



Data of Kunabi Gurjars of Gujarat State as a Main worker and Sub Category

DR. SUNITA M. PIYAJA
Senior Research Fellow-UGC,
Dept. of History, Saurashtra University, Rajkot
Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

In India the Census started defining 'Worker' as early as 1872. Over time the term 'work' and 'worker' as defined by Census of India have undergone several amendments to suit the changing dimensions of work. Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. The Census classifies Workers into two groups namely, Main workers and Marginal workers. Main Workers are those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period. This paper focus on some demography of Kunabi Gurjars of Gujarat from data Sources of 2001 Census data.

This Paper covers of Main workers detail data of Kunabi Workers from 2001 census data. In this paper mention the classification of Kunabi Gurjars of Gujarat's of main worker and their Industrial category, age, Are and Sex on the basis 2001 census data. This Research paper was presented in Bharatiya Gurjar Parishad Organized 5th International Gurjar History Conference On March 30-31, 2012 at Mahesh Pragti Manndal Ram Narayan Lathi Hall, Near Bahina Garden, Ring Road, Jalgaon-425001(Maharashtra).

The terms Gujjar is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Gurjara'. Most of the scholars refer to the word 'Gurjara' primarily to the 'Gurjaratra' or Gujarat. The origin of Gujjars is debatable. According to Cunningham Gurjars the Scythian tribe who conquered Kabul around 100 BC and came to India and settles in Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and established the Gujjar or Gurjara of Indian origin. According to Cunningham the people of Rajputana, Malwa and modern Gujarat, the whole region called Gurjara desa.

Demography, the Science of population, is defined as the scientific study of human population or more specifically, the Study of the Size, geographic distribution, age-sex structure and socio-economic composition of populations and the factor that affects changes in these dimensions, namely, fertility, mortality and migration. The Importance and application is demographic studies is ever growing. The ethnic diversity in India provides a unique opportunity to study demographic variation among the endogamous populations living in different geographical and ecological conditions. Therefore, in India demographical Studies have been conducted on Rural, Urbana's well as tribal populations by various anthropologists to view different aspect of demography.

An Evaluation of Population composition is important aspect of demography. It helps to understand the basic structure, which is the outcome of various demographic processes and social factors. This covers basic personal, social and economic attributes of a population.

Keywords: Gujarat state, Kunbi Gurjar, Sub category, Worker

2. Terms Economic Activity Used in Indian Census

The information on economic activity of the individual was collected right from the 1872 census. In the censuses of 1872 and 1881 only one question relating to 'occupation' was asked from the individuals and the persons were classified according to the various occupations. In 1891 the concept of 'means of subsistence' was introduced. The question on means of subsistence was recorded in case of every individual. In case of dependents the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded. From 1901 to 1921 the information on principal and subsidiary occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers was recorded. In case of dependents, the occupation of the persons on whom they were dependent was also recorded. In all these censuses the term 'actual worker' also included persons who were in receipt of income without doing work such as retirees and pensioners etc. In 1931 Census, the term 'actual worker' was replaced by the 'earner'. The population was classified as earners, working dependents and non working dependents. The Principal and subsidiary occupation of each worker was recorded. Occupation of dependents was recorded under the caption 'subsidiary occupation'. Besides, the Industry in which a person was employed was also noted. In 1941 Census 'Means of Livelihood, in order of importance' was recorded in respect of each worker. It was also enquired whether a particular means of livelihood existed throughout the year, if not, for what part of the year. If a person was employed by someone else, the information about his business was also noted. In case of 'dependent' it was enquired whether he was wholly or partly dependent on anyone else. If so, means of livelihood of person on who dependent was recorded. The information relating to the employment of (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household was also collected. The question on 'Are you in employment now?' Was also asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent. Owing to war the tabulation of 1941 Census was greatly curtailed. But Shri Yeatts, the Census Commissioner for India, shrewdly decided to retain a 2 per cent random sample of the original individual census slips of each state. On the recommendations of the Population Data Committee the Government of India decided to entrust the Y-Sample slips in 1945, to the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta where the information in the slips was transferred to Hollerith cards. From these cards Means of Livelihood and Industries Tables were prepared for the states for which no such tables had been prepared at the time of the 1941 Census. The 'Means of Livelihood' tables were prepared for the whole State and also for its constituent districts. In the State table, the number of independent or self-supporting persons having their principal means of livelihood in different occupational groups (classified according to the class of subsidiary means of livelihood, if any) was shown. The number of partly dependents following any specified occupation as their 'Supporting Means of Livelihood' was also given. In the district tables, however, such information was given only by broader occupational groups. The table on Industrial classification of persons was prepared only for the State as a whole. This showed the number of workers (employees) engaged in the different Industries (groups) classified according to the class of worker.

