

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-11

MADHYA PRADESH

PART-XII

CENSUS ATLAS

K.C. DUBEY

of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Madhya Pradesh

- Maps in this Atlas are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
- The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India 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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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census data. It was three decades ago that the 1961 Census for the first time organised a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the regular features of the post censal research programme of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX (A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 Censuses and stand included as Part XII of the General Census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely Part II (A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census hand books dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified and including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic information directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic characteristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for Atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemporary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the region, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to Census data for each State/Union Territory and by-cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major States of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh,

while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretation with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Units of the offices of the Directors of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

Apart from presenting the voluminous Census data on Demographic, Social and Economic facets of the people in numerical terms, the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to portray a profile of land, people and economy of the country in its varied aspects through thematic maps since 1961 Census.

The present volume i.e., the Census Atlas is thus an attempt to depict various aspects of the life of the people of the state as revealed by the 1981 Census.

The work of the preparation of this Atlas was taken up in hand when Shri K.C. Dubey, IAS, was the Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh. Before this volume could be brought to its final shape, he had to leave the Organisation for taking up some other important assignment under the state govt. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to Shri K.C. Dubey for his leadership and guidance. I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Shri Dilip Mehra, IAS, the present Director of Census Operations of Madhya Pradesh whose constant pursuation has made this volume to see the light of the day.

I also place on record my appreciation of the hard work done by the officers and the staff of this Directorate who have been directly involved in the preparation of this volume.

I am deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS, and Shri V.S. Verma, IAS, former Registrar General's, India and am equally indebted to Shri A.R. Nanda, IAS, the present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance. I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and Smt. M. Ghosh, Assistant Registrar General (Map), New Delhi and their team of dedicated officers who provided very valuable guidance and assistance in the preparation of this Atlas. Last but not the least, I am thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director of Census Operations (Ptg.) of the Registrar General's office for the printing of this volume.

M.L. SHARMA

Dy. Director of Census Operations, M.P.,
Bhopal

Independence Day
15th August, 1990

CENSUS ATLAS PROJECT

Staff associated with this project at RGI Headquarters and Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh

R.G.I. Headquarters

Planning and supervision	Dr. B.K. Roy Deputy Registrar General (Map)
Monitoring and progress	Mrs. Minati Ghosh Assistant Registrar General (Map)
Technical supervision	Mahesh Ram, Research Officer (Map) M. Abbas, Research Officer (Drawing) R.N. Chhipa, Research Officer (Map)
Scrutiny and evaluation of maps	Avtar Singh Sr. Geographer Km. Sarita, Sr. Geographer D.B. Goswami, Sr. Geographer Dr. R.C.S. Taragi, Cartographer Dr. K. Kumar, Geographer Pooran Singh, Cartographer
Art work	N.K. Roy, Sr. Drawing Assistant S.K. Mukherjee, Sr. Artist Smt. Anuradha, Sr. Artist V.P. Singh, Artist Smt. Saheb Pyari, Artist N.K. Nagia, Artist Smt. Inderjit Kaur Dang, Artist Km. Suyog, Artist
Secretarial work	Smt. C.R. Chithra, Lower Division Clerk Kailash Chander, Assistant Compiler
Printing arrangement	B.P. Jain, Deputy Director (Printing) and his team

Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh

Supervision	M.L. Sharma Deputy Director of Census Operations
Data analysis and cartographic work	K.M. Dhawale, Sr. Geographer

Drawing of maps	Suresh Dubey, Sr. Artist Smt. Mariamma Joseph, Sr. Artist M.P. Soni, Sr. Draughtsman V.S. Bahad, Sr. Draughtsman Manglani Hotu, Computor V.D. Varma, Computor
Hand press work	R.C. Rai, Hand Press Machine Operator
Compilation and processing of data	M.L. Varma, Investigator O.P. Sharma, Statistical Assistant J.P. Samaliya, Computor Ram Devnani, Computor Vinod Kumar Dubey, Assistant Compiler Smt. Zebunissa Khan, Assistant Compiler

ORIENTATION

Map 1

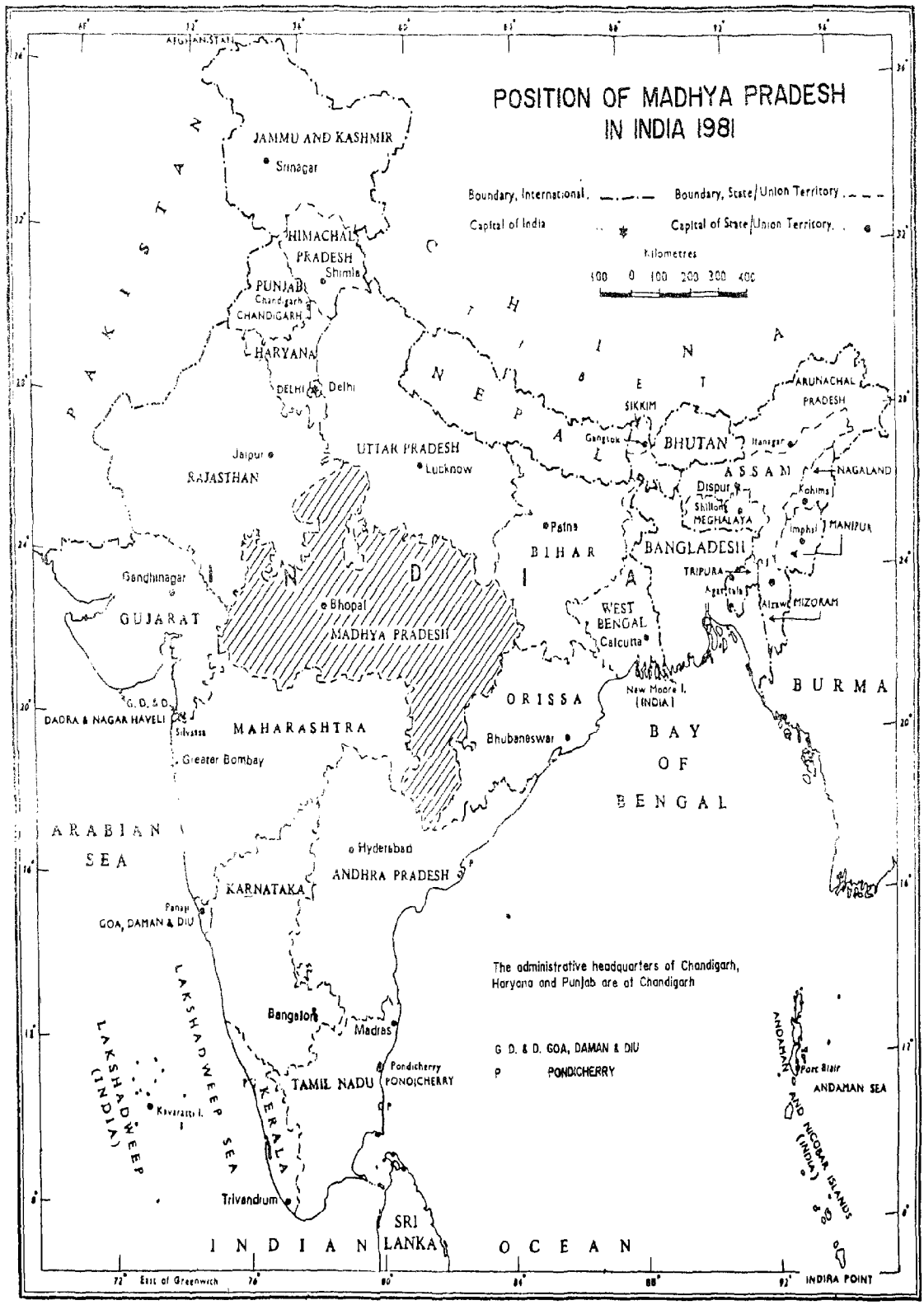
Position of Madhya Pradesh in India, 1981

This map shows the geographical position of Madhya Pradesh in India. It lies between the latitudes 17°46'56" and 26°52'40" North and the longitudes 74°0'55" and 84°23'54" East of greenwich

The state of Madhya Pradesh which came into being on 1st November, 1956 as a result of the Reorganisation of states on linguistic basis, is made up of the five regions, viz., Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal states; Sironj sub-division of Vidisha district which was formerly part of Rajasthan and the Mahakoshal region consisting of 17 districts of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh

With an area of 443,446.00 km^2, Madhya Pradesh is the largest state of India and ranks sixth in terms of population (52,178.844) according to the 1981 Census It is bounded by seven states of the country, namely Uttar Pradesh in the north; Bihar and Orissa in the east; Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in the south; and Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west The state covers 13.49 per cent of the total geographical area of the country and contains 7 62 per cent of its total population.

MAP I

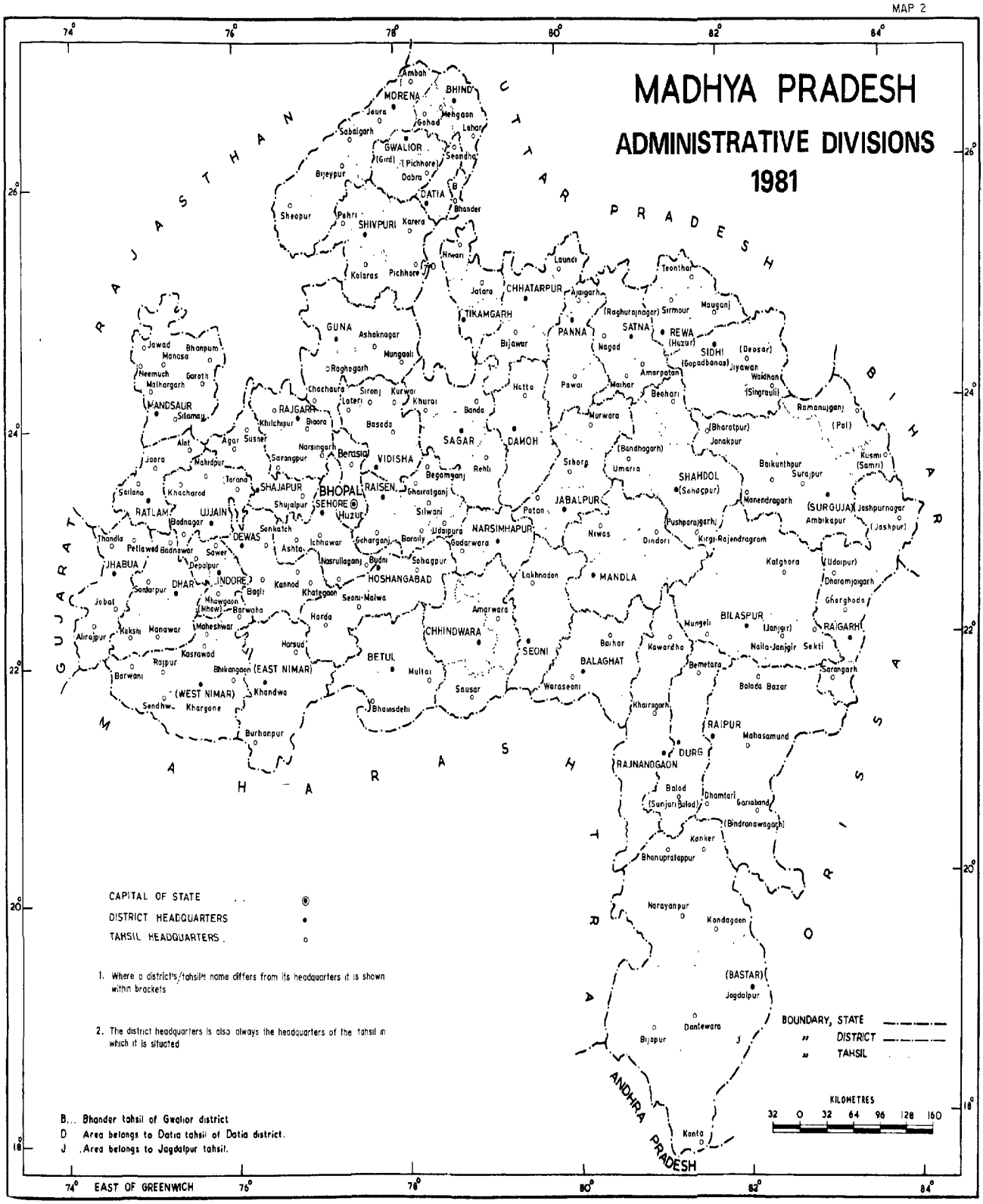

POSITION OF MADHYA PRADESH
IN INDIA 1981
Boundary, International
Boundary, State/Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory
Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Kavaratti I.
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
Patna
BIHAR
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
BAY OF BENGAL
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
MIZORAM
Aizawl
MANIPUR
Imphal
NAGALAND
Kohima
ASSAM
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Thimphu
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
BURMA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIRA POINT
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh
G D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY
72° East of Greenwich
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°

Map 2

Administrative Divisions, 1981

This map shows the administrative divisions according to the position existed at the Census count of the 1981. The state of Madhya Pradesh is divided into 11 commissioner divisions, 45 districts and 190 tahsils. All the 45 districts and 190 tahsils alongwith the location of their headquarters are shown on the map as per the details given in the map index. There are large variations in area and population sizes of the districts within the state. The unevenness in the size of the districts is so pronounced that Bastar, the largest district in the state is 19 times bigger than Datia, the smallest district of the state. Bastar district is even bigger than the Kerala state in terms of area. The following statement gives the area and population of the divisions, districts and the number of tahsils.

State/Division/District	Area in km^2	Population 1981	Number of tahsils
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	443,446	52,178,844	190
I. *Chambal Division*	16,053	2,277,029	10
1. Morena District	11,594	1,303,213	6
2. Bhind District	4,459	973,816	4
II. *Gwalior Division*	28,595	3,287,687	15
3. Gwalior District	5,214	1,107,879	3
4. Datia District	2,038	311,893	2
5. Shivpuri District	10,278	865,930	5
6. Guna District	11,065	1,001,985	5
III. *Sagar Division*	38,428	4,208,204	15
7. Tikamgarh District	5,048	736,981	3
8. Chhatarpur District	8,687	886,660	3
9. Panna District	7,135	539,978	3
10. Sagar District	10,252	1,323,132	4
11. Damoh District	7,306	721,453	2
IV. *Rewa Division*	38,370	4,696,562	15
12. Satna District	7,502	1,153,387	4
13. Rewa District	6,314	1,207,583	4
14. Shahdol District	14,028	1,345,125	4
15. Sidhi District	10,526	990,467	3
V. Ujjain Division	33,959	4,798,686	26
16. Mandsaur District	9,791	1,263,399	8
17. Ratlam District	4,861	782,729	4
18. Ujjain District	6,091	1,117,002	5
19. Shajapur District	6,196	840,247	4
20. Dewas District	7,020	795,309	5
VI. Indore Division	43,062	6,046,633	25
21. Jhabua District	6,782	795,168	5
22. Dhar District	8,153	1,057,469	5
23. Indore District	3,898	1,409,473	4
24. West Nimar District	13,450	1,630,943	8
25. East Nimar District	10,779	1,153,580	3
VII. *Bhopal Division*	41,384	4,772,531	27
26. Rajgarh District	6,154	801,384	5
27. Vidisha District	7,371	783,098	5
28. Bhopal District	2,772	894,739	2
29. Sehore District	6,578	657,381	5
30. Raisen District	8,466	710,542	7
31. Betul District	10,043	925,387	3
VIII. *Hoshangabad Division*	10,037	1,003,939	4
32. Hoshangabad District	10,037	1,003,939	4
IX. *Jabalpur Division*	58,364	7,077,236	17
33. Jabalpur District	10,160	2,198,743	4
34. Narsimhapur District	5,133	650,445	2
35. Mandla District	13,269	1,037,394	3
36. Chhindwara District	11,815	1,233,131	3
37. Seoni District	8,758	809,713	2
38. Balaghat District	9,229	1,147,810	3
X. *Bilaspur Division*	55,158	6,030,039	17
39. Surguja District	22,337	1,633,476	7
40. Bilaspur District	19,897	2,953,366	5
41. Raigarh District	12,924	1,443,197	5
XI. *Raipur Division*	80,036	7,980,298	19
42. Rajnandgaon District	11,127	1,167,501	3
43. Durg District	8,537	1,890,467	3
44. Raipur District	21,258	2,079,476	5
45. Bastar District	39,114	1,842,854	8


MADHYA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ORISSA
BIHAR
MORENA
BHIND
GWALIOR
DATIA
SHIVPURI
GUNA
RAJGARH
MANDSAUR
RATLAM
UJJAIN
SHAJAPUR
BHOPAL
SEHORE
RAISEN
VIDISHA
BERASIA
SAGAR
DAMOH
CHHATARPUR
TIKAMGARH
PANNA
SATNA
REWA
SIDHI
SHAHDOL
JABALPUR
NARSIMHAPUR
HOSHANGABAD
BETUL
CHHINDWARA
SEONI
MANDLA
BALAGHAT
DEWAS
INDORE
DHAR
JHABUA
KHARGONE (WEST NIMAR)
KHANDWA (EAST NIMAR)
BURHANPUR
BARWANI
KHARGAON
BHAINSDEHI
SAUSAR
MULTAI
KATNI
UMARIA
SIDHI (Deosar)
SINGRAULI
SURGUJA
AMBIKAPUR
JASHPURNAGAR (JASHPUR)
KORBA
BILASPUR
RAIGARH
SARANGARH
RAIPUR
MAHASAMUND
DURG
RAJNANDGAON
KANKER
BASTAR (JAGDALPUR)
DANTEWARA
BIJAPUR
NARAYANPUR
KONDAGAON
KANTA
CAPITAL OF STATE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
1. Where a districts/tahsils name differs from its headquarters it is shown within brackets
2. The district headquarters is also always the headquarters of the tahsil in which it is situated
B... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 3

Changes in administrative boundaries, 1981

The map depicts the internal changes of the administrative boundaries in the state during 1971-81. Sehore district of 1971 has been bifurcated into two districts, viz., Sehore and Bhopal in 1972. Similarly, Durg district has been bifurcated into Durg and Rajnandgaon districts in 1973. Thus, two new districts have been carved out after the 1971 Census. As against 43 in 1971 there are 45 districts in the 1981 Census.

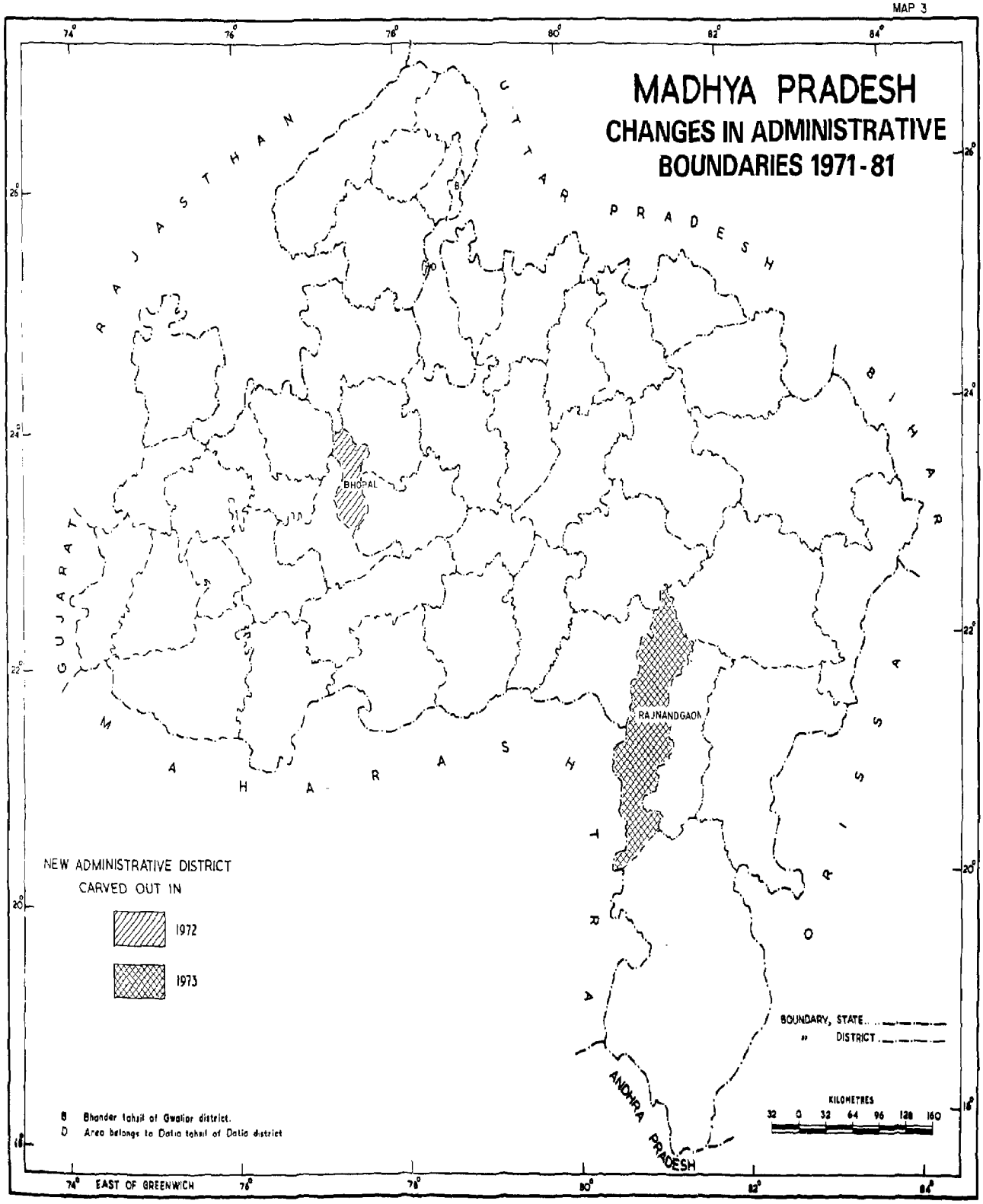
Another change of a very minor nature is the transfer of 4 villages namely Mudia Kheda, Tamcharu, Khargabali and Janakpur from Budhni tahsil of Sehore district to the adjoining Hoshangabad tahsil of Hoshangabad district which has not been shown in the map.

Details of the changes are listed below:

Sl. No.	District	1971 Territorial Unit	Area added: Name	Area added: Area in Km^2	District from which area is subtracted	Area subtracted: Name	Area subtracted: Area in Km^2	District to which area is added	Net area change in Km^2
1.	Sehore District	Sehore District	.	..	..	(i) Huzur Tahsil	1,339.1	Newly formed Bhopal District	-2,763.4
						(ii) Berasia Tahsil	1,424.3		
						(iii) Budhni Tahsil	14.7	Hoshangabad*	-14.7
2.	Bhopal District	Newly formed in 1981	(i) Huzur Tahsil	1,339.1	Sehore District	.	...	...	+2,763.4
			(ii) Berasia Tahsil	1,424.3					
3.	Durg District	Durg District	...	.	.	(i) Rajnandgaon Tahsil	1,944.8	Newly formed Rajnandgaon District	-5,869.3
						(ii) Khairagarh Tahsil	2,280.6		
						(iii) Kawardha Tahsil and 497 villages of Sanjari Balod Tahsil	1,643.9		
4.	Rajnandgaon District	Newly formed in 1981	(i) Rajnandgaon Tahsil	1,944.8	Durg District	.	..	.	+5,869.3
			(ii) Khairagarh Tahsil	2,280.6					
			(iii) Kawardha Tahsil and 497 villages of Sanjari Balod Tahsil	1,643.9					
5.	Hoshangabad* District	Hoshangabad District	(i) Four Villages in Tahsil Hoshangabad	14.7	Sehore District	.	..	..	+14.7

*Not shown on the map

MAP 3


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BHOPAL
RAJNANDGAON
NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT CARVED OUT IN
1972
1973
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Map 4

Relief and drainage

The map depicts the relief and drainage patterns of the state. The variations in altitude are represented by six ranges in metres above the mean sea level as per the legend of the map. The important rivers of the state are also shown.

Undulating topography characterized by low hills, narrow valleys, plateaus 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 the mean sea level. The Dhoopgarh peak (1350 metres) near Pachmarhi is the highest point in the state. 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 topographical regions.

(i) *Northern Low Lying Plains*

This region covers Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia districts and part of Shivpuri and extends upto Bundelkhand in the west of Panna range. It also includes certain parts of Rewa district between Panna Hills and Kaimur Hills and Baghelkhand region. The elevation varies from 150 metres to 300 metres above the mean sea level.

(ii) *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.

(iii) *Narmada Valley*

This is a long narrow valley stretching diagonally 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.

(iv) *The Satpura stretch*

It runs from west to east for 650 km through East Nimar (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.

(v) *Chota Nagpur Plateau*

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

(vi) *Chhattisgarh Plains*

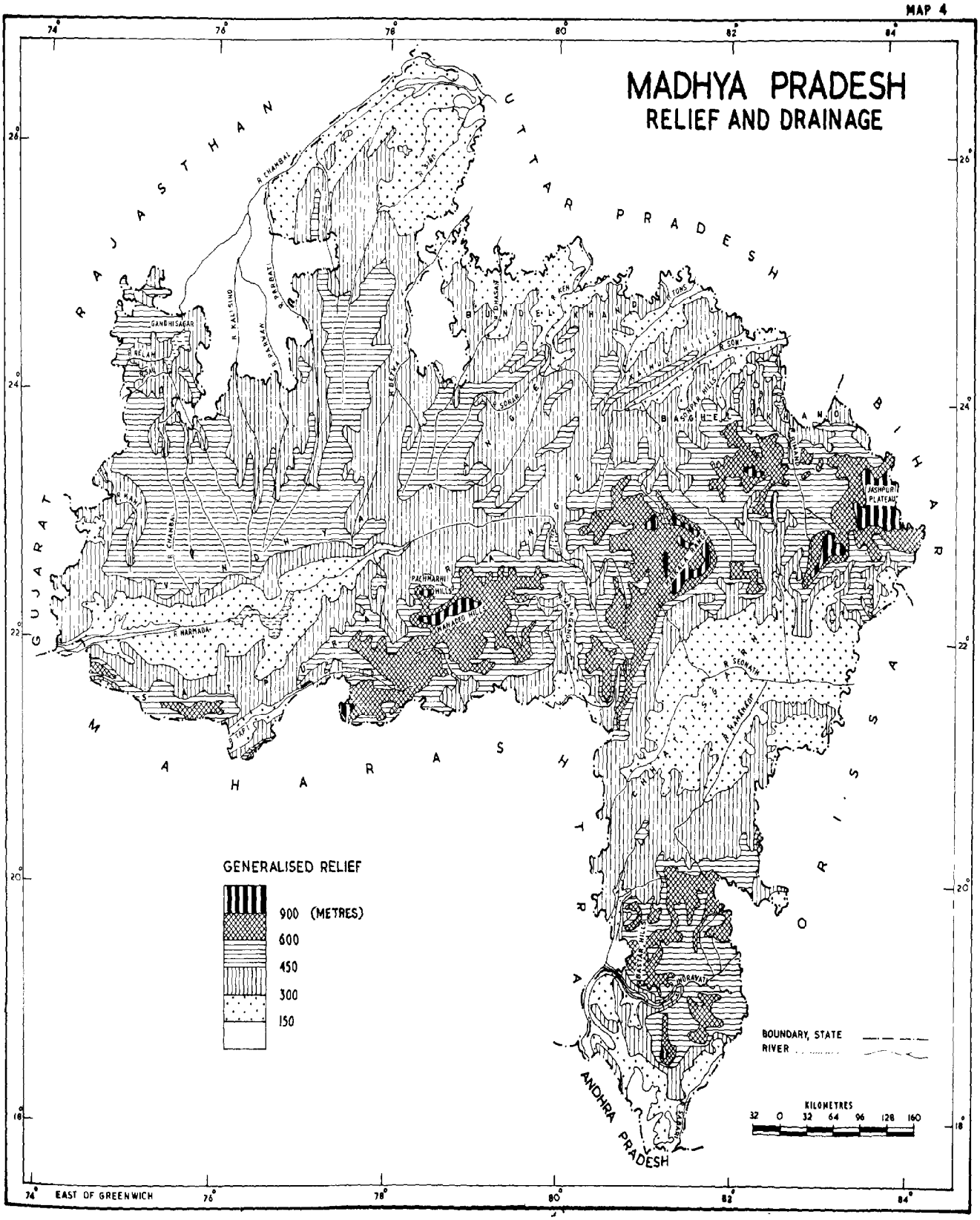
These plains extend along the eastern face of Satpura range and lie to the north of Bastar Hills mainly covering Durg, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. These are fertile and noted for rice cultivation in particular.

(vii) *Bastar Plateau*

The southern part of the state is hilly and dissected, the tract lying to the north of Indravati river is a plateau of about 650 metres altitude above the mean 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 Sabri river has a low altitude of 300 metres and below.

The important rivers draining the state are the Narmada, the Tapi, the Mahanadi, the Wainganga, the Son, the Chambal and the Mahi which originate from this state. Northern slopes of the Vindhyas are drained by the tributaries of the Ganga and Yamuna. The southern slopes of the Satpuras in Betul, Chhindwara and Balaghat districts and the southern part of Bastar form the catchments of the tributaries of the Godavari. The rivers joining Ganga system are north and north-east bound streams while Narmada and Tapi flow in the western direction. The tributaries of Godavari drain mostly in southern and south-western directions. River Mahanadi flowing firstly northwards and later joined by river Seonath turning towards east and flows along the southern and northern borders of Bilaspur and Raipur districts. Narmada is the biggest river and the life line of Madhya Pradesh which drains an area of 3.30 lakh km^2 in the state.

MAP 4


MADHYA PRADESH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
R. CHAMBAL
R. KALISIND
R. PARBATI
R. PARVAN
R. BANAS
R. KEN
R. TONS
R. SON
R. NARMADA
R. TAPTI
R. SEONATH
R. WAINGANGA
R. WARDHA
R. INDRAVATI
GANDHISAGAR
RELAM
BANSAGAR
SONAR HILLS
KAIMUR HILLS
MAIKAL HILLS
JASHPURI PLATEAU
PACHMARHI HILLS
SATPURA HILLS
MAHADEO HILLS
GENERALISED RELIEF
900 (METRES)
600
450
300
150
BOUNDARY, STATE
RIVER
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
28°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

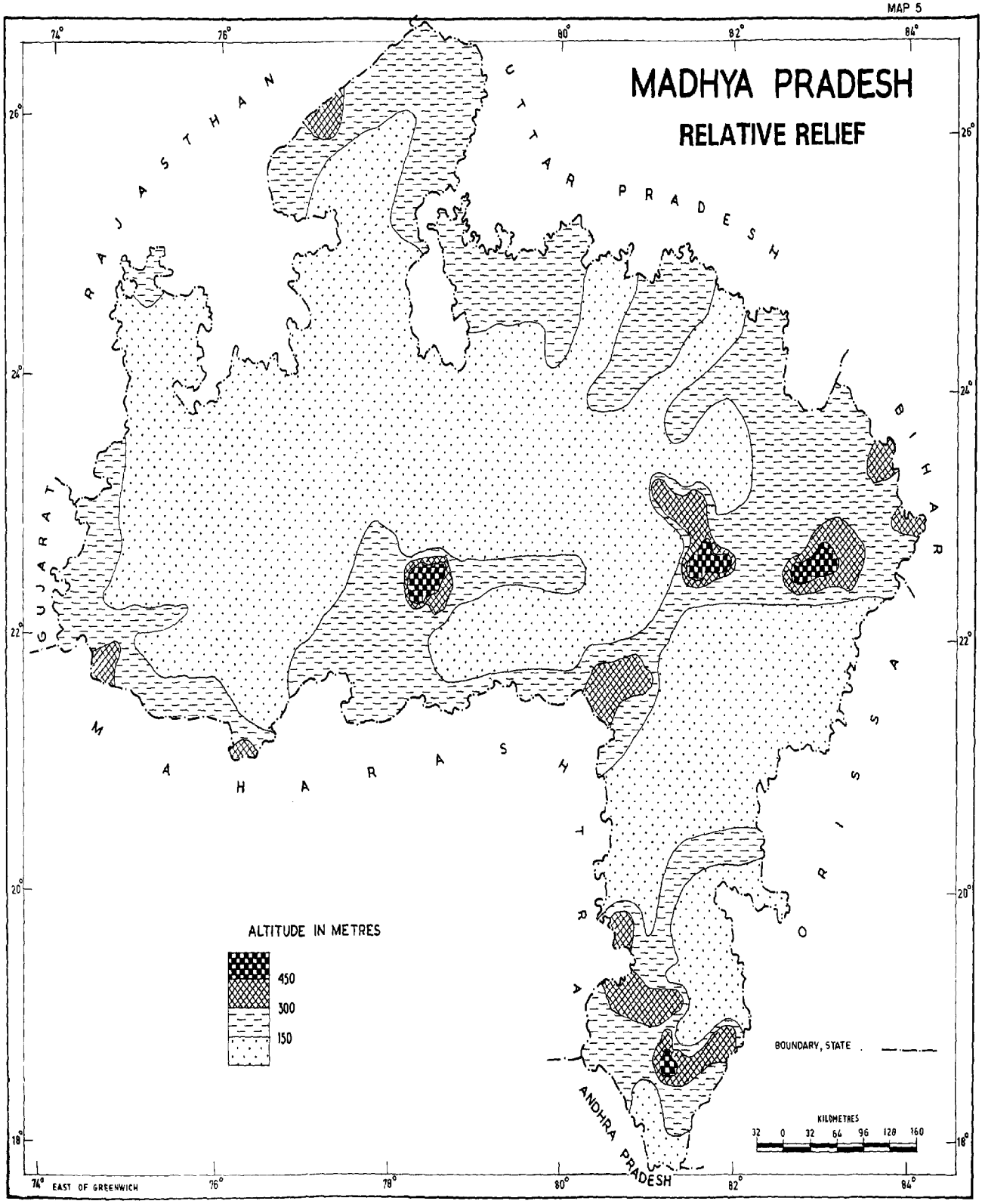
Map 5

Relative relief

The map represents the relative relief indicating the relative altitudes in different parts of the state in different shades as indicated in the legend of the map to depict the variations in the relative relief over different parts of the state. Relief, drainage and the pattern of relative relief may render important divisions to assess the distribution of population in the state.

The major part of the state is covered under the relative relief of 150 metres and below. Along the northern and southern borders of the state the relative relief ranges between 150 and 300 metres in a significant part. The Pachmarhi hills, the Mahadeo hills, the Maikal range; the Mainpat and Khuria plateaus in Raigarh district and the Bailladilla range in Bastar plateau show relatively high altitude of above 300 metres. Among these, the relative relief is above 450 metres in the Pachmarhi hills, the Maikal range and the Bailladilla range marking the highest points in the state. The broad valleys and other important small valleys of rivers in the state are quite distinct as arranged in the generalisation of relative relief.

MAP 5


MADHYA PRADESH
RELATIVE RELIEF
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ALTITUDE IN METRES
450
300
150
BOUNDARY, STATE
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 6

Normal monthly and annual rainfall

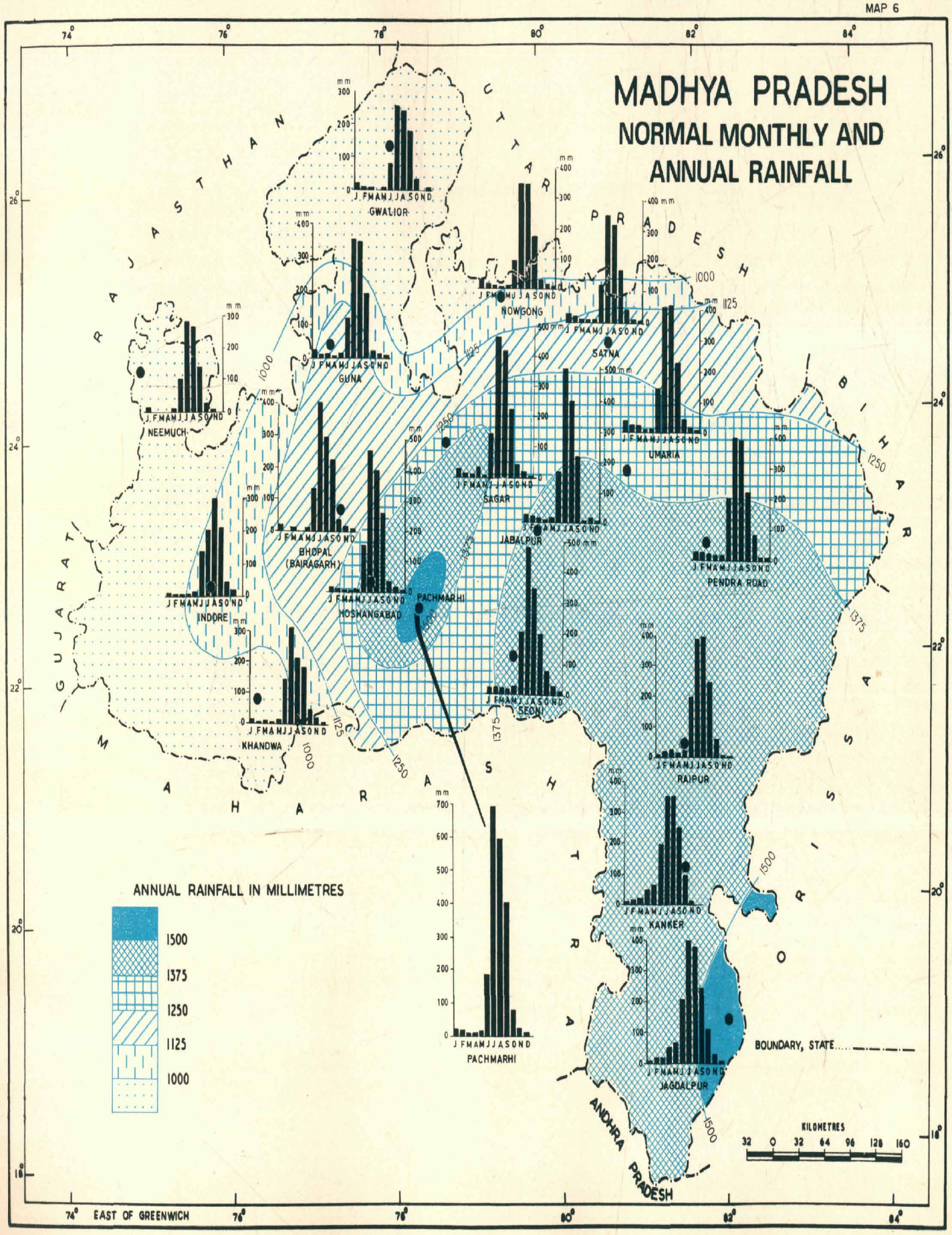
The map shows the distribution of normal monthly and annual rainfall (in mm) in Madhya Pradesh. The normal annual rainfall data, for the meteorological stations of Madhya Pradesh have been plotted and isohyetal lines are drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening space between the isohyetal lines is hatched by blue colour of different depth to indicate high to low annual rainfall. Bar diagrams indicate the normal monthly rainfall in respect of 18 rain-gauge stations in the state.

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. According to the 1979-80 data, the rainfall in the season is in the range of 600 to 1450 mm throughout the state. The northern part of the state receives the low rainfall between 600 to 800 mm. The western part gets about 800 to 1000 mm rainfall, while the eastern part receives rainfall between 1200 mm and 1450 mm. 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 15 mm to 110 mm. In this period, the number of rainy days in western districts are 1-2 with a rainfall of 15 to 35 mm, while the eastern districts have 4 to 6 rainy days with rainfall ranging between 65 mm and 110 mm.

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 rainfall from 90 to 110 mm 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 60 and 90 mm. The districts in the central region of the state get 30 to 60 mm rainfall while the districts in western part get 1 to 30 mm rainfall during 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 40 mm. The number of rainy days in these two months varies between 5 and 1.

Thus, it will be seen that the 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.


MADHYA PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND
ANNUAL RAINFALL
RAJASTHAN
CHATTISGARH
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GWALIOR
NOWGONG
SATNA
GUNA
NEEMUCH
UMARIA
SAGAR
JABALPUR
BHOPAL (BAIRAGARH)
PENDRA ROAD
INDORE
HOSHANGABAD
PACHMARHI
SEONI
RAIPUR
KHANDWA
KANKER
JAGDALPUR
J F M A M J J A S O N D
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
1500
1375
1250
1125
1000
BOUNDARY, STATE
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 7

Normal monthly and annual temperature

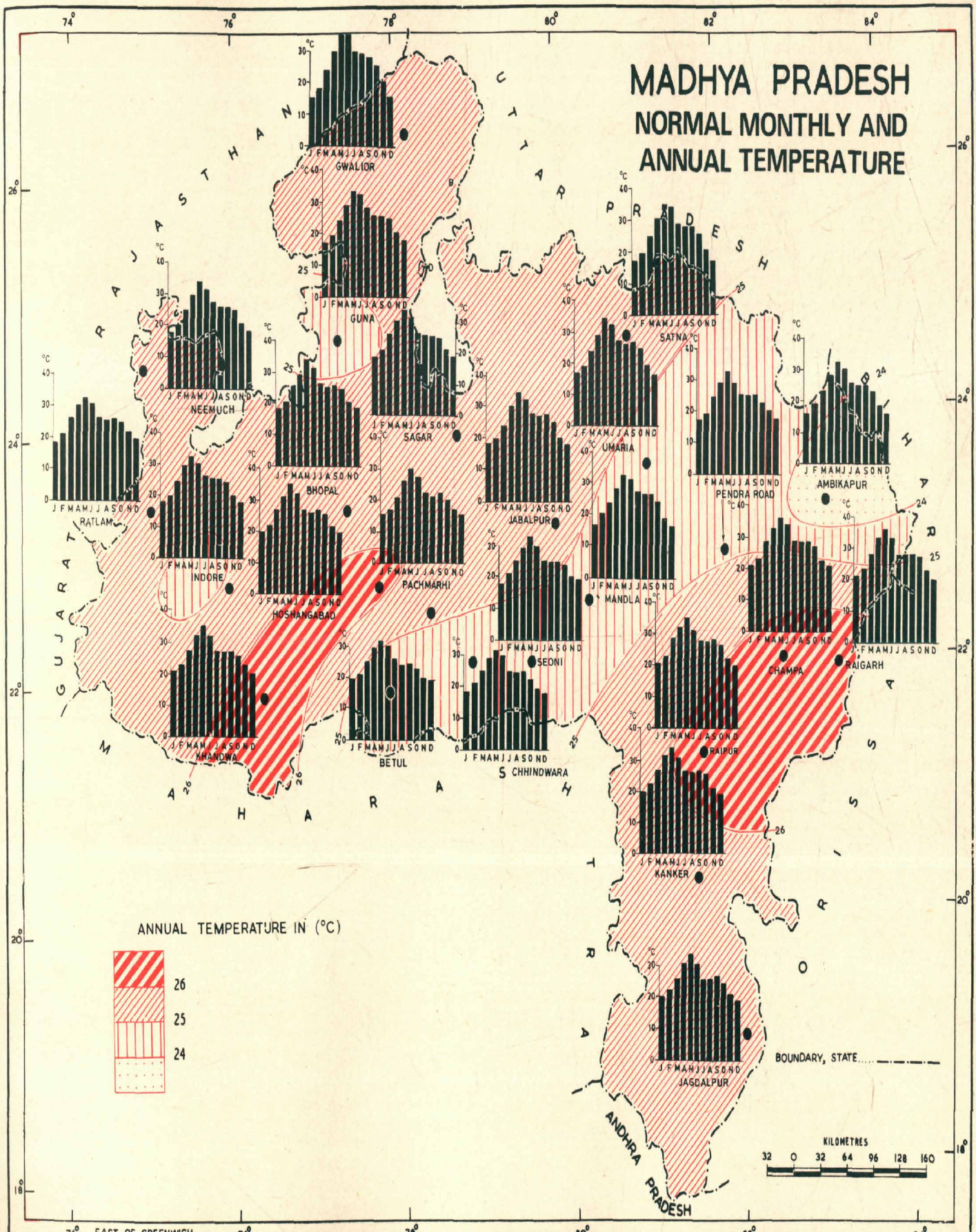
The map shows the distribution of normal monthly and annual temperature of Madhya Pradesh in degree centigrade. The normal temperature data in centigrade for selected stations are plotted and isotherm lines are drawn at suitable intervals. The spaces in between the isotherms are hatched by red colour of different depths to indicate high to low temperature as per the legend. For 24 selected stations, the bars showing the mean monthly temperature are also drawn.

The mean annual temperature varies from 23.8^0 to 27.5^0 centigrade in the various regions of the state. From the map, it is clear that the normal annual temperature is comparatively higher in Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Durg districts in the east and East Nimar, Hoshangabad and Dewas districts in the south of the state. The highest mean annual temperature (27.5^0C) in the state is recorded in Raigarh while the hill stations of Pachmarhi in Hoshangabad district have pleasant climate with the temperature of 21.5^0C. The temperature decreases towards west and north-east. The temperature is lowest in the north-east in Surguja district with a minimum of 23.8^0C. Other areas of the state experience temperatures varying from 24^0 to 26^0 centigrade.

Of the 24 stations in the state two stations namely Champa (Bilaspur) and Raigarh in the east, have recorded an annual mean temperature of more than 27.4^0 centigrade, three stations (Raipur, East Nimar and Hoshangabad) had mean temperature ranging from 26.2^0 to 26.9^0 centigrade, 11 stations, namely, Morena, Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Satna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Kanker and Bastar had mean temperature between 25^0 and 25.8^0 centigrade while 7 stations namely, Guna, Umaria, Indore, Betul, Mandla, Chhindwara and Seoni had mean temperature ranging between 24.3^0 and 24.7^0 centigrade. Ambikapur had a mean temperature of 23.8^0C while Pachmarhi had the minimum of 21.5^0C mean annual temperature.

December and January are the coldest months of the year. Thereafter the temperature goes on rising almost steadily till it attains the maximum in May which is the hottest month of the year with a mean temperature of 34^0C. After May, the temperature however starts decreasing till August owing to rainy season. Thereafter the temperature again starts rising. Thus, September is warmer than August.

July and September are more or less equally warm (around 27^0C mean annual). October is the month of transition, from rainy to cold season and presents an interesting contrast of hot days and cool nights. From November again the mercury starts declinihg constantly till it touches the minimum (about 15^0C mean annual) in the month of January. The lowest temperature is recorded usually at Pachmarhi in the month of December (15.2^0C) and the highest temperature (36^0C) at Champa in the month of May.


MADHYA PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
GWALIOR
GUNA
SAGAR
NEEMUCH
RATLAM
BHOPAL
INDORE
HOSHANGABAD
PACHMARHI
KHANDWA
BETUL
CHHINDWARA
JABALPUR
SEONI
MANDLA
UMARIA
SATNA
PENDRA ROAD
AMBIKAPUR
CHAMPA
RAIGARH
RAIPUR
KANKER
JAGDALPUR
J F M A M J J A S O N D
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN (°C)
26
25
24
BOUNDARY, STATE
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHHATTISGARH
UTTAR PRADESH

Map 8

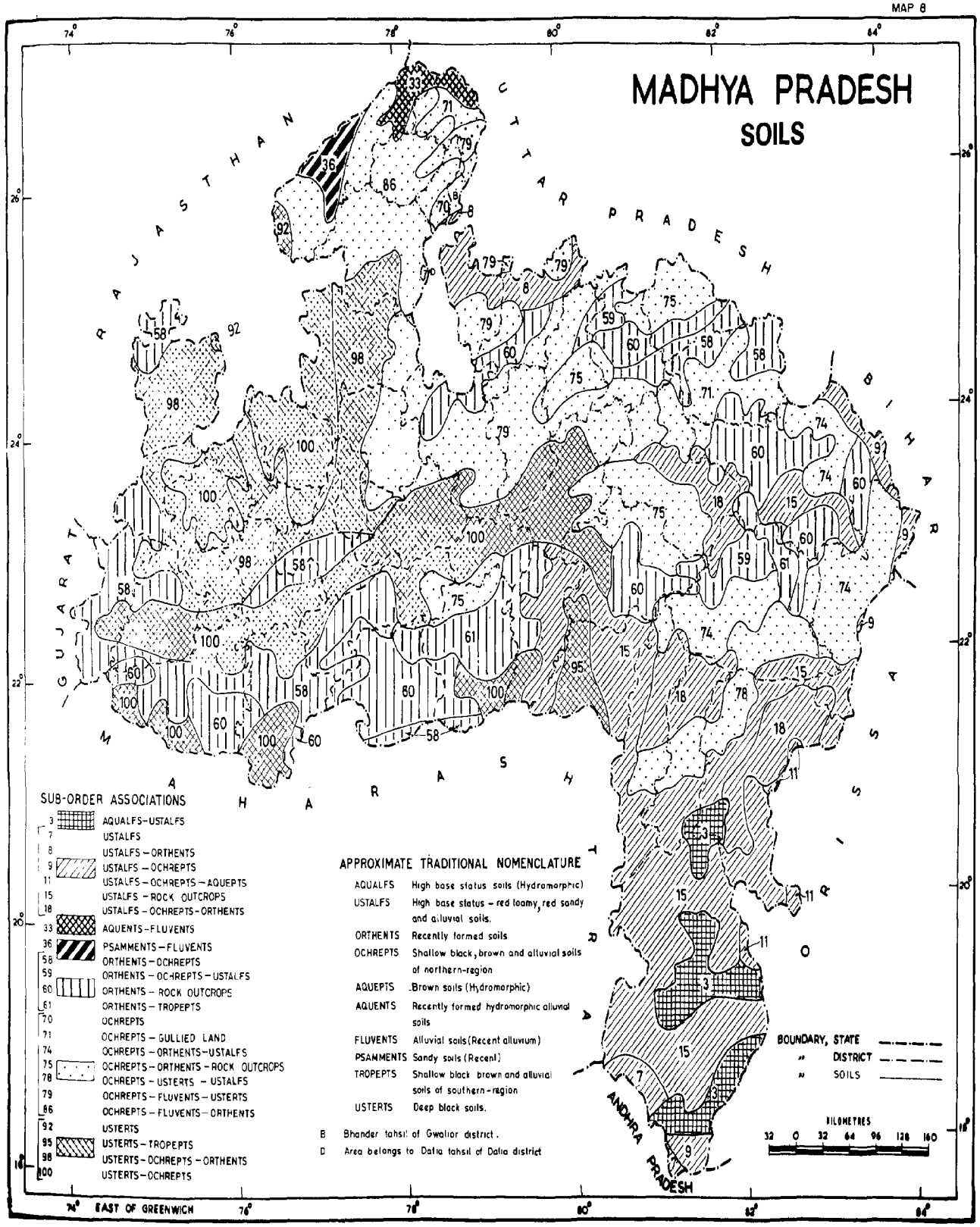
Soils

The map shows the distribution of different types of soils in Madhya Pradesh state. The generalized classification of soil groups is based on the soil map of the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (I.C.A.R.), Nagpur, 1983. These soils have been depicted by different shades and soil association numbers as given in the legend of the map.

The main soils found in the state are red and yellow, medium black, shallow black, deep black, mixed red and black and red sandy. In a few pockets laterites and skeletal soils are also found.

Soils with similar features have been correlated and grouped into different soil series to higher unit levels of generalisation. On the map, the sub-order associations of soil series have been delineated. About 24 associations of sub-orders are identified in Madhya Pradesh on different land-form units and their 10 approximate traditional nomenclatures have also been depicted in the legend.

According to the sub-order associations, Usterts-Tropepts, Usterts-Ochrepts-Orthents and Usterts-Ochrepts cover major parts of the Narmada valley and the open and level portions of Vindhya and Satpura plateaus specially along the Narmada stretch. These occur in major areas of Mandsaur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Raigarh, Ratlam, Dhar, Guna, Bhopal, Indore, Sehore, Dewas, Raisen, East Nimar, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Balaghat districts and western part of West Nimar. Ochrepts in association with gullied land, Orthents, Rock Outcrops, Ustalfs, Usterts and Fluvents cover the northern and middle-eastern part of the state mainly Gwalior, Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Vidisha, Sagar, Damoh, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Sidhi, Shahdol and Panna districts. These are shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern region alongwith recently formed alluvial soils. Ustalfs soils in association with Orthents, Ochrepts, Aquepts and Rock Outcrops are found in the eastern part of the state covering mainly Seoni, Balaghat, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar districts. These also occur in Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, north-eastern Surguja and Raigarh districts. Orthents-Ochrepts, Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs, Orthents-Rock Outcrops and Orthents-Tropepts soil sub-order associations are found in the western and southern parts of the state covering significant areas in Jhabua, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Surguja, Bilaspur, Satna and south of Ratlam and Dhar districts. Psamments-Fluvents occur in the central part of Morena district. These are sandy soils deposited along the Chambal and its tributaries. Aquents-Fluvents soil sub-order association is found deposited in northern part of Bhind and eastern part of Morena districts. Aqualfs associated with Ustalfs is found in patches in the southern part of the state mainly in Bastar district. Those hydromorphic soils belong to Alfisol group.


MADHYA PRADESH
SOILS
RAJASTHAN
CHHATTISGARH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTAR PRADESH
ORISSA
SUB-ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
3 AQUALFS-USTALFS
7 USTALFS
8 USTALFS-ORTHENTS
9 USTALFS-OCHREPTS
11 USTALFS-OCHREPTS-AQUEPTS
15 USTALFS-ROCK OUTCROPS
18 USTALFS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
33 AQUENTS-FLUVENTS
36 PSAMMENTS-FLUVENTS
58 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS
59 ORTHENTS-OCHREPTS-USTALFS
60 ORTHENTS-ROCK OUTCROPS
61 ORTHENTS-TROPEPTS
70 OCHREPTS
71 OCHREPTS-GULLIED LAND
74 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-USTALFS
75 OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS-ROCK OUTCROPS
78 OCHREPTS-USTERTS-USTALFS
79 OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS-USTERTS
86 OCHREPTS-FLUVENTS-ORTHENTS
92 USTERTS
95 USTERTS-TROPEPTS
98 USTERTS-OCHREPTS-ORTHENTS
100 USTERTS-OCHREPTS
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUALFS High base status soils (Hydromorphic)
USTALFS High base status - red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils.
ORTHENTS Recently formed soils
OCHREPTS Shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern-region
AQUEPTS Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
AQUENTS Recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils
FLUVENTS Alluvial soils (Recent alluvium)
PSAMMENTS Sandy soils (Recent)
TROPEPTS Shallow black brown and alluvial soils of southern-region
USTERTS Deep black soils.
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
SOILS
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 9

Forests

The map depicts the distribution of forest types in the state.

The forests play an important role in the economy of the state. Of the total geographical area of 443,446.00 km^2 in Madhya Pradesh, 155,414.38 km^2 area is covered under forests. This accounts for 35.05 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. This forest area consists of 52.12 per cent Reserved Forests, 44.45 per cent Protected Forests and 3.43 per cent unclassified forests. The forests of Madhya Pradesh can be divided into four broad categories, viz., (i) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, (ii) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests, (iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and (iv) Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests.

Tropical moist deciduous forests are found in the eastern part of the state covering Mandla, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Sidhi and Durg districts and also around Pachmarhi. *Sal* is the important species found in these forests. In the southern parts mixed forests are found with or without teak. These occur to the south of the river Narmada in the west and extends upto Raipur and Bastar district.

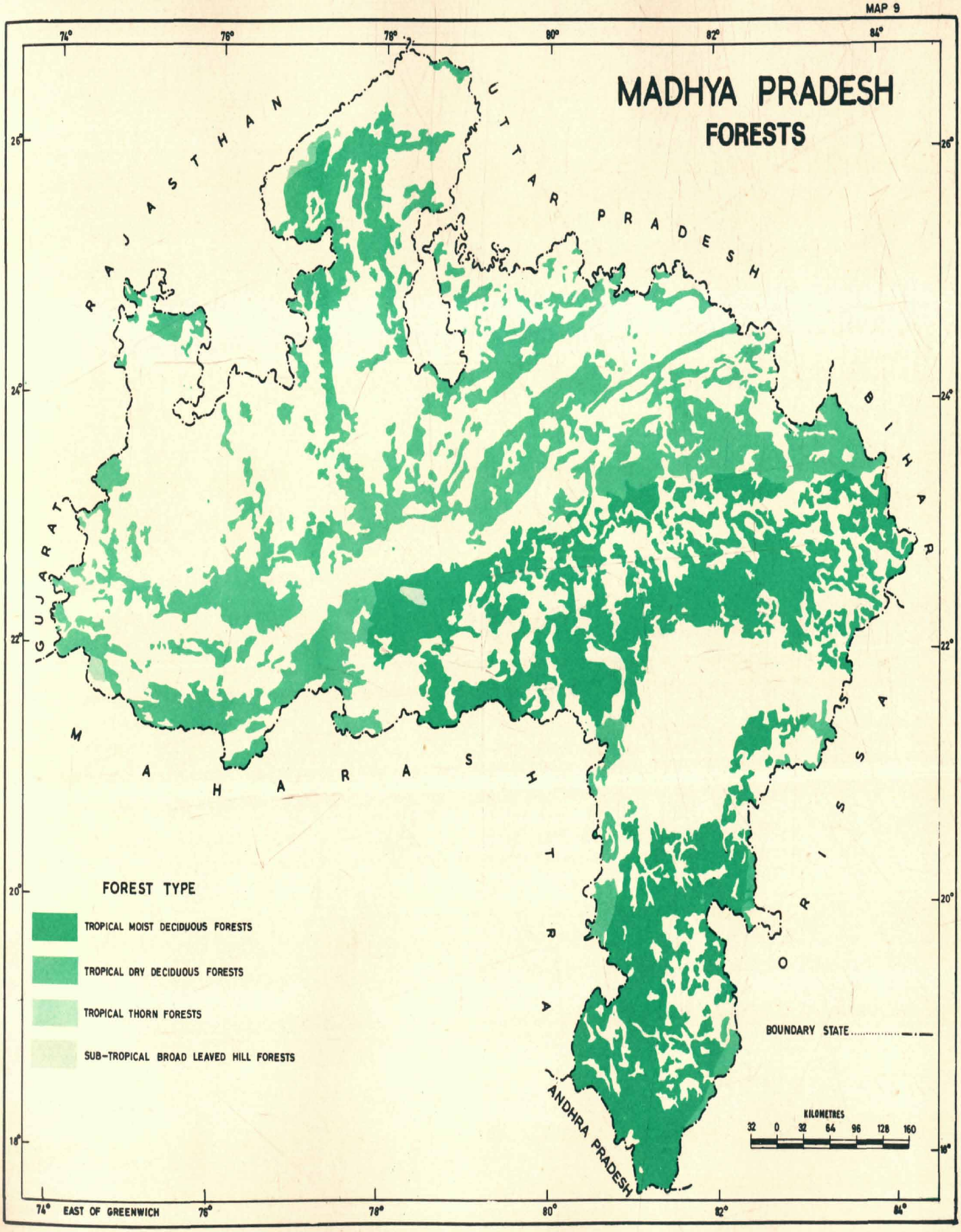
Tropical dry deciduous forests are divided into two sub-types, viz., the northern and the southern according to location. The northern sub-type occurs in the west and north of the Narmada-Son trench. *Saja, tendu, dhaera* and *tinsa* are some of the important species found in these forests. These are generally found in small patches in Guna and Shivpuri districts and also adjoining areas of Morena district. The southern sub-type is found in the south-western part of the state covering East Nimar, West Nimar, Indore, Dewas, Dhar and Jhabua districts. This type extends to Sehore, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Sidhi districts. These forests are mainly of mixed type. *Saja, dheora, lendia, mahua* and *khair* are the important species in these forests.

Tropical thorn forests are found in Bhind, Morena and Datia districts mainly in the ravines of Chambal and its tributaries. *Kardhai, khair, salai* and *tendu* are some of the common species of this type. These forests are also found in some parts of West Nimar district, the common species being *kullu, salai* etc.

Sub-tropical broad leaved hill forests are found around Pachmarhi. Such forests are found in high altitude tracts of the state receiving high rainfall. *Sal, jamun, sopkore* etc. are some of the common species of this type of forests.

Of the total forest area in the state 53.56 per cent belongs to hilly terrain while remaining 46.44 per cent is related to plains. If we classify the forests in Madhya Pradesh by composition of species, *teak* accounts for 17.88 per cent, *sal* 16.54 per cent and the remaining 65.58 per cent is under miscellaneous tree types.

Source : 25 years of Forestry in Madhya Pradesh Figures relate to the year 1980-81.


MADHYA PRADESH
FORESTS
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
FOREST TYPE
TROPICAL MOIST DECIDUOUS FORESTS
TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FORESTS
TROPICAL THORN FORESTS
SUB-TROPICAL BROAD LEAVED HILL FORESTS
BOUNDARY STATE
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Map 10

Distribution of population, 1981

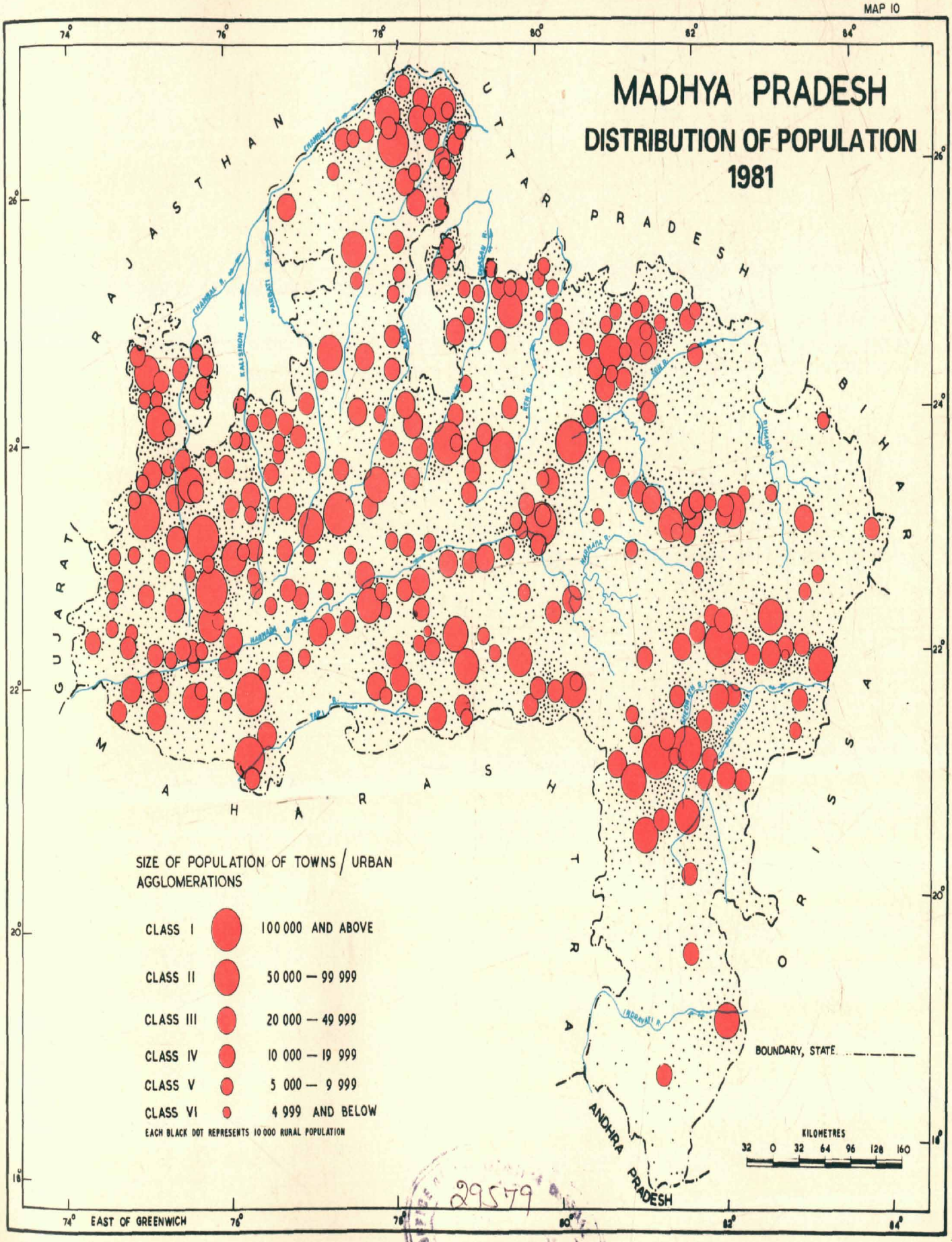
The map shows the distribution of rural and urban population in the state as revealed by the 1981 Census. The towns have been represented by the graded circles in red according to their population size, and the rural population has been depicted by black dots, each representing 10,000 persons as per the legend of the map. The map clearly brings out the impact of physio-geographical factors in the distribution of population in the state.

