

## CHAPTER : V

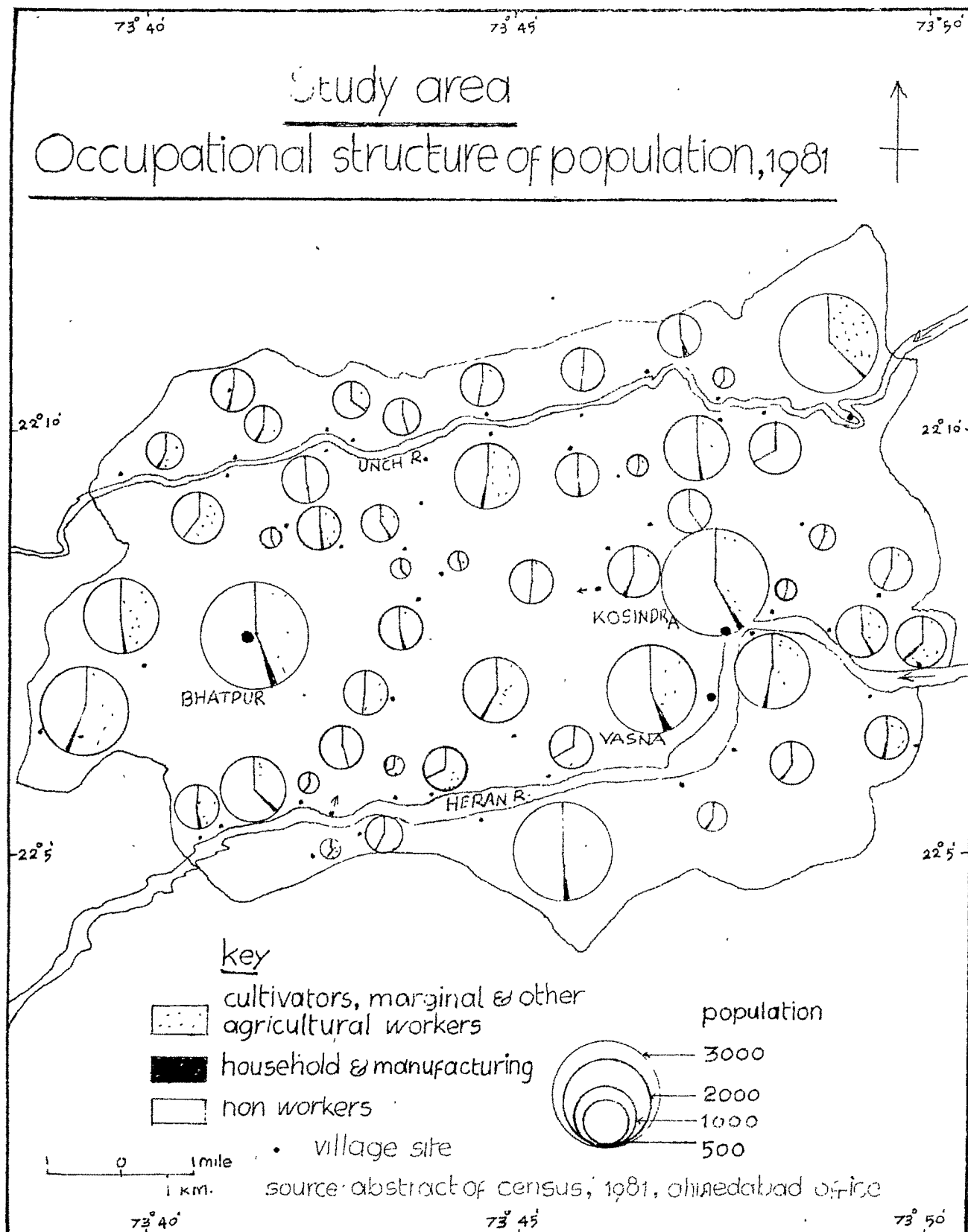
### POPULATION :

Population study is important for any geographical study. According to Hettner in *Die Geographic*, "he clearly singles out population as a prime element for geographical study. He proceeds to elevate population geography to an important position because he says population has a great influence on all of the other geographical elements".

Vidal de la blache in "*Principles of Human geography*" has devoted one third of the book on distributions of population, number and associated density pattern.

According to Glenn T. Trowartha "Population is the point of reference from which all the other elements are observed and from which they all, singly and collectively derive significance and meaning. It is population which furnishes the focus.

The three central place villages, Bhatpur, Kosindra and Vasma have a population larger than most of villages in the study area (map 34) Bhatpur is by far the largest village with a population of 3062(1981) However Kosindra and Vasma have only 3050 and 2775 respectively (in 1981) which is more than that of Parvata (2685) and Kadchhala(2797). Kadchhala, because of its promity to Kosindra has a large population as Parvata. But these two villages do not take the place of central villages because of lack of all weather transport facilities, more population belonging to scheduled castes and tribes (Kadchhala 39.56% and Parvata 47.69%) in 1981. Bhatpur, Kosindra and Vasma are centrally located and offer many services to the surrounding villages.



Map: 34

Kaledia which is a ginning centre is linked to Parvata for administrative purposes as a potepara (hamlet). It has developed cotton ginning factories which are attracting people from the neighbouring villages. Tankhala-Chhuchapura narrow gauge railway is an added advantage to Kaledia, due to the encouragement given to commercial agriculture in the region and the transport of ginned cotton, being more economic than raw cotton, to its ginning factories. Kaledia has improved still further with the opening of the Eastern State Highway No.5 in the sixties. It is only one kilometre from highway No.5. In all probabilities it is likely that in the future Kaledia will come up as a central place like Vasna and Kosindra.

Another village in the region which has a large population is Kadchhala 2797. But inspite of its large population, it may not develop into a central place village because of its poor transport links with other villages; All the cart roads serving Kadchhala are fair weather cart tracks and they are cut off from the rest of the villages during the monsoon. Unlike Kaledia it has attracted very few new industries to the region.

Despite their large population neither Kaledia (Parvata) nor Kadchhala has been able to draw to themselves the surrounding villages in the area and influence their economy and their social and cultural life as Bhatpur, Kosindra and Vasna because of lack of nodality and transport facilities. It is the superior transport linkages more than the size of the population, that are responsible for Vasna and Kosindra developing fast into central place villages in the region. According to 1981 census these villages have increased in population i.e. in Kosindra 2292 (1971) 3050 (1981) in Vasna 1943 (1971) 2225 (1981) whereas in Bhatpur 3195 (1971) 3062 (1981) the population has decreased because of lack of all weather roads. Till 1960 it was taking the advantage of its nodality due to narrow gauge line to Baroda. Whereas the construction of a bridge over Orsang (1960) near Bodali (Photo 3) has changed the transport facilities of Kosindra and Vasna. So Bhatpur had both an early start as a node centre as well as nearness to the cities in the plains. The rapid increase in population of these villages in 1981 is self explanatory.

: 100 :

**Scheduled Castes and Tribes Region : (Map-35)**

There are 30 villages in which the percentage of scheduled castes and tribes is more than 55.01% of the total population of 52 villages (Table 36). Four villages have 100%. Goharpura and Simalghoda are served by Kosindra and Kubarpara by Bhatpur, while Sararpura by Vaana and Bhatpur. 7 villages have more than 90%, 8 villages between 70 and 90% and 11 between 55 and 90%. Timbi, Sunderpura and Deroili have less than 30% of scheduled castes and tribes as the proportion of the Rajput community is high.