In India the Census started defining 'Worker' as early as 1872. Over time the term 'work' and 'worker' as defined by Census of India have undergone several amendments to suit the changing dimensions of work. Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes a. effective supervision and direction of work; b. part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity; and c. cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption. Accordingly, as per Census of India, all persons engaged in 'work' defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit are workers. The

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

The Census classifies Workers into two groups namely, Main workers and Marginal workers. Main Workers are those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more. Marginal Workers are those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. less than 6 months.

The Main workers are classified on the basis of Industrial category of workers into the following four categories.

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Laborers
3. Household Industry Workers and
4. Other workers.

Table 1 Kunabi Gurjars Main worker Classified by Category, sex, age and Area

Kanabi Gurjars Main worker Classified by sex, age and Area			
Particulars	Main Worker		
	Persons	Male	Female
Total	15,965	9,757	6,208
5-14	240	130	110
15-34	7,699	4,503	3,196
35-59	6,924	4,369	2,555
60+	1,097	753	344
Age not stated	5	2	3
Rural/Total	15,965	9,757	6,208
5-14	240	130	110
15-34	7,699	4,503	3,196
35-59	6,924	4,369	2,555
60+	1,097	753	344
Age not stated	5	2	3
Urban/Total	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0
15-34	0	0	0
35-59	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0

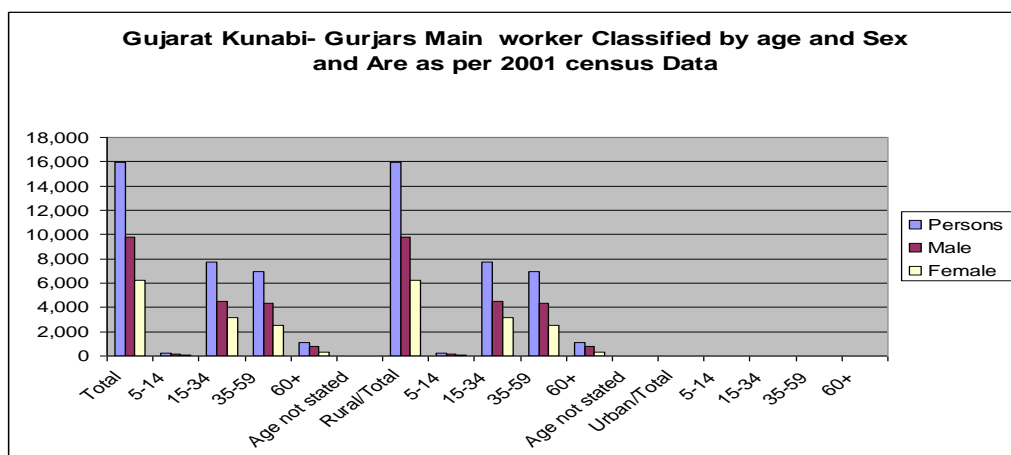


Fig. 1 Kanabi Gurjars Cultivator Classified by Category, sex, age and Area

Table 2 Kanabi Gurjars Cultivator Classified by sex, age and Area

Particulars	Cultivator Worker		
	Person	Male	Female
Age Group			
Total	12,168	7,294	4,874
5-14	179	96	83
15-34	5,686	3,263	2,423
35-59	5,328	3,258	2,070
60+	971	676	295
Age not stated	4	1	3
Rural/Total	12,168	7,294	4,874
5-14	179	96	83
15-34	5,686	3,263	2,423
35-59	5,328	3,258	2,070
60+	971	676	295
Age not stated	4	1	3
Urban/Total	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0
15-34	0	0	0
35-59	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0