There is a total of 327 towns in the state but while depicting them on the map, an agglomeration consisting of two or more towns has been taken as one urban entity. For example, Jabalpur agglomeration includes Jabalpur (MC), Jabalpur (cantt.) and Khamaria together with their outgrowths. Though all the three towns are independent in their own right but they are shown as one urban entity. Thus, the 327 towns get reduced to 303 urban entities which have been shown in six different size-classes as indicated below :

Class	Population size	No. of UA's/cities/towns
1	2	3
Class I	100,000 and above	8 UAs and 6 cities
Class II	50,000–99,999	12 UAs and 16 towns
Class III	20,000–49,999	11 UAs and 30 towns
Class IV	10,000–19,999	15 UAs and 98 towns
Class V	5,000–9,999	3 UAs and 101 towns
Class VI	4,999 and below	3 towns

Out of total population of 52,178,844 in the state 41,692,385 reside in 71,352 villages and 10,586,459 in 327 towns (49 urban agglomerations and 254 towns).

The river valleys have relatively greater concentration of population as these valleys have favourable geographical conditions with enough water and fertile land for human settlements. The north-eastern and southern parts of the state are sparsely populated obviously because of hills and forests. Urban centres are mainly concentrated along the main rivers or on important national and state highways and near the significant mining areas in the central-eastern and southern parts of the state. High concentration of population is also seen in the western part of the state, particularly in Indore district and its surroundings which are commercially developed. In addition, the districts of Bhind, Jabalpur, Rewa and Satna also show the high concentration of population.


MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
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
EACH BLACK DOT REPRESENTS 10 000 RURAL POPULATION
BOUNDARY, STATE
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

29579

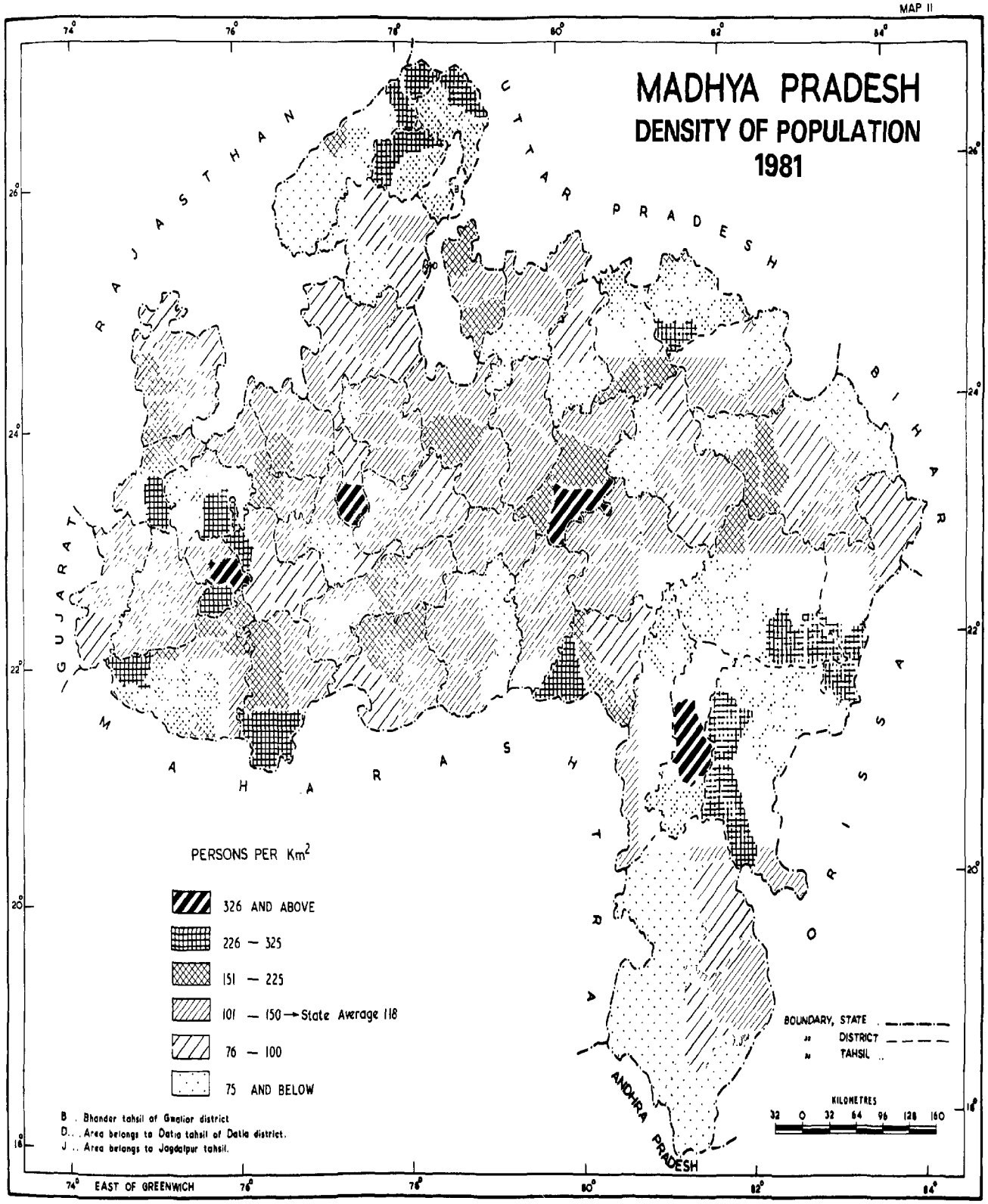
Map 11

Density of population, 1981

The map depicts the density of population at tahsil level as per the 1981 Census. The number of persons per km^2 has been worked out for all the tahsils and the data have been grouped into six ranges as per the legend shown on the map. The tahsils are hatched according to these groupings from deep to light shades indicating high to low densities.

The average density of population in Madhya Pradesh in 1981 is found to be 118 persons per km^2 which is much below the National average of 216 persons per km^2. There are large variations in the density patterns at tahsil level ranging from 1,021 persons per km^2 in Indore tahsil of Indore district to 20 persons per km^2 in Bharatpur tahsil of Surguja district. While the former has high density owing to location of populous Indore city the later has a hilly topography covered with forests which results in poor density. Of the total of 190 tahsils, 128 tahsils fall above the state average (118 persons per km^2) while only 62 fall below this average. Among the highly populated pockets in the state there are four tahsils with a density of 326 and above, viz., Indore (1,021), Huzur (595), Jabalpur (462) and Durg (350); and 18 tahsils are in the range of 226-325. There are 46 tahsils in the range of 151-225 and 80 tahsils in the range of 101-150 The density of population is 100 and below in 42 tahsils. The density of population is very low showing a poor concentration of population in the hilly and forested areas in north-eastern and south-eastern parts and in some north-western areas of the state.

MAP II


MADHYA PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERSONS PER Km²
326 AND ABOVE
226 — 325
151 — 225
101 — 150 → State Average 118
76 — 100
75 AND BELOW
B . . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D. . . Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J . . Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 12

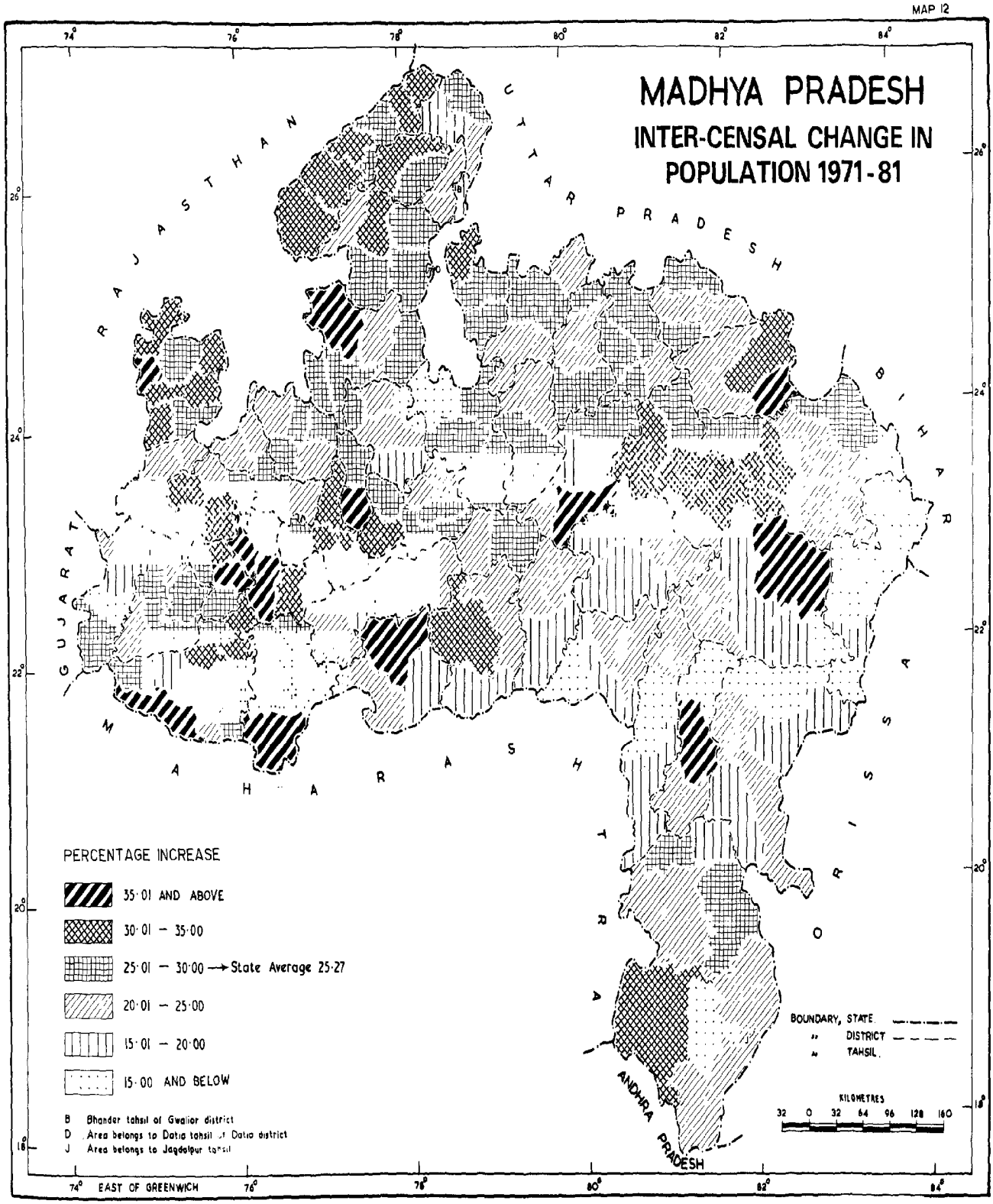
Inter-censal change in population, 1971-81

The map shows the change in population during the decade 1971-81 in different tahsils of Madhya Pradesh. The percentage variations have been calculated for each tahsil and arranged into six suitable ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The tahsils are hatched from dark to light according to their high to low percentage values

In the state as a whole, there has been 25.27 per cent increase in population during 1971-81. Out of 190 tahsils in the state, 100 tahsils have shown an increase higher than the state average whereas 90 tahsils registered the increase below this average.

The highest increase in population (62.12 per cent) has been recorded by Huzur tahsil of Bhopal district, while the lowest of 2.74 per cent has been in Sakti tahsil of Bilaspur district. There are 13 tahsils in the state which show very high increase of 35.01 per cent and above during 1971-81. These are Huzur, Dewas, Katghora, Indore, Durg, Betul, Singrauli, Jabalpur, Bagli, Guna, Burhanpur, Sendhwa and Neemuch. The inter-censal increase is between 25.01 and 35.00 per cent in 88 tahsils. There are only 14 tahsils marking a very low increase of 15.00 per cent and below during this decade. These are mainly concentrated in the north-eastern part of the state. The remaining 75 tahsils registered an increase between 15.00 and 25.00 per cent during this period

MAP 12


MADHYA PRADESH
INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
35·01 AND ABOVE
30·01 – 35·00
25·01 – 30·00 → State Average 25·27
20·01 – 25·00
15·01 – 20·00
15·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 13

Growth of population, 1901-81

This is a set of two maps juxtaposed to each other showing absolute growth of rural and urban population with their male-female break-up at district level from 1901 to 1981.

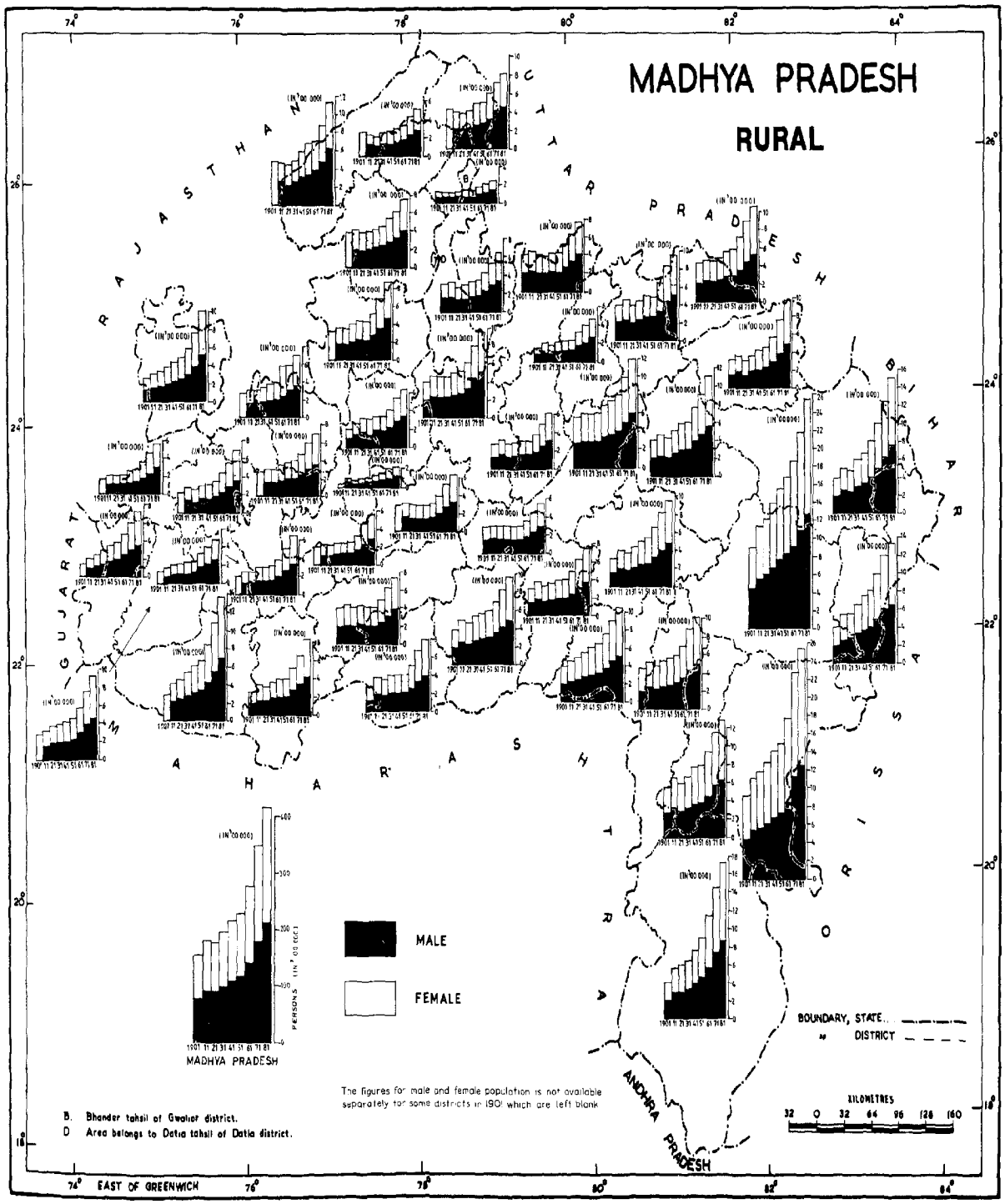
The overall population of Madhya Pradesh has increased from 16,860,768 in 1901 to 52,178,844 in 1981 registering an increase of 209.47 per cent during the last eighty years.

It will be noticed that there had been a poor growth or even loss in population from 1901 to 1921 and a steady growth from 1921 to 1951. Thereafter, there was a spurt in the growth rate of population during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. The population of the state has grown with a galloping speed during the decade 1961-71 registering a growth rate of 28.67 per cent. This trend is continued during 1971-81 with 25.27 per cent.

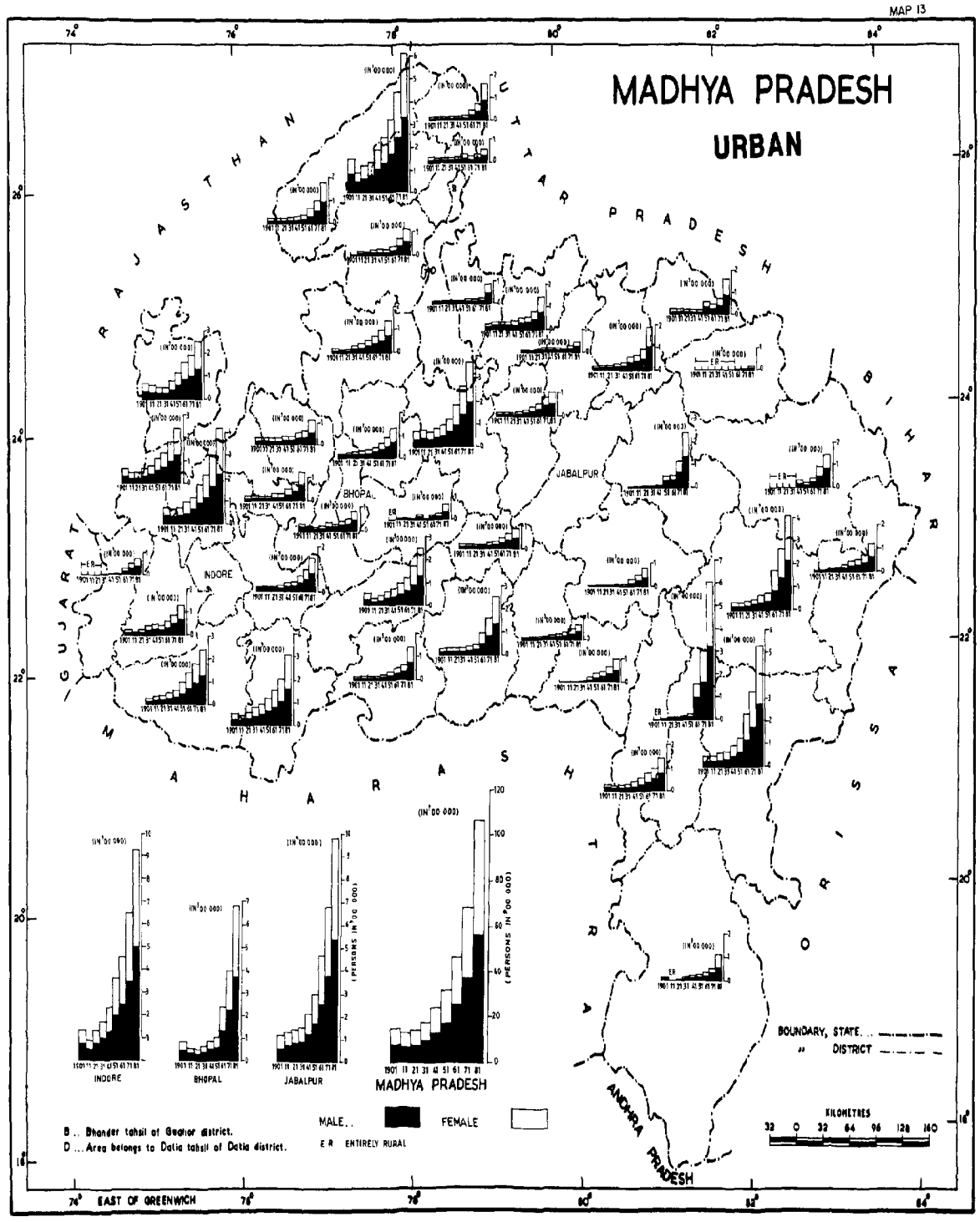
The growth of urban population has throughout been exceptionally higher than the growth in rural sector. Classifying more rural centres as urban units has perhaps been the main reason for exceptional increase in the urban population besides movement of migrants at urban centres. Of course, the better infrastructural and economic activities at urban centres have also played significant role in high growth of population in urban areas.

During 1901-81 the state has registered an overall growth of 170 03 per cent in its rural population. There are 22 districts showing the growth above this state average whereas 23 districts fall below this average Among the districts, maximum growth in rural population has been recorded in Jhabua (371.75 per cent) while the minimum by Chhatarpur (80.66 per cent) during 1901-81 As regards the growth of urban population during 1901-81, the highest growth has been recorded in Durg (8,428.72 per cent) while the lowest in Datia (105 96 per cent) There are 22 districts above the state average of 626.07 per cent growth in urban population whereas 23 fall below this average The districts recording exceptionally very high growth (above 1,000 per cent) in their urban population during 1901-81 are Durg (8,428.72 per cent), Shahdol (4,353.00 per cent), Shivpuri (2,154.96 per cent), Raisen (1,877.52 per cent), Balaghat (1,503 76 per cent), Betul (1,275.41 per cent), Mandla (1,248.18 per cent), Bastar (1,188.72 per cent), Jhabua (1,186.79 per cent), Bilaspur (1,172 92 per cent), Bhind (1,142.71 per cent) and Raipur (1,008 00 per cent) It is observed that in general the growth of male population has been marginally higher than that of females. As a consequence the proportion of females in total population has been decreasing since 1901.

GROWTH OF POPULA



= POPULATION 1901-81



Map 14

Fertility, 1981

The map represents the districtwise fertility in terms of child-women ratio in the state.

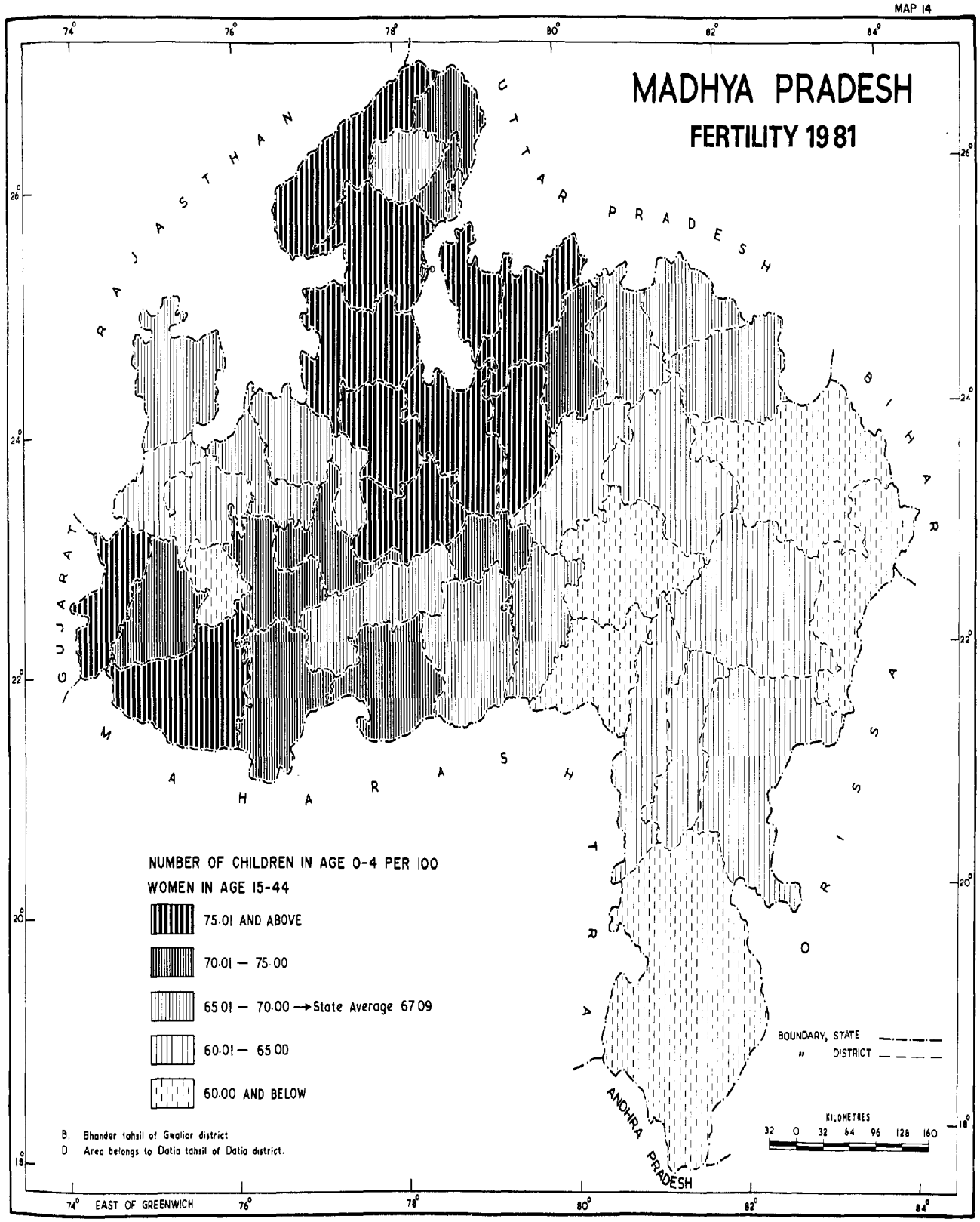
The chiid-women ratio has been worked out by the following formula:

$$\text{Child-women ratio (CWR)} = \frac{\text{Number of children in the age-group 0–4}}{\text{Number of women in the age-group 15–44}} \times 100$$

The average fertility rate for the state as a whole works out to 67.09. There are 27 districts in the state which have higher fertility than the state average while the remaining 18 districts have fertility rate below the state average. The highest fertility rate (80.81) has been recorded in Chhatarpur district while the lowest (50 56) in Raigarh district

It is interesting to note that the eastern and southern parts of the state, particularly the rice-growing tracts have relatively low fertility as compared to the northern and the western parts of the state which are mainly wheat-growing regions. The following table gives the child-women ratio in districts of Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census.

Sl No	District	Child-women ratio
1	2	3
1.	Morena	79.34
2.	Bhind	74.88
3.	Gwalior	65.98
4.	Datia	72.48
5.	Shivpuri	78.01
6.	Guna	77.19
7.	Tikamgarh	79.48
8.	Chhatarpur	80.81
9.	Panna	73.50
10.	Sagar	77.32
11.	Damoh	75.48
12.	Satna	68.11
13.	Rewa	68.35
14	Shahdol	62.01
15.	Sidhi	69.93
16.	Mandsaur	65.08
17.	Ratlam	62.63
18.	Ujjain	64.42
19.	Shajapur	68.86
20.	Dewas	74.15
21.	Jhabua	78 51
22.	Dhar	73.56
23	Indore	59.16
24	West Nimar	78 20
25.	East Nimar	70 25
26.	Raigarh	66.97
27	Vidisha	78.95
28.	Bhopal	61 87
29.	Sehore	73 71
30.	Raisen	79.04
31.	Betul	72.97
32.	Hoshangabad	69.73
33.	Jabalpur	62.61
34.	Narsimhapur	71.84
35.	Mandla	57.94
36.	Chhindwara	69.19
37.	Seoni	67.26
38.	Balaghat	59.34
39.	Surguja	56.81
40.	Bilaspur	64.47
41.	Raigarh	50.56
42.	Rajnandgaon	62.85
43.	Durg	60.80
44.	Raipur	61.06
45.	Bastar	59 48


MADHYA PRADESH
FERTILITY 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE 0-4 PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE 15-44
75·01 AND ABOVE
70·01 — 75·00
65·01 — 70·00 → State Average 67·09
60·01 — 65·00
60·00 AND BELOW
B. Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

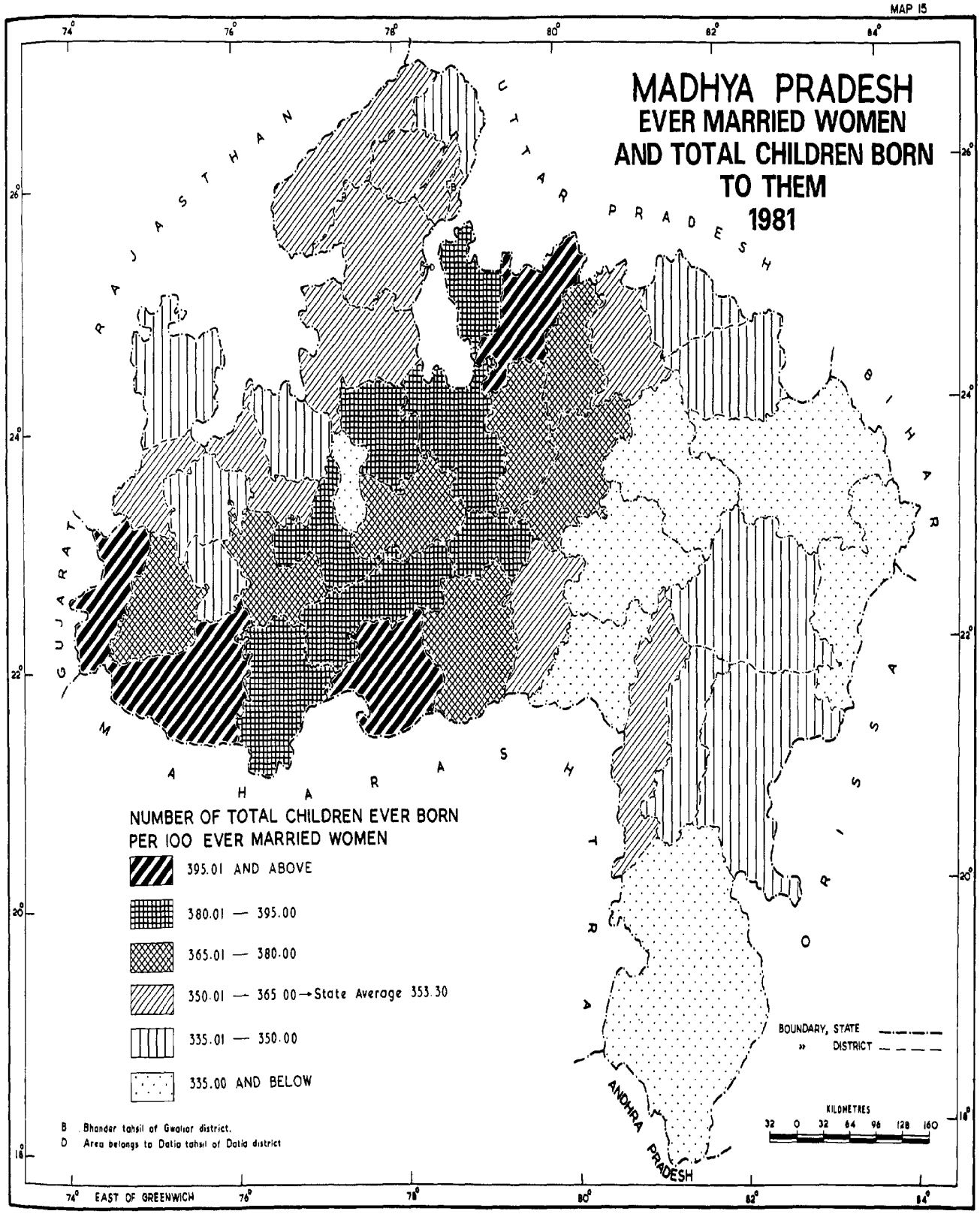
Map 15

Ever married women and total children born to them, 1981

This map represents districtwise ratio of total number of children ever born to every 100 ever married women in Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census. By the term 'ever married', we mean all women who are currently married, widowed, separated or divorced. The total number of ever married women enumerated in the state is 14,233,482 and total number of children born to these mothers is recorded at 50,286,446. Thus, the ratio of the total number of children ever born to every 100 ever married women in the state works out to 353.30. In other words on an average, every ever married women has given births to 3-4 children in the state.

Chhatarpur district tops with 404 children born to every 100 ever married women followed by Jhabua district with 402 children. The only regional pattern that emerges is that the districts falling in the rice growing belt of Chhatisgarh have relatively low ratio. The central and south-western areas of the state show a high ratio as compared to the state average whereas Bastar, Surguja, Raigarh, Shahdol, Mandla, Balaghat and Bhopal show a very low ratio of 335 and below. The following table gives the ratio of total number of children ever born to every 100 ever married women in the districts arranged in descending order as per the 1981 Census.

Sl. No.	District	Ratio of total No. of children born to every 100 ever married women
1	2	3
1.	Chhatarpur	404.20
2.	Jhabua	401.60
3.	West Nimar	397.16
4.	Betul	396.81
5.	Tikamgarh	393.94
6.	East Nimar	387.92
7.	Hoshangabad	387.75
8.	Sehore	383.15
9.	Vidisha	382.45
10.	Sagar	381.98
11.	Narsimhapur	380.48
12.	Chhindwara	379.24
13.	Panna	375.22
14.	Damoh	374.85
15.	Raisen	374.73
16.	Dhar	374.58
17.	Dewas	368.50
18.	Jabalpur	366.35
19.	Rajnandgaon	364.01
20.	Shivpuri	362.26
21.	Datia	361.05
22.	Guna	359.75
23	Gwalior	358.31
24.	Shajapur	357.77
25.	Seoni	356.04
26.	Satna	354.26
27.	Ratlam	350.26
28.	Morena	350.11
29.	Durg	349.52
30.	Bhind	347.74
31.	Ujjain	343.12
32.	Indore	340.26
33.	Mandsaur	339.07
34.	Raipur	338.63
35.	Sidhi	337.96
36.	Rewa	337.02
37.	Bilaspur	335.51
38.	Rajgarh	335.12
39.	Bhopal	334.17
40.	Mandla	332.59
41.	Balaghat	327.10
42.	Shahdol	321.64
43.	Raigarh	318.03
44.	Bastar	307.84
45.	Surguja	304.26

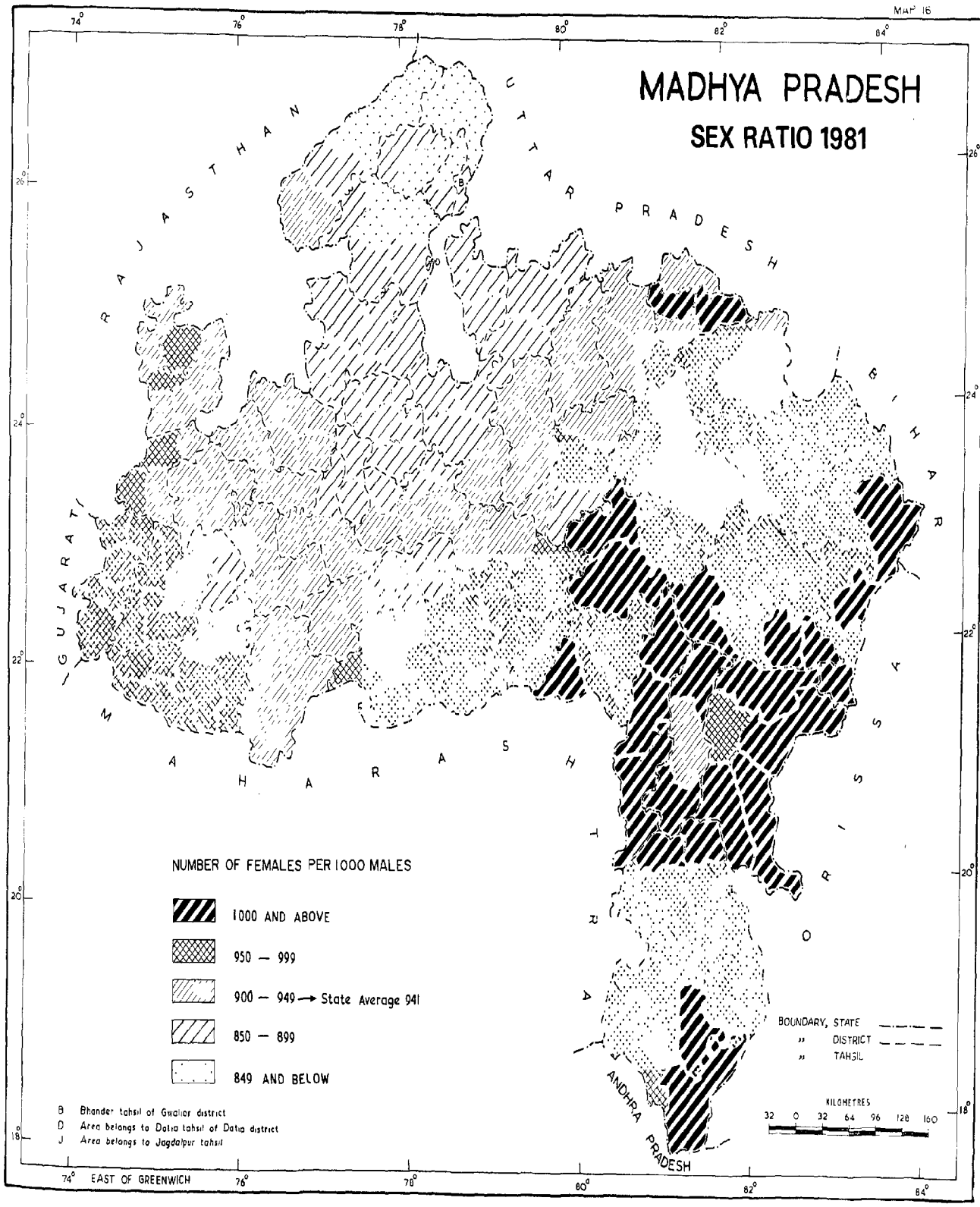

MADHYA PRADESH
EVER MARRIED WOMEN
AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN
TO THEM
1981
NUMBER OF TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN
PER 100 EVER MARRIED WOMEN
395.01 AND ABOVE
380.01 — 395.00
365.01 — 380.00
350.01 — 365.00 → State Average 353.30
335.01 — 350.00
335.00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 16

Sex ratio, 1981

The map depicts tahsilwise sex ratio as per the 1981 Census. The sex ratio is calculated as the number of females per 1 000 males for each tahsil. The sex ratio figures, thus obtained have been grouped into five categories as shown in the legend and the tahsils are shaded accordingly.

The sex ratio for the state of Madhya Pradesh works out to 941 which shows adversity towards females. The tahsilwise figures of sex ratio show a wide variation. The highest sex ratio of 1,050 is found in Kawardha tahsil of Rajnandgaon district in Chhatisgarh region while the lowest of 794 is computed in Morena tahsil of Morena district. The sex ratio is found female-biased only in 24 tahsils mainly located in the south-eastern part of the state. These include all the three tahsils of, Rajnandgaon, 4 tahsils each of Raipur and Bastar, 3 tahsils each of Bilaspur and Raigarh, 2 tahsils each of Durg, Mandla and Rewa and one tahsil of Balaghat district. The map reveals that the tahsils surrounding the above described tahsils show a high sex ratio ranging from 950 to 999. It is also found high in some western parts including Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Ratlam and Mandsaur districts. The northern most part of the region comprising Bhind, Morena, Gwalior and Datia districts is characterised with very high male-biased sex ratio.


MADHYA PRADESH
SEX RATIO 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 AND ABOVE
950 — 999
900 — 949 → State Average 941
850 — 899
849 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 17

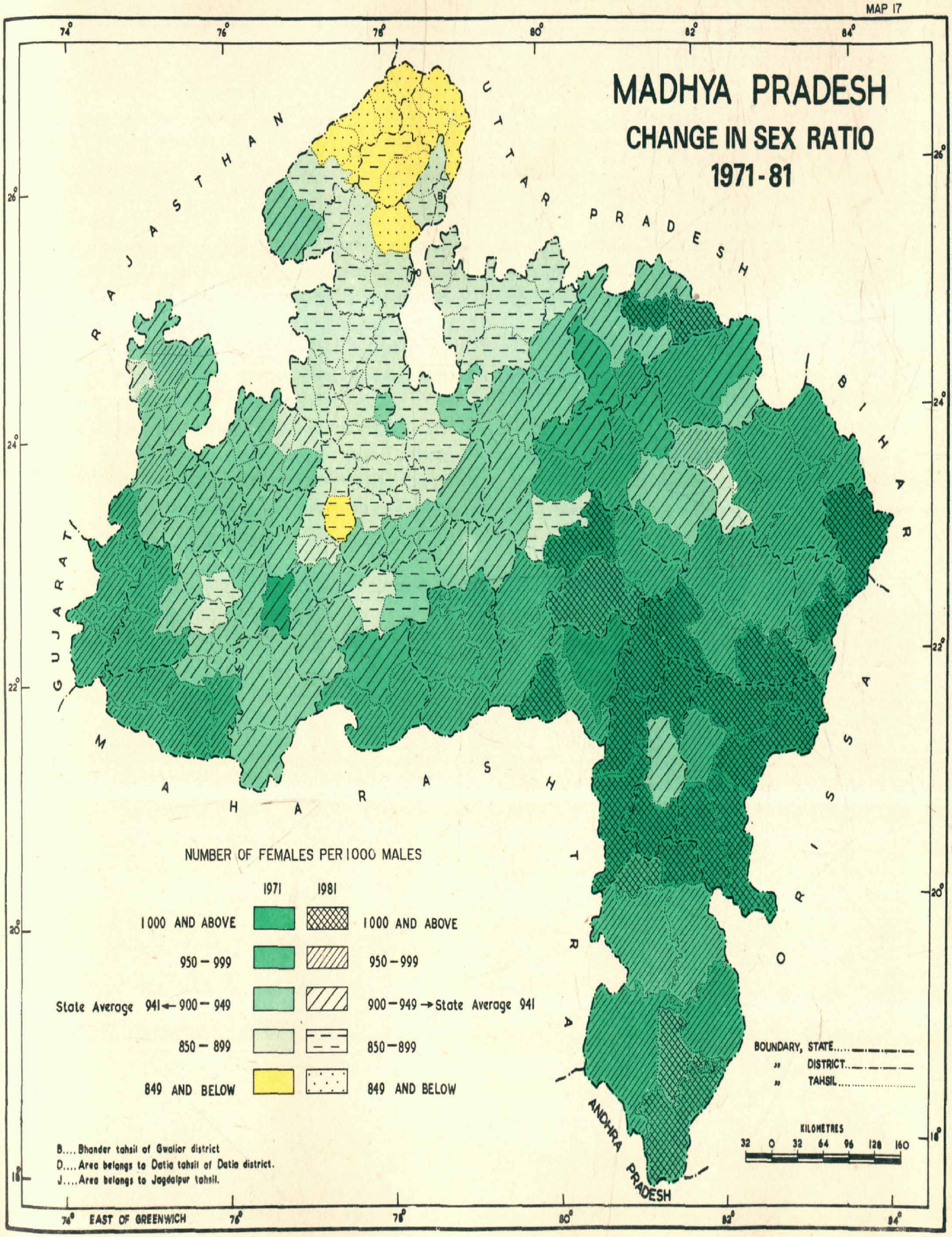
Change in sex ratio, 1971-81

The map intends to show the change in sex ratio at tahsil level between 1971 and 1981. The sex ratio as obtained in 1971 has been shown by transparent green shades in background from deep to light representing high to low values. Similarly for 1981 it has been shown by hatching of different grades from deep to light depending upon high to low sex ratio.

So far as the state as a whole is concerned, there has been no change in the sex ratio between 1971 and 1981 which remained at 941 However, it is interesting to note that the declining trend in the sex ratio in the state ever since 1901 has remained static for the first time during the decade 1971-81.

The pattern of sex ratio in tahsils as per the 1981 Census is more or less similar to that of 1971 excepting a few tahsils which have moved to lower range owing to preponderance of male population with increasing urbanisation.

Among the districts showing an increase in their sex ratio during 1971-81, Bhopal tops the list with an overall increase of 35 females per 1,000 males. It is followed by Raigarh, Indore, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Ujjain, Raisen, Mandla, Ratlam, Balaghat, Rajnandgaon, Gwalior, Tikamgarh, Bastar, East Nimar, Dhar, West Nimar, Narsimhapur, Sehore, Durg and Jabalpur. In Chhatarpur and Dewas districts there has been no change in sex ratio while it has declined in all the remaining districts.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
1000 AND ABOVE
1000 AND ABOVE
950 – 999
950 – 999
State Average 941 ← 900 – 949
900 – 949 → State Average 941
850 – 899
850 – 899
849 AND BELOW
849 AND BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J.... Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

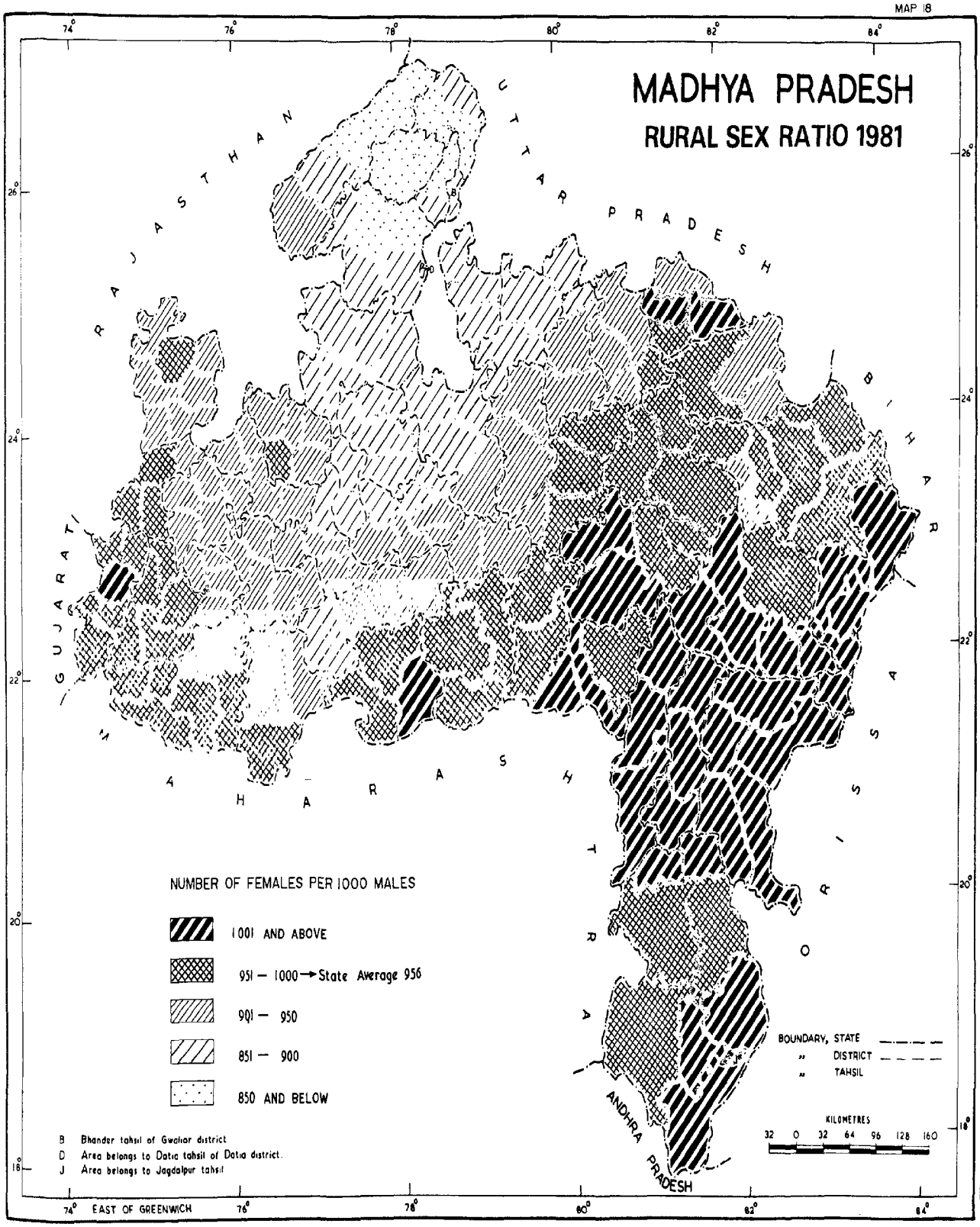
Map 18

Rural sex ratio, 1981

The map shows the number of females per 1,000 males in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh at tahsil level as per the 1981 Census. The rural sex ratio calculated for each tahsil has been grouped into five ranges and depicted on the map as per the legend.

The over all sex ratio in rural areas in the state is higher (956) than that of urban areas (884) following the traditional pattern.

There are only 33 tahsils out of a total of 190 tahsils in the state where the females out-number males. Most of these tahsils are situated in the south-eastern part of the state comprising the rice-growing tract of Chhatisgarh forming a contiguous belt. Besides this, Sirmour and Mauganj tahsils of Rewa district, Multai tahsil of Betul district in the south-central part and Jhabua tahsil of Jhabua district in the western part of the state are the three isolated pockets of female-biased sex ratio. Thandla tahsil of Jhabua district and Seoni tahsil of Seoni district have equal number of males and females. There are 74 tahsils where the sex ratio in rural areas is found to be higher than the state average of 956. The tahsil Dhar has the sex ratio identical to the state average. It is observed that the tribal districts and the Chhatisgarh tract of Madhya Pradesh exhibit higher sex ratio figures while the central and northern parts of the state are characterised with low sex ratio.


MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL SEX RATIO 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 AND ABOVE
951 — 1000 → State Average 956
901 — 950
851 — 900
850 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 19

Change in rural sex ratio, 1971-81

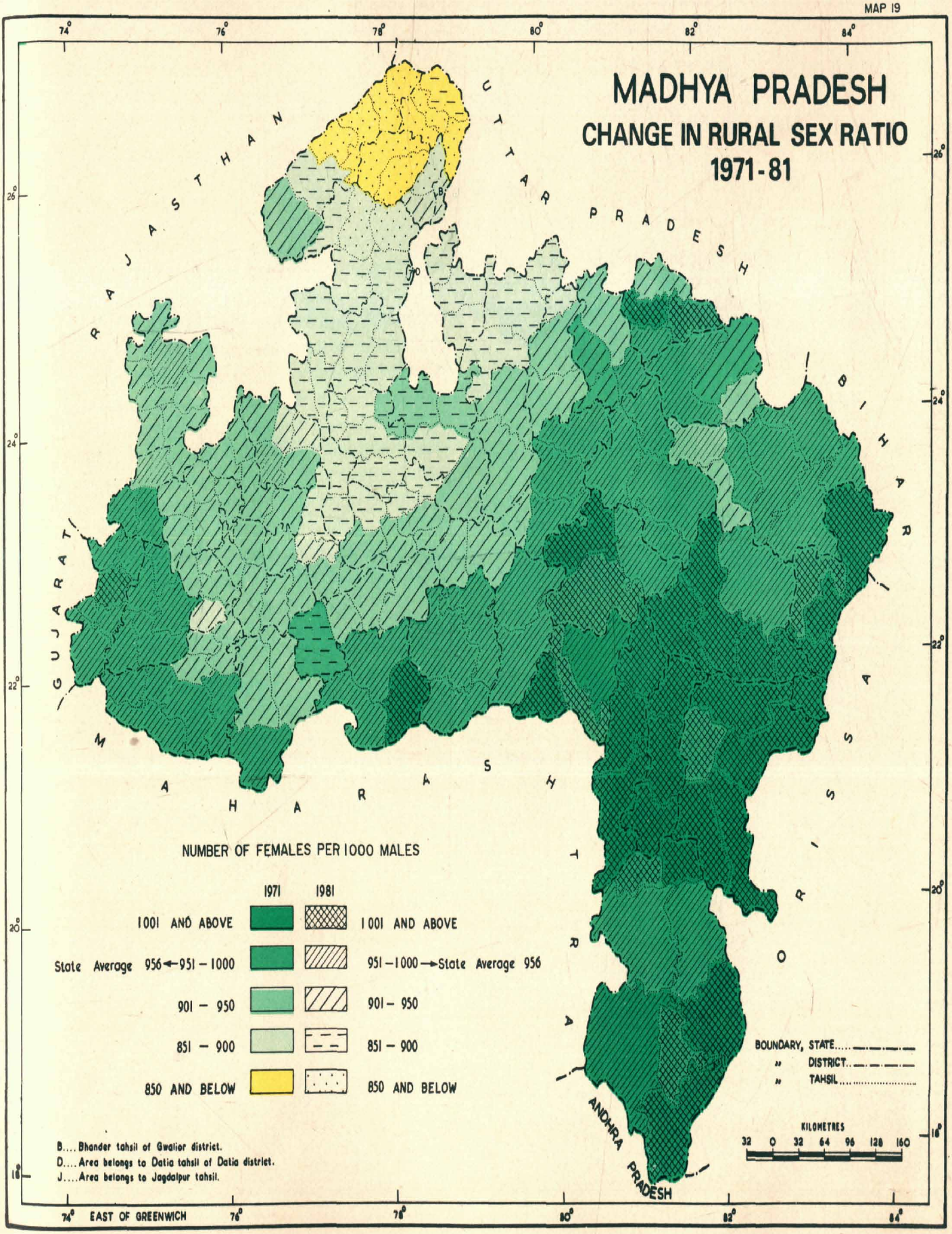
The map intends to show the changing pattern of sex ratio in rural areas as per the Censuses of 1971 and 1981 at tahsil level. The sex ratio in rural areas as per the 1971 Census has been shown by green shades from dark to light depending upon high to low sex ratio while the position according to the 1981 Census has been superimposed by hatchings of different grades from dark to light as per the ranges in the legend.

While the state average for rural sex ratio has remained static during 1971-81(956) there has been a variation in the sex ratio over the decade in tahsils.

Sex ratio	Number of tahsils	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
1,001 and above	27	33
951-1,000	55	49
901-950	62	62
851-900	36	34
850 and below	10	12
Total	190	190

The table represents that the number of tahsils has gone marginally up by 6 and 2 in the first (1,001 & above) and last range (850 & below) respectively. The number of tahsils has been static in the range 901-950 while it has declined insignificantly in the remaining two ranges. This shows that there has not been any definite pattern in change of sex ratio in rural areas and at the same time very nominal changes have occurred at the tahsil level as revealed by the map.

There were 76 tahsils above and 112 below and two at par with the state average in 1971 while in 1981 there are 74 tahsils above, 115 tahsils below and one at par with the state average.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
1001 AND ABOVE
1001 AND ABOVE
State Average 956←951 – 1000
951 – 1000→State Average 956
901 – 950
901 – 950
851 – 900
851 – 900
850 AND BELOW
850 AND BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B....Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D....Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J....Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

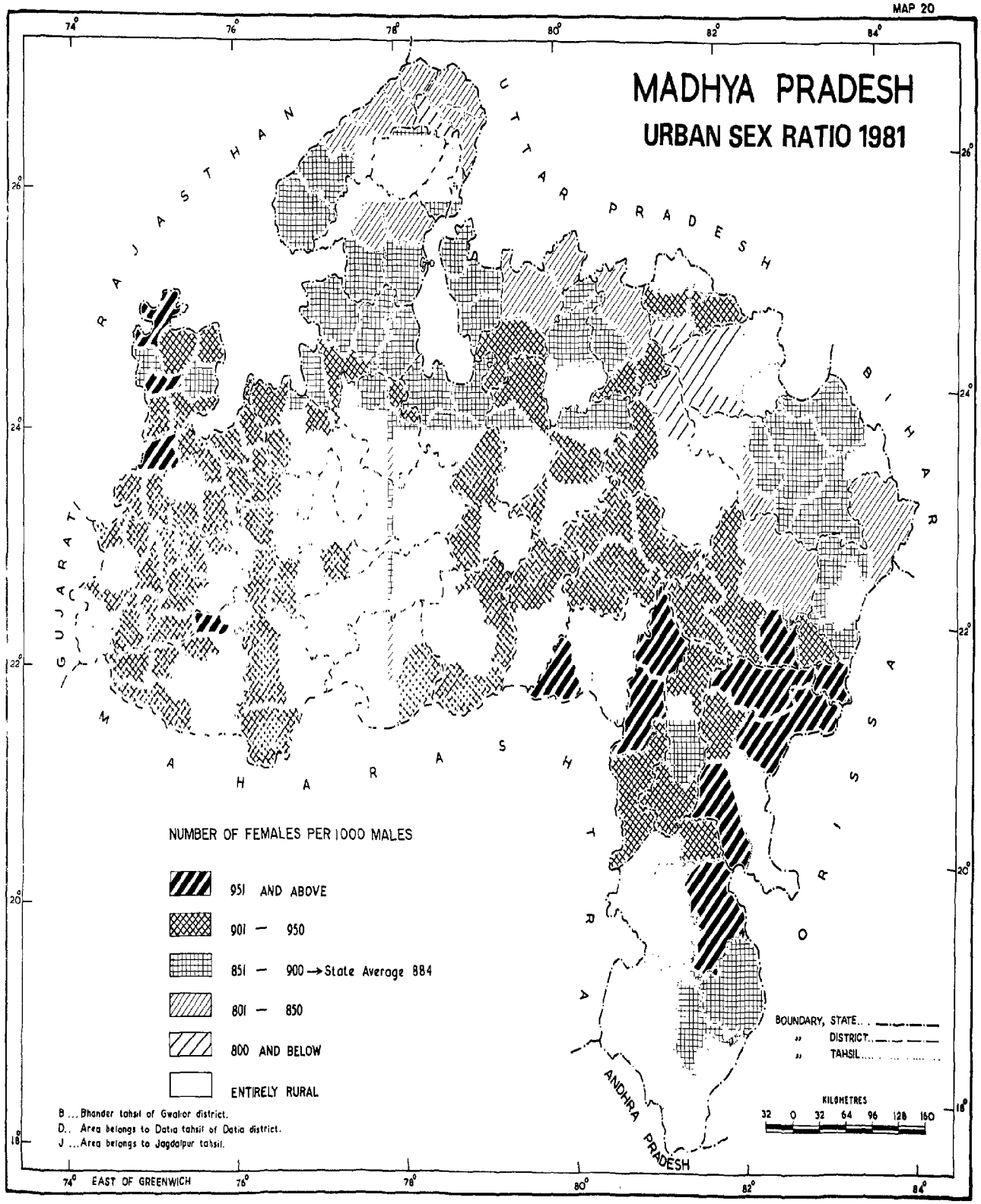
Map 20

Urban sex ratio, 1981

The map depicts the sex ratio computed as the number of females per 1,000 males in urban areas of all tahsils in Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census The sex ratio thus computed has been grouped into five ranges and depicted on the map as per the legend The tahsils having no urban population have been left blank.

The average sex ratio for urban areas of the state as a whole is 884 which is much below the rural average of 956. Urban areas generally exhibit low sex ratio obviously on account of more male migrants from rural areas to urban areas. Urbanisation is a process which is associated with industrialisation. Higher the industrialisation of an area greater the sex-imbalance noticed there. During the initial stage of industrialisation and urbanisation the sex ratio remains very low which improves subsequently since it is the menfolk who move alone to urban areas mainly for employment leaving behind their family members to follow when they are property settled. + The highly urbanished tahsils like, Indore in Indore district, Huzur in Bhopal district, Durg in Durg district are not therefore in the lowest range as they have already crossed the initial stage long back. Nonetheless these tahsils are below the state average. On the other hand, the tahsils which come under the lowest range of sex ratio are Huzur in Rewa district, Gopadbanas in Sidhi district and Beohari in Shahdol district where the latter two tahsils have just small urban units. In the urban areas of these tahsils a peculiar feature is noticed that the menfolk who migrate to urban areas generally remain alone with no intention to bring their family members even if they are well settled. None of the tahsils shows a female-biased sex ratio as reflected in case of some of the tahsils as regards to their total and rural sex ratio. However, the sex ratio is relatively higher in the urban areas of a few tahsils in the south-eastern rice-growing tract and western part of the state.

MAP 20


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN SEX RATIO 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
951 AND ABOVE
901 — 950
851 — 900 → State Average 884
801 — 850
800 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
B ... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.. Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J ... Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
BOUNDARY, STATE...
" DISTRICT...
" TAHSIL...
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 21

Change in urban sex ratio, 1971-81

This map shows the changing pattern of sex ratio in urban areas at tahsil level during the decade 1971-1981. The method of presentation of this map is similar to that of map "Change in rural sex ratio, 1971-81"

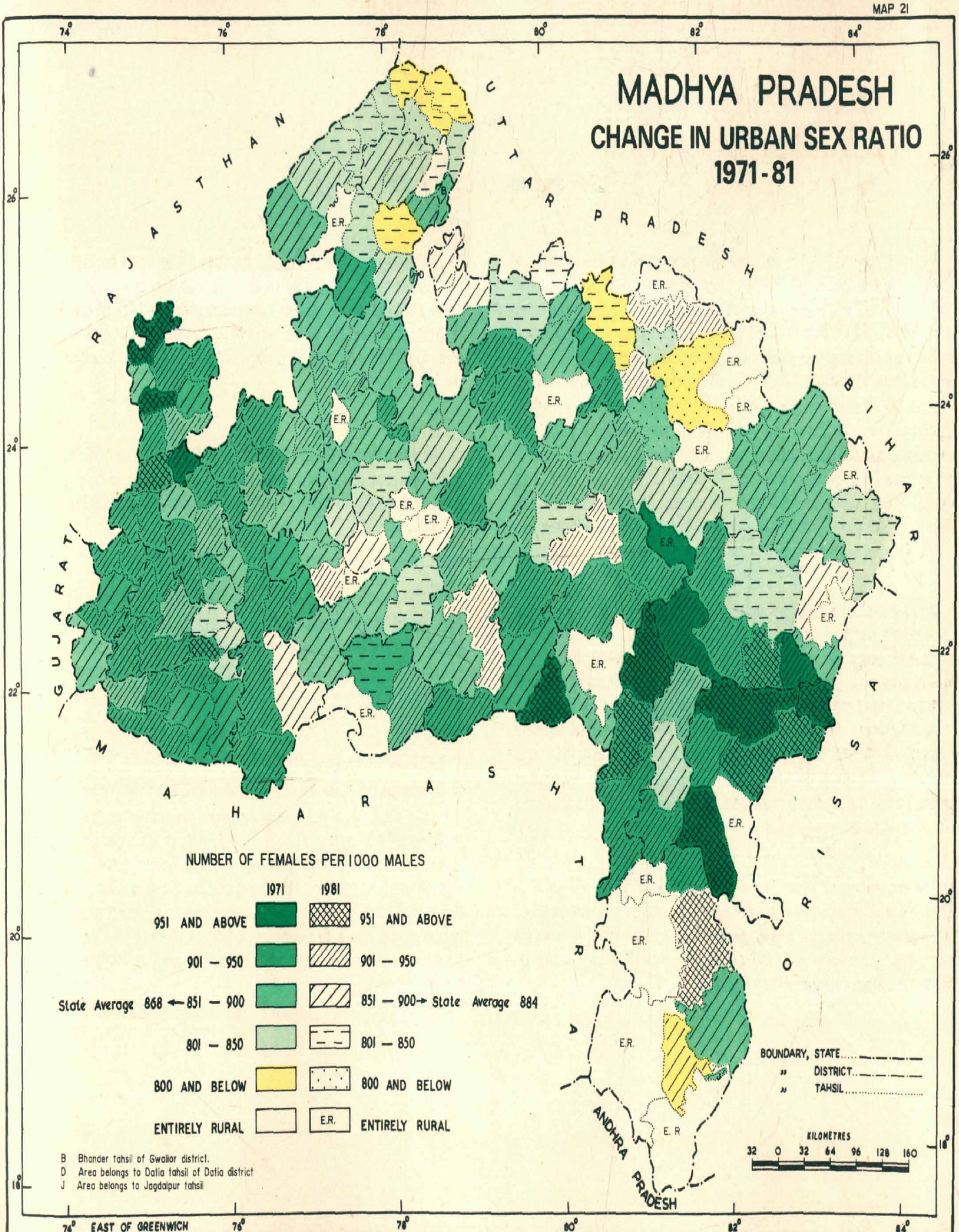
The sex ratio in urban areas for the state as a whole has moved up from 868 in 1971 to 884 in 1981 which is an indication of the fact that there has been improvement in the sex composition of urban population in 1981 over that of 1971. In other words the adversities towards females have reduced in urban areas. This is also evident from the following table to some extent.

