2014-15 Table showing information about population

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Population 2011			Total tribal Population			Total PVTG family 2015		Total PVTG population 2015 talukawise			District wise popula-tion 2015
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Taluka wise	District wise	Male	Female	Total	
7.	Bharuch	Netrang	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	211	344	339	683	683
8.	Narmada	Dediyapada	88235	86214	174449	84975	83206	168181	328	933	583	533	1116	3602
		Sagbara	55094	55830	110924	50058	51099	101157	605		1288	1198	2486	
9.	A'bad	Dhandhuka	75784	69468	145252	177	178	355	18	2204	33	39	72	11277
		Descroi	166727	155090	321817	2457	2186	4643	21		42	32	74	
		Bavla	82432	75759	158191	5108	4838	9946	1692		4436	4155	8591	
		Viramgam	100153	93130	193283	1537	1434	2971	473		1329	1211	2540	
10.	S.Nagar	Limdi	90809	84530	175339	9069	8574	17643	3318	3334	7967	7495	15462	15508
		S.Nagar	909917	846351	1756268	11068	10385	21453	16		24	22	46	
11.	Amreli	Rajula	89454	86239	175693	125	127	252	37	68	81	84	165	311
		Jafrabad	55238	52764	108002	149	137	286	31		77	69	146	
12.	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	1490201	1390164	2880365	4751	4359	9110	61	102	106	113	219	377
		Mahuva	229719	222292	452011	471	422	893	41		80	78	158	
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	443742	408206	851948	2974	2784	5758	370	389	804	810	1614	1684
		Dhrol	40581	38734	79315	271	247	518	19		33	37	70	
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	Khambhaliya	138937	129125	268062	421	367	788	26	70	67	54	121	291
		Kalyanpura	99575	96458	196033	279	277	556	15		32	33	65	
		Okha	0	0	0	0	0	0	29		54	51	105	

Table No. 3.3 (Cont..)

PVTG Baseline survey 2014-15 Table showing information about population

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Population 2011			Total tribal Population			Total PVTG family 2015		Total PVTG population 2015 talukawise			District wise popula-tion 2015
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Taluka wise	District wise	Male	Female	Total	
15.	Rajkot	Rajkot	803343	730478	1533821	6453	5957	12410	136	263	299	287	586	1125
		Gondal	147508	138042	285550	599	606	1205	78		152	181	333	
		Upleta	92256	86656	178912	540	489	1029	22		40	42	82	
		Dhoraji	79475	75421	154896	366	381	747	27		62	62	124	
16.	Morbi	Morbi	209980	194015	403995	1668	1463	3131	15	15	27	28	55	55
17.	Porbandar	Porbandar	197622	187038	384660	3369	3114	6483	18	18	32	41	73	73
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh	225794	213626	439420	2718	2626	5344	136	146	327	335	662	709
		Mongrol	109066	103907	212973	6919	6486	13405	10	-	23	24	47	
19.	Gir-Somnath	Talala	69833	65898	135731	3783	3889	7672	1069	1248	2750	2776	5526	6328
		Una	197952	190525	388477	1098	1009	2107	21		55	54	109	
		Veraval	164466	158026	322492	3022	2776	5798	66		109	90	199	
		Kodinar	115684	113125	228809	599	543	1142	42		126	108	234	
		Girgadhda	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		141	119	260	
		Total	**8706032**	**8206743**	**16912775**	**1597953**	**1602074**	**3200027**	**27140**	**27140**	**63153**	**61728**	**124881**	**124881**

CHAPTER-4

PVTG Social Organisation and Social Customs and Rituals

In any Society, ancient or modern, man is born, groen and cultrised in family. Family is a basic unit of Social system. In any part of the world, we will see this social unit in one from or the other. Still howsoever, there have been difference in its structures and functions depending upon its location.

Family

Family is an essential unit in any any type of society - modern or ancient, tribal or non tribal. Without family, no society can move, can exist or can progress. Scholars define family as a group of definite and proper sexual relations which systematise child's birth and rearing.

Family is a group of people bound by marriage, blood relations, or adoption. It make a household system which interact as husband and wife, parents, sons and daughters, brother and sister. They form a common culture and maintain it. In PVTGs also, they have a family system.

Family System in PVTGs

The Kotwaliya, Kolgha, Kathodi, Siddis and Padhar PVTGs in the state are patriarch type of families. Male person is the main person in the family in all matters. He looks after the family. Woman comes to husband's family after her marriage. Children are known by male members' family name. They inherit family's poperty. Husband looks after the wife and protects her. The work of a PVTG women is not restricted to cooking and household work. She is a partner in religious and socio-economic activities, child rearing etc. She has a status of her own in a family.

Number of family members

As per 2014-15 survey of PVTG families, total population was 1,24,881 with 50.57% male and 49.43% female. The largest PVTG populated districts are Valsad (25.93%), Tapi (18.20%), Surendranagar (14.40%) Navsari (12%), Ahmedabad (9.03%), Surat (7.17%), Gir Somnath (5.06%), Narmada (2.88%), Dangs (2.01%), Sabarkantha (1.30%), Banaskantha

(1.00%) and Rajkot (1.00%), In remaing 7 districts, the population was less then 1.00%. The details are available in Table 4.1.

In table 4.1.1, tribe wise families are shown. Out of 27,140 survyed families, 24,600 families (70.6%) were patriarch and 2,540 families (.9.4%) were matriarch. The tribe-wise PVTG number of families were as below : Kotwaliya (22.1%), Kolgha (36.5%), Kathodi (12.4%), Siddi (8.6%) and Padhar (20.3%)

Tribewise Population

Out of total 1,24,881 PVTG people, breakup was as under :

Kotwaliya	19.1%
Kolgha	38.2%
Kathodi	12.5%
Siddi	8.8%
Padhar	21.4%

Table 4.1.2 has more details :

Table No.4.1

Details of districtwise families of PVTGs

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Total no.of families	Total family numbers			Perce-tage	Family size
			Male	Female	Total		
1.	Dangs	602	1291	1264	2555	2.01	4.2
2	Valsad	6179	16249	16138	32387	25.93	5.2
3.	Sabarkantha	254	601	583	1184	1.00	4.7
4.	Navsari	3545	7494	7501	14995	12.00	4.2
5.	Tapi	5271	11443	11345	22788	18.20	4.3
6.	Surat	2288	4552	4397	8949	7.17	3.9
7.	Bharuch	211	344	339	683	0.55	3.2
8.	Narmada	933	1871	1731	3602	2.88	3.9
9.	Ahmedabad	2204	5840	5437	11277	9.03	5.1
10.	Surendranagar	3334	7991	7517	15508	12.40	4.7

11.	Amreli	68	158	153	311	0.24	4.6
12.	Bhavnagar	102	186	191	377	0.30	3.7
13.	Jamnagar	389	837	847	1684	1.35	4.3
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	70	153	138	291	0.23	4.2
15	Rajkot	263	553	572	1125	1.00	4.3
16.	Morbi	15	27	28	55	0.04	3.7
17.	Porbandar	18	32	41	73	0.05	4.1
18.	Junagadh	146	350	359	709	0.56	4.9
19.	Gir-Somnath	1248	3181	3147	6328	5.06	5.1
	Total	**27140**	**63153**	**61728**	**124881**	**100.0**	**4.6**
	Percentage		**50.57**	**49.43**	**100.0**		**4.6**

Table No. 4.1.1
Table showing number of surveyed families - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Population																	
		Kotvaliya			Kolgha			Kathodi			Siddi			Padhar			Total		
		Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
1.	Dangs	296	33	329	6	2	8	226	39	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	74	602
2.	Valsad	49	7	56	5613	510	6123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5662	517	6179
3.	S.Kantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	23	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	23	254
4.	Navsari	704	62	766	2430	349	2779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3134	411	3545
5.	Tapi	2672	298	2970	62	5	67	2043	191	2234	0	0	0	0	0	0	4777	494	5271
6.	Surat	998	84	1082	759	162	921	266	19	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	2023	265	2288
7.	Bharuch	193	18	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	18	211
8.	Narmada	527	56	583	0	0	0	322	28	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	849	84	933
9.	A'bad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2084	120	2204	2084	120	2204
10.	S.Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	3181	137	3318	3195	139	3334
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	10	68	0	0	0	58	10	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	20	102	0	0	0	82	20	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	52	389	0	0	0	337	52	389
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	10	70	0	0	0	60	10	70
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	41	263	0	0	0	222	41	263
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	15	0	0	0	14	1	15
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	18	0	0	0	13	5	18
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	23	146	0	0	0	123	23	146
19.	Girsomnath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1015	233	1248	0	0	0	1015	233	1248
	Total	**5439**	**558**	**5997**	**8870**	**1028**	**9898**	**3088**	**300**	**3388**	**1938**	**397**	**2335**	**5265**	**257**	**5522**	**24600**	**2540**	**27140**
	Total			**22.1**			**36.5**			**12.5**			**8.6**			**20.3**			**100**

Table No. 4.1.2
Table showing number of surveyed persons - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Population																	
		Kotvaliya			Kolgha			Kathodi			Siddi			Padhar			Total		
		Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
1.	Dangs	624	600	1224	16	17	33	650	648	1298	0	0	0	0	0	0	1290	1265	2555
2.	Valsad	128	137	265	16125	15997	32122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16253	16134	32387
3.	S.Kantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	601	583	1184	0	0	0	0	0	0	601	583	1184
4.	Navsari	1631	1590	3221	5863	5911	11774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7494	7501	14995
5.	Tapi	6128	5977	12105	132	128	260	5188	5235	10423	0	0	0	0	0	0	11448	11340	22788
6.	Surat	2194	2076	4270	1756	1741	3497	602	580	1182	0	0	0	0	0	0	4552	4397	8949
7.	Bharuch	343	340	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	340	683
8.	Narmada	1068	975	2043	0	0	0	806	753	1559	0	0	0	0	0	0	1874	1728	3602
9.	A'bad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5838	5439	11277	5838	5439	11277
10.	S.Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	21	46	7967	7495	15462	7992	7516	15508
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	152	311	0	0	0	159	152	311
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	191	377	0	0	0	186	191	377
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	843	1684	0	0	0	841	843	1884
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	138	291	0	0	0	153	138	291
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	552	573	1125	0	0	0	552	573	1125
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	27	55	0	0	0	28	27	55
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	43	73	0	0	0	30	43	73
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	358	709	0	0	0	351	358	709
19.	Girsomnath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3183	3145	6328	0	0	0	3183	3145	6328
	Total	**12116**	**11695**	**23811**	**23892**	**23794**	**47686**	**7847**	**7799**	**15646**	**5508**	**5491**	**10999**	**13805**	**12934**	**26739**	**63168**	**61713**	**124881**
	Total			**19.1**			**38.2**			**12.5**			**8.8**			**21.4**			**100**

In 19 surveyed districts, there were 1,24,881 persons of which 13.9% members belonged to age-group 0-6 years (51.7%) male and 48.3% female); 17.9% belonged to age-group 7 to 14 years (51.9%), male and 48.1% female), 20.4% belonged to 15-25 age group (51.3% male and 48.7% female); 18% belonged to 26.35 age-group (50% male and 50% female); 18% belonged 36 - 50 age group (49.4% male and 50.6% female); 11.8% belonged to 51+ age group (48.6% male and 51.4% female).

There were 17.9 percent members who could have gone to the school; but they didnot. Many of the persons are illiterate. 38.4% persons are in their prime youth, who can take up any economic activity and they were engaged in one kind of work or the other. It we add 17.9% of 7 to 14 age group persons, the total youth members woald come to 56.3%. Even in the age group of 51 plus; there was atleast half the number, who were capable of taking up economic activities. The persons above 60 years are found less in number in tribal groups. Table 4.2 describes age-wise data of surveyed families. One can notice that in any PVTG, the number of youth members are much. Table 4.2.1 shows number of persons tribe-wise which will show that there is large number of people who can work and earn.

Table No. 4.2
Table showing age-wise population of PVTGs - Districtwise

Age	Dangs			Valsad			Sabarkantha			Navsari			Tapi			Surat			Bharuch		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
0 to 6	195	164	359	2423	2321	4744	105	74	179	782	721	1503	1461	1392	2853	513	494	1007	49	58	107
7 to 14 Year	255	242	497	3187	3071	6258	118	111	229	1139	1142	2281	2023	1953	3976	818	750	1568	72	54	126
1 to 25 year	241	251	492	3259	3133	6392	105	87	192	1552	1376	2928	2155	2134	4289	907	815	1722	31	40	71
26 to 35 year	213	240	453	2812	2871	5683	112	119	231	1457	1477	2934	2023	1972	3995	845	872	1717	59	63	122
36 to 50 year	243	204	447	2747	2787	5534	113	115	228	1587	1645	3232	2223	2392	4615	833	859	1692	79	91	170
51 to ppp year	143	164	307	1825	1951	3776	48	77	125	977	1140	2117	1563	1497	3060	636	607	1243	53	34	87
Total	**1290**	**1265**	**2555**	**16253**	**16134**	**32387**	**601**	**583**	**1184**	**7494**	**7501**	**14995**	**11448**	**11340**	**22788**	**4552**	**4397**	**8949**	**343**	**340**	**683**

Table No. 4.2 (Cont...)

Table showing age-wise population of PVTGs - Districtwise

Age	Narmada			Ahmedabad			Surendranagar			Amreli			Bhavnagar			Jamnagar			Devbhumi Dwarka		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
0 to 6	227	197	424	1129	1039	2168	1449	1325	2774	27	18	45	26	23	49	87	88	175	17	11	28
7 to 14 Year	295	244	539	1161	958	2119	1649	1418	3067	31	26	57	25	26	51	131	114	245	28	14	42
15 to 25 Year	412	358	770	1169	1079	2248	1730	1720	3450	38	32	70	43	36	79	202	182	384	37	36	73
26 to 35 Year	279	252	531	1073	1080	2153	1451	1414	2865	25	26	51	35	35	70	165	168	333	26	23	49
36 to 50 year	358	374	732	881	833	1714	1083	1019	2102	24	29	53	38	47	85	152	149	301	25	31	56
51 tp . year	303	303	606	425	450	875	630	620	1250	14	21	35	19	24	43	104	142	246	20	23	43
Total	**1874**	**1728**	**3602**	**5838**	**5439**	**11277**	**7992**	**7516**	**15508**	**159**	**152**	**311**	**186**	**191**	**377**	**841**	**843**	**1684**	**153**	**138**	**291**

Table No. 4.2 (Cont...)
Table showing age-wise population of PVTGs - Districtwise

Age	Rajkot			Morbi			Porbandar			Junagadh			Gir Somnath			Total			Total
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	
0 to 6	75	91	166	3	4	7	5	1	6	38	29	67	384	360	744	8995	8410	17405	13.9
7 to 14 Year	72	78	150	3	0	3	3	10	13	55	49	104	557	501	1058	11622	10761	22383	17.9
15 to 25 Year	138	135	273	7	11	18	4	11	15	98	109	207	928	836	1764	13056	12381	25437	20.4
26 to 35 Year	117	107	224	4	2	6	7	5	12	56	61	117	509	479	988	11268	11266	22534	18.0
36 to 50 Year	89	104	193	6	6	12	9	11	20	77	79	156	522	576	1098	11089	11351	22440	18.0
51 to ... Year	61	58	119	5	4	9	2	5	7	27	31	58	283	393	676	7138	7544	14682	11.8
Total	**552**	**573**	**1125**	**28**	**27**	**55**	**30**	**43**	**73**	**351**	**358**	**709**	**3183**	**3145**	**6328**	**63168**	**61713**	**124881**	**100.0**

Marital status of members

As regards marital status of the members covered under the survey. Table 4.3 indicates that out of 1,24,881 persons of 27,140 families of 19 districts; 51.9% male and 52.9% female are married and 46.2% male and 40.6% female are unmarried, the widowers are 1.9% and widows are 6.5%, some 0.4% women were staying seperately.

Among all five PVTGs, the details of marital status is shown in table 4.3.1 which is as below :

Among Kotwaliyas, 57.9% male are married and 39.7 are unmarried; 59.5% women are married and 34.5%, are unmarried. There were 2.6% widowers and 5.6% widows 0.2% (42) women stayed seperately from the family.

In Kolgha PVTG, out of total 47,686 members, 52.4% male were married and 47.6% were unmarried. 52.7% women were married and 45.2% were unmarried. There were 2.3% widowers and 7.3% widows. 0.3% women were staying away from the family.

Among Kathodi PVTG, 52.6% male persons were married and 45.7% were unmarried whereas 52.9 female were married and 40.8% were unmarried. There were 1.7% widowers and 6% were widows. 0.3% women stayed away from the family.

Among Siddis, 46.9% men were married anf 51.6% were unmarried. 47.1% women were married and 43.9% were unmarried. 1.5% were Widowers and 8,5% were widows. 0.72% women stayed away from the family.

In Padhar PVTG 47.1% men were married and 51.5%were unmarried. 49% women were married and 46.4% were unmarried. There were 1.4% widowers and 3.4% Widows. 0.3% women stayed away from the family.

In all, 51.9 male are married and 46.1% are unmarried. 52.9% women are married and 40.6% women are unmarried. There were 2% widowers and 6.1% widows 0.4 percent women stayed away from the family.

Table no. 4.3 and 4.3.1 have more details.

Table No.4.3

Marital Status - Tribe wise data

Sr,. No.	No.of the District	Total no.of families	Married		Unmarried		Widoeer-Widow		Total	
			Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male
1.	Dangs	602	688 (53.3)	675 (53.4)	582 (45.1)	516 (40.8)	20 (1.6)	74 (5.8)	1290 (100.0)	1265 (100.0)
2.	Valsad	6179	8347 (51.4)	8348 (51.7)	7642 (47.0)	6822 (42.3)	264 (1.6)	964 (6.0)	16253 (100.0)	16134 (100.0)
3.	S.Kantha	254	304 (50.6)	304 (52.1)	292 (48.6)	230 (39.4)	5 (0.8)	49 (9.5)	601 (100.0)	583 (100.0)
4.	Navsari	3545	4213 (56.2)	4193 (55.9)	3070 (41.0)	2549 (34.0)	211 (2.8)	759 (10.1)	7494 (100.0)	7501 (100.0)
5.	Tapi	5271	6475 (56.6)	6446 (56.8)	4741 (41.4)	4214 (37.2)	232 (2.0)	680 (6.0)	11448 (100.0)	11340 (100.0)
6.	Surat	2288	2483 (54.5)	2455 (56.5)	1908 (41.4)	1585 (37.2)	161 (2.0)	357 (6.0)	4552 (100.0)	4347 (100.0)
7.	Bharuch	211	188 (54.8)	189 (55.6)	139 (40.5)	128 (37.6)	16 (4.7)	23 (6.8)	343 (100.0)	340 (100.0)
8.	Narmada	933	995 (53.1)	1017 (58.9)	824 (44.0)	609 (35.2)	55 (2.9)	102 (5.9)	1874 (100.0)	1728 (100.0)
9.	A'bad	2204	2701 (46.3)	2674 (49.2)	3036 (52.0)	2519 (46.3)	101 (1.7)	246 (4.5)	5838 (100.0)	5439 (100.0)
10.	S.Nagar	3334	3813 (47.7)	3799 (50.5)	4091 (51.2)	3493 (46.5)	88 (1.1)	224 (3.0)	7992 (100.0)	7516 (100.0)
11.	Amreli	68	75 (47.2)	73 (48.0)	84 (52.8)	63 (41.4)	-	16 (10.6)	159 (100.0)	152 (100.0)
12..	Bhavnagar	102	96 (51.6)	91 (47.6)	88 (47.3)	79 (41.4)	2 (1.1)	21 (11.0)	186 (100.0)	191 (100.0)
13.	Jamnagar	389	409 (48.6)	411 (48.8)	422 (50.2)	362 (42.9)	10 (1.2)	70 (8.3)	841 (100.0)	843

14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	70	67 (43.8)	68 (49.3)	83 (54.2)	55 (39.9)	3 (2.0)	15 (10.8)	153 (100.0)	138 (100.0)
15.	Rajkot	263	269 (48.7)	271 (47.3)	277 (50.2)	261 (45.5)	6 (1.1)	41 (7.2)	552 (100.0)	573 (100.0)
16.	Morbi	15	15 (53.6)	15 (55.6)	12 (42.9)	11 (40.7)	1 (3.5)	1 (3.7)	28 (100.0)	27 (100.0)
17.	Porbandar	18	14 (46.6)	14 (32.6)	15 (50.0)	24 (55.8)	1 (3.4)	5 (3.7)	30 (100.0)	43 (100.0)
18.	Junagadh	146	165 (47.0)	167 (46.6)	180 (51.3)	166 (46.4)	6 (1.7)	25 (7.0)	351 (100.0)	358 (100.0)
19.	GirSomnath	248	1460 (45.9)	1462 (46.5)	1673 (52.6)	1381 (43.9)	50 (1.5)	302 (9.6)	3183 (100.0)	3145 (100.0)
	Total	**27140**	**32777**	**32672**	**29159**	**25067**	**1232**	**3974**	**63168**	**61713**
	Per.		**51.9**	**52.9**	**46.2**	**40.6**	**1.9**	**6.5**	**100.0**	

Note : Among widows, 217 women stay seperately from the family. This is 0.4% of the total.

Table No. 4.3.1
Marital Status - Tribe wise data

Tribe	Married			Unmarried			Widower-Widow			Seperated			Total			Percentage		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Kotvaliya	7017	6960	13977	4807	4032	8839	292	661	953	-	42	42	12116	11695	23811	50.9	49.1	100.0
	57.9	59.5	58.7	39.7	34.5	37.1	2.4	5.6	4.0	-	0.4	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Kolgha	12550	12543	25093	10801	9442	20243	541	1732	2273	-	77	77	23892	23794	47686	50.1	49.9	100.0
	52.5	52.7	52.6	45.2	39.7	42.4	2.3	7.3	4.8	-	0.3	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Kathodi	4126	4124	8250	3590	3179	6769	131	469	600	-	27	27	7847	7799	15646	50.1	49.9	100.0
	52.6	52.9	52.7	45.7	40.8	43.3	1.7	6.0	3.8		0.3	0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Siddi	2583	2585	5168	2845	2410	5255	80	455	535	-	41	41	5508	5491	10999	501.1	49.9	100.0
	46.9	47.1	47.0	51.6	43.9	47.8	1.5	8.3	4.9		0.7	0.3	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Padhar	6501	6460	12961	7116	6004	13120	198	440	628		30	30	13805	12934	26739	51.6	48.4	100.0
	47.1	49.9	48.5	51.5	46.4	49.1	1.4	3.4	2.3		0.3	0.1	100.0	10.0	100.0			
Total	**32777**	**32672**	**65449**	**29159**	**25067**	**54226**	**1232**	**3757**	**4989**	**-**	**217**	**217**	**63168**	**61713**	**124881**	**50.6**	**49.4**	**100.0**
	51.9	**52.9**	**52.4**	**46.1**	**40.6**	**43.4**	**2.0**	**6.1**	**4.0**		**0.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**			

Social Customs :

We have provided some very interesting facts about tribal social life in details. This information throws light on various social customs among PVTGs like Kotwaliya, Kolgha, Kathodi, Siddis and Padhar tribes from birth to death on various occasions.

KOTWALIYA

Social System :

Family is a starting point for a person's birth, development and culturaisation.Family is an inevitable, part of a social system. We will find this social unit of family at any phase of cultural development in any part of the world. Nevertheless, we can also find differences about its formation and functions in different parts of the world.

Birth :

In Kotwaliya community, at the time of the birth of a child a Dai is called to assist the mother in the process of child birth. They call her 'Huhawaran'. She gets liquor, chicken and one rupee and twentyfive paise as her honourarium for the job. Usually, a woman goes to her parent's, house for delivery. A woman, when pregnant, is not allowed to see the functioning of bamboo work, entering of a thread in the needle or a poisonous snake. It is believed that seeing such things would result in difficult or painful delivery process. During pregnancy and even after delivery, she keeps herself busy in various routine type of household activities, except immediate 10 days of her delivery, during which she keeps herself little away from household works and enjoys delivery-holidays. On sixth day of the child birth, some religious worshiping function is arranged called Chhatthi Poojan (Sixth day worship) or "Panch roha". A child birth (may be a boy or a girl) is a matter of joy and pleasure for a family and relatives. The celebration of child birth has become a modern event now-a-days wherein they meet, eat, drink and dance. Besides, in the event of a birth of a boy child the sweet called 'Penda' (made from milk) is distributed whereas in case of a birth of a girl, the sweet item called 'Jalebi" is distributed.

Marriage :

In Kotwaliya tribe, the marriage rituals are not uniform; and the system has undergone

many changes with variations among different Kotwaliya families. Some of the marriage rithals are adepted from Hindus.

Engagement :

In Kotwaliya tribe, engagement ceremony is organised before marriage is arranged. Usually engagement is done when a boy attains the age of 18 to 20 years and the girl attaining the age of 16 to 18 years. The marriage proposal is sent by the bride's family to the groom's family. The engagement is decided by the elders in the family.

In engagement ceremony, a boy with new costumes goes to the bride's family alongwith a procession of some relatives with a coconut, Rs. 1=25 coin and 0.250 kgs of Sugar, which he gracefully offers to a girl in the presence of her family members and relatives. The girl is also dressed in good new attractive bridal costumes. Both the boy and girl makes a Kumkum Tilak on each other's forehead with Kanku (red powder made wet with water). The relatives on both the sides, especially women sing auspicious songs. Some snacks and tea is offered to guests and members present.

Interestingly, engagement can be performed only if the girl gives her expressed consent. She has rights to say 'No". But, by and large, a girl obediently follows her parents' advice. Again, the marriage (and therefore engagement too) among Kotwaliyas is performed among near relatives. e.g. A boy can marry the daughter of his maternal uncle and vice versa. Therefore, both the sides are well known to each other. There is no dowry system. A girl is given only a couple of pairs of cloth in marriage.

The engagement function usually takes place in evening hours; and after the engagement, they consume liquor, and call it drinking of 'Dhak'. After the engagement, preparation for marriage takes place. If the bride groom's family needs more time to mobilise finance, the marriag can be postpored for a year.

Invitation for Marriage :

When the marriage date is finalised, invitation to attend a marriage ceremony is sent to all relatives. Till day, there is not a system of wedding Cards for invitation. They have an interesting traditional custom. The rice grains are coloured with Kanku (the red powder) and

turmeric)yellow powder). Such coloured rice grains are placed on the threshold and marriage invitation is conveyed in person. The system of printing of Wedding Card has been seen very recently in only a few families.

Applying of Turmeric

This custom is valid to-day. This is common custom among tribals as well as non-tribal and well educated elite Hindu families also. The turmeric paste is applied on face and all parts of body. This is usually done by an elder sister-in-law (a senior daughter in law in a family or the mother of a groom. Same way, the ceremony is arranged at bride's place as well as a bride is also applied with turmeric paste on her body. This is done consecutively for three days prior to marriage. This is accompanied by auspicious songs, dance etc.

Marriage Procession

The marriage procession consists of about 50 to 100 or even more persons, depending upon the enthusian of groom's family and financial capacity of bride's family. The members in the processin go walkings if the distance is within 5-10 kmts; otherwise they engage vehictes. Members in the procession, especially women sing aupicious songs. Now a days, a well-to-do family even hires a D.J. Party, wherein continous filmi songs are tuned in very loud voice.

The marriage procession is given a warm welcome by bride's family, and tea, snacks, liquor etc. is offered, However, the consumption of liquour is in control these days.

Marriage ceremony

There is hardly anything which can be termed as ceremony in marriages among Kotwaliya. The pandol is erected at groom's place, but at the place of bride, marriage is performed under a tree. Mostly the function is performed by women in the family or among relatives. Both the partners in marriage are made to stand up in eastern direction, with rice grains in their hands. Both of them, wash these rice grains with water. Then they garland eachother; and makes a tilak on their foreheads with Kanku- the red powder made wet with water. The upper cloths of both the partners are tied at one end and both are made to shake hands. The oil lamp is lighted dedicuted to the Goddess and both the partners are made to

take vow in presence of the oil-lamp. That's all. The marriage is performed. The members on groom's side start dancing and singing; for the whole of night. The bride is now leaving to her husband's place. She weeps while she leaves and the relatives on her side give her solace and also give her some money in token of their love. The remaining part of the marriage ceremony is performed at the place of boy. It is called 'Thengu' ceremony. Both the bride and groom are made to sit on shoulder on some people who dance carrying them on their shoulders and moving around here and there. The bride is then taken to her new home, where, the vow is taken by both the partners in witness of fire near the kitchen. They are made to circumambulate around the fire. This part of marriage thus is completed.

Ana Ceremony

Though bride is married to the groom in regalar ceremony, she doesnot start living there. Only next day of the marriage the parents of the bride or some near relatives come to the boy's place and take bride her parent's home. This is called Ana Ceremony, After a few days, again some people from boy's family go to her place and bring her back. Thus, alternatively she stays at both the places for a few days untill after about six months or a year, she permanently settles in her husband's place. The Ana ceremony of coming and going is a kind of device to facilitate her departure from parent's place without much pain, and also to facilitate herself to get adjusted to in-law's family.

Divorce

Divorce is not very common, but there is a provision for divorce also in Kotwaliyas. If both partners are not comfortable with each other, if there is constant harroassment to the wife, one can resort to disorce. If there is mutual consent, there is no intervention from either side; but if a person doesnot agree, the elders intervene. Usually, the items given in marriage including cloths and ornaments are returned. If one wants to take divorce forcibly; he is made to pay compensation to other party. Depending upon economic conditions of the concerned party, the amount of compensation can rise upto Rs. 50,000/- but in usual case, it never exceeds four figure amount. (i.e. not more than 10,000/-). Offen, divorce are taken without any compensation from any side with an atmosphere of good will.