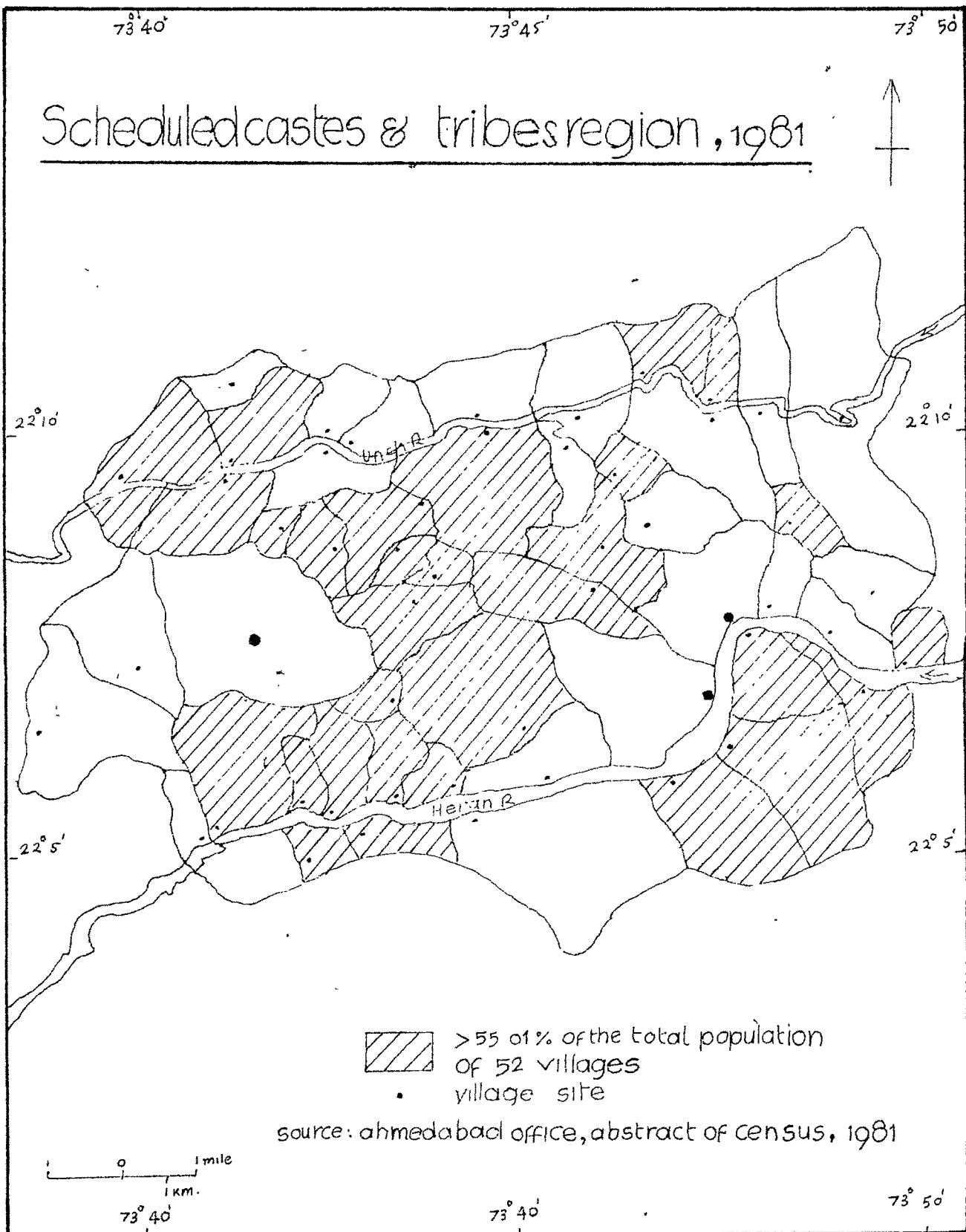
From the above distributional pattern of scheduled castes and tribes, it is interesting to note that the higher percentage of the scheduled castes and tribes, particularly in the central portion can be correlated to the physiography of the area. There are hills and gullies and less of cultivable land (Map-2,35).

The nearest central place village Bhatpur employs the scheduled castes and tribes (photo 25) of these surrounding villages for its agricultural work force. Much of the land of these villages also belongs to the farmers of Bhatpur.

To the east, south and west of Kosindra and Vaana are villages with a high proportion of scheduled castes and tribes. The rich land owners of these central place villages employ them as agricultural labourers (Map 35). Agricultural labourers are gathered from distant villages and brought to Kosindra and Vaana by regular tractors.

Village like Pervata has 47.69% of scheduled castes and tribes because it has a patapara, Kaledia, which has ginning factories.

There are 22 villages in the region, where the population of scheduled castes and tribes is less than 55%. These villages have a larger number of Patels, Rajputs, Kolis, Brahmins and Banias who employ the scheduled castes and tribes from the neighbouring villages for agricultural labour.



Map: 35

Table-36

1	2	3	4
Parvata	2685	1374	47.69
Khunwad	2031	1376	48.88
Kosindra	3050	1414	46.36
Taleti	578	258	44.64
Veena	2225	985	44.27
Kapedia	313	127	40.57
Kadchhala	2797	1107	39.58
Rajbodoli	817	313	38.30
Chudheli	804	312	38.81
Bhorda	504	184	36.50
Songir	664	242	36.45
Vadadla Chorangla	582	210	36.08
Chhachhadra	517	186	35.98
Panaj	1058	334	30.70
Desan	513	155	30.21
Timbi	394	116	29.44
Sardarpura	482	140	29.05
Deroli			
Total	41890	13045	55.01

### Regional distribution of Literacy : (Map-36)

There are 17491 out of 41890 people (i.e. 41.75%) who are literates, of the total 52 villages (Table-37). There are only 17 villages, which have a percentage higher than 41.75%. Incidentally these villages comprise a higher proportion of high caste people. Bhatpur and Kosindra have the facilities of secondary and higher secondary schools. Vasma, Timba and Parvata have only schools upto secondary level. Other villages have primary schools provided by the state government. The villages which are in the central portion of the study area do not figure in the literacy region. High proportion of scheduled castes and tribes in the population of these villages, explain for the low percentage in literacy rates. Normally children of scheduled castes and tribes do not pursue education as they help in adding to the income of the family by working in the fields at a very young age.

Kapadia, Timba and Khanvad have more literacy 61.66%, 58.13% and 54.78% respectively in the study area because of the primary schools. While central villages have more of literacy because of their nodality. Central location of Bhatpur, Kosindra and Vasma attracts the people of the surrounding villages.

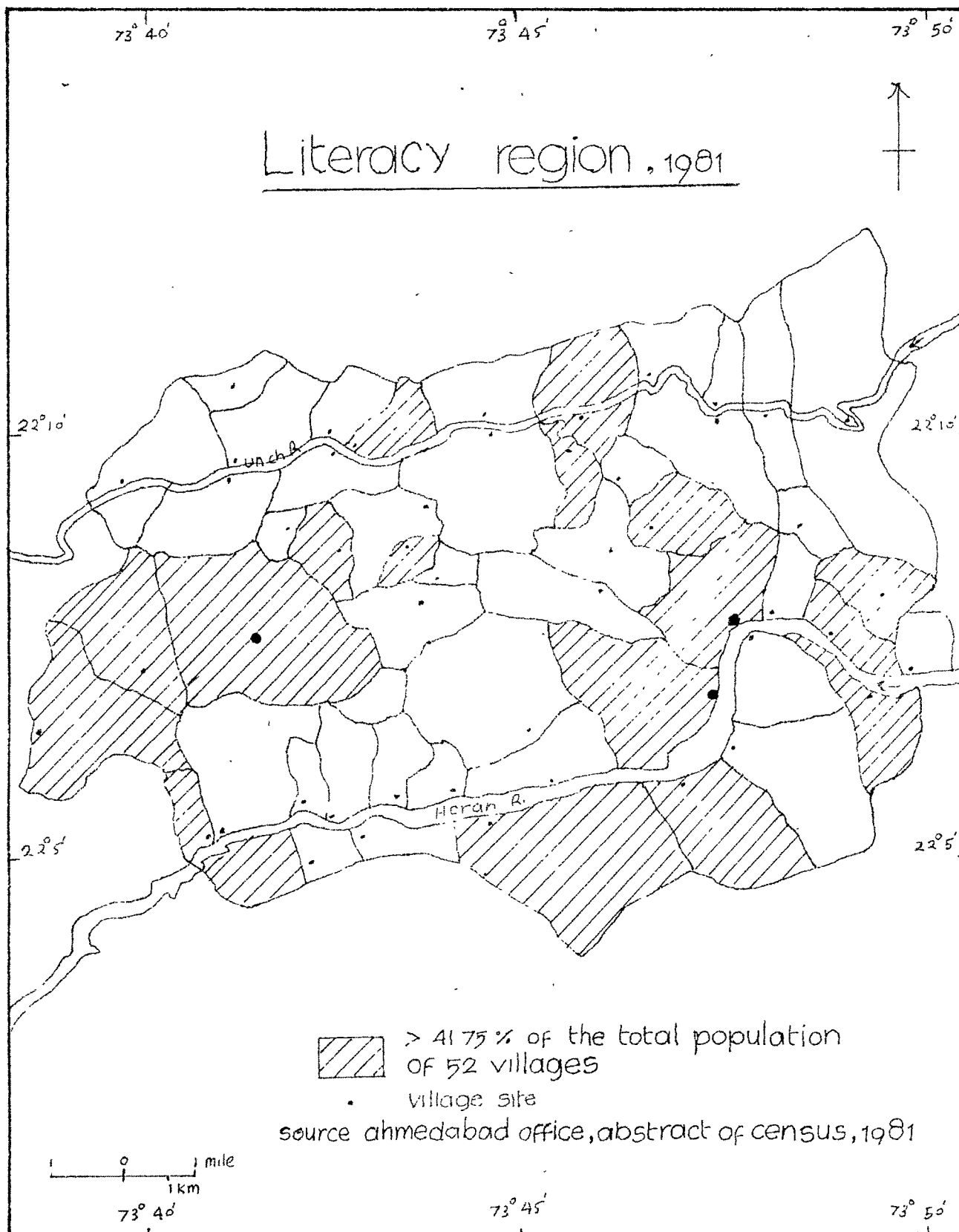
### Density of population : Map-37

52 villages of the study area have 22076.89 hectares. The area of three central place villages is 33700.26 hectares. In 1971 the net population of 52 villages was 37585 having a density of 1.70 per hectare. While in 1981 the population of 52 villages was 41890 and so density per hectare is 1.90, which is more due to increase of over all population in 1981. It shows only the physiographic density which does not depict the real economic condition of the farmers. The pressure of population on agricultural land is brought out well by taking the agricultural density rather than the physiographic density. So agricultural population/net cultivated area<sup>1</sup> is taken as it is very useful where agricultural population is more.