Sex ratio	Number of tahsils	
	1971	1981
	2	3
951 and above	11	13
901-950	58	64
851-900	55	68
801-850	25	21
800 and below	7	4
Entirely rural	34	20

With the improvement in the sex ratio, there has been a shift of tahsils from lower range to higher range. The number of tahsils which are entirely rural has reduced from 34 in 1971 to 20 in 1981 which again indicates that urbanisation is on an increase. It is a good feature that the sex-imbalance has reduced during the decade 1971-81.

Referring to the analysis under map 'Urban sex ratio 1981' where the examples of Indore, Huzur (Bhopal district) and Durg tahsils have been cited, these three tahsils have shown increase in urban sex ratio and the latter two tahsils moved from the range 801-850 in 1971 to 851-900 range in 1981. On the other hand, in respect of the three tahsils, viz., Huzur (Rewa district), Gopadbanas (Sidhi district) and Beohare (Shahdol district), the position has deteriorated during the decade 1971-81 because of the peculiar feature existing there in regard to movement of population.

Although there has not been much change in the position of tahsils falling in different ranges in 1971 and 1981, a significant number of tahsils has shown a positive indication as far as urban sex ratio is concerned. There are, however, a few tahsils showing a decline in their sex ratio in urban areas.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
E.R.
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
951 AND ABOVE
951 AND ABOVE
901 — 950
901 — 950
State Average 868 ← 851 — 900
851 — 900 → State Average 884
801 — 850
801 — 850
800 AND BELOW
800 AND BELOW
ENTIRELY RURAL
ENTIRELY RURAL
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 22

Sex and age structure, 1981

The map depicts the sex and age structure of population in Madhya Pradesh at the divisional level according to the 1981 Census. The divisionwise sex and age structure of the population has been depicted by pyramids, with horizontal bars proportionate to the male population on different quinquennial age-groups on the left hand side and female population on the right hand side of the central vertical axis in 13 age-groups. The scales are given both in absolute and percentage figures below and above the pyramids respectively. The male and female populations have been further clubbed into 5 categories according to broad age-groups as Infants (0-4 years), Boys and girls (5-14 years), Young men and women (15-34 years), Middle aged men and women (35-59 years), Old men and women (60 years +) and hatched with different shades as shown in the legend.

Age pyramids indicate the structure of population which is characterised with high dependency and typical to population situations in developing countries. Male population constitutes 51.53 per cent of the total population of the state with 48.47 per cent being its female counterpart. The proportion of male population is found to be highest (54.62 per cent) in Chambal division while the lowest of 49.94 per cent is found in Raipur division. An important feature in the state is that the northern part of the state (Chambal division) is characterised with low proportion of females while the southern most part (Raipur division) is characterised with preponderance of females.

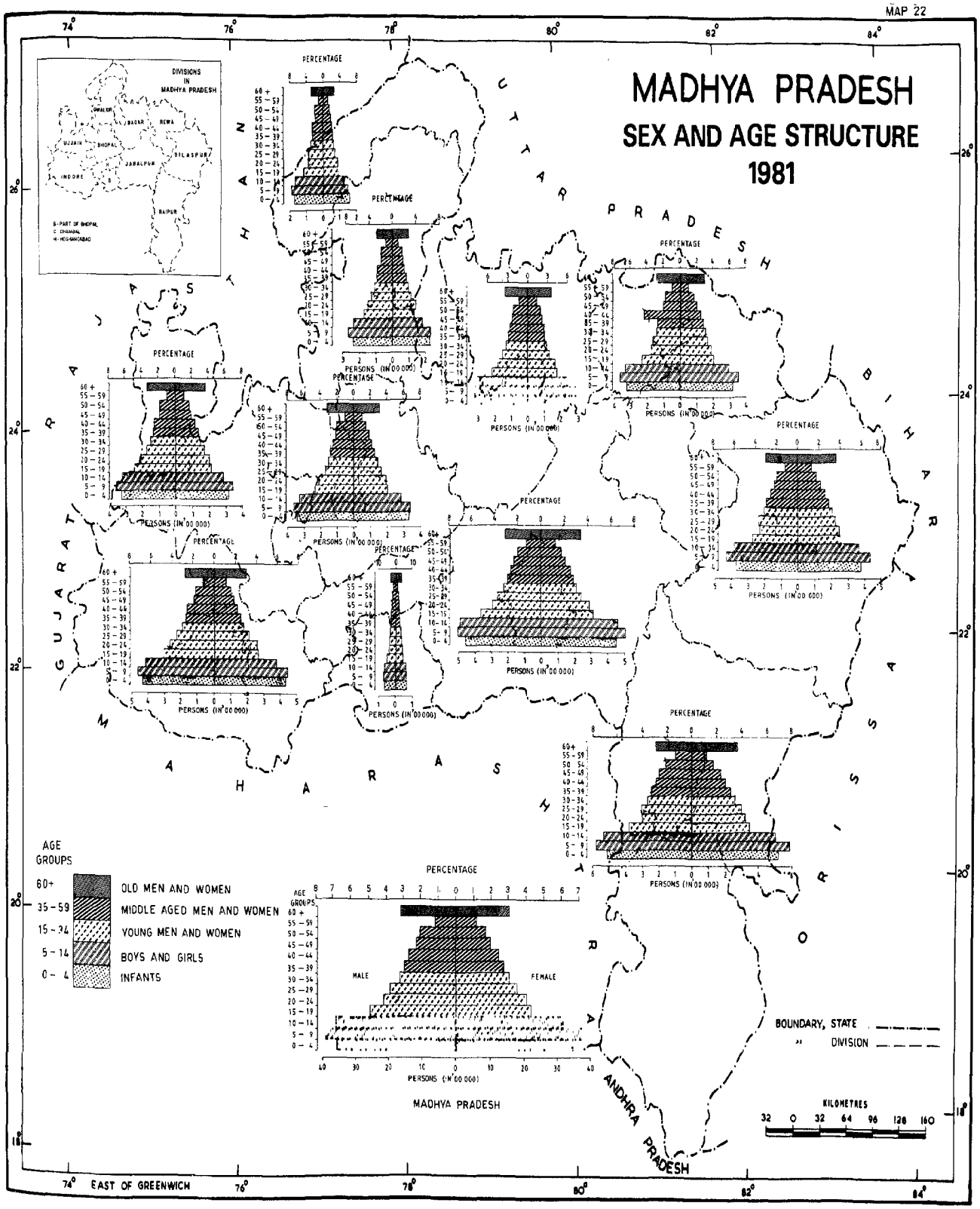
The proportion of infant males (0-4) is highest (7.60 per cent) in Chambal division as against the state average of 6.81 per cent whereas in the case of females, the highest proportion (7.23 per cent) of infants is found in Sagar division and lowest 6.26 per cent in Bilaspur division as against the state average of 6.73 per cent.

The boys and girls (5-14) together constitute 27.67 per cent of the total population of the state while the proportion of boys and girls is 14.36 per cent and 13.31 per cent respectively in this age-group. The highest proportion (15.96 per cent) of boys is found in Chambal division while for girls the highest proportion of 13.74 per cent is found in Raipur division.

The proportion of youthful population (15.34) in the state works out to 31.05 per cent of the total population which is found to be highest in Gwalior division with 31.85 per cent while the lowest of 30.32 per cent is in Rewa division.

Middle aged men and women (35-59) in the state account for 21.24 per cent of its total population constituted by 11.16 per cent men and 10.08 per cent women. It is now Bilaspur division where middle aged men have the highest proportion of 11.81 per cent whereas among females Raipur division occupies the first position with 10.66 per cent.

Old men and women (60+) are only 6.45 per cent of the total population in the state. Hoshangabad division has the highest proportion (3.48 per cent) of old men while Raipur division with 2.71 per cent is the lowest. As far as the proportion of old women is concerned, Bilaspur division has the highest of 3.70 per cent and Gwalior division is at the bottom with 2.92 per cent. The above analysis brings out the fact that the northern part of the state has relatively large proportion of infant and young population and a low proportion of old age people while the southern part of the state has relatively higher proportion of aged population.


MADHYA PRADESH
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1981
DIVISIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH
GWALIOR
REWA
UJJAIN
BHOPAL
SILASPUR
JABALPUR
INDORE
RAIPUR
B- PART OF BHOPAL
C CHAMBAL
H HOSHANGABAD
PERCENTAGE
PERSONS (IN '00 000)
AGE GROUPS
60+
55 – 59
50 – 54
45 – 49
40 – 44
35 – 39
30 – 34
25 – 29
20 – 24
15 – 19
10 – 14
5 – 9
0 – 4
MALE
FEMALE
MADHYA PRADESH
AGE GROUPS
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
BOUNDARY, STATE
DIVISION
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
CHHATTISGARH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ORISSA
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR

Map 23

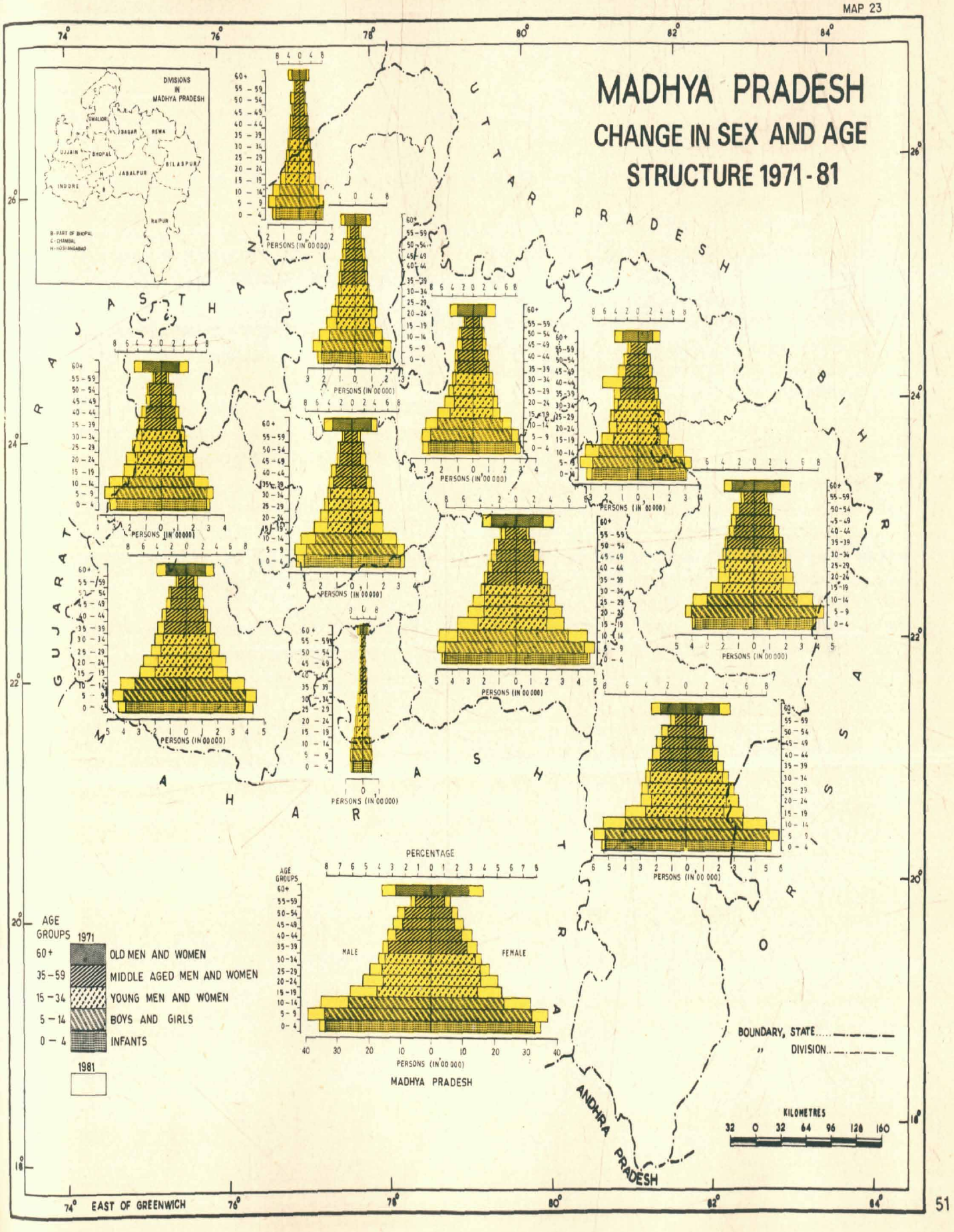
Change in sex and age structure, 1971-81

The map shows the change in sex and age-structure of male and female population in Madhya Pradesh at divisional level during the decade 1971-81. Two age pyramids have been prepared, one for 1981 with yellow background while the other for 1971 with different hatchings which has been superimposed over that of 1981 showing sex and age structure. The age group-wise presentation is similar to that of the previous map.

There has been insignificant change in sex composition of the total population of Madhya Pradesh during 1971-81. The share of female population has gone down from 48.49 per cent in 1971 to 48.47 per cent in 1981. There has been appreciable change in the age-structure of population during the decade 1971-81 as evident from the following table:

Age-group	Percentage to total population			
	Male		Female	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
0-4	8.05	6.81	7.99	6.73
5-9	8.07	7.48	7.72	7.19
10-14	6.36	6.88	5.50	6.12
15-34	14.98	16.04	14.45	15.01
35-59	11.23	11.16	9.85	10.08
60+	2.81	3.14	2.98	3.31

It may be observed that there has been a decrease in the proportion of population in the younger age-groups in 1981 as compared to that in 1971 both in the case of males and females with a consequential increase in the higher age-groups in administrative divisions of the state. This may be attributed to the popular notion of the fall in the birth-rate as well as death-rate. In particular, the Jabalpur division has registered the highest decrease in the proportion of both male and female population in the age-group 0-4 from 8.16 per cent in 1971 to 6.48 per cent in 1981 for males while in the case of females it is from 8.10 per cent in 1971 to 6.47 per cent in 1981.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971-81
DIVISIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH
GWALIOR
SAGAR
REWA
UJJAIN
BHOPAL
BILASPUR
JABALPUR
INDORE
RAIPUR
B-PART OF BHOPAL
C-CHAMBAL
H-HOSHANGABAD
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ORISSA
PERSONS (IN '00 000)
PERCENTAGE
AGE GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
AGE GROUPS 1971
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
1981
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DIVISION
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

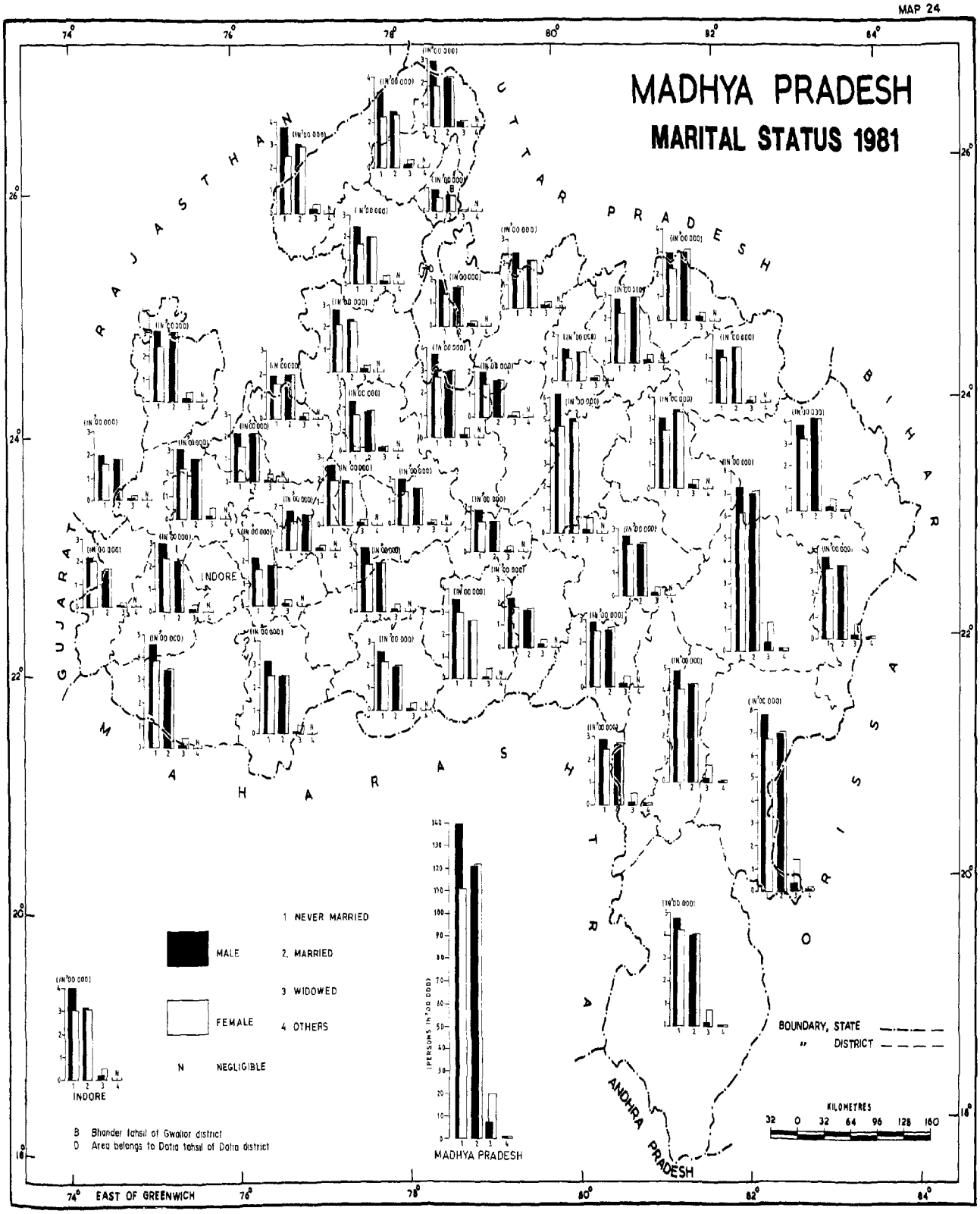
Map 24

Marital status, 1981

The map represents the marital status separately for male and female population in the districts of Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census. The marital status has been classified as: (1) Never married, (2) Married, (3) Widowed and (4) Others. 'Separated or divorced and unspecified marital status' have been clubbed under 'Others'. Two overlapping bars proportionate to male and female population showing marital status have been drawn for each district.

In the state as a whole, 51.79 per cent of the total male population is never married while among females, this proportion comes to 43.70 per cent. This is obviously because of the fact that the females get married in younger ages. At district level the proportion of male population in the category of never married varies between 56.75 (Jhabua) and 45.83 (Surguja) per cent while in the case of female this proportion ranges between 51.43 (Jhabua) and 38.55 (Shajapur) per cent. In case of married, the proportion of females is higher (48.00 per cent) as compared to that of males (44.99 per cent) and also in absolute term married females outnumber married males. As against 12,096,216 married males, there are 12,140,605 married females in the state. The proportion of married males varies between the highest of 51.34 per cent in Shahdol district and lowest of 40.51 in Jhabua district. There are 19 districts in the state which have proportion of married males higher than the corresponding state average of 44.99 per cent. In case of females, there are 25 districts which have the proportion of married females higher than the state average of 48.00 per cent. The proportion of married females varies between the highest of 53.28 per cent in Rajgarh district and the lowest of 42.45 per cent in Jhabua district. Among the widowed, the proportion of males is found to be highest of 4.65 per cent in Bhind district and lowest of 1.81 per cent in Durg district while among females it is highest with 9.35 per cent in Rajnandgaon district and lowest with 5.84 per cent in Jhabua district.

The distribution of population according to marital status in the district does not indicate any discernible pattern.


MADHYA PRADESH
MARITAL STATUS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDORE
1 NEVER MARRIED
2. MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS
MALE
FEMALE
N NEGLIGIBLE
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
(PERSONS IN '00 000)
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 25

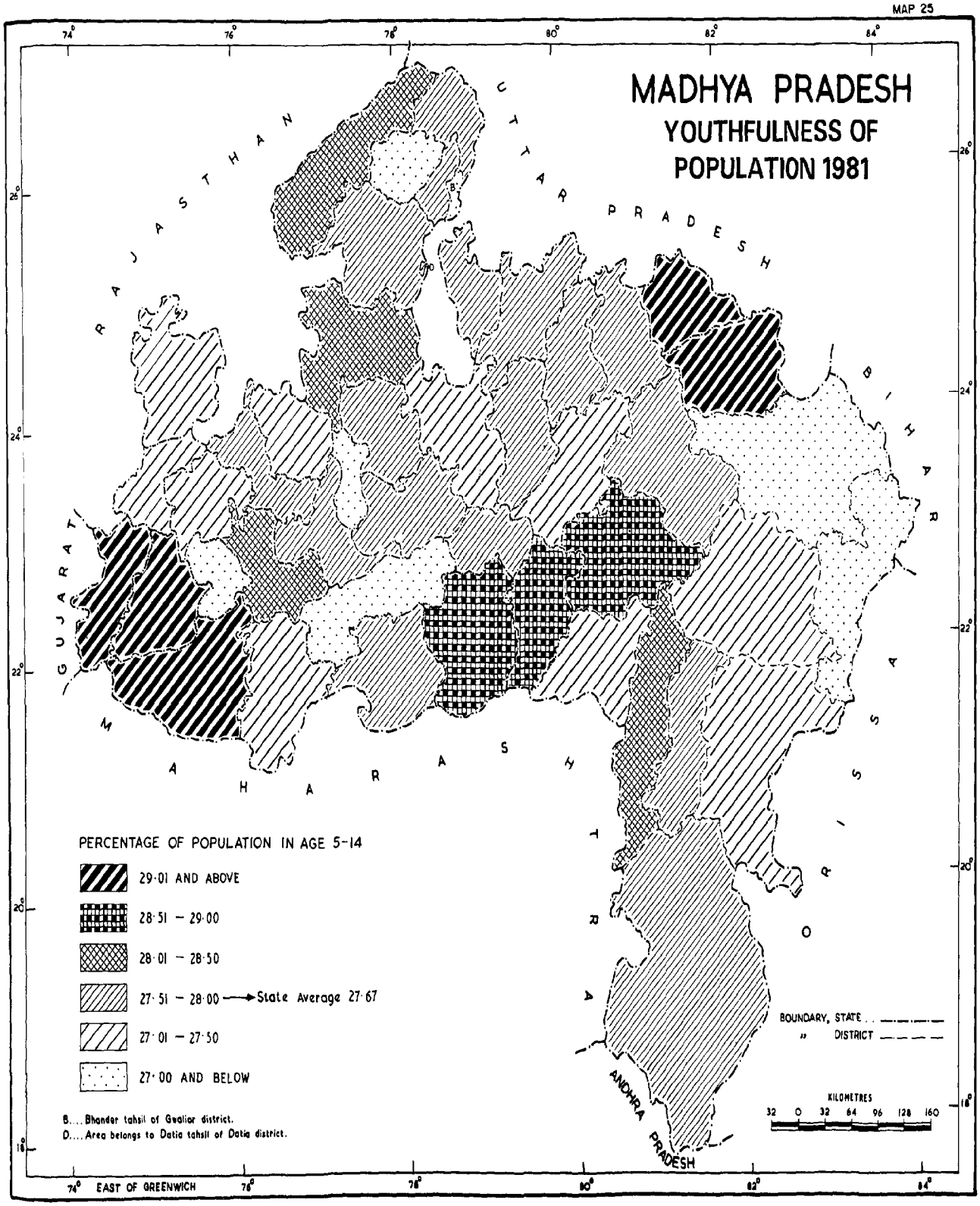
Youthfulness of population, 1981

The youthfulness of population is depicted in this map at district level as revealed by the 1981 Census. The youthfulness of population is measured by the proportion of population calculated as percentage of population in age-group 5-14 to the total population. The percentage figures thus obtained are grouped into six categories-three above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The districts are hatched from dark to light to represent high to low proportion of youthfulness of population.

Youthfulness of population is an important indication about the socio-economic development in a state. It has an inverse relationship with the economic health of the district. The youthfulness of population for the state as a whole comes to 27.67 per cent. The high proportion of youthfulness of population is, in fact, an indicator of high growth rate and high increase in the size of employable population and increasing pressure of population on economic resources in the coming years. There are twenty-four districts showing youthfulness above the state average, twenty districts below it and one district at par. Sidhi district represents the highest (29.69 per cent) proportion of youthfulness in population and Indore district the lowest (25.39 per cent).

Besides Sidhi, youthfulness in population is found very high in Jhabua, Dhar, Rewa and West Nimar districts lying in the north-east and south-west extremities of the state. The districts of Seoni, Chhindwara and Mandla also mark high youthfulness and fall in the range of 28.51-29.00 per cent. The proportion of youthfulness of population ranges between 28.01-28.50 per cent in the districts of Rajnandgaon, Morena, Guna and Dewas. The maximum number (17) of districts fall under the range of 27.51-28.00 which also covers the state average. The last two ranges of 27.01-27.50 and 27.00 and below have been reported by ten and six districts respectively.

MAP 25


MADHYA PRADESH
YOUTHFULNESS OF
POPULATION 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14
29·01 AND ABOVE
28·51 – 29·00
28·01 – 28·50
27·51 – 28·00 → State Average 27·67
27·01 – 27·50
27·00 AND BELOW
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 26

Change in youthfulness of population, 1971-81

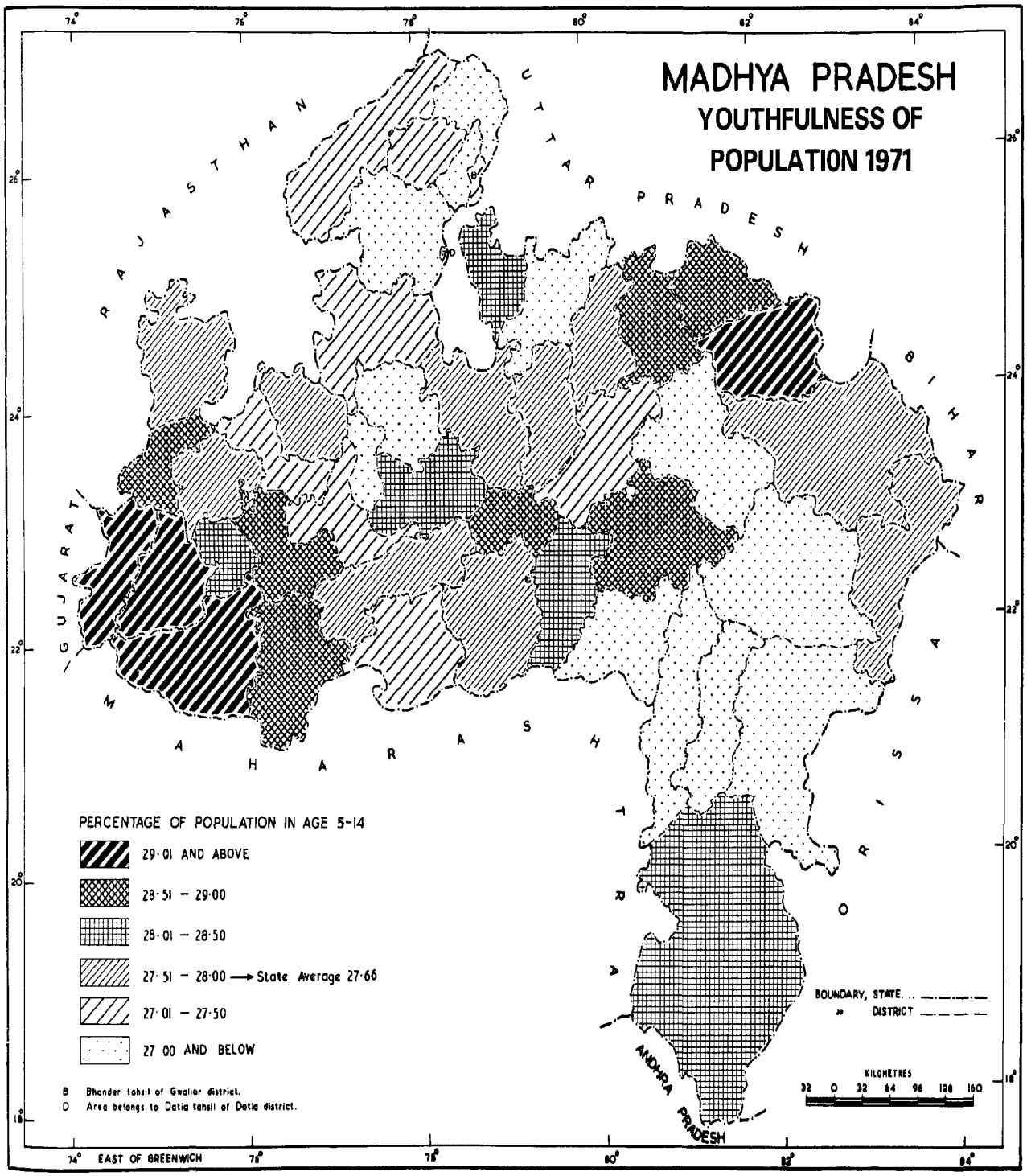
A set of these two maps represents the youthfulness of population during 1971-81 at district level as per the respective Censuses. These maps have been prepared as per the method adopted for the previous map and are juxtaposed for comparison. In 1971, 27.66 per cent of the population of the state was in the age-group 5-14, whereas in 1981, this has very marginally increased to 27.67. It reveals a normal growth rate and explains that there is no significant increase in the pressure of population in the state.

Of the 45 districts, 27 have shown an increase in the proportion of the youthfulness of population. In 1971 the lowest percentage of youthfulness was 25.43 per cent in Balaghat and the highest was 31.72 per cent in Jhabua district. In 1981, the corresponding percentages are recorded as 25.39 in Indore district and 29.69 in Sidhi district. There has not been any definite pattern in the change of proportion of youthfulness during this period and revealed by the following table.

Percentage of youthfulness of total population	No. of districts	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
29.01 and above	4	5
28.51 to 29.00	7	3
28.01 to 28.50	5	4
27.51 to 28.00	10	17
27.01 to 27.50	7	10
27.00 and below	12	6

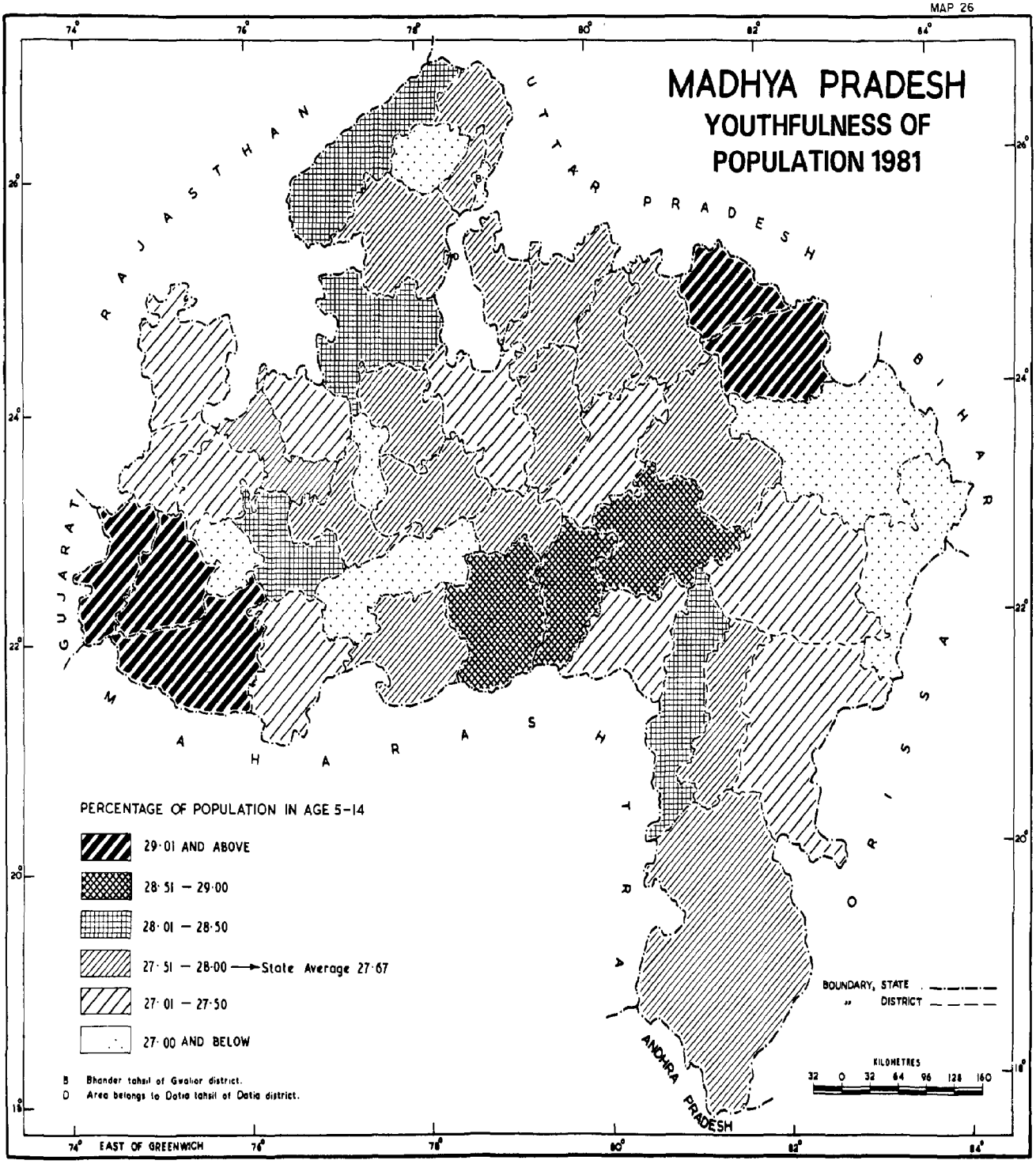
Among the districts which have shown some notable increase (about one per cent) in the proportion of youthfulness are Rajnandgaon, Vidisha, Datia, Shivpuri and Balaghat. In contrast, some of the districts which can be noted for their decrease about one per cent in the proportion of youthfulness are Ratlam, Indore, East Nimar, Narsimhapur, Bastar, Hoshangabad and Surguja.

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS



OF POPULATION 1971-81

MAP 26



Map 27

Dependency ratio, 1981

This map represents the dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census at district level. The dependency ratio has been worked out as per the following formula:

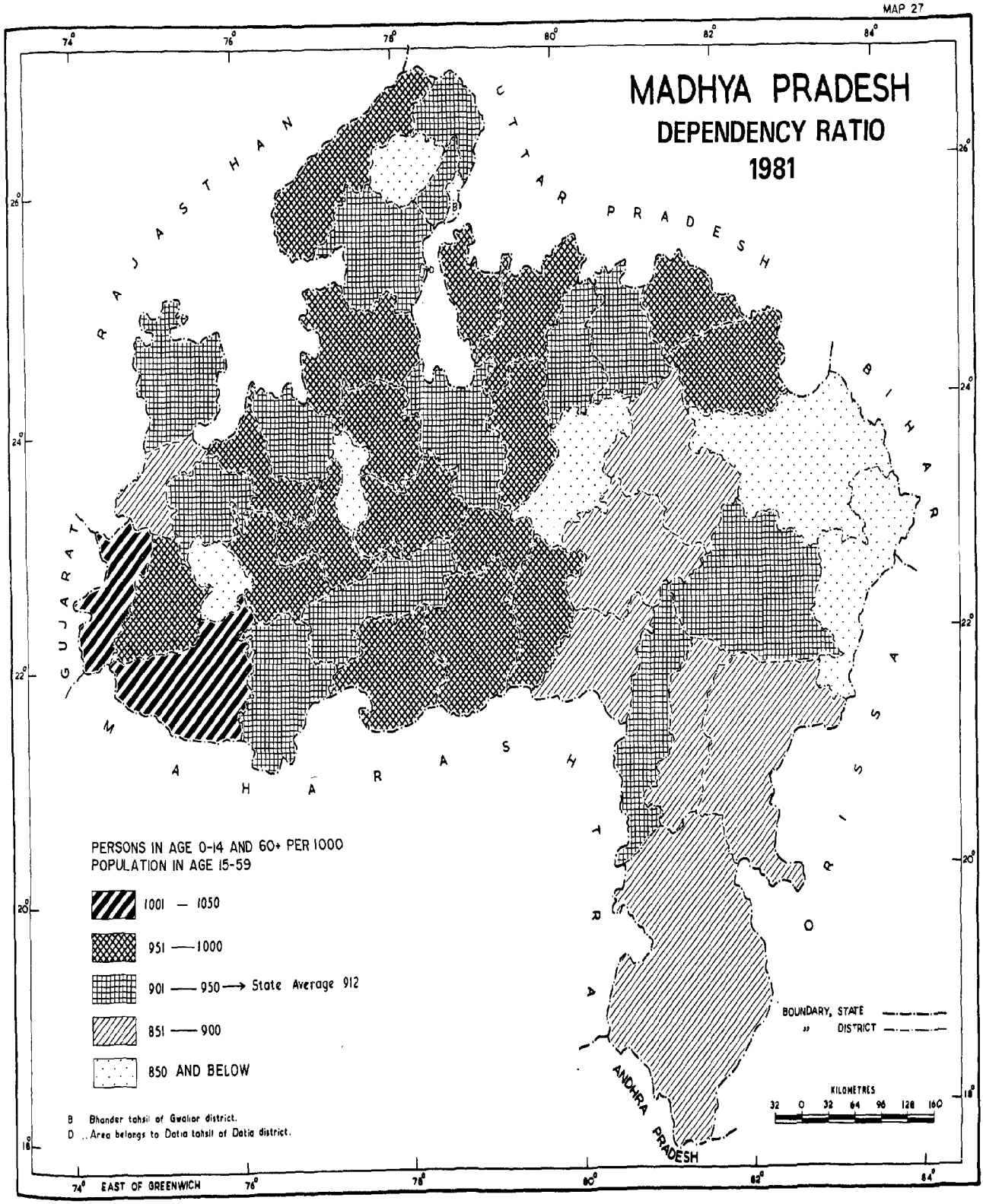
$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Total no. of persons in age-group 0–14 and 60+}}{\text{Total no of persons in age-group 15–59}} \times 1{,}000$$

In other words, it is a ratio to indicate as to how many persons in the non-working age 0-14 and 60+ are dependent on 1,000 persons in the working age 15-59. This ratio for the state as a whole works out to 912. Jhabua and West Nimar districts fall in the highest range of 1,001-1,050 probably because of high birth rate in these districts. In both of these districts the tribal population comprising Bhils is in majority.

However, there are some tribal districts like Bastar and Mandla where this ratio is found to be low. The central and western Madhya Pradesh with some exceptions mark relatively higher dependency ratio among districts.

Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Surguja and Raigarh districts fall in the lowest range where the dependency ratio is 850 and below. As far as the first four of the above mentioned districts are concerned, each has a sizeable urban population where the birth rate is generally low. But Surguja and Raigarh districts are predominantly rural. The reason for the low ratio found in these districts needs to be further investigated.

MAP 27


MADHYA PRADESH
DEPENDENCY RATIO
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERSONS IN AGE 0-14 AND 60+ PER 1000 POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
1001 — 1050
951 — 1000
901 — 950 → State Average 912
851 — 900
850 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D .. Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 28

Change in dependency ratio, 1971-81

These juxtaposed maps show dependency ratio for 1971 and 1981 at the district level. The methodology adopted for these maps has been based on the same method as applied for previous map wherein the term dependency ratio has also been explained.

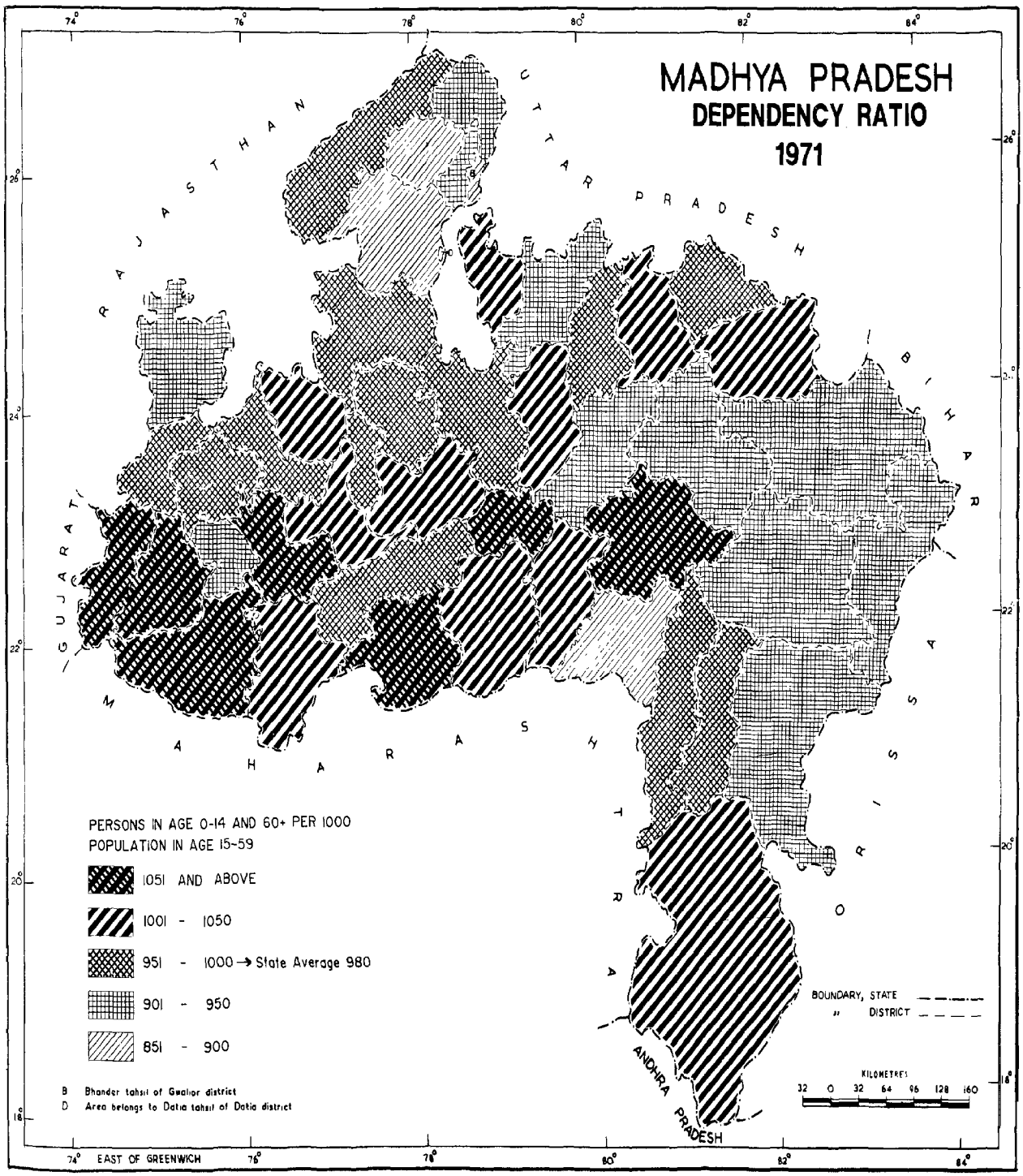
The dependency ratio for the state as a whole has gone down from 980 in 1971 to 912 in 1981. It shows that the burden of maintenance of dependents has reduced appreciably during the decade. Betul district had the highest dependency ratio of 1,142 in 1971 which has come down to 979 and is occupying ninth rank in 1981. West Nimar was the third highest (1,115) in terms of dependency ratio in 1971 which has moved up to the first rank with dependency ratio of 1,024 in 1981.

It is worth noticing here that out of 18 districts showing a dependency ratio of more than 1,000 in 1971, only two districts namely West Nimar and Jhabua remained in this category in 1981. Further, these two districts have reduced their dependency ratio significantly from 1,115 to 1,024 and 1,135 to 1,002 respectively. Majority of the districts of the state have shown a decrease in their dependency ratio.

The following table gives the idea of change in dependency ratio during 1971-1981.

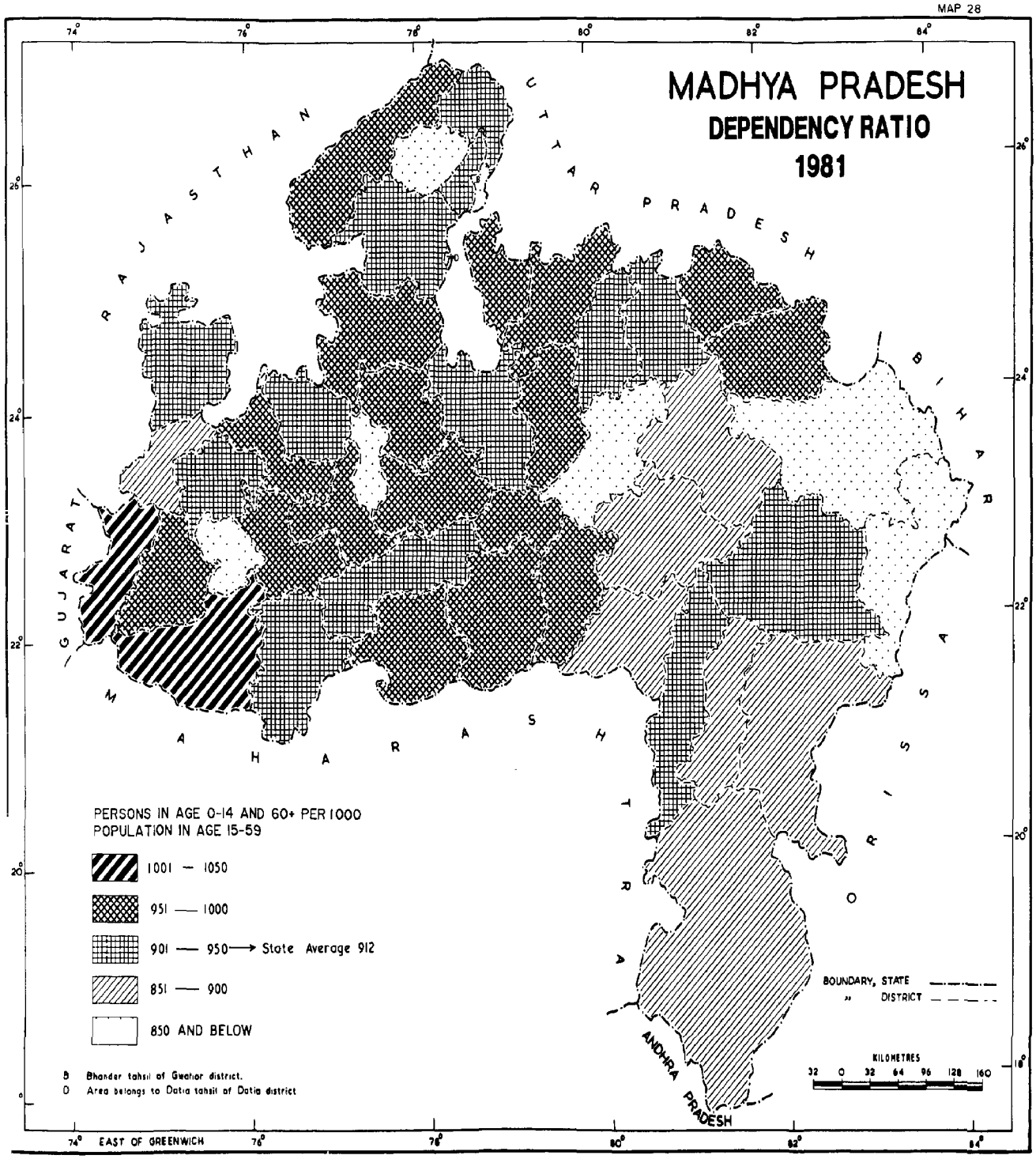
Sl. No	Dependency ratio	No. of districts	
		1971	1981
1	2	3	4
1.	1,051 & above	7	
2.	1,001-1,050	11	2
3.	951-1,000	13	17
4.	901-950	11	13
5.	851-900	3	7
6.	850 & below		6

CHANGE IN DEPENI



ENCY RATIO 1971-81

MAP 28



Map 29

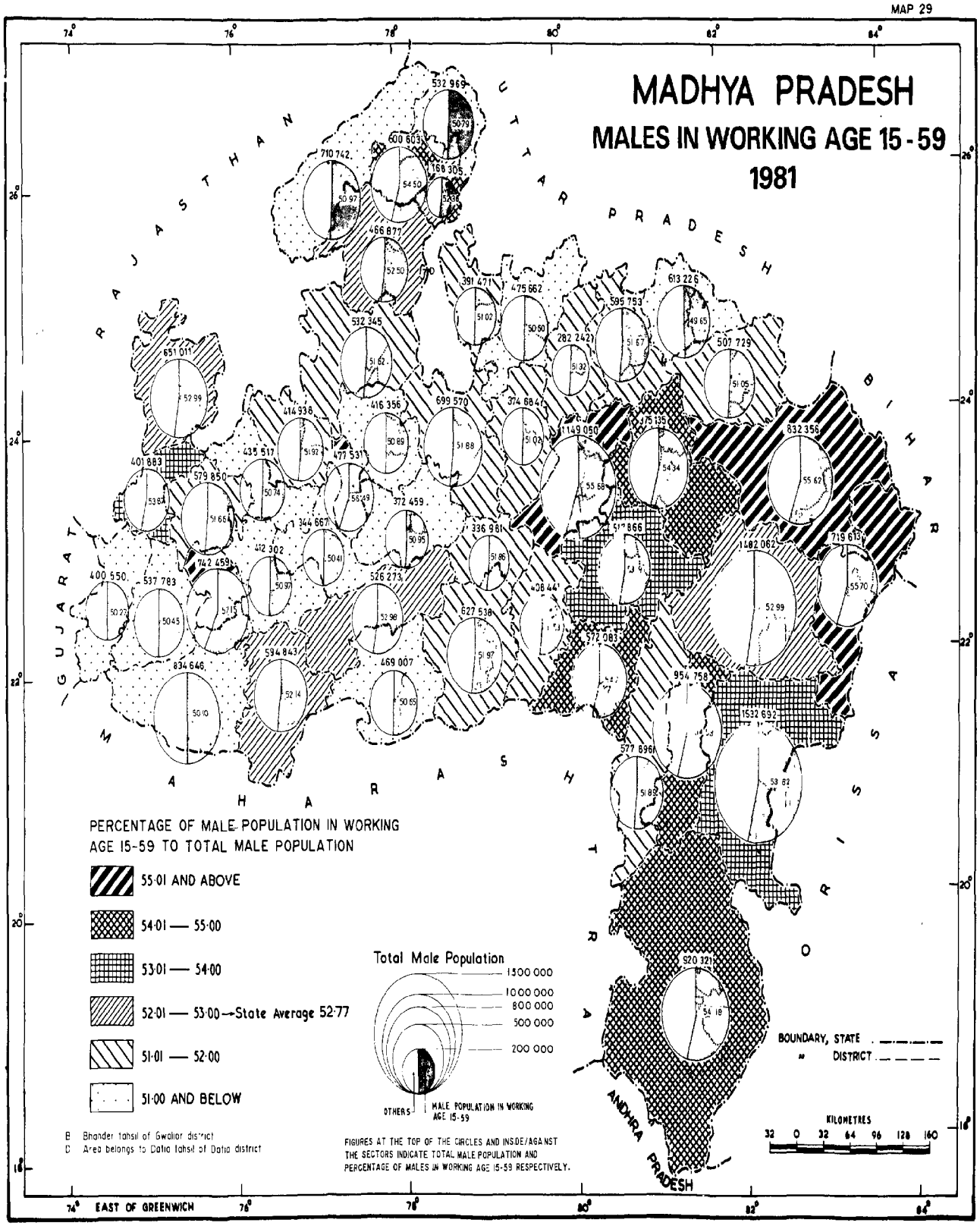
Males in working age 15-59, 1981

The map represents the proportion of males in age-group 15-59 to the total male population in each district of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. After computing the percentage of males in working age 15-59 to total male population the districts have been grouped into six different ranges as per the legend. Circles have been drawn proportionate to the size of total male population in all the districts. In each circle the shaded portion represents the proportion of male population in the working age 15-59. In other words, the map reveals the potentiality of each district in regard to its employable male population.

Out of a total of 26,886,303 male population in the state there are 14,186,649 persons in the age-group 15-59. Thus the state constitutes 52.77 per cent of male population in age 15-59 which includes the students, employable and employed population.

The highest proportion of male population in age 15-59 is found in Indore district where it is 57 15 per cent followed by Bhopal, Raigarh, Jabalpur and Surguja with 56.49, 55.70, 55.68 and 55.62 per cent respectively. In addition, five districts of Durg, Gwalior, Shahdol, Balaghat and Bastar also have very high proportion of male population in age 15-59. The probable reason for the high proportion in the districts of Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Durg and Gwalior seems to be the more job opportunities available in them since these are highly urbanised and industrially developed districts. On the other hand, Rewa district has the lowest proportion of 49.65 per cent males in working age 15-59. The second and third lowest are West Nimar and Jhabua districts with the proportion as 50.10 and 50.27 per cent respectively.

The districts in the rice-growing belt of Chhatisgarh, however, show higher proportion of such male population, while most of the districts in the northern, central and western Madhya Pradesh show relatively low proportion of male population in age 15-59.


MADHYA PRADESH
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
55·01 AND ABOVE
54·01 — 55·00
53·01 — 54·00
52·01 — 53·00—State Average 52·77
51·01 — 52·00
51·00 AND BELOW
Total Male Population
1500 000
1000 000
800 000
500 000
200 000
OTHERS
MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL MALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 30

Change in males in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map depicts the change in the proportion of male population in the working age 15-59 to total male population during 1971-81. The data pertaining to change in proportion is worked out by subtracting the proportion of working male population of age 15-59 as in 1971 from the corresponding proportion of 1981. The above process of compilation can also be expressed by a simple equation as below:

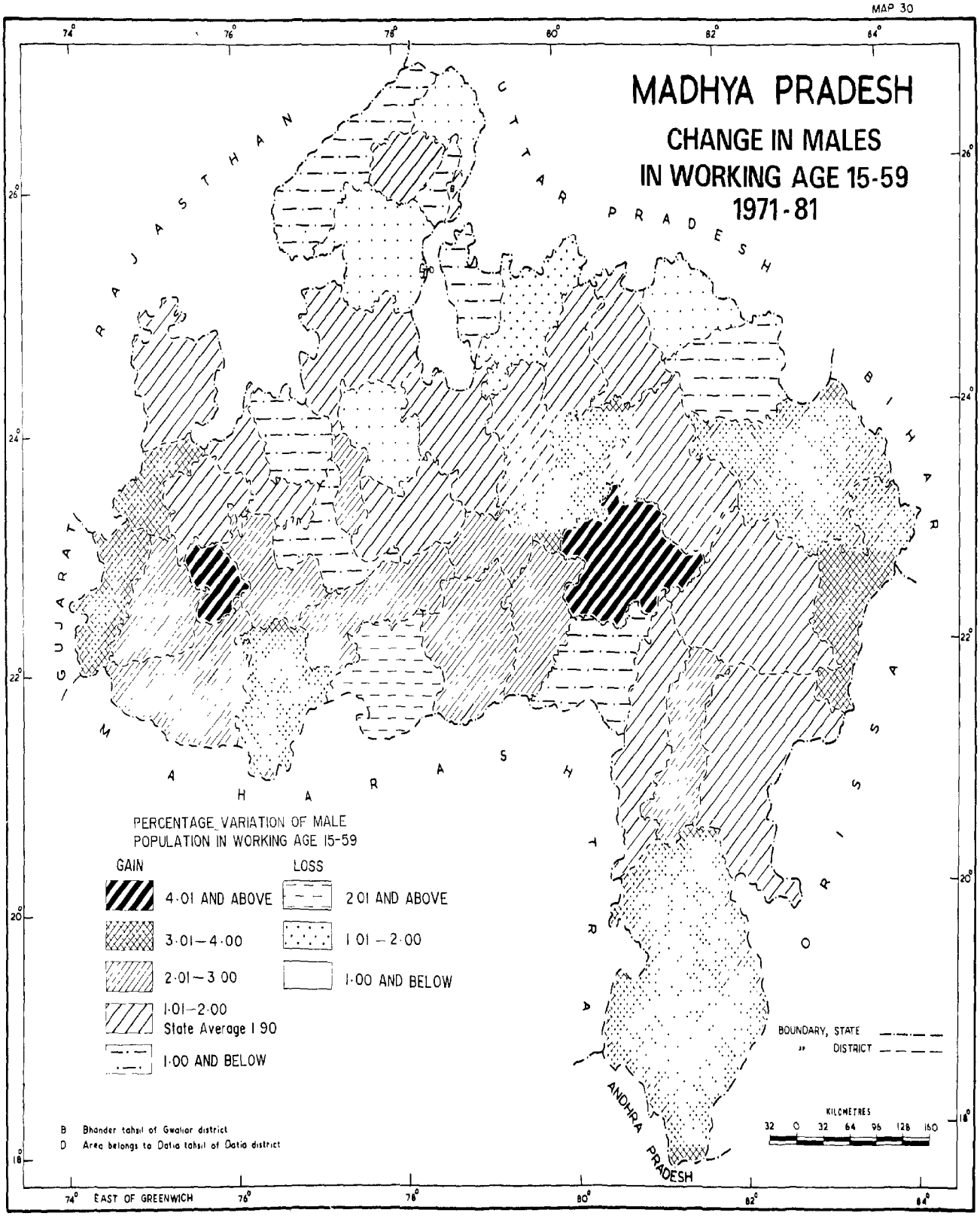
$$\text{Change in proportion during 1971-81} = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B'}{A'}\right) \times 100$$

Where A and A' stand for total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively while B and B' stand for total male population in working age 15-59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. The figures thus obtained, are grouped into five and three ranges showing gain and loss respectively and the districts are shaded with different hatching as per the legend of the map.

There has been an overall increase of only 1.90 per cent in the proportion of male population in age 15-59 during 1971-81 in Madhya Pradesh.

Mandla district has registered the highest increase of 4.63 per cent followed by Indore with 4.41 per cent while the lowest increase in the proportion of male population in age 15-59 has been recorded in the district of Morena (0.03 per cent). There are six districts, viz., Rewa, Shivpuri, Vidisha, Bhind, Chhatarpur and Betul which have registered a fall in this proportion in 1981 as compared to that in 1971.

There are only 18 districts which have marked an increase of more than 2 per cent. The tribal districts in the eastern and south-eastern and south-western parts have shown comparatively higher increase in the percentage of male working population in age 15-59.

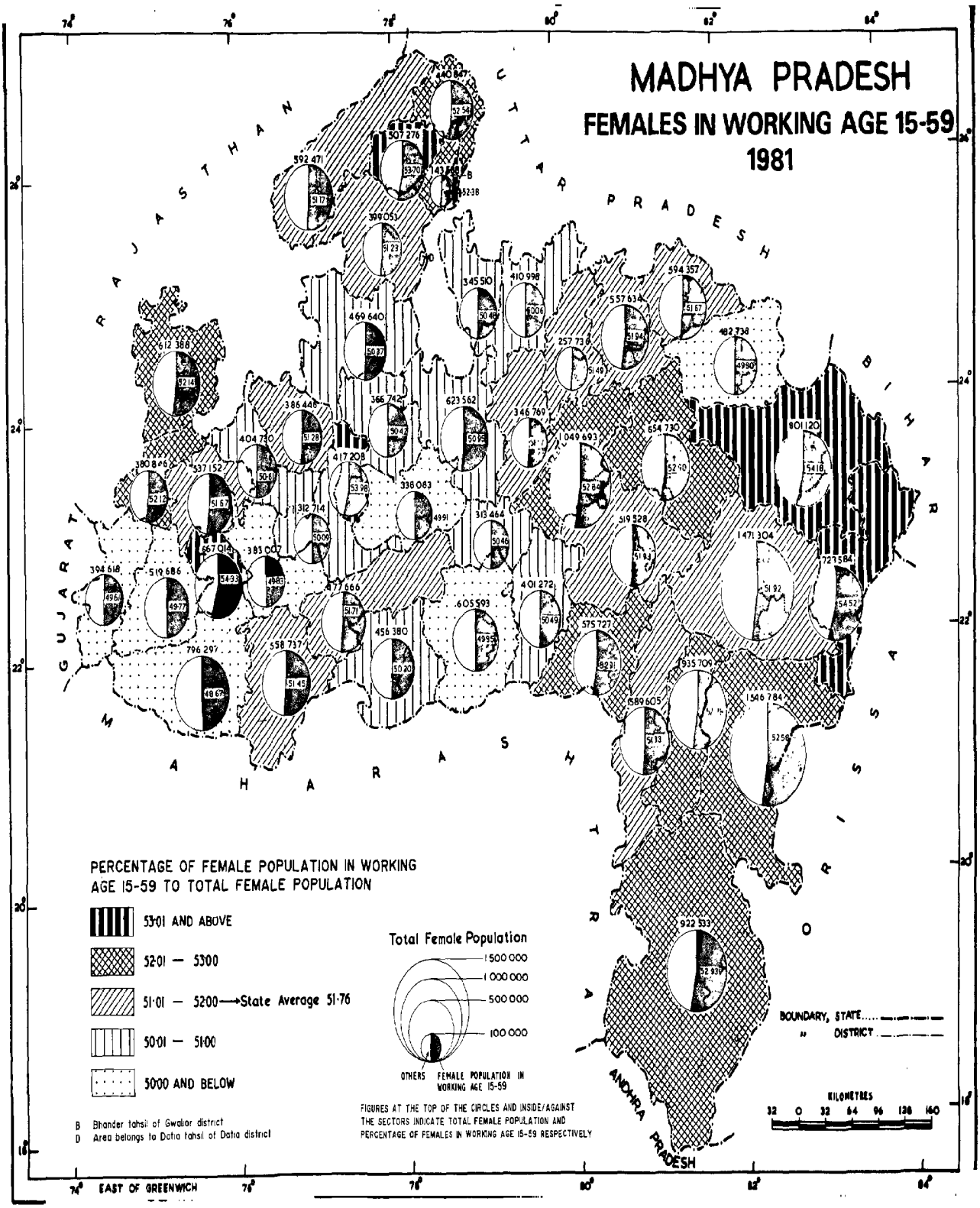

MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF MALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
4·01 AND ABOVE
3·01—4·00
2·01—3·00
1·01—2·00
State Average 1·90
1·00 AND BELOW
LOSS
2·01 AND ABOVE
1·01—2·00
1·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 31

Females in working age 15-59, 1981

The map represents the proportion of females in working age 15-59 to total female population in the districts of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. The method adopted for the construction of this map is similar to map 29.