Widow re-marriage

Unlike traditional Hindu customs, widow re-marriage among any tribal communities is allowed including for a divorcee woman. However, re-marriage is not compulsory. Some women donot re-marry but prefer to stay with parents / brothers or by herself. Re-marriage even at the ripe age of fifty plus is also not uncommon. Sometimes, after the death of a wife, the husband marriges with the sister of his wife; and in case of death of a husband, the wife re-marries with her husband's younger brother.

Khandhadio (A male person residing with the family of wife)

In ordinary terms such persons are known as Ghar-Jamai. The systen of Khandhadia is common among all PVTG, including in Kotwaliyas too. The reason, why the in-laws prefer to bring a husband of their daughter to stay with them more or less permanently is that they are in need of a person in the family to look after their occupation especially agriculturer. If for example, in a family there is no son and there are all daughters, it is necessary that someone from near relatives looks after the affairs of the family and then, son-in-law is the best choice. It is an informal kind of adoption.

A Khandadia has specific liabilities towards in law's family. He has to act as a family member. If he runs away in a year or too, he is supposed to compensate-in-law's family with a fine of appropriate amount. Even if he is driven away for his carelessness or for his inefficiency, such fine is charged. The system of Khandhadia is now gradually on decline. Instead, the family prefers to adopt a person usually young adolescent son of one's own daughter; and give him all adoption rights including a family have and family fortune. This system is more seen in Kolgha and Kathodis also as in Kotwaliya.

Education Scenareo

Comparitively, the conditions in education among Kotwaliyas is improving day by day, Now even while they migrate for work/livelihood, they place their children in Ashramshalas so that they can get education there. Besides, the level of education has come up after some of the persons from she Kotwaliya tribe's conversion to Christianity. Christian missionaries pro-vide conducive facilities for education, consequently, some young men have passed std.x, xi,

attained Graduation also or have acquired better skills in bamboo work and have takenup better jobs.

Addictions

Overall it can be said that the level of addictions among Kotwaliyas is on decrease as compared to a decade or two before. Nevertheless, they have some addictions of liquor, Gambling, smoking etc. But this is gradually coming down. Consumption of liquor is their social custom, which is known as 'Dhak' drink. They consume liquor in marriages or in ceremonies after death; or during festivals like holl. If however the addictions among Kotwaliya has a downward trend, it can be attributed to their conversion to Christianity. The savings so augmented is directed to an occupation of Animal Husbandry.

Rituals after death

A person in his last breathing is brought down from a cot, made to sleep on the floor, with his head in North; and a knief, sickle or pen-knief is put under his head. The ritual seems to be related with occupation. The dead body is washed with water and is dressed in new cloths. A semi-liquid item made from rice is put in his mouth; which is his last supper. He is then made to lie down on a funeral bier made from bamboo. If the death takes place in the evening, the dead body is kept for the whole night and people sit around it throughout the night. In the morning news are related and people start arriving. The dead body is covered with a long piece of cloth; and some kanku (red power) is placed on it. The body is garlanded and bier is carried by male family members or relatives. The dead body, before taken to cremation ground, is circumambulated four times around the house. The reason why it is circumambulated four times is due to superstition that let him not find a way, lest he comes as a Ghost. The funaral procession is piloted by a person carrying fire in an earthen pot; usually a son or near relative. The procession is also accompanied by a drumer. Other members also join. The women donot come to cremation ground. They stay back from the nearest crossroads. They go to the village well and take a bath. The people return from cremation ground after the dead body is completely ashed. His wife breaks her bangles which are signs of her husband's existance. After twelve days of death, a feast is given to near relatives and villagers. The custom is still prevalent.

'Khataru' Custom

After death of any person, the Khatara custom is performed which is a special custom in these communities. If Khavara custom is not performed, a dead person may become Ghost also and may do much harm to the family. Therefore, after four days of the death, Khatara custom is carried out.

In this custom, an earthan shape is brought from a potter or an oval-shaped stone is brought from the river and the design of a dead person is painted on it, symbolising his figure. A Bhagat Bhoova is invited, who called the Goddess and the relatives and family members embrace the figure. The figure is shifted to a place where some such Khataras of fore fathers who died earlier, are erected. It could be a place under tree or on bank of a river. It is then worshiped once in a year, or on family's auspicious day. Sometimes, even a small shrine is constructed around the Khatara; but that is not compulsory. Thus, family members ensure that now the dead person will never been a Ghost and would not do any harm to the family, but instead will protect the family fan evils.

The Kotwaliyas have started following other non-tribal customs also after death. This is bound to happen, after they come in contacts with non-tribals on many such occasions.

Religious Matters

Man can not understand all the events that take place around him, nor does he understands the mystery of universe. He learms from his own experiences. Sometimes, he is not able to control the events that take place around him and he is convinced that there is some power we cannot see and comprehend. He realises that such power is much powerful than us and that the best way to please it is to worship it.

Kotwaliya's faith in religion is based on their faith in some extra-ordinary power of nature. They worship such Gods and Goddesses who either protect their animals, their farms, their community or their village. They have a variety of worshiping rituals to keep those Gods and Goddesses pleased. They make all efforts to see that they are not displeased, lest they may do any harm. Besides, with more and more contacts with non-tribals, especially Hindus, they also believe in their Gods and Goddesses like Rama, Krishna, Hanuman, Ambaji etc.

They celebrate almost all Hindu festivals including Diwali and Navratri. Like other tribal communities, Kotwaliyas too believe in Ghost and witch. Though Kotwaliyas believe in religion, they donot go to temple every day. They visit it hardly once or twice in a year and that too in a group. On that day, they get to-gether, dance and sing and go to worship Lord "Goval" after performing some Bhadayan ritual.

Fairs - and worship to God-Goddess

Himariya Dev is a favourite God for Kotwaliyas. He is protector of the village. A number of fairs are organised in the community and they visit fairs for entertainment. Youths visit fair because they can find a match for them in such fairs. Kotwaliyas worship Shamla dev, Shitala Mata, Kaka Balia etc. Unlike Hindus they donot take any services from Brahmin in their religious rituals.

Though Kotwaliyas habitate in deep remote forests, their life is not so peaceful. They believe in traditions and they have their distinict socio-culture identity. It is a matter of chance to peep into their romantic life. All seven colours of rainbow and all tunes of musical instruments are present here in their life. Their dances, especially in fairs and festivals are unique.

For tribals, fairs are essential part of their life. Fairs connote social, religious and cultural menifestation. Tribals arrange various kinds of fairs. Holi is their prime festival. During Holi festival, tribals forget their miseries and sing and dance with drums in full swing. Some fairs are exclusively tribal fairs. Besides, they are larger form of Hat-Bazar. Like any other tribal community, Kotwaliyas also enjoy fairs to the utmost of their heart.

Religious Festivals

Festivals are tonic in human life. It provides a new meaning to routine life. The great poet Kalidas has rightly observed that 'indeed, human beings are fond of fastivals Kotwaliyas too do celebrate their religious festivals. They celebrate festivals like Holi, diwali, Diwaso, Sharadiya, Bhadayan (Be happy) etc. They prepare special dish on these days. Holi is celebrated for five days. During these days, they sing, dance and offer sugar-made Harda, Grams, Popcorn, Coconut etc. They also celebrate non-tribal (Hindu) festivalls too. Those converted to Christianity celebrate Christmas and Christ Naw Year and visit Church on these days, and offer their prayers; and bid Happy New Year to their fellow berings.

SOCIAL SYSTEM AMONG KOLGHA PVTG

Religious festivals and Rituals

Kolghas shifted to Gujarat from Maharashtra; and settled in the rural areas of Dharmpur, Vansada and Valsad. They hubitate in forests and hills. They are known as most deligent and industrious tribe. They are satisfied with whatever they get from their masters/landlords. They are known as Kolgha, Kokna, Dhorkoli, Tokre Koli etc. They are untouchable among tribals too. Since they consume meat of animal, they are known as Dhor (Animal) Koli. These who were associated with Bamboo work and were making baskets (Tokra) from bamboo; were known as Tokre Koli. They habitate in various villages along with other village people. Their main occupation is cattle grazing and agricultural labour work. They habitate in a remote part of a village almost scattered. Their residential area is known as Kolghavas.

Child Birth / Delivery

The pregnant Kolgha woman is not served with special or extra diet. Till last, she is engrosed in light labour work. The delivery for a child birth is conducted by two Dais; and no male person remain present there. The Dais are form their own community and they are not trained but are experienced. The connecting cord between a new born child and the mother, when cut down at the end of child birth, is kept in a dug pit in the corner of a house. Two hours after a child birth, mother is served with a liquid food-soup or treacle. On fifth day of the birth, special event is celebrated; prayers are offered. The mother keeps away from household work and other labour work at least for twelve days, when she remains isolated. Child birth is announced by ringing a plate with a piece of wooden stick. The Dais get their due remuneration for the duties performed by them. The child is given a name after one month and at that time some soft food is served.

Hair-Cut

When a child becomes one year old, the relatives including his maternul uncle etc. are called and the hairs are removed through a barbar. The hairs are not thrown away but drowned in the river. A special feast is arranged.

Marriage

Kolghas marry in their own tribe only. No marriages can be performed between cousins including with maternal / paternal cousin. The marriageable age for a boy in this tribe is about 20 to 22 years and for a girl, 17 to 18 years. Now a days, education is also a criteria for marriage. Earlier marriage was announced through coloured rice grains, but now a days; this system is not practiced. Wedding Cards are printed to invite the relatives to attend marriage ceremony. A pandol is erected a day before a marriage. Marriage procession is held by a groom side. The marriage ritual is performed by a Brahmin and the ritual is very simple. A girl is given gifts by parents and relatives.

Death

In Kolgha tribe, a dead body is washed, new cloths are worn, turmeric is applied after a Tilak on the forehead. The deadbody is carried through a bier, to be carried by family members and relatives. The fire is given by a son, after giving some rice grains in mouth and a glass of water. Thereafter the deadbody is placed on fire-plate. The son circumambulate for five times and puts fire to the dead body.

On twelfth day, at the time where the dead body is given fire, turmeric, cloths and food items are placed by relatives and family members. Then the idol of a dead person is made and placed there.

Organisation

Kolghas have paternal system family. The elderly people have a great hold over the family. Major decisions are also taken by elders. Of course, the elder sons, mother or other family members are consulated. Usually, they live in joint family; but the economic circumstances have contributed towards development of nucleus families.

Religion

No specific religion can be attributed for Kolghas. People believe in different religions or even different sects such as Malkar. Mokshmargi, Swaminarayan, Asharam Bapu's sect, Sanatan Dharam etc. Some have also accpeted Christianity. But traditinally Kolghas believe in vows, sacrifice, hymns, ghost and Bhagat Bhuvas.

Festival

Holi is celebrated on grand scale. Kolghas Worship Hirwadev and Govaldev. To worship them, they perform dance and offer feast and food. They celebrate Dhuleti, Poonam (Coconut Day), Akhatrij, Nag Pancham, Navratri, Dussera, Diwali, Janmashtmi and Makarsankranti.

SOCIAL SYSTEM OF KATHODI TRIBE

Religious Rituals

Background

During 12th century, the forest merchants had brought Kathodis from Colombo. They are sub-tribe of Bhils. (Steken) Kathodia is a Gujarati name given to this tribe (Sarin). They habitated in Dangs, Chhota Udepur, Gandevi, Mangrol, Uchhal, Sagbara, Vijaynagar etc. Initially only male persons came from colombo; and later on they brought their families. They get forest work during October to May. They consume root-vegetables, leafy vegetable and fruits etc. They consume meat also. Maize is their main food item. They also grow and ... consume Nagli, Juver, Wheat, rice etc. They eat semi tiquid food made from Jawar and Pulses also. They prepare indegenous liquor from some leafs. tea, Mahuda etc. They consume liquor, Bidi and Tadi also. Kathodis are broadly divided into two categaries - Son Kathodis which consume beef and Dhor Kathodi, who donot consume beef.

Women in Kathodi families are inferior to men. Nevertheless, women alongwith men participate in economic earning activities. Kathoids speak a mix of Gujarat-Marathi. The village is ruled by a Mukhi-Panch whose orders are followed by villagers.

Birth

The pregnant Khathodi women doesnot get any special dish or any extra diet. They perform regular household duties till the end; but not during twelve days of delivery. Earlier, the delivery was conducted at home; but now a days, they are taken to Dispensary/Hospital. The pregnant woman is not supposed to visit a well, river or a pond. If she visits, the child is likely to be born with some defect. At the time of birth, Goddess Bhavani is remembered. Then, a goat or a chicken is sairificed. The birth of a boy as prefered to that of a girl; because

a daughter is not supposed to stay here after her marriage; and she is not a permanent member of a family; nor does she carries forward the heritage of a family.

Panchuro

Pancharo is a ritual performed after five days of child birth. As per Kathodi custom, the male child is given name on third day and a female child is given name on the fifth days. Perhaps, in earlier days, they used to perform this ceremony on sixth day of the birth, as reflected from the earlier reports. The relatives from a girl's side are invited. An oil lamp is lighted before the idol of Chhatthi Dev. The name is given by Parents. The relatives are offered feast and liquor. The paternal aunt of the child is invited and gifts are given to her. The Dai is also given money.

Hair-cut

Among Kahodis, the first hair cut ceremony is celebrated after completion of one year. Some people perform this ritual at home. The paternal aunt is invited and she takes away token hair from the child's head and rest of the hairs are removed by the barbar. The barbar is given some money for this. The hairs are drowned in the river; alongwith a coconut fruit. The paternal aunt is given money ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs.11.

Engagement (Small pen)

For engagement ceremony, about 15 to 20 persons from boy's side go to parents of a bride, and they decide the engagement formalities. The ceremony is performed by a professional person. Both the partners are made to sit on a small stage. Aaspicious songs are sung and dance and music performed. Liquor and Jaggery are served from boy's side. Towerds engagement, Rs. 3 to Rs. 40 are paid by boy's parents to bride's parents. If cannot be paid at once, the elderly people decide the mode and instalment of payment. After the engagement ceremony is over, the loafts made from Juwar or Nagli are served by bride's parents to the guests. If they can afford, even mutton or chickan can be served alongwith liquor.

Once engagement takes place, it can not be brokan earily or lightly.

Marriage

Marriage is known as Moti Pen. The auspicious songs are sung a couple of days before the day of marriage. A Pandol is installed on the previous day of marriage. The marriage procession starts from a boy's house in the morning, either walking or sitting in a bullock cart or other hired vehicle depending upon the distance of destination. While going, they sing and dance, Bridegroom also joins in dancing. A turban cloth and a saree respectively for bride's father and mother is taken with them. The marriage procession is given warm welcome with some snacks and drinks and/or tea.

In the evening, at bride's place, under a small shamiana, marriage ritual takes place. They are made to sit on a piece of cloth and an experienced person of the community performs rituals. An oil lamp is lighted in a plate. The money as decided for the bride, are paid to the father of the bride. The upper cloths of both the bride and a groom are tied with a knot at the end. Singludev is worshipped and Pano dance is performed.

The people who cannot afford to spend for engagement or for marriage, get a bride on payment of "Pen" amount, known as Pen Bharan.

Death

Among Kathodis, the dead body is burried; and only in few asses, it is burnt. The dead body of a young child is invariably burried. It is believed that the dead body should be given adequate respect; otherwise it can become a ghost and harrass other people. The dead body is washed with clean water, and new cloths are offered. The dead body of a man is covered under white cloth whereas that of a woman is covered under red cloths. In about 5-6 hours, when all relatives arrive, the dead body is taken to bunial ground or crematation as applicable. No woman can entre the burrial ground or crematation. some liquor drops are put on the lips of dead body and the items of his liking are also burried alongwith the dead body. Then the pit is filled with earth and is covered with a heavy stone on it. After the body is burried or burnt, people take bath at the river on a water well and go home. The mourning period is for seven days. On seventh day, the family members and near relatives shave their head and face. On twenty days all friends, relatives and neighbour etc. get to-gather. The place is pasted with cow-dung and feast is offered to all. Kathodis believe in birth after death.

Religious life

Kathodis do have their own traditional religion, but now a days, they are more under the influence of Hinduism. They worship Ram, Hanuman etc. Their own traditional Gods and Goddesses are Dungridevi, Vaghdev, gamdev, Kansaridevi etc. Their main festivals are Diwali and Holi. Holi is celebrated for five days or more. They also celebrate Shivratri, Navratri and Akhatrij. On Diwali day, they prepare chiecken and rice. They believe in Shraddha of dead ancestors. The food offered to dead ancestors is placed in cooking store alongwith some liquor also and they pray for their blessings.

Festival of Holi

Holi is celebrated for five to ten days. All the people put on new cloths. They offer paddy and coconut fruit to Holidev. They offer chicken and liquor to their ancestors. They distribute sweet rice among children. In Holiday, the leader of Kathodi asks them to sit near Holi fire with their face towards the fire. Then they pray and crave for happiness, progress and well being of all.

SIDDIS

Social System and religious rituals

The Siddis in Gujarat are under the influence of Islam and they believe in Muslim religion. Their entire culture has Islamic influence. Nevertheless, they are also affected by regional influence of Saurashtra where they stay. So, some of their retuals have Hindu influence. Their economic conditions are refilected in their social customs, which are changing with change in time. Siddis by and large, are poor and the poverty is often seen in their socio-cultural life. In the rituals to be followed in respect of women in menstruation period, celebration of pregnancy and babysour and delivery, there is a mix of Hindu and Islamic culture.

Sixth day after birth of a 'child (Chhatthi)

On sixth day of the birth of a child, both mother and child take bath and are dressed in new cloths. The relatives offer the gifts of baby suit, toys, ornaments etc. The child is given a name. This is done by father's sister. Sweet dish as prepared in food. The relatives are offered dry dates (Kharek) and patasa made from sugar.

The name given to the child is often a Muslim name but in case, if the children in the family donot survive longer, the names prefered for the children are of inferior quality such as Nathu, Dukkhi, Bikhi, Garib, Kaki, Kabira etc.

Hair cut (Akiko)

After the child attains the age of 5 or 7 years, his hairs are removed. This ritual is done at the place of family pir. The maternal uncle and paternal aunt are invited on the occasion. The paternal aunt collects the hairs in her pallu of a Saree or Dupatta and doesnot allow to fall them on ground. All present there are offered food. The paternal aunt gets gift of clothes or money. If one can afford, on this Akika ceremony, they offer a goat and people present are served with mutton.

Cuircumcision (Sunnat)

Circumcision (Sunnat) is an essential ritual among Muslims. No marriage can be performed unless a child has undergone circumcision. Siddis being Muslims, among them also circumcision is compulsory; which can be done any time before a child attaing age of five years. In exceptional cases, it can be done upto the age of eight years.

In this process, the upper part of skin on the penis is cut down. This is done by a barbar or a butcher. The ritual is usually performed at the Home; but if one can afford, a procession is taken with band or a drum and snacks are served to all present in the procession. Even Hindu neighbours / acquintants join the procession. There is no other ritual after circumcision till marriage.

Marriage

The marriage ceremony is arranged after engagement. They call it 'Shadi' as per Muslim name. Both panties decide suitable day of a Hijari month. From the boy;s side, 1.5 kgs of sugar, Five coconut fruits and 1 kg. of dry fruits or sweets are offered to girl's family. However, the qutmtity may differ in different cases. Turmeric paste is applied on the body of a groom. The maniage procession is arranged and when the procession reaches bride's villages, it is given welcome by dancing Siddis on drums and other instruments. They offer Bidi, Cigarattes, tea etc. to guests from groom's side. Mutual introdution is done. Auspicius songs are sung by

women from both sides. The groom is given special welcome by sister of the bride; and pray for blessing of Allah (God) that let no one wish for any evil for them. The marriage party is given sweet dish food and the fixed amount is exchanged between the parties. The marriage ceremony is performed by a Kaji who speaks Ayat from Quran. Before the presence of witnesses, both the groom and bride respectively are questioned thrice by the Kaji if the marriage is acceptable to him/her. If both of them consent positively, then only marriage is performed. It is called "Nikah Padhana". This Nikah is also recorded in the register maitained at the Jamat - which is their federal organisation. In the record placed on register; both husband and wife put their signature as a proof of their official marriage. The witness also put their signitures in the register to testify the said marriage. Then marriage is declared in the community. The persons who have accompenised the grom are offered food. There is no dowry system in Siddis, but parents of the bride give her some items in marriage as per their economic conditions and circumstances. The relatives also give some gifts in cash or kind.

Death :

The death is a sorrowful event. The family members and near relatives weep at the time of death in the family. The Ayats of Quran are read out. The dead body is washed and covered with new cloth. Scent is also applied. The bier (Janaja) is made from wooden boards. It is covered with a ten mtrs of cloth. In some cases, the size of the cloth is 30 mts. for a male and 22 mts for a female. In the burrial ground, a pit is dug around 5 to 7 ft. 4 to 5 ft. The head of the dead body is kept towards west direction. Scent is sprayad on dead body's Janaja (bier) before covering and levelling it with earth. The priest (Kaji) continues to read Ayats from Quran; and pray Allah for dead person's well-being.

The morrning period (Jarat) is for three days; during which no food is prepared at home. The relatives bring it for them from their houses. After three days' mourning, the Kaji performs some ritual. On tenth day, there is a Dashama ceremony. Where in 'Fatiya' is read out. This, like a 'Katha' continues for 10 or 20 or 40 days. Thereafter, some donation (Kherat) is made in name of the dead person. His cloths are donated to Fakir (Saint); children are offered sweet food.

Religions Life

Siddis are also known as Bilal or Badshah. Bilal are ancestors of Negroes (Siddis). The Siddis of Gujarat believe that their native place in Gujarat must be Ratanpur of Bharuch district; because an original Dargah of their Saint and Femily Pir BabaGor is situated in Ratanpur. This is a holy place. The other Dargas of Baba Gor are also situated at Jambur, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar etc. In Gujarat, especially in Rajab Hirari month, an Ursh Mubarak (Fair) of Hajarat Pir Roshan Zamir Baba Gor is celebrated. The Siddis believe in pir and Oiya who are their saints. Again, in Jambur village of Gir, having more population of Siddis, there is a Dargah of Nagarshi Baba, and his Ursh (fair) is organised there every year. In Jamnagar, People having no child, worship Baba Gor for children. They offer a chadar, a cradle and bangles over there on Dangah. Incense (Dhoop) is also offered there.

Kundari

Siddis of 22 villages of Talala Taluka of Gir area, attend a Ursh Sharif festival after they take millet crop. Siddis of all these villages come to-gether here and attend the festival. Arrangements are made for their stay and food. During Ursh festival, Siddis perform their special Dhamal dance for the whole night. On next day, a 'Katha' is read out. They eat Khichdo made from Millet and rice as well as meat. In a way, it is a festival of gratitude to Baba Gor for good millet crop. The expenditure on Ursh is met from local contribution.

Dhamal Dance

During Ursh festival, Siddis perform Dhamal Dance especially on Thursday. Dhamal dance is an auspicious dance dedicated to Baba Gor. No one can participate in it unless they have taken a bath. It is performed in a group of 8 to 10 persons. Big and small drums are played in rhythm. It is performed at various places simultaneouly. The dancers wear cloths made from animal skin; and keep feathers of various birds on their head. They paint a body with black colour. They often use mimics of animals such as tiger, deer, goat etc. They dance on music of drums and make loud voices while dancing. Big drum is known as Misro and small one is known as Dhamal. They are considered to be holy and auspicius. A women in mensteration period cannot touch it. The women's musical instruments are MaiMisru and

Lelani. The royal Siddis donot participate in Dhamal dance. Dhamal dance is a special feature of Siddis, associated with their Negro ancestors in Africa.

Siddis celebrate main festival viz. Ursh of Bava Gor and Nagarshi Bawa; Kudari Mai Mijra Ursh in Talala; Muhram, Ide-milad and Ramjan Idd, Bakari Idd. They perform Namaz daily, if possible for five times a day.

Mohrum

In the month of Mohram, on its tenth day, in memory of Hazarat Imam, they demonstrate Tajiya and mourn over it. They observe holiday. The Mohrum festival is celebrated among Siddis all over Saurashtra, especially in Talala, Jamnagar and Rajkot, Mohram is a first month in Hijari calender.

Ide Milad

It is celebrated as birth anniversary of Mohmad Paygambar, on 12th day of the month Rabiul-val. People enjoy with new cloths, good food items, perform Namaz in the Mosque and greeting each other with love and affection.

Ramjan Idd

It is in the month of Ramjan. During Ramjan month Roja (fasts) are kept for the whole month. Siddis keep it so far possible but not compulsorilly. On completion of Roja, Ramjan Idd is celebrated on first day of Sawal month. People greet each other and bid Idd Mubaraque. They perform Namaz and give donation (Kherat) to poor. Siddis perform their special Dhamal dance and beg for Kherat. They celebrate it with great pleasure.

Bakri Idd

It falls on 10th day of zilhaj month. the Haji sacrifice a goat on this day. Others also do it. They eat mutter. In the morning they perform 'Kutaba' Namaz. They wish Idd Mubaraqye to friends and relatives. Women donot perform Namaz; but they can visit Baba Gor Dargah a Nagarchi Baba's Dargah.

Namaz

Namaz is performed five times in a day. The morning Namaz is called 'Farar' at 5.00

a.m.; next 'Johan' at 1.00 p.m.; third 'Asar' at 5.00 P.M,. forth "Magrib' at 7.00 p.m. and the last 'Irsha' is performed on 9.00 p.m. For a true Mushlim, these five namaz are essential. Nevertheless, some people do perform five Namaz strictly and scruplously. Others may perform only one or two. Seasonwise, the time may also differ by 30 to 45 minutes.

PADHAR TRIBE

Social Conditions

The birth, development and culltural orientation of human beings start from one's own family, Family is an essential element of Social system. Such system of family is to be found all over the world, with little modification in its functions and composition.

Birth

The first delivery of a Padhar woman is performed in her parents place. It is done by a community woman having some experience but no formal training. In return, she gets Jaggery 0-500 gms; 0.50 ps. in cash and 2.5 kgs. of food grains; plus one coconut fruit. Only women are allowed to be present at the time of delivery. The Dai woman takes every thing with her but the coconut fruit is offered to her family Goddess, with whose grace, she could perform her duty successfully. After offering it to Family Goddess, she distributes it among all. The cord joining the child with the mother, is removed immediately after child birth and it is dug in a pit under the bed of mother. The pit is about 2 to 3 ft. deep. If the delivery is difficult and most painful, instead of doctor, a Bhagat Bhuva is called and some vows are taken. Bhagat Bhuova gives a holy thread duely hymmed. The thread is tied on the arm of the mother. Padhars donot discriminate between the birth of a boy or a girl. If girl is born, she is considered to be 'Laxmi' in a family; but when a boy is born, 2.5 kgs of Jaggery is distributed among in-law's family. Now a days, instead of jaggery, sweetmeat made from milk (penda) are distributed. After delivery, a new mother is served with warm jaggery water which is nutritious. Next day also, jaggery is served with Millet's semi-liquid Rab. Thereafter, for a few days, good nutritious food is given; including Kodari cereals, greenbins and jaggery. On sixth day of child birth, a 'Chhatthi' ceremony is performed. On the auspicious time, the tin, a piece of paper, red pen/ pencil and a white piece of cloth is placed near the child; with fregnant incense stick nearby. It is believed the Goddess of Luck (Vidhata) will come during night and will write the child's future "Chhatthina Lekh" (Future course of events as seen by Goddess of luck).

Giving a Name

At the time of giving name to the child, the boiled millet mixed with jaggery is distributed among young children. The name to the child is given by the child's father's sister. She gets some gifts in the return. Sometimes, a child as taken to the temple of his Family Goddess, and name is given there.

Engagement

Among Padhar PVTG, the usual age of marriage for a boy is around 20 years and for a girl it is 17 to 18 years. At marriagable age of children engagement ceremony takes place. They are not consulted; but on their behalf, decision is taken by parents and their decision is considered to be just, wise and decisive.. They may consider the factors like age, complextion, fame, family, nobility etc. The girl is supposed to be younger than boy by a year or two. Education of a boy or a girl is not a factor to be given any significance. Usually, the offer for engagement is made by a boy's parents and if the bride's parents show some willingness, the matter starts its momentum. Then formally, the father of a boy, alongwith the leading persons of their tribe (but not belonging to one's family) go to bride's parents and decide the terms and conditions including amount to be paid to the bride's parents. The amount is usually Rs. 100/- with some modification on either side depending upon one's needs and requirements.

For engagement ceremony, boys's father and other relatives go to bride's place with jaggery 500 gms, one coconut fruit and Rs. 2/- in cash. The engagement ceremony is performed by the leader of the tribe in the village. Both parties stand face to face and Tilak of Kanku (red powder) is made on each - other's head. This is confirmation of engagement. The boy's parents give a Saree to the bride-a saree of engagement. It is usually red or yellow; which are both auspicious colours, as against black which is not allowed in any auspicious event. The saree can be delivered through any relative from boy's side who visits the place and delivers the saree.

Marriage

The date of marriage is fixed considering each other's convinience. Usually monsoon season is avoided. The convinience of total tribe is also considered. Most prebably, the month

of Vaishakh (Summer) or Navratri period (after monsoon) is prefered. When decided, the weeding cards are sent to relatives. In a same village no wedding cards are sent, but invitation is given by coloured rice placed on threshold of the concerned person's house. Ganpati (Ganesh) Pooja is performed prior to marriage day. On marriage day, both bride and groom are applied with Pithi- yellow turmeric paste. The marriage season among Padhars starts with Akhatrij - third day of the month of Vaishakh.