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<sup>1</sup> Source : Population Geography - A Reader

George V. Demko, Harold M. Rose, George A. Schnell pp 23  
Glenn T. Trewartha.



Map 36

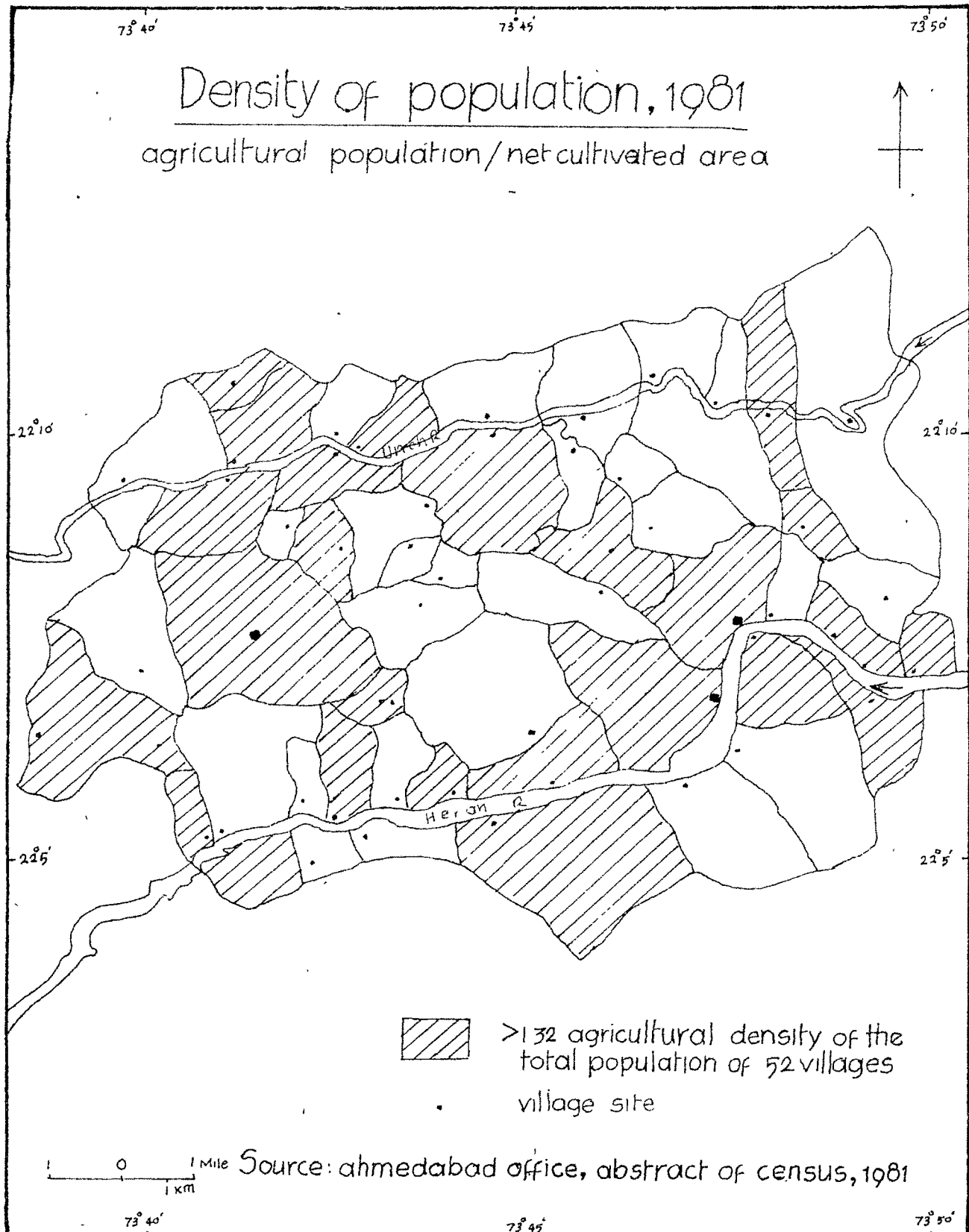


TABLE 37 : LITERACY REGION.

Name of the VILLAGES.	TOTAL POPULATION	LITERACY PEOPLE	% OF LITERACY TO TOTAL POPULATION
1. Kapadia	313	193	61.66
2. Timba	1414	802	56.73
3. Khunwad	2031	1026	50.78
4. Kosindra	3050	1642	53.84
5. Ramsinghpura	116	57	53.77
6. Vaona	2225	1193	53.62
7. Bhatpur	3062	1574	51.40
8. Deenan	513	262	51.07
9. Vetvatia	545	277	50.83
10. Bharda	504	251	49.60
11. Rajbodali	817	398	48.71
12. Chhachhadra	517	239	46.23
13. Amroli	474	214	45.15
14. Songir	664	289	43.52
15. Lunadra	237	101	42.62
16. Pervata	2685	1142	42.53
17. Navagam	580	243	41.90
18. Panoj	1028	452	41.54
19. Chudhali	804	334	41.54
20. Chikhodra	1671	687	41.11
21. Indral	1099	449	40.86
22. Vadadia	552	224	40.58
23. Timbi	394	159	40.36
24. Deroli	659	256	38.85
25. Lachhara	1123	431	38.38
26. Kadchhala	2797	1047	37.43
27. Kuberpara	185	68	36.76
28. Sarsinda	1282	461	35.96
29. Vadadia Chorangla	582	204	35.05
30. Sunderpara	88	30	34.48
31. Chorangla	394	133	33.76

Table 37

1	2	3	4
32. Sarghi	758	247	32.59
33. Kachhata	458	149	32.53
34. Jaxvan	942	302	32.06
35. Taleti	578	184	31.83
36. Sunderpura	482	151	31.33
37. Padvan	661	207	31.31
38. Sinhadrta	510	158	30.98
39. Khodis	435	132	30.34
40. Serengpur	539	181	30.22
41. Un	814	234	28.75
42. Vagetha	566	157	27.74
43. Sinalghoda	269	68	25.28
44. Rameari	240	60	25.00
45. Ghentoli	369	95	24.42
46. Sarainda Chhachha	460	101	21.54
47. Kanekua	621	126	20.28
48. Kharoda	190	28	14.74
49. Amarpura	170	20	11.76
50. Gaharpura	171	19	11.11
51. Savjipura	101	8	7.92
52. Kothiya	91	6	5.88
Total	41890	17491	41.75



Map: 37

NAME OF VILLAGE	NET CULTIVATE AREA	AGRICULTURAL POPULATION	AGRI.DENSITY	PHY.DEN
1. Kanakuwa	91.13	321	3.48	5.66
2. Sarangpur	116.36	365	3.14	2.57
3. Chikhodra	315.79	883	2.80	3.66
4. Koolindra	457.90	1220	2.66	5.37
5. Un	239.25	525	2.19	2.65
6. Sardarpura	119.94	254	2.11	3.16
7. Songir	169.31	322	1.90	1.48
8. Navagam	164.85	300	1.82	2.63
9. Khunwad	637.18	1135	1.78	2.28
10. Vatvatia	150.59	259	1.72	3.07
11. Rajbodeli	211.86	356	1.68	2.52
12. Pervata	771.95	1292	1.67	1.78
13. Taleti	234.31	390	1.66	1.87
14. Singalghoda	92.85	153	1.65	2.68
15. Chuchali	338.02	537	1.59	1.87
16. Sarghi	264.24	420	1.59	1.89
17. Vesna	599.87	932	1.55	2.82
18. Amroli	137.89	208	1.51	2.48
19. Padwan	199.61	297	1.44	2.65
20. Kachhata	177.60	260	1.46	1.72
21. Deroli	222.72	309	1.39	2.44
22. Jarwan	413.88	567	1.37	1.82
23. Sarsinda	506.36	679	1.34	1.85
24. Bhatpur	1037.92	1370	1.32	2.41
25. Panaj	407.51	517	1.27	2.03
26. Kuberpara	62.56	77	1.23	2.40
27. Chhachhedra	215.33	265	1.23	1.30
28. Lachhara	633.80	651	1.22	1.32
29. Ramsari	138.91	165	1.19	1.36
30. Anarpur	86.24	102	1.18	1.63

Table 38

1	2	3	4	
31. Geharpura	86.24	102	1.18	1.63
32. Vadedla	260.46	282	1.08	1.25
33. Vagetha	249.04	267	1.07	1.71
34. Kapadia	110.55	158	1.04	2.08
35. Vadedla Chorengla	298.87	308	1.03	5.37
36. Timba	650.28	660	1.01	1.84
37. Timbi	140.03	138	0.99	3.16
38. Indral	421.26	407	0.97	1.77
39. Khodia	190.24	185	0.97	1.54
40. Ghentoli	230.03	212	0.92	1.06
41. Bhorda	315.55	283	0.90	1.42
42. Savjipura	60.22	54	0.90	0.92
43. Sarsinda Chhachha	298.14	266	0.89	1.19
44. Kharada	115.31	102	0.88	1.16
45. Desan	248.35	213	0.87	1.49
46. Kadchhala	1269.01	1035	0.82	1.50
47. Chorangla	217.98	158	0.73	1.20
48. Ramlingpura	63.80	46	0.72	1.28
49. Sardarpura	97.67	40	0.69	0.97
50. Sinhadra	601.96	309	0.51	1.85
51. Kothiye	133.84	53	0.40	0.54
52. Lunadra.	406.32	130	0.32	0.31
TOTAL	15540.92	20544	1.32	1.90

The dependence of population on land is brought out well by the ratio of agricultural population (working or solely employed in agricultural activities) and the net cultivated area of the 52 villages (Table 36). There are 20544 people either wholly or partially depending on agriculture for their livelihood. 20544 people as against 15540.92 hectares of net cultivated area. The density works to about 1.32 persons per hectare (Map 37). Kanakuwa and Sarangpura show higher density i.e. 3.48 and 3.14 respectively. This is because of the less cultivated area and higher percentage of population depending on land. These villages have people belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, who work as labourers in the fields belonging to the landowners of Bhatpur.

