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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 10

MADHYA PRADESH

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MADHYA PRADESH

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FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973-74, the India Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations world population conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 Census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census handbooks, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 Census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 Census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General, India in which scholars like Prof. G. S. Gosal, Prof. V. L. S. P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M. P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H. M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in 1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O. H. K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickay, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B. J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport & communications, trade and commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the all-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subjects. Diagrams, graphs and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present all-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structure and trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physico-geographical region of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Asstt. Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U.N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R. R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map division in our Delhi office and the members of map units in the office of directors of census operations of states/union territories of their excellent team work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

NEW DELHI
Gandhi Jayanti
2 *October* 1977

R. B. CHARI,
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PREFACE

On the eve of each Census an attempt is made to bring up-to-date the jurisdictional changes that may have taken place during the decade by making use of revenue and town maps prepared by the State Survey Department and Local Bodies. Based on these, the Census Organisation also brings out maps of its own showing the latest demographic and administrative details.

The Census Atlas maps portray in the main various facets of physical, demographic and socio-cultural features of the State and depicts all the different aspects of life of the population, as obtained at the 1971 Census. The graphic presentation which this Atlas attempts will, it is hoped, be of great help to regional planning by highlighting the achievements and shortfalls and pointing out the direction in which State and national efforts should be concentrated to make maximum use of their manpower and material resources. The Atlas assembles a vast array of facts, many of them not hitherto collected or published. These facts are presented in a manner so that their inter-relationship can easily be studied. This study is further facilitated by reference to the explanatory note provided for each map containing factual analysis of the subject matter, which, besides specifying the purpose and methodology, highlights the salient features.

The preparation of Census Atlas maps could not be taken up early as the map section of the office was busy in preparing the maps for inclusion in District Census Handbooks and Town Directory. As the District Census Handbooks were published both in Hindi and English this time, the mapping work required very great effort. As many as 552 maps for DCHB and town maps and other maps and charts for inclusion in the various Census publications were prepared for Madhya Pradesh. We also brought out Habitation Atlas for 125 towns and this also involved a lot of mapping work. Looking to the fact that there was no cartographer in this office, the preparation of highly technical Census Atlas maps is really a great achievement.

Shri S. R. Luhadia, Deputy Director, presently in office of the Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, took much pains and abiding interest in the preparation of the Atlas maps. I must take this opportunity to record my sincere thanks to him.

Shri R. K. Puri, Assistant Director, bore the brunt of preparing useful explanatory notes to the maps contained in this volume and effective supervision. He deserves my grateful thanks, I record my appreciation to Shri Tirath Dass, Deputy Director, for overall supervision for this project.

I owe deep sense of gratitude to Shri B. K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General, India, for the technical guidance which was promptly provided in abundance. His constant encouragement and appreciation of our labour has been most rewarding.

Thanks are also due to the staff of Map Division of Registrar General's office for scrutinising and finalising these maps. I express my gratitude to all of them.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation of the sincere and hard work put in by the staff of map section. The names of all the officials who devoted themselves to the fulfilment of this unique and arduous task are indicated separately.

My thanks are also due to the Manager, Government of India Press, Faridabad, for the fine job he has done.

Bhopal,
Independence Day, 1978

Sd/-
(A. K. PANDYA)

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Area and Population

The State of Madhya Pradesh covers an area of 442,841 Km accounting for 13.50 per cent of the country's area. In terms of area, it ranks first amongst states and union territories of India. But in population, it ranks sixth contributing only 7.60 percent of India's population. As per 1971 Census, it has a population of 416.54 lakh persons out of whom 214.55 lakh are males and 201.99 lakh females. The density of population in the states is 94 persons per Km^2 which is much less than the All-India density of 167 persons per Km^2.

Houses and Households

There are 68,22,767 occupied residential houses and 7,740,289 households in the state. Thus, there is an average of 1.13 households per census house. The average size of the household is 5.38 persons, while 6.1 persons live in one Census house.

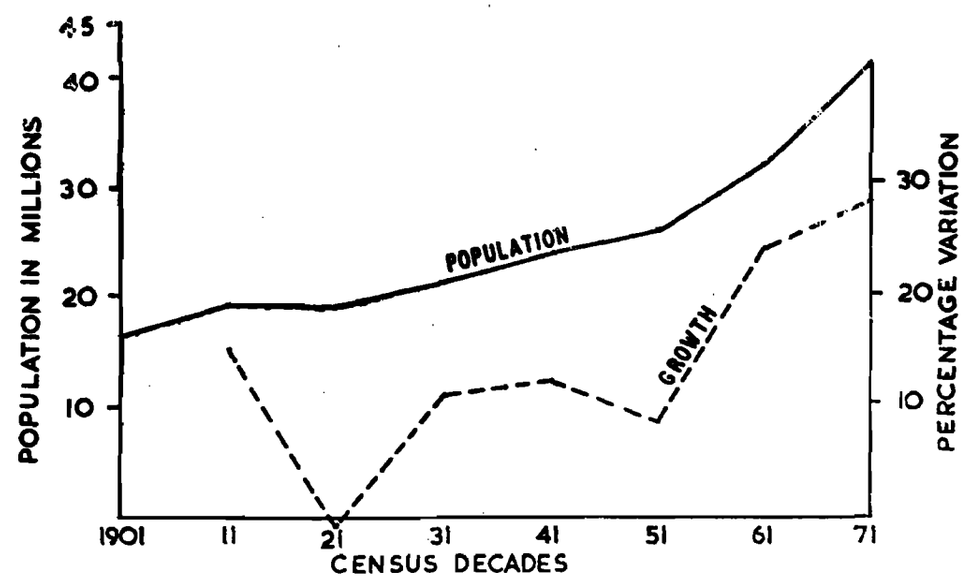
Decadal Variation in Population

The population of the state went up from 168.61 lakhs in 1901 to 416.54 lakhs in 1971, registering an increase of 147.05 per cent during first 70 years of this century; as against 129.94 per cent increase for India as a whole. During 1961-71, the rate of growth in the state was 28.67 per cent as against the All India growth of 24.80 per cent.

The following table shows the decadal variations of population of the state.

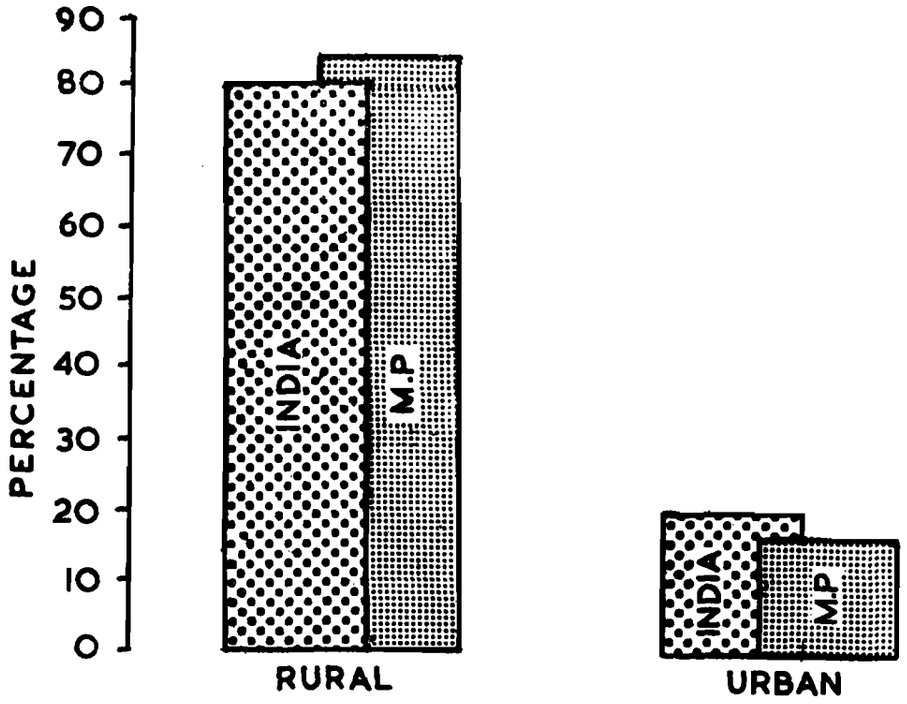
TABLE 1

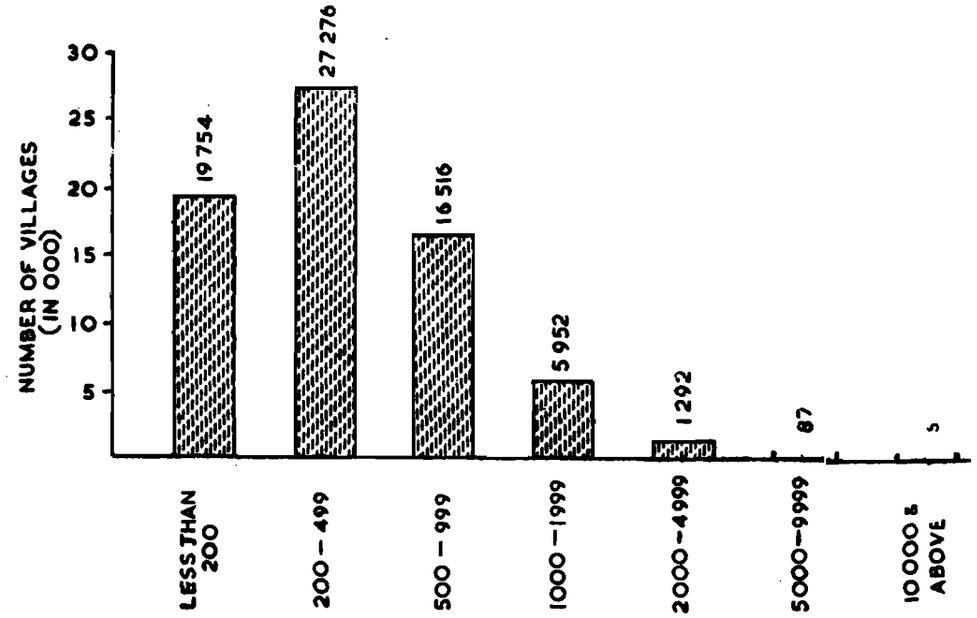
Year	Population (in lakhs)	Percentage Decadal Variation	Percentage Growth over 1901
1901	168·61	—	—
1911	194·41	+ 15·30	15·30
1921	191·72	— 1·38	13·71
1931	213·56	+ 11·39	26·66
1941	239·91	+ 12·34	42·29
1951	260·72	+ 8·67	54·63
1961	323·72	+ 24·17	92·00
1971	416·54	+ 28·67	147·05



Rural Urban Composition of Population

Madhya Pradesh comprises of 77,090 villages and 250 towns. Of the 77,090 villages, 70,883 are inhabited villages and have the rural characteristics wholly, whereas 176 villages treated wholly as urban outgrowth of nearby city/town of which population has been classified as urban, 5964 have no habitation at all. Having termed as uninhabited villages, 67 villages of which abadi population has been merged/included in city/town but exist in revenue record. 348.69 lakh persons (83.71 per cent of the State's population) live in villages and 67.85 lakhs persons (16.29 per cent) live in urban areas.





The following tables give the number of towns and villages in various size classes :—

TABLE 2

(1) Population Size	No. of Towns
I (1,00,000 & above)	11
II (50,000—99,999)	11
III (20,000—49,999)	41
IV (10,000—19,999)	72
V (5,000—9,999)	90
VI (Below 5,000)	7
Total	232*

*(*Note* :—18 towns get merged to form urban agglomerations.)

TABLE 3

(2) Population Size	Number of Villages
Below 200	19,754
200—499	27,276
500—999	16,516
1,000—1,999	5,952
2,000—4,999	1,292
5,000—9,999	87
10,000 and above	6
Total	70,883

Sex Ratio

There are 941 females per 1,000 males in the state. This is a little higher than the All-India sex ratio of 930. The sex-ratio in the state has been declining constantly since 1901 as is evident from the following table.

TABLE 4

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Total	990	986	974	973	970	967	953	941
Rural	995	991	982	983	980	975	970	956
Urban	937	913	878	872	882	901	856	868

It is worthwhile to mention here that the sex-ratio is generally high amongst the tribal population of the state, particularly in the eastern region.

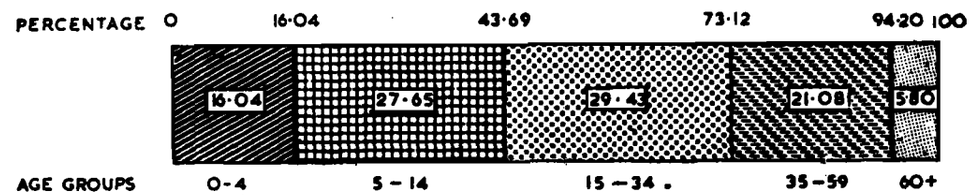


TABLE 5

Age, Sex composition and Marital status of the population

The age-composition of the population is as under :—

(in 000's)

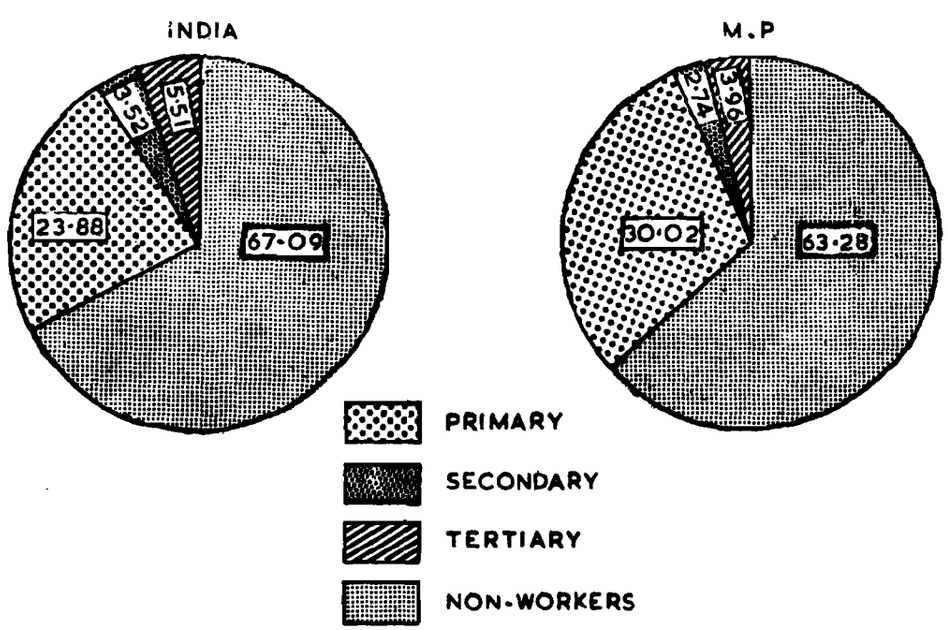
Age-group	Population		Never married		Married		Widowed		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—4	3355	3328	3355	3328	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	3364	3216	3364	3216	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	2651	2290	2356	1707	286	575	2	2	7	6
15—19	1716	1504	1052	319	650	1171	6	6	8	8
20—24	1527	1568	415	525	1081	1496	17	11	14	9
25—29	1552	1550	143	14	1366	1506	27	21	16	9
30—34	1444	1398	63	6	1331	1337	37	46	13	9
35—39	1348	1159	43	5	1249	1076	46	70	10	8
40—44	1107	988	31	3	1009	847	60	131	7	7
45—49	907	777	21	2	816	613	65	157	5	5
50—54	815	721	20	1	703	448	87	267	5	5
55—59	499	459	12	—	416	268	69	188	2	3
60+	1169	1241	23	2	868	354	273	880	5	5
A. N. S.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21455	20199	10899	8655	9775	9691	689	1779	92	74

Literacy

The percentage of literacy in the state is 22.14 against the All-India percentage of 29.46. There is a great disparity in male and female literacy as also between rural and urban areas. Only 10.92 per cent of the females are literates as against 32.70 per cent in males. In rural areas, literacy is as low as 16.81 per cent as compared to 49.55 per cent in urban areas.

Workers and Non-workers

36.72 per cent of the state's population are workers as against 32.91 per cent of India. Amongst males, 53.74 per cent are workers, while amongst females, only 18.65 per cent are workers. There has been a steep fall in the participation rate from 1961 but this is largely due to the change in the definition of "worker" in 1971. There are only 327 female workers per 1,000 male workers. Amongst non-workers the sex-ratio is 1655.



Mother-tongue

Hindi is the dominant language of the state, with 83.30 per cent of the population having Hindi as their mother-tongue. 3.11 per cent of the people of the state have Bhili as their mother-tongue whereas 2.87, 2.49 and 2.40 per cent have Gondi, Marathi and Urdu as their mother-tongue respectively. The percentage of speakers of other languages is negligible.

Religion

Hinduism is the predominant religion of the state; 93.68 per cent of its people being Hindus. Islam has got the second largest following with 4.36 per cent of population being Muslims. The following table shows the population of the six major religions in the state.

TABLE 6

Religion	Population in 000's	Sex-Ratio	Percentage to total population
Hinduism	39,024	943	93·68
Islam	1,816	913	4·36
Christianity	286	975	0·69
Jainism	345	913	0·83
Buddhism	82	877	0·20
Sikhism	99	794	0·24
Others	1	992	Neg.

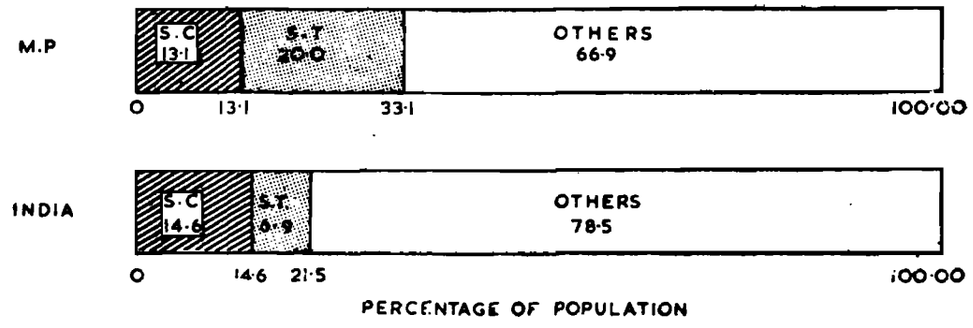
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Madhya Pradesh has a very large Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population. 20 per cent of the state's population are Scheduled Tribes and 13.1 per cent are Scheduled Castes as against the All-India average of 6.9 and 14.6 per cent respectively. Thus, one out of every three persons in the state belongs either to Scheduled Tribe or Caste whereas in the country as a whole, only one out of every five persons belongs to Scheduled Tribe/Caste.

The state has the largest Scheduled Tribe population in India. 22.06 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of India live in Madhya Pradesh alone; there being 83.87

lakhs Scheduled Tribe persons in the state. They are concentrated generally in the eastern and south-eastern districts of the state and in the districts of Jhabua and Dhar in the western region. The northern and central regions of the state have every little tribal population.

There are 54.54 lakhs Scheduled Caste persons in the state. They are not evenly spread over the state, their concentration being in the areas which have little or no Scheduled Tribe population.



A few broad indicators for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population of the state are as under :—

TABLE 7

		Total Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Trite
Literacy	P	22·14	12·49	7·62
	M	32·70	20·58	13·05
	F	10·92	3·88	2·13
Sex-Ratio		941	941	998
Participation Rate		36·72	40·29	40·94

ORIENTATION

Administrative

Physical Aspects

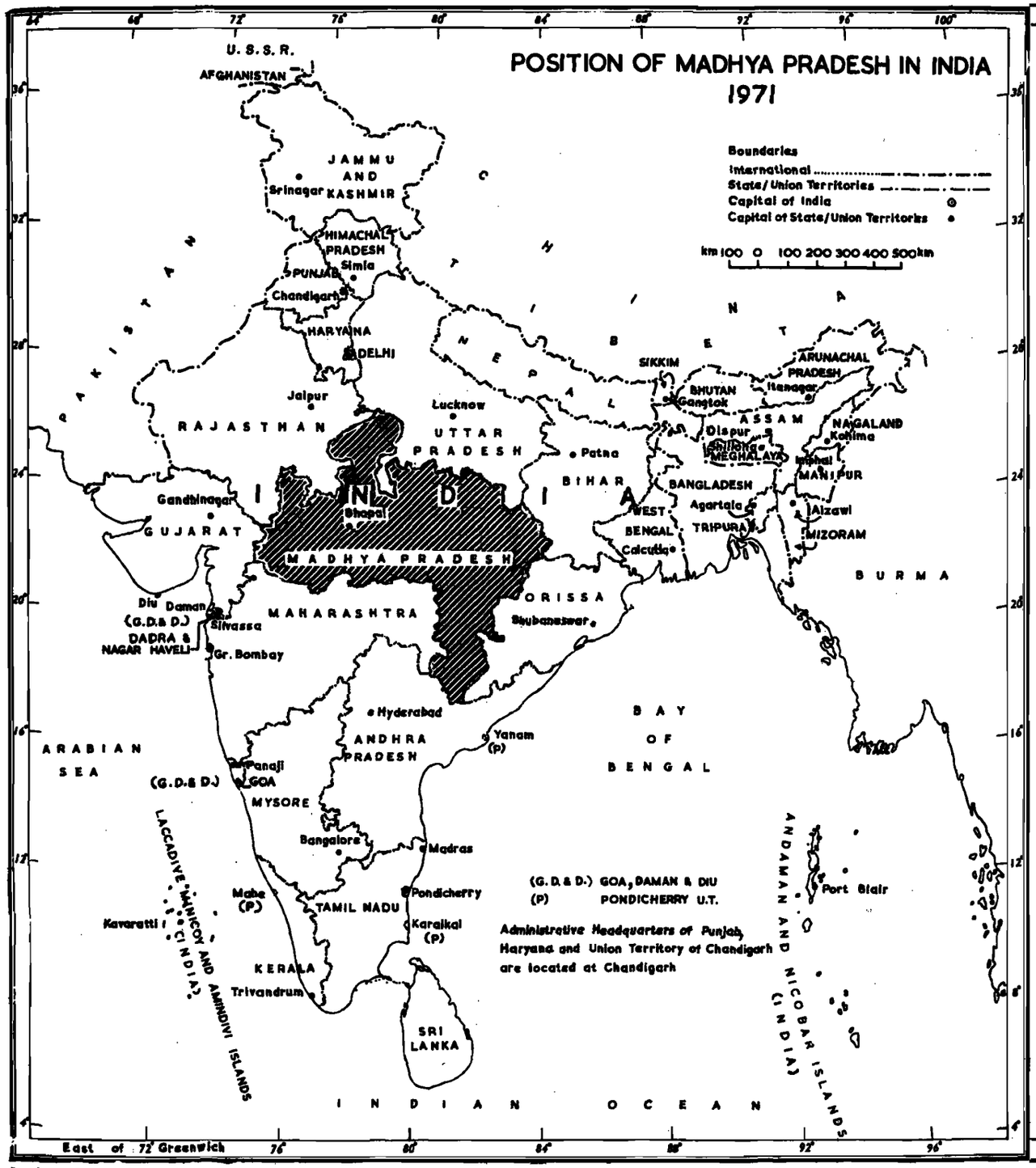
MAP NUMBER 1

POSITION OF MADHYA PRADESH IN INDIA 1971

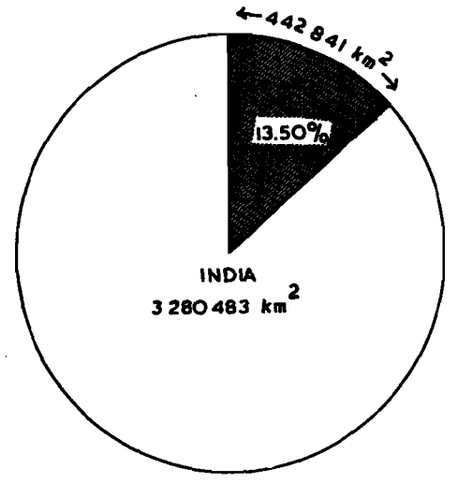
The state of Madhya Pradesh was constituted on 1st November, 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act. It is the largest state of India in terms of area (442,841 km²) and ranks sixth in terms of population. But it is hedged in by seven states of the country, namely Uttar Pradesh in north, Bihar and Orissa in east, Andhra Pradsh and Maharashtra in south, Gujarat and Rajasthan in west.

MAP I

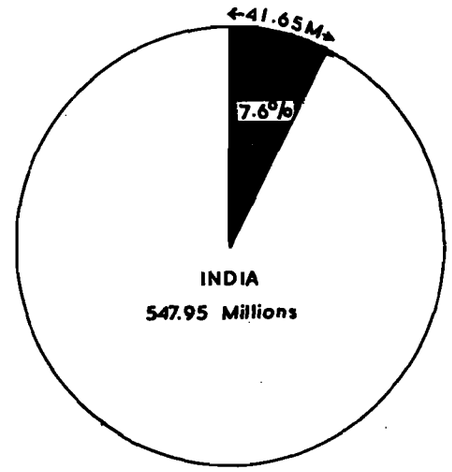
POSITION OF MADHYA PRADESH IN INDIA
1971



AREA OF MADHYA PRADESH IN INDIA



POPULATION OF MADHYA PRADESH IN INDIA



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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MAP NUMBER 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971

The map shows the boundaries of the commissioneries, districts and tahsils in the State of Madhya Pradesh as in 1971. The headquarters of each division, district and tahsil are shown as per legend on the map.

The State is divided into 7 Divisions, namely Gwalior, Rewa, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur. These seven divisions are divided into 43 districts and 190 tahsils. Gwalior division comprises of 6 districts, namely Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri and Guna; Rewa division comprises of 7 districts, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi; Indore Division comprises of 9 districts, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Khargone and Khandwa; Bhopal division comprises of 7 districts, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad and Betul; Jabalpur division has 8 districts, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat; Bilaspur and Raipur divisions comprises of only 3 districts each namely, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Durg, Raipur, Bastar respectively. In terms of area, Bastar is the largest district of the state with an area of 39,060 km^2, while Datia is the smallest district with an area of 2,034 km^2 only. It would be interesting to note that the area of Bastar district alone is even more than the area of Kerala state.

Bastar, Mandsaur and Khargone districts have the maximum number of tahsils *i.e.* eight each, while the minimum number of tahsils. two each, are in Datia, Damoh, Seoni, and Narsimhapur districts.

MAP 2

MADHYA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

ORISSA

Capital of state

District Headquarters

Tahsil Headquarters

1 Where the name of district or tahsil differs from the name of its headquarters or the tahsil headquarters it has been shown within brackets :thus (BASTAR) (Gird)

2 BHANDER east to district DATIA is a tahsil of district GWALIOR

3 The district headquarters is also always the headquarters of the tahsil in which it is situated

BOUNDARIES:—
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

KM 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

EAST OF GREENWICH

AREA OF MADHYA PRADESH

442 841 km²

AVERAGE AREA OF DISTRICT

10 298·63 km²

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 3

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The State of Madhya Pradesh lies between 17°46'55" and 26°52'40" north latitudes and 74°55" and 84°23'54" east longitudes. Undulating topography characterized by low hills, narrow valleys, plateau and plains, is the general physiography of the state which separates the fertile Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh in the North, from the broad table land of the Deccan plateau. The general elevation varies from 100 metres to over 1200 metres above M.S.L. The Dhoopgarh peak (1350 metres) near Pachmarhi is the highest point. The main hill ranges are Vindhyas, Satpuras, Mahadeo, Bhander, Panna, Kaimur, Maikal, Mainpat, Samripat and the Bastar Hills. The State could be broadly divided into seven distinct physical regions.

Northern Low Lying Plains

These cover part of Gwalior, Bhind and Morena districts and extend into Bundelkhand upto west of Panna range and include certain parts of Rewa district between Panna Hills and Kaimur Hills and Baghelkhand region. The elevation varies from 150 metres to 300 metres above M.S.L.

The Malwa and Vindhyan Plateau

The table land of Malwa with average elevation of about 475 metres lies to the north of Vindhyan Range and to the south of low lying plains of Gwalior. The Vindhyan Plateau is situated to the north of Narmada Valley and to the South of low lying regions of Bundelkhand. It spreads from Malwa Plateau in the west to Maikal and Korea Hills of Satpura range in the East.

Narmada Valley

This is a long narrow valley stretching diagnoally across the State between the Vindhyas in the north and the Satpuras in the south. It is nearly 575 km long and 50 km wide.

The Satpura Stretch

It runs from west to east for 650 km through Khandwa, Seoni, Mandla, Bilaspur and Surguja districts. Its northern spurs stretch into Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur districts and in the south an extensive spur of 150 km covers the entire Balaghat district. General elevation of the ridge is 600 metres but at places the peaks rise to more than 1000 metres.

Chhota Nagpur Plateau

It occupies the north eastern portion of the state and is characterized by a number of plateau such as Khudia and Bandrapat in Raigarh district and Mainpat in Sarguja district.

Chhattisgarh Plains

These extend along the eastern face of Satpura range and lie to the north of Bastar Hills. A series of isolated hills from Bastar plateau enter Raipur and Durg districts from the south.

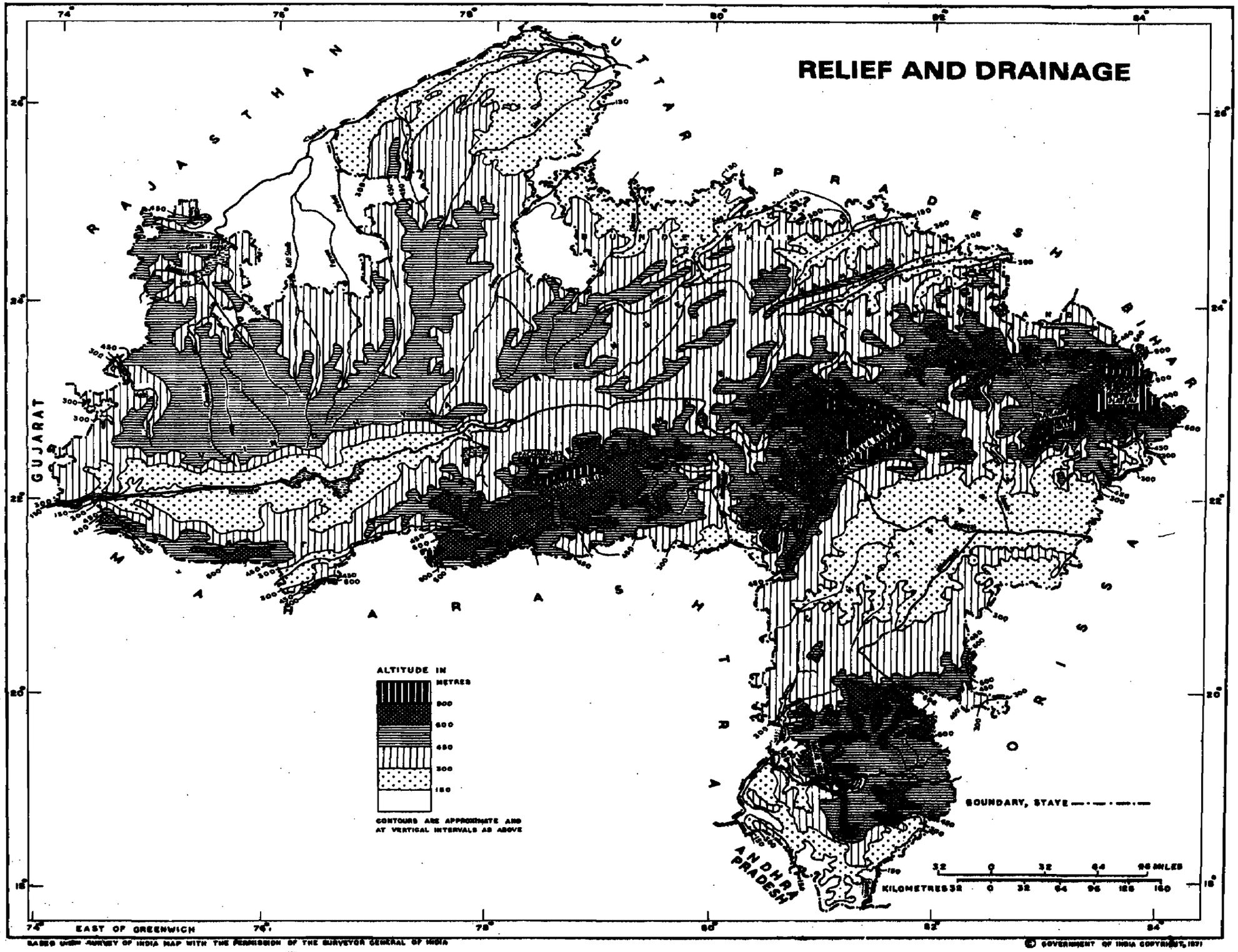
Bastar Plateau

The southern part of the State is hilly and very dissected, the tract lying to the north of Indravati river is a plateau 650 metres above sea level. To the south of Indravati river is the Bailladilla range which runs from north to south and spreads out in the south-east till it reaches the Sabri river. The southern part lying along the back of Godavari and Sabri rivers has a low altitude from 150 to 300 metres.

The important rivers are the Narmada, the Tapti, the Mahanadi, the Wainganga, the Sona, the Chambal and the Mahi which originate from this state. Northern slopes of the Vindhyas drain into the tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna. Southern slopes of the Satpuras in the Betul, Chhindwara and Balaghat districts and the southern part of Bastar from the catchments of the tributaries of the Godavari. Narmada is the biggest river of the state draining an area of 3.30 lakh km² in the state.

MAP 5

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 4

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

This map shows the normal monthly and annual rainfall in the various regions of Madhya Pradesh. Bar diagrams have been drawn for each of the 18 observing stations which show the normal monthly rainfall.

Seasonally, rainfall can be classified into (i) Monsoon (June to September), (ii) Post-Monsoon (October to November), (iii) Winter Rainfall (December to March) and (iv) Pre-monsoon (April to May). The major part of the rainfall is received in monsoon season only. The rainfall in this season is in the range of 60 to 145 cms. throughout the state. The northern part of the state receives the lowest rainfall between 60 cms. to 80 cms. the western parts get about 80-100 cms. rainfall, while the eastern part gets rainfall between 120 to 145 cms. In the eastern districts, there are 60 to 70 rainy days whereas the western districts have 30 to 40 rainy days during the monsoon season. In the post-monsoon period, the rainfall varies between 1.5 cms. to 11 cms. In this period, the number of rainy days in western districts are 1-2, with a rainfall of 1.5 to 3.5 cms. while the eastern districts have 4 to 6 rainy days with rainfall between 6.5 cms. to 11 cms.

During winter months of December to March, the districts of Surguja, Shahdol, Mandla and Seoni in the eastern part of the state receive the maximum winter rainfall from 9 to 11 cms. and the districts adjoining them on the north-west (Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Jabalpur and Chhindwara) and the south-east (Balaghat, Durg, Bilaspur and Raigarh) receive rainfall between 6 to 9 cms. The districts in the central region of the state get 3 to 6 cms. while the districts in western part get 0.1 to 3 cms. rainfall in winter.

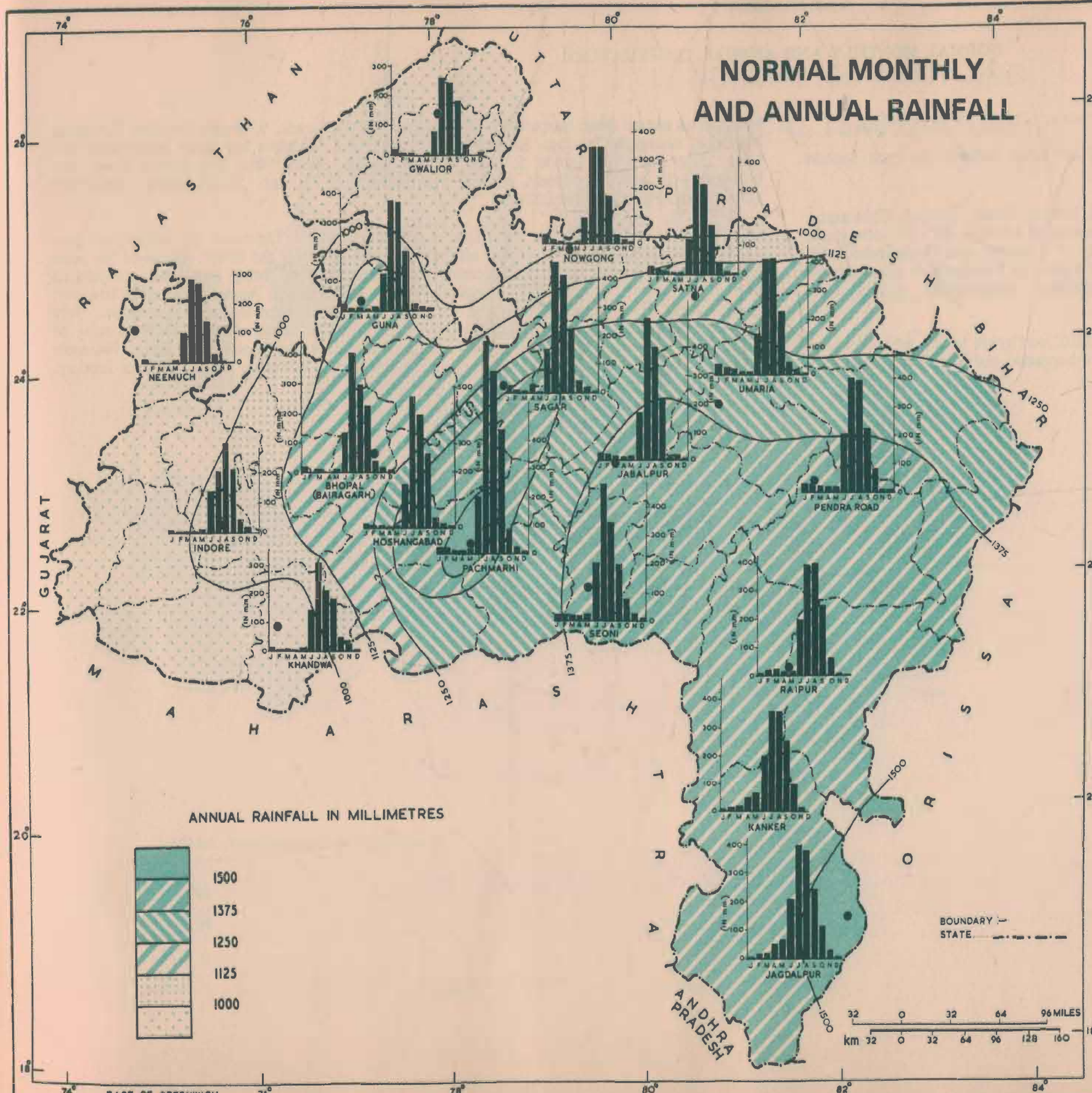
During April and May, the rainfall is very scanty throughout the state. Except Raigarh and Bastar districts, in all the other districts, rainfall is below 4 cms. The maximum number of rainy days in these months is 5 and the minimum 1.

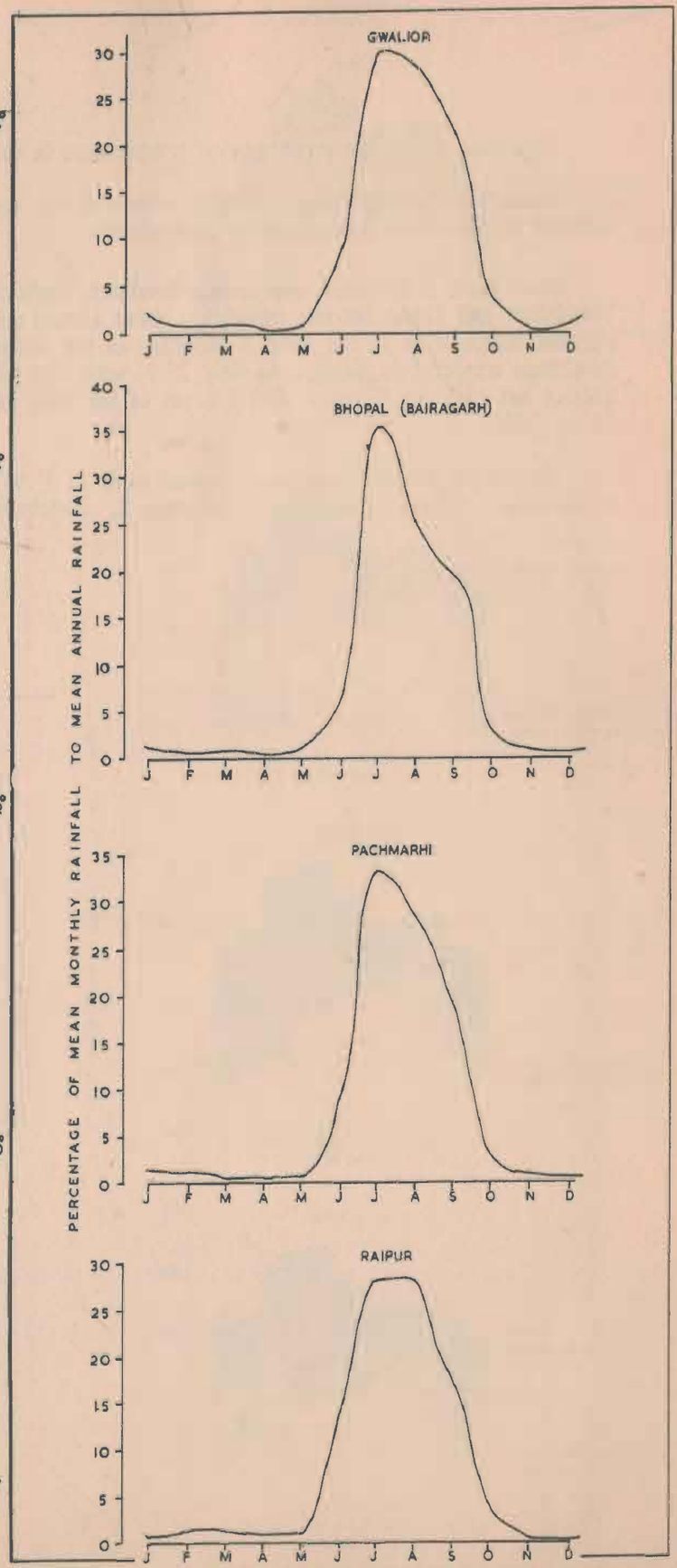
Thus it will be seen that rainfall declines gradually towards the west, while the eastern districts of the state get the maximum annual rainfall. The districts of Surguja, Raigarh, Bastar, Mandla and Balaghat get the maximum rainfall in the state, while Mandsaur, Datia, Morena and Bhind districts get the least rainfall.

SOURCE : Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Directorate of Land Records : "Agro-Economic Atlas of Madhya Pradesh" Vol. I.

MAP 4

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

This map shows the mean annual temperature in the state.

Isotherms showing temperatures have been drawn and the values indicated for each. Specific selected stations show histograms for each month.

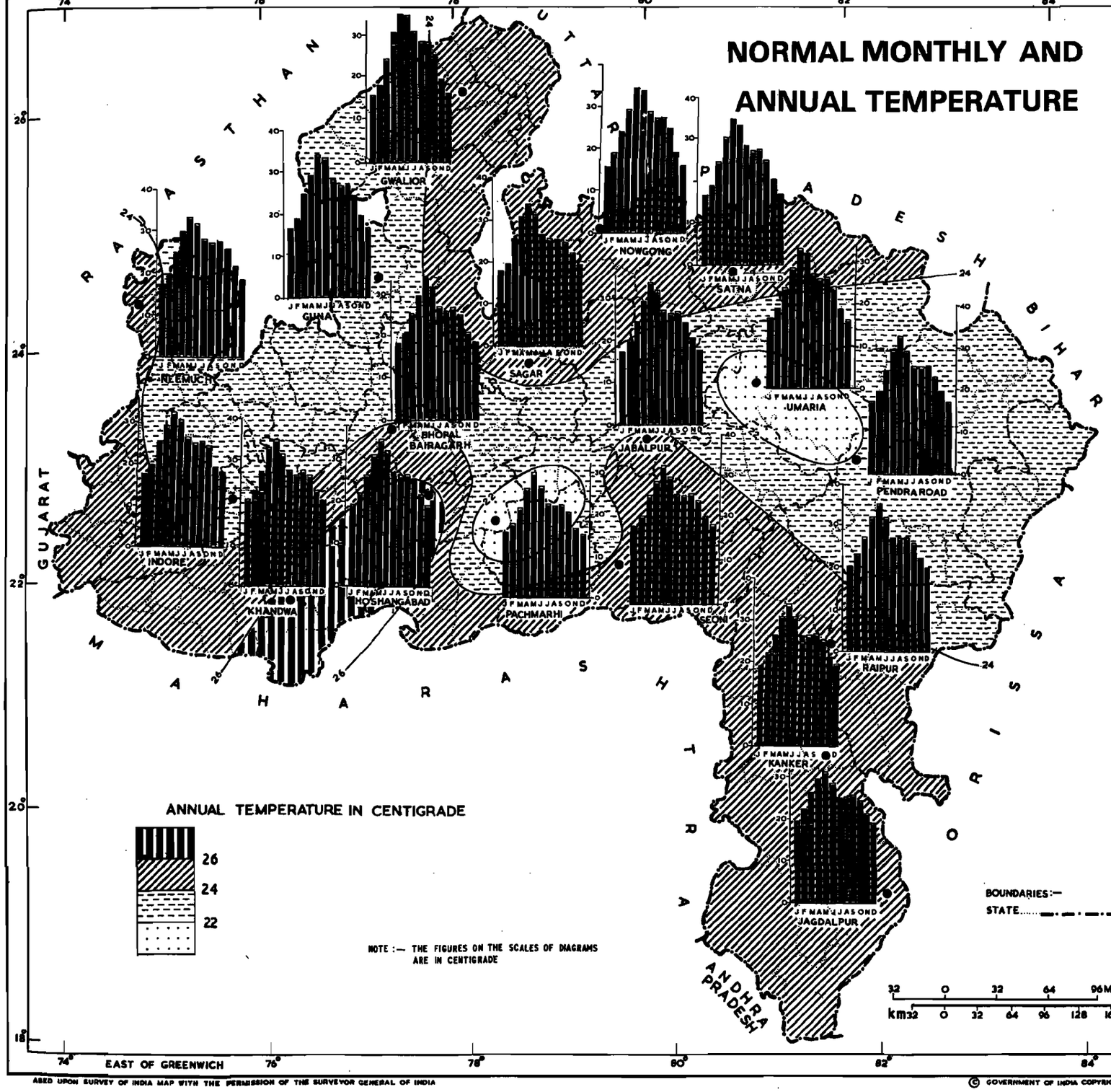
Most parts of the state comprising Jabalpur, Shahdol, Raipur, Bastar, Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Mandsaur, and Sagar districts experience mean annual temperature between 24°–26° centigrade. Highest temperature in the state is recorded in the vicinity of Khandwa and Hoshangabad with maximum temperature rising upto only 26.9° while the hill station of Pachmarhi in Hoshangabad district has pleasant climate. Other areas of the state experience temperatures varying from 22° to 24°C.

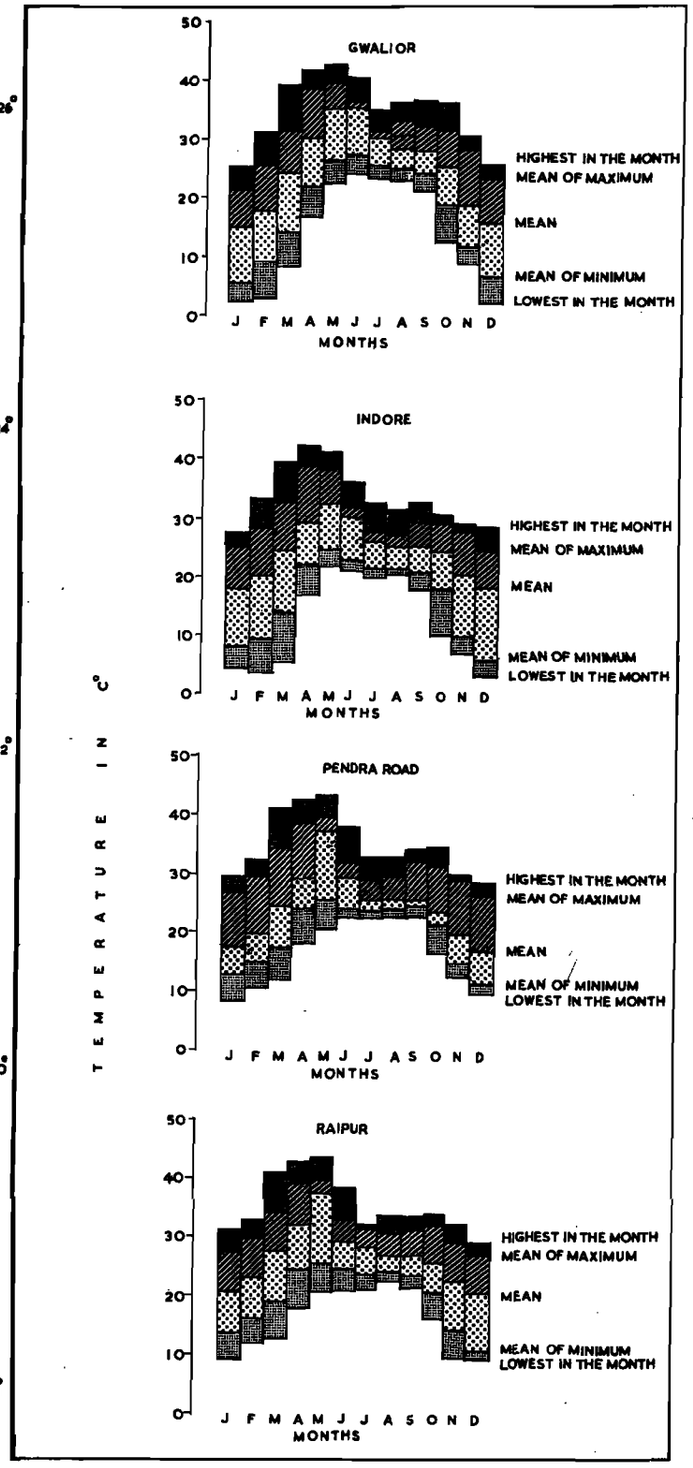
The mean annual temperature varied from 21.4° to 26.6° centigrade in the various regions of the state. Of the 18 stations in the state, 2, namely Hoshangabad and Khandwa in the south-west had an annual mean temperature of more than 26° centigrade, 9, namely Gwalior, Nowgong, Neemuch, Bairagarh, Jabalpur, Raipur, Kanker, Sagar and Jagdalpur had mean temperature between 25-26 degree centigrade, 5, namely Guna, Indore, Seoni, Satna and Pendra Road, had between 24-25 degree centigrade, and one each between 22-23 and 21-22 degree centigrade (Umaria and Pachmarhi respectively).

December and January are the coldest months in the year. Thereafter the temperature goes on rising almost steadily till it attains maximum in May which is the hottest month of the year. After May the temperature starts decreasing till August, the drop being somewhat conspicuous from June to July. Thereafter the temperature starts increasing in August, September however, being warmer than August. In August the temperature is checked by heavy downpour. July and September are more or less equally warm. October is the month of transition from rainy to cold season and presents an interesting contrast of hot days and coolnights. From November again the mercury starts declining constantly till it touches the minimum in the month of January.

MAP 5

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 6

SOILS

This map shows the various types of soils found in Madhya Pradesh. The main soils found in the state are red and yellow, shallow black, medium black, deep black, mixed red and black and red sandy. In a few pockets, laterite and skeletal soils are also found.

The BLACK SOIL occupies almost half of the state and mainly covers the area of Malwa Plateau, Narmada Valley and Satpura Ridges. It varies in depth from a couple of feet to several feet and is usually loamy to clayey in texture. This soil is usually ill-supplied with phosphate, nitrogen, and organic matter but is generally sufficient in potash and lime and is suitable for cotton cultivation though other crops like Jowar, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut etc., also grow well. This soil has three sub-types, viz. (a) deep black soil, (b) medium black soil and (c) shallow black soil.

The DEEP BLACK SOIL covers major part of Narmada Valley, open and level portions of Vindhya and Satpura Plateau especially the areas of Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur districts and parts of Raipur, Mandla, Durg and Balaghat districts in the east. The black soil is very good for wheat and variety of other crops. The clay percentage in these soils varies from 20 to 60.

MEDIUM BLACK SOIL is the biggest group of black soil and covers the major portion of Malwa Plateau including the districts of Sidhi, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Damoh, Sagar, East Nimar, Raisen, Sehore and part of Shivpuri district. This soil is not very deep and is suitable for most of the crops especially wheat, cotton, sugarcane, Jowar, groundnut etc. The soil of Jabalpur, Sagar, Mandsaur and Shajapur districts contains 20 to 40 per cent clay, while in Vidisha, Guna, Indore, Dhar, Ujjain and Dewas districts, the percentage of clay varies from 30 to 55.

SHALLOW BLACK SOIL is primarily spread over the region of Satpura Ridge and covers Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul districts. It consists of shallow loams having a clay percentage of 15 to 30. The important types met with are dark brown, clay and loam rice soil, black soil and poor light hilly soil.

MIXED RED AND BLACK SOIL is prevalent in the eastern part of the Gird region and Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia districts and parts of Shivpuri and Mandsaur districts. The major characteristics of the red soil are light texture, absence of lime concretions and free carbonates. The commonest form of this soil is the sandy clay and it differs greatly in depth and fertility and produces large varieties of crops under irrigation. It is generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, organic matter and lime.

RED AND YELLOW SOIL is found in the Chhatisgarh plains, and includes the Balaghat district and a part of the Raigarh, Surguja and Bastar districts. Mixed red and yellow soil occurs in this area, which is mostly suited for rice crop. This soil is generally light and sandy, though the medium and heavy varieties are also found. The calcium is usually present in the exchangable form and it is also poor in phosphoric acid, humus and nitrogen. The soil in the most part of the Bastar district and of Durg in the east and Satna and Panna in the north is RED SANDY.

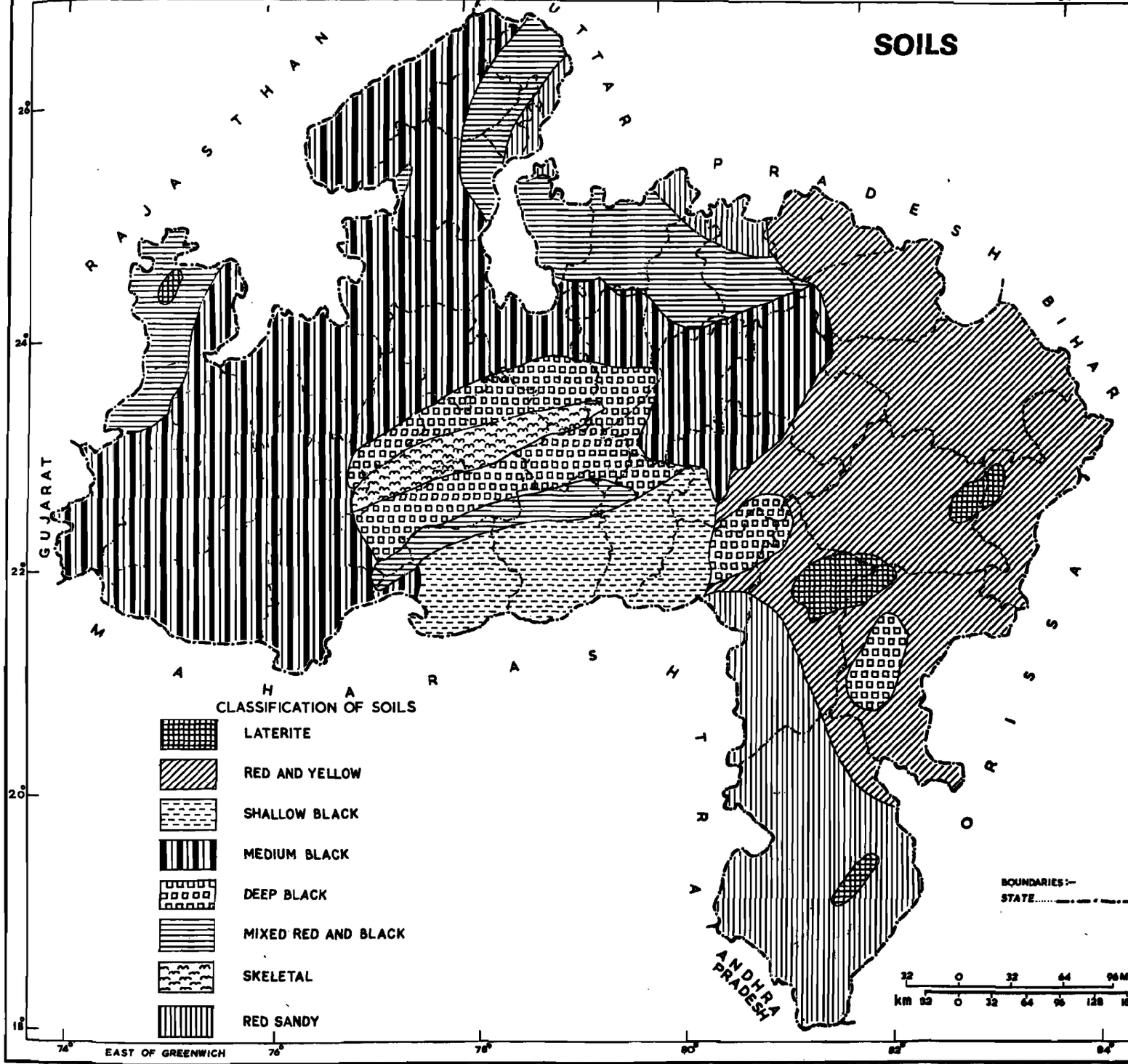
In Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat districts deep clay soil with limestones, yellow sandy loam soil and mixture of these two with a medium texture predominates. In Raipur district, red and stony poor soil is also found while Balaghat district dark alluvium covers the area round about the rivers.

SKELETAL SOIL consists of stony uplands of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. It usually grows inferior millets and oilseeds. Generally it is poor, though some patches of good black soil are also met with where crops like rice, wheat etc., are grown.

LATERITE SOIL is found in very tiny pockets in the district of Mandsaur in the west, and districts of Bastar, Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur and Raigarh in the east.

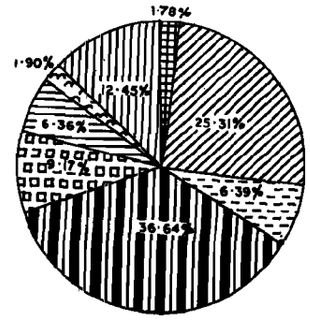
MAP 6

SOILS



CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

- LATERITE
- RED AND YELLOW
- SHALLOW BLACK
- MEDIUM BLACK
- DEEP BLACK
- MIXED RED AND BLACK
- SKELETAL
- RED SANDY



- LATERITE
- RED AND YELLOW
- SHALLOW BLACK
- MEDIUM BLACK
- DEEP BLACK
- MIXED RED AND BLACK
- SKELETAL
- RED SANDY

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 7

FORESTS

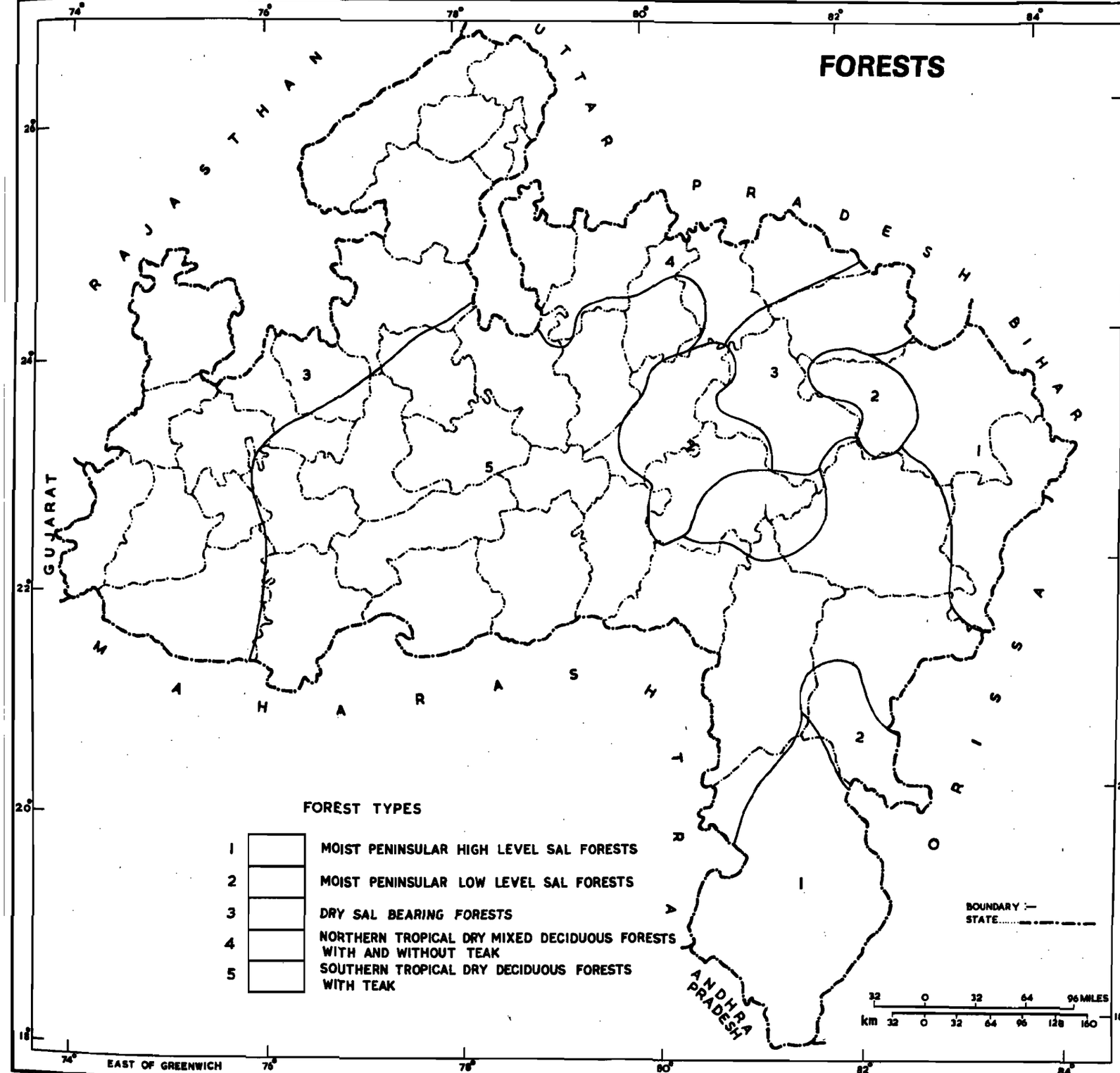
This map indicates the various types of forests found in Madhya Pradesh. The forest area in Madhya Pradesh is 166,161 km² which is nearly 37.52 per cent of the total area of the state and forms about 25 per cent of the total forest area of the country. Major part of the forest area is located in Bastar, Surguja, Raipur, Bilaspur, Mandla, Sidhi, Balaghat, Durg, Khargone, Khandwa, Shahdol and Raigarh districts, which account for 65 per cent of the forest area of the state. When compared to other land uses, 70 per cent of the area of Bastar district, more than 50 per cent of the area of Sidhi, Balaghat, Surguja districts and above 40 per cent of the area of Mandla, Khandwa, Betul and Raisen districts is under forests. The forests of the state comprise roughly about 30 per cent of Sal, 30 per cent of teak and about 40 per cent of mixed forests. The Sal can further be classified into 3 groups viz. (a) moist peninsular high level Sal forests, (b) moist peninsular low level Sal forests and (c) dry Sal bearing forests. The Sal forests are mostly located in the eastern part of the state in the districts of Bastar, Mandla, Raipur, Raigarh. Bilaspur, Surguja, Sidhi and Shahdol.

The Teak forests are found in the Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forests and the southern tropical dry deciduous forests. The Teak forests are concentrated mostly towards the southern part of the middle and eastern region, in Hoshangabad, Betul, Bastar, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Khandwa, Raipur and Durg districts. They are interwoven heavily with mixed forests. The drier region proceeds gradually towards north-western region and the proportion of teak also gradually falls down in the same direction. It may be mentioned here that the quality of teak is always better in the moister regions.

The MIXED dry deciduous forests are found in the dry northern and western areas of the state.

MAP 7

FORESTS

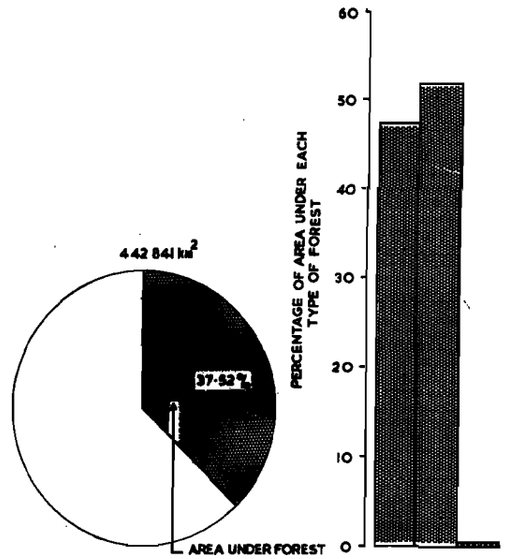


FOREST TYPES

1. MOIST PENINSULAR HIGH LEVEL SAL FORESTS
2. MOIST PENINSULAR LOW LEVEL SAL FORESTS
3. DRY SAL BEARING FORESTS
4. NORTHERN TROPICAL DRY MIXED DECIDUOUS FORESTS WITH AND WITHOUT TEAK
5. SOUTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FORESTS WITH TEAK

BOUNDARY :—
STATE.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



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DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP NUMBER 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

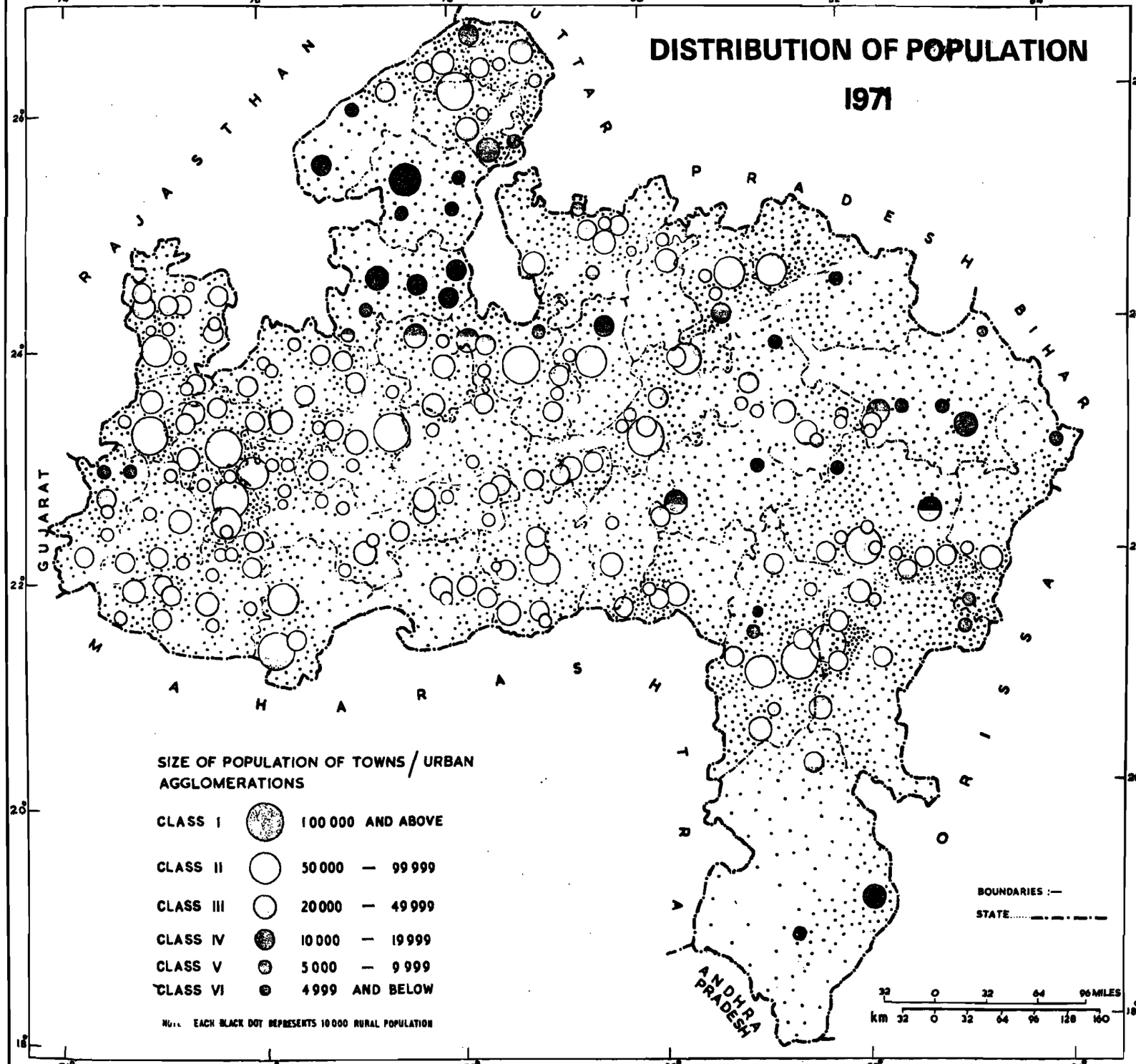
This map shows the distribution of population of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 in the various classes of towns and in rural areas as per the legend on the map. The towns are represented by the graded circles according to their population size. In the rural areas black dots have been marked, each representing 10,000 rural population.