Marriage Procession

In earlier days, procession was in a bullock cart and a coconut was placed under the wheel of the cart. This was an auspicious event when the coconut was crushed under the wheel. Thereafter, the procession used to proceed to bride's place. But, now a days, the bridegroom is made to ride over a horse back; accompanied by Band or even D.J. Music. Well, every thing changes with change in time.

In earlier day, it was a custom, not to take more than 25 or 50 person in Marriage procession; and if more people have joined, the bride groom's father was supposed to give an amount as fine to the bride's father. Unless, such panalty is paid, no food was served to anybody. But now, such custom doesnot exist and there is no restriction on the number.

Secondly, if there are persons in the Marriage procession other than from Padhar tribe, a seperate food is prepared elsewhere and food served there.

When the marriage procession reaches the place of bride they are given warm welcome. Both parties hug with each other with expression "Ram Ram", which simply means, "Welcome". The marriage processin is given a place usually at family Goddess's temple where they can ease thereselves. The boy's father takes 20 coconut fruits with him for following purposes :

- 9 Coconut to be tied at Family Godderis temple door
- 2 Coconut to be given to Brahmin who is master of ceremony
- 3 Coconut to be given to drumners
- 3 Coconut to be given to barbar
- 2 Coconut to be taken for Kasumber ritual; to be used after marriage ceremony is over.

The Brahmin performing marriage ceremony gets Rs. 1.25 each from both the sides. The boy is made to sit in central place. Women sing auspicious songs. He is received ceremonially by bride's mother. The custom is known as "Ponkhava". The bride is also seated in opposit direction of the boy' both facing each other. In the marriage ceremony, both bride and groom are garlanded with red threads (Nadachhadi). Then they both circumambulate around fire for four times. This is called Mangal phera - the auspicious circumambulation. People in the marriage procession are served sweet dish. If they are from the same village, they leave earlier, but if from outside, they rest for a while before they leave. Again, elderly people from both the sides hug eachother with 'Ram Ram' which now means Bye-Bye. When they return home, again the bride is welcomed by her mother in law. For the purpose, she brings four betel leaves containing different items. She throws these in four directions after placing them on bride's head for a while. This ceremony is symbolic of protecting her from all evil elements from all four directions. The Mindhal which is tied on both persons' arms are now to be removed sitting before the family Goddess. This is done by younger brother of the boy. Then, the couple plays some interresting game of finding coin from the plate full of red coloured water etc. This is to be found five times, and one who wins is supposed to be dominant in household matter as per their belief. This is of course, the innocent way of orienting the new comer bride informally in the house. The younger brother takes away the money as he was the person who made the couple play the game.

Divorce

Divoce is not very uncommen among Padhar tribe; but they are not very frequent also. Usually, once the couple has a child, the chances of divorce are very less. Besides, in divorce, the boy's parents have to give very high amount of money as decided by the community leaders, and therefore, it puts indirect restrictions on divorce. Even if they mutually agree and get divorced without knowledge of community leaders, and if traced, both parties are made to pay 15,000/- each to the community organisation. Same way, if a boy and girl marries without knowledge of parents, they are made to pay 15,000/- each when traced. After paying the penalty they can marry officially. If a bride goes away leaving the husband, the bride's father has to give money to boy's family. If after a period of several years, the

couple have no child, they are thinking of being divorced and parents also have to agree to this proposal. Padhar is a paternal society where man is considered superior to a woman.

In Padhar tribe, Panch is very powerful. It is next to God. No divorce can be valid without its approval. It can settle all kinds of cases with powers bestowed in it. It can levy the fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- also. Padhars also believe in Diyarvatu.. If the elder brother dies, his wife re-marries with the younger brother in the family. In such cases, no formal marriage ceremony is performed. The wife of a deceased person, simply throws a tip of her saree on the younger brother; it means both of them now can live to-gether as husband and wife. The younger brother ties a thread on arm of the woman and pays Rs. 42/-.

However, Salivatu is not seen in much number; meaning thereby, hardly a person whose wife dies, intends to many younger sister of his deceased wife. If the girl is unmarried, this is done; but not with elder sister who is known as "Patlasasu" i.e. as good as mother in law.

Widow / Widoer remarriage :

Neither a widow nor a widoer has to remain unmarried in Padhar tribe compulsorilly; because they can easily re-marry. Even Punch members help them to find a bride or a groom. A widow, if she remarries, can not claim on previous husband's property. A widow can marry an unmarried boy; but a widower cannot marry an unmarried girl. Usually, children of previous marriage go with mother, but once they become adult, they may return to their orriginal family if they so wish.

Khandhadio (Ghar Jamai)

Unlike in other PVTG, Padhar have no system of Khandhadio. This system is more prevalent among Kotwaliya, Kathodi and Kolghas but not in Siddis and Padhar. Padhars are persons with self-respect. They won't prefer to stay on other person's mercy.

Education

The level of education among Padhar tribe is coming up these days. This can be attributed to Ashramshalas and Hostels which have come up in these areas. However, at certain level, after attaining primary education, there is a trend of leaving the education in between. This is due to poverty. The adolescent children have to go for labour work; therefore they give up their education and join the labour force. Usually such children have been taken

by parents by help them in earth work, resulting in incomplete education. The level of education have improved all in these families who donot migrate to earn their livelihood.

Addiction a social point of view

Padhars as a tribe are considered to be worshiper of Goddess. Therefore, there are very few Padhar persons who are victims of addiction. Being worshiper of Goddess, consumption of liquor is out of question; except in a couple of families. Even during social festivals including during marriage ceremanies, liquor is not served. Of course, consumption of Gutka, containing some elements of tobacco is rampunt. It is consumed even by a young person to very old persons, irriespective of sex. Even adolcent girls were found cosurming Gutka. Gutka is popularly known as 'Mavo'. The quantity of consumption may vary from person to person, ranging from one packet a day to 5-6 packets a day. No other addiction was found. These food contains meat or matton. Usually staying near the bank of the river, consumption of fish is very common.

Death and Social Customs

The dead body among Padhars is either burried or burnt; but custom of burrial is much common, perhaps due to shortage of firewood it their region. But, now a days, the trend seems to have changed and the incidents of cremation are more found. The dead body is given a wash and then taken on the Ground. The burrial bier is made from bamboo. If a woman has died with her husband living, her dead body of covered by a red saree. Dead body of a male person is covered by a white Cloth. Four dry coconut fruits are tied on four corners of the bamboo bier. A boy from the family, usually a younger son pilots the bier with an earthen pot containing fire. The earthen pot is tied with a string made from coir. Before reaching a cremation place, the bier is stopped at one corner of the road where the four coconuts are removed and kept away. The deadbody of a woman, if her husband is living, is decorated with Kajal in her eyes, and a red tilak on her forehead; and some sindur powder in front of her hairs. The husband of such woman usually doesnot go to cremotion ground, but returing from the place where the bier is first stopped at the corner of the road, the place being called "Madapola", Sometimes, in case of well-off familier, the remains (Ashthi-Phool) are brought back from the cremation and thrown in the holi river. The feast after death (Barma ceremony)

is arranged on twelfth day in case of a woman, or on thirteenth day in case of a man. The bangles of a woman, who becomes widow due to her husband's death, are broken on twelfth day of the death of her husband, by the younger brother of the husband. Her parents send for a couple of pairs of black saree. Such cloth is knowen as 'Hojiya' or 'Hardiya' (simple meaning monrning costume). After remaing her bangles on twelfth day, she puts on this black saree. A widow, thereafter always wear such black saree; never makes her hair, does not have a red tilak on her forehead, never wears bangles on her hands and never applies sindur powder on the front of her hairs. She lives the life of widow.

In case of death of a young child, no bamboo bier is used. The dead body of a young child is carried on both hands and is burried in the ground in a pit of about 3-4 ft. deep. A coconut is also burried on the ground alongwith the dead body.

Religious Life

Padhars believe that the world is controlled by an extra ordinary element of nature. Their religious beliefs are based on this conviction. Men donot understood all mysteries of wordly events and mysteries of life. He understands that there is some super power in nature, who controls all these events and that he has no control over them. He therefore, identifies such elements as Godly beings and worships them for their grace. Thus, the basic test of religious belief is on confiction about super natural and super power elements of nature. Their Gods either protect them, or their cattle or their children or their entire village or their community at large. In order to keep them pleased and also to protect one self from their displeasure, he worships them according to his understanding. Besides, now with increasing contacts with non-Padhars, especially Hindus habitating around them, they have also adopted Hindu Gods and Goddesses. The religious festivals and celebrations are as good as other tribes or as good as those of Hindus.

Padhars habitate mainly on Nalkantha area of Saurashtra- Gujarat. The Kolis of Saurashtra are considered backward. J.M. Malkan observes, "Padhar means a worshiper". This is a religious meaning attributed to Padhars. They are religiously significant tribe. According to their legend, they came here from sindh. Earlier, they used to habitate on the bank

of river Sindu in Sindh region. From there, they went to Mewad in Rajasthan. But due to famine in Mewad, they migrated to this region-Nalkantha. An old family which was believer in Hingraj Mata- the Goddess when they were migrating from Mewad, Mata Hingraj asked them to follow her. She brought them back to Sindh and got them settled there. With grace of Goddess, they became prosperous. But later on, with a downward conditions, they migrated to Saurashtra region. padhars are stanch believers of Hingraj Mata. They also Worship Kumadi Goddess. In each Mohalla; one can find a small shrine of the Goddess. Padhars have different locations for different sub-tribes. e.g. Dabhis live in Dabhi Maholla and Bhupatras reside in Bhupatra Mohalta; but each Moholla will have a shrine of Goddess Kumadi. During Navratri, they perform Hom/Hawan and on eighth day of Navratri, they offer her Naivadh; consisting of 500 gms of Khichdo made from rice-flour. They take a token part of it as 'Prasad'. On full moon day (Poonam) every month, Padhars worship Zupadi Goddess, visit her temple, offer their worships and a coconut fruit. Especially on full moon night of Posh month (third month in Hindu calender) all the Padhars come to-gether at the Zupadi Mata, the Goddess's temple and they all offer their Naivadh on that day. The Zupadi Goddess is considered to be their family Goddess. The Naivedh offered to her is technically known as 'Varadh'. The Varadh Naivadh is prepared with joint efforts of the entire community. Some people contribute jaggery, some would bring oil, some others would bring rice-flour or some people would make their cash contribution. But every body will participate in this ceremony with their contribution.

Religious Festivals

Their relisions festival are mix of their own traditional festivals as well as those celebrated by Hidus. In Aso Navratri (i.e. in last Hindu calender month) they offer their Naivedh. In past a male buffello was offered; but now this is discontinued and the regular Naivedh of sweet items is offered. As a token, they keep a picture of a buffollo there, as a matter of symbol. In Chhitra Navratri also (i.e. in sixth Hundu month). all Padhars come to-gether for a "Jatar" ceremony. They come to-gether at the temple of Goddess. They prepare a Saree for Goddess from the leaves of a Khijada tree. They also prepare two shall balls from leaves of Khijada tree and place them on the head of the idol of Goddess. One ball symbolises a famine year, whereas other ball symbolises good rains year. The Bhoova would start re-

questing Goddess, in her usual practice. The people would wait for a ball to fall down in lap of a Bhoova; and the year is predicted on the basis of which ball fell in his lap. This is a superstition; but Padhars have great faith in it.

Padhars also believe that on Vaishak sud 4, i.e. on forth day of the seventh month of Hindu calender, they had proceeded from Sindh to come to Nalsarovar; So, this day is very precious and audpicious for them. They celebrate this day with dance, music and offer Naivadh to Hingraj Goddess. On Janmashtmi day, Padhars celibrate with Ras-Garba etc. Besides, they also celebrate the festivals of Diwali, Makarsankranti, Vasant Panchmi, Holi, Janmashtmi (Gokal Ashtami), Coconut day etc. They also celebrate Nag Pancham on fifth day of the day of Shravan month. They offer coconut to 'Goga' God also, who is supposed to protect them from all poisonous animals. Goga Dada is also known as Amvriya Dada. In case of a bite by a poisonous animal, they take a vow of Goga Dada, that if he is cured, they would offer this or that to Goga Dada, according to one's capacity; and they never fail in their vows. The shrine of Goga Dada (Aniriya Dada) is located at Ranagadh. The temple of Zupadi Mata, who is supposed to be family Goddess (Kuldevi) of Podhars, is situated at Dhoraji.

Thus Padhars are distinct from other PVTG tribes. Basically they are not tribals, not do they have tribal characteristics. They are worshippns of Goddess. Their economic conditions are also beter than their other PVTG comter parts. They are little orthodox in their social customs.

CHAPTER - 5

Education among Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Education is a factor of human resource development and also that of a Social change. Education among tribal communities all over the world and in India too, is lower. Education assumes prime importance in the Social System. Education is pre-condition of modernity of any society. An equitable society is possible on a social system if the society is literate one. In modern world, efforts are made to acquire economic stability and prosperity through modern science and technology. Education can be an importent tool of social change provided the PVTG Groups try to get themselves involved in the process of modernisation, make efforts to change their value- system, come forward to bring changes based on new values and accept the challenge of imbibing education in social relations in the contexts of knowledge, capacity skill improvement and learn mechanics of scientific technology.

The tribal culture is distinct and different from the civilised culture; and the level of education among tribals is low. Now, 21st Century is a century of knowledge, development and upgradation. A subject of education touches everybody, Education aims at building the individuality and personality of an individual in the Society. Gandhiji believed firnly that education is the best instrument for overall development of individual and the society. "Education transforms individual and the society." Education means a most valuable instrument of social transformation."

In modern technology's era, men have become less sensitive, Selfishness is at the top. In such circumstances, if we wish to make PVTGs socially healthy and if we intend to bring real development among them, they need to be provided with life-values oriented education, keeping the last man in the focus. Education intends to develop intellectual capacities of next generation and to preserve cultural traditions and its heritage. Education is an ingredient of the development process. Government have been trying continuous efforts to bring up the level of educationion and literacy among tribal communities; but still the tribal communities are far behind and have not come at par with the civilised world. A number of schemes of education have been implemented it tribal areas for deeades. The facilities and infrastructure like Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Ashramshalas, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Model Residential Schools, Model Schools and Hostels have been provided in tribal areas. Tribal and PVTG children do take advantage from this facility and therein educational orientation has been now developed, educational

awareness has been built. But fact remains that they are behind their civilised counterpart in non-tribal areas. The Government efforts in the direction of providing education have been multiplied in last six decades but it is a matter of concern that they have not achieved targetted results. One can see in the practical field that both educated and non-educated classes co-exist with appeant differences. This is a state of affairs not only in Gujarat, but in other states too. However, it should be said that Gujarat is a State where, after independence, well focussed attemps have been made in the field of education for tribal communities, which can be supponted by statistical details.

Level of Literacy in tribals - 2011

The statistical tables are provided to indicate total population of the State in the year 2011 alongwith no.of tribal people and level of literacy among them, leaving apart the children in age group of 0 - 6 (Non-school going age). As per 2011 census, total level of literacy in the State was 67.99% which was 58.57% in 2001. Thus, one can see the results of efforts made by State Government during the decade. In 2011, the level of literacy among male was 74.54% but among women, it was 60.86%.

Among tribals as per 2011 census, in whole of India the literacy level was 49.51% (57.36%) in male and 41.59% in female). In Gujarat State, as per 2011 Census, literancy level was 68.42% which was 9.85% more than 2001. Among male, the literacy level in 2011 was 60.16% and among female, it was 44.85%, and there is substantial increase in last decade.

Education among rural and Urban population, 2011

The education level in total population in rural areas is 51.34% (59.66% male and 43.51% female). In Urban areas among tribal population the level of literacy is 63.59% (69.78% male and 57.08% in female). The figures indicate that in last decade the level of literacy have considerably increased. But as compared to general population and also compared to even schedule caste, the level of literacy among tribals male and female is still lower. The literacy figures among tribals for the year 2011 is indicated in tables 5.1 to 5.8. These tables will show the educational scenareo. Tables 5.6 to 5.8 show educational data tribe-wise in PVTGs.

As per 2011 census, 50.49% tribals were illiterate (42.64% male and 58.51% female) In general population, 47.42% were illiterate (39.84% male and 55.15% female). This can be seen in Tables 5.1 and 5.2

Table No. 5.1

No.of literate people in population of whole of India, whole of Gujarat and among tribal population

Sr. No.	Particular	India			Gujarat		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Total Population India	1210854977	623270258	587584719	60439692	31491260	28948432
2	0 - 6	164478150 (13.58)	85732470 (13.76)	78745680 (13.40)	7777262 (12.87)	4115384 (13.07)	3661878 (12.65)
3.	Literate	763638812 (63.07)	434763622 (69.76)	328875190 (55.97)	41093358 (67.99)	23474873 (74.54)	17618485 (60.86)
4.	Illiterate	447216165 (36.93)	188506636 (30.24)	258709529 (44.03)	19346334 (32.01)	8016387 (25.46)	11329947 (39.14)
5.	Total Tribal Population	104545716	52547215	51998501	8917174	4501389	4415785
6.	0 - 6	16738830 (16.01)	8553722 (16.28)	8185108 (15.74)	1413312 (15.85)	723667 (16.08)	689645 (15.62)
7.	Literate	51765473 (49.51)	30140649 (57.36)	21624824 (41.59)	4688536 (52.58)	2707845 (60.16)	1980661 (44.85)
8.	Illiterate	52780243 (50.49)	22406566 (42.64)	30373677 (58.41)	4228638 (47.42)	1793544 (39.84)	2435094 (55.15)

Table 5.2

Effective rate of Literacy in last six decades in General Population and among tribals

Sr. No.	Decade	Total Popul-ation in lakhs	Total Tribal Popul-ation in lakhs	Tribal Popul-ation in total popul-ation %	Literacy Level Genun %	Literacy level among Tribals %	Difference between general and Tribal popul-ation%
1.	1961	206.33	27.54	13.35	30.45	11.69	18.76
2.	1971	266.97	37.34	13.99	35.79	14.22	21.67
3.	1981	340.86	48.49	14.23	43.70	21.10	22.54
4.	1991	413.10	61.62	14.92	51.15	29.67	21.48
5.	2001	506.71	74.81	14.76	69.40	47.74	21.40
6.	2011	603.83	89.17	14.75	78.00	62.48	15.52

Table 5.3

Number of literate Tribal People among total tribal Population 2011

Sr. No.	Area/District	Total Population		
		Male	Female	Total
	Gujarat	2707845	1980691	4688536
1.	Kutch	6590	3916	10506
2.	Banaskantha	67435	41144	108579
3.	Patan	4636	3030	7716
4.	Mehsana	3529	2696	6225
5.	Sabrakantha	164928	117960	282888
6.	Gandhinagar	7260	5390	12650
7.	Ahmedabad	30871	21238	52109
8.	Surendranagar	5085	2679	7764
9.	Rajkot	6597	4650	11247
10.	Jamnagar	6442	4668	11110
11.	Porbandar	3643	2417	6060
12.	Junagadh	18365	13271	31636
13.	Amreli	1648	1014	2662
14.	Bhavnagar	3363	2390	5753
15	Anand	8127	5881	14008
16.	Kheda	13164	8711	21875
17.	Panchmahal	211860	137150	349010
18.	Dahod	402420	269289	671709
19.	Baroda	321159	206899	528058
20.	Narmada	165431	120926	286357
21.	Bharuch	162771	116400	279171
22	Dang	72412	59445	131857
23.	Navsari	232686	193380	426066
24.	Navsari	290249	232417	522666
25.	Surat	281321	226881	508202
26.	Tapi	255803	176849	392652

Table 5.4

Literacy among Total Population of India and that of Gujarat and in tribal population (in%)

Sr. No.	Particular		India			Gujarat		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
૧.	Literacy in total population	Total	54.51	63.24	45.15	58.57	67.59	49.39
		Rural	48.74	58.58	38.33	51.47	61.99	40.35
		Urban	69.49	75.04	63.32	71.26	76.66	65.13
h.	Literacy level among tribals	Total	30.41	48.23	28.36	39.35	48.73	29.72
		Rural	36.59	46.59	26.38	38.06	47.67	28.47
		Urban	58.56	65.67	50.71	52.51	60.34	44.06

(Exclusive of 0.6 population)

Literacy among Total Population of India and that of Gujarat and in tribal population (in%)

Sr. No.	Particular	India			Gujarat		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	Literacy in total Population	63.07	69.76	55.97	67.99	74.54	60.86
2	Literacy level among tribals	49.51	57.36	41.59	52.58	60.16	44.85

Total No.5.5

Literacy level in the State (Tribe wise) - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular		Total Population			Literate			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribal Population	Total	4501389	4415785	8917174	2707845	1980691	4588536	1793544	2435094	4228638
		Rural	4042691	3979157	8021848	2387746	1731466	2387746	1654945	2247691	3902636
		Urban	458698	436628	895326	320099	249225	569324	138599	187403	326002
1.	Barda	Total	408	340	748	254	168	422	154	172	326
		Rural	148	135	283	72	56	128	76	79	155
		Urban	260	205	465	182	112	294	78	93	171
2	Bavcha, Bamcha	Total	1536	1353	2889	1098	801	1899	438	552	990
		Rural	136	100	236	64	38	102	72	62	134
		Urban	1400	1253	2653	1034	763	1797	366	490	556
3.	Bharvad(Nesh-Alach, Barda-Gir)	Total	853	819	1672	338	467	805	386	481	867
		Rural	398	394	792	168	222	390	176	226	402
		Urban	455	425	880	245	170	415	210	255	465
4.	Bhil, Bhil Garasiya, Dholi Bhil, Raval Bhil, Dungri Garasiya, Mevasi Bhil, Bhilala, Bhagaliya, Vasavi,Tadvi Bhil	Total	2133216	2082387	4215603	1217106	841147	2058253	916110	1241240	2157350
		Rural	1960227	1921745	3881972	1103349	759887	1863236	856878	1161858	2018736
		Urban	172989	160642	333631	113757	81260	195017	59232	79382	138614
5.	Charan (Nesh-Alech, Barda, Gir)	fTotal	1483	1407	2890	728	503	1231	755	904	1659
		Rural	1314	1249	2563	615	436	1051	699	813	1512
		Urban	169	158	327	113	67	180	56	91	147

Total No.5.5 (Cont..)

Literacy level in the State (Tribe wise) - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular\		Total Population			Literate			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6.	Chaudhari (Surat & Valsad)	Total	150446	152512	302958	108906	91590	200496	41540	60922	102462
		Rural	140023	142561	282584	100456	84030	184486	39567	58531	98098
		Urban	10423	9951	20374	8450	7560	16010	1973	2391	4364
7.	Chaudhri	Total	3843	3736	7579	2736	2144	4880	1107	1592	2699
		Rural	3664	3564	7228	2600	2021	4621	1064	1543	2607
		Urban	179	172	351	136	123	259	43	49	92
8.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetariya, Valvi (Valvi)	Total	144948	136001	280949	94942	64639	159581	50006	71362	121368
		Rural	131386	123585	254971	84955	57339	142294	46431	66246	112677
		Urban	13562	12416	25978	9987	7300	17287	3575	5116	8691
9.	Dhodiya/Dhodi	Total	318087	317608	635695	258221	221888	480109	59866	95720	155586
		Rural	270833	270885	541718	218674	187039	405713	52159	83846	136005
		Urban	47254	46723	93977	39547	34849	74396	7707	11874	19581
10.	Halpati, Talivya	Total	322630	320490	643120	204075	165757	369832	118555	154733	273288
		Rural	260030	256807	516837	163811	132038	295849	96219	124769	220988
		Urban	62600	63683	126283	40264	33719	73983	22336	29964	52300
11.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Machvi, Padvi	Total	187673	190772	378445	124967	102931	227698	62906	87841	150747
		Rural	175254	178313	353567	115366	94459	209825	59888	83854	143742
		Urban	12419	12459	24878	9401	8472	17873	3018	3987	7005

Total No.5.5 (Cont..)

Literacy level in the State (Tribe wise) - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular\		Total Population			Literate			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12.	Gond, Rajgond	Total	1593	1372	2965	862	555	1417	731	817	1548
		Rural	599	522	1121	453	344	797	146	178	324
		Urban	994	850	1844	409	211	620	585	639	1224
13.	Kathodi, Katkari,	Total	6787	6845	13632	2327	1769	4096	4460	5076	9536
*	Dhorkathodi/Katkari,	Rural	6567	6629	13196	2221	1676	3897	4396	4953	9299
	Son Kathodi/Katkari	Urban	220	216	436	106	93	199	114	123	237
14.	Kankona, Kokni,	Total	180075	181512	361587	116164	90885	207049	63911	90627	154538
	Kukna	Rural	167204	168189	335393	105958	81507	187465	61246	86682	147928
		Urban	12871	13323	26194	10206	9378	19584	2655	3945	6610
15.	Kolgha, Kolcha,	Total	34009	33110	67119	18274	13797	32071	15735	19313	35048
*	Kolidhor, Tokre Koli	Rural	28612	28281	56893	14548	11109	25657	14064	17172	31236
		Urban	5397	4829	10226	3726	2688	6414	1671	2141	3812
16.	Kunbi (Dang District)	Total	30376	30270	60646	22225	18128	40353	8151	12142	20293
		Rural	28832	28867	57699	20899	17011	37910	7933	11856	19789
		Urban	1544	1403	2947	1326	1117	2443	218	286	504
17.	Naykada, Nayka,	Total	232965	226943	459908	113632	77032	190664	119333	149911	269244
	Cholivala, Nayka,	Rural	211010	205543	416553	99510	66105	165615	111500	139438	250938
	Kapadiya Nayka,	Urban	21955	21400	43355	14122	10927	25049	7833	10473	18306
	Mota Nayka/Nana Nayka										

Total No.5.5 (Cont..)

Literacy level in the State (Tribe wise) - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular\		Total Population			Literate			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18. *	Padhar	Total	15911	15021	30932	6715	3391	10106	9196	11630	20826
		Rural	15255	14491	29746	6250	3118	9368	9005	11373	20378
		Urban	656	530	1186	465	273	738	191	257	448
19.	Pardhi, Advichanchir, Fanse,Pardhi (Amreli, Bhavnagar,Junagadh, Jamnagar, Kutchh, Rajkot, Surendranagar)	Total	1831	1619	3450	1220	871	2091	611	748	1359
		økúkBÞ	501	458	959	315	212	527	186	246	432
		Urban	1330	1161	2491	905	659	1564	425	502	927
20.	Pateliya	Total	58290	56124	114414	41434	28068	69502	16856	28056	44912
		Rural	53591	51875	105466	37699	25279	62978	15892	26596	42488
		Urban	4699	4249	8948	3735	2789	6524	964	1460	2424
21.	Pomla	Total	358	329	687	251	190	441	107	139	246
		Rural	12	12	24	2	-	2	10	12	22
		Urban	346	317	663	249	190	439	97	127	224
22	Rabari, Shresh Aalech, Barda, Gir Jungal	Total	30804	29191	59995	19075	13370	32445	11729	15821	27550
		Rural	23491	22112	45603	13881	9477	23358	9610	12635	22245
		Urban	7313	7079	14392	5194	3893	9087	2119	3186	5305
23	Rathva	Total	325550	316798	642348	174455	110786	285241	151095	206012	357107
		Rural	308811	301408	610219	161771	101458	263229	147040	199950	346990
		Urban	16739	15390	32129	12684	9328	22012	4055	6062	10117

Total No.5.5 (Cont..)
Literacy level in the State (Tribe wise) - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular\		Total Population			Literate			Illiterate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
24. *	Siddi-Siddi Badshah (Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar)	Total	4273	4388	8661	2920	2480	5400	1353	1908	3261
		Rural	2343	2336	4679	1536	1217	2753	807	1119	1926
		Urban	1930	2052	3982	1384	1263	2647	546	789	1335
25.	Varli	Total	164258	163936	328194	82118	59631	141749	82140	104305	186445
		Rural	154595	154331	308926	76108	55086	76108	78487	99245	177732
		Urban	9663	9605	19268	6010	4545	10555	3653	5060	8713
26. *	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	Total	12155	12094	24249	6200	5196	11396	5955	6898	12853
		Rural	10707	10701	21408	5048	4243	9291	5659	6458	12117
		Urban	1448	1393	2841	1152	953	2105	296	440	736
*	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela Pateliya	Total	27941	26493	54434	17026	11707	28733	10915	14786	25701
		Rural	22947	22161	45108	13402	9142	22544	9545	13019	22564
		Urban	4994	4332	9326	3624	2565	6189	1370	1767	3137
*	Talvi Bhil, Lavra, Vasave	Total	281	291	572	105	71	176	176	220	396
		Rural	48	51	99	29	17	46	19	34	53
		Urban	233	240	473	76	54	130	157	186	343
*	Padvi	Total	71	65	136	41	35	76	30	30	60
		Rural	56	53	109	29	28	57	27	25	52
		Urban	15	12	27	12	7	19	3	5	8

Education among PVTGs :

Among total tribal population of the State, as per 2011 census, PVTG population was 1.62 percent. (Kathodi 0.15 percent; Kolgha - Koli Dhar 0-75 percent; Padhar 0.35 percent; Siddi 0.10 percent and Kotwaliya 0.27 percent). Among all five PVTGs viz. Kolgha, Padhar, Kotwaliya, Kathodi and Siddis; Kolghas account for highest population as reflected in Table 5.6.