Out of the total female population of 25,292,537 in the state, the share of those in the working age of 15-59 is 13,090,847 or 51.76 per cent. The highest percentage of 54.52 is recorded in Raigarh district and the lowest of 48.67 per cent in West Nimar district. The map reveals that the tribal areas in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh have relatively higher percentage of female population in this working age-group. Industrialised and urbanised areas also record high percentage of female population in the working age 15-59.


MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
53·01 AND ABOVE
52·01 — 53·00
51·01 — 52·00 → State Average 51·76
50·01 — 51·00
50·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
Total Female Population
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
100 000
OTHERS FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

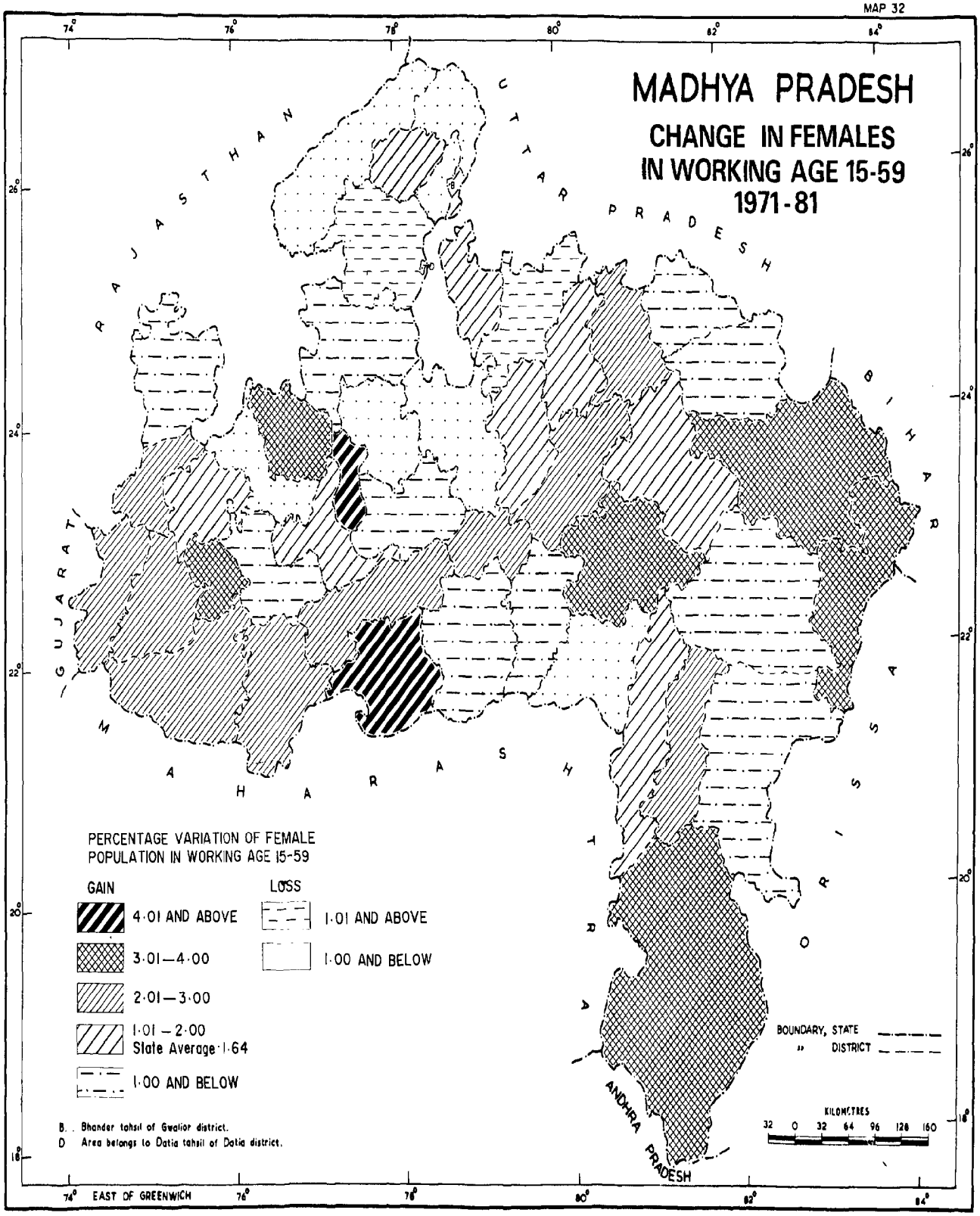
Map 32

Change in females in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map depicts the change in the proportion of female population in working age 15-59 to total female population during the decade 1971-81. The methodology adopted in preparing this map is the same as that applied for map 30.

As in case of males, there has also been an increase in the proportion of female population in the working age 15-59 to total female population. This increase at the state level comes to 1.64 per cent. In all, 36 districts have marked increase while 9 districts have shown decrease. The highest gain being 9.86 per cent has been recorded in Betul district while the lowest gain (0.02%) is in the district of Guna. The maximum decline is noted in Shivpuri district (-1.51%)

The tribal districts, e.g., Mandla, Bastar, Surguja, Jhabua etc. in the state have shown significant increase in the proportion of females in working age 15-59. A few comparatively more urbanized districts like Bhopal, Indore, Durg and Jabalpur have also marked relatively significant increase

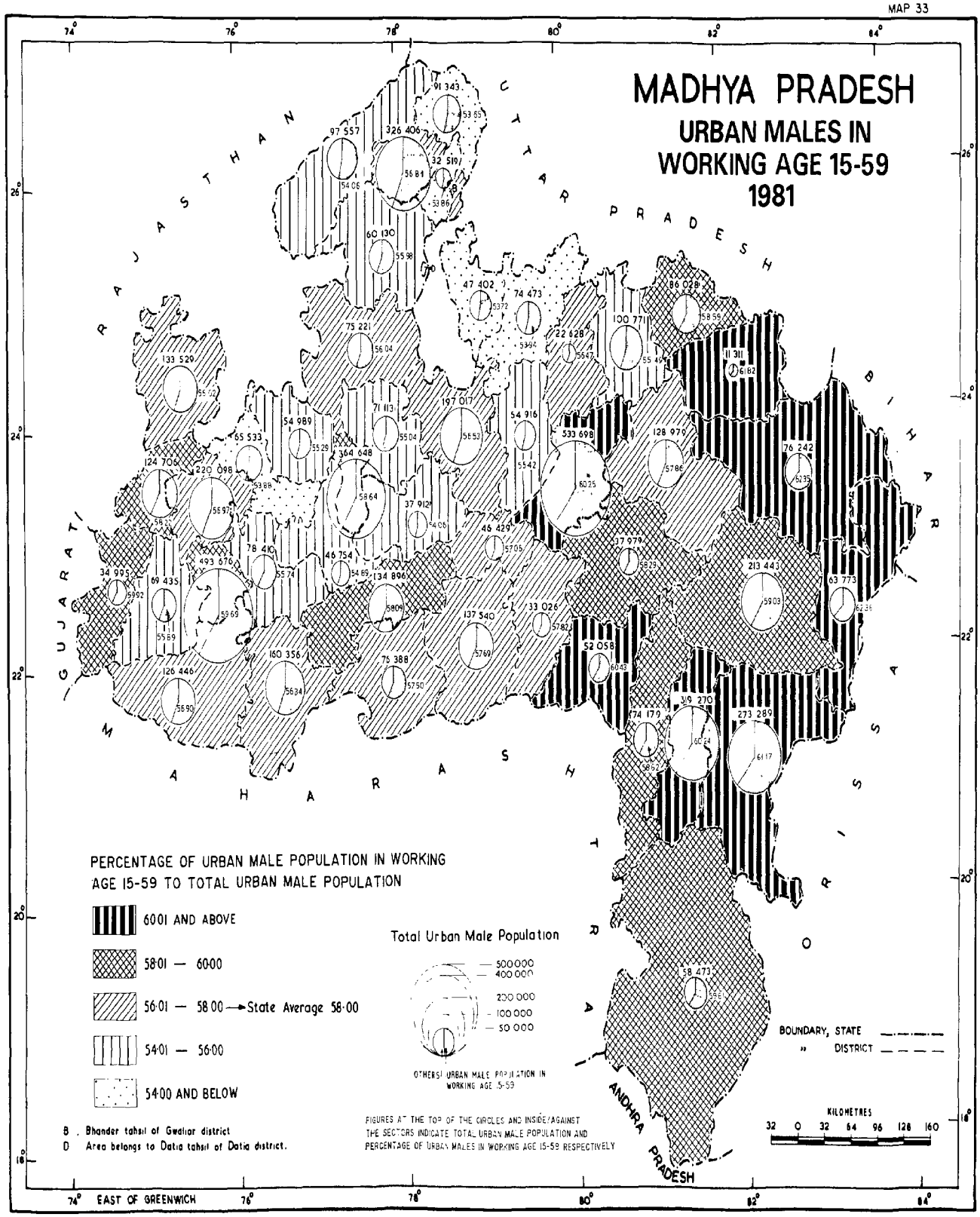

MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF FEMALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
4·01 AND ABOVE
3·01—4·00
2·01—3·00
1·01 — 2·00
State Average·1·64
1·00 AND BELOW
LOSS
1·01 AND ABOVE
1·00 AND BELOW
B. . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 33

Urban males in working age 15-59, 1981

The map represents the proportion of urban males in working age 15-59 to total male population in urban areas of the districts of Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census. The map has been drawn on the same process as used for map 29.

The total male population residing in the urban areas of the state is 5.6 million of which 3.26 million (58.00 per cent) of the population belong to the age 15-59. The map reveals the extent of employable male population in urban areas of each district. This proportion is relatively high in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas because the population in urban centres is largely influenced by inmigration. The highest percentage of urban males in working age 15-59 is recorded in Raigarh district (62.36 per cent) and the lowest of 53.65 per cent in Bhind district. The proportion is higher in the highly urbanised districts of Jabalpur, Indore, Durg, Bhopal etc. and also in some tribal districts like Surguja, Bastar, Jhabua etc. The eastern half of the state shows relatively higher proportion of urban males in working age to total urban male population.


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
60·01 AND ABOVE
58·01 — 60·00
56·01 — 58·00 → State Average 58·00
54·01 — 56·00
54·00 AND BELOW
B . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
Total Urban Male Population
500 000
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
OTHERS) URBAN MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

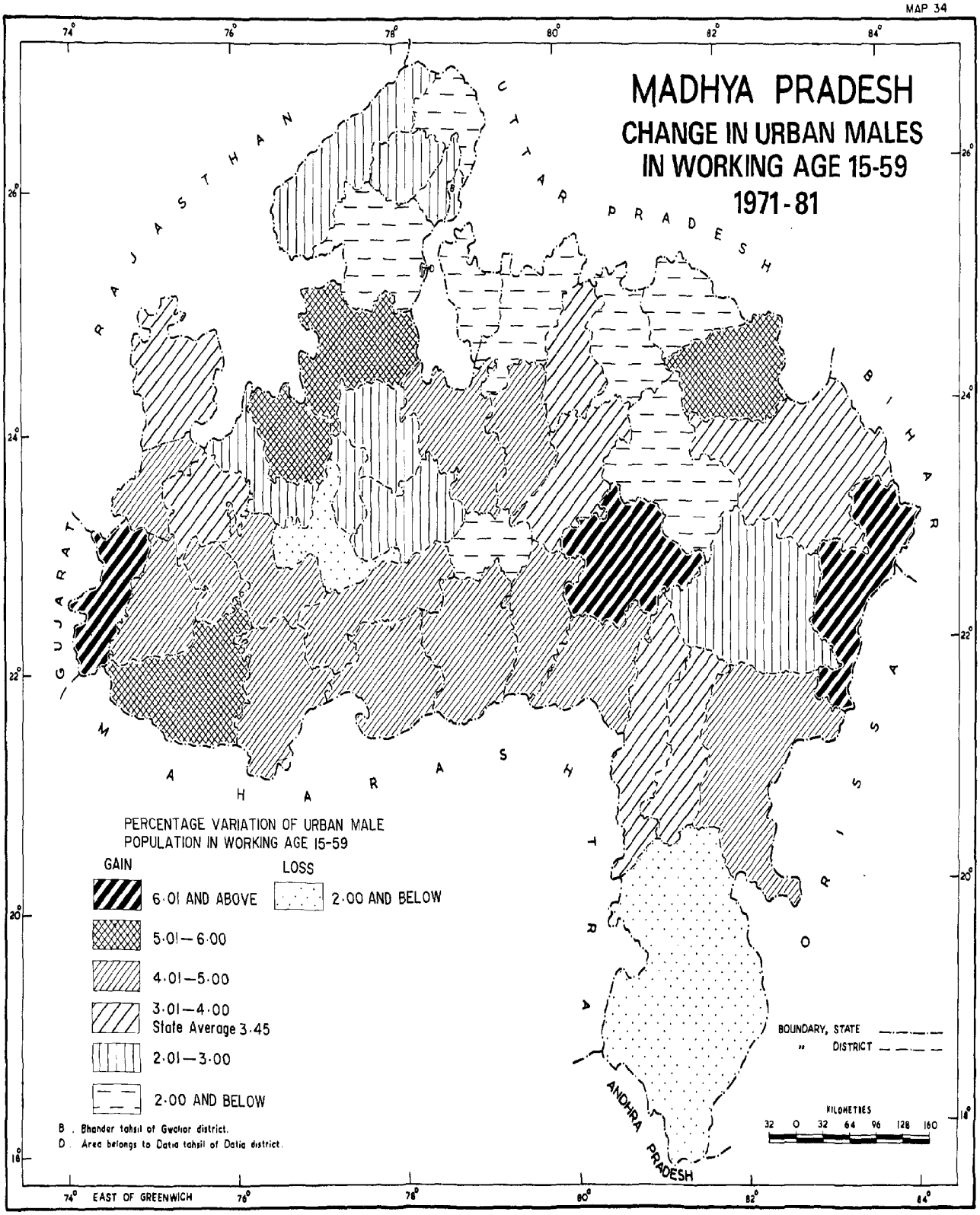
Map 34

Change in urban males in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map depicts the change in the proportion of males in working age 15-59 to total male population in the urban areas during the decade 1971-81. The data pertaining to change in proportion have been worked out by subtracting the proportion of urban male population of working age 15-59 as in 1971 from the corresponding proportion of 1981 adopting the same methodology as for map 30.

The overall gain in the proportion of urban male population in the working age 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 has been to the tune of 3.45 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. An exceptional gain of 20.55 per cent has been shown by Mandla district followed by Raigarh (9.81 per cent) and Jhabua (7.63 per cent). Thus, many of the tribal districts have shown significant increase in the proportion of urban males in working age 15-59. On the other hand Bastar (0.97 per cent) and Sehore (-0.91 per cent) districts have shown decrease in the proportion of urban males in this age-group.

Interestingly, the more urbanised districts of the state have not shown more than 5 per cent gain in the proportion of urban males in age 15-59 during 1971-81.

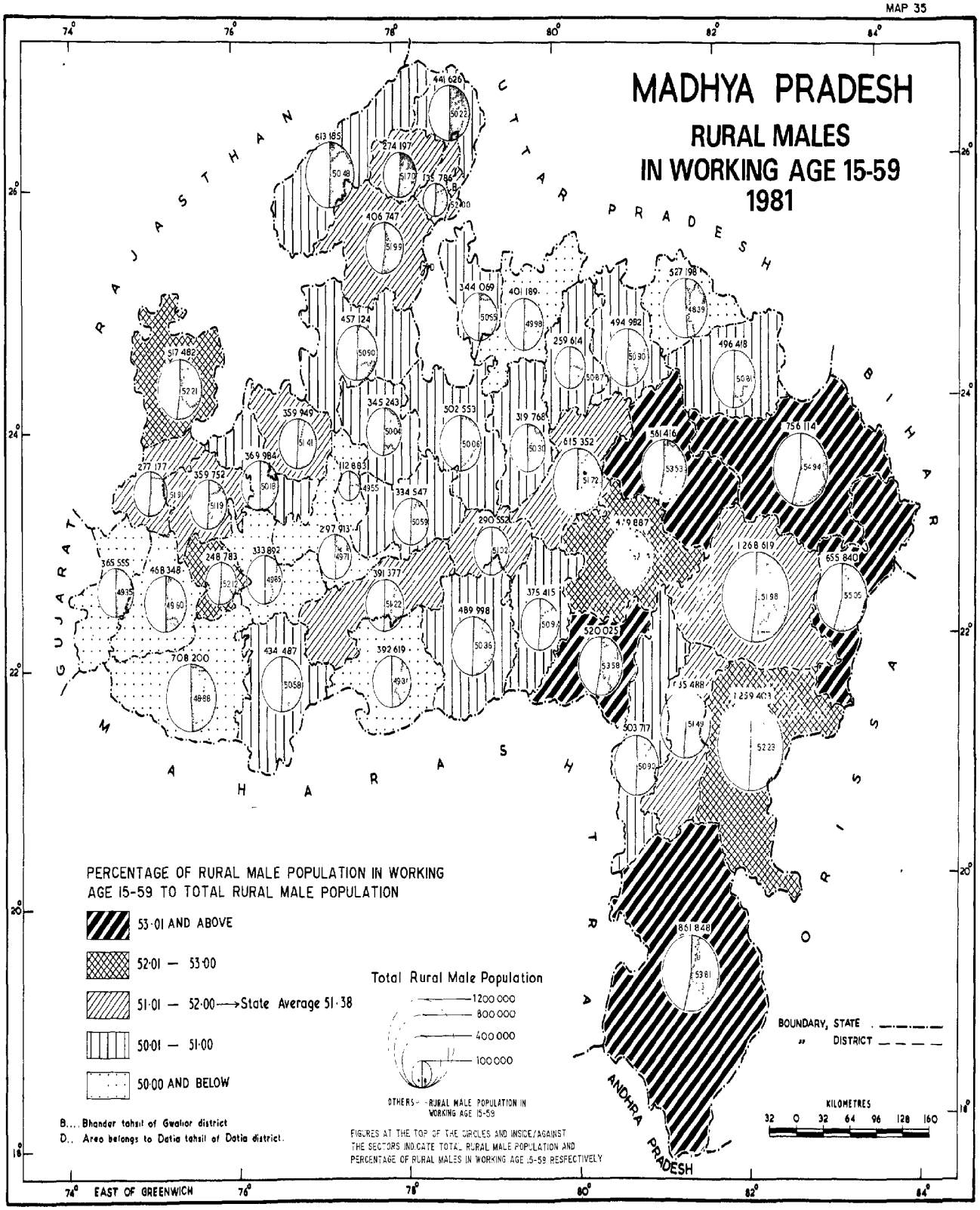

MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF URBAN MALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
LOSS
6·01 AND ABOVE
2·00 AND BELOW
5·01—6·00
4·01—5·00
3·01—4·00
State Average 3·45
2·01—3·00
2·00 AND BELOW
B . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D . Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 35

Rural males in working age 15-59, 1981

The map represents the proportion of males in the working age 15-59 to the total male population in the rural areas of the state in 1981 as per the legend of the map. Besides, the circle drawn in each district represents the total rural male population and the shaded sector therein represents the percentage share of male population in the working age 15-59. Figures at the top of each circle indicate the total rural male population of the district concerned.

The total male population residing in the rural areas of the state is 21,266,319 of which 10,927,323 (51.38 per cent) are in the age 15-59. The map reflects the extent of employable male population in rural areas of each district. Though the proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 is relatively lower as compared to the corresponding proportion in urban areas. The eastern part of Madhya Pradesh has comparatively higher proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 as compared to the western part. The highest percentage of 55.05 is recorded in Raigarh district and the lowest of 48.39 per cent in Rewa district. Seventeen districts have recorded higher percentage than the state average of 51.38 per cent while the remaining 28 districts fall below it.

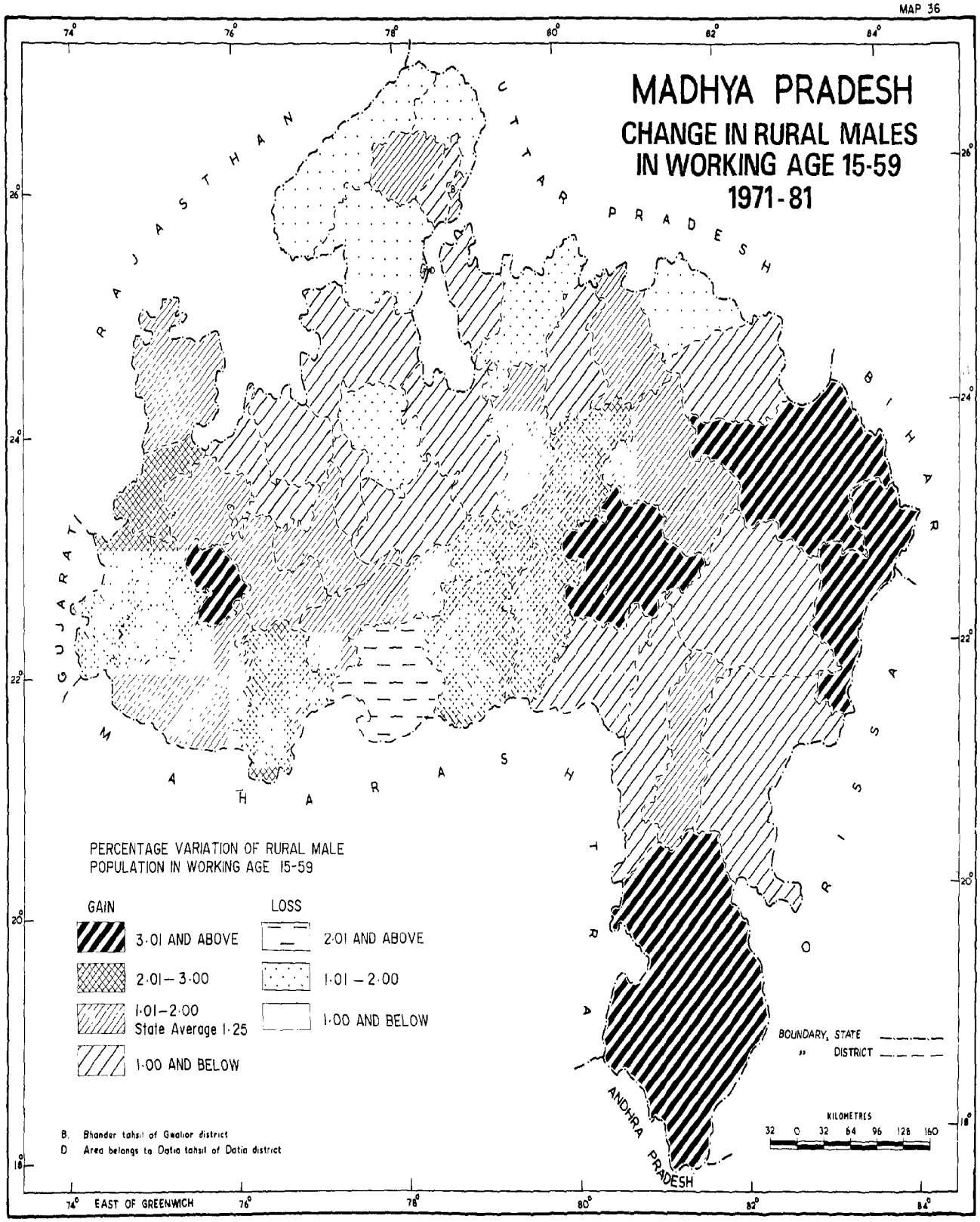

MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
441 626
5022
613 185
5048
274 197
5172
135 786
5200
406 747
5199
344 069
5059
401 189
4998
527 198
4839
457 124
5090
494 982
5090
259 614
5087
496 418
5081
517 482
5221
345 243
5006
302 553
5006
319 768
5030
615 352
5172
561 416
5353
756 114
5494
359 949
5141
369 984
5018
277 177
5191
359 752
5119
112 883
4955
334 547
5058
290 552
5122
419 887
5172
1268 619
5198
655 840
5505
365 555
4935
468 348
4960
248 783
5212
333 892
4985
297 913
4971
391 377
5122
375 415
5094
489 998
5036
520 025
5358
708 200
4888
434 487
5058
392 619
4931
1259 403
5223
1135 488
5149
503 717
5090
861 848
5381
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
53·01 AND ABOVE
52·01 — 53·00
51·01 — 52·00 ⟶ State Average 51·38
50·01 — 51·00
50·00 AND BELOW
B... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D.. Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
Total Rural Male Population
1200 000
800 000
400 000
100 000
OTHERS - RURAL MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 36

Change in rural males in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map shows the change in the proportion of male population in working age 15-59 to total male population in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1971-81 as per the legend of the map. The map is prepared on the same guidelines as adopted for map 30.

The overall gain during 1971-81 in the proportion of rural male population in the working age 15-59 has been 1.25 per cent in the state. Mandla district has recorded the highest increase of 4.45 per cent in case of rural males. Bastar district has shown the second highest gain in the proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 while in urban areas it has marked a loss (Map 34). Most of the tribal districts in the state have shown relatively higher increase in the proportion of rural males in working age 15-59 during 1971-81. There are 7 districts which have recorded a decline during 1971-81 in the proportion of rural males in working age 15-59. Betul district has registered an exceptional decline to the extent of -4.30 per cent.

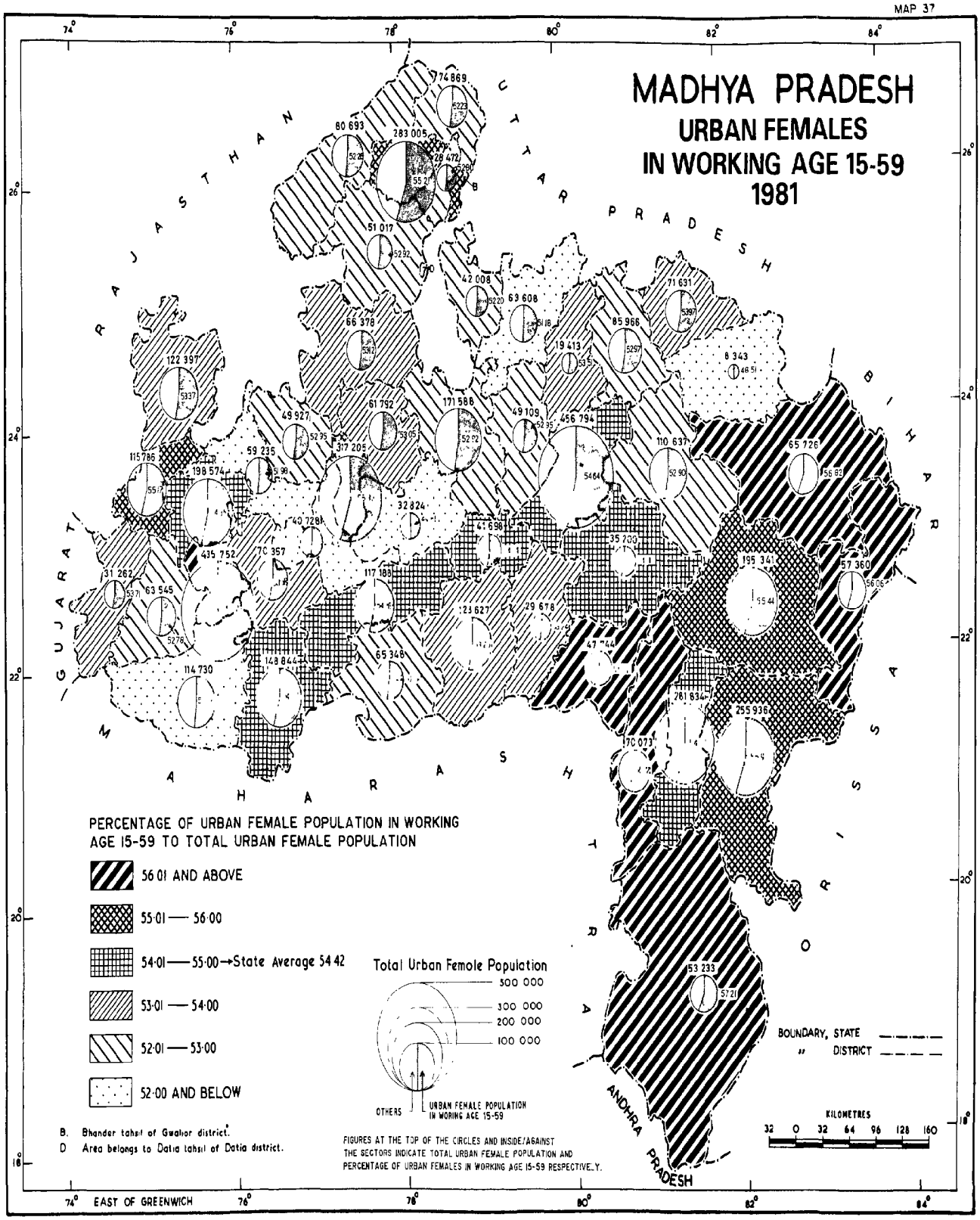

MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL MALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF RURAL MALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
3·01 AND ABOVE
2·01 – 3·00
1·01 – 2·00
State Average 1·25
1·00 AND BELOW
LOSS
2·01 AND ABOVE
1·01 – 2·00
1·00 AND BELOW
B. Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D. Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 37

Urban females in working age 15-59, 1981

The map brings out the districtwise proportion of female population in the working age 15-59 to the total female population in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh in 1981 as per the legend of the map. The total urban female population of the district is shown by a pie diagram and within each circle the shaded sector indicates the urban female population in the working age 15-59.

In Madhya Pradesh, according to the 1981 Census, the total female population living in urban areas is 4,966,475 of which 2,702,844 or 54.42 per cent are found in the age 15-59. The proportions vary between 48.51 per cent in Sidhi district and 57.21 per cent in Bastar district. Fourteen districts have proportions higher than the state average (54.42) while thirty one districts fall below this average. The districts falling in the northern and south-western parts of the state have lower percentage of urban female population in the working age while the eastern part of the state has higher percentage. This is perhaps because the northern parts show very low sex ratio and the eastern part, particularly the Chhatisgarh tract, has preponderance of females


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74 869
80 693
283 005
28 472
51 017
42 008
69 608
71 631
66 378
19 413
85 968
8 343
122 397
49 927
61 792
171 586
49 109
456 794
110 637
65 726
115 786
198 574
59 235
317 205
32 824
40 728
41 698
35 700
195 341
57 360
435 752
70 357
117 188
23 627
29 678
31 262
63 545
65 348
148 844
114 730
781 834
255 936
170 073
53 233
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
56·01 AND ABOVE
55·01 — 56·00
54·01 — 55·00 → State Average 54 42
53·01 — 54·00
52·01 — 53·00
52·00 AND BELOW
Total Urban Female Population
500 000
300 000
200 000
100 000
OTHERS
URBAN FEMALE POPULATION IN WORING AGE 15-59
B. Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 38

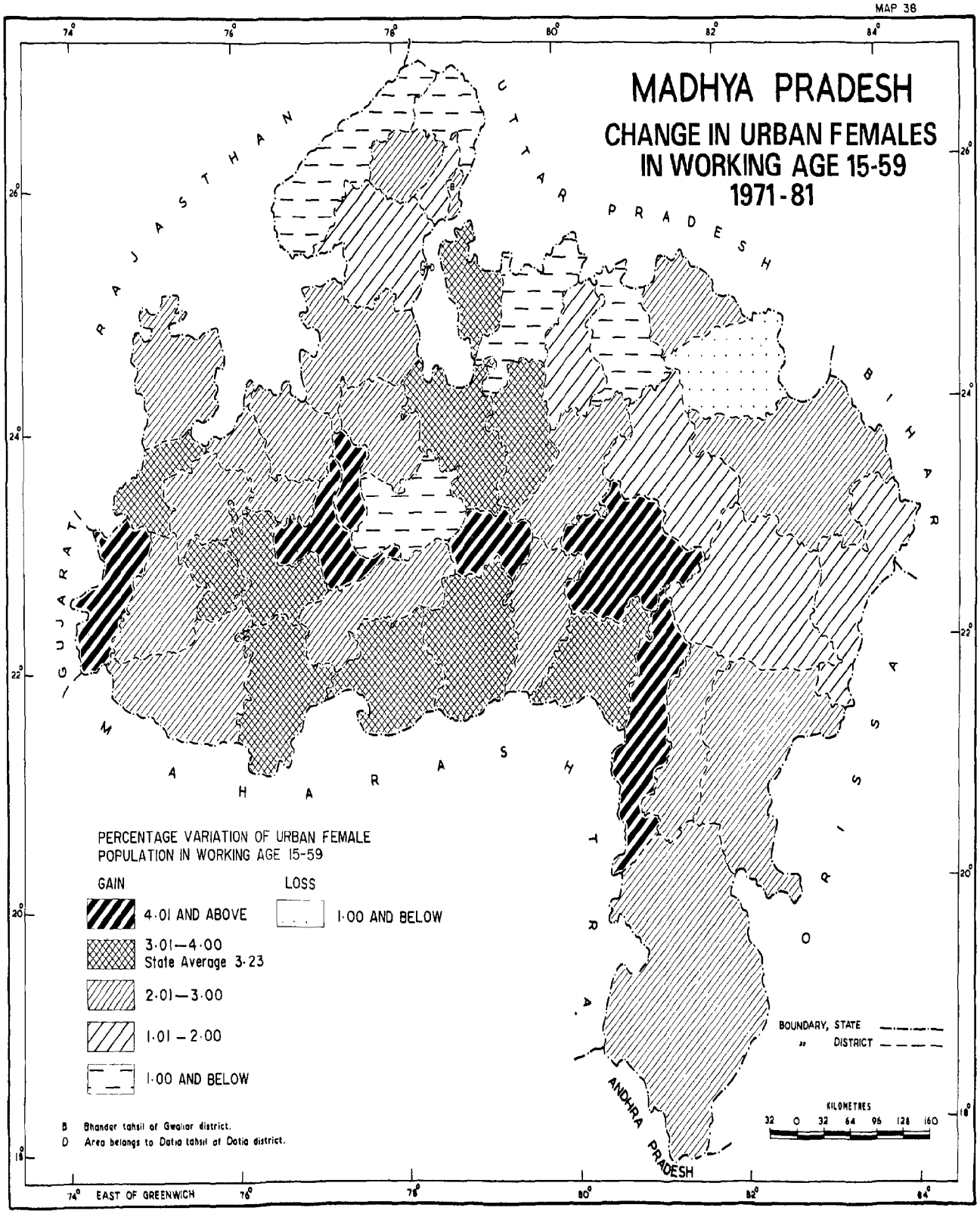
Change in urban females in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map represents the districtwise change in the proportion of female population in working age 15-59 to total female population in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1971-81 as shown in the legend of the map.

The data pertaining to change in the proportion of urban females in working age 15-59 during the decade 1971-81 have been worked out by using the formula used for map 30.

The highest increase of 11.22 per cent has been recorded by Bhopal district followed by Sehore district with 7.56 per cent as against the state average of 3.23 per cent. The lowest increase has been recorded by Bhind district (0.14 per cent). There is only one district, viz., Sidhi (-0.09 per cent) which has shown a decrease in the proportion of urban females in working age 15-59 during 1971-81.

Six districts have shown an increase of 4.01 per cent and above, 10 districts between 3.01 and 4.00 per cent, 17 districts between 2.01 and 3.00 per cent, 6 districts between 1.01 and 2.00 per cent and 5 districts fall in the category of 1.00 per cent and below. There are 13 districts having proportions higher than the state average of 3.23 per cent while 32 districts are placed below this average.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
CHHATTISGARH
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF URBAN FEMALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
LOSS
4·01 AND ABOVE
3·01—4·00
State Average 3·23
2·01—3·00
1·01 – 2·00
1·00 AND BELOW
1·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 39

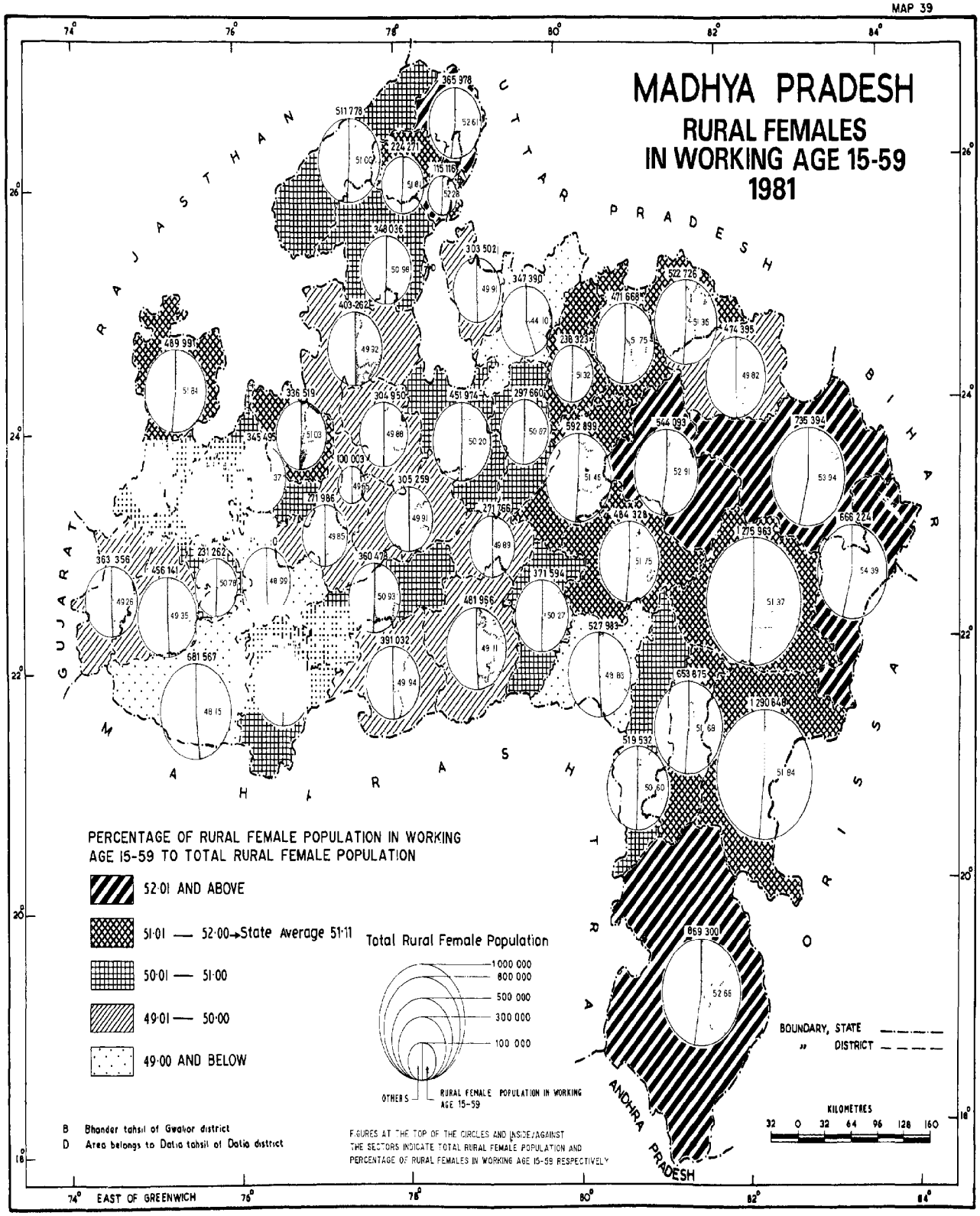
Rural females in working age 15-59, 1981

The map represents the districtwise proportion of rural females in the working age 15-59 to total rural female population in each district of Madhya Pradesh state in 1981.

The districtwise percentage of females in age 15-59 to the total population in rural areas has been shown on the map as per the legend. In addition, in each district circles proportionate to total rural female population are drawn and the shaded sectors therein show the percentage of rural female population in working age 15-59.

In the state as a whole there are 20,326,062 females living in rural areas as recorded in 1981. Of these, 10,388,001 females or 51.11 per cent are found in the age 15-59. The highest percentage is recorded in Raigarh district (54.39) while the lowest (44.10) was recorded in Chhatarpur district. Sixteen districts reported to have this proportion higher than the state average (51.11 per cent). Twentynine districts have the percentage of rural females in working age 15-59 to total rural female population below the state average. Rangewise six districts fall in the first range of 52.01 and above, 11 districts in the second range of 51.01-52.00, 12 districts each in the ranges of 50.01-51.00 and 49.01-50.00 and only four districts in the last range of 49.00 and below.

The eastern half of the state has relatively higher proportion of rural females in working age 15-59 to total rural female population than the western part, particularly in Indore and Bhopal divisions. This may be due to the fact that these two divisions being more urbanised and industrialised tend to attract female labour force from the rural areas.


MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59 TO TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
52·01 AND ABOVE
51·01 — 52·00→State Average 51·11
50·01 — 51·00
49·01 — 50·00
49·00 AND BELOW
Total Rural Female Population
1 000 000
800 000
500 000
300 000
100 000
OTHERS
RURAL FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES AND INSIDE/AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
365 978
52 61
511 778
51 00
224 271
51 8
115 116
52 28
348 036
50 98
303 502
49 91
347 390
44 10
409 262
49 32
471 668
5 75
522 726
5 36
474 395
49 82
489 991
51 84
336 519
51 03
304 950
49 88
451 974
50 20
297 660
50 67
236 323
5 32
592 899
51 45
544 093
52 91
735 394
53 94
345 495
100 003
49 63
305 259
49 91
271 986
49 85
271 766
49 89
484 328
51 75
666 224
54 39
275 963
51 37
363 356
49 26
456 141
49 35
231 262
50 78
48 99
360 478
50 93
371 594
50 27
481 966
49 11
391 032
49 94
527 983
49 86
681 567
48 15
653 875
51 68
1 290 848
51 84
519 532
50 60
869 300
52 66

Map 40

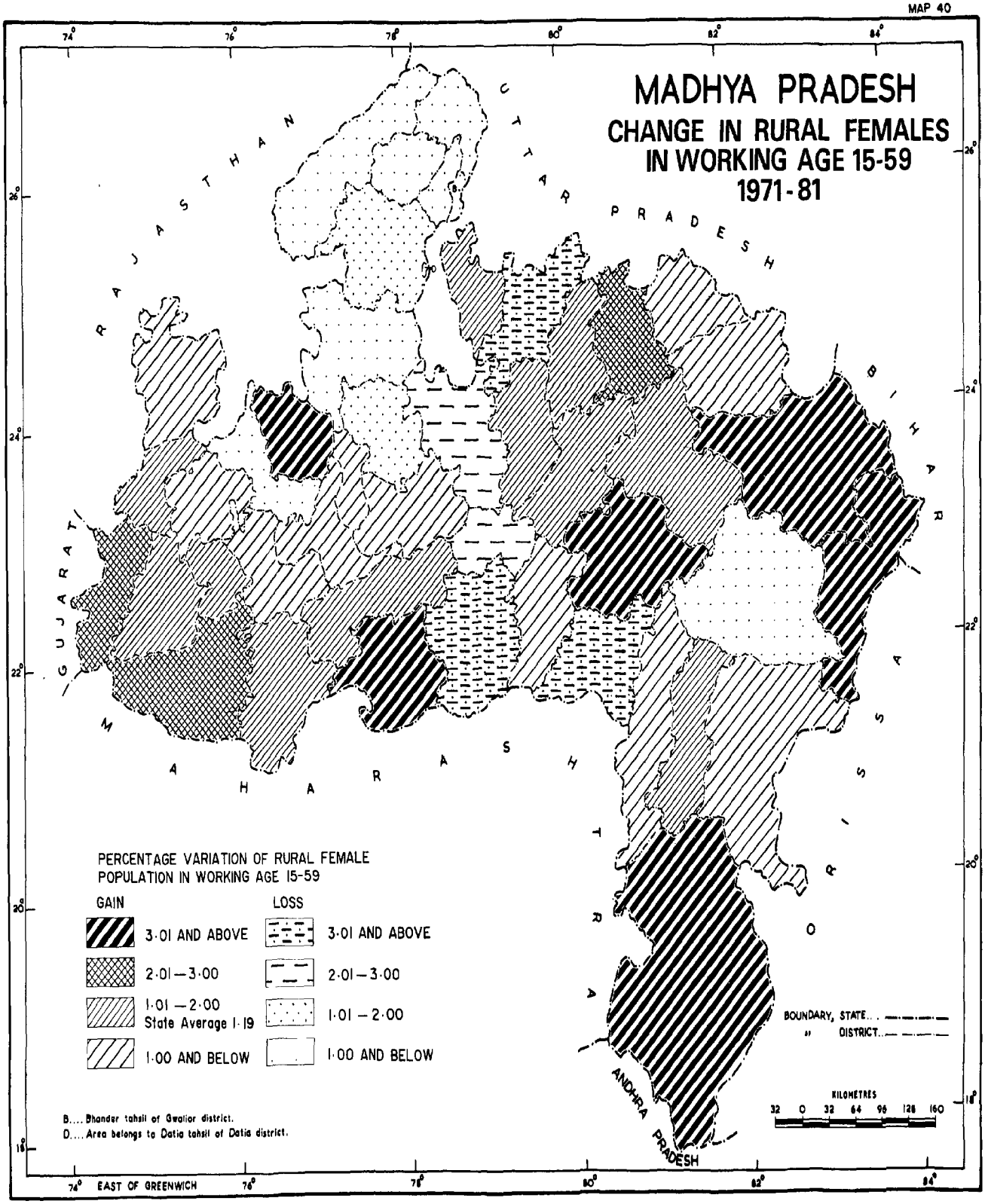
Change in rural females in working age 15-59, 1971-81

The map represents the districtwise change in the proportion of rural female population in working age 15-59 to total female population in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1971-81. The map is prepared on the same guidelines as adopted for map 38.

An exceptional increase of 10.27 per cent has been recorded by Betul district. The second highest increase in this proportion is shown by Rajgarh district (3.87 per cent). The state as a whole shows 1.19 per cent increase in the proportion of rural females in working age 15-59 to total rural females. Bhopal district has shown the lowest increase of 0.08 per cent. There are 14 districts recording a decline in the proportion with the highest loss of 7.43 per cent in Chhatarpur district.

The increase is found 3.01 per cent and above in 6 districts while in 3 districts it ranges between 2.01 and 3.00. There are 11 districts each in the ranges of 1.01-2.00 and 1.00 per cent and below. In all, 19 districts have the proportion above the state average whereas 26 districts fall below this average including 14 districts where the proportion has declined. The maximum decline (7.43 per cent) was found in Chhatarpur district and minimum (0.13 per cent) in Bilaspur district. It can be seen from the map that the districts having a higher increase in the proportion of rural females in working age 15-59 mostly belong to tribal areas whereas industrialised and urbanised districts are generally having a lower increase in the proportion.

MAP 40


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES
IN WORKING AGE 15-59
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF RURAL FEMALE
POPULATION IN WORKING AGE 15-59
GAIN
LOSS
3·01 AND ABOVE
3·01 AND ABOVE
2·01—3·00
2·01—3·00
1·01—2·00
State Average 1·19
1·01—2·00
1·00 AND BELOW
1·00 AND BELOW
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE...
" DISTRICT...
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 41

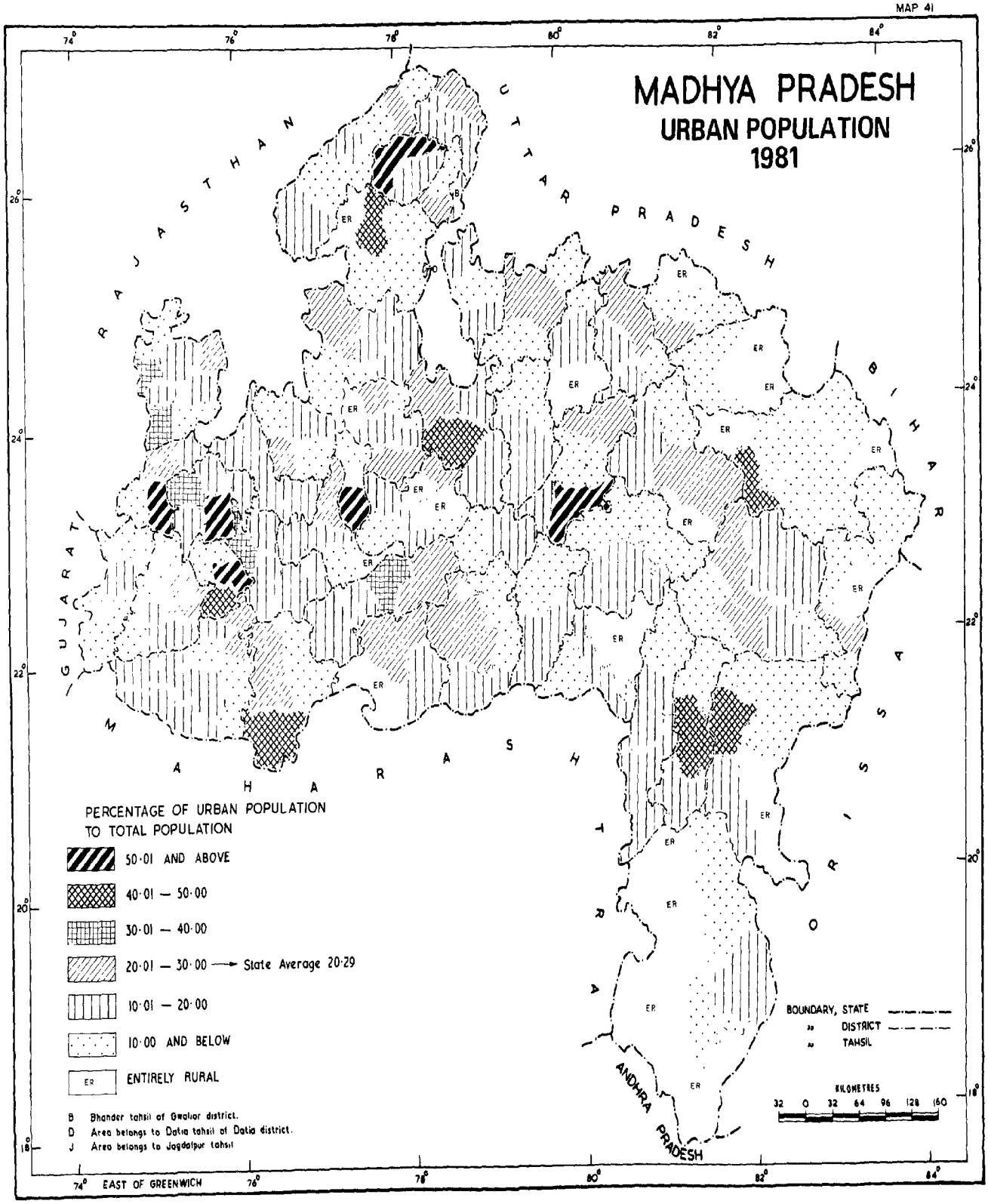
Urban population, 1981

The map represents the proportion of urban population in each tahsil of Madhya Pradesh as in 1981. The percentage figures of urban population to total population for each tahsil are calculated and grouped into six ranges-three above and two below the state average. The tahsils are then shaded according to their percentage values as shown in the legend of the map. Tahsils which have no urban population are denoted by E.R. (Entirely rural).

As per the 1981 Census, 10,586,459 persons or 20.29 per cent of the state's total population resided in urban areas. There are wide variations in the distribution of urban population over the various regions of the state. It ranges from the maximum of 87.93 per cent in Huzur tahsil of Bhopal district to the minimum of 1.82 per cent in Surajpur tahsil of Surguja district. This apart, there are 20 tahsils which have no urban population and are noted as entirely rural (E.R.). It is interesting to note that only 42 tahsils reported the proportion of urban population higher than the state average, i.e., 20.29 per cent while there are 128 tahsils with their proportion of urban population being less than the state average.

Besides Huzur tahsil of Bhopal district, there are five more tahsils which have more than 50 per cent urban population. Big cities are located within the jurisdiction of these six tahsils. These tahsils are Indore (85.46 per cent), Gird (76.56 per cent), Jabalpur (75.02 per cent), Ujjain (63.26 per cent) and Ratlam (50.23 per cent). Following these, there are seven tahsils which have the proportion of urban population ranging between 40.00 and 50.00 per cent. In descending order these are Durg, Shivpuri, Mhow, Sagar, Mahendragarh, Burhampur and Raipur. There are six tahsils with their urban population ranging between 30.00 to 40.00 per cent. Maximum number (127) of tahsils belong to the last two ranges of 20.00 per cent and below urban population, while 24 tahsils have their proportion of urban population ranging between 20.01 and 30.00 per cent.

The entirely rural tahsils are found in the forest areas mainly as well as in tribal belt along the south-eastern and eastern border of the state. Sidhi, Jhabua, Seoni and Bastar are among the least urbanised districts of the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN POPULATION
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
50·01 AND ABOVE
40·01 — 50·00
30·01 — 40·00
20·01 — 30·00 → State Average 20·29
10·01 — 20·00
10·00 AND BELOW
ER ENTIRELY RURAL
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 42

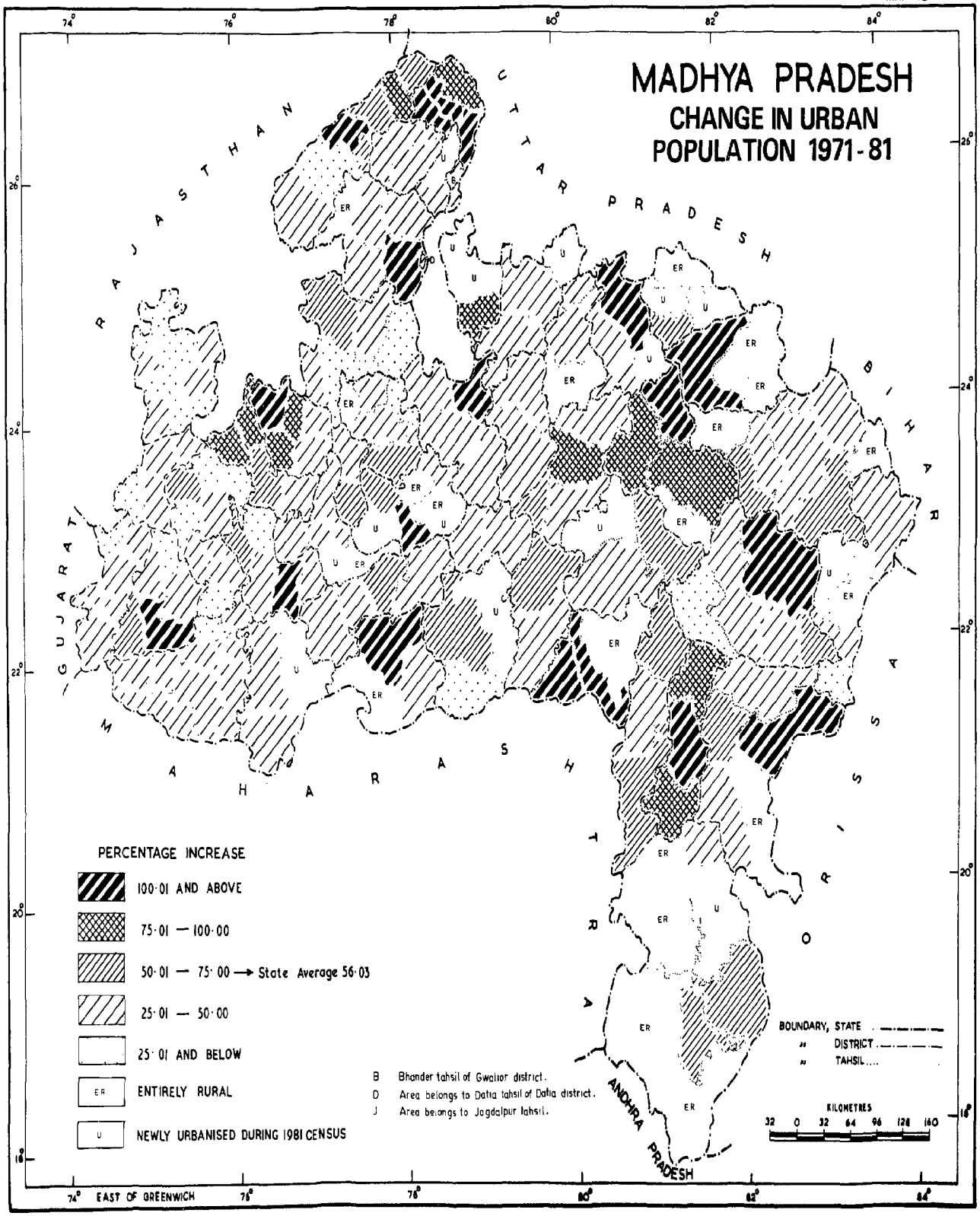
Change in urban population, 1971-81

This map helps us to visualise the decadal change in urban population in each tahsil of Madhya Pradesh during 1971-81. The percentage change in urban population over the decade 1971-81 has been worked out for each tahsil. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into five ranges – two above, one nearer to and two below the state average of 56.03 per cent. Then the map is prepared by different shades of hatching according to their percentage values as detailed in the legend of the map.

The urban population of the state in 1971 was 6,784,767 which increased to 10,586,459 in 1981. Thus 3,801,692 persons were added in urban areas which shows an increase of 56.03 per cent during 1971-81. However, the growth rate varies considerably in the tahsils of the state. On the one hand, Lahar tahsil of Bhind district has shown a maximum increase of 316.92 per cent, on the other hand, the Bijeypur tahsil of Morena district recorded a minimum increase of only 11.43 per cent. Apart from this, 15 tahsils are urbanised first time in 1981 whereas 20 remained entirely rural. None of the tahsils has shown decrease in urban population.

There are 19 tahsils scattered over the state which show an increase of more than 100 per cent in their urban population during the decade 1971-81. Among these, Lahar tahsil of Bhind district shows an exceptional increase of 316.92 per cent followed by Mehgaon tahsil of the same district recording 285.48 per cent. Other tahsils which may be noted for higher increase are Pichhore (187.33 per cent), Banda (176.11 per cent), Waraseoni (173.87 per cent), Betul (160.64 per cent), Baraily (159.42 per cent), Katghora (155.37 per cent) etc. Largest group of tahsils (80) in the state has recorded an increase in urban population ranging between 25.01 and 50.00 per cent. There are 12 tahsils showing an increase from 75.01 to 100.00 per cent, 24 tahsils from 50.01-75.00 and 20 tahsils showing an increase of 25.01 per cent and below.

A few tribal areas of the state have also shown remarkable growth in urban population but mainly on account of the new settlements being classified as urban centres in the 1981 Census. This is true in case of many other tahsils recording exceptional increase in their urban population.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
100·01 AND ABOVE
75·01 — 100·00
50·01 — 75·00 → State Average 56·03
25·01 — 50·00
25·01 AND BELOW
ER ENTIRELY RURAL
U NEWLY URBANISED DURING 1981 CENSUS
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 43

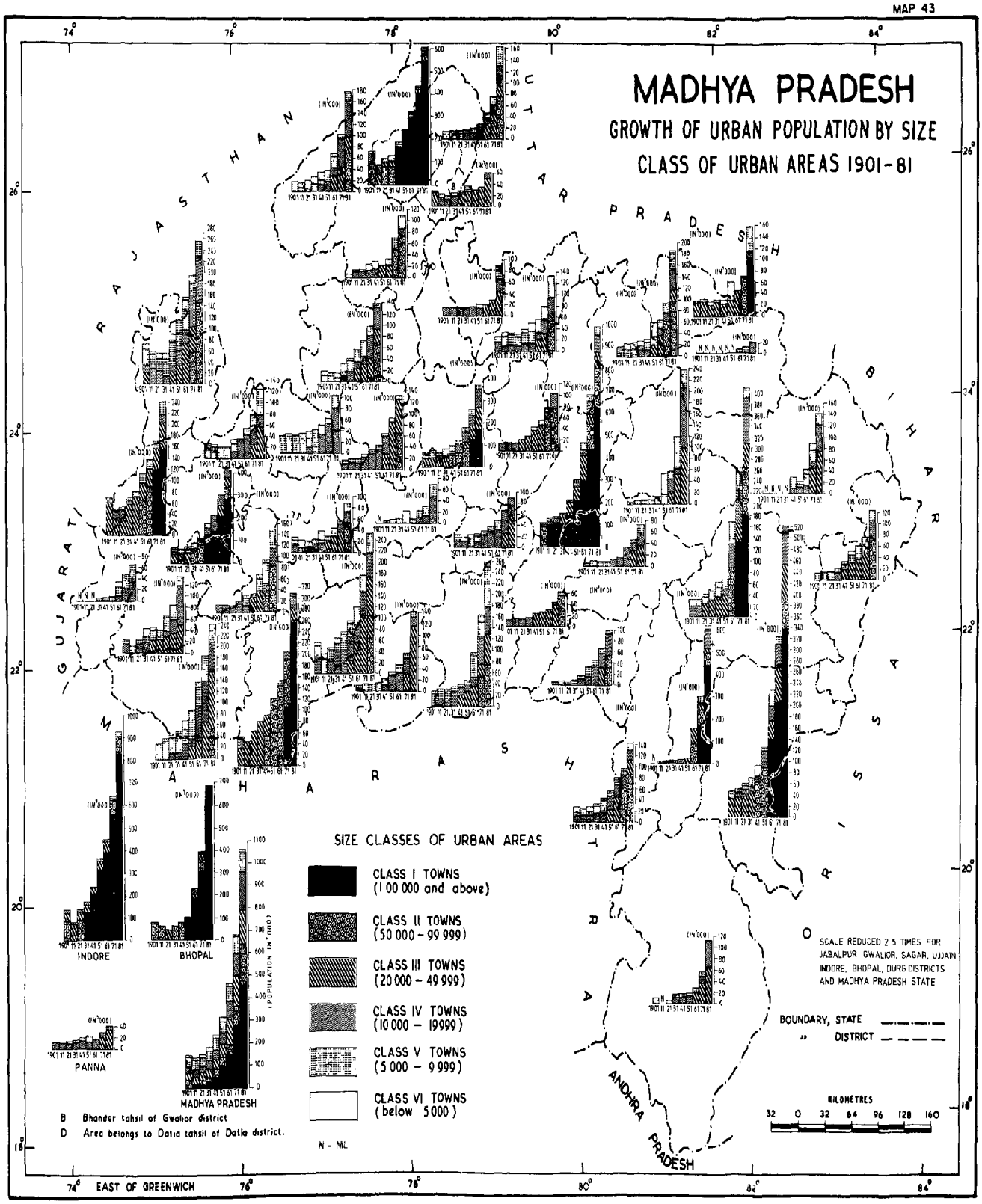
Growth of urban population by size class or urban areas, 1901-81

This map shows the growth of urban population during 1901-81 according to size class of urban centres. The districtwise break-up of urban population residing in urban centres of various size classes for each decade is also represented. Nine vertical bars proportionate to the total urban population for each decennial year during 1901-81 are drawn in each district and each bar is divided according to urban population in various classes of towns and shaded as per the index of the map.

