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GLIMPSES OF SURAT

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BY

I.I. DESAI

DIRECTOR
CENTRE FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SURAT

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OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

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INTRODUCTION

This introduction does not aim at interpreting the information contained in the tables. It gives information which could not be given in a tabular form. But it also indicates at places what could be made of the information contained in the tables. Probably, it was not intended that an interpretative picture of Surat be given. The information on different aspects of city life given in a classified form does enable different persons to create different impressions on different aspects of the city life and also probably on the whole of the city.

Apart from such pictures that could be created from the information collected, the present effort also enables us to see the limitations of the methods of keeping the data from the point of view of the social scientists. The same data probably could be classified differently and a more meaningful tables could be given. The proforma in the government and semi-government institutions have not changed in many cases from what they were before 1947. These institutions have more information than what is published. It may not be necessary or possible for them to publish all the information that they have.

The private institutions such as the associations of various interests have only recently realised the need for keeping the records. They need to present their case to the policy makers and to the public. But their method of keeping the record is indifferent, to say the least. Most of them have no idea of why and how the records are to be kept. There may also be the fear that truth may be different from what is propagated.

While, it is true that routine dies hard and it is difficult to change it, it is also true that nothing has been done seriously to present an alternative routine from the side of the social scientists. Whatever little has been done from the point of view of economic and administrative requirements. Even so, that has created a general climatic change and our experience with private and public bodies has been that there was generally a favourable response to our request for supplying the information.

The schedule as it was prepared could give at the most, glimpses of a synchronic picture of a place at a given point of time. That is not a mean consideration for collecting the information. But it is still to be decided what and how much information would be necessary even for such a limited purpose. Figures do not speak for themselves. They have to be made to

speaking. And, what you want them to speak would depend on what we want to talk about. This decision rests with the social scientists who want to use the recorded data. In the absence of the guidance from the social scientists, the Census was guided by its own light. The usual limitations of time and money of course were there. The sufferer was the one who undertook the task. The write-up that follows is very sketchy and sometimes it becomes casual. But that was the best that could be done under the circumstances.

SECTION—I

Surat is a city which has today approximately a population of 3.75 lakhs. It is in Gujarat State about 158 miles north of Bombay and south of Ahmedabad on the Western Railway. The Western Railway goes straight from Surat to Delhi *via* Baroda, Ratlam, Kota and Mathura. It is terminus for the Tapti Valley Railway running between Surat and Bhusaval. At Bhusaval it joins the Central Railway going upto Calcutta *via* Nagpur and Allahabad and upto Delhi *via* Jhansi.

It is situated on the river Tapti running to its north and west and meeting the Arabian Sea, 18 miles from the Railway station south-west of Surat.

It is the biggest city in the region of South Gujarat which includes the three districts of Broach, Surat and Bulsar. According to 1961 Census the city's population was 2,88,000 persons and its area was 3.19 square miles. In 1963 its limits were expanded for the first time and its area since then is 8.48 square miles. From October, 1966 it is a Corporation. It is now the third city in Gujarat having a Corporation, the other two being Ahmedabad and Baroda.

The political history with some reliable records is available from 1299 A.D. when it was conquered by the Mohammedan Sultans of Gujarat. In 1573 it was conquered by the Mugal Emperor Akbar. After 85 years of peaceful rule of Mugsals, it had a chequered political history. It records some stability from 1850 when it came under the British company rule. The English established their factory in Surat in 1613, the Dutch in 1620 and the French in 1719. From 1725 to 1759 it was under the independent Nawabs of Surat.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Surat reached high points of prosperity and at one time its population was said to be 7 lakhs. The prosperity was due to its local industries. One of the indications of its prosperity as well as the weak political power is the medieval vandalism of the Indian and European powers, who burnt it and looted it not less than five times in the 19th century.

The local population of Surat, at least for the last thousand years has been consisting of three religious communities—the Hindus, the Muslims and the Parsis. Because of its position as a port it always received the influence of different foreign as well as Indian ways and views of life. After the decline of its

importance as a port and the development of Bombay, its contact with Bombay increased. The railway route opened in the year 1858 between Surat and Bombay and in 1896 between Surat and Amalner on the Tapti Valley Railway. The first steamer touched the Surat port in 1845.

The first printing press in Gujarat was started by a Christian Mission in 1820. In 1826 the first Indian School was started and two libraries were started between 1820 and 1838. The news papers began in 1863.

The proselytising activities of the Christian Mission lead to the awakening among the Hindus. Fortunately it was not a revivalist movement. It was a revisionist movement. The latter half of 19th century was marked by a number of reformers and religious thinkers and activists. Surat was the centre of early reformist and other intellectual activities in Gujarat. In 1844 a Society for Human Religion was started. In intellectual and social reformist activities also it continued its contact with Bombay as in trade.

All such material and ideological factors have contributed to the material, social and psychological developments of the city. The World forces and all India and All Gujarat forces affect all the places. But each place receives and reacts to them in its own way. This "own way" is largely a resultant of the reactions and interactions of various forces in the past.

The Surat Way :

Surat's reaction to modern technology is an illustration of the "own way". Surat produces 40 per cent of the total production of cloth made of artificial silk fibre. Its loomage is nearly as much as that of the textile mills of Ahmedabad. But there are only a dozen units of production which can be called large. They use upto date machinery. But the rest of the production is domestic. Similarly gold thread industry had to face the competition from imitation gold thread. Today, there are only few families carrying on traditional production. The rest have adopted the artificial gold thread but, again on domestic basis.

A part of the machinery for domestic production is also locally produced. This again gives rise to small scale engineering industry depending on local skill.

It is relevant to note here that in spite of the small scale production unit, Surat is the second largest income tax paying city after Ahmedabad, though its population is nearly one third

of Ahmedabad. No wonder that the contribution of the corporate sector is very little compared to the individual sector.

Thus Surat is an instance in which modern technology is adopted but not the large scale of production. Yet, it leads in production. What consequences this open-mindedness to the technological skill have for the character of the people and the city is the question for study.

Hinter Land of Surat :

Surat is the headquarter of Surat district. Geographically Surat district could be divided into three parts: (1) The eastern region of hills and forests of Sahiyadri range (2) a belt of about 1,44,000 acres running North-South on the sea coast (3) the riverrine plain of river Tapi in between the above two regions.

The Eastern region is largely a tribal region and it accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the population of the district. The western coastal region is inhabited by the fishing and sea faring communities. But now both the tribal and coastal people are taking to agriculture and to modern occupations both white-collar and skilled technical. The aspirations are to white-collar occupations.

The Surat Municipal Corporation made survey in 1965 of the interdependence between Surat and its surrounding area for perishable commodities such as milk and vegetable and for the man power which participates in the industrial, commercial and other activities of Surat.

Secondly, it considered the dependence of the surrounding areas on Surat for such things as recreation and other facilities afforded by the city and for medical, economic, industrial and educational facilities.

Surat gets its vegetables from the area right from the coasts at the west and from the boundaries of Broach and Surat district towards the north and from the area of 8 miles towards the east. The southern area is limited by the boundaries of Bulsar district. The total area is about 636 square miles covering about 335 villages.

The radial roads—Surat-Olpad, Surat-Navsari, Surat-Dhulia are the principal roads along which the journey takes place. The national highway and the railway line play a secondary role in this journey.

The area supplying the milk is nearly the same as that supplying vegetable and it covers approximately 406 square miles

covering 360 villages. It differs from the vegetable area in one respect. It is not elongated in the eastern direction.

The area depending on Surat for medical facilities is distributed unevenly covering entire area within a radius of about 15 miles and then extending in irregular manner. The area covers about 750 miles and 311 villages.

The area of banking service is concentrated within a radius of 10 miles. After that it extends irregularly as in the case of medical facilities.

The area depending on Surat for higher education covers 1032 square miles and 514 villages. Largely the students avail of facilities for studying engineering and medicine. The area availing of the facilities for study in arts and science and commerce is much smaller because facilities in these courses are available in the hinter land area.

The area of influence of trade is 1652 square miles covering about 698 villages. In regard to trade as distinguished from the supply of perishable commodities, the important routes of communication are national high-way, Surat-Baroda railway route and the State highway from Surat to Hansot and Navsari.

Another important fact noted was that Surat and the area on the southern side of Surat depend on Bombay for their trade.

Mandvi taluka on the eastern side does not depend on Surat for trade. It depends more on Bardoli and Vyara, the two growing small towns on the Tapti Valley Railway. They are nearer to that area than Surat.

The easily accessible area *i.e.*, the places which can be reached in an hour's time covers about 908 square miles and 325 villages. Within an area of 20 miles radius from Surat, number of pockets of poor means of communication were observed.

While Surat depends on milk and vegetable from its surrounding area, the surrounding area depends on Surat for (1) food grains, (2) edible oils, (3) medicine, (4) cloth, (5) cutlery, (6) glassware and pottery (7) building materials and (8) for banking, medical and educational facilities. This is an indication of rural-urban relationship. The rural area is dependent more on the urban area for supplies of goods and services. With this economic dominance goes the political, social and cultural dominance of the urban area in the rural area. But the character of the urban is not that of a metropolis as indicated in the foregoing pages.

SECTION—II

The City :

Coming out the railway station and going west one can reach the river Tapti which is the western boundary of the city. The bridge over the river connects the city with Rander and the western talukas of Surat district and the talukas of Broach district south of Narmada. This bridge is called 'Nehru Bridge'. The area surrounding the eastern end of this bridge and the western end of the main road is called the 'Chowk Bazar'. Just touching the bridge on its left hand side is the old fort.

The main road from the Station to the Fort was completed in 1867. It is still 33 feet wide with 7 feet of foot path on each side as it was then. It is 1.3/4 miles long. It is now asphalted as most of the roads in the city are.

On both the sides of the road from the railway station to the fort there are shops, commercial offices, cinema houses, banks and the telegraph office. This is the busiest area and the most crowded road of the city from sunrise upto the midnight. It is the main shopping area of the city and one gets everything that is required for daily life and for special occasions.

Most of the buildings are old. Probably some of them are as old as the road. But many of them are fifty years old. The large majority of them have the traditional architecture. The buildings with linear architecture could be counted on finger tips and most of them are built after 1947. The old mode of the relationship between work place and residence in Gujarat was characterised by shop below and residence above. This probably conditioned the plan of the buildings. But that relationship is on the verge of disappearance on the main road.

Most of the shops, particularly on the eastern half on the main road have the traditional style of shop arrangement. But the store type of contemporary arrangements with counters is fast replacing it, particularly on the western half of the road. The shopkeepers say, "The shop must have a good show". The new arrangement of the shops also affects the behaviour of the shopkeepers and the shop assistants. It might change the Surat shopkeeper who is not known for his politeness.

Moving from the Fort towards South-West and the South, one comes across a less busy road. Just near the Fort there is

the State Bank of India and a few yards away from it is a nine acre park on the river bank known as the 'Gandhi Park'. Opposite to it is the Government Civil Hospital. Further on the same road is the General Post Office and further ahead of it is the District Court and the Collectorate. This road branches off to the South-West at one point and leads to the colleges run by the Sarvajanic Education Society. Opposite to this is a new park called 'Nehru Park' on the bank of the river.

The eastern side of the river from Fort upto this park is largely utilised for parks and garden. There is a small garden to the north of the Fort for women and children called 'Kasthurba Gandhi Park' and another small public garden on the bank opposite to the General Post Office which was called 'Dutch Garden. From Nehru Park onwards the road leads upto the summer sea side resort called 'Dumas'. Formerly on this road there was few private bungalows of rich people and the government offices. The area is known as 'Lines' because of the police lines. Formerly having a bungalow on the 'lines' was considered as a mark of status. But now many new housing societies with modern types of buildings are coming up in this area. Further on there is the proposed sight of the South Gujarat University and the air strip.

Coming back to the point where this road branches off, we come on what is now called the circular route. Going to the South and South-East along this road there is the medical college and a 600 bed new hospital under construction. Further on is the industrial estate at Udhna, which is not within the corporation area. Going ahead to the east on the circular road one comes to the railway station.

To the east of the station there is the state transport office and the bus depot and a number of other factories and about 700 unauthorised hutments. Going further towards the North East and North of the railway station along the circular route on the northern side of it, there is a vast stretch of open space between the route and the river until one comes to the old village of Katargam, which now has a population of 10,000. Part of it is recently acquired by the Corporation. Proceeding further to the North-West along the route we come back to the eastern bank of the river. On this bank there is the oldest school in Surat, the Irish Presbyterian Mission High School. Near it was the British Factory. Coming towards the Fort and the bridge there is the Municipal Corporation housed in the building built in 1644 by the Mugals. It was a traveller's lodge named after the Mugal Emperor Humayun. Just opposite to it is the three storied modern building of the LIC and though not so

upto date, yet modern building occupied by the District Pan-chayat. Just ahead of it and near the bridge is a police station housed again in a Mugal time building known as 'Furja'.

Traditions die hard and it could be observed that most of the recent and contemporary developments tend to be nearer the river and towards the sea coast. The industrial development taking place outside the Corporation area tends to be in the vicinity of the railway line and towards the South in the direction of Bombay. It was observed while describing the hinterland that the Surat District and the Bulsar District, to its south has its trade with Bombay.

The Physical Pattern of the Inner City

Going along the main road it can be observed that several roads fall perpendicularly on both the sides of the main road, making right angles. Similarly other by-roads fall on these roads. The roads do take a curve. But they are never circular and they are never completely closed. Walking along the bylanes one never comes across a dead end as one may find in Ahmedabad, Baroda or some of the towns in Saurashtra.

The pattern of the town is thus linear and not circular or zigzag. The streets are straight and there are houses on both the sides of a road. There is one street parallel to another street. Thus sometimes the backs of the houses of the two streets touch one another. Sometimes there may be a road between the back of the houses of one street and fronts of the houses on the other side of the road of another street. Before the underground drainage and flush latrines were introduced, the latrines had to be on the entrance side of the houses when the backs touched one another. When they did not touch that way the front entrance of the house of one street faced the latrines at the backside of the houses of another street. The positions of the latrines in the old houses remain the same but after the underground sewerage and flush it does not look dirty and does not stink. It would be interesting to observe if the flush latrines have had any effect on the people's attitude towards latrines. Latrine was an unclean place to be visited under nature's compulsion. Its cleanliness was not to be bothered about. Probably the same attitude might prevail at least in old buildings.

The Houses :

The houses in Surat and also in other towns and in rural areas of the whole of South Gujarat are deep houses, one room coming after another. The depth depends on the number of rooms. If a house has four rooms of 10×10 [the house will

be 40 feet deep. The doors of the room are in the same position in every room. Consequently, if one stands at the front or the back door one can see through the whole house. They could be described as the gunshot houses. Every room has a window. Sometimes there are two windows to a room if the door is in the middle of the room. Large number of windows to a house distinguishes the house in South Gujarat from those in the North and probably Central Gujarat.