Number of 0.6 population :

As per 2011 census, there were 15.85% persons in 0-6 age-group among tribal population (51.2%) male and 48.5% female). Among PVTGs, 0-6 age-group population was 1.67% (Kathodi 0.17 percent, Kolgha 0.73% percent, Padhar 0.44 percent; Siddi 0.08 percent and Kotwaliya 0.24 percent). Excluding this 0.6 age group which is non-school going group, there were 52.58% tribals who were titerate. Among literate tribal people, 1.34% PVTGs were literate (Kathodi 0.09%, Kolgha 0.68%, Padhar 0.22%, Siddi 0.12% and Kotwaliya 0.24%) Among PVTGs, 57.77 percent male and 42.23 percent female were literate. Both in urban and rural areas the level of literacy among Kolgha and Siddis PVTGs was poor. Tahle 5.7 and 5.8 provide the information about 0-6 population among total PVTGs and that of literate people respectively.

The literacy level among PVTGs is poor due to geographical conditions of their habitation areas, their economic conditions and ignorance among the guardians. Some other factors are also responsible for poor level of literacy among PVTGs. This was confirmed from the survey of PVTGs.

Total No.5.6

Total PVTG Population of the State (Tribe wise)

Sr. No.	Particular/	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population			Total no.of House-holders
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Total Adivasi	4501389	4415785	8917174	4042691	3979157	8021848	458698	436628	895326	
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	6787	6845	13632 (0.15)	6567	6629	13196 (96.80)	220	216	436 (3.20) 102	2981 2879
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor,Tokre koli	34009	33110	67119 (0.75)	28612	28281	56893 (84.90)	5397	4829	10226 (15.10)	14222 11924 2298
3.	Padhar	15911	15021	30932 (0.10)	15255	14491	29746 (54.02)	656	530	1186 (3.84)	5566 5297 269
4.	Siddi,Siddi Bad-shah, (Amreli, Bhavnagar,Jam-nagar, Junagadh, Rajkot,S.Nagar	4273	4388	8661 (0.10)	2343	2366	4679 (54.02)	1930	2052	3982 (45.98)	1726 934 792
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	12155	12094	24249 (0.27)	10707	10701	21408 (88.28)	1448	1393	2841 (11.72)	5674 4996 678
		73135	71458	144593 (1.62)	63484	62468	125922 (87.09)	9651	9020	18671 (12.91)	30169 26030 4139

Table No. 5.7

No.of 0-6 children in PVTG Population of the State -2011

Sr. No.	Tribe	Total Population 0 to 6 years			Rural Population 0 to 6 years			Urban Population 0 to 6 years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribal Population	323667	689645	1413312 (15.85)	665285	635701	1300986 (14.59)	58382	53944	112326 (1.26)
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	1234	1178	2412 (0.17)	1195	1151	2346 (0.18)	39	27	66 (0.06)
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	5272	5097	10369 (0.73)	4535	4438	8973 (0.69)	737	659	1396 (1.24)
3.	Padhar	3261	2997	6258 (0.44)	3194	2941	6135 (0.47)	296	262	558 (0.50)
4.	Siddi, Siddi Bad-shahi, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamna-gar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	593	594	1187 (0.08)	330	332	662 (0.05)	263	262	525 (0.47)
5.	Kotvaliya, Vidoliya, Barodiya	1703	1679	3382 (0.24)	1565	1538	3103 (0.24)	138	141	279 (0.25)
		12063	11545	23608 (1.67)	10819	10400	21219 (1.63)	1473	1351	2824 (2.51)

Table No. 5.8

No.of Literate People in PVTGs in the State (Tribe wise) 2011

Sr. No.	Tribe	Total person Literate			Total Rural Literate			Total Urban Peoplr Literate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe Population	2704845	1980691	4688536 (52.6)	2387746	1731466	2387746	320099	249225	569324
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	2327 (56.81)	1769 (43.12)	4096 (0.09)	2221	1676	3897 (0.16k	106	93	199 (0.03)
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Koli Dhor, Takrekoli	18274	13797	32071 (0.68)	14548	11109	25657 (1.07)	3726	2688	6414 (1.13)
3.	Padhar	6715	3391	10106 (0.22)	6250	3118	9368 (0.39)	465	273	738 (0.13)
4.	Siddi, Siddi Badshah (Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar,Junagadh, Rajkot,Surendranagar)	2920	2480	5400 (0.12)	1536	1217	2753 (0.11)	1384	1263	2647 (0.37)
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	6200 (54.40)	5196 (45.60)	11396 (0.24)	5048	4243	9291 (0.40)	1152	953	2105
		36436 49.8 (57.77)	26633 37.3 (42.23)	63069 43.6 (1.34)	29603 46.6	21363 34.2	50966 40.5 (2.13)	6833 70.1	5270 58.4	12103 64.8 (2.12)

Education among total surveyed PVTG families :

If we look at the figures shown in Table 5.6 to 5.8 in rural and urban contexts, the 0-6 age group population among PVTGs in 2011 was 16.3% (both male and female to-gether). As regards education among PVTGs as compared to their total population, 43.6 percent persons were literate (40.5 percent in rural areas and 64.8 percent in urban areas). The literacy rate among male persons was 49.8 percent as compared to 37.3 percent among female. More persons in urban areas were literate as compared to rural areas. However, overall level of literacy cannot be said to be satisfactory against various educational facilities offered to them.

As per 2014-15 survey figures; total surveyed families were 1,24,881. Among them, the no.of 0-6 age group children was 7.9 percent. There were 50.7 percent people who were totally illiterate, whereas 22.3 percent people were taking their education in various educational institutions. 19.1 per cent people had completed their education at one level or the other.

If we look at the figures tribe-wise; among Kotwaliya tribe; the number of persons in 0-6 age-group was 6.7 percent; there were 54.1 percent persons who were totally illiterate; 19.6 percent persons were still continuing their education; and another 19.6 per cent had completed their education. Among Kotwaliya male, 50.5 percent were totally illiterate; 20.1 percent were continuing their education; 22.4 percent have completed their education. Among female Kotwaliyas, 57.8 percent were totally illiterate; 19.1 percent were continuing their education; and 16.6 per cent women had completed their education. Overall level of literacy among Kotwaliyas can be said satisfactory.

Among Kolgha tribe, out of surveyed families, 43.9 per cent male and 53.7 percent women were totally illiterate, 25.9 percent males and 24.6 percent females were still continuing their education, 23.3 percent males and 15.1 percent females had completed their education. Though not very satisfactory, it can be said that the trend to get education is sharply showing upward direction.

Among Kathodi tribe,52.9 per cent male persons and 61.9 percent female persons

were totally illiterate; 22.5 percent males and 22.0 percent female were contiuning their education; where as, 16.7 percent male persons and 9 percent women had completed their education. The level of literacy among Kathodi tribe is below satisfactory and needs more push up.

Among Siddis, 18.3 percent male persons were illiterate and 36.4 female persons were also illiterate, 22.1 percent male persons and 23.7 percent female persons were contiuning their education, whereas 47.2 percent male and 33.2 percent female were literate. Comparilively Siddis have shown good progress in the sphere of education.

Among Padhars,50 percent male persons and 63.8 percent females were illiterate; 21.0 percent male persons and 15.8 percent female persons were continuing their education; and 17.7 percent male and 9.00 female had completed their education. Padhars due to their specific circumstances, are lagging behind in education as compared to their other counterpart PVTGs.

The analysis of above data indicates that Siddis are at top in the sphere of education; followed by Kolghas with average show by Kotwaliya; Kathodis and Padhar are below average in the education scenareo.

Nevertheless, last two decades have shown good progress among all tribes including all PVTGs thanks to several intensive education - oriented schemes in tribal areas and ever-expanding educational infrastructure in the tribal areas.

Earlier, we had seen that some portion of population have completed their education; but we had not seen at what level they had reached. An attempt to peep in this area is made here below;

Out of total 1,24,881 persons in 27,140 PVTG families, 50.7 percent (little more than half of the PVTG population) were totally illiterate. 22.3 percent were still in the process of contiuning their education whereas 19.1 percent had completed.their education. Table 5.9 shows that female PVTG, are far behind their male counterpart in the process of education, due to various reasons, which we will try to analyse in last chapter.

District-wise figures of education in PVTG

We exclude 7.9 percent persons who belong to 0.5 age group (non-school going category). Out of rest; as many as 50.6 percent are totally illiterate; 22.4 percent were in the process of education and 19.1 percent had completed their education at some level or the other. Table 5.10 provides this details.

Completed Education

Table 5.11 indicates details about those who had completed their education; showing at what level/standard they discontinued. Out of 23,879 persons who had completed their education, 42.3 percent had studied upto Std. 1 to 5 only; 31.8 percent had studied between Std. 6 to 8; 19.1 percent had studied upto Std. 9 and 10, and only 5.3 percent had studied upto std. 11 and 12. Very few had studied in College and University. One Siddi girl had studied upto M.Phil, a glorious exception.

Education Completed - Tribe-wise

Table 5.12 provides details about this. As seen from the table, among Kolgha PVTG, 38.4 percent had obtained education of Primary level from Std, 1 ti 8, 18.6 percent had completed education at Secondary School level and 6.9 at Higher Secondary level. Very negligible number is found who had reached College / University / PTC. Secondary, Satisfactory number of persons in Padhar PVTG had completed Primary and Secondary level of education.

Those in process of continuing education

Table 5.13 provides details on this; and Table 5.14 further analyses this data tribe-wise, Following details are available about PVTGs contiuning their education :

- Those pursuing primary education std. 1 to 5 — 11.3%
- Those pursuing primary education std. 6-7 — 3.2%
- Those pursuing Secondary education std. 8 to 10 — 3.2%
- Those pursuing Higher Secondary education std. 11-12 — 0.6%
- Those pursuing College/University education — 0.2%

Beedless to say that among this too, number of females are much less than number of males.

Table No. 5.9

No.of literate people in PVTGs in the State (Tribewise) 2011

Sr. No.	Tribe	0 to 6 years			Illiterate			Continue Educatgion			Completed Education			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	843	761	1604	6122	6756	12878	2440	2232	4672	2711	1946	4657	12116	11695	23811
	Percent	7.0	6.5	6.7	50.5	57.8	54.1	20.1	19.1	19.6	22.4	16.6	19.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Kolgha	1656	1564	3220	10484	12787	23271	6180	5843	12023	5572	3600	9172	23892	23794	47686
	Percent	6.9	6.6	6.8	43.9	53.7	48.8	25.9	24.6	25.2	23.3	15.1	19.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.	Kathodi	621	601	1222	4149	4783	8932	1762	1713	3475	1315	702	2017	7847	7799	15646
	Percent	7.9	7.7	7.8	52.9	61.3	57.1	22.5	22.0	22.2	16.7	9.0	12.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	410	368	778	1007	1996	3003	1493	1301	2794	2598	1826	4424	5508	5491	10999
	Percent	7.4	6.7	7.1	18.3	36.4	27.3	27.2	23.7	25.4	47.2	33.2	40.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.	Padhar	1564	1468	3032	6904	8256	15160	2892	2046	4938	2445	1164	3609	13805	12934	26739
	Percent	11.3	11.4	11.3	50.0	63.8	56.7	21.0	15.8	18.5	17.7	9.0	13.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.	**Total**	**5094**	**4762**	**9856**	**28666**	**34578**	**63244**	**14767**	**13135**	**27902**	**14641**	**9238**	**23879**	**63168**	**61713**	**124881**
	Percent	**8.0**	**7.7**	**7.9**	**45.4**	**56.1**	**50.7**	**23.4**	**21.2**	**22.3**	**23.2**	**15.0**	**19.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Education assumes prime significance in the process of development. All the Governments in power have made strenuous efforts to bring up the literacy level among tribals; and these efforts have been fruitful to some extent; but still the tribals have not come upto the level of their non-tribal counterpart due to various reasons. A number of schemes have been put forth for extending benefits of education, including making of education free and compulsory and also providing other facilities like books, uniform, residential fecilities, scholarships etc. as special incentives. Tribals do avail of benefits of these schemes but not to the level of expectations. We look at some of the reasons for backwardness of education among tribals :

- For any community, tribal or non-tribal - education is an essential aspect of human life. Somehow, something is missing in conveying this message to tribal people, resulting it slow progress.
- Tribals are basically poor, Children at younger age are required to work to add to the family income or they have to look after younger siblings while parents are at work; at the cost of one's own education.
- Both students and teachers are irregular for their own reasons. The schools in tribal areas donot function in full - fledge manner. Besides ignorant parents do not understand value of education for their children.
- Education is provided in mother tongue; but the tribals often use their own dialect which is quite different than the regular mother tongue, to them mother tongue is a foreign language. His aptitude and internal interest recedes from the school education; because often he doesnot follow what is taught. No text books are available in tribal dialect.
- Among PVTGs, lack of literacy, wastage and stagnation in education, education without quality and unacceptable medium of education seem to be the main obstactes against attainment of adequate level of literacy. Often, even the children registered in the schools, drop out at earlier period, and the percentage of drop out among girls is much more.
- Though belonging to same state and sharing same resources, there have been clear

cut divisions between non-tribals, tribals and PVTG, and there is hardly any common link of meaningful communication between these three classes. The tribals and PVTG, mostly habitate in forest and hilly areas, which are remote places. They are away from the main streem for several centuries. Paradoxically, the non-tribals, with available facilities of 3-G & 4-G digitals, Internet and other means of communication and infrastructure, have mixed with the entire world; but they are away from their tribal neightbours. due to lack of linkages with many social transactions; the PVTGs are simply marginalised.

- It must be mentined with gratitude that Gvoernments have made many efforts for its 14.75 percent tribal and 1.62 percent PVTG, population; but the efforts have not been as fruitful as was espected. Both Tribals and PVTGs have been guaranteed with their legitimat rights; but one has to accept a bitter truth that PVTGs are still backward. The efforts through constitutional right made available by Government are yet to penetrate among PVTG people. While we appreciate the efforts made by Government in all sincercity, we have to accept the fact that even in second decade of 21st Century, there has not been any impressive and qualitative development in education among PVTG males and females.
- On one hand, we see a progressive picture of Gender equality among tribals; but the picture about their education or literacy is rather dismal.
- Illiteracy among PVTGs is the problem at the top of it. Because of illiteracy only, they are poor, have to migrate in search of work, and have to face many difficulties in life. Migration also results in illiteracy among their children. Thus this is a vicious circle. This is a problem faced by all PVTGs but more by Padhar; where there is a clear case for a residental school std,. 1 to 10.
- No doubt, PVTG people do appreciate the value of education and they expect their children to study. But local facilities are also not adequate. The details provided in the tables No. 5.10 to 5.14 clearly indicate that mostly PVTGs have to stop at Std. VIII, because they cannot afford to go out for further education due to many limitations.
- Among PVTGs, especially Kolghas, Siddis, Kotwaliyas and Kathodis habitate either in

hilly areas or in forest areas where the school infrastnulture facilities are limited. Besides PVTG children usually speak in their own dialects and are not very comfortable with mainstreem Gujarati language; which hampers their interest in education.

- Some other factors for educational backwardness among PVTGs which can be attribated to their traditional values, early marriages, basically less aptitude for education, rampant poverty and gross ignorance.

PVTGs have now understood the value of education and have realised that education has a potential to eradicate their poverty and to provide social prosperity. But they are ignorant and often sceptical. they can send their children for schooling, provided the school is in their own village or very nearby. If children are provided with handsome amount of scholarships, if a family has adequate means of livelihood in the village itself; if good, committed teachers are porvided in these schools and if proper guidance are provided, they can send their children to schools.

Fortunately, PVTG villages now a days have a Primary School, an Anganwadi etc. Children and Parents are encouraged and motivated through the thoughful programmes like Praveshotsav, Gunotsav etc. If some local genuine factors are addressed to, there are all chances of spread of education among PVTGs. This can be confirmd through constant though not adequate increase in the level of literacy during last five decades, as would be evidence from tables 5.13 & 5.14.

Table No. 5.10

Table showing Education among PVTGs in surveyed families in the State Distrist wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	0 to 6 Years			Illiterate			Continuing Education			Edu. Completed			Total Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	104	94	198	305	472	777	333	321	654	548	378	926	1290	1265	2555
	Percent			7.75			30.41			25.60			36.24			100.0
2.	Valsad	1197	1132	2329	6657	8224	14881	4693	4388	9081	3706	2390	6096	16253	16134	32387
	Percent			7.19			45.95			28.04			18.82			100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	64	49	113	284	382	666	167	117	284	86	35	121	601	853	1184
	Percent			9.54			56.25			23.99			10.22			100.0
4.	Navsari	465	425	890	3552	4293	7845	1463	1431	2894	2014	1352	3366	7494	7501	14995
	Percent			5.94			52.32			19.30			22.44			100.0
5.	Tapi	825	771	1596	6115	6799	12914	2425	2397	4822	2083	1373	3456	11448	11340	22788
	Percent			7.00			56.67			21.16			15.17			100.0
6.	Surat	320	309	629	2590	2807	5397	799	727	1526	843	554	1397	4552	4397	8949
	Percent			7.03			6.31			17.05			15.61			100.00
7.	Bharuch	13	14	27	203	215	418	113	100	213	14	11	25	343	340	683
	Percent			3.95			61.20			31.19			3.66			100.00
8.	Narmada	132	132	264	1049	1134	2183	389	307	696	304	155	459	1874	1728	3602
	Percent			7.33			60.61			19.32			12.74			100.00
9.	Ahmedabad	665	612	1277	2943	3412	6355	1319	1010	2329	911	405	1316	5838	5439	11277
	Percent			11.32			56.35			20.66			11.67			100.00

Table No. 5.10 (Cont.)

Table showing Education among PVTGs in surveyed families in the State Distrist wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	0 to 6 Years			Illiterate			Continuing Education			Edu. Completed			Total Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	Surendranagar	900	857	1757	3963	4847	8810	1578	1042	2620	1551	770	2321	7992	7516	15508
	Percent			11.33			56.81			16.89			14.97			100.00
11.	Amreli	19	11	30	16	41	57	44	35	79	80	65	145	159	152	311
	Percent			9.65			18.33			25.40			46.62			100.00
12.	Bhavnagar	10	6	16	17	47	64	52	50	102	107	88	195	186	191	377
	Percent			4.24			16.98			27.06			51.72			100.00
13.	Jamnagar	47	53	100	151	337	488	219	185	404	424	268	692	841	843	1684
	Percent			5.94			28.98			23.99			41.09			100.00
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	9	6	15	36	61	97	45	22	67	63	49	112	153	138	291
	Percent			1.15			33.33			23.03			38.49			100.00
15	Rajkot	33	37	70	95	181	276	140	146	286	284	209	493	552	573	1125
	Percent			6.22			24.54			25.42			43.82			100.00
16.	Morbi	1	1	2	4	7	11	6	4	10	17	15	32	28	27	55
	Percent			3.64			20.00			18.18			58.18			100.00
17.	Porbandar	3	1	4	14	21	35	6	10	16	7	11	18	30	43	73
	Percent			5.48			47.95			21.92			24.65			100.00
18.	Junagadh	17	6	23	59	121	180	99	97	196	176	134	310	351	358	709
	Percent			3.24			25.39			27.64			43.73			100.00
19.	Gir Somnath	270	246	516	613	1177	1790	877	746	1623	1423	976	2399	3183	3145	6328
	Percent			8.15			28.29			25.65			37.91			100.00
	Total	**5094**	**4762**	**9856**	**28666**	**34578**	**63244**	**14767**	**13135**	**27902**	**14641**	**9238**	**23879**	**63168**	**61713**	**124881**
	Percent			**7.89**			**50.64**			**22.35**			**19.12**			**100.00**

Table No. 5.11

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6 to 8			Std. 9 - 10			Std. 11- 12			F.Y. / S. Y.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	279	208	487	187	122	309	55	28	83	17	16	33	3	0	3
	Percent	57.3	42.7	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.	Valsad	1406	986	2392	1196	775	1971	741	442	1183	289	158	447	11	7	18
	Percent	58.8	41.2	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	34	17	51	28	13	41	15	5	20	9	0	9	0	0	0
	Percent	66.7	33.3	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Navsari	736	534	1270	665	478	1143	393	247	640	159	74	233	10	4	14
	Percent	58.0	42.0	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0	61.4	38.6	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
5.	Tapi	1167	757	1924	591	413	1004	239	165	404	68	28	96	2	0	2
	Percent	60.7	39.3	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6.	Surat	475	321	796	217	129	346	110	74	184	24	18	42	5	2	7
	Percent	59.7	40.3	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	59.8	40.2	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
7.	Bharuch	10	8	18	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	55.6	44.4	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Narmada	129	77	206	116	63	179	46	13	59	12	0	12	0	0	0
	Percent	62.6	37.4	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Ahmedabad	491	292	783	283	87	370	85	20	105	38	5	43	0	0	0
	Percent	62.7	37.3	100.0	76.5	23.5	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Graduate			M.A. Part-I			M.A. Part-II			M.Phil			P.T.C.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.	Valsad	26	8	34	2	0	2	7	1	8	0	0	0	7	3	10
	Percent	76.5	23.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Navsari	21	7	28	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	2	9
	Percent	75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	100.0
5.	Tapi	6	3	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6.	Surat	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	6
	Percent	57.1	42.9	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
7.	Bharuch	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Narmada	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
9.	Ahmedabad	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	100.0

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.			B.Ed.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Valsad	1	0	1	5	4	9	6	0	6	6	6	12
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Navsari	1	1	2	1	2	3	11	0	11	3	2	5
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
5.	Tapi	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6.	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
8.	Narmada	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Ahmedabad	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	L.L.B.			P.Hd.			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	548	378	926
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0
2.	Valsad	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	3706	2390	6096
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	35	121
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	28.9	100.0
4.	Navsari	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2014	1352	3366
	Percant	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	59.8	40.2	100.0
5.	Tapi	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	2083	1373	3456
	Percant	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0
6.	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	843	554	1397
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	25
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	100.0
8.	Narmada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	155	459
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	33.8	100.0
9.	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	911	405	1316
	Percant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	30.8	100.0

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6 to 8			Std. 9 - 10			Std. 11- 12			F.Y. / S. Y.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	766	546	1312	378	138	516	286	60	346	60	16	76	5	1	6
	Percent	58.4	41.6	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	78.9	21.1	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0
11.	Amreli	12	17	29	36	25	61	14	15	29	12	4	16	1	2	3
	Percent	41.4	58.6	100.0	59.0	41.0	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
12	Bhavnagar	23	21	44	36	30	66	39	29	68	7	5	12	0	0	0
	Percent	52.3	47.7	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Jamnagar	83	71	154	138	104	242	169	80	249	19	4	23	0	0	0
	Percent	53.9	46.1	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Dev.Dwarka	21	18	39	30	21	51	11	8	19	1	2	3	0	0	0
	Percent	53.8	46.2	100.0	58.8	41.2	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Rajkot	48	55	103	99	88	187	107	51	158	17	9	26	0	0	0
	Percent	46.6	53.4	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	67.7	32.3	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Morbi	6	9	15	5	1	6	6	4	10	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	40.0	60.0	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Porbandar	4	4	8	3	3	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	50.00	50.00	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Junagadh	21	9	30	37	55	92	86	59	145	20	9	29	3	0	3
	Percent	70.0	30.0	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	257	193	450	466	414	880	554	312	866	114	46	160	6	4	10
	Percent	57.1	42.9	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0	71.3	28.8	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
20	**Total**	**5968**	**4143**	**10111**	**4514**	**2961**	**7475**	**2956**	**1616**	**4572**	**866**	**395**	**1261**	**46**	**20**	**66**
	Percent	**59.0**	**41.0**	**100.0**	**60.4**	**39.6**	**100.0**	**64.7**	**35.3**	**100.0**	**68.7**	**31.3**	**100.0**	**69.7**	**30.3**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Graduate			M.A. Part-I			M.A. Part-II			M.Phil			P.T.C.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	17	2	19	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	17	7	24
	Percent	89.5	10.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.8	29.2	100.0
11.	Amreli	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
12.	Bhavnagar	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Jamnagar	13	7	20	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	65.0	35.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Dev.Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Rajkot	8	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	61.5	38.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Junagadh	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	20	4	24	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	83.3	16.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	**Total**	**132**	**44**	**176**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**16**	**4**	**20**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**46**	**17**	**63**
	Percent	**75.0**	**25.0**	**100.0**	**71.4**	**28.6**	**100.0**	**80.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**73.0**	**27.0**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.			B.Ed.			ICDS- Anganwadi		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	6	0	6	3	0	3	4	0	4	8	0	8	0	0	0
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.	Dev.Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Rajkot	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Junagadh	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	**Total**	**11**	**2**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**22**	**29**	**3**	**32**	**27**	**16**	**43**	**0**	**1**	**1**
	Percent	**84.6**	**15.4**	**100.0**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**9.4**	**100.0**	**64.3**	**35.7**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.11(Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons who have completed their education

Sr. No.	Name of the District	L.L.B.			P.Hd.			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1551	770	2321
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	33.2	100.0
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	65	145
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	88	195
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	45.1	100.0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	268	692
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	38.7	100.0
14.	DevDwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	49	112
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	43.8	100.0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	209	493
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	42.4	100.0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	32
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	18
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	61.1	100.0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	176	134	310
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	43.2	100.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1423	976	2399
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0
20.	**Total**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**14641**	**9238**	**23879**
	Percent	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**70.0**	**30.0**	**100.0**	**61.3**	**38.7**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.12

Table showing persons who have completed their Education - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6 to 8			Std. 9 - 10			Std. 11- 12			F.Y. / S. Y.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	1359	1023	2382	853	637	1490	364	226	590	97	42	139	8	3	11
	Percent	57.1	42.9	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	42.8	38.3	100.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
2	Kolgha	2203	1528	3731	1771	1159	2930	1058	646	1704	414	221	635	20	9	29
	Percent	59.0	41.0	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0
3.	Kathodi	674	357	1031	379	199	578	177	102	279	67	31	98	3	1	4
	Percent	65.4	34.6	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	476	398	874	852	746	1598	994	566	1560	194	80	274	10	6	16
	Percent	54.5	45.5	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
5.	Padhar	1256	837	2093	659	220	879	363	76	439	94	21	115	5	1	6
	Percent	60.0	40.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	81.3	18.3	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0
6.	**Total**	**5968**	**4143**	**10111**	**4514**	**2961**	**7475**	**2956**	**1616**	**4572**	**866**	**395**	**1261**	**46**	**20**	**66**
	Percent	**59.0**	**41.0**	**100.0**	**60.4**	**39.6**	**100.0**	**64.7**	**35.3**	**100.0**	**68.7**	**31.3**	**100.0**	**69.7**	**30.3**	**100.0**
	Total Per.			**42.3**			**31.3**			**19.1**			**5.3**			**0.3**

Table No. 5.12 (Cont..)

Table showing persons who have completed their Education - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Graduate			M.A. Part-I			M.A. Part-II			M.Phil			P.T.C.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	8	5	13	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	4	12
	Percent	61.5	38.5	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
2.	Kolgha	45	15	60	3	0	3	9	1	10	0	0	0	11	4	15
	Percent	75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	26.7	100.0
3.	Kathodi	7	4	11	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	63.6	36.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	53	19	72	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	2
	Percent	73.6	26.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
5.	Padhar	19	1	20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	25	8	33
	Percent	95.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	24.2	100.0
6.	**Total**	**132**	**44**	**176**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**16**	**4**	**20**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**46**	**17**	**63**
	Percent	**75.0**	**25.0**	**100.0**	**71.4**	**28.6**	**100.0**	**80.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**73.0**	**27.0**	**100.0**
	Total Per.			**0.7**			**-**			**-**			**-**			**0.3**

Table No. 5.12 (Cont..)

Table showing persons who have completed their Education - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.			B.Ed.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	0	4
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.	Kolgha	2	1	3	5	6	11	17	0	17	8	9	17
	Percent	66.7	33.3	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0
3.	Kathodi	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	3	2	5
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	3	0	3	2	2	4	6	1	7	2	5	7
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0
5	Padhar	6	0	6	3	0	3	4	0	4	10	0	10
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6.	**Total**	**11**	**2**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**22**	**29**	**3**	**32**	**27**	**16**	**43**
	Percent	**84.6**	**15.4**	**100.0**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**9.4**	**100.0**	**64.3**	**35.7**	**100.0**
	Total Per.						**-**			**0.1**			**0.2**

Table No. 5.12 (Cont..)