Out of total 232 urban centres in the state, 11 were class I cities, 11 class II towns, 41 class III towns, 72 class IV towns, 90 class V towns and 7 class VI towns in 1971. It can be seen from the map that there was a greater concentration of towns in the western part of the state. The western part had a greater density of population in rural areas also while the eastern part of the state had lesser urban areas and also lesser density of population in rural areas. The eastern part of the state has large forest area and it has an agrarian economy. On the other hand, the western part is more industrialised, commercialised and diversified.

MAP 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1971



SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS / URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

CLASS I		100 000 AND ABOVE
CLASS II		50 000 — 99 999
CLASS III		20 000 — 49 999
CLASS IV		10 000 — 19 999
CLASS V		5 000 — 9 999
CLASS VI		4 999 AND BELOW

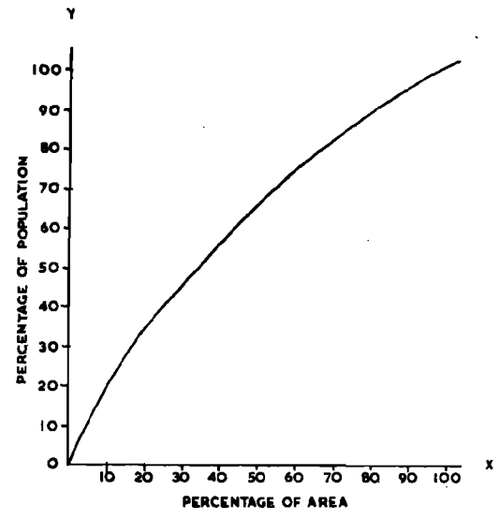
NOTE EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 10 000 RURAL POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :—

STATE.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

This map indicates the density of population per square kilometre in the various tahsils of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The data have been grouped in six ranges as per legend shown on the map.

The average density of population in Madhya Pradesh in 1971 was found to be 94 persons per km^2. This is quite low as compared to the All-India density of 178 per km^2.

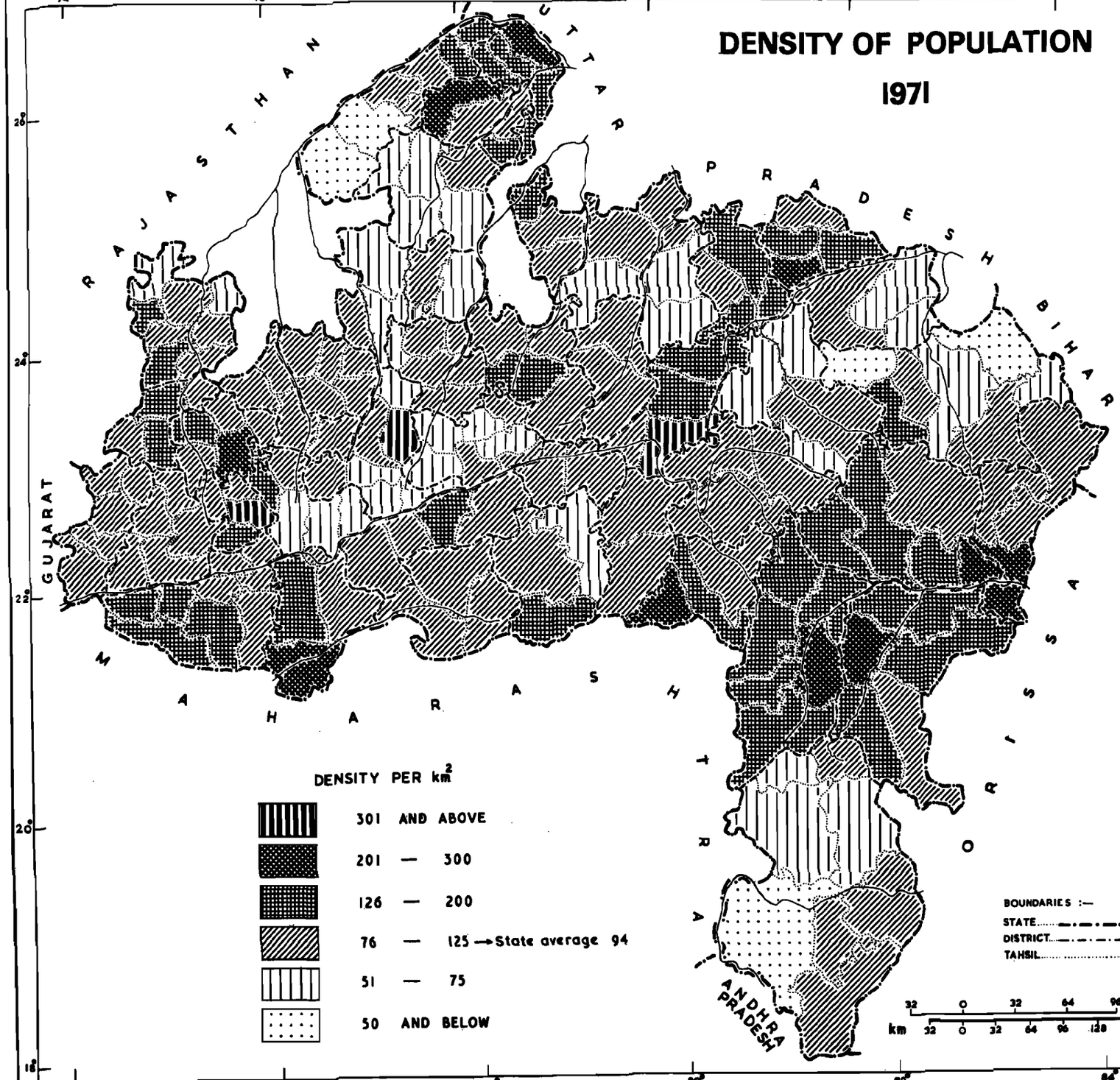
The highest density of 718 had been recorded in Indore tahsil of Indore district. The next highest density 352 was recorded in Huzur tahsil in Sehore district. The lowest density 16 was recorded in Bharatpur tahsil of Surguja district. In the state in general 125 tahsils had density higher than the State average while 63 tahsils had density lower than this.

Madhya Pradesh being the largest state of India in terms of area and ranks 6th in terms of population, quite a large proportion of the area of the state is covered by forests, ravines and barren land. Due to these factors the variations in density of population are seen on the map. A low density area of the State lies in the north-western districts of Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh and Raigarh where ravines predominate. The north-eastern districts of Sidhi, Surguja, Shahdol, the southern-most district of Bastar, and the central districts of Dewas, Raisen, and Seoni primarily occupied by forest cause feeble density. On the other hand, the high density areas of 301 and above are represented by the urban tahsils of Indore, Huzur and Jabalpur.

MAP 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION

1971

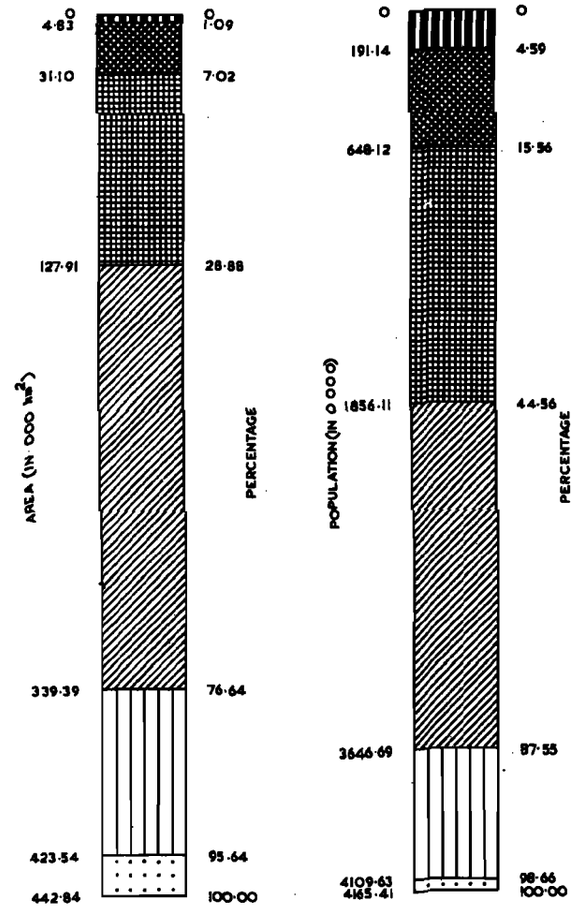


DENSITY PER km²

	301 AND ABOVE
	201 — 300
	126 — 200
	76 — 125 → State average 94
	51 — 75
	50 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....
TAHSIL.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION 1961-71

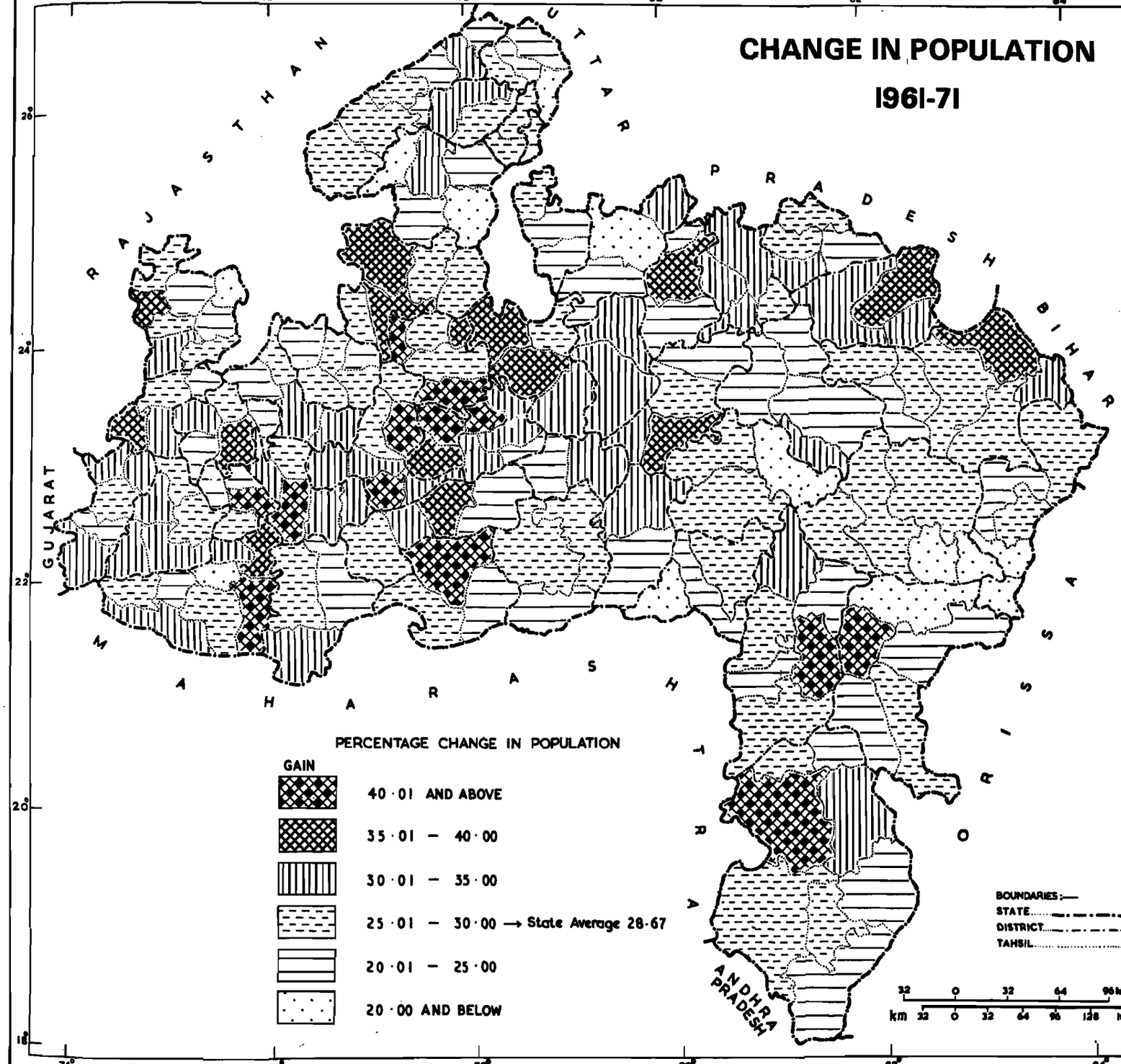
This map shows the percentage variation in the population in the various tahsils of Madhya Pradesh during 1961—71 into six-ranges as shown on the legend of the map.

In this state 83 tahsils had a growth rate higher than the average growth rate of 28.67 per-cent whereas 106 tahsils registered a lower growth rate. Mungeli tahsil in the Bilaspur district had the distinction of recording the same growth rate as for the state. Considering the ranges on the map, 13 tahsils had an increase upto 20.00 per cent, 45 tahsils between 20 to 25 per cent, 60 tahsils between 25 to 30 per cent, 44 tahsils between 30 to 35 per cent, 15 tahsils between 35 to 40 per cent, and 13 tahsils above 40 per cent. The highest growth of 78.1 per cent was witnessed by Narayanpur tahsil of district Bastar while the lowest of 4.66 per cent has been witnessed in Janjgir tahsil of Bilaspur district.

It can be seen from the map that the tahsils recording high growth rates are concentrated in central and western region of the state, while the eastern region adjoining Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh has recorded growth rates upto 30 per cent or below. As an exception, a few tahsils in the eastern part have also recorded very high growth rates. Indeed, the tahsil registering highest growth rate of 78.1 per cent viz. Narayanpur lies in the eastern part. The phenomenal growth of 78.1 per cent in Narayanpur tahsil was due to rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh. The reasons for this phenomena of higher growth rates in western and central region and lesser growth rates in eastern region may be due to processes of urbanisation and industrialisation in the former and the predominance of rural economy in the latter.

MAP 10

CHANGE IN POPULATION
1961-71



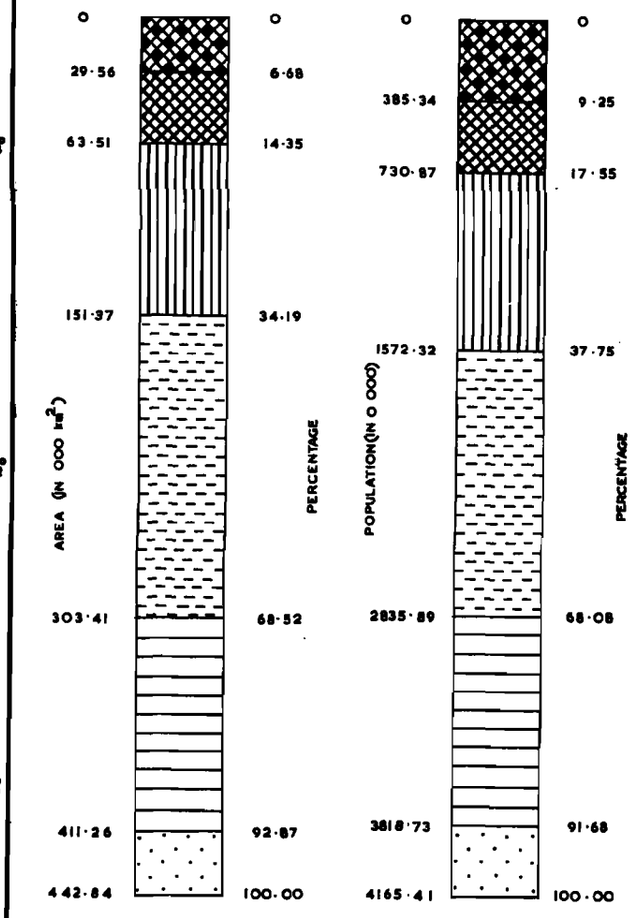
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION

GAIN

- 40·01 AND ABOVE
- 35·01 — 40·00
- 30·01 — 35·00
- 25·01 — 30·00 → State Average 28·67
- 20·01 — 25·00
- 20·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:—
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 11

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-71

This map shows the growth of population at district level in Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1961—71. The percentage growth of population in each district has been grouped into 5 categories as shown in the legend of the map. Pie-diagrams have been drawn in each district to bring out the regressive percentage variation of population in the district taking 1971 as base. The figures on the top of each circle indicate the total population in 1971 and the figures in the shaded portion of the circle indicate the percentage growth of the population of the district between 1961 and 1971.

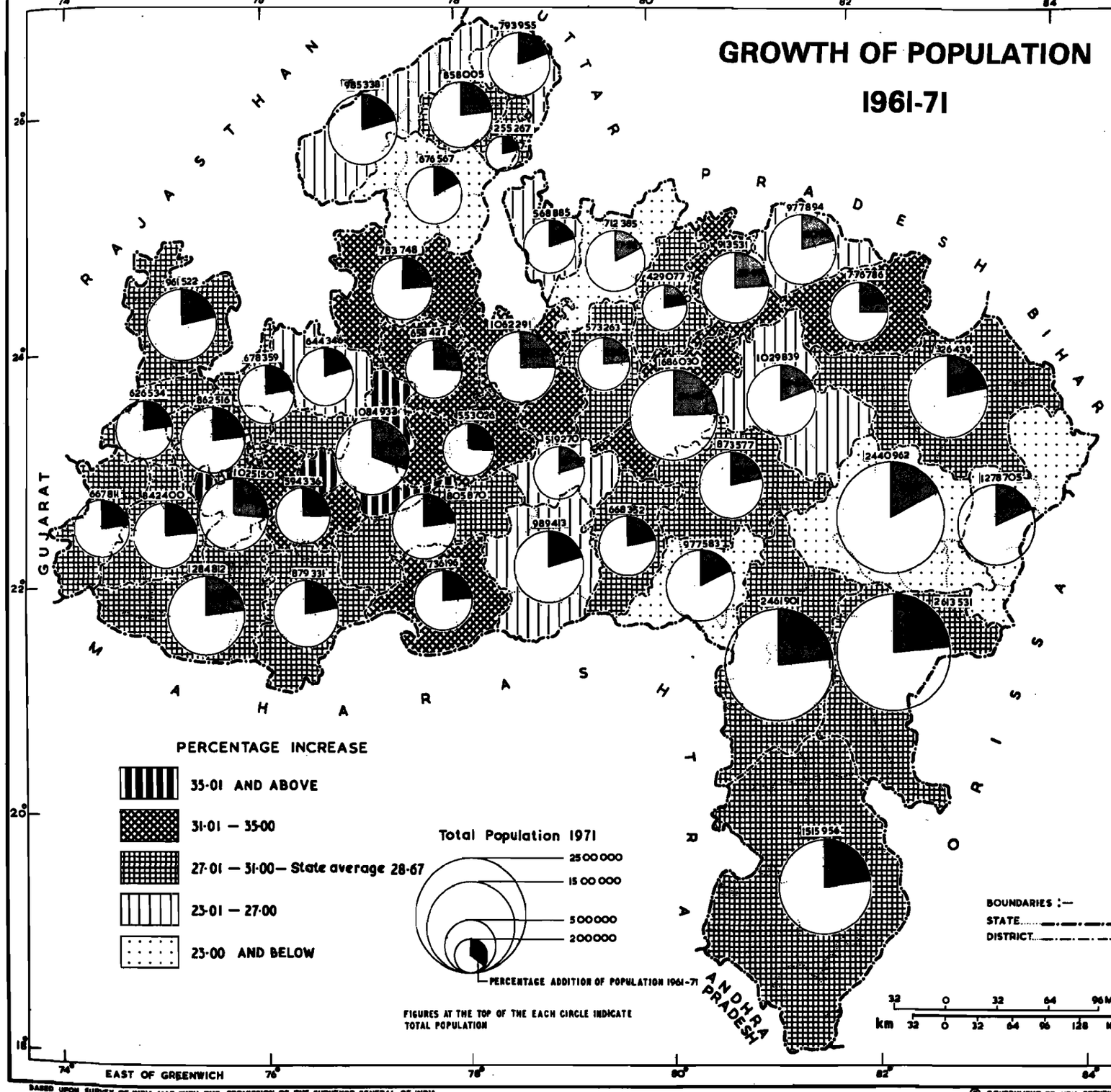
The state as a whole had recorded an average growth of 28.67 per cent in its population during the decade. The highest growth of 43.76 per cent was recorded by Sehore district followed by Indore district (36.03). The very high increase in Sehore district is due to location of Bhopal city in this district. Bhopal had been declared capital of the state in 1956 and also in 1959 the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited had set up a plant in Bhopal and it recorded 72.62 per cent increase in its population between 1961 and 1971 due to migration from other areas.

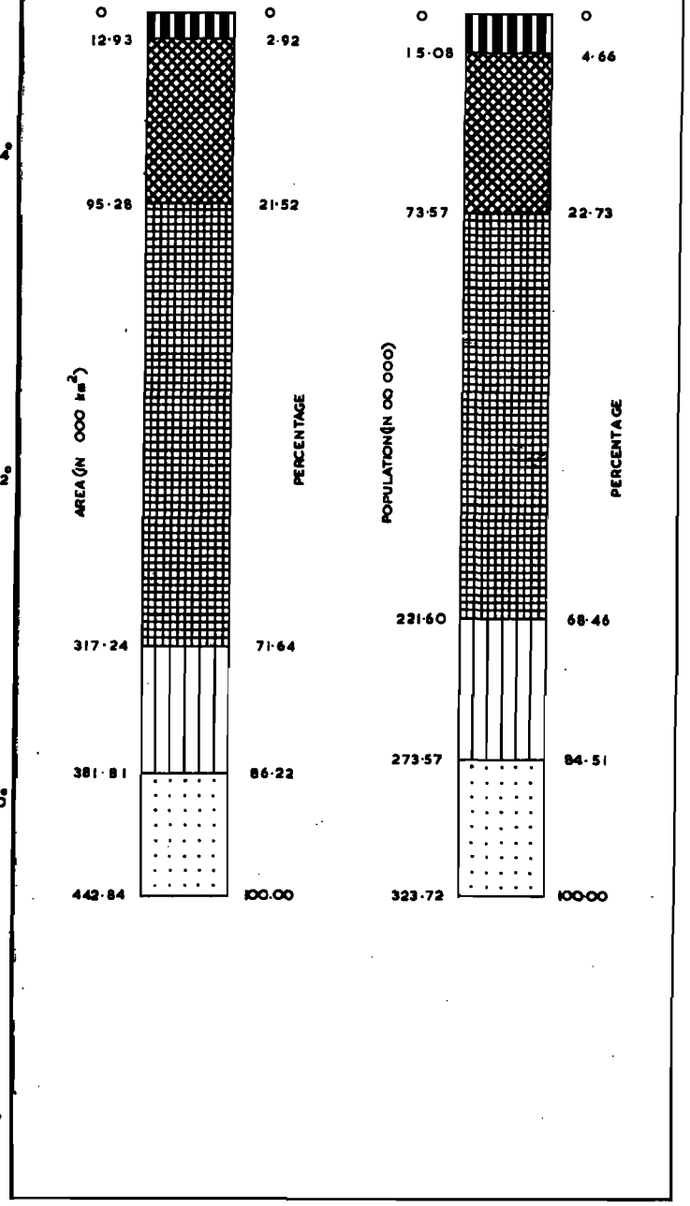
The lowest growth rate of 20.73 per cent was recorded in the Bilaspur district. The other districts which had a comparatively lesser growth rate were Shivpuri (21.26), Chhatarpur (21.28), Balaghat (21.18) and Raigarh (22.81).

A group of 24 districts had a growth higher than the state average of 28.67 per cent while 19 had growth rate below this average.

MAP II

GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961-71





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 12

FERTILITY 1971

This map presents the distribution of child-women ratio which gives an indication of the fertility among the various districts of the state of Madhya Pradesh.

The child-women ratio (Fertility Rate) has been worked out by the following method.

$$\text{C.W.R.} = \frac{\text{Number of children in the age-group 0-4}}{\text{Number of women in the age-group 15-44}} \times 100$$

This ratio gives the number of children of 0-4 age-group per 100 women of child-bearing age. The ratios worked out for various districts have been divided in six broad groups as per the legend on the map.

The average fertility rate for the state as a whole works out to be 81.83. Of the 43 districts in the state of Madhya Pradesh, 26 had fertility rates more than the state average while 17 had fertility rate below the average. The highest fertility rate (113.44) was recorded for Betul district, and the lowest for Raigarh. While only one district had the ratio of more than 95, 6 had the ratio between 90 to 95, 10 between 85 to 90, 12 between 80 to 85, 9 between 75 to 80, and 5 had the ratio of less than 75. It is interesting to note that the districts having less than state average fertility ratio are concentrated either in the eastern part of the state or the western part adjoining Rajasthan.

The following table shows the fertility rates in different districts of Madhya Pradesh in descending order :—

Fertility Differentials in Madhya Pradesh, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of District	Fertility Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Betul	113·44
2.	Tikamgarh	94·57
3.	Guna	93·02
4.	Jhabua	92·29
5.	West Nimar	92·02
6.	Narsimhapur	91·43
7.	Sehore	91·25
8.	Damoh	89·89
9.	Dhar	88·90
10.	Rajgarh	87·63
11.	Chhindwara	87·55
12.	Panna	86·98
13.	Mandla	85·78
14.	Morena	85·74
15.	Raisen	85·53
16.	Shivpuri	85·29
17.	Dewas	85·15
18.	Satna	84·53
19.	Seoni	84·25
20.	East Nimar	84·21
21.	Vidisha	83·53
22.	Durg	83·20
23.	Sagar	82·72
24.	Datia	82·66
25.	Chhatarpur	82·51
26.	Jabalpur	82·47
27.	Hoshangabad	81·01
28.	Bhind	80·46
29.	Bastar	80·17
30.	Shajapur	79·92
31.	Sidhi	79·89
32.	Shahdol	78·13
33.	Ujjain	77·88
34.	Rewa	77·53
35.	Ratlam	76·98
36.	Bilaspur	75·81
37.	Raipur	75·63
38.	Gwalior	75·06
39.	Mandsaur	74·75
40.	Surguja	74·48
41.	Indore	72.86
42.	Balaghat	70·99
43.	Raigarh	69·61

MAP 12

FERTILITY 1971

RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

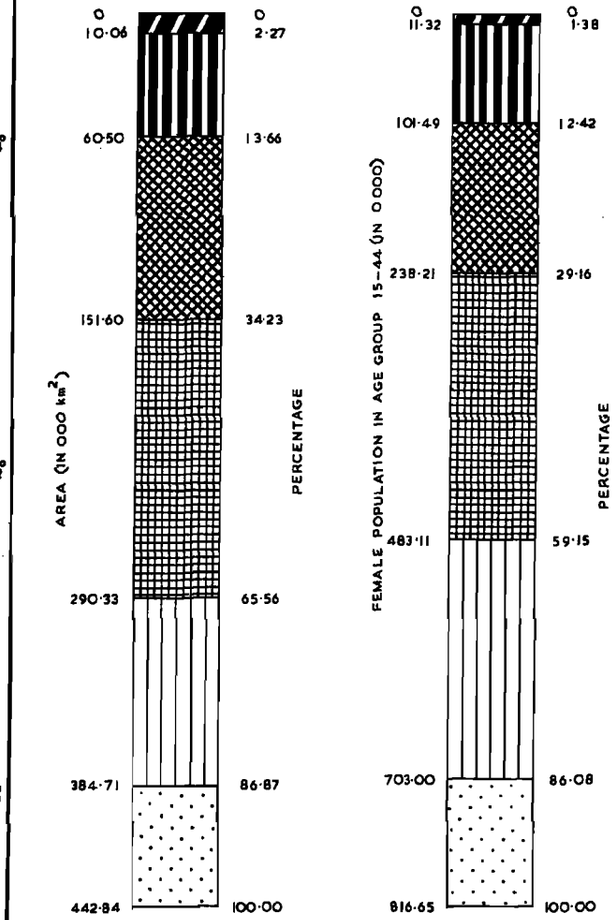
NUMBER OF CHILDREN (0–4) PER 100 WOMEN (15–44)

- 95·01 AND ABOVE
- 90·01 — 95·00
- 85·01 — 90·00
- 80·01 — 85·00 → State average 81·83
- 75·01 — 80·00
- 75·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 14

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71

A set of two maps juxtaposed to each other show the pattern of sex-ratio in 1961 and 1971 in Madhya Pradesh. This aims at depicting the change in sex-ratio over the decade 1961—71.

During 1961—71, the sex-ratio has gone down from 953 to 941 for the state as a whole. This is reflected in most of the tahsils. In 1961, 32 tahsils had reported sex-ratio higher than 1000 whereas in 1971, only 23 tahsils did so. Further, there was a decline in sex-ratio in 148 tahsils as against increase in only 35 cases, while in 7 tahsils, it remained the same.

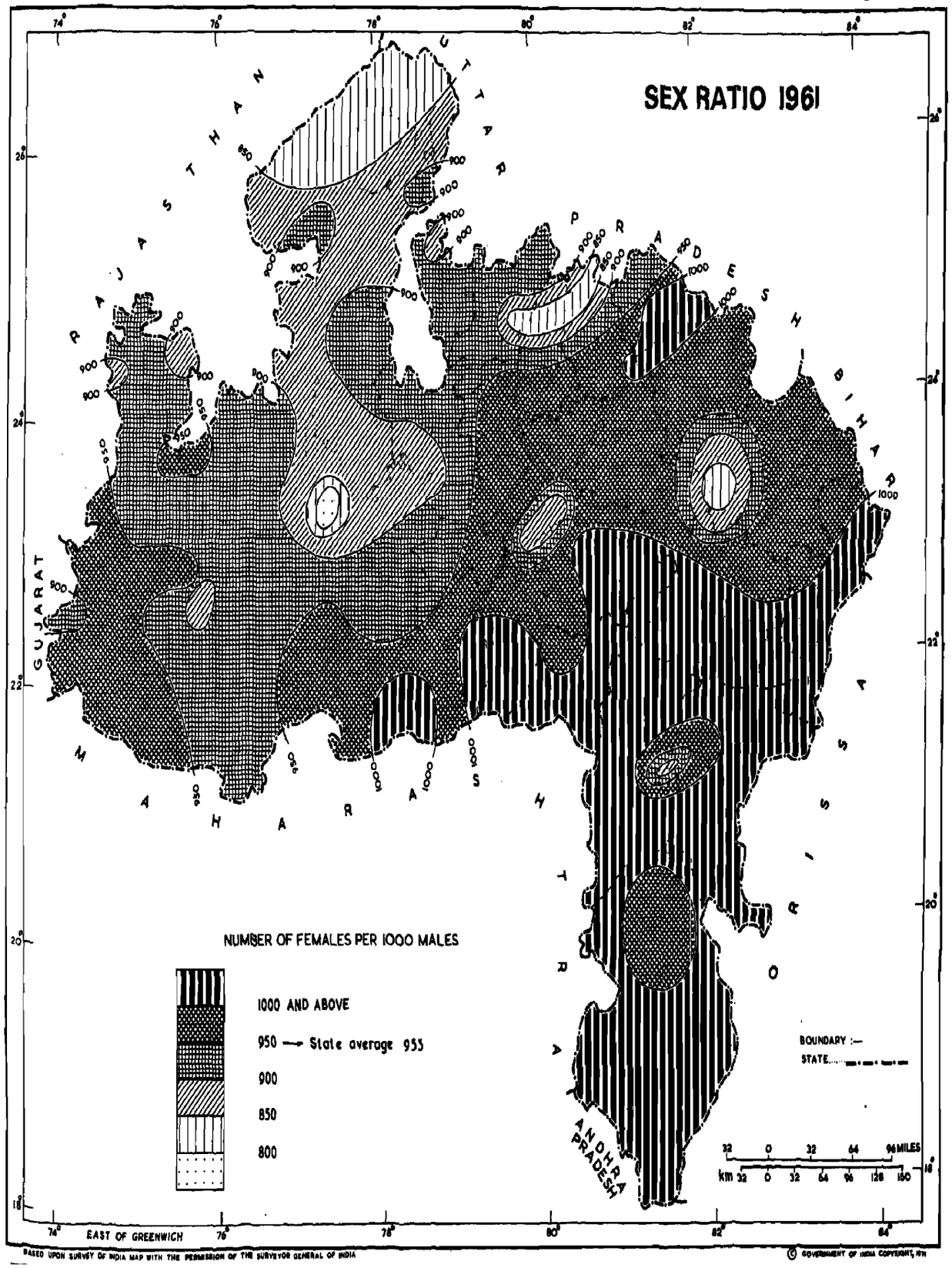
The number of tahsils in the different ranges of sex-ratio during 1961 and 1971 is given in the table below :—

Sex-ratio	Number of tahsils	
	1961	1971
(*a*) 1000 & above	32	23
(*b*) 950 to 999	52	51
(*c*) 900 to 949	63	64
(*d*) 850 to 899	32	40
(*e*) 800 to 849	10	11
(*f*) Below 800	1	1

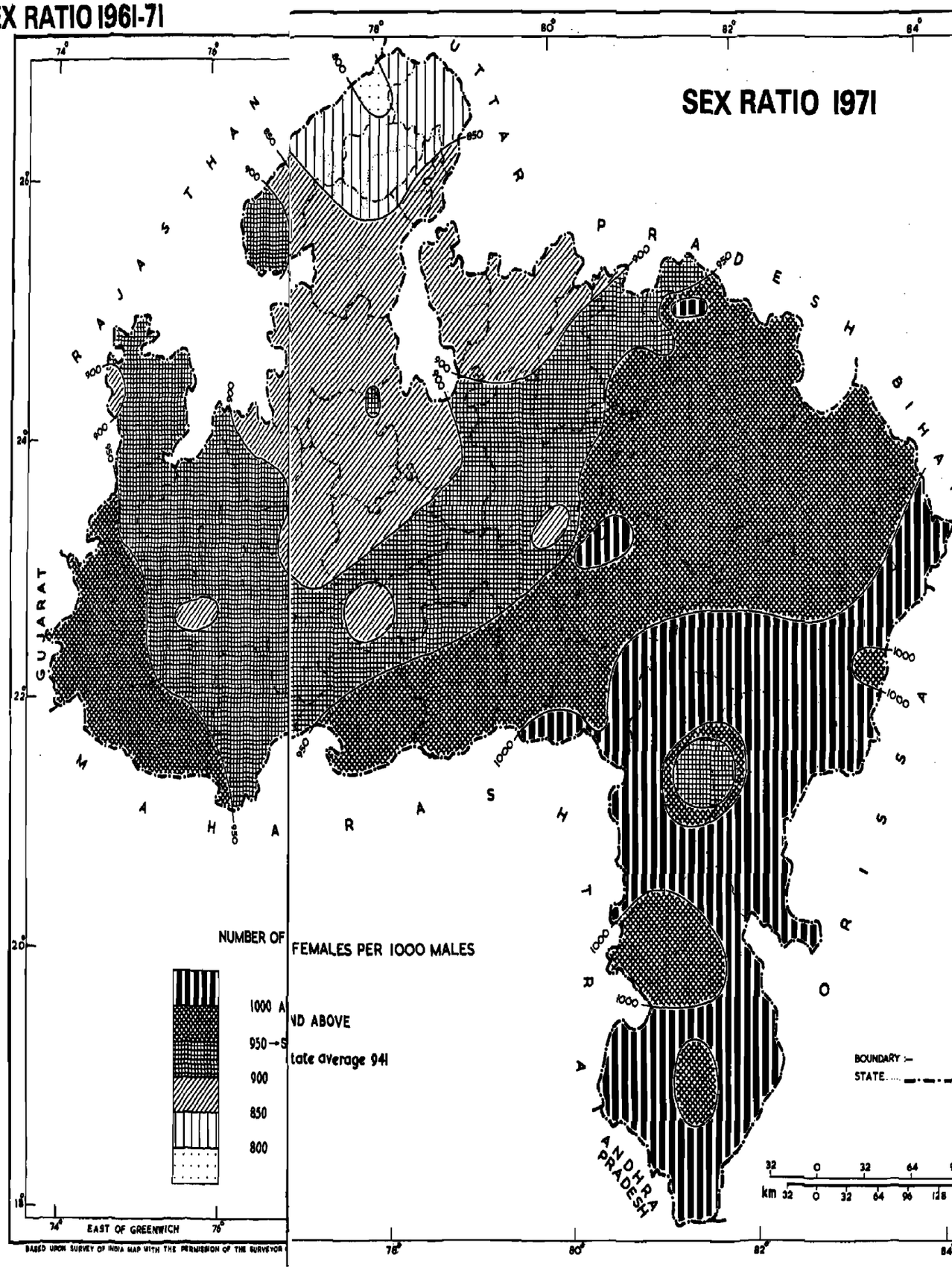
It may also be seen from the maps that the tahsils where females are more than males are largely located in the districts of Bastar, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Raipur, Surguja and Balaghat where the population is predominantly tribal.

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1961-71

SEX RATIO 1961



SEX RATIO 1971



MAP NUMBER 15

RURAL SEX-RATIO 1971

This map indicates the number of females per 1000 males in the rural areas of the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of the Census of 1971. The method is the same as adopted in the map number 13.

There were 29 tahsils in which the number of females had exceeded the number of males. These tahsils lie mostly in the eastern belt of the state, in the districts of Bastar, Raigarh, Raipur, Bilaspur, Seoni and Durg. Fiftyfour tahsils reported a sex-ratio in the range of 950—999. In two tahsils the sex-ratio was exactly equal to that of state average (956); 76 tahsils had a sex-ratio higher than the state average while as many as 112 tahsils were below the state average. The areas of very low sex-ratio in the range 850—899 were largely seen in the northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Vidisha, Sehore, Sagar, etc.

MAP 15

RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

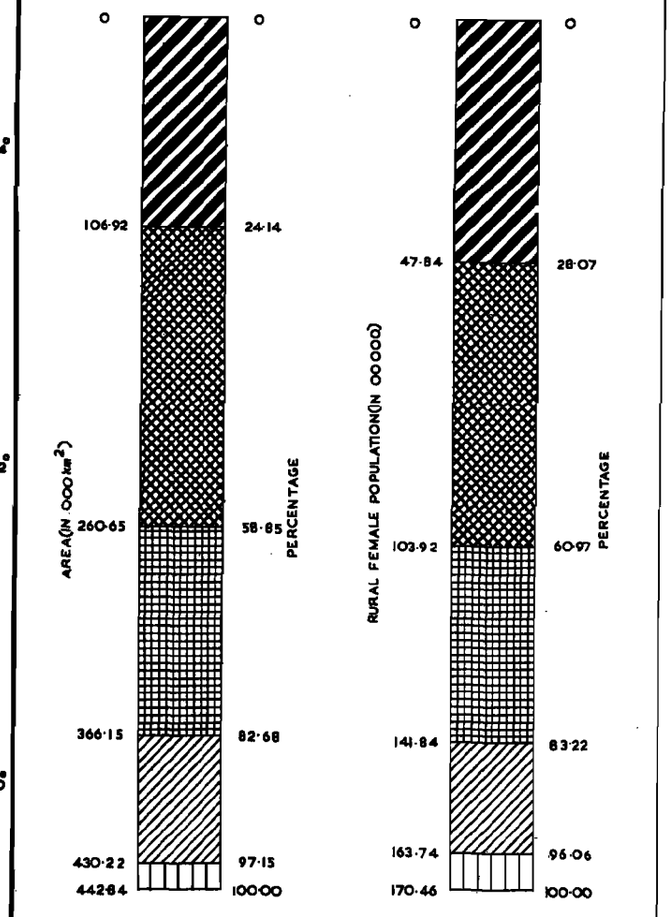
- 1000 AND ABOVE
- 950 – 999 → State average 956
- 900 – 949
- 850 – 899
- 849 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



ASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 16

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX-RATIO 1961-71

A set of two maps depict the change in the pattern of sex-ratio in the rural population of Madhya Pradesh from 1961 to 1971.

There has been a decline in the sex-ratio for rural population of the state as a whole from 970 in 1961 to 956 in 1971. There were 33 tahsils in which the sex-ratio in rural areas had gone up from 1961 to 1971, 153 tahsils in which it had declined and in 4 it remained stationary.

The position of the number of tahsils in 1961 and 1971 is as under :—

Sex-ratio	Number of tahsils in	
	1961	1971
1000 & Above	39	29
950 to 999	58	54
900 to 949	57	61
850 to 899	27	37
850 & Below	9	9

In 1961, there were 66 tahsils which had sex-ratio above the state average of 970 and 121 were below this average. In 1971, 76 tahsils were above the state average of 956 and 112 below it.

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1961-71

SEX RATIO 1961

RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

850 900 950 1000

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1000
950 → State average 970
900
850

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHARA

NUMBER
1000
950
900
850

74° 76° EAST OF GREENWICH
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR

SEX RATIO 1971

78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

UTTAR PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

850 900 950 1000

OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

→ State average 956

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

1961

NUMBER OF TAHSILS

0 39 97 154 181 190

1971

NUMBER OF TAHSILS

0 29 83 144 181 190

GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 17

URBAN SEX-RATIO 1971

This map indicates the number of females per 1000 males in the urban areas of the various tahsils of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of 1971 Census. The method is the same as adopted in the preceding map.

The average sex-ratio in the urban areas of the state was 868. There was only one tahsil (Sarangarh) in the Raigarh district where the number of females exceeded the number of males. In 110 tahsils the sex-ratio exceeded the state average and in 45 tahsils, it was below this average. There being no urban population in 35 tahsils it has been left blank on the map.

As in the case of rural areas, the lowest sex-ratio in urban areas too is observed to be in the northern most districts of Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Datia. In the urban areas of the Bastar district, too, the sex-ratio was very low. The areas of relatively high urban sex-ratio were concentrated in the western parts of the state in the districts of Indore, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, West Nimar, East Nimar and in the eastern districts of Sidhi, Surguja, Bilaspur and Raigarh.

MAP 17

URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

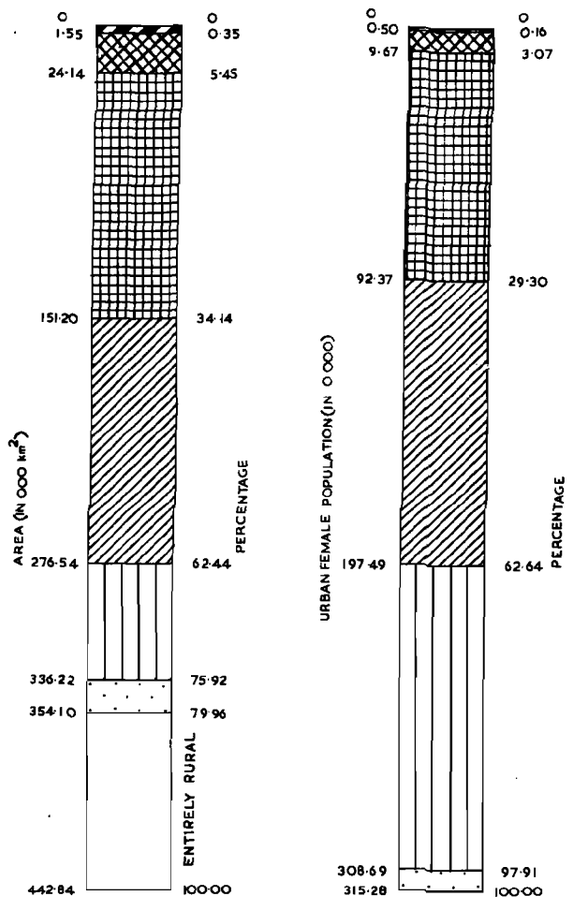
- 1001 AND ABOVE
- 951 — 1000
- 901 — 950
- 851 — 900 → State average 868
- 801 — 850
- 800 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 18

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX-RATIO 1961-71

A set of two maps shows the change in sex-ratio in the urban areas of the various districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1961 and 1971.

There has been an increase in the number of females per 1000 males in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh as a whole from 1961 to 1971. In 1961, the sex-ratio was 856 which increased to 868 in 1970. There were 90 tahsils in which the sex-ratio had gone up, kept constant in 2 tahsils and went down in 63 tahsils. Range-wise position of the number of tahsils of sex-ratio in 1961 and 1971 is as under :—

Sex-ratio	Number of tahsils in	
	1961	1971
900 & Above	71	69
875 to 899	22	34
850 to 874	23	21
825 to 849	8	11
Below 825	22	20
Entirely rural	44	35

In 1961, there were 102 tahsils in which the urban sex-ratio was above the state average of 856, and 33 tahsils were below the average. In 1971, 110 tahsils were above the State average of 868 and 42 were below it.

In 1961, the low sex-ratio urban areas were found to be in Morena and Bhind districts in north-western region, in Rewa, Sidhi and Surguja districts in north-east and in the Durg district in south-east. In 1971, the position was more or less the same. In 1971, the Bastar district moved from high sex-ratio to low sex-ratio in urban areas. This was due primarily to the emergence of a new tahsil (Dantewara) having ubran areas in which the urabn sex-ratio was as low as 653.

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1961-71

SEX RATIO 1961

RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

900 AND ABOVE
875 → State average 856
850
825

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHA
NUMBE
74° 76° EAST OF GREENWICH
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR

SEX RATIO 1971

R OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

)0 AND ABOVE

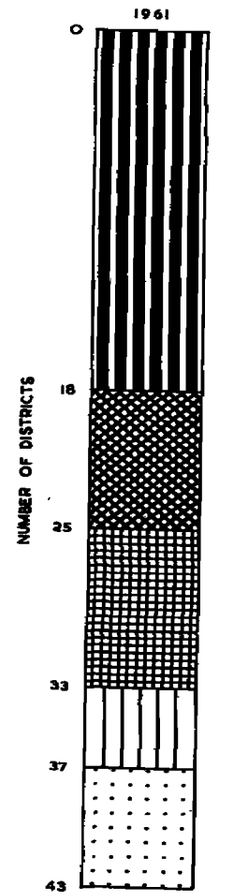
'5 → State average 868

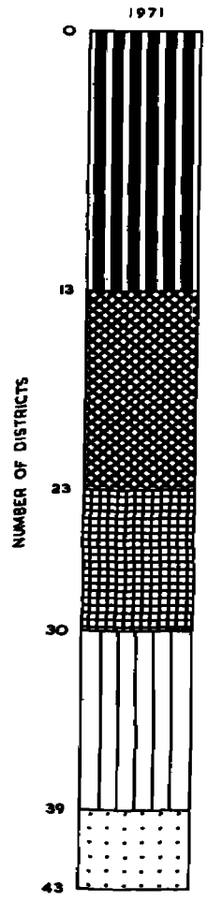
:0

:5

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



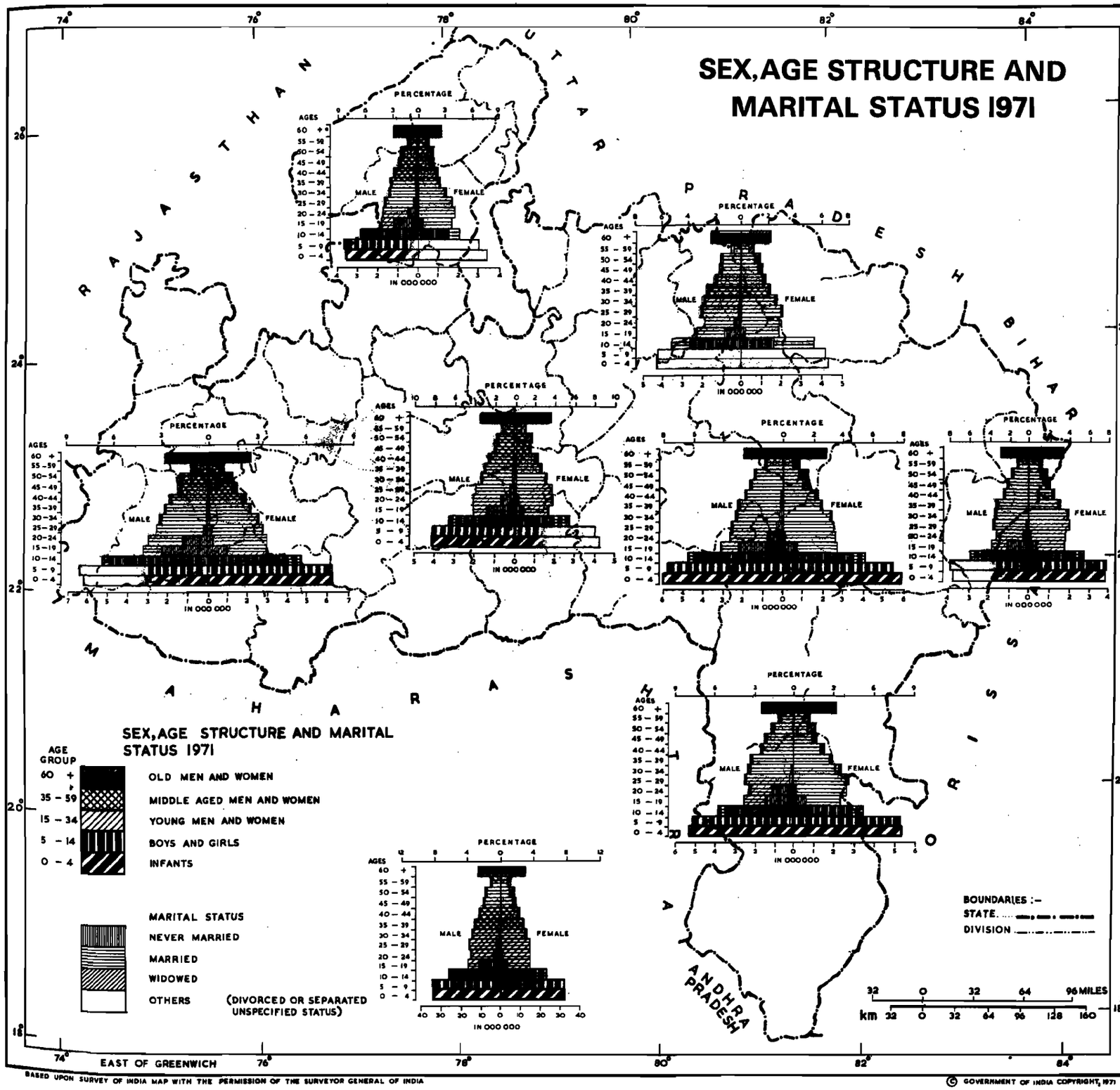


GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP 19

SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971



SEX, AGE STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

AGE GROUP

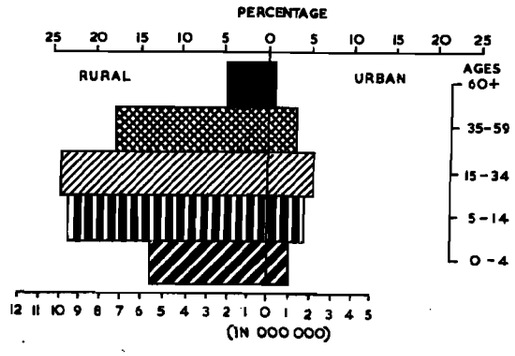
- 60 + : OLD MEN AND WOMEN
- 35 – 59 : MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
- 15 – 34 : YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
- 5 – 14 : BOYS AND GIRLS
- 0 – 4 : INFANTS

MARITAL STATUS

- NEVER MARRIED
- MARRIED
- WIDOWED
- OTHERS (DIVORCED OR SEPARATED UNSPECIFIED STATUS)

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE.....
DIVISION

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



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MAP NUMBER 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE-STRUCTURE 1961-71

The map shows the change in sex and age-structure of the population in Madhya Pradesh from 1961 to 1971. Two pyramids have been prepared, one each for 1961 and 1971, showing the sex and age-structure of the population.

Two age pyramids for 1971 (yellow) and 1961 (black) representing the sex and age-structure of the population in 13 age-groups at divisional level have been drawn by superimposing the 1961 pyramid over 1971. The age-groups are further grouped into five categories as for map No. 19 and are shaded in black only for 1961 pyramid as per the legends given on the map. Percentage and absolute scales are drawn above and below the pyramid(s) respectively.

From 1961 to 1971, there was hardly any change in the overall sex-proportions of the population for the state as a whole. In 1961, males constituted 51.21 per cent of total population; in 1971, males were 51.51 per cent. In the age-structure of the population, however, there was a significant change between 1961 and 1971. This change was particularly noticeable in the 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 age-groups. This can be seen from the following data :—

Age-group	Percentage to total population			
	Males		Females	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
0—4 . .	8·20	8·05	8·16	7·99
5—9 . .	7·29	8·07	7·04	7·72
10—14 . .	5·47	6·36	4·64	5·50

Thus in the age-group 0-14, the percentage of population had gone up from 40.80 per cent in 1961 to 43.69 per cent in 1971, the males having increased from 20.96 per cent to 22.48 per cent and the females from 1948 to 21.21 per cent. The percentage of population in 0.4 age-group marginally declined for both males and females but in the next two age-groups, there were significant increases. In fact the percentage of males in 5-9 age-group was higher than that in 0-4 age-group in 1971 over 1961; in case of females, the population in these age-groups had become almost the same in 1971. In other words, the tapering of pyramids had started from the bottom itself in 1961 but in 1971, this tapering off started only with 10-14 age-group. In 1961, the males in the age-group 5-9 were fewer in number than 0-4 age-group in all the 7 divisions of the State, but in 1971, the position was reversed in Gwalior, Indore, and Bilaspur Divisions while in Rewa and Bhopal Divisions, the male population in 0-4 and 5-9 age-groups in 1971 was almost equal and only in the Divisions of Jabalpur and Raipur, the males in 5-9 age-group were still lesser in number from 0-4 age-group. But in these two divisions also, the gap had narrowed down considerably. In the case of females in these two age-groups, there was a marked difference in female population between them in 1961, the population in 5-9 being lower in all the divisions. But in 1971, here too, there was a considerable closing of the gaps. In fact, in Bilaspur Division, in 1971 the proportion of females in 5-9 age-group was more (by 0.25 per cent) than the percentage of females in 0-4 age-group whereas in 1961 it was less by 0.35 per cent. In case of Indore and Raipur Divisions, the percentage of females in these age-groups had almost become equal in 1971.

The pyramids on the map also reveal that the Raipur Division had more females than males in 1961 and 1971. In 1961, females in this division were more in the age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 15-19, 20-24, 40-44, 55-59 and 60+; whereas in 1971, they were more in the age-groups 5-9, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 55-59 and 60+. In 1961 the female population exceeded male population by 0.64 per cent while in 1971, this difference was insignificant. In Bilsapur Division the females were more than males in 1961 by 0.64 per cent but in 1971 males stood more than females by 0.28 per cent. In 1961, females had exceeded males in age-groups of 0-4, 5-9, 20-24 and 60+; in 1971, they exceeded the males in age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 55-59 and 60+. In Jabalpur Division, females had exceeded males, in 1961, in two age-groups only viz. 20-24 and 60+; but in 1971, they had outnumbered males in two more age-groups viz. 25-29 and 30-34. In Bhopal Division, females had outnumbered males in 20-24 age-group only in 1961 while in 1971, they had exceeded males in age-groups 0.4 and 60+. In Indore Division, in 1961 females were more than males in age-groups 20-24 and 60+ but in 1971, they were more only in the age-group 25-29. In Rewa Division in 1961 they were more in age-groups of 0-4, 20-24, 60+; whereas in 1971, they had exceeded males in age-group of 20-24 only. In Gwalior Division, females exceeded males in 1961 in 60+ age-group only but in 1971, males were more than females in all the age-groups.

MAP 20

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961-71

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

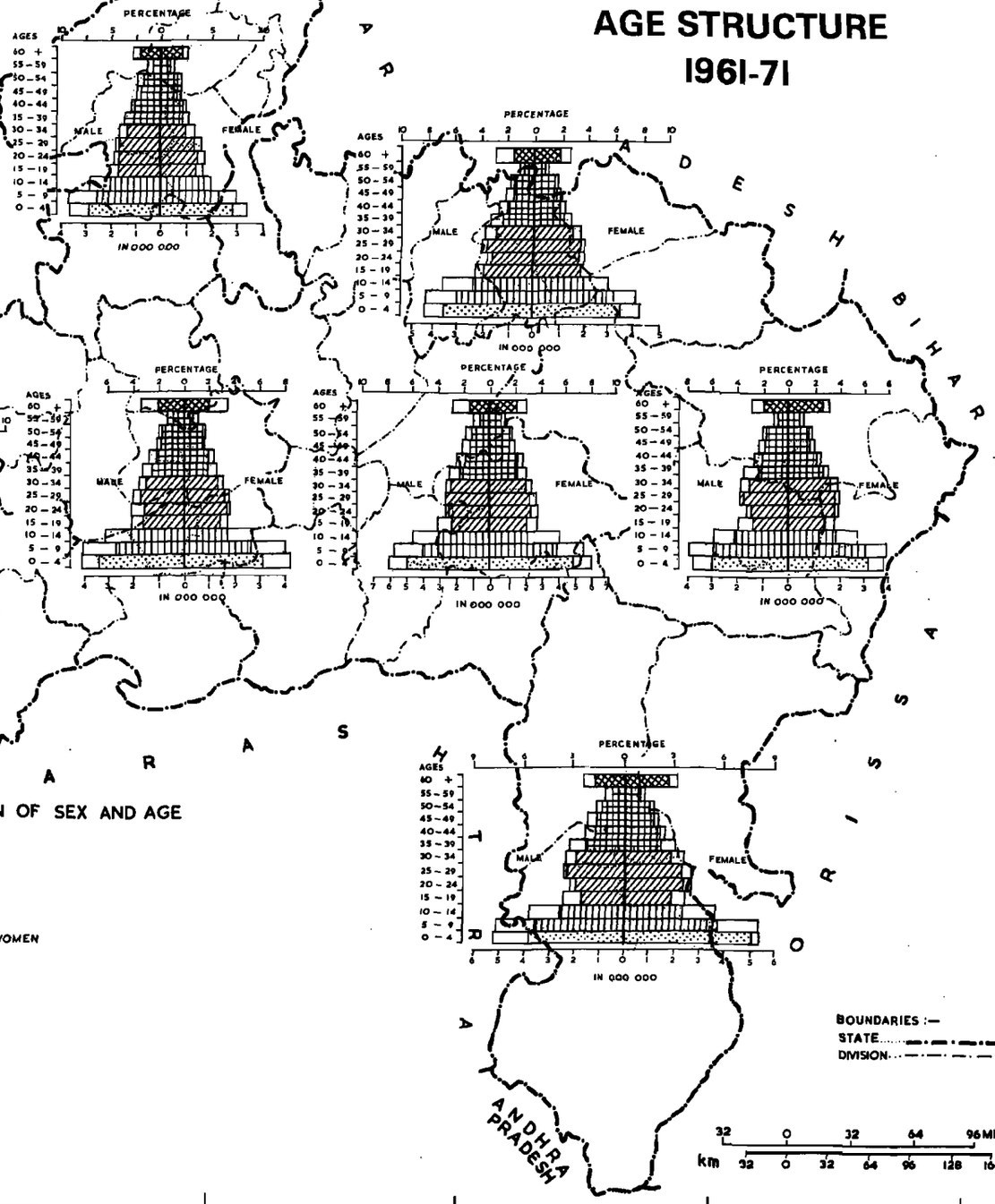
BIHAR

GUJARAT

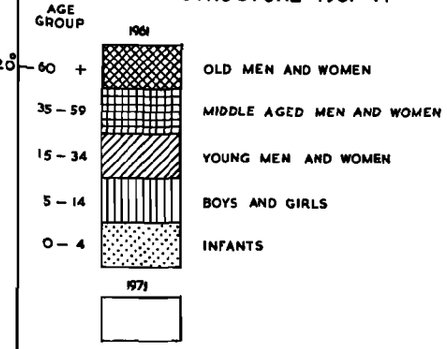
MAHARASHTRA

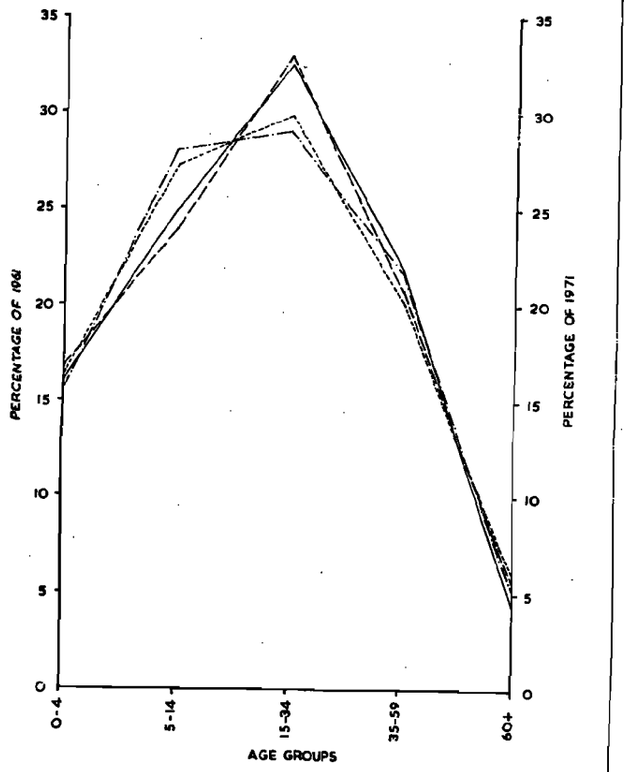
ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH



CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1961-71





74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971

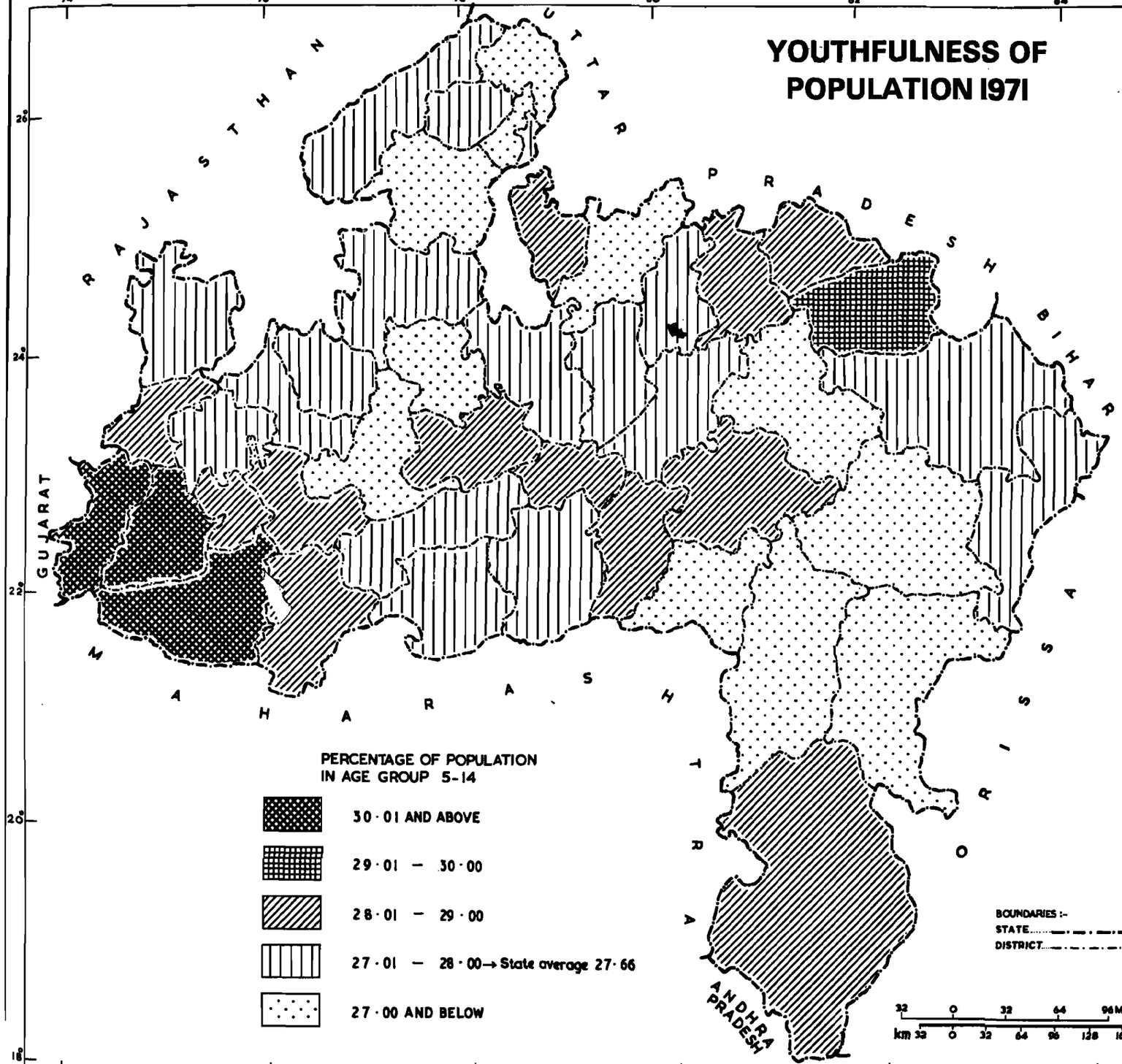
This map indicates the youthfulness of the population of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 at district level. The term "Youthfulness" means the population of boys and girls in the age-group 5-14 to total population. This proportion has been hatched into five categories as per legend on the map.

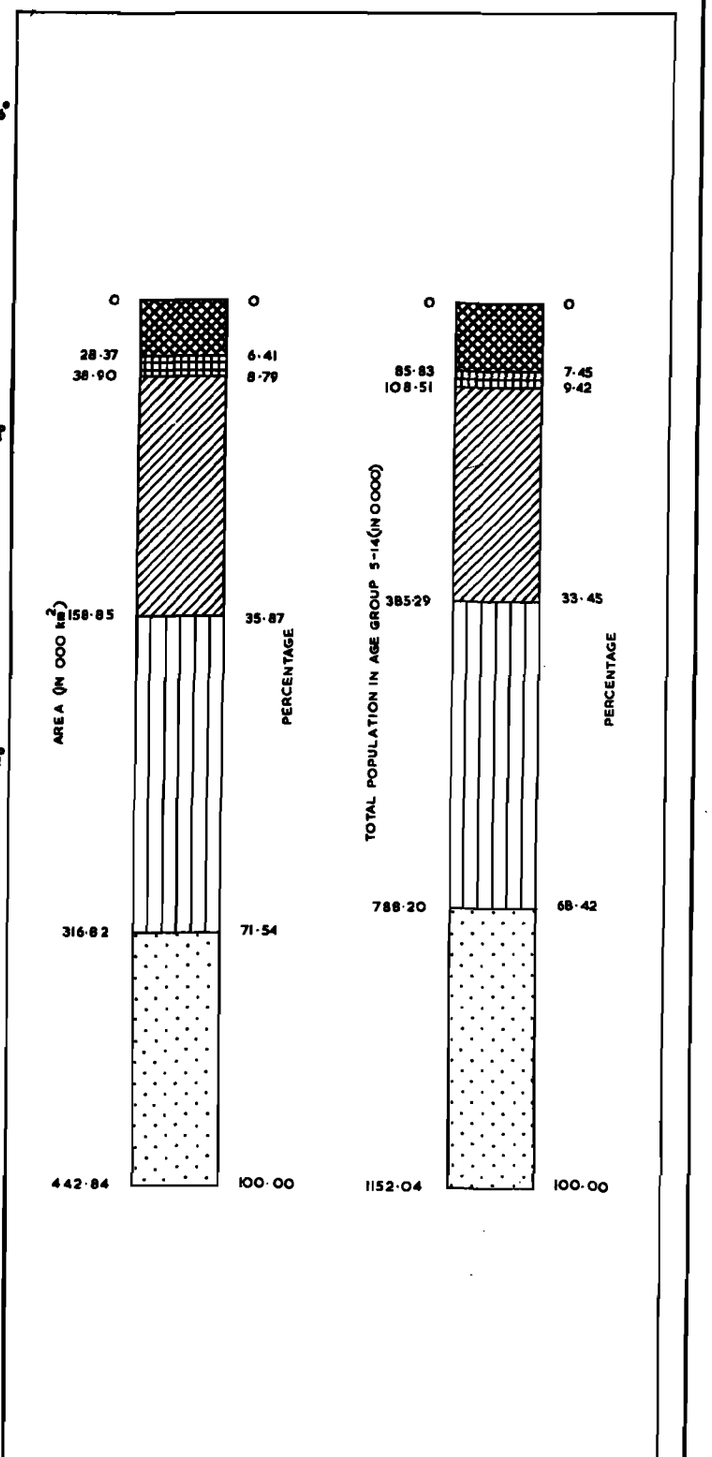
The percentage of population in the age-group 5-14 to the total population for the state as a whole worked out to be 27.66. Twentyone districts had youthfulness above the state average and 22 districts had youthfulness below it. Jhabua district represented the highest proportion of youthful population and Balaghat district the lowest.