The map at a glance reveals that the districts witnessed a gradual or stagnant increase in population in the earlier decades with a decline in 1911 and 1921 in most of the cases but there has been rapid growth in the last three decades. In the state in 1901 there were 1,458,045 persons living in urban areas which declined to 1,299,007 persons in 1911. But there after with a continuous growth in urban population it has gone upto 10,586,459 persons in 1981 showing about eight times increase in urban population of the state. The proportion of urban population in different size classes of towns differs from decade to decade. In 1901 there was no population belonging to class I towns and the proportion of urban population was 23.54 per cent in class II, 21.50 per cent in class III 21.97 per cent in class IV, 25.70 per cent in class V and 7 29 per cent in class VI towns. The situation in 1981 is quite different and a number of class I towns came into existence with gradual or rapid changes through these decades. In 1981, 43.58 per cent of the total urban population is living in class I urban centres while 17.52 per cent in class II, 14.28 per cent in class III, 16.04 per cent in class IV, 8.40 per cent in class V and only 0.18 per cent in class VI towns in the state as a whole.

There was no town of class I status in 1901. In 1911 Jabalpur was the only district in the state which had a class I town. Indore and Gwalior joined it in 1931 and 1941 respectively. In 1951, Ujjain and Bhopal attained the status of class I town and the total number of class I towns in the state became five. In 1961, Raipur achieved this distinction. In 1971, there were 11 class I towns located in 11 districts. In 1981, three more towns, viz., Rewa, Burhanpur and Durg are added as class I towns raising the total number of class I towns to 14 in the state.

Not only the proportion of urban population has been increasing throughout during 1901-81, there has also been tremendous growth in urban centres of higher class. It reflects the high concentration of population in larger urban centres in the state during the later decades.


MADHYA PRADESH
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-81
SIZE CLASSES OF URBAN AREAS
CLASS I TOWNS (1 00 000 and above)
CLASS II TOWNS (50 000 - 99 999)
CLASS III TOWNS (20 000 - 49 999)
CLASS IV TOWNS (10 000 - 19999)
CLASS V TOWNS (5 000 - 9 999)
CLASS VI TOWNS (below 5000)
N - NIL
INDORE
BHOPAL
PANNA
MADHYA PRADESH
(POPULATION IN '000)
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Areo belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
SCALE REDUCED 2 5 TIMES FOR JABALPUR GWALIOR, SAGAR, UJJAIN INDORE, BHOPAL, DURG DISTRICTS AND MADHYA PRADESH STATE
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
GUJARAT
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 44

Growth of urban centres, 1971-81

This map depicts the urban centres (urban agglomerations & towns) by size-class of population and their growth of population during 1971-81. The urban centres have been depicted by six different symbols depending upon the class to which they belong as per classification indicated in the legend of the map.

The map also depicts Dungaria Chhapara town (population 7,950 in 1981) that lost its urban status during 1971-81. Its location has been marked by a solid black circle.

The percentage increase of population during 1971-81 in respect of a particular centre has been shown by different shades according to its growth. New towns added first time in 1981 have been shown by solid black within the outline of symbols.

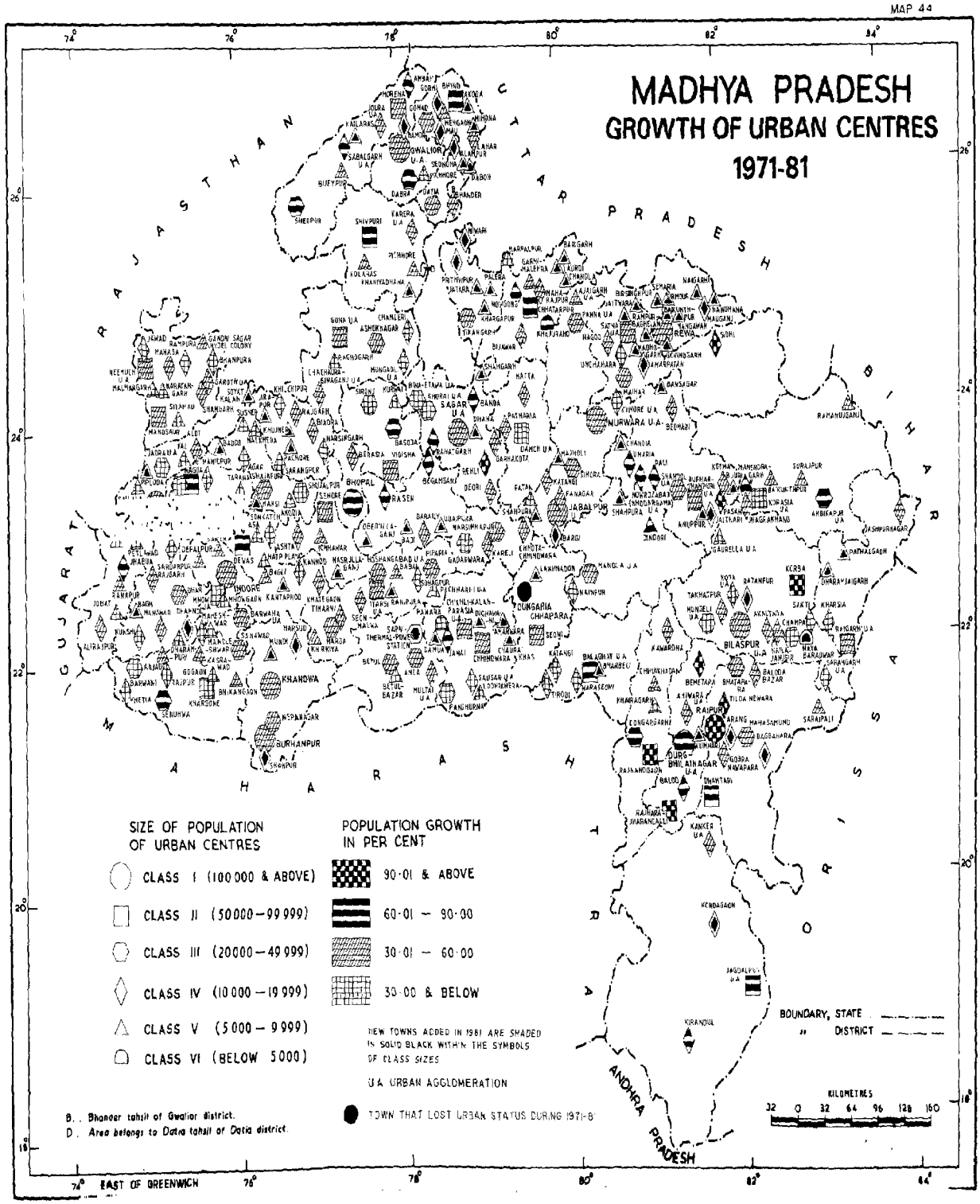
An urban agglomeration presented in the map may constitute (a) A city with continuous outgrowth. (b) One town with similar outgrowths or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a) or (c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with the outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

The total number of towns in the state has gone up from 250 in 1971 to 327 in 1981. The number and population of towns for classes I to VI in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses are shown for the state as a whole in the following statement.

Class of UAs/Towns	1971		1981		Percentage growth (1971-81)
	No. of towns	Total population	No. of towns	Total population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Classes	250	6,784,767	327	10,586,459	+56.03
Class I	11	2,785,788	14	4,613,431	+65.61
Class II	14	847,023	27	1,854,995	+119.00
Class III	43	1,382,786	48	1,511,098	+9.28
Class IV	74	998,525	119	1,698,468	+70.10
Class V	96	723,829	114	889,551	+22.90
Class VI	12	46,816	5	18,916	-59.60

It is observed that 14 class I towns contain nearly half (43.58 per cent) of the total urban population of the state. In fact 75.38 per cent of the urban population is residing in 89 class I-III towns. There has been an overall increase of 56.03 per cent in the urban population of the state in 1981 over that of 1971. The highest increase in the number of towns is found in class IV followed by class V whereas the growth of population is 119.00 per cent in class II followed by 70.10 per cent in class IV. Thus, there has been a steady shift of towns from a lower class to a higher class. The number of class VI towns has gone down from 12 in 1971 to 5 in 1981, obviously, due to shift of many of them to higher classes with the increase in their population. The state does not have any city with a population of 1 million or over.

Of the 327 towns/UAs in 1981, the maximum increase of 225.62 per cent has been recorded by Tilda-Newara town and the minimum of 2.36 per cent by Bina (Etawa) during 1971-81. There are 9 towns which have marked an increase of more than 90 per cent during this decade. Besides, Tilda-Newara, these are Korba, Pasan, Sidhi, Rajhara-Jharandalli, Rajnandgaon, Rehli, Bemetara and Raipur. This growth has been between 60.00 and 90.00 per cent in 33 towns, between 30.00 and 60.00 per cent in 112 towns and below 30.30 per cent in 74 towns.


MADHYA PRADESH
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
SIZE OF POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
CLASS I (100 000 & ABOVE)
CLASS II (50000 – 99 999)
CLASS III (20000 – 49 999)
CLASS IV (10 000 – 19 999)
CLASS V (5 000 – 9 999)
CLASS VI (BELOW 5000)
POPULATION GROWTH IN PER CENT
90·01 & ABOVE
60·01 – 90·00
30·01 – 60·00
30·00 & BELOW
NEW TOWNS ADDED IN 1981 ARE SHADED IN SOLID BLACK WITHIN THE SYMBOLS OF CLASS SIZES
UA URBAN AGGLOMERATION
TOWN THAT LOST URBAN STATUS DURING 1971-81
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B. . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D. . Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 45

Urban industrial structure (Class I), 1981

The map depicts the predominant functional character of class I urban centres according to the 1981 Census. A town or an urban agglomeration having a population of 100,000 or more is treated as class I urban centre. According to the 1981 Census, persons returned as main workers have been classified into nine industrial categories according to the economic activities in which they are engaged. These are: 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 and IX. Other services. The nine industrial categories of workers as classified in the Census have been combined and grouped into broad functional classification as under to depict on the map for each class I urban centre.

Cat. I, II & III	:	(I) Primary
Cat. IV	:	(II) Mining
Cat. V (a) & V (b), VI	:	(III) Industrial
Cat. VII	:	(IV) Commercial
Cat. VIII	:	(V) Transport
Cat. IX	:	(VI) Services

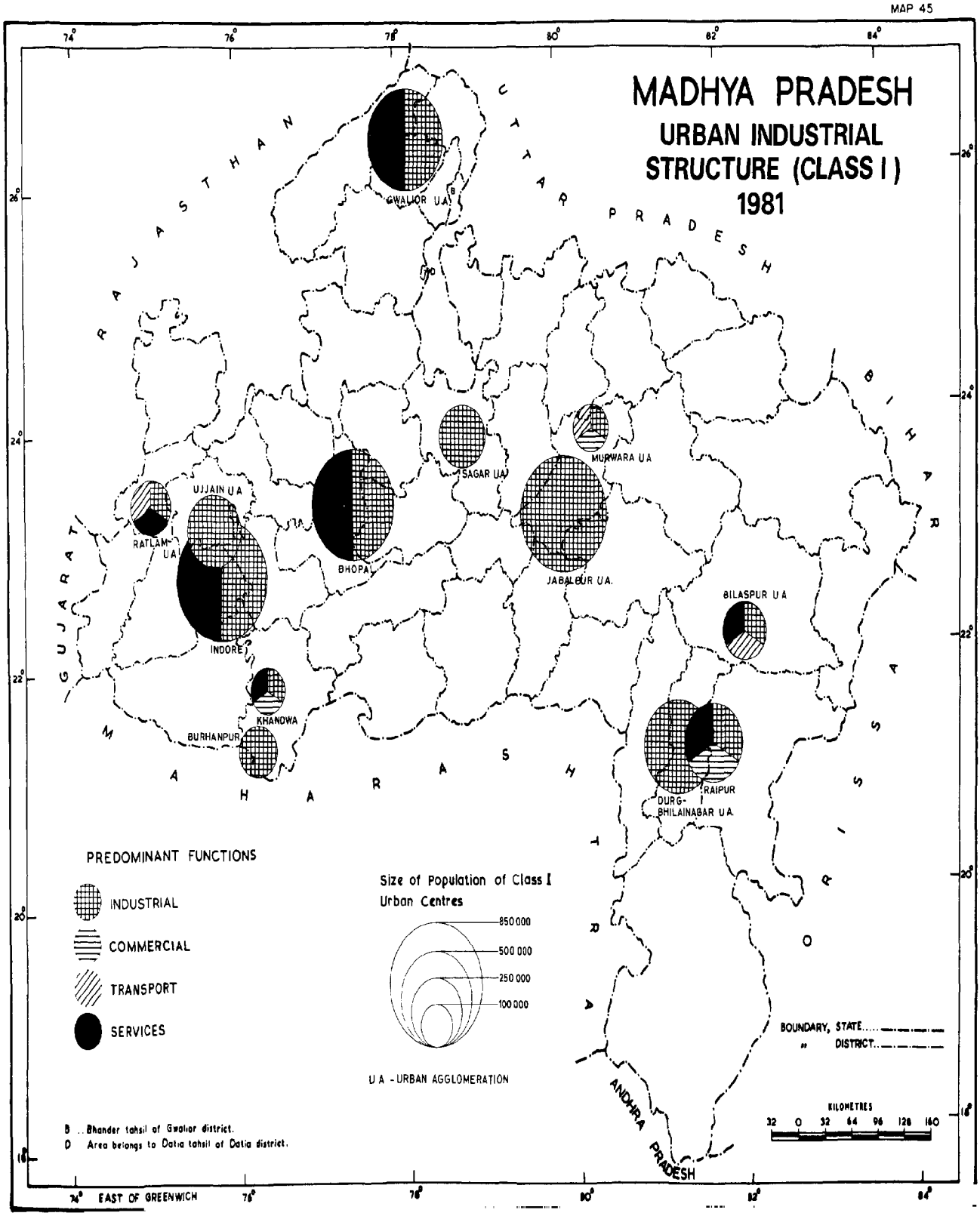
Since 13 class I cities in this state possess only four predominant functional characters, the legend therefore, indicates only these four functional characters.

For determining the functional characteristics of an urban centres, the percentage of workers engaged in each industrial category has been worked out with reference to the total main workers therein. If more than 40 per cent workers are engaged in one particular functional category the town is designated by that function. In case no single characteristics claimed more than 40 per cent of workers, two predominant characteristics together claiming 60 per cent or above are taken and the town is represented as bi-functional. For example, if category V(a), V(b) and Category IX taken together account for more than 60 per cent of total workers, in any urban centre, then it is bi-functional, viz., industrial-cum-services. If these characteristics failed to account 60 per cent of workers, in that case three predominant characteristics are taken into consideration to represent the urban centre and designated as multi-functional. Thus, on the map circle with single shade indicates mono-functional; circle with two shades represent bi-functional and circle with three shades represents multi-functional urban centre.

On the map circles proportionate to total population of class I urban centres have been drawn. Each one is shaded according to its functional character as detailed in the legend.

In 1981, there are 13* class I urban centres (cities), in the state of which 5 urban centres, viz., Jabalpur U.A., Durg-Bhilainagar U.A., Sagar U.A., Ujjain U.A. and Burhanpur are mono-functional, i.e., industrial while another three urban centres, viz., Bhopal, Gwalior U.A. and Indore are bi-functional, i.e., industrial-cum-services. The remaining 5 urban centres, viz., Ratlam U.A., Murwara U.A., Khandwa, Bilaspur U.A. and Raipur are multi-functional, i.e., industrial-cum-services-cum-transport.

**There is yet another class I city Rewa which has a population of 100,641 as per the 1981 Census for which Industrial Category data are not available.*


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS I)
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
GWALIOR UA
SAGAR UA
MURWARA UA
UJJAIN UA
RATLAM UA
BHOPAL
JABALPUR UA.
BILASPUR UA
INDORE
KHANDWA
BURHANPUR
DURG-BHILAINAGAR UA.
RAIPUR
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONS
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
TRANSPORT
SERVICES
Size of Population of Class I Urban Centres
850 000
500 000
250 000
100 000
U A - URBAN AGGLOMERATION
B .. Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

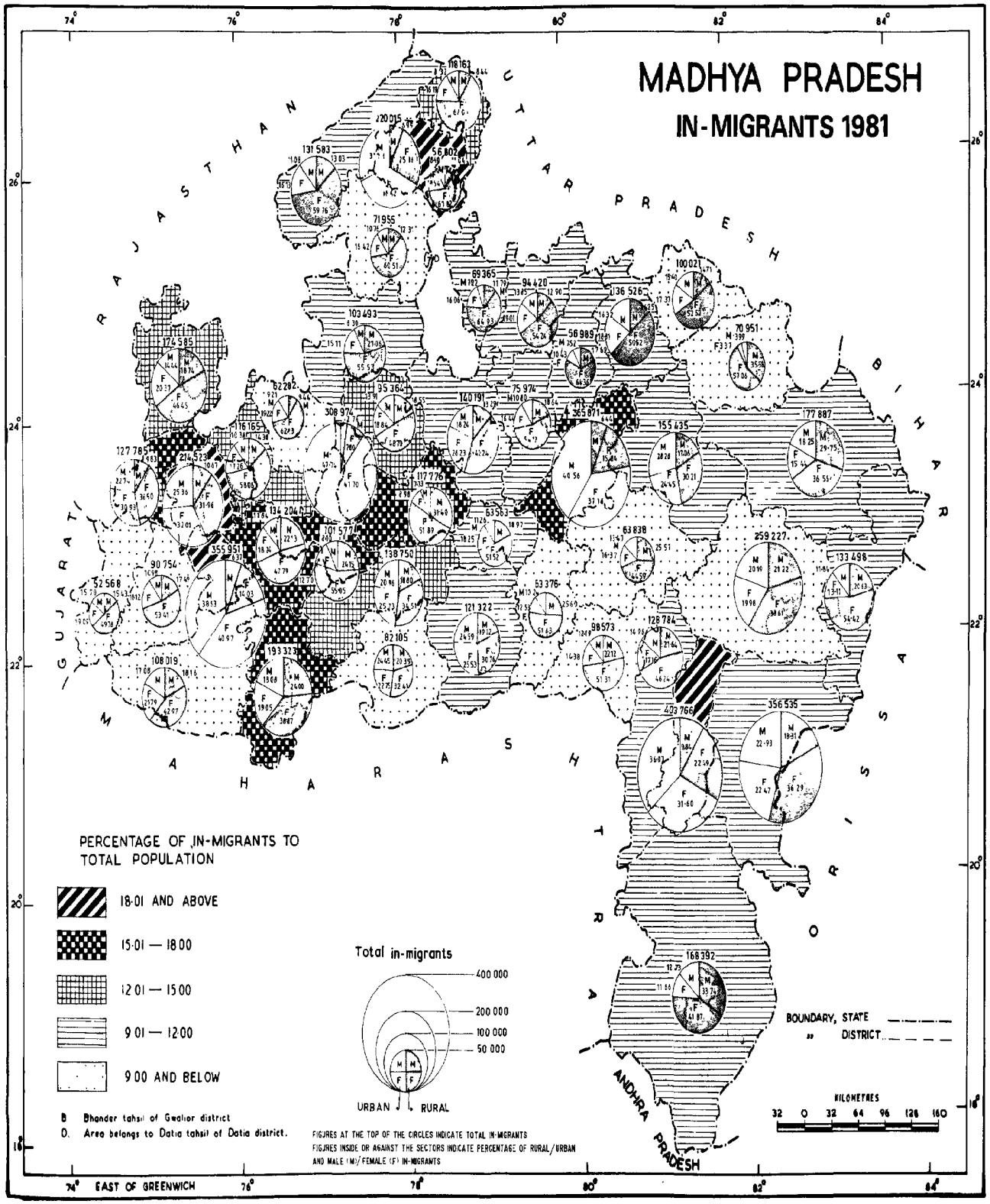
Map 46

In-migrants, 1981

This map shows the districtwise proportion of in-migrants by sex, in rural and urban areas according to the 1981 Census. The percentage of in-migrants to total population of each district has been calculated and shaded as per the legend of the map. A circle proportionate to total in-migrants is drawn in each district and divided into sectors representing rural and urban in-migrants with male/female break-up. Figures at the top of the circles indicate the total in-migrants.

In the state the proportion of male in-migrants is 9.08 per cent while that of females is 15.97 per cent. The high proportion of female in-migrants is mainly due to marriage factor. High percentage of in-migrants is recorded in the districts of Gwalior, Datia, Ujjain, Durg, Ratlam, Indore, Bhopal, Dewas, East Nimar, Sehore, Raisen, Jabalpur, Shajapur, Mandsaur and Hoshangabad. The highest percentage of in-migrants is found in Bhopal district (34.53 per cent) while the lowest in Mandla district (6.15 per cent).

Majority of the districts have shown higher proportion of in-migrants in rural than in urban areas except the districts which are more urbanised or industrialised, viz., Bhopal, Gwalior, Ratlam, Ujjain, Indore, Jabalpur and Durg. In rural areas the proportion of female in-migrants is found more than males in all the 45 districts of the state. In case of urban areas the female in-migrants outnumber male in-migrants but in a few districts the case is reverse. These are Shahdol, Sidhi, Bhopal, Betul, Jabalpur, Surguja, Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur. However, the differences are marginal.


MADHYA PRADESH
IN-MIGRANTS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
18·01 AND ABOVE
15·01 — 18·00
12·01 — 15·00
9·01 — 12·00
9·00 AND BELOW
Total in-migrants
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN
RURAL
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D. Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL/URBAN AND MALE (M)/FEMALE (F) IN-MIGRANTS
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 47

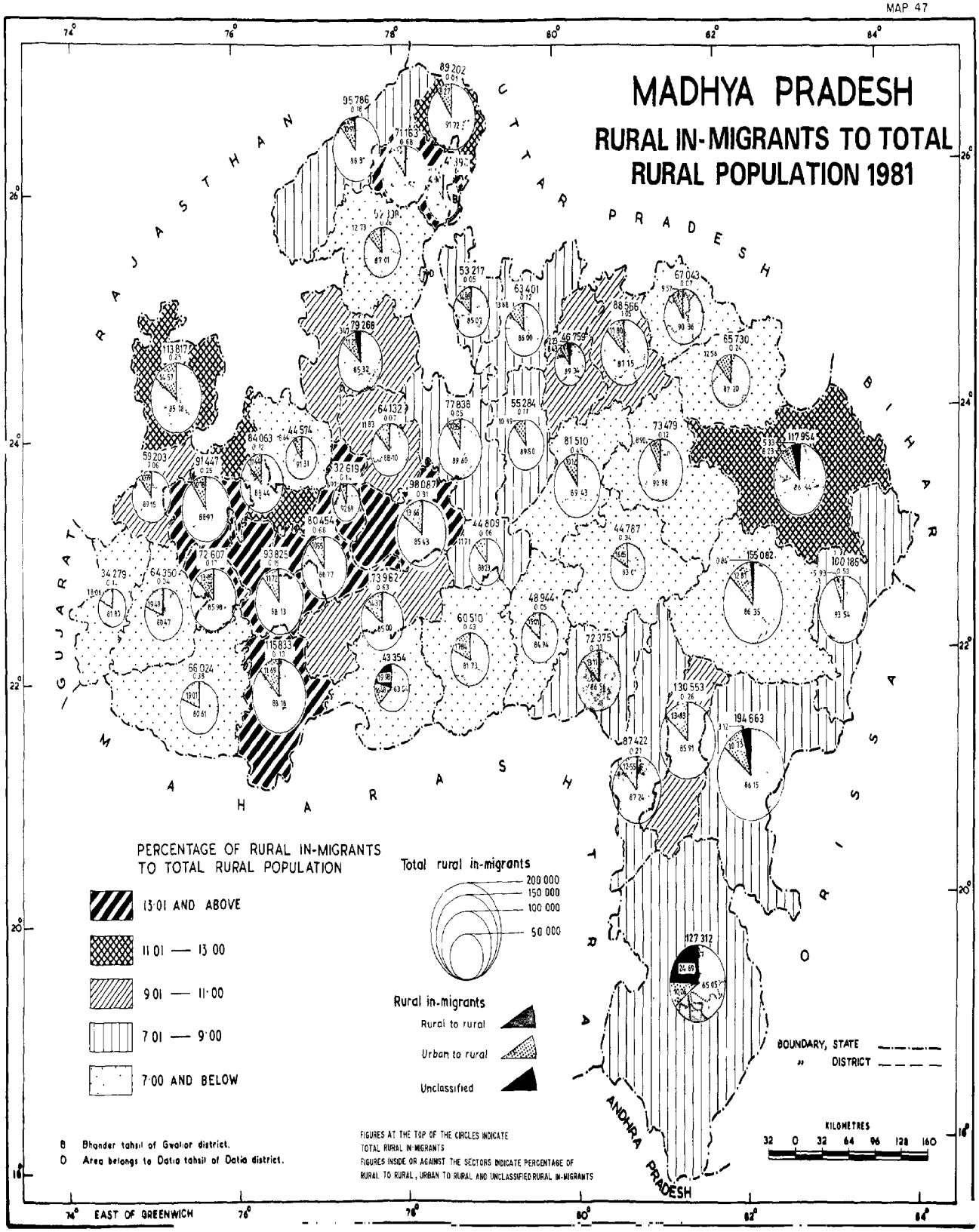
Rural in-migrants to total rural population, 1981

The map depicts the proportion of in-migrants to total population in rural areas of the districts in Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. Districtwise percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population is computed and the districts are shaded as per the legend of the map. Besides this, circles are drawn proportionate to total rural in-migrants in each district. These circles are then sub-divided into three sectors proportionate to in-migrants from rural to rural, from urban to rural and the unclassified category. These sectors have been shaded to differentiate from each other. The total number of rural in-migrants is shown at the top of the circles.

In Madhya Pradesh males account for 29.20 per cent of the total in-migrants while the proportion of females is 70.80 per cent. The large proportion of female migration is mainly on account of marriage.

The proportion of rural in-migrants to total rural population is comparatively higher in the districts of Datia, Gwalior, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, East Nimar, Sehore, Bhopal and Raisen. All these districts fall in the range of 13.01 and above. Following these, there are four districts, viz., Mandsaur, Bhind, Shajapur and Surguja having 11.01 to 13.00 per cent rural in-migrants. There are 14 districts where the proportion of rural in-migrants is 7.00 per cent and below. Most of the tribal districts in the state show a low proportion of rural in-migrants.

Majority of rural in-migrants come from rural areas, thus in-migrants classified as rural to rural constitute more than 80 per cent of the rural in-migrants in all the districts except Betul and Bastar districts where this proportion is lowered down due to unclassified in-migrants. The share of rural in-migrants from urban areas, i.e., urban to rural, is insignificant in all the districts with less than 20.00 per cent in-migrants from urban to rural areas.


MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
13·01 AND ABOVE
11·01 — 13·00
9·01 — 11·00
7·01 — 9·00
7·00 AND BELOW
Total rural in-migrants
200 000
150 000
100 000
50 000
Rural in-migrants
Rural to rural
Urban to rural
Unclassified
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL TO RURAL, URBAN TO RURAL AND UNCLASSIFIED RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 48

Urban in-migrants to total urban population, 1981

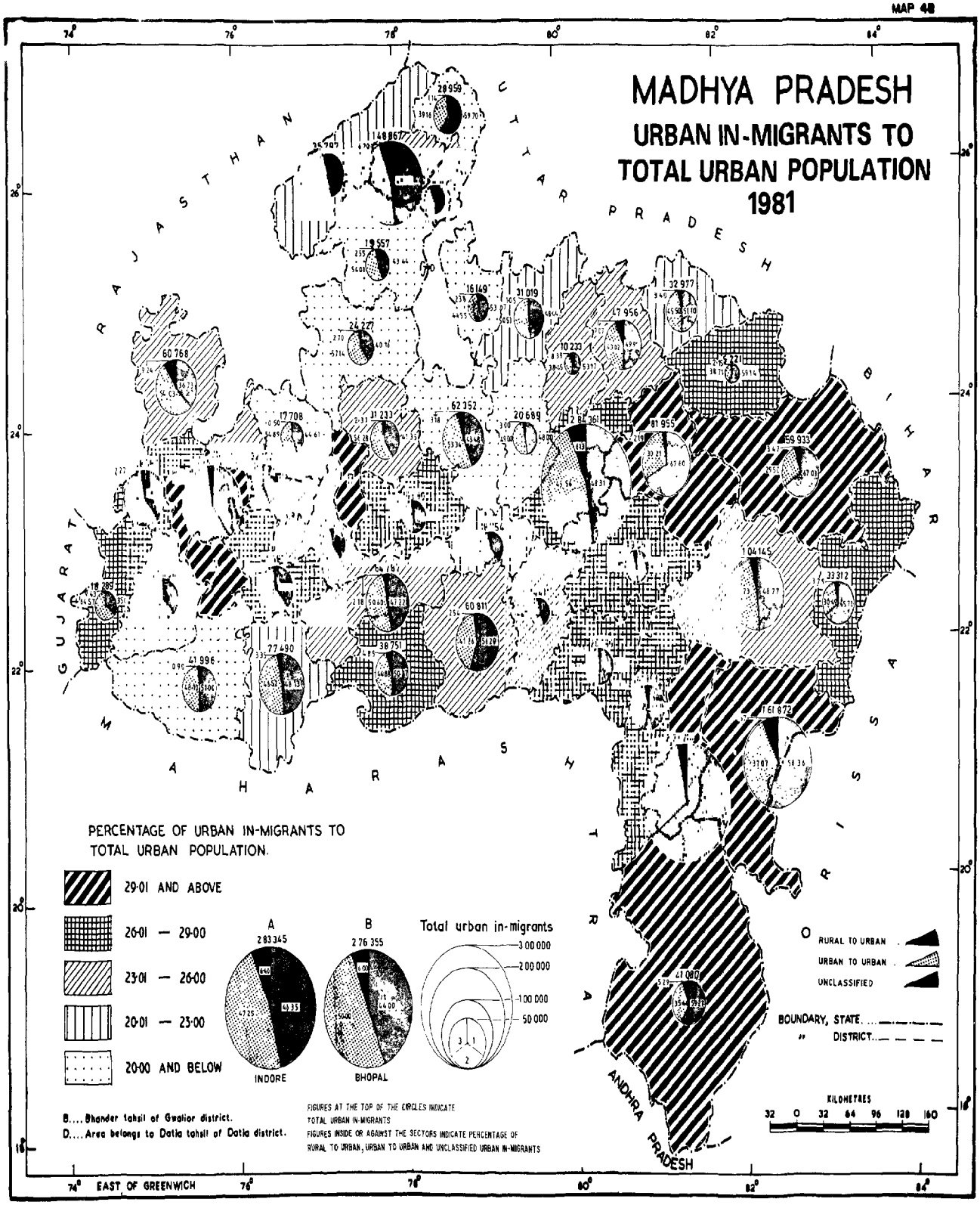
This map depicts the districtwise proportion of urban In-migrants to total urban population in Madhya Pradesh. In each district circles have been drawn proportionate to total urban in-migrants. These circles have been sub-divided into three sectors indicating the proportionate number of in-migrants from urban to urban, rural to urban and the unclassified category. The number of total urban in-migrants in a district has been shown at the top of the circle. This apart, the districts have been shaded as per the legend which shows percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population.

Of the total urban in-migrants, 49.92 per cent are born in rural areas, 45.54 per cent in urban areas and 4.54 per cent have their place of birth unclassifiable.

Durg district has the largest component of urban in-migrant population accounting for 45.45 per cent of its total urban population. This is obviously due to large scale industrialisation in the district. Bhilai Steel Plant located in Bhilainagar has attracted large scale migrant working population and their families from outside the district. On the other hand, Raigarh district has recorded the lowest proportion of urban in-migrants which is 16.88 per cent of its total urban population.

Besides Durg, other districts showing higher proportion of urban in-migrants (29.01 and above) are Indore, Bhopal, Raipur, Bastar, Shahdol and Surguja. Other districts with more than 26.00 per cent urban in-migrants in total urban population are Jhabua, Ratlam, Dewas, Raisen, Betul, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Rajnandgaon, Sidhi and Raigarh.

Both rural to urban and urban to urban streams are almost equally significant in all the districts for their importance. The proportion of unclassified urban in-migrants is less than 10.00 per cent in a district


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION.
29·01 AND ABOVE
26·01 — 29·00
23·01 — 26·00
20·01 — 23·00
20·00 AND BELOW
A
283 345
INDORE
B
2 76 355
BHOPAL
Total urban in-migrants
3 00 000
2 00 000
1 00 000
50 000
RURAL TO URBAN
URBAN TO URBAN
UNCLASSIFIED
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE
TOTAL URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF
RURAL TO URBAN, URBAN TO URBAN AND UNCLASSIFIED URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
EAST OF GREENWICH

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Map 49

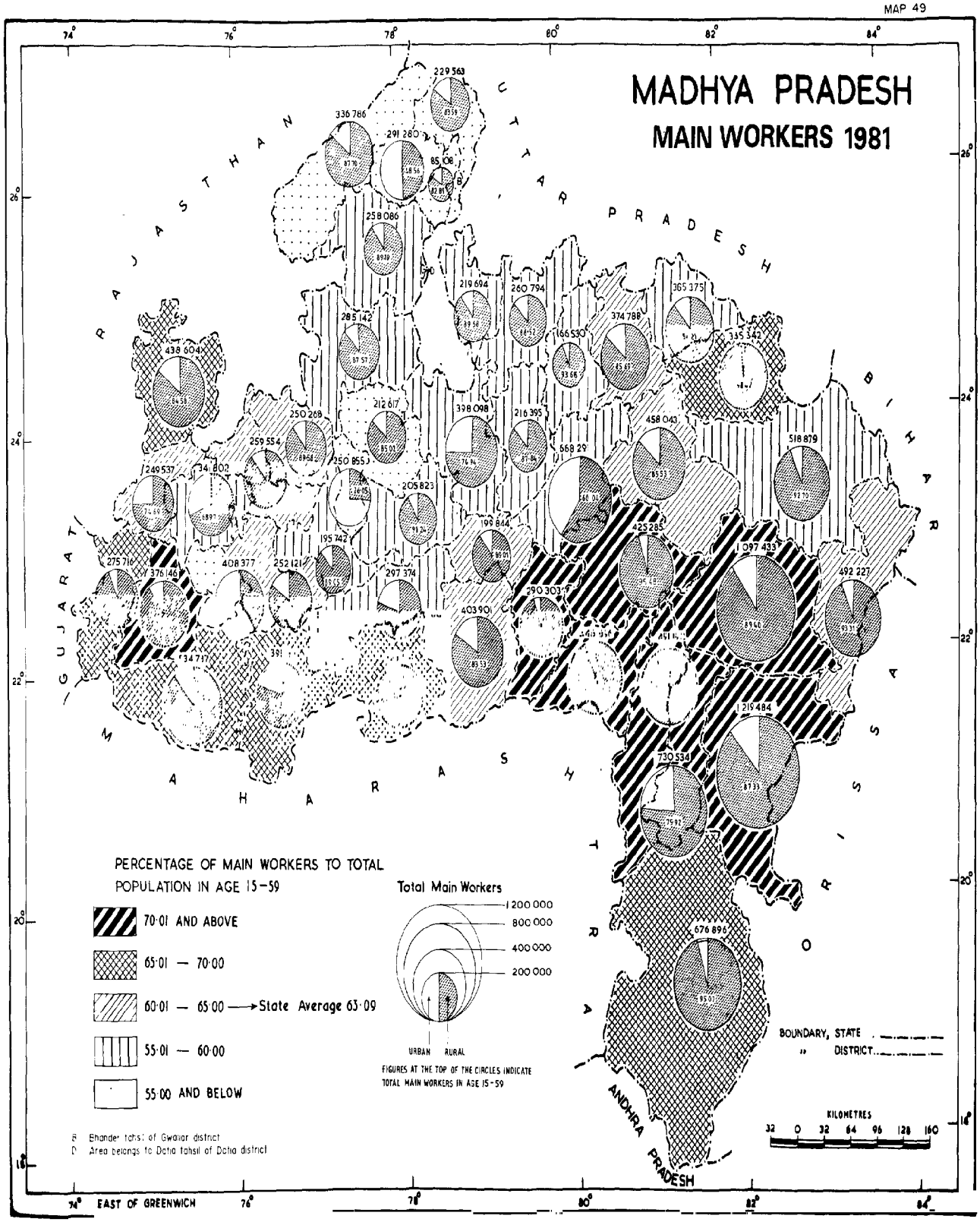
Main workers, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of main workers in age 15-59 to total population in this age in each district of the state as per the 1981 Census. Districtwise percentage of main workers to total population in age 15-59 has been calculated and the districts are shaded as per the legend of the map. Besides, circles proportionate to the total main workers in age 15-59 have been drawn for each district and are divided into two sectors representing rural and urban main workers.

In the state as a whole there are 27,277,496 persons in age 15-59 in 1981 of these 17,208,209 persons accounting for 63.09 per cent are categorised as main workers. Out of these total main workers only 16.37 per cent are confined to urban areas while remaining 83.63 per cent belong to rural areas. Obviously, the rural main workers dominate overwhelmingly throughout the state. The highest percentage of main workers in age 15-59 (81.52 per cent) has been recorded in Rajnandgaon district and the lowest (45.69 per cent) in Bhind district. As many as 17 districts have recorded the proportion of main workers higher than the state average (63.09 per cent) while 28 districts are below this average.

Percentage of main workers to total population in age 15-59 is above 70.01 per cent in the districts of Rajnandgaon, Mandla, Raipur, Balaghat, Durg, Dhar, Bilaspur and Seoni while it ranges between 65.01 and 70.00 per cent in Jhabua, Betul, Bastar, Sidhi, West Nimar, Mandsaur and East Nimar districts. Main workers range between 60.01 and 65.00 per cent in Chhindwara, Shahdol, Dewas, Satna, Raigarh, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Ratlam and Narsimhapur districts and between 55.01 and 60.00 per cent in Panna, Rewa, Sehore, Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Ujjain, Surguja, Raisen, Shivpuri, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur and Guna districts. Vidisha, Datia, Indore, Bhopal, Morena, Gwalior and Bhind districts fall in the category of 55.00 and below per cent of main workers. The south-eastern and south-western parts of the state have comparatively higher proportion of main workers.

The proportion of rural main workers is above 75.00 per cent in all the districts except Gwalior, Sagar, Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam and Jabalpur. The highest proportion of rural main workers is recorded in Sidhi district (98.42 per cent) of the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
229 563
336 786
291 280
85 108
258 086
219 694
260 794
365 375
285 142
166 530
374 788
345 342
438 604
212 617
398 098
216 395
458 043
518 879
250 268
259 554
250 855
205 823
568 29
249 537
34 802
198 844
425 285
097 433
492 227
195 742
275 716
376 146
408 377
252 121
297 374
290 303
403 901
219 484
730 334
676 896
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
70·01 AND ABOVE
65·01 — 70·00
60·01 — 65·00 ⟶ State Average 63·09
55·01 — 60·00
55·00 AND BELOW
Total Main Workers
1 200 000
800 000
400 000
200 000
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

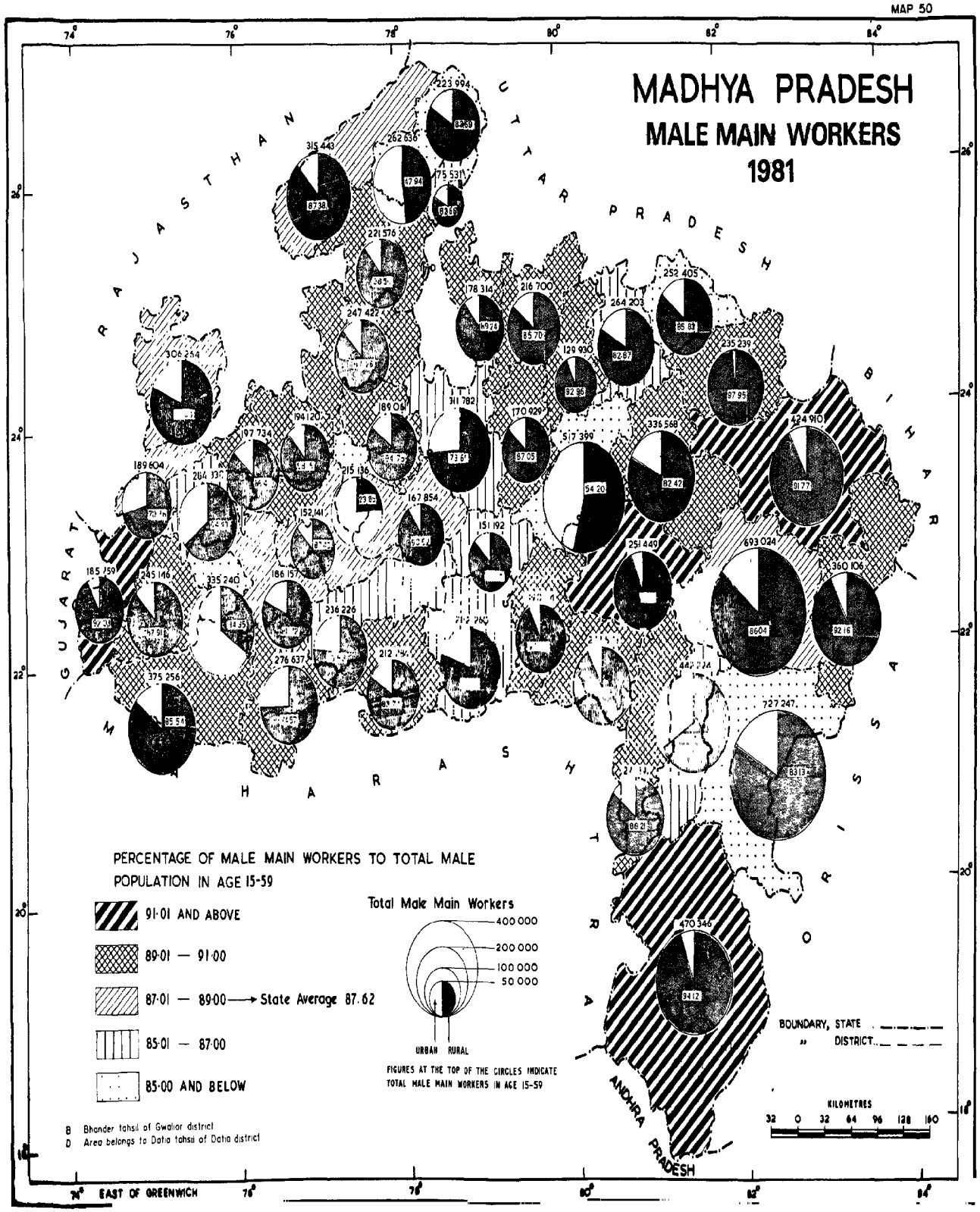
Map 50

Male main workers, 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male main workers in age 15-59 to total males in age 15-59 at district level by the same cartographic method as used in previous map.

In Madhya Pradesh there are 362,154 males in age 15-59 of which 315,443 are reported as main workers in the 1981 Census accounting for 87.62 per cent. Rural and urban break-up of male main workers is 80.31 and 19.69 per cent respectively. Thus the main workers in age 15-59 are highly dominated by rural males. Obviously, the percentage of male main workers in rural areas is higher in 42 districts while in 3 districts, viz., Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore, it is less than 50.00 per cent because of large urban centres developed due to industrial and commercial activities in the districts.

The proportion of male main workers to total male population in age 15-59 in the districts varies between 94.33 per cent in Bastar and 78.63 per cent in Raipur district. Twenty seven districts have a proportion higher than the state average (87.62 per cent) while eighteen districts fall below this average. The rangewise analysis of districts shows that the proportion of male main workers to total male population in age 15-59 is 91.01 per cent and above in 4 districts, viz., Bastar, Jhabua, Surguja and Mandla. As many as 19 districts are recorded in the range of 89.01-91.00 per cent, 7 districts in the range of 87.01-89.00 per cent, 8 districts in the range of 85.01-87.00 per cent and 7 districts in the lowest range of 85.00 and below.


MADHYA PRADESH
MALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
91·01 AND ABOVE
89·01 — 91·00
87·01 — 89·00 → State Average 87.62
85·01 — 87·00
85·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
Total Male Main Workers
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH

Map 51

Female main workers, 1981

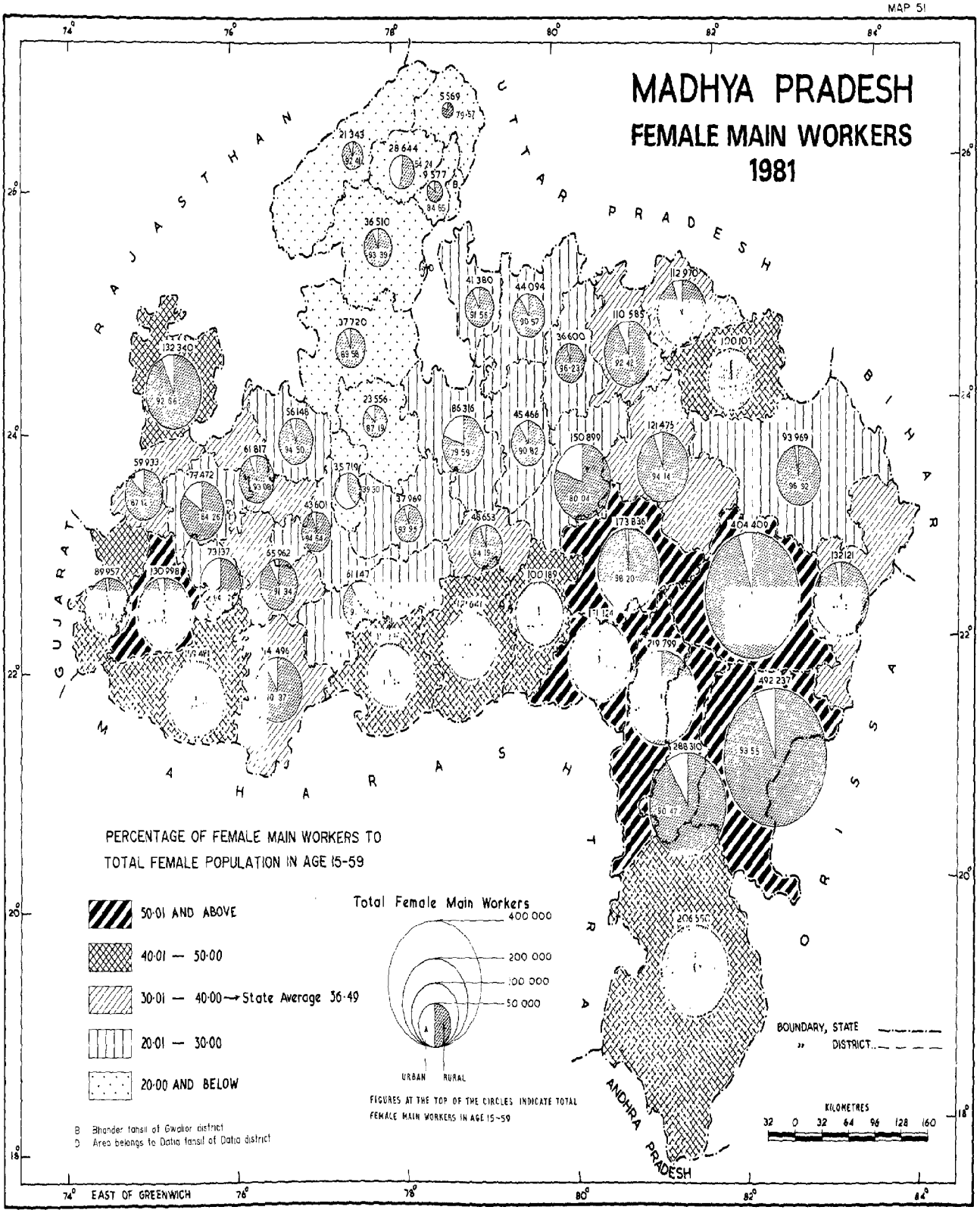
This map displays the proportion of female main workers to total female population in age 15-59 in all the districts of the state as per the 1981 Census. It also shows the total female main workers in age 15-59 in each district through the proportionate circles with their rural urban break-up. The technique adopted for the preparation of this map is the same as applied for the map 'Main workers 1981'.

In Madhya Pradesh there are 13,090,847 females in age 15-59 of which 4,777,354 females are reported as main workers accounting for 36.49 per cent. Out of total female main workers in age 15-59, 92.25 per cent belong to rural areas. The remaining 7.75 per cent female main workers come under urban areas.

Except Bhopal, all the districts of the state have major share of female main workers concentrated in rural areas. The percentage of urban female main workers is a bit higher in the districts with large cities and industrialized towns. A few examples of such districts are Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. The highest proportion of female main workers to the total female population in age 15-59 has been recorded in Rajnandgaon district (72.63 per cent) while the minimum of 2.40 per cent is recorded in Bhind district.

The southern half of the state including eastern and western tribal areas reveals much higher proportion of female main workers to total female population in age 15-59.

There are 7 districts where the proportion of female main workers exceeds 50.00 per cent while it ranges between 40.01 and 50.00 in 8 districts, 30.01 and 40.00 in 9 districts, 20.01-30.00 in 13 districts and 20.00 per cent and below in 8 districts of the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
50·01 AND ABOVE
40·01 — 50·00
30·01 — 40·00 → State Average 36·49
20·01 — 30·00
20·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tansil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tansil of Datia district
Total Female Main Workers
400 000
200 000
100 000
50 000
URBAN
RURAL
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 52

Male and female main workers classified by industrial categories,1981

The map represents the districtwise industrial structure of male and female main workers of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census according to nine industrial categories.

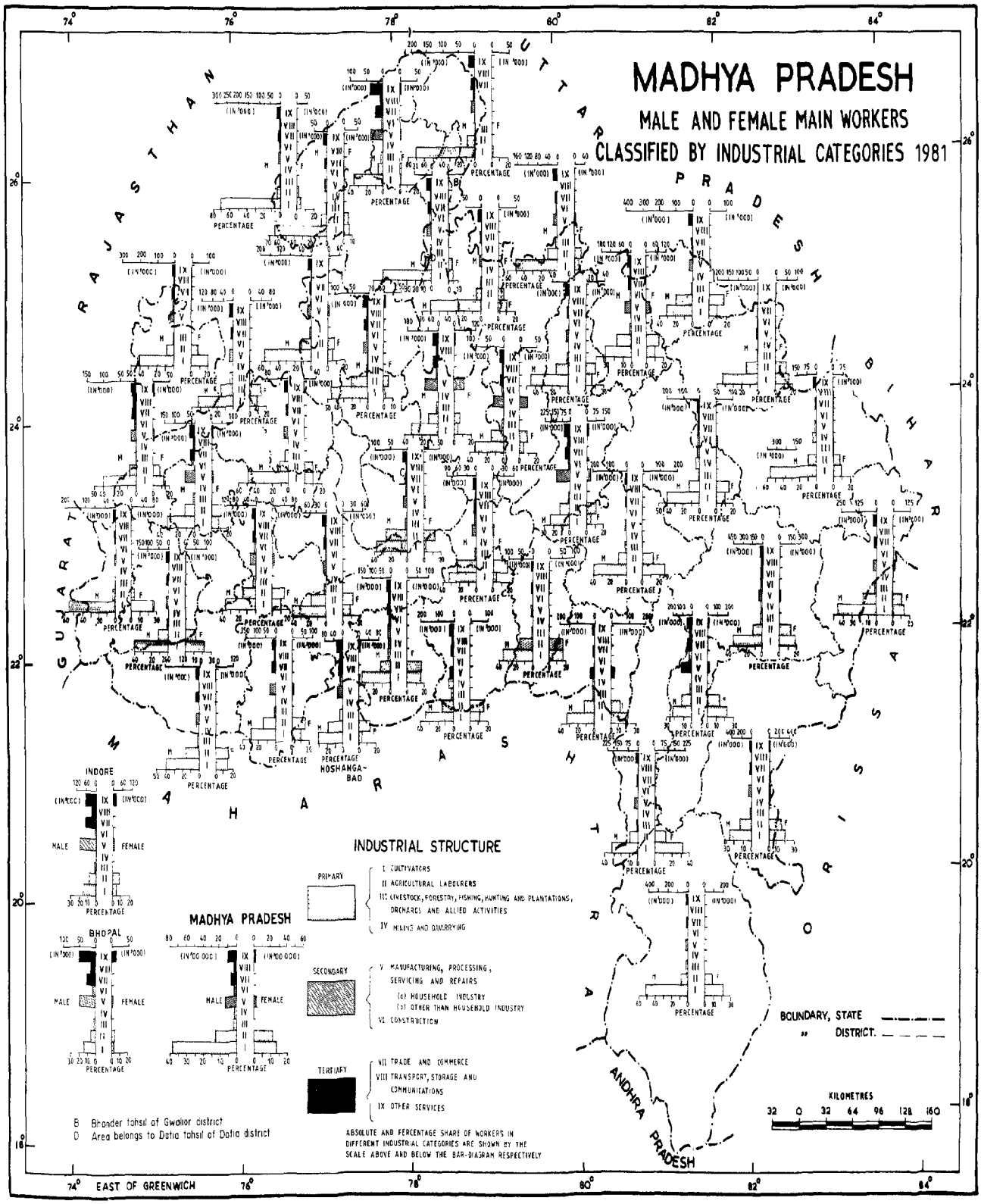
The size of main workers engaged in the nine industrial categories are shown on the map by pyramids. Two vertical parallel lines have been drawn in each district. The vertical line has been divided horizontaly into nine equal parts to denote the nine industrial categories. Horizontal rectangular bars proportionate to the total main workers engaged in each category are drawn on either side of the two vertical lines for males and females respectively. The bars on the right hand side indicate female workers and left hand side the male workers in various industrial categories. Absolute number of workers and percentage share of workers in different categories are shown by the scale above and below the diagram respectively. The industrial categories are shown by the roman numbers inserted between the two vertical parallel lines. These nine industrial categories are further grouped into three as "primary", "secondary" and "tertiary" activities. Three different shades have been used for these different economic activities as per the legend of the map.

The highest percentage (71.83) of male workers in category I (cultivators) is claimed by Bhind district while the lowest (14.91) by Bhopal district. In category II (agricultural labourers) Raisen district has the highest proportion (25.23) of male workers while the lowest proportion (3.13) is recorded by Jhabua district. In category V (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) Bhopal district ranks first with 20.54 per cent while Bastar district with 2.07 per cent is placed at the lowest.

In category VII (trade and commerce) the highest percentage of male workers is found in Indore district (13.88) while the lowest in Sidhi district (1.30). In category IX (other services) the maximum percentage is claimed by Bhopal district (20.65) while Bastar district has the lowest proportion of 2.75 per cent male workers.

In case of females, the maximum percentage (30.91) of cultivators is found in Rajnandgaon district and minimum (0.95) in Bhind district. The highest percentage of female agricultural labourers is recorded in Rewa district (17.92) and the lowest in Bhind district (0.89). The highest percentage of female labourers in manufacturing and processing is found in Balaghat district (3.54) and the lowest in Bhind district (0.12). In other services, the maximum percentage of female workers is claimed by Bhopal district (4.82) and minimum by Bhind district (0.38).

The map depicts that the female participation rate in all the major industrial sectors is much less than the male participation rate in all the district of the state. In the state as a whole, about 78.98 per cent of the total workers are found in 'primary' activities alone. 'Secondary' activities claimed 9.43 per cent of the total workers while 11.59 per cent of the workers are found engaged in 'tertiary' activities. The primary sector dominates throughout the state in case of both males and females. The tertiary sector plays a significant role mainly in more urbanised and industrialised districts of the state, e.g., Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior etc. The secondary sector has shown the least importance among the districts except Sagar, Damoh, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Bhopal. In case of tertiary and secondary sectors the male workers dominate. Among tribal districts the primary sector dominates the most.


MADHYA PRADESH
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ORISSA
INDORE
BHOPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
HOSHANGABAD
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR-DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
B Broander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 53

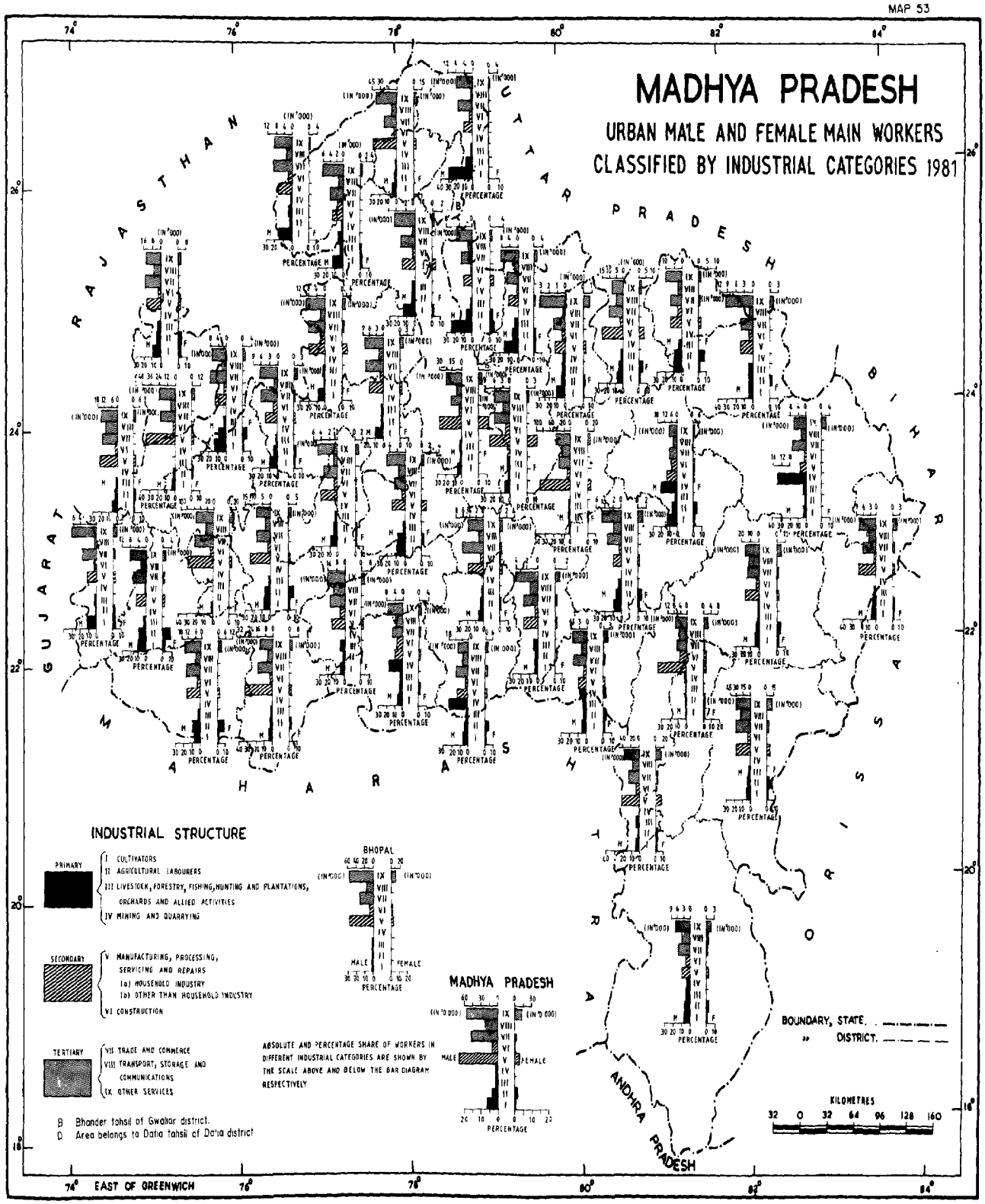
Urban male and female main workers classified by industrial categories, 1981

The map exhibits the industrial structure of male and female main workers of urban areas in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. The map has been prepared as per the method applied for the previous map.

In the state as a whole there are 3,042,798 urban main workers. Of these, an overwhelming proportion (86.44 per cent) is shared by males while a meagre share (13.56 per cent) goes to urban females. Consequently, female participation in all the industrial categories in urban sector is very insignificant. In category I the highest proportion (30.26 per cent) of urban male workers is claimed by Bhind district while the lowest (1.91 per cent) by Bhopal district. In category II the highest proportion (10.09 per cent) is found in Rewa district and the lowest (1.42 per cent) in Damoh district. In category V the highest (36.15 per cent) and the lowest (8.52 per cent) proportions are observed in Durg and Surguja districts respectively. The proportion of males in category VII ranges between 25.46 per cent in Narsimhapur district and 10.21 per cent in Shahdol district. In category IX (other services) the highest proportion (32.91 per cent) is recorded in Sidhi district whereas the lowest (10.77 per cent) in Shahdol district.

In case of urban female main workers the share of cultivators (category I) ranges between 4.89 per cent in Tikamgarh district and 0.23 per cent in Bhopal district. In category II the highest percentage of 8.20 of urban female main workers is recorded in Dhar district while the lowest of 0.26 per cent in Damoh district. In category V the highest percentage is noticed in Sagar (13.20 per cent) while the lowest in Bhind (0.24 per cent). In category IX (other services) the maximum percentage is claimed by Mandla district (6.87 per cent) and the minimum by Bhind district (1.52 per cent).

In the state as a whole, the proportion of total urban male and female main workers engaged in primary sector (category I to IV) is only 18.45 per cent while it is 31.41 per cent in secondary sector (V & VI) and 50.14 per cent in tertiary sector. The map reveals that the female participation rate in the state is very low in all the economic activities as compared to males.


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BHOPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
BOUNDARY, STATE.
DISTRICT.
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 54

Rural male and female main workers classified by industrial categories, 1981

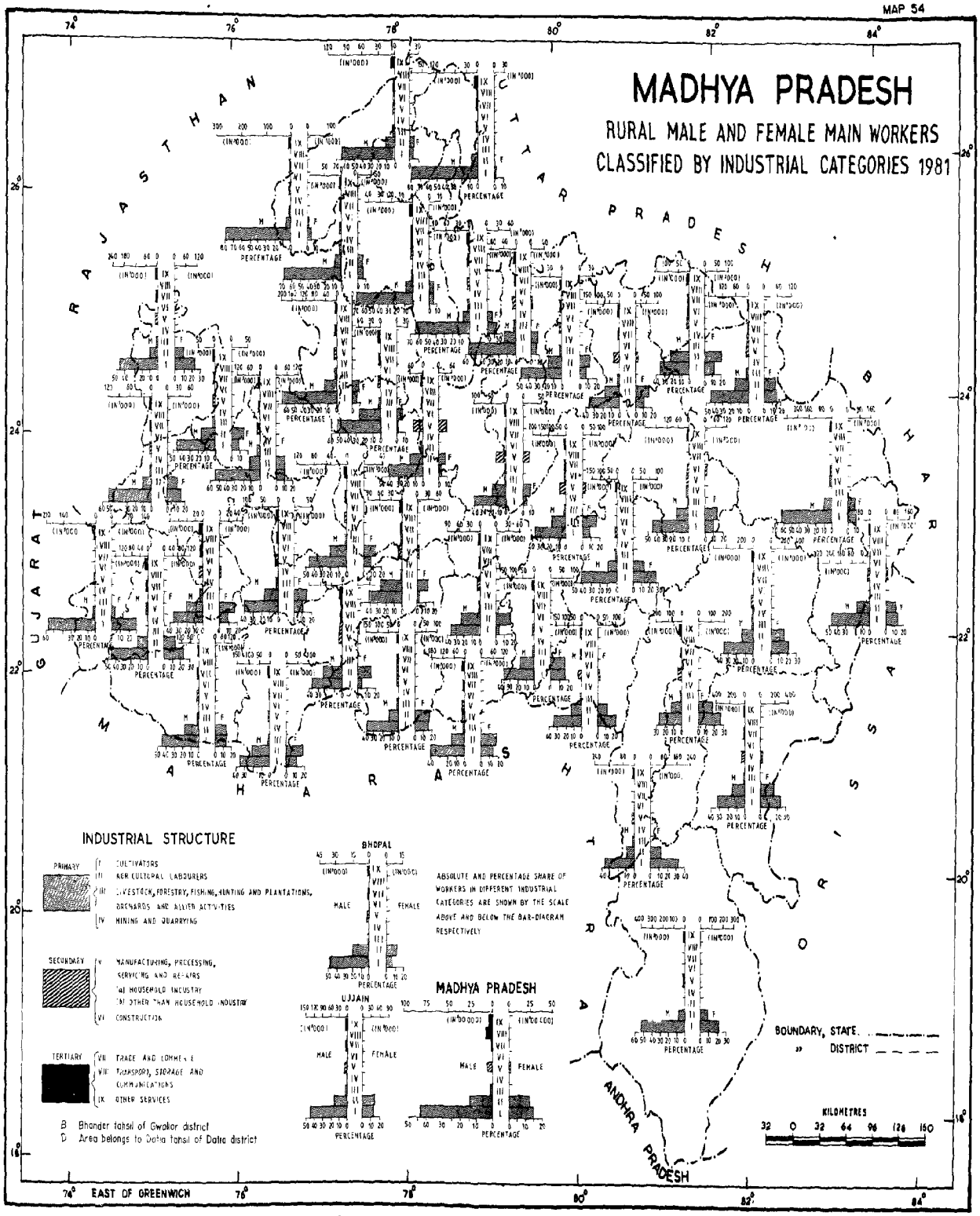
The map represents the proportion of rural male and female main workers in each industrial category at district level as per the 1981 Census. The map has been prepared on the same process as for map 52.