Table showing persons who have completed their Education - Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	L.L.B.			P.hd.			Other			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1.	Kotvaliya	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	4	2711	1946	4657	19.5
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0	
2.	Kolgha	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	4	5572	3600	9172	38.4
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	
3.	Kathodi	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1315	702	2017	8.5
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	
4.	Siddi	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2598	1826	4424	18.5
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	
5.	Padhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2445	1164	3609	15.1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	32.3	100.0	
6.	**Total**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**14641**	**9238**	**23879**	**100.0**
	Percent	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**70.0**	**30.0**	**100.0**	**61.3**	**38.7**	**100.0**	

Table No. 5.13

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6 to 8			Std. 9 - 10			Std. 11- 12			F.Y. / S. Y.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	161	163	324	44	49	93	49	44	93	10	13	23	1	5	6
	Percent	49.7	50.3	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0
2.	Valsad	2146	2092	4238	679	662	1341	853	685	1538	163	129	292	37	15	52
	Percent	50.6	49.4	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	71.2	28.8	100.0
3.	Sabrakantha	76	66	142	20	22	42	25	11	36	8	3	11	3	1	4
	Percent	53.5	46.5	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	69V4	30.6	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
4.	Navsari	749	727	1476	232	231	463	240	260	500	46	38	84	13	7	20
	Percent	50.7	49.3	100.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	65.0	35.0	100.0
5	Tapi	1309	1280	2589	338	381	719	298	281	579	63	46	109	12	5	17
	Percent	50.6	49.4	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0
6.	Surat	445	425	870	123	114	237	97	91	188	17	7	24	7	4	11
	Percent	51.1	48.9	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0
7.	Bharuch	67	59	126	10	12	22	15	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	53.2	46.8	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	78.9	21.1	100.0	0.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Narmada	221	181	402	62	45	107	55	42	97	4	4	8	0	0	0
	Percent	55.05	45.0	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Ahmedabad	754	591	1345	167	88	255	103	37	140	6	3	9	14	1	15
	Percent	56.1	43.9	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0

Table No. 5.13 (Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	M.A.			P.T.C.			Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100p0	0.0	100.0
2.	Valsad	3	2	5	1	5	6	2	0	2	3	7	10	14	2	16
	Percent	60.0	40.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0
3.	Sabrakantha	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4.	Navsari	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	3	16
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	81.3	18.8	100.0
5.	Tapi	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
6.	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Narmada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Table No. 5.13 (Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	B.Ed.			ICDS- Anganwadi			L. L. B.			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Dangs	1	1	2	66	46	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	321	654
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
2.	Valsad	2	0	2	788	789	1577	0	0	0	2	0	2	4693	4388	9081
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	100.0
3.	Sabarkantha	1	0	1	30	14	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	117	284
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	41.2	100.0
4.	Navsari	2	0	2	164	160	324	0	0	0	1	0	1	1463	1431	2894
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
5	Tapi	1	0	1	402	399	801	0	0	0	0	1	1	2425	2397	4822
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
6.	Surat	0	1	1	109	84	193	0	1	1	0	0	0	799	727	1526
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	56.5	43.5	43.5	100.0	100.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	100.0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	21	25	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	100	213
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
8.	Narmada	0	0	0	47	34	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	307	696
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	42.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0
9.	Ahmedabad	1	0	1	269	290	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	1319	1010	2329
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	43.4	100.0

Table No. 5.13 (Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6 to 8			Std. 9 - 10			Std. 11- 12			F.Y. / S. Y.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	845	619	1464	200	87	287	167	39	206	29	4	33	19	3	22
	Percent	57.7	42.3	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0	86.4	13.6	100.0
11.	Amreli	19	22	41	8	4	12	8	6	14	3	2	5	0	0	0
	Percent	46.3	53.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.	Bhavnagar	17	17	34	4	8	12	11	11	22	5	1	6	3	2	5
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
13.	Jamnagar	96	81	177	26	32	58	48	31	79	14	8	22	5	10	15
	Percent	54.2	45.8	100.0	44.8	55.2	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
14.	Dev.Dwarka	15	9	24	9	5	14	10	4	14	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Percent	62.5	37.5	100.0	64.3	35.7	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
15.	Rajkot	52	59	111	19	18	37	30	22	52	3	2	5	7	5	12
	Percent	46.8	53.2	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0
16.	Morbi	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17.	Porbandar	2	6	8	1	3	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	25.0	75.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Junagadh	28	30	58	18	17	35	22	21	43	5	11	16	10	6	16
	Percent	48.3	51.7	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	31.3	68.8	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	319	301	620	148	113	261	213	192	405	82	62	144	45	20	65
	Percent	51.5	48.5	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0
20.	**Total**	**7322**	**6729**	**14051**	**2110**	**1891**	**4001**	**2246**	**1782**	**4028**	**459**	**334**	**793**	**178**	**84**	**262**
	Percent	**52.1**	**47.9**	**100.0**	**52.7**	**47.3**	**100.0**	**55.8**	**44.2**	**100.0**	**57.9**	**42.1**	**100.0**	**67.9**	**32.1**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.13 (Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	M.A.			P.T.C.			Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10.	S.Nagar	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	3
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Jamnagar	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	5
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
14.	Dev.Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	xfk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Junagadh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	xfk	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
19.	Gir-Somnath	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	6	0	6
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20.	**Total**	**7**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**11**	**3**	**14**	**8**	**15**	**23**	**50**	**8**	**58**
	Percent	**53.8**	**46.2**	**100.0**	**27.3**	**72.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**21.4**	**100.0**	**34.8**	**65.2**	**100.0**	**86.2**	**13.8**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.13 (Cont...)

Table showing no.of persons in surveyed families whose Education in continued

Sr. No.	Name of the District	B.Ed.			ICDS- Anganwadi			L. L. B.			Other			Total			Per-cent
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
10.	S.Nagar	1	0	1	309	288	597	1	0	1	0	0	0	1578	1042	2620	
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	35	79	
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	44.3	100.0	
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	11	11	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	50	102	0.08
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	100.0	
13.	Jamngar	0	0	0	23	20	43	1	0	1	0	0	0	219	185	404	0.32
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	46.5	46.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	
14.	Dev.Dwarka	0	0	0	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	22	67	0.05
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	36.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	32.8	100.0	
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	29	40	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	146	286	0.23
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10	-
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	16	0.01
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	15	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	97	196	0.16
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	
19.	Gir Somnath	0	0	0	62	53	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	746	1623	1.30
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	
20.	**Total**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**2359**	**2271**	**4630**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**14767**	**13135**	**27902**	**22.3**
	Percent	**81.8**	**18.2**	**100.0**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**100.0**	**66.7**	**33.3**	**100.0**	**75.0**	**25.0**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**47.1**	**100.0**	

કૌસમાંદર્શાવેલ આંકડા કુલ સભ્ય સંખ્યામાં શિક્ષણ લેતા સભ્યોની ટકાવારી દર્શાવે છે.

Table No. 5.14

Table showing continuing Education among PVTG members Tribe-wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Std.1 to 5			Std. 6- 7			Std. 8 - 10			Std. 11- 12			Graduate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	1366	1196	2562	366	370	736	335	315	650	71	51	122	16	8	24
	Percent	53.3	46.7	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
2.	Kolgha	2918	2864	5782	907	900	1807	1071	914	1985	199	157	356	45	21	66
	Percent	50.5	49.5	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0
3.	Kathodi	890	933	1823	235	246	481	226	189	415	41	32	73	12	8	20
	Percent	48.8	51.2	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	549	529	1078	236	200	436	344	288	632	113	87	200	72	44	116
	Percent	50.9	49.1	100.0	54.1	45.9	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0
5.	Padhar	1599	1207	2806	366	175	541	270	76	346	35	7	42	33	3	36
	Percent	57.0	43.0	100.0	67.7	32.3	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0
6.	**Total**	**7322**	**6729**	**14051**	**2110**	**1891**	**4001**	**2246**	**1782**	**4028**	**459**	**334**	**793**	**178**	**84**	**262**
	Percent	**52.1**	**47.9**	**100.0**	**52.7**	**47.3**	**100.0**	**55.8**	**44.2**	**100.0**	**57.9**	**42.1**	**100.0**	**67.9**	**32.1**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.14 (Cont..)

Table showing continuing Education among PVTG members Tribe-wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	M.A.			P.T.C.			Engineering			Medical			I. T. I.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.	Kolgha	3	2	5	2	5	7	3	1	4	4	8	12	23	5	28
	Percent	60.0	40.0	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	82.1	17.9	100.0
3.	Kathodi	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	4	4	0	4
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4.	Siddi	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	3	3	6	14	2	16
	Percent	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0
5	Padhar	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	3	1	4
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
6.	**Total**	**7**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**11**	**3**	**14**	**8**	**15**	**23**	**50**	**8**	**58**
	Percent	**53.8**	**46.2**	**100.0**	**27.3**	**72.7**	**100.0**	**78.6**	**21.4**	**100.0**	**34.8**	**65.2**	**100.0**	**86.2**	**13.8**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.14 (Cont..)

Table showing continuing Education among PVTG members Tribe-wise

Sr. No.	Name of the District	B.Ed.			ICDS- Anganwadi			L. L. B.			Other			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Kotvaliya	0	2	2	279	285	564	0	1	1	1	1	2	2440	2232	4672
	Percent	0.0	100.0	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
2.	Kolgha	4	0	4	999	966	1965	0	0	0	2	0	2	6180	5843	12023
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
3.	Kathodi	3	0	3	349	300	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	1762	1713	3475
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	49.2	100.0
4.	Siddi	0	0	0	157	144	301	1	0	1	0	0	0	1493	1301	2794
	Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	100.	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	46.6	100.0
5.	Padhar	2	0	2	575	576	1151	1	0	1	0	0	0	2892	2046	4938
	Percent	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	41.4	100.0
6.	**Total**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**2359**	**2271**	**4630**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**14767**	**13135**	**27902**
	Percent	**81.8**	**18.2**	**100.0**	**51.0**	**49.0**	**100.0**	**66.7**	**33.3**	**100.0**	**75.0**	**25.0**	**100.0**	**52.9**	**47.1**	**100.0**

Table No. 5.15

Education among PVTGs 1961, 1991, 2001, 2011, 2014 in percentage

Sr. No.	Name of the District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2014 (Survey)
1.	Kotvaliya	7.95	5.93	yuLk.yu.	20.94	31.68	47.00	31.96
2.	Kolgha	9.50	14.66	34.81	28.17	32.08	47.78	44.45
3.	Kathodi	3.96	6.75	yuLk.yu.	14.79	19.14	30.04	39.18
4.	Siddi	14.17	29.30	30.17	38.05	48.97	62.35	65.62
5.	Padhar	6.44	4.08	16.17	22.08	24.82	32.67	35.10
6.	**Total**							**41.46**

Necessary suggestions for bringing change in Education

21st century has established its identity as that of acquisition of knowledge and its nurturing and expanding. The subject of education touches one and all. The objective of education is to help the building of a child's personality.

The entry in 21st century for the universe will be as pleasent and rosy as it would be full of difficulties and troubles. This is a paradox. Between these two extreme kind of conditions, education and educators are required to play the role of bringing equilibrium, adjustment and harmony. The mind and hearts of crores of young persons is our great resource.

Gandhiji firmly believed that education is the best instrument for overall development of individual and society. He believed that it is education which can transform individual and society. Education means a most valuable instrument for social transformation. In this modern age of technology, a preson has lost sensitivity for his fellow being. Selfishness is at its peak. In such a situation if one wants to make society healthy and if one wants to develop the society and the country or even the world, it would be necessary to impart value-oriented education. It is through the level of education that the level of civilisation is measured. For natural growth of democrcy and for success of planned development programmes, education is a basic requirement. Education is such a powerful weapon through which the society imparts its cultural heritage to new generation.

In the world, tribal population consists its 8.6 percent. In Gujarat, its proportion is almost double (14.75 percent). Tribals are considered to be ancient tribes of India. The education system of any society is in close relation to its existing society. In the changing society, the relation between society and education has become complex.

The task of education is to develop intellcual level of its new generation and to preserve the cultural traditions and heritage. It attempts to imbibe the values of old culture in new generation and to make its adjustment to existing society. Every Society requires to address the basic issues of maintaining sustainibility and equilibrium of the social system. Socialisation plays the basic role in this process. This process is continuously in operation in both simple tribal societies and modern complex societies. Therefore, we have to keep the tribal societ-

ies also in focus alongwith rural and urban societies for total and alround development of the nation. What is this tribal social life ?

Tribal society having their different names and identities very scruplously follow the rules as well as restrictions. Most of the primitive tribal groups learn the lessions of socialiartion through their youth groups. The process of education in tribal areas was started during British period; but after independance several progressive educational schemes come into existance. This has resulted in increase in the level of literacy among tribals. But, as campared to national level of literacy, tribals are yet at lower level; as compared to its urban and rural counterparts.

The tribal social and cultural life in India is very simple. This simplicity is reflected in their customs, rituals, religious beliefs etc. regarding engagement, marriage, death, family relatives, status of a woman, cultural and religious tradions, language and dialects etc. Their basic religion is restricted to their beliefs and rituals. Their cultural traditions can be refilected in their various forms of arts such as folk-stories, legends, proverbs, quiz, songs, folk-music, folk-dances etc. The cultural traditions reflect their vivid forms of life. Each caste / community has its own culture. Similarly, tribals also have their own and distinct culture. We have made an attempt in this study to demonstrate some decisive aspects of tribal education, culture and civilisation.The PVTG families habitate in 19 districts of the State. We have derived some facts from personal visits and interview, observations, demonstration and also from books and magazines in the library.

In the educational institutions located in tribal and PVTG areas, the teachers usually come from non-tribal urban or rural areas. The values, standards and beliefs shared by there teachers are necessarilly different from those shared by their students. Therefore, there comes an issue of natural adjustment. If the school environment is in harmony with their own culture, traditions and beliefs, the children feel free there. But unfortunately the teachers instead of concentructing on their dialects, cleanliness habits and household activities give more priority to reading and writing or mathematics. Therefore the children and their parents are less inclined to the process of education; because children donot feel comfortable there. Thus problem of adjustments arise. In order to orient the children to education, it is essential to

take into consideration the socio-cultural factors of PVTGs. We could know from our respondents that the teachers coming from non-tribal areas, or even teachers from the tribal areas itself, try to teach the tribal children the national songs, Garabas and Bhajan instead of the traditional tribal songs and folk dances. Some tribal students of course learn these 'new' type of songs, but a large portion of tribal children feel alienated. In order to prevent this inconsistancy, it is necessary to provide education according to the values and standards applicable to needs and patterns of tribal social system. This is precondition for mutual link between education and society. (Botomor T. 1987- 248). When after independendence, Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission was formed; one of its recommendations was that the modern education system has to take up many responsibilities to accept the challenges to reconstruct independent India. In Schedule tribe (ST) population of the State, there are only 43.62 percent literate as against 56.38 percent illiterate people. Even Dhebar commission had recommeded opening of more Ashramshalas for tribal children.

Suggestions :

- Some vocation should be attached to education in the tribal areas.
- The teachers in tribal areas should learn local tribal dialect and also tribal folk stories, folk songs and folk dances; and at least in the initial period, should impart education through local dialect.
- More and more tribal educated youth should be recruited as teachers so that they an easily mix with local tribal children and can appreciate their socio-cultural milieu.
- The lower level of literacy among tribals has resulted in limited comperahension, independent thinking and decisiveness. They become victims of cheating. The PVTG problems can be better tackled by expansion of education among PVTG, especially among their females.
- The tribal / PVTGs being ignorant of Science and Health rules, become easy prey of superstitions and customisation. They become victions of money lenders. Education can solve such pragmetic issues.
- There is disguised unemployment among PVTGs in the area of agriculture. It is neces-

sary to improve quality of land and make it suitable for farming. It is also necessary to bring awareness through education. Problem of unemployment can be handled jointly by agriculture and industry.

- The occupations like Animal husbandry, Dairy, Horticulture, fishery, poltry and household industries should be encouraged in tribal areas; so that migration can be restricted. Their socio-cultural structure should be presented through schemes for development of hilly people and their economic level can be upgraded.
- Tribal life is full of songs, dances and festivals. These should be intervowen in education system.
- The hours for imparting education should be suitable to children, youth and old people.
- There should be more number of Vocational courses.
- Training programmes for supplementary vocations should be provided.
- More emphasis should be given on informal education.
- The PVTG people should be made aware of their rights.
- Education should become more effective to diminish the distance between tribals and non-tribals.
- For tribal children, education should not bring any stress on them. Trio-Principles of humanisation of education, psycholisation of education and socialisation of education should be followed considering special atmosphere of hilly and remote areas. It will lead to total development of nation through tribal development.

Some suggestions for expansion and extension of education

Education is main factor for individual development. No Society can progress without education. The relationship between a person and the society becomes more meaningful and useful. Various scheres have been undertaken for tribal development and educational upliftment after independance. Tribals being backward, have not seen able to avail benefits from such schemes. Education is essential for success in any field. The repont of Education

commission clearly mentions that the important objective of the education is to bring improvement in the standard of living of people in backward classes. Education can curtail exploitation and can build equality based balanced human society. Dispite the fact that the tribal children are provided with scholarships, books, uniform etc. they donot attend schools. Therefore many effective programmes need to be formulated.

(1) The priority need of tribal society is to get steady work to each bare necessities of life. It is necessary to provide vocations which can give them regular employment. Ensuring regular source of income can bring improvement in their vocational and educational conditions.

(2) Instead of following traditional educational system, it is necessary to formulate part-time or temperory vocation based curriculum.

(3) Parents should be helped to understand value of education, so that they can motivate their children to attand schools.

(4) Efforts should be made to provide teachers who can teach with all sincereity and make proper upbringing of these children with appropriate etiquette.

(5) Informal education courses should be developed for non-tribal teachers to orient them to tribal dialects and tribal culture.

(6) Initially education in tribal areas should be imparted in their own dialects and then shift to regular languages.

(7) The education system shoud be deployed which is not impeded to tribal society and culture. In order to remain the superstitions and ignorance proper use of media should be made and such programmes should be planned so as to bring awareness among them.

(8) Special entry - event should be planned to welcome the tribal children when they take admission for the first time. This will create enthusiam in them.

(9) In order to facilitate education at the door-step, free and in formal schooling should be provided to tribal girls.. The school vacation in tribal areas should be during monsoon,

instead of summer; so that children can be useful to their parents during monsoon at agricultural activities.

(10) The tachers residing in the village itself, should be enterusted with the responsibility to educate tribal community. Teachers should be provided residential accomodation near the school.

(11) Parents should be persuade do send their child to the school.

(12) The educated tribal youth also should formulate appropriate programmes for their communities.

(13) Women should be recruited for informal education.

(14) Follow up educational programme should be formulated for drop out children.

(15) Evaluation of NGO institutions, GIA institution, Hostels etc. should be held by Government and proper improvement should be done.

(16) The education planning and administration should be decentralised. People should be involved in it so that proper requirementation and aspirations are reflected.

CHAPTER - 6

PVTG ECONOMY

Introduction

The economy of PVTGs as compared to that of other civilised society, is very backward. There is no much improvement it their systems of earning livelihood. There is some different picture about all five PVTGs about their occupations and economic system.

Sr. No.	PVTG	Classification of occupation
1.	Kotwaliya	Agriculture, Agriculture labour work, Animal husbandry, construction work, bamboo work including bamboo furniture migration and petty jobs.
2.	Kathodi	Catechu making where catechu trees are available, Agricultural labour work, construction labour work, transportation, Mining labour, small scale industries, collection of minor forest products, casual labour.,
3.	Kolgha	Ropemaking, basket making, Animal husbandry, Animal husbandry through Government loans, forest labour work, casual labour and petty jobs.
4.	Siddis	Agriculture, Agriculture labour work, Animal Husbandry, Sailor on sea, (alongwith Kharwa in fisheries), Transportation, petty job).
5.	Padhar	Agriculture, Agricultural labour work, earth work, Animal husbandry, migration in search of earth work, petty jobs.

The economy is Kotwaliya is basically associated with bamboo work. They have been making Supda, small or big stories canisters to start food-grains or seeds, varning kinds up baskets for various purpotes, fams, mat, net, champo, handi, brooms etc. and many other household articles for generations. Recutly, they have shifted to make sophisticated bamboo furniture for drawing room and bed room. They earn livelihood for this however, the new generation is keeping away from traditional craft work and have shifted to agricultures, labour

work, petty jobs, animal husbandry under co-operative milk sector with the help of bank loans etc. As per 2011 census, the working population among Kotwaliya was 60.11 percent; of which 77 percent were engaged in main occupations whereas 23 percent were engaged in subsidiary occupations. 1.51 percent were engaged of agriculture; 27.51 percent were engaged in agriculture labour work, 31.27 percent were engaged in household craft work and 12.567 percent were engaged in other occupations.

Among Kathodi PVTGs, now with non-availibility of catechu trees, have shifted to agriculture labour work, construction site labour work, petty business and trade, transportation, collection and sale of minor forest products and casual labour work to earn their livelihood, 58.41 percent were in work-force (2011) of which 16.83 percent were engaged in main occupations and 11.83 percent were engaged in minor occupation.

The Kolghas originally were engaged in frog catching and selling them to medical laboratories for experimentation. After 1977-78, Government decided not to use frogs for medical education practicals. Therefore, they shifted to rope making, baskets making, animal husbandry in co-operative milk sector with bank loans, etc. They make good income from this. Besides, they are engaged in forest labour work and casual labour work. As per 2011 census, there were 51.38 percent in work force, of which 36.05 percent were engaged in main occupations and 15.35 percent in subsidiary occupations. 8.51 percent of them were engaged in Agriculture, 20.32 percent in Agricultural labour work, 5.5 percent in household industries and 6.97 percent were engaged in other occupations.

Padhars mainly habitate around Nalkantha. They mainly occupy themselves in earth work. For earth work they also migrate to other places too, when they migrate, they take their children also with them because they migrate with family; and migration could be outside the State also. This has adversely affected education of their children. Padhars also engage themselves in agriculture; but due to specific geographical conditions, the monsoon water logging on big land space does not get receded for months to-gether. Therefore, they can take only one crop- wheat. However this doesnot provide them enough living. So, they resort to agriculture labour work, animal husbandry, petty business, casual labour work etc. Almost 80 percent of Padhars are engaged in earth work.

Table No. 6.1

No.of persons working among PVTG population of the State - 2011

Sr. No.	Particular/ Name of the Tribe		Total Working Population			Maln Occupation			Subsidiary Occupation		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total No.of Tribal Population	Total	2542720	1889724	4432444	2128765	919147	3047912	413955	970577	1384532
	Total work force	Rural	2285678	1777043	4062721	1897326	832993	2730319	388352	944050	1332402
		Urban	257042	112681	369723	231439	86154	317593	25603	26527	52130
1.	Kathodi	Total	4056	3906	7962	3332	2294	5626	2336	724	1612
		Rural	3934	3839	7773	3216	2233	5449	2324	718	1606
		Urba	122	67	189	116	61	177	12	6	6
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha,,	Total	20384	14100	34484	16420	7775	24195	3964	6325	18289
	Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	Rural	17209	13235	30444	13539	7176	20715	3670	6059	9729
		Urba	3175	805	4040	2881	599	3480	294	266	560
3.	Padhar	Total	8222	5815	14037	7932	4462	12394	290	1353	1643
		Rural	7883	5715	13598	7622	4397	12019	261	1318	1579
		Urba	339	100	439	310	65	375	29	35	64
4.	Siddi - Amreli, Bhavnagar	Total	2426	948	3374	2274	588	2862	152	360	512
	Jamnagar, Rajkot,	Rural	1323	752	2075	1223	417	1640	100	335	435
	Junagadh, Surendranagar	Urba	1103	196	1299	1051	171	1222	52	25	77
5.	Kotvaliya	Total	7809	6766	14575	6385	4249	10634	1424	2517	3941
		Rural	6979	6382	13361	5615	4018	9633	1364	2364	3728
		Urba	830	384	1214	770	231	1001	60	153	213

Table No. 6.2

No.of persons working among PVTGs Tribewise according to type of work of main worker

Sr. No.	Particular/ Name of the Tribe		Agriculture			Agriculture Labour			House hold Industries			Other Occupation		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total no.of Tribe People	Total	860166	183231	1043397	802521	561115	1363636	13581	7558	21139	452497	167243	619740
		Rural	852469	181773	1034242	774917	545403	1420320	11642	674	18216	258298	99243	357541
		Urban	7697	1458	9155	27604	15712	43316	1939	984	2923	194199	68000	262199
1.	Kathodi	Total	321	101	422	2715	2008	4723	37	26	63	259	159	418
		Rural	321	101	422	2677	1988	4665	36	26	62	182	118	300
		Urban	-	-	38	20	58	1	-	1	77	41	118	
2.	Kolgha,	Total	4645	1070	5715	7939	5701	13640	112	51	163	3724	953	4677
	Kolcha,Koli-	Rural	4625	1066	5691	7806	5624	13430	68	22	90	1040	464	1504
	Dhor,Tokrikoli	Urban	20	4	24	133	77	210	44	29	73	2684	489	31733.
3.	Padhar	Total	493	145	638	3185	1421	4606	32	18	50	4222	2878	7100
		Rural	492	145	637	3176	1420	4596	21	17	38	3933	2815	6748
		Urban	1	-	1	9	1	10	11	01	12	289	63	352
4.	Siddi-Amreli	Total	80	17	97	945	380	1325	4	1	5	1245	190	1435
	Bhavnagar,	Rural	67	16	83	899	367	1266	1	-	1	256	34	290
	Jamnagar,	Urban	13	1	14	46	13	59	3	1	4	989	156	1145
	Rajkot,Juna-gadh,S.Nagar													
5	Kotvaliya	Total	154	66	220	2278	1732	4010	2692	1866	4558	1261	585	1846
		Rural	151	66	217	2273	1730	4003	2560	1831	4391	631	391	1022
		Urban	3	0	3	5	2	7	132	35	167	630	194	824

Table No. 6.3

Table showing main occupation of the family members

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Agri.	Animal Hus-bandry	Agri. labo-ur	Casual Labour	Trading busi-ness	House hold Industry	Govt. Job	Private Job	Edu. cont.	House-hold work	Aged	Un-emplo-yed	Bam-boo work	Driv-ing	Shop	Any other	Total
1.	Dangs	265	8	374	49	4	2	5	14	654	29	198	66	691	2	3	2	2555
2.	Valsad	10460	10	5379	1372	6	0	26	48	9081	1893	932	749	37	13	15	5	32387
3.	Sabarkantha	303	2	351	11	0	0	0	0	284	36	29	55	0	0	0	0	1184
4.	Navsari	1783	9	3915	1826	15	1	15	24	2894	1467	433	362	1321	10	0	1	14995
5	Tapi	685	90	4333	2430	4	1	9	10	4822	1784	439	830	5704	10	3	34	22788
6.	Surat	27	0	909	2418	0	2	16	3	1526	794	213	259	2148	0	0	1	8949
7.	Bharuch	5	0	430	2	0	0	1	0	213	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	683
8.	Narmada	82	2	419	957	0	0	0	2	696	442	55	76	604	0	0	0	3602
9.	A'bad	1389	18	100	2127	19	0	16	8	2329	1243	193	483	0	8	5	2049	11277
10.	S.Nagar	296	3	187	633	11	3	49	11	2620	1677	252	1325	0	6	8	6661	15508
11.	Amreli	7	0	11	125	0	0	3	4	79	34	8	6	0	0	1	0	311
12	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	118	1	0	20	5	102	82	5	14	0	4	0	3	377
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	1	287	19	0	110	122	404	424	45	66	0	32	2	3	1684
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	81	1	0	10	10	67	72	13	6	0	7	0	1	291
15	Rajkot	0	0	1	364	36	0	22	7	286	282	9	32	0	1	0	1	1125
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	55
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	16	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	73
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	188	3	0	40	3	196	178	10	36	0	9	11	1	709
19.	Girsomnath	219	15	700	1475	7	3	85	26	1623	1261	176	104	0	47	8	3	6328
	Total	**15521**	**157**	**17110**	**14550**	**126**	**12**	**427**	**297**	**27902**	**11855**	**2843**	**4472**	**10505**	**149**	**56**	**3**	**124881**

In the above tables, the details regarding total work force, main occupation, subsidiary occupation among PVTGs can be seen. It is also shon as to which main occupation they are following. Besides PVTGs often migrate from a village to a town, from a town to the city, from a city to metropoli, or to industrial or business centres or even outside the State in search of work and livelihood.

Various factors are responsible for migration. In the first place, there are no adequate opportunities in the villages to provide livelihood to PVTG families. Therefore they have to resort to migration. The conditions in the villages are those of unemployment, under employment, unequal development, scarcity of land, lack of irrigation facilities, illiteracy, dependence on traditional occupations which cannot provide adequate earning to maintain family, or lack of resource to repay debt etc. The list of reasours for migration is only illustrative and is based on observations made during survey or on information available from secondary sources of data.

We now discuss the economic aspect of 27,140 serveyed families in context with various factors affecting their economic life.

Economic conditions PVTGs

There is no complete classification of occupations among tribals in general and PVTGs in particular. The land holding with tribal is much less. The tribal population of the State habitate mainly in the eastern strip of the State. The area is hilly or forest areas and hence there is no development of industries or business. Therefore, the tribal community, by and large, has to resort to labour work. Analysing the occupational classification, 27.86 percent tribals are dependent on agriculture, which is dependent on monsoon. More than half (53.83 percent) are dependent on agriculture labour work. (Census report of India - 2011).

The main occupation of a person is defined as "such occupation from which the person gets his livelihood / wages and most of his time of the day is spent on such activity." In most of the cases, occupation of Head of the family, except in some cases, is also an occupation of entire family. The tribals depend mainly on income availed from the occupation of Head of family.

Main Occupation of Head of Family

The PVTGs donot have much holding of land, Even when there is a piece of land; they carryout agricultural activity in a traditional manner. Besides, most of the land lack irrigation facility. Therefore, it gives crop in much less quantity - hardly sufficient for the family. Therefore, they have to resort to agricultural labour work or casual labour. In table 6.3, the occupational classification of Head of family is provided.

It transpires from the table, that as many as 17,110 (13.70 percent) are dependent on agricultural labour work. Next to it, 15,521 (12.42 per cent) are dependent on agriculture. Following this one, is a group of 14,550 persons (11.65 percent) who resort to casual labour work. Next to it, 10,505 persons (8.41 percent) are dependent or Bamboo work. There are 27,902 persons (22.34 percent) who are continuing their education. This indicates that now a days, there is increasing awareness about literacy. If we try to see some camparitive figures over the decade, following picture energes.

Occupation	2001	2005	2014-15
Agriculture	2,174 (10.47%)	1,605 (1.47%)	15,521 (12.42%)
Agriculture labour	6,773 (32.63%)	3,957 (3.62%)	17,114 (13.60%)
Casual Labour	9,743 (46.94%)	45,261 (41.44%)	14,550 (11.65%)
Animal Husbandry	-	308	-
Bamboo work	-	-	10,505 (8,41%)

Thus, PVTGs have now adopted other occupations also besides labour work. If we combine the figures of all kinds of labour work, in 2001, 16,516 (79.57%) persons were engaged in labour work; whereas in 2005, there were 49,218 (49.06%%) persons engaged in labour work; a sharp decline in dependence on labour work. In 2015, this figure further fell to 31,644 (25.25%)

Agricultural Land

Agriculture is main occupation of economy. Indian Society is based on agriculture. The level of literacy among tribals is low; and they donot hold much land for farming. Whatever land is available, it is uneven and hilly. The social life of a community is based on its political or social status or its economic status. The economic progress of a community depends on ownership of sources of production. In tribal community, a person's status is determined by his land holding. Therefore we try to look into holding of land PVTG families.