The villages which have flat land, water facilities, transport facilities, less gullies have more density per hectare i.e. above the 1.32 of the 52 villages (Map 37) there are 24 villages included in it. While there are 16 villages, having less than 1 density for they do not have adequate transport facilities and have more gullies, hills, forest land e.g. Sardarpura, Sinhadra, Kothiya and Lunadra villages because of the absence of good flat agricultural land have not attracted much population and hence the density of 12 villages is just between 1 and 1.32 (Map 2)

The physiographic density per hectare is less in the villages where the hills, gullies, forest area is more. They are Lunadra, Kothiya, Savjipura, Sardarpura, Ghantoli, Songir, Chorangla, Chhetchhadra, Lachhree, Ramsari, Vadadla, Ramsingpura. (map-2)

#### BHATPUR :

Bhatpur region serves an area of 7864.24 hectares and a population of 14944 in 1981. The physiographic density of the population of this region is 1.90. Bhatpur village itself has an area of 1237.23 less than 1/7 of the total area of its region. But the physiographic density of its population is 2.47 persons per hectare, about 0.57 more than its region. This is because of its centrality and good network of transport. It has 5692.39 hectares of net cultivated area i.e. 72.38%

of its region. And its region has 7567 people having an agricultural density of 1.33 while Bhatpur itself has an agricultural density of 1.32. This region has less hills and gullies (Map 2).

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN THE REGION OF BHATPUR

Table : 39 Occupational structure of the population in the region of Bhatpur : 1981.

No. of Agri. vill-ages	Agri. Wkrs.	% to total wkrs.	Marg. and other wkrs.	% to total wkrs.	House-hold & mfg. ind.	% to total wkrs.	Total wkrs. (1981)	% to total population
25	5602	73.74	1965	25.87	30	0.39	7597	50.84
Bhatpur	1076	77.58	294	21.20	17	1.22	1387	45.30
NON Agri. Wkrs. (1981)	% to total Pop.	Total Pop. (1981)	Sch. Cat. Tri.	% to total Pop.	Lit-eracy	% to total Pop.	Physiographical density	
7347	49.16	14944	9390	62.83	5796	38.78	1.90	
1675	54.70	3062	1636	53.43	1574	51.40	2.47	

The 25 villages in the region of Bhatpur have a working population of 7597. The population engaged in agriculture account for 73.74% of the total working population. While marginal and other workers are 1965 (25.87%) who are seasonally engaged in the agricultural occupation. While the non agricultural population is only 0.39% of the total working population. The occupational structure of the population of the central place Bhatpur reveals its predominance in agricultural activity. It has nearly of one fourth or 21.20% of its working population in marginal and other workers. The concentration of non agricultural activities (1.23%) in Bhatpur is due to manufacturing of household industries like carpentry blacksmithy and goldsmithy. It-a people are also engaged in trade and commerce and marginal and other <sup>work</sup> (seasonal workers in agriculture) because it is a nodal centre for 25 villages.

TABLE 40 GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF BHATPUR REGION, 1981.

VILLAGES	NET CULT. AREA.	AGRI. WORK- ERS	AGRI. DEN.	TOTAL POP. OF THE VILLAGE	SCH.C/T CONT. TO TOTAL POP.	% TO LIT.	% OF LIT TOTAL PO
1. Kanakuwa	92.13	321	3.48	621	561	90.33	126
2. Vagotha	249.04	267	1.07	566	351	62.01	157
3. Vetuasia	150.59	259	1.72	545	542	99.45	277
4. Kuberpara	62.56	77	1.23	185	185	100.00	68
	554.32	924	1.67	1917	1639	85.50	628
1. Jarvan	413.88	567	1.37	942	585	62.10	302
2. Songir	169.31	322	1.90	664	242	36.45	289
3. Indrol	421.26	407	0.97	1099	731	66.51	449
4. Daroli	222.72	309	1.39	659	96	14.57	256
5. Chorangla	217.08	158	0.73	394	220	55.84	133
6. Kachhata	177.67	260	1.46	458	394	86.03	149
7. Timbi	140.03	139	0.99	394	376	29.44	159
8. Amzali	137.89	208	1.51	474	239	46.31	214
9. Timba	650.28	660	1.01	1414	749	52.97	622
10. Sunderpara.	119.94	254	2.11	482	140	29.05	151
	2670.06	3283	1.23	6980	3502	50.17	2924
1. Paduan	199.61	297	1.49	661	647	98.08	207
2. Rampuri	136.91	163	1.19	240	235	97.92	60
3. Amerpara	88.11	184	1.18	170	163	95.88	20
4. Khunwad	637.18	1135	1.78	2031	878	46.68	1026
5. Sardarpura	57.67	40	0.69	88	88	100.00	30
6. Remaingpara	63.80	46	0.72	116	96	90.57	57
7. Ghentoli	230.03	212	0.92	369	321	82.52	95
8. Khetiyu	133.84	53	0.40	91	87	95.29	6
9. Sarsinda Chhachha	298.14	266	0.89	460	376	80.17	101
10. Sarangpur	116.36	360	3.14	539	364	60.77	181
11. Sarsinda	906.36	676	1.34	1282	994	77.53	461
	2468.01	3860	1.36	5047	4249	70.27	2244
	5692.39	7567	1.33	14944	9390	62.83	5796
Bhatpur	1037.92	1370	1.32	3062	1636	53.43	1574



**Scheduled castes and tribes in the region of Bhatpur  
(Table 40):**

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Scheduled castes and tribes predominate in the entire region of Bhatpur. They account for 62.83 % of the total population of the 25 villages in the influence area of Bhatpur. While such tribes are less in the village itself i.e. 53.43% it means the central village is depending for its labour force on the surrounding villages as shown in map 38. They are generally backward and are mostly landless agricultural labourers.

**Literacy (Table 40):**

From the socio-economic point of view Bhatpur is comparatively an advanced centre in the region. It is also supported by its literates i.e. 51.40%. While its region has less literates 38.76% Map 36. A little half of its population belong to the higher castes who are mainly progressive cultivating land owners.

Bhatpur has more literates than its region because it started the primary school in 1905, library in 1908 and secondary school in 1940 (Chart 1) and higher secondary in 1978 (Photo 22).

**Agricultural density (Table 40):** The 25 villages have 75,67 agricultur workers and it has 56,92.39 hectares of net cultivated area. It has 1.32 agricultural density per hectare While Bhatpur village has 1.32. Its region has more area of net cultivated area so the density is same as Bhatpur. These villages have less gullies, hills and forest. Due to lack of irrigation facilities the region is not coming up as commercial agriculture region like Kosindra and Venna.

**Population patterns in the sub regions of Bhatpur.**

The entire region of Bhatpur with the 25 villages has been divided into three sub-regions on the basis of their degree of contact (see chapter, rural community area, land use, transport) with the central place village.

### Sub Region I (60%)

Table 41 Occupational structure of population of sub region I of Bhatpur region 1981 : 60 %

Name Vill.	Agri. Ukrs.	% of agri ukrs to total pop. of 4 vill.	Marg. & oth- ukrs.	% of Mfg. & Oth ind. or ukrs.	Wrks. & Mfg. ind.	% of h.h. to total pop. of 4 vill.	Total ukrs	% of ukrs to total pop. of 4 vill.	Non- ukrs.	% of ukrs. non- to total pop. of 4 vill.	Total Pop.
Kanakuwa	210	10.95	111	5.79	-	-	321	16.74	300	15.65	62
Vagetha	243	12.68	24	1.25	1	0.05	268	13.98	298	15.55	56
Vatvatia	164	8.56	95	4.96	1	0.05	260	13.57	265	14.87	51
Kubarpura	62	3.23	15	0.78	-	-	77	4.01	108	5.63	11
	679	35.42	245	12.78	2	0.10	926	48.30	991	51.70	1
		73.33		26.45		0.22	100%				

In the influence area of Bhatpur in the 60% level of contact, there are 4 villages with a working population 926, of which 679 people or 73.33% are agriculturalists. Marginal and other workers form 26.45%. The non agricultural population, that is household and manufacturing industries have only 0.22 of people, which is very negligible while in 1971 the agricultural workers were 99.38% and in household and manufacturing it was 0.25%.

The highest percentage of agricultural labourers are in Vagetha (12.68%), then Kanakuwa (Photo 29) Vatvatia and Kubarpura. These villages have 65.00% of their people as scheduled castes and tribes. Marginal and other workers are seasonal agriculturists. People of these villages form the agricultural working force for the Bhatpuria

Vatvatia and Kuberpura have more number of literates i.e. 50.83% and 36.76% which means that more children are going to school and Bhatpur is near to them. While this sub region has 32.76% of literates.