There are 16,998,576 rural main workers in the state as per the 1981 Census. Thus, of the total rural population in Madhya Pradesh 40.87 per cent are classified as rural main workers. Out of the total rural main workers major share goes to male main workers with 69.18 per cent while the remaining 30.82 per cent are female main workers. It shows that the female participation rate in rural sector is relatively much higher than the urban one (refer map 53). The contribution of female main workers is consequently less in all the industrial categories. However, the share of rural female workers is significant in tribal and backward districts of the state with majority in primary sector.

The highest percentage of rural male main workers in category I is 79.72 per cent in Bhind district and the lowest 28.10 per cent in Durg district. In category II (Agricultural labourers) the maximum proportion (26.67 per cent) is recorded in Raisen district and the minimum (3.21 per cent) in Jhabua district. In category V (Manufacturing, processing etc.) Damoh district ranks at the top with 12.60 per cent while Jhabua with 1.06 per cent is placed at the bottom. In category VII (Trade & commerce) the highest percentage of rural male main workers is in Gwalior (2.23 per cent) while the lowest in Bastar (0.73 per cent). In category IX (other services) the maximum percentage is claimed by Indore district (4.67 per cent) while Jhabua district with 1.51 per cent has the lowest proportion

In case of females the highest proportion of 29.26 per cent in category I is recorded in Jhabua district whereas the lowest of 1.03 per cent in Bhind district. In category II the maximum proportion (19.97 per cent) is found in East Nimar district while the minimum (0.96 per cent) in Bhind district. The highest proportion (10.37 per cent) of females in manufacturing, processing etc., is shown by Sagar district and the lowest (0.10 per cent) by Bhind district. In other services, the maximum percentage of females is claimed by Bhopal district (0.66 per cent) and the minimum (0.15 per cent) by Rewa district.

Evidently primary sector dominates typically in the rural sector of the state. In this sector 86.47 per cent of the total rural main workers are engaged. The tertiary sector is of next importance where 8.24 per cent rural main workers are placed. The remaining 5.29 per cent rural main workers are categorised as secondary workers.


MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
PRIMARY
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING AND PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING AND QUARRYING
SECONDARY
V MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTION
TERTIARY
VII TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BHOPAL
UJJAIN
MADHYA PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
PERCENTAGE
ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES ARE SHOWN BY THE SCALE ABOVE AND BELOW THE BAR-DIAGRAM RESPECTIVELY
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 55

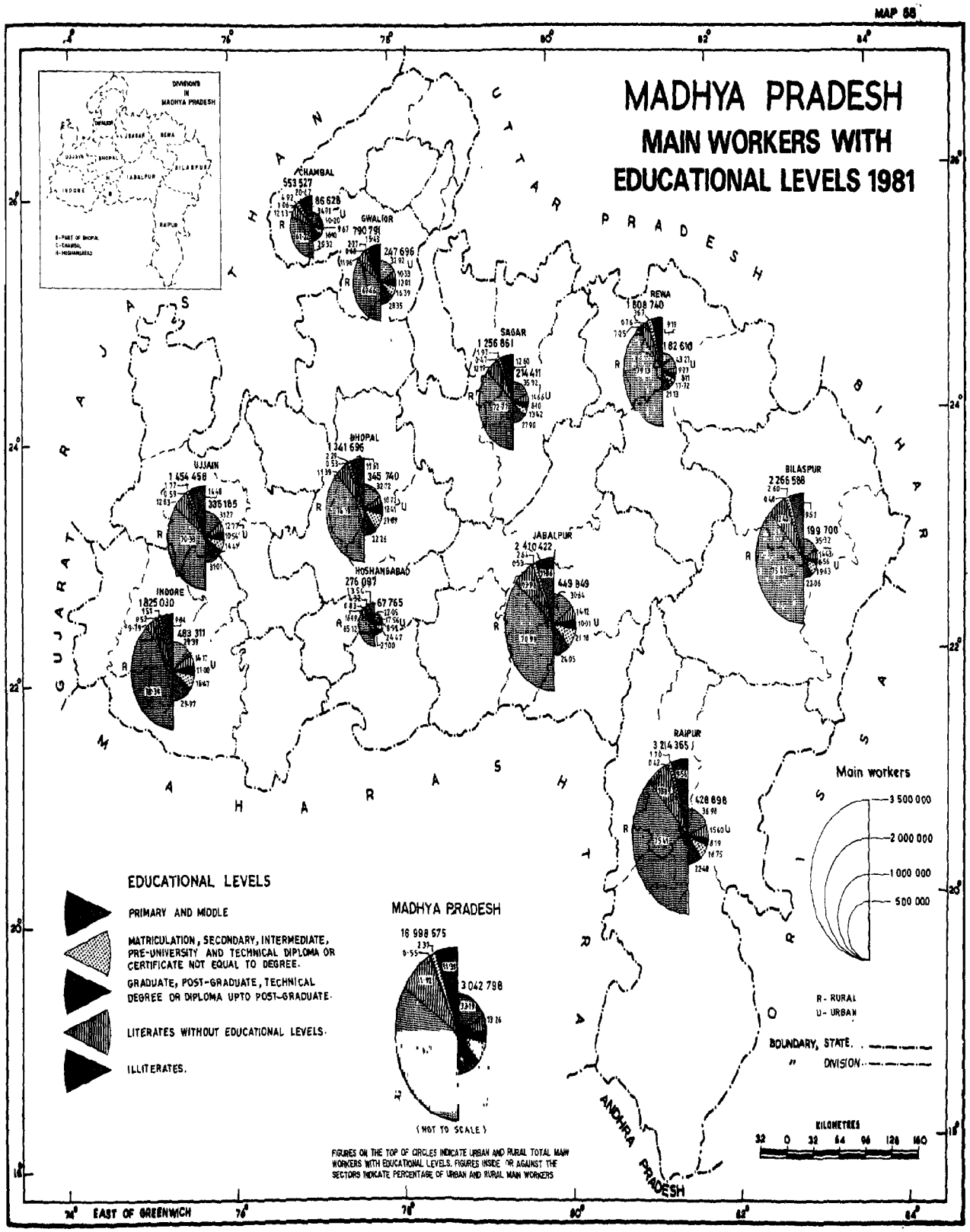
Main workers with educational levels, 1981

This map depicts the proportion of rural and urban main workers according to their levels of education at division level in the state as per the 1981 Census. The divisionwise percentage figures of each educational level are calculated and detailed in the legend of the map.

Two half-adjusted circles proportionate to total rural/urban main workers have been drawn in each division. The half circles indicating the rural and urban main workers are divided into five sectors representing percentage share of each level. These are then shaded to make them distinct from each other as per the legend of the map. The proportion of main workers is significantly high in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The map at a glance reveals that majority of workers in rural areas are illiterates in the state (73.77 per cent). In urban areas, too, maximum workers are illiterate (33.19 per cent) in the state while 25.86 per cent workers have an education upto primary level, 13.26 per cent are literates without educational level and 27.69 per cent workers having an educational level of matric and above, where as in rural areas there are only 2.92 per cent main workers who have an educational level of matric and beyond in the state as a whole.

In urban areas, the percentage of illiterate main workers is the highest in Rewa division (43.27 per cent) while the lowest in Hoshangabad division (22.05 per cent). In rural areas, the percentage of illiterate main workers is recorded maximum (79.13 per cent) in Rewa division and minimum (61.22 per cent) in Chambal division. The distribution pattern of main workers according to their educational level is more or less similar to the state average.


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS WITH
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981
DIVISIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH
GWALIOR
CHAMBAL
REWA
SAGAR
BHOPAL
UJJAIN
INDORE
HOSHANGABAD
JABALPUR
BILASPUR
RAIPUR
MADHYA PRADESH
16 998 575
3 042 798
(NOT TO SCALE)
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
MATRICULATION, SECONDARY, INTERMEDIATE, PRE-UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.
GRADUATE, POST-GRADUATE, TECHNICAL DEGREE OR DIPLOMA UPTO POST-GRADUATE.
LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.
ILLITERATES.
Main workers
3 500 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
R - RURAL
U - URBAN
BOUNDARY, STATE.
" DIVISION
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
FIGURES ON THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE URBAN AND RURAL TOTAL MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. FIGURES INSIDE OR AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL MAIN WORKERS
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 56

Cultivators, 1981

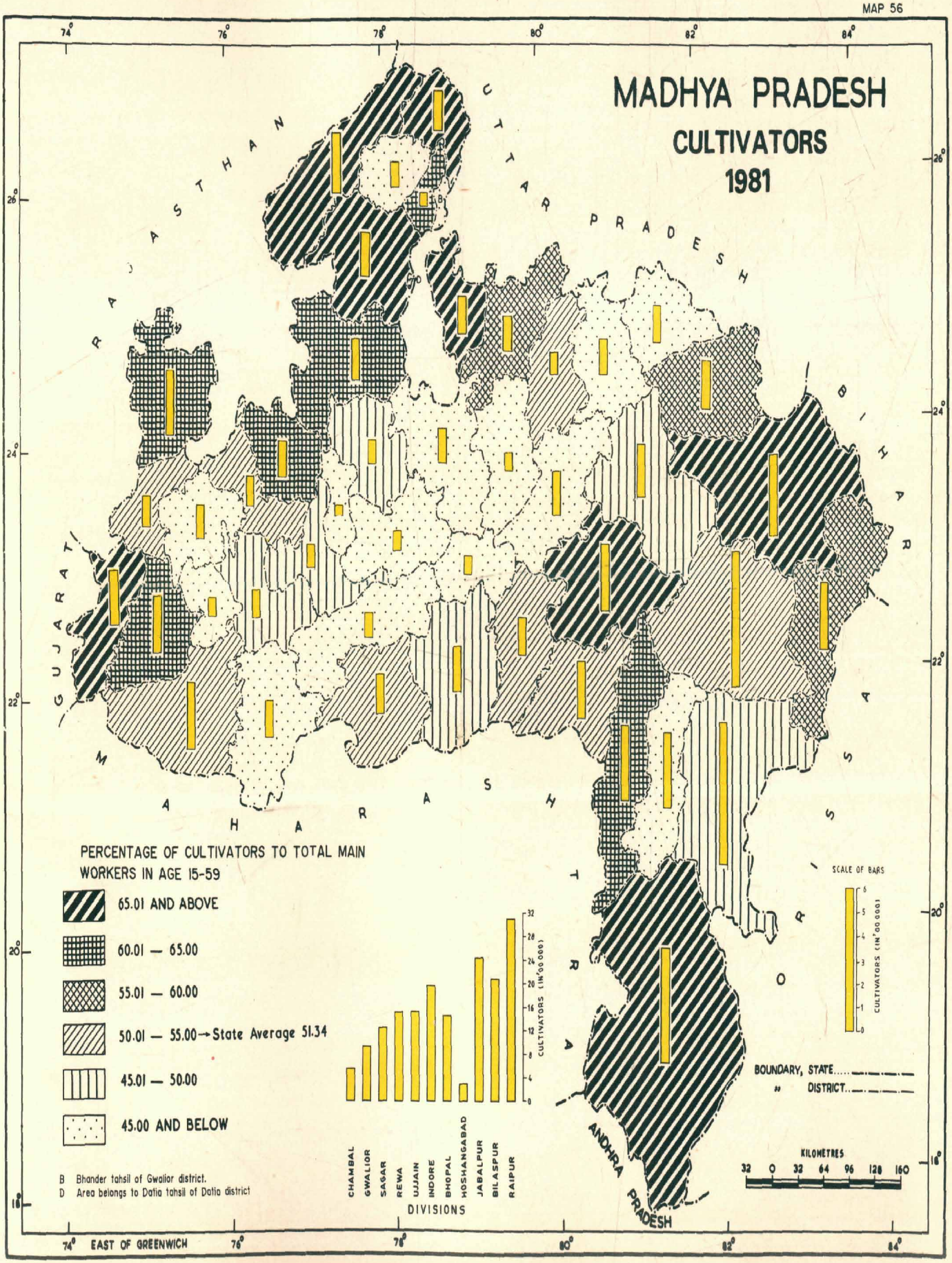
This map represents the districtwise proportion of cultivators among total main workers in age 15-59 as per the 1981 Census. The percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 has been calculated and the figures thus obtained are grouped into six ranges—three above, one nearer to and two below the state average. Then the districts are shaded from deep to light according to range in which they fall. Solid yellow coloured bars in each district representing the absolute number of cultivators in age 15-59 are also drawn.

Out of the total 20,041,374 main workers in the state there are 17,208,209 main workers in the age 15-59. Of these 8,834,994 persons (51.34 per cent) are classified as cultivators. The highest proportion (83.05) of cultivators is found in Jhabua district while the lowest (15.80) in Bhopal district. Twenty three districts of the state have percentages of cultivators in age 15-59 higher than the state average while the remaining twenty two districts have below this average.

The map reflects that the districts bordering Rajasthan and Gujarat in the west and north-west and Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh in east and south-east of the state of Madhya Pradesh have relatively higher percentages of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59. These are mostly tribal districts or less urbanised and industrialised districts of the state where agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economy. The central and mid-western regions have comparatively large urban population in cities like Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Sagar. In these districts, as a consequence, the proportion of cultivators is low, e.g., Bhopal (15.80 per cent), Indore (18.69 per cent) and Jabalpur (27.46 per cent). In the northern belt, Gwalior has a low percentage (35.90) of the cultivators due to its significant share of urban population.

There are 8 districts where the percentages of cultivators to total main workers in age 15-59 are 65.01 and above. These percentages vary between 60.01 and 65.00 in 6 districts, between 55.01 and 60.00 in 3 districts, between 50.01 and 55.00 in 8 districts, between 45.01 and 50.00 in 6 districts while there are 14 districts with the proportions of 45.00 and below.

The maximum number of cultivators are concentrated in Raipur division followed by Jabalpur division while the minimum are in Hoshangabad division as depicted in the inset by bar diagram.

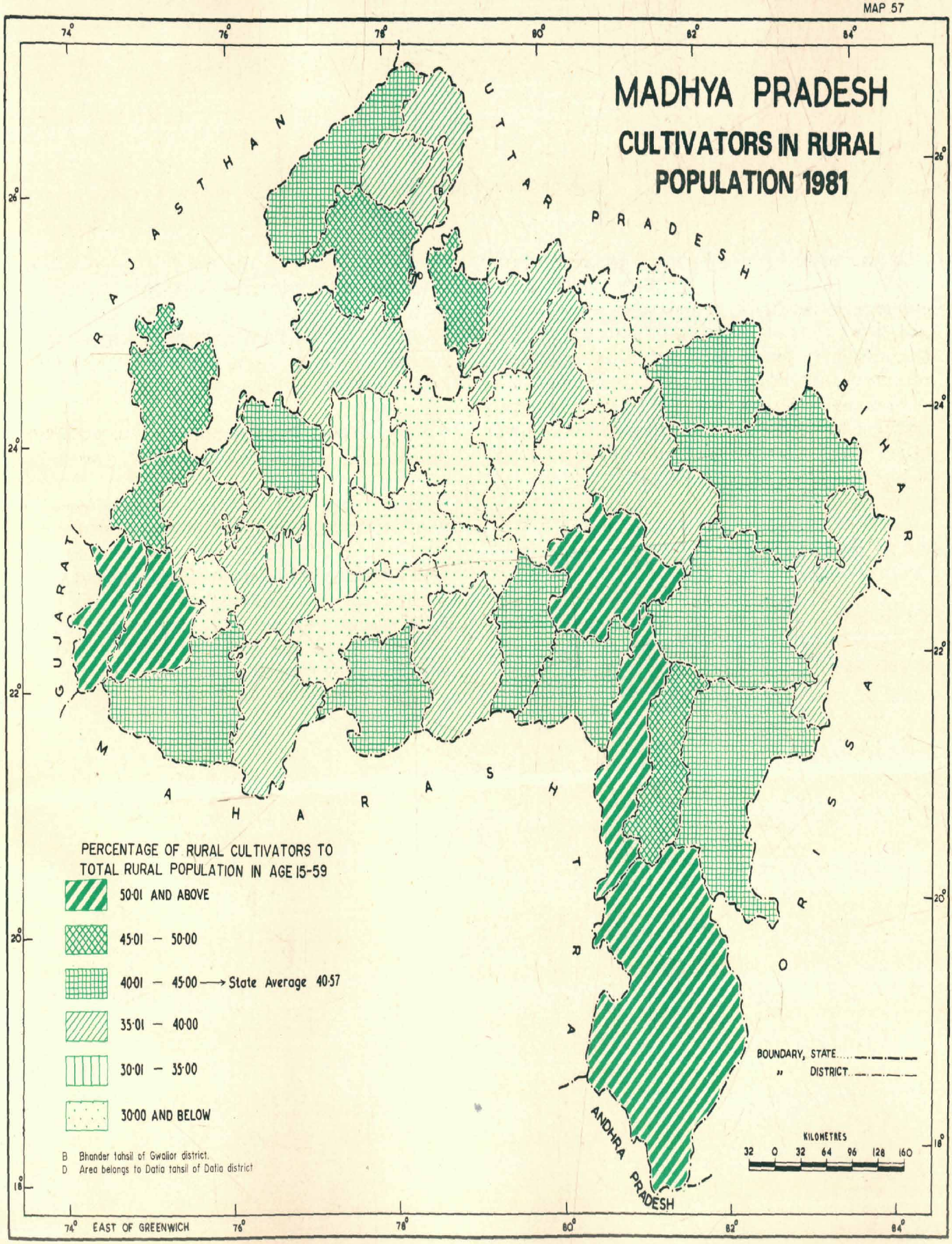

MADHYA PRADESH
CULTIVATORS
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
65.01 AND ABOVE
60.01 — 65.00
55.01 — 60.00
50.01 — 55.00→State Average 51.34
45.01 — 50.00
45.00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
CULTIVATORS (IN '00 000)
CHAMBAL
GWALIOR
SAGAR
REWA
UJJAIN
INDORE
BHOPAL
HOSHANGABAD
JABALPUR
BILASPUR
RAIPUR
DIVISIONS
SCALE OF BARS
CULTIVATORS (IN '00 000)
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 57

Cultivators in rural population, 1981

The map represents the districtwise proportion of rural cultivators to the total rural population in age 15-59 in 1981. The percentage figures of cultivators to total rural population in age 15-59 are calculated and grouped into six ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts are hatched in green colour from deep to light according to their values.

Of the total 21,315,324 rural population in the state 8,646,939 or 40.57 per cent are classified as cultivators in age 15-59. Among the districts these percentages vary between 25.14 in Raisen district and 63.00 in Jhabua district. Twenty districts record the percentage higher than the state average and twenty five districts fall below the state average of 40.57 per cent. There are five districts where the percentage of cultivators to total rural population in age 15-59 is 50.01 per cent and more while it ranges between 45.01 and 50.00 per cent in another five districts. There are 10 districts in the range of 40.01-45.00 and 13 districts in the range of 35.01-40.00. Only three districts have percentages ranging between 30.01 and 35.00 per cent. There are 9 districts which have recorded proportions of rural cultivators in age 15-59 as 30.00 per cent and below. The map reveals that the districts falling in the central region have comparatively low proportion of cultivators vis-a-vis other districts as these areas are more urbanised and diversified in their economic activities. The south-eastern and south-western parts mainly comprising tribal and backward districts of the state have a higher proportion of cultivators in the rural population as clearly evident from the map.


MADHYA PRADESH
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
GUJARAT
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION IN AGE 15-59
50·01 AND ABOVE
45·01 — 50·00
40·01 — 45·00 ⟶ State Average 40·57
35·01 — 40·00
30·01 — 35·00
30·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 58

Male and female cultivators, 1981

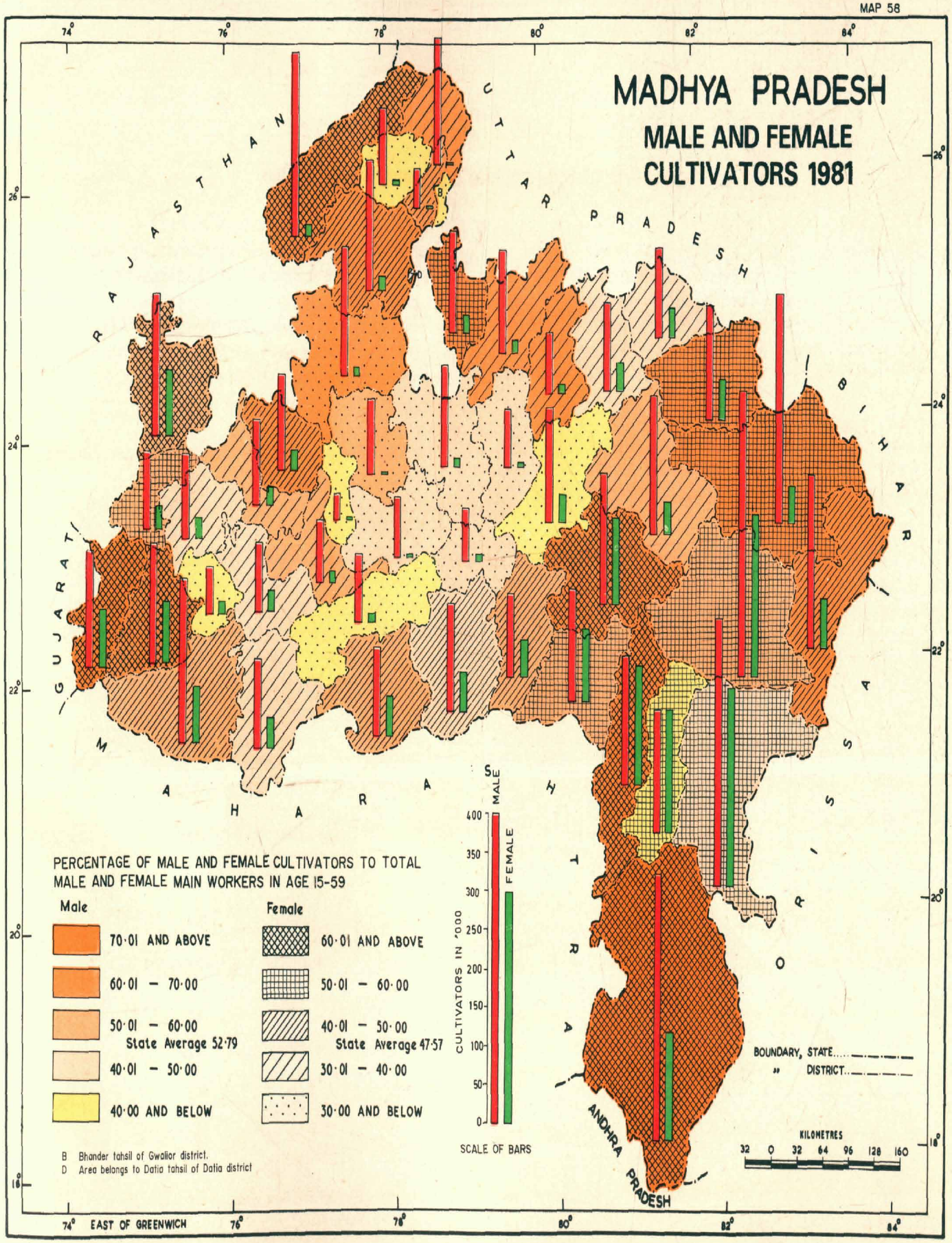
The map shows the districtwise proportion of male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers respectively in age 15-59 as per the 1981 Census. The percentage figures of male and female cultivators to the total male and female main workers in age 15-59 for each district have been worked out separately. The data thus obtained have been grouped into five categories separately for males and females as detailed in the legend of the map. The percentage of male cultivators is shown by flat colour in different grades in the background and that of female cultivators by hatching in black from dark to light indicating higher to lower values as per the legend.

Further, total number of male and female cultivators in age 15-59 for each district is also shown by two proportionate solid red and green coloured vertical bars

The percentage of male cultivators to total male main workers in age 15-59 for the state as a whole is 52 79 per cent Jhabua district with 82.24 per cent male cultivators leads in the state while Bhopal district has the lowest proportion (15.91 per cent) of male cultivators Districts falling in the western, north-western, eastern and south-eastern parts of the state have comparatively higher proportion of both male and female cultivators while the central region has comparatively low proportion of cultivators because of its more urbanished and industrialised districts.

Twenty five districts are placed above the state average of 52.79 per cent male cultivators while twenty districts are below this average.

The percentage of female cultivators to the total female main workers in age 15-59 for the state as a whole is 47.57 per cent which is less than the proportion of males. Eighteen districts have the proportions of female cultivators higher than the state average while twenty seven districts have the percentages below the state average. As in case of males Jhabua district with 84.74 per cent female cultivators again leads in the state. District Vidisha with 11.90 per cent female cultivators is placed at the bottom in the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
Male
70·01 AND ABOVE
60·01 – 70·00
50·01 – 60·00
State Average 52·79
40·01 – 50·00
40·00 AND BELOW
Female
60·01 AND ABOVE
50·01 – 60·00
40·01 – 50·00
State Average 47·57
30·01 – 40·00
30·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
MALE
FEMALE
CULTIVATORS IN '0.00
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
SCALE OF BARS
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

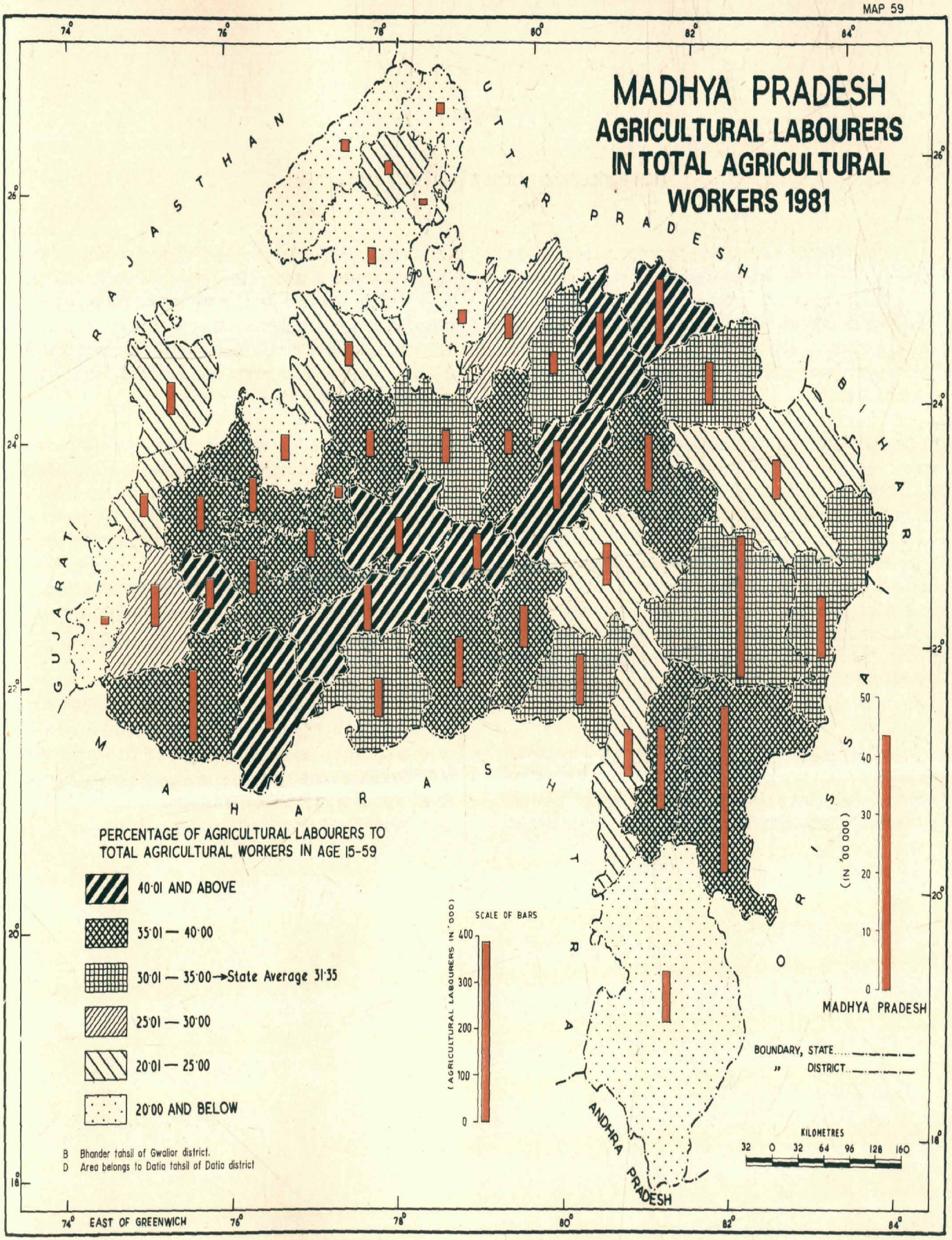
Map 59

Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of the proportion of agricultural labours in total agricultural workers in age 15-59 in the 1981 Census. According to the 1981 Census a person who worked on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as agricultural labourers. Agricultural workers include both cultivators and agricultural labourers. Districtwise data as percentage share of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in age 15-59 have been worked out for all the districts and grouped into six categories. Then the districts are hatched from deep to light shades to depict high to low values as indicated in the legend. Besides, solid brown coloured bars proportionate to total agricultural labourers are also drawn in each district.

Out of the total 12,869,375 agricultural workers in age 15-59 in the state 4,034,381 are agricultural labourers. Thus, as a whole, there are 31.35 per cent agricultural labourers among agricultural workers in the state. Twenty six districts of the state have a higher proportion of agricultural labourers while nineteen districts have a lower proportion than the state average (31.35 per cent). The highest proportion of agricultural labourers (49.94 per cent) is found in Narsimhapur district while the lowest (6.73 per cent) is recorded in Jhabua district. It is 40.01 per cent and above in 8 districts. The proportion ranges between 35.01 and 40.00 per cent in 13 districts, between 30.01 and 35.00 per cent in 7 districts, between 25.01 and 30.00 per cent in 2 districts and between 20.01 and 25.00 per cent in 7 districts. There are 8 districts where the proportion of agricultural labourers is 20.00 per cent and below.

The map reveals that the agriculture in the central part of the state is much dependent upon agricultural labourers. There is a continuous belt of high concentration of agricultural labourers in the central part consisting of the districts of East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur, Satna and Rewa. The northern districts including Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh and Guna and western districts of Jhabua, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Rajgarh and south-eastern districts of Bastar and Rajnandgaon show a very low proportion of agricultural labourers.


MADHYA PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
40·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 40·00
30·01 — 35·00→State Average 31·35
25·01 — 30·00
20·01 — 25·00
20·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
SCALE OF BARS
(AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN '000)
400
300
200
100
0
(IN '00 000)
50
40
30
20
10
0
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 60

Non-agricultural workers in primary sector, 1981

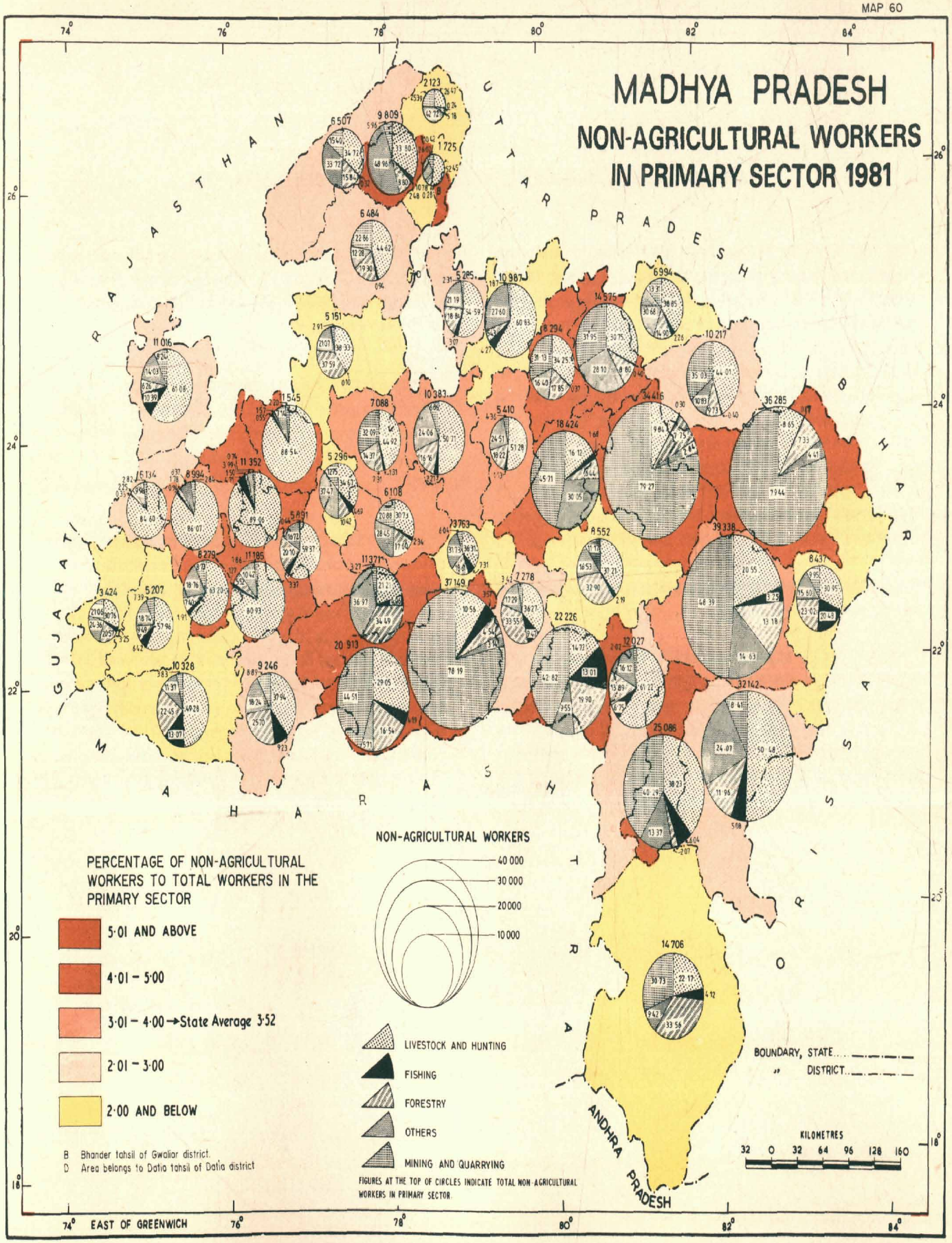
The map represents the districtwise proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers engaged in primary activities in the state in 1981. Workers in "primary" activities comprise (I) Cultivators, (II) Agricultural labourers, (III) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and (IV) Mining and quarrying. The non-agricultural activities in primary sector belong to the categories III and IV.

The percentage figures of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary activities for all the districts have been calculated and are grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The data have been represented by flat brown colour from deep to light as per high to low order of values according to the legend of the map. Besides, circles proportionate to the total number of non-agricultural workers in the primary sector of economic activities are drawn in all the districts. The circles are divided into sectors proportionate to the number of workers engaged in (i) livestock & hunting, (ii) fishing, (iii) forestry, (iv) plantations, orchards and allied activities and (v) mining and quarrying and are hatched by different shades as per the legend of the map.

In Madhya Pradesh, there are 15,829,188 workers in the primary sector out of which only 557,090 (3.52 per cent) are non-agricultural workers. Eighteen districts of the state have the percentage higher and twenty seven districts lower than the state average of 3.52 per cent. Chhindwara district (9.00 per cent) has the highest proportion of non-agricultural workers in primary sector while Datia with 0.23 per cent non-agricultural workers is placed at the bottom. The proportion is above 5.01 per cent in six districts while it varies between 4.01 and 5.00 in 9 districts, between 3.01 and 4.00 per cent in 7 districts and between 2.01 and 3.00 per cent in 10 districts. There are thirteen districts having a percentage of 2.00 and below.

Of 557,090 non-agricultural workers in primary sector in the state, the maximum 36.06 per cent are engaged in livestock and hunting followed by 31.91 per cent in mining and quarrying, 15.50 per cent in others, 12.62 per cent in forestry and 3.91 per cent in fishing. Shajapur district has the highest percentage (89.06) of its non-agricultural workers of primary sector engaged in livestock and hunting. Raigarh district leads in the proportion of workers in fishing with 20.48 per cent while Guna district has the maximum proportion (37.59 per cent) of non-agricultural primary workers engaged in forestry.

Gwalior district has 48.96 per cent of its non-agricultural primary workers engaged in other activities, (i.e., plantation, orchards and allied activities) which is the maximum among all the districts. The proportion of non-agricultural workers engaged in mining and quarrying is exceptionally high (above 78.00 per cent) in the districts of Surguja (79.44 per cent), Shahdol (79.27 per cent) and Chhindwara (78.19 per cent).


MADHYA PRADESH
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
5·01 AND ABOVE
4·01 – 5·00
3·01 – 4·00 → State Average 3·52
2·01 – 3·00
2·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
40 000
30 000
20000
10 000
LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY
OTHERS
MINING AND QUARRYING
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 61

Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, 1981

The map represents the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers and also the proportion of main workers in manufacturing (category Vb other then household industry) separately as in 1981.

The percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to the total main workers has been calculated for each district and figures thus obtained are grouped into six ranges. The districts are then shaded from deep to light according to high to low values. In addition, the percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing to the total main workers has been calculated for each district and pink flat colour is given to those districts in which it comes to 5.00 per cent and more. Besides these, solid brown circles, proportionate to main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs are inserted in the districts to represent the comparative volume of workers in this category.

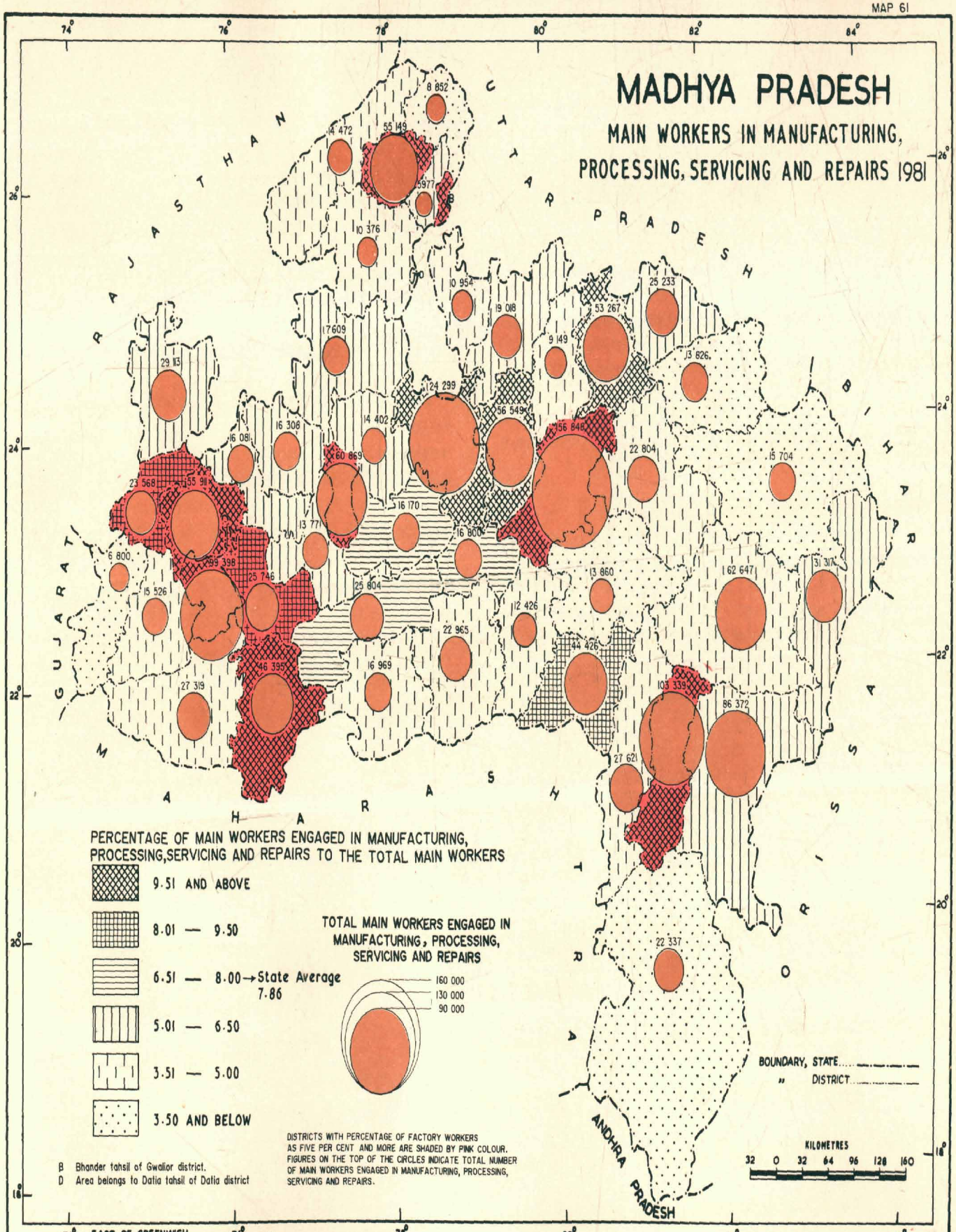
Out of 20,041,372 total main workers in the state only 1,574,347 workers or 7.86 per cent are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Thirteen districts have the percentages higher than the state average while thirty two districts fall below this. The highest percentage (27.04) is recorded by Sagar district followed by Damoh district (22.52 per cent) while the lowest percentage (2.04) is found in Jhabua district. Ten districts of the state have a percentage of 9.51 and above, 3 districts each have between 8.01 and 9.50 per cent and 6.51 and 8.00 per cent, 11 districts have between 5.01 and 6.50 and 12 districts have between 3.51 and 5.00 per cent. There are only 6 districts with a percentage of 3.50 and below.

The percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing (category Vb other than household industry) to the total main workers in the state in 1981 is 4.33. Among the districts it ranges between the maximum of 19.55 per cent in Indore and the minimum of 0.66 per cent in Mandla district.

Two distinct areas of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs may be noted in the state specially in and around industrial and commercial centres. The first one extending in the central part from south-west to north-east includes Indore, Ratlam, Ujjain, East Nimar, Bhopal, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur and Satna. The second area consists of Durg and Balaghat districts in the south-west. In the north, Gwalior district shows the significant proportion of workers engaged in this category. The central part of the state has generally high proportion of main workers in category V. The areas around the urban centres of Bhopal, Ujjain, Indore, Sagar, Satna, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Durg show higher proportion of workers in manufacturing (other than household industry category Vb).

MADHYA PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981



Map 62

Main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications, 1981

The map represents the districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications to the total main workers in the state in 1981. Districtwise percentage of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications has been calculated and grouped into six ranges and shown on the map as per the legend. In addition, total number of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications in each district has been depicted through proportionate circles. These circles are shown by solid pink colour.

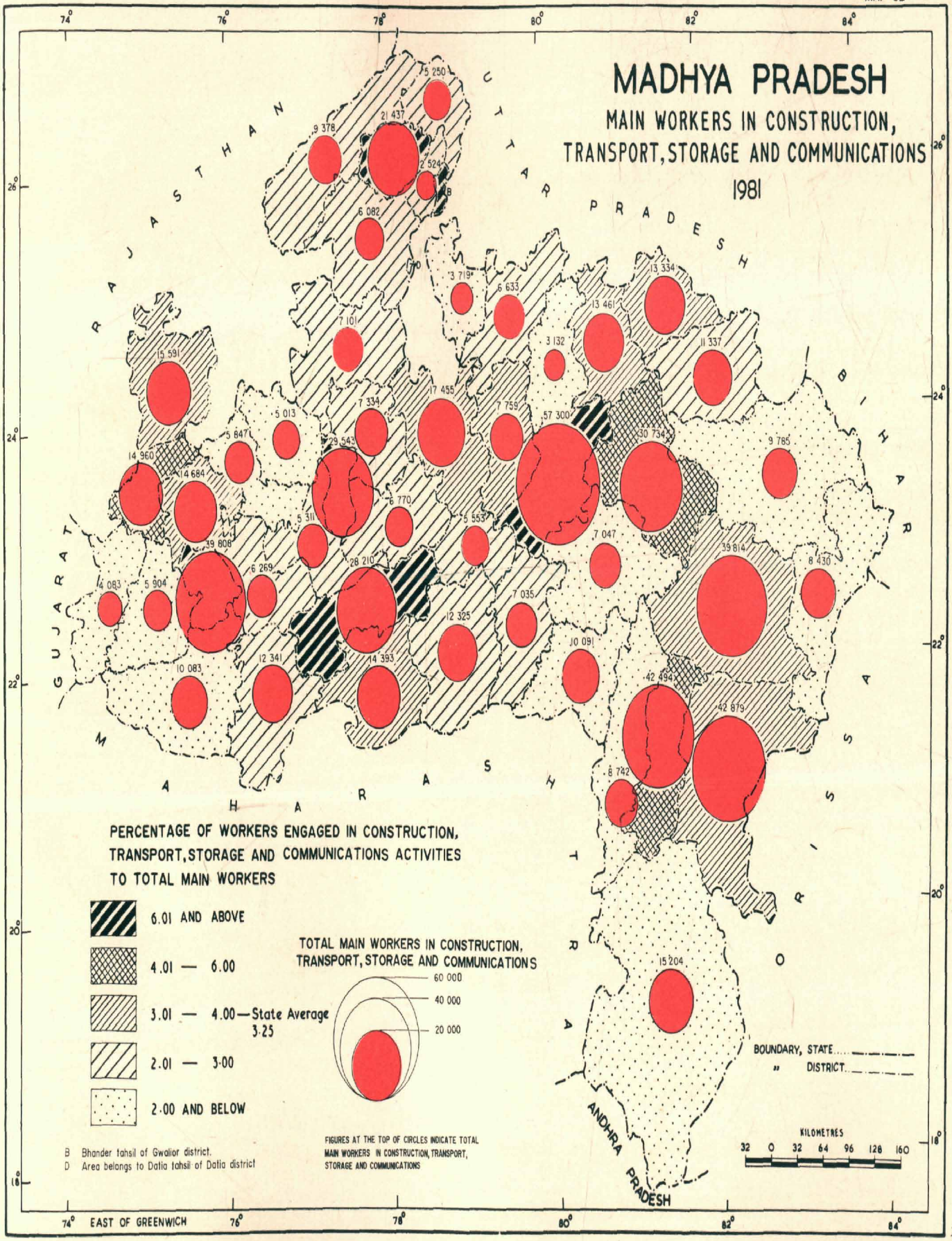
There are 652,183 or 3.25 per cent main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications in the state in 1981. Among the districts eleven have proportions above and thirtyfour districts below the state average. The highest percentage (10.85) is recorded by Bhopal district while the lowest (1.23) by Jhabua district. There are 5 districts with percentages of 6.01 and above. The percentage ranges between 4.01 and 6.00 in 3 districts, between 3.01 and 4.00 in 9 districts and between 2.01 and 3.00 in 15 districts. The percentage is 2.00 and below in the remaining 13 districts of the state.

It may be seen from the map that the eastern, southern and southwestern regions of the state generally have a low percentage of main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications though there are districts like Durg, Raipur, Shahdol, Ratlam, Rewa and Ujjain which claim significant proportion of main workers in construction, transport, storage and communications. The central part has comparatively high proportion of main workers in this category. Like other industrial workers, in this category too the major concentration is seen around large urban centres namely Bhopal, Ujjain, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Hoshangabad.

MADHYA PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

1981



PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

- 6.01 AND ABOVE
- 4.01 — 6.00
- 3.01 — 4.00 — State Average 3.25
- 2.01 — 3.00
- 2.00 AND BELOW

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

60 000
40 000
20 000

FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district

BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT

KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160

Map 63

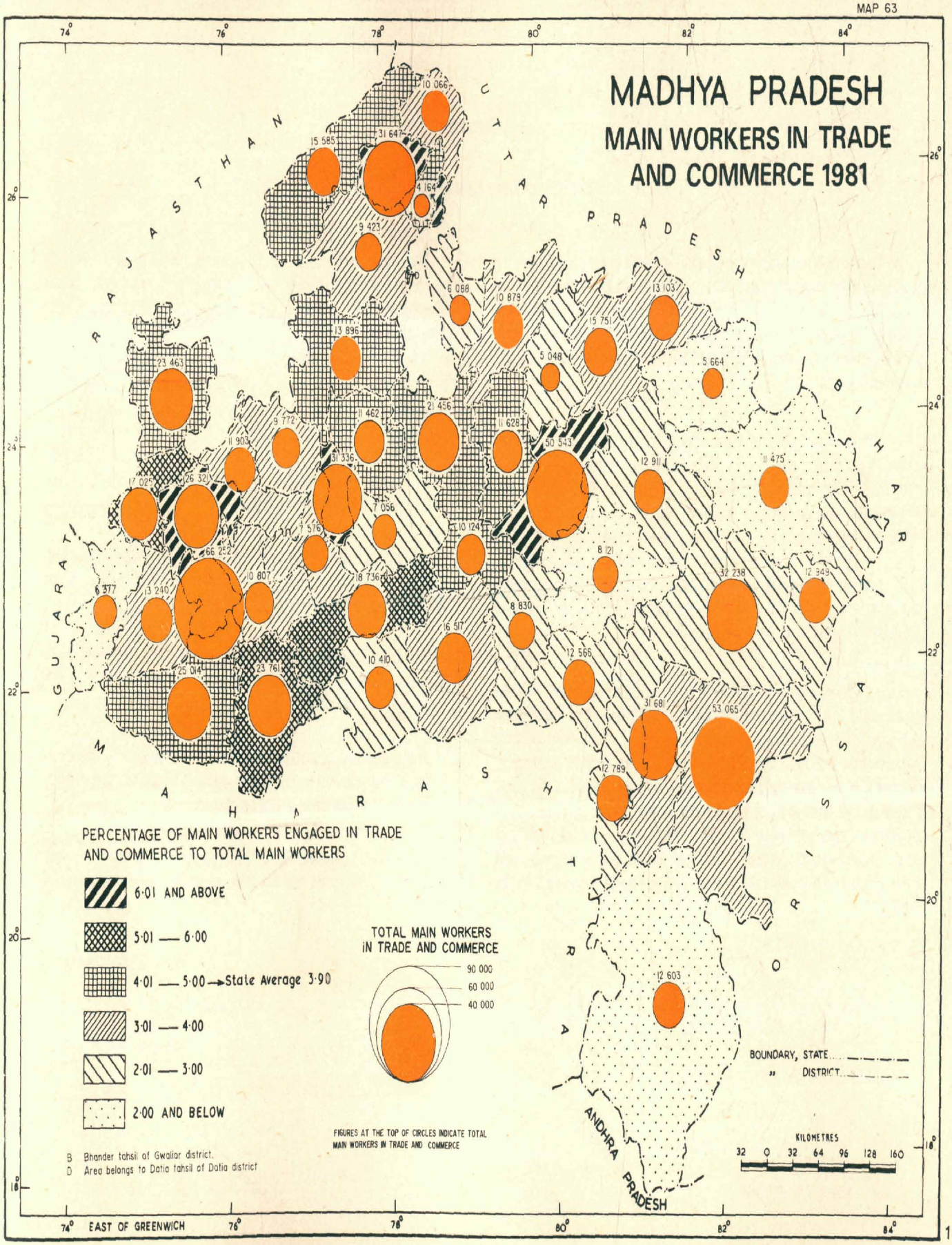
Main workers in trade and commerce, 1981

The map represents the districtwise proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce to the total main workers in the state as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage of main workers in trade and commerce to the total main workers has been calculated for all the districts and grouped into six ranges as detailed in the legend. Further, solid circles of orange colour proportionate to total main workers engaged in trade and commerce are inserted in each district.

In the state as a whole there are 781,250 workers (3.90 per cent) engaged in trade and commerce. Seventeen districts have the proportion higher than the state average (3.90 per cent) while twenty eight districts fall below this average. Among the districts the highest proportion (14.65 per cent) of main workers engaged in trade and commerce is recorded in Indore district and the lowest (1.43 per cent) in Sidhi district. There are five districts with a percentage of 6.01 and above. These are Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Ujjain. It ranges between 5.01 and 6.00 per cent in Ratlam, Hoshangabad and East Nimar districts. In nine districts the proportion ranges between 4.01 and 5.00 per cent, in 13 districts between 3.01 and 4.00 per cent and in 10 districts between 2.01 and 3.00 per cent. The proportion of workers in trade and commerce is 2.00 per cent and below in five districts. The districts of western and central regions except a few tribal districts have significant proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce.

The districts with urban centres having industrial and commercial significance show higher concentration of workers in trade and commerce activities.


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
10 066
31 647
15 585
4 164
9 423
6 088
10 873
13 103
15 751
5 048
5 664
13 896
23 463
11 462
21 456
11 628
30 543
12 911
11 475
9 772
11 903
31 336
26 321
17 025
7 056
10 124
8 121
66 252
6 377
13 240
10 807
18 736
32 238
12 349
8 830
16 517
12 566
25 014
23 761
10 410
31 681
53 065
12 789
12 603
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
6·01 AND ABOVE
5·01 — 6·00
4·01 — 5·00 → State Average 3·90
3·01 — 4·00
2·01 — 3·00
2·00 AND BELOW
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
90 000
60 000
40 000
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 64

Main workers in services, 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers in services (category IX) to total main workers in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981 as well as the proportion of workers in (i) Public services, (ii) Educational & scientific services, (iii) Medical & health services and (iv) Personal & other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services in each district of the state as per the 1981 Census.

The percentage figures of main workers engaged in other services (category IX) to total main workers are calculated and grouped into six categories – two above, one nearer to and three below the state average. Then the districts are shaded according to high to low values as per the legend on the map. Further, circles proportionate to main workers engaged in other services have been drawn in each district. Each circle is divided into four sectors representing public services, educational and scientific services, medical and health services and personal and other miscellaneous services.

In Madhya Pradesh as a whole 6.01 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in services (category IX) in 1981. There are considerable variations in the proportion of workers in services to total main workers at the district level. In 14 districts the percentage of main workers in services is higher than the state average. Being the capital of the state, Bhopal district has recorded the highest proportion (25.47 per cent) of the main workers in other services. This is followed by Indore (16.98 per cent), Gwalior (16.80 per cent), Jabalpur (10.06 per cent) and Ujjain (8.84 per cent). The lowest proportion (2.65 per cent) is shown by Sidhi district.

Again the more urbanised districts and the districts of administrative or educational importance have shown higher concentration of workers in services. The number of such workers is relatively much higher in these districts.

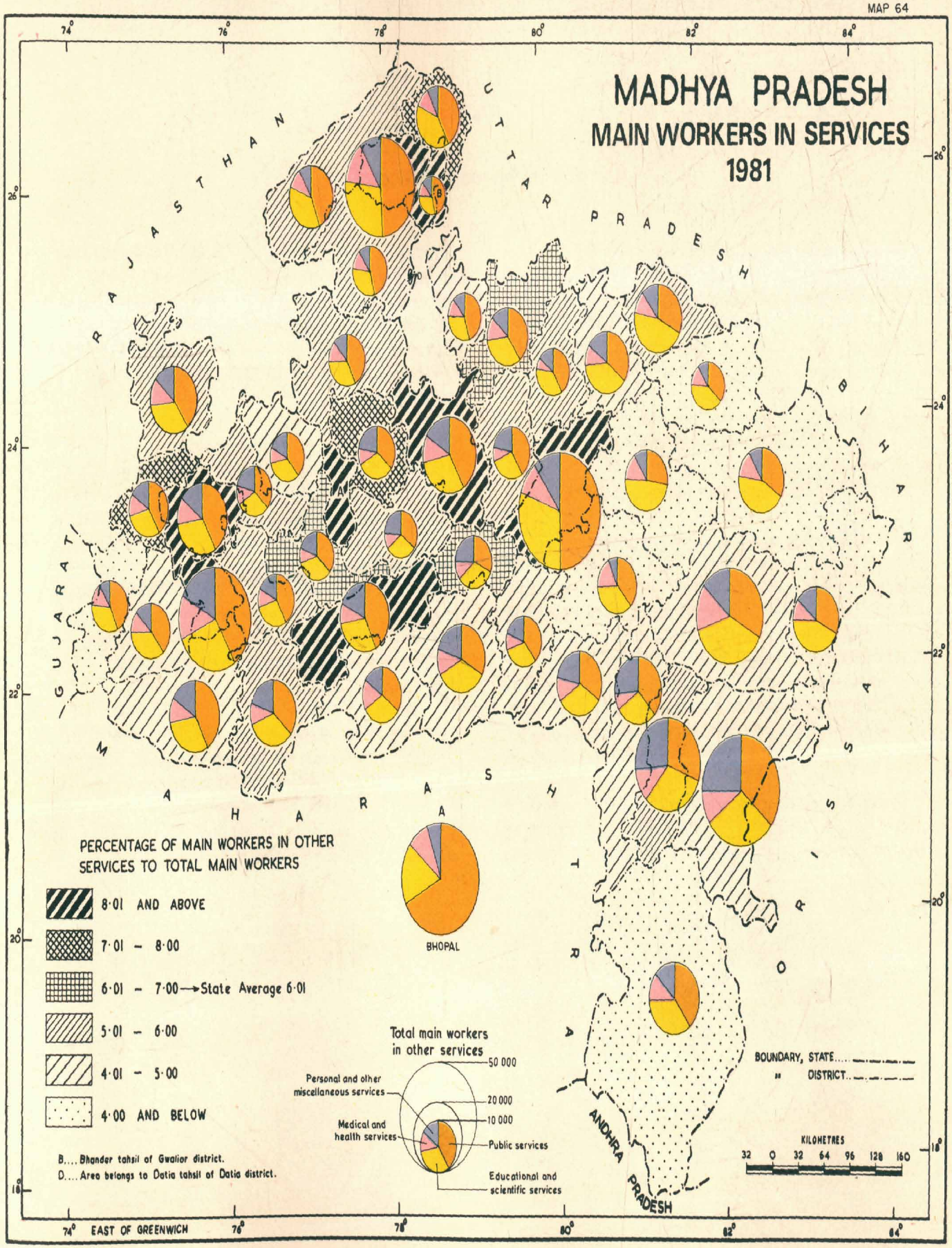
Among the main workers in services majority are engaged in public services (40.55 per cent) followed by educational and scientific services (32.14 per cent), personal and other miscellaneous services (15.79 per cent) and medical and health services (11.52 per cent). In public services Bhopal with 67.18 per cent ranks at the top while Shahdol with 27.61 per cent is placed at the bottom.

In case of educational and scientific services Shahdol leads with 47.78 per cent whereas this proportion is lowest in Bhopal district (17.93 per cent).

Betul district has the maximum proportion (17.39 per cent) of workers in medical and health services among the total workers in other services (category IX) of the district.

The proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services is the maximum (26.58 per cent) in Rajnandgaon district and minimum (6.38 per cent) in Bhopal district.

The pattern of distribution of the proportion of above four categories is more or less similar to the state average, with exception in a few districts.


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
8·01 AND ABOVE
7·01 – 8·00
6·01 – 7·00 → State Average 6·01
5·01 – 6·00
4·01 – 5·00
4·00 AND BELOW
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BHOPAL
Total main workers in other services
50 000
20 000
10 000
Personal and other miscellaneous services
Medical and health services
Public services
Educational and scientific services
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 65

Main workers in various services, 1981

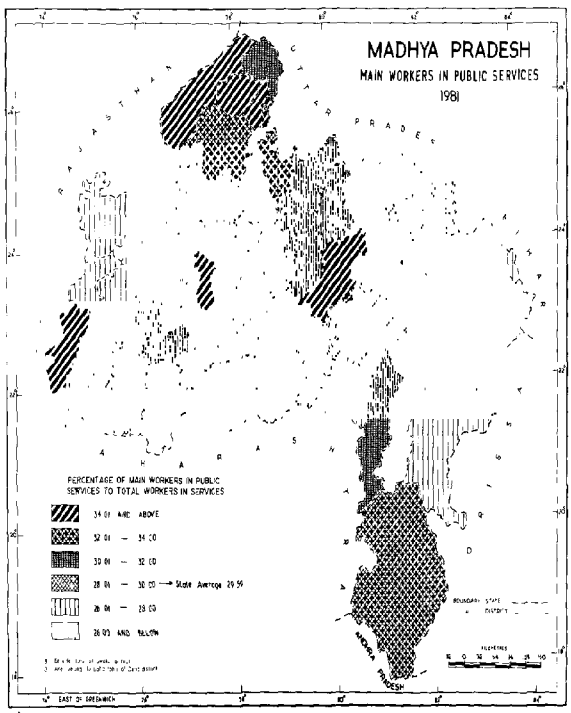
A set of four maps depicts the proportion of main workers in four categories of services, viz., (i) public services, (ii) educational and scientific services, (iii) medical and health services and (iv) personal and other miscellaneous services to the total main workers in services at district level in 1981. The proportions of main workers in each of these categories are worked out to the total main workers in services and have been depicted separately for comparison as per the legends of these maps. In the state, out of these four categories of main workers, the category of public services accounts for the largest proportion of 29.59 per cent followed by educational and scientific services (23.46 per cent). The personal and other miscellaneous services account for 11.53 per cent. Medical and health services account for 8.41 per cent. Out of 1,204,406 workers engaged in various services (category IX) 356,439 workers (29.59 per cent) are found in the public services in the state. Bhopal district, which is the state capital, has the highest proportion (51.01 per cent) of workers in public services followed by Jabalpur (37.41 per cent) and Gwalior (35.41 per cent) districts. District Durg has the lowest proportion (19.73 per cent) of workers in this category. There are seventeen districts which have percentages of main workers engaged in public services to total main workers in services above the state average while twenty eight districts have a lower percentage.