Table No. 6.4

Table showing holding of land

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	130	472	602
2.	Valsad	3605	2574	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	115	139	254
4.	Navsari	840	2705	3545
5.	Tapi	337	4934	5271
6.	Surat	2	2286	2288
7.	Bharuch	1	210	211
8.	Narmada	50	883	933
9.	Ahmedabad	581	1623	2204
10.	Surendranagar	164	3170	3334
11.	Amreli	4	64	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	70	70
15.	Rajkot	0	263	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	0	146	146
19.	Girsomnath	149	1099	1248
	Total	**5978**	**21162**	**27140**
	Percentage	**22.03**	**77.97**	**100.0**

Out of 27,140 families, 5,978 (22.03%) families were land holders. Oof these, more number of people were from Valsad district (58.34 percent). Next to it were from Navsari district (23.70 percent) followed by Ahmedabad district (26.36 percent). In both Bharuch and Surat districts, only one family each were holding some land. Compantively examining, in 2001, 3621 (7.44%) families were holding land; in 2005, 5522 (23.52%) were holding the land and in this study of 2014-15 5,978 (22.03%) were holding the land. In 2014-15, though percentage has deareased, actual number of land holders has slightly increased.

Land size :

In agriculture, both quality of land and size of land matter. The size of land determines the capacity of a farmer. Here an effert is made to find out size of land with the respondents.

Table No. 6.5

Table showing size of the land

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Less than 1 acre	1.1 to 2 acres	2.1 to 3 acres	3.1 to 4 acres	4.1 to 5 acres	More than 5.1 acre	Total
1.	Dangs	84	29	13	2	0	2	130
2.	Valsad	1957	1035	303	140	86	84	3605
3.	Sabarkantha	110	4	1	0	0	0	115
4.	Navsari	712	104	20	2	1	1	840
5	Tapi	164	161	9	1	0	2	337
6.	Surat	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Bharuch	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Narmada	3	38	1	1	4	3	50
9.	Ahmedabad	309	181	41	8	19	23	581
10.	Surendranagar	99	38	15	5	4	3	164
11.	Amreli	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	41	23	34	24	8	19	149
	Total	**3483**	**1615**	**437**	**183**	**122**	**138**	**5978**

Out of 5,978 families having some land, :

those having less than 1 acre are 3,483 (58.26%),

those having 1.1 to 2 - 1 acre are 1,615 (37.02%),

those having 2.1 to 3 acre are 437 (7.31%),

those having 2.1 to 3 - 1 acre are 183 (3.06%),

those having 3.1 to 4 - 1 acre are 122 (2.35%)

those having more than 5 acres are 138 (2.37%)

The persons who hold more land are in Valsad district (170 families) and in Ahmedabad district (42 families).

Irrigated Land

If the land is irrigated one, it is more fertile and gives more crop. Here is a data about holders of irrigated land.

Table No. 6.6

Table showing details of holders of irrigated land

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Less than 1 acre	1.1 to 2 acres	2.1 to 3 acres	3.1 to 4 acres	4.1 to 5 acres	More than 5.1 acre	Total
1.	Dangs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Valsad	39	17	1	0	0	0	57
3.	Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Navsari	4	3	0	0	0	1	8
5.	Tapi	21	32	3	1	0	0	57
6.	Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
9.	Ahmedabad	78	60	11	2	11	11	173
10.	Surendranagar	8	7	0	3	1	0	19
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	25	13	26	19	6	14	103
	Total	**176**	**133**	**41**	**25**	**18**	**27**	**420**

Out of total land holders (5,978) only 420 (7.02%) have irrigated land, such land holders are in only 9 districts; meaning thereby, in 10 districts, not a single family of PVTG hold

irrigated land. Besides, those having irrigated land, in most of the districts are very few families. From the table, it is clearly seen that only 4 districts represent good no.of families having irrigated land. These districts are Ahmedabad (173), Gir Somnath (103), Valsad (57) and Tapi (57). In Dangs, there is only one family, in Navsari, there are 8 families, in Narmada, there are 2 families and in Surendranagar, there are 19 families.

Families having less than 1 acre of irrigated land	176
Families having 1.1 to 2 - 1 acre of irrigated land	133
Families having 2.1 to 3 - 1 acre of irrigated land	41
Families having 3.1 to 4 - 1 acre of irrigated land	25
Families having 4.1 and more - 1 acre of irrigated land	45

On whose name the land is held ?

The main issue about land in tribal area is that or its transfer in the name of a son after death of father, which is usually not done. Therefore, we made an attempt to find out, on whose name the land is held in PVTG areas. Following table provides the details :

Table 6.7

Table showing name of the family who holds the land on record

Sr. No.	Name of the District	In name of Head of the family	In name of all members of the family	In name of some other person	In name of person other than a family member	In name of a non-tribal person	Others	Total
1.	Dangs	59	9	62	0	0	0	130
2.	Valsad	2291	651	432	23	55	3	3455
3.	Sabarkantha	102	0	13	0	0	0	115
4.	Navsari	633	141	23	2	0	0	799
5.	Tapi	173	92	7	0	0	0	272
6.	Surat	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
7.	Bharuch	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8.	Narmada	23	0	0	2	0	0	25
9.	Ahmedabad	393	175	1	1	1	35	606
10.	Surendranagar	156	26	3	0	0	0	185
11.	Amreli	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	113	29	3	0	1	0	146
20.	**Total**	**3949**	**1125**	**544**	**28**	**57**	**38**	**5741**

The Table indicates that as may as 73.23% (3949) families were holding land in the name of Head of families, whereas 20.87% (1125) families held the land in name of all the member of the family. There were 544 families having land in the name of some other member of the family. But in case of 57 families (i.e. one percent) the land was held in name of some non-tribal person.

Crops :

Tribals take crop from the land according to one's needs and requirements. In south Gujarat people usually cosume rice and Jawar; so they take paddy and Jawar. Nagali, any kind of pulses and Vegetables are common requirements in all areas. So, they try to take these crops depending upon quality of land and availibility of water etc. Sugarcane is taken where the land is irrigated one and the village is near to Tāluka places.

Table No. 6.8

Table showing main crops

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Paddy	Juwar	Nagli	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Tuvar	Black gram	Graund Nut	Cotton	Sugar cane	Vegeta-bles	Others
1.	Dangs	128	70	97	21	34	18	85	83	3	0	0	8	0
2.	Valsad	3578	593	2111	129	165	145	2538	2396	189	2	31	92	402
3.	S.Kantha	42	0	0	0	113	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Navsari	827	134	265	40	24	25	451	494	2	8	15	40	13
5	Tapi	299	231	6	3	33	7	204	95	19	133	3	15	1
6.	Surat	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	42	1	1	7	0	0	44	31	0	24	3	0	0
9.	Narmada	552	47	2	437	8	7	22	26	1	98	2	5	34
10.	S.Nagar	38	53	3	51	0	22	1	0	0	81	0	7	12
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	3	1	1	95	2	11	0	4	56	50	63	4	6
	Total	**5511**	**1131**	**2487**	**784**	**379**	**236**	**3346**	**3131**	**271**	**401**	**117**	**171**	**468**

★ More than one responses

Table showing crops in PVTG areas

It can be seen that often the farmers take more than one crops also. The table shows that there are -

5511 families taking crops of Paddy

2487 families taking crop of Nagli

379 families taking crop of Maile

401 families taking crop of cotton

171 families taking crop of vegetables and

117 families taking crop of sugarcane

Irrigation facility

Irrigation can ensure taking of crops round the year. But the area habitated by tribals being hilly and forest areas in eastern strip, tubewells or borewells cannot be installed. Usually, water doesnot percolate in the land due to rocks; so underground water store is very much limited. Therefore, farmers take water from the sources like river, pond etc. with the help of oil engine. Following table indicates how many farmers have irrigation facility.

Table 6.9

Table showing whether irrigation facility is available

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	3	127	130
2	Valsad	63	3542	3605
3.	Sabarkantha	0	115	115
4.	Navsari	35	805	840
5.	Tapi	34	303	337
6.	Surat	0	2	2
7.	Bharuch	0	1	1
8.	Narmada	2	48	50
9.	Ahmedabad	133	448	581

10.	Surendranagar	28	136	164
11.	Amreli	0	4	4
12	Bhavnagar	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	0	0	0
16.	Morbi	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	103	46	149
	Total	**401**	**5577**	**5978**

Thus, only 6.71 percent (401) families out of 5978 families having a piece of land having irrigation facility. By and large, this facility does not exist many cases. Farmers in Gir Somnath district have largest number of farmers (103) having irrigation facility; In Ahmedabad district, 173 families have irrigation facility and in Tapi district only 34 families have irrigation facilities. The reason why there are more no.of farmers in Gir Somnath have irrigation facility is very obvious. The district, unlike any other tribal area is not a part of eastern strip of the State. Besides, the land here is even and fertile too. Therefore, irrigation facility can be installed here. But this facility cannot be installed in other tribal districts like Surat, Valsad, Navsari and Dangs.

Need for Irrigation

An attempt was made to get the information whether other farmers not having irrigation facilities find it necessary to have such facilities. In response of this, 279 (4.66%) families out of 5978 land holder families expresed their desire to have irrigation facilities. Table 6.10, below provides more details.

Table 6.10

Table showing need for irrigation

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	22	580	602
2.	Valsad	177	6002	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	16	238	254
4.	Navsari	26	3519	3545
5.	Tapi	25	5246	5271
6.	Surat	2	2286	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	1	932	933
9.	Ahmedabad	6	2198	2204
10.	Surendranagar	2	3332	3334
11.	Amreli	0	68	68
12	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	1	388	389
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	70	70
15.	Rajkot	0	263	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	0	146	146
19.	Girsomnath	1	1247	1248
	Total	**279**	**26861**	**27140**
	Percentage	**(4.66)**	**(95.34)**	**(100.00)**

It could be seen from the above table that the land holder families from Valsad district (177), Navsari district (26), Tapi district (25) and Dangs district (22) have expressed their desire to have irrigation facilities.

Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is an important source of employment and livelihood in rural economy. The PVTG families are associated with more than one occupation. Though labour work is their Prime occupation, most of tribal and PVTG families have also accepted Animal husbandry as their secondary but important occupation. PVTGs find it difficult to make livelihood from income of a single member of the family; therefore they resort to animal husbandry as a family occupation which is also supplementary to agriculture.

Following table provides the information about number of families who have adopted animal husbandry occupation.

Table 6.11

Table showing details about Animal Husbandry Occupation

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	87	515	602
2.	Valsad	2210	3969	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	23	231	254
4.	Navsari	712	2833	3545
5.	Tapi	581	4690	5271
6.	Surat	75	2213	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	122	811	933
9.	Ahmedabad	71	2133	2204
10.	Surendranagar	34	3300	3334
11.	Amreli	0	68	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	0	70	70

15.	Rajkot	15	248	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	2	144	146
19.	Girsomnath	58	1190	1248
	Total	**3990**	**23150**	**27140**

As the data available on the table shows, 3990 (16.70%) out of 27,140 families have adopted occupation of Animal Husbandry. This is an indication that gradually PVTG families, alongwith their traditional labour and agricultural labour work, have also adopted occupation of Animal Husbandry as a source of additional income from the dairy. This could be made possible by development of Milk Dairies in the remote tribal / PVTG areas, especially under Integrated Dairy Development Programme. The Milk co-operaties, in collaboration with Banks, arrange for loans at concessional rates of interest; and the bank instalment of loan can be credited directly from income from milk, being deposited every day in the local Milk dairy. The loan is also highly subsidised by the Government; and only 10% amount is to be repaid by the beneficiaries; 90% being subsidy by Government. Thus, it is soft loan facility convinient to poor PVTG families. The occupation is quite lucrative and ensures almost stable source of income.

District wise Valsad is at the top with 2210 (35.77 percent) families joining occupation of animal husbandry; followed by Navsari district 712 families (20.08 percent); Tapi District 581 (11.02 percent) and Narmada district 122 (13.08 percent).

Both the facilities of easy and soft loan, to-gether with development of Dairy industry in tribal / PVTG areas have been responsible for development of animal husbandry occupation in tribal areas. More development of animal husbandry occupation will still ensure better and steady source of income. This is an important instrument to curtail migration. The animal husbandry occupation will also contribute to better nutrition, better health for both mother and child due to avilibility of milk in their food.

Artificial Insemination

As a part of animal husbandry occupation, facilities like animal food, shed for keeping the animal, etc. are provided, Same way, facilities for vaternary doctor is available for treatment during illness. Vaternary services are closely linked with Dairy society and a call at the dairy is sufficient to call the vaternary doctor. Besides, for high-breed, facility of artificial inseminetion is also available at vaternory hospital/dispensary. Here is the details of the PVTG farmers who have availed of this facility.

Table 6.12

Table showing details about Artificial Insemination

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	28	59	87
2.	Valsad	94	2116	2210
3.	Sabarkantha	4	19	23
4.	Navsari	77	635	712
5.	Tapi	154	427	581
6.	Surat	47	28	75
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	7	115	122
9.	Ahmedabad	14	57	71
10.	Surendranagar	6	28	34
11.	Amreli	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0
15.	Rajkot	0	15	15
16.	Morbi	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	0	0
19.	Girsomnath	4	54	58
	Total	**435**	**3555**	**3990**
	Percentage	**10.90**	**89.10**	**100.00**

About 435 (10.90%) families out of 3990 families engaged in occupation of animal husbandry have taken benefit of artificial insemination District wise data shows that Dangs is at the top with 28 (32.18 percent) such beneficiaries, followed by Tapi 154 (22.51 percent; Valsad 94 (4.25 percent), and Ahmedabad 14 (19.72 percent). The idea of artificial insemination has not been Klicked as yet and more awaremess seems necessary.

Accomodation for Cattle : (Cattle shed)

In rural areas, the cattle have been so much associated with one's life, that one feels very much concerned about them, and cattle were also as good as members of one's own family. At many places even to-day, cattle have been kept in one's house, but the houses are not so much big to accomodate even cattle in it. Besides, for reasons of health and sanitation too, they are kept at a seperate place. Here below we see, where PVTGs used to accomodate their cattle..

Table 6.13

Accomodation for Cattle

Sr. No.	Name of the District	No accomodation available	Seperately near the house	In the house itself	In open Space	Total
1.	Dangs	3	32	53	1	87
2.	Valsad	115	1217	1238	345	2210
3.	Sabarkantha	2	21	1	0	23
4.	Navsari	111	347	350	202	712
5.	Tapi	141	298	256	44	581
6.	Surat	3	48	25	0	75
7.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Narmada	17	34	89	23	122
9.	Ahmedabad	2	32	53	13	71
10.	Surendranagar	5	13	20	4	34
11.	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	0	0	0	0

15.	Rajkot	0	0	15	0	15
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Junagadh	0	1	1	0	2
19.	Girsomnath	1	15	42	0	58
	Total	**400**	**2058**	**2143**	**632**	**3990**

The figures in the table indicate that in case of 2058 families, they used to keep cattle away from one's residence; but there are 2143 families which keep the cattle in the residence itself. There have been 632 families who keep their cattle in open space, with no shed or shelter made for them; and 400 femilies donot have any accomodation available for their cattle.

Earlier we saw that PVTG families shifted towards the occupation of Animal husbandry; because soft loans were available at concessional rates of interest and as much as 90% of subsidy in the principal amount from the Government. Besides at many places, some kind of assistance is also provided to make a cattle shed, for fodder etc. Let us see how many families got such assistance.

Table 6.14

Table showing assistance provided under the scheme of Animal Husbandry

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	49	553	602
2.	Valsad	110	6069	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	17	237	254
4.	Navsari	110	3435	3545
5.	Tapi	328	4943	5271
6.	Surat	47	2241	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	19	914	933
9.	Ahmedabad	1	2203	2204

10.	Surendranagar	6	3328	3334
11.	Amreli	0	68	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	389	389
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	70	70
15.	Rajkot	0	263	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	0	146	146
19.	Girsomnath	6	1242	1248
	Total	**693**	**26447**	**27140**
	percentage	**2.55**	**97.45**	**100.0**

The details in the table indicate that 693 families have gat some assistance under the schemes. Districtwise, in Dangs district 49 (8.14 percent) families; in Tapi district 328 (6.22 percent) families; in Valsad district 110 (1.78 percent) families, in Navsari district 110 families (3.0 percent), families in Surat district 47 (2.2 percent) families and in Narmada district 19 (2.1 percent) families got such assistance. Though number of families who could be assisted is very less as compared to those who didnot get any such assistance; hopefully Government will make further relaxation, to cover more number of families in the sphere of assistance.

Total Annual Income

Income of a family indicates its economic status and decides one's social prestige. Income is generated from one's occupation. Again, Both income and social mobility of a person go to-gether. Those who earn more incomes get better status, improved life style and better education. Besides, income also contributes towards one's development and inner growth. As shown earlier, the PVTG respondents have been associated with more than one occupations - such as agriculture, agricultural labour work, animal husbandry etc. Let us look at their annual income district wise :

Table 6.15

Table showing Annual Income of the Families District-wise.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Upto Rs. 12000	Rs.12001 to 24000	Rs.24001 to 36000	Rs.36001 to 48000	Rs.480010 and more	Not menti-oned	Total
1.	Dangs	15	163	205	92	127	0	602
2.	Valsad	136	1770	1904	1005	1364	0	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	0	8	60	87	99	0	254
4.	Navsari	79	796	1505	582	580	3	3545
5.	Tapi	131	1182	1911	1164	881	2	5271
6.	Surat	122	887	831	325	123	0	2288
7.	Bharuch	1	56	50	62	42	0	211
8.	Narmada	33	231	316	235	115	3	933
9.	Ahmedabad	12	114	494	660	919	5	2204
10.	Surendranagar	39	413	1600	596	686	0	3334
11.	Amreli	0	4	16	23	25	0	68
12.	Bhavnagar	1	2	20	7	72	0	102
13.	Jamnagar	4	3	37	32	312	1	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	1	1	7	9	52	0	70
15.	Rajkot	1	5	14	48	195	0	263
16.	Morbi	0	0	0	4	11	0	15
17.	Porbandar	0	0	0	2	16	0	18
18.	Junagadh	2	5	19	24	95	1	146
19.	Girsomnath	30	68	320	307	523	0	1248
	Total	**607**	**5708**	**9309**	**5264**	**6237**	**15**	**27140**

One can see from the figures shown in the table, that there are,

- 607 families earning upto Rs. 12,000 per annum
- 5708 families earning between Rs. 12,001 to Rs, 24,000 per annum

- 9308 families earning between Rs.24,001 to Rs. 36,000 per annum
- 5264 families earning between Rs. 36,001 to Rs. 48,000 per annum and
- 6237 families earning above Rs. 48,000 per annum

In other words, there are 15,639 (57.62 percent) families who earn less than Rs. 36,000 per annum and 11,501 families (43.38 percent) earn more than Rs. 36,000 per annum.

During 2005 survey, the average annual income was found to be Rs. 24,336 (Rs. 2028 p.m.), whereas in 2014-15 survey after a decade, the average annual income is found to be Rs. 43,548 (Rs.3629 p.m.). This is 80 percent increase. Thus, their economic conditions are gradually improving but they have yet not reached at the level of their other tribal counterpart also. For achieving this, more intensive efforts are required.

Total Annual Expenditure

In the present survey, information was sought from the respondents about their annual expenditure - both productive one and non-productive one. The productive expenditure is expenditure made after agriculture, animal husbandry etc; whereas non-productive expenditure is one made after food-clothing and other consumption; ornaments, addictions, education, health, entertainment and social customs etc. Following table provides us the data :

Table No. 6.16

Table showing total annual expenditure of the family

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Upto Rs. 12000	Rs.12001 to 24000	Rs.24001 to 36000	Rs.36001 toe 48000	Rs.48001 and more	Expind-ture not menti-oned	Total
1.	Dangs	85	372	90	16	39	0	602
2.	Valsad	510	4170	1306	147	46	0	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	21	205	25	3	0	0	254
4.	Navsari	450	2269	610	151	54	11	3545
5.	Tapi	478	2558	1704	431	98	2	5271
6.	Surat	99	1386	669	122	12	0	2288
7.	Bharuch	13	167	26	4	1	0	211
8.	Narmada	253	530	130	14	3	3	933
9.	Ahmedabad	125	973	669	263	169	5	2204
10.	Surendranagar	127	1566	1287	279	75	0	3334
11.	Amreli	1	36	26	4	1	0	68
12.	Bhavnagar	21	76	5	0	0	0	102
13.	Devbhumi Dwarka	10	47	10	0	3	0	70
14.	hksfkux	3	41	137	63	19	0	263
15.	Morbi	0	1	8	6	0	0	15
16.	Porbandar	0	0	5	7	6	0	18
17.	Junagadh	3	5	43	46	49	0	146
18.	Girsomnath	24	255	486	315	168	0	1248
	Total	**2238**	**14835**	**7338**	**1897**	**806**	**26**	**27140**

The figures in the above table indicate that there are,

- 2238 (8.50 percent) families spending upto Rs, 12000 per annume
- 14835 (54.66 percent) families spending between Rs. 120001 to 24000 per annum

- 7378 (26.78 percent) families spending Rs.24001 to Rs.36000 per annum
- 1897 (6.99 percent) families spending Rs. 36001 to Rs.48000 per annum and
- 806 (2.97 percent) families spending more than Rs.48000 per annum
- 26 (0.10 percent) families have not provided any information.

If we delete two extreem groups spending either less than Rs.12000/- p.a. (2238) and spending more than Rs.48000/- p.a. (806); there remains 24,110 families who spend reasonably between Rs.12,001/- to Rs. 48,000/- p.a.

Savings

People save money for their future requirements. Savings becomes possible only when level of expenditure is less than level of income. Having come in contact with the mainstream society and also as a result of change in social values, PVTGs have also started saving of money, so as to meet future accidental or unforessen requirements. Following table provides details about savings among PVTGs.

Table 6.17

Table showing number of PVTG families who make savings

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No.	Total
1.	Dangs	234	368	602
2.	Valsad	1212	4967	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	0	254	254
4.	Navsari	603	2942	3545
5.	Tapi	203	5068	5271
6.	Surat	42	2246	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	122	811	933
9.	Ahmedabad	169	2035	2204
10.	Surendranagar	310	3024	3334
11.	Amreli	2	66	68

12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	112	277	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	7	63	70
15.	Rajkot	72	191	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	17	129	146
19.	Girsomnath	182	1066	1248
	Total	**3287**	**23853**	**27140**
	Percentage	**11.93**	**88.07**	**100.0**

It transpires from the above table that about 3287 families out of total 27,140 families (i.e. 11.93 percent) make some savings from their income. In district of Valsad as many as 19.61 percent families (1212), in Jamnagar district 38.79 percent families (112) and in Dangs district 38.87 percent families (204) make some savings.

Debt

As people save to meet their future unseen requirements, so people also incur debt to meet with their immediate requirements. One needs to incur debt when one's income is less than the expenditure. However, sometimes, debt is to be incured for some occupational requirements also. Among tribals including PVTGs, they incur debt to meet with expenditure on social customs, marriage, death etc. to perform some rituals as per their traditions. The information about debt among PVTG respondents was collected; the results of which are reflected in the table below :

Table No.6.18

Table Showing Debts among PVTGs

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	38	564	602
2	Valsad	158	6021	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	0	254	254
4.	Navsari	32	3513	3545
5.	Tapi	41	5230	5271
6.	Surat	1	2287	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	5	928	933
9.	Ahmedabad	29	2175	2204
10.	Surendranagar	6	3328	3334
11.	Amreli	0	68	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	35	354	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	70	70
15.	Rajkot	5	258	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	1	145	146
19.	Girsomnath	2	1246	1248
	Total	**353**	**26787**	**27140**
	Percentage	**1.30**	**98.70**	**100.0**

The table shows that only 353 families (i.e.,1.30 percent) were found to have incurred debt. They are from the following districts :

• Tapi	41	families
• Dangs	38	families
• Ahmedabad	29	families
• Valsad	158	families
• Navsari	32	families
• Jamnagar	35	families
• Misc.	20	families
Total	**353**	**families**

Usually it is seen that people donot give correct informaten in respect of one's income. Same way, people also feel much reserved in giving information about amount of debt.

In 2001 survey, there were 3627 families out of 20758 families (i.e.17.42 percent) had incurred debt. In the present study (2014-15) only 353 families out of 27,140 (i.e.1.30 percent) have incurred debt. Meaningthereby, the PVTG families are gradually improving their economic conditions and therefore, they are not required to incur debt; and hence there are very few families who have incurred debt.

Skill improvement Training

The geographical canditions of PVTG areas make it difficult for people to find regular and steady source of income. The PVTG, including all other tribals habitate in hilly and forest areas of eastern strip of the State, where irrigation facilities are scarce. People can take only one crop during monsoon and in summer they have to resort to some kind of labour work and for labour work too, they have to migrate to distant places. This is a kind of forced migration, not contributing to their development, but causing them a lot of troubles. In order to provide employment at their door-step, and in order to check migration, some skill development training programmes have been devised. In the table below, we have collected information from PVTG respondents if they have acquired any skill improvement / development training offered by Government.

Table 6.19

Table showing details about persons who here acquired Skill-development training

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	45	557	602
2.	Valsad	118	6061	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	63	191	254
4.	Navsari	61	3484	3545
5.	Tapi	13	5258	5271
6.	Surat	1	2287	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	1	932	933
9.	Ahmedabad	0	2204	2204
10.	Surendranagar	2	3332	3334
11.	Amreli	2	66	68
12	Bhavnagar	1	101	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	70	70
15.	Rajkot	0	263	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	1	145	146
19.	Girsomnath	11	1237	1248
	Total	**319**	**26821**	**27140**
	Percentage	**1.18**	**98.82**	**100.0**

The table indicates that only 319 members out of 27140 families (1.18 percent) have acquired skill development training. The rest 26,821 (98.82 percent) families have not a single member in their families who has acquired any such training.

Earlier in the year 2008-09, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad had conducted a survey to find out how many tribal youth are willing to panticipate in the high quality skill development training. The survey covered as many as 3,67,776 youth from 43 talukas of 12 tribal district. At that time too, only 1587 youth from PVTGs showed their willingless to join such training programme. Thus, basically, the inclination for such training among PVTG is much less. The reasons could be their lack of self-confidence, lower level of literacy, lack of proper awareness, their economic conditions, and lack of transport facilities to reach taluka place everyday during the period of training.

Need for Skill-Development Training

There is no need to strees the necessity of such skill development programme in any social group, much so in PVTG group. The following table shows how many members from the PVTG families are willing to take such skill development training.

Table 6.20

Table showing number of youth members from the PVTG femilies willing to take Skill Development trainings

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	202	400	602
2.	Valsad	656	5523	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	109	145	254
4.	Navsari	546	2999	3545
5.	Tapi	575	4696	5271
6.	Surat	138	2150	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	6	927	933
9.	Ahmedabad	7	2197	2204
10.	Surendranagar	387	2947	3334
11.	Amreli	50	18	68
12	Bhavnagar	79	23	102

13.	Jamnagar	9	380	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	24	46	70
15.	Rajkot	13	250	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	5	141	146
19.	Girsomnath	270	978	1248
	Total	**3076**	**24064**	**27140**

It can be seen that 3076 youth members from 27140 PVTG families (11.33 percent) have shown willingness to acquire skill development training Districtwise, following picture emerges...

- 656 persons form Valsad district
- 387 persons form Surendranagar district
- 546 persons form Navsari district
- 575 persons form Tapi district
- 202 persons form Dang district
- 109 persons form Sabarkantha district
- 138 persons form Surat district
- 50 persons form Amrali district
- 79 persons form Bhavnagar district-
- 270 persons form Gir Somnath district
- 64 persons form other districts

3076 Total

Tribe-wise following number have shown willingness to join such training :

- 581 Kotwaliya
- 501 Kathodi
- 1150 Kolgha
- 450 Siddis
- 394 Padhar

3076 Total

If such number of persons are really willing to take skill development training they should be imparted such training so that they can come up in life.

Migration

Agriculture in tribal areas is only monsoon based. No adequate water is available in rest of the period. Irrigation facilities are not possible due to rocky, hilly land. Besides, other avenues of incomeare also not available because, neither industries nor any business have flourished here.

Therefore, PVTGs have to migrate to other placies in search of work. We tried to find out from respondent families about number of persons migrating from their families and following data was available.

Table No. 6.21

Table showing details about Migration

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	346	256	602
2.	Valsad	3400	2779	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	188	66	254
4.	Navsari	845	2700	3545
5	Tapi	1994	3277	5271
6.	Surat	156	2132	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	231	702	933
9.	Ahmedabad	1752	452	2204
10.	Surendranagar	3052	282	3334
11.	Amreli	0	68	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	0	70	70
15	Rajkot	0	263	263

16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	0	146	146
19.	Girsomnath	21	1227	1248
	Total	**11985**	**15155**	**27140**
	Percentage	**44.16**	**55.84**	**100.0**

It can be seen from the above table that out of 27,140 families, 11,985 (44.16 percent) families have to migrate in search of work. The number of families migrating from various district can be seen from the table indicating that

- 3400 families (55.02 percent) from Valsad district
- 1994 families (37,82 percent) from Navsari district
- 1752 families (70.49 percent) from Ahmedabad district
- 3052 families (91.54 percent) from Surendranagar districtg
- 346 families (57.48 percent) from Dangs district
- and others

Interestigly, except from Surendranagar and Gir Somnath, not a simgle person migrates from any other districts of Saurashtra region. Likewise, not a single person migrates from Bharuch district. Tribe-wise Siddis migrate less, because they habitate in plain areas and can find livelihood means much easily as campared to other PVTG tribes.