Agricultural density of this sub region I is 1.67 per hectare. While Kanakuwa has 3.48, Vatvatia 1.72, Kuberpura 1.23 and Vagehta 1.07. The first three villages are on the plains except for few gullies. Agricultural labourers who work in C.V. Bhatpur reside in these villages. Landowners of Bhatpur have agricultural lands in these villages, i.e. Kuberpura 89.06%, Vatvatia 87.94%, Vagehta 72.02% and in Kanakuwa 65.78% (Photo 29)

Vatvatia has less percentage of scheduled castes and tribes because it has more population of Kholi community who are also landowners.

Table 42. Occupational and structure of population of Sub Region II of Bhatpur region 1961:

Bhatpur 10%	Agri. ukrs.	% to total pop. of 10 vill.	Mfg. ukrs. or tot. of 10 vill.	% to total pop. of 10 vill.	H.H. & Mfg. Ind	% to total pop. of 10 vill.	Total ukrs.	% to total pop. of 10 vill.	Non ukrs	% to total pop. of 10 vill.	Total popula- tion of the village.
Jarwan	329	4.71	230	3.41	-	-	567	9.12	375	5.37	942
Songir	222	3.18	100	1.43	1	0.01	323	4.62	341	4.89	664
Indral	308	4.41	99	1.42	6	0.10	843	5.93	686	9.83	1099
Koli	213	3.05	96	1.38	-	-	309	4.43	350	5.01	659
Kachhota	191	2.74	69	0.99	1	0.01	261	3.74	197	2.82	458
Timbi	133	1.91	5	0.07	-	-	138	1.98	256	3.67	394
Amroli	145	2.08	63	0.90	-	-	208	2.98	266	3.81	474
Timba	369	5.29	291	4.17	5	0.07	665	9.53	749	10.73	1414
Sunderpura	168	2.36	89	1.27	1	0.01	255	3.64	227	3.26	482
	2221	31.82	1062	15.21	14	0.20	3297	47.23	3683	52.77	6980
	67.36		32.22			0.42	100%				

In the influence area of Bhatpur in the 40% level of contact there are 10 villages with working population of 3297, of which 2221 or 67.36% are agriculturists. While marginal and other workers are 1062 or 32.22%. Who are seasonal agricultural labourers. The villages like Timbi, Amroli, Chorangle, Sunderpura and Deroli have less percentage of agricultural labourers because of less percentage of scheduled castes and tribes (Map 35) and more of Rajput community. Songir has higher caste people i.e. Patels. Timba Indral, Songir have more non workers because of Patels who are landowners. Indral is a village having more people belonging to Patel community, but it has 66.51% of scheduled castes and tribes because of the petyapara of Khanpur which has scheduled tribes people.

The percentage of literates in this sub region II is 41.89%. This has more literates than other two sub region because Timba has secondary school and all other villages have primary schools and a less per proportion of scheduled castes and tribes (50.17%). The highest percentage of literates are in Timba 48.13% because of separate secondary school and mainly Patels residing in the village. The other villages have more literates due to Rajput community.

Agricultural density of this sub region is 1.23 per hectare. While it is more in Sunderpura 2.11, Songir 1.90, Amroli 1.51, Kachhata 1.46, Deroli 1.39, Jarvan 1.37 because of higher caste people, flat land and they are mainly land owners (Map 37).

Table 43 occupational structure of population of subregion III of Bhatpur region. 1981

Bhatpur 20% level, .....

TABLE 43 : OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF SUB REGION III OF BHATPUR REGION 1981:

BHATOUR 20 %

Villages	Agri- Work- ers.	% to total pop. of 11 vill.	Marginal % to & other workers 11 vill.	H.H. & Other M.Ind.	% to total pop. of 11 vill.	Total Work- ers.	% to total pop. of 11 vill.	Non- Work- ers.	% to total pop. of 11 vill.	Total pop. of the vi- ll.
1. Padwan	283	4.68	14	-	0.24	297	4.92	364	6.02	661
2. Ramsari	136	2.25	27	-	0.45	163	2.70	77	1.27	240
3. Amapur	71	1.17	33	-	0.55	104	1.72	66	1.09	170
4. Khunvad	885	14.84	250	7	4.13	1142	18.89	889	14.70	2031
5. Sardarpura	36	0.60	4	-	0.06	40	0.66	48	0.79	88
6. Ramalingpura	41	0.68	5	-	0.08	46	0.76	70	1.16	116
7. Ghantoli	292	3.24	10	-	0.17	212	3.51	157	2.60	369
8. Khotiya	41	0.68	12	-	0.20	53	0.88	38	0.63	91
9. Sarsinda Chhachha	167	2.76	99	1	1.64	267	4.41	193	3.19	460
10. Sarangpur	253	4.18	112	-	1.85	365	6.03	174	2.88	539
11. Sarsindra	587	9.70	192	6	1.52	685	11.32	597	9.87	1282
	(80.08) 2702	44.68	(19.21) 658	(0.41) 14	0.23	(100%) 3374	55.80	2673	44.20	6047
	5602	37.49	1985	30	0.20	7597	50.84	7347	49.16	14944

In the influence area of Bhatpur in the 20% level of contact there are 11 villages with working population 3374 or 55.80% of this sub region. Marginal and other workers are 658 or 19.21% who are agricultural labourers. Only Khunwad has less percentage of agricultural labourers because of less percentage of scheduled castes and tribes. Other villages have more of scheduled castes and tribes who are working for Bhatpur. Only Khunwad has household workers who are working as blacksmiths and Carpenters. This village has Koli community who are landowners.

Khunwad has more literates 54.78% because the Koli community believes in educating the children and takes advantage of the educational facilities of Bhatpur which is nearby. Ramsingpura has also 53.77% of literates because of nearness to Bhatpur village. Kothiya has less number of literates because of less accessibility of literates to Bhatpur on account of Heran river and the Songir hills (Photo 1).

Bhatpur has less percentage 53.43 of scheduled castes and tribes than its surrounding villages. They are agricultural labourers working in Bhatpur (Map 35). Its region has 62.83% of scheduled castes and tribes.

Agricultural density of this sub region III is 1.36 per hectare. While Sarangpur has 3.14 Khunwad 1.78, Paduan 1.49 and Sarsinda 1.34. Sardarpura, Ramsingpura Ghantoli, Kothiya and Sarsinda chhachha have less than 1 because of hills and gullies.

#### Kosindra :

Kosindra serves an area of 13100.94 hectares and a population of 22116. The physiographic density of the population of its region is 1.69 per hectare. It has increased 0.22 during the last 10 years. Kosindra village itself has an area of 567.93 hectares less than 23 times that of the total area of its region. But the density is 5.37 persons per hectare about three times more than its region.

It has the highest physiographic density in the study area. It is on the flat plain and situated on the bank of river Heran. Between 1971 and 1981 the population of the village has increased from 2292 to 3050 (an annual increase of 7.58%) This is mainly due to the transport facilities i.e. Eastern State Highway No.5 passes through the village (Photo 12) as a result of the bridge built over river Orsang near Bodali (Photo 31) and partly due to the irrigation facilities offered by the Heran canal (Photo 21) and private wells (Photo 7). The sub perennial water is good for well irrigation so people have exploited the subsurface water for commercial agriculture. Today it is the centre of Banana and Cotton, which are transported to distant markets of Gujarat and outside the state. People from other villages are attracted to this place and thus the increase in the density of population in the last decade.

Occupational Structure of the population in the region of Kosindra.

Table 44 General distribution of population of Kosindra region 1981.

No. of vill. age.	Agri Uhrs.	% to total ukrs.	Merg. & oth er Uhrs.	% to Total Uhrs.	Total Uhrs.	% to total workers
26	9362	83.53	1704	15.20	142	1.27
Kosin-dra	997	79.76	223	17.84	30	0.98

No. of villages	Total Uhrs.	% to total pop.	Non Uhrs (1981)	% to total pop	Total pop (1981)	Sch. C/T	% to total pop.	Liter-ate total pop.	% to total pop.	Phy.Den
26	11208	50.68	10908	49.32	22116	11599	52.45	8940	40.42	1.69
Kosind-ra	1250	40.98	1800	59.02	30.50	1414	46.36	1642	53.84	5.37

TABLE 45 : GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF KOSINDRA REGION 1981:

VILLAGE	Net culti. area.	Agri workers	Agri density	Total pop. of the vill	Sch C/T	% of Sch C/T to total pop.	Literacy	% of Lit. to total pop.
1. Chikhodra	315.79	883	2.80	1671	1039	62.18	687	41.11
2. Vasna	599.87	932	1.55	2225	983	44.27	1193	53.62
3. Rajbodali	211.86	356	1.68	817	313	38.31	398	48.71
4. Kharada	115.31	102	0.88	190	94	49.47	28	14.74
5. Sarghi	264.24	420	1.59	758	472	62.37	247	32.59
6. Degan	248.35	217	0.87	513	155	30.21	262	51.07
	1755.42	2910	1.66	6174	3058	49.53	2815	45.59
1. Bhorda	315.55	283	0.90	504	184	36.50	251	49.60
2. Navagam	164.85	300	1.82	580	378	65.17	243	41.90
3. Panoj								
4. Vadadla	260.40	282	1.08	552	359	65.04	224	40.58
5. Savjipura	60.22	54	0.90	101	96	95.05	8	7.92
6. Gaharpura	86.24	102	1.18	171	171	100.00	19	11.11
7. Simalghofa	92.85	153	1.65	269	269	100.00	68	25.28
8. Un	239.25	525	2.19	814	198	23.46	234	28.75
9. Khodia	190.24	185	0.97	435	331	76.09	132	61.66
10. Kapadia	110.55	158	1.04	313	127	40.57	193	61.66
	1927.72	2289	1.33	4827	2847	58.98	1824	37.79
1. Chudhali	338.02	537	1.59	804	312	38.81	334	41.54
2. Chhachhadra	215.33	265	1.23	517	186	35.98	239	46.23
3. Lachhara	533.80	651	1.23	517	186	35.98	239	46.23
4. Taleti	234.31	390	1.66	578	258	44.64	184	31.83
5. Parvata	771.95	1292	1.67	2685	1376	47.69	1142	42.53
6. Lunadra	406.32	130	0.32	237	149	62.87	101	42.62
7. Sinhadra	601.96	309	0.51	510	412	80.78	158	30.98
8. Kadchhala	1269.01	1036	0.82	2297	1107	48.23	1047	45.62
9. Sarsinda	506.36	679	1.34	1282	594	46.33	461	35.96
10. Vadadla Chor- angla	298.87	308	1.03	582	210	36.08	204	35.05
	5175.93	5597	1.08	11115	5694	51.23	4301	38.70
	8854.07	11066	1.25	22116	11599	52.45	8940	40.42
Kosindra	457.90	1220	2.66	3050	1414	46.36	1642	53.84



The 26 villages in the region of Kosindra have a working population of 11208 in 1981 (Table 42). The population in agriculture account for as much as 83.53% of the total working population of which 1704 or 15.20% are of marginal and other workers. So majority of the working population is engaged in agricultural occupation in the sub regions of Kosindra. Only 142 people or 1.27% are working in the household industry. The occupational structure of the population of Kosindra reveals its superiority over its region with regard to function. Yet agriculture is the predominant activity in Kosindra i.e. 79.76% of the working population engaged in it, plus 17.84% of the marginal and other workers who are seasonally engaged in the agricultural activities in Kosindra 30 or 2.46% is due to manufacturing of household industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, goldsmithy and servicing and repairs of the tractors (Photo 12, 20), and agricultural implements. Its people are also engaged in trade and commerce because it is a nodal centre for 26 villages. Among the three central place villages, Kosindra ranks first because of transport facilities (Photo 12) and Heran canal water (Photo 21). So during the last 20 years the village has been emerging as an important nodal centre. The construction of housing society (Photo 16) in the outskirts of the village is important phenomenon of the rapid development of the village, which is not seen in Varna and Bhatpur. There are many new houses built in the village itself (Photo 17). Commercialisation of agriculture has improved the level of living of the people and the money obtained from agriculture is invested in immovable property. Many of the families have all the amenities which are seen usually in urban areas like telephone, vehicles, concrete houses and gas for cooking (Gobar gas) (Photo 19). The village has tractors (Photo 11) which are used by the farmers for transporting the produce from the field and 100 scooters (two wheelers), (Photo 18) which are used by them for supervising the work of the labourers in the farms. In the other villages, bullockcarts are the chief mode of transport and the landowners do supervision of fields on foot.

Scheduled castes and tribes in the region of Kosindra (Table 15). They are more than one half in the entire region of Kosindra. They account for 52.45% of the total population of the 26 villages in the influence area of Kosindra. They are generally backward and are mostly landless and work as agricultural labourers. From the socio-economic point of view Kosindra is really an advanced centre in the study area. A little more than one half of its population (53.64%) belongs to the higher

castes (Patels, Vaniyas) who are mainly progressive cultivating land-owners. While it has only 46.36% of its population belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes (36.56% in 1971) which shows an increase of nearly 10% in the 10 years. Agricultural occupation is increasing due to the commercialisation of the agricultural activity in the village.

#### Literacy (Table 45)

Kosindra has more than half of its population as literates (53.89%) while its region has only 40.42% of literates (Map 36). It has started primary school in 1905, Library in 1910, Secondary school in 1938 and higher secondary school in 1978 (Photo 15). So it attracts people from the surrounding villages for such facilities.

#### Agricultural density (Table 45)

The 26 villages have 10666 agricultural workers and it has 8859.07 hectares of net cultivated areas i.e. it has 1.25 agricultural density per hectare <sup>while village itself has 1.66</sup> of agricultural density. Its location and transport facilities have contributed to it becoming a central village.

#### Population patterns in the sub regions of Kosindra :

The entire region of Kosindra with the 26 villages has been divided into 3 sub regions on the basis of their degree of contact with the central place village.

## Sub region I - 60%

Table 46 Occupational structure of population of sub region I of Kosindra region 1981.

No. of villages.	Agri. Ukrs.	% to total pop. of 6 vill.	Marg. & other ukrs. pop. of 6 vill.	% to total pop. of 6 vill.	H.H. ind.	% to total pop. of 6 vill.	Total Ukrs. tot- ukrs.	% to total pop. in 6 vill.	Non Ukrs. tot- Ukrs.	% to total pop. of the vil.	Total pop. of the vil.
Vasna	802	12.99	130	2.51	38	0.61	970	15.71	1255	20.33	2225
Chikhodra	831	13.46	52	0.84	11	0.18	894	14.48	777	12.58	1671
Sarghi	403	6.53	17	0.28	18	0.29	438	7.10	320	5.18	758
Desan	167	2.70	50	0.81	-	-	217	3.51	296	4.79	513
Rajbodali	327	5.30	29	0.47	11	0.18	367	5.95	450	7.29	817
Kheroda	98	1.59	4	0.06	-	-	102	1.65	88	1.43	190
	2628	42.57	282	4.57	78	1.26	2928	48.40	3186	51.60	6114
	87.95		9.44		2.61		100%				

In the influence area of Kosindra in the 60% level of contact, there are 6 villages with a working population of 2928 in 1981, of which 2628 people or 87.95% are agriculturists. The non agricultural population accounts for 78 or 2.61% of the working population, who are engaged in the household industry. These are due to Vasna, Chikhodra, Sarghi and Rajbodali villages which have less percentages of the scheduled castes and tribes and more people of higher castes (map 38). They are mainly Patels who are landowners. Due to physical proximity these villages are more or less dependent on Kosindra for almost all their daily needs. It has 282 or 9.44% people engaged in the marginal and other working labourers.

3186 persons i.e. 51.60% are non workers who comprise children and old people. There are more in Vasna, Chikhodra and Rajbodali because they are landowners who do not cultivate by themselves but employ labourers. They only supervise the fields.

The sub region has 49.53% of its population made up of scheduled castes and tribes. Chikhodra (Photo 14) and Serghi have more than 60% of their population as scheduled castes and tribes (map 35) because these villages have few families of higher castes and others are agricultural labourers for the village landowners. Vasma, Rajbodeli and Deseen have more people belonging to higher castes and less percentage of scheduled castes and tribes, they employ agricultural labourers from surrounding villages.

Agricultural density of this sub region I is 1.66 per hectare. While Chikhodra has 2.80 per hectare. Rajbodeli 1.68, Serghi 1.59 and Vasma 1.55 (Map 37) These villages have good facilities of transport plain area, more net cultivated area, good water facilities and so the economic condition of these villages are better than the sub-region of other central villages. Khareda has less density because there are mainly agricultural labourers who work at Kosindra. Chikhodra has more density because it is connected by a bridge over Meren river with Kosindra (Photo 14). In the study area this sub region I is very important for commercial agriculture and hence it has more density.

The percentage of non workers shows a decrease in 1981, i.e. 46.36% while in 1971 it was 62.40%. The people of the surrounding villages are attracted to this central place due to the increasing transport facilities and irrigation facilities. Agricultural labourers are settling down here and they commute to Kosindra.

Literacy Serghi and Chikhodra have less number of literates because of more scheduled castes and tribes. The sub region has 45.59% of literates, while Vasma, Deseen and Rajbodeli have more literates because of higher castes people whose number is more in the villages (Map 35). Khareda has only 14.74% of literates because of more scheduled castes and tribal people do not send their children to schools but employ them in the agricultural fields for work and help in adding to the income of the family.