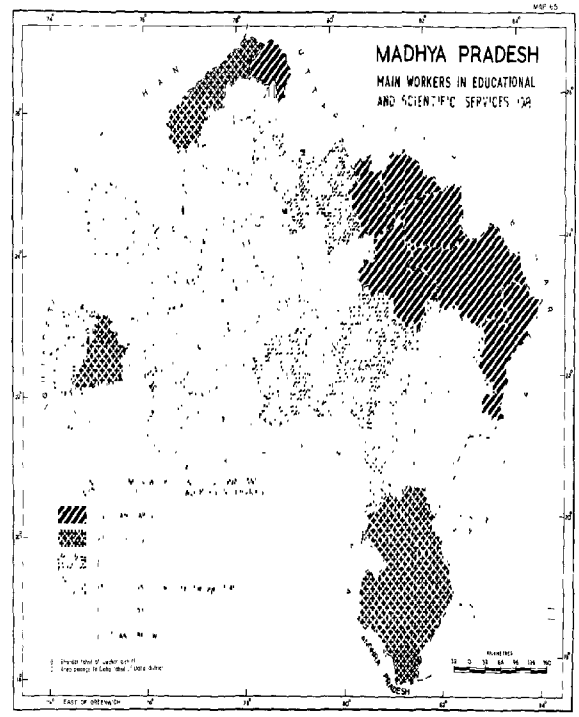
Educational and scientific services account for 23.46 per cent of the total main workers in services in the state as a whole. At district level this proportion varies between a maximum of 38.42 per cent in Rewa and minimum of 18.21 per cent in Indore. Twenty three districts have higher proportions while twenty two districts have lower proportions than the state average. A group of six districts in the north-eastern part comprising Rewa, Shahdol, Surguja, Raigarh, Sidhi and Satna records more than 29.00 per cent workers in educational and scientific services to the total main workers in services. District Bhind with 29.51 per cent also joins this group.

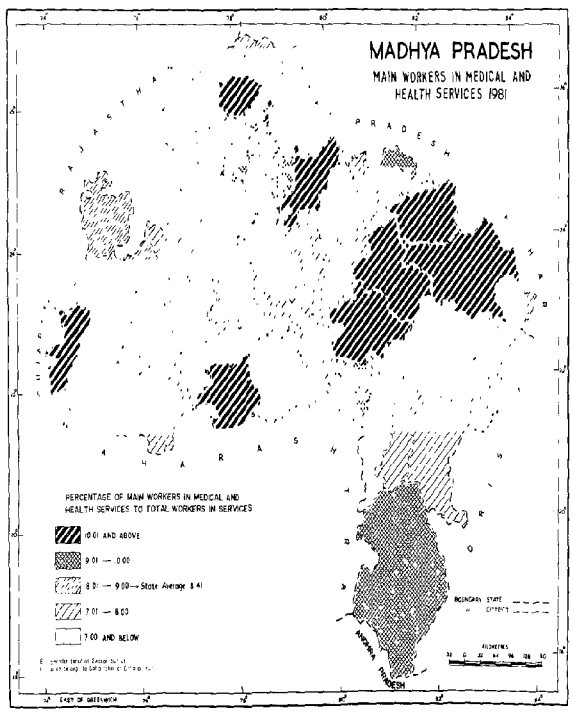
The percentage of main workers engaged in medical and health services to total main workers in services for the state as a whole comes to 8.41. There are 21 districts having this proportion higher and 24 districts lower than the state average. The highest proportion (13.37 per cent) of workers in medical and health services to total main workers in services (category IX) is recorded in Mandla district whereas the lowest proportion (5.91 per cent) is found in Panna district. The map shows that the districts of north-eastern region have relatively higher proportion of workers in medical and health services while the districts of central region of the state show comparatively lower proportion.

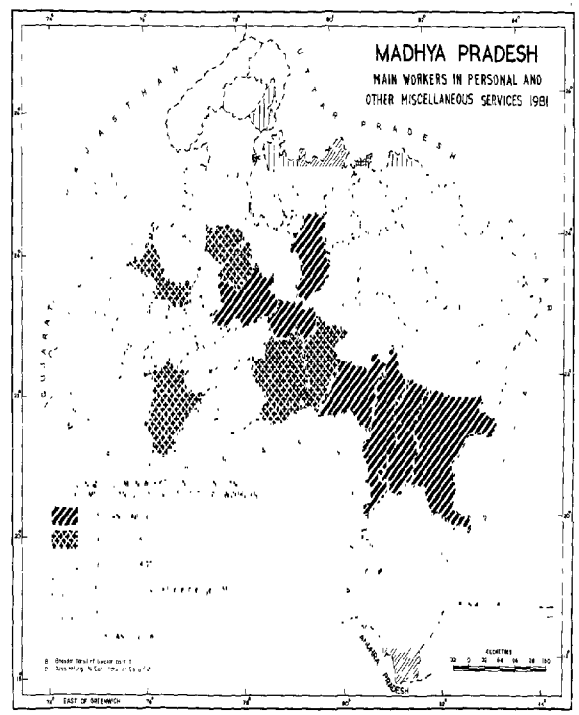
The percentage of main workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services to total main workers in services for the state as a whole comes to 11.53. At district level, this proportion ranges between the maximum of 21.99 per cent in Rajnandgaon and the minimum of 4.85 per cent in Bhopal. Twenty districts have higher percentage while 25 districts have lower percentage than the state average.

MAIN WORKERS IN VARIOUS SERVICES 1981









Map 66

Marginal workers classified by industrial categories, 1981

The map represents the districtwise distribution of marginal workers, their proportion to total population and the proportion in nine industrial categories clubbed here in three major sectors.

The districtwise percentage of marginal workers to total population has been calculated and grouped into six ranges and the districts are shaded according to high to low values as shown in the legend of the map.

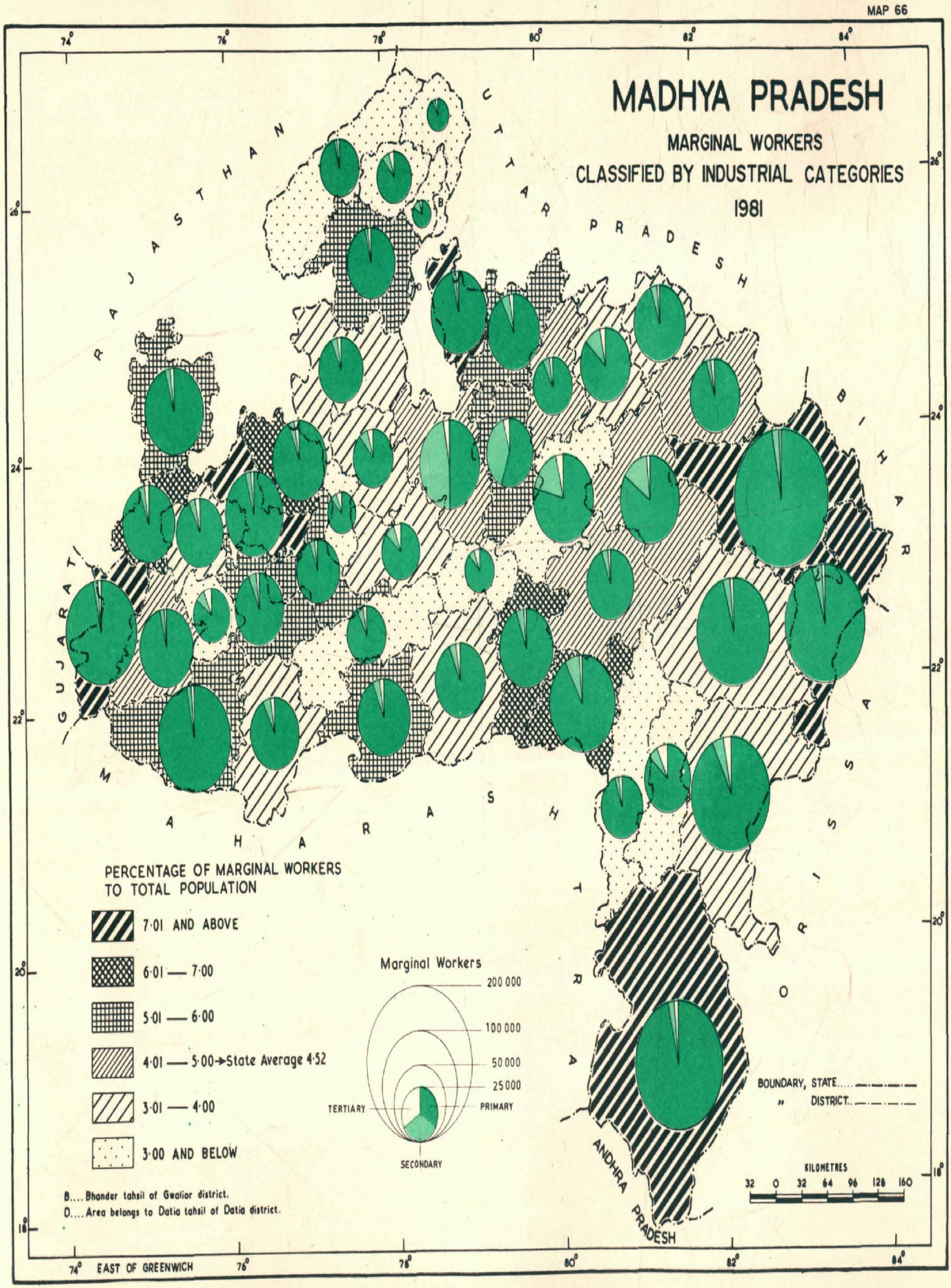
The nine categories of industrial classification are grouped into three sectors, viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes categories I to IV i.e., I Cultivators, II Agricultural labourers, III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchard and allied activities and IV Mining and quarrying. The secondary sector covers category V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and VI Construction. The tertiary sector comprises of VII to IX categories, viz., VII Trade and commerce, VIII Transport, storage and communications and IX other services.

Circles proportionate to total marginal workers in the district are inserted in each district and three sectors representing primary, secondary and tertiary are drawn within the circles proportionate to total marginal workers in each of them.

In the state as a whole there are 2,356,278 marginal workers which account for 4.52 per cent population of the state. At district level it varies between the maximum of 11.49 per cent in Jhabua district and the minimum of 0.90 per cent in Bhind district. Excepting a few districts most of the tribal districts in the state show a relatively higher proportion of marginal workers in total population. The more urbanised districts in the state have a lower proportion of marginal workers.

Overwhelming majority of the marginal workers in the state are in primary sector (91.23 per cent). In secondary and tertiary sectors there are only 6.45 and 2.32 per cent marginal workers respectively in the state. At district level the proportion of marginal workers in primary sector varies between the maximum of 96.92 per cent in Surguja and the minimum of 49.80 per cent in Sagar district. The highest proportion of marginal workers in secondary sector is found in Sagar district (47.15 per cent) while the lowest in Shivpuri district (1.54 per cent). In tertiary sector maximum proportion of marginal workers is recorded in Durg district (7.72 per cent) and the minimum in Surguja district (0.73 per cent).

The percentages of female marginal workers are higher than the male marginal workers in all the three sector which account for 82.24 per cent in primary, 5.47 in secondary and 1.37 in tertiary sector.


MADHYA PRADESH
MARGINAL WORKERS
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
7·01 AND ABOVE
6·01 — 7·00
5·01 — 6·00
4·01 — 5·00→State Average 4·52
3·01 — 4·00
3·00 AND BELOW
Marginal Workers
200 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
TERTIARY
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

Map 67

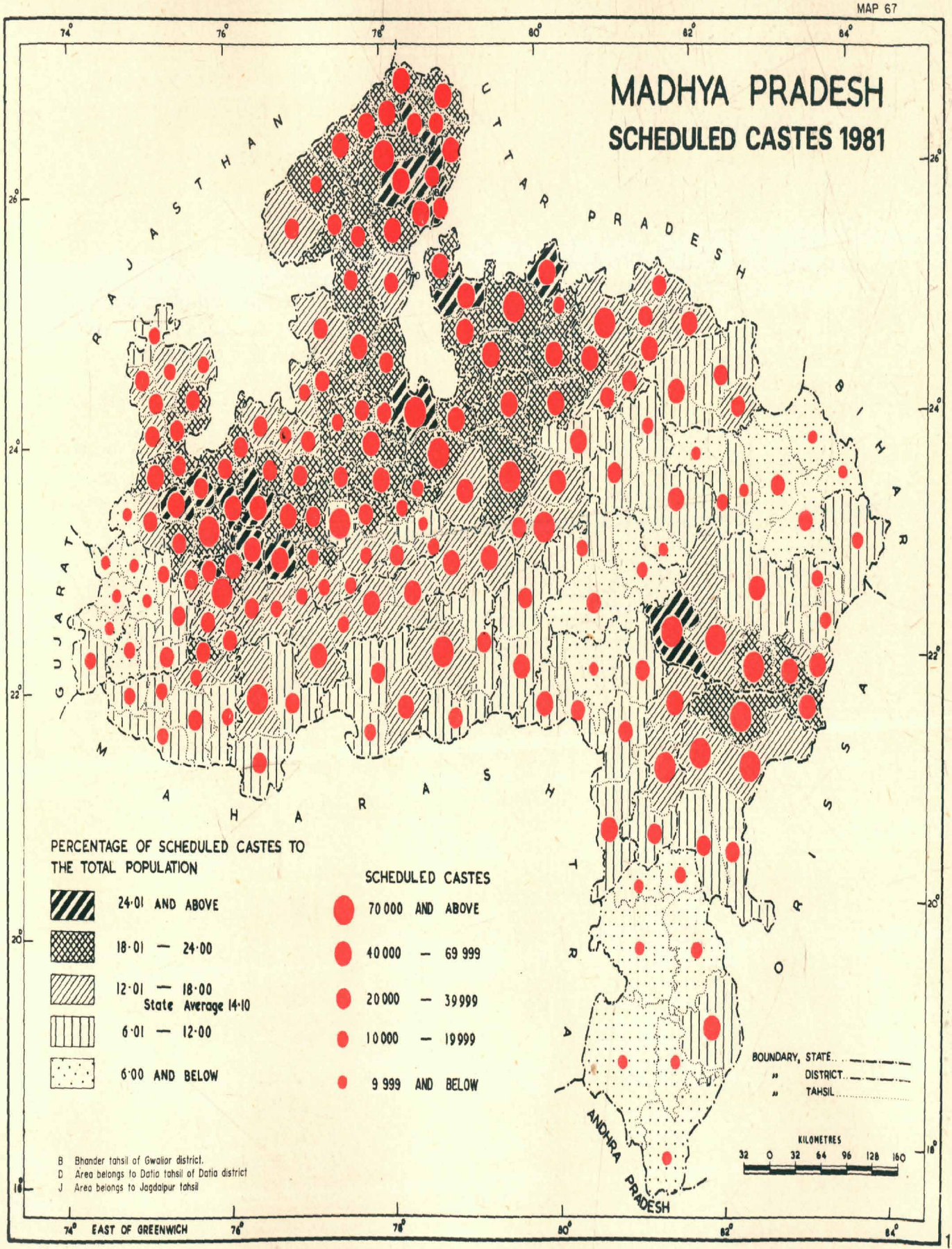
Scheduled castes, 1981

The map represents the proportion of scheduled caste population to the total population in each tahsil of Madhya Pradesh in 1981. The tahsil-wise percentage figures of scheduled caste population have been calculated and grouped into five ranges—two above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The tahsils are then shaded as per the legend of the map. Further the solid circles of red colour in five population sizes of scheduled castes in each tahsil are drawn

There are 14.10 per cent scheduled castes in the state as per the 1981 Census. The major concentration of scheduled castes in the state is seen in the northern and north-western areas besides in a few tahsils in the eastern part. Their proportion is comparatively lower in southern and north-eastern regions of the state. Most of the tahsils with low percentage of scheduled caste population are situated in the tribal areas of the state comprising Jhabua, Mandla, Bastar, Surguja, Shahdol, Sidhi and Dhar districts. The highest percentage of scheduled castes to the total population has been recorded in Tarana tahsil of Ujjain district (32.27 per cent) while the lowest of 1.61 per cent is seen in Thandla tahsil of Jhabua district. As many as 105 tahsils have recorded the percentage of scheduled caste population higher than the state average. One tahsil, Seoni-Malwa has this percentage equal to the state average. There are 84 tahsils having this proportion below the state average of 14.01 per cent

The proportion of scheduled caste population is 24.01 per cent and above in 16 tahsils. The proportion ranges between 18.01 and 24.00 per cent in 56 tahsils, between 12.01 and 18.00 per cent in 53 tahsils and between 6.01 and 12.00 per cent in 42 tahsils. The remaining 23 tahsils have a proportion of 6.00 per cent and below.

The coloured circles represent the total population of scheduled castes in each tahsil. The highest number of scheduled castes is found in Bilaspur tahsil of Bilaspur district (155,221) and the lowest in Thandla tahsil of Jhabua district (2,337).


MADHYA PRADESH
SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
24·01 AND ABOVE
18·01 — 24·00
12·01 — 18·00
State Average 14·10
6·01 — 12·00
6·00 AND BELOW
SCHEDULED CASTES
70 000 AND ABOVE
40 000 — 69 999
20 000 — 39 999
10 000 — 19 999
9 999 AND BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

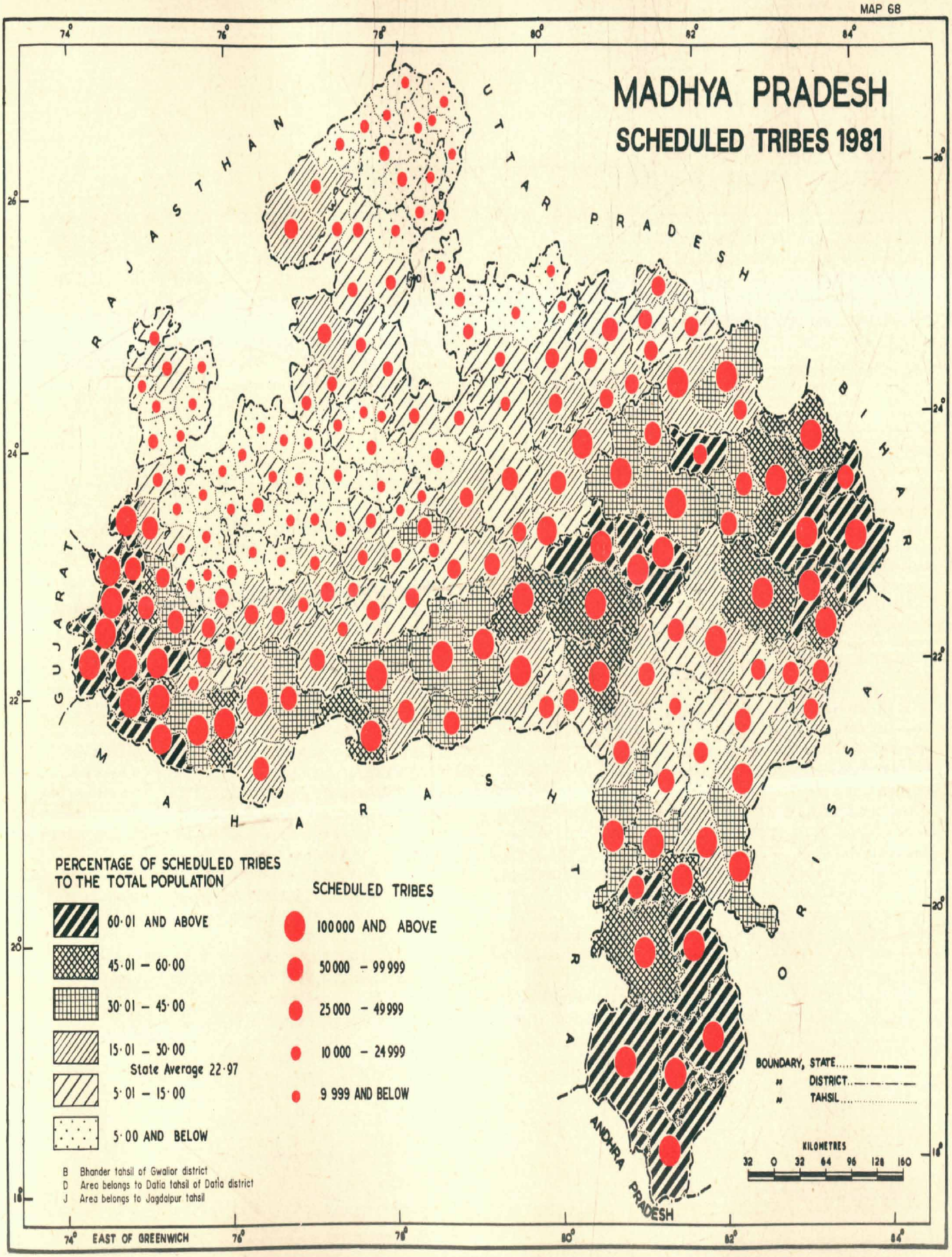
Map 68

Scheduled tribes, 1981

This map shows the proportion of scheduled tribe population to the total population in each tahsil of the state according to the 1981 Census. The percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population has been calculated for each tahsil and the data thus obtained have been grouped into six ranges as detailed in the legend of the map. Besides, the solid circles of red colour in five population sizes of scheduled tribes in each tahsil are drawn.

In the state as a whole, 22 97 per cent population comes under the category of scheduled tribe as per the 1981 Census. In 65 tahsils the percentage of scheduled tribe population is higher than the state average while 125 tahsils fall below the state average. The highest proportion of scheduled tribes (89.32 per cent) is recorded in Jobat tahsil (Jhabua district) whereas the lowest (0.01 per cent) in Lahar tahsil (Bhind district). Madhya Pradesh is having the largest scheduled tribe population in India. In the state scheduled tribes are mainly concentrated in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh. In all these districts, this proportion is above 50.00 per cent except in West Nimar and Raigarh where it is less than 50.00 per cent. In the state there are 24 tahsils with the proportion of scheduled tribes as 60.00 per cent and above. In 13 tahsils this proportion ranges between 45.01-60.00 per cent. There are 18 tahsils where the proportion ranges between 30 01 and 45.00 per cent, 39 tahsils are in the range of 15.01-30.00 per cent, 44 tahsils in the range of 5.01-15.00 per cent and 52 tahsils with a proportion of 5.00 per cent and below. At a glance it reveals that the tahsils with more than 50.00 per cent scheduled tribe population mainly belong to Bastar district in the south-east; Jhabua, Dhar and West Nimar in the west and south-west and Surguja and Raigarh in the east.

As represented through coloured circles the maximum number of scheduled tribe population is found in Ambikapur tahsil (323,700) of Surguja district while the minimum in Lahar tahsil (17) of Bhind district.


MADHYA PRADESH
SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
60·01 AND ABOVE
45·01 – 60·00
30·01 – 45·00
15·01 – 30·00
State Average 22·97
5·01 – 15·00
5·00 AND BELOW
SCHEDULED TRIBES
100000 AND ABOVE
50000 – 99999
25000 – 49999
10000 – 24999
9999 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
J Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TAHSIL
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 69

Ten numerically major scheduled castes, 1981

The map represents the distribution of ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state as per the 1981 Census. These ten major scheduled castes have been shown with the help of different symbols. Each symbol represents 5,000 scheduled caste population.

Out of the total 7,358,533 scheduled caste population in the state, 88.10 per cent are covered under these first ten dominant scheduled castes. The details of these castes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Caste	Population	Percentage to total population of scheduled castes
1	2	3	4
1.	Chamar	3,838,593	52 17
2.	Balai	716,994	9.74
3.	Mahar or Mehra	583,506	7.93
4.	Koli or Kori	378,438	5.14
5.	Mehtar or Bhangi	222,044	3.02
6.	Ganda or Gandi	209,840	2.85
7.	Basor or Burud	163,117	2.22
8.	Bagri or Bagdi	148,854	2 02
9.	Kumhar	123,310	1.68
10.	Khangar or Mirdha	98,219	1 33

The remaining 37 castes accounted for only 11.90 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in the state in 1981. The northern and north-western areas of the state have higher concentration of scheduled caste population. The districts of Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur in the east have also higher proportion of scheduled caste population.

Among the scheduled castes, Chamars rank the first in the state and dominate in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhartarpur, Panna, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Damoh, Jabalpur, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Surguja, Raipur and southern parts of Raigarh districts (Sarangarh Tahsil). There are 14 districts having more than 100,000 population and 13 districts between 50,000 and 99,999 population of Chamars. The maximum Chamar population (431,337) is recorded in Bilaspur district and the minimum (6,320) in Jhabua district.

Balai is the second ranking scheduled caste population and mainly distributed in the western part of the state in Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Indore, West Nimar, East Nimar, Sehore districts and Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad district. Ujjain and West Nimar districts have more than 100,000 Balai population. The maximum number (104,483) of Balais are seen in West Nimar among all the districts whereas the minimum number of Balais is only four in Sidhi. In the districts of Shajapur, Dewas, Indore, East Nimar and Sehore the population of Balais ranges between 50,000 and 100,000.

Mahar or Mehra is the third ranking scheduled caste and is confined mainly to Betul, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Rajnandgaon and Durg districts and Jagdalpur tahsil of Bastar district. Betul district has the highest (69,989) Mahar population and Datia district has the lowest (3).

Koli or Kori population is mainly spread over the districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar, Satna and Rewa in north, the districts of West Nimar and Indore in west and the districts of Vidisha and Jabalpur in the central part. District Gwalior has the highest (50,366) Koli population followed by Morena (37,905) district. The lowest (16) is recorded in Raigarh district. Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Indore and Jabalpur each have more than 20,000 Koli population.

Mehtar or Bhangis are found mainly in northern and north-western areas comprising Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Guna, Sagar, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur districts. The maximum number (16,183) of Bhangis are in Gwalior district followed by Indore (16,129).

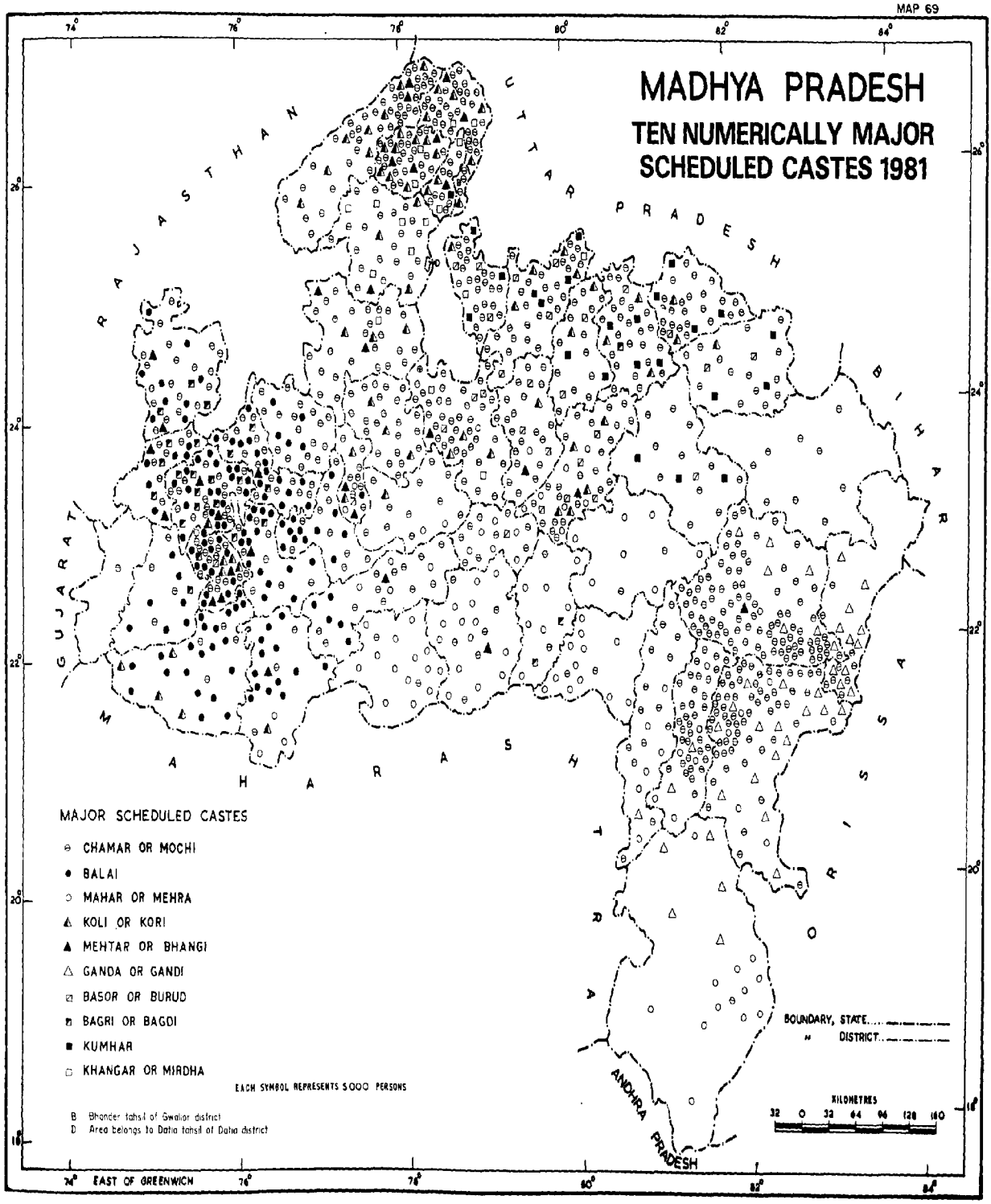
Gandas or Gandis are concentrated mainly in the eastern region of the state comprised of the districts of Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar. The highest Ganda population is found in Raipur district (77,951) followed by Raigarh district (54,561).

Basors or Burud are mainly confined to Tikarmgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Sidhi and Jabalpur districts. The highest Basor population is recorded in Jabalpur (22,473) district. More than 15,000 of Basor population is observed in each of the four districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh and Sagar.

Bagris or Bagdis are concentrated mainly in north-western parts of the state in Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain and Shajapur districts.

Kumhars are found primarily in the north-eastern region in the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi. Some Kumhars are also found in Datia (6,311) district. The maximum number of Kumhars (20,123) is found in Chhatarpur district.

Khangars or Mirdhas are concentrated in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Raigarh and Raipur districts. Shivpuri district has the highest number of Khangar population (22,164).


MADHYA PRADESH
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES
CHAMAR OR MOCHI
BALAI
MAHAR OR MEHRA
KOLI OR KORI
MEHTAR OR BHANGI
GANDA OR GANDI
BASOR OR BURUD
BAGRI OR BAGDI
KUMHAR
KHANGAR OR MIRDHA
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5000 PERSONS
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 70

Ten numerically major scheduled tribes, 1981

The map shows the distribution of the ten numerically major scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census. These first ten numerically major scheduled tribes are detailed as follows:

Sl. No	Scheduled tribes	Population	Percentage to total population of scheduled tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Gond	5,391,450	44.98
2.	Bhil, Patelia	2,480,236	20.69
3.	Kol	611,762	5.10
4.	Kawar, Chattri	560,958	4.68
5.	Oraon, Dhanka	448,628	3.74
6.	Korku, Bondeya	400,674	3.34
7.	Sahariya, Sor	264,268	2.20
8.	Baiga	248,420	2.07
9.	Halba, Halbi	236,930	1.98
10.	Bharia, Pando	196,076	1.64
	Total	10,839,402	90.42

These tribes have been shown with the help of different symbols. Each symbol represents 5,000 scheduled tribe population.

There are 11,987,031 persons recorded as scheduled tribes in the state of which 90.42 per cent belong to these first ten major scheduled tribes.

At a glance the map shows that the scheduled tribe population is concentrated mainly on the eastern, south-eastern and south-western parts of the state. Their distribution in the north-western part is very thin.

Gonds are the first ranking scheduled tribes in the state and are found in the districts of Bastar, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Surguja, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Mandla and Narsimhapur and their numbers are also high in Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Raisen, Dewas, Sehore and East Nimar districts. The maximum number of Gonds are concentrated in Bastar district (1,046,861). About 45.00 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in the state is claimed by Gonds.

Bhil, Patelia are the second ranking scheduled tribes (20.69 per cent) and are concentrated in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar, East Nimar and West Nimar. Their numbers are also significant in Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas and Indore districts. The maximum number of Bhils is in West Nimar (682,648). More than 50,000 Bhils are concentrated in each of the above first four districts.

Kols are largely found in the districts of Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandla and Jabalpur while they are sparsely distributed in the districts of Shahdol, Sidhi and Mandla. This group of tribe constitutes 5.10 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population in the state. The largest number of Kol population (133,005) is recorded in Rewa district.

Kawars are 4.68 per cent among the scheduled tribes in the state. They are mainly found in the eastern region of the state in the districts of Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Raipur, Shahdol and Durg. The largest number (165,364) of Kawars is seen in Raigarh district.

Oraons are mainly found in the eastern districts of Surguja, Bilaspur and Raigarh. They are 3.74 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the state. The largest number of Oraons is found in Raigarh district (247,319).

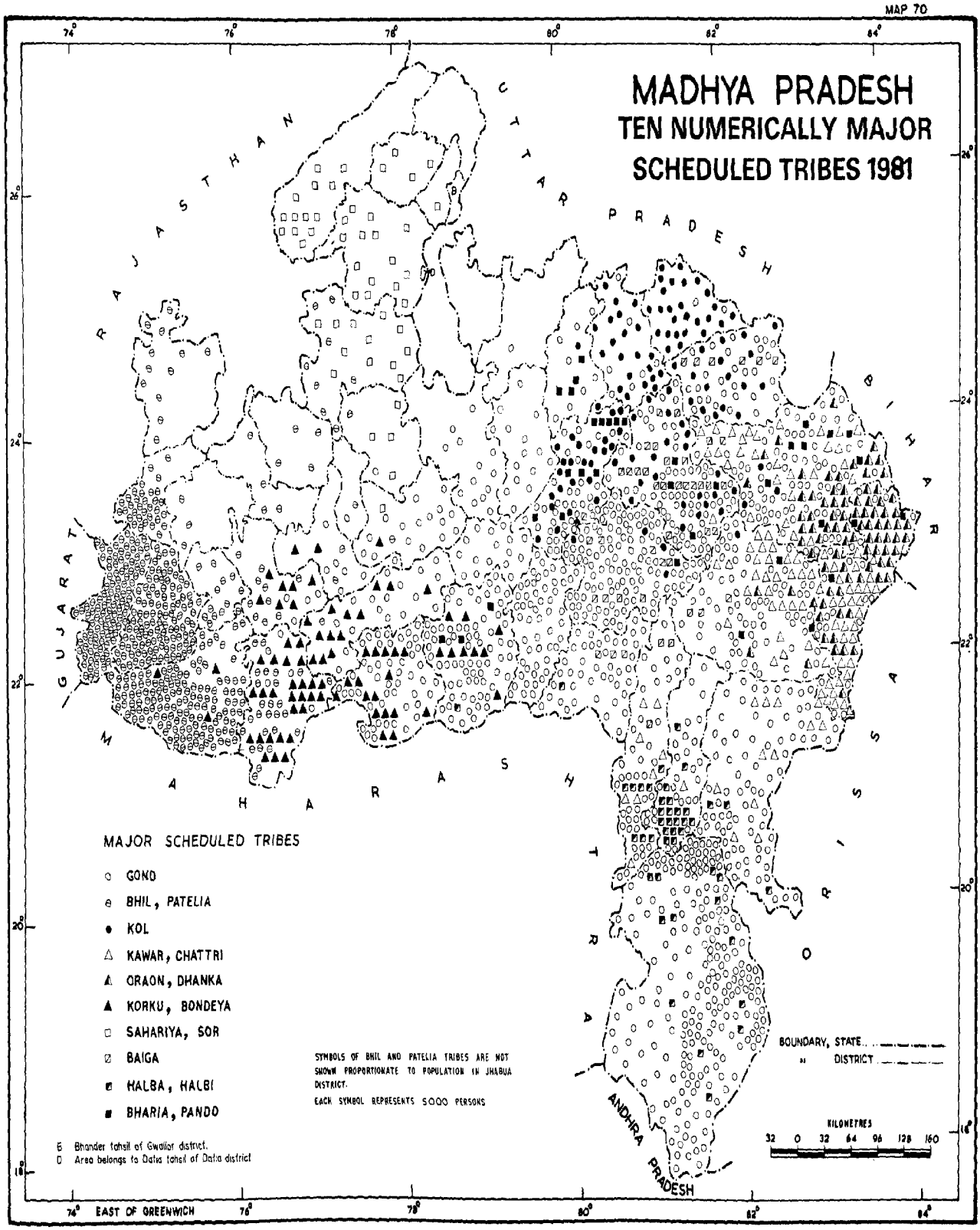
Korkus are spread over the southern and south-western districts of Dewas, East Nimar, West Nimar, Sehore, Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara. The share of Korkus is 3.34 per cent in the total scheduled tribe population of the state. The maximum population of Korkus (136,399) is concentrated in East Nimar district.

Sahariyas are concentrated in the northern districts of Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna and Vidisha. The largest number of Sahariya population (76,036) is in Shivpuri district. They constitute 2.02 per cent of the total tribal population.

Baigas are spread over Shahdol, Sidhi, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur and Rajnandgaon districts. The largest number of Baiga tribe population (105,645) is found in Shahdol district. Baigas have a share of 2.07 per cent among the total scheduled tribe population.

Halbas are concentrated in the districts of Bastar, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Balaghat and Chhindwara and also in Seoni (1,516) district. The largest number of Halba population (96,707) is recorded in Durg district followed by Bastar district (69,755). The share of Halbas is only 1.98 per cent in the total scheduled tribe population of the state.

Bharias are mainly dispersed in the districts of Panna, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Surguja, Bilaspur and Raigarh. They are smallest in number among the first ten major tribes of the state and constitute only 1.64 per cent of tribal population. Jabalpur district has the largest number of Bharia population (51,809).


MADHYA PRADESH
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
GOND
BHIL, PATELIA
KOL
KAWAR, CHATTRI
ORAON, DHANKA
KORKU, BONDEYA
SAHARIYA, SOR
BAIGA
HALBA, HALBI
BHARIA, PANDO
SYMBOLS OF BHIL AND PATELIA TRIBES ARE NOT SHOWN PROPORTIONATE TO POPULATION IN JHABUA DISTRICT.
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5000 PERSONS
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 71

Religions, 1981

This map represents the percentage share of population belonging to six major religions—Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists at district level according to the 1981 Census. Apart from these "Other religions and persuasions" and "religions not stated" are clubbed together and shown under the title 'others.' Square proportionate to total population of district is drawn in each district. Each square is further divided into hundred equal small squares representing one per cent of the total population. The different religions are indicated by shading the number of small squares equal to percentage share of each religion by different colours as per the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, Hindus with 92.96 per cent population are in majority in the state. The percentage share of Hindus in 32 districts is more than 90.01 per cent and in 13 districts their shares range between 72.01 and 90.00 per cent. Hindus are followed by Muslims who account for 4.80 per cent of state's population. Jains secure third place in the state with 0.85 per cent population followed by Christians 0.68 per cent, Sikhs 0.27 per cent, Buddhists 0.14 per cent and other religions and persuasions combined with religions not stated 0.30 per cent of the total population of the state.

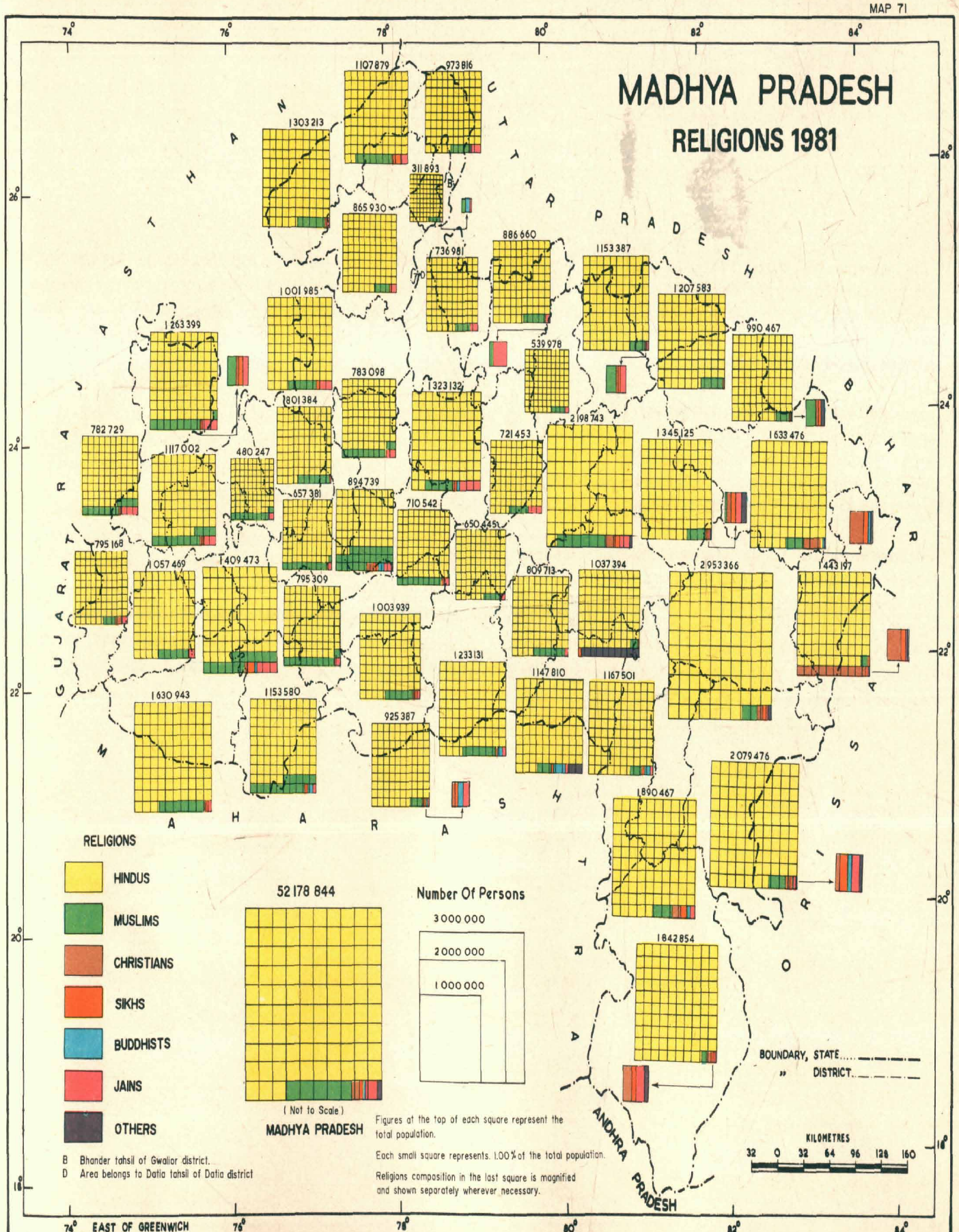
The highest percentage of Hindu population (98.25 per cent) is recorded in Bastar district and that of Muslim population (23.40 per cent) in Bhopal district. Christian population is highest (10.03 per cent) in Raigarh district, Sikhs (1.23 per cent) in Gwalior, Buddhists (1.68 per cent) in Balaghat district and Jains (3.08 per cent) in Ratlam district.

The lowest percentage of Hindus (72.37 per cent) is recorded in Bhopal, of Muslims (0.65 per cent) in Bastar, of Christians (0.01 per cent) in Bhind and of Sikhs (0.01 per cent) in Jhabua district. The population of Buddhists is negligible in the districts of Morena, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damoh, Rewa, Sidhi, Shajapur, Jhabua, West Nimar, Vidisha and Narsimhapur districts. Jains are the lowest in proportion (0.01 per cent) in Sidhi district.

Hindus and Muslims are the two major religious communities of the state and constitute 97.76 per cent of the total population of the state. Jains are the third dominant religious community. They are scattered all over the state and are more than 1.00 per cent in 18 districts. Sikhs are more than 1.00 per cent in Gwalior and Indore districts. Buddhists are more than 0.50 per cent in East Nimar, Bhopal, Balaghat and Rajnandgaon districts. Christians are mainly concentrated in Jabalpur, Surguja, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur and Bastar districts. The strength of "other religions and persuasions" is 0.30 per cent and "religions not stated" in the state is negligible.

MADHYA PRADESH

RELIGIONS 1981



B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district

Figures at the top of each square represent the total population.

Each small square represents 1.00% of the total population.

Religions composition in the last square is magnified and shown separately wherever necessary.

Map 72

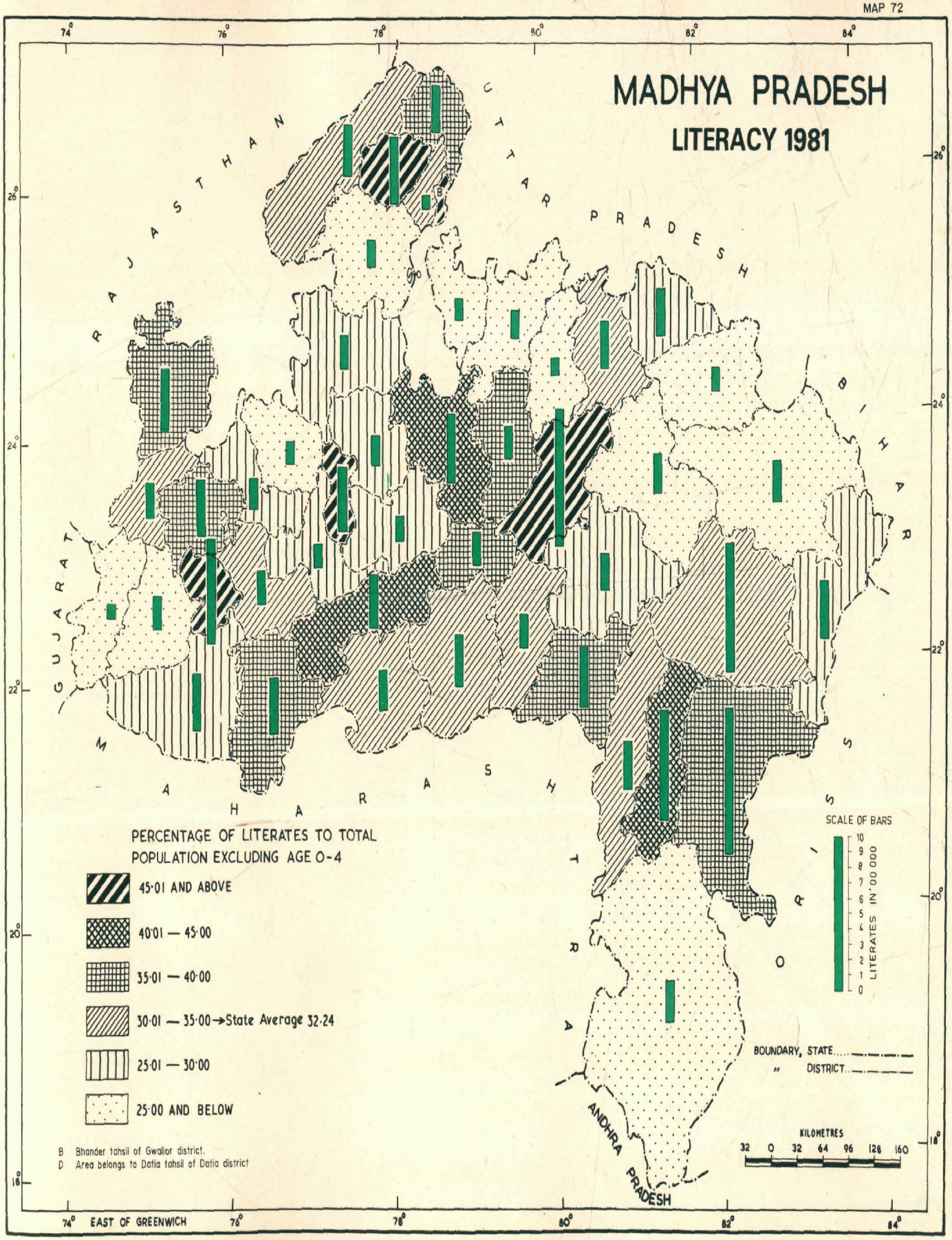
Literacy, 1981

The map represents the proportion of literates to the total population excluding age-group 0-4 in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981. In Census, the definition of literate is "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language" All children in age 4 years and below have been treated as illiterates.

The districtwise percentage figures of the literates to the total population (excluding age-group 0-4) are calculated and grouped into six ranges–three above, one nearer to and two below the state average and shaded as per the legend of the map. Apart from this, solid vertical bars of green colour are drawn proportionate to total literates in each district.

According to the 1981 Census, there are 14,544,567 literates forming 32.34 per cent of the total population excluding the age-group 0-4 in the state At district level, the proportion of literates varies between the highest of 56.00 per cent in Indore district and the lowest of 13.31 per cent in Jhabua district. The highest number (948,749) of literates is recorded in Raipur district and the lowest (86,384) in Datia district. There are 15 districts where the proportion of literates is higher than the state average (32.34 per cent) while in 30 districts it is below that average. It is worthwhile to mention here that the literacy rate in 7 districts of the state, viz., Indore (56.00), Bhopal (54.26), Jabalpur (47.06), Gwalior (45.64), Durg (43.57), Hoshangabad (40.93) and Sagar (40.29) is higher than the National average (36.23). Thus, there are 4 districts in the first range of 45.01 per cent and above and 3 districts between 40.01 and 45.00 per cent. The percentage ranges between 35.01 and 40.00 in 8 districts, between 30.01 and 35.00 in 10 districts and between 25.01 and 30.00 in 9 districts. The remaining 11 districts have the percentage of literates to the total population as 25.00 per cent and below.

At a glance, the map reveals that the literacy rates are comparatively lower in the tribal areas. To name some of them are Dhar (23.71 per cent), Shahdol (22.38 per cent), Rajgarh (20.93 per cent), Surguja (18.70 per cent), Sidhi (17.38 per cent), Bastar (16.39 per cent) and Jhabua (13.31 per cent). On the other hand, more urbanised districts and those with better infrastructural and economic activities have higher literacy rates in the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
LITERACY 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
45·01 AND ABOVE
40·01 — 45·00
35·01 — 40·00
30·01 — 35·00 → State Average 32·24
25·01 — 30·00
25·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
SCALE OF BARS
LITERATES IN '00 000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 73

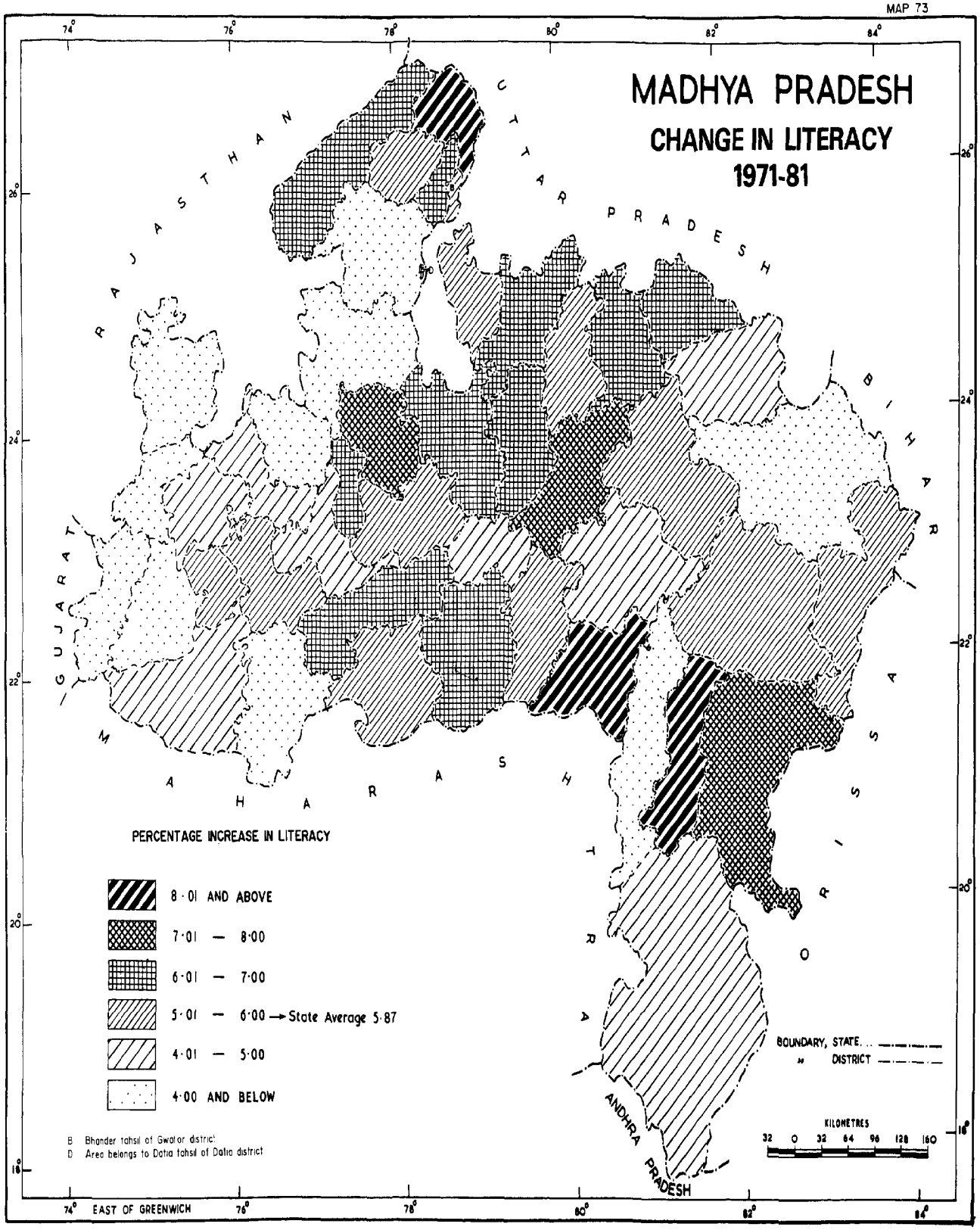
Change in literacy, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise percentage change in literacy rates during 1971-81 in the state. The districtwise percentage of literates to total population (excluding 0-4 age-group) in 1971 and 1981 are calculated. The intercensal change in literacy rate is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981. The data thus obtained are grouped into six ranges—three above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The map is prepared by choropleth technique.

The percentage gain in literacy rate for the state as a whole during 1971-81 comes to 5.87 per cent. In other words, the proportion of literates has gone up from 26.27 per cent in 1971 to 32.24 per cent in 1981. Seventeen districts in the state have recorded increase in literacy higher than the state average while 28 districts have below this average.

During 1971-81 the maximum increase in literacy rate is witnessed by Durg district (12.33 per cent) followed by Balaghat (9.13 per cent) while the minimum of 2.41 per cent is recorded by East Nimar district. The highest increase in Durg district is mainly due to the establishment of Bhilai steel plant which attracts more number of literate persons for employment. Other districts with important industrial and commercial centres have shown comparatively significant increase in literacy rates during this period, for example, Jabalpur (7.80 per cent), Raipur (7.20 per cent), Sagar (6.86 per cent), Bhopal (6.58 per cent), Hoshangabad (6.02 per cent), Gwalior (5.84 per cent) etc.

The increase in literacy in tribal areas of the state is the minimum. To name a few such districts are Dhar (3.67 per cent), Surguja (3.64 per cent) and Jhabua (3.26 per cent).

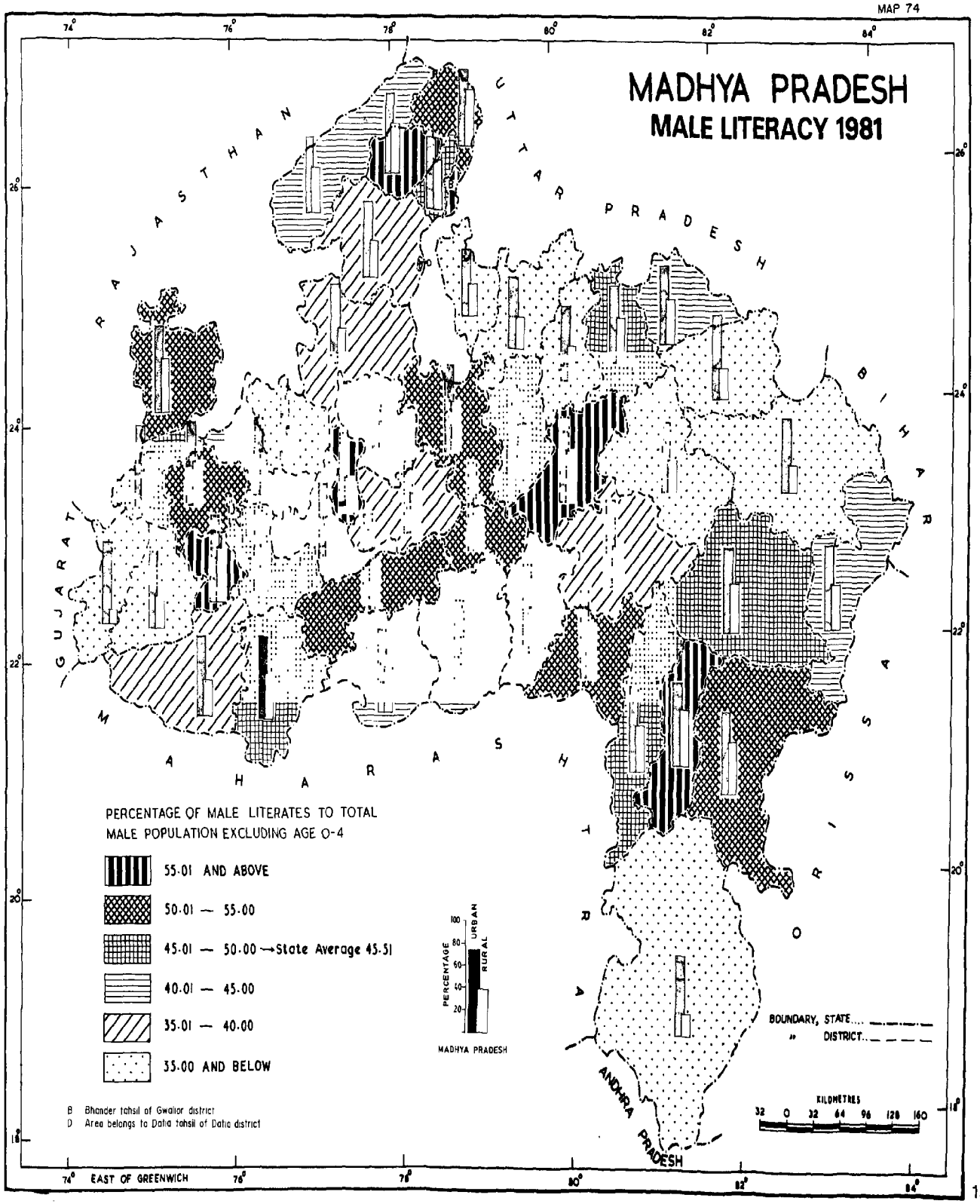

MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
EAST OF GREENWICH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN LITERACY
8·01 AND ABOVE
7·01 — 8·00
6·01 — 7·00
5·01 — 6·00 → State Average 5·87
4·01 — 5·00
4·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160

Map 74

Male literacy, 1981

The map shows the proportion of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981. The percentage figures of male literates to total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) are calculated for each district and are grouped into five ranges as per the legend on the map. Further, the districtwise two overlapping bars have been drawn representing the proportion of male literates in urban and rural areas separately.

The state average of male literates in total male population (excluding age-group 0-4) comes to 45.51 per cent. There are 21 districts with a higher male literacy rate than the state average while 24 districts have lower literacy rates. The analysis of urban and rural male literates' data reveals that the proportion of urban male literates is much higher than rural male literates throughout the state. For the state as a whole the proportion of male literates in urban areas is 73.06 per cent while that of rural areas is quite low with only 38.08 per cent. The trend is more or less same at the district level. The highest male literacy (68.09 per cent) is recorded by Indore district while the lowest (18.74 per cent) by Jhabua district. The highest urban male literacy (81.29 per cent) is observed in Hoshangabad district while the lowest (59.68 per cent) in Tikamgarh district. The highest rural male literacy (51.64 per cent) is found in Balaghat district and the lowest (13.24 per cent) in Jhabua district. Evidently, the male literacy is higher in more urbanised and industrialised districts while it is far below average in tribal districts of the state. Tribal districts lag in male literacy in rural as well as urban areas


MADHYA PRADESH
MALE LITERACY 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
55·01 AND ABOVE
50·01 — 55·00
45·01 — 50·00 → State Average 45·51
40·01 — 45·00
35·01 — 40·00
35·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
» DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

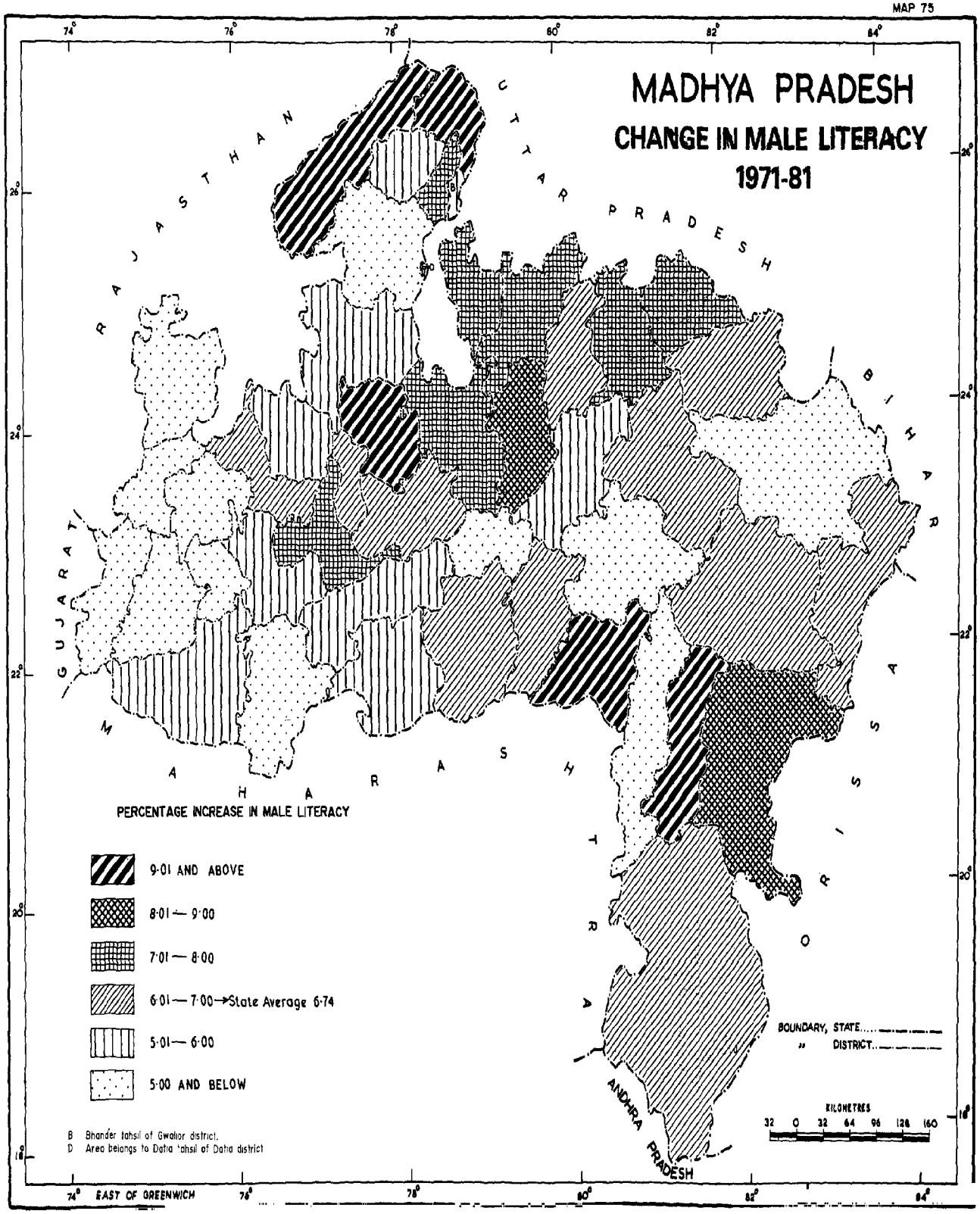
Map 75

Change in male literacy, 1971-81

The map represents the districtwise change in male literacy rates during 1971-81. For measuring decadal variation, districtwise percentage of male literates to the total male population excluding age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 are calculated The variation is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of the 1981 which indicates the change in male literacy. The data thus obtained are grouped into six ranges as detailed in the legend of the map.