In 2001 survey, 17814 families (86.66 percent) were found migrating. In baseline survey of 2005, 12201 families (51.97 percent) used to migrate. In this study the number of families is 11985 (44.16 percent) which is much less than previous two survey.

Where do they migrate ?

There are 2660 families (9.80 percent) migrating in the same taluka

1249 families (4.60 percent) migrating in other taluka

4959 families (18.27 percent) migrarting in the same district

1455 families (5.36 percent) migrating in other districts

Among the last group, there are many families from Valsad (3400 i.e. 55.02%) and from Tapi (1994 i.e. 37.82%). Obviously, livelihood facilities in these districts for PVTG family seems limited. Tribe-wise

- Kotwaliya 1133 families (18.89 percent)
- Kathodi 1879 families (55.46 percent)
- Kolgha 4148 families (41.91 percent)
- Siddis 21 families (0.90 percent) and
- Padhar 4804 families (86.99 percent).

The reasons put forth by the respondents were very obvious, that the opportunities for livelihood means in their respective districts / area were limited.

What do they do when they migrate to other places ?

Digging activity	3635 families
Masonary work	1563 families
Road Construction site	1618 families
Casual labour	8116 families
Agriculture Labour work	4276 families
Sugarcane farm labour	1084 families

Offen, they switch over to other activity also when no labour is available in his respective area of activity.

During Migration, they have to face many difficulties, which are multiple and not single. The main problem is that of residence followed by other facilities of food, water, sanitation, conditions of work, place of work, house of work, various kind of exploitation and problems of safely and security. But due to local difficulties of unemployment/ under employment etc. as well as due to specific geographical difficulties and scarce means of livelihood, they have to resort to migration. If we want to check migration, employment opportunities for basic substistance should by provided to these groups. Some Industrise or Commercial development in the area can perhaps tackle this issue.

Family requirements

We claim to have attained development, but we can see the utter poverty in these areas. For them, deveopment is a far away dream; otherwise migration could have been checked.

We have created educational infrastucture in tribal areas such as Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Ashramshalas, Post basic schools, Hostels for boys and girls, Modal Residential Schools, Eklavya Model Schools, Saraswati. Cycle Yojana for tribal girls, Talent pool, Book Bank etc. Still, PVTG groups are far behind in literacy. Of course, literacy level has come up, but not to the extent of one's expectations.

Tribal economy is cosidered to be undeveloped economy. As in India, so in Gujarat also, tribals live in mixed economy. Most of the tribals have to take more than one occupation to earn the livelihood. Alongwith agriculture, they take up Animal husbandry. Often, those without land have to depend on agriculture labour and have to migrate in search of work. A number of schemes have been implemented by Government to bring PVTGs at par with mainstram society. But, unfortunately they have remained backward educationally, socially and economically. They face many problems. We attempted to find out what are their requirements and have tried to tabulate them in a table below. Most of the families had multiple requirements.

Table No. 6.22

Table showing necessities of the family

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Employment	Housing	Agri. Land	Irrigation	Agri. Equipment	Animal Husbandry	Poltry	Equip. for self Empl.	Health facilities	Edu. facilities	Training	Sewing Machines	Loan for Enterprise	Loan for Equip.	Decoration service	Shop	Total
1.	Dangs	571	150	330	129	74	112	2	179	67	32	154	3	95	2	3	8	602
2.	Valsad	6042	249	3134	2689	2022	923	17	1601	1116	607	734	41	1012	22	177	205	6179
3.	S.Kantha	247	3	73	98	58	2	0	44	69	40	96	0	80	3	0	0	254
4.	Navsari	3367	123	1604	986	840	581	146	1388	1053	361	914	114	601	18	1	7	3545
5.	Tapi	5125	304	2640	589	556	1253	228	2042	2524	1091	1397	162	473	11	164	159	5271
6.	Surat	2282	38	1520	234	30	406	4	289	1091	435	439	49	334	22	343	343	2288
7.	Bharuch	211	0	211	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	211
8.	Narmada	931	146	681	55	62	582	3	366	315	4	226	41	80	44	0	0	933
9.	A'bad	2190	1743	1059	657	569	482	17	1094	1034	518	502	54	213	12	1	8	2204
10.	S.Nagar	3314	2944	1824	234	124	569	38	1324	1475	675	956	78	434	96	288	296	3334
11.	Amreli	67	26	0	0	0	0	0	5	61	41	45	1	3	0	0	0	68
12.	Bhavnagar	102	102	0	1	0	0	49	59	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
13.	Jamnagar	378	332	190	190	187	0	19	158	5	9	72	3	19	11	0	1	389
14.	Devbhumi-Dwarka	69	67	20	19	18	1	17	31	13	0	6	2	1	5	0	0	70
15.	Rajkot	242	252	214	3	1	111	31	141	14	8	73	20	86	2	0	6	263
16.	Morbi	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
18.	Junagadh	130	44	12	0	0	12	0	61	104	56	57	12	48	63	0	18	146
19.	Girsomnath	979	844	431	67	83	418	9	325	679	122	260	115	201	297	1	48	1248
	Total	**26280**	**7400**	**13943**	**5952**	**4624**	**5453**	**580**	**9108**	**9671**	**3999**	**5931**	**695**	**3714**	**608**	**978**	**1114**	**27140**

★ More than one responses

Table Showing requirements of PVTG families

It transpires from the table that,

- 26280 families have shown their requirements for employment
- 13943 families have shown their requirement for land for farming
- 7400 families have shown their requirement for housing
- 5952 families have shown their requirement for irrigation
- 4624 families have shown their requirement for agricultural equipments
- 9108 families have shown their requirement for self-employment equipments
- 5931 families have shown their requirement for traning
- 695 families have shown their requirement for sewing machines
- 3714 families have shown their requirement for for starting a trade
- 978 families have shown their requirement for for business of Pandol installment
- 1114 families have shown their requirement for starting a shop

CHAPTER - 7

Schematic benefits availed by PVTGs and comparative conditions of 2005 and 2014

Introduction

While deciding about Primitive Tribe Groups, it was thought that those tribes which have been deprined of the benefits of tribal development programmes and those leading a life in most backward conditions should be included in Primitive Tribe Groups. For the purpose several criteria were worked out such as : (1) Lowest level of literacy (2) stangnation or decreasing level of population(3) Use of Pre-technological and non-mechanical agricultural system and (4) Economic backwardness. On the basis of above criteria, in India totally 75 tribes and in Gujarat State totally 5 tribes were included in the list of Primitive Tribal Gropups (PVTGs).

Most part of PVTG, families live BPL. A number of economic upliftment schemes have been implemented to bring these groups above the Poverty Line through family. oriented self-employment schemes and several approaches have been adopted. Many efforts have been made in the area of tribal development, both before and after Independence. Special financial provisions are made in all five years plants for development of Tribal people and funds have been earmarked for the purpose. A CCD Scheme were also operated during the years 2007 - 2019 for specific development of PVTGs.

Tribal Panchshil

Pandit Javaharlal Nehru wished to bring tribal preople in Social main-stream; and he had a special respect for tribal culture. After independence, he, in consultation with Dr. Waraior Elwin, formukted Tribal Panchil. Before discurring this turther, we should also note that even before independence, during British Rule, during 1930 to 1947, two committees were constituted to understand tribal issues and to give recommendations for their welfare. Of this, Start Committee submited its report in the year 1930 and Siwington Commiittee submited its report in the year 1977. Therefore, between 1930 to 1961, six committees/ commissions were constituted to understand problems of tribal communities. The third committee was known as 48th Estimates Committee; which was constituted in 1959. Thereafter there was

Renuka Ray Committees which also submited its report in 1959. Then Elwin Committee also submited its report in 1960 and lastly Dhebarbhai Commission submited its report in 1961 (Vimal Shah, 1964). When all these four committees were carrying out its finding, Nehru's Tribal Panchshil Policy were in operation in the background. Following were the five principles of Tribal Panchshil :

(1) The tribals should develop themselves though their own personality. Nothing should be imposed on then. They should be encouraged to develop their traditional arts and oulture.

(2) The rights of tribal people on land and forests should be respected.

(3) For their development and Governance, a team made from their own people should be constituted and due training should be imparted to them. Even where they require some technical assistance, it should be provided; but no outsider should be allowed to entre their mainland.

(4) No move of Governance should be imposed on them. They should not be impressed by a number of schemes. Their social and cultural milieu should work there. The work should be done in such a way, without showing any rivalry with them.

(5) The outcome should not be measured by how much money is spent; but it should be meusred by qualitative human character developed.

Various Approches to Tribal Development

A number of approches were adopted for Tribal Development, including seperation, assimilation, harmony, administrative approach (a) centrally administered (b) State level administered, political approach, Psychologyal approach, religious approach, voluntary organisation approach.

Before independence, and therafter also, several committees / commissions were constituted to study the problems of tribals and to make recommendations for improvement in their conditions; and reports were sought from them. The reports contain many valuable suggestions. In bilingual Bombay State, the Legislative Assembly also had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P.G. Solanki to examine the socio-economic and educational conditions of scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and had made sugges-

tions for improvement in their conditions. We can enlist following Committee which have worked on the issues of tribals since 1930 till day :

1. Start Committee, 1930
2. Simington Committee, 1937
3. Renuka Ray Committee, 1958
4. 48th Estimate committee, 1959
5. Elvin Committee, 1959
6. Dhebar Commission, 1960
7. Lokur Committee, 1965
8. Dahyabhai Nayak Committee, 1967
9. Siluva Committee, 1969
10. Hathi Committee for balanced development, 1971
11. National Agricultural Commission, 1976
12. Forest Protection Act, , 1980
13. Harubhai Mehta Committee, 1984
14. Dr. I.G. Patel Committee for Development of backward classes1984
15. Schedule Castes and scheduled Tribes (prevention of atrocity) Act, 1989
16. Bhuriya Committee, 1994
17. V.R.S. Kaulgi Committee, 2004
18. Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (recognision of forest rights) Act, 2006

Programmes for Development of Tribals

The Government have developed several tribal development programmes other the period and also have constituted several corporations for the purpose, viz.

1. Programmes for Scheduled Tribes, 1981
2. Tribal Panchil Principles profomded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Constitution of Tribal Development Blocks for Development of Schedule Tribes, 1961
4. Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, 1972
5. Intergrated Tribal Development Programme, ITDP, 1974

6. Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation, 1976
7. Poverty Allevation Programme to bring poors above BPL, 1982
8. Schedule Tribe Co-operative Marketing Union (Financial Institution, 1987
9. National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, 1989
10. Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes (prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989
11. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1993
12. Panchayats (extension to scheduled Areas) Act, PESA, 1996
13. Change in Approach from Welfare to Development and from Development to Empowerment, 1992
14. New Gujarat Pattern, 1998-99
15. Formation of seperate Ministry for Tribal Affairs, GOI, 1999
16. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, 2007

The Schedule Tribe Population in the State constitute 14.75% of total population of the State (2011 census). Tribals mainly habitate in eastern strip of the State. The area has many geographical and resource diversities. The tribals habitating in these areas are still backward and undeveloped. Gujarat State has made tremendous efforts in many areas of development. The Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat had announced 10-point Vanbandhu Vikas Yojana to bring tribal population in the main stream. The first and second phased programmes of short term and long term development goals have been announced in the years 2007-12 and 2012-17. In first phase (2007-12) Rs. 15000 crores were alloted under this programme and in the second phase, Rs. 40,000 crores were alloted for the period 2012-2017, which included

- Employment to five lakh families
- More emphasis on quality of education including higher education
- Accelleration of tribal economic development programmes
- Health for All
- House for All
- Drinking water facility

- Irrigation facilities
- Roads for all seasons
- Electricity supply to all
- Urban development

The Tribal Development Department of State Government is successfuly implementing these 10 programme of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana. The Department makes endeavours to integrate tribal communities including PVTGs with mainstream society with the help of vomuntry organisations and by co-ordinating with various departments of the State Government. It intends to provide all possible opportunities to these areas for overall development.

Tribal Welfare Schemes

Planned development process started in our country since 1st April, 1951. It was accepted that, amidst limited resources and unlimited requirements, planning process was necessary to decide priorities. Indian Constitution had contemplated to review the process of development evry 10 years. Dhebar Commission was appointed in 1961 for suggesting measures for development of Scheduled areas and schedule tribes. Before this Commission, a couple of other committees had already worked out background for development especially by Renuka Ray Committee and Elvin Committe. These Committees had made useful suggestions for development, highlighing the progress made at various stages. These suggestions were considered in five years plans. During VIth Five Years Plan, having realised that much more is required to be done, intensive tribal development programme was worked out and tribal areas and population were categorised into four distinct areas viz.

(1) Project areas

The tribal areas having more than 50 percent tribal population were brought under this category.

(2) Micro Area Planning

The areas where tribal people are habitating with more than 10,000 tribal population were covered under pocket areas; with two criteria : Population must be more than 10,000 and the tribal population must be more than 50 percent; and the pocket should be a part of a taluka.

(3) **Scattered Tribals**

About 18 percent tribal habitate in scattered areas. Besides, 83.34 percent of them habitate in intensive tribal populated districts; and 16.64 percent of them habitate in rest of the districts outside project areas

(4) **Primitive tribes**

The most backward among tribal communities form PVTG. Therefore, in order to pay extra attention a their development, this seperate category was made. During VIIth five year plan, cluster approach was adopted.

For integrated development of tribals, Tribal Area Sub-Plan approach is followed in F.Y. Plans. Various departs of State Government also implement various programmes for tribal development. Efforts are made to check their exploitation for which several acts are also enacted. Tribals have benefited from this.

Since 1974, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) has been started for socio-economic upliftment of tribal communities. For accellerated growth of tribal population and tribal areas, following programmes under various schemes have been implemented :

For development of Schedule Tribes, the Commission of Tribal Development, under direct control of Tribal Development Dept. have implemented following schemes under four major heads :

(1) Educational Programmes

(2) Economic Development Programmes

(3) Health Housing and other Schemes

(4) Direction and Administration

Tribal Development under Five Year Schemes

The first Five Year Plan maily focussed on education, health and agriculture development and major amount was spent under these schemes.

In May 1960, the bilingual Bombay State was divided into two, and seperate Gujarat State was formed. In second five year plan, in order to accellerate the growth, the programmes

for education, economic upgradation, irrigation, animal husbandry, fertilisers etc. were also constructed and free legal aid scheme was introduced.

The State Government gave more importance to educational programmes. Ashramshala scheme was introduced since 1953-54. This scheme was quite successful. Under this, the tribal children were provided free education, residential facilities, food, clothing etc. Besides financial assistance is provided by Central Government for technicaly higher education and for Hostels etc.

since the third Plan and upto fifth plan, the tribal development block scheme was in operation. Other intensive efforts were also made to improve their economic conditions. Other efforts were also made to prevent expoilation and atrocities.

Somehow, the planning and implementation of tribal development programmes faced the problem of administrative delays. To address this issue, Advisory Committee was constituted. However, this having only an unofficial status, it could not become more effective.

During Forth Plan, Tribal Development Policy was formulated to provide proper directions. Many new programmes were formulated to give effect to the policy. Almost 81 percent tribal population were covered under these programmes. Tribal Area Sub-plan; economic upliftment, providing land for agriculture purpose, preventation of exploitation, co-operative endeavours, water source development, electricity supply, Village and cottage industries, roads, education, health facilities includeing public health were some of the successful programmes.

During VIth plan, Land preservation, Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal husbandry, Housing, Health, Cottage industries, Road Development etc. were some of the successful programme. Efforts were made to bring tribal families out of below poverty line. Some schemes for scattered tribal families and development of PVTGs were formulated.

During seventh plan period, efforts here made in the fields of education, economic development, health, housing, villages in Forest areas, Agriculture, household industries etc. Under Tribal Area Sub Plan several measures were taken for making the tribal families self-relient through the programmes of poverty alleviation and economic upliftment.

Duiring 8th Plan, family-oriented programmes were carried out. Focus was on economic upliftment, electricity supply, communication and transportation, agriculture crops, opportunities for employment, family planning education, health services, drinking water facility etc. Many efforts were made to bring the tribal communities at par with mainstream society.

During 9th plan, mainly agriculture, land preservation, economic upliftment, rural electrification, self-employment, training, industries, education, drinking water facility etc. were focus areas.

During 10th plan, agriculture programmes for land preservation, minor irrigation facilities, animal husbandry, fisheries, rural electrification, health services, self employment, sports, cultural activities were highlighted.

During the XIth plan, the focus areas were Agriculture, Fisheres, Agricultural Production, employment opportunities, health services, training, infrastructual facilities, education, sports, cultural activities and other tribal upliftment programmes.

Thus, in each of F.Y. Plans, a good deal of activities have been undertaken towards development of tribal people and they have resulted in increased awareness among tribals and considerable improvement in several facilities.

Efforts for PVTG Development

During VIth F.Y. Plan, there were an outlay of the 627.01 lakhs for tribal development; but the level of expenditure was only to the tune on the 298.90 lakhs. During VIIth F.Y. Plan, an outlay of Rs.635.40 lakh was provided for PVTG development, against which the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 130.83 lakh. During 1990-91, the annual provision for PVTGs was around Rs. 117 lakhs (Revised Rs. 171.17 lakhs) of which the State share was Rs. 51.17 lakhs and the special Central Assistance was Rs. 120.00 lakhs. Against total provision of Rs. 171.17 lakhs, the expenditure was Rs. 203.93 lakhs. In the next year 1991-92, the original provision was Rs. 210.39 lakhs (Revised Rs. 208.86 lakh), the State share bring Rs. 58.86 lakhs and Special Central Assistance was Rs.150.00 lakhs. The expenditure in this year was Rs. 268.20 lakhs. During subsequence period following outlays and expenditure were made :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Outlay Original	Expenditure Revised		
VIII[th] Plan	1992-1997	1315=00	1288=69	1285=05
IX[th] Plan	1997-2002	1462=30	-	1411=23
X[th] Plan	2003-04	450=00	-	429=99
	2004-05	542=81	-	526=56
	2005-06	375=23	-	375=17
	2006-07	681=91	-	660=47
XI[th] Plan	2007-12	5875=41	-	5861=13

Thus, in each plan period, seperate and adequate provision has been made and expenditure was incurred mainly under the programmes for education, health, agriculture etc. This has resulted in increasing awareness among tribals and tangible progress in education and economic development.

CCD Shceme for PVTG Development

In Tribal Development Programmes, the programme by PVTG welfare have been undertaken by respective Project Administors. But in the areas, which are not covered under Projects, e.g. in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Amreli etc. the development programmes have been undertaken by DDOs in rural areas and District Collectors in urban areas.

Conservation cum- Development Plan (CCD Plan) was implemented during the VIIth plan period with social emphasis on Animal Husbandry, Vadi Yojana, Fisheries, Skill Development, Eco-tourism etc. These were economic development vocations areas in it was intended to make allround development of PVTGs and help them to integrate in Main Streem Society. The development strategy for PVTGs mainly emphasised on following seven major arear viz :

1. 100 percent literacy
2. Doubling of the income of each PVTG family.

3. Housing for all families not having house of their own

4. Health facilities of Urban level including Mobile Health Care Van.

5. Electrification of each house

6. Providing drinking water in each family with pipeline

7. Linking all helmets of PVTGs with pucca roads.

During 2007-12, under this scheme of CCD Project, following amount was alloted in the project for PVTG familes year-wise :

Expenditure under CCD Project (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Project Amount Rs.	Allocation of Grant Rs.
1.	2007-08	1185-77	500-00
2.	2008-09	1563-53	1943-22
3.	2009-10	1654-04	–
4.	2010-11	1769-18	–
5.	2011-12	1496-35	2035-20
	Total	**7664-]24**	**4478-42**

During 2012-13, Rs.700-00 lakhs were alloted against the grant provision of Rs. 1067.00 lakhs.

A number of social economic and educational schemes were implemented in tribal and PVTG, areas; However, there is a difference between anticipated outcome and actual performance. The performance of the scheme is reviewed in terms of expenditure incurred.

Awareness about the schemes

The Government have implemented a number of schemes for development of PVTGs. Besides the Government provides 90% assistance for development of PVTGs. Despite all such efforts, the development of PVTGs is not according to the expectations. What could be the reasons for this ? Was there lack of awareness about the schemes ? was there less propagation of programmes or did people not avail of the benefits of the schemes? In order to find out whether people had awareness about the schemes or not, we had collected information from respondents of PVTGs families in the respective district.

Table No. 7.1

Table showing awareness about the scheme

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	428	174	602
2.	Valsad	4761	1418	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	196	58	254
4.	Navsari	2484	1061	3545
5.	Tapi	4091	1180	5271
6.	Surat	1063	1225	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	799	134	933
9.	Ahmedabad	1566	638	2204
10.	Surendranagar	2435	899	3334
11.	Amreli	65	3	68
12.	Bhavnagar	102	0	102
13.	Jamnagar	387	2	389
14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	70	0	70
15.	Rajkot	24	239	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	1	17	18
18.	Junagadh	10	136	146
19.	Gir Somnath	1022	226	1248
	Total	**19504**	**7636**	**27140**
	Percentage	**71.86**	**28.14**	**100.0**

Thus, out of 27140 families, 19504 (71.86 percentage) have information and awareness about the schemes for PVTGs implemented by Government; whereas 7636 (28.14 percent) families didnot have such awareness.

In the year 2009, only 31 percent families had the information and awareness about the schemes inplemented for their welfares but in the present study, 2014-15 the awareness level has reached upto 71.86 percent families. Thus, in can be said that, more and more people have came to know about the welfare schemes operated for them.

Benefit from the Schemes

The Government have implemented the schemes for education, economic development, self-employment, housing etc. The PVTGs who availed of the benefits from these schemes have also attained development in respective areas. We had also collected information, to know if any member of PVTG families have availed of the benefits from the schemes. The data follows :

Table No.7.2

Details whether the benefits from the schemes is availed

Sr.No.	Name of the District	Yes	No	Total
1.	Dangs	404	198	602
2.	Valsad	3478	2701	6179
3.	Sabarkantha	118	136	254
4.	Navsari	1726	1819	3545
5.	Tapi	1971	3300	5271
6.	Surat	444	1844	2288
7.	Bharuch	0	211	211
8.	Narmada	313	620	933
9.	Ahmedabad	369	1835	2204
10.	Surendranagar	279	3055	3334
11.	Amreli	5	63	68
12.	Bhavnagar	0	102	102
13.	Jamnagar	0	389	389

14.	Devbhumi Dwarka	2	68	70
15.	Rajkot	16	247	263
16.	Morbi	0	15	15
17.	Porbandar	0	18	18
18.	Junagadh	1	145	146
19.	Gir Somnath	194	1054	1248
	Total	**9320**	**17820**	**27140**
	Percentage	**34.3**	**65.7**	**100.0**

Thus, out of 27,140 families, 9320 (34.34 percent) families availed of the benefits; but 17,820 (65.66 percent) have not availed of the benefits of the schemes. Any way, out of those availed of the benefits, the district of Navsari is at the top with 313 (48.69 percent) families followed by Sabarkantha. In the district of Tapi 1,971 families (37.39 percent) and in Narmada district 313 (32.15 percent) families have availed of the benefits. In the districts of Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Morbi and Porbandar no family has been benefitted. It is suggested that the scope of benefit should be extended to more number of families identifying their need.

Assistance availed by the Beneficiaries

Since some of the tribes among tribal were found much backward, the Government have identified them as Primitive Tribe Groups, so that more concentration can be laid upon. In order to identify a tribe into PVTGs, some specific norms were taken into consideration, viz- those having lowest level of literacy, those having stagnation or deareasing in population, those deploying pre-technological and non-mechanised agriculture techniques; those who are extermely backward economically etc. Accordingly, Kotwaliya and Kathodis were declared Primitive Tribes in the year 1978, Padhar and Siddis in the year 1982 and Kolgha in the year 1983. Government have made intensive efforts for their development since the beginjng; and assistance is provided at 90% level.

Both individualised and collective schemes have been implemented by the Government. We collected the information for PVTGs families as to what kind of assistance they have availed from the schemes. The results are available in the table below :

Table 7.3

Assistance availed by the beneficiaries

Sr. No.	Details	No.of families
1.	Land for Agriculture	3
2.	Irrigation facilities	19
3.	Agricultural equipments	16
4.	Animal husbandry	390
5.	Housing Scheme	9024
6.	Vadi Yojana	24
7.	Kirana Shop	3
8.	Peddy Kits	29
9.	Jeep vehicle (for transportation)	5
10.	Fisheries	46
11.	Training for employment in Police force	2
12.	Training for Bamboo work	8
13.	Training for Masonary work	23
14.	Animal food	8
15.	Fodder	13
16.	Others	116
	Total	**9731**

* some have availed benefits in more than one schemes.

It can be seen that most of the beneficieries have availed major benefit of housing schemes. In rest of the schemes the number of beneficiaries are much less - animal husbandry (390), Vadi Yojana (24), peddy kits (29), fisheries (46) etc. It was also found during the field work, that some persons have availed benefits from more than one schemes.

Change due to Assistance availed

Did this assistance brought any change in their lives ? The Scheme have been at operation for quite some time. But did this help them grow ? Did it bring any change in them ? Of course, the benefits from education schemes, economic development programmes, self-employment programmes, agri. and animal husbandry programmes can bring change in their lives. We tried to assess this and the responses are reflected in the table below :

Table 7.4

Change due to benefits from the schemes

Sr.No.	Details	No.of persons
1.	Status in the society was raised	2259
2.	Could spend more in social functions such as marriages	236
3.	Could spend more in birth rituals	147
4.	Could spend more in festivals	143
5.	Change in customs etc.	180
6.	Change in dresses / costumes	115
7.	Could spend more on education	76
8.	Could spend more on hobbies	40
9.	Could visit hotels for lunch / dinner / snacks	12
10.	Migration decreased due to local employment	30
11.	Could repay the debt	26
12.	Could have a new house	8716
13.	Could buy more land	16
14.	Could construct a bore well/ water well	14
15.	Could purchase ornaments	10
16.	Could purchase motor-bike	35
17.	Life style changed	2474
18.	Standard of living improved	1682
19.	Could treat the cattle in cattle camp	76
	Total	**4320**

*More than one responses

The figure in the table are obvious. There have been several benefits from the schemes as perceived by the respondents. As many as 8716 persons could construct a new house for the family a great change in the direction of better living conditions and increased status in the society. As many as 1689 persons mention that due to schemes, their standard of living has come up; and as many as 2474 feel that this has resulted in better life style. Some persons could find more money to spend on various items - not all expenditure is towards productive purposes; but that has definitely contributed towards their tastes and aspirations. The tangible benefits are in cases of those persons, who could be free from migration due to availibility of local employment opportunities and in case of those, who could repay their debts. Likewise purchase of more land or construction of bore well/water well are also changes in good direction. The schemes, if implemented properly, can result in benefits of the community.

Comparitive picture betwen 2005 and 2014

The population of India is over 121 crores. Of these, nearlyy 83 crore people stay in rural areas. About 37.70 crore people habitate in urban areas. Thus, nearly 68 percent people stay in rural areas. The population of Gujarat State is 6,04,39,692 as per census 2011. Of these, 3,46,94,609 (57.4 percent) people stay in rural areas.

In India, as per 2011 census, the population of tribal people is 10,45,45,117, which is 8.6 percent on total population of India. In Gujarat State, the tribal population is 89,17,174 which is 14.75 percent of population of the State.

In Gujarat State, all rural areas are not evenly developed. Especially in tribal areas, there is no adequate supply of electricity, drinking water, transportation etc. which are almost primary necessities. In Gujarat State, there are 26 schedule tribe, which habitate in various parts of the State; but their intensive habitation is in eastern strip from Ambaji to Dangs. Tribals mainly habitate in forests and hilly areas. Every year, substantial amount is alloted for development of tribal areas, but their development is not at the expected level.

Compared to mainstream population, tribals are socially, economically and educationally backward. Even to-day, tribals donot have steady means of livelihood. Largely, tribals migrate to other places in search of labour work. Often, children also accompany their parents in migration with the result, their education suffer.

Society is subject to change; but some sections of society change speedily; and other sections lag behind in the race. In tribal communities, the process of change is very slow. In PVTGs in particular, the process is much slower for many reasons.

TRTI, Ahmedabad had conducted a base-line survey of PVTG, in 2004-2005. Again, the Institute has conducted such survey of PVTG, in the year 2014-15. An effort is made to find out a comparitive picture during the decade.

For last 25 years, five PVTGs have been identified from other tribal communities. Both areas and environment play very important role in development of PVTGs. out of 5 PVTGs Kolgha, Kotwaliya and Kathodi habitate in hilly areas wereas Siddis stay in plain areas of Saurashtra region; and Padhars habitate in plain areas of Nalkantha in Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts. Let us see what changes are found during a period of decade between two base-line surveys.

Family Size

The size of family affects employment, income and expenditure level of a family. In India, according to 2011 census, the average family size is 4.85. In schedule tribes, the average family size is 4.86. Thus, both in mainstrem society and in tribal communities, the average family size is almost equal; which is a good sign.

In the PVTG Survey, in 2001 average family size was found 4.85; in 2005 it was 4.65 and in 2014-15, it was found to be 4.61. Thus, between 2001 and 2005, the population has increased but family size has decreased. In 2014-15 too, the family size has decreased. However, the family size in PVTG families is comparitively larger than one in tribal community families. It is recommended that Family Welfare Programmes should be intensified in PVTG areas.