The older houses have tiled roofs. But those who could afford would have an open terrace in the middle portions and often a niche in the terrace which gave light to the rooms below. In monsoon it would also bring rain. From this terrace water could be collected on the ground floor in a well like storage tank. Those well like storage tanks are very common in Surat as also in other cities like Broach and Ahmedabad. The houses without terrace would make some other arrangements to collect water in the monsoon. This water storage was useful in draught years and the houses had also independent supply of water in normal years. There are also wells in the street. Though they might belong to the private person, they had open access to all. Now there is the municipal water supply through pipes. But when this supply fails as in the case of recent floods, the old arrangement comes handy to the people. Housewives do complain about the failure of water supply but they are not without water.

Housing :

The City is divided into 12 municipal administrative wards. Both from the historical evidence and from the evidence of the proportion of houses which are more than 50 years old, the oldest wards are, Sagrampura, Haripura, Gopipura, Vadifalia, Nanavat and Sayedpura. Also the population per acre is more dense in these wards than in other wards. The historical and contemporary evidence does not tally in two wards—Sayedpura and Sonifalia. In three other wards the population varies between 240 and 283 persons per acre and in another ward it is 348 persons per acre. In another ward the population is 211 persons per acre.

An idea of the housing condition in the city will be gained from the following portion of the note prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of the Surat Municipal Corporation in June, 1968.

“It is estimated that about 65,000 families are now living in 46,000 tenements in the city. The indigenous population of the city is 69% and 31% families have migrated to Surat on account of several economic factors, say, for employment, housing, etc. The present trend of rise in migrant population

is roughly 1% and internal growth of population is estimated 2% per year. The population of the city, it is estimated will be 4,25,000 in 1971. The position of housing accommodation in Surat City is acute. 38% of the tenements are occupied by owners, 58% of the tenements are rented and 4% tenements are free quarters built by employers for their employees. A sample survey of 2,800 tenements was done and it was revealed that out of the above, there are 931 one room tenements where more than 4 persons are living and in 27 tenements, 10 to 20 persons are living. About 19% population is living in one room over-crowded tenements and 34% of the population gets less than 50 square feet per man for housing. 33% of the families in the city have individual latrines, 15% use public latrines and 47% share their latrines with other families. The rest of the families use open land for answering nature's call".

It could be noted from the table on the family size that in 9 wards between 61 and 71 per cent families and in the remaining 3 wards each 74 to 79 per cent families have 8 or more than 8 members.

In five of the old wards the percentage of two or more than two families dwelling in a house varies between 23 and 27. In other wards it varies between 5 and 12.

Out of the above five wards, only three have more than 40 and less than 53 per cent houses with 5 rooms and above. Six wards have between 22 and 34 per cent houses with 5 rooms and above. The remaining three wards have 14 to 17 per cent houses with 5 rooms and more.

The largest percentage of houses have between 2 and 4 rooms. The smallest percentage of houses is with 5 and more than 5 rooms. Six wards have 50 to 57 per cent houses with the above number of rooms. The remaining 4 wards have 61 to 67 per cent houses with two to four rooms.

Five of the wards have less than 9 per cent houses with one room. Four wards have been 13 to 21 per cent houses with one room and the two wards have 24 and 33 per cent houses with one room.

Largest percentage of houses in any ward except Nanpura have buildings with two or more than two floors.

The Social Pattern :

It is difficult to say on what basis these wards are made. One important and obvious function that they perform is to serve

as municipal administrative units. It is not possible to go into the sociological characteristics of these wards here. But a passing reference could be made to them. The names of the wards end in 'para' or 'pura' or 'falia'. The 'Para' or 'Pura' is a suffix used in urban area while 'Falia' is a suffix used in rural areas. The substantive names refer to the name of person such as 'Gopi' and 'Sagram', 'Mahidar' or 'Sayed'. Others refer to the member of a royal family such as 'Begam' and 'Rani'. Another referent of the names is occupation and business function such as 'Soni' (Gold-smith) and 'Navavat' or money exchanging.

Some of these wards were exclusively Hindu, Muslim and Parsi areas and also caste areas. Today though there are exclusively Hindu areas and exclusively Muslim areas, the Parsi exclusiveness is declining. There is a decline in the Parsi population due to emigration and their houses are being rented to the tenants of other communities. Thus there are small cluster of Parsi population but there are still large Hindu and Muslim areas. The caste predominance of certain traditional higher castes is declining in certain Hindu areas. But not in case of some other occupational caste lower in traditional hierarchy. At the same time the fringe areas of both the Hindu and Muslim communities and of the Hindu caste are becoming wider.

These exclusive areas of the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi communities were also the areas of the elites of the pre-twentieth and early twentieth centuries. As a matter of fact Surat upto 1939 is the result of the common municipal, political and economic contribution of these three religious communities. These three communities and also the Englishmen contributed to the Gujarati language and literature. These three communities are equally at home in Gujarati speech. There are speech differences among them but how significant they are can be said by a linguist. To a lay observer uniformity of speech is also striking.

In trade and commerce the Hindus, Muslims and the Parsis were equally involved as also in the legal and medical professions. However, in certain craftsmanships, such as, gold thread industry and weaving certain castes are specialised. These groups have gone over to modern art silk, diamond cutting and such industries.

The New Elite :

The change in business and industrial activities has also brought out change in the economic position of different castes and religious communities. This change in economic positions has also led to the spread of education among them and also a change in the outlook of life giving rise to new elite.

Business was largely in the hands of Banias. Literary and cultural activities were carried out mostly by the Brahmins, Nagar, Kayastha and Banias. The Brahmin Vaisya combine represented Surat.

Today the business and industry are largely in the hands of Kanbis (Diamond and Jari), Khatri (Art Silk), Bana or Gola (Jari and Art Silk) and Modhs or Ghanchis (Grain and other industry). These are the new economic elites. They did not have the Brahmin and Vaisya tradition. It would not be correct to say that they do not have religious background but it would be interesting to know what Hinduism means to them or what religion means to them. As a sect, Swami Narayan was the most favourite among some of them. But tradition did not prohibit non-vegetarianism and liquor to them.

Education among Khatri and Modhs (Ghanchi) has increased very much. This does bring in a non-religious element with the elements inherited by tradition. The economic conditions enable them to have more sensed satisfactions. The secular element in education gives these satisfactions a sort of sophistication and modernistic outer cover. Consequently it appears that they are less traditional. But it is difficult to say how much bourgeois capitalist elements and how much predatory or adventurist element their economic or social behaviour or achievement has. In fact this is the question for the whole of new economic elite in India.

As it is, the general characteristic in Gujarat that educational and medical facilities are supported largely by the people, it is also the characteristic in Surat. But, in Surat, the donor after giving the money does not bother to ask them any questions. This could be due to an indifference or the trust that everybody will do what he is expected to do. A writer on Surat character says that "the people will listen to any one, radical, liberal or conservative. But it takes him a long time to build up convictions. One finds the outward behaviour of the people that they are very religious. But the religiousity is only skin deep. It has no intellectual counter part. That some one will come and improve things is not what he (Surat man) hopes. Nor does he entertain the fear that something will go wrong. He is self contented or self dependent". It could be that he is very adjustable but not self assertive. He could be more drifting in contrast with the early social reformists character.

SECTION—III

Physical Movement in the City :

The main road is crowded from the sun rise upto ten O'clock in the night. Much of the crowding on the main road is not as much due to the pedestrian movement as due to the vehicular movement.

The main road is only 30 feet wide with 7 feet of foot paths on both the sides. Before 1940 the main vehicle was the horse carriage. It was also the faster moving vehicle. The motor cars could be counted on finger tips. Even the bicycles were not so many. The students went to school and college on foot, walking a distance of 3 to 4 miles. Even today the pedestrian traffic compared to a metropolitan city like Bombay is not heavy—But vehicular traffic of all sorts has tremendously increased. The traffic carries men and materials both. The traffic jam on the main road and on the roads in the wards is because of the narrowness of the roads. At a number of road junctions the line of vehicles catches the eye and not the number of pedestrian waiting to cross the road.

The vehicles carrying men are now the big state transport buses, rikshaws, bicycles, scooters and horse carriages. The vehicles carrying goods are the trucks. There is no registration of bicycles either by the corporation or by the state.

In 1968 there were 3389 motor cars, 150 taxis, 2835 motor cycles and 205 auto-rikshaws which carry the human beings. One does not know, how many trips they make. But there are 56 State Transport buses plying on the city roads with different frequencies on different roads. Also two routes are on the same road upto a point and it is not possible to get a correct idea from the trips. For example, the buses make 458 trips between station and the fort. But the buses between station and college make 223 trips and all of them run from station to the fort and go further. A better idea of the movement of men within the city is from the number of passengers carried by the buses. According to the State Transport Authorities the average number of passengers during a month is 27,31,248. This means that 91,041 human being move to and fro in the city every day by buses only. In addition to these, men also move in motor cars, rikshaws, horse carriages and on bicycles and scooters. This means that nearly 1 lakh of people are on the move in the city every day. For a population of three lakhs and odd the figure is unbelievable. However, a close look would allay our doubt.

The same man who moves out of the house also comes back to the house. But the number of passengers are calculated as two, while the number of person moving is only one. Thus there are 50,000 persons on the move daily by one vehicle or another. The number of persons going on foot or on bicycles is not included in these 50,000.

Also the city buses and other vehicles carry the passengers coming by the State Transport buses and the railway trains from outside the city.

There are 305 State Transport buses on the road plying in the Surat division. They play within the district and outside it upto Nargol in Bulsar district. There are also single trips upto Baroda, Dakor and Godhra. If the single trip services are excluded, the longest distance from which the passengers come from and go to by State Transport buses are 179 miles within the district and 71 miles outside the district. These buses carry 29,508 passengers daily *i.e.* nearly 15,000 persons. These persons also use city vehicles for their movement within the city. They constitute a section of the 50,000 persons moving daily in the city.

In addition to these 15,000 persons coming or going by the State Transport buses, passengers come from outside Surat by the railway trains. During the year 1967-68, 22,76,304 railway tickets were collected at Surat Railway Station. Thus on an average everyday 6,239 persons come from outside the city. While 37,51,018 tickets were sold at the Surat Railway Station during the same year. This comes to 10,276 persons going out daily from Surat. This number is larger by 4,000 than the number of persons who come from outside. The number of season ticket holders are not included in these calculations. It is obvious that the number of persons going out of Surat every day is larger than the number coming in by railway trains. The total number of persons going out and coming into Surat could be taken as 16,000 approximately. They also probably move by bus or by other vehicles in the city. Thus out of 50,000 persons moving every day in the city nearly half are those who either go out or come into Surat either by buses or by trains.

This movement of the people within Surat and from and to Surat is an indication of the change of life of the people. These people must be moving for different reasons. Some might be coming or going to visit relatives. Some might be moving for pleasure, but a large number must be moving for business as could be seen from the section on hinterland. This indicates not merely the growth of urbanisation of Surat but it also indicates a change in the urban-rural relations. Com-

ing to Surat was formerly an occasion for the rural man. Probably now it is becoming a routine. This fact has its social consequences and implications. One thing is obvious that the rural and the urban are not as segregated physically as in the past.

Accidents :

A phenomenon related to the intensity of traffic or traffic congestion is the number of accidents. The roads are narrow and both the vehicle drivers and the people are not adjusted to the road behaviour. Vehicle drivers are speed conscious and people are still not disciplined to cross the roads at regular places and intervals. There are always, therefore, greater chances of accidents. The uncontrolled speed consciousness may result into the collision of vehicles with other vehicles, or with something else or with human beings resulting into accidents.

The total number of accidents in 1967 were 50 and in 1968 were 52. The number appears small. It is quite likely that some minor accidents are not reported and not recorded. However, the number as it is, come to nearly one accident per week.

Out of the 52 accidents in 1968, 11 were fatal accidents compared to 7 in 1967. This comes to nearly one death per month due to motor vehicle accidents.

The largest number of accidents recorded are in the Athwa lines police station, the next large number recorded in Mahidarpura police station. The smallest number recorded is in Chowk Bazar. The places of fatal accidents are Nanpura, Badekhan Chakla and the Chowk Bazar. Only minor accidents occurred in 1967 but in 1968 the large number of accidents were of serious, but not of fatal nature. Three of the six accidents are on the main road, three are on the circular route—Katargam, Variavi Bhagal and Sayedpura. Accidents on the circular route might be due to speed because comparatively it is not a congested route. However, examination of each accident alone can permit us to say more definitely on this point.

Mahidarpura police station area is the second largest number of fatal and total accidents are recorded. This area is not on the main road though it is the most congested area of traffic where the accidents take place. The accidents take place more in the wards. It will be interesting to know the types of vehicles involved and the cause of accidents. Mostly it might be trucks and negligence of driver who might also be drunk. At times, it is while trying to save a cyclist or a pedestrian or a vehicle that the accident occurs. Trying to save an accident

results in accident. Speed and congestion due to the narrowness of roads seem to be the two factors contributing to the number of accidents.

Communication of Information :

Physical movement of men carries with it the ideas and information about events. But ideas and information are spread today without the physical movement through the printed and written word and through the word of mouth *i.e.* through press, post and telegraphs and through radio and telephone.

Surat communicates with the outside world through radio, press, telephone, telegram and post. There were 18,004 radios in the year 1967-68.

There were 3,300 telephone connections. During the year there were 5,28,000 local calls. So per connection there were 160 local calls. And there were 5,07,500 trunk calls during the year. It is interesting to note that the trunk calls during the time were less by 21,000 than the local calls. Thus there were only 160 calls per connection locally per year. This does not amount to even one call per day per connection. This could be explained perhaps by the fact that as a number of subscribers might be business men and their offices which remain closed during the year for 52 Sundays and at least 8 holidays. Even then the rate of call works out at one call per two days. It seems to be unbelievable. If we put the trunk call and local call together the average might come 1 call per day per connection.

The total revenue of local and trunk calls of the city in the year 1967-68 was Rs. 27,35,259.

Telegrams :

During the year 1,28,623 telegrams were received and 1,45,933 telegrams were issued. The number of telegrams issued were larger by 17,000.

Postal Stationery :

Postal stationery worth Rs. 23,93,461, which includes post cards, inland letters covers and stamps were sold during the year 1967-68. The largest amount of Rs. 16,77,732 were collected by the sale of stamps. The stamps are mainly used for affixing on non-stamped envelopes and post parcels. The second largest revenue was worth Rs. 3,54,463 by the sale of post card. This would work out at nearly one post card per head per month for a population of 3.75 lakhs.

The envelopes worth Rs. 1,83,729 were sold. The inland letters worth Rs. 1,77,537 were sold. Thus the total postal stationery worth Rs. 23,93,461 were sold in the city.

For a population of 3 lakhs and odd this works out approximately 12 annas per month per head. The large part of these sales of postal stationery must be to the business houses and other private establishments such as banks. But the post card is used by the large mass of population. It acts as a bond between the relatives at distant places. It also implies people who can write and read the letters.

News Paper :

There are three Gujarati daily newspapers published from Surat with the total circulation (buyers) of 52,047. Four weeklies are published in Gujarati with a total sale of 12,400. Two fortnightlies have 1,850 total number of subscribers. Five monthlies have 16,700 total number of subscribers. All the publications are in Gujarati.