For the state as a whole the proportion of male literates has gone up from 38.77 per cent in 1971 to 45.51 per cent in 1981 making a gain of 6.74 per cent in a span of 10 years. There are 16 districts where the increase has been higher than the state average while in twenty nine districts the increase has been lower than the state average. However, all the districts have shown a gain in male literacy.

The maximum change 13.20 per cent is recorded by Durg district while the minimum of 1.80 per cent by East Nimar district during the decade 1971-81. The change in male literacy is above 9.01 per cent in five districts. In 2 districts it is between 8.01 and 9.00, in 7 districts between 7.01 and 8.00, in 11 districts between 6.01 and 7.00, in 8 districts between 5.01 and 6.00 and in 12 districts it is below 5.00 per cent. There is no definite trend shown by the districts in change in male literacy during the period 1971-81.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MALE LITERACY
9·01 AND ABOVE
8·01 — 9·00
7·01 — 8·00
6·01 — 7·00 → State Average 6·74
5·01 — 6·00
5·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

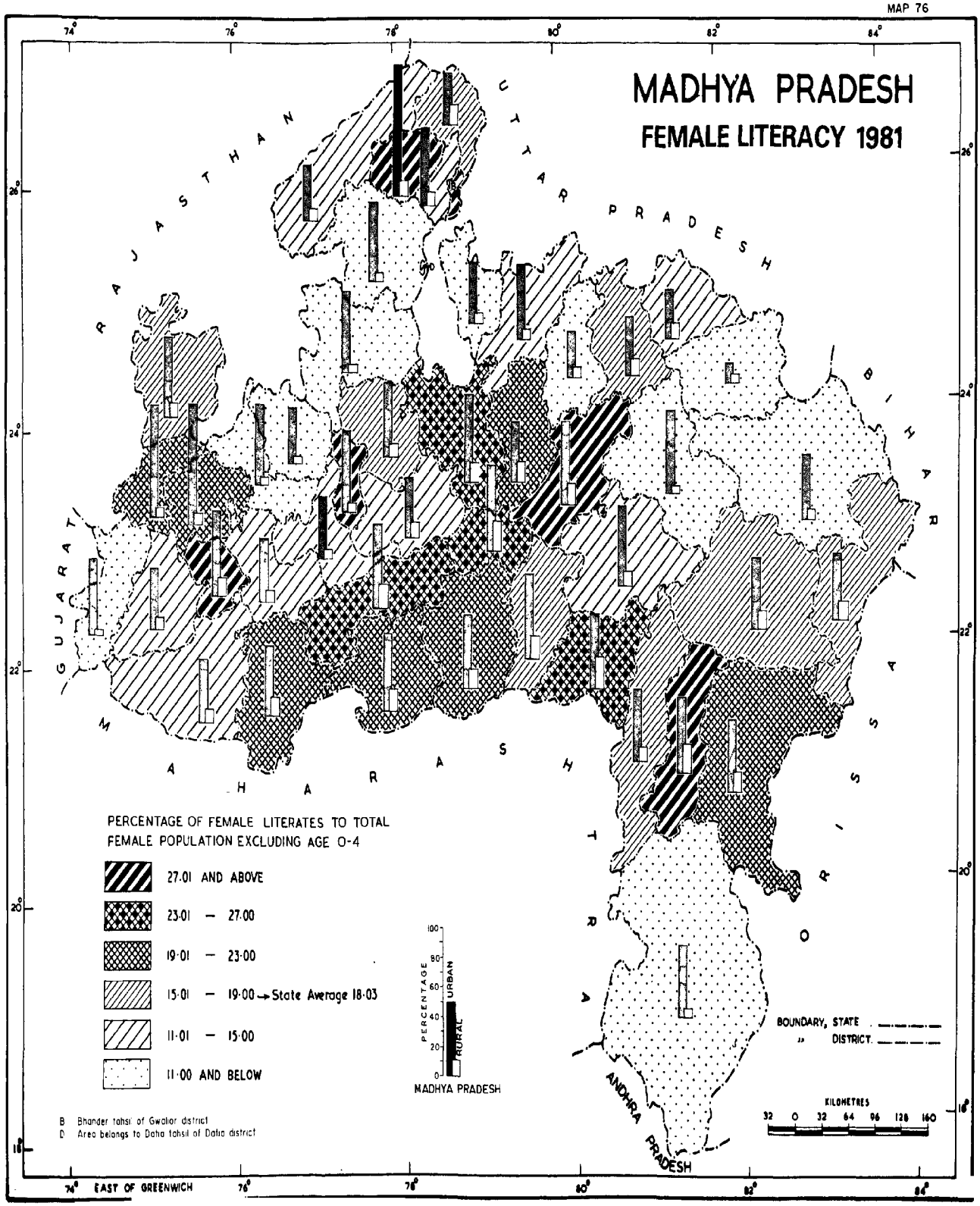
Map 76

Female literacy, 1981

The map shows the percentage of female literates to the total female population (excluding age-group 0-4) and the proportion of female literates in urban as well as rural areas in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh according to the 1981 Census. Districtwise percentage figures of female literates to total female population (excluding age-group 0-4) are calculated and grouped into six ranges as per the legend. Further two overlapping bars proportionate to percentage figures for female literates in rural and urban areas are drawn in each district.

The female literacy rate in the state is much lower as compared to the male literacy. In the state as a whole there are only 18.03 per cent female literates in the total female population (excluding age-group 0-4). Similar to the case of males the percentage of urban female literates to the urban female population excluding age-group 0-4 works out as much higher (48.73 per cent) than the corresponding figure of rural areas which is as low as 10.47 per cent. Sixteen districts have the overall female literacy higher than the state average (18.03 per cent) while 29 districts have a lower rate. In urban areas as many as 25 districts have higher female literacy rates than the state average (48.73 per cent) while 20 districts have lower rates. In rural areas, 19 districts have female literacy rates above the state average (18.47 per cent) and 26 districts below this average.

Bhopal leads among the districts with 43.53 per cent female literates followed by Indore (42.31 per cent), Jabalpur (32.42 per cent), Gwalior (30.12 per cent), Durg (27.60 per cent), Hoshangabad (25.43 per cent) and Sagar (24.95 per cent). Thus, the more urbanised and institutionalised districts of the state obviously show the higher female literacy rates. On the contrary, the less developed districts in tribal areas show a low female literacy rates. The minimum female literacy is recorded by Sidhi district (5.61 per cent). The proportion of female literates is much higher in urban areas than the rural areas throughout the state.

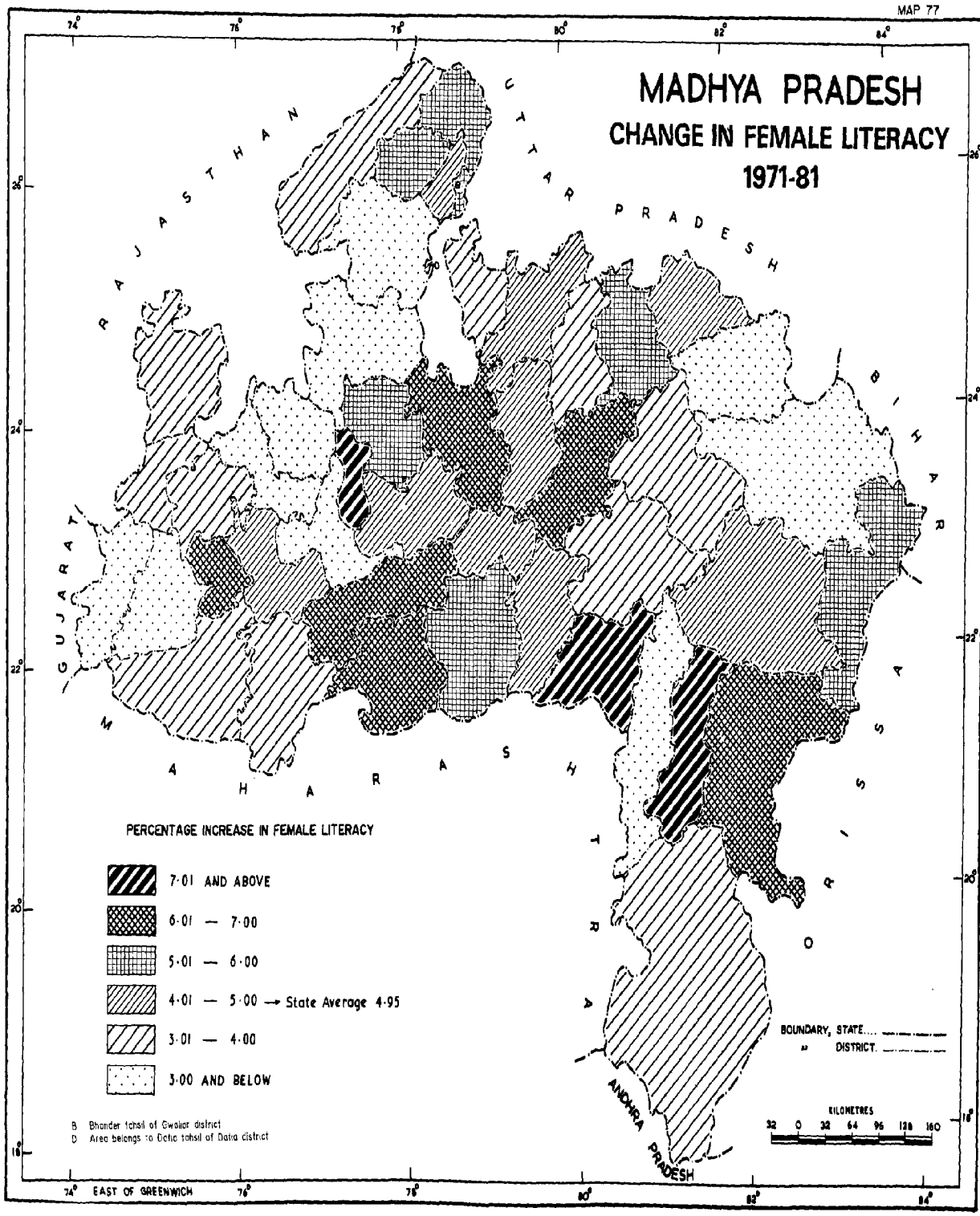

MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALE LITERACY 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE 0-4
27·01 AND ABOVE
23·01 — 27·00
19·01 — 23·00
15·01 — 19·00 → State Average 18·03
11·01 — 15·00
11·00 AND BELOW
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 77

Change in female literacy, 1971-81

The map represents the decadal change in female literacy rates during 1971-81 in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. Districtwise percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4 in 1971 and 1981 are calculated. The gain or loss in female literacy rate is derived by subtracting the percentage of 1971 from that of 1981 in each of the districts. Then the data are grouped into six ranges as shown in the legend of the map. The map is prepared by choropleth technique.

The gain in female literacy in the state as a whole has been less than that of males. It was 13.08 per cent in 1971 and is raised to 18.03 per cent in 1981 thereby marking an increase of 4.95 per cent female literates during 1971-81. There are 15 districts in the state where the change in female literacy exceeds the state average of 4.95 per cent whereas in 30 districts it has been below this average. This itself speaks of the diversity in the change in female literacy during 1971-81 at district level. The relatively developed districts of the state have shown more gain in female literacy as compared to backward and tribal districts. All the 9 districts belonging to first two ranges showing an increase of more than 6.00 per cent are relatively developed districts of the state. In 6 districts the change is recorded between 5.01 and 6.00 per cent, in 9 districts between 4.01 and 5.00, in 11 districts between 3.01 and 4.00 per cent and in the remaining 10 districts it is 3.00 per cent and below. The districts in last two ranges have comparatively higher proportion of tribal population.


MADHYA PRADESH
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN FEMALE LITERACY
7·01 AND ABOVE
6·01 — 7·00
5·01 — 6·00
4·01 — 5·00 → State Average 4·95
3·01 — 4·00
3·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 78

Educational attainment, 1981

The map depicts educational attainment in each district of the state in the 1981 Census. The total number of persons with different educational levels are grouped into the following five categories:

I) Primary and middle

II) Matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.

III) Graduate and above

IV) Literates (without educational level)

V) Illiterates

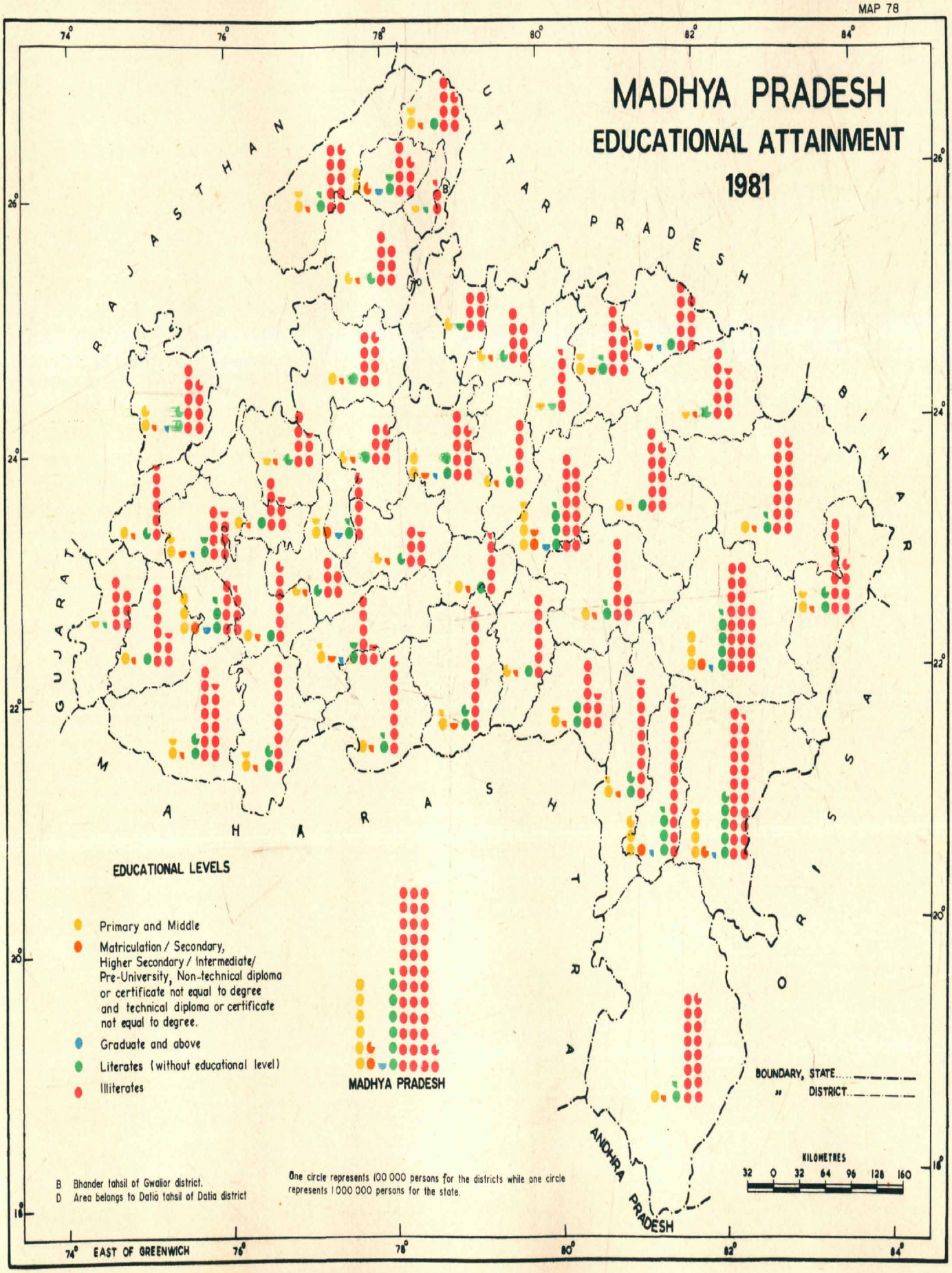
Each of the above five categories has been shown by columnar diagram represented by solid equal sized coloured circles in each district as per the legend. Each circle represents 100,000 persons for the districts and 1,000,000 for the state. If a particular category is not appearing in any district then the next category is shifted to that place The population figures equivalent to even onefourth solid circles have been represented wherever necessary

Out of the total of 52,178,844 persons in the state according to the 1981 Census. 5,902,263 persons (11.31 per cent) have attained the education up to primary and middle level. The maximum number of persons who have attained primary and middle school education are recorded in Raipur district (352,695 persons) while the minimum (38,642 persons) in Jhabua district.

The persons who attained the educational level upto matriculation/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university, non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree constitute 3.27 per cent (1,704,835 persons) of the total population of the state. Maximum number of persons in this educational level is found in Jabalpur district (160,044) followed by Bhopal (104, 121) and Indore (103,298). The minimum persons in this level are recorded in Datia district (7,618).

The educational level upto graduate and above is attained by 607,336 persons in the state. It is 1.16 per cent of the total population. The largest number of persons having educational level of graduate and above is found in Indore district (61,057) followed by Jabalpur (55,730) and Bhopal (49,972)

The literates without educational level constitute 12.13 per cent (63,301,133) of the total population of the state. The maximum literates (486,788) without educational level are recorded in Raipur district and minimum (33,999) in Datia district. Majority of the population in the state is illiterate (72.13 per cent). These are 37,634,276 in number. The maximum illiterates (2,108,103) are found in Bilaspur district and the minimum (225,509) in Datia district. The proportion of illiterates is much higher in all the districts as compared to other educational levels.


MADHYA PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
Primary and Middle
Matriculation / Secondary, Higher Secondary / Intermediate/ Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
Graduate and above
Literates (without educational level)
Illiterates
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
One circle represents 100 000 persons for the districts while one circle represents 1 000 000 persons for the state.
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 79

Urban literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise variation (excess or deficit) of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over those in age 15-34 in the urban areas of the state as per the 1981 Census.

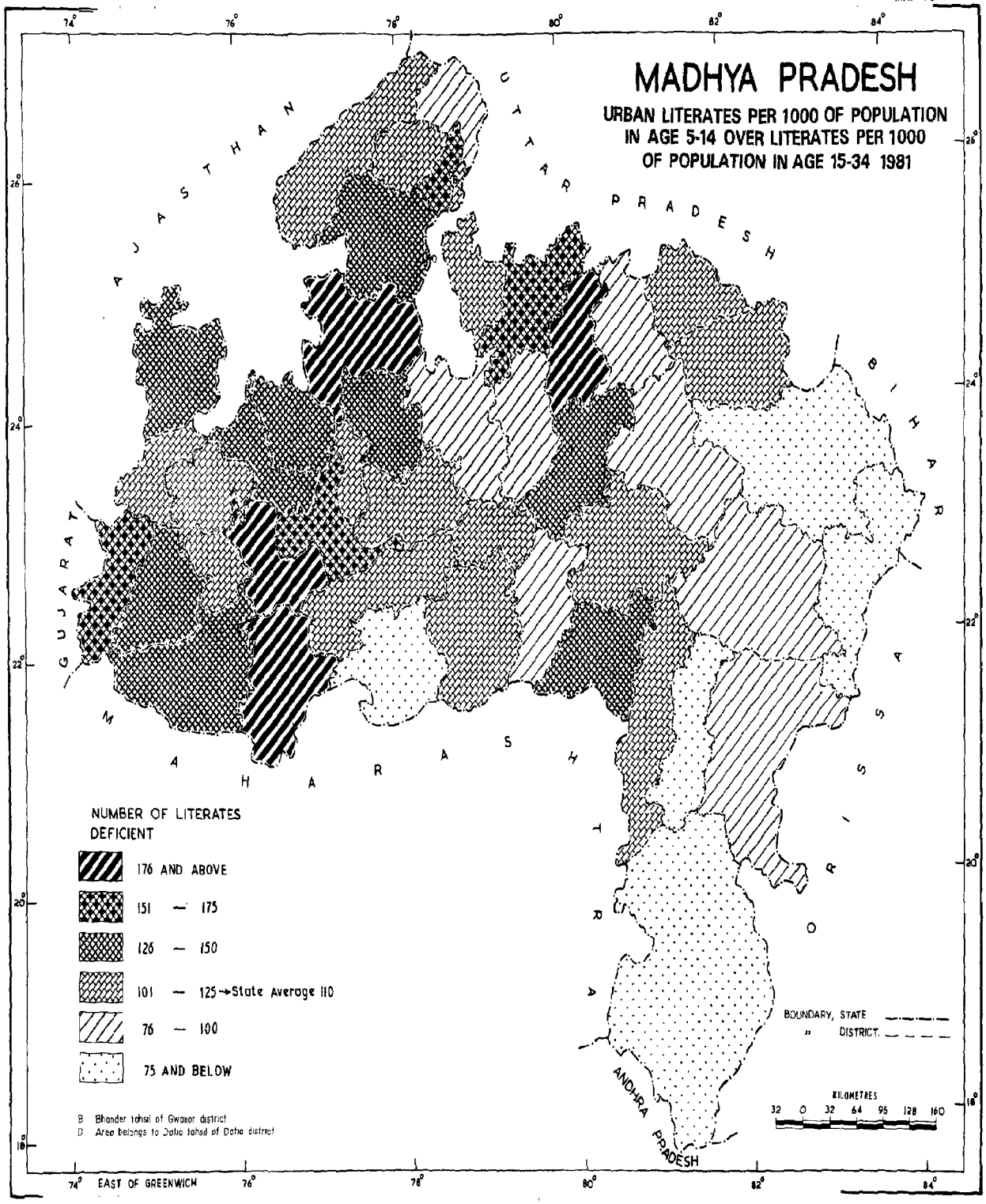
The number of urban literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 and 15-34 have been worked out separately for all the districts. The number of literates in age 15-34 are subtracted from that in age 5-14 yielding the figures of deficient/excess literates in age 5-14 over that of 15-34. The values thus obtained for each district are grouped into six ranges and shown by choropleth technique as per the legend of the map.

In the urban areas of the state the number of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 comes to 605 literates while this proportion in age 15-34 works out to 715 literates, resulting deficient value of 110 literates per 1000 persons in age 5-14 over the age 15-34. All the districts of the state reflect deficiency in the literates per 1000 population in age 5-14 over that of 15-34.

The highest deficiency (181) of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over the age 15-34 is reflected in the urban areas of Panna district followed by East Nimar (180), Dewas (179) and Guna district (176) while the lowest (11) is shown by Bastar district.

Twenty seven districts have the deficiency higher than the state average (110) while 18 districts have lower deficiency in urban literates. The deficiency of literates is 176 and above in 4 districts. There are another 4 districts falling in the range of 151-175 and 9 districts in the range of 126-150. The maximum number of 15 districts fall in the range of 101-125 while 8 in the range of 76-100 and 5 districts in the range of 75 and below.

The eastern part of the state experiences less deficiency while the western half shows relatively higher deficiency of urban literates in age 5-14 over that of 15-34.


MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF LITERATES DEFICIENT
176 AND ABOVE
151 — 175
126 — 150
101 — 125→State Average 110
76 — 100
75 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 80

Rural literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise variation (excess or deficit) of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over those in age 15-34 in rural areas of the state in 1981.

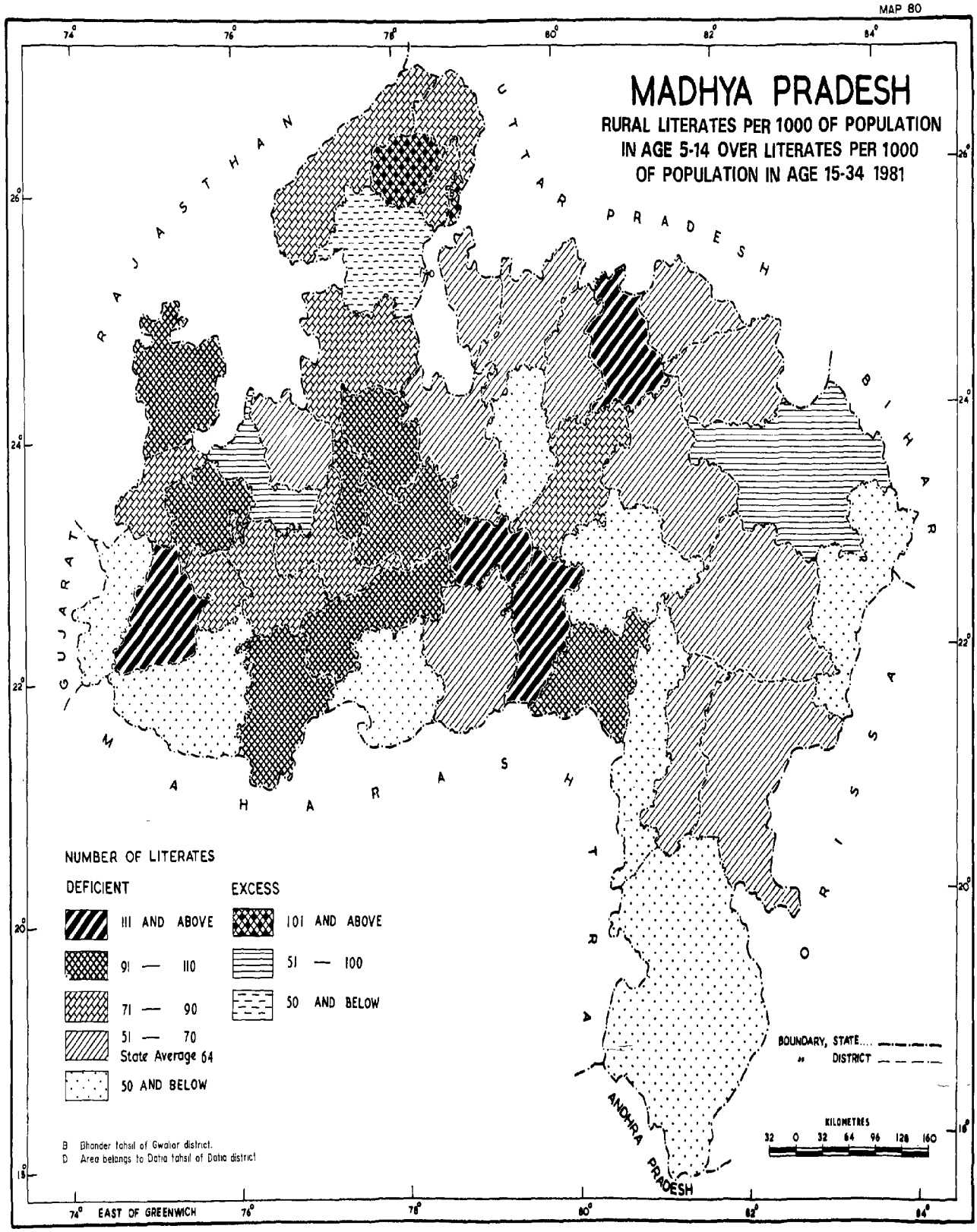
The map has been prepared by the same cartographic technique as applied for map 86. However in the present case the figures of deficient literates in age 5-14 are grouped into five ranges while those of excess in three ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

In the rural areas the number of literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 comes to 253 while this proportion in age 15-34 works out to 317 literates resulting a deficit of 64 literates per 1000 persons in age 5-14 over that of age 15-34 for the state as a whole. As an exception only 4 districts of the state reflect excess of the literates per 1000 population in age 5-14 over that of 15-34. These are Gwalior (195), Shajapur (61), Surguja (55) and Shivpuri (47).

Thus out of 45 districts, 41 districts have experienced deficit literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34.

The highest number of deficient literates in rural areas is recorded in Satna district (279) followed by Dhar (182), Seoni (129) and Narsimhapur (119) and the lowest in Bastar (8).

Maximum number of districts (12) fall in the range of 51-70 deficient literates, followed by 9 in the range of 71-90, 8 each in the range of 91-110 and 50 and below and 4 in the range of 111 and above. Most of the central districts of the state reflect relatively higher deficiency in the number of literates in age 5-14 over those in age of 15-34.

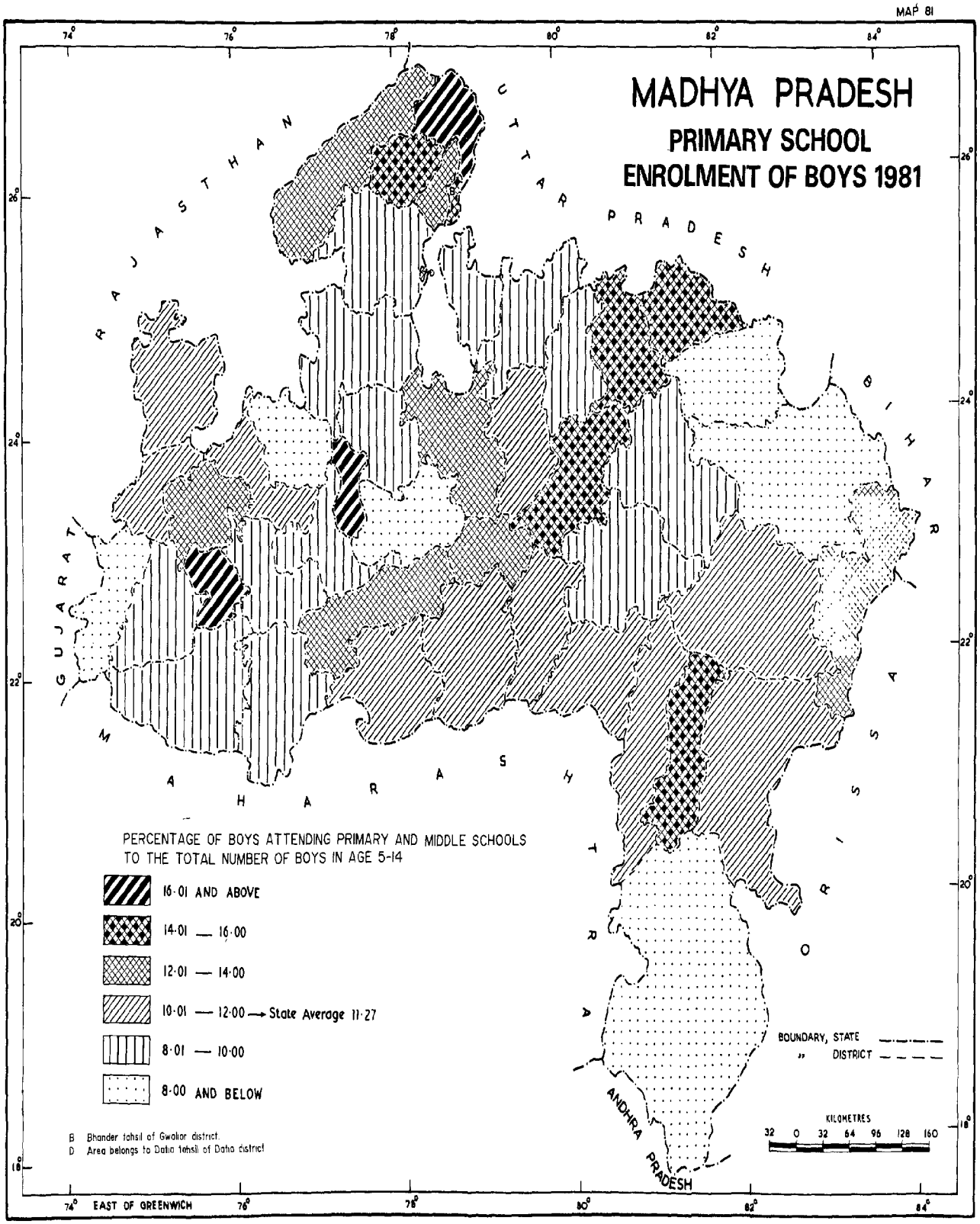

MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF LITERATES
DEFICIENT
111 AND ABOVE
91 — 110
71 — 90
51 — 70
State Average 64
50 AND BELOW
EXCESS
101 AND ABOVE
51 — 100
50 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 81

Primary school enrolment of boys, 1981

The map represents the proportion of boys attending primary and middle schools to the total number of boys in the age-group 5-14 in each district of the state according to the 1981 Census. The percentage of boys attending primary and middle school level of education to the total number of boys in age-group 5-14 is computed for each district. The data are then grouped into six ranges—three above, one nearer to and two below the state average (11.27 per cent). Different shades are given to the districts as per the legend of the map.

According to the 1981 Census, the total number of boys in age-group 5-14 is 7,490,330 in the state as a whole. Of these, 843,927 boys or 11.27 per cent are attending primary and middle schools. This proportion at district level varies between the maximum of 19.02 per cent in Indore and minimum of 4.51 per cent in Raisen district. Nineteen districts have the proportion higher than the state average while twenty six districts have below it. The percentage is above 16.01 in 3 districts, in 5 districts it ranges between 14.01 and 16.00, in 7 districts between 12.01 and 14.00, in 11 districts between 10.01 and 12.00, in 13 districts between 8.01 and 10.00 and in 6 districts it is below 8.00 per cent. There is no definite trend of distribution, however, the proportion of enrolment is comparatively less in the tribal districts of the state.

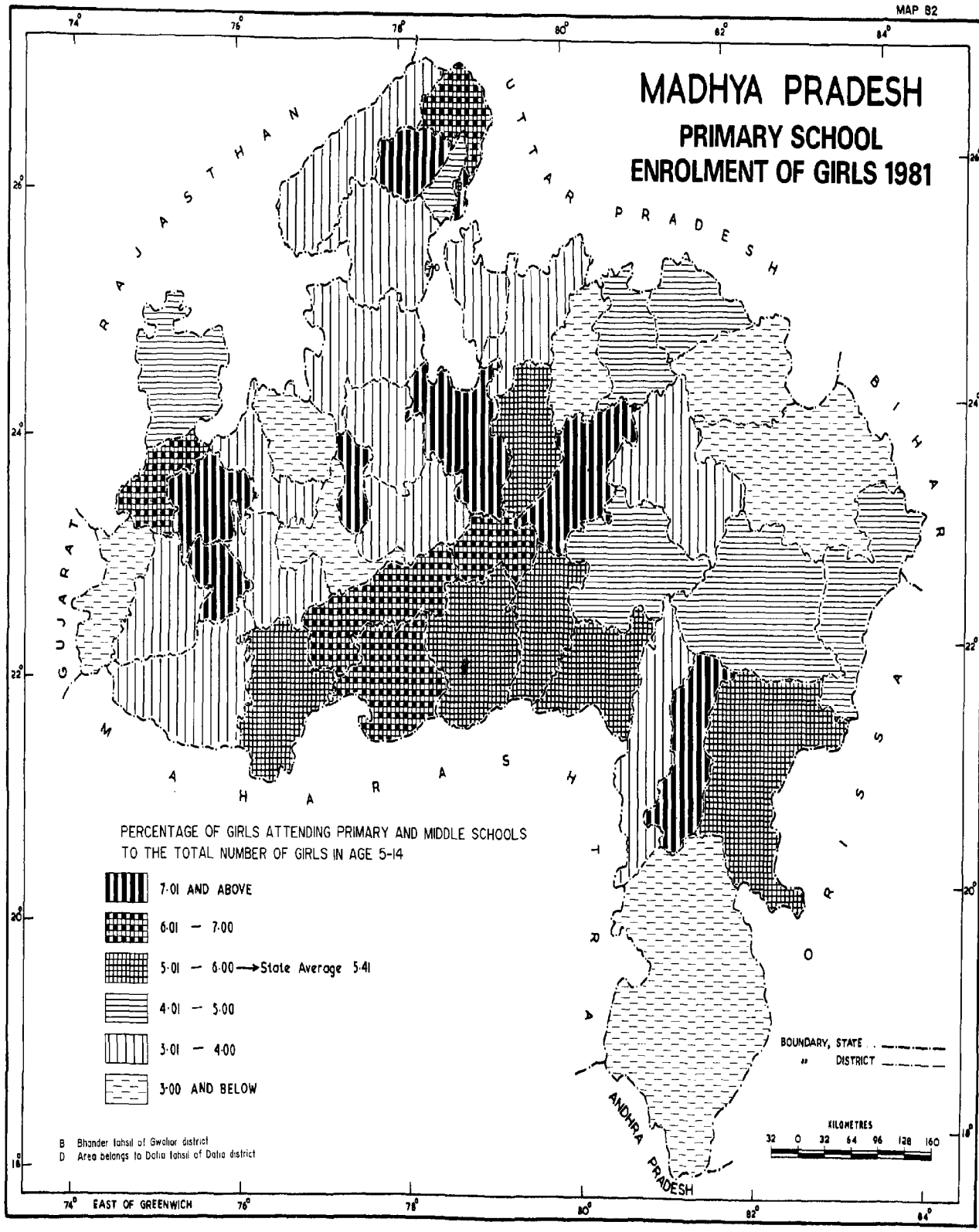

MADHYA PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL
ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS ATTENDING PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14
16·01 AND ABOVE
14·01 — 16·00
12·01 — 14·00
10·01 — 12·00 → State Average 11·27
8·01 — 10·00
8·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 82

Primary school enrolment of girls, 1981

The map represents the proportion of girls attending primary and middle schools to the total number of girls in the age-group 5-14 in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981. The percentage of girls attending primary and middle school level of education to the total number of girls in age-group 5-14 is calculated for each district. The percentage data thus obtained are grouped into six ranges—two above, one nearer to and three below the state average and the districts are shaded as per the legend of the map.

Out of the total 6,947,375 population of girls in age-group 5-14, the percentage of girls at primary and middle level of education works out to be only 5.41 (375,610 girls) in the state as a whole. Thus, the proportion of girls attending primary and middle level of education is almost half of the corresponding proportion of boys in the state. Fifteen districts have this proportion higher than the state average (5.41 per cent) while thirty districts fall below this average. The highest percentage (14.91 per cent) of girls at primary and middle level of education to the total number of girls in age 5-14 is noticed in Bhopal district while the lowest (1.31 per cent) in Sidhi district. This proportion is more than 7.01 per cent in 7 districts, between 6.01 and 7.00 in 5 districts, between 5.01 and 6.00 in 6 districts, between 4.01 and 5.00 in 7 districts and between 3.01 and 4.00 in 13 districts. In remaining 7 districts the proportion of girls attending primary and middle level of education in age 5-14 is 3.00 per cent and below. Again the proportion of girls attending primary and middle level of education is very low in the tribal and less developed districts. It is comparatively higher in urbanised and industrialised districts of the state as reflected by the map.

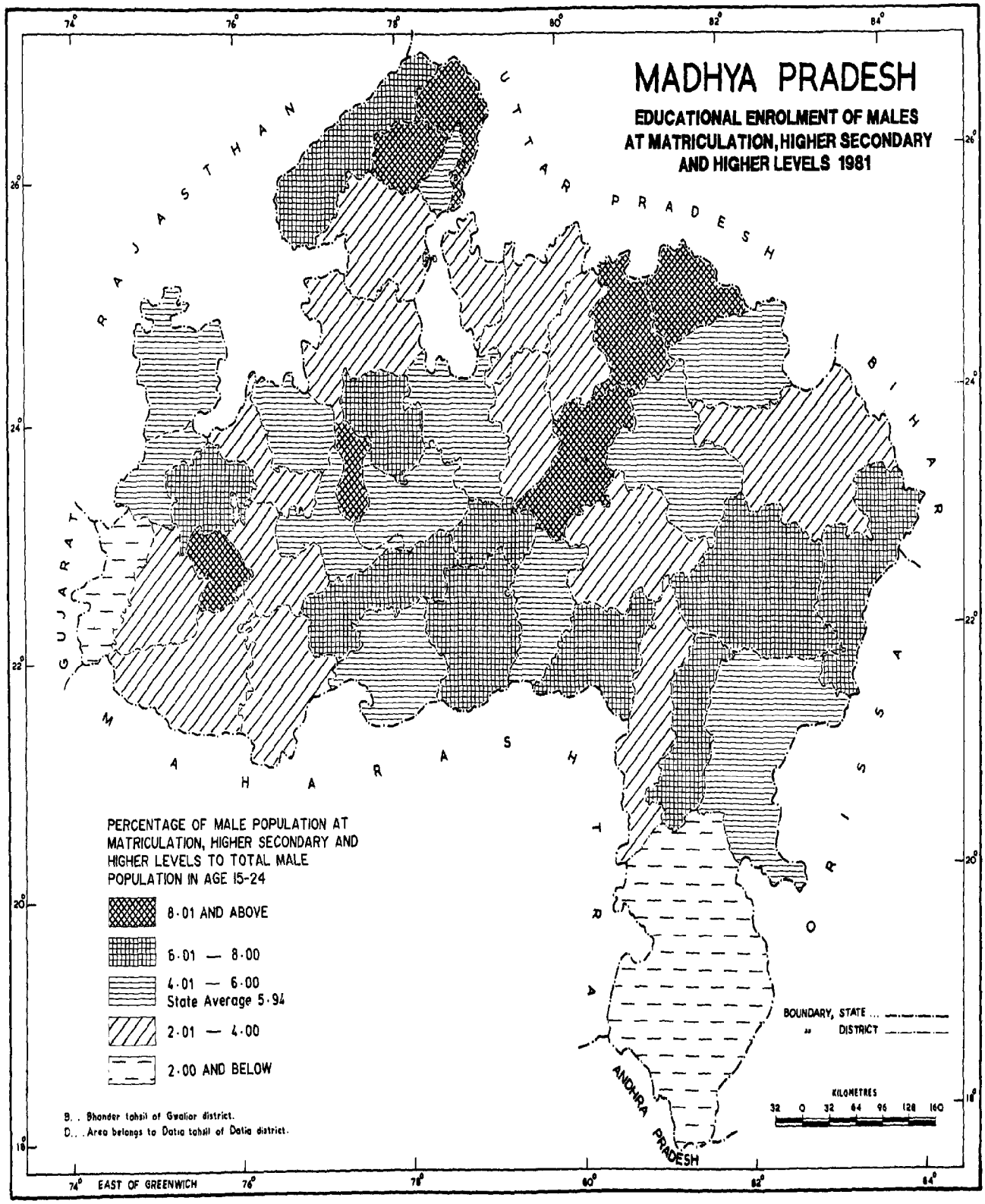

MADHYA PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL
ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS ATTENDING PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14
7·01 AND ABOVE
6·01 — 7·00
5·01 — 6·00 → State Average 5·41
4·01 — 5·00
3·01 — 4·00
3·00 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 83

Educational enrolment of males at matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels, 1981

The map represents the proportion of male students attending matriculation, higher secondary and higher level of education to the total male population in age 15-24 in each district of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. The districtwise percentage figures of male population in age 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education to total male population in age 15-24 are calculated and grouped into six ranges—one above, one nearer to and four below the state average. All the districts are then shaded as per the legend of the map.

The percentage of male population in age 15-24 at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education in the state is 5.94. Seventeen districts have higher while twentyeight districts have lower percentage than the state average. The highest percentage (8.16 per cent) is accounted by Bhopal district and the lowest (0.72 per cent) by Bastar district. Seven districts are recorded in the first range of 8.01 and above, 10 districts in 6.01-8.00, 12 districts in 4.01-6.00, 14 districts in 2.01-4.00 and two districts in the range of 2.00 and below per cent of total male population in age 15-24 enrolled at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher education.


MADHYA PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24
8·01 AND ABOVE
6·01 — 8·00
4·01 — 6·00
State Average 5·94
2·01 — 4·00
2·00 AND BELOW
B. . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D. . . Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

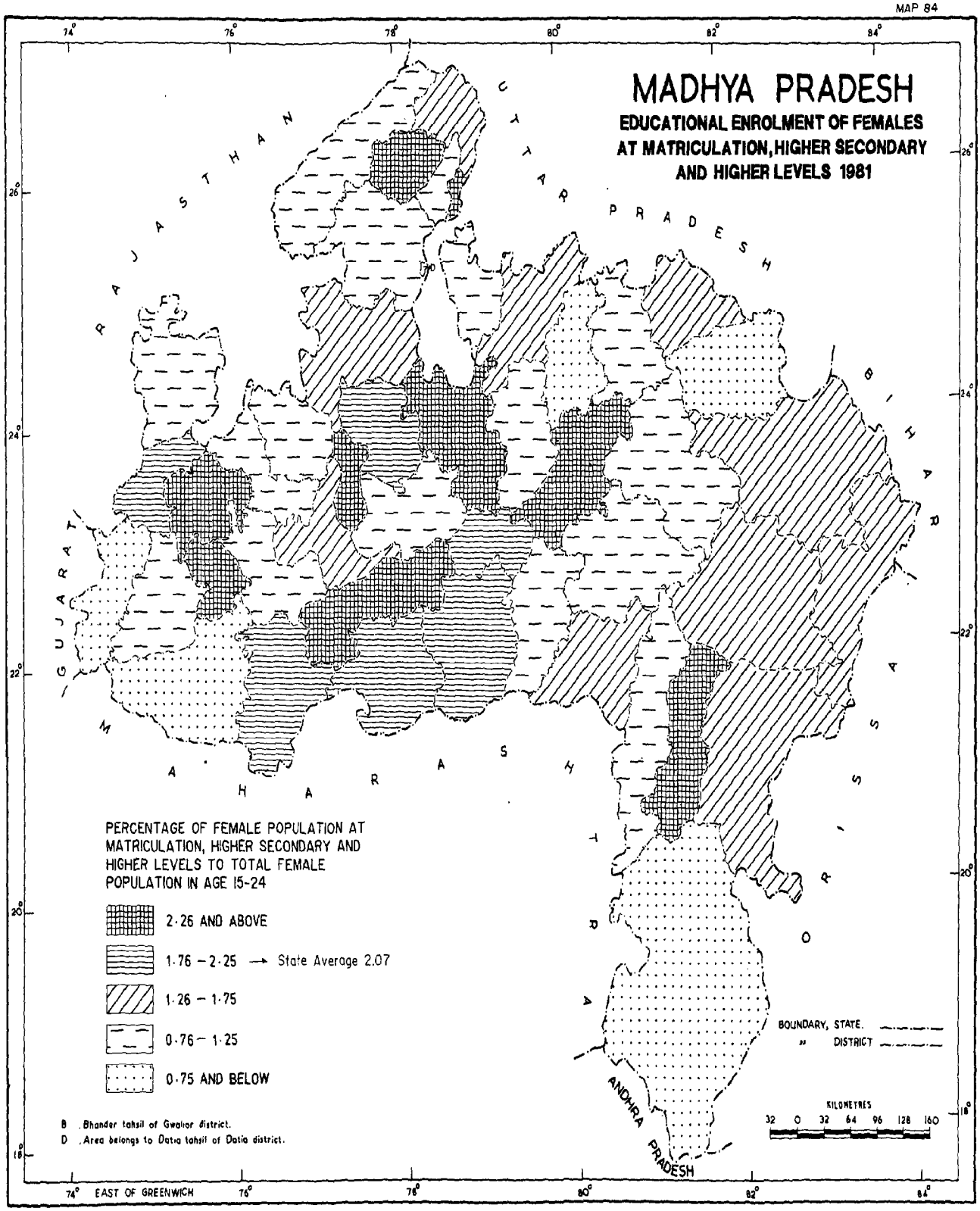
Map 84

Educational enrolment of females at matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels, 1981

The map depicts the proportion of female population at the level of matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels of education to the total female population in age 15-24 for each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981.

The districtwise percentage figures of female population in age 15-24 attending matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels of education to the total female population in age 15-24 are calculated and grouped into six ranges—three above, one nearer to and two below the state average. The districts are shaded from deep to light representing high to low order of values.

The proportion of female population in age 15-24 at matriculation, higher secondary and higher levels for the state as a whole is 2.07 having 10 districts above and 35 districts below this figure. The highest proportion of 5.51 per cent is recorded in Bhopal district and the lowest of 0.11 per cent is accounted by Sidhi district. The proportion is 2.26 per cent and above in Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Hoshangabad, Sagar and Durg districts. It ranges between 1.76-2.25 per cent in the districts of Ratlam, East Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Narismhapur and Vidisha; between 1.26-1.75 per cent in Sehore, Guna, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur and Balaghat districts; between 0.76-1.25 per cent in Morena, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Shahjapur, Dewas, Dhar, Raisen, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Satna, Shahdol, Seoni and Rajnandgaon and in the last range of 0.75 per cent and below the districts of Jhabua, West Nimar, Panna, Sidhi and Bastar are recorded.


MADHYA PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES
AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY
AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION AT MATRICULATION, HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE 15-24
2·26 AND ABOVE
1·76 – 2·25 → State Average 2.07
1·26 – 1·75
0·76 – 1·25
0·75 AND BELOW
B . Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D . Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
BOUNDARY, STATE.
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

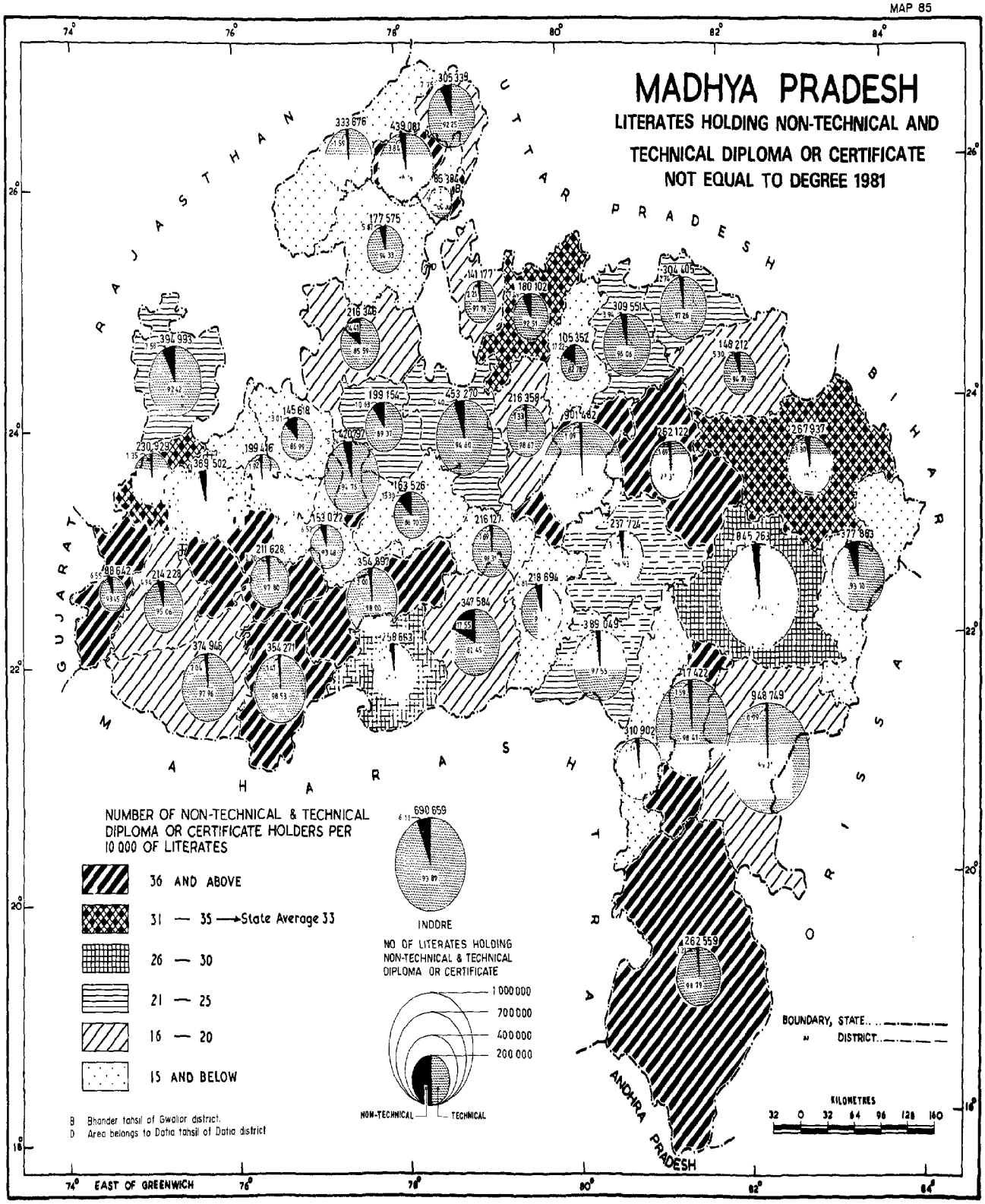
Map 85

Literats holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to Degr e, 1981

The map represents the districtwise proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders per 10,000 of literates in Madhya Pradesh in 1981. The districtwise number of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders per 10,000 literates has been calculated and the data are grouped into six ranges as detailed in the legend of the map. Besides this, the circles proportionate to total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificates are drawn for each district. The circles are then divided into two sectors showing the share of technical diploma or certificate holders and non-technical diploma or certificate holders. The two sectors are shaded distinctly as shown in the legend of the map. The absolute number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) has been given at the top of circles and the percentage values of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders are shown inside or against the respective sectors.

On an average there are 33 persons holding diploma or certificate per 10,000 of literates in Madhya Pradesh. Among the districts, the ratio varies between the highest of 180 in Bhopal and the lowest of 9 in Morena. The ratio is generally higher in the districts with large urban and industrial centres where various technical and non-technical institutions are located with related avenues. There are 11 districts where 36 and more persons are holding diploma or certificate per 10,000 of population. Three districts each have 31-35 and 26-30, 7 districts in the range of 21-25, 9 districts in the range of 16-20 and 12 districts in the lowest range of 15 persons and below holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.

Persons holding technical or non-technical diploma or certificate are mainly concentrated in urbanised and industrialised districts, viz., Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Durg etc.


MADHYA PRADESH
LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
NUMBER OF NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
36 AND ABOVE
31 — 35 → State Average 33
26 — 30
21 — 25
16 — 20
15 AND BELOW
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
INDORE
NO OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
1 000 000
700 000
400 000
200 000
NON-TECHNICAL
TECHNICAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 86

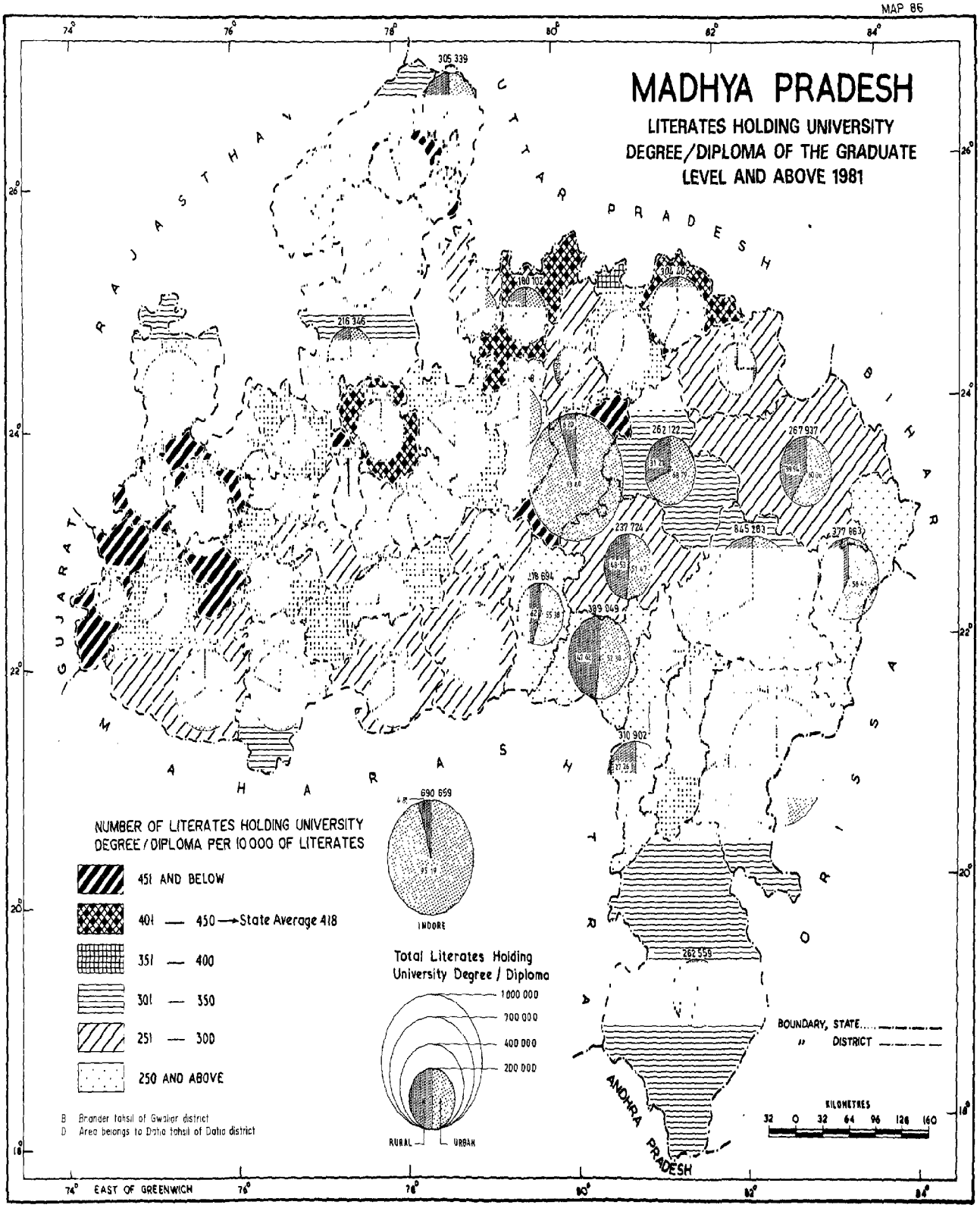
Literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate levels and above, 1981

The map represents the proportion of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates in each district of Madhya Pradesh in 1981.

The number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above per 10,000 of literates are calculated for each district and data thus obtained are grouped into six ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. Further, the circles proportionate to total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above are drawn in each district. The circles are then divided into two sectors representing rural and urban literates. The absolute number of literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above has been given at the top of the circles and the percentage values for rural and urban areas are shown inside or against the sectors of the circles.

The average number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level comes to 418 per 10,000 literates in the state. At district level, the ratio is highest (1,188) in Bhopal district followed by Indore (884). Balaghat district has the lowest number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level (189) There are large variations in the distribution of university degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above in the state. They are concentrated in a few districts It is evident from the fact that 11 districts have the proportion higher than the state average (418) while 34 districts fall below the average

Most of the university degree/diploma holders of graduate level and above in the state belong to urban areas. The urban/rural proportion for the state is 79.79 and 20.21 per cent respectively.


MADHYA PRADESH
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
305 339
216 346
180 102
304 207
262 122
267 937
237 724
845 283
377 863
278 694
389 049
310 902
262 559
690 659
INDORE
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
451 AND BELOW
404 — 450 → State Average 418
351 — 400
301 — 350
251 — 300
250 AND ABOVE
B Brander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
Total Literates Holding University Degree / Diploma
1 000 000
700 000
400 000
200 000
RURAL
URBAN
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

Map 87

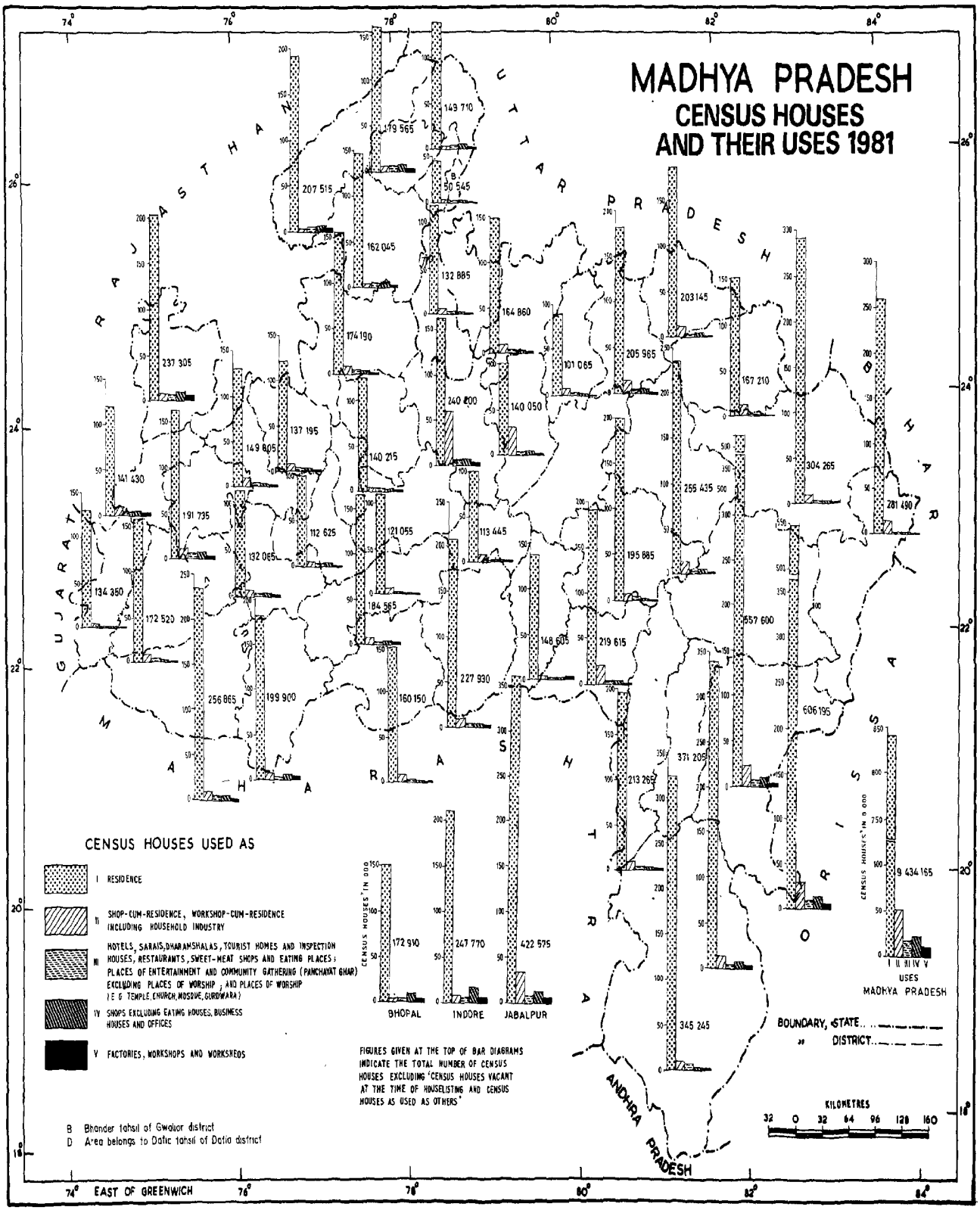
Census houses and their uses, 1981

The map represents the districtwise distribution of census houses according to their uses.

The relevant data used in the preparation of this map are obtained at the time of houselisting operations for the 1981 Census. The use of census houses is classified into following five broad categories: i) Residence, ii) Shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence including household industry, iii) Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship (e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara), iv) Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices and v) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

The percentage of houses under each category of use is worked out to the total number of census houses for each district excluding "Census houses" vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses used as "others" .Vertical bars proportionate to the number of census houses under five categories of uses are drawn for each district and shaded distinctly as shown in the legend of the map. Absolute scale is drawn and total number of census houses are given against the bar diagrams.

There are 9,434,165 census houses in the state of which 8,426,560 or 89.32 per cent houses are used separately for residential purpose leaving a meagre share of about 10 per cent in other 4