Male Female Ratio

In tribal communities, women occupy significant position. Unlike in main-stream non-tribal families, there is no much space between men and women.

In Indian population, the man-woman ratio is 1000:943, but in tribal communities it is 1000:990. In Gujarat, Man Woman ratio is 1000:920, Whereas in tribal communities in Gujarat it is 1000:981.

Thus in PVTGs, as compared to other tribal communities, the population of women is less. Therefore some programmes should be planned for women's awareness in PVTG areas. It should be however noted that gradually, tribal areas have been influenced by mainstreem society; but PVTGs have not been so influenced.

Education

In any society, out of five main systems, the system of education is basic and important one. In present times, education has played significant role in decision making in economic, social and political spheres. Same way, in rural economy also, due to education there has been change in traditional economic transactions, culture, customes and conventions.

Education is a master key of socio-economic development. It is important factor in establishing social foundation based on social justice and equal opportunities. Education is a fundalmental right of an individual. In Indian constitution also, education is considered to be significant to bring social change. In Directive Principles of State Policy, in Articles 24,30,45,46 it is mentioned that State will make all endoavours to provide and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14.

The ideal of providing education to all the citizens of all the categories has been accepted. Article 46 of the constitution mentions that State will pay special attention to develop the economic and educational nuterests of schedule castes, Schedule Tribes and Weaker sections of the society.

Special kind of educational facilities have been provided in the tribal areas of the State. There are Ashramshalas, Post basic schools, Hostels for tribal boys and girls. Model Residential Schools, Eklavya Model Schools, Saraswati cycle scheme, Talent Pool etc. Still however, the tribal areas have not been able to make educational progress at par with mainstream society. Education level has come up but not to the level of non-tribal society. Besides, the difference between literacy level of State's overall average and Schedule Tribe average has not been so fast. Let us see some figures.

Liveracy level in the country

Literacy		Total
All India	73 percent 67.80 percent in rural areas and 84.10 percent in Urban areas	73.00 percent
All India	Male 80.90 percent Female 64.60 percent	
Tribal	Male 68.51 percent Female 49.36 percent	58.95 percent
Gujarat	Male 71.68 percent Female 53.16 percent	62.48 percent

PVTG Literacy Rate :

2001			2005			2015		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
30.03	21.96	26.09	40.14	28.07	34.21	50.64	39.28	45.02

Thus, rate of literacy in PVTG groups have increased due to more awareness and due to educational facilities in their areas. Whereas there is steady increase in level of literacy both among tribals in general and PVTGs in particular; Still more efforts are yet required to accellerate this growth. As such, there are very few people in the higher/colleage education.

There are many reasons why these areas are backward in education. Tribals and PVTGs habitate in remote areas away from Taluka Place. There are very few employment opportunities. There is lack of proper awareness about education. Basides, tribals are poor and cannot afford to educate their children for them children are also source of income, and children are sent for labour work. The children have difficulties about language; sometimes, even children migrate alongwith parents, and if parents donot migrate, their elder children are required to 'look after their young kids where both parents go out for work.

In order to improve the literacy level amoung tribal, the schools should be established in every village. Besides number teachers should be adequate and they should be regular on their duties. They must teach on local diateel atleast for initial couple of years. More infrasturtural facilities should be developed, and education should be provided even beyond school hours.

Even when parents migrate to other places, there should be residential schools to provide food and shelter to the children where they can continue their learning. The child labourers could be freed from labour and sent to schools. Education is important not only for a job; but for life. Such understanding should be built.

Occupation

In India, 68.5 percent people habitate in rural areas. Their main occupation is agriculture or agriculture - related other occupation. Similarly, tribals also mainly habitate in rural areas, and their occupation also is agriculture or agriculture related some occupation. Howevers, the economy of tribals is based on more that one occupation, because no single occupation can be adequate to provide them enough livelihood. Therefore, they persue more than one occupations.

The tribal economy is under developed economy. It is a mixed economy as is in Indian. The agriculturist also are required to collect minor forest products also and sell the same in the market. Some tribals alongwith agriculture, persue animal husbandry or agriculture labour.

According to 2011 census, in India, in tribal committees, there are 34.63 percent who are engaged in agriculture and 44.40 percent follow agriculture labour work. In Gujarat State, 27.86 percent tribals follow agriculture, whereas, 53.83 percent follow agriculture labour work. What was the picture in there different surveys undertaken by TRTI, Ahmedabad.

Survey Year	Agriculture	Agriculture Labour level	Casual labour	Other
2001	2,174 (10.47%)	6,773 (32.63%)	9,743 (46.94%)	- (10.06%)
2005	1,605 (1.47%)	3957 (3.62%)	4,526 (41.44%)	308 -
2015	15,521 (12.43%)	17,110 (13.70%)	14,550 (11.65%)	10,505 (8.41) Bamboo work

The percentage of people among PVTGs who was more dependent on casual labour gradually declines : Meaningthereby, they have been shifting from casual labour work to other steady occupation.

Ownership of a House

During 2001 survey, among PVTG families, out of 20258 families, 20656 had the house of their our ownership. Out of total PVTG families, only 74 families were staying in hired premises and only 28 families were without any shelter.

In 2004-05 survey, out of 23,479 families, 21,997 familily had their own house, and 1482 families are without shelter. In 2015 survey, only 574 (2.11%) percent families didnot have their own house. This clearly means three most of the PVTG families have their own house. However there are families having no house of their own. They can be provided some shellter by the

Type of 4 House :

Survey year	Kutcha House	Puccas House	Hutments	Kuba type	Total
2000	16,275 (78.51%)	3,050 (14.712%)	1,330 (6.42%)	75 (0.36%)	20,730 (100%)
2005	-	4,119 (17.54%)	NA	NA	NA
2015	10,366 (38.20%)	6,576 (24.2%)	9,868 (26.4%)	330 (1.2%)	27,140 (100%)

Thus, in a decade time, there is sharp dective in the number of Kutcha houses and the number of pucca houses are more than doubled. This is development in its true spirit. People have availed Government benefit of the scheres or have constusted pucca houses from one's own income.

Number of Rooms

Survey year	Houses with One room	Houses with two rooms	Houses with three rooms	Houses with more than three rooms	total
2000	16,264	4,062	-	404	20,730
2005	19,839	3,804	454	102	23,099
2015	12,624	13,821	690	5	27,140

Appearently, where there were as many as 16,264 families having a room with one room only in the year 2000, and as many as 19,839 families in the year 2005, the number of such families has come down to 12,624 and percentage-wise this figure has come down from 76 percent and 84.5 percent respectively to just 46.2 percent.

Wall-material in House

It is usual practice among PVTG families, to use locally available material in construction of a house; so that it is cheaper and affordable. Let us see what material is being used by PVTGs families in the walls of their houses :

Wall made from

Year survey	clay	clay wood	clay+bamboo	clay+bricks	Cement & bricks
2005	3,413	4,606	7,487	4,072	4,119
2015	3,807	--	6,313	10,502	6,518

Thus, within a decade we find remarkable change. Some families (very poor ones) continue to use only clay, a large no.of families have been using bamboo, bricks and cement.

Land

The socio-economic status of a person usually is determined by its economic position and economic position largely depends on ownership of production resources. In preliminary societies, there is direct relations between one's own land for farming and his socio-economic status. In case of PVTG families too, having one's own land for farming is a matter of status. In our society, there is uneven distribution of land with some people having hundreds of acres of land and some people having only single acre or two. Due to not having one's own land for farming, one has to go for agricultural or other labour work.

During 2000-01 survey, there were 3,621 (17.45%) families having their own land, whereas 17,137 (82.56%) families were without land. During 2005 survey, 5,522 (23.51%) families owned their land and 17,957 (74.49%) families were without land. In 2015 survey, there were 5,978 (22.02%) families had their land whereas 21,162 families were without their land. Thus, we find that gradually more and more families were having thir own land,

Nevertheless, the increuse is not impressive; and we do find thousands of families yet without own land for farming.

Irrigation

5,522 families out of 23,479 families have their own land; but it is necessary to know whether they have irrigation facilities on this land; because it is only through irrigation that one can get good crops.

In 2000 survey, 1,042 families out of 3,621 land owners (i.e. 28.78%) had irrigation facilities. In 2005 survey out of 5,522 land owner families, 1,254 (22.71%) had irrigation facilities. In 2015 - 420 out of 5,978 (6.70%) land owner families have irrigation facility. We can see that the number of families having irrigation facility are decreasing.

Animal Husbandry

We had seen earlier that PVTG families, in order to meet their livelihood requirements, get themselves engaged in more than one occupation. This is their need; and animal husbandry is a good supplementary occupation. It is associated with agriculture. PVTGs get loan and other facilities for this occupation through co-operative sector.

So many PVTG families have adopted this occupation . In 2005, out of 23,479 families, 11,231 families were engaged in Animal husbandry.

In the present study (2015) the number has declreaed to only 3,990 out of 27,140 families (14.70 percent). The reason for this decline is not sought.

Average monthly income

Income is a factor closely related to one's economic life. Everybody will try to earn more and more to live happy and confortable life. Though PVTGs have adopted more than one occupation like Agriculture, Agricultural labour work, casual labour work, trading, Animal husbandry etc. still their income level is just enough.

During 2005 survey, only 11 families earned between Rs. 1 lakh to 2 lakhs per annum; and 6,315 families were earning just below Rs. 24,000 p.a.; but in present study, we find that out of 27,140 families, 15,639 families earn upto Rs. 36,000 p.a.; 8,220 families earn Rs. 36,001 to Rs. 60,000 p.a.; 1,840 families each between Rs 60,000 to 84,000 p.a.; 881

families earn between Rs.84,001 to Rs.1,20,000 p.a. Besides, there are 560 families whose annual income is more than Rs.1,20,001.

In 2005 survey, the average annual income of a family was found Rs.24,336 (Rs.2,028 p.m.); but in the present survey of 2015, their average annual income is Rs.42,175 (Rs.3,515 per month).

Debt

People incur debt to meet their requirements, if the income is less than expenditure. Besides, there are social, occupational and educational reasons also for incurring debt. The PVTG families being economically poor, have to incur some debt sometime. During 2005 survey, there, were 1,748 families, who had incurred some debt. The number for the year 2015 survey was just 353.

Benefits from the schemes

A number of schemes have been implemented for benefits and welfare of PVTG families. There are educational schemes, economic development programes, self-employment schemes, Housing Schere etc. Those who benefit from the schemes, can avail of advantages contained in the scheme.

During 2000, only 5,932 families out of 20,758 families had benefitted from Government Schemes. During 2005 survey, it was found that out of 23,479 families, 12,067 benefitted from the Government Scheme. In 2015 survey, it was find that out of 27,140 families, 9,320 families (34.34%) have benefitted from one or more Govt. schemes. There is a good scope for expanding the benefits of the schemes to more and more persons; because there are as many as 17,820 (65.66%) families who have not at all got any benefit from any of the schems.

CHAPTER - 8

Findings and Suggestions

The Government have implemented various programmes for welfare of PVTGs so that they can be brought at par with mainstream Society. Such programmes have many dimensions such as educational, economic, social, occupational, skill development etc. etc. Still however, the PVTG families are still backward in many areas. 27,140 PVTG families habilate in 657 villages of 53 talukas of 19 districts. Here are some of the findings derived from baseline survey 2015 :

Finding

1. 27,140 families from 657 villages have been covered.
2. The population in 0.14 age group is 31.86%; which indicates a declining trend in this age group.
3. The gender ratio is 1000:977 which is very near to one in tribal communities and higher than mainstream society.
4. There are 9,898 (36.47%) Kolgha, 2,335 (8.60%) Siddi; 3,388 (12.48%) Kathodis, 5,997 (22.09 percent) Kotwaliya and 5,522 (2.36%) Padhars.
5. The everage family size is 4.60
6. The literacy rate is 45.02% (50.69 Male and 39.38% Female).
7. 22.34% of people were continuing in educational system. (14,767 boys and 13,135 girls = 28,902 total)
8. The literacy rate among Kathodi is 38.08%, among Siddis 70.62%, among Kolgha 47.62%, among Kotwaliya 42.01% and among Padhar 36.05%.
9. Out of 27,140 families, 26,568 (97.89%) own their loan house. Only 574 (2.71%) do not have their own house.
10. As regards facilities for drinking water, the sources are 13,296 from Hand Pump; 5,484 from water well, 2,332 for borewell and 11,682 from water tap.

11. Out of 27,140, 7,731 families (28.49%) do not get adequate drinking water throught the year.

12. 21,055 (77.58%) respondents have electricity connection; but 6,085 (22.42%) do not have this facility.

13. Only 2,503 (9.22 percent) families have toilet in their own house.

14. Only 3,135 (12.34 percent) families have seperate bathrooms in their house (1,345 families having a bathroom and 1,998 families having bath space)

15. 6,967 (25.7%) percent families have Kutcha clay road for S.T. Stand, 670 (2.5%) have stone-paved road, 17,177 families have Tar / RCC road. *63.3% and 2,326 (8.6%) respectively.

16. Out of 27,140 families, health check-up was done in case of 11,092 (40.87 percent) families. 16,048 (59.13%) families are still out of frame.

17. Following illnesses were found : Cancer 1, T.B.-11, Leprosy - 2, Diabetic - 1, Paralysis - 23, Kidney - 3.

18. 17,471 (64.37%) families know about chiranjeevi scheme.

19. Out of 27,140 families; 7,984 (29.42%) have been immunised; but 19,156 (70.58%) families have not been immurised.

20. 26,594 respondents get treatment from Alopathiy doctor in Govt. Hospitals, 466 get treatment from Ayurvedic Vaidya, 25,795 get treatment from private doctors, 20,105 persons go to Bhagat Bhoova and 9,592 persons rely on household treatment.

21. There are 14,550 persons engaged in casual labour work, (11.65%), 15,521 (12.43%) engaged in Agriculture; 17,110 (13.70%) engaged in Agricultural labour work and 10,505 (8.41 percent) are engaged in Bamboo work.

22. Out of 27,140 families, 5,978 (22.02%) had their own land for farming.

23. 3,483 families owned less than one acre of land,

    1,615 families owned between 1 to 2 acres land,

    437 families owned between 2 to 3 acres land,

183 families owned between 3 to 4 acres land,

240 families owned more than 4 acres land,

24. Only 401 (6.71%) out of 5,978 land holder families had irrigation facility.

25. 279 families having land, have shown their requirements for irrigation facility.

26. Out of 27,140 families, 3,990 (14.70%) have animal husbandry occupation.

27. 693 families have been benefited of loan/subsidies for buying milch animals.

28. Only 319 (1.18%) out of 27,140 families have availed benefit of skill development training.

29. Income

- 607 (2.24%) families have annual income between Rs. 1 to 12,000
- 5,708 (21.03%) families have annual acore between Rs.12,001 to 24,000
- 9,309 (34.30%) families have annual acare between 24,001 to 36,000
- 5,264 (19.39%) families have annual acare between 36,001 to 48,000
- 6,232 (22.98%) families have annual acare of more than 48,000

30. Expenditure

- 15,936 (58.72%) families spend between Rs. 1 to 12,000 p.a.
- 7,530 (27.75%) families spend between 12,001 to 24,000 p.a.
- 2,009 (29.73%) families spend between 24,001 to 36,000 p.a.
- 1,025 (3.78%) families spend more than Rs. 36,000 p.a.

31. 1,208 (4.45%) families save some amount from their income.

32. 353 (1.30%) families were under some debt.

33. 11,985 (44.16%) families migrate to other places in search of labour work.

34. Out of 27,140 families, 19,504 (71.86 percent) have knowledge and awareness about Govt. Schemes for Welfare of PVTGs.

35. 9,320 (34.34%) families have availed benefits from Government Schemes.

36.
- 9,024 respondents benefitted from Housing scheme
- 390 respondents benefitted from Animal husbandry scheme
- 24 respondents benefitted from Vadi Yojana
- 29 respondents benefitted from Paddy Kits
- 46 respondents benefitted from Fisheries scheme
- 8 respondents benefitted from Bomboo work training
- 16 respondents benefitted from Agricultural equipments
- 3 respondents benefitted from Agricultural land.

37. There have been great change found from benefits of the Government Schemes. Here are some responses :

- 915 respondents have changed their dress style
- 2259 respondents have increased their status in society
- 143 respondents could spend more during fastivals
- 180 respondents could make change in rituals
- 76 respondents could spend more on education
- 30 respondents could come out of migration problem
- 26 respondents could repay their debt
- 8,716 respondents could construct a new house for family
- 76 respondents could avail vaternary treatment for animals
- 1,682 respondents could improve their standard of living
- 2,476 respondents could change their life style.

38. Out of 27,140 respondents, 8,975 (33.1%) have some knowledge and information about Forest rights Act, 2006.

39. Only 2,313 respondents have field their claims under FRA Act, 2006.

40. 497 families have availed some benefits through Garib Kalyan Mela.

41. 613 (2.3%) families have availed benefits from MNREGA

42. Necessities / requirements as identified and perceived by PVTG respondents :

• For better employment opportunities	26,280	family
• For land for farming	13,943	families
• For Housing benefits	7,400	families
• For Agricultural equipments	4,624	families
• For Self employment instruments	108	families
• For Sewing machine	695	families
• For Pandol installation	978	families
• For a shop	1,114	families
• For Irrigation Facilities	5,952	families

Suggestions :

1. The PVTG families have 31.86 population in 0.14 age group. Considering their schooling requirements in years to come, Government needs to make advanced planning for adequate no.of teachers, class-rooms, school buildings and other infrastructural requirements and again for their employment in future.

2. There is 11.76% population in 51 plus group. Thus, it seems life expectancy in these people is lower than mainstream society. Poverty, inadequate nutrition, hard labour work and addictions etc. are responsible factors. Government, therefore have to work out awarrness building programmes to bring improvement in health status.

3. There were 3,757 widows. They must be provided with widow pension under apropraiate programme.

4. 574 families donot have shelter. Under Housing Scheme, they should be provided houses.

5. The houses being prepared for PVTGs should be constructed as per their requirement and under their own involvement and partnership.

6. Primary/basic facilities in the houses should be provided.

7. The houses constructed by Government need to be reviewed periodically and proper repairing and maintenance should be carried out.

8. 7731 families donot get adequate drinking water roand the year. This problem should be taken up on priority basis.

9. 6,085 families still lack electricity connection. This should be looked into to facilitate their better living.

10. As many as 24,637 (90.78%) families donot have toilet in their houses. Government should try to provide trhis basic facility at highly subsidised rates.

11. 23,805 (87.71%) families donot have bathroom or bath space in their houses. This is also essential requirement from sanitation point of view and need to be addressed.

12. The literacy rate among male and female was found 50.64% and 39.28% respectively. The female literacy rate should be brought up. Intensive efforts need to be carried out.

13. For encouraging and motivating women towards literacy, the awareness camps, workshops, other incentives should be provided.

14. Special Ashramshalas exclusively for girls should be started in PVTG areas.

15. Educational benefits to the PVTG children should be reached in all earnest.

16. Tribals / PVTGs stay in scattered helmets. Therefore, schools should be located at such place so as to facilitate children from all helmets.

17. Seperate Ashramshalas can be started exclusively for PVTG children only; or PVTG children should get priority in admission in tribal Ashramshalas.

18. PVTG persons should get priority in scheduled tribe's reservation both in education and employment.

19. Due to Migration only, the education of many PVTG children suffer a great deal. Therefore, Ashramshalas should be provided for children of migrant parents, in facilitate residential education requirements.

20. In order to provide tangible employment oriented training, in Ashramshalas alongwith education, special training in carpentry, Balck Smithy, Electric wireman should be provided.

21. PVTG children drop out from school as they entre in higher standards. There are very few students in colleges and universities or even in technical courses. Therefore, such higher education should be provided at Taluka level to facilitate them to attend. Besides, scholarships and other incentives should also be provided at primary and secondary school level also.

22. Chiranjeevi Yojana should be intensively popularised in PVTG areas, so that people may avail benefits from the scheme.

23. As many as 19,156 (70.58%) families are yet not covered under universal immunisation programme. More awareness in this regards is necessary.

24. Primary Health Centres / sub centres should be started in PVTG areas on population basis.

25. A mobile health van in such areas can be much useful and effertive. Such unit can be started by providing financial assistance to voluntary bodies.

26. No health check up is yet done in case of 16,048 (59.13%) families. This should be done on priority basis.

27. Most of PVTG families are engaged in labour work. They are unorganised. They should be made organised though voluntary organisations, NGOs and Government and they should be made aware about labour laws.

28. In cases of land record, PVTG families should be helped to make their record uptodate and also to make entries of appropriate family members as heirs of the property.

29. Those families nor having any irrigation facility on their land should be provided with irrigation facilities under appropriate irrigation scheme.

30. PVTGs, alongwith agricultural activity, also have an occupation of animal husbandry. But the number of such families is yet limited. More persons should be motivated for

this occupation, and four those having the occupation should be provided appropriate training in rearing of animal, fodder and cattle food, marketting arrangements for sale of milk etc.

31. More facilities should be provided loans and subsidies from occupation of animal husbandry.

32. They should be trained especially about treatment during their illness etc.

33. There should be animal insurnace scheme and adequate number of vaternary clinics.

34. More and more finance co-operatives should be encourages, through voluntary agencies. Self help groups (SHGs) are conducive for small savings / finance. More number of SHGs should be formed and efforts should be made for their efficient and effective management.

35. Migrant families should be provided basic facilities at the place of migration.

36. Efforts should be made to provide employment in the PVTG areas itself to check migration.

37. Many migrant families migrate to Surat, Mahuva, Bardoli etc. to work in sugar milk. Proper Liasion should be established with sugar factories for facilities of their stay with primary basic facilities and for education of their children.

38. As many as 2,682 (98.82%) families have not availed of benefits from Skill Development Training Programme. The youth should be provided with Skill Development Training as appropriate to their education.

39. Training should be imparted in individualised assistance scheme; with stipend.

40. Efforts should be made to make available benefits of MNREGA scheme to all families.

41. Proper propaganda and awareness should be created to popularise schemes for PVTG.

42. Single Window system should be created to ensure that all necessary documents for applications are available at a single place.

43. Assistance to PVTGs should be provided according to their felt needs.

44. Soft loans for petty occupations should be made available for SHG members to start new enterprise.

45. The main .requirement of PVTGs are local based land for families and livelihood, Houses, irrigation, economic upliftment schemes etc. Government should provide for these necessities.

Annexure - 1

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population			Total House/ families
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Total Trbe	4501389	4415785	8917174	4042601	3979157	8021848	458698	436628	895326	
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	6787	6845	13632	6567	6629	13196	220	216	436 102	2981 2879
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor,Tokrekoli	34009	33110	67119	28612	28281	56893	5397	4829	10226	14222 11924 2298
3.	Padhar	15911	15021	30932	15255	14491	29746	656	530	1186	5566 5297 269
4.	Siddi, Sidibadshah Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot. Surendranagar	4273	4388	8661	2343	2366	4679	1930	2052	3982	1726 934 792
5.	Kotvaliya, Votaliya, Barodiya	12155	12094	24249	10707	10701	21408	1448	1393	2841	5674 4996 678
	Total PVTG Population	**73135**	**71458**	**144593**	**63484**	**62468**	**125922**	**9651**	**9020**	**18671**	**30169 26030 4139**

Annexure - 1 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total Population 0 to 6 year			Rural Population 0 to 6 years			Urban Population 0 to 6 years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	323667	689645	1413312	665285	635701	1300986	58382	53944	112326
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	1234	1178	2412	1195	1151	2346	39	27	66
2	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	5272	5097	10369	4535	4438	8973	737	659	1396
3.	Padhar	3261	2997	6258	3194	2941	6135	296	262	558
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	593	594	1187	330	332	662	263	262	525
5	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Bharodiya	1703	1679	3382	1565	1538	3103	138	141	279
	Total PVTG Population	**12063**	**11545**	**23608**	**10819**	**10400**	**21219**	**1473**	**1351**	**2824**

Annexure - 1 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total Population Literate			Rural Population Literate			Urban Population Literate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	2704845	1980691	4688536	2387746	1731466	2387746	320099	249225	569324
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	2327	1769	4096	2221	1676	3897	106	93	199
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	18274	13797	32071	14548	11109	25657	3726	2688	6414
3.	Padhar	6715	3391	10106	6250	3118	9368	465	273	738
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, S.Nagar	2920	2480	5400	1536	1217	2753	1384	1263	2647
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	6200	5196	11396	5048	4243	9291	1152	953	2105
	Total PVTG Population		**26633**	**53069**	**29603**	**21363**	**50966**	**6833**	**5270**	**12103**

Annexure - 2

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Gujarat			Kutch			Banaskantha		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	4501389	4415875	8917174	12825	11403	24128	144355	139800	284155
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	6787	6845	13632	6	7	13	3	2	5
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor,Tokrekoli	34009	33110	67119	617	626	1243	51	41	92
3.	Padhar	15911	15021	30932	32	20	52	74	82	156
4.	Siddi,Siddibadshahi, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar,Junagadh. Rajkot, S.Nagar	4273	4388	8661	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	12155	12094	24249	6	5	11	2	3	5

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Patan			Mahesana			Sabarkantha		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	6835	6468	13303	4879	4513	9392	272531	269625	542156
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	-	-	-	0	1	1	517	544	1061
2.	Kolgha- Kolcha, Kolidhor,Tokrekoli	8	13	21	2	3	5	87	86	173
3.	Padhar	8	8	16	2	1	3	5	5	10
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, S.Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	13	16	29	-	-	-	1	-	1

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Gandhinagar			Ahmedabad			Surendranagar		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	9711	8493	18204	47106	42032	89138	11068	10385	21453
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	10	12	22	24	19	43	2	1	3
2	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	70	49	119	485	437	922	28	28	56
3.	Padhar	24	15	39	6293	5939	12232	9129	8640	17769
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshah- Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendrangar	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	15	43
5.	Kotvaliya, Votiliya, Barodiya	8	5	13	233	205	438	2	-	2

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Junagadh			Amreli			Bhavnagar		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	28463	27108	55571	3856	3466	7322	4751	4359	9110
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	-	-
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	338	336	674	249	219	468	151	132	283
3.	Padhar	-	-	-	3	1	4	30	41	71
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	3243	3329	6572	175	164	339	84	112	196
5.	Kotvaliya, Votoliya, Barodiya	22	16	38	-	-	-	11	10	21

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Rajkot			Jamnagar			Porbandar		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	12504	11513	24017	12415	11772	24187	6730	6309	13039
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	8	3	11	1	1	2	-	-	-
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	1371	1235	2606	818	697	1515	102	100	202
3.	Padhar	24	17	41	5	12	17	2	5	7
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	313	336	649	430	432	862	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Votoliya, Barodiya	16	12	28	4	-	4	-	-	-

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Anand			Kheda			Panchmahal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	12761	12063	24824	21057	19279	40336	368348	353256	721604
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	47	48	95	55	65	120	11	17	28
3.	Padhar	21	12	33	13	10	23	-	-	-
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot,Surendranagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	9	6	15	3	3	6	-	2	2

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)
Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Dahod			Vadodara			Narmada		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	793305	787545	1580850	586665	563236	1149901	244524	236868	481392
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi Son Katkari	-	-	-	14	9	23	926	897	1823
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	136	132	268	3725	3463	7188	22	22	44
3.	Padhar	3	3	6	99	70	169	-	-	-
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshah, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot,Surendranagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	-	-	-	22	22	44	770	804	1576

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Bharuch			Dang			Navsari		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	250398	237796	488194	107539	108534	216073	319740	319919	639659
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	29	16	45	566	593	1159	36	32	68
2.	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	66	53	119	36	78	114	6403	6355	12758
3.	Padhar	14	9	23	2	-	2	34	30	64
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi-Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Vitoliya, Barodiya	386	366	752	612	630	1242	1770	1727	3497

Annexure - 2 (Cont...)

Total PVTG Population Tribewise

Sr. No.	Name of the Tribe	Valsad			Surat			Tapi		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Total Tribe	450976	451818	902794	432089	424863	856952	335958	343362	679320
1.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katri	12	10	22	751	723	1474	3879	3969	7848
2	Kolgha, Kolcha, Kolidhor, Tokrekoli	15650	15626	31276	2931	2698	5629	550	551	1101
3.	Padhar	35	46	81	50	37	87	9	18	27
4.	Siddi, Siddibadshahi Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Kotvaliya, Vidoliya, Barodiya	402	416	818	2681	2617	5298	5182	5209	10411

Annexure - 3

Total no.of PVTG families in the State and their growth rate census 2001, 2011 and survey 2005, 2015

Sr. No.	Name of Tribe	As per 2001 census		As per TRTI's Survey, 2005		As per 2011 census		As perTRTI's Survey, 2014		Percentage of Growth rate 2001 to 2011	Percentage of Growth rate 2005 to 2014-15
		Total Familes	Total Population	Total Familes	Total Population	Total Familes	Total Population	Total Familes	Total Population		
1.	Kotavaliya		21453	5226	21411	5674	24249	6032	23990	13.03	12.04
2.	Kolgha		48419	8879	41396	14222	67119	9810	47501	38.62	14.75
3.	Kathodi		5820	2805	12692	2981	13632	3403	15749	135.25	24.08
4.	Siddi		8662	1858	8816	1726	8661	2335	10999	-	24.76
5	Padhar		22421	4711	24899	5566	30932	5500	26642	37.96	7.00
	Total		**106775**	**23479**	**109214**	**30169**	**144593**	**27140**	**124881**	**35.41**	**14.34**

District Wise PVTG Family in Gujarat