SUB REGION II : 20 to 40%

TABLE : 47 : OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF SUB REGION II OF KOSINDRA REGION, 1981

Villages	Agri. Wkrs.	% to total pop. of vills.	Marginal & Other Workers	% to total pop. of vil.	H.H. & Hfg. Ind.	% to Total al pop. of vills.	Wkrs. total	% to Non Pop.of vills.	Wkrs. total	% to total pop. of vills.	Total Pop. of 10 vill
Panej	417	8.64	3	0.07	-	-	519	10.75	569	11.79	1088
Vadedla	181	3.75	-	-	-	-	282	5.84	270	5.59	552
Bhorde	245	5.08	2	0.04	1	0.02	283	8.57	221	4.58	404
Un	497	10.30	-	-	-	-	526	10.90	288	5.97	814
Khodia	132	2.73	1	0.02	12	0.31	203	4.20	232	4.81	435
Nevegam	283	5.86	6	0.18	3	0.07	309	6.38	272	5.63	580
Kapadia	147	3.05	-	-	-	-	159	3.30	154	3.19	313
Sevjipura	46	0.95	-	-	-	-	54	1.12	47	0.97	101
Gahapura	66	1.37	-	-	-	-	102	2.12	69	1.43	171
Simalghoda	150	3.10	1	0.02	1	0.02	153	3.16	116	2.40	269
	2164	44.83	13	0.33	17		2589	53.64	2238	46.36	4827
	83.58		0.85		1.11		100%				

In the influence area of Kosindra in the 40% level of contact, there are 10 villages with a working population of 2589, of which 2164 people or 83.58% are in agricultural pursuits. There are 395 or 15.26% marginal and other workers whose services are seasonally used in the agricultural sector. The non agricultural population accounts for 30 or 1.16% of the working population, who are engaged in household industry. Khodia has 18 who are potters. In these 10 villages the number of workers has increased compared to 1971 i.e. 37.60% to 53.64% (1981) this is only due to the commercialization of agriculture in this sub region.

The subregion has 58.98% of its population made up of scheduled castes and tribes which is more than other two sub regions. 7 villages have more than 60% of their population under scheduled castes and tribes, which means they are serving as agricultural labourers for the central village and also for Vanna, Sarghi, Daman and Rajbadli. The entire population of Geharpura and Simalghoda is made up of scheduled castes and tribes.

Agricultural density of sub region II is 1.33 per hectare, which stands second in the Kosindra region. Un is on a plain area and has good water facilities and accessibility and has more density. The landowners are from the surrounding villages, so density is comparatively more in this sub region.

#### Literacy :

Literates are only 37.79% which is less than other sub regions of Kosindra. Kapadia has more literates because the people of the village are of higher castes. Savjipura, Geharpura and Simalghoda have less number of literates because of the population comprises of more scheduled castes and tribes (Map 35).

**TABLE 48: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF SUB REGION III  
OF KOSINDRA REGION 1981.**

Villages	Agri Work- ers.	% to pop. of 10 vil.	Marg. of work. pop.	% to total pop. of 10 vil.	H.H. & Mf. ind. pop. of 10 vil.	% to total pop. of 10 vil.	Total Worker.	% to pop. of 10 vil.	Non Wor- kers	% to pop. of 10 vil.	Total Pop. of vil.
Kedchhala	1009	9.08	27	0.24	7	0.06	1043	9.38	1754	15.78	2797
Parvata	959	8.63	333	3.00	13	0.13	1305	11.76	1380	12.42	2685
Lachhree	444	3.99	207	1.86	2	0.07	653	5.87	470	4.23	1123
Sinhadra	290	2.60	19	0.17	4	0.03	313	2.80	197	1.77	510
Lunadra	71	0.64	59	0.57	1	0.01	131	1.22	106	0.95	237
Sareinda	587	5.28	92	0.90	6	0.05	585	6.23	597	5.37	1282
Chudhali	385	3.46	152	1.37	-	-	537	4.83	263	2.40	517
Chhachhadra	194	1.74	71	0.57	-	-	265	2.31	252	2.27	517
Vaddla Chorangle	302	2.72	6	0.05	1	0.01	309	2.78	273	2.46	582
Taleti	329	2.98	61	0.50	-	-	390	3.48	188	1.69	578
	4570	41.12	1027	9.23	34	0.31	5631	50.66	5484	49.34	11115
	81.16		18.24		0.60		100%				



In the 20% level of contact, there are 10 villages which come under the influence of Kosindra, 81.16 % of its working population are agriculturists most of whom are labourers (Map 37) It has 18.24% of marginal and other workers. Only 0.60% are engaged in the household industry. Parvata has 13 persons mainly engaged in ginning centre of Kaledia. The agricultural workers have increased in 1981 i.e. 50.66% whereas they were 39.73% in 1971. These villages also come under the influence of Vasna which draws its agricultural labourers. Non workers have decreased in these villages i.e. 60.27% in 1971 to 49.34% in 1981. The agricultural labourers come from distant villages because of more employment opportunities in Kosindra, Parvata has more marginal workers 333 or 3.00% this is because of the seasonal work offered by the ginning factories at Kaledia. Even people from Lachhras, Lunadra go to work at the ginning mill.

This sub region has 51.23% of its population made up of scheduled castes and tribes, which is second in the sub region of Kosindra. Four villages have more than 60% of their people made up of scheduled castes and tribes and other villages have more than 35% . Sinhadra, Lunadra have hilly area so the scheduled castes and tribes are more because they do not own land. These villages are also under the influence of Vasna i.e. under 60% level of contact very important for agricultural labourers for Kosindra and Vasna.

Agricultural density of this sub region is 1.08 per hectare which is less than other two sub regions. These villages have physical barriers to inhabitation like hills, forests, gullies (Map 27) so this sub region has the less net cultivated area, inadequate transport and irrigation facilities. In Kosindra region, this sub region is economically less developed so the density is less. Parvata has more density than other villages because of the ginning centre of Kaledia. Chucheli and Taloti are near to the Eastern State Highway No.5. Lunadra has only 0.32 density because of the Lunadra knolls (Map 2).



### Literacy :

Literates are 38.70% i.e. second in the Kosindra sub regions. The Rajput community has more literates e.g. Chhachhadra, Chudheli, Parvata and Lunadra. The other villages have more people of scheduled castes and tribes who engage their children in agriculture to add to the income of the family (Map 35).

### VASNA

Vasna region serves an area of 12735.06 hectares and a population of 22976, which is the highest in the study area. The physiographic density of the population of its entire region is 1.80 per hectare. While it was 1.55 in the 1971. Vasna village itself has an area of 788.72 hectares less than 16 times that of the total area of its region. But the physiographic density of its population is 2.82 persons per hectare more than its region. The population of Vasna has increased in 1981 as compared to 1971. Vasna is near to Kosindra (1.5 km) so Vasna's important as a central place village is only due to its services like police chowky (Photo 5), primary health unit (Photo 6), and Heran canal irrigation sub office (Photo 4). Kosindra is superior central village to Vasna and Bhatpur because of the location, transport, water resource and irrigation facilities.

TABLE - 49

## Occupational structure of the population in the region of Vasna.

Table 49 General distribution of population of Vasna region 1981.

No. of vill- ages.	Agri Wkrs.	% to total ukrs	Marg. & oth. ukrs	% to total ukrs	H.H. & Mfg. Ind	% to total ukrs.	Total ukrs.	% to Non Workers. total ukrs. Pop.
26	9565	82.67	18,71	16.17	134	1.16	11570	50.36
Vasna	802	82.68	130	13.40	38	3.92	970	43.59

	% to total pop.	Total pop.	Sch.C/ T.	% to total pop.	Lit.	% to total pop.	Physiographic Density
26	49.64	22926	12208	53.13	9319	40.56	1.80
Vasna	56.41	2225	985	44.27	1193	53.62	2.82

The 26 villages in the region of Vasna have a working population of 11570. The population engaged in agriculture account for as much as 82.67% of the total working population, while marginal and other workers account for 16.17%, who are seasonal workers engaged in agricultural activities. The non agricultural population is only 1.16 percent of the total working population (Map 34) Agriculture is the predominant function in Vasna i.e. as much as 82.68% of the working population engaged in it, it has 38 or 3.92% of its working population in non agricultural activities about thrice the percentage of the non agricultural population in the whole region. The concentration of non agricultural activities in Vasna is due to manufacturing of household industries like pottery (Photo 9/10) and goldsmithy. Its people are also engaged in trade and commerce because it is a nodal centre for 26 villages.

Scheduled castes and tribes in the region of Vasna (Map 35)- They are more than half in the entire region of Vasna. They account for 53.13% of the total population of the 26 villages in the influence area of Vasna. They are generally backward and are mostly landless agricultural labourers. From the socio-economic point of view, Vasna is comparatively an advanced centre in the region more than one half of its population belong to the higher castes (Patels, Vanias) who are mainly progressive farmers. Only 44.27% of its population belong to the scheduled castes and tribes.

Agricultural density (Map 39): The 26 villages have 11261 agricultural labourers and it has 11065.91 hectares of net cultivated area. So it has only 1.02 agricultural density per hectare which is less than other two central place villages in the study area. This region has more of gullies, hills and forests-(Map 2)-land compared to the regions of the other two central villages. So this region has less of economic potentialities.

Literacy : Vasna has 53.62 % literates i.e. more than half of its population, while its region has only 40.56%. It had started primary school in 1905, Library was opened in 1910, secondary school in 1936 (Chart 2). So its functions as a central place for surrounding villages.

Population patterns in the sub regions of Vasna - The entire region of Vasna with the 26 villages has been divided into 3 sub region on the basis of their degree of contact with the central place village.

In the influence area of Vasna in 60% level of contact, there are 5 villages with a working population of 2792 of these 2093 or 74.96% are agriculturists, while 679 or 24.32% are marginal and other workers employed seasonally in the ginning factories of Kaledia. Due to physical proximity these villages except Kaledia are more or less dependent on Vasna for almost all their daily needs. While 0.72% are non agricultural who are mainly engaged in the household activities of pottery and goldsmithy and carpentry.