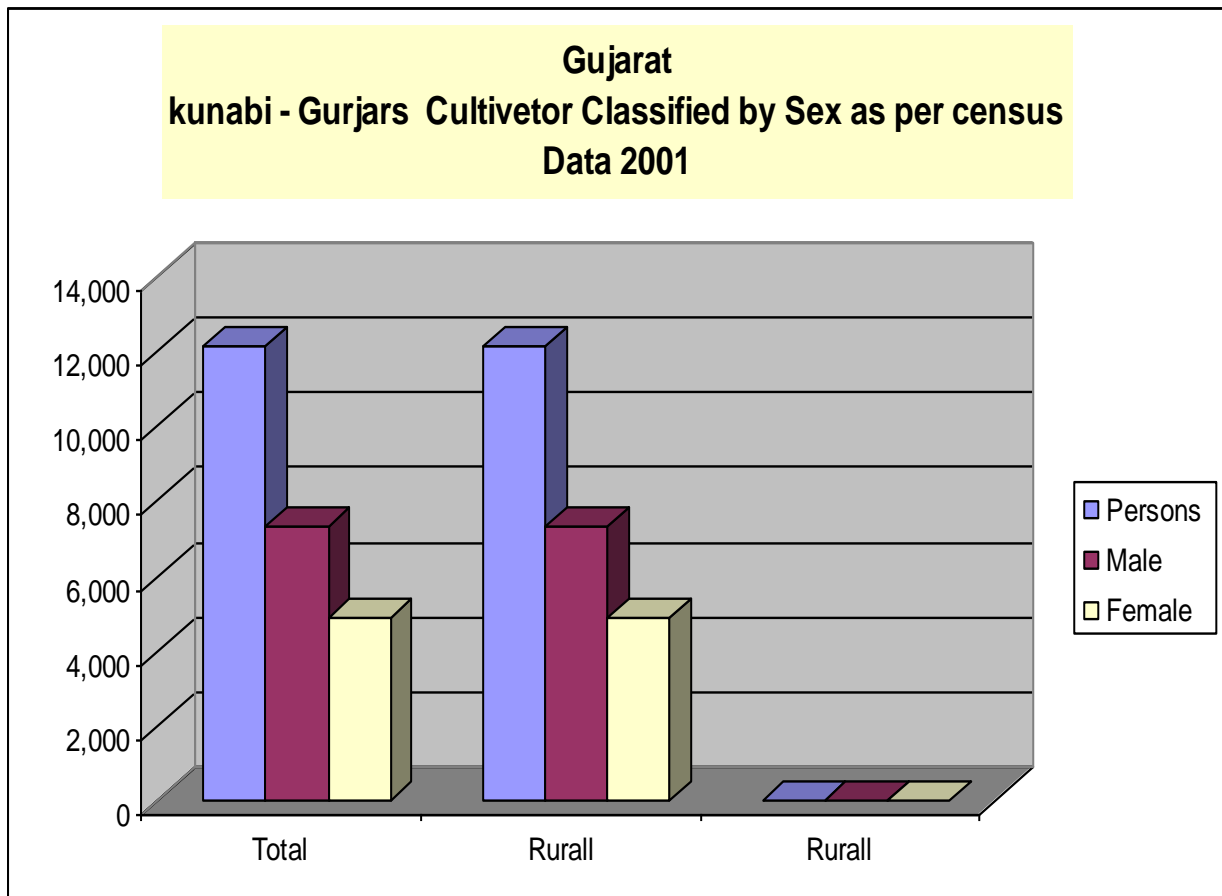


Fig. 2 Gujarat Kanabi Gurjars Agricultural Labourer Classified by sex, age and Area

Table 3 Kanabi Gurjars Agricultural Labourer Classified by sex, age and Area

Particulars	Agricultural Labourer		
	Persons	Male	Female
Total	1,869	990	879
5-14	44	24	20
15-34	1,110	587	523
35-59	634	334	300
60+	81	45	36
Age not stated	0	0	0
Rural/Total	1,869	990	879
5-14	44	24	20
15-34	1,110	587	523
35-59	634	334	300
60+	81	45	36
Age not stated	0	0	0
Urban/Total	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0
15-34	0	0	0
35-59	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0