The highest youthfulness is found in the three districts of Jhabua, Dhar and Khargone lying in the south-west extremity of the State, bordering Gujarat and Maharashtra. The districts of least youthfulness fall mainly in the northern extremity (Bhind, Shivpuri, Datia, Chhatarpur) and in the eastern belt of Balaghat, Bilaspur, Raipur and Shahdol.

MAP 21

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 22

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71

A set of two maps indicate the change of youthfulness of population of Madhya Pradesh during 1961 to 1971. The method is the same as adopted on the preceding map.

In 1961, 24.44 per cent of the population of the State were in the age-group 5-14, whereas in 1971, this had increased to 27.66.

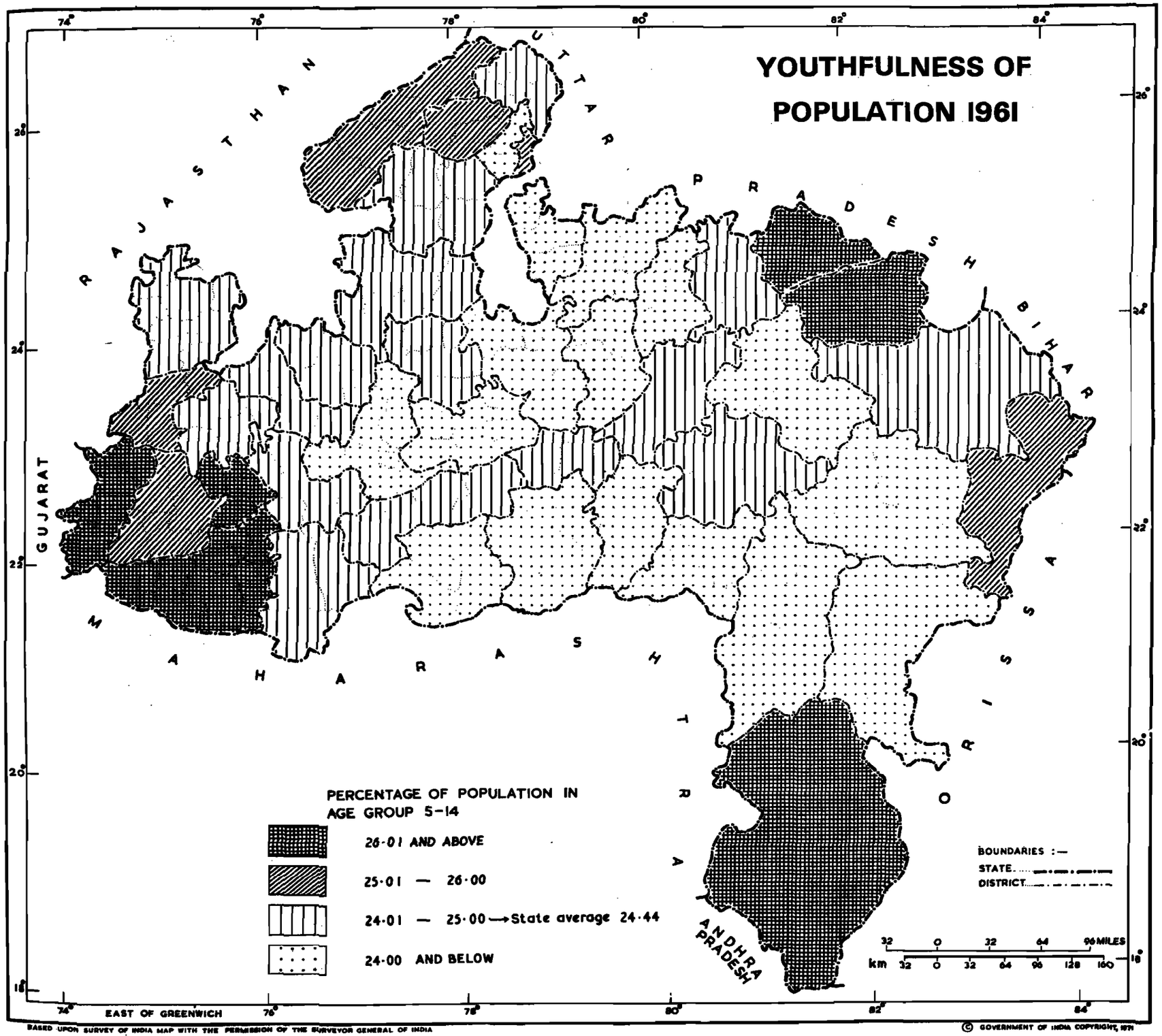
A very remarkable feature of the change in youthfulness during 1961-71 which can be noticed from the maps, is that while in 1961, no district had youthfulness percentage above 27.00, in 1971, no district had this percentage below 25.00. In 1961, the lowest percentage of youthfulness was 23.09 for Durg district and the highest was 26.55 for Jhabua district. In 1971, the corresponding percentages were 25.43 in the Balaghat district and 31.72 in the Jhabua district. The number of districts in each range in 1961 and 1971 were as under :—

Percentage of youthfulness to total population	Number of districts	
	1961	1971
28·01 & Above	—	16
27·01—28·00	—	16
26·01—27·00	6	9
25·01—26·00	5	2
24·01—25·00	16	—
24·00 & Below	16	—
TOTAL	43	43

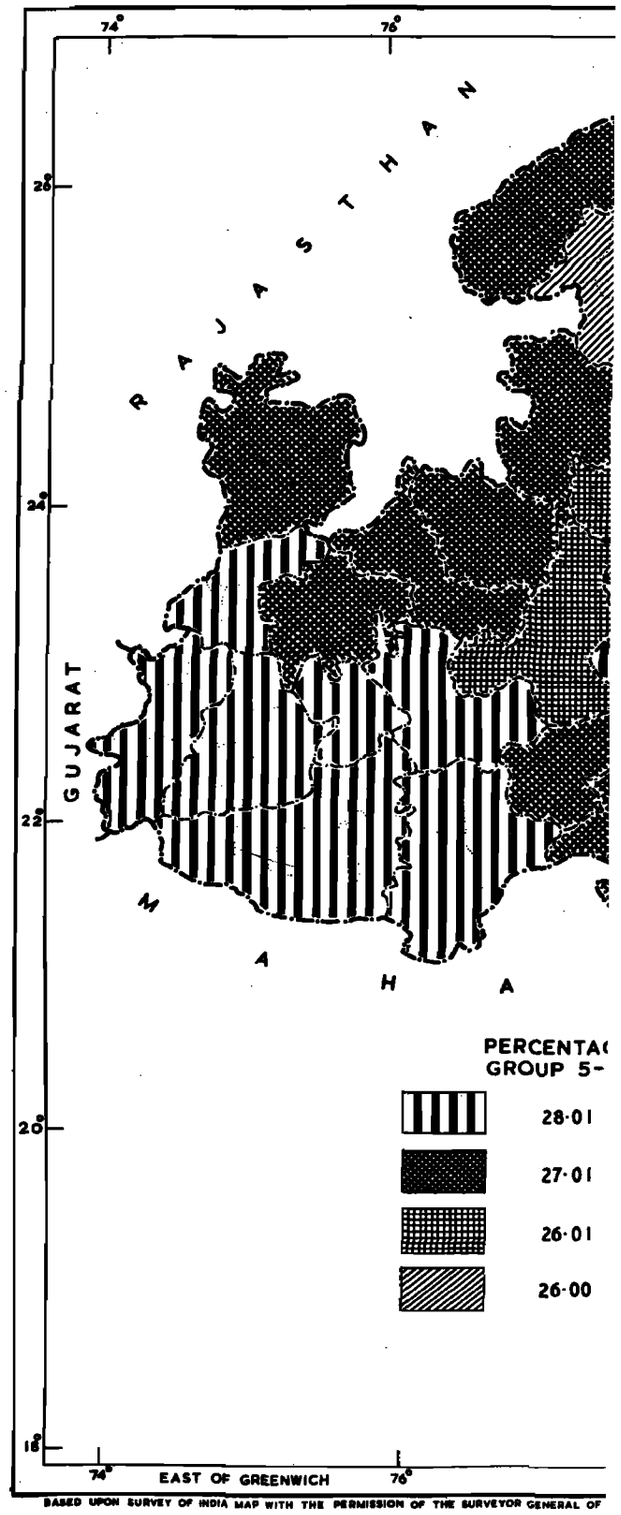
Another remarkable feature noticed from the above figures is that while 32 districts had the percentage of youthfulness upto 25.00 or below in 1961 and no district had it more than 27.00, the position was exactly reversed in 1971.

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961-71

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1961

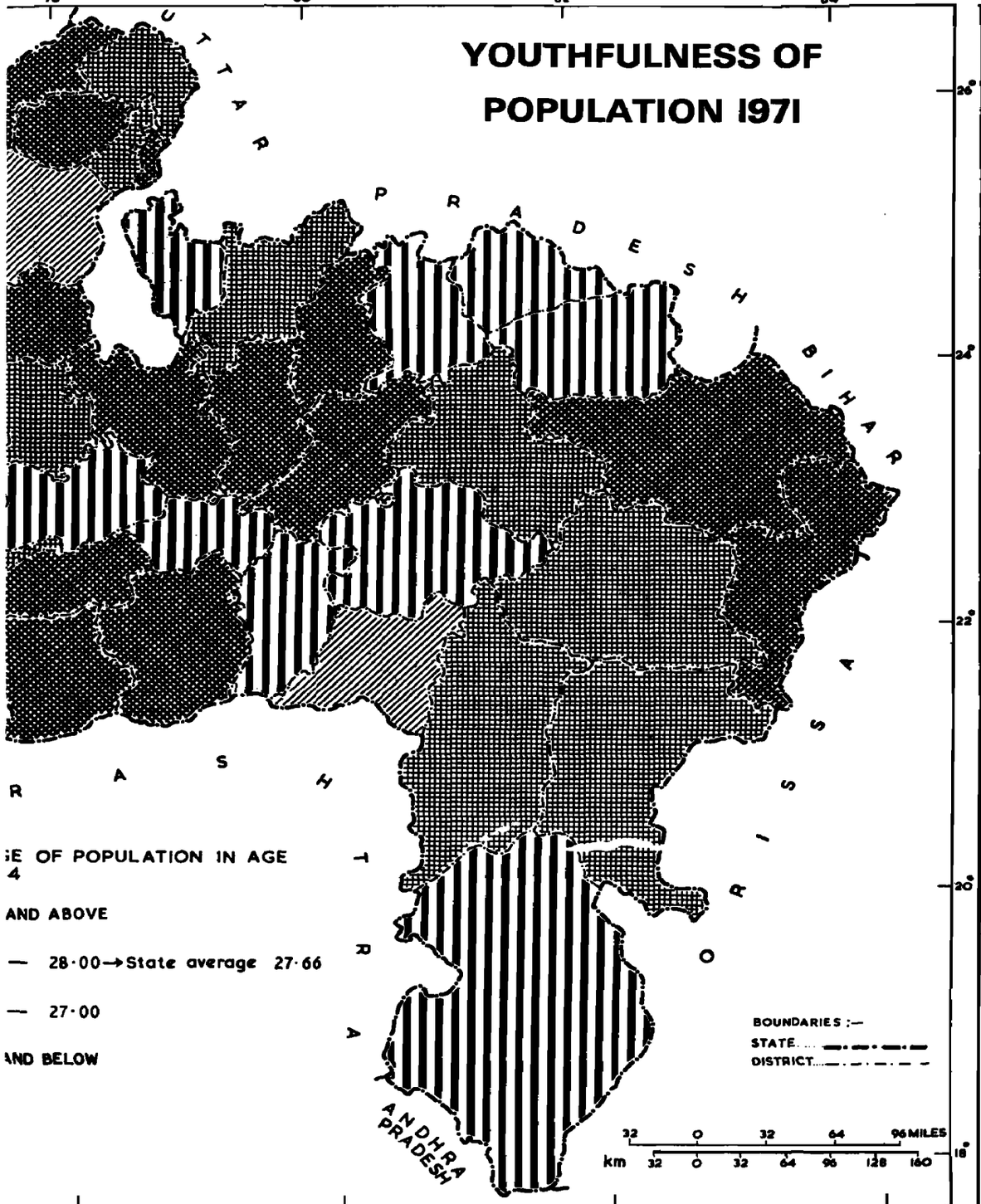


BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971



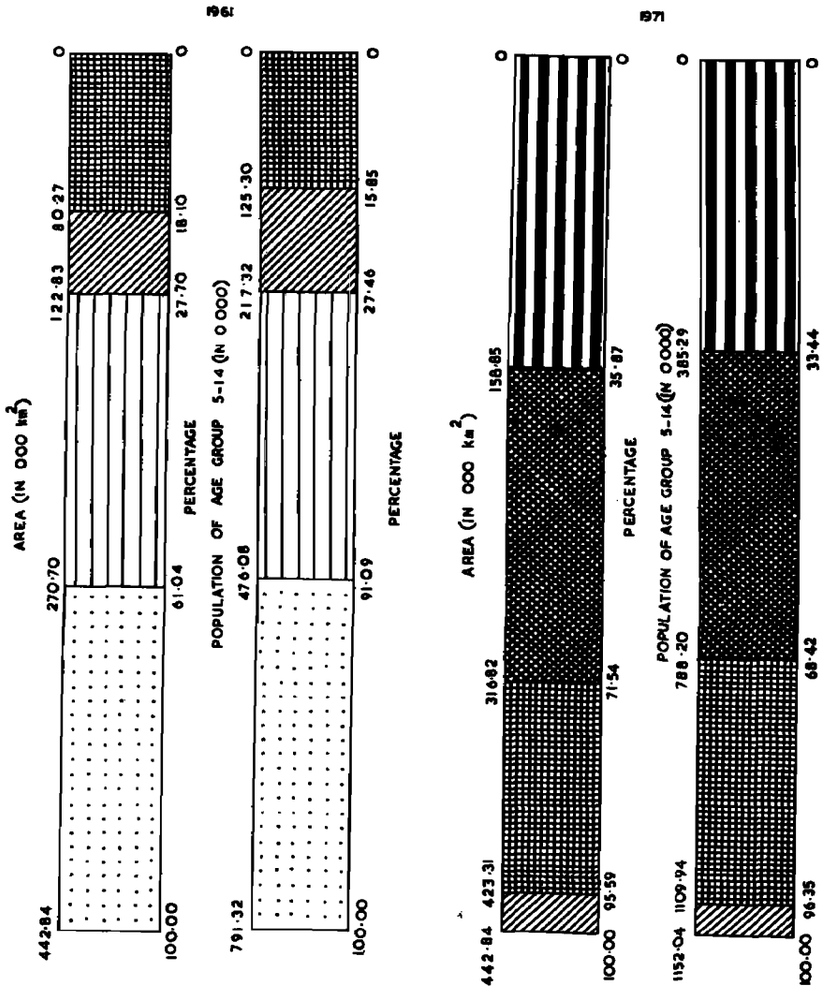
E OF POPULATION IN AGE 4

AND ABOVE

— 28·00→State average 27·66

— 27·00

AND BELOW



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MAP 23

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

7 432 835
466 614
536 323
175 741
363 036
303 006
382 243
495 699
415 905
468 503
223 163
396 070
499 944
349 767
561 318
295 325
675 042
337 810
351 237
881 562
526 740
323 813
440 651
580 143
291 012
269 678
437 722
545 413
218 083
636 888
339 226
429 299
308 094
321 272
336 465
502 816
371 489
488 793
454 560
858 841
1 235 412
1 300 478
759 181

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION

52·01 AND ABOVE	
51·01 — 52·00	
50·01 — 51·00 → State average 50·88	
49·01 — 50·00	
48·01 — 49·00	
48·00 AND BELOW	

Total Male Population

2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000

OTHERS — MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59

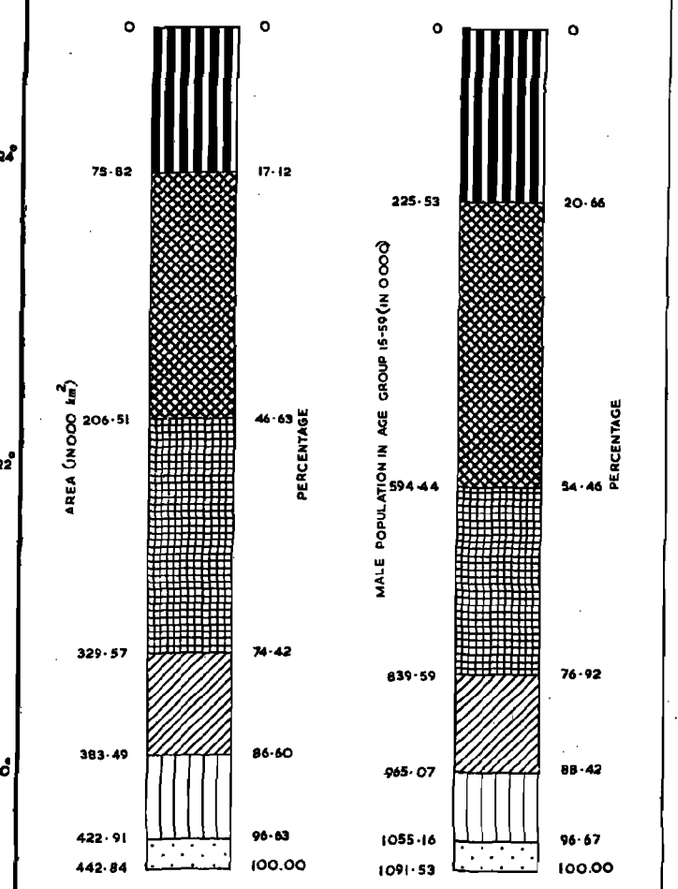
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION

BOUNDARIES:
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-19, 1961-71

This map indicates the percentage variation of male population in the working age-group (15–59) in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh from 1961 to 1971, with the following formula.

$$\text{Change in proportion during 1961—71} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B'}{A'}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A′ stand for total male population in 1971 and 1961 respectively, while B and B′ stand for total male population in working age-group 15–59 in 1971 and 1961 respectively. These percentage figures, thus obtained, are grouped into six ranges and districts are shaded with different hatchings as per the legends given on the map.

On the average, there has been a 3.54 per cent variation in the proportion of male population to the total population in the working age-group from 1961 to 1971. This variation has been on the negative side, i.e. there has been a decline in this proportion in 1971 as compared to 1961. The proportion of male population to total population in the age-group 15–59 has gone down throughout the state from 1961 to 1971.

The maximum decline of 5.81 per cent has been registered in Seoni district, and the least decline of 0.15 per cent was recorded in Betul district. Four districts had a decline of 5.01 per cent and above, 14 between 4-5 per cent, 13 between 3-4, 6 between 2-3, 5 between 1-2 and one district had a decline of 1.00 and below.

MAP 24

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 LOSS

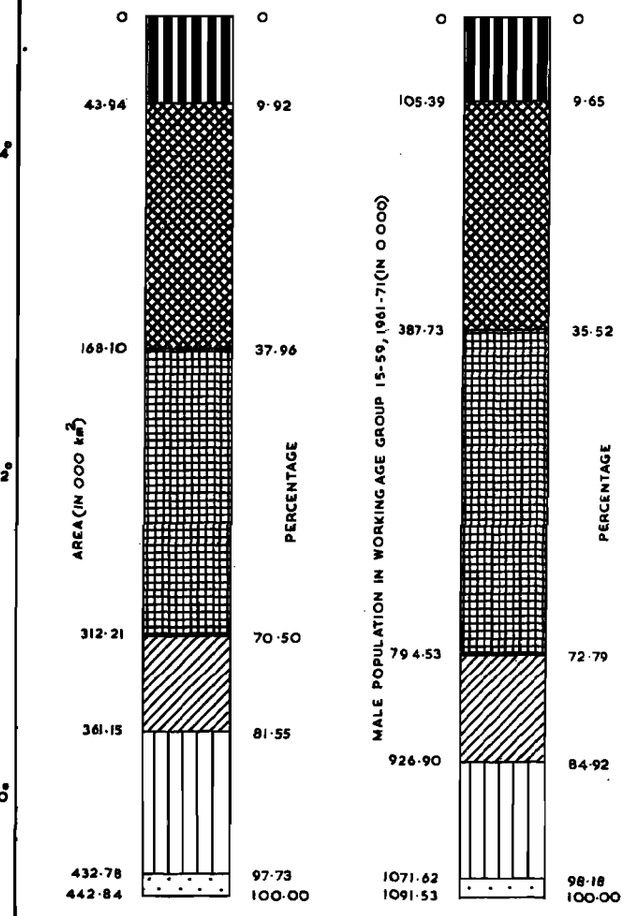
- 5·01 AND ABOVE
- 4·01 — 5·00
- 3·01 — 4·00 → State average 3·54
- 2·01 — 3·00
- 1·01 — 2·00
- 1·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

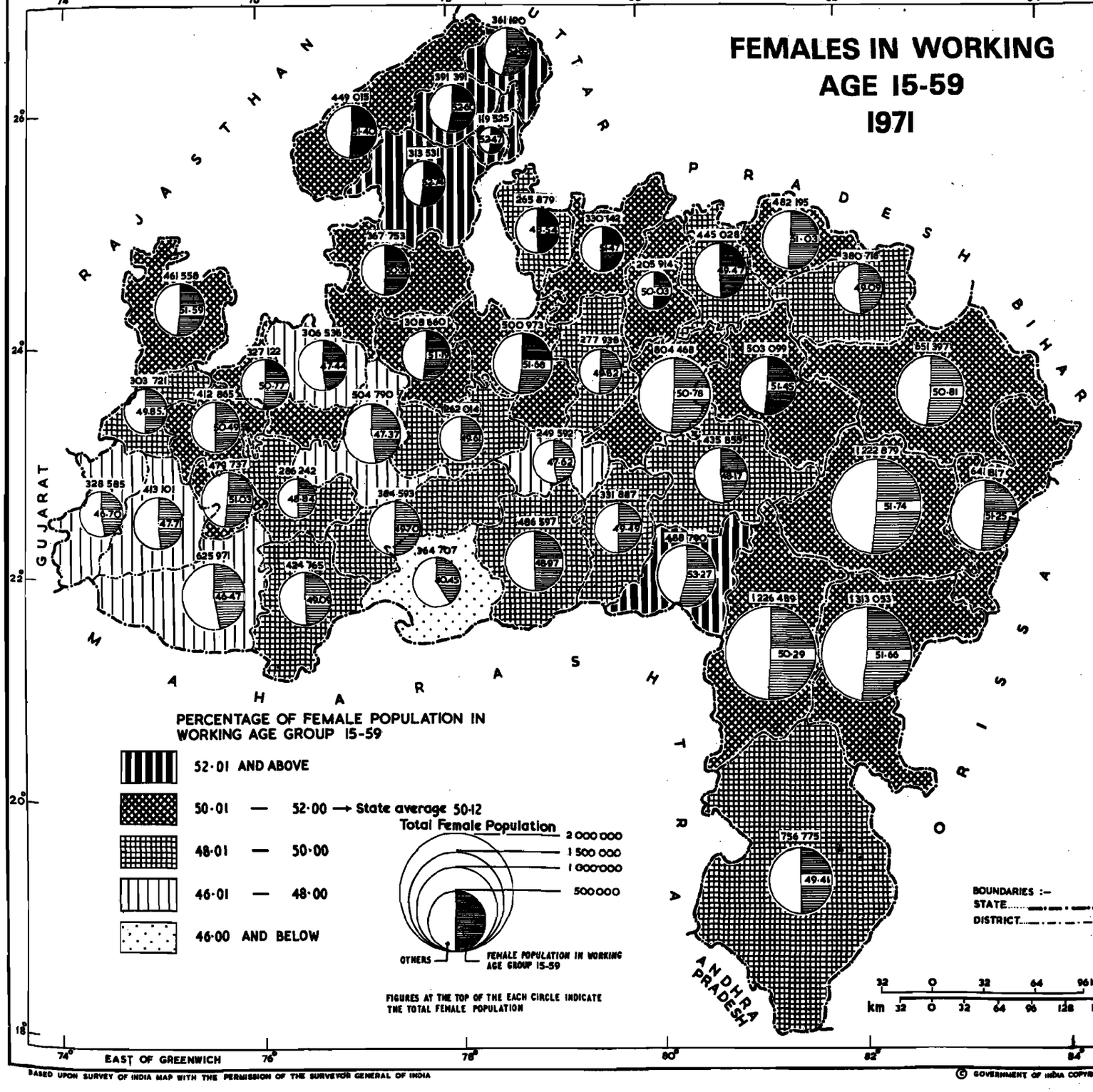
This map shows the proportion of females in the working age-group 15–59 to the total female population in each district of Madhya Pradesh in five categories as shown on the legend of the map. The pie-circles in the map represent the total female population in each district, and the shaded portion within each circle denotes the proportion of females in working age-group 15–59 in the district.

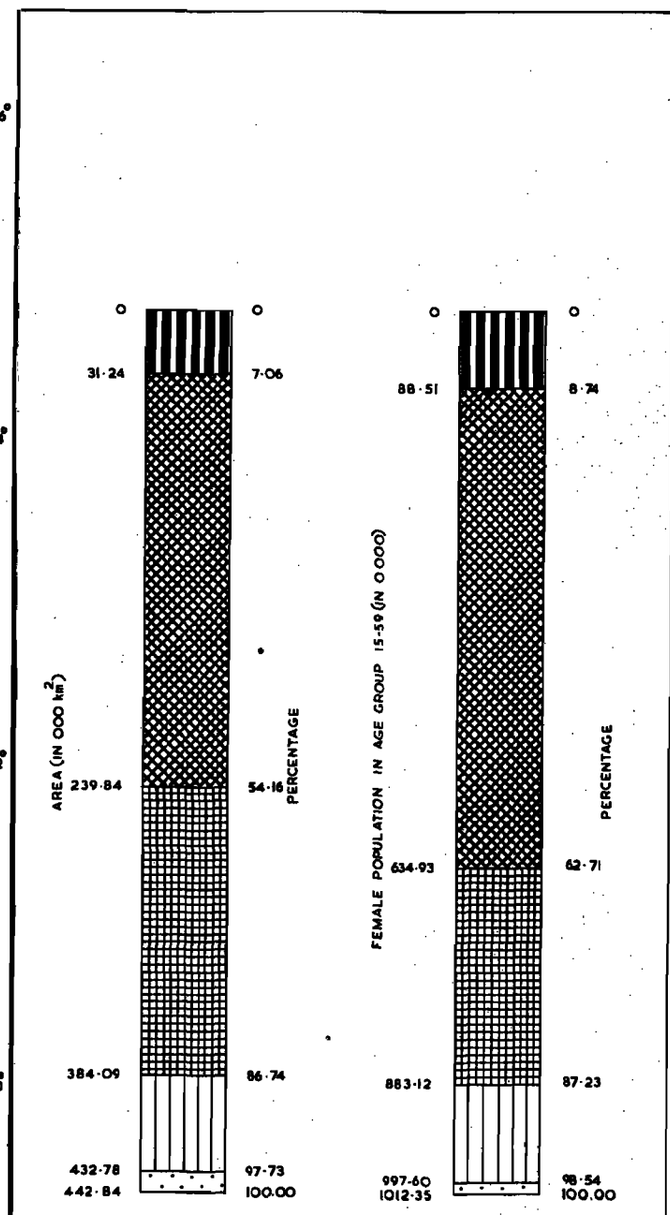
Out of the total female population of 201.99 lakhs of Madhya Pradesh, 101.24 lakhs or 50.12 per cent constituted the females in the age-group 15–59. Twentyone districts of the state fall below this state average and 22 above the state average. The highest percentage of 53.27 was recorded in the Balaghat district and the lowest (40.45) was in the Betul district.

It can be seen from the map that generally the tribal areas of the state have higher percentage of female population in the working age-group. Industrialised or urbanised areas represented by Indore, Jabalpur and Rewa Divisions have less female population in the working age-group.

MAP 25

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971





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MAP NUMBER 26

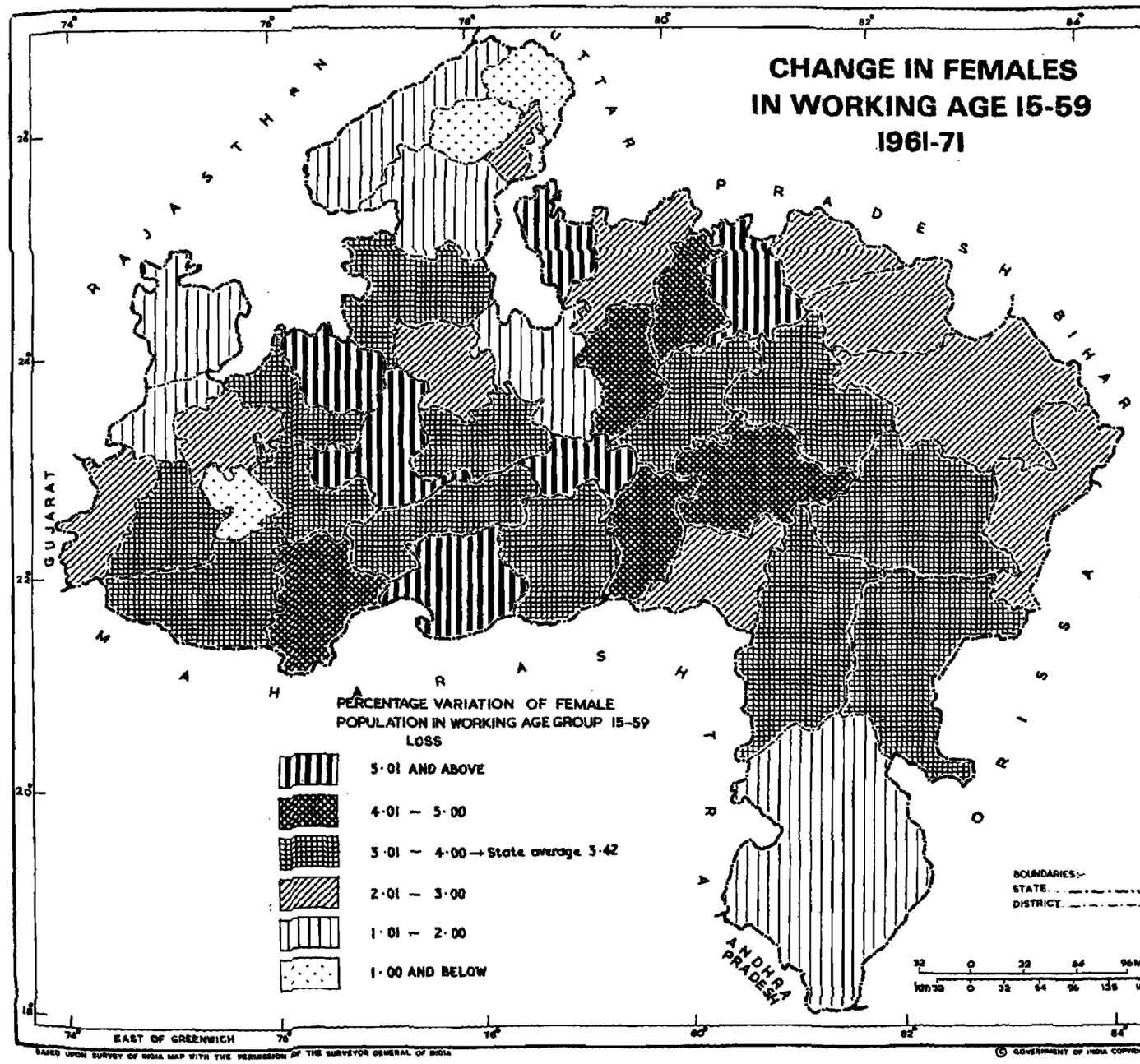
CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961–71

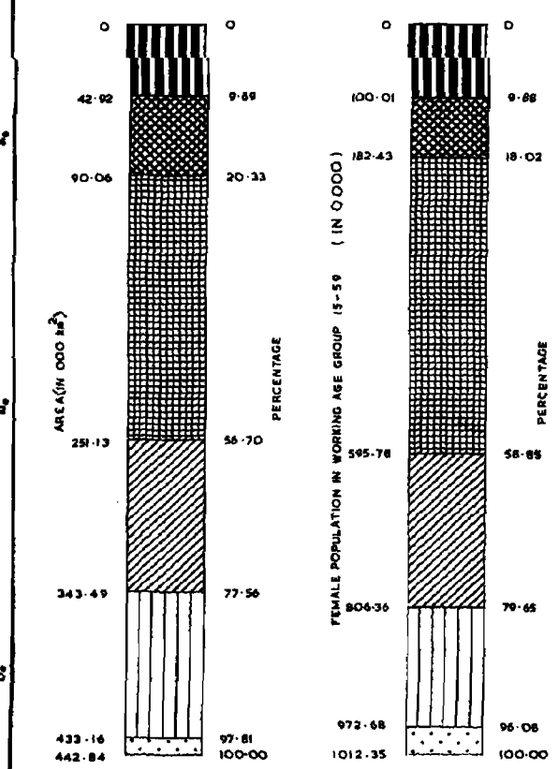
This map depicts the change in the proportion of female population in working age-group to the total female population of each district of Madhya Pradesh from 1961 to 1971. The method adopted for drawing this map is the same as in Map 24.

There has been a decline in the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15–59 to total female population throughout the state from 1961 to 1971. The average percentage decline has been 3.42 per cent. The least decline (0.80) was seen in the district of Bhind while the highest decline (12.57) was in the district of Betul. In 21 districts the percentage decline was more than the state average while in 22 districts it was less than the average. Six districts had a decline of more than 5 per cent, 5 between 4-5 per cent, 13 between 3-4, 10 between 2-3, 6 between 1-2 and 3 districts had a decline of 1 per cent and below.

MAP 26

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 27

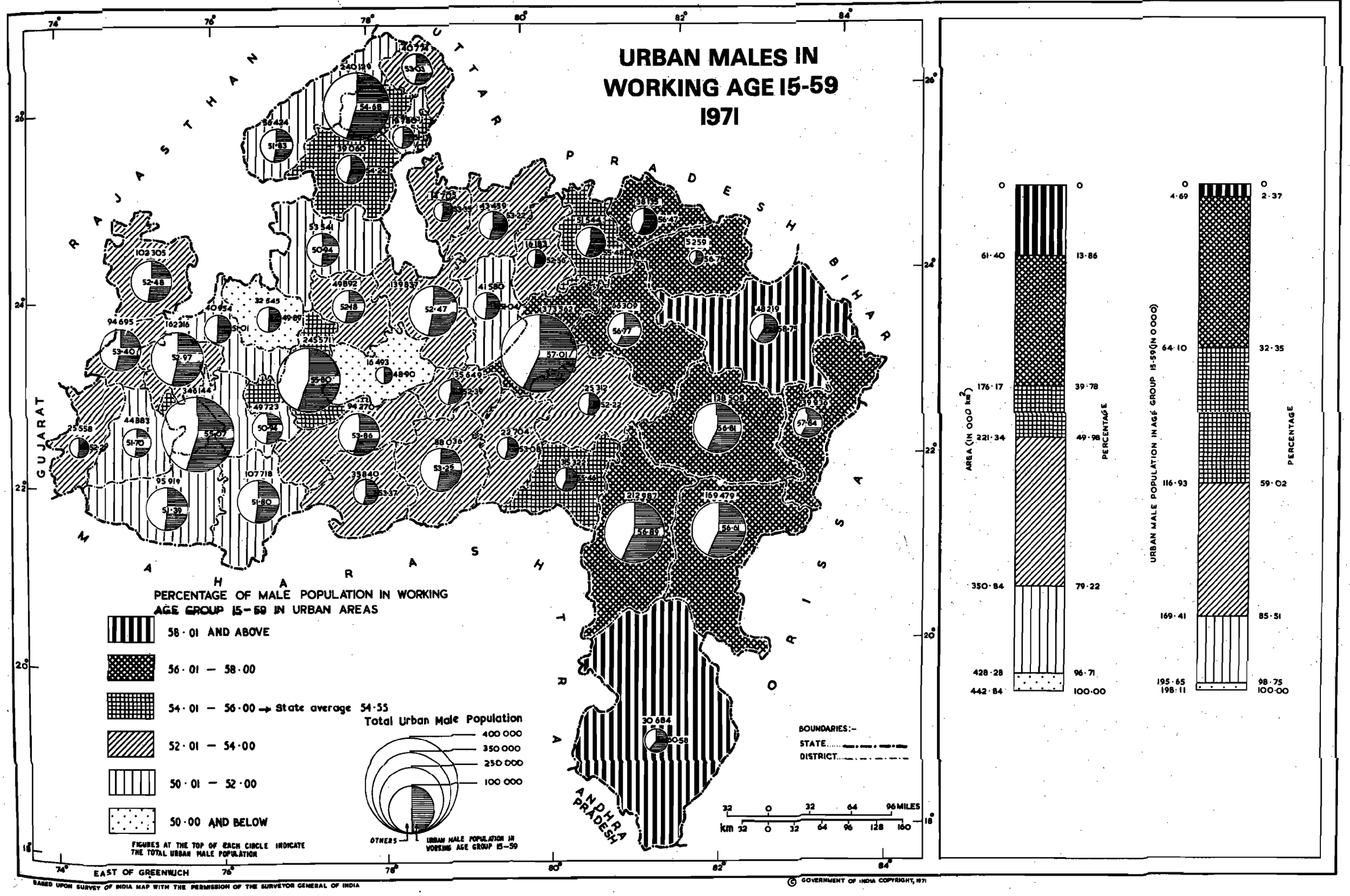
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of male population in the working age-group to the total male population in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 in six ranges as per the legend of the map. Within each district, a pie-diagram has been drawn to indicate the total urban male population of the district. The shaded portion indicates the urban male population in the working age-group 15–59. The figures in the circle denote the percentage of urban male population in the working age-group of the district.

The state had a total male population 36.32 lakhs in the urban areas, out of which 19.81 lakhs or 54.55 per cent were in the working age-group. The highest percentage (60.58) was recorded in the Bastar district and the lowest (48.90) in the Raisen district. Fifteen districts had a higher proportion of urban male population in the working age-group than the state average of 54.55 per cent while 28 districts had lesser proportion. 2 districts had a percentage of 58 and above, 8 had between 56–58, 6 between 54–56, 16 between 52–54, 9 between 50–52 and 2 districts had a percentage of 50 and below.

MAP 27

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 28

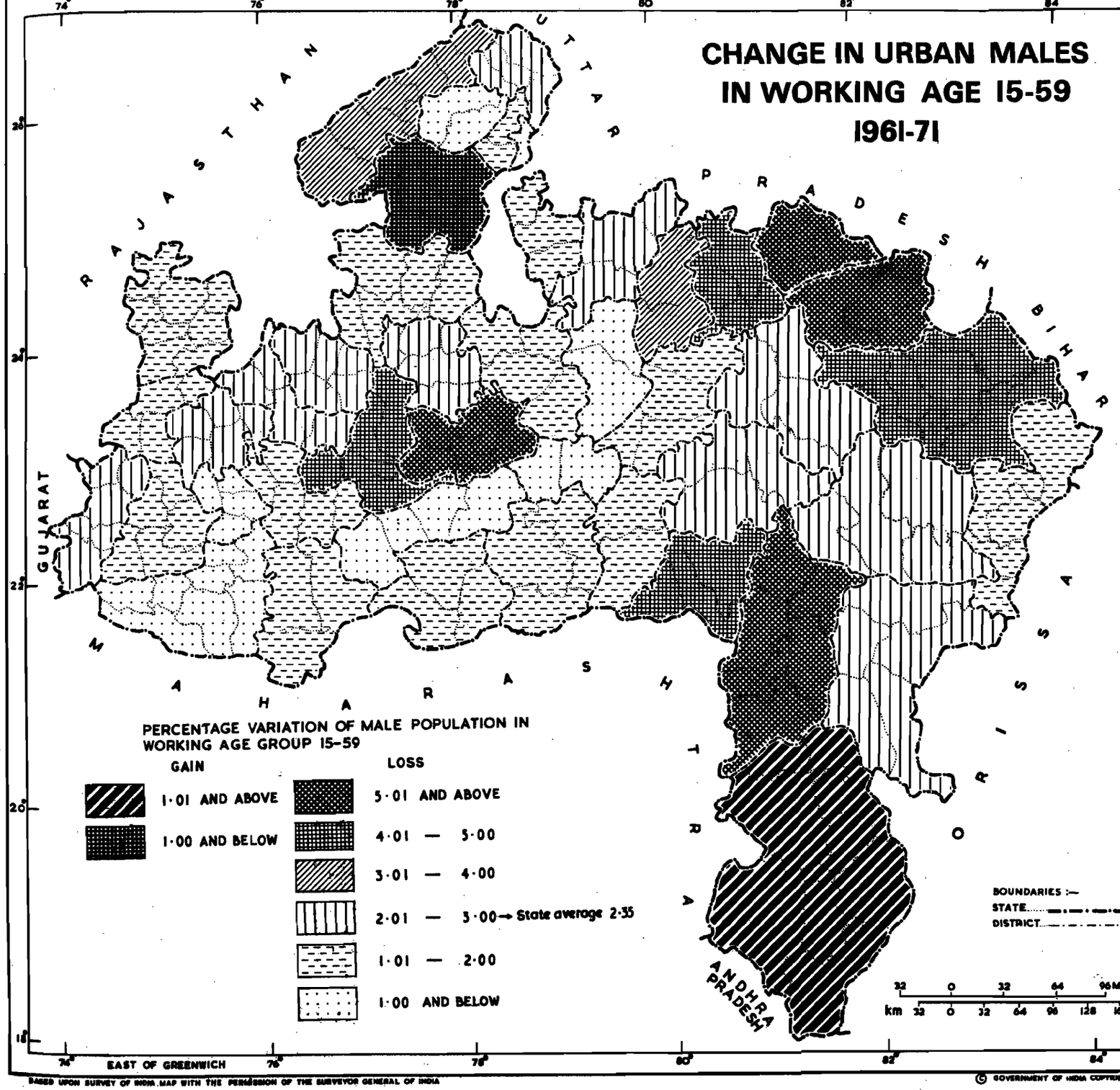
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961-71

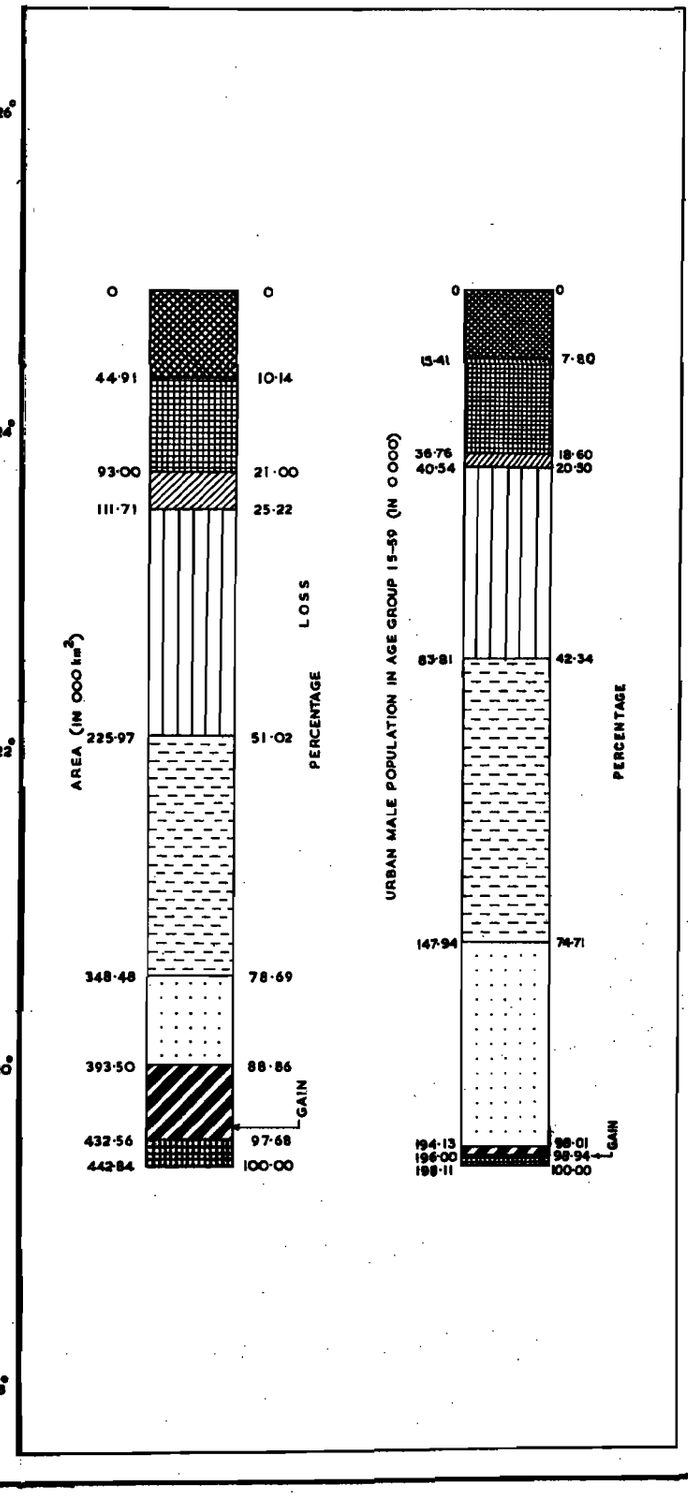
This map shows the percentage variation of male population in working age-group 15–59 from 1961 to 1971 in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh. The method adopted for drawing this map is the same as in Map 24.

The proportion of male population in 15–59 age-group to total male population in urban areas had gone up only in two districts Bastar (1.07 per cent), and Shivpuri (0.78 per cent). The remaining 41 districts of the State witnessed a fall in this proportion, the maximum decline being in the Durg district (13.29 per cent) and the minimum in the Narsimhapur district (0.13 per cent. On the average, the urban areas of the state witnessed a decline in this proportion to the extent of 2.35 per cent. Four districts witnessed a decline of more than 5 per cent, 4 between 4-5, 2 between 3-4, 11 between 2-3, 14 between 1-2 while 6 districts had a decline of 1 per cent and below.

MAP 28

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71





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MAP NUMBER 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

This map gives a graphic picture of the proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total male population in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map. The circle in each district represents the total rural male population and the shaded sector therein represents the percentage share of male population in the age-group 15-59. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total rural male population.

During 1971 the state had a total rural male poulation of 178.23 lakhs out of which 89.34 lakhs or 50.13 per cent were in the working age-group 15-59. The highest percentage (53.61) was recorded in Betul district and the lowest (46.54) in Jhabua district. Eighteen districts witnessed a percentage higher than the state average of 50.13 while as many as 25 districts were below this average.

It is interesting to note from the map that in rural areas the districts having lower percentage of male population in working age-group are concentrated in Indore division. This may be due to the fact this division is the most urbanised part of the State. It may also be noted that while the urban areas show 54.55 per cent of male population in the working age-group, the rural areas have 50.13 per cent only. This conforms to the normal socio-economic phenomena of the labour-force movement towards urban areas in search of jobs.

MAP 29

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15–59 IN RURAL AREAS

- 52·01 AND ABOVE
- 51·01 — 52·00
- 50·01 — 51·00 → State average 50·13
- 49·01 — 50·00
- 48·01 — 49·00
- 48·00 AND BELOW

Total Rural Male Population

2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000

OTHERS — RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15–59

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

	AREA (IN 000 km²)	PERCENTAGE	RURAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59 (IN 0 000)	PERCENTAGE
0	0		0	
	29·59	6·68	59·15	6·62
	158·54	35·80	354·25	39·65
	209·05	47·21	452·90	50·69
	337·55	76·23	699·90	78·34
	403·77	91·18	817·35	91·49
	442·84	100·00	893·42	100·00

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961-71

This map depicts the percentage variation of male population in working age-group 15-59 in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1961-71 as per legend shown on the map.

Betul was the only district in the state which had recorded an increase in proportion of male population in the working age-group 15-59 and that too very insignificantly (0.02 per cent). All other districts in th estate registered a decline in this proportion, the decline for the state as a whole being 3.85 per cent. The maximum decline to the extent of 6.11 per cent was recorded in Seni district while the minimum 1.56 per cent was found in Sidhi district. As many as 25 districts had recorded a decline higher than the state average, while 17 districts had a lower decline in this proportion. Range-wise, 8 districts had a percentage decline of 5.01 and above, 15 had a decline of 4 to 5 per cent, 11 between 3 to 4 per cent, 6 between 2 to 3 and only 2districts between 1 to 2 per cent.

MAP 30

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71

PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS

GAIN

1·00 AND BELOW

LOSS

5·01 AND ABOVE

4·01 — 5·00

3·01 — 4·00 → State average 3·85

2·01 — 3·00

1·01 — 2·00

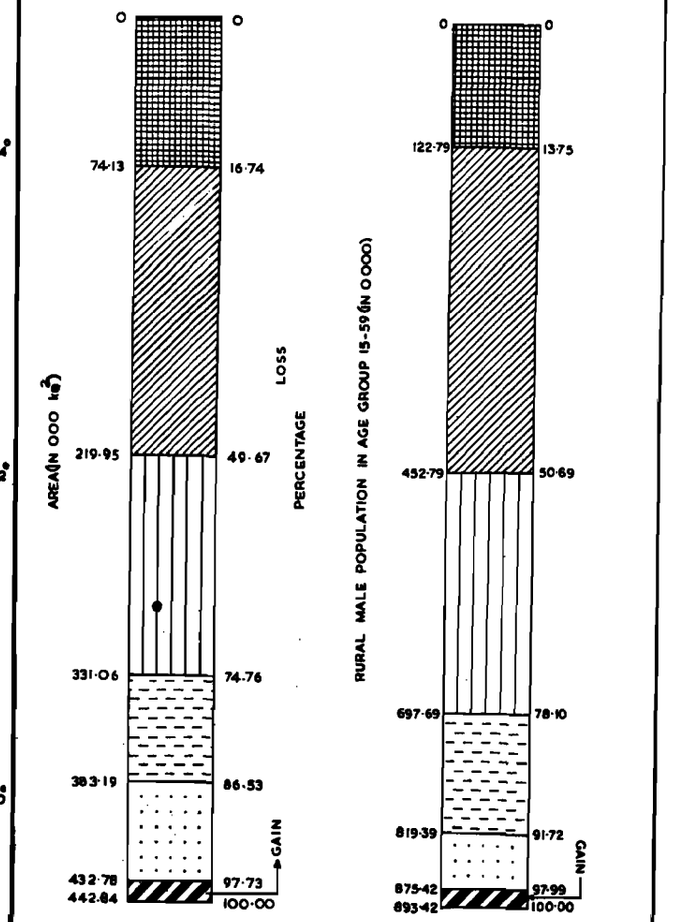
BOUNDARIES :-

STATE

DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 31

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971

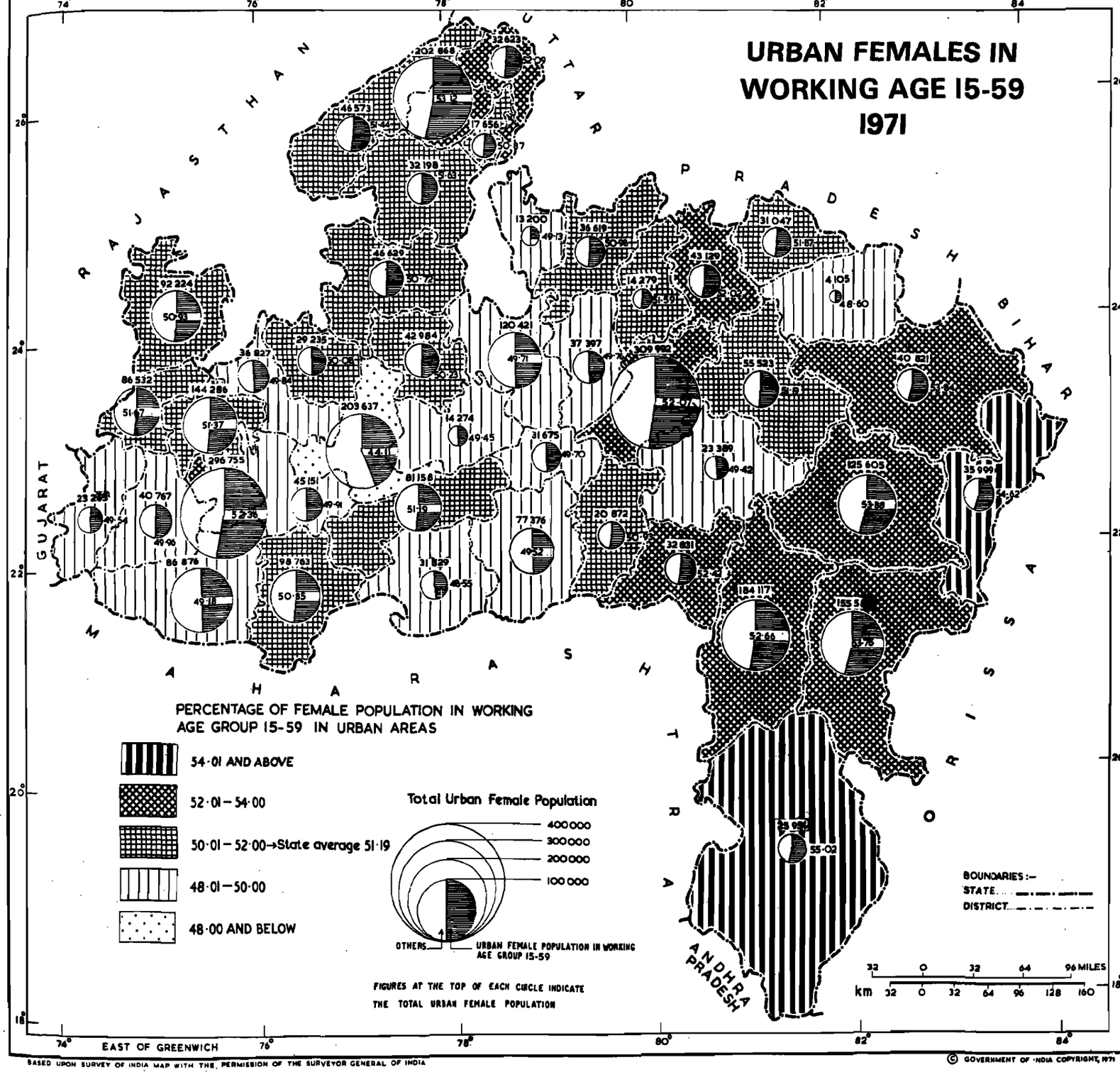
This map depicts the proportion of female population in the working age-group 15-59 to the total female population in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per the legend on the map. Within each District a pie-diagram has been drawn to indicate the total when female population of the district and within each circle, the shaded sector indicates the urban female population in the working age-group.

In 1971 out of a total urban female population of 31.53 lakhs, 16.14 lakhs (51.19 per cent) were in the working age-group 15-59. The highest percentage (55.07) was found in Bastar district while the lowest (44.11) was recorded in Sehore district. Eighteen districts had a proportion higher than the state average (51.19) while 23 districts were placed lower. Two districts namely Shahdol and Hoshangabad had the same percentage as the state.

It is significant to note that the districts falling in the east and south-east of the state had a higher percentage of female urban population in the working age-group than the state taken as a whole. These areas mostly consist of tribal population.

MAP 31

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971



PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS

- 54·01 AND ABOVE
- 52·01 – 54·00
- 50·01 – 52·00 → State average 51·19
- 48·01 – 50·00
- 48·00 AND BELOW

Total Urban Female Population

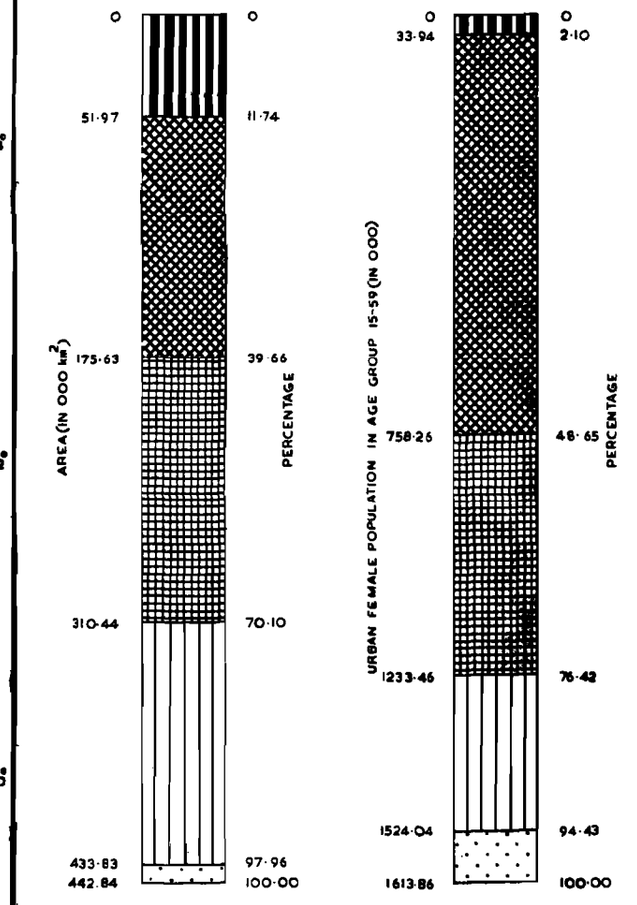
400000
300000
200000
100000

OTHERS — URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 32

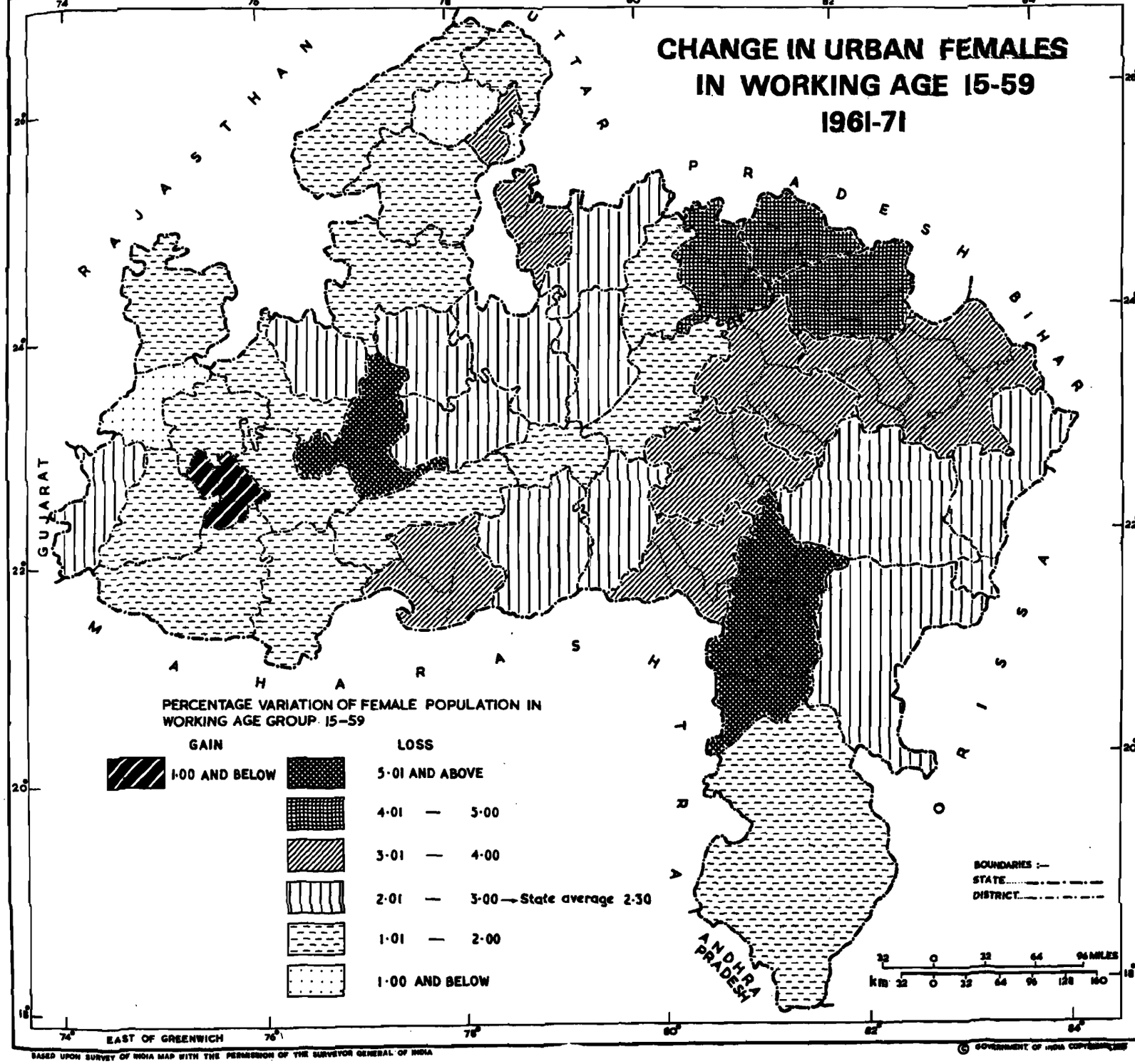
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961-71

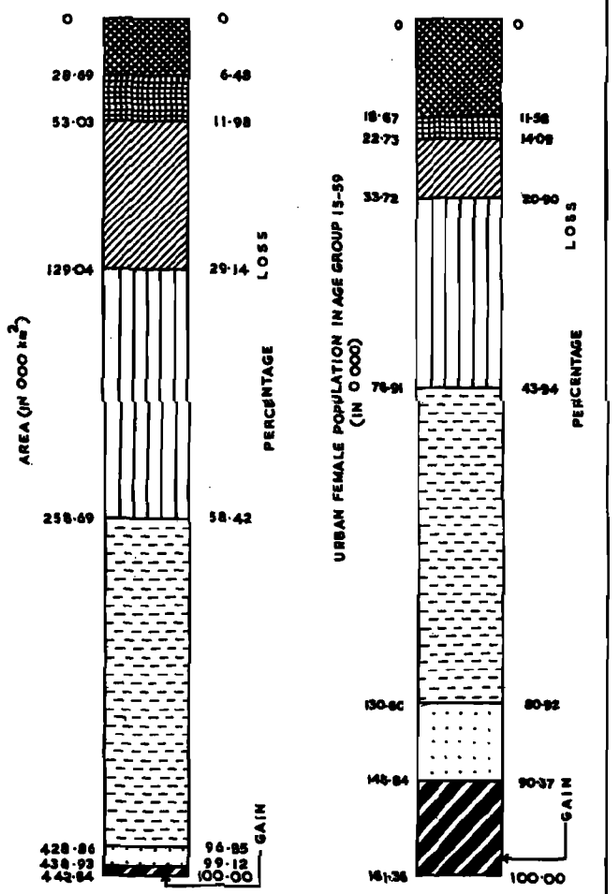
This map shows the change in proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population in the urban areas of all the districts of Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1961-71 as per legend on the map.

During 1961-71 only one district viz. Indore recorded an increase in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 though it being of very nominal order (0.39 per cent). All the remaining 42 districts had registered a fall in this proportion. The maximum fall (9.20) was recorded in Sehore district while the minimum (0.04) by Gwalior district. The state as a whole had experienced a fall of 2.30 per cent. While two districts had decline of 5.01 per cent and above, 3 districts between 4-5, 7 between 3-4 12 between 2-3, 16 between 1-2 only two districts had a fall of 1 per cent or below.

MAP 52

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71





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MAP NUMBER 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1971.

This map gives a graphic picture of the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total female population in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1971. The map has been drawn on a similar pattern adopted for Map number 31.

Out of the total rural female population of 170.46 lakhs 85.10 lakhs (49.92 per cent) reported their ages between 15-59. Twenty districts reported to have this proportion higher than the state average (49.92) while 22 districts had a lower proportion and one district namely Panna had the same proportion as that of the state. The highest percentage (53.33) of female rural population in working age-group 15-59 was recorded in Balaghat district while the lowest 39.67 per cent was found in Betul district. Six districts had a percentage of more than 52, 13 districts between 50 to 52, 18 between 48 to 50, 5 between 46 to 48 and 1 district had a percentage of less than 46.

It can be seen from the map that the districts having a lower proportion of rural females in working age-group belong to Indore and Jabalpur divisions. This may be due to the fact that these two divisions being more urbanised and industrialised tend to attract female labour force population from the rural areas.

MAP 33

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS

- 52·01 AND ABOVE
- 50·01 – 52·00
- 48·01 – 50·00 → State average 49·92
- 46·01 – 48·00
- 46·00 AND BELOW

Total Rural Female Population

2000000
1500000
1000000
500000

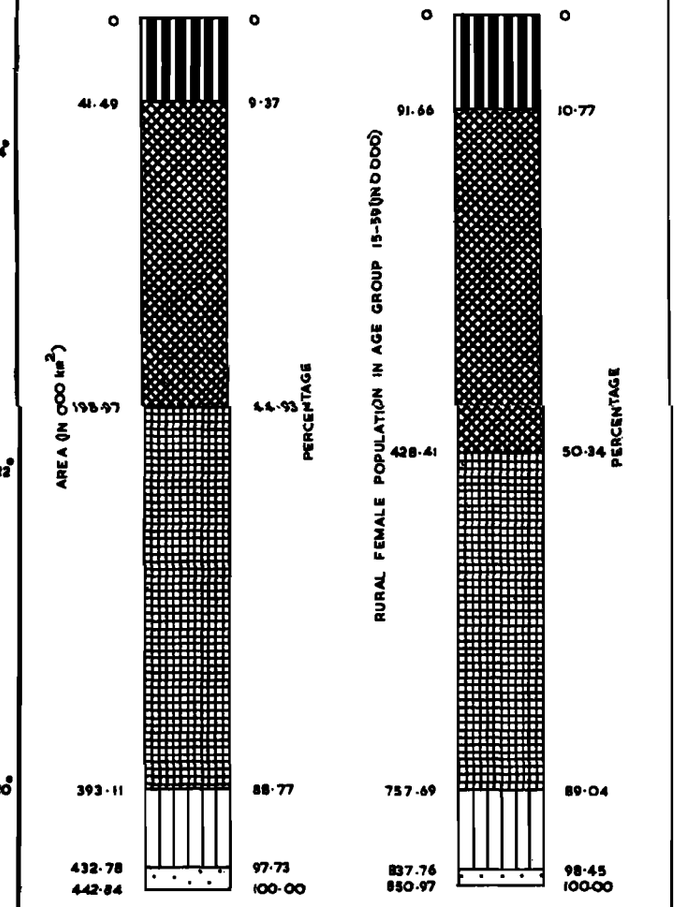
OTHERS — RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 34

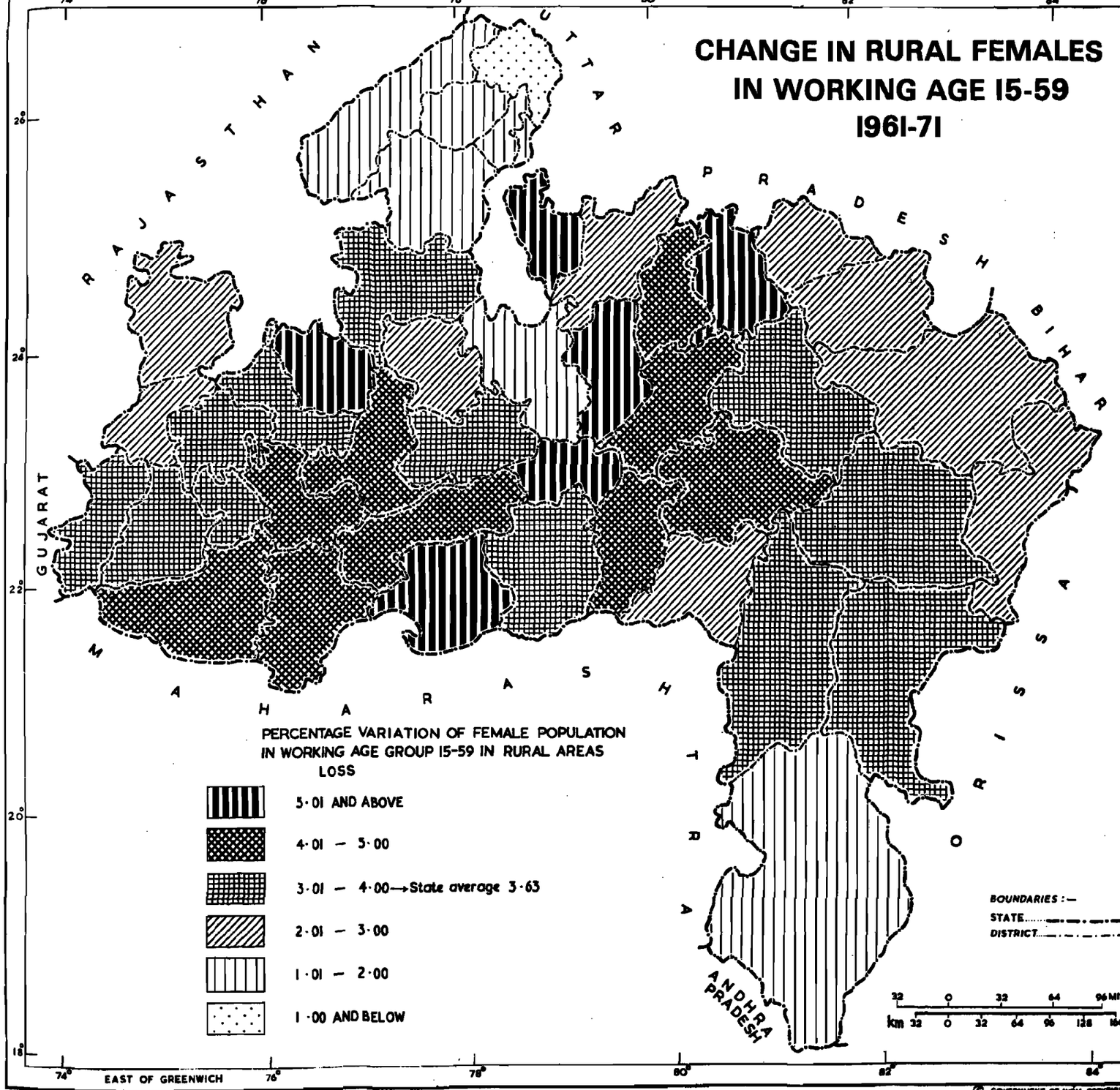
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1961-71

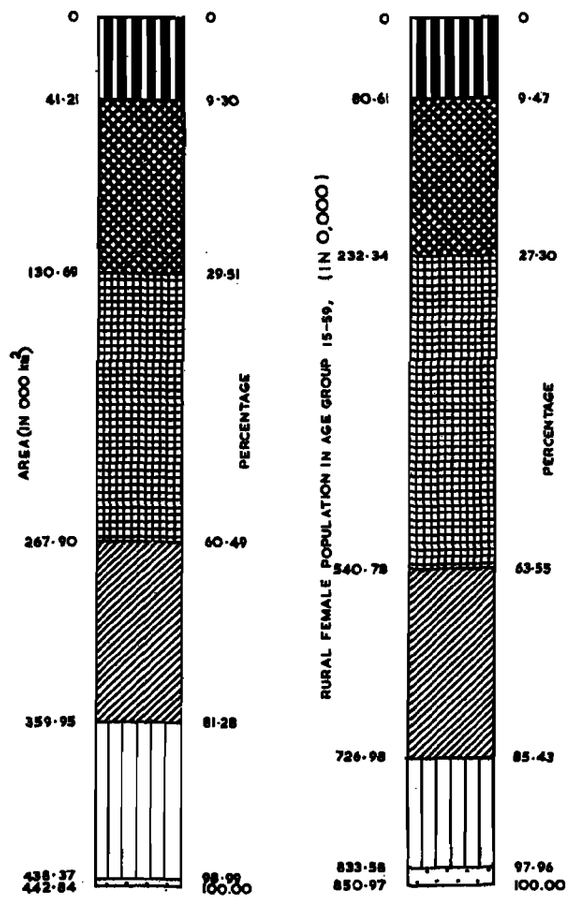
This map depicts the change in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 to total population in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1961-71 as per the legend shown on the map.

In all the districts of the state, the variation in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15-59 was negative, which shows that during the decade all the districts had registered a decline in this proportion. The average decline for the state as a whole was 3.63 per cent. The maximum decline (13.46 per cent) was recorded by the Betul district while the minimum by Bhind district (0.71). In 22 districts the decline was more than the state average while in 21 districts it was less. Six districts had a decline of more than 5 per cent, 9 between 4-5 per cent 12 between 3-4 per cent, 9 between 2-3 per cent, 6 between 1-2 per cent and one district had a decline of 1 per cent or below.

MAP 34

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1961-71





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 35

URBAN POPULATION 1971

This map shows the percentage of urban population to total population in the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh during 1971 as per legend on the map.

In 1971, only 16.29 per cent of the State's population resided in the urban areas of the state as compared to the All-India average of 19.91 per cent. There were wide variations in the percentage of urban population over the various regions of the state. While some of the areas had hardly any urban population some were highly urbanised. It would be interesting to know that out of 190 tahsils of the state, as many as 35 had no urban population while 106 tahsils reported to have urban population less than the state average of 16.29 per cent. The remaining 49 tahsils had this proportion more than the state average. Range-wise, 7 tahsils had a percentage of 45.01 and above, 5 between 35-45, 8 between 25-35, 33 between 15-25, 81 between 5-15 and 21 had a percentage of 5.00 and below.

The highest percentage of urban population was recorded by Indore tahsil (82.18 per cent), followed by Huzur tahsil of Sehore district (81.76). In the former case the increase is mainly due to Indore city while in the later case it is due to Bhopal city. Only 5 tahsils viz. Indore, Huzur of Sehore district, Gird of Gwalior district, Jabalpur and Ujjain could boast of their urban population more than 50 per cent mainly because of the location of big cities within their jurisdiction. It would be worthwhile to mention that Bastar district was the least urbanised district while Indore district was the most urbanised. It is also reflected that the tribal areas of the state are less urbanised as compared to other areas.

MAP 35

URBAN POPULATION 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

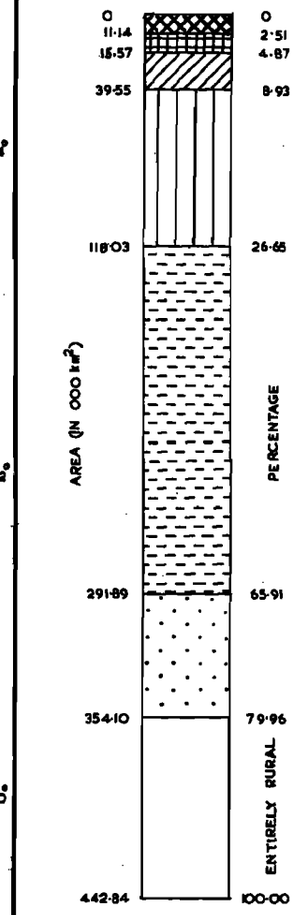
- 45·01 AND ABOVE
- 35·01 — 45·00
- 25·01 — 35·00
- 15·01 — 25·00 → State average 16·29
- 5·01 — 15·00
- 5·00 AND BELOW
- ENTIRELY RURAL

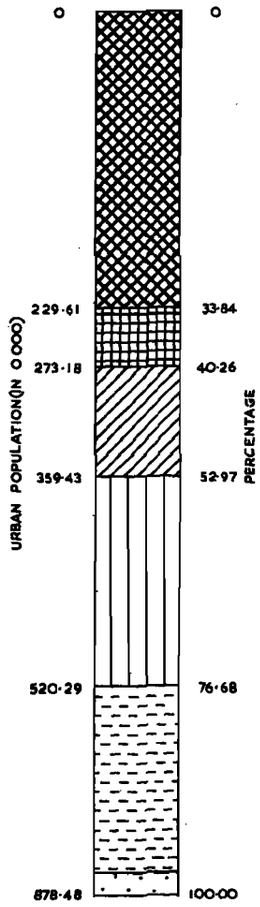
BOUNDARIES:-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1961-71

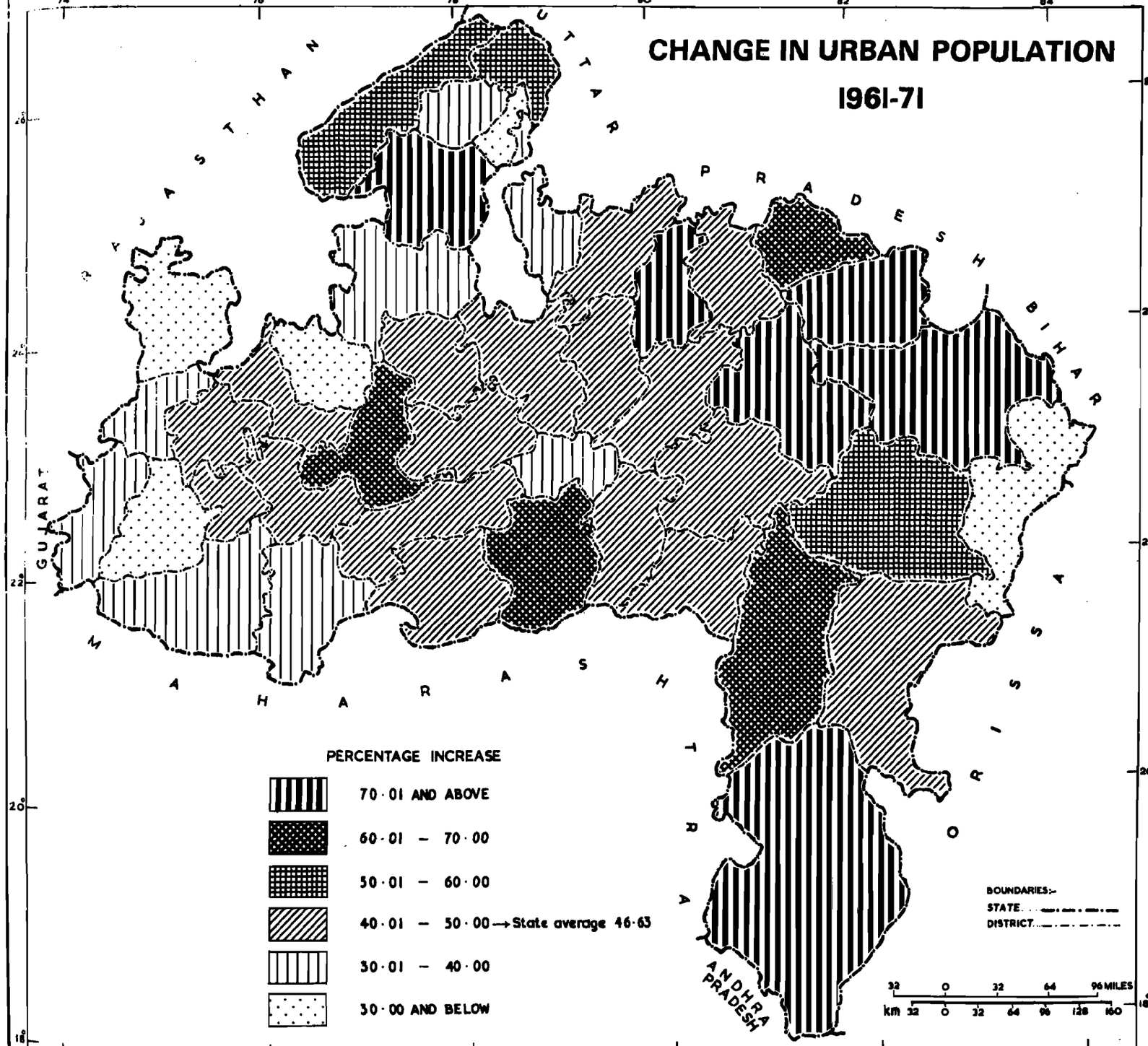
This map represents the percentage change in the urban population during 1961-71 in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map.

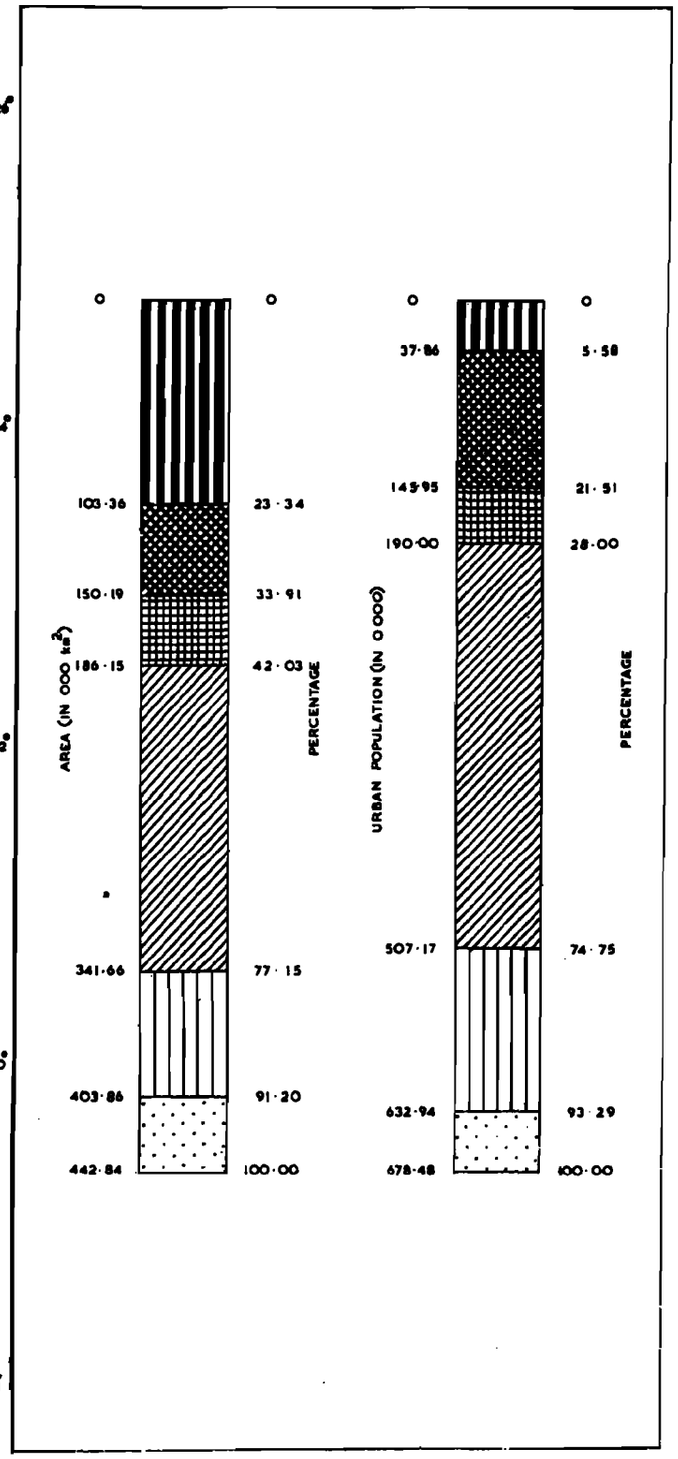
The state as a whole had registered an increase of 46.63 per cent in urban population during 1961-71. The maximum increase of 110.93 per cent was witnessed by Shahdol district, closely followed by the Bastar district (110.55) and Surguja district (103.34). These three districts had more than doubled their urban population during the decade. The minimum increase of 21.94 per cent was reported in Mandsaur district. Five districts showed an increase of less than 30 per cent in its urban population. These districts were Mandsaur (21.44), Rajgarh (26.03), Raigarh (26.80), Datia (27.20) and Dhar (28.82). If we allow for the natural increase in urban population in these districts it can be said that these districts had very little growth in their urban population due to migration from other areas.

In 18 districts the percentage increase was higher than the state average (46.63) while it was lower in case of 25 districts. The tribal areas of the state have witnessed a high increase in the urban population during 1961-71, but this is largely due to the fact that in 1961 they had very little urban population. In terms of absolute numbers, these districts did not have a large urban population. For example, Bastar which witnessed an increase of 110.55 per cent had only 26,899 persons in urban areas in 1961, Surguja (with an increase of 103.34) had 43,789 persons and Shahdol (increase of 110.93) had 57,760 persons. In absolute terms, a spectacular increase in urban population was recorded by Jabalpur (increase of 2,10,908 persons 44.62 per cent), Indore (1,90,806 persons 42.21 per cent), and Durg (1,61,550 persons 68.58 per cent). This increase is accounted for mainly by the three big cities of the state viz. Jabalpur, Indore and Bhopal (in Sehore district), and by the growth of Bhilai Steel Plant (Bhilainagar) in the Durg district.

MAP 36

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1961-71





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 37

RURAL POPULATION 1971

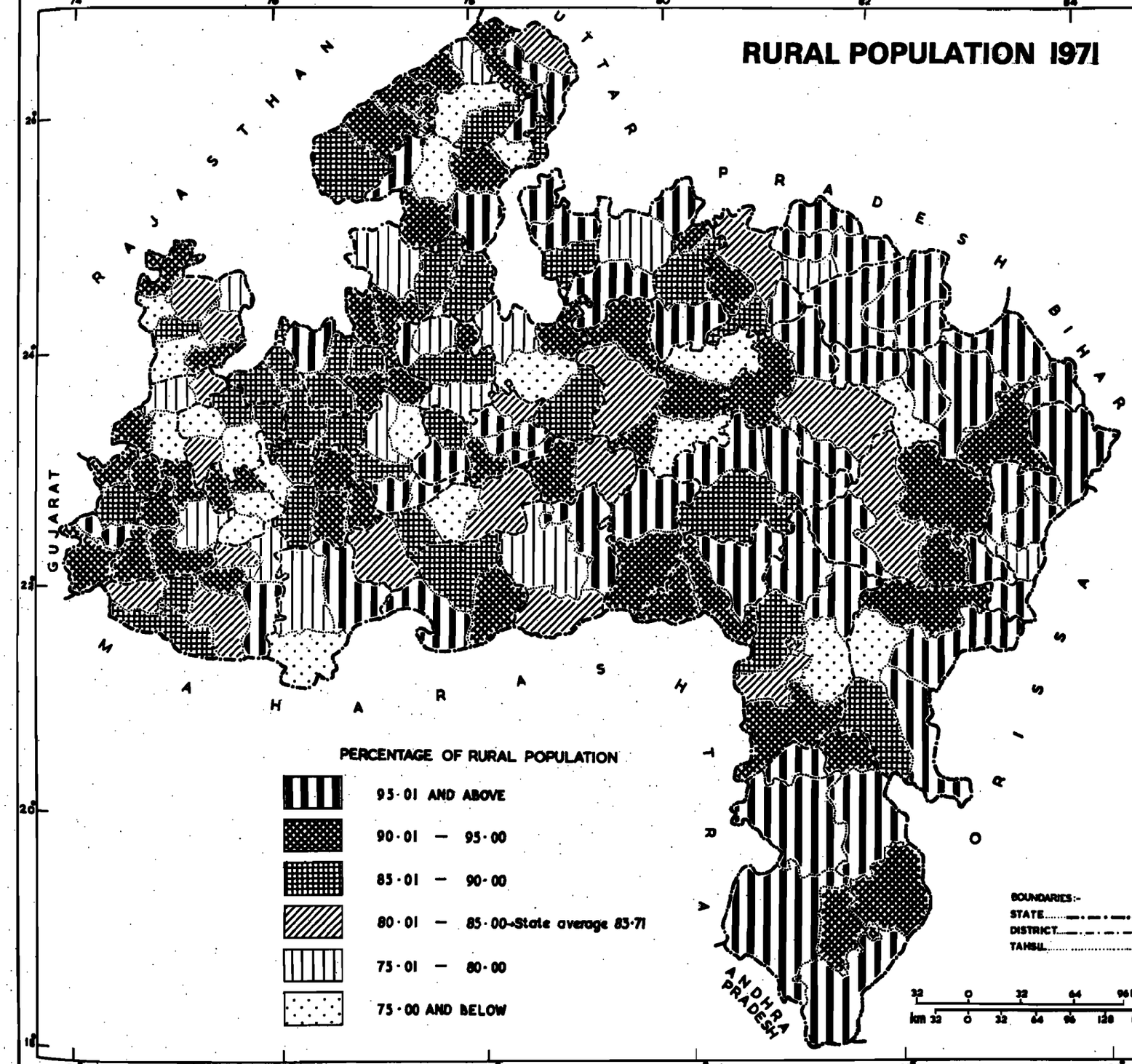
The purpose of this map is to show tahsilwise percentage of rural population to total population in Madhya Pradesh during 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

On average, 83.71 per cent of the people of Madhya Pradesh lived in rural areas in 1971. As many as 141 tahsils had a higher percentage of rural population than the state average while only 49 tahsils witnessed a lesser percentage.

It is interesting to note that entire population in 35 tahsils resided in rural areas only i.e. they had no urban population at all. Indore tahsil had the lowest percentage (17.82) of rural population, closely followed by Huzur tahsil of Sehore district which had 18.24 per cent rural population (this tahsil has the capital city of Bhopal within it). Gird tahsil of Gwalior district (27.00) and Jabalpur tahsil (27.90) were the two other tahsils where less than 30 per cent of population lived in villages. If we exclude the four tahsils which have four large cities of the state viz. Jabalpur, Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal, it is found that over 87 per cent of the population of Madhya Pradesh resides in villages. At the district level it is found that Sidhi district had the highest percentage (98.79) of rural population, followed by Bastar district (96.26). Fifteen districts Sidhi, Bastar, Tikamgarh, Raisen, Mandla, Raigarh, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Rewa, Panna, Jhabua, Betul, Bhind and Raigarh had 90 per cent or more of its population living in villages. Generally the tribal areas of the state had a very high percentage of its population living in villages.

MAP 37

RURAL POPULATION 1971

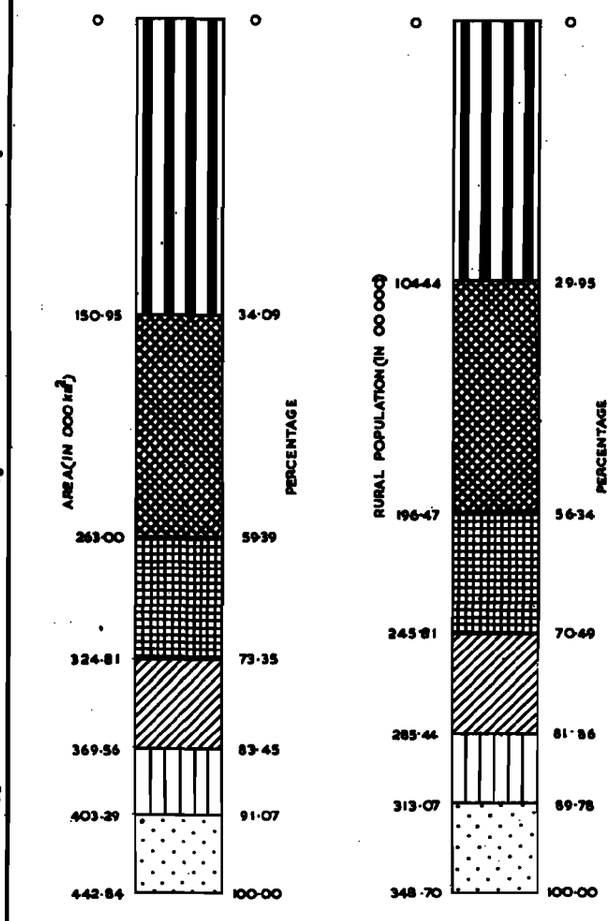


PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION

	95·01 AND ABOVE
	90·01 — 95·00
	85·01 — 90·00
	80·01 — 85·00-State average 83·71
	75·01 — 80·00
	75·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....
TAHSIL.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
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MAP NUMBER 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971

This map shows the zones of urban concentration in Madhya Pradesh, in 1971. The map has been drawn by isopleth technique. The urban areas have been represented by spheres of varying sizes according to their classes of population as indicated in the legend.

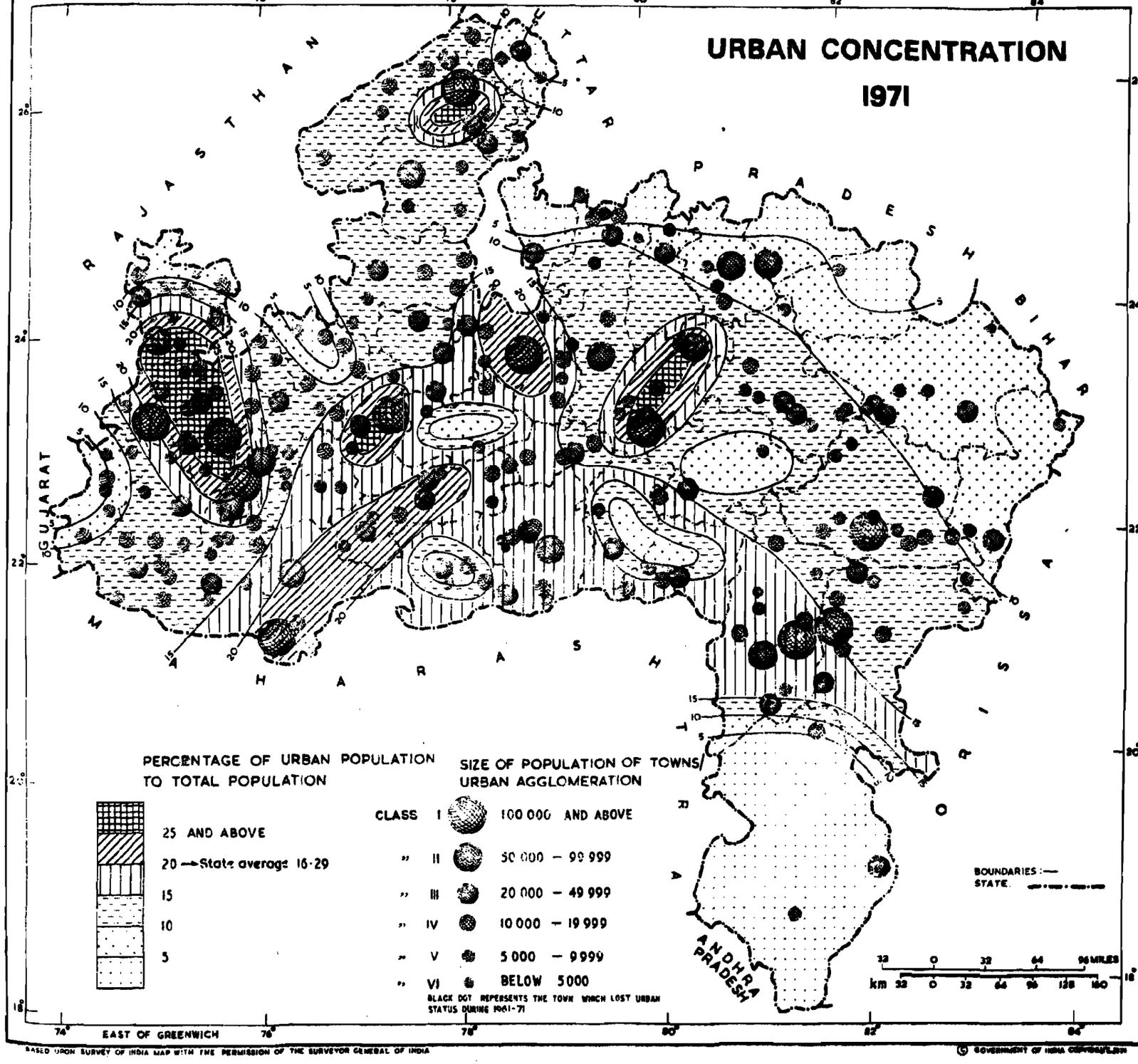
Only 16.29 per cent of the population of the state lived in urban areas in 1971. Of 43 districts of the state only 11 had a higher proportion of urban population and as many as 32 had a lower proportion of its population living in urban areas. Indore district was the most urbanised district of the state, in as much as 62.71 per cent of its population lived in urban areas. The other districts which had more than one-third of its population living in urban areas were Gwalior (51.53 per cent). Sehore (41.40), Jabalpur (40.54) and Ujjain (35.55). These five districts alone have 32 towns of the state. In Indore district, Indore U.A. alone accounted for 87.00 per cent of the district's urban population; Gwalior U.A. accounted for 92 per cent of its district's urban population, Bhopal U.A. accounted for 86 per cent of Sehore's urban population, Jabalpur U.A. for 78 per cent of Jabalpur district's urban population and Ujjain U.A. for 68 per cent of the district's urban population. 45.05 per cent of the total urban population of the state lived in class I cities, with another 10.26 per cent living in class II towns. Six districts had a percentage of urban population of 25.01 per cent or above, 4 had between 20-25, 3 between 15-20, 15 between 10-15, 12 between 5-10 and 3 districts had an urban population below 5 per cent.

Sidhi district having only one town had the least urban concentration (1.21 per cent). Datia, Tikamgarh and Rewa were other one-town districts, with urban population of 14.67, 4.91 and 7.07 per cent respectively.

In 1971, there were 250 towns in the state as against 216 in 1961. Three towns of 1961, namely Pendra (in Bilaspur district), Arang (in Raipur district) and Datla Bandhi (in Chhindwara district) lost their urban status in 1971. Pendra and Arang were class V towns while Datla Bandhi was a class VI town in 1961.

MAP 38

URBAN CONCENTRATION
1971



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 25 AND ABOVE
- 20 → State average 16·29
- 15
- 10
- 5

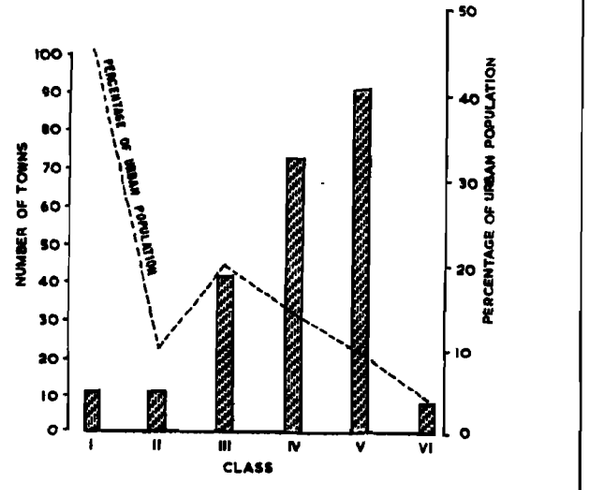
SIZE OF POPULATION OF TOWNS/ URBAN AGGLOMERATION

CLASS I		100 000 AND ABOVE
" II		50 000 – 99 999
" III		20 000 – 49 999
" IV		10 000 – 19 999
" V		5 000 – 9999
" VI		BELOW 5000

BLACK DOT REPRESENTS THE TOWN WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1961-71

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



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MAP NUMBER 39

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1901-71

This map shows the distribution of urban population in various classes of towns in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1901—71. Bar diagrams have been drawn for each Census year from 1901 to 1971 to show the distribution of urban population in each district, as per legend on the map.

Gwalior district is the only district in the state to have a class I city right from 1901. Throughout 1901 to 1971, this district had more than 90 per cent of its urban population in Gwalior city; in 1901, this percentage was 96.43 and in 1971, it was 91.68. It was in 1911 that the other class I city of the state emerged in Jabalpur district. While Gwalior district's urban population lived largely in Gwalior city throughout since 1901, Jabalpur city contained *only 80.18 per cent of the district's urban population in* 1911 *and 64.73 per cent in* 1971. That is, the urban population of Gwalior district has always been concentrated in Gwalior city whereas there has been a dispersal of urban population in Jabalpur disrict in other classes of towns, too. In other districts, too, there has been a dispersal of urban population in various classes of towns. In 1921, Indore had also become a class I city. Upto 1941, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore were the only three class I cities in the state. In 1951, Ratlam and Sehore districts could attain of class I cities in them. Raipur district achieved this distinction in 1961 and in 1971, 11 districts had class I cities within them.

As for class II towns, only Indore, Sehore, and Jabalpur districts had urban population in class II towns in 1901; the number of districts having urban population in class II towns went down from 3 in 1901 to 2 in 1911, as Jabalpur town in Jabalpur district attained class I status in 1911 but in 1921 there was no class II town in the state, as Bhopal town in Sehore district slumped from class II status to class III status whereas Indore had become class I city in 1921. In 1931 new class II urban centres had emerged in the districts of Ujjain and Sehore. In 1941, there were 5 districts which had class II urban centres; in 1951, 4; in 1961, 5; and in 1971, 12 districts had class II towns within them. The distribution of urban population in various size class of towns in the state as a whole from 1901 to 1971 was as under :—

Urban population in various classes of town

(in lakhs)

Year	Class of towns I	II	III	IV	V+VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1·30	2·65	3·35	2·71	4·48	14·58
1911	1·01	1·95	2·48	2·80	4·74	12·99
1921	3·28	—	3·36	3·09	4·67	14·40
1931	3·94	1·16	3·62	3·95	5·05	17·72
1941	5·65	3·38	4·32	4·13	6·05	23·53
1951	10·42	3·55	6·11	4·78	6·47	31·33
1961	18·07	3·80	9·53	7·71	7·16	46·27
1971	30·57	6·96	13·44	9·75	7·13	67·85

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
1901-71

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

GUJARAT

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

ORISSA

GWALIOR 1

SEHORE 2

JABALPUR 3

INDORE 4

(IN 000 000)

CLASS I TOWNS
POPULATION 100 000 AND ABOVE

CLASS II TOWNS
POPULATION 50 000 – 99 999

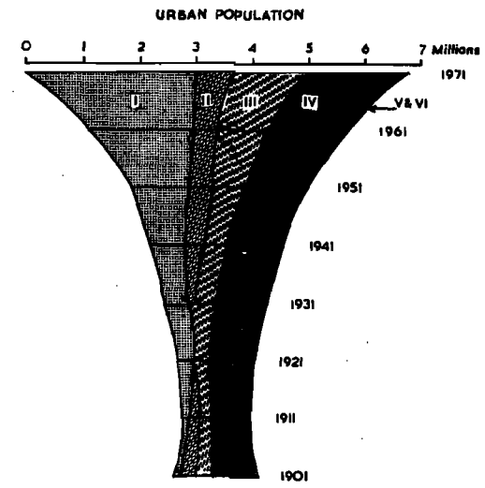
CLASS III TOWNS
POPULATION 20 000 – 49 999

CLASS IV TOWNS
POPULATION 10 000 – 19 999

CLASS V & VI TOWNS
POPULATION 9 999 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION 1971

This map depicts the distances over which urban influence is exerted by the various cities and towns of the state. The class I, II, III, and IV cities and towns have been shown by circles with radia proportionate to the urban influence of each urban centre, as per legend shown on the map. In cases where the circles do not overlap, they are drawn in full but where they do overlap their areas are joined so as to delineate the contiguous urban areas. Class V & Class VI towns have been shown by black dots on the map.

It is seen from the map that the western region of the state has a large urban concentration, and a very large number of towns and villages in this region come within the urban influence of Indore city. Even Ujjain city comes within the urban influence of Indore; these two cities together constitute a vast urban tract whose influence extends to towns like Mhow cantt. Barwaha, Sanawal, Dewas, Ujjain, Alot, Nagda, Khachrod, Mahidpur, Tarana, Sawer, Depalpur, Bhaurasa and Badnagar spreading over a large area.

Gwalior city in the north extends its urban influence to five towns namely Morena, Gohad, Joura, Dabra and Datia and the adjoining rural areas. Durg—Bhilainagar—Raipur complex in the east constitutes another urban tract having its urban influence on the towns of Dongragarh, Rajnandgaon, Newara and Gobra-Nawapara and the intervening rural areas. The urban influence of Bhopal city extends to Govindpura, Bairagarh and Sehore towns and to the villages around these towns. Among other class I cities, Jabalpur has influence over the towns of Panagar, Patan, Katangi and Sihora; Ratlam extends its influence to Sailana and Jaura; Burhanpur city has Nepanagar within its range of influence; Sagar has got Garhakota, and Bilaspur city has Mungeli, Takhatpura and Kota within their respective influence ranges.

MAP 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION
1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

URBAN INFLUENCE

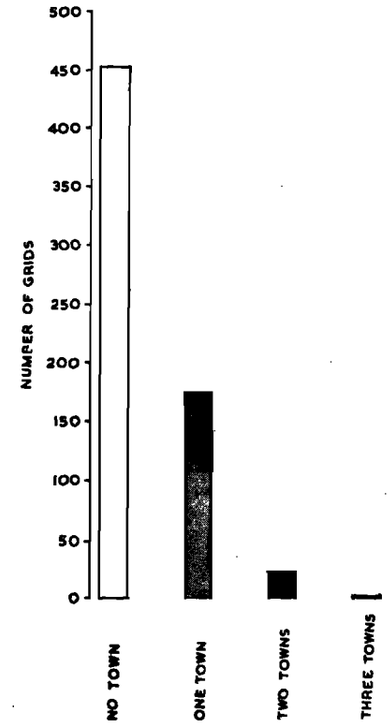
CLASS I (POP. 500 000 AND ABOVE)	40 Km RADIUS	
CLASS I (POP. 100 000 – 499 999)	30 Km RADIUS	
CLASS II (POP. 50 000 – 99 999)	20 Km RADIUS	
CLASS III AND IV (POP. 10000 – 49999)	10 Km RADIUS	
CLASS V AND VI (POP. 10000 AND BELOW)	DOTS	
RURAL		

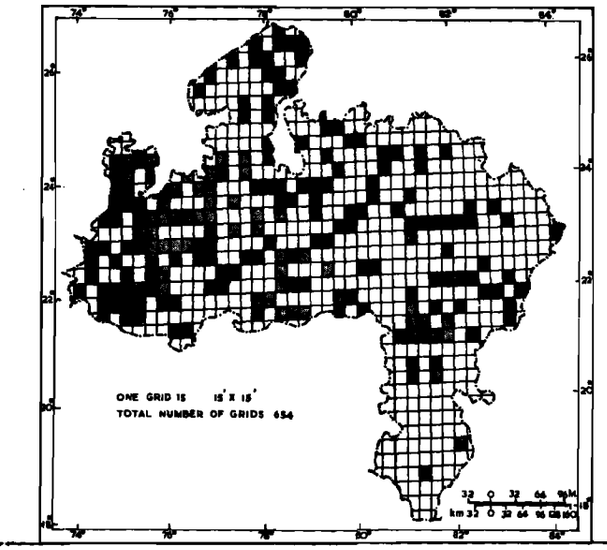
BOUNDARIES :–
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°





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MAP NUMBER 41

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND CLASS II URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map depicts the functional characteristics of Class I and II urban centres of Madhya Pradesh in 1971.

Circles of two sizes have been drawn, the bigger circles representing class I cities while the smaller circles representing class II towns and hatching has been done as per legend on the map. For determining functions of each urban centre, the percentage of workers engaged in each industrial category to total workers was calculated. If one functional characteristic of a town absorbed more than 40 per cent of total workers, the town was designated by that function. In case no single characteristic claimed more than 40 per cent of workers, two predominant characteristics together claiming 60 per cent or above was taken to represent the town. If these two failed to account for 60 per cent of workers, the first three characteristics were taken to represent the town.

There were 11 class I and 11 class II urban centres in the state during 1971. Out of these 22 urban centres, 3 class I cities and only one class II town were unifunctional. The cities of Ujjain, Sagar and Burhanpur were 'industrial' cities while Mhow cantt. was 'service' town. The cities of Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and the towns of Rewa, Satna and Damoh and Rajnandgaon were 'Industrial-cum-service' centres while Mandsaur town was a service-cum-trade and commerce town. 5 class I cities (Bhopal, Durg-Bhilainagar, Raipur, Ratlam, and Bilaspur) and 5 class II towns (Murwara, Khandwa, Chhindwara, Dewas and Shivpuri) were 'Industry-cum-trade and commerce-cum-service' centres.

MAP 41

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS I AND II URBAN CENTRES 1971

GWALIOR
SHIVPURI
SATNA
REWA
MANDSAUR
SAGAR
DAMOH
MURWARA
RATLAM
UJJAIN
DEWAS
BHOPAL
JABALPUR CANTT
INDORE
MHOW CANTT
KHANDWA
CHHINDWARA
BILASPUR
BURHANPUR
DURG-BHILAINAGAR
RAJNANDGAON
RAIPUR

RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER

- INDUSTRY
- TRADE AND COMMERCE
- SERVICES

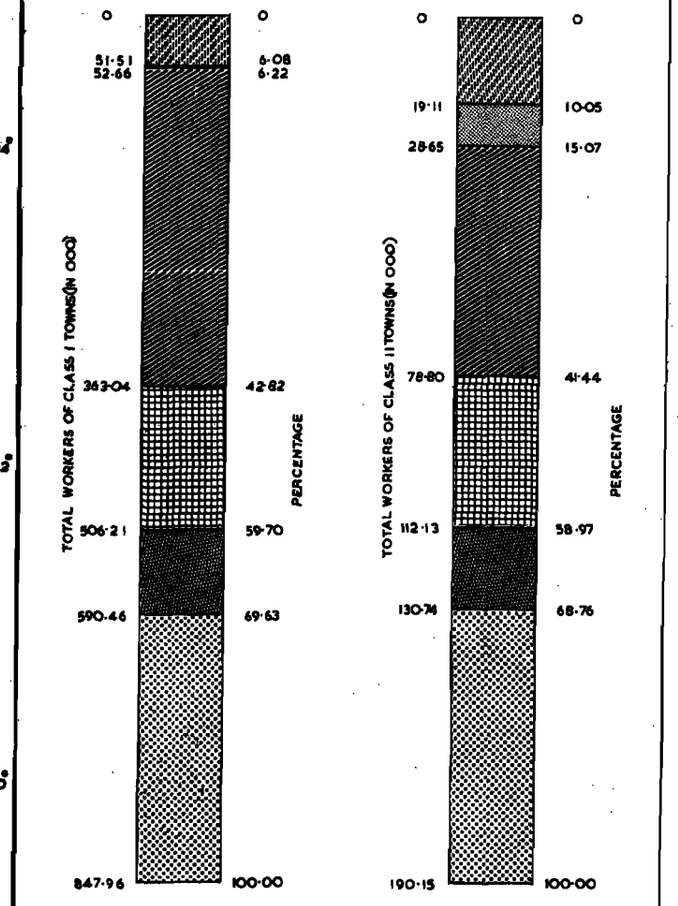
Size Of Population Of Towns / Urban Agglomerations

- 100 000 AND ABOVE
- 50 000 — 99 999

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map shows the functional characteristics of class III and IV urban centres of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The method of drawing the map is almost the same as in the last map, the only difference being that in class I and II towns only three functional characteristics were shown, but in the present map, 6 characteristics have been depicted as per legend on the map.

There were 41 class III and 72 class IV towns in the state in 1971. In class III towns, 9 were unifunctional. In these unifunctional towns, 4 had 'service' as the predominant character, 3 had mining, and one each had industry and primary activities. In class IV towns also, 21 towns were unifunctional—8 had primary activities, 7 industry, 4 service and two mining.

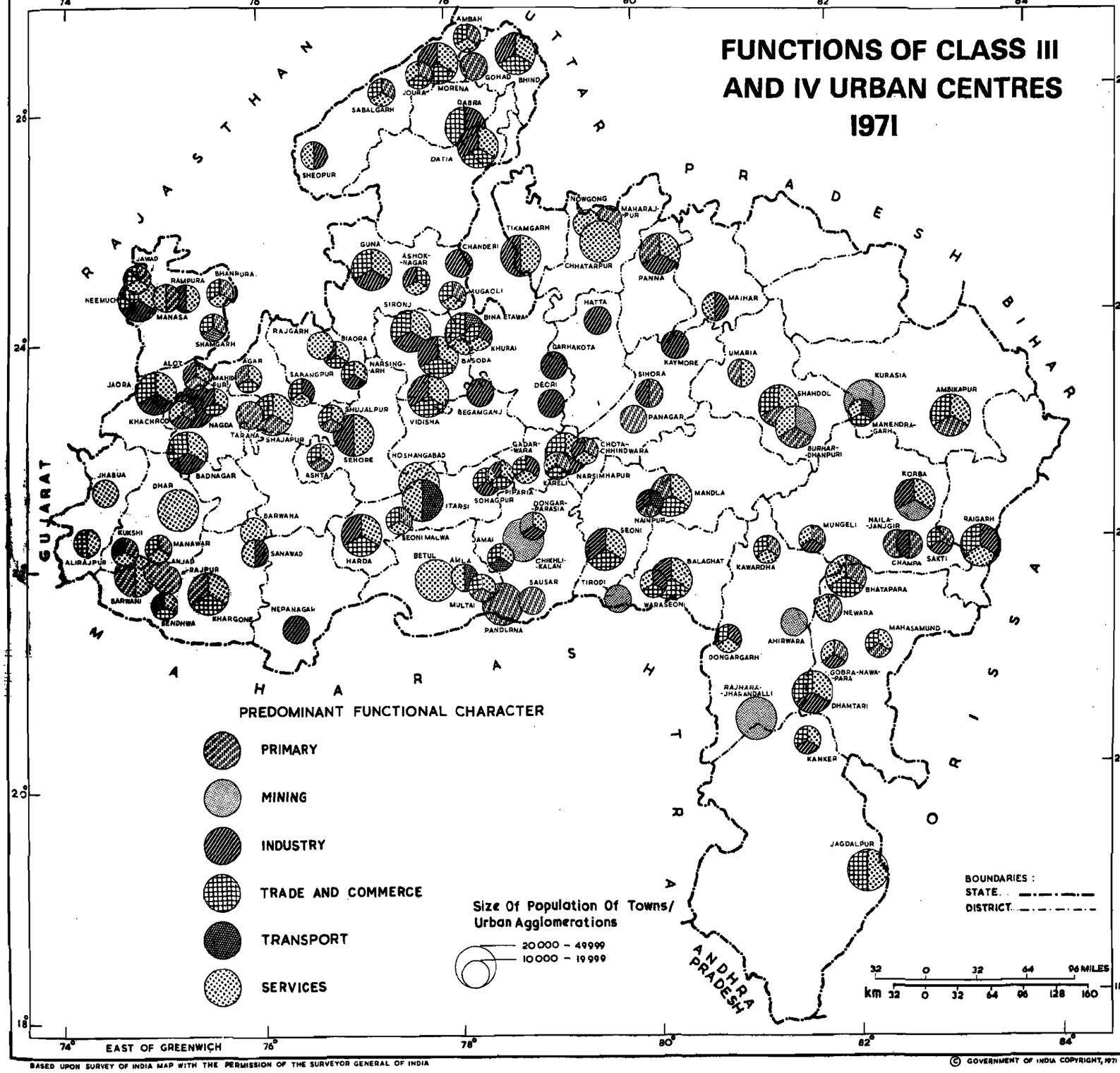
Five towns amongst class III and 11 in class IV were bi-functional i.e. having two major functional characteristics. Two of these towns were service-cum-commerce towns, 6 were service-cum-industry, 4 were service-cum-primary, 1 was industry-cum-trade and commerce, 2 were industry-cum-primary and one transport-cum-service activities.

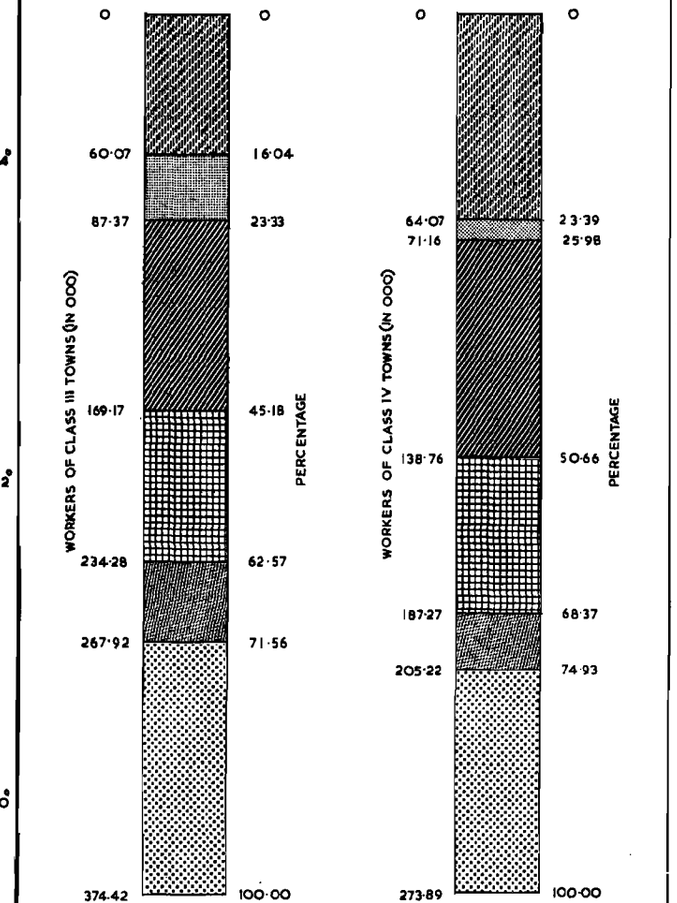
Sixty-seven class III and IV urban centres were multi-functional. In class III centres, 16 were service-cum-industry-cum-trade and commerce centres, 6 were service-cum-commerce-cum-primary activities, two were service-cum-transport-cum-commerce centres and one each were service-cum-mining-cum-industry, mining-cum-primary-cum-service and service-cum-industry-cum-primary. In class IV towns, 15 were service-cum-commerce-cum-primary, 13 were service-cum-industry-cum-commerce, 6 were service-cum-industry-cum-primary, 2 were service-cum-transport-cum-commerce and one each were service-cum-mining-cum-industry, primary-cum-industry-cum-service, transport-cum-primary-cum-industry and primary-cum-transport-cum-commerce centres.

It is interesting to note that as many as 47 of the class III and IV urban centres were connected with primary activities either wholly or partly.

MAP 42

FUNCTIONS OF CLASS III AND IV URBAN CENTRES 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 43

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

This map shows the percentage of inmigrants to total population in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. Pie-diagrams have been drawn in each district to show the rural/urban composition by sexes of the inmigrants, as per legend on the map. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total inmigrants.

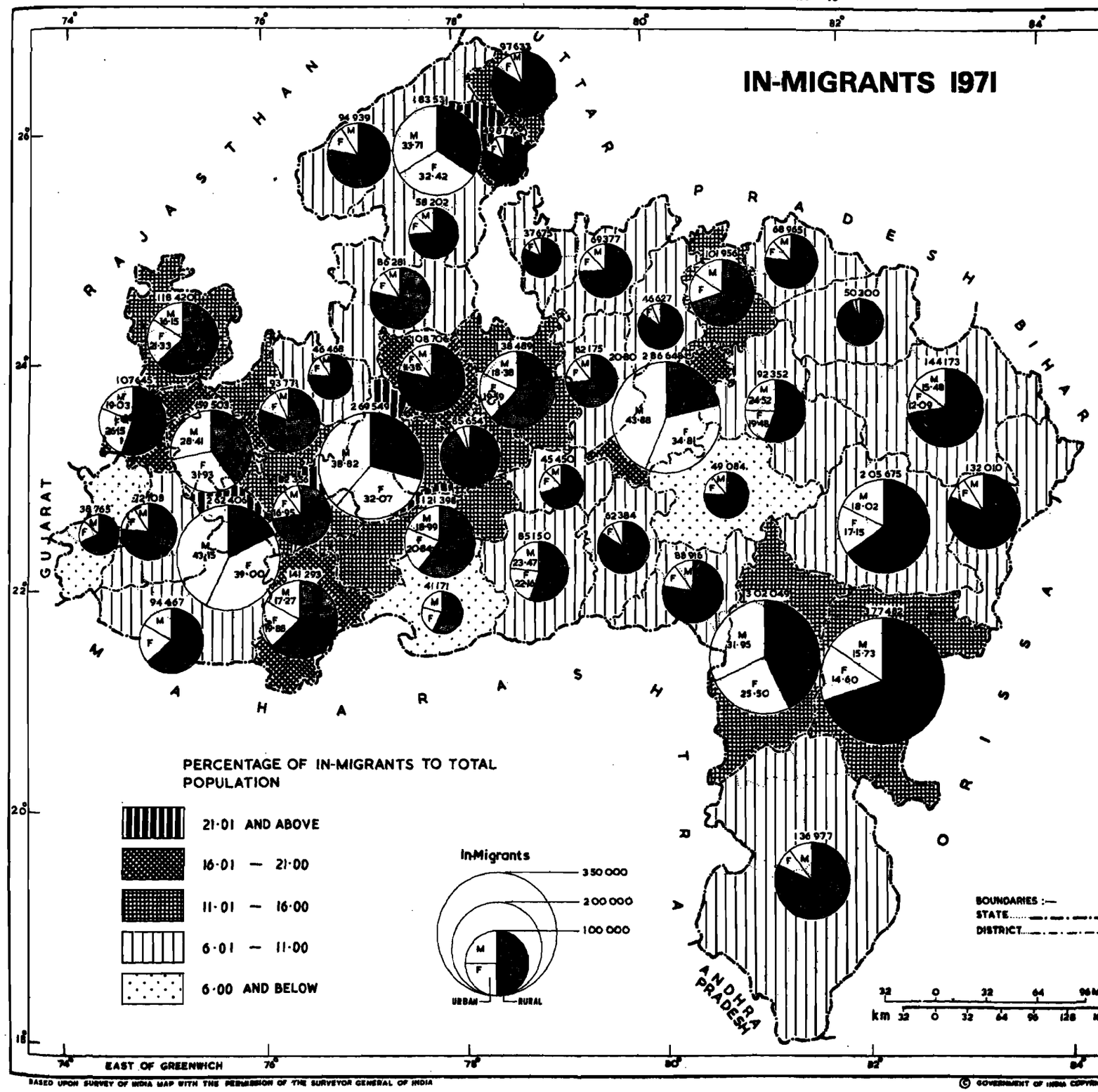
There were a total of 49.98 lakh inmigrants, which constituted 12.00 per cent of the total population of the state. Twentyfive districts had a percentage higher than the state average while 18 districts had a lower percentage. Indore district had the highest percentage (25.50) of inmigrants while Betul district had the lowest percentage (5.59). Three districts (Indore, Sehore and Gwalior) had a percentage of more than 20, 6 districts had between 16-20, 10 between 11-16, 21 between 6-11 and 3 districts had a percentage of inmigrants of 6.00 and below.

Inmigrants at 59.53 per cent were in rural areas (19.68 per cent males and 39.85 per cent females) and 40.47 per cent in urban areas (20.45 per cent males and 20.02 per cent females). The largest percentage of male inmigrants in rural areas was in the Bastar district (38.30) and of females in the Bhind district (72.01). The corresponding positions in urban areas for males (43.88 per cent) and females (39.00 per cent) respectively were held by Jabalpur and Indore. The lowest percentage of male inmigrants in rural and urban areas were in Indore (5.72) and Sidhi (3.44) districts respectively. These districts also recorded the lowest percentage of female inmigrants in rural (12.13) and urban (2.88) areas respectively. That is, Indore district had the least inmigrants (17.85 per cent) in rural areas while Sidhi district had the least inmigrants (6.32 per cent) in urban areas.

A glance at the map will show that the central and central-western regions of the state had generally a higher percentage of immigrants than the other regions of the state. In the whole of the eastern region, only two districts namely Raipur (14.44) and Durg (12.26) had a fair ratio of inmigrants to the total population. It is also noticed that the districts with a large tribal population such as Jhabua, Bastar, Mandla, Surguja, Dhar, Shahdol, Raigarh, Khargone, Seoni, Chhindwara, Sidhi and Betul (30 per cent or more of whose population were tribal) had a very low percentage of inmigrants. It can also be seen that the areas with predominantly agrarian economy had a relatively lower percentage of inmigrants.

MAP 43

IN-MIGRANTS 1971

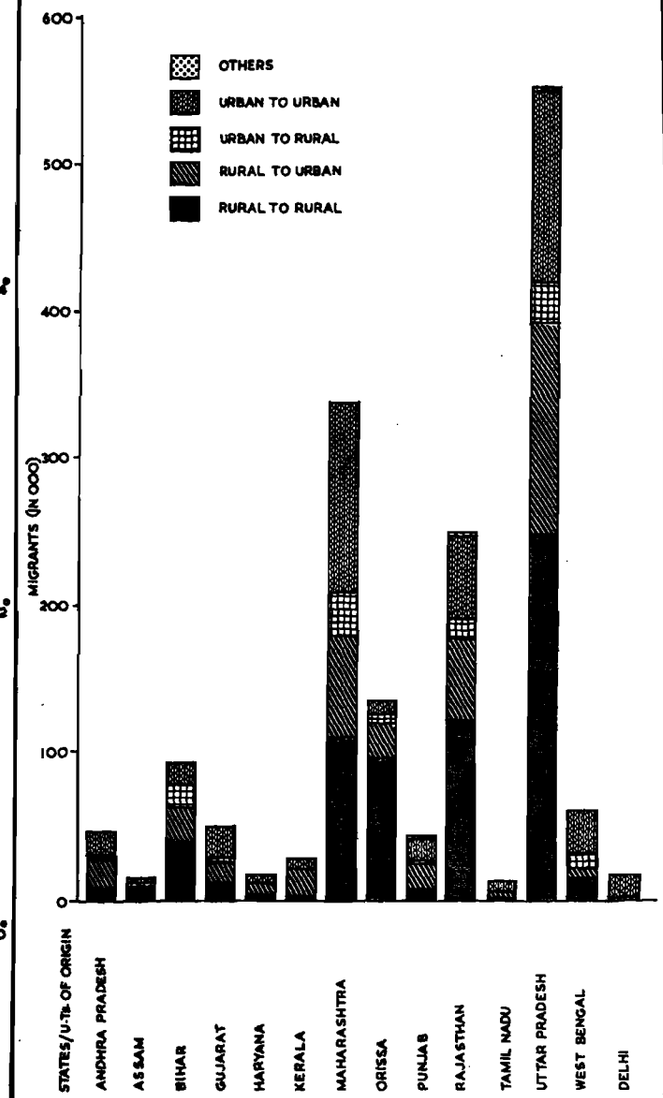


PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 21·01 AND ABOVE
- 16·01 — 21·00
- 11·01 — 16·00
- 6·01 — 11·00
- 6·00 AND BELOW

In-Migrants

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1971

This map shows the percentage of net inter-district migrants to the total population in each of the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map. Splitted pie-graphs have been drawn for each district showing the urban/rural composition of both inmigrants and out-migrants. The figures on the top of each circle indicate the number of gross migrants of the district to/from other districts of the state and the figures within the sectors of the circle indicate the percentage of rural/urban inmigrants and out-migrants.

Twentytwo districts had seen a net loss in their migrant population i.e. the out-migrants to other districts of the state out-numbered the inmigrants to the district. The maximum loss (5.22 per cent) was found in the Rewa district, and the minimum loss (0.10) was in the Raigarh district. Six districts had a loss of 3.01 per cent and above, 9 had between 1-3 per cent and 7 had a loss of 1.00 per cent or below.

In 21 district, the inmigrants had exceeded the out-migrants, thus registering a net gain in their inter-district migrants. The highest gain (6.60 per cent) was recorded in Sehore district and the lowest (0.05) by Chhindwara district. Four districts had a net gain of 3.00 per cent and above, 8 between 1-3 per cent and 9 had a gain of 1.00 per cent or below. It was natural that Sehore district had witnessed the highest net gain, as the capital city of Bhopal lay in this district, and it attracted a large number of persons from other districts of the state.

The percentage of out-migrants to total migrants in rural areas was the maximum (63.98) in Sidhi district and the minimum (17.50) in Indore district. The corresponding figures in urban areas were 25.97 and 2.08 for Indore and Sidhi districts respectively. Regarding rural inmigrants, the maximum percentage (56.02) was recorded in Surguja district while the minimum (19.65) was in Jhabua district. The corresponding percentage for urban inmigrants were 24.41 in Sehore and 3.01 in Sidhi district.

A glance at the map will show that generally the south-eastern areas of the state comprising of Bastar, Durg, Raipur, Balaghat, Seoni and Chhindwara and the areas around big cities like Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Indore had made a net gain of inter-district migrants.

MAP 44

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION

1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

GAIN		LOSS	
3·01 AND ABOVE		3·01 AND ABOVE	
1·01 — 3·00		1·01 — 3·00	
1·00 AND BELOW		1·00 AND BELOW	

Gross Migrants

350 000
250 000
100 000

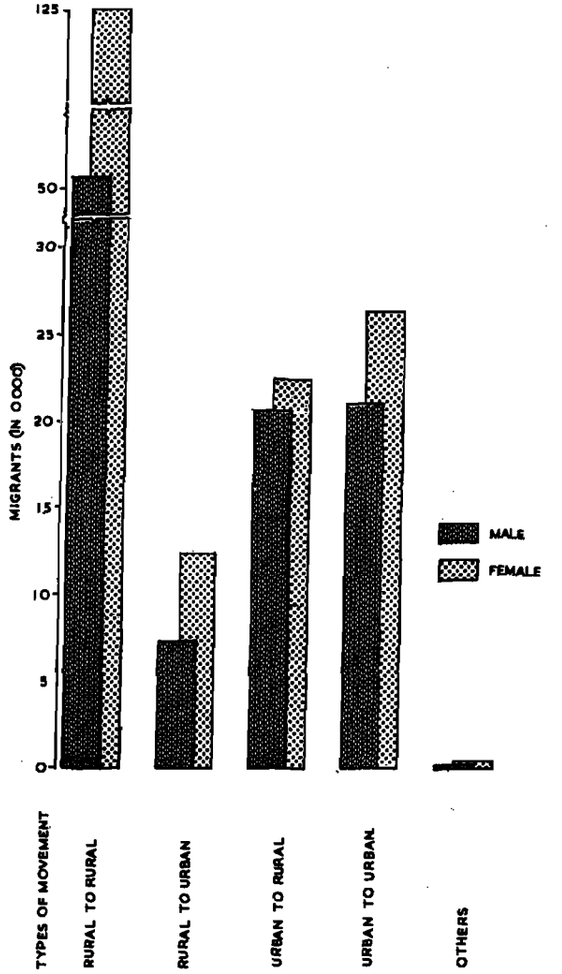
OUT-MIGRANTS — IN-MIGRANTS

R – RURAL
U – URBAN

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 45

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

This map shows the proportion of urban migrants to total migrants in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh and also the proportions of migrants (i) from outside India (ii) from other states of India (iii) from other districts of the state and (iv) from elsewhere in the district of enumeration, to total migrants in the 11 cities (class I urban centres) of the state in 1971 as per the legend on the map.

Pie graphs proportionate to total migrants have been drawn in the concerned districts for the 11 cities of the state. Each circle has been divided into 4 sectors representing the percentage of migrants in the city from (a) elsewhere in district of enumeration (b) from other districts of the state, (c) from other states of India and (d) from outside India. Screening has been done in the first three sectors in different screens, as per legend on the map, and the fourth sector representing migrants from outside India has been left blank. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total migrants.

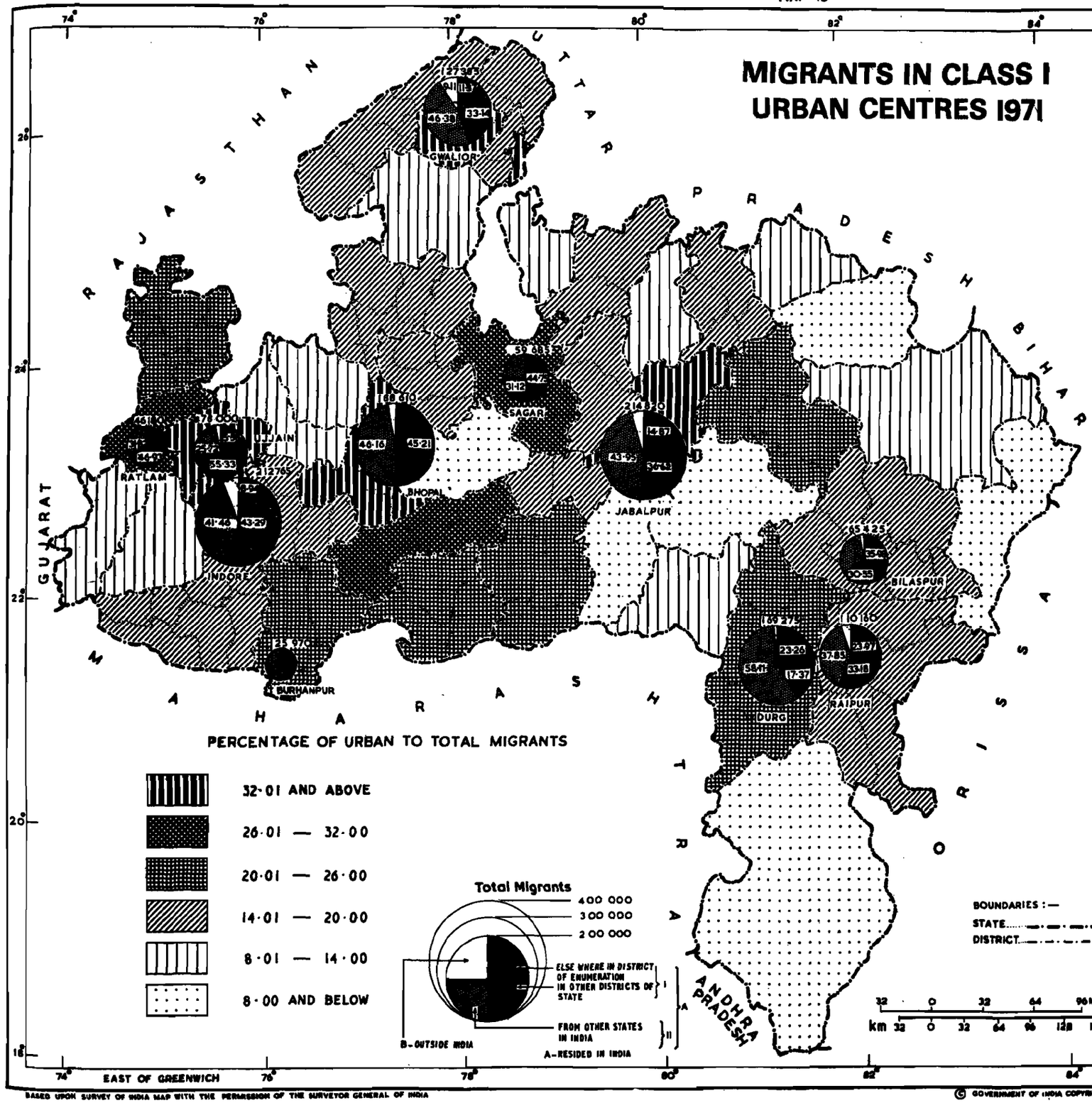
During 1971 there were a total of 144.96 lakh migrants in the state out of which 29.52 lakh or 20.36 per cent constituted the urban migrants. Thirteen districts had percentage of urban migrants higher than the state average while 30 districts had a lower percentage. Indore district recorded the highest percentage of urban migrants (66.92). This is but natural as this district is also the most urbanised district of the state with 62.71 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Similar pattern has been observed in another 3 most urbanised districts of the state viz. Gwalior (with 51.63 per cent urban population) had 53.41 per cent urban migrants, Sehore (41.40 per cent urban population) had 50.30 per cent urban migrants and Jabalpur (with 40.54 per cent urban population) had 47.17 per cent. Sehore district had a comparatively larger proportion of urban migrants when compared with the percentage of urban population which was mainly due to the presence of Bhopal city (the capital of the state) within the district. The lowest percentage (2.30) of urban migrants was in the Sidhi district, which was the least urbanised district of the state (with 1.21 per cent urban population).

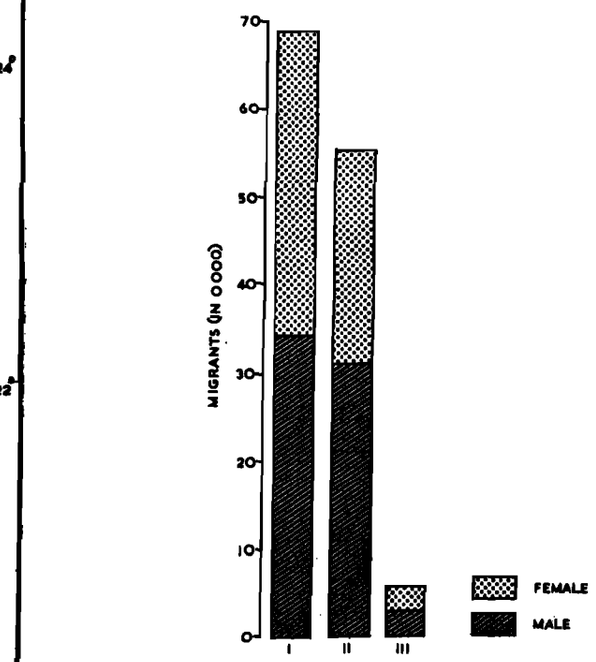
Amongst the cities, Jabalpur had the largest number of migrants (2.15 lakhs), followed by Indore (2.13), Bhopal (1.89), and Durg (1.69). Migrants from outside India comprised a significant proportion only in Gwalior city (9.11 per cent), Indore city (6.31 per cent) and Raipur 5.00 per cent). Burhanpur city had the largest proportion (59.30 per cent) of migrants from other states of India. But this would be a facile conclusion as Burhanpur city is a border city bordering with Maharashtra state. It we ignore Burhanpur, then Durg city claims the highest percentage of migrants (58.11 per cent) from other states. This is because of the location of Bhilai Steel Plant in Durg—Bhilainagar U.A. Sagar city had the lowest proportion (23.08) of migrants from other states.

Sagar city had the largest percentage of its migrants coming from within the district (44.75), with Bhopal claiming the lowest percentage of (5.31 per cent) in this respect. On the other hand, Ujjain city had the highest proportion (55.33) of its migrants coming from other districts of the state whereas Burhanpur city had the least percentage (16.88) in this respect.

MAP 45

MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971





LAST RESIDENCE

I WITHIN THE STATE OF ENUMERATION

II STATE IN INDIA BEYOND THE STATE OF ENUMERATION

III OUTSIDE INDIA

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 46

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971

This map depicts the percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to total migrants in 1971 in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh, as per legend on the map. In each district, a circle has been drawn depicting the migrant population (residing upto 4 years) of the district. Within each circle, two sectors have been made, the hatched portion shows the migrants upto 4 years in rural areas of the district while the non-hatched portion represents such migrants in urban areas. Each sector has been sub-divided into two portions, one indicating the proportion of female migrants while the other representing the proportion of male migrants in the sector. Figures inside the sectors represent the percentage of female/male migrants upto 4 years to the total migrants upto 4 years in the rural/urban areas.

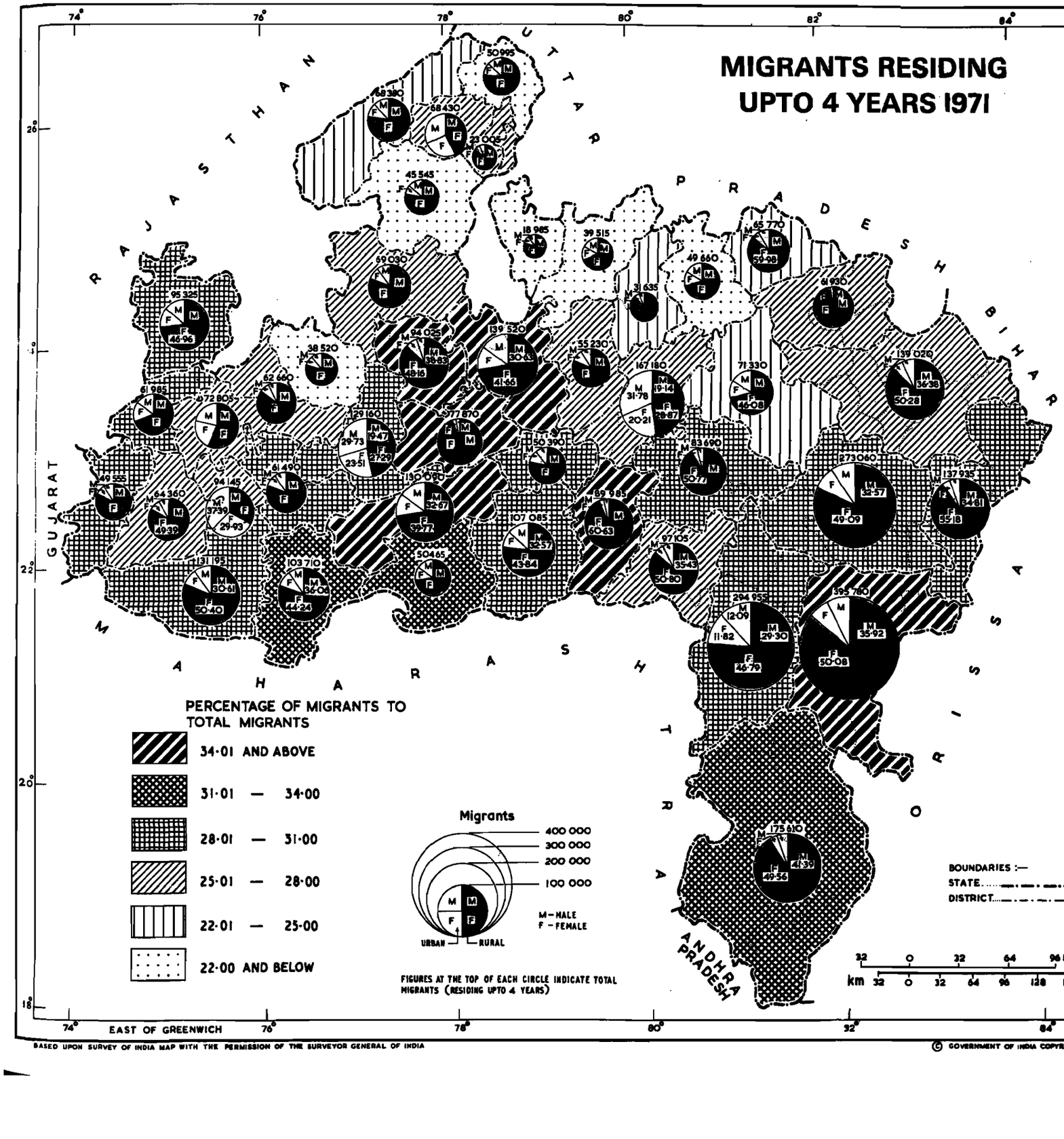
There were a total of 144.96 lakhs migrants in the state in 1971 of which 22.89 per cent had a duration upto 4 years. The highest percentage (38.99) of such migrants was recorded by the Seoni district and the lowest (15.48) by Tikamgarh district. As many as 17 districts had a percentage higher than the state average of 28.89 while the remaining 26 districts had a lower percentage. Out of the total migrants (with duration upto 4 years) of 41.88 lakhs, 32.34 lakhs were in the rural sector and 9.54 lakhs in the urban sector. 43.37 per cent of the migrants with duration upto 4 year were males — 31.01 per cent in rural sector and 12.36 per cent in urban sector, and 56.63 per cent were females — 46.22 per cent in rural and 10.41 per cent in urban areas. The female migrants had thus outnumbered the male migrants in the state by 57.43. However, in the districts of Chhatarpur, Indore, Betul and Jabalpur the male migrants were more than the female migrants in the ratio of 52.48, 52.48, 54.46 and 51.49 respectively. In Sehore district this ratio was almost equal (49.51).

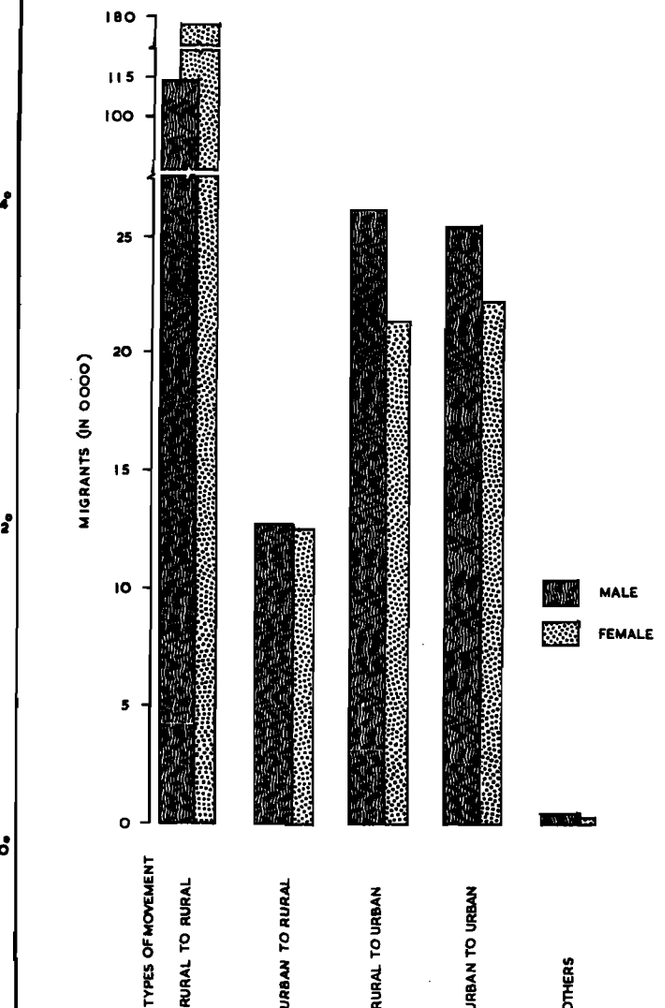
Amongst male migrants upto 4 years duration, the maximum percentage in rural areas (43.64) was found in Raisen district and the lowest (14.63) in Indore while for the urban areas, the corresponding positions were occupied by Indore (37.39), and Sidhi (2.58) districts respectively. The highest percentage of female migrants in rural areas was recorded in Sidhi district (63.98) and the lowest in Indore district (18.05) while in the urban areas, these two districts interchanged their positions, with the highest (29.93) in Indore and the lowest (1.66) in Sidhi district.

A glance on the map will show that the districts in the eastern, south-eastern and central regions had high percentage of migrants upto 4 years, whereas the northern and north-eastern districts had a low percentage.

MAP 46

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

This map shows the percentage of migrants residing from 5 to 9 years to total migrants in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh, as per the legend on the map. Within each district a pie-graph has been drawn on the same pattern adopted for Map Number 46.

There were a total of 144.96 lakhs migrants in the state in 1971. 14.20 per cent of them had a duration of residence between 5—9 years. The highest percentage (16.89) was recorded in Sehore district and the lowest (8.96) in Tikamgarh district. As many as 28 districts had a percentage lower than the state average of 14.20 while 15 districts had a higher percentage of migrants having 5—9 years duration. Of the total migrants (with 5—9 years duration) of 20.58 lakhs, 15.74 lakhs were in the rural sector and 4.84 lakhs in the urban sector. While 33.41 per cent of them were males (22.11 in rural and 11.30 in urban areas) 66.59 per cent were females (54.38 in rural and 12.21 in urban areas). Thus, the female migrants with 5—9 years duration had outnumbered males in the state with the ratio of 67 : 33.

Amongst male migrants (5—9 years duration), the maximum percentage in rural areas (37.31) was in Betul district and the lowest percentage (8.34) was in Gwalior district. In urban areas, the corresponding positions were held by Indore (33.28) and Sidhi (1.59) respectively.

The highest percentage of female migrants with 5—9 years duration in rural areas was recorded in Panna district (71.55) and the lowest in Indore (20.33). The corresponding positions in urban areas were held by Indore (35.57) and Sidhi (1.20) districts respectively.

A glance at the map will show that the districts in the southern and eastern parts of the state had generally a higher percentage of migrants of 5—9 years duration to total migrants whereas the northern and central districts had a lower percentage.

MAP 47

MIGRANTS RESIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 16·01 AND ABOVE
- 15·01 — 16·00
- 14·01 — 15·00
- 13·01 — 14·00
- 12·01 — 13·00
- 12·00 AND BELOW

Migrants

250 000
150 000
100 000
50 000

M – MALE
F – FEMALE

URBAN — RURAL

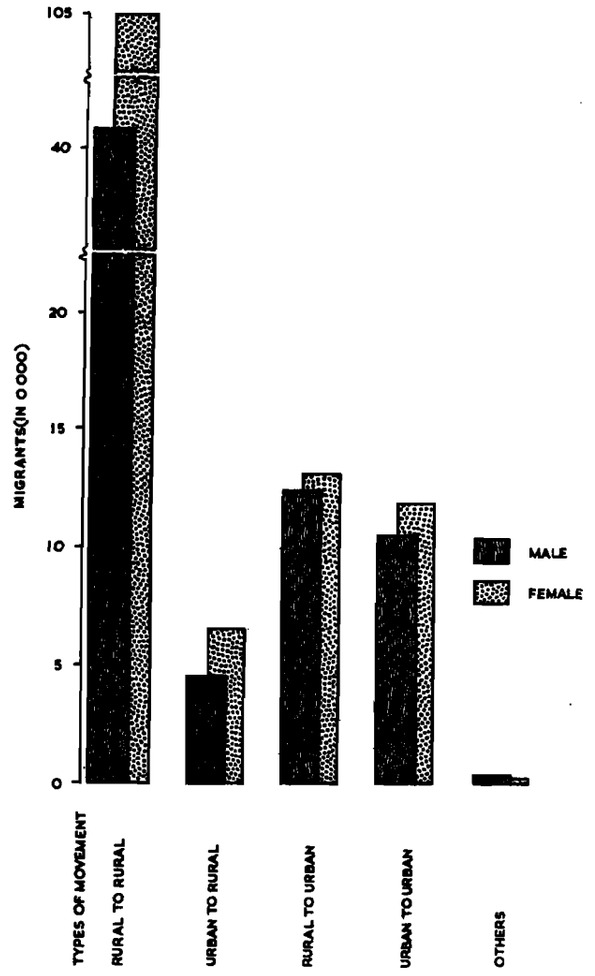
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RSIDING 5 TO 9 YEARS)

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 48

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

This map shows the percentage of migrants residing for 10 years or more to total migrants in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971, as per legend on the map. The map has been drawn on the pattern adopted for Map Number 46.

There were a total of 144.96 lakhs migrants in the state in 1971; 49.72 per cent of them had a duration of 10 years or more. Tikamgarh district claimed the highest percentage (74.82) of such migrants, while the lowest percentage (44.47) was recorded by Raipur district. As many as 30 districts of the state had a percentage higher than the state average of 49.72 while 13 districts had the percentage below the state average.

Out of the total migrants (with 10 years or more duration) of 72.07 lakhs, 59.90 lakhs were in the rural sector and 12.18 lakhs were in the urban sector. 21.92 per cent of them were males (14.42 in rural and 7.50 in urban areas) while 78.08 percent were females (68.69 in rural and 9.39 in urban areas). Accordingly, the ratio of male and female migrants (with 10 years or more duration) was 22 : 78.

Amongst the male migrants, the maximum percentage in rural areas (30.90) was in Bastar district while the lowest percentage (6.55) was in Indore district. In urban areas, the corresponding positions were held by the Indore district (31.57) and Sidhi district (0.51) respectively. The maximum percentage of female migrants in rural areas was in the Tikamgarh district (88.40) and the minimum in Indore district (30.53). The corresponding positions in urban areas were held by the Indore district (31.35) and Sidhi district (0.56) respectively.

A glance at the map will show that the northern region had a high proportion of migrants with 10 or more years duration while the central and the eastern regions of the state a comparatively lower proportion of such migrants.

MAP 48

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

140 955 (81.80)
166 675 (79.38)
142 945
47 445
127 870 (81.97)
91 735
123 550
78 205
137 325 (72.68)
181 035 (81.33)
36 475
143 860 (71.45)
164 700 (61.20)
114 860
30 485
115 970
188 410 (52.64)
111 460
305 100 (19.86, 50.20)
187 570 (72.68)
280 955 (63.21)
109 985
152 475 (50.38)
191 355 (47.29)
98 690
91 100
151 515 (65.11)
482 560 (73.02)
262 475 (73.50)
193 030
84 185
129 655 (78.14)
98 395
152 135
103 715
177 715 (39.23)
208 570 (70.50)
208 510 (60.91)
149 115 (32.97)
70 295
507 845 (67.11)
497 135 (62.59)
244 495 (66.12)

PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 65·01 AND ABOVE
- 60·01 — 65·00
- 55·01 — 60·00
- 50·01 — 55·00
- 45·01 — 50·00
- 45·00 AND BELOW

Migrants

400 000
300 000
200 000
100 000

M — MALE
F — FEMALE

URBAN RURAL

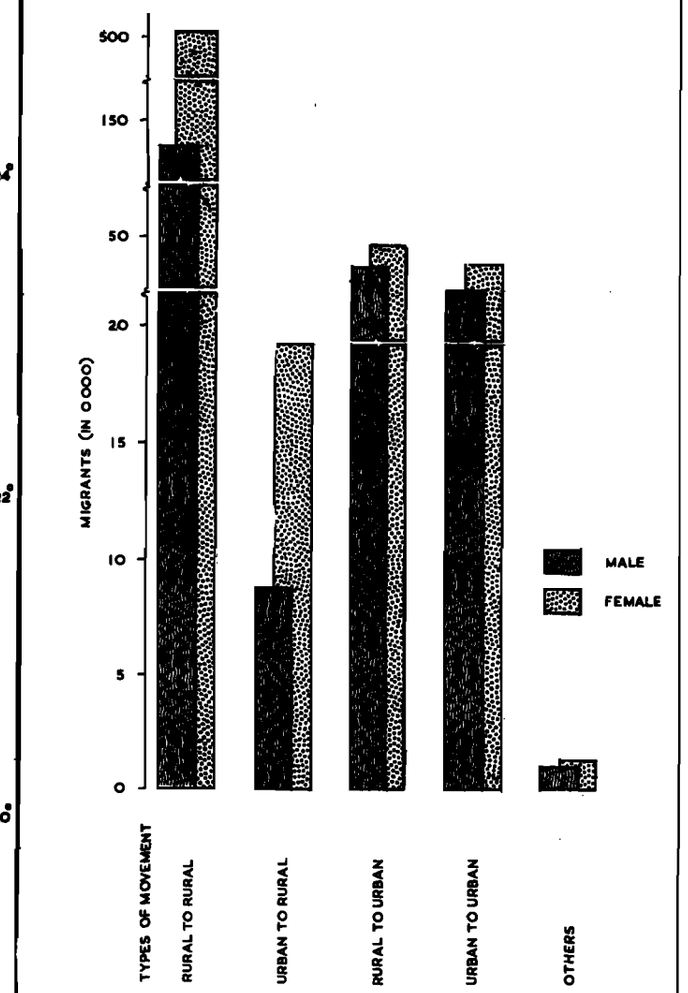
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS (RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE)

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 49

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971

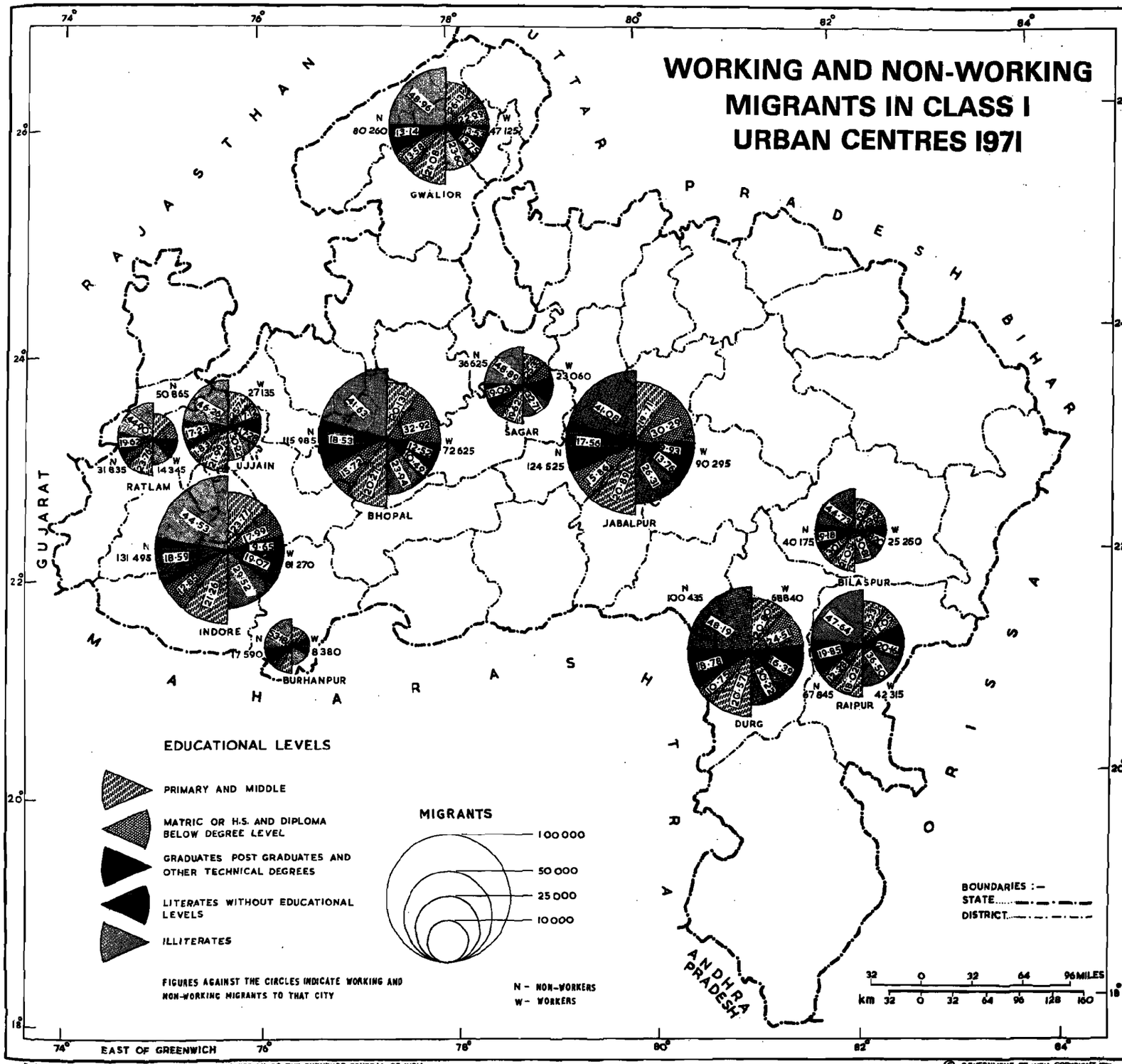
This map shows the distribution of working and non-working migrants according to their educational level in class I urban centres of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The total migrants in these urban centres have been divided into workers and non-workers. Splitted circles have been drawn for each of the class I urban centre proportionate to total working and non-working migrants. Each half-circle has further been divided into 5 sectors proportionate to the educational level of workers and non-workers as per legend shown on the map.

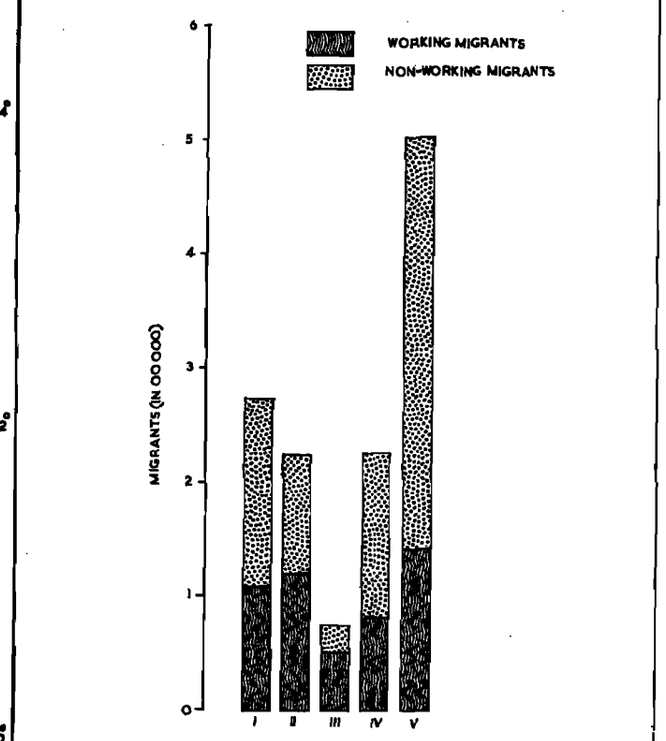
There were 11 class I cities in the state in 1971. According to the educational level of working migrants, the maximum percentage (36.50) of illiterate working migrants was found in Raipur city, followed by Burhanpur city (35.80). The minimum percentage (23.60) of illiterate migrant workers was recorded in Gwalior city. On the other hand, Gwalior had the highest percentage (13.53) of working migrants who were graduates, post-graduates or had other technical degrees, while Burhanpur had the lowest percentage (4.35) of such migrant workers.

As for Non-working migrants, the highest percentage (53.18) of illiterates was witnessed by Burhanpur city while the lowest percentage (41.08) of illiterates was recorded in Jabalpur city. Jabalpur city had the highest percentage (4.61) of non Working migrants who were graduates, etc., with Burhanpur claiming the least percentage of (0.85) of such non-working migrants.

MAP 49

WORKING AND NON-WORKING MIGRANTS IN CLASS I URBAN CENTRES 1971





EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

I PRIMARY AND MIDDLE

II MATRICULATION OR HIGHER SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR NON TECHNICAL DIPLOMA

III GRADUATES POST GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES

IV LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

V ILLITERATES

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 50

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971

This map shows districtwise and sex-wise distribution of working migrants of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 in the various industrial categories. Both the male and female workers have been classified into nine industrial categories as per National Industrial Classification, 1970 adopted in the 1971 Census. Bar diagrams have been drawn for male as well as female migrant workers for each district as per legend shown on the map.

There were a total of 58.89 lakhs working migrants in the state during 1971. The sex-wise percentage distribution into nine categories was as under :—

Category	Percentage of orking Migrants	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
I Cultivators	17·63	19·29
II Agricultural labourers	12·22	21·91
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc.	1·50	0·25
IV Mining & Quarrying	1·17	0·22
V (*a*) Household Industry	2·30	1·66
V (*b*) Non-household Industry	4·07	0·39
VI Construction	0·97	0·20
VII Trade & Commerce	3·92	0·39
VIII Transport, Storage, etc.	2·07	0·07
IX Other Services	8·21	1·56

The range of variation between the maximum and minimum percentage of working migrants for both the sexes in all the nine industrial categories can be visualised from the table below :—

PERCENTAGE OF WORKING MIGRANTS

CATEGORY	MALES			FEMALES		
	State Average	Maximum	Minimum	State Average	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	17·63	38·90 (Surguja)	4·53 (Indore)	19·29	36·47 (Durg)	3·30 (Vidsha)
II	12·22	29·73 (Vidisha)	5·82 (Tikamgarh)	21·91	41·75 (Satna)	6·86 (Morena)
III	1·50	2·59 (Morena)	0·36 (Tikamgarh)	0·25	0·65 (Damoh)	0·03 (Vidisha)
IV	1·17	9·18 (Chhindwara)	Nil	0·22	1·53 (Balaghat)	Nil
V (*a*)	2·30	5·44 (Sagar)	0·98 (Gwalior)	1·66	9·54 (Sagar)	0·50 (Gwalior)
V (*b*)	4·07	20·52 (Indore)	0·49 (Sidhi & Mandla)	0·39	1·40 (Satna)	0·06 (Mandla)
VI	0·97	6·13 (Hoshangabad)	0·09 (Sidhi)	0·20	1·82 (Hoshangabad)	Nil (Sidhi)
VII	3·92	15·12 (Indore)	1·18 (Sidhi)	0·39	0·74 (Damoh)	0·14 (Khandwa)
VIII	2·07	6·51 (Ratlam)	0·18 (Sidhi)	0·07	0·22 (Jabalpur)	Nil (Sidhi)
IX	8·21	24·87 (Gwalior)	4·17 (Mandla)	1·56	4 27 (Indore)	0·73 (Mandla Sidh

In category IV (Mining and Quarrying), there were hardly any male/female migrant workers in Bhind, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Ratlam, Jhabua, Dewas, Khargone, Shajapur, Narsimhapur, Mandla and Seoni districts.

MAP NUMBER 51

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

This map shows the number of migrants for each district of Madhya Pradesh during 1971 by age and marital status.

The to al migrant population has been divided into six age-groups, and three categories of marital status. A bar diagram has been drawn for each district to show the number of migrants in the six age-groups. Within the bar for each age-group, the number of migrants by marital status has been shown by hatching the bars, as per legend on the map, according to the number of migrants in each marital category.

The distribution of the migrants by age and by marital status in the state as a whole has been shown in the following table.

Age-group	Total migrants	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced
1	2	3	4	5
0—14 . . .	22,57,600	20,09,565	2,44,240	1,900
15—19 . . .	13,39,695	3,67,490	9,60,920	9,960
20—24 . . .	17,39,300	1,78,865	15,37,200	22,195
25—49 . . .	64,76,225	1,32,315	59,29,675	4,11,475
50+ . . .	26,65,740	24,575	15,32,430	11,06,950
A. N. S. . . .	205	35	110	40
All Ages . . .	144,78,765	27,12,845	102,04,575	15,52,520

Out of a total of 144.79 lakhs migrants in the state, only 27.13 lakhs (18.74 per cent) were never married while 102.05 lakhs (70.48 per cent) were married. The remaining 15.53 lakhs (10.72 per cent) were either widowed or divorced. Age-wise, there were 64.76 lakhs migrants in 25—49 age-group, 26.66 lakhs in 50+, 17.39 lakhs in 20—24 age and 13.40 lakhs in 15—19 ag-group. Only 22.58 lakhs migrants were in 0—14 age-group.

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

MIGRANTS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS 1971

NEVER MARRIED

MARRIED

WIDOWED OR DIVORCED

MIGRANTS (IN 00 000)

AGE GROUP

0-14 15-19 20-24 25-49 50+ ANS

BOUNDARIES

STATE

DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

MIGRANTS (IN 0000)

RURAL URBAN

MALE FEMALE

MARITAL STATUS

NEVER MARRIED

MARRIED

WIDOWED AND DIVORCED

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

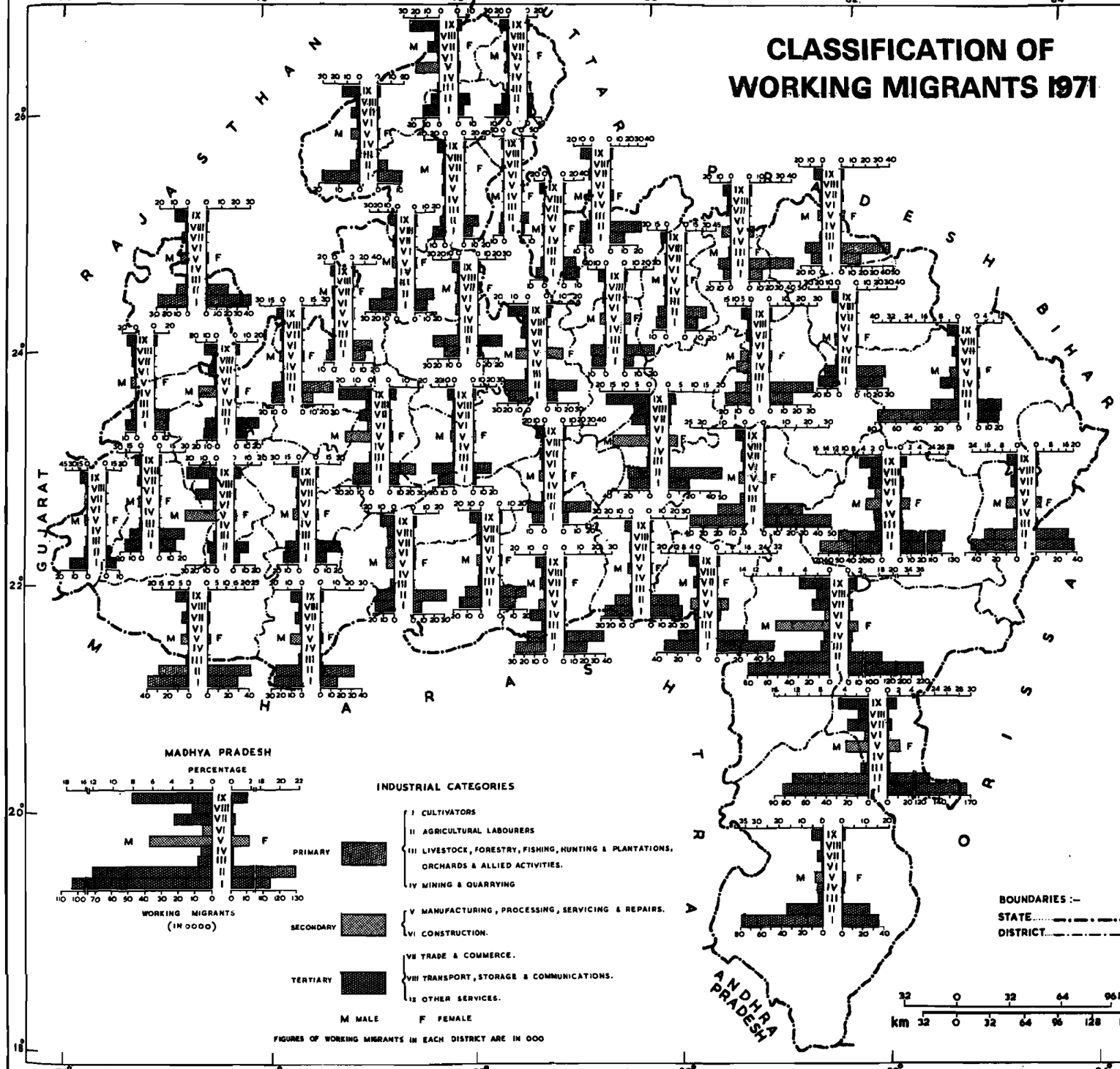
GUJARAT RAJASTHAN UTTAR PRADESH MADHYA PRADESH BIHAR ORISSA ANDHRA PRADESH MAHARASHTRA

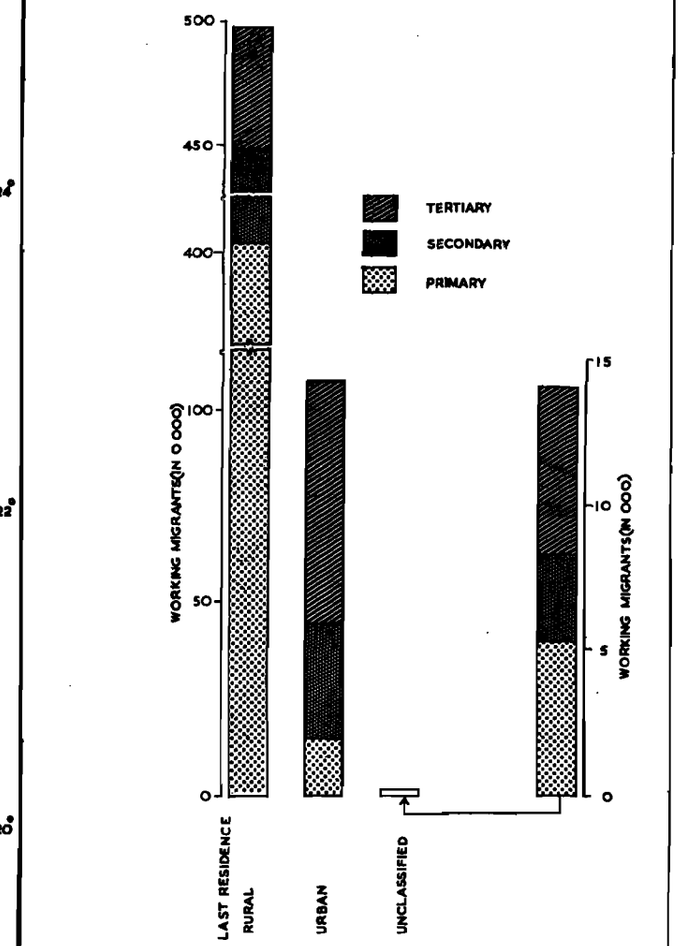
UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP 50

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKING MIGRANTS 1971





INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

- PRIMARY
  - I CULTIVATORS
  - II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
  - III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING & PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES.
  - IV MINING & QUARRYING
- SECONDARY
  - V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS.
  - VI CONSTRUCTION.
- TERTIARY
  - VII TRADE & COMMERCE.
  - VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS.
  - IX OTHER SERVICES.

M MALE F FEMALE

FIGURES OF WORKING MIGRANTS IN EACH DISTRICT ARE IN 000

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP NUMBER 52

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total population in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map. Within each district a circle has been drawn according to the population of the district. The circle has then been divided into two sectors, the hatched sector representing the proportion of workers in the district and the blank sector representing the non-workers. The sectors have further been sub-divided by dotted lines to demarcate separately the proportions of male and female workers and male and female non-workers.

36.72 per cent of the population of the state were workers. Of these, 27.68 per cent were males and 9.04 per cent were females. That is, amongst workers, the proportion of females to males was 1 : 3. Non-workers constituted 63.28 per cent of the total population of the state, of whom 23.83 per cent were males and 39.45 per cent were females. As many as 29 districts had a proportion lower than the state average while 14 districts had a higher proportion of workers.

Durg district had the highest proportion (46.10) of its population as workers. It had also the highest proportion of female workers, the proportion of female workers being 18.58 per cent as against 27.52 for males in the district. The highest proportion of male workers (30.42) was recorded in Surguja district. The lowest proportion of workers to total population was recorded in Bhind district while the lowest proportion of male workers was observed in Indore district and of female workers in the Bhind district.

A glance at the map will show that the districts in the eastern part of the state had a higher proportion of workers to total population than the districts in the other regions of the state. Another salient feature which can be noticed from the map is that the ratio of female workers to male workers was higher in the eastern districts than the corresponding ratio in other regions. This is due to the predominance of agrarian economy in the eastern region.

MAP 52

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1971

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 45·01 AND ABOVE
- 40·01 – 45·00
- 35·01 – 40·00 → State average 36·72
- 30·01 – 35·00
- 30·00 AND BELOW

Population

2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000

M – Workers
F – Non Workers

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

	AREA (IN 000 km²)		WORKERS (IN 00 000)	
0	19·67	4·44	11·35	7·42
	102·14	23·07	46·22	30·22
	280·30	63·30	96·64	63·19
	442·47	95·40	143·22	93·64
	442·84	100·00	152·96	100·00
		PERCENTAGE		PERCENTAGE

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 53

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map indicates the proportion of rural workers to the total rural population in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per the legend on the map. The map has been drawn on the similar pattern adopted for map No. 52. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total rural population.

38.40 per cent of the rural population of the state reported to be workers. Of these, 28.25 per cent were males and 10.15 per cent were females. Non-workers constituted 61.60 per cent of the total rural population of the state, of whom 22.86 per cent were males and 38.74 per cent females. Twelve districts had a proportion higher than the state average while as many as 31 districts had a lower proportion of workers in the rural population. Durg district had the highest percentage (48.95) of rural workers of whom 27.67 per cent were males and 21.28 per cent females. The highest percentage of male rural workers (30.68) was (with 6.54 per cent female workers) recorded in Chhatarpur district while highest percentage of female rural workers (21.28) was in the district of Durg. The lowest proportion of rural workers was recorded in the Bhind district; it had also the lowest female rural workers (1.09 per cent only). The lowest male rural workers proportion (25.83) was found in Rewa district.

A glance on the map will show that the southern and eastern parts of the state had generally a higher proportion of rural workers than the northern and western parts. This was mainly due to the fact that these areas had a high proportion of female rural workers as compared to the northern areas. There was too wide a divergence in the male and female rural worker ratio between the districts at the top and bottom. For example, Durg had the least disparity (4 : 3) in male—female rural worker ratio, while in Bhind district, this ratio was 27 : 1. The northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and the western district of Jhabua had very low female-male rural worker ratio.

MAP 53

RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

- 46·01 AND ABOVE
- 42·01–46·00
- 38·01–42·00 → State average 38·40
- 34·01–38·00
- 30·01–34·00
- 30·00 AND BELOW

Total Rural Population

2 500 000
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000

RURAL NON-WORKERS — RURAL WORKERS

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

	AREA (IN 000 km²)	PERCENTAGE	RURAL WORKERS (IN 00 000)	PERCENTAGE
0	0	0	0	0
	19·67	4·44	10·11	7·55
	82·24	18·57	33·42	24·96
	152·42	34·42	57·65	43·06
	400·70	90·48	121·28	90·58
	431·99	97·46	129·96	97·06
	442·84	100·00	133·90	100·00

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

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MAP NUMBER 54

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

This map indicates the proportion of urban workers to the total urban population in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per the legend on the map. The method of drawing the map is the same as adopted in Map Number 52.

Only 28.09 per cent (24.72 males and 3.37 females) of the urban population of the state were workers and the remaining 71.91 per cent (28.81 males and 43.10 females) were non-workers. Sixteen districts reported to have a higher proportion than the state average while 27 districts had a lesser proportion of workers in urban population.

Bastar district recorded the highest percentage (33.27) of urban workers of whom 27.77 per cent were males and 5.50 were females. As for male urban workers Sidhi district had the highest percentage (28.90) while in case of female workers Balaghat district claimed the highest proportion (6.75).

The lowest proportion (24.64 per cent) of urban workers was in the Tikamgarh district in the northern region. It had also the lowest proportion (21.96 per cent) of male urban workers in the state. The least proportion (1.20 per cent) of female urban workers was shared both by the Morena and Bhind districts.

A glance at the map will show that the eastern and south-eastern districts of the state had generally a higher proportion of urban male workers than the other parts of the state. These areas had also a higher proportion of female urban workers. The northern districts of the state in the Gwalior division had not only very low proportion of urban workers but also the females constituted a very low proportion of the urban workers in this region.

MAP 54

URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1971

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

- 31·01 AND ABOVE
- 29·01 – 31·00
- 27·01 – 29·00 → State average 28·09
- 25·01 – 27·00
- 25·00 AND BELOW

Total Urban Population

1 200 000
1 000 000
640 000
250 000

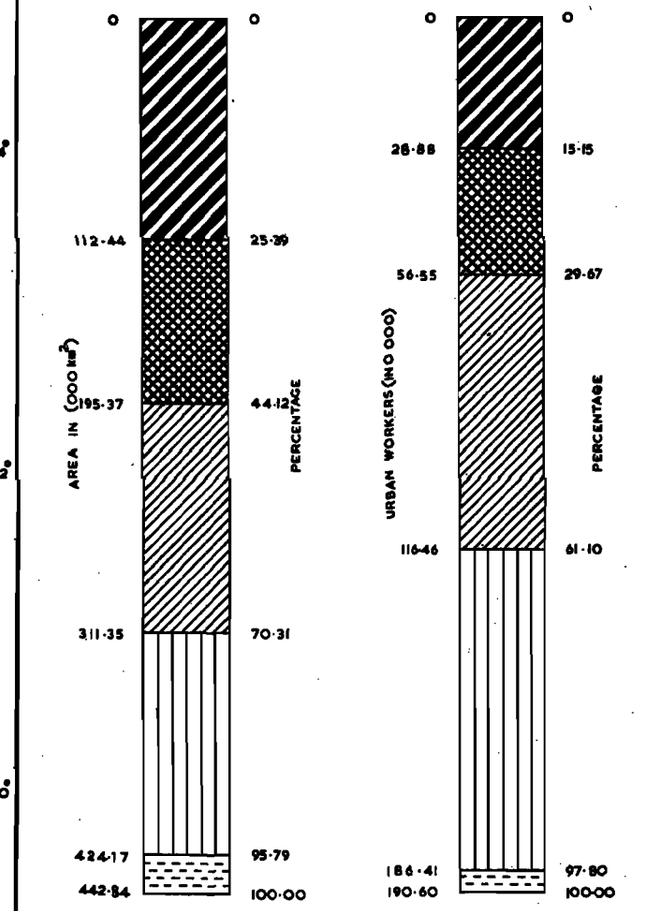
URBAN NON-WORKERS — URBAN WORKERS

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

'EAST OF GREENWICH



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 55

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

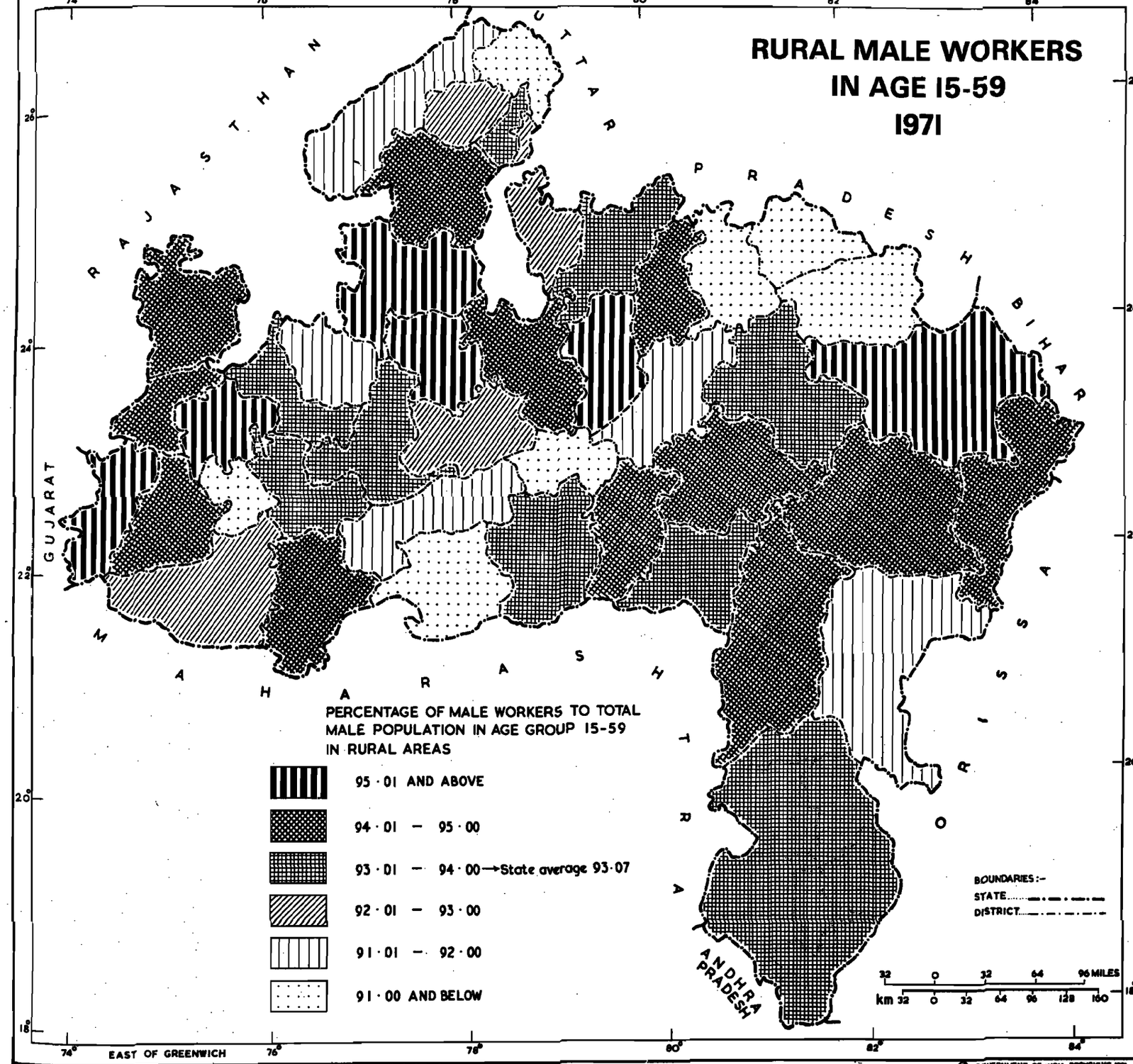
This map shows the district-wise proportion of male workers to total male population in the age-group 15—59 in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971, as per legend shown on the map.

Out of the total male population (in age-group 15—59) of 89.34 lakhs in the rural areas of the state 83.15 lakhs, or 93.07 per cent comprised of the workers. The highest percentage (97.61) was recorded in the Ujjain district and the lowest (86.31) in the Betul district. As many as 26 districts had a percentage higher than the state average while 17 districts had lower proportion. Six districts had percentage of more than 95, 12 had between 94-95, 9 between 93-94, 4 between 92-93, 5 between 91-92, while 7 districts had percentage of 91 per cent or below.

The districts of Morena and Bhind in the north, Raipur in the east, Rajgarh in the north-west, Indore in the west, and Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa and Sidhi in the central region had a comparatively lower proportion of rural male workers in the age-group 15—59 while the districts of Jhabua and Ujjain in the west, Guna and Vidisha in north-west, Damoh in the central region and Surguja in the east had a comparatively higher proportion.

MAP 55

RURAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

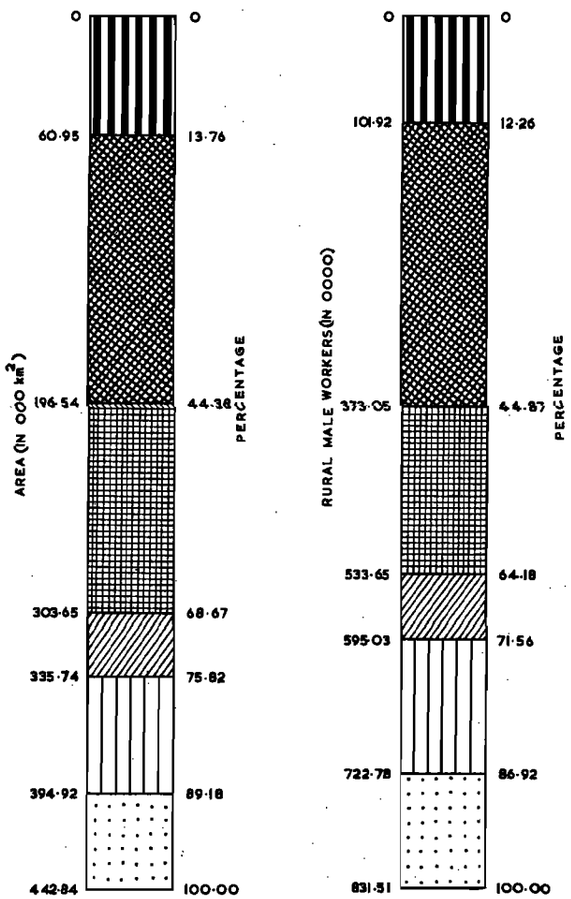


PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS

- 95·01 AND ABOVE
- 94·01 — 95·00
- 93·01 — 94·00 → State average 93·07
- 92·01 — 93·00
- 91·01 — 92·00
- 91·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:–
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 56

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

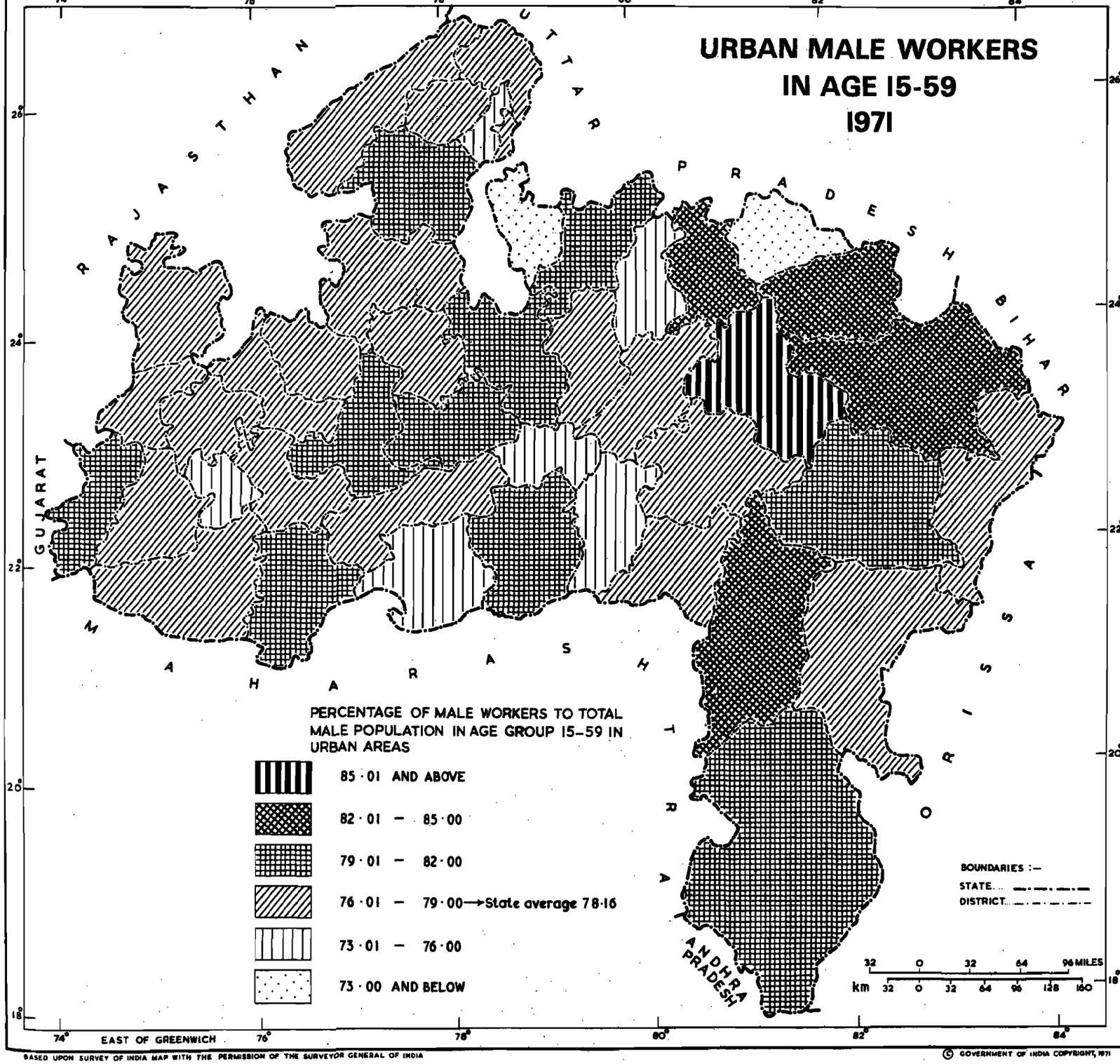
This map depicts the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15—59 in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

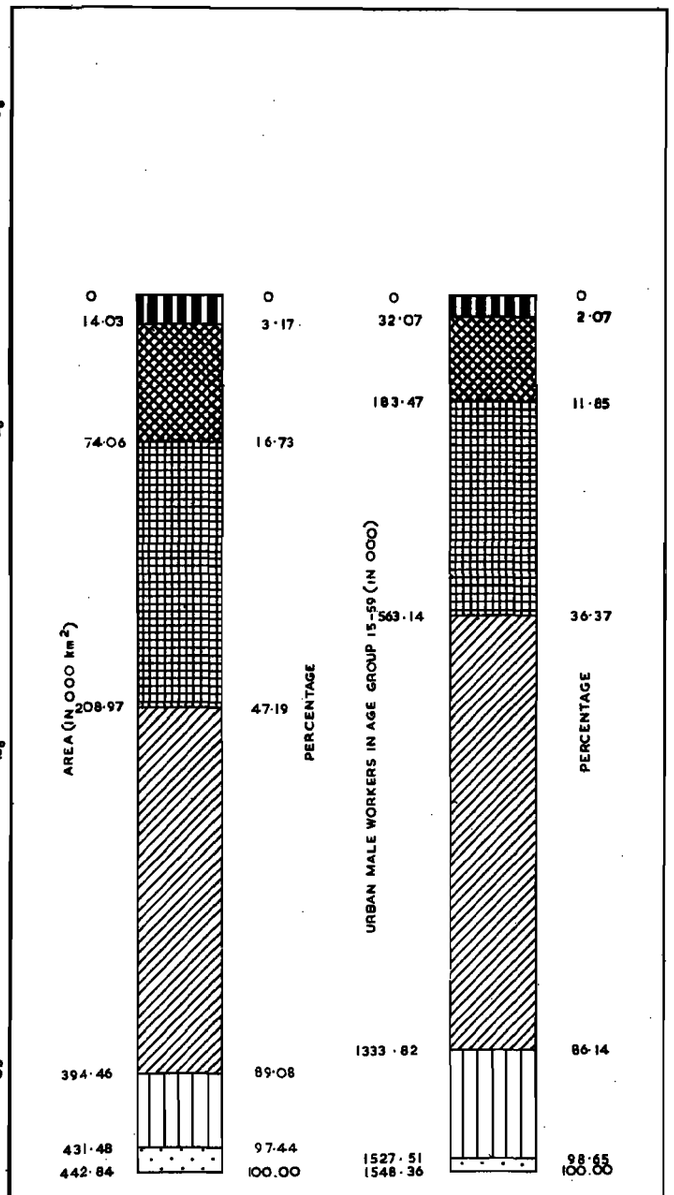
Out of a total male population of 19.81 lakhs in age-group 15—59 in the urban areas of the state, 15.48 lakhs or 78.16 per cent constituted the workers. Twentyone districts had a percentage of workers higher than the state average while 22 districts had a lower percentage. The highest percentage (85.18) was recorded in the Shahdol district while the lowest percentage of (70.78) was in the Rewa district.

It will be seen from the map that the eastern regions had generally a higher percentage of urban male workers in age-group 15—59 than the western and the northern region. This may be due to the fact that the economy of the eastern region is most agricultural while the economies of northern and western regions are becoming industrial.

MAP 56

URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





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MAP NUMBER 57

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the district-wise proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15—59 in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

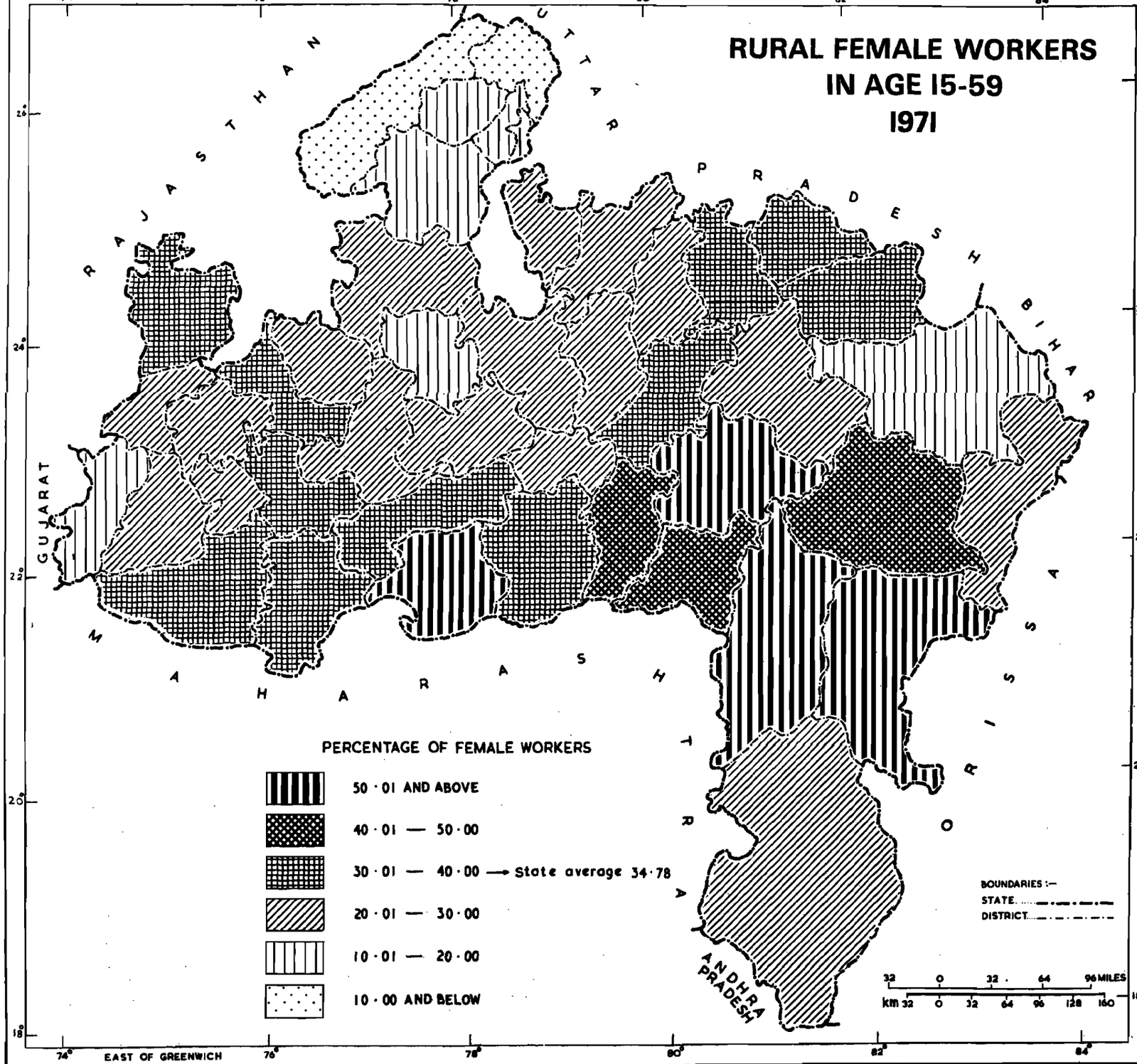
Of the total female population of 85.10 lakhs in age-group 15—59 in the rural areas of the state, only 29.59 lakhs viz. 34.78 per cent is comprised of the workers. The highest percentage (72.01) was observed in the Durg district while the lowest (3.91) was found in Bhind district. As many as 31 districts of the state had a proportion lower than the state average while only 12 districts had a higher proportion of female rural workers in age-group 15—59.

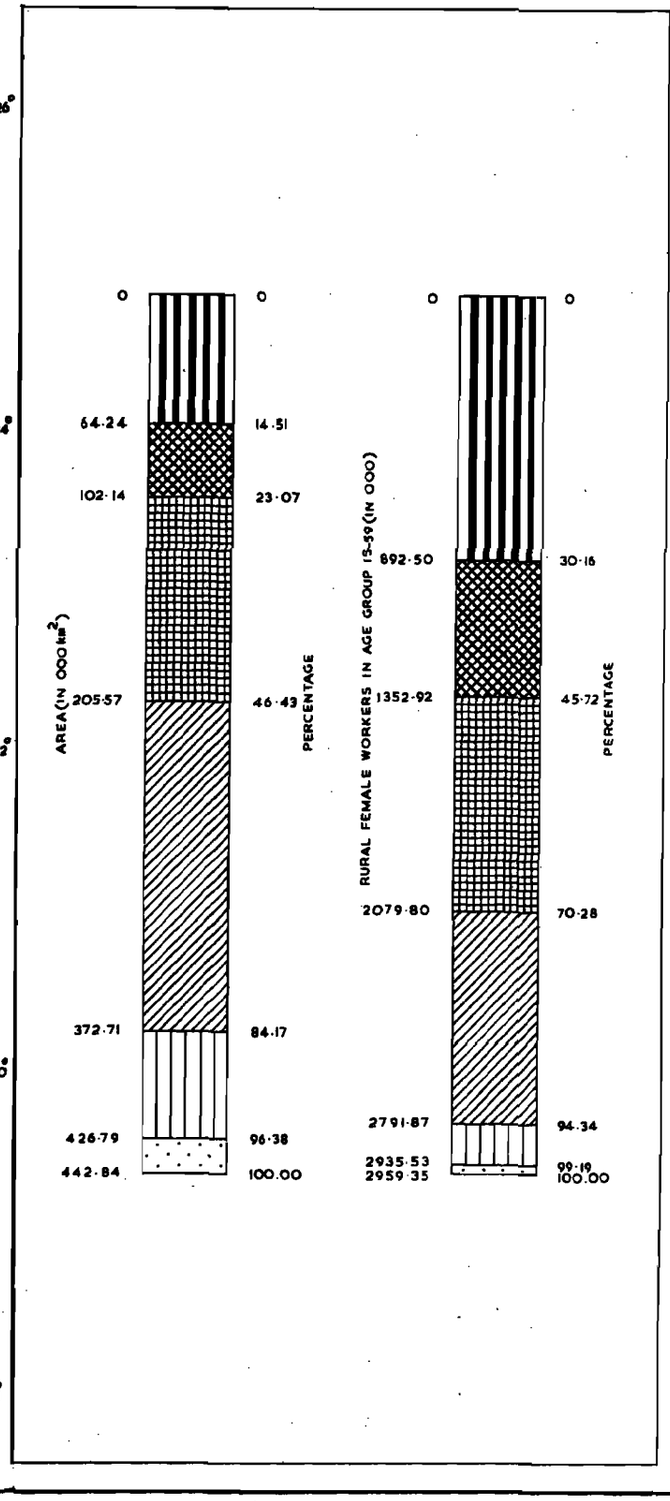
There were very wide divergences in the proportion of rural female workers in age-group 15—59 between various districts and regions. Generally, the southern districts of the state adjoining Maharashtra had a higher proportion than the average proportion. While Bastar, the southernmost district, had a percentage of 24.27 only, its neighbouring districts of Durg and Raipur reported to have quite high percentage of 72.01 and 55.43 respectively. The districts in the northern and central regions had a generally low proportion of female workers. It is worth mentioning that the two northern-most districts of Morena and Bhind had exceedingly low proportions (8.23 and 3.91 respectively) of female rural workers.

Only 4 districts could boast of more than 50 per cent female rural workers in age-group 15—59, these districts were Durg (72.01), Betul (59.03), Mandla (55.77) and Raipur (55.43).

MAP 57

RURAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





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MAP NUMBER 58

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the district-wise proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15—59 in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

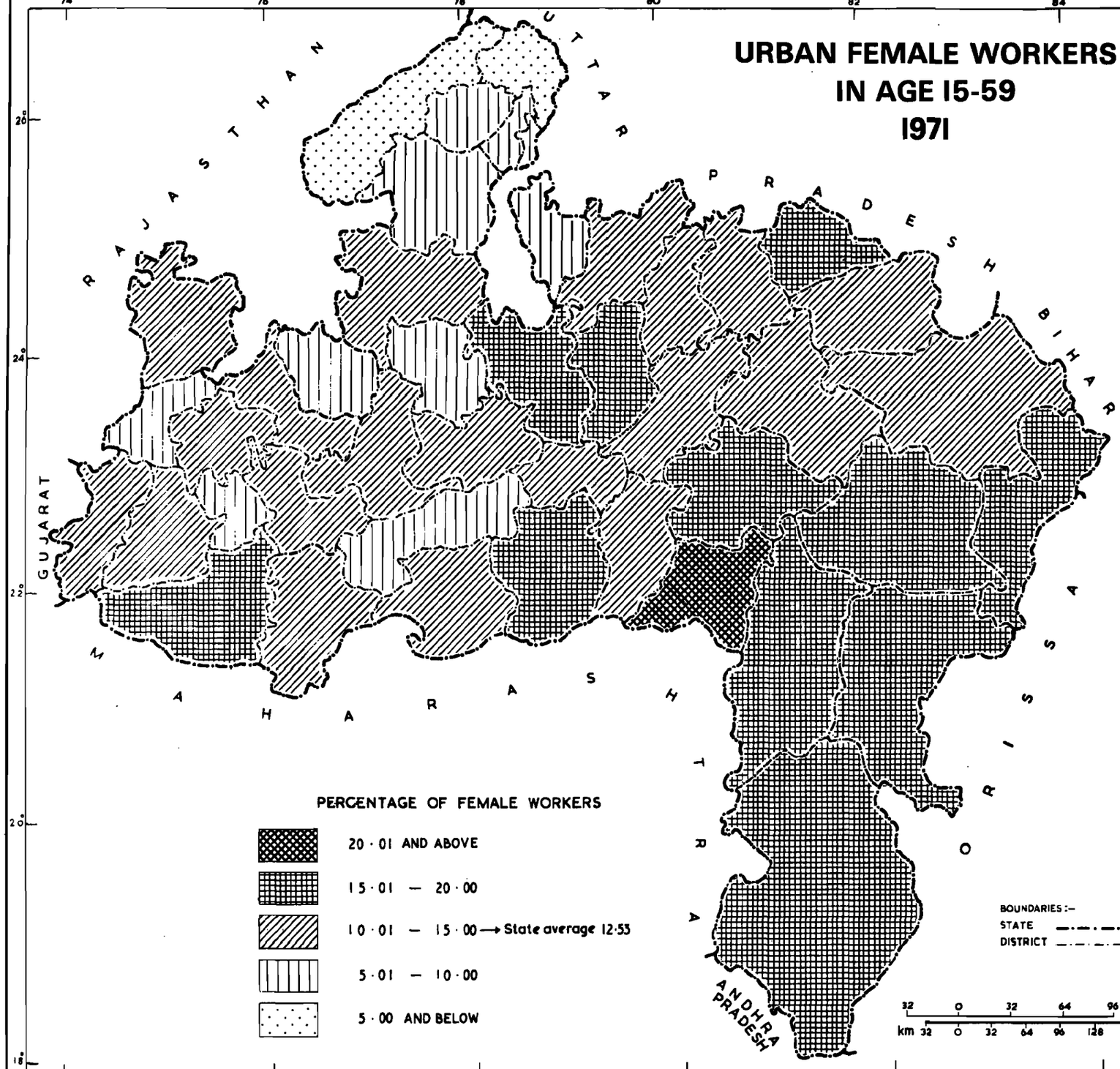
Of the total female population of 16.14 lakhs in age-group 15—59 in the urban areas of the state, only 2.02 lakhs or 12.53 per cent is comprised of the workers. The highest percentage of (24.61) was observed in Balaghat district while the lowest (4.49) was in the Morena district. As many as 23 districts of the state had a percentage higher than the state average while 20 districts had a lower percentage of female urban workers in age-group 15—59.

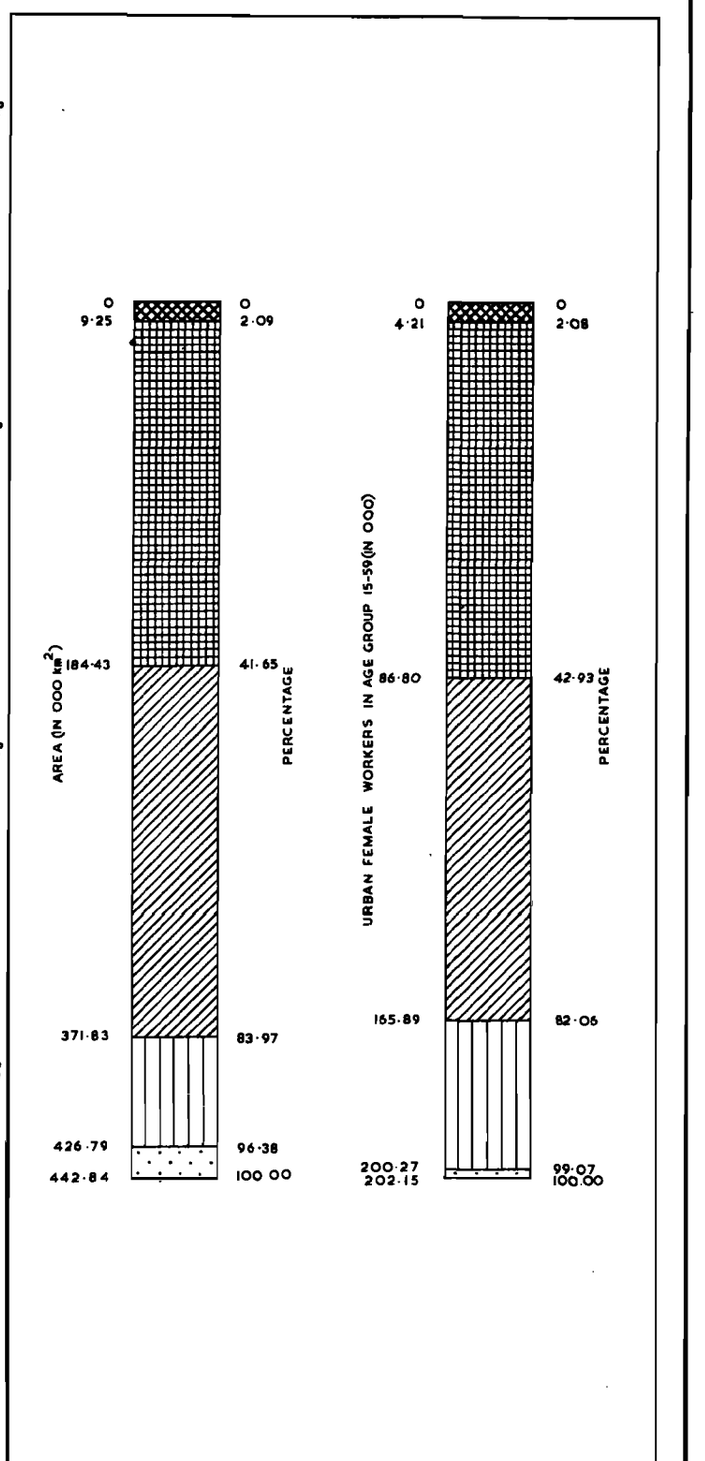
It would be observed from the map that the south-eastern region of the state comprising of districts of Bastar, Durg, Raipur, Kaigarh, Bilaspur, Mandla, Chhindwara and Balaghat had much more percentage while the northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri and Tikamgarh had significantly low proportion of female workers in age-group 15—59 in urban areas as compared to state average. The area stretching from the north-east to the western part of the state had generally an average proportion of female urban workers.

Only one district of the state had a percentage of more than 20 per cent of female urban workers in age-group 15—59.

MAP 58

URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





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MAP NUMBER 59

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map indicates the proportion of workers and non-workers to the total employable population in all the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The term "employable population" denotes the number of persons of age-group 15—59 excluding 'Full-time students', those engaged in 'Household duties', 'Dependents and infants', 'Retired', rentiers and persons of independent means and Beggars/Vagrants'. The 'Non-workers' in age-group 15—59 categorised as "Others" or "Other non-workers" who are seeking employment. Pie-graphs have been drawn in each district proportionate to its total employable population. Each circle has been divided into two sectors—one for workers and the other for non-workers, as per legend on the map. The sector for workers has again been divided into two portions to demarcate the proportion of males and females. Squares proportionate to total non-workers of the district for females have been drawn alongside each circle due to space limitations on the map.

Out of a total employable population of 131.70 lakhs of the state, 98.63 lakhs males and 31.61 lakhs females were workers, while 1.29 lakhs males and 0.16 lakh females were non-workers. That is, only 1.11 per cent of the employable population constituted non-workers' while 74.89 per cent were male workers and 24.00 per cent were female workers. Jabalpur district had the highest percentage (2.79) while Bastar had the least percentage (0.43) of non-workers. The highest percentages of male and female workers were claimed by Bhind (94.96) and Durg (39.64) districts respectively.

Amongst non-workers, 88.85 per cent were males and 11.15 per cent females. In Sidhi district, cent percent of the non-workers in the employable population were males; there being no female non-workers in this district. The maximum percentage (45.45) of female non-workers was recorded in the Rewa district.

MAP 59

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN EMPLOYABLE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

GUJARAT

MADHYA PRADESH

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

INDORE

Non-Workers

M — 15 000 — 9 000 — 5 000

F

Total Employable Population

NON WORKERS — 1 000 000 — 7 00 000 — 5 00 000

M-MALE
F-FEMALE

M F — WORKERS

I. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH CIRCLE INDICATE THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION

II. FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH SQUARE INDICATE THE TOTAL NON-WORKERS

BOUNDARIES :
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

WORKERS (IN 00 000) — PERCENTAGE

98·63 — 74·89

130·25 — 98·80
131·54 — 99·86
131·70 — 100·00

NON-WORKERS

MALE
FEMALE

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 60

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the industrial structure of male and female workers in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per nine Census industrial categories.

Two parellel lines have been drawn in each district. Each line has then been divided into nine equal parts to denote the nine industrial categories. Horizontal rectangular bars proportionate to the percentage of workers in each category to the total workers in the districts in each sex have been drawn on either side of verticle lines. The bars on the right hand side give the percentage as well as absolute number of female workers to total workers, and the bars on left hand side give the corresponding figures for male workers as per legend on the map.

The industrial structure of working population for the state as a whole was as under :—

Category	Percentage of working population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
I	42·74	10·12
II	14·57	11·99
III	1·54	0·15
IV	0·55	0·09
V	5·57	1·11
VI	0·70	0·09
VII	2·99	0·21
VIII	1·32	0·03
IX	5·41	0·82

The highest percentage (74.28) of male workers in category I (Cultivators) was claimed by Jhabua district while the lowest 17.82 was in Indore district. In category II (Agricultural Labourers), Raisen district had the highest percentage (26.78) of male workers, the lowest percentage (5.47 being in Jhabua district. In Category V (Manufacturing, Processing etc.), Indore district was at the top, with 20.30 per cent of its workers in this category, while Mandla district with 2.11 per cent, was at the bottom. In category VII (Trade and Commerce), the maximum percentage of male workers (12.37) was in Indore while the minimum (0.85) was in Sidhi district. In services (Category IX), again Indore claimed the first rank with 17.53 per cent of its male workers being in services while Mandla district had the least percentage (2.60).

In case of females, the maximum percentage (24.71) of cultivators was in Durg district and the minimum (1.17) in Bhind district. The highest percentage of female agricultural labourers (18.91) were in Rewa district and the least (1.65) in Morena district. In manufacturing, processing, etc., female workers had the highest percentage (6.06) in Sagar district and the lowest (0.16) in Bhind district. In services, Indore district had the highest percentage 3.23 of female workers while Sidhi had the lowest (0.30).

MAP 60

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

1	MORENA	16	UJJAIN	31	DAMOH
2	BHIND	17	JHABUA	32	JABALPUR
3	GWALIOR	18	DHAR	33	NARSIMHAPUR
4	DATIA	19	INDORE	34	MANDLA
5	SHIVPURI	20	DEWAS	35	CHHINDWARA
6	GUNA	21	KHARGONE	36	SEONI
7	TIKAMGARH	22	KHANDWA	37	BALAGHAT
8	CHHATARPUR	23	SHAJAPUR	38	SURGUJA
9	PANNA	24	RAJGARH	39	BILASPUR
10	SATNA	25	VIDISHA	40	RAIGARH
11	REWA	26	SEHORE	41	DURG
12	SHAHDOL	27	RAISEN	42	RAIPUR
13	SIDHI	28	HOSHANGABAD	43	BASTAR
14	MANDSAUR	29	BETUL		
15	RATLAM	30	SAGAR		

INDORE

MADHYA PRADESH

MALES FEMALES PERCENTAGE

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES

BOUNDARIES:
STATE
DISTRICT

PERCENTAGE TERTIARY

PERCENTAGE SECONDARY

PERCENTAGE PRIMARY

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 61

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map exhibits the percentage of male and female workers to the total working population in the rural areas of each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The method adopted for drawing this map is the same as in map number 60.

For the state as a whole, the industrial structure of the rural working population was as under :—

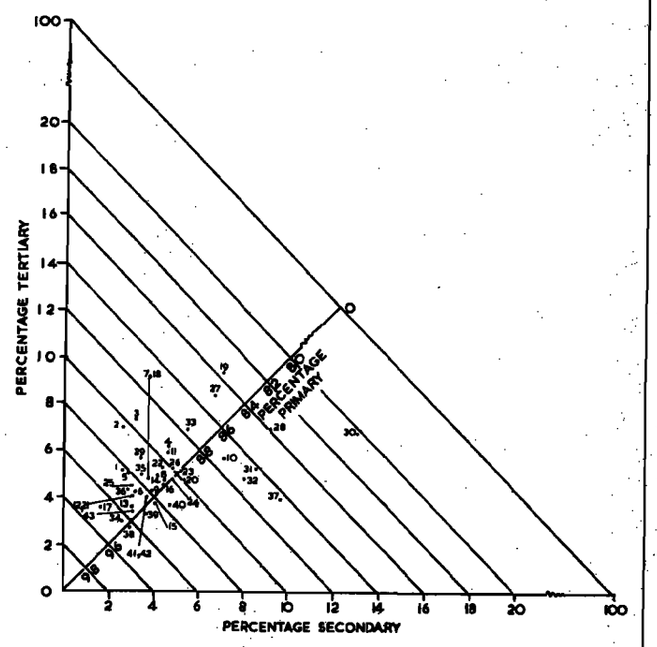
Category	Percentage of Rural working Population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
I	47·99	11·45
II	16·15	13·38
III	1·51	0·15
IV	0·30	0·06
V	3·08	0·88
VI	0·38	0·05
VII	1·13	0·12
VIII	0·31	0·01
IX	2·73	0·31

The highest percentage (78.63) of male workers in category I (Cultivators) was claimed by Jhabua district while the lowest percentage of (35.77) was in Durg district. In case of females, the highest percentage (27.61) was in Durg and the lowest (1.24) in Bhind district. In category II (Agricultural labourers) the male workers were the highest (27.77) in Raisen and the lowest (5.15) in Jhabua district. In category V (Manufacturing repair, etc.), the maximum percentage (7.54) for males was in Sagar and the lowest (1.26) in Jhabua while for females, the maximum (4.92) was in Sagar and the lowest (0.11) in Bhind. In category IX, the maximum male workers (5.19) were in Gwalior district and the lowest (1.76) in Jhabua district whereas in case of females, Raisen (0.79) and Morena (0.18) held the corresponding positions.

MAP 61

CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

1	MORENA	16	UJJAIN	31	DAMOH
2	BHIND	17	JHABUA	32	JABALPUR
3	GWALIOR	18	DHAR	33	NARSIMHAPUR
4	DATIA	19	INDORE	34	MANDLA
5	SHIVPURI	20	DEWAS	35	CHHINDWARA
6	GUNA	21	KHARGONE	36	SEONI
7	TIKAMGARH	22	KHANDWA	37	BALAGHAT
8	CHHATARPUR	23	SHAJAPUR	38	SURGUJA
9	PANNA	24	RAJGARH	39	BILASPUR
10	SATNA	25	VIDISHA	40	RAIGARH
11	REWA	26	SEHORE	41	DURG
12	SHAHDOL	27	RAISEN	42	RAIPUR
13	SIDHI	28	HOSHANGABAD	43	BASTAR
14	MANDSAUR	29	BETUL		
15	RATLAM	30	SAGAR		



INDORE

MADHYA PRADESH

MALES

FEMALES

PERCENTAGE

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

- I CULTIVATORS
- II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
- III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
- IV MINING AND QUARRYING
- V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS
  - (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
  - (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
- VI CONSTRUCTION
- VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
- VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
- IX OTHER SERVICES

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE
DISTRICT

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 62

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

This map shows the sex-wise industrial structure of the urban working population in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The method adopted for drawing this map is the same as was done in map number 60.

The industrial structure of the urban working population in the state as a whole was as under :—

Category	Percentage of urban working population	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
I	5·85	0·79
II	3·46	2·27
III	1·71	0·14
IV	2·29	0·34
V	23·10	2·70
VI	2·93	0·29
VII	16·09	0·85
VIII	8·36	0·19
IX	24·20	4·44

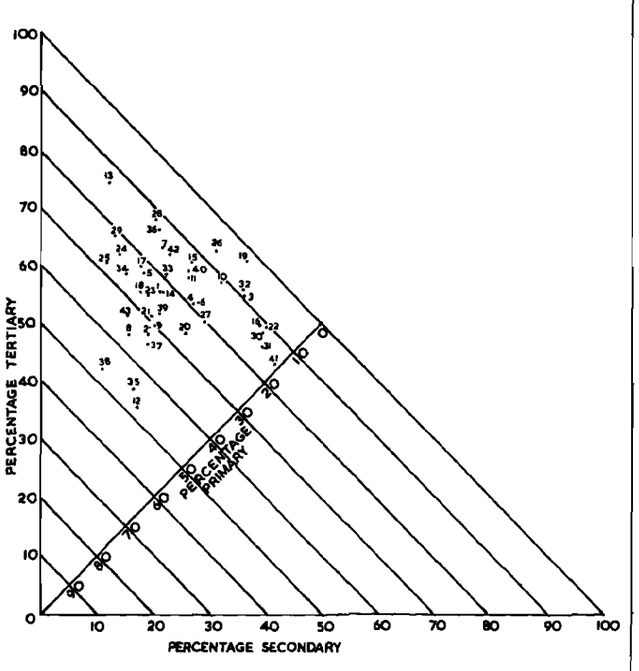
About 88 per cent of urban workers were males, the maximum (24.20 per cent) being in services followed by manufacturing (23.10). It is interesting to note that 16.85 per cent of the urban workers were engaged in primary sector (categories I to IV), 29.02 per cent in secondary sector and 54.13 per cent in tertiary sector. The highest percentage (43.85) of males in primary sector was in the Surguja district and the lowest (2.67) in Indore. In the secondary sector, the highest percentage (38.54) was in Durg district and the lowest (9.67) in Surguja. Sidhi district had the largest percentage (66.58) of urban male workers in tertiary sector while Shahdol district had the lowest percentage (31.47).

The highest percentage of urban female workers in primary (11.76), secondary (10.69) and tertiary (10.16) sectors were in the districts of Balaghat, Sagar and Raigarh respectively while the lowest percentage (0.59) in primary sector was in Indore district. Bhind district had the lowest percentage of urban female workers in both secondary (0.61) and tertiary (2.38) sectors.

MAP 62

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS 1971

1	MORENA	16	UJJAIN	31	DAMOH
2	BHIND	17	JHABUA	32	JABALPUR
3	GWALIOR	18	DHAR	33	NARSIMHAPUR
4	DATIA	19	INDORE	34	MANDLA
5	SHIVPURI	20	DEWAS	35	CHHINDWARA
6	GUNA	21	KHARGONE	36	SEONI
7	TIKAMGARH	22	KHANDWA	37	BALAGHAT
8	CHHATARPUR	23	SHAJAPUR	38	SURGUJA
9	PANNA	24	RAJGARH	39	BILASPUR
10	SATNA	25	VIDISHA	40	RAIGARH
11	REWA	26	SEHORE	41	DURG
12	SHAHDOL	27	RAISEN	42	RAIPUR
13	SIDHI	28	HOSHANGABAD	43	BASTAR
14	MANDSAUR	29	BETUL		
15	RATLAM	30	SAGAR		



INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

- I CULTIVATORS
- II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
- III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
- IV MINING AND QUARRYING
- V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
- VI CONSTRUCTION
- VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
- VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
- IX OTHER SERVICES

MADHYA PRADESH

(IN 0000) MALES FEMALES (IN 0000)

PERCENTAGE PERCENTAGE

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 63

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map indicates the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15–59 in 1971, in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map.

Out of a total of 130.25 lakhs workers in the age-group 15-59 in the state as a whole, 68.52 lakhs or 52.61 per cent were cultivators. The highest proportion of cultivators (81.07 was found in Jhabua district while the lowest (19.29) was in Indore district. Twentyfive districts of the state had a proportion of cultivators in age-group 15-59 higher than the state average while the remaining 18 districts had a lower proportion.

It will be seen from the map that the districts on the eastern, extreme western and northern parts of the state had a comparatively higher proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15–59 than the central region. The central and the central-western region of the state comprised of large urban population in cities like Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Ujjain, etc. Predictably enough, their proportion of cultivators to total workers in age-group 15–59 is quite low. For example, Indore district had only 19.29 per cent of cultivators, Sehore (wherein lies Bhopal city) had 32.71 per cent, Jabalpur 31.19 per cent and Ujjain 41.15 per cent. In the northern belt Gwalior district had a low proportion (37.92 per cent) of cultivators as it had large urban population in Gwalior city. The eastern region as a whole and the northern and western region in parts had agrarian economies leading to preponderance of cultivators in the workers while the other regions were getting urbanised and industrialised and as such the proportion of cultivators in these regions was low.

MAP 63

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

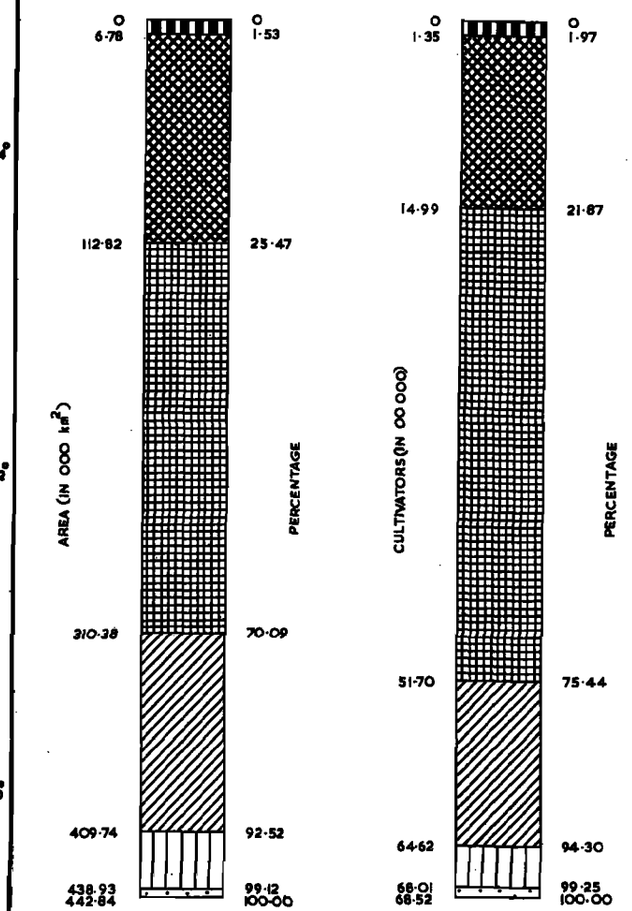
- 80·01 AND ABOVE
- 65·01 — 80·00
- 50·01 — 65·00 → State average 52·61
- 35·01 — 50·00
- 20·01 — 35·00
- 20·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 64

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION, 1971

The map depicts the proportion of cultivators in the rural population in each district of Madhya Pradesh during 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

Of the total rural population 348.69 lakhs in the state, 79.58 lakhs or 22.82 per cent constituted the cultivators. The percentage of cultivators was less than the state average in case of 25 districts while 18 districts showed a higher percentage.

The percentage of cultivators to rural population was reported to be highest (31.03) in Durg district and the lowest (14.46) in Raisen district It can be seen from the map that the districts falling in the central region had a comparatively low proportion of cultivators vis-a-vis other districts as these areas were more urbanised and diversified in economic activities. On the other hand eastern part of the state had a high proportion of cultivators in its rural population.

MAP 64

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

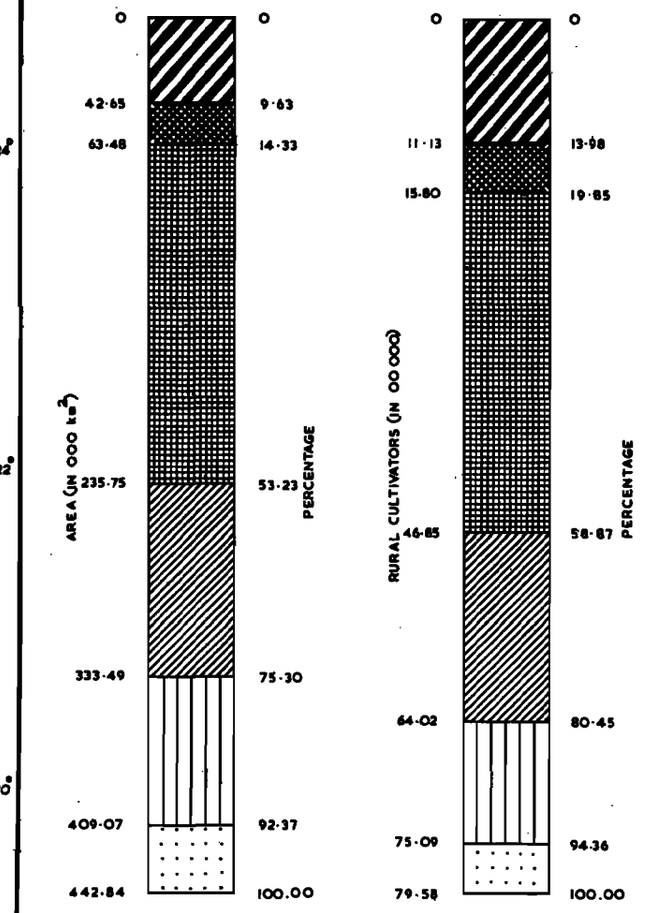
- 29·01 AND ABOVE
- 26·01 — 29·00
- 23·01 — 26·00
- 20·01 — 23·00 → State average 22·82
- 17·01 — 20·00
- 17·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

18° 20° 22° 24° 26°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 65

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

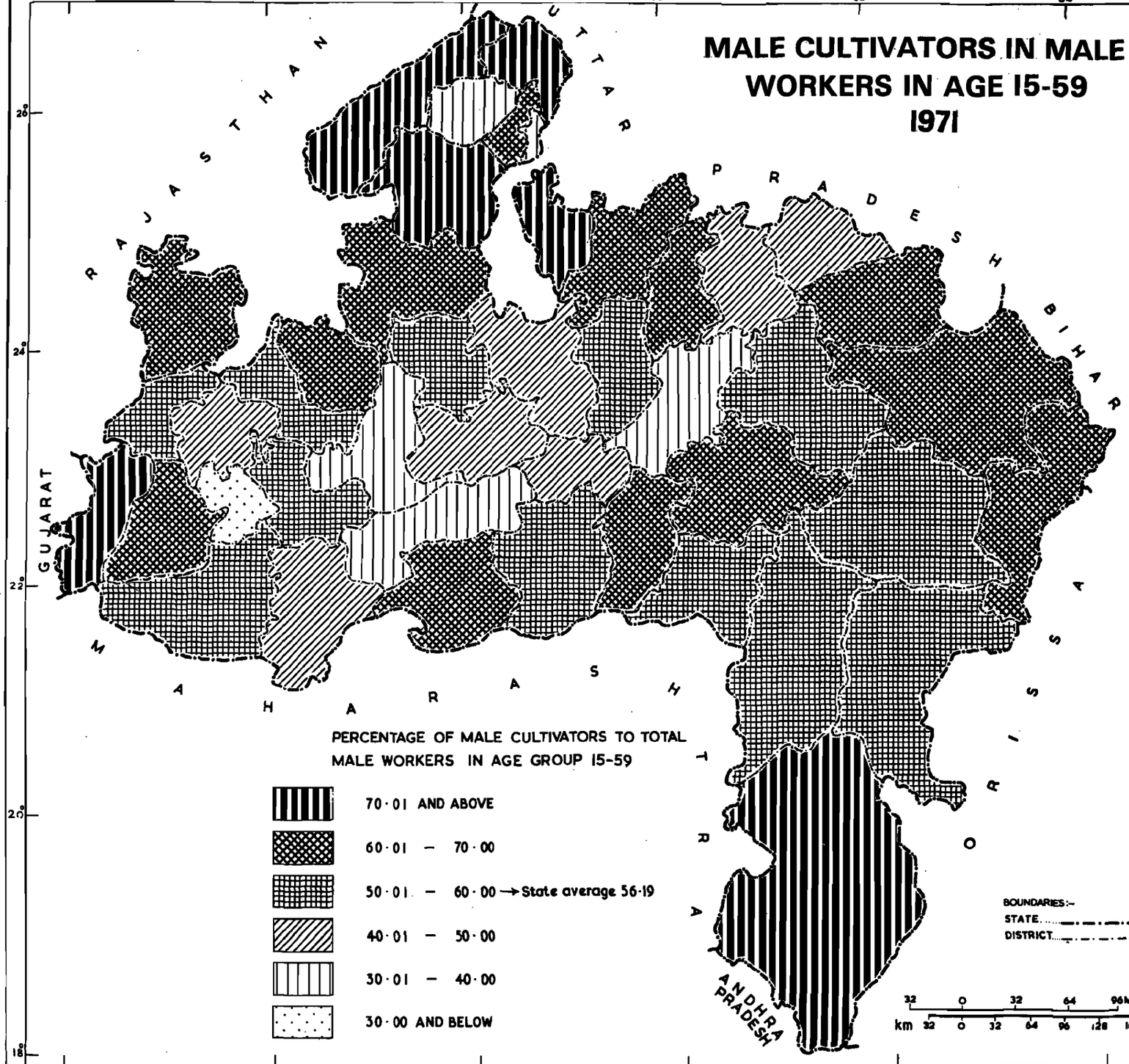
This map depicts the percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15–59 in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

On an average, 56.19 per cent of the male workers in the age-group 15–59 were cultivators in the state. Twentyfive districts had shown a higher percentage of cultivators while 18 districts had a lower percentage than the state average. The lowest percentage of cultivators was witnessed by Indore district (19.88) which is but natural as this district is the most urbanised district of the state with only 37.29 per cent of its population residing in rural areas. The highest percentage of cultivators was found in the Jhabua district (83.42) a predominantly tribal district (with 84.71 per cent of its population being tribals). Bastar the next most tribal district had also shown a very high percentage (70.71) of its male workers aged 15–59 as cultivators. Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri and Tikamgarh were the other districts with high proportion of cultivators which worked out to be 78.00, 73.77, 73.48 and 75.12 respectively.

It can further be seen from the map that the central region of the state had a low proportion of cultivators. This is because this region is more urbanised and industrialised. Chhatisgarh region in the east, which is called the rice-bowl of the state, had a high proportion of cultivators in the age-group 15–59.

MAP 65

MALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

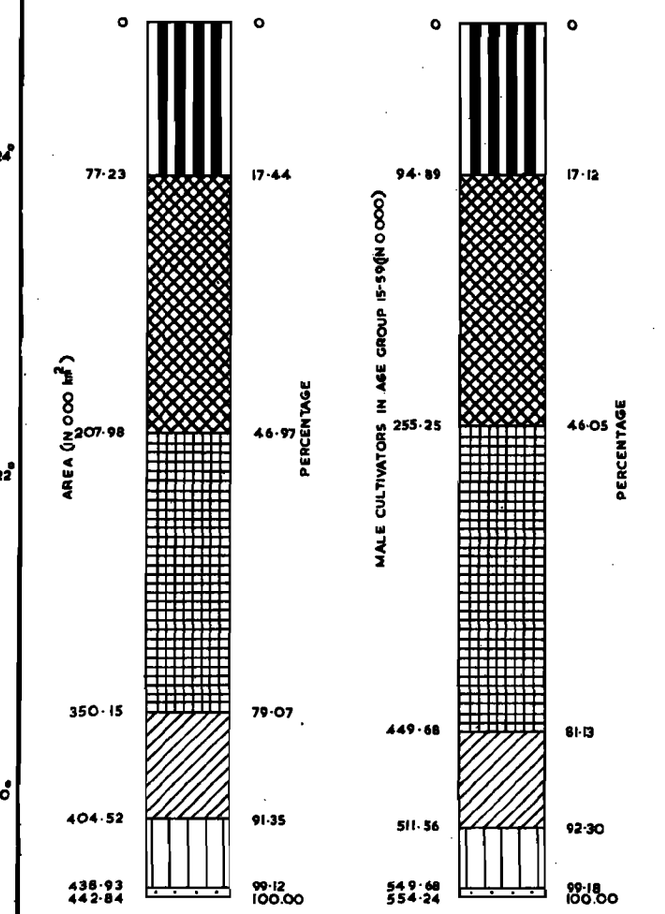


PERCENTAGE OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

- 70·01 AND ABOVE
- 60·01 — 70·00
- 50·01 — 60·00 → State average 56·19
- 40·01 — 50·00
- 30·01 — 40·00
- 30·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



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MAP NUMBER 66

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

This map shows the percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in the age-group 15–59 in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1971.

There were a total of 31.61 lakhs female workers in the state out of which 13.10 lakhs or 41.43 per cent were cultivators. Eleven districts of the state had shown a higher percentage of female cultivators while 32 districts had a lower percentage than the state average.

The highest percentage of (65.05) of female cultivators was recorded in the Morena district which is on the northern extremity of the state while the lowest percentage (9.86) was found in the Vidisha district. Leaving aside the three districts in the western region, namely Jhabua, Mandsaur and Ratlam; and Morena district in the north, all the other districts in the northern, western and central regions of the state had a particularly low ratio of female cultivators to total cultivators. The eastern and south-eastern parts of the state had a high proportion of female cultivators. Of the 12 districts of the state which reported to have the percentage of female cultivators more than 40 as many as 8 were in the eastern part of the state.

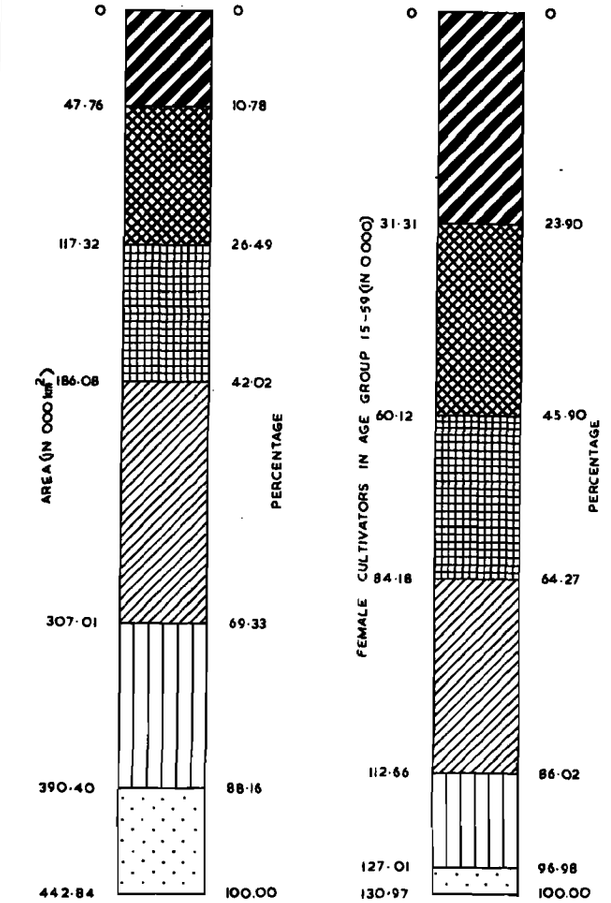
MAP 66

FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

- 60·01 AND ABOVE
- 50·01 — 60·00
- 40·01 — 50·00 → State average 41·43
- 30·01 — 40·00
- 20·01 — 30·00
- 20·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....



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MAP NUMBER 67

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

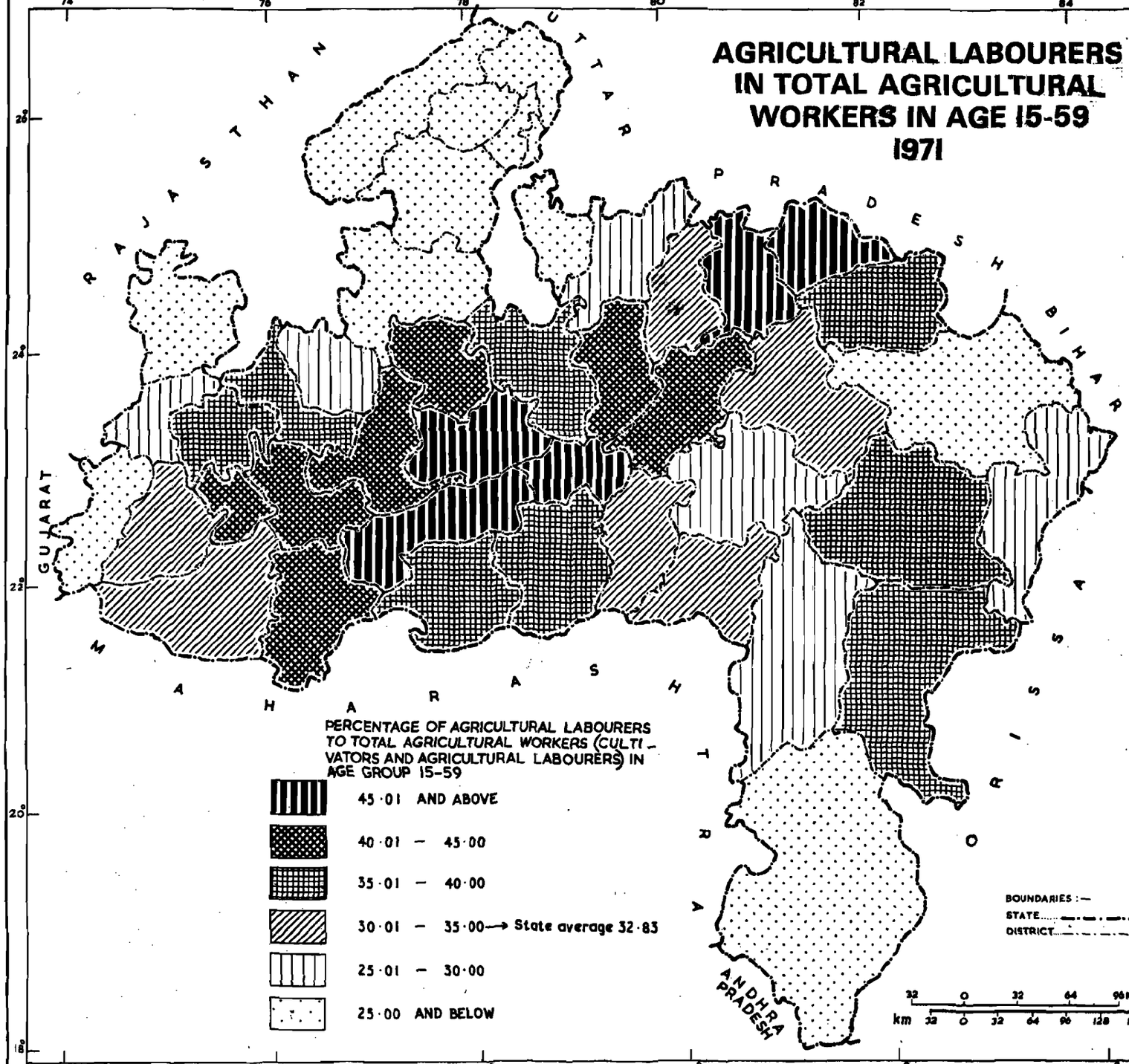
This map depicts the proportion of agricultural labourers in the total agricultural workers in the age-group 15–59, in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1971.

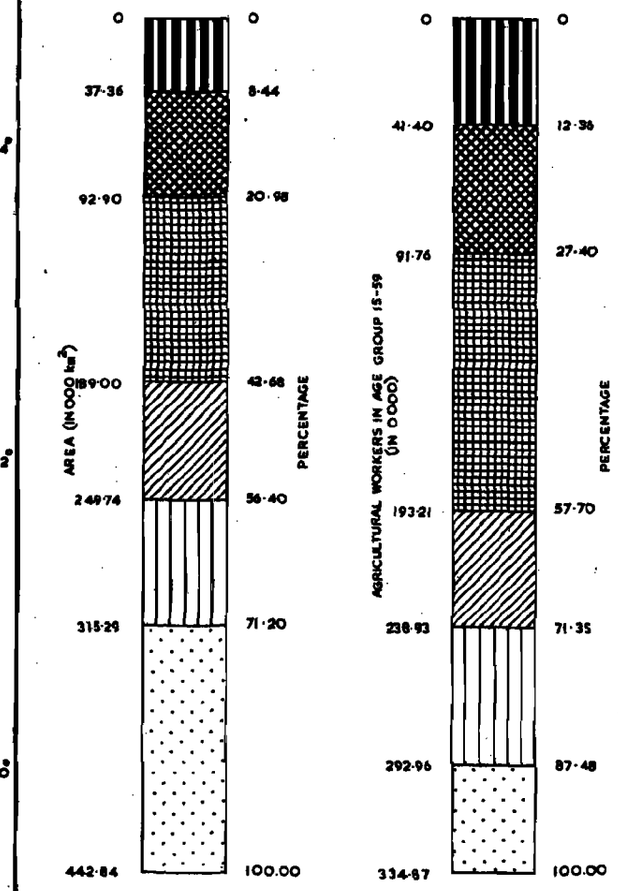
Out of a total of 102.01 lakhs agricultural workers in the age-group 15–59 in the state, 33.49 lakhs or 32.83 per cent (roughly 1/3rd) were agricultural labourers. As many as 24 districts of the state had a higher proportion of agricultural labourers while only 19 districts had a lower proportion than the state average. The highest proportion of agricultural labourers (49.02 per cent) was found in Raisen district while the lowest percentage of 8.27 was recorded in Morena district.

A glance at the map shows that cultivation in the Central region of the state was very much dependent on agricultural labourers, while in the northern region, in the western districts of Jhabua, Ratlam and Mandsour and in most of districts of the eastern region, cultivation was mainly done by the land-owners themselves.

MAP 67

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 68

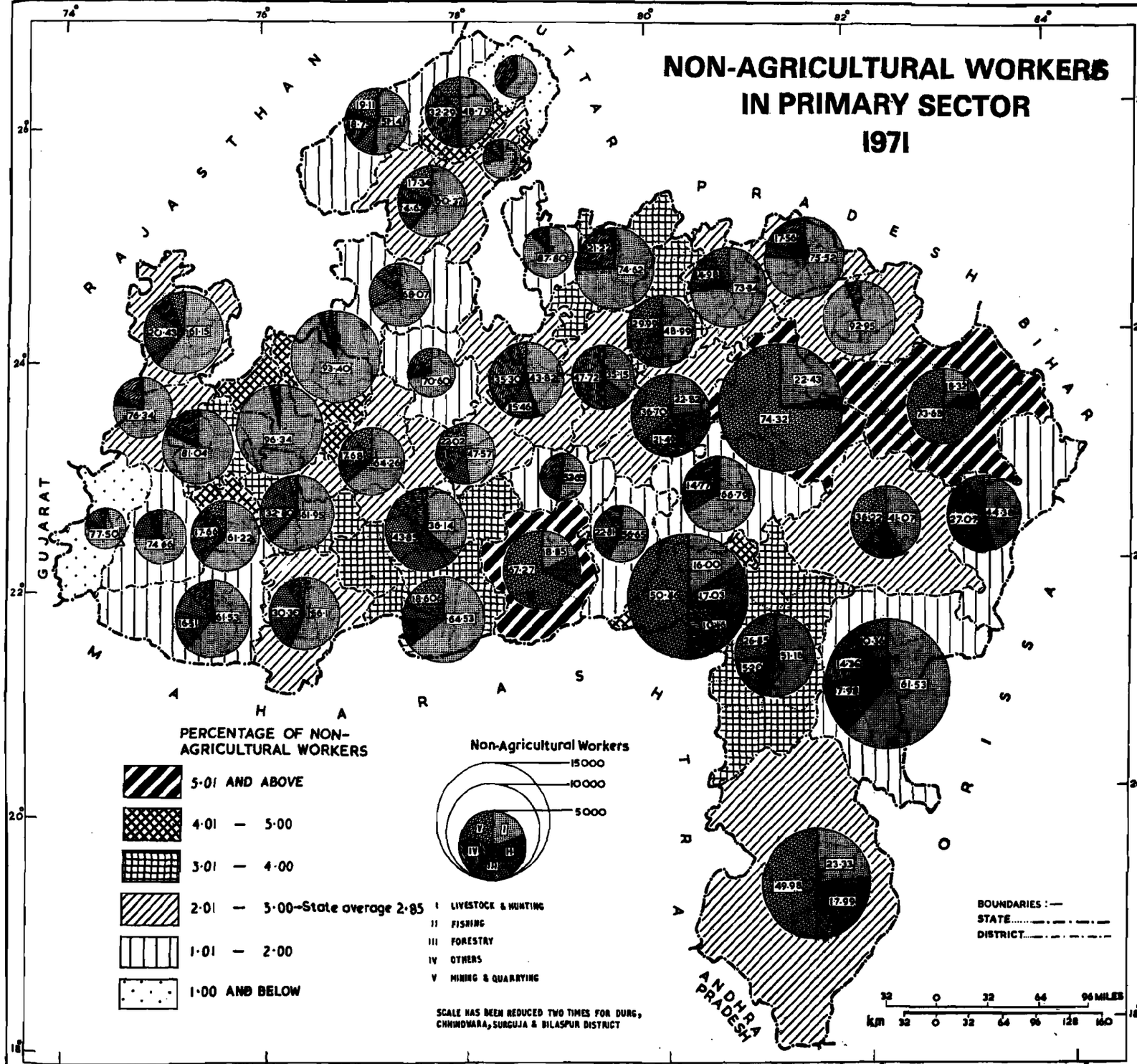
NON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR, 1971

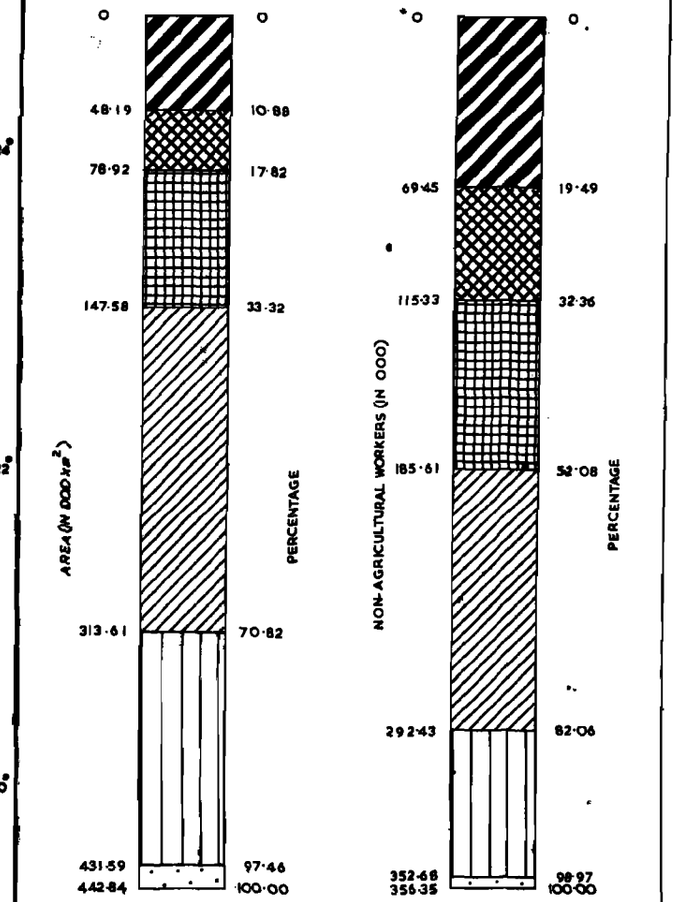
This map indicates the proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in primary sector in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. A pie diagram has been drawn in each district proportionate in size to the number of non-agricultural workers in the district. Each circle has been sub-divided into sectors to represent separately the percentage of those engaged in (a) livestock and hunting (b) fishing, (c) forestry, (d) Others, and (e) mining and quarrying as per legend on the map.

There were a total of 125.03 lakhs workers in the primary sector in the state out of which only 3.56 lakhs (2.85 per cent) were non-agricultural workers. Only 16 districts had a percentage higher than the state average. Chhindwara district had the highest percentage (8.43) while Bhind district had the lowest percentage (0.98). Three districts had more than 5 per cent non-agricultural workers, five had between 4-5 per cent, seven between 3-4, fifteen between 2-3,, elevan between 1-2 and two districts had a percentage of 1.00 and below. Of the 3.56 lakhs non-agricultural workers in the primary sector in the state, 48.55 per cent were engaged in livestock and hunting, 4.51 in finishing, 9.05 in forestry, 10.48 in 'Others' and 27.41 per cent in mining and quarrying. Shajapur district had the highest percentage (96.34) of its non-agricultural workers engaged in livestock and hunting. Rajgarh with 93.40 per cent and Sidhi with 92.95 per cent were the other two districts claiming more than 90 per cent of these workers in livestock and hunting. In fishing, Balaghat district had the maximum percentage (17.03) closely followed by West Nimar (16.51) and Dhar (16.37). On the other hand, there were no workers in fishing in Sidhi district. Hoshangabad district had a very high percentage (43.85) of its non-agricultural workers in forestry. Dewas (32.80), East Nimar (30.30) and Raigarh (27.07) were the other districts more than one-fourth of whose non-agricultural workers were engaged in forestry. In mining and quarrying, Shahdol (74.32), Surguja (73.68) Chhindwara (67.27) had a very high percentage of their non-agricultural workers. It will be noticed from the map that these three districts were the only districts where percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector was more than 5. This was primarily due to their being mining and quarrying areas.

MAP 68

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1971





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MAP NUMBER 69

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS, 1971

This map shows the tahsil-wise percentage of industrial workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total workers in Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

Out of 152.96 lakhs workers in the state, only 10.22 lakhs or 6.68 per cent were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. As many as 154 tahsils had a percentage lower than the state average while 36 tahsils had a higher percentage of workers in this category. Range-wise, 34 tahsils had a percentage of more than 7, 14 had between 6-7 per cent, 40 between 3-4 per cent, and 42 tahsils had percentage of 3.00 or below. Indore tahsil had the highest percentage (30.73) and it was far ahead in this respect than Sagar tahsil which had the second highest percentage (25.75) of workers engaged in manufacturing. On the other hand Bijapur tahsil of Bastar district had the least percentage (1.33) of workers in manufacturing.

It may be seen from the map that the eastern region of the state had generally a very low percentage of workers in manufacturing although there were some tahsils in this region which did claim quite high percentage too. The central and the western parts of the state had generally a comparatively high proportion of workers in manufacturing sector. Generally, the areas around the urban centres of Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sagar, Damoh, Durg and Raipur had higher proportion of workers in manufacturing.

MAP 69

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

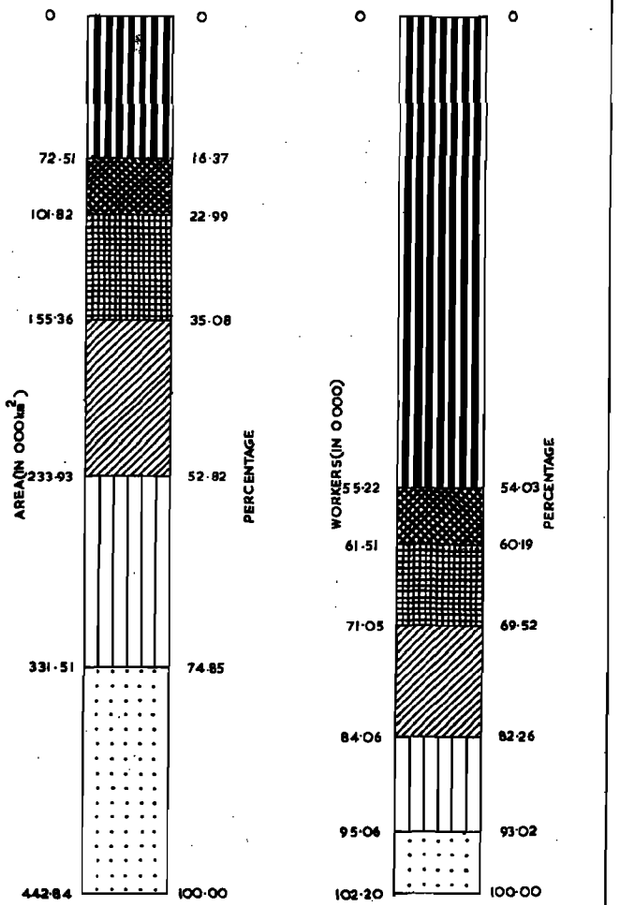
PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

- 7·01 AND ABOVE
- 6·01 — 7·00 → State average 6·68
- 5·01 — 6·00
- 4·01 — 5·00
- 3·01 — 4·00
- 3·00 AND BELOW

TAHSILS WITH PERCENTAGE OF FACTORY WORKERS(MANUFACTURING) AS FIVE PERCENT AND MORE ARE SHOWN BY RED COLOUR

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....
TAHSIL.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 70

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map gives the structure of employment in different categories of household industries in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The household industries have been classified into eight groups as per the legend on the map. Histograms have been drawn in each district showing the percentage as well as absolute number of workers in each household industry.

The largest proportion of workers (26.42 per cent) of the state's workers in household industries were engaged in agro-based industries. The districts claiming predominance of workers in agro-based industries were Satna (35.64 per cent), Rewa (24.01), Raisen (26.26), Sagar (82.74), Damoh (72.82), Jabalpur (47.40), Balaghat (62.59) and Raipur (22.80).

Mineral-based industries were second in importance, with 22.07 per cent of workers in household industries. District of Gwalior (30.16), Tikamgarh (31.26), Shahdol (31.44), Sidhi (31.08), Jhabua (36.33), Shajapur (31.93), Vidisha (33.65), Rajgarh (30.08), Betul (37.41), Mandla, (37.97), Seoni (30.45), Surguja (39.98), Raigarh (37.12) and Bastar (45.98) had a large percentage of their workers in mineral-based industries.

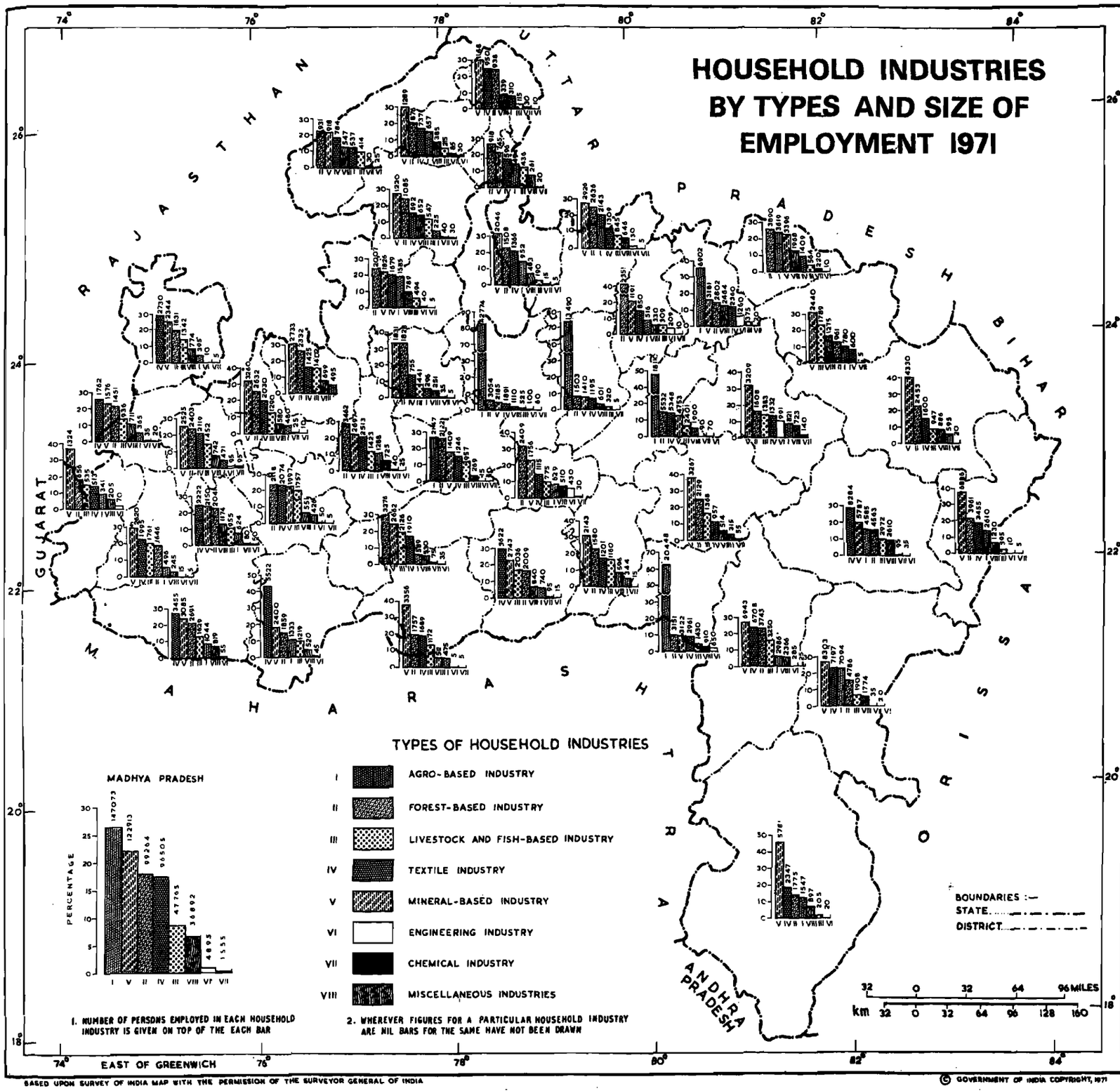
The two other household industries to claim fairly large percentage of workers were forest-based industries (17.82) and textiles (17.33 per cent). The districts of Panna (40.77), Shajapur (25.54), Rajgarh (25.67), Vidisha (33.59) Sehore (28.44), Raisen (25.96), Hoshangabad (29.24) and Narsimhapur (31.47) had a large percentage of workers engaged in forest-based industries, whereas the districts of Mandsaur (28.95), Ratlam (25.70), Indore (23.90), Dewas (23.10), West Nimar (27.04), East Nimar (42.81), Chhindwara (29.93), Bilaspur (28.63) and Durg (25.50) were leading in household industry in Textiles.

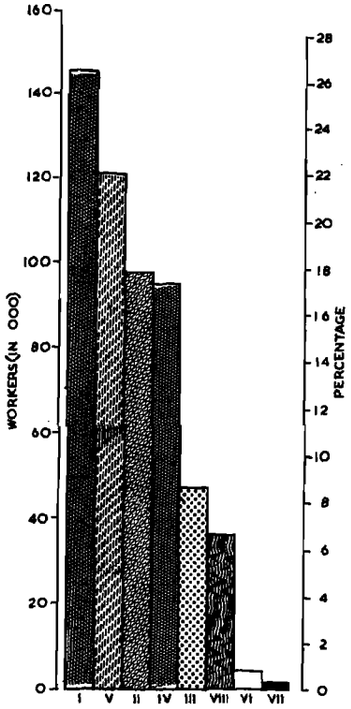
In livestock and fish-based household industries the districts of Sidhi (22.79), Dhar (20.05), Dewas (19.57), Hoshangabad (18.98), Chhindwara (16.83) and Seoni (16.48) had a fairly good percentage of workers engaged as against the state average of 8.58 per cent.

Only 0.88 per cent workers were engaged in engineering household industry, 0.26 per cent were in chemical and 6.62 per cent in miscellaneous household industries in the state. Panna (3.63), Satna (6.51), Shahdol (9.71), and Narsimhapur (5.62) districts were leading in engineering household industries. Gwalior (1.99), Rewa (1.46) and Shahdol (1.37) were the only three districts with more than 1 per cent of workers in chemical industry.

MAP 70

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971





1. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IS GIVEN ON TOP OF THE EACH BAR

2. WHEREVER FIGURES FOR A PARTICULAR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ARE NIL BARS FOR THE SAME HAVE NOT BEEN DRAWN

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 71

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map shows the structure of employment in various types of industries in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. The factories have been classified into eight groups as per the legend on the map. Histograms have been drawn for each district showing the percentage as well as absolute number of workers in different types of factories.

The largest proportion of workers (26.29 per cent) of the state's workers in factories were engaged in textile industry. The districts claiming predominance of workers in textile factories were Ujjain (67.78 per cent), Indore (56.28), Gwalior (49.42), Ratlam (35.23), Khandwa (46.22) and Khargone (31.98).

Mineral-based industries claimed the second position with 20.16 per cent of workers in factories. The districts of Durg (70.37), Satna (51.20), Seoni (22.69) and Hoshangabad (21.75) had a large percentage of their workers engaged in mineral-based factories. Durg enjoys a predominant position in mineral-based factory workers due to location of Bhilai Steel Plant in this district.

The only other industry to claim a fairly large percentage of workers in factories were agro-based industry (17.09 per cent). The districts of Morena (27.21), Datia (29.20), Guna (37.20), Panna (26.25), Satna (25.38), Rewa (34.03), Jhabua (28.93), Vidisha (30.72), Raisen (30.09), Sagar (56.48), Damoh (56.05), Narsimhapur (54.43), Mandla (27.68), Bilaspur (32.62) and Raigarh (35.68) had a fairly large percentage of their factory workers in agro-based industry.

8.53 per cent of factory workers in the state were engaged in engineering industry. The districts of Sehore (47.54), Jabalpur (28.24), Dewas (19.29) and Satna (13.85 had a good percentage of their factory workers in engineering industry. The pre-eminence of Sehore in this respect is due to the location of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in this district.

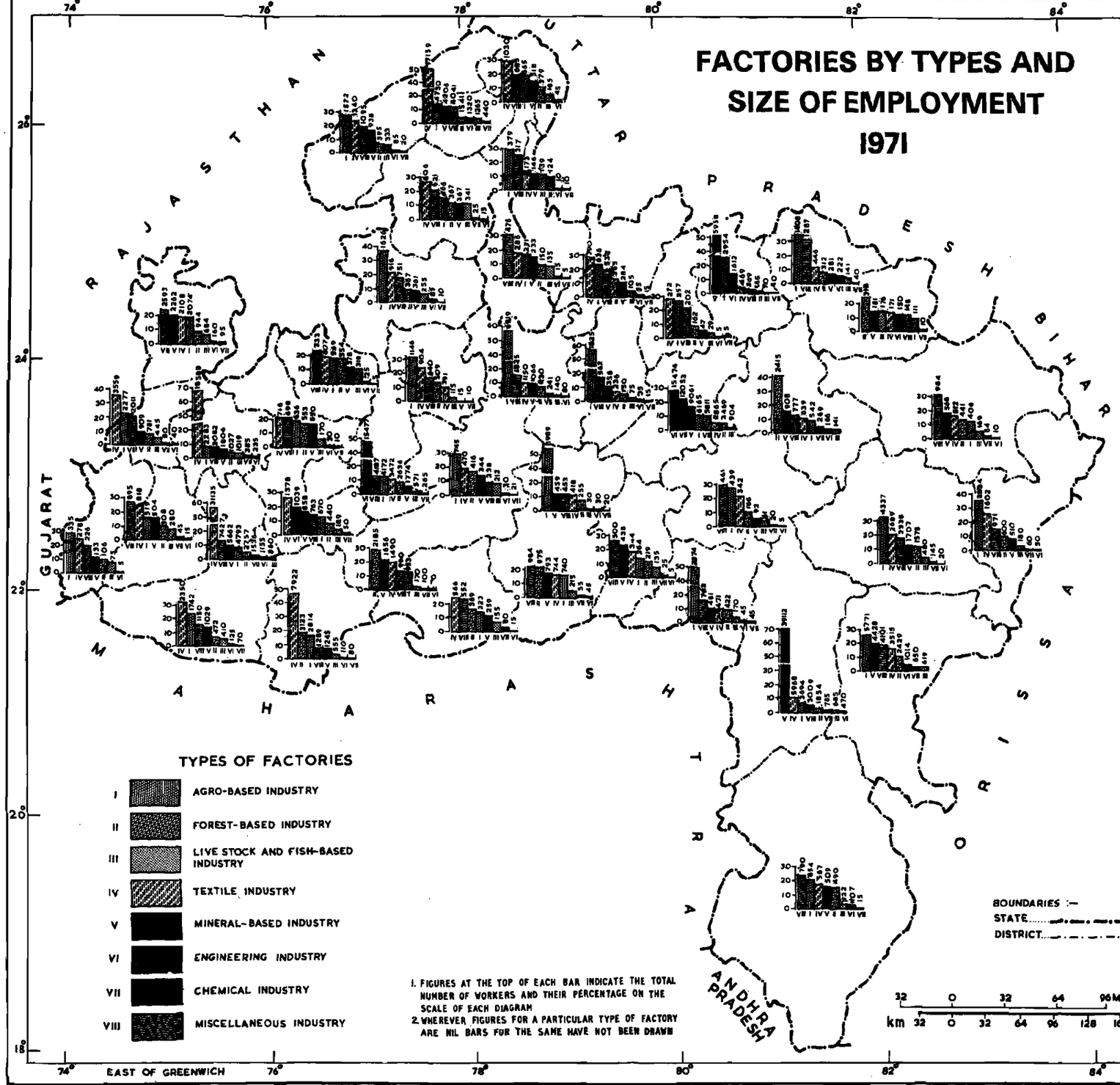
7.98 per cent of factory workers were engaged in forest-based industries. Districts of Shahdol (41.23), Sidhi (24.78), Hoshangabad (28.70), Khandwa (18.22) and Rajgarh (17.37) had a fairly large proportion of their factory workers in forest-based industries.

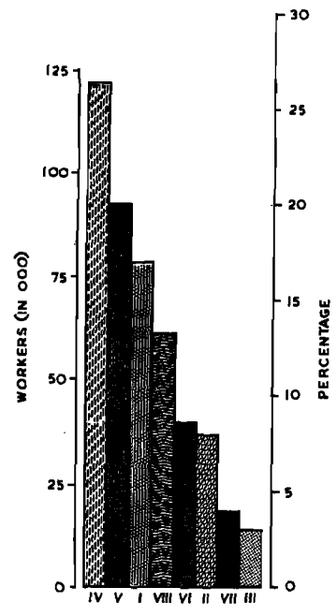
3.85 per cent and 2.91 per cent of factory workers were engaged in chemical industry and livestock and fish-based industries, respectively. Jabalpur district (21.99) had a large percentage of its factory workers in chemical industry; while Datia (10.71), Shivpuri (11.34) and Sidhi (13.98) had a dominant position in livestock and fish-based industry.

13.19 per cent of the state's factory workers were engaged in miscellaneous industries. The districts which had more than 20 per cent of their factory workers in miscellaneous industries were Datia (24.42), Shivpuri (20.64), Tikamgarh (30.30), Panna (20.64), Rewa (31.11), Mandsaur (23.75), Dhar (26.45), Shajapur (20.76), Rajgarh (22.99), Betul (23.80), Mandla (29.07), Surguja (31.20) and Bastar (24.28).

MAP 71

FACTORIES BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971





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MAP NUMBER 72

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

This map shows the factories and workshops by size of employment in the districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1971. Bar diagrams have been drawn to show the number and percentage of factories employing 1-4, 5-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 and above persons as per legend on the map.

The state had a total of 57,696 factories/workshops with an employment of 3,43,821, persons. While 84.43 per cent of these factories employed 1-4 persons, 11.56 per cent employed 5.19 persons, 2.57 per cent employed 20-49 persons, 0.65 per cent had 50-99 employees, only 0.79 per cent had employed 100 and above persons.

Indore district had the largest number (4,383) of units, while Sidhi district had the lowest (103 only). The maximum number of units employing 1-4, 5-19, and 100+ have also been reported by Indore district, while Sagar district had the maximum number of units with 20-49 and 50-99 employees. The minimum number of units with 1-4 and 5-19 employees were in Sidhi and Panna districts, respectively. It is interesting to mention that the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, and Sidhi had no units with 20-49 employment size, while the districts of Morena, Bhind, Datia, Panna, Sidhi and Mandla had no factories with 50-99 employment size.

There were no factory units with 100+ employees in as many as 10 districts namely, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sidhi, Raisen, Betul, Narsimhapur and Seoni.

As for the distribution of factories/workshops in each district according to their employment size, it is noticed that in Tikamgarh and Shivpuri districts more than 97 per cent of their units were employing 1-4 persons, while Bastar district has only 62 per cent of its units with employment of 1-4 persons. Bastar had the highest percentage (31.78) of units with employment of 5-19 persons while Shivpuri had only 1.95 per cent of its units in this category. The maximum percentage of units employing 20-49, 50-99 and 100+ persons were in Damoh (11.87), Balaghat (2.33) and Raigarh (2.41), respectively.

MAP 72

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

PERSONS

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH BAR INDICATE THE NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

BOUNDARIES :—

STATE.....

DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

PERSONS EMPLOYED (IN 000)

FACTORY UNITS(IN 000)

100+

5-19

20-49

50-99

1-4

EAST OF GREENWICH

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 73

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

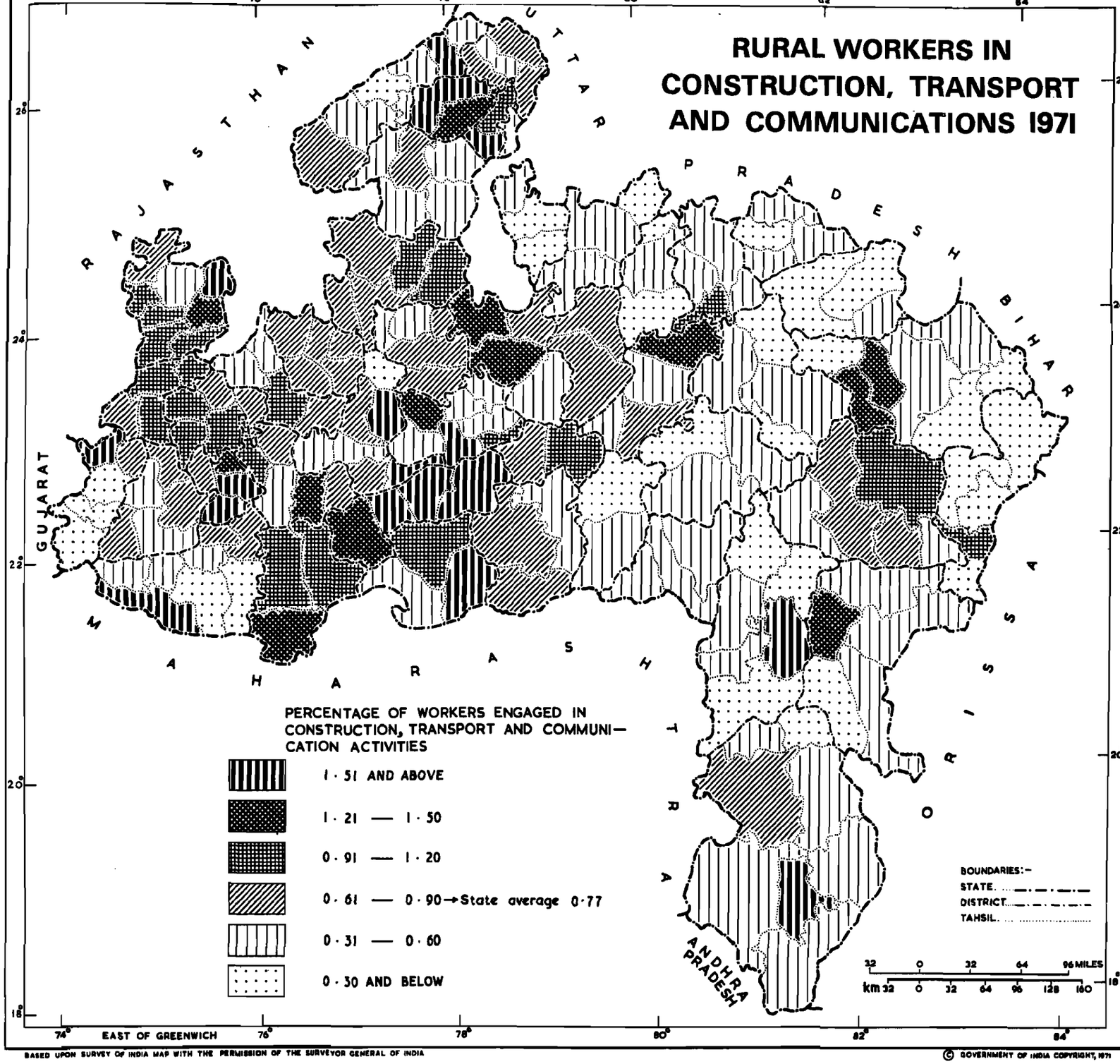
This map shows the proportion of rural workers engaged in construction, transport and communication activities to the total rural workers in all the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

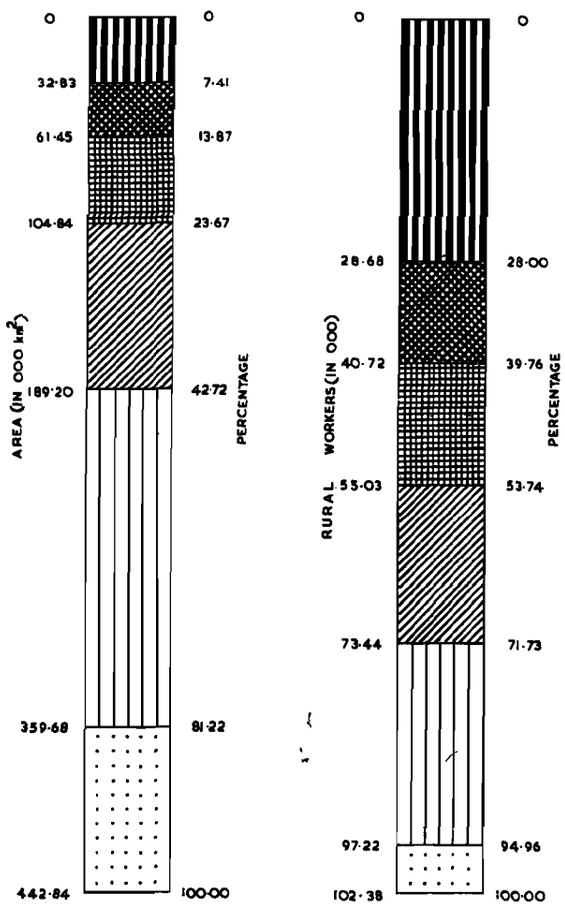
Out of a total of 133.90 lakhs rural workers, only 1.02 lakhs or 0.77 per cent were engaged in construction, transport and communications. Only 68 tahsils had shown a percentage higher than the stage average, while 121 tahsils had a lower percentage, one tahsil's percentage being equal to the state average. The highest percentage (11.28) of rural workers engaged in these activities was recorded in the Hoshangabad tahsil of Hoshangabad district, while the lowest percentage (0.10) was found in the Samri tahsil of Surguja district.

It may be seen from the map that in the eastern region of the state, the number of persons engaged in these activities was insignificant. Only two tahsils namely Dantewara (2.11 per cent) in the Bastar district and Durg tahsil (2.21 percent) in the district of the same name fall in the highest range of 1.51 and above out of a total of 17 tahsils in this range. The tahsils in the central region had a comparatively higher percentage of rural workers in these activities.

MAP 73

RURAL WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 74

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map seeks to show the proportion of urban workers engaged in construction, storage, transport and communication activities to the total urban workers in all the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh during 1971 as per legend shown in the map.

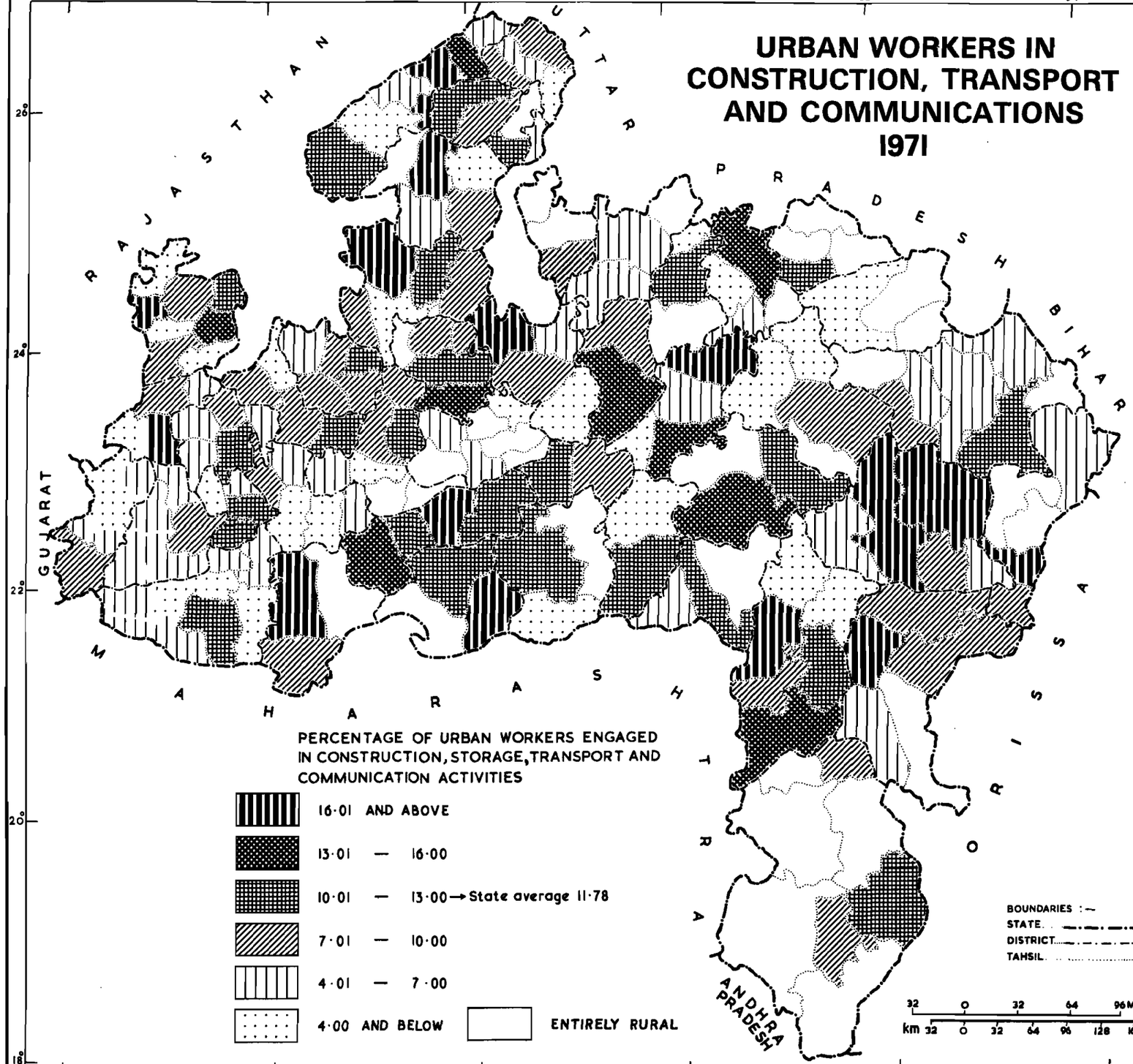
There were a total of 19.06 lakhs urban workers in the state as a whole, out of which 2.24 lakhs or 11.78 per cent were engaged in the activities of construction, storage, transport and communications. Out of 190 tahsils, 35 tahsils had no urban areas and as such no urban workers. Out of the remaining 155 tahsils, only 35 tahsils had shown a percentage of workers in these activities above the state average while 120 were below the state average.

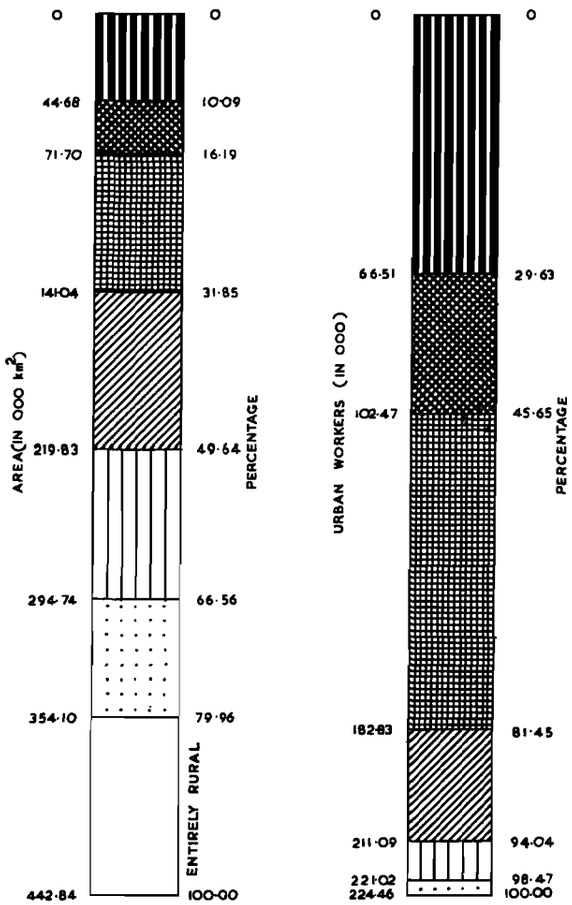
The highest percentage 29. 61 of urban workers in these activities was found in Khurai tahsil of Sagar district, while lowest percentage (1.82) was in Bijeypur tahsil of Morena district.

Considering range wise, 15 tahsils had a percentage of more than 16, 9 tahsils had a percentage between 13-16, 26 tahsils between 10-13, 36 between 7-10, 39 between 4-7, while 30 tahsils had a percentage of 4.00 and below in these activities.

MAP 74

URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS 1971





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MAP NUMBER 75

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce to total workers in all the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

Out of a total of 152.96 lakhs workers in the state, only 4.90 lakhs or 3.21 per cent were engaged in trade and commerce. As many as 132 tahsils had a proportion lower than the state average, while only 58 tahsils had a higher proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce.

The highest percentage (11.91) of workers engaged in trade and commerce was recorded in Huzur tahsil of Sehore district, while the lowest (0.55) was found in Deosar tahsil of Sidhi district. Only 6 tahsils in the whole state had more than 7 per cent of their workers engaged in trade and commerce. These were Gird and Shivpuri in the northern region, Ratlam and Ujjain in the west and Huzur and Jabalpur in the central region. In the entire eastern and south-eastern region, only Raipur tahsil in the district of same could attain 6.62 per cent of workers in trade and commerce The tahsils of western and the central regions had a fairly good proportion of their workers in trade and commerce.

MAP 75

WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1971

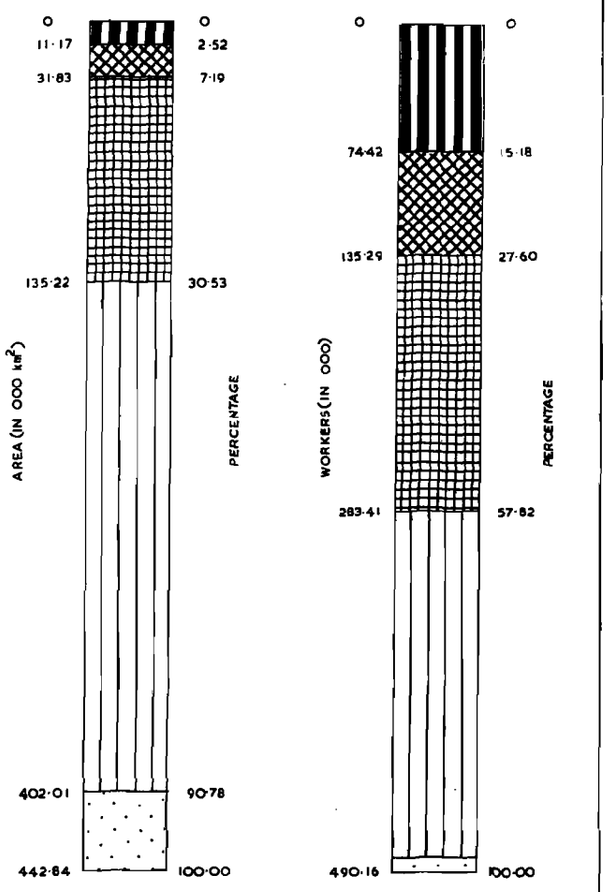
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE

- 7·01 AND ABOVE
- 5·01 — 7·00
- 3·01 — 5·00 → State average 3·21
- 1·01 — 3·00
- 1·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 76

WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in services to the total working population in each tahsil of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

Workers in service accounted for 6.23 per cent of the total working population of the state in 1971. Fifty-one tahsils of the State had a higher percentage, while 139 tahsils had a lesser percentage of their working population in services. Huzur tahsil of Sehore district had the highest percentage (32.95) of the workers engaged in services. This tahsil had the distinction of having within it the capital of the state, and it is but natural for it to claim this figure. Gird tahsil (containing Gwalior city) comes second with 25.21 per cent followed by Indore and Jabalpur tahsils with 24.18 per cent and 23.24 per cent, respectively. These were the only 4 tahsils which had more than 15 per cent of their workers in services. The least percentage (1.01) of workers in services was in the Barwaha tahsil of West Nimar district.

The central region of the State had generally a high percentage of its workers in services, while the eastern region had a very low proportion. In the eastern region, only 3 tahsils, namely Raipur, Raigarh and Durg had more than 6 per cent of their workers in services; their respective percentages were 9.57, 7.69 and 6.97 due to agrarian character of the economy in the eastern region of the state.

MAP 76

WORKERS IN SERVICES
1971

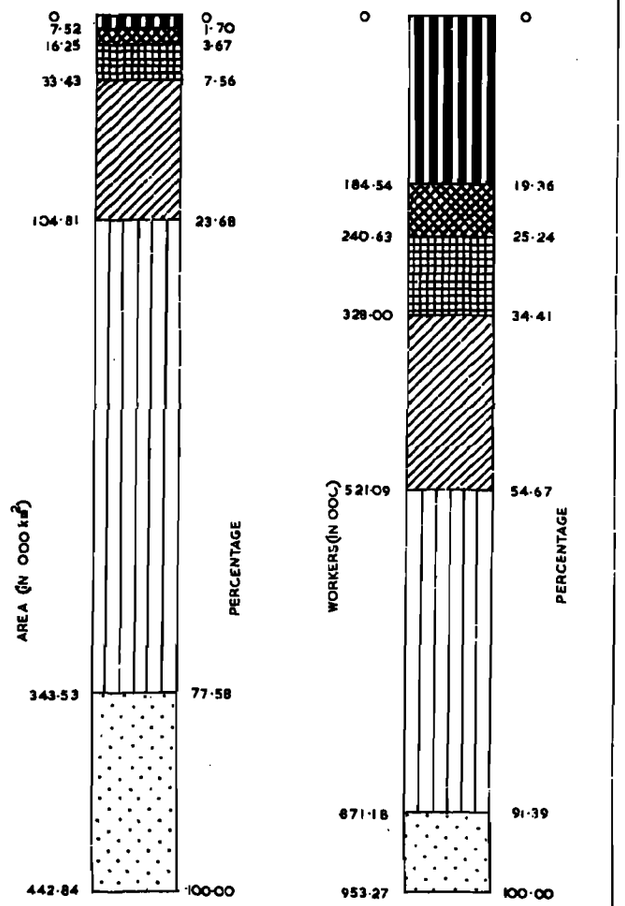
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION

- 15·01 AND ABOVE
- 12·01 – 15·00
- 9·01 – 12·00
- 6·01 – 9·00 → State average 6·23
- 3·01 – 6·00
- 3·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES:-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH



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MAP NUMBER 77

WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES, 1971

(a) Public Services

This map is designed to show the percentage of workers in public services to the total workers in services (category IX) in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

Out of a total of 9.53 lakh workers in services, 3.00 lakhs or 31.48 percent were engaged in public services. Sixteen districts had a higher percentage of workers in public services, while 27 districts had a lower percentage. Eight districts had a percentage of more than 40, 2 had between 35-40, 12 between 30-35, 10 between 25-30, 9 between 20-25, while 2 districts had a percentage of 20 and below.

Gwalior district had the highest percentage (49.10) of the workers in public services, while Durg district had the lowest (17.76). Besides Gwalior, the other districts to claim more than 40 percent of workers in public services were Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Sehore, Sagar, Jabalpur and Jhabua.

(b) Educational and Scientific Services

This map shows the percentage of workers engaged in educational and scientific services to total workers in services (Category IX) in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

Educational and scientific services accounted for 22.41 percent of the workers in services in the state as a whole. Twentyone districts had a higher percentage while 22 districts had lower proportions. Nine districts had more than 28 percent workers in educational and scientific services 5 had between 26-28, 6 between 24-26, 2 between 22-24, 10 between 20-22 while 11 districts had a percentage of 20.00 and below.

Shahdol district had the highest percentage of (36.79 of workers in these services, while Sehore had the lowest (14,82). It may be seen from the map that the eastern region of the state claimed a higher percentage of workers in educational and scientific services than the other regions. The central region had a relatively low percentage. Variations through the regions are well marked on the map, for example, Sehore district had only 14.82 percent of the workers in educational and scientific services. Other districts such as Gwalior (16.27), Jabalpur (17.71) and Indore (19.34) show relatively good percentages. The tribal areas of the state which are relatively economically backward such as Jhabua, Bastar, Surguja, Mandla, Shahdol, Sidhi Raigarh and Seoni had high percentage of workers in educational services mainly due to the opening of government schools and colleges even in the remote areas in this region. These areas have fewer workers in other services like community services, recreational and cultural services, and personal services, and as such the proportion of workers engaged in educational services tends to be higher in these tribal areas.

(c) Medical and Health Services

This map shows the percentage of workers in medical and health services to total workers in services (Category IX) in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

Out of 9.53 lakhs workers in services in the state, only 0.63 lakhs or 6.56 per cent were engaged in medical and health services. Twentysix districts had a higher percentage of workers in these services, while 17 districts had a lower percentage. Range-wise, 3 districts had a percentage of more than 9, 4 had between 8-9 percent, 10 between 7-8, 13 between 6-7, 8 between 5-6, while 5 districts had a percentage of 5.00 and below.

Surguja district had the highest percentage (12.57) of workers in medical and health services, while Sidhi district had the lowest (3.41). Only three districts namely, Jhabua, Bilaspur and Surguja had a percentage of 9.00 and more. The map shows that the districts which had a higher percentage of workers in medical and health were in the eastern region, while the central region of the state had a comparatively lower percentage.

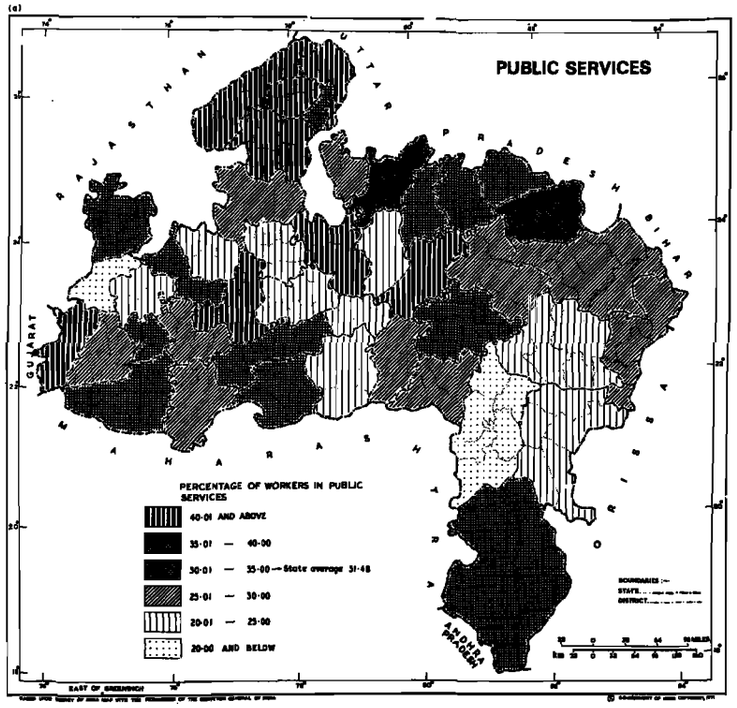
(d) Personal and other Miscellaneous Services

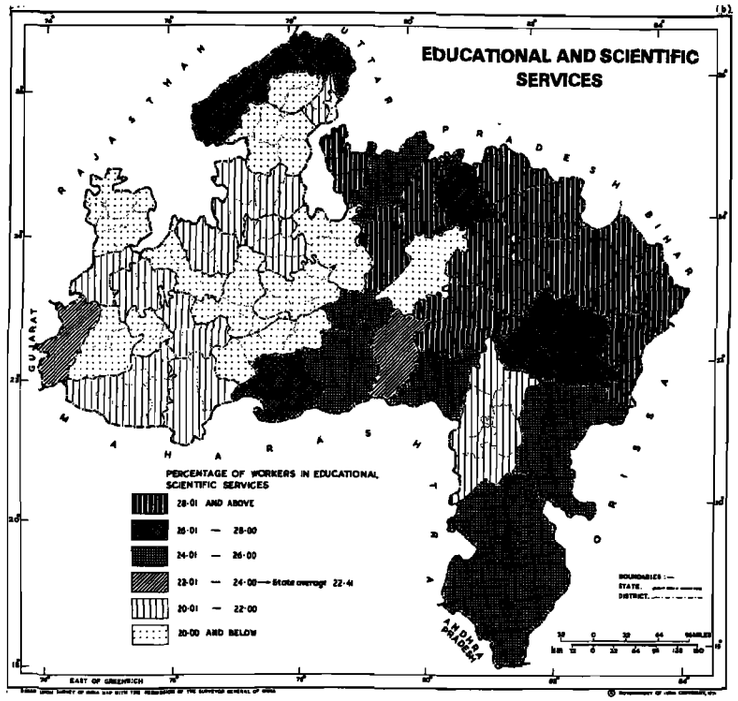
This map shows the percentage of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services (included under major groups 96 and 99 of the National Industrial Classification, 1970) to total workers in services sector (category IX of N.I.C.) in Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend shown on the map.

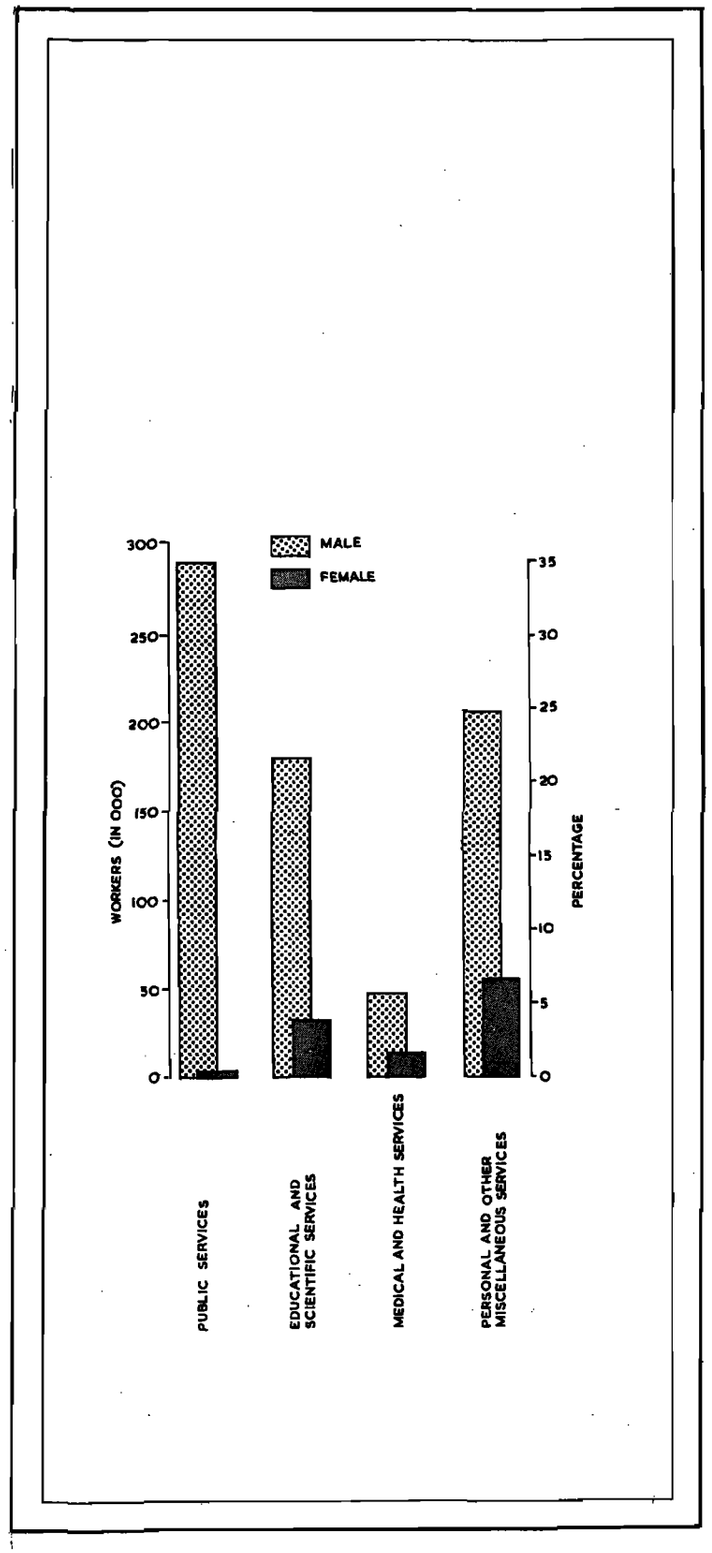
The workers in services sector in the state as a whole were employed at 27.94 percent level in personal and other miscellaneous services. Twentythree districts had a higher percentage of such workers and 20 districts had a lower percentage. Three districts had a percentage of more than 36, 7 had between 32-36, 13 between 28-32, 8 between 24-28, 7 between 20-24 while 5 districts had a percentage of 20.00 and below.

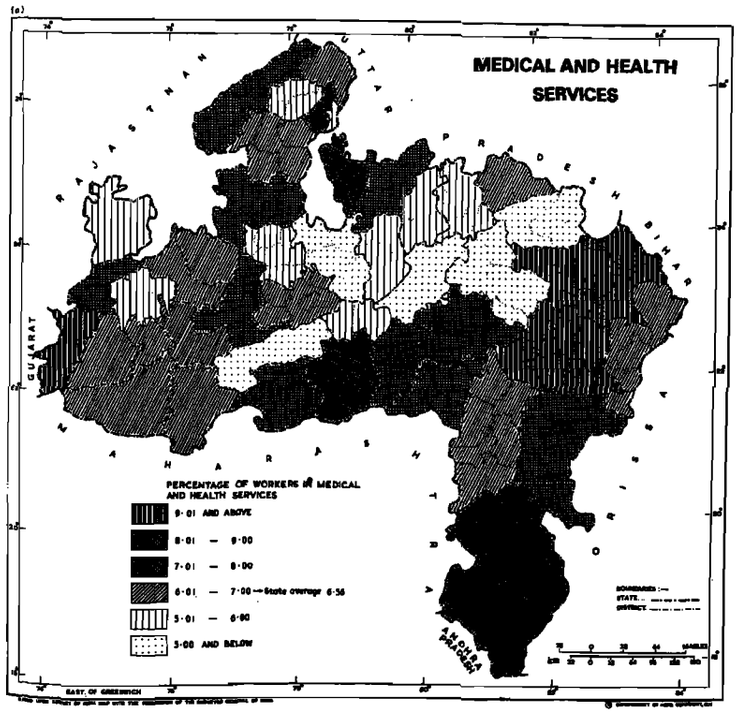
Raisen district had the highest percentage (43.11) of workers in personal and miscellaneous services, while the lowest percentage (13.73) was in the Bhind district.

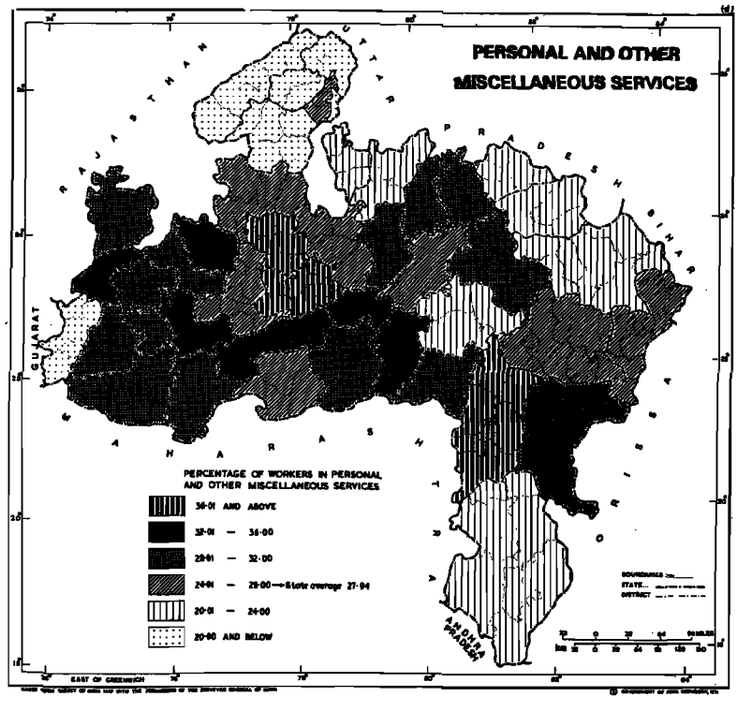
WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1971











SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP NUMBER 78

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

This map shows the percentage of scheduled castes to the total population in all the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

Scheduled castes constitute 13.09 percent of the population of the state. The proportion of scheduled castes to total population in Madhya Pradesh, however, varied widely in the various regions of the state. Tahsil Tarana in the Ujjain district had the highest percentage of scheduled castes (29.81), while Jhabua tahsil in the district of the same name had the lowest percentage (1.40) of scheduled caste population. As many as 105 tahsils had a percentage of scheduled caste population higher than the state average of 13.09, while 85 tahsils had lower percentage.

A glance on the map will show that the northern and the north-western region of the state had a fairly large population of schedule castes, while in the eastern region, only 7 tahsils had a percentage of 15 or more. Sixtyfour tahsils had a percentage of 10 or less. Most of the tahsils with low percentage of scheduled caste population were situated in the tribal areas of the state. For example, of the 23 tahsils having less than 5 per cent scheduled castes population 20 were in the tribal belt (4 in Jhabua district, 7 in Bastar, 2 in Mandla, 5 in Surgjua and one each in Shahdol and Raigarh district.)

MAP 78

SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

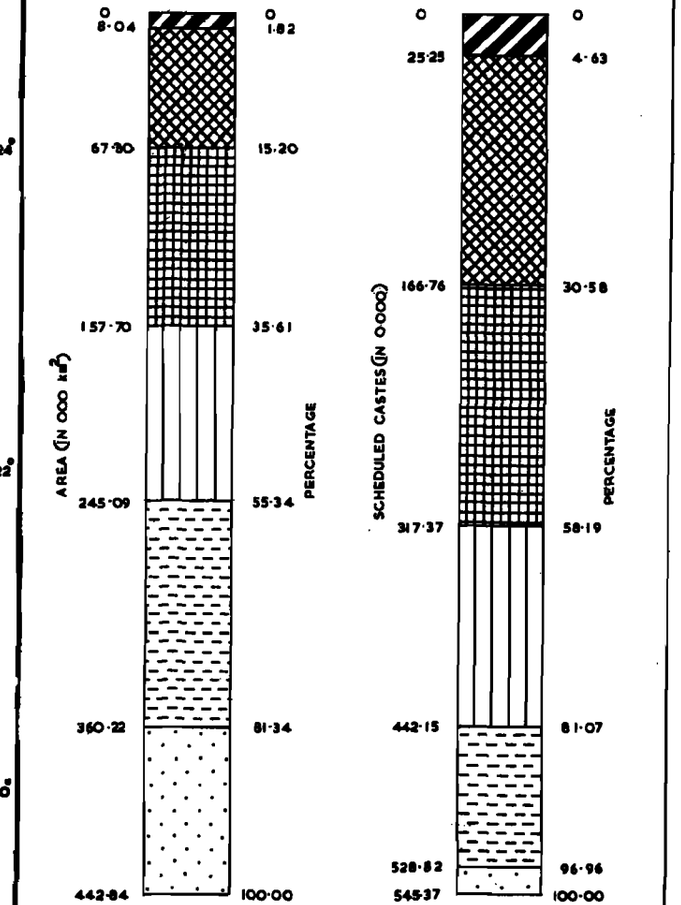
- 25·01 AND ABOVE
- 20·01 – 25·00
- 15·01 – 20·00
- 10·01 – 15·00 → State average 13·09
- 5·01 – 10·00
- 5·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES :-
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 79

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

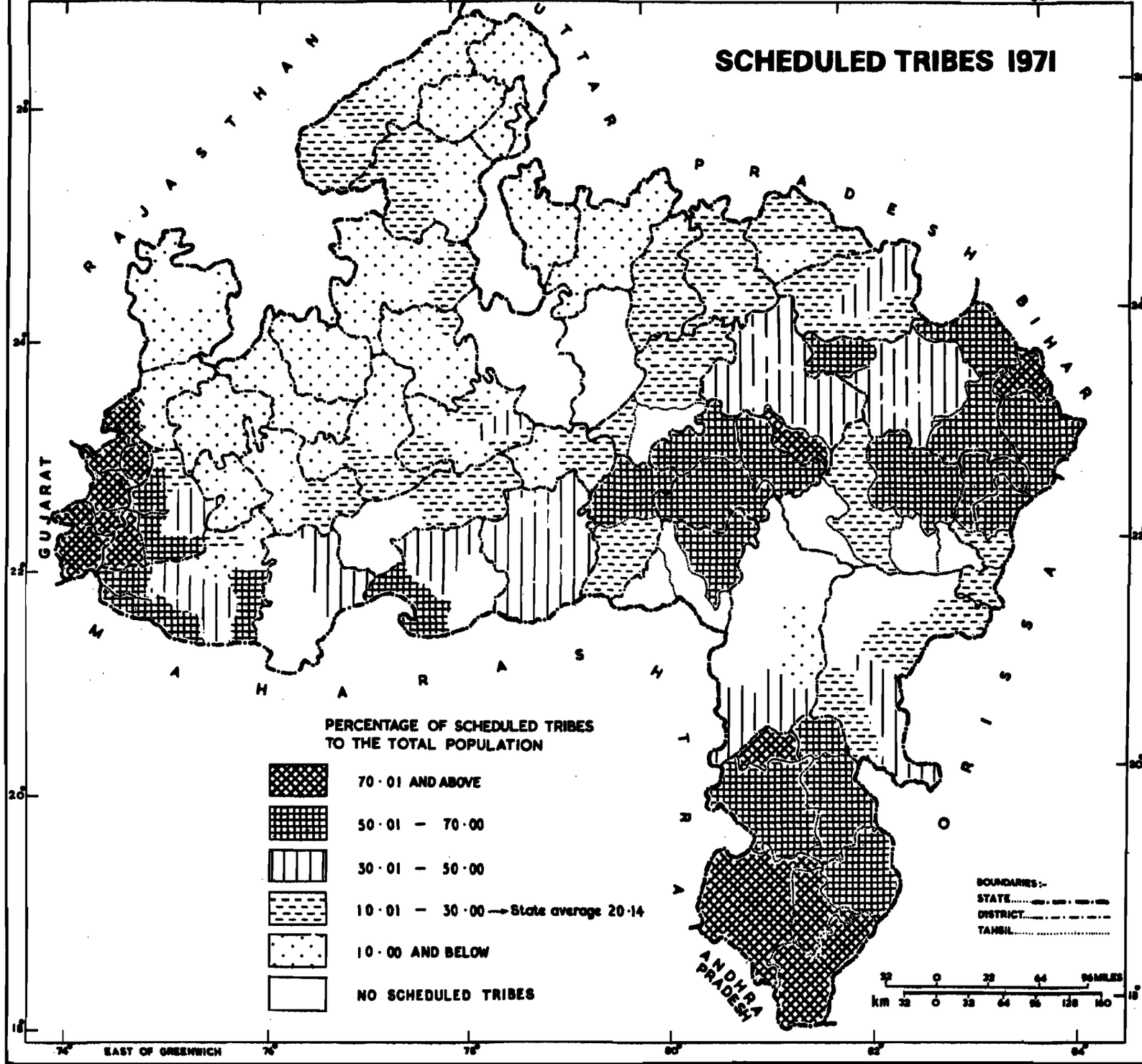
This map shows the percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population in all the tahsils of Madhya Pradesh during 1971 as per legend on the map.

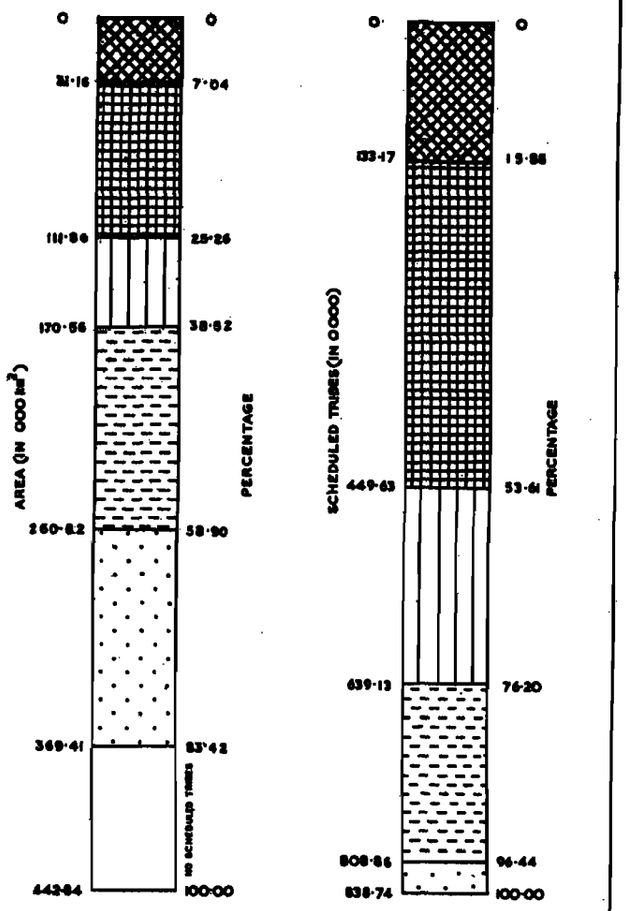
Scheduled tribes constitute 20.14 percent of the total population of the state. Madhya Pradesh is having the largest scheduled tribe population in India. Within the state, however, there was concentration of scheduled tribe population only in a few pockets. Five districts namely Jhabua, Bastar, Mandla, Surguja and Dhar had more than 50 percent of their population as schedued tribes, with another 7 districts claiming 30—49 percent scheduled tribe population. Out of the 43 districts of the state, only 15 had a proportion of scheduled tribe population less than the All-India proportion 6.9 percent. Only 65 tahsils had a percentage of scheduled tribe population higher than the state average of 20.14 percent, 99 tahsils had a lower percentage, and 25 tahsils had no tribal population at all.

A glance at the map will show that the tahsils with a higher percentage (more than 50 percent) of scheduled tribe population were concentrated in the Bastar district in the south-east, Surguja and Mandla districts in the east, and Jhabua and Dhar districts in the west. The northern, north-western, north-eastern, the central regions and Raipur and Durg districts in the east had very little scheduled tribe population. Damoh and Sagar districts in the central region had no tribal population in any of their tahsils.

MAP 79

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 80

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

This map indicates the distribution of the ten major scheduled castes in Madhya Pradesh in 1971.

The ten numerically major castes were (i) Chamar—30.88 lakhs, (ii) Balai—5.70 lakhs, (iii) Mahar—3.52 lakhs, (iv) Koli—2.10 lakhs, (v) Basor—1.78 lakhs, (vi) Bhangi—1.75 lakhs, (vii) Ganda—1.73 lakhs, (viii) Kumhar 1.12 lakhs, (ix) Bagri—0.95 lakhs and (x) Ghasi—0.63 lakhs. Generally, the northern and north-western areas of the state had a higher scheduled caste population than the southern and the eastern parts. However, in the eastern region, Raipur, Durg and Bilaspur districts had a relatively higher proportion of scheduled caste population.

The Chamars were predominant in the northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa, Mandsaur and Rajgarh districts in the west; in the central districts of Vidisha, Sehore, Sagar, Damoh and Jabalpur and the eastern districts of Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur. Mungeli and Bilaspur tahsils of Bilaspur district and Baloda Bazar tahsil of Raipur were the only 3 tahsils of the State to have more than one lakh population of Chamars. Eight tahsils had a Chamar population between 50,000 to 1 lakh; they were—Raipur, Durg, Bemetara, Sakti and Janjgir in the eastern region and Gird, Sagar and Damoh tahsils in the north. As many as ninety tahsils had a Chamar population of 10,000 to 50,000.

BALAIS were mainly distributed in the western part of the state in the districts of Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Shajapur, Sehore and Hoshangabad. Twenty tahsils had Balai population 10,000 to 50,000. Khandwa tahsil of East Nimar district had the largest Balai population of 40,379 followed by Ashta of Sehore district (30,176).

MAHARS or MEHRAS were predominant in the districts of Betul, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, and Durg. Nine tahsils had a Mahar population of 10,000 to 50,000. Multai tahsil of Betul district had the largest Mahar population (29,871).

KOLIS or KORIS were mainly spread over the northern districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, the western districts of Indore, West Nimar, and the central districts of Vidisha, Sagar, Jabalpur. Only two tahsils namely Gird (of Gwalior district) and Indore tahsil had a population of more than 10,000 Kolis. Gird had the largest Koli population of 23,460.

BASORS were concentrated in the northern and central region, in the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Panna, Sagar, Damoh and Jabalpur. Not a single tahsil had a Basor population of more than 10,000. Damoh tahsil had the largest Basor population (8,842).

BHANGIS are found mainly in Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Indore and Sehore districts. Only one tahsil viz. Gird of Gwalior district had more than 10,000 Bhangi population.

GANDAS were found only in the eastern region in the districts of Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur and Bastar. Even though their numbers were almost equal to the Basors and Bhangis, yet they lived in very heavy concentrations. In case of the latter two castes, only one tahsil had more than 10,000 of their population, whereas as many as five tahsils had more than 10,000 Ganda population. Tahsil Mahasamund of Raipur district had the largest population (35,082) of Gandas.

KUMHARS are to be found only in the north-eastern region, in the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi. Some Kumhars were also reported in the Datia district in the northern region. Only Chhatarpur tahsil had more than 10,000 Kumhar population.

BAGRIS live only in the western region, mainly in districts of Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain and Shajapur. Only Khachrod tahsil of Ujjain district has more than 10,000 Bagri population.

GHASIS live in the eastern region mainly in the districts of Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur and Bastar. Ambikapur tahsil of Surguja district had the largest (6,282) Ghasi population..

MAP 80

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES

- CHAMAR
- BALAI
- MAHAR OR MEHRA
- KOLI OR KORI
- BASOR
- MEHTAR OR BHANGI
- GANDA OR GANDI
- KUMHAR
- BAGRI OR BAGDI
- GHASI OR GHASIA

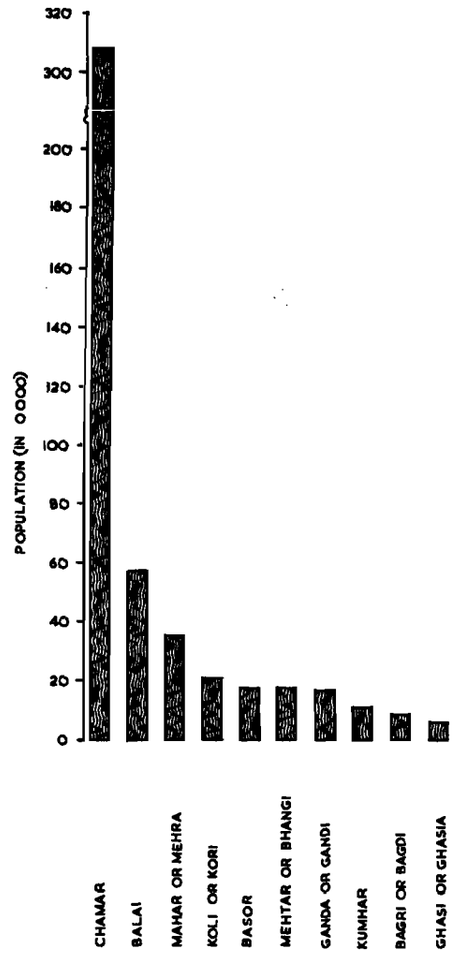
EACH DOT/SYMBOL REPRESENTS 1000 POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 81

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971

This map shows the distribution of the ten major scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh in 1971.

The ten numerically major tribes were (i) Gond—37.70 lakhs, (ii) Bhil—16.19 lakhs, (iii) Kol—4.78 lakhs, (iv) Kawar—4.11 lakhs, (v) Oraon—3.71 lakhs, (vi) Korku—2.08 lakhs, (vii) Saharia—2.05 lakhs, (viii) Baiga—1.77 lakhs, (ix) Halba—1.73 lakhs and (x) Bharia—1.47 lakhs.

A glance at the map will show that there were hardly any scheduled tribe population in the northern and central region of the state. The tribal population was concentrated in the eastern, South-eastern and south-western parts of the state. Jhabua, Bastar, Mandla, Surguja and Dhar districts had predominantly tribal population.

GONDS are mainly spread over the eastern and south-eastern region in the districts of Bastar, Raipur, Shahdol, Sidhi, Betul, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Bilaspur, Surguja and Durg. Fourteen tahsils had a population of more than one lakh Gonds; the largest (184,312) being in the Mandla tahsil. At district level Bastar district had the largest Gond population of 8.59 lakhs.

BHILS are concentrated in western region in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar and West Nimar. Seven tahsils had more than 1 lakh Bhil population, the largest (166,340) being in the Manawar tahsil of Dhar district.

KOLS are concentrated in the districts of Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi and Jabalpur. The largest Kol population (51,092) was in the Gopadbanas tahsil of Sidhi district.

KAWARS are found mainly in Surguja, Bilaspur, and Raigarh districts; their largest concentration (86,685) being in the Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.

ORAONS are concentrated in the eastern district of Surguja and Raigarh. Jashpur tahsil of Raigarh district was the only tahsil with a population of more than one lakh (154,076) of this tribe. This tahsil alone contributed about 42 percent of the Oraon population in the state.

KORKUS are spread over the southern districts of Dewas, East Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara; the maximum Korku population (52,513) being in Harsud tahsil of East Nimar district.

SAHARIYAS are spread in the northern region in the districts of Morena, Shivpuri, Guna and Vidisha; their maximum (28,882) population being in the Sheopur tahsil of Morena district.

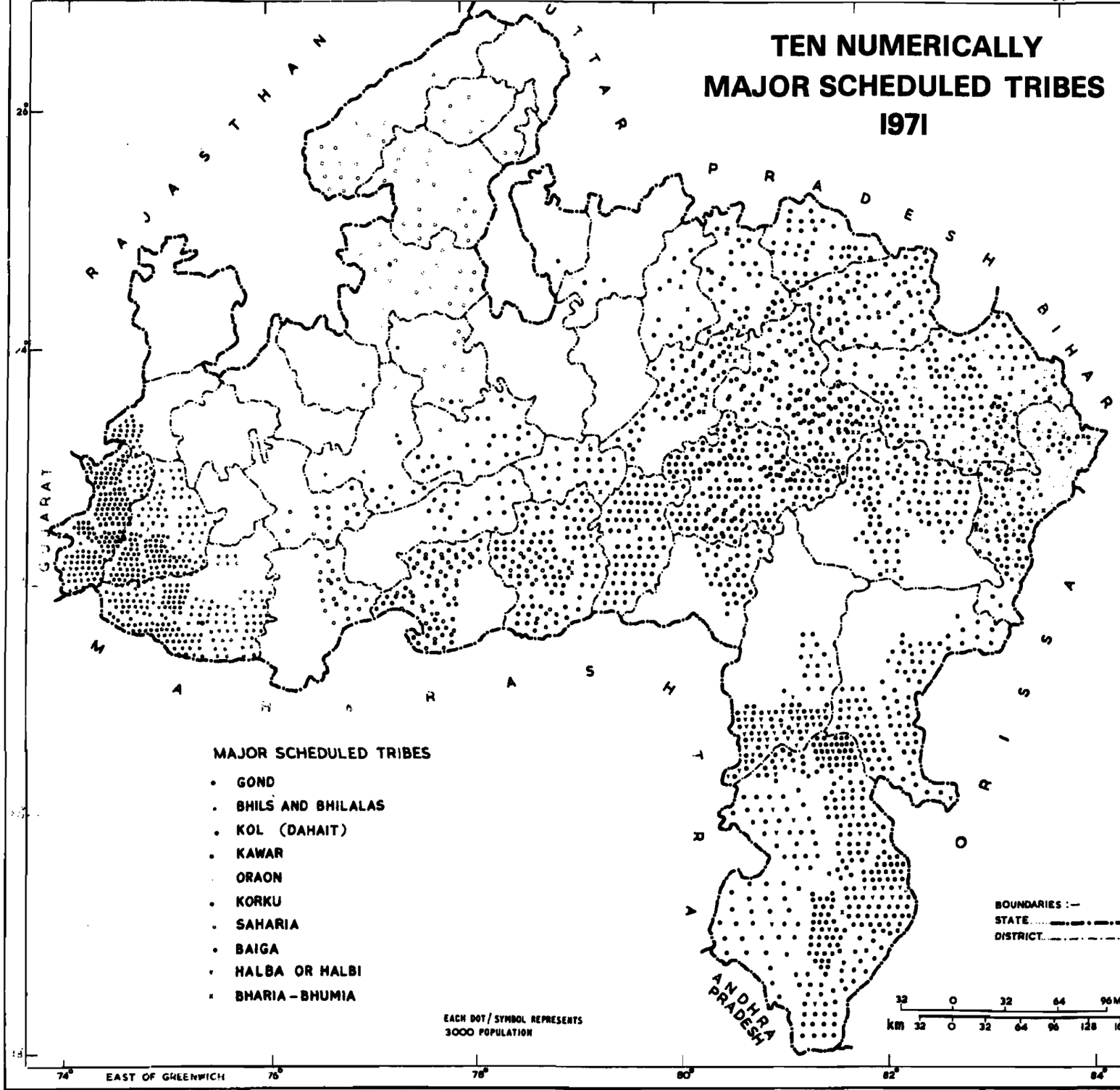
The BAIGAS are mainly dispersed over the eastern districts of Shahdol, Sidhi and Mandla. Sohagpur tahsil of Shahdol district had 48,047 Baiga population which is about 27 percent of the total population of the tribe.

More than 56 per cent (numbering 97,621) of the HALBAS are concentrated in the Sanjari Balod tahsil of Durg district; the remaining being spread over the Bastar district and its adjoining tahsils of Raipur district.

The BHARIYAS are spread over the districts of Shahdol, Jabalpur, Surguja, Raigarh and Chhindwara; Murwara tahsil of Jabalpur district had the largest (19,999) population of this tribe.

MAP 81

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1971



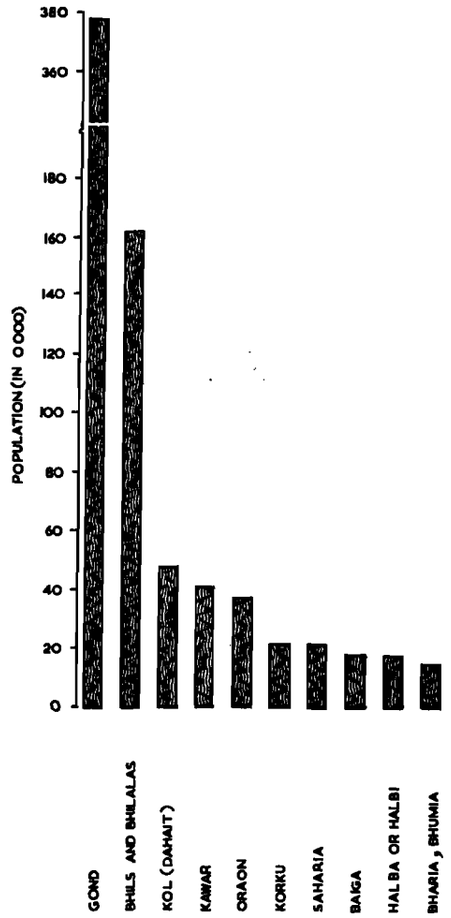
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

- GOND
- BHILS AND BHILALAS
- KOL (DAHAIT)
- KAWAR
- ORAON
- KORKU
- SAHARIA
- BAIGA
- HALBA OR HALBI
- BHARIA – BHUMIA

EACH DOT / SYMBOL REPRESENTS 3000 POPULATION

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 82

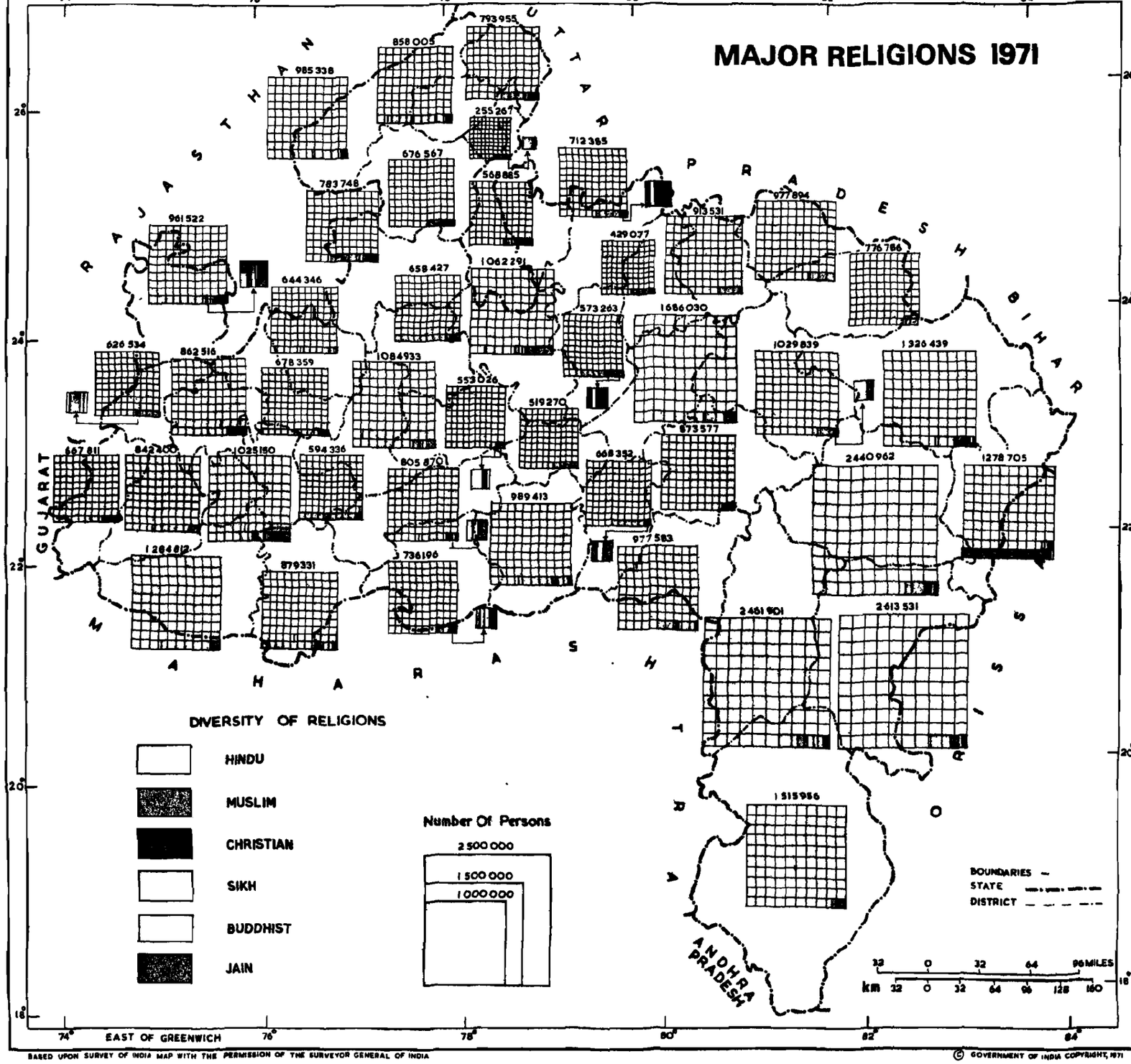
MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

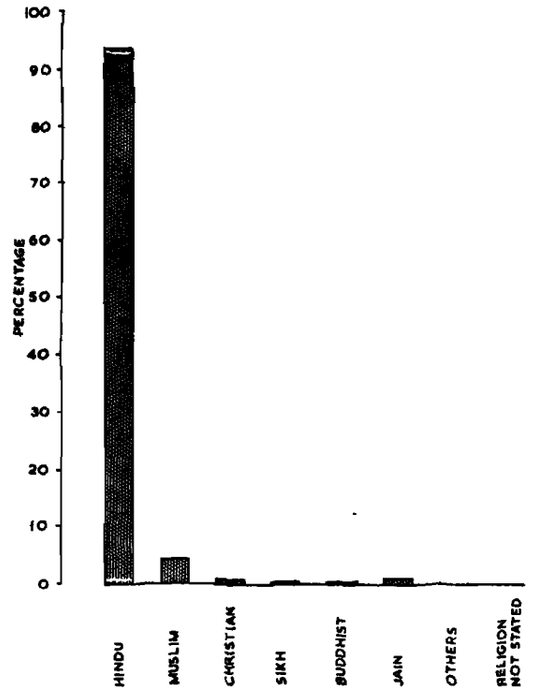
This map is designed to show the percentage break-up of population in major religions at the district level according to 1971 Census as per legend shown on the map. Squares represent the distribution of religions. These squares were sub-divided into 100 small squares each representing one percent of the district's population. During 1971 Census the state represented Hindus as 93.68 percent followed by 4.36 percent Muslims, 0.69 percent Christians, 0.24 percent Sikhs, 0.20 percent Buddhists and 0.83 percent Jains. The highest percentage of Hindu population (98.72) was witnessed in Bastar district and of Muslims in Sehore district (16.52), Christians were highest in Raigarh district (10.34) and Sikhs in Gwalior district (1.02), Buddhists were seen in Balaghat district (2.11) and Jains in Sagar district (3.49). The lowest percentage of Hindus (81.12), Muslims (0.49), Christians (0.01) Sikhs (0.01), and Jains (negligible) were in Sehore, Bastar, Morena & Bhind, Jhabua and Sidhi districts, respectively.

Hinduism and Islam were the two main religions of the state and together they accounted for 98 percent of the population of the state. Christians were laregly confined to the districts of Raigarh, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Durg, Surguja and Bilaspur. Raigarh district alone accounted for almost half the total Christian population of the state. Sikhs were spread throughout the state but their concentration was in the districts of Durg, Jabalpur, Indore, Gwalior and Sehore. Buddhists were largely confined to the districts of Balaghat, Durg, Chhindwara, and East Nimar. Jains were scattered all over the state except Sidhi but their concentration in the districts of Sagar, Indore, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Damoh, Jabalpur, Durg, Sehore, Vidisha, Guna and Bhind were marked.

MAP 82

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 83

LITERACY 1971

This map shows the percentage of literate population to total population (excluding age-group (0-4) in each of the districts of Madhya Pradesh. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into six ranges and the districts falling under each range have been hatched by choropleth as shown in the legend.

According to 1971 census the average literacy percentage of the state as a whole (26.37) is much less than the all India literacy ((33.84). The highest literacy (50.81) has been reported in Indore district, while the lowest (9.95) has been recorded in Jhabua district which clearly indicates a wide variation in the literacy rates amongst the various districts. It is worth mentioning that the literacy in the six districts of the State, viz., Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sehore, Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur even exceeded the all India average, having the literacy rate of 30.81, 40.93, 39.80, 35.64, 34.93 & 34.39 per cent, respectively. Nineteen districts of the state have a literacy rate higher than the state average of 26.37, while 24 districts have a lower rate of literacy than the state average. A notable feature is that the tribal areas are having lower literacy rate in general. The literacy rates in the ten tribal districts are as under :

Name of the District	Percentage of S. T. population to total population	Literacy percentage
Jhabua	84·71	9·95
Bastar	68·20	11·52
Mandla	60·54	22·01
Surguja	55·93	15·06
Dhar	53·38	20·04
Shahdol	48·23	17·32
Raigarh	47·28	23·49
Khargone	39·56	22·46
Seoni	37·49	25·51
Chhindwara	35.17	22.04

It is seen from above that the districts of Jhabua and Bastar with the maximum tribal population have the lowest literacy rates. None of the ten districts in order of tribal population has a literacy rate higher than the state average.

MAP 83

LITERACY 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION
EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0–4

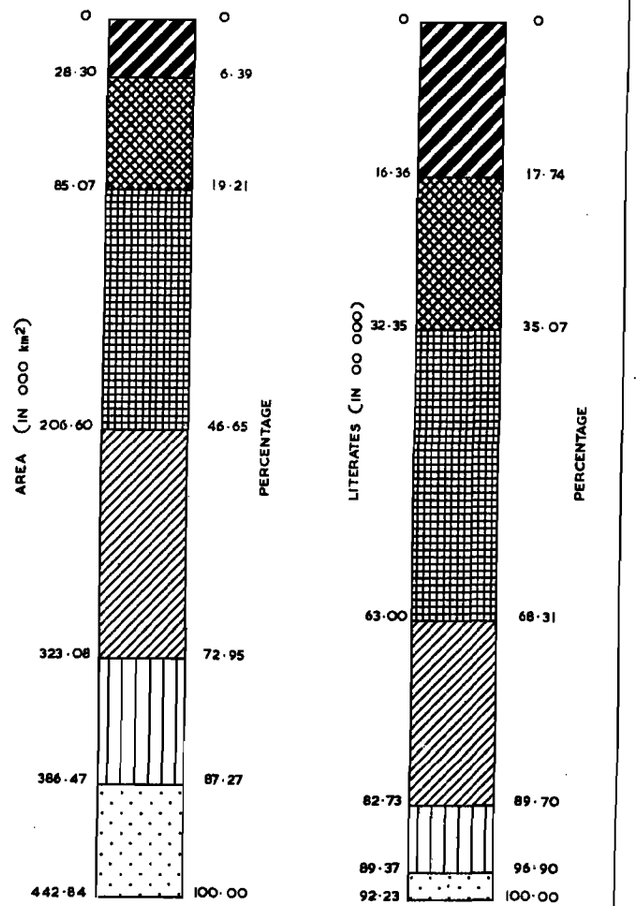
35·01 AND ABOVE	
30·01 — 35·00	
25·01 — 30·00	→ State average 26·37
20·01 — 25·00	
15·01 — 20·00	
15·00 AND BELOW	

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.
DISTRICT.

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 84

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1961-71

This map depicts the percentage change in literacy during 1961-71 in districts of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map.

The literacy of the state as a whole has gone up from 20.52 per cent to 26.37 per cent during the decade 1961-71, thereby recording an increase of 5.85 per cent. Seventeen districts show a rate of increase higher than the state average, while as many as 26 districts have a lower rate of increase.

The maximum increase (9.96 percent) in the literacy during 1961-71 has been witnessed by Sehore, while the minimum (2.40 per cent) has been recorded in Jhabua district. The highest increase in Sehore district is mainly due to the fact that with the fast expansion of Bhopal, the literate people made an influx to the city for employment in Government services, and also for employment in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. which had set up a Plant at Bhopal in 1958.

It is again seen that the districts with a higher tribal population have shown a lower percentage gain in literacy; for example, the two districts with maximum tribal population viz., Jhabua and Bastar have a literacy gain of 2.40 and 3.17 per cent, respectively during the decade 1961-71.