TABLE 50 GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF VASNA REGION 1981

VILLAGE	NET CULT. AREA	AGRI. WORK.	POPUL. DENSITY OF THE VILL.	TOTAL POPUL. OF THE VILL.	SCHOL. CASTE TRIBES POPUL.	% OF CASTE + TRIBES POPUL.	LITERATES	% OF LITER. OF TOTAL POPULATION
Pardata	771.95	1292	1.67	2685	1376	47.69	1142	42.53
Lachhres	533.80	651	1.22	1123	690	61.44	431	38.30
Sinhodra	601.96	309	0.51	510	412	80.78	158	30.98
Lunadra	406.32	130	0.32	237	149	62.87	101	42.62
Tatol	234.31	390	1.66	576	258	44.64	184	31.27
	2948.34	2772	1.09	4133	2885	56.20	2016	39.27
Vadodla	260.46	282	1.08	952	359	65.04	224	40.58
Sarampur	116.46	190	1.63	539	365	60.77	181	30.22
	376.82	472	1.25	1091	723	66.27	405	37.12
Kadchhala	1269.01	1036	0.82	2797	1107	39.58	1047	37.43
Sarinda	806.36	679	1.34	1282	994	77.53	461	35.76
Kosindra	487.90	1220	2.66	3050	1414	46.36	1642	53.84
PanaJ	407.51	517	1.27	1088	334	30.70	452	41.54
Chikhodra	315.79	883	2.80	1671	1037	62.18	687	41.11
Chudhal	338.02	517	1.59	887	312	38.91	334	41.54
Sarghi	264.24	420	1.59	758	472	62.27	247	32.59
Chhachhadra	215.33	265	1.23	517	186	35.98	2299	46.23
Vad-chor	298.87	308	1.03	582	210	36.08	284	35.05
Dasam	248.35	217	0.87	513	155	30.21	2662	51.07
Rajbodali	211.85	356	1.68	817	313	38.31	398	48.71
Un	239.25	525	2.19	814	598	73.46	234	28.75
Khotkiya	190.24	185	0.97	435	331	76.09	132	30.34
Navagam	164.85	308	1.82	580	378	65.17	243	41.90
Kharada	115.31	102	0.88	190	84	49.47	28	14.74
Kapadia	110.55	158	1.44	313	127	40.57	193	61.66
Saujipura	60.22	54	0.90	101	96	95.05	0	7.92
Goharpura	86.24	102	1.18	171	171	100.00	19	11.11
Simalghoda	92.85	153	1.65	269	269	100.00	68	25.28
	5592.75	8017	1.43	16752	8680	51.34	8898	41.18
	11065.91	11261	1.02	22976	12208	53.13	9319	40.56
Vasna	599.87	932	1.55	2225	985	44.27	1193	53.62

Table 51 Occupational structure of population of sub region I of Vasna region 1981.

No. of villages	Agri. Wkrs.	% to total pop. of 5 vill	Merg. & oth Wkrs.	% to Total pop. of 5 vill	H.H. & Afg. Ind.	% to total pop. of 5 vill	Total Wkrs.	% to total Wkrs.	Non Wkrs.	% to total pop. of 5 vill	Total Pop.
Parvata	939	18.68	333	6.49	13	.25	1305	25.42	1390	26.88	2695
Lachhras	444	8.65	207	4.03	2	0.04	653	12.72	470	9.16	1123
Sinhadra	290	5.65	19	0.33	4	0.08	313	6.10	197	3.84	510
Lunadra	71	1.39	59	1.15	1	0.02	131	2.26	106	2.07	237
Taleti	329	6.41	61	1.18	-	-	390	7.59	188	3.66	578
	2093	40.78	679	13.22	20	0.39	1792	54.34	23.41	45.61	51.3
	74.94		24.32		0.72		100%				

In 1981 the non workers formed 45.61% while it was 59.09% in 1971 workers are more in Parvata because it is a ginning and trade centre.

This sub region I has 56.20% of scheduled castes and tribes, which is an asset to agricultural occupation of Vasna. Sinhadra, Lunadra and Lachhras are the main villages which serve Vasna by support supplying agricultural labourers. Every central plan village depends on its region for such facilities.

Agricultural density - Lunadra and Sinhadra have less agricultural density because of hills and forest. This sub region has only 1.09 density per hectare which is lower than other two sub region of Vasna.

Literacy : It is second important sub region for literates, which is 29.27% because of the primary schools.

# II 40%

**TABLE 52 : OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF SUB REGION I, VASNA REGION 1981.**

VASNA : 40%

Villages	Agri Work- ers.	% to total Pop.	Marg. & oth. work- ers.	% to total Pop.	H.H. & Mfg. Ind. Pop.	% to total Pop.	Total Work- ers.	% to total Pop.	Non- total wor- ker.	% to total POP.	Total Pop.
Kadadla	181	16.59	101	9.16	-	-	282	25.85	270	24.75	552
Sarangpur	253	23.19	112	10.26	-	-	365	33.45	174	15.95	539
	434	39.78	213	19.52	-	-	647	59.30	444	40.70	1091
	67.07		32.93				100%				

In the influence area of Vasna in the 40% level of contact there are 2 villages with a working population of 647 in 1981. Of these 434 people or 67.07 are agricultural labourers. While 32.93% are engaged in the marginal and other activities of the primary sector. The non workers form 40.70% of scheduled castes and tribes 66.24%. So the labourers reside in these two villages and go to work at Vasna, Kosindra and Bhatpur. Literates are only 37.12% of the sub region.

**TABLE 53 : OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF SUB REGION III OF VASNA REGION 1981.**

VASNA 20%

Villages	Agri. wks.	% to total Pop.	Marg. & oth. wks. Pop.	% to total Pop.	H.H. & Mfg. Ind. Pop.	% to total Pop.	Total Work- ers.	% to total Pop.	Non- total work- ers.	% to total Pop. of 9 vill.	Total Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kedchhale	1089	6.02	27	0.16	7	0.03	1043	6.71	1754	10.47	2797
Sarsinda	587	3.50	92	0.55	6	0.03	685	4.08	597	3.56	1282
Kosindra	997	5.95	223	1.34	30	0.19	1250	7.48	1800	10.74	3050
Panej	417	2.49	100	0.60	2	0.01	519	3.10	569	3.40	1088
Chikhodra	831	4.96	52	0.31	11	0.06	894	5.33	777	4.64	1671

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.
Chudheli	385	2.30	152	0.09	-	-	537	3.20	267	1.59	804
Sarghi	403	2.41	17	0.11	18	0.11	438	2.63	320	1.91	517
Chhachhadra	194	1.16	17	0.42	-	-	265	1.58	252	1.50	517
Vadadia											
Chorenga	302	1.80	6	0.04	1	0.01	217	1.29	296	1.77	582
Dasaan	167	0.99	50	0.30	-	6	217	1.29	296	1.77	513
Rajbobeili	327	1.95	29	0.18	11	0.06	367	2.19	450	2.69	817
Un	497	2.97	28	0.18	1	0.01	526	3.16	288	1.72	814
Khodia	132	0.79	53	0.31	18	0.11	203	1.21	232	1.38	435
Navagam	283	1.69	17	0.11	8	0.04	308	1.84	272	1.62	580
Kharada	98	0.58	4	0.02	-	-	102	1.60	388	0.53	190
Kapadia	147	0.88	11	0.06	1	0.01	159	0.95	154	0.92	313
Sevjipura	46	0.27	8	0.04	-	-	54	0.31	47	0.28	101
Goharpura	66	0.39	36	0.21	-	-	162	0.60	69	0.41	171
Simalghoda	150	0.91	3	0.01	-	-	163	0.81	116	0.70	269
	7038	42.01	979	5.85	114	0.68	8131	48.54	8621	51.46	16752
	86.54		12.06		1.40		100%				

In the 20% level of contact, there are 19 villages, these villages are in the influence area of Vaena due to Police Chouky, primary health unit and Nagan canal irrigation office which are not in Kosindra. These 19 villages have a working population of 8131 of these 7038 or 86.54% are agricultural labourers. The marginal workers are 12.06% who are seasonally engaged in agriculture. The non agricultural population accounts for only 1.40% of the total workers. In this sub region the household and manufacturing are more because of Kosindra and in region are included in this sub region i.e. the highest percentage of non workers are found in Kosindra, because of less scheduled castes and tribes and more land owners like Patels and Vantias.

This sub region has 51.34% of scheduled castes and tribes which is less than other sub regions of Vaena. Villages consisting of high castes of Kosindra region are also included in this sub region. Nine villages have more than 60% of their population made up of scheduled castes and tribes (Map 25)

**Agricultural density.** It has more agricultural density 1.43 than other two sub regions of Vaena because of many villages of the Kosindra region are included in this sub region Chikhoda and Kosindra have more agricultural density than other villages because of their higher level of development due to commercialization of agriculture (Map 37).

**Literacy :** It has 41.18 % of literates Kosindra, Desan, Rajhodeli, Kapadia have more literates because of the higher population of higher castes in the population (Map 35).