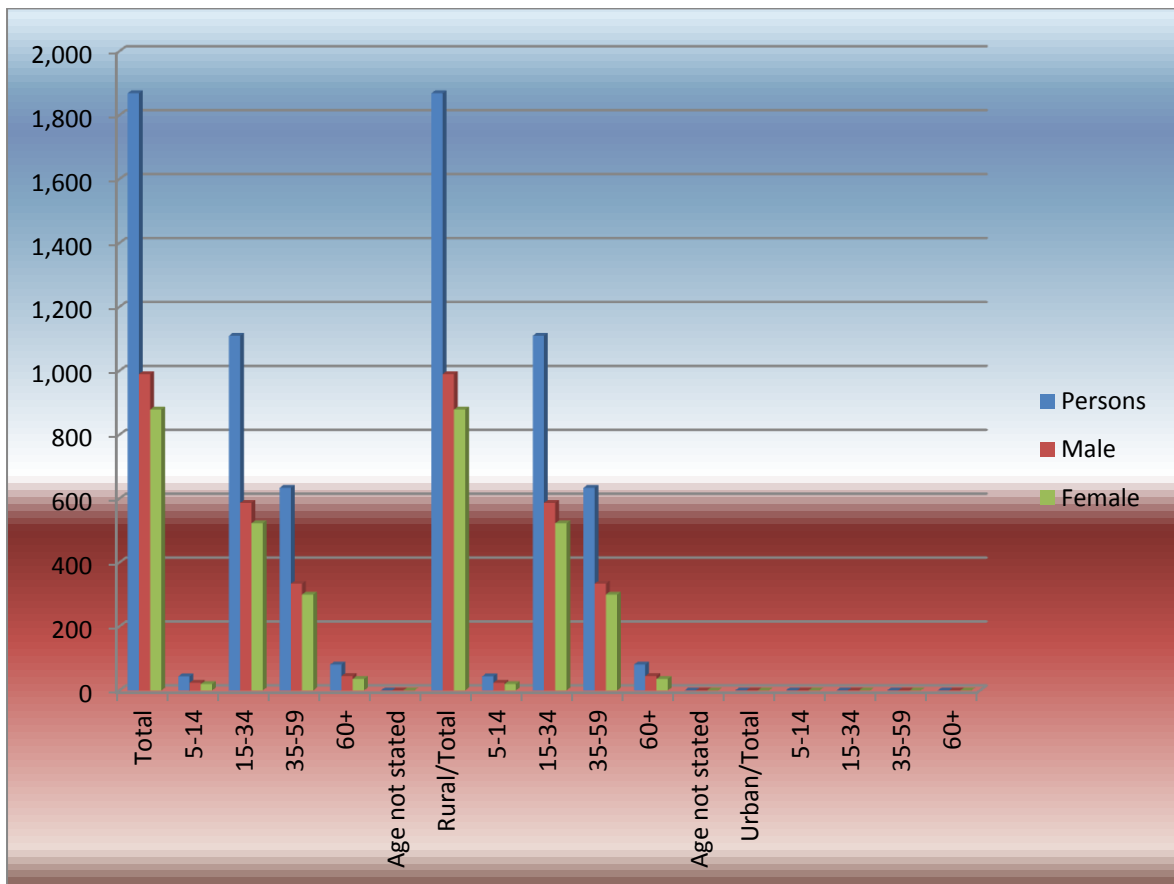


Fig. 3 Gujarat Kanabi Gurjars House Hold Industries (HHI) Classified by sex, age and Area

Table 4 Kanabi Gurjars House Hold Classified by sex, age and Area

Particulars	House hold Workers		
	Persons	Male	Female
Age Group			
Total	119	78	41
5-14	8	4	4
15-34	85	51	34
35-59	23	20	3
60+	2	2	0
Age not stated	1	1	0
Rural/Total	119	78	41
5-14	8	4	4
15-34	85	51	34
35-59	23	20	3
60+	2	2	0
Age not stated	1	1	0
Urban/Total	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0
15-34	0	0	0
35-59	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0