MAP 84

CHANGE IN LITERACY
1961-71

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE IN TOTAL LITERACY GAIN

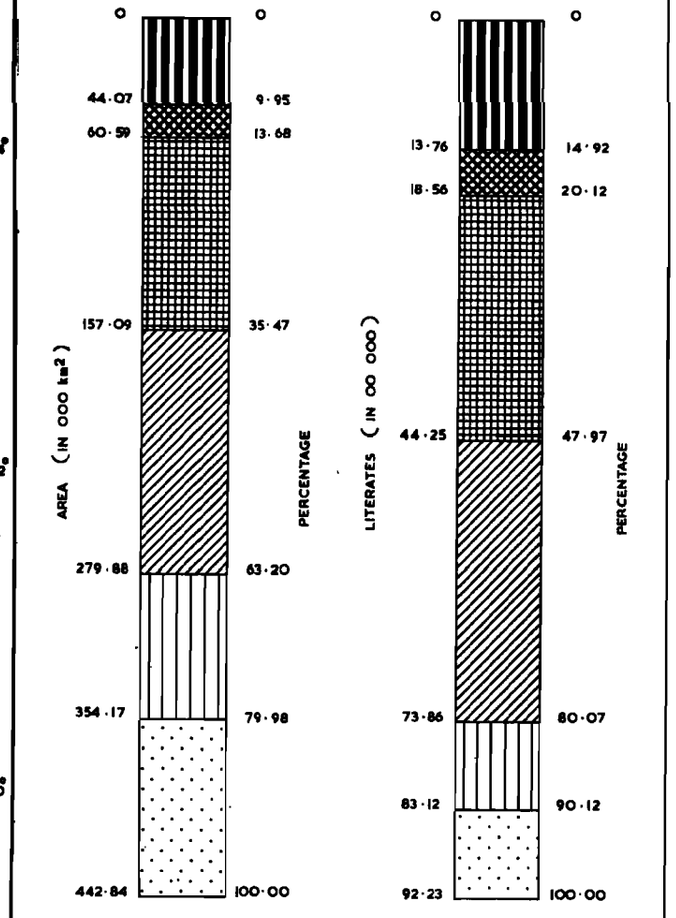
- 8·01 AND ABOVE
- 7·01 — 8·00
- 6·01 — 7·00
- 5·01 — 6·00 → State average 5·85
- 4·01 — 5·00
- 4·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES :–
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 85

MALE LITERACY 1971

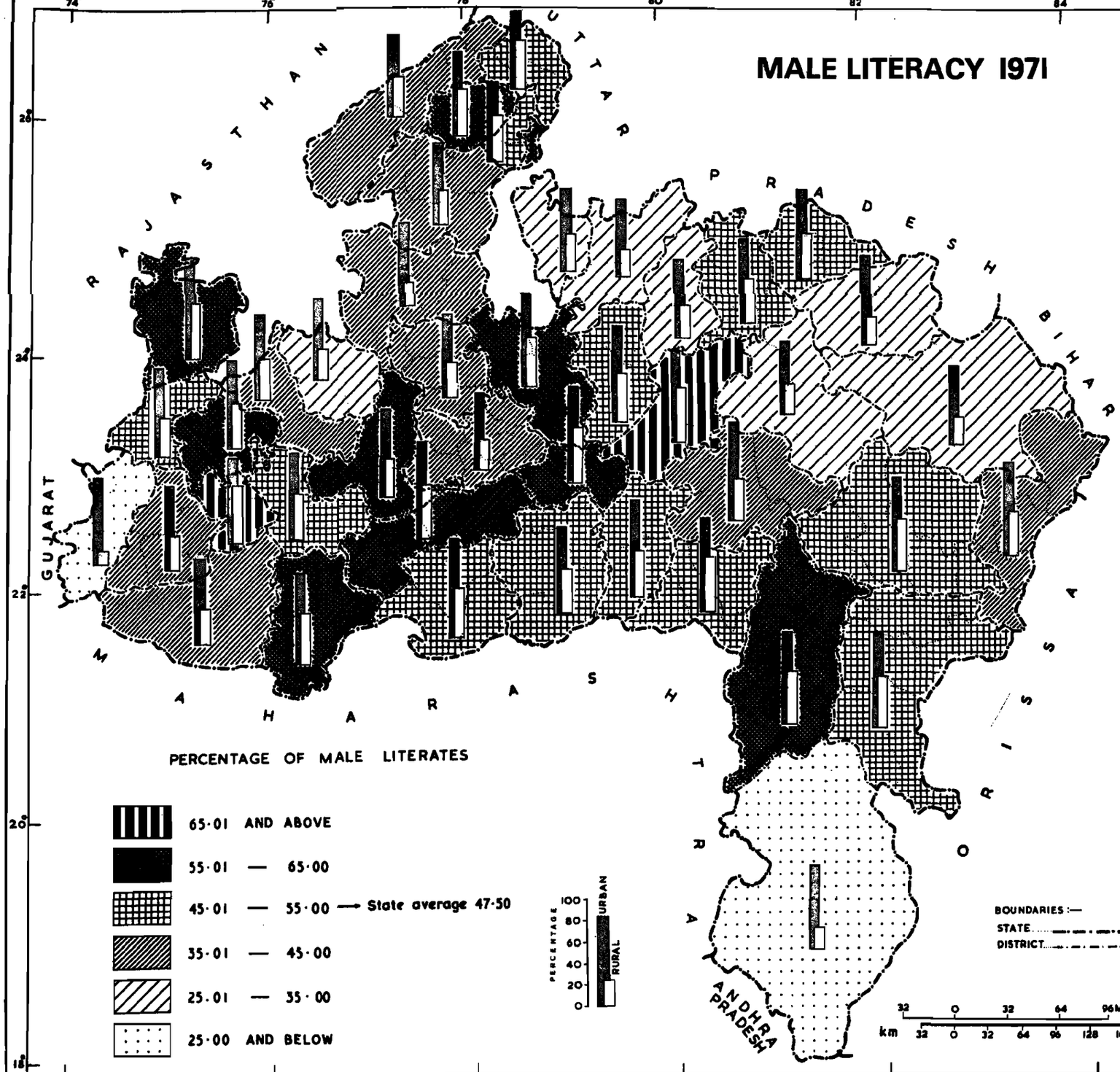
This map depicts the percentage of male literates to the total male population (excluding age-group (0-4) in the districts of Madhya Pradesh by choropleth technique. Bar diagrams have been drawn representing the percentage of male literate population in urban and rural areas separately.

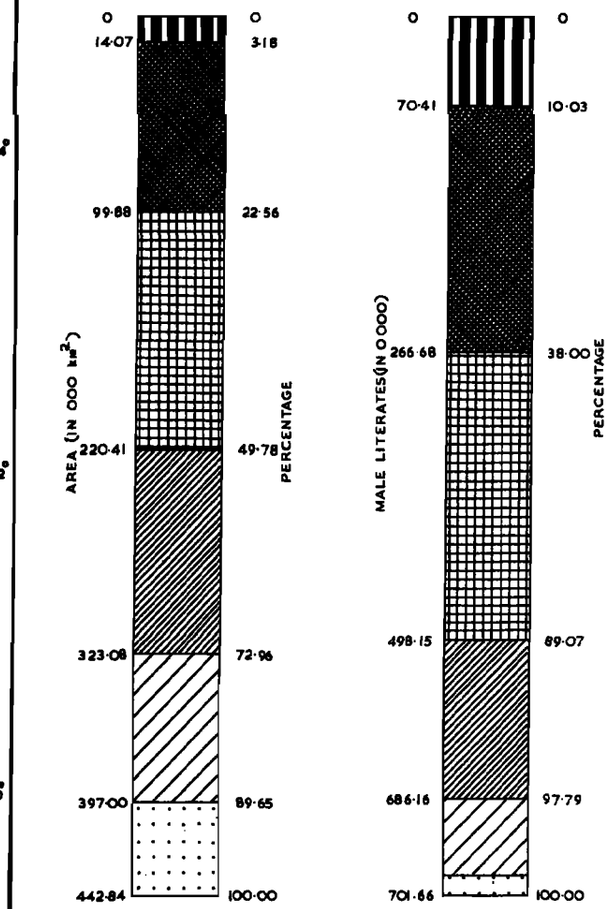
As per 1971 Census 47.50 percent of the males (excluding age group 0-4) of the state were literates. Twentytwo districts had a higher male literacy than the state, average, while 21 districts had a lower rate. The highest male literacy (74.96) was recorded in the Indore district, while the lowest percentage (17.84) was found in the Jhabua district.

The average urban male literacy for the state as a whole worked out to be 83.45 percent. The highest urban male literacy (93.42) was recorded in Mandla district which had an urban male population of 25,312 only. The lowest urban male literacy 68.91 was found in Shahdol district. In the rural areas of the state the average male literacy was only 27.94 percent which was almost one-third of the urban male literacy. The lowest rural male literacy (12.19) was reported by Jhabua district which was about 1/6th of the lowest urban male literacy. Both Jhabua and Bastar—the predominantly tribal population districts were far behind in male literacy in rural areas; their rural male literacy being 12.19 and 20.00 respectively.

MAP 85

MALE LITERACY 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 86

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1961-71

This map indicates the percentage change in male literacy in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh during the period 1961-71 as per legend shown on the map.

The male literacy had gone up from 32.18 to 47.50 percent during the decade 1961-71 making a gain of 15.32 percent. Nineteen districts had a rate of increase higher than the state average, while 24 districts had a lower rate of increase.

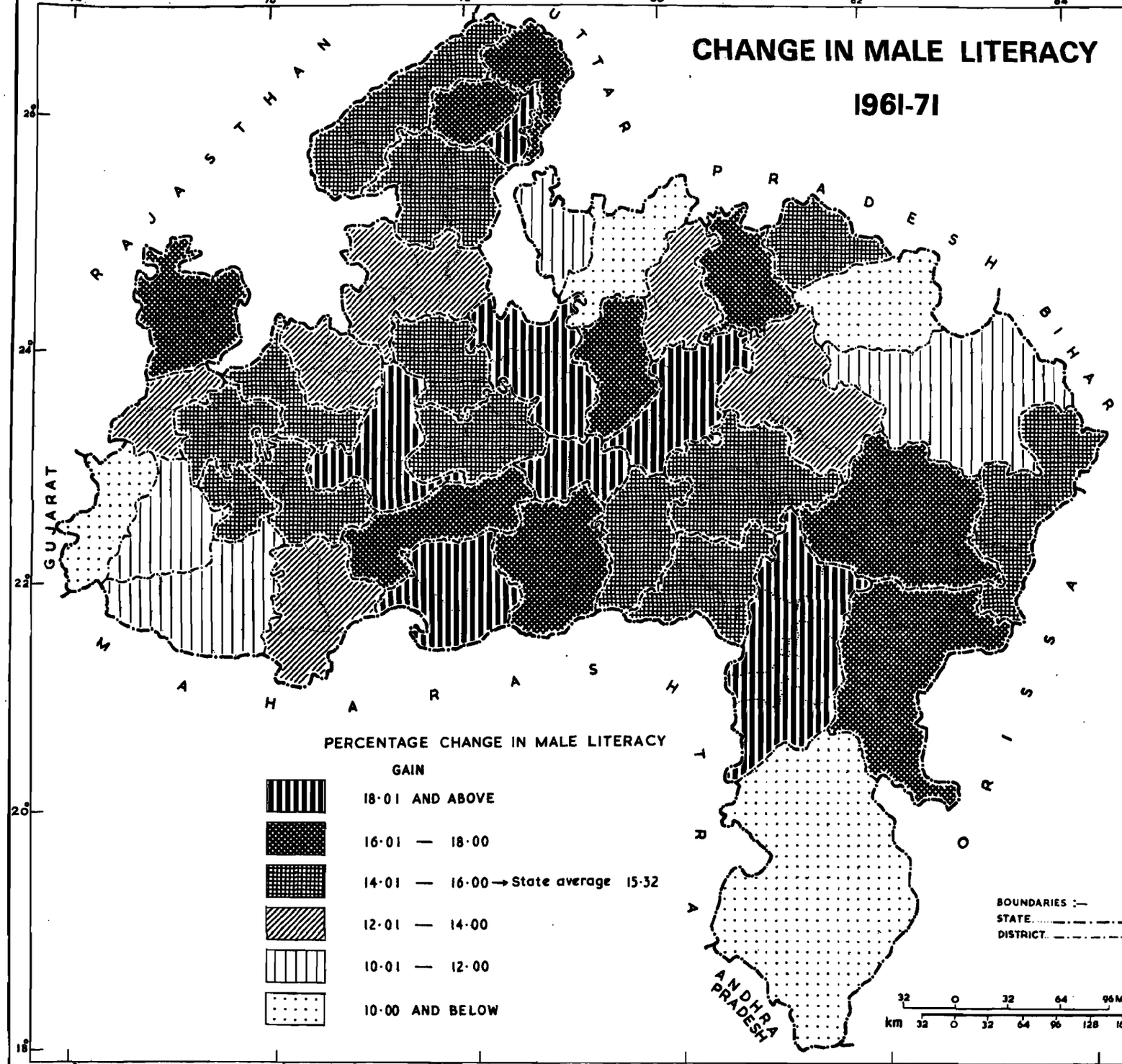
The maximum gain of 20.93 percent was achieved by the Durg and Sehore districts. This was mainly due to the expansion of Bhilainagar city in the Durg district and Bhopal city in the Sehore district during the sixties. Bhilainagar is an industrialised and urbanised city with Bhilai Steel Plant and so most of its male population are literates. Bhopal has expanded enormously after its being declared capital of the state in 1956. Since then it has acquired a concentration of educated male population. The districts containing the four largest cities of Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Bhopal (Sehore district) had made gains in the male literacy by 15.27, 18.06, 16.01 and 20.93 percent, respectively during the decade 1961-71.

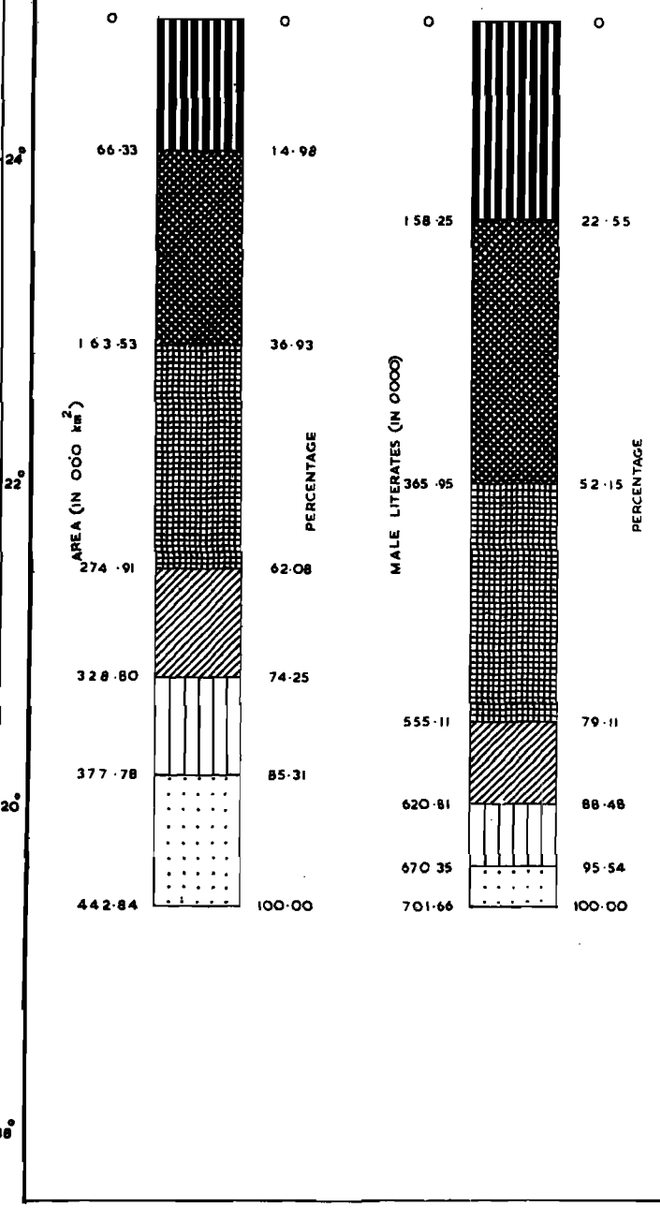
The minimum gain (6.63) in male literacy between 1961-71 was recorded in the Jhabua district, followed by Bastar district (8.52). It may be recalled here that these two districts have predominantly tribal population, their percentage of tribal population being 84.71 and 68.20, respectively. The other two districts which recorded less than 10.00 percent increase in male literacy during the decade 1961-71 were Sidhi (9.43) and Chhatarpur (9.88).

MAP 86

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY

1961-71





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 87

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

The map seeks to depict the female literacy in the districts of Madhya Pradesh. The term 'female literacy' denotes the percentage of female literate population to total female population (excluding 0-4 age-group). The percentage of female literates in rural and urban areas has also been shown separately through a bar diagram in each district.

Only 13.08 percent of the females, excluding age-group 0-4 were literate in the state as a whole. In the urban areas, the average female literacy was 43.77, while in the rural areas it was only 7.32. Sixteen districts had the overall female literacy rate higher than the state average of 13.08 while 27 districts had a lower rate. In urban areas, as many as 29 districts had a lower rate than the average urban female literacy, while in rural areas 23 districts had a lower rate than the average rural female literacy.

The highest rate of female literacy (36.20) was achieved by the Indore district and the lowest (3.84) by the Sidhi district. Indore had also recorded the highest female literacy in urban areas (51.84) but in rural areas, it lagged behind eight districts; its rate being 10.05, while the highest female literacy was comparatively much better, they being 43.21 and 41.88, respectively as against district had the least overall female literacy. In rural areas, Jhabua (2.60) and Bastar (3.53) the two predominantly tribal districts were at the lowest rung of female literacy, while their urban female literacy was comparatively much better, they being 43.21 and 41.88 respectively as against the lowest urban female literacy figure of 29.66 in Shahdol district. We have seen in Map number 84 that these two districts were at the bottom of literacy ladder. It can now be said that this is due primarily to their extremely low rates of female literacy in rural areas.

MAP 87

FEMALE LITERACY 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES

- 25·01 AND ABOVE
- 20·01 — 25·00
- 15·01 — 20·00
- 10·01 — 15·00 → State average 13·08
- 5·01 — 10·00
- 5·00 AND BELOW

PERCENTAGE — URBAN — RURAL

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

EAST OF GREENWICH

AREA (IN 000 km²)		PERCENTAGE
0		0
14·07		3·18
33·44		7·55
75·35		17·01
245·84		55·51
393·25		88·80
442·84		100·00

FEMALE LITERATES (IN 000)		PERCENTAGE
0		0
31·90		14·46
53·76		24·37
85·44		38·72
179·33		81·27
216·35		98·05
220·64		100·00

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 88

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1961-71

This map shows the percentage change in female literacy during 1961-71 in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map.

The female literacy had gone up from 8.09 percent in 1961 to 13.08 percent in 1971 indicating a gain of 4.99 percent for the state as a whole. Fifteen districts had made a higher gain while as many as 27 districts had a lesser gain in female literacy, one district having a gain equal to the state average.

In map number 86, we had seen that the average male literacy in the state had gone up by 15.32 percent during 1961-71. As against this, the female literacy had gone up by 4.99 only. In 1961, the average male literacy was 32.18 and the average female literacy was 8.09. Thus the gap between male literacy and female literacy had widened from 24.09 in 1961 to 34.42 in 1971.

The maximum gain 9.37 in female literacy was recorded in the Sehore district followed by Narsimhapur (8.53), Jabalpur (7.54), Durg (7.41) and Indore (7.15) districts. In Sehore district the female literacy had gone up from 13.69 percent to 23.06 percent. This was largely due to the influx of educated middle class to Bhopal city after it was declared capital of the state in 1956. The minimum gain (1.92 percent) in female literacy was found in the Jhabua district, 85 percent of whose population is tribal. Bastar—the second predominantly tribal population district followed close behind Jhabua, with a gain of only 2.26 percent. In 1961, the three districts at the bottom of female literacy ladder were Sidhi (1.38), Bastar (2.61) and Tikamgarh (3.37). In 1971, Sidhi (3.84) and Bastar (4.87) retained their positions, the third bottommost position going to Jhabua (5.58) in place of Tikamgarh (6.73). In 1961, Jhabua had occupied the fourth place from the bottom (3.66).

MAP 88

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1961-71

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

ANDHRA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY

GAIN

- 7·01 AND ABOVE
- 6·01 — 7·00
- 5·01 — 6·00
- 4·01 — 5·00 → State average 4·99
- 3·01 — 4·00
- 3·00 AND BELOW

BOUNDARIES :—

STATE.....

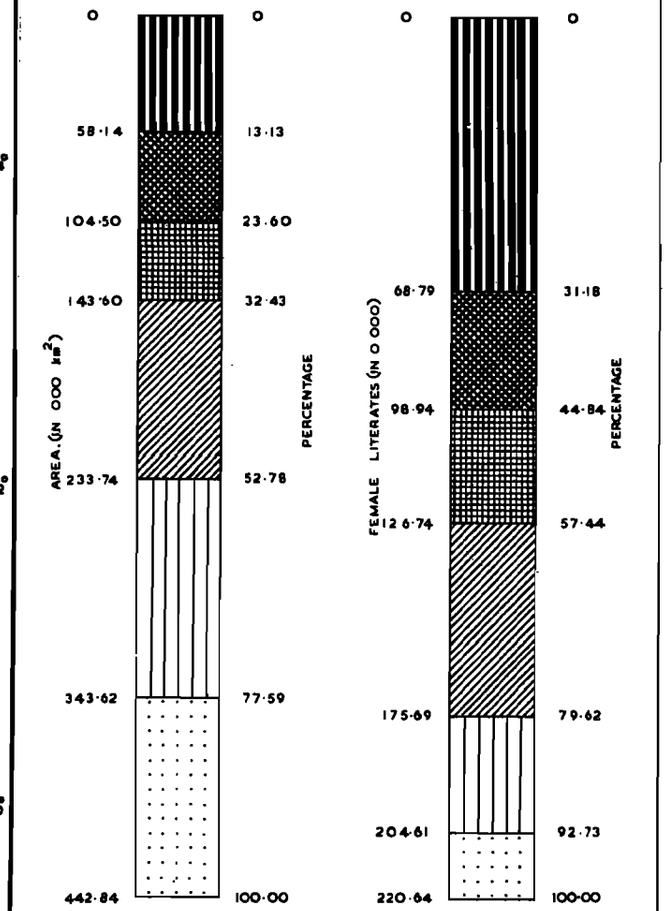
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° EAST OF GREENWICH 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 89

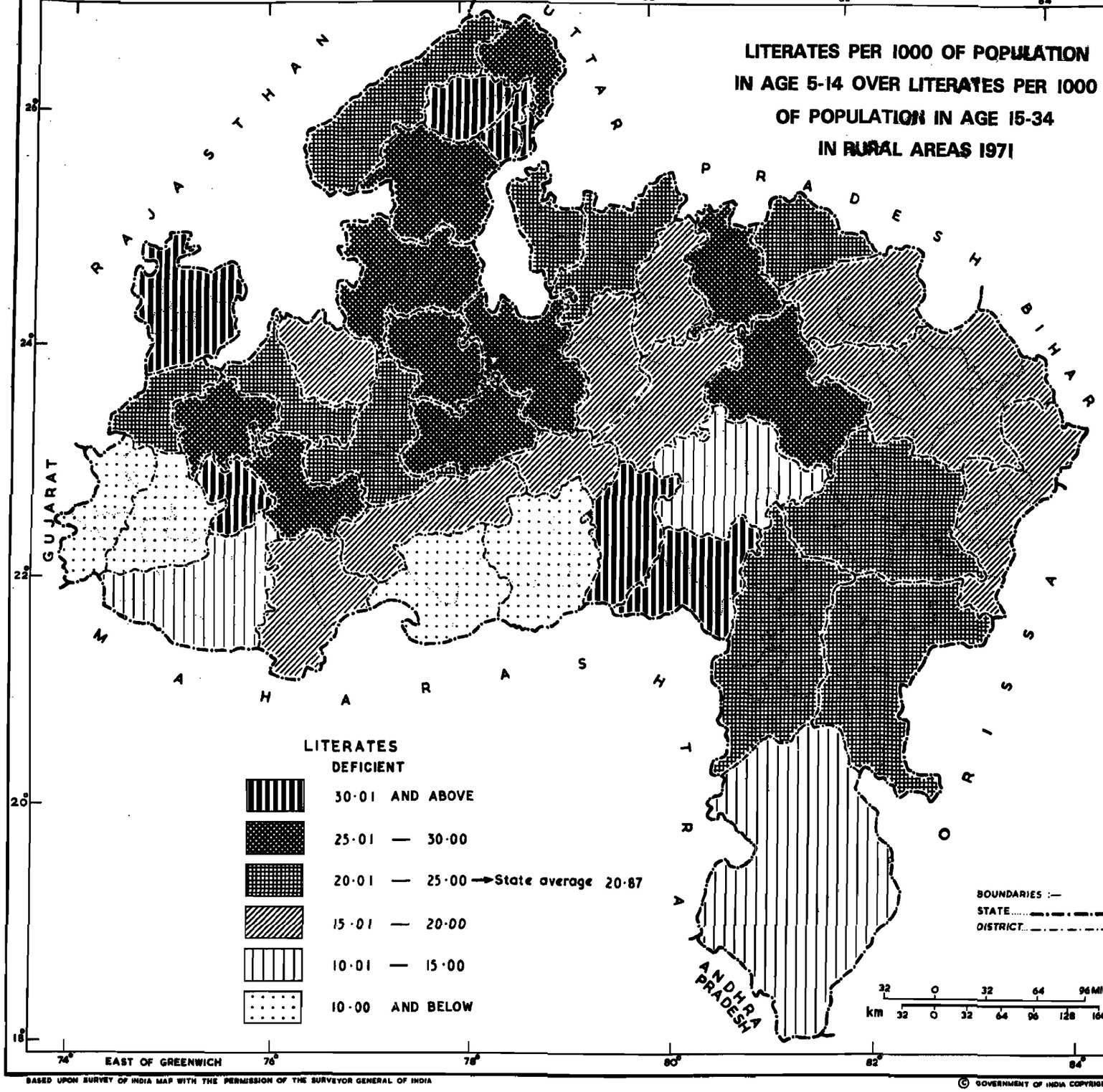
LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971

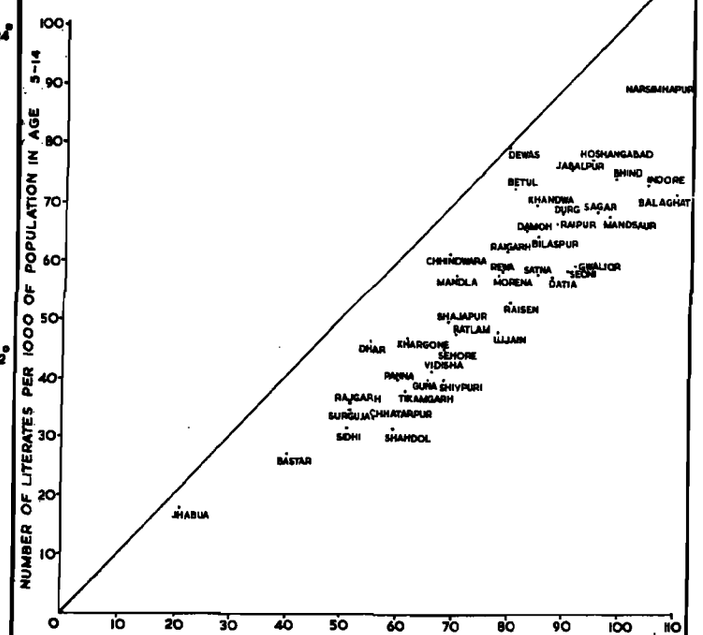
This map depicts the difference between literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 and literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map.

In all the districts, the number of literates per 1000 of population was less in the age-group 5-14 than that in the age-group 15-34. On the average, the deficiency was 20.87. The maximum deficiency of 38.52 was in the Balaghat district. Twentythree districts had a deficiency higher than the state average and 20 districts had a lesser deficiency. The difference in literates between the two age-groups was more than 30 in 6 districts, 25-30 in 10 districts, 20-25 in 10 districts, 15-20 in another 10 districts, 10-15 in 3 districts and less than 10 in 4 districts.

MAP 89

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN RURAL AREAS 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 90

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

This map shows the difference between literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 and literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

In all the 43 districts of the state, the number of literates per 1000 of population in age-group 5-14 was less than that in age-group 15-34. On an average, this deficiency was found to be 68.51. The maximum deficiency of 98.96 was observed in the Sehore district and the minimum of 26.17 in the Chhindwara district.

Thirteen districts had a deficiency higher than the state average, while 30 districts had a lower deficiency. Five districts had a deficiency of more than 80, 8 districts between 70-80, 7 districts between 60-70. 11 districts between 50-60, 7 districts 40-50 and 5 districts had a deficiency of less than 40.

MAP 90

LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 IN URBAN AREAS 1971

RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

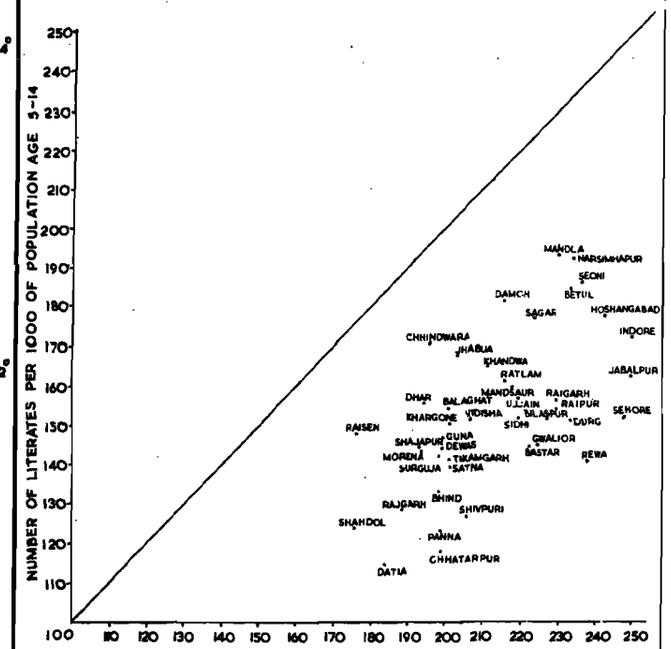
LITERATES DEFICIENT

80·01 AND ABOVE	
70·01 — 80·00	
60·01 — 70·00	→ State average 68·51
50·01 — 60·00	
40·01 — 50·00	
40·00 AND BELOW	

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE.....
DISTRICT.....

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84° EAST OF GREENWICH
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 91

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971

This map gives us the number of persons holding technical and non-technical diploma or certificates not equivalent to degree, per 10,000 of the literate population of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map. Pie-diagrams have been drawn in each district to show the percentage of technical and non-technical personnel in the district amongst the diploma or certificate holders. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total number of literates holding non-technical/technical diploma or certificates.

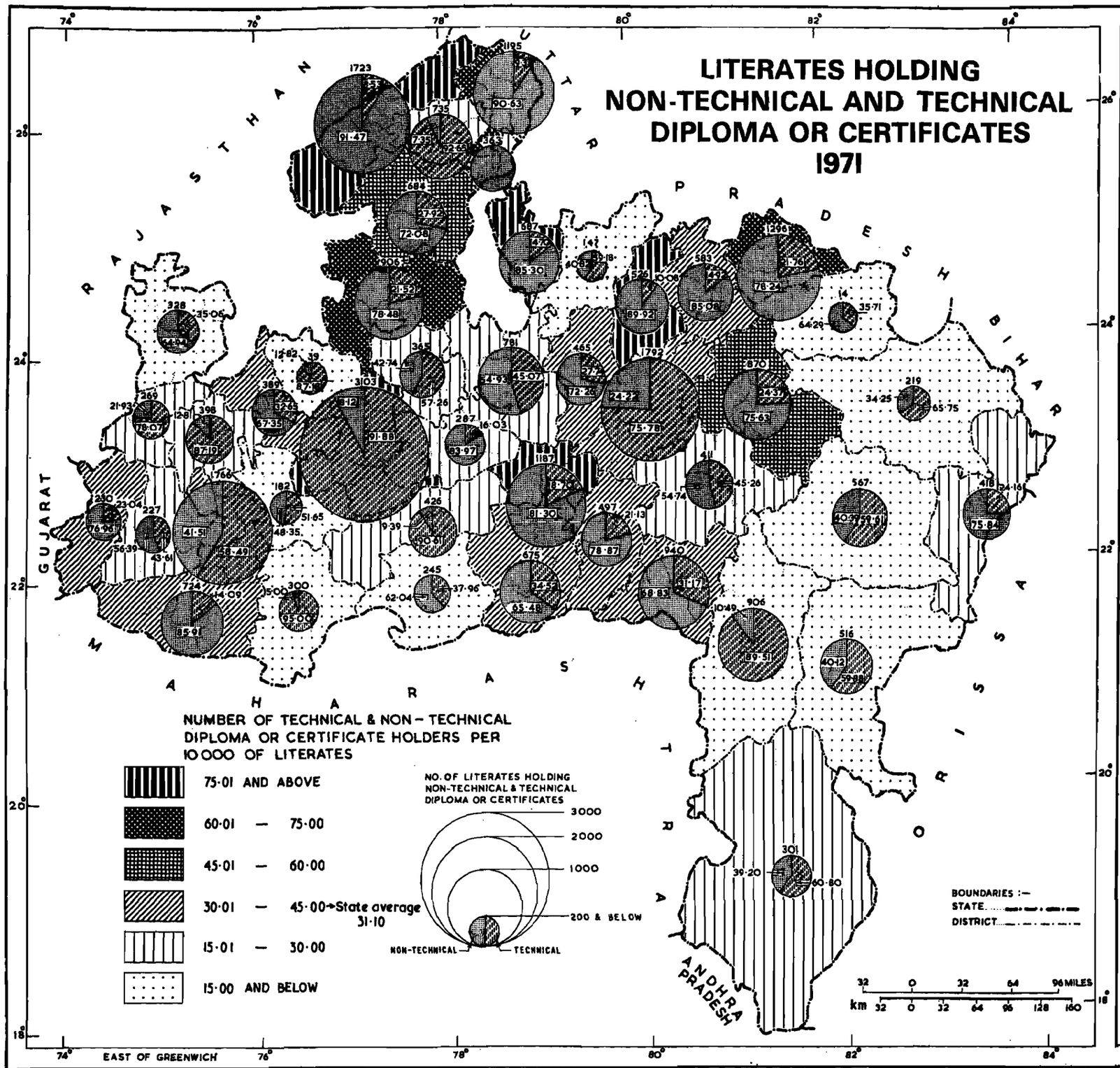
Out of 92.23 lakhs literates in the state, only 28,682 persons hold any technical or non-technical diploma, which shows that in every 10,000 literates only 31 persons possess such diploma/certificate. The maximum number (96.41) of diploma/certificate holders in 10,000 literates was found in Sehore district while the minimum (1.65) was reported in Sidhi district. Only 5 districts reported to have a number more than 75, 4 districts had between 60 to 75, 2 between 45 to 60, 10 between 30 to 45, and 11 districts each between 15 to 30 and below 15. Sixteen districts had this number higher than the state average (31.10), while 27 districts were placed below the state average.

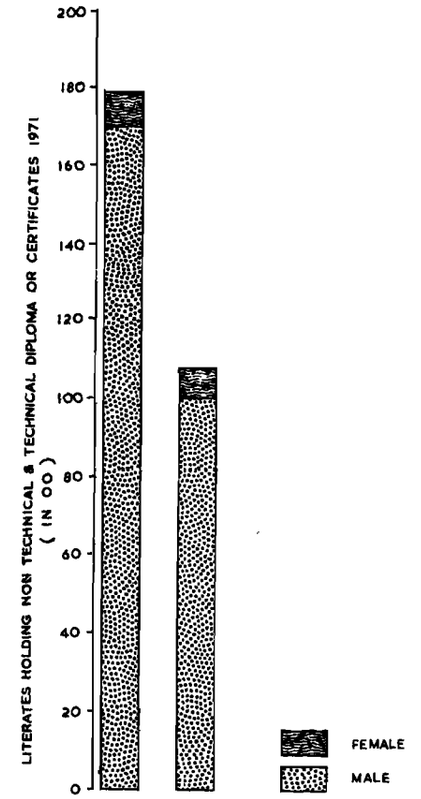
A glance at the map will show that the northern part of the state had a much higher proportion of technical and non-technical diploma holders than in the other parts of the state. On the other hand, the eastern districts had quite a low number of such persons.

Of the total number of technical and non-technical diploma/certificate holders, 45.33 percent held technical diplomas, while 54.67 percent non-technical. Amongst the districts, however there were very wide divergences in their composition. Sehore had the highest number of 96.41 diploma holders per 10,000 literates, 91.88 percent of these had technical diplomas and only 8.12 percent non-technical diplomas. In Morena district which had the second highest number of 89.43 diploma holders per 10,000 literates the composition was reverse as only 8.53 percent were having technical diploma and 91.47 percent non-technical diplomas. It is worth to mention that not even a single technical diploma holder was reported in Datia district. The non-technical diploma holders outnumbered technical diploma holders in 26 districts of the state. It can easily be seen from the map that the districts with big cities like Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Durg, Bhilinagar and Ujjain had a very high proportion of technical diploma holders.

MAP 91

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATES 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 92

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

This map gives the number of persons holding university degree or diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literate population of Madhya Pradesh in 1971. Pie-diagrams have also been drawn in each district to show the percentage of degree holders in rural and urban areas as per legend on the map. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total literates holding University degree/diploma.

Out of 92.23 lakhs literates, 2.18 lakhs persons were holding university degrees or diploma of the graduate level and above, which works out to 236.13 per 10,000 of literates. The maximum number of degree holders (580.61) were in Sehore district and the minimum (80.56) in Balaghat district. Sehore district contained Bhopal, the capital of the state which is largely a city populated by the middle class, constituted by the educated government employees and the workers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and as such it represents the maximum percentage of degree holders. Only 7 districts had a number per 10,000 of degree holders more than 280, 3 districts had between 240 to 280, 6 districts between 200 to 240, 15 districts between 160 to 200, 10 districts between 120 to 160 and two districts had 120 and below. Ten districts had a number higher than the state average, while 33 districts were placed below the state average. The seven districts which had a number of more than 280, were Sehore (580.61), Gwalior (518.89), Indore (476.02), Jabalpur (414.72), Chhatarpur (322.91), Ujjain (319.14) and Rewa (286.15).

Rural areas show 21.11 percent of the degree holders and the urban areas 78.89 percent. Indore, Gwalior, Sehore, Jabalpur and Ujjain districts had a very high percentage (94 or more) of urban degree holders. On the other hand, the districts with a high percentage of degree holders in rural areas were Sidhi (83.71), Raisen (71.28), Tikamgarh (66.31), Bhind (55.70), Bastar (49.98) and Shahdol (49.69).

In the urban areas, 12.94 percent of the degree holders had technical degrees. The highest percentage of technical degree holders (20.02) was in the Durg district (with Sehore claiming the second position—18.92), and the least (1.06) in Datia district.

MAP 92

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1971

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

BIHAR

GUJARAT

MAHARASHTRA

ANDHRA PRADESH

ORISSA

74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°

28° 26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

EAST OF GREENWICH

TOTAL LITERATES PER 10 000

280·01 AND ABOVE	
240·01 — 280·00	
200·01 — 240·00	State average → 236·13
160·01 — 200·00	
120·01 — 160·00	
120·00 AND BELOW	

Total Literates Holding University Degree/Diploma

20000
10000
5000

URBAN — RURAL

I GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE

II POST-GRADUATE DEGREE OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DEGREE

III TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA EQUAL TO DEGREE OR POST GRADUATE DEGREE

BOUNDARIES :—
STATE
DISTRICT

32 0 32 64 96 MILES
km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE
LITERATES (IN 000)

180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0

URBAN RURAL

FEMALE
MALE

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 93

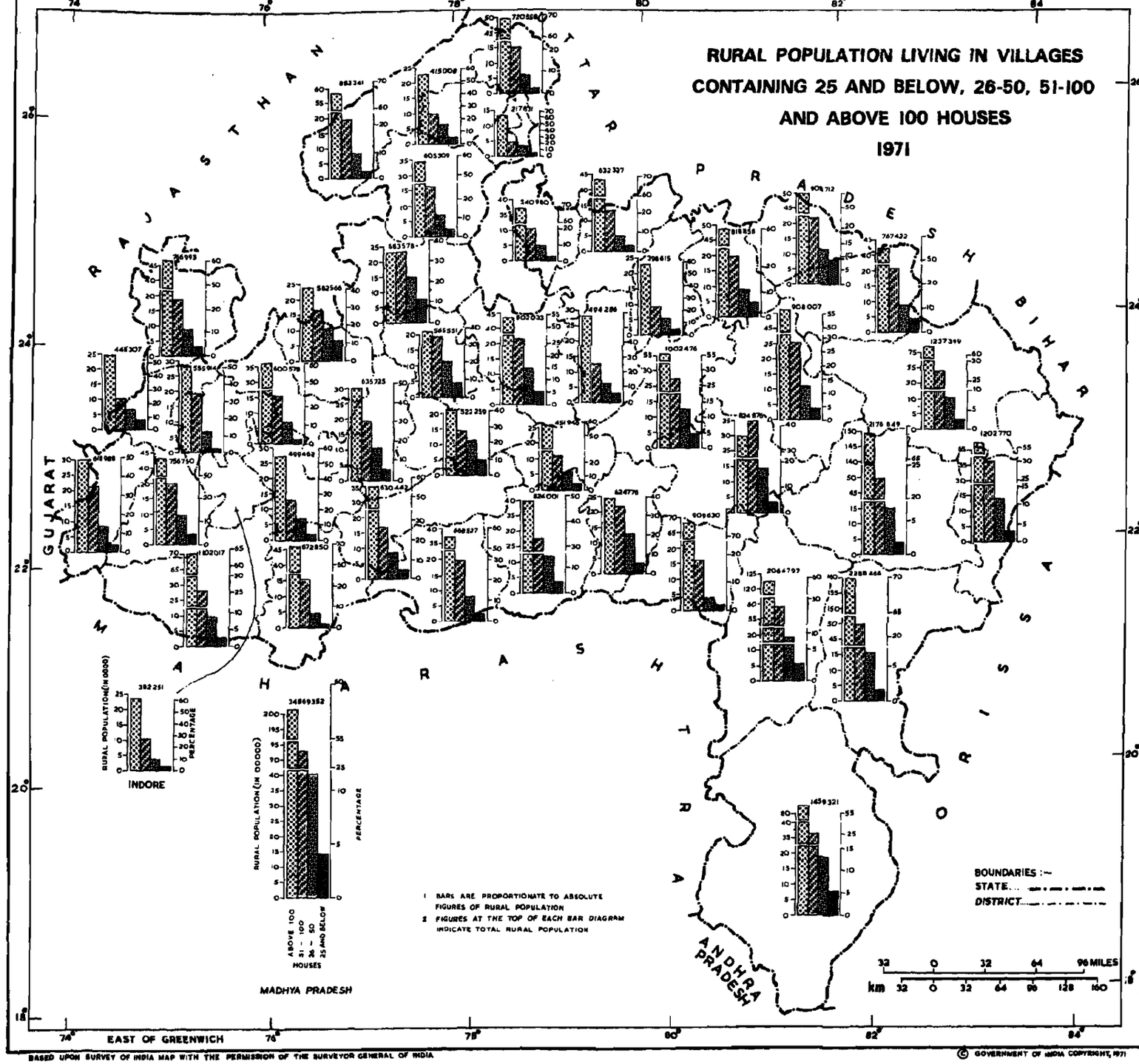
RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 & BELOW 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971

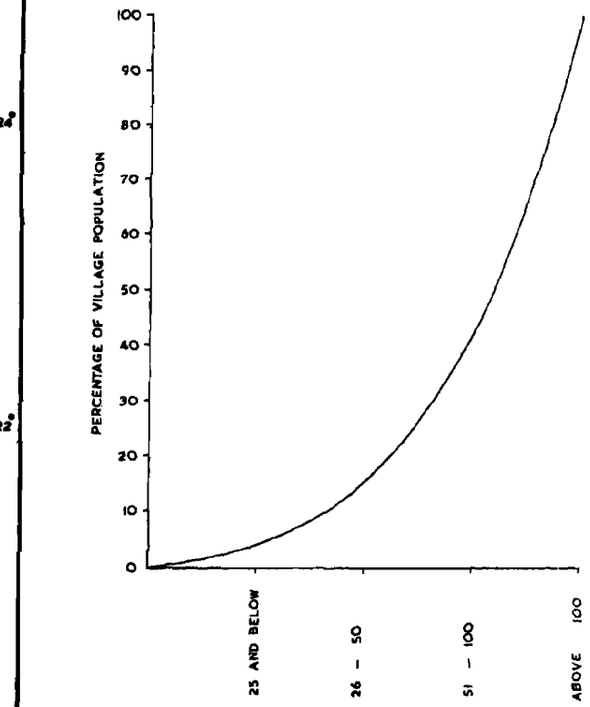
This map shows the percentage of rural population of Madhya Pradesh living in villages according to the number of Census houses they contain, as per legend shown on the map. Bars proportionate to the total rural population living in the villages in different categories of census houses have been drawn in each district showing the absolute as well as the percentage scale on the left and right sides of the bar diagram, respectively. 57.75 per cent of the rural population of the state lived in villages with 100+ houses, 26.56 per cent in villages with 51—100 houses. 11.63 percent in villages with 26–50 houses and only 4.06 percent population lived in villages with 25 or lesser number of houses. Balaghat district had the maximum percentage (75.33) of its rural population living in bigger villages with 100+ houses, while Guna had the least percentage (33.58) in this respect. The maximum percentage of rural population living in villages with 51-100 houses was in the Mandla district (42.18 percent), while in this category, Balaghat district had the least percentage of its rural population (17.89). In the third category of villages with 26-50 houses, Raisen district had 21.60 percent of its rural population, while Balaghat district had only 4.72 percent. In the last category of villages with 25 and below number of houses, Rajgarh had the highest percentage (11.78) of population, while Raipur had the least percentage (1.54).

It is observed that the most evenspread of the rural population in the four categories of villages was in the Guna district, 11.17 percent of whose rural population lived in villages with 25 and below number of houses, 21.37 percent in 26-50 category, 33.38 percent in 51-100 category and 33.58 percent in 100+ category.

MAP 93

RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MAP NUMBER 94

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map indicates the percentage of households in the rural areas having one, two, three and more than three rooms during 1971 in each of the districts of Madhya Pradesh. Square foots of the number of rural households in each district were calculated and rhombuses drawn in each district with the base proportionate to the square root thus obtained. Each rhombus was divided into 25 equal pockets (small rhombus), each pocket representing 4 percent of the households. The pockets of each rhombus have been shaded in 4 different colours to indicate the percentage of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms, as per legend shown on the map.

During 1971 there were 63,29,490 households in the rural area of the state. Of these 30,88,615 or 48.80 percent occupied one room only. As many as 26 districts of the state had a higher percentage of households with one room than that for the state as a whole. The maximum percentage (77.19) with one room was recorded in Narsimhapur district, whereas the minimum (21.79) in Datia district.

19,37,665 or 30.62 percent of the rural households lived in two rooms. Only 16 districts had a higher percentage of rural households, living in two rooms; the highest percentage (50.53) was claimed by Bastar district, and the lowest (17.11) by Narsimhapur district.

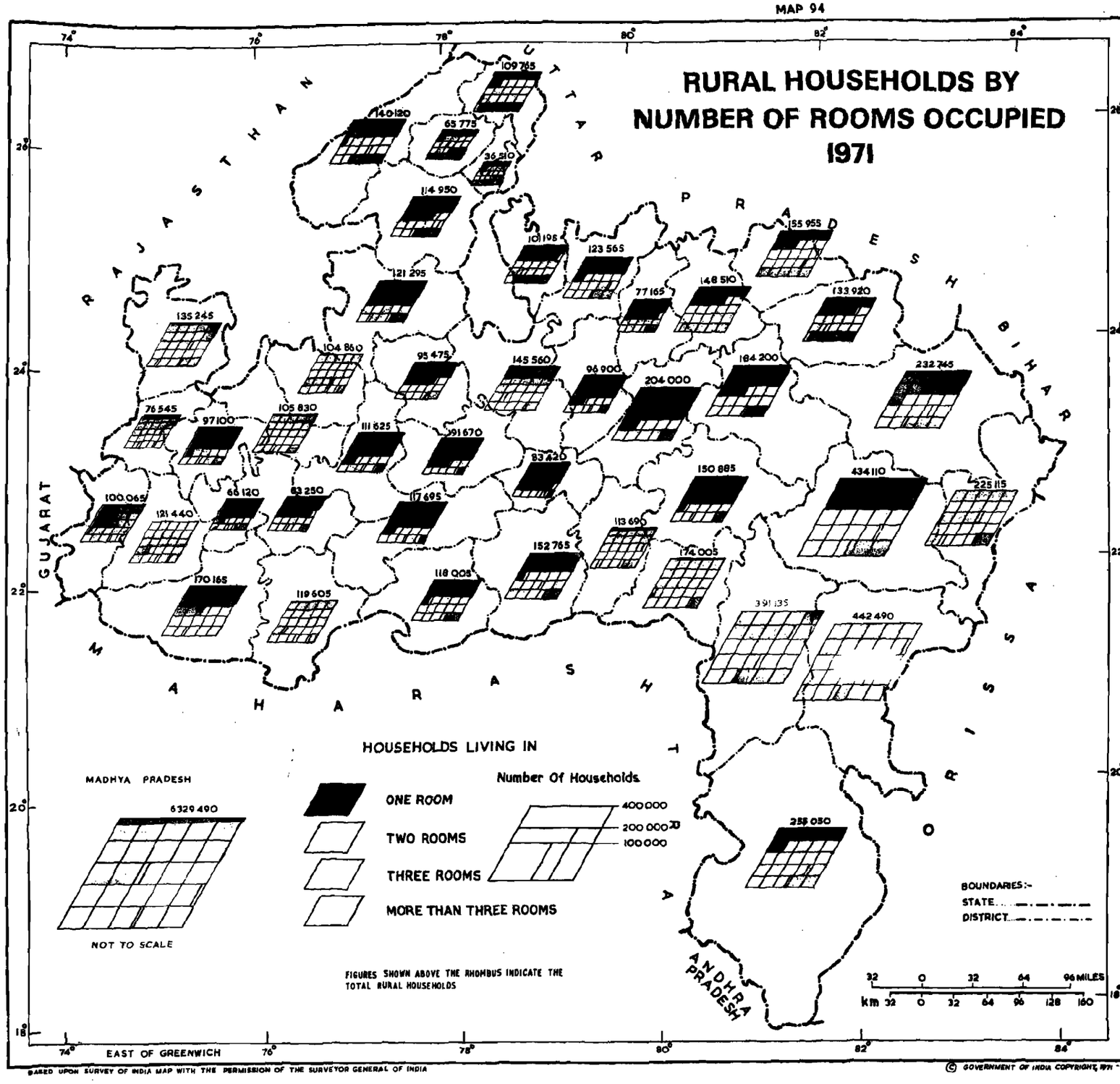
771, 580 or 12.20 percent of the households were occupying 3 rooms. Eighteen districts had a higher proportion of households occupying 3 rooms, the highest proportion being in the Datia district (24.20), while the lowest being in the Narsimhapur district (3.74).

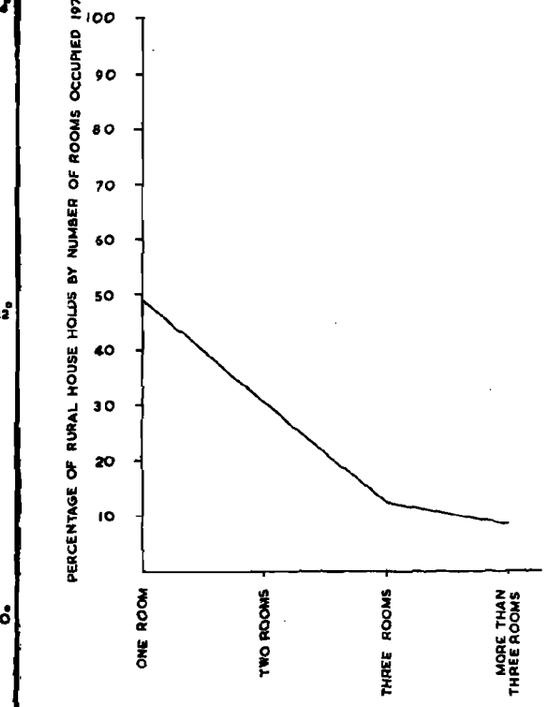
Only 531,630 rural households or 8.40 percent of the state had the privilege of having more than 3 rooms. The maximum percentage (28.93) of the rural households (with more than 3 rooms) were in Gwalior district and the minimum (only 1.87) in Jhabua district. Narsimhapur was the only other district where less than 2 percent (1.97) of the households had more than 3 rooms.

Gwalior and Datia in the north were the only two districts with an even distribution of households with one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than 3 rooms. In Gwalior, the respective percentages were 23.51, 25.73, 21.82 and 28.93, while in Datia they were 21.79, 27.00, 24.20 and 27.01 percent, respectively.

MAP 94

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 95

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971

This map indicates the percentage of households in the urban areas of all the districts of Madhya Pradesh, having one, two, three and more than three rooms in 1971. The map has been drawn on the similar pattern adopted for Map Number 94.

There were a total of 11,68,140 urban households in the state in 1971. Out of these 4,80,525 households constituting 41.14 percent of the total urban households had only one room. Twenty districts recorded a higher percentage of their urban households living in one room than the state average (41.14). The maximum percentage (57.71) was witnessed by Narsimhapur district. In the last map it has also been noticed that this district had the highest percentage (77.19) of its rural households living in one room tenements. The lowest percentage (20.62) of urban households living in one room tenements was in Rewa district closely followed by Datia district (20.97).

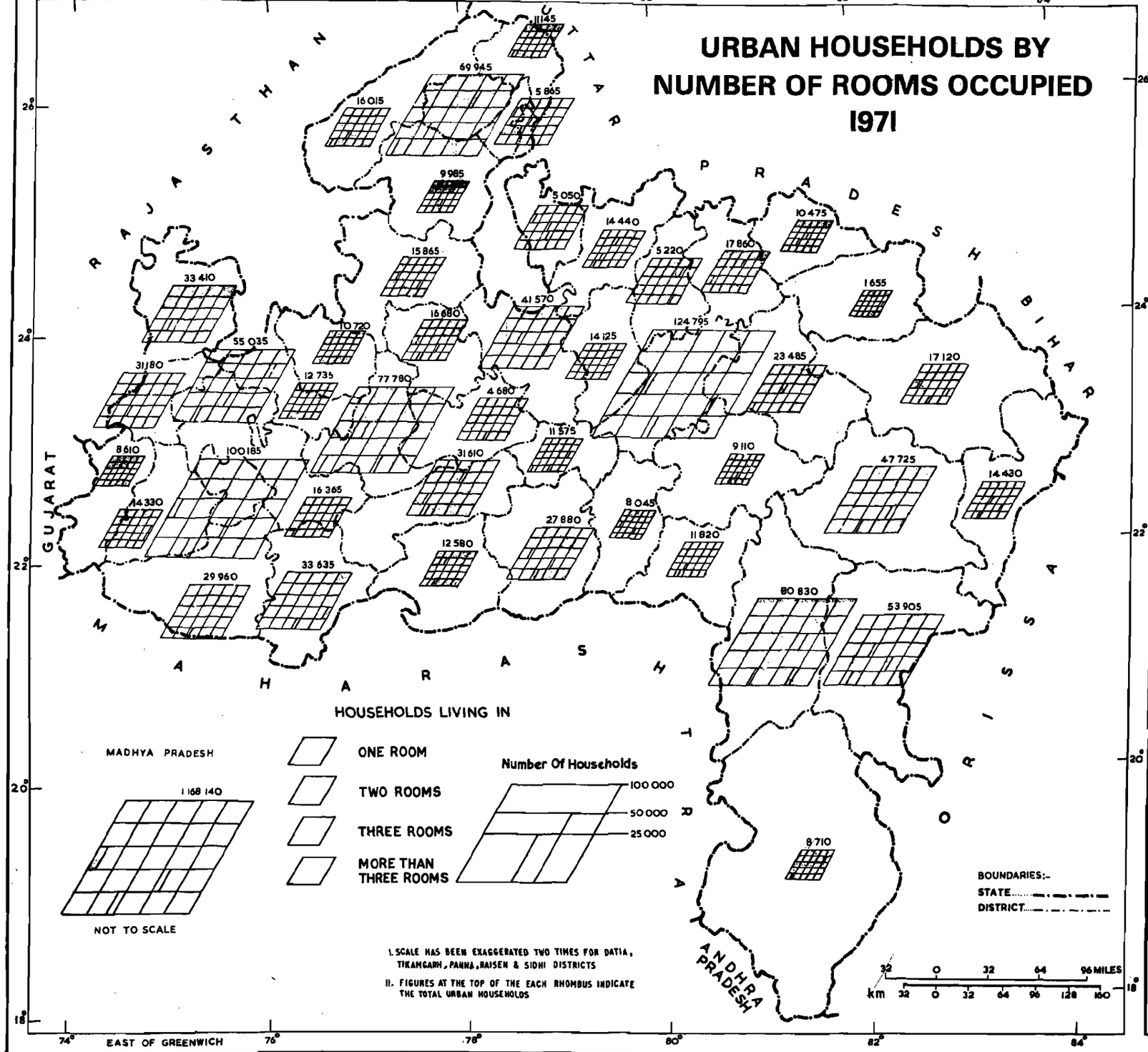
31.95 percent of the urban households lived in two room tenements. Twentythree districts had a higher proportion of their urban households having 2 rooms than the state average of 31.95, while 20 districts had a lower percentage. Panna district recorded the maximum percentage (41.57) of such households, while Narsimhapur district had the minimum percentage (24.32).

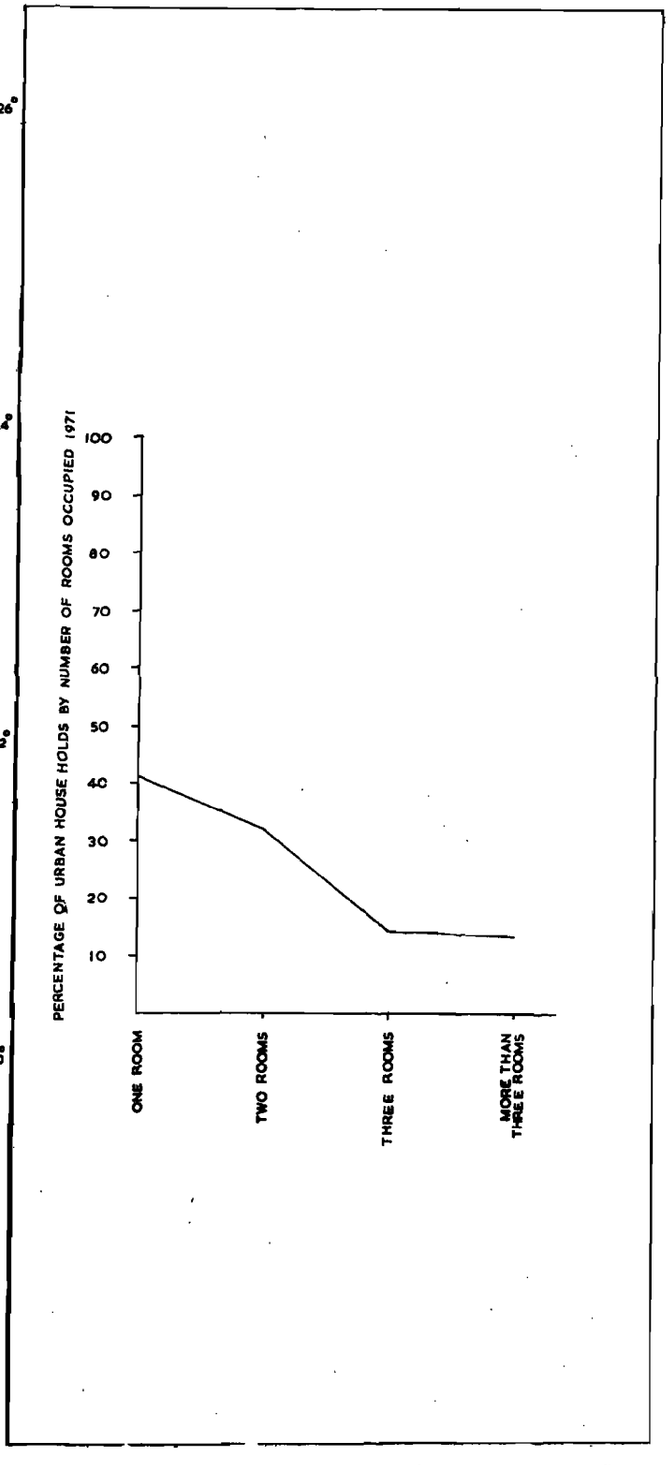
13.88 percent of the urban households in the state had three rooms. Betul district occupied the first position with 22.97 percent of its households having 3 rooms, while Raisen was at the bottom with 7.16 percent of such households. Only 13.03 percent of the urban households of the state had the privilege of having more than three rooms. Rewa district had the highest percentage (33.60) of urban households with more than 3 rooms closely followed by Datia district (33.16). On the other hand, Panna had only 11.02 percent of its urban households having more than 3 rooms.

Tikamgarh district in the north had an almost even distribution of households with one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than 3 rooms—the respective percentages being 21.09, 27.82, 21.09 and 30.00.

MAP 95

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1971





BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT

MAP NUMBER 96

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

This map shows the Census houses according to their uses in 1971 in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh as per legend on the map. Bar diagrams have been drawn to depict the absolute number of census houses for each use.

There were 95,71,200 census houses in the state in 1971, 71.97 percent of which were used for residential purposes, 4.30 percent for shops/workshops-cum-residence, 1.55 percent for hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, eating places, etc. etc., 1.52 percent for shops (excluding eating houses, business houses and offices), and 0.93 percent for factories, workshops and worksheds. It is noticed that the districts which were predominantly tribal and other areas with a predominantly agrarian economy had a very high percentage of residential houses. The districts where more than 80 percent of houses were used for residential purposes are; Surguja (85.70), Bastar (85.17), Balaghat (83.07), Raigarh (82.61), Narsimhapur (80.53), Bilaspur (80.31) and Shahdol (81.77). The districts with a relatively high percentage of houses used as shops-cum-residence were Sidhi (8.59), Jabalpur (8.53) and Damoh (8.45). The maximum percentage of houses which were being used as hotels/sarais/eating houses etc. was in the Bastar district (2.63). Indore district had the highest percentage of houses being used as shops (4.01) and factories (2.26).

In absolute terms, Raipur district had the largest number of residential houses (4.66 lakhs) as also shops (0.09 lakh) and factories (0.06 lakh). Jabalpur district had the largest number of houses used as shops-cum-residence (0.35 lakh), Bastar had the largest number of hotels (0.08 lakhs). Datia had the lowest number of houses being used for residence (39,350), shops-cum-residence (2,010), and hotels (1,305), while Sidhi district had the least number of shops (605). Jhabua district had the lowest number of houses used as factories (375) in the state.

MAP 96

CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES 1971

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS

- I RESIDENCE
- II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
- III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES; RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS; EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING, PANCHAYATGHAR AND PLACES OF WORSHIP
- IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
- V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
- VI OTHERS

INDORE

MADHYA PRADESH

USES I II III IV V VI

FIGURES ON THE TOP OF EAGH BAR DAIGRAM INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES

BOUNDARIES:
STATE
DISTRICT

km 32 0 32 64 96 128 160
32 0 32 64 96 MILES

EAST OF GREENWICH

OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES (IN 0000)

PERCENTAGE

688·86 71·97
730·03 76·27
744·83 77·82
759·34 79·34
768·25 80·27
957·12 100·00

BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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MAP NUMBER 97

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971

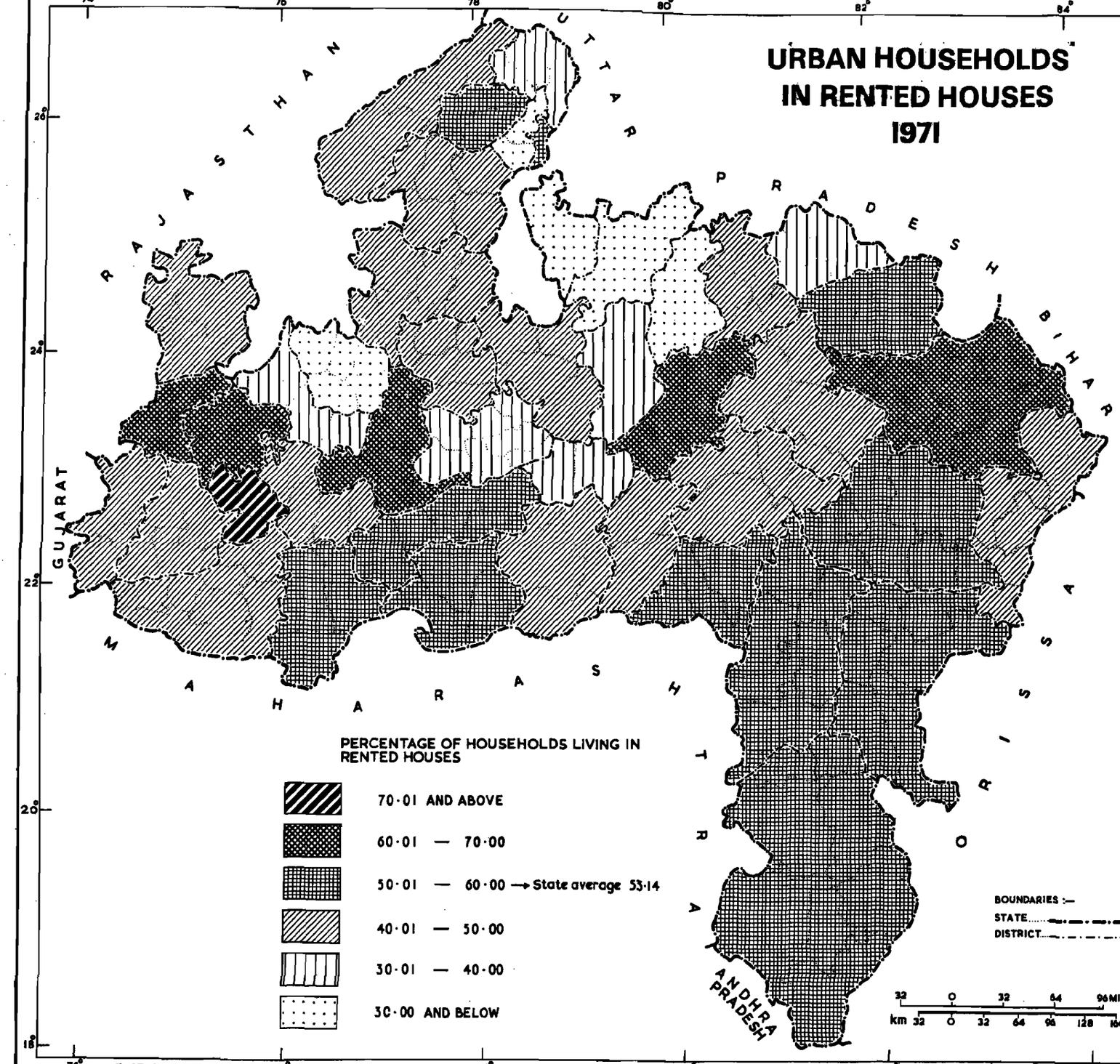
This map shows the proportion of urban households living in rented houses to total number of households in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1971 as per legend on the map.

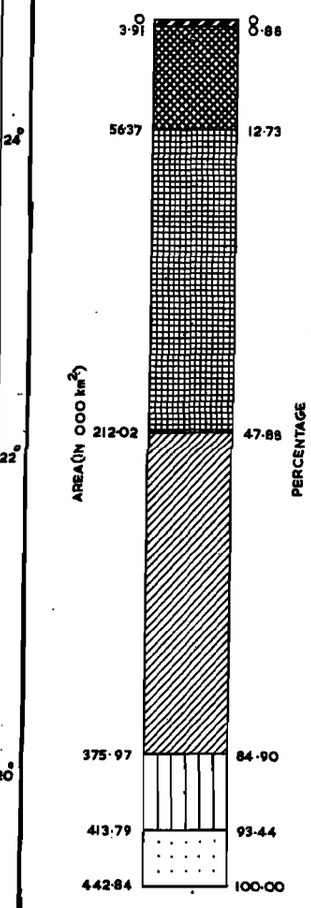
On an average, 53.14 percent of the households in the urban areas of the state lived in rented houses. This percentage was recorded on higher side in case of 12 districts, while as many as 31 districts reported to have lesser percentage than the state average of 53.14. The highest percentage of households living in rented houses (72.67) was in Indore district. This is but natural as Indore district was the most urbanised district of the state and it had also the largest city (Indore city) of the state in terms of population. The other districts, in descendig order with more than 60 percent of their urban households living in rented houses were; Sehore (65.73), Ujjain (63.07), Jabalpur (61.80), Surguja (60.08) and Ratlam (60.05). Surprisingly enough, Gwalior district (which has the third largest city—Gwalior city of the state in it) had only 51.13 percent of its urban households living in rented houses. Datia district, on the other hand, had the lowest percentage of (17.31) of its urban households living in rented houses. The other districts to have less than 30 percent of their households living in rented houses were Chhatarpur (24.65), Tikamgarh (24.95), Panna (25.00) and Rajgarh (28.50).

It will be seen from the map that in the eastern and south-eastern region and some pockets of western and cenrtal region, more than half the households in urban areas lived in rented houses. Generally in the western, central and northern region, the percentage of urban households with rented households was comparatively low.

MAP 97

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES 1971





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