The total population of Surat is 3.75 lakhs which comes to 48,411 families according to 1961 Census. And there are 52,047 subscribers of the daily. This works out that more than one paper per family. It could be that one family subscribes to two newspapers. The total number of sales which includes sales outside Surat such as Broach and Bulsar Districts. For one of the news papers the sale in Surat City is 14,000. If the sales of the other two dailies are put at 10,000 together the total number of buyers of newspapers in Surat would be nearly 24,000. This would work out one out of every two families buying the news paper. However, the total circulation for the district is poor.

Social and Physical health :

Crime would be an index of social health. The police department has given figures for the year 1967 and figures upto July, 1968. During the period of 19 months 703 crimes were recorded at three police stations. This works out an average of 41 crimes per month. There might be also unreported and unrecorded crimes.

Of these crimes the largest was 259 under the heading thefts. The second largest was what the police describes as "others" (148). The thefts work out approximately 15 per month and other crimes 8 per month. The third largest was (92) under the heading hurts which work out approximately at 5 per month. The next crime was under the heading house breaking (84). After

these, 46 are recorded under the heading rioting. There were 22 cases of cheating and 25 cases for criminal breach of trust. And there were 13 cases of murder and 3 cases of attempts to murder. This works out little more than 1 murder per month. There were 11 cases for kidnapping and 16 cases for assaults and hurt.

It is interesting to note that the largest number of crimes (343) in 19 months, nearly 18 per month were pertaining to property. If we add to this the cases of robbery and looting (5) the total will be 348.

All the crimes were committed for material advantages. The 46 cases of rioting could be described as the cases of mass disorder. Nearly three cases a month of mass disorder works out one disorder every 10 days. This may be unusual. Yet alarming.

Thirteen cases of murder and 3 cases of attempt to murder shows the disregard for the life of others. While 17 cases of suicide indicate the disregard for one's own life. Different types of crime, whether the rates are high or low could be compared from the crime rates in other city of the same, small and bigger sizes. They could also be compared with the crime rates in the past in Surat if one wants to ascertain whether the social health is deteriorating or not.

Treatment for the deviants:

Various types of institutional arrangements are made for treating the deviants, such as, the prisons, remand homes, certified schools, Homes for women, etc. In Surat there are such institutions.

Prison :

For those who are sentenced to imprisonment there is a district jail established only in the year 1968. The total number of persons it can accommodate is 160. But the number every day probably exceeds the capacity. The total number of prisoners accommodated during the year was 2,790. They were all short termers undergoing imprisonment for 6 or less than 6 months.

Remand Home :

There is a remand home established in 1937 with a total accommodation for 75. In 1967-68 there were 43 males below the age of 20.

Certified Schools :

The Borstal school, now called certified school was established in 1951. In the year 1967-68 there were 53 boys below the age of 12, 43 between 12-15 years and 2 between 16 and 18 years. The percentage of boys rehabilitated after release was 4 during the year.

Home for Women :

The state home for women was established in the year 1957. It has a capacity for 100 women. The number of women accommodated during 1967-68 was 68. Out of these 68 there were 35 women of 20 and below 20 years of age and 25 between the age of 21-30. There were 8 women of the age group 31-40. Juvenile girls are also kept in this home. There is also a foundling home attached to it. The total number of women who deserted was 5.

The scheme for rehabilitation includes vocational training, getting them employment, getting them married and reconciliation in family.

The Physical Health of the People :

All the hospitals and private practitioners do not keep a record of the number and types of diseases treated. Such figures were available from the Government Civil Hospital only. The large number of persons treated was as follows:

1. Diarrhoea	11,331
2. Diseases due to deficiency or to disorders of nutrition or metabolism.	13,981
3. Diseases of the female generative system excluding tumours.	10,599
4. Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis	21,664
5. Ulcerative inflammation	8,502
6. Diseases of the intestines excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours.	3,737
7. Diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours.	6,670
8. Injuries general and local	18,464
9. Diseases of blood and spleen	4,067
10. Diseases of nervous system	3,375
11. Scabies	9,424
12. Diseases of the circulatory system	3,309
13. Diseases due to metazoan parasites	2,187
14. Diseases of the stomach excluding tumours.	3,979

In all there are 177 medical practitioners available to the people. Of these there were 115 degree holders including the consultants.

There are 26 general hospitals with 604 beds and there are 21 maternity hospitals with 347 beds.

Business and Production :

An idea of the business and economic activity of a place could be had from the commodities sold and purchased. This could be done by the sales tax figures. Another way is to take the octroi figures which tell us the things imported into Surat and from the figures of the things produced in Surat.

The prominent items as could be seen from the octroi records are :

I. <i>Food and other articles :</i>	<i>M. Ton</i>
1. Ghee, Butter and Cream	612
2. Sugar and confectionary	1927
3. Grains, flour and rice	96054
4. Dry fruits	490
5. Vegetable products	10242
6. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	1906
7. Jaggery (Gur)	8750
II. <i>Fuels :</i>	
1. Coal, Coke and Charcoal	65547
2. Firewood	32115
3. Kerosene oil (Litres)	23951808
III. <i>Washing Soap and Perfumery :</i>	
1. Washing soap	6010
2. Soap (others)	85424
3. Tooth paste, powder, etc. (in Rs.)	958900
4. Ready made clothes (in Rs.)	34439200
5. Medicine (in Rs.)	23966375
IV. <i>Electric Goods :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Electric goods	10311770
2. Radio Sets	1855187
3. Phonograph records	150250
4. Watches	427375

V. *Housing materials :**In Rupees*

1. Timber	5793800
2. Stone and metal	2333220
3. Cement, etc.	8138190
4. Flooring tiles	995280
5. Paints	10964709
6. Crockery	2649930
7. Furniture	2044830

VI. *Manufacturing goods :*

1. Iron and steel	36715750
2. Metal and mixed metal	9448250
3. Millgin stores	7568870
4. Paper	8378120
5. Cotton thread	325534000
6. Motor car goods	3917680
7. Motor car & motor cycle tube & tyre	12567750

All of them might not be purchased and consumed by the people of Surat. Some of them are purchased by the people from outside the city. However, the activity of selling and purchasing takes place in Surat and gives an idea of the way and style of life of the people.

It is difficult to compare all the items in the table with one another as some are given in weights and measures and some others are in terms of rupees. Washing soap is given in tonnes, while toilet soap is given in terms of money. Use of soap has been considered an item of civilization. Similarly the expenditure on radio, gramophones and watches are also items of modern life.

It would also be instructive to compare the items and their proportionate expenditure today with the items and expenditure of say 25 years ago. The items such as tooth powder and tooth paste would not have been even a few thousand rupees. It indicates replacement of the old item of stick of a tree for cleaning the teeth in the morning. Even the items such as toilet soap perfumery and essences would be very insignificant in the past.

The use of coal and firewood indicates the old method of cooking. The use of crockery and glassware indicates a change in the style of serving and the economic position of the users.

Production :

The gold thread or Jari industry is a very old industry of Surat. There are about 300 big and 800 small producers employing nearly 30,000 workers. They produce goods worth rupees 7 crores and export them to the States of middle east, Iran, Afghanistan, Singapore and Indonesia.

A new but biggest industry in Surat and in India is that of art silk. About 53,000 workers are employed in it, producing goods worth 100 crores of rupees. It produces 40 per cent of the total production of India. There are 35 to 40 thousand looms though the big units having 500 to 800 looms are not more than a dozen.

Thus, more than eighty thousand workers out of the total population of 3 lakhs and odd have their livelihood by these two industries.

The recent trade is that of diamond cutting. The diamonds come from Belgium and they are cut mainly in South Gujarat. In Surat there are 75 distributing agents and 50 traders. They run about 2,000 producing units on domestic basis. Each domestic unit has on an average 3 machines and on each machine 6 persons work. Thus there are about 24,000 persons employed in these 2,000 factories or 18 persons per factory. The approximate volume of trade is rupees 17 crores a year.

An idea of the industrial and business activities of Surat can be had from the fact mentioned earlier in Section I that in the state of Gujarat, Surat is next only to Ahmedabad in terms of the amount of income tax it pays and it pays nearly half the tax Ahmedabad pays.

Trade Organisations :

Economic growth of a city also entails new associations of men based either on their interests or activities. The associations are mainly of trade and industry and of workers. But these associations do not grow as fast as the respective trade and industries. Also the associations of traders and industries can be organised easily and sooner than the organisation of workers. Yet these associations are only protectionist in character. They do not regulate the behaviour of their members. Nor do they do anything to advance production and business techniques.

There are 40 trade organisations representing different trades such as Art Silk, Jari Industry, Brassware, Diamond manufacturing, Engineering, Brick manufacturing, Cloth dealers,

cotton dealers, Grain merchants, Vegetable merchants, Bakery, Sweetmeat dealers, Cycle dealers, Gold and silver merchants, Press owners, Tea merchants, cutlery merchants, Chemists and Druggists, etc.

There are also professional associations such as associations of Income Tax consultants, Sales Tax consultants, Lawyers, Doctors, Primary and Secondary School teachers, etc.

Trade Unions :

There are 17 trade unions and 11,793 industrial employees as its members.

Of these 17 trade unions two were organised between 1947-48. Between 1950-54 four trade unions, between 1958-59 four unions were organised and four more unions were organised between 1964-68.

Out of these unions 13 are affiliated to INTUC and 4 to AITUC. 3 unions were affiliated to Communist party and the rest of them have no political affiliations.

Neither INTUC nor AITUC unions are representative in terms of membership.

EDUCATION

Primary Education :

There are 105 primary schools. Out of which 76 are run by the Municipal Corporation and 29 are run by the private bodies. Of the schools run by the Corporation 38 are mixed schools, 20 are boys schools and 18 girls schools. All the 29 schools run by the private bodies are mixed schools.

There are 52,784 students in the primary schools—28,073 boys and 24,711 girls. Thus there are 53 per cent boys and 47 per cent girls of the total strength. The girls are only 6 per cent less than the boys. Looking to the prejudice against the girls education, this percentage may not be considered large. At the primary stage at least it is not strong. Also it could be noted that out of 1,109 primary school teachers 677 i.e., a little more than 50 per cent are women.

In the primary schools there are 500 students per school and approximately 10 teachers per school and 50 student per teacher.

Secondary Education:

There are 27 high schools in the city preparing students for the SSC examination of the secondary school certificate examination Board of the Gujarat State. Of these 27 schools, 4 are teaching technical subjects also.

The total number of students studying in the 27 high schools is 18,812—10,888 boys and 7,924 girls.

The first thing to note is that the percentage of students in the secondary school is only 35 of the total number of students at the primary stage. 65 per cent students drop out at the primary stage. Also the percentage of boys at the secondary stage is 59 i.e., 6 per cent more than at the primary stage. It could be seen that while 37 per cent of the total boys at the primary school are at the secondary stage, 33 per cent of the girls at the primary stage is at the secondary stage. Thus a little smaller percentage of girls than boys go to the secondary stage. This shows that of the 65 per cent who drop out at the primary stage, larger percentage must be of girls. There is nothing new in this inference. But the difference of 4 per cent may not be considered large comparing with the percentage of students who go to the secondary stage from the primary stage, 2 per cent boys more than 35 per cent and 2 per cent girls less go to the secondary stage. Also there are 350 woman teachers at the secondary stage of 646 i.e., 37 per cent or 13 per cent less than at the primary stage.

There are 646 teachers at the secondary level i.e., about 24 teachers per school as compared to 10 at the primary stage. But at the secondary stage there are 696 students per school. Thus there are 29 students per teacher at the secondary stage compared to 50 at the primary stage.

There is a secondary school run by the Central Government with 180 students—127 boys and 53 girls. There are 30 teachers in this school.

There is a school for the blind with 26 students, 25 boys and 1 girl and there are 6 teachers.

There is a primary teachers training college with 457 teacher students—210 men and 247 women. There are 30 teachers 14 men and 16 women.

At the secondary teachers training college there are 110 teacher students—67 men and 43 women. There are 11 teachers in the college—7 men and 4 women.

Post S.S.C.:

There are 11 institutions for study at the post SSC stage—nine of these teach degree courses and 2 teach certificate and diploma courses.

There are 6,867 students in these 11 institutions. This means that 31 per cent students continue their studies further from the SSC stage. Of these, 46 per cent (5017) are men and 23 per cent (1850) are women. Thus the percentage of men who continue their studies after SSC is nearly double than that of women in contrast to the 37 and 33 per cent men and women respectively continuing their studies from primary to secondary stage. The post-SSC stage thus takes a heavy toll of women students.

Of the 6,867 students at the post-SSC stage only 11 per cent (761) go to the polytechnics and of these only 97 are women. Polytechnic courses are job oriented and the percentage of women in these courses is small.

At the degree level professional courses such as engineering, medical and commerce, there are nearly 36 per cent (2447) students. Of these the number of women is only 224. Thus women do not go in for job oriented or professional courses in large numbers. This may be due both to economic costs of these courses and also due to the attitude towards career for women.

The percentage of students going in for Arts courses is 24 (1677). Of these, 16 per cent are women and 8 per cent are men. The percentage of students going in for science course is 29 (1982) i.e., 5 per cent more than those going in for Arts courses. Of these 29 per cent, only about 6 per cent are women. The science courses are a step to the professional degree courses.

Thus nearly 47 per cent of total students at the post-SSC stage (6867) go to professional courses (36 to degree and 11 to diploma courses) and 29 per cent go in for science courses. The percentage of girls among these students is only about 6. It is interesting to note that their percentage at Arts courses is nearly double than that of the men students.

The percentage of women teachers at the Arts and Science and Commerce courses is only 20. If we consider the whole post-SSC stage, the percentage will be very low. Thus from primary to post-SSC or university stage the percentage of women teachers gradually decreases.

Post Graduate Studies :

There are 4 institutions teaching post-graduate courses, teaching to master's degree. There are 687 students taking these courses. Out of them there are 518 men and 179 women (20 per cent). In all 50 teachers (45 men and 5 women) are recognised to teach these courses.

The South Gujarat University, which is located at Surat was started only two years ago and has still to start its post-graduate departments.

T A B L E S

1971

TOWN SCHEDULE

Town/City

(a) Name

(b) Code Number

1. State : Gujarat

2. District : Surat

3. Tehsil/Sub-division :

4. Basic Particulars of
the Town (as in 1961 Census)

(a) Name :

(a) Name :

(b) Code Number

(b) Code Number

Area in Sq. Miles	Occupied residential houses		Total Population			Scheduled Castes		
	Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.19	40296	48411	288026	150333	137693	13232	6572	6660

Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons			Workers Total workers (I-IX)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17664	9116	8548	162881	100540	62341	91841	77596	14245

Workers

I

As Cultivator

Persons	Males		Females	
	20	+	21	
144	123		21	

II

As Agricultural Labourers

Persons	Males		Females	
	22		23	24
	68		48	20

III

In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities

Persons	Males	Females
25	26	27
491	355	136

IV
Household Industry

Persons	Males	Females
28	29	30
15732	11060	4672

V

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry

Persons	Males	Females
31	32	33
33436	30657	2779

Workers—*contd.*

VI

In Construction

Persons	Males	Females
34	35	36
1695	1229	366

VII

In Trade and Commerce

Persons	Males	Females
37	38	39
14798	13764	1034

VIII

In Transport, Storage and Communications

Persons	Males	Females
40	41	42
3470	3412	58

Workers—*concl.*

IX

In Other Services

Persons	Males	Females
43	44	45
22107	16948	5159

X

Non-workers

Persons	Males	Females
47	48	
72737	196185	123448

5. (a) Changes, if any, in the boundary of the town after 1961.

Particulars of area involved	Status of the area before change	Nature of change	Circumstances of change	
	2	3	4	
1. Toonki	Village	Expansion of the city from 3.19 to 8.84 Sq. Miles	Over population, need for more land for the development of the city.	
2. Umerwada	"			
3. Anjana	"			
4. Athwa	"			
5. Kathorda	"			
6. Majura	"			
7. Umra	"			
8. Navagam	"			
9. Kathargam	"			
Date of change and reference of notification etc.	Area and population affected by the change		Remarks	
	Area	Population		
21-3-1963	5.29 Sq. Miles.	23,616		8
Notified in the Gujarat Panchayat Gazette				

(b) History of Origin, growth and decay, if any, of the town, *legend, myth and event of historical importance, if any, connected with the town

Mentioned in the introduction.

(c) Year in which recognised as Urban area in Indian Census.

Right from the beginning of Indian Census.

6. Particulars of towns (with population of less than 50,000 within a distance of 10 miles and those with population of 50,000 or more, within a distance of 50 miles)

Name	Distance from referent town (in Km)	Area in Sq. Miles	Population as in 1961 Census	Nature of communication linkage.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	8
1. Navsari	30	1.80	51300	Rail & Road	
2. Bulsar	69	1.56	35058	"	
3. Billimora	50	1.50	22491	"	
4. Bardoli	31	2.80	90608	"	
5. Kathor	20	4.30	6879	"	
6. Rander	9	1.98	18534	Road	
General note on special economic relationship, if any, with the referent town, e.g., marketing, employment etc.					
General note on special economic, social and cultural relation, if any, with the referent town, e. g., education, administration, trade, entertainment, religion, etc.					
Mentioned in the introductory note under sub-heading 'hinter land'					
Mentioned in the introductory note under sub-heading 'hinter land'					

7.A. Locational particulars and ancillary data.

Name.	Distance from the referent town	Means of communication & linkage	Number of hours of journey by			Remarks
			Bus	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. State H.Q.	Ahmedabad	Rail/Road	4.1/2hrs.	5.00 hrs.		
2. Distt. H.Q.	Surat	"	—	—		
3. Sub-divisional headquarter	—	—	—	—		
4. Nearest town with population of less than 1 lakh according to 1961 Census.	Navsari	Rail/Road	1 hr.	30.00 hrs.		
5. Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or more according to 1961 Census	Baroda	"	5 hrs.	2.00 hrs.		
6. Air Port	Surat	NIL				
7. Railway Station	Magdalla	2 Km	15 minutes	—		
8. Sea Port	Yes	10 Km	30 "	—		
9. Bus route/Jeepable Road.	No	—	—	—		
10. Radio Transmission Centre	Tapti River					
11. River/other water bodies e.g. Sea, big lake within a distance of 20 miles.	Arabian Sea					
7.B. Physical features:						
Latitude:	20° —15' to 21° —28' North					
Longitude:	72° —30' to 74° East					
Altitude:	18'.00" Minimum according to 1949 Survey, Maximum 49' 5"					
Annual rainfall recorded:	41 inches (1968)					
Maximum recorded temperature:	39° C on 14-5-1968					
Minimum recorded temperature:	8.7° C on 23-1-1968					
Nature of terrain:	—					

9. (a) Important Public Institutions (Other than Banks, Educational and Medical Institutions).

Category	Name	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
1. Govt. Offices						
1.	Customs and Central Excise.	Chowk	1-4-43	Collection of revenue.	Surat and Bulsar distt.	192
2.	Income Tax Office	Nanpura	—	Collection and assessment of Income tax.	Surat distt.	216
3.	General Post Office	—	—	Postal business	Surat	389
4.	Distt. Supdt. of Police Office	Nanpura	—	Maintenance of law and order.	The whole of Surat	777
5.	Collector's Office	Nanpura	—	Distt. administration	"	198
6.	Sales Tax Office	Nanpura	1963	Assessment and collection of sale tax.	"	205
7.	Malaria Office	Nanpura	—	To eradicate malaria.	"	352
8.	Forest Office	Chowk	1960	Management, conservation and regeneration of Forest.	"	33
9.	Distt. Information Office	Chowk	1946	Arrange to supply information	"	12
10.	Employment Exchange.	Nanpura	1946	Registration & placement of unemployed.	"	15
2. Municipal and Offices of local self government						
1.	Corporation Office	Mugalisara	1852	As prescribed by B.M.C. Act 1949 Planning and development of the district.	Surat city. Surat	2,200
2.	Distt. Panchayat Office	Dariyamahal.	1963			119
3. Religious Institutions						
	Theosophical Socy.	Gopipura	1884	Cultural and spiritual development of individual	Surat	1-75*
	Arya Samaj	Sonifalia	1928	Religious Activities	—	1-40*

*Members.

9. (b) Important historic/religious buildings relics or areas.

Name	Location	Age	Brief description including condition of maintenance	Associated myth, legend or history	Current use
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Castle	Chowk Bazar	427 Yrs.	Maintained by State Government.	Constructed to protect Surat from Portuguese attack.	State Government Offices.
Municipal Corporation building.	Mugalisara.	324 Yrs.	Maintained by Municipal Corporation.	Constructed by Mughal Emperor Humayoon as a traveller's bungalow	Corporation Office.
English Factory	Mugalisara.	355 Yrs.	—	Used by Britishers as their base when they came to India	Nil
Naginehand Hall	Chowk Bazar	119 Yrs.	Maintained by private Trust.	Constructed and donated by an individual.	Public library and meeting, conference, etc.
Ambaji Mandir	Ambaji Road.	248 Yrs.	"	Religious building built by devotees.	Religious purposes.
Swami Narayan.Mandir	Rampara	132 Yrs.	"	Built by the followers of Swami Narayan.	Religious purposes.
Androoz Minar	Variavi Bazar	329 Yrs.	"	A Mosque & a minar of 80' was built in memory of Saint Androoz, a Muslim Saint.	Religious purposes.

9. (c) Other places of importance—

NIL

10. Educational Institutions.

Type and Location	Number	Number of Students		Number of Teachers		No. of Re-search workers		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Engineering College Surat	1	554	—	26	1	2	—	Co-Edn.
2. Medical College Majura Gate	1	200	91	31	4	31	4	"
3 Arts and Science College, Surat	5	2130	1529	147	39	4	1	"
4. Commerce College	2	1469	133	39	8	2	—	"
5. Polytechnic for Boys	1	664	—	55	—	—	—	"
6. Polytechnic for Girls	1	—	97	13	1	—	—	"
7. Central Secondary School, Surat.	1	127	53	26	7	—	—	"
8. Secondary School	27	10888	7924	396	250	—	—	"
9. Primary School	105	28073	24711	432	677	—	—	"
10. School for Blinds	1	25	1	5	1	—	—	"
11. Training College	2	90	51	7	4	—	—	"
12. Primary School Teachers' Training College	2	210	247	14	16	—	—	"
13. Post Graduate Centre	5	485	171	45	5	—	—	"

11. (a) Hospital/Health Centres etc.

(1967-68)

Type	Number	Number of Beds	Number of outdoor patients during 1967-68	Number of indoor patients during 1967-68	Number of Doctors	Number of Nurses	Number of para medical staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 General, Civil and Private Hospitals	26	604	1,61,811	36,815	53	162	37*
2. Maternity and Nursing Homes**	21	347	—	14,702	25	30	—
3. T.B. Clinic	1	7	1,351	276	3	2	3

NOTE : *All hospitals do not have para medical staff. 37 mentioned above are from Civil and General hospitals.

**Maternity and Nursing Homes are private and they have only one doctor in most hospitals.

11. (b) Incidence of diseases treated in medical institutions during 1967-68.

Disease	Number treated	Number ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Cholera	12	—	
2. Amoebic Dysentery	2698	—	
3. Bacillary Dysentery	870	—	
4. Diarrhoea	11331	93	
5. Enteric Fever	83	—	
6. Syphilis	96	—	
7. Gonococcal infections	295	—	
8. Soft Chancre	35	—	
9. Diseases of vanereal origin	112	8	
10. Diphtheria	279	17	
11. Influenza	3708	—	
12. Leprosy	417	—	
13. Malaria	103	—	
14. Pneumonia	415	1	
15. Rheumatic Fever	963	—	
16. Tuberculosis of lungs	838	2	
17. Other forms of tuberculosis	384	56	
18. Pyrezia of uncertain origin	1759	5	
19. Ankylostomiasis	341	—	
20. Filariasis	302	—	
21. Scabies	9424	—	
22. Other diseases due to metazoan parasites	2187	—	
23. Tumours-benign	180	—	
24. Diseases of nervous system	3375	43	
25. Mental diseases	66	—	
26. Trachoma	121	—	
27. Glaucoma	85	—	
28. Cataract	891	—	
29. Other diseases of eye	3660	—	
30. Diseases of the ear	3036	—	
31. Diseases of the nose	1472	—	
32. Diseases of the circulation system	3309	37	
33. Diseases of blood and spleen	4067	3	
34. Inflammation of lymphatic glands	1939	—	
35. Diseases of the lymphatic system	824	—	
36. Diseases of the breast excluding tumour.	175	—	
37. Diabetes	347	6	
38. Rickets	2038	—	
39. Diseases due to the deficiency or disorders of nutrition	13981	11	
40. Hydrocele	503	—	
41. Other diseases of the male generative system excluding tumours.	504	1	
42. Other diseases of the female generative system excluding tumours	10599	—	
43. Diseases of bones, joints, muscles, etc.	4480	7	
44. Elephantiasis	505	—	
45. Other diseases of areolar tissue	2898	1	
46. Ulcerative inflammation	8502	2	

Disease	Number treated	Number ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4
47. Other diseases of the skin and nails excluding tumours	5021	1	
48. Other diseases of the urinary organs excluding tumours	794	4	
49. Injuries general and local	18464	28	
50. Poisoning	262	32	
51. Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis	21664	32	
52. New born infants	2121	56	
53. Diseases of the teeth and gums	4187	—	
54. Diseases of the stomach excluding tumours	3979	6	
55. Diseases of intestines excluding diarrhoea dysentery and tumours	3737	14	
56. Liver Abscess	53	13	
57. Other diseases of the liver	193	10	
58. Appendicitis	79	4	
59. Ascites of unknown or doubtful origin	111	5	
60. Other diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea dysentery and tumours	6670	14	

NOTE:—The details given above are only for one hospital *i.e.*, Civil Hospital.

11. (c) Family Planning Centres, Clinic etc.

Type of Institutions	Number	Type of service	No. of persons availed of services at Col. 3 during 1967-68		Remarks
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Govt. Institution	2	Motivation & sterilization operation.	636	55	
2. Urban Family Planning Centre	4	"	404	273	
3. Voluntary Organization	5	"	56	951	
4. Nursing Home	6	"	13	130	
Total	17		1109	1409	

12. *Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries*

(a) (i) Name : R.G. Veterinary Hospital
 Location : Gopipura
 No. of Doctors : 1

(b) Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1967-68 : 8645

Animal	Disease	No. treated	No. ended in mortality	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bovines	Pyicua & catarrh	2335	—	
2. Equines	Dysepsia	926	—	
3. Others	Indigestion Wounds	5384	—	
Total		8645		

13. Municipal Administration : (as on 31-3-1968)

(a) When the Municipal Corporation/ Town authority was first constituted

Municipality : 1851

Corporation : 1-10-66

(b) Nature of composition :

(i) Number of elected members :

51

(ii) Number of nominated members :

1

(iii) Number of members of Special categories :

Scheduled Caste 2

Scheduled Tribe 4

Women : 5

(c) Distribution of executive functions between :

(i) Elected office bearers

Corporation Standing Committee.

(ii) Paid executives :

Commissioner

(d) Operative departments and their main activities :

Department

1. Commissioner's Office :

General Administration.

2. Engineering Department :

Looks after construction work.

3. Hydraulic Engineering Department :

Controlling water works and supply.

Activity

4. Health Department :
5. Direct Tax & Octroi Deptt. :
6. Building Department :
7. Accounts and Audit Deptt. :
8. Museum Department :
9. Records and Manual Branch :
10. Urban Community Development Deptt. :

(e) *Standing Committee :*

1. Health Committee :
2. Public Works Committee :
3. Water Supply Committee :
4. Light & fire brigade Committee
5. Law Committee :
6. Drainage Committee :
7. Planning Committee :

General Health & sanitation work.

Assessment and collection of Tax & Octroi.

Looks after and issue permits for the construction of buildings.

Maintenance of accounts.

Looks after the museum

Preservation of records and publication.

Social welfar work

Advising on health matters.

NOTE : The activities and functions of the standing committee is to assist the respective departments to perform the duties efficiently.

II. Income

Income by source	Rate Schedule	1966-67		1967-68		Remarks
		Amount realised		Amount realised		
1	2	3	4	5		
1. General Tax	8% of the rateable value	—	20,71,337			
2. Toll and Octroi	—	1,06,15,094	1,06,25,659			
3. Tax on animals and vehicles.	varies	2,12,059	1,88,256			
4. Toll		29,240	27,460			
5. Theatre Tax	Rs. 10/- per show	43,031	46,132			
6. Realisation under special Act		46,827	73,171			
7. Consolidated property Tax		19,18,884	3,53,810			
8. Water Tax	Rs. 21/- per family	11,50,043	11,20,335			
9. Drainage Tax	3% of rateable value	2,27,629	2,73,985			
10. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation		4,02,607	4,59,563			
11. Fees and Fines		4,38,649	4,70,209			
12. Interest		8,84,494	51,345			
13. Grant—Education General		15,40,019	17,25,000			
14. Income from Private works		4,58,854	5,20,990			
15. Miscellaneous receipts		2,411	1,046			
		25,70,345	16,42,762			
16.—Total receipts excluding O.B.		2,05,40,186	1,96,50,060			
17. Opening Balance		3,69,466	5,57,165			
GRAND TOTAL		2,09,09,652	1,90,92,895			

III. *Expenditure*

Expenditure by item	1966-67	1967-68
1	2	3
1. General Administration and Collection	2800538	1682974
2. Public Safety	436881	499786
3. Public Health and Convenience		
A. Public convenience:		
(a) Water supply	897260	1050738
(b) Drainage	578830	593041
(c) Conservancy	675978	929629
(d) General conservancy	537380	558233
B. Public Health and Medical Relief		
(a) Infant and maternity welfare	673589	819720
(b) Control of Food supply and adulteration.	90689	105763
(c) Maintenance of vital statistics.	8856	9500
(d) Others	3803925	4280205
4. Public Works Department	851093	931586
5. Public Education	3441054	2794091
6. Contribution	433963	532999
7. Other matters	177337	216623
8. Personal Service	41426	82629
9. Plan & Non-Plan Project	3236418	4005740
10. Miscellaneous Expenditure	2781600	360507
TOTAL	21466817	19453764
Closing Balance	—557165	—360869
GRAND TOTAL	20909652	19092895

14. *Details of utilities and services in 1967-68.*A. *Roads.*

Type with ref. to surface materials used	Mileage	Agency responsible for construction and maintenance	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Tar	145.07 Km	Corporation	—
Metal	16.94 Km	„	—

B. (1) Major Source of water supply in the town :

Name of the source	P.C. of population served	P.C. of area served	Name of areas not served	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Varrachha Water Works	100 per cent	All area except slum because they are unauthorised hutments	—	

B. (2) In respect of protected source of water :

- I. Agency responsible for providing the service : Surat Municipal Corporation.
- II. Total supply of water per day : 1,60,00,000 gallons.
- III. (a) Sources of water supply to the town :
 (i) Infiltration wells.
 (ii) S.P. Plant
 (iii) Tube Wells.
- (b) Distance of the same from the town : 3.1/4 miles
- IV. Storage arrangement and capacity: 15 lakhs gallon underground pipe and 16 thousand gallon overhead tank.
- V. Nature of treatment of water and the areas covered by the treatment plant. Filter Plant and Chlorination—the whole of city.
- VI. Arrangement for distribution of water:
- (a) Pumping stations—number and capacity of installations. 1 Capacity 1,60,00,000
- (b) Service reservoirs including water towers number and capacity. 1. 3 lakhs
2. 1.1/2 lakhs.
- (c) Nature and size (diameter) of main conduct. 38" H.S.
- (d) Total length of network of pipes laid. 70 Miles.
- VII. Connections and water meters given to:

	No. of connections		No. of water meters		Remarks
	Inside town	Outside town	Inside town	Outside town	
Residential houses	31,400	—	4,554	—	
Public Taps	238	—	—	—	
Offices	—	—	—	—	
Industrial Plants	—	—	—	—	

VIII. Duration of water supply (State whether intermittent—give timings or regular)

<i>South Zone</i>		<i>North Zone</i>		
2.45 am to 3.45 am		9.00 am to 12 am		
4.30 am to 3.00 pm		4.00 pm to 6.00 pm		
7.00 pm to 8.30 pm		9.30 pm to 11.30 pm		
<i>Other Sources :</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(i) Tank	—	—	—	—
(ii) Well, Tube-Well	—	—	—	—
(iii) Others (specify)	—	—	—	—

C. *Sewerage :*

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service:	Municipal Corporation
(ii) System of sewerage:	Underground drainage
(iii) Proportion of area inside the town served by sewers.	3.19 Sq. Miles
(iv) Proportion of houses inside the town served by sewer:	100 per cent.
(v) Number of local sewers inside the town joined to central sewer	21,508 (house connections)
(vi) Particulars of areas outside the town served by the sewerage system of the town:	NIL
(vii) Place of disposal:	Anjana
(viii) Method of disposal:	Treated
(ix) Flow arrangement:	Gravitational
(x) Other particulars:	4 pumping stations and one disposal having a capacity to treat a sillage of 5.25 mgd.

D. *Open drainage and conservancy :*

NIL

(i) Agency responsible for providing the service:	—
(ii) Total length of open drainage:	—
(iii) Condition of cleanliness and maintenance.	—
(iv) How frequently cleaned	—
(v) Whether is capable of draining out rain water.	—
(vi) No. of latrines of different types. (1967-68)	
	<i>Private</i> <i>Public</i>
Water borne	19493 487
Service	2235 —
Others (specify)	
Water seal latrines and septic tanks	840 —
(vii) Method of disposal:	
(a) Night soil:	Removed by underground drainage
(b) Garbages:	Being removed by refuse trucks for filling low lands.

(viii) Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories:

Category	Number		Remu- neration	No. of allotted quarters	Remarks
	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Scavengers	27	157	} Rs.137p.m. 241		
Sweepers	160	268			
Others	158	19			

(ix) Rules framed, requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types Rule 11(1) c of Bombay Municipal Corporation Act 1949.

(x) Concessions and rebates if any granted to rate payers on conversion of service latrines to water borne type. Ibid 11 (1)b.

(xi) Approximate number of houses without latrines of any type : 4,000

E. Electricity

I. (a) Whether electrified : Yes
 (b) If so, since when: 1922
 (c) Agency responsible for providing the service: Surat Electricity Company.

II. Source: (a) Nature : Thermal & Diesel
 (b) Location: Generates own electricity at Tilak Maidan Surat.

III. (a) Capacity: 38,674 KVA
 (b) Whether AC/DC or both: AC
 (c) Volume of consumption: 94135630 Units
 April 1967 to March '68
 (d) Percentage of people served: Whole of city
 (e) Percentage of buildings served: 100 per cent
 (f) Percentage of town area served: The whole of city

IV. A. If the source of supply is local

(a) Whether it serves areas outside the town limits Yes
 (b) Maximum distance of the areas served from the outer boundary of the town limit. 2.75 Miles from city limit

B. If connected to Grid: Yes
 (a) Place of generation: Utran District Surat
 (b) Distance: 1.25 Miles.

V. Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised.

Type of Establishment	Number of connections given (consumer)	Volume of consumption (units)	Rate per Unit (Paise)	Charges due during 1967-68	Charges realised during 1967-68
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Domestic					
(a) Lighting	29,976	81,54,447	30.5	21,64,333	21,64,333
(b) Power					
2. Industrial	11,403	7,93,48,108	22.8	132,28,278	132,28,278
3. Irrigation	287	6,02,198	22.8	1,21,527	1,21,527
4. Other establishment (Water works and Sewerage pumpings)	5	10,58,537	22.8	1,60,969	1,60,969
5. Commercial	5,976	36,45,358	22.8	8,97,144	8,97,144
6. Road Lighting	12	13,26,984	15.5	2,09,673	2,09,673
	47,659	941,35,630		167,81,927	167,81,927

Number of applications, if any, in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending application		Remarks
	7	8	
			9
1519	3792 KVA		

VL. Problems, if any, relating to supply of electricity with particular reference to present and prospective availability of power and adequacy of the same to meet the present and prospective demands.

—NIL—

F. Details of road lighting

- (i) Agency responsible for providing the service :
(ii) Particulars of the service :

Municipal Corporation

Type of light	Norm about distance between lighting posts on different types of roads	Hours of lighting	Total number of points	Total consumption	Total expense	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mercury Lamp } Tube Light } Bulb }	150 to 175	6.35 P.M. to 6.00 A.M.	4184	89,223	15.5 paise per unit	

G. Fire Brigade

Location	When Established	Particulars of services during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Municipal Corporation Office	1870	Attended 20 Fires, 10 House collapse 13 accidents and 3 false alarm	—

15. A. Rules and Regulations framed by the Authorities concerned

Give the name and Section of Act, Authority/Authorities framing the rules and regulations and the salient features of the rules and regulations in respect of the items listed below :

(a) Type of Land use :

Surat Municipal Corporation under section 12 of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. This act permits no person to carry on any development work in any building or in or over any land within the Surat Municipal Borough without the permission of the Corporation.

(b) Construction of building type : Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, Section 253-254.

(c) Nature of use of buildings —do—

(d) Sanitation and public health —do—

(e) Other matters of importance (such as obnoxious hazardous business and trade) —do—

B. If(i) Whether lands have been acquired by any public authority for YES

future urban development.

(b) If so, particulars of public authority acquiring the land

The Town Planning Scheme of Surat Municipal Corporation.

(ii) Particulars of the land.

Year of acquisition	Location	Type	Acreage	Purpose	Terms and conditions on which acquired	Total value in terms of the market price at the time of acquisition	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68	Surat	Non-Agri. land	2943 Sq. ft.	For construction of Road and Market	Under section 213, 216 and 217 of Municipal Corporation Act.	Rs. 1,71,165	

(c) (i) Extent of land speculation :

(ii) Reasons for speculation

(iii) Areas more affected by speculative activities :

(iv) Other particulars of speculative activities :

15. B. II (a) Whether any master plan for development of the town and its surrounding areas has been drawn :

(b) If so, copy of the same :

III. Whether sale of land within the town or its vicinity has been restricted by notification for acquisition by any public authority.
---NIL---

16. (a) Number of houses by type of material used in plinth, wall and roof.

Type of material used in plinth, wall & roof	1	2	3	4	5
Age of the structure	0-20 Yrs.	Nature of use	Number	Remarks	
Not available		Residence and shops	6,540		
	21-30 "	"	6,097		
	31-40 "	"	6,199		
	41-50 "	"	8,915		
	51 and above	"	12,538		
			40,289		

NOTE : Some of the houses are also used for warehouses.

16. (b) Number of houses by Storeys :

Single Storey :

Double Storey :

Multi Storey :

Number

9,435

19,073

10,456

36,968

High

Shortage of land and Benami transactions.

Entire city, particularly for open land in and around the city.

Yes

The plan is so big and it is very difficult to get a copy of the same.

---NIL---

17. Hotels (1967-68)

(a) (i) Hotels

Location	Number	Estimated No. of seats available	Rules and arrangement for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation	
Surat City :	10	140	Vide Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 Corporation looks after the general cleanliness and sanitation. Corporation also got food inspectors (ward-wise) to supervise the quality of foods served.	
(ii) Particulars of three hotels representing three categories by ranges of seat rent. (Categorywise as prescribed in the Schedule)				
Range of rent per seat	Average meal charges	No. of seats.	Whether specially associated with any particular religious linguistic, caste or community group	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, etc.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Category I	3.00	40	No	Very Good
2. Category II	2.00	16	No	Good
3. Category III	1.50	15	No	Average

17. (b) (i) Dharmashalas/Sarals

Location	Number	Estimated Number of seats available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation.
Surat City area	6	70 rooms	—
(ii) Particulars of three Dharmashalas representing three ranks by standard of amenities and extent of contribution normally expected.			

Rent/contribution	No. of seats	Whether specially associated with any particular religious linguistic, caste or community group	Amenities available	Number of days normally allowed to stay	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, etc. available
I	2	3	4	5	6
Category I	100	Jains	Furniture, Bedding etc.	6 days	(Good) No charges for stay-
Category II	60	—	"	No restriction	ing Charges 1 Re. per head,
Category III	35	—	Nil	"	Not bad

18. A(i) Eating Houses :

Location	Estimated Number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
I	2	3
Surat	14	As on page Number 54

18. A. (ii) Particulars of three eating houses representing three categories by ranges of charges :

Range of charges	Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religion, caste or community etc.	Observation of Investigator about general cleanliness, sanitation, etc.
I	2	3	4	5
Category I	140	280	No	Good
Category II	80	150	No	"
Category III	60	75	No	"

18. B. (i) Tea Stall's and cold drink houses

Location

Estimated Number

Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision, etc.

In and around Surat city

462

as on Page 54

B. (ii) Particulars of three stalls and restaurants of three categories by range of price as in case of eating houses:

Range of Price	Average number of persons normally served per day	Average sale per day Rs.	Whether specially associated with any particular religion, linguistic caste group	Observation of Investigator about cleanliness, sanitation, supervision standard of furniture etc.
I	2	3	4	5
Category I	450	600	No	Very Good
Category II	1500	500	No	Good
Category III	200	80	No	Average

18. C. (i) Sweet meat shops

Location	Estimated Number	Rules and arrangements for issue of Licence and general supervision of sanitation etc.
1	2	3
Surat city	54	as on page No. 54

18. C. (ii) Particulars of three shops representing three categories by range of price.

Range of Price	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religion, linguistic caste group, etc.	Remarks including arrangement for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation, etc.
1	2	3	4
Category I	400 to 450	No	Good
Category II	250	No	Good
Category III	100	No	Good

19. TRADE AND COMMERCE



Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Level (Distribution agencies/ Whole sale/ retail).	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate Number	Estimated number of workers	Religious Linguistic or caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Approximate volume of trade estimated from Sale Tax/Income Tax records	Place from where the commodities are mainly obtained	A general statement on consumers and areas where commodities are sold	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Jerry	Whole sale	Mahidarpura Ranawad Navapura Salabatpura	350+ 800	30,000	Ranas, Kanbi Patidar	7 Crores	Bombay Madras Bangalore	Exported to Middle East, Iran, Indonesia, Singapore and Afganistan	350 mentioned in column 4 are main traders and 800 are producing some items of Jerry
2. Art Silk	Distributive Agency	Laldarwaja Begampura Salabatpura	3,800	50	Katri Rana Modh	100 Crores	From Surat	Delhi, Punjab Madras & Bangalore	
	Retail	"	35,000 looms	53,000	Patidar Muslims Kanbi				
3. Diamond	Distributive Agency	Mahidarpura Laldarwaja	2,000 (6,000 units)	25,000	Patidar Kanbi(80%)	17 Crores	London Belgium	U.S.A.	
4. Food Grains	Whole sale	Delhi Gate and spread out all main streets	60	600	Hindu Modh	11 Crores	Cereals from Gujarat and Pulses from Rajasthan, U.P. and Punjab	Consumed in City and the Distt.	
	Retail	"	600	4,200	"				
5. Bakery	Whole sale/ Retail	Station to Nanpura and Bhagal	225	5,000	Muslims and Hindus	60-70 lakhs	Bombay and Baroda	City, Bombay Calcutta	
6. Sweets	Retail	Bhagal and Station Road	54	290	Modh	30-35 Lakhs	Bombay	Mainly in Surat Distt.	
7. Timber	Retail	Nanpura, Raopura Badri Road	35	200	—	35 Lakhs	Dangs, Songed Navapur Rajpipala	Surat Distt.	

20. (a) Factories and Industrial Establishment of different size (1967-1968)

Type with reference to main product	Location	Approximate Number	Approximate number of workers	Approximate output during 1967-1968
1	2	3	4	5
1. Weaving Mills	Surat city	250	10,407	
2. Spinning Mills	"	5	4,318	
3. Cotton and Gin	"	1	250	
4. Printing, Dyeing and Bleaching	"	31	1,638	
5. Engineering works	"	23	836	
6. Vehicle parts manufacturing	"	6	502	
7. Rubber Products	"	2	100	
8. Brick Factory	"	3	575	
9. Floor Tiles Manufacturing factory	"	3	194	
10. Pipe Factory	"	2	200	

*Source : Factory Inspector Office, Surat. They do not keep any record about the volume of business, turn over, etc.

There are a number of small factories which do not come under Factory Act are not included in the list, though they have mentioned in item No. 19 (a) General.

21 I. Employment Exchange

A. Organisational Particulars :

Location	Year of establishment	Jurisdiction	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Nanpura	1946	Surat Distt	

21. B. Particulars of registration as on 31-12-1967.

Educational qualifications	Number registered during the year (1967)						
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Non-matric	351	21	700	11	1187	62	
2. Matric	138	5	243	10	1454	281	
3. Intermediate	—	—	—	—	140	16	
4. Degree Holders							
(a) Arts	15	1	10	1	112	66	
(b) Science	—	—	—	—	118	14	
(c) Commerce	—	—	—	—	84	4	
5. Post Graduates	—	—	—	—	4	—	

Placement during the year			No. on leave register on/31-12-67				
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	Others	
						M.	F.
	9	10	11		12	13	14
101	163	661	373		608	2032	348
					Non-matric	3032	217
					Matric	362	47
					Intermediate	463	145
					Graduates	5	2
					Postgraduates		

21. C. Placement details and details of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has not been supplied by the Employment Exchange.

21. II. Professional and private practitioners.

	No. registered	Un-registered
1. Lawyers	200	...
2. M.B.B.S. Doctors	81	..
3. Consultants	34	
4. Ayurvedic and Allopathic doctors	52	
5. Others	10	
6. Architect/Engineer (Diploma)	34	

22. Registered Vehicles of different types

Type of vehicle	Number	License fee		Remarks
		Per vehicle	Total due Total collected during 1967-68	
1. Bus (State Transport)	56	—	—	
2. Truck	2,282		40,58,414	**
3. Car (Including Jeep)	3,389		4,90,080	
4. Taxi	150		33,300	
5. Tempo	19		2,325	
6. Scooters/Motor Cycles and combinations	2,835		1,66,028	
7. Auto Rikshaws	205		36,038	

**62 Trucks, 221 Cars, 4 Jeeps, 138 Scooters/Motor Cycles and 2 Auto Rikshaws have not renewed their Licenses.

23. Transport

(a) Buses

	Rural	City	Total
(i) Fleet strength	357	61	418*
(ii) Effective strength	305	56	361*

*Total vehicles of Surat Division.

(b) City Bus Service, if any Route if so, Passengers

YES

Name of Route	Length (Kms)	Frequency of bus service on the route. (Trips per day)	Number of buses playing	Agency running the service	Number of passengers during 1967-68	Remarks including crowding during different hrs. of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Station—Chowk	2.90	458	56 Buses are playing for operation of Surat city service.	Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation	Average number of passengers for one month for routes including item 'c' 27,31,248	Evening and morning i.e. 6.00 am to 8.00 am. and 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. much crowding
2. Station—College	3.90	223				
3. Station—Chowk Via Sardar Market	4.42	22				
4. Station—Maskati Via Ghod-Dod	8.25	15				
5. Station—Sagarapura	3.30	17				
6. Station—College Via Rudarpura	5.40	26				
7. Station—Station Via Sardar Colony & Kathargam.	10.10	12	Routewise information not available			
8. Station—Sagarapura-Salabatpura	3.50	10				

23. (b)—Concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Station—College <i>Via</i> Galemandi		5.10	7				
10. Station—Bhagol		1.61	7				
11. Station—Station <i>Via</i> Sardarmarket		5.85	14				
12. Station—Majura gate-Salabatpura		4.80	2				
13. Station—Chowk <i>Via</i> Lal Darwaja		3.30	11				
14. Station—Chowk <i>Via</i> Moti Talkies		7.70	33				
15. Station—College <i>Via</i> Lal-Darwaja		5.30	4				
16. Station—College <i>Via</i> Asakatashram-Ruderpura		7.20	12				
17. Bhagol—Chowk <i>Via</i> Majura		5.60	2				
18. Bhagol—Sagarampura		1.70	196				
19. Bhagol—Chowk		1.30	5				
20. Bhagol—College		3.30	34				
21. Bhagol—Chowk <i>Via</i> Sagarampura Majura—Gate, Athwa		5.90	2				
22. Bhagol—Majura Gate Sagarampura		3.00	4				
23. Bhagol—Maskati <i>Via</i> Ghod-Dod		6.25	1				
24. Chowk—College		2.00	29				
25. Station—Mission Hospital		4.80	1				
26. Chowk—Sagarampura Bhagol		3.30	4				
27. Chowk—Sagarampura Majura Gate		4.20	6				
28. Atwa—Gate-Station		4.00	4				
29. Chowk—College		2.30	1				

(c) Places outside the limit of the town/city covered by city bus service.

Name of the terminus place	Distance from the periphery of town	Whether village or town and also its broad functional category (i.e., is it a market place, office area, industrial centre)	Frequency of services	Approximate number of passengers during 1967-68	Remarks including crowding
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Station—Ichhanath <i>Via</i> Bhagol	0.80	College & temple area	66	Average number of passengers for one month for Route b and c	6.00 am to 8.00 am and 4.30 pm to 8.30 pm very crowded
2. Station—Piplod	0.80	"	35	27,31,248	
3. Station—Ichhanath <i>Via</i> Ghod-Dod			10		
4. Station—Katargam	0.20	Industrial area	17		
5. Station—Ashwanikumar	0.41	Holy place	186		
6. Station—Nanavarachha	0.20	Industrial area	20		
7. Station—Bhestan	5.06	"	28		
8. Station—Baroda Rayon	2.84	"	4		
9. Station—Udhna	0.98	"	2		
10. Station—Kathargam <i>Via</i> Sardar Colony	0.20	"	12		
11. Bhagal—Katargam	0.20	"	82		
12. Bhagal—Bhestan	5.06	"	53		
13. Bhagal—Baroda Rayon	2.84	"	11		
14. Chowk—Bhestan	5.06	"	39		
15. Bhagal—Piplod	1.79	Colleges	4		
16. Nanavarachha—College	4.20	"	24		
17. Chowk—Piplod	1.79	College	7		
18. Station—Ichhanath <i>Via</i> Lal-Darwaja	0.80	Temple	65		
19. College—Katargam <i>Via</i> Variav Bazar	0.20	College & Market place	4		
20. Mission Hospital—Ichhanath	0.80	Hospital	3		
21. Rampura—Ichhanath	0.80	Temple	4		
22. Station—Ichhanath <i>Via</i> Salabatpura-Sagarampura—Athwagate	0.80	"	5		
23. Chowk—Piplod <i>Via</i> Dutch Garden	1.79	College	5		
24. Station—Navyug College	2.00	"	8		
25. Station—Udhna Stn.	1.12	Industrial area	4		

(d) Rural areas connected by bus service

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance from the periphery off the town*	Frequency of service (Trips)	Number of passengers carried during 1967-68	Remarks including whether the route originating from the town or passing through the town and crowding
1	2	3	4	5
1. Surat—Budhari	65.98	4	Average number of passengers for one month for "d" and "e" 8,94,230	16.00 hrs. to 18.00 hrs. very crowdy
2. Surat—Palsana	28.98	2		
3. Surat—Kamrej <i>Via</i> Lingad	32.53	1		
4. Surat—Nansad	33.52	1		
5. Surat—Kachholi	24.34	3		
6. Surat—Morthana	25.75	2		
7. Surat—Rundhwada	38.42	2		
8. Surat—Kumbharlia	19.81	2		
9. Surat—Vesu	19.51	2		
10. Surat—Kamrej <i>Via</i> Varachha	17.49	2		
11. Surat—Kadod	51.90	6		
12. Surat—Bonand	25.96	2		
13. Surat—Ghala	35.41	2		
14. Surat—Kathor	91.31	6		
15. Surat—Dhatwa	24.74	4		
16. Surat—Pipodra	28.58	2		
17. Surat—Lingad	23.33	2		
18. Surat—Mota	29.97	2		
19. Surat—Palsana <i>Via</i> Talangpur	42.07	1		

20. Surat—Umbhel	21.69	1
21. Surat—Vankal	71.62	1
22. Surat—Nansad <i>Via</i> Khatodra	23.95	1
23. Surat—Nizar	179.68	2
24. Surat—Vav <i>via</i> Varrachha	17.33	1
25. Surat—Vanisapisad	36.60	1
26. Surat—Varad	37.62	1
27. Surat—Rander	04.80	79
28. Surat—Ichhapore	09.36	6
29. Surat—Bhatha	06.34	2
30. Surat—Bhagwa	32.67	5
31. Surat—Hansot	54.82	2
32. Surat—Variav	11.17	4
33. Surat—Ilav	36.11	2
34. Surat—Masma	13.38	1
35. Surat—Damka	19.21	4
36. Surat—Ved	05.03	5
37. Surat—Barbodhan	13.78	3
38. Surat—Junagam	27.14	2
39. Surat—Bhandut <i>Via</i> —Aviana	22.63	2
40. Surat—Bhandut	25.63	2
41. Surat—Karanj	29.89	2
42. Surat—Vadolivank	31.89	1
43. Surat—Pinjrat <i>Via</i> —Aviana	19.03	1
44. Surat—Mirjapur	27.86	1
45. Surat—Madhi	60.35	1
46. Surat—Ahwa	145.64	1
47. Surat—Bhimpore	20.69	6
48. Surat—Dumas	20.11	10

*Distance is given from the starting point of the route shown in Column 2.

(c) Distant towns connected by bus service.

Name of the terminus of the route	Distance	Frequency of service (Trips)	No. of passengers carried during 1967-68	Remarks including whether the route is originating/passing through and crowding
1	2	3	4	5
1. Surat-Kholvad	16.89	2	Average number of passengers for one month including proforma "d" 894230	Originating from Surat
2. Surat—Shampura <i>Via</i> Kathodra	46.88	2		Evening is very crowded
3. " Varachha	35.00	3		
4. " Dhatwa	37.48	2		
5. " Jokha	34.00	2		
6. Surat—Bodhan	42.71	2		
7. Surat—Chikhli <i>Via</i> (D)	36.21	4		
8. Surat—Mangrol	61.16	2		
9. Surat—Songadh (T)	83.03	4		
10. Surat—Ukai	94.35	5		
11. Surat—Mangrol <i>Via</i> Kathodra	72.82	1		
12. Surat—Kharvasa	15.28	1		
13. Surat—Mangrol <i>Via</i> Varrachha	63.53	1		
14. Surat—Valvada	62.69	1		
15. Surat—Anssadi BD	44.72	3		
16. Surat—Bardoli	34.40	4		
17. Surat—Mandvi	65.77	2		
18. Surat—Navsari	44.46	5		
19. Surat—Bulsar	103.40	1		
20. Surat—Billimora	31.49	6		
21. Surat—Olpad	18.00	11		
22. Surat—Kundiana <i>Via</i> Olpad	31.89	3		
23. Surat—Jhangirpura	33.50	3		
24. Surat—Dakor	276.54	1		
25. Surat—Nargol	169.38	1		
26. Surat—Nargol <i>Via</i> Amgaom	175.31	1		
27. Surat—Rajpipla	131.75	1		
28. Surat—Ankleshwar	71.11	3		
29. Surat—Jhagadia	93.63	1		

(f) Local Trains :

Name of the line alongwith indication of whether it is broad/metre/narrow gauge.	Whether originating from the town		Frequency of service
	Yes/No	If yes, name of the terminus station on the other end and connected by the local trains	
	2	3	4
Broad Gauge			
1. Surat—	Yes	Bulsar	2 arrival 2 departure
2. Surat—	Yes	Bombay	once in a day
3. Surat—	Yes	Bhusawal	3 arrival 3 departure
No. of railway tickets sold during 1967-68 from the station of the town for all stations at a distance of			
5 miles or less	6—10 miles	11—15 miles	More than 15 miles
5	6	7	8
			9
			TOTAL
Not Available			
Total tickets sold during 1967-68— 434429			
Remarks including whether crowding is little much/very much during the different hours of the day			
10			
crowding in morning between 6.00 to 8.00 a.m.			
crowding in beforenoon between 10.00 to 12.00 hrs.			
crowding in beforenoon between 13.00 to 15.00 hrs.			
crowding in after noon 17.00 to 18.00 hrs.			
crowding in the evening 19.00 to 22.00 hrs.			

(g) Long distance train service

Name of the line along with indication whether it is broad/metre/narrow gauge	Frequency of service	Number of railway tickets sold during 1967-68 from the station of the town for all stations at distance of					Remarks including crowding during the different hours of the day
		25 miles or less	26—50 miles	51—75 miles	76—100 miles		
		1	2	3	4	5	6

Broad gauge.

Delhi—	Baroda	Round the clock		No. of tickets sold during 1967-68		As mentioned in local trains	
Bombay—	Ahmedabad			2276304			

(h) Number of railway tickets collected at the station during 1967-68:

(i) Particulars of Air Flights to and from the local air port.

(j) Particulars of traffic by water way.

23. (1) Transport of commodities:

Means of transport	Total tonnage of export/sent from the town during 1967-68	Important commodities exported/sent to			
		Name		Place where sent outside the town during 1967-68	
Rail and Road	2	3		4	
		Not available			

Total tonnage imported/
brought to town during 1967-68

Total tonnage imported/ brought to town during 1967-68				Important commodities imported/brought to town during 1967-68	
		Name of the article	M. Ton.	Rs.	
I. Food and other articles:					
1.	Ghee Butter and Cream	612			—
2.	Sugar and Confectionary	1927			—
3.	Grains flour and rice	96054			—
4.	Grocery	7620			—
5.	Dry fruits	490			—
6.	Vegetable products	10242			—
7.	Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	1906			—
8.	Jaggery (Gur)	8750			—
9.	Tobbaco and Beedi	873			—
10.	Cigar and Cigarettes	—			4,14,290
II. Fuels:					
1.	Coal Coke and Charcoal	65547			Litres
2.	Fire Wood	32115			—
3.	Kerosene oil (Litres)	—			239,51,808
III. Washing Soap and Perfumery:					
1.	Washing Soap	6010			Rs.
2.	Soap (others)	85424			—
3.	Tooth paste, powder, etc. (Rs.)	—			9,58,900
IV. Ready made clothes					
V. Medicine					
344,39,200					
239,66,375					
VI. Electric Goods					
1.	Electric goods	—			103,11,770
2.	Radio sets	—			18,55,187
3.	Phonograms	—			5,800
4.	Phonograph Records	—			1,50,250
5.	Watches	—			4,27,375

**Total tonnage imported
brought to town during 1967-68**

Important commodities imported/brought to town during 1967-68

	Name of the article	M. Tons.	Rs.
VII. Furniture and Crockery :			
	1. Crockery		26,49,930
	2. Furniture		20,44,830
VIII. Housing material :			
	1. Timber		57,93,800
	2. Stone and Metal		23,33,220
	3. Cement etc.		81,38,190
	4. Flooring Tiles		9,95,280
	5. Paints		109,64,709
	6. Chalk	1818	—
	7. Tiles for Roofing (Nos.)	10,94,600	—
IX. Motor Car etc.			
	1. Motor car goods		39,17,680
	2. Motor car and motor cycle tube and tyres		125,67,750
X. Manufacturing goods :			
	1. Copper	1,742	—
	2. Iron and steel		367,15,750
	3. Metal and Mixed metal		94,48,250
	4. Millgin stores		75,68,870
	5. Paper		83,78,120
	6. Cotton Thread		3,255,34,000
XI. Mineral Oils and Lubricant		2,327	—
XII. Leather and Plastics		—	28,31,740
XIII. Shoes		—	18,55,187
XIV. Petrol (Litres)		99,19,040	—
XV. Crude Oil (Litres)		267,10,500	—

NOTE:—Places from where all these items are brought are not available.

(m) Road Accidents during 1967-68

Nature of accidents	Number		Remarks
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
Not available	7	43	

24. Communication

(a) Sale of postal stationery by each post office in the town:

Name of the post office	Postal stationery	No. sold during 1967-68	Total sale proceeds during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Surat General	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	3,40,000 11,70,000 69,333 —	20,400.00 11,700.00 10,400.00 36,000.00	78,900.00
2. Surat R.M.S.	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	3,80,200 1,98,120 68,013 —	22,812.00 19,812.50 10,202.00 39,424.00	92,250.50
3. Sayedpura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	1,20,000 72,000 48,000 —	7,200.00 7,200.00 7,200.00 56,426.00	78,026.00
4. Sagarampura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	9,600 3,600 1,200 —	576.00 360.00 180.00 38,214.00	39,330.00

1	2	3	4	5
5. Jhampa	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	6,00,000 20,00,000 2,50,000 —	36,000.00 20,000.00 37,500.00 3,75,375.00	4,68,875.00
6. Aganovad	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	89,000 21,750 11,016 —	5,340.00 2,175.00 1,660.00 11,989.00	21,164.00
7. Salabatpura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	2,50,000 1,00,000 21,666 —	15,000.00 10,000.00 3,249.00 38,303.00	66,552.00
8. Begampura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	2,78,000 1,00,000 31,578 —	16,680.00 10,000.00 4,736.00 48,708.00	80,124.00
9. Athwalines	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	1,11,500 44,700 17,170 —	6,690.00 4,470.00 2,575.00 26,261.00	39,996.00
10. Bhawaniwad	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	40,567 73,250 67,824 —	24,340.00 7,325.00 10,173.00 17,627.00	59,465.00
11. Bhagal	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	4,83,000 96,500 1,73,300 —	28,980.00 9,650.00 25,975.00 2,67,901.00	3,32,506.00

1	2	3	4	5
12. Mugalisara	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	1,67,900 46,850 25,250 —	10,074.00 4,685.00 3,587.00 65,581.00	83,927.00
13. Surat City	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	21,00,000 4,50,000 30,000 —	1,26,000.00 45,000.00 45,000.00 4,50,000.00	6,66,000.00
14. Gopipura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	72,270 1,50,000 80,000 —	12,045.00 15,000.00 12,000.00 23,000.00	62,045.00
15. Rustompura	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	1,20,000 32,400 24,000 —	7,200.00 3,240.00 3,600.00 18,000.00	32,040.00
16. Athwa	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	47,700 18,500 9,050 —	2,862.00 1,850.00 1,357.00 9,485.00	15,554.00
17.	Post card Inland covers Envelopes Stamps	2,04,400 50,700 28,900 —	12,264.00 5,070.00 4,335.00 1,55,438.00	1,77,107.00
GRAND TOTAL				23,93,461.00

(b) *Receipt and issue of Money Orders: (1967-68)*

I. Money orders received during 1967-68 :

II. Money orders issued during 1967-68:

NOTE:—Information regarding how many money orders received/issued from the State to different States, same district, different district, from rural areas to urban areas is not available.

(c) *Receipt and issue of telegrams :*

Number of telegrams received during 1967-68.

Number of telegrams issued during 1967-68.

(d) *Particulars about telephones :*

Number of connections	Rates	No. of local calls during 1967-68	No. of trunk calls during 1967-68	Whether the change is auto-matic or manually operated or otherwise	Number of Public tele-phone booths	Total revenue during 1967-68	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3306	Rs. 240 per annum per connection	5,28,000	5,07,549	Automatic	6	Rs. 27,35,259	—

(f) *Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the towns :*

Language	Daily		Weekly		Monthly		Others (specify) Fortnightly	
	Number of papers	Number in circulation	Number of papers	Number in circulation	Number of papers	Number in circulation	Number of papers	Number in circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarati	3	55,047	4	12,400	5	16,700	2	1,800

No.

Amount

1,54,613

96,19,380.00

1,85,645

1,06,29,130.00

25. (a) Marketing :

SPECIAL PARTICULARS ABOUT MARKETING

1 Name of the market	2 Type of shop establishment and warehouse with reference to the main commodities dealt with		3 Approximate number	4 Peak season for sale
1. Sardar Market	Well established R.C.C. structure		30	Winter season
2. Sadariwala Market	Pucca structure No warehouse		40	Famous for clothes sales go up during festival and marriage times.
3. Kinkhabwala Market	—do—		60	Miscellaneous shops.

5 Particular days of the year, month or week when sale goes up	6 Hours of marketing	7 Remarks including commodities for which the market is particularly reputed and also whether it is regulated market
1. November, December and January	6.00 am to 1.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Regulated market Vegetable.
2. February, March	Morning to night	Clothes—not regulated.
3. —do—	—do—	—

(b) Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, milk, fuel wood, etc.

1	2	Approximate daily sale	Areas from where obtained & mileage of the area situated at maximum distance	3	Method of transport	4
Name of commodity						
1. Milk	1 lakh litres		From 260 villages situated nearby.		Rail and Road	
2. Vegetable	Rs. 1,09,999		Hyderabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Anand, Baroda, Saurashtra & nearby villages.		"	
3. Eggs	..		Magdalla & Athwa		"	
4. Fish	..		Dumas, Rander, Bhimpore etc.		"	
5. Meat	..		Local			
6. Fuel wood	Rs. 50,000		Hajira, Pulsana, Rajpipala, Ahwa, Dangs & Bulsar.		Road	
Particulars of operation of middle men, if any	5		Particulars of warehouse facilities	6	Remarks	7

Milk through Sumul Dairy.
Vegetable through Sardar market.
Fuel wood-individual shops.

Dairy
30 individual shops with storage facilities.
Individual shops.

..

(c) Particulars about banks/credit cooperative society.

Type	Number	Fixed	Savings	Current	Nature of transaction	Volume of transactions during 1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Credit Cooperative Society	18	Not available			Advances given to members for construction of building, etc.	26,03,835

NOTE: Information regarding Bank could not be collected as they say it is confidential.

(d) Money lenders registered under money lenders Act

Transactions during 1967-68			
Number	Nature	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4
19	Finance is being given to needy businessmen.	3,97,805	—

(e) Particulars about domestic animals and livestock

Type	Number registered with the Municipality	Registration fee	Remarks
1. Cattle	908		
2. Buffaloes	5055		
3. Sheep and Goats	5762		
4. Horses & Ponies	340		
5. Donkeys, Pigs & Camel	280		
6. Poultry	7252		
Total	19,597		

(f) Problem, if any created by stray animals :

NIL

28; SPECIAL PARTICULARS ABOUT POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS INCLUDING ALL INDIA AND LOCAL POLITICAL PARTIES

Name	Location	Since when functioning	Member			Aims and objectives	Nature of activity	Issues on which political actions or the task of politically educating the public were concentrated during 1967-68 and method of operation	Number of seats held by the party in location constituencies of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, Municipality other statutory bodies etc.	Particulars of other over power or influence commanded by the organisation in the area	REMARKS
			Number	Basis of membership	Whether mainly associated with particular caste or community/occupation group/interest group						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Indian National Congress	Chowk Bazar	1885	10,000	—	—	Peace, Secular and Socialistic pattern of society.	Service to people	—	Corporation 40 Vidhan Sabha 3 Lok Sabha 1	Confidence of the people and party.	
2. Bharatiya Jan Sag	Chowk	1951	1,000	25 paise per month	—	Jan Sangh stands for economic democracy wherein no scope for exploitation by one person to another person, equal opportunity and independence for individual.	Create public opinion about local as well as national problems.	—	—	"	
3. S. S. P	Nasari Bazar	1967	650	50 paise per month	—	Welfare for people and socialistic pattern of society	Trade Union movements. Slum clearance activity.	—	—	—	
4. Communist Party of India	Station Road	1938	Not given	Rs. 1/- per annum	—	Wages according to ability Abolition of private enterprise.	Trade Union Movements.	Conducted Satyagraha in Kutch and Delhi against Kutch award.	Nil	Create public confidence	
5. Swatantra Party	Gopipura	1960	300	Rs. 3/- per annum	—	Democratic pattern of society. Those who work more should get more. Distinction between well-off and worse-off should be abolished.	Trade Union movement and collection of information of political importance.	Conduct Satyagraha against Kutch award.	—	—	

29. I. SPECIAL PARTICULARS ABOUT VOTING BEHAVIOUR OF THE POPULATION IN THE TOWN DURING THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION HELD

Political Institution of which election was held	Year when election was held	Name of the constituency	Whether reserved or unreserved	Number of registered voters	Ethnic category to which the voters belong (i.e. Scheduled caste/ Tribes other Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikh, Buddhists, others)	Socio-economic class to which the voters predo- minantly belong (upper class middle class low class according to the standard of town)	Particulars of candidates		Party	Number of votes polled	Remarks
							Name	Ethnic category Hindu, Muslim, Christian Sikh, Scheduled Caste/Tribe etc.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Lok Sabha	1967	Surat	Unreserved	4,21,875	Scheduled Caste/Tribe Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians etc.	Middle Class	Mr. Morarji Desai Mr. C.M. Shah Mr. A. A. Raika Mr. J. D. Chauhan Mr. K. A. Desai	Hindu " " " "	Congress Swatantra S. S. P. Independent Independent	1,63,699 34,590 2,602 40,904 7,120 <u>2,48,915</u>	
2. Vidhan Sabha	1967	Surat City East Assembly Consti- tuency	Unreserved	50,697	"	"	Mr. G.R. Chokhawala Mr. P. B. Modi Mr. M. B. Chopra Mr. R. C. Master Mr. H. M. Solanki	" " " " "	Congress Swatantra Jan Sangh SSP. Independent	18,931 + 35 = 18966 4,713 + 9 = 4722 808 = 808 393 = 393 2,877 = 2877 <u>27,766</u>	
	1967	Surat City North Assembly	"	60,428	"	"	Mr. P. M. Vyas Mr. M.C. Kapadia Mr. P. K. Mohamad Mr. Namder Shanmare Mr. H.G. Dalal	" " Muslim Hindu "	Congress Jan Sangh SSP Independent Independent	20,461 1,515 412 1,894 4,580 <u>28,862</u>	
	1967	Surat City West Assembly	"	68,928	"	"	Mr. M. A. Golandaz Mr. D. B. Patel Mr. M.P. Bunki Mr. J. D. Chauhan Mr. M. U. Ansari	Muslim Hindu " " Muslim	Congress SSP Independent -do- -do-	16,294 287 5,248 8,537 2,666 <u>33,032</u>	

1	2	3	No. of seats 4	No. of voters 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Municipal Corporation	1965 Ward No. 1 Nanpura	5*	8,976	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled-Tribe Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians etc.	Middle Class	1. Mr. M.A. Golandaz 2. Mr. C.J. Khatiwala 3. Mr. M.R. Rathod 4. Mr. M.M. Hansari 5. Smt. K.M. Kapadia*	Muslim Hindu Hindu Muslim Hindu	Congress " " " "	2,440 2,448 1,905 2,308 1,911	Over and above the elected candidates 4 were contested but lost. They belong to Swatantra and Nagrik Parties and they polled 8,208 votes.	
	Ward No. 2 Sagarampura	3	8,976	"	"	1. Mr. A.N. Shaikh 2. Mr. B.R. Desai 3. Mr. C.J. Dhodia	Muslim Hindu "	Congress " "	3,049 2,548 2,009	Three more candidates contested and lost. They polled 4,850 votes.	
	Ward No. 3 Rustompura	3	8,327	"	"	1. Mr. M.P. Bunki 2. Mr. K.G. Jariwala 3. Mr. C.H. Patel	Hindu Hindu Hindu	Swatantra " Nagarik	3,101 2,419 2,298	Three more candidates contested but lost. They polled 5,450 votes.	
	Ward No. 4 Salabatpura	3	8,733	"	"	1. Mr. H.N. Solanki 2. Mr. S.G. Khatri 3. Mr. N.I. Mahatma	Hindu Hindu Hindu	Nagarik Congress Nagarik	2,428 2,099 2,260	Three more candidates contested but lost. They polled 5,945 votes.	
	Ward No. 5 Navapura	4*	10,333	"	"	1. Mr. Chokhawala 2. Mr. P.B. Jariwala 3. Mrs. R.C. Master* 4. Mr. C.J. Chapadia	Hindu Hindu Hindu "	Congress Swatantra Congress Congress	3,794 3,365 3,073 2,821	Five more candidates contested but lost. They belong to Swatantra and Nagarik Parties. They were polled 10,455 votes.	
	Ward No. 6 thampa	3	8,291	"	"	1. Mr. K.J. Goyal 2. Mr. K.D. Pachigar 3. Mr. A.G. Salooji	Hindu " Muslim	Congress " "	1,701 1,986 1,635	Five more candidates contested but lost. They polled 6,184 votes and they belong to Swatantra and Nagarik Parties.	
	Ward No. 7 Begampura	5*	12,389	"	"	1. Mr. V.V. Natwala 2. Mr. H.M. Badri 3. Mr. R.B. Jariwala 4. Mr. S.M. Saraia 5. Smt. M.R. Nanavaty*	Hindu " " " "	Congress " Nagarik Congress Congress	3,650 3,371 3,139 2,520 2,639	12 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 16,209 votes and they belong to Congress, Swatantra, Nagarik Parties and Independents.	
	Ward No. 8 Haripura	3	10,368	"	"	1. Mr. N.M. Gajjar 2. Mr. G.P. Shah 3. Mr. K.M. Pirzada	Hindu " Muslim	Congress " "	3,658 2,837 2,514	Four more candidates contested but lost. They polled 6,203 votes and they belong to Nagarik and Swatantra Parties.	
									9,009		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Municipal Corporation	1965	Ward No. 9 Mahidarpura	3	11,472	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian etc.	Middle Class	1. Mr. H. G. Dalal 2. Mr. D. L. Jariwala 3. Dr. Vatsalaben	Hindu " "	Independent Congress Congress	3,994 2,884 3,207	10,085	5 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 13,341 votes and were belonging to Congress, Swatantra and Nagarik Parties.
		Ward No. 10 Sayedpura	3	14,916	"	"	1. Mr. K. C. Kayath 2. Mr. R. M. Asarwala 3. Mr. A. M. Mir	Hindu Muslim "	Congress " "	3,781 3,469 3,290	10,540	3 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 6,776 votes and belong to Swatantra and Nagarik Parties.
		Ward No. 11 Gopipura	3	7,633	"	"	1. Mr. I. T. Punjabi 2. Smt. L. R. Desai 3. Mr. J. J. Patel	Hindu " "	Congress " "	1,359 2,338 2,337	6,034	3 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 3,548 votes and belong to Nagarik and Swatantra Parties.
		Ward No. 12 Sonifalia	4	12,579	"	"	1. Mr. P. M. Vyas 2. Mr. J. D. Chauhan 3. Mr. K. H. Modi 4. Dr. Jadish Pannalal	Hindu " " "	Congress Swatantra Congress "	3,728 3,683 3,266 3,131	13,808	6 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 9,197 votes and belong to Congress, Nagarik and Swatantra Parties.
		Ward No. 13 Nanavat-Shahpor	4	10,466	"	"	1. Mr. S. C. Choksi 2. Mr. M. B. Solanki 3. Mr. M. K. Mirja 4. Mr. J. D. Chauhan	Hindu Hindu Muslim Hindu	Congress Congress " Swatantra	2,911 2,012 2,737 2,740	10,400	5 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 8,613 votes and belong to Congress, Nagarik and Swatantra Parties.
		Ward No. 14 Toonki—Katargam	2	5,204	"	"	1. Mr. N. L. Patel 2. Mr. C. R. Gamit	Hindu Hindu	Congress "	1,091 1,027	2,118	2 more candidates contested but lost. They polled 777 votes and belong to Swatantra Party.

PARTICULARS ABOUT TRADE UNIONS

30. (a) Organisational and Operational Aspects

Name	Industry to which related	Factory to which related	Category of Workers to which related	When established	Whether affiliated to any All India/Regional Organisation	Whether under influence of any political party	Number & category of office bearers who are not labourers	MEMBERS					Issue and problems being currently dealt with and method of dealing with the same.	History of conciliation, gherao, strike or lock out in which the workers of the industry/factory of plant/operational unit was involved during last three years
								Number	Whether mainly belong to any caste or community operational group/interest group	Basis of membership & subscription	Appr. % of workers of the industry who are members of			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Union.	Textile Processing	All Factories in Surat	All categories of workers	1950	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy. 1 Treasurer	250	—	50 paise p. m.	70%	—	—	—
2. Surat Silk Textile Labourers Union.	Art Silk	—do—	All categories of workers in the factory	1959	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Gen. Secy. 1 Treasurer	1200	—	„	35%	—	—	—
3. South Gujarat Press Kamdars Union.	Printing Press	All Presses in Surat	Press workers	1958	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Gen. Secy. 1 Treasurer	150	—	„	30%	—	—	—
4. Surat Pipe Employees' Union.	Pipe Industry	Pipe	—do—	1958	NTUC	—	1 President 1 Gen. Secy.	—	—	„	90%	—	—	—
5. The Surat Jari Akhadedar Heet Varthak Mandal.	Jari	Jari	Jari workers	1947	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Gen. Secy.	1000	—	25 paise p.m.	50%	—	—	—
6. Shree Ram Estate Union.	Eng.	Eng.	Eng. workers	1968	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	500	—	Re. 1/- p.m.	90%	—	—	—
7. Surat Co-op. Kamdar Union.	—	—	—	1968	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	400	—	50 paise p.m.	40%	—	—	—
8. Cinema Workers Union.	Cinema	Cinema	Cinema workers	1958	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	1000	—	„	50%	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. State Transport Workers Union.	Bus Service	—	All categories of workers	1952	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	2500	—	Rs. 4/- per annum	95%	—	—	—
10. Gujarat Electricity Board Workers Union.	Electricity	Elec.	Electricity	1953	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Gen. Secy.	1200	—	75 paise p.m.	60%	—	—	Better Service conditions and to get good salary.
11. Udhna Udyognagar Employees' Union.	Eng.	Eng.	Eng. Workers	1965	—	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	500	—	25 paise p.m.	—	—	—	Introduction of Minimum Wages Act.
12. Surat Silk Mill Workers Union.	Art Silk	Art Silk	Art Silk	1948	—	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy.	1000	—	50 paise p.m.	20%	—	—	—
13. Surat Factory Kamdar Union	Art Silk	—do—	—do—	1957	AITUC	Communist Party	21 Managing Committee members.	512	—	„	50%	—	—	Problems of working hours. In the year 1965 there was a strike. It continued for 52 days.
14. General Workers Union	Eng. Hotel Oil Mill Cement etc.	—	—	1964	AITUC	„	—	360	—	„	12%	—	—	—
15. Surat Jilla Pipe Kamdar Union.	Cement Pipe	Cement Pipe	—	1954	AITUC	„	13 Managing Committee members.	71	—	25 paise p.m.	50%	—	—	—
16. Gujarat State Govt. Class IV employees' Union.	Govt. servant	—	—	1959	INTUC	—	—	600	—	Rs. 2/- p.a.	—	—	—	—
17. Surat Electricity Co. Staff Union.	Electricity	Elec.	—	1953	INTUC	—	1 President 1 Vice-President 1 Gen. Secy. 1 Treasurer	600	—	Re. 1/- p.m.	95%	—	—	Problem of getting good salary, bonus etc.

30. (b) Statistical abstracts of disputes:

—NIL—

31. Special particulars about important Temples/Churches etc.

Name		When established	Constructional details and description of		Associated myths and legends
			Physical structure of the institution	Deities and other religious or sacred objects and paraphernalia	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Swami Narayan Temple	1836	Well established	—	Hindu legend	
2. Ambaji Mandir	1720	Good	—	Hindu legend	
3. I. P. Mission Church	1840	Well established	—	No legend. Only worshipping God.	

Devotees		Routine activities			Festivals			
Whether associated with particulars		Description	Time	Appr. No. of visitors	Name & occasion	Nature of activity	No. of visitors	
Sect.	Caste or community							
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Hindu	Hindu	—	Bhajans and prayers	Morning & evening	200	Birth day of the god	Bhajans and procession	5000
2. Hindu	Hindu	—	—do—	—do—	300	Navratri	—do—	1000
3. Christian	Christian	—	Holly concretion on every Sunday.	—do—	350	Good Friday and New Years day	'Prarthana' and lecturers	700 to 800

31. Special particulars about important Temples/Churches etc. (Contd).

Functionary and others having special roles on ordinary days				Functionaries and others having roles on special occasions			
Category	No.	Type of activity or role	Remuneration, special symbols of honour, reward, if any	Category	No.	Type of activity or special role	Remuneration/spl. symbols of honour, reward, if any
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Maharaj Peon Aya	25 6 2	Pujapath Pay as per rules	No remuneration basic necessity is being provided by temple management			NIL—	
2. Maharaj Peon	10 3	Pujapath Helping the Maharaj	—do—			NIL—	
3. Priest	1	Conduct holy mass	No remuneration			NIL—	
Peon	1	For help	Pay as per rules of the Church				
Mali	1	Look after the garden					

Management and control	Finance per annum		Expenditure by main items	Other particulars of importance
	Source	App. Amt.		
23	24	25	26	27
1. Temple Committee	Donation and Rent	25,000	Religious activities 22,000	—
2. Temple Committee	—do—	20,000	—do— 15,000	—
3. Priest	Donation	3,500	Payment of Peon & Mali 3,000	—

32. Special particulars about fairs and festivals — Not available

33. Particulars of Cinema, Professional Theatres

(a) Particulars of Establishment (1967-68)

Name of Cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to materials used	Floor space
1	2	3	4	5
1. Victory	Station Rd.	1941	Pucca structure	32' x 85'

1	2	3	4	5
	Station Rd.	1937	Pucca structure	48' x 80'
2. New Super				
3. Prakash	"	1938	"	80' x 50'
4. Capital	"	1941	"	60' x 60'
5. Moti	"	1937	"	43' x 70'
6. Alankar	Near Rly. station	1967	R.C.C. structure	75' x 48'

Projection length	Number of seats by rates of tickets	Number of shows per day and timings of the same	Average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey	Total sale proceeds during 1967-68	REMARKS
1. 80'	Rs. P. No. 2.00 75	3 shows 3, 6, 9 (P.M)	943	4,26,574	
2. 90'	1.00 298 2.00 150 1.50 190 1.00 346	—do—	1386	6,94,766	

3.	90'	2.00 1.60 1.00 2.00 1.60 1.00 0.70 2.50 2.00 1.60 1.00 2.00 1.60 1.30 1.00	198 288 388 142 231 320 165 126 160 210 280 700 112 248 141	do— do— do— do— do—	1467 2596 3012 1520	7,09,412 8,78,513 5,89,870 5,00,217
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NOTE :—3 theatres belong to one man has not supplied the information.

34. Particulars of Circuses shown in the town (1967-68)

Name of the circus	Where performed	Time of performance	Duration
G.A. Circus of Bombay	Varrachha Road	Three shows a day starting from 3.00, 6.00 and 9.00 p.m.	28-10-1967 to 15-12-1967.

Arrangement in the circus area	Spectator accommodation	Average number of spectators per day	Ticket rates	
5	6	7	8	
Temporary tents erected for 3400 seats arrangements				
		3000	Rs. 5/ Rs. 3/ Rs. 2/ Re. 1/	
Particulars of few important performance	State and district to which performers mostly belong	State and district to which owner or owners mostly belong		
9	10	11		
—	Madras, Kerala and Bombay	Bombay		
35. Particulars of other recreational activities in the town (sports, tournaments, music conference, etc.)				
Nature of recreational activity	Brief description	Where performed	When	By whom organised
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ranji Trophy Cricket.	Cricket	Baroda Vs. Gujarat Team	1967 January	South Gujarat Cricket Assn.
2. Cricket		South Gujarat University Vs. Bombay University.	1968	South Gujarat University

35. *Concl.*

Category of population to which Performers mainly belong	Category of population to which Spectators/ passive participants mostly belong	Source of finance	Remarks	
6	7	8	9	
1. Professionals/amateurs				
2. Students (college)				
36. Town Hall :				
37 (a) Law and order crime and deviant behaviour : (January 1967 to August 1968)				
NO TOWN HALL IN THE CITY				
Number of criminal cases by type dealt with during 1967-68		Name of police stations and jurisdiction		Total No.
1	Chowk	Athwa Lines	Mahidarpura	
	2	3	4	5
1. Murder	6	4	3	13
2. Attempts to Murder	2	1	—	3
3. Robbery	—	1	2	3
4. Looting	1	—	1	2
5. House breaking	19	40	25	84
6. Thefts	70	82	107	259
7. Cheating	7	5	10	22
8. Criminal breach or Trust	4	15	26	45
9. Coins	1	1	1	3
10. Rioting	4	22	20	46
11. Hurts	19	28	45	92
12. Kidnapping	3	4	4	11
13. Assault on Ps	3	8	5	16
14. Anticorruption	1	2	—	3
15. Others	37	49	62	148
TOTAL	177	262	311	750

Other particulars of deviant behaviour (e.g. suicide, alcoholism, etc.)				Total No.	Remarks
Chowk PS	Athwalines P.S.		Mahidarpura		
6	7	8	9	10	
Swicide	7	6	4	17	

NOTE :—Information collected is only for Surat City.

37. (b) Particulars of suits filed in courts during 1967

Type of the case	Number instituted during '67	Number carried over from the previous year	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted
1. Indian Penal Code	1434	513	339*	2788*
2. Central Act	3205	344	3589	329
3. State and Bombay Act	9629	1267	6280	5961
TOTAL	14,268	2124	10208	9078

*In all the cases 2 or more than 2 persons were involved. Hence the number of persons convicted/acquitted is large.

37. (c) Particulars of Certified School/After Care Homes etc.

Name	When established	Number of inmates according to their age group.			Number rehabilitated during the last three year
		Below 12 yrs.	12-15 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Certified School, Surat	1951	53	43	2	41

NOTE : No Borstal School is functioning in Surat.

37 (d) Particulars about Prostitution.

Locality	Number of registered Prostitutes	States & districts to which mainly belong	Restrictions to which Subjected	Arrangement for medical check-up
1	2	3	4	5
Swami M Raja Chakla, Mugalisara	158	Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras	Business hours restricted upto 9.00 p m. in the night	Yes

37 (e) Home for rehabilitation of rescued women

Name	When estab- lished	Capacity with reference to No. of inmates that can be accommodated	Actual number of inmates during 1967-68 by age- group			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. State Home for women	1957	100	Below 20 yrs. 21-30 yrs. 31-40 yrs. above 40 yrs.			
			4	5	6	7
			35	25	8	—

Scheme for reh. bilitation	Leisure and recreation	Particulars of staff, management and control	No. deserted dur- ing three years
8	9	10	11
1. Vocation & training	Indoor/outdoor games	Staff	Adults Children
2. Reconciliation in family	Garbas,	1 Superintendent 1 Dy. Superintendent	1965-66 19-27
3. Marriage	Picnic and occasional cinemas.	1 Craft teacher 1 Teacher 1 Accountant,	1966-67 11-12
4. Education		Cook, peon, Aya, Nurse etc.	1967-68 5-24
5. Placement i. e., getting employment		Controlled by State Government.	
		TOTAL	35-63

37 (f) Vagrancy Home (Remand Home)

Name	When established	Capacity with reference to number of inmates that can be accommodated	Actual number of inmates by sex and age groups				
			Male				
			Below 20 yrs.	21-50 yrs.	Below 20 yrs.	Below 20 yrs.	Below 20 yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Remand Home Surat	1937	75	43	—	—	—	—
----------------------	------	----	----	---	---	---	---

Type of useful vocation, if any, taught	Scope of earning, if any	Leisure and recreation	Remarks
7	8	9	10

1. Ambar Charkha
 2. Agricultural training
- Indoor/outdoor games showing documentary films, own radio set and library
- All the inmates are in the age group of Below 20 years and there is no female inmate

37. (g) JAILS

Name	Location	Acreage and land with-in the compound	Accommodation available by class of prisoners	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1967-68 by classes	Number of prisoners accommodated during 1966-67 by nature of crime		Number of prisoners accommodated during 1966-67 by duration of imprisonment		Useful vocational training, if any	Scope of earning, if any, during imprisonment	Particulars of other facility	Problem of discipline	Remarks					
					Nature of crime	Number M F	Duration	Number M F										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
District Jail Surat	Mazuragate Surat	8 Acres	160	7627	1. Railway Act	628+08	Less than six months	2692+94	Recently started Training in Ambar Charkha	Eligible prisoners are paid wages at scheduled rates.	Parole and furlough as per eligibility	Recreational programme like radio, cinema, volley ball and indoor games.	The majority are very short termers, i.e., ranging from 1 day to 10 days who are not law abiding and for whom punishment has no effect					
					2. Bombay Police Act	345+32												
					3. Essential commodities Act	62+11	6 months to 1 year	4 — 2696+94										
					4. Prohibition Act	1042+26												
					5. H.B. & Theft	201+04												
					6. Cheating	15 —												
					7. Assault & Hurt	17 —												
					8. Robbery	2 —												
					9. Miscellaneous	384+13												
					TOTAL	2696+94												

NOTE :— 1. There is no separate class for prisoners here.

2. This jail is recently upgraded to the District prison and various activities for the rehabilitation are under consideration.

38. Special Particulars about Slums (1967-68)

Name	Location	Age of the Slum	Main house types and approximate number	Road and communication
1	2	3	4	5
1. Dhobikhadi	Behind Railway Station	20 Years	500 Kachha hutments	No road but they get the post
2. Gopitalao slum	Near Navsari Bazar	25 Years	700 Kachha hutments	—do—

Water Supply	Lighting	Latrine	Drainage	Approximate number of households	Caste/community and religious groups to which the slum dwellers mainly belong
6	7	8	9	10	11
-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	-Nil-	500 + 700 = 1200	Muslims, Dublas Kolis, Harijans Maharashtrians, U.P. Bhaiyas

Main Occupations of the slum dwellers	Approximate distance of place of occupation of slum dwellers	Ownership of slum land	Scheme, if any, for re- clamation & rehabilita- tion of slum dwellers	Factors, respon- sible for continua- tion of the slum
12	13	14	15	16
Coolies hawkers labourers	It varies	—	Municipal Corporation proposed the Govt. for necessary grants	Shortage of house, inability to pay high rent and nearness of job

39. Special particulars about migratory tribes or groups visiting the town during 1967-68.

—NIL—





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