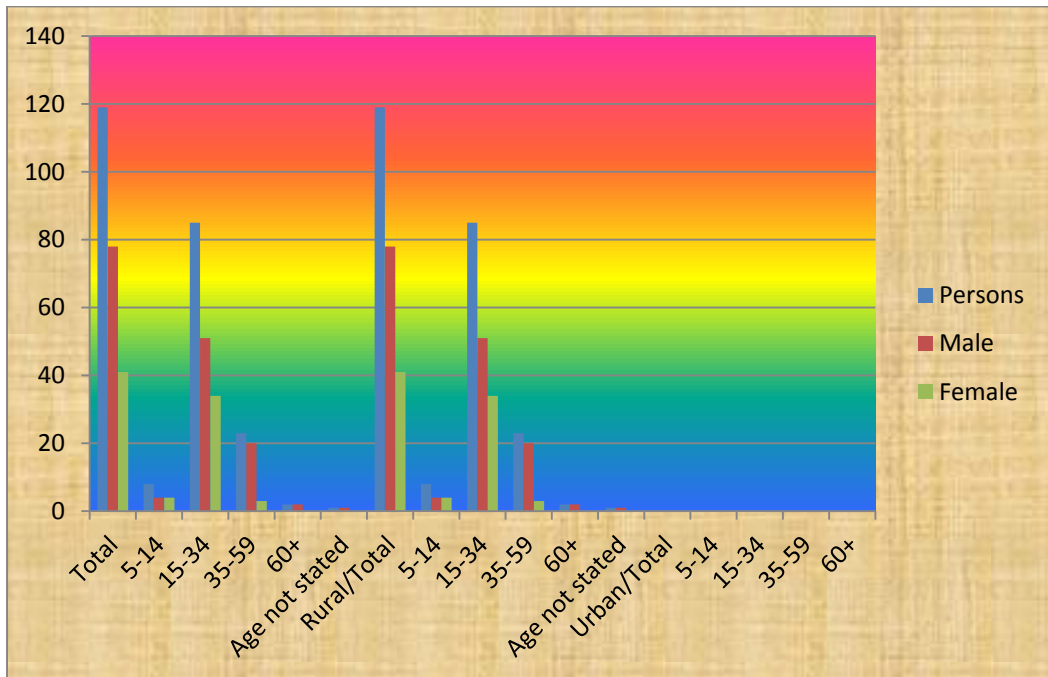


Fig. 4 Gujarat Kanabi Gurjars Other works Classified by sex, age and Area

Table 5 Kanabi Gurjars Other works Classified by sex, age and Area

Other Workers			
Particulars	Persons	Male	Female
Total	1,809	1,395	414
5-14	9	6	3
15-34	818	602	216
35-59	939	757	182
60+	43	30	13
Age not stated	0	0	0
Rural/Total	1,809	1,395	414
5-14	9	6	3
15-34	818	602	216
35-59	939	757	182
60+	43	30	13
Age not stated	0	0	0
Urban/Total	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0
15-34	0	0	0
35-59	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0

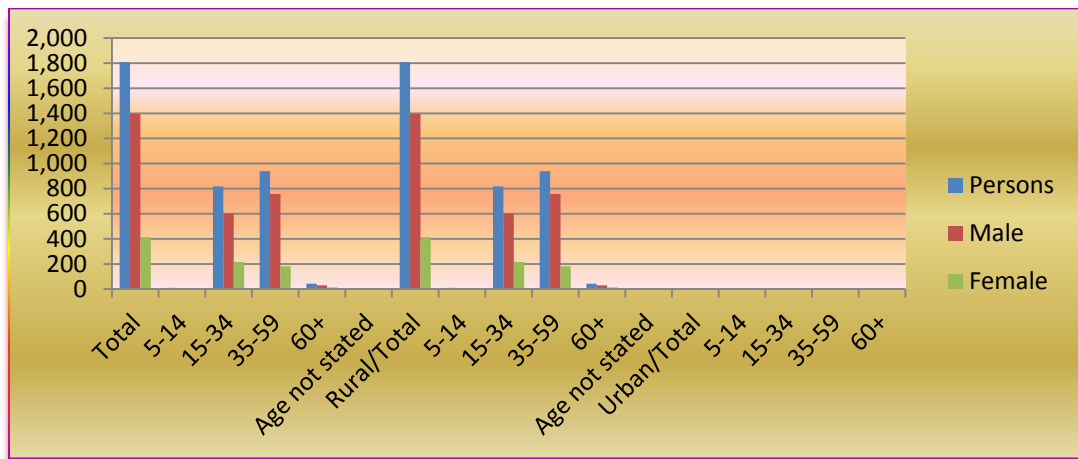


Fig. 5 Kanabi Gurjars Other works Classified by sex, age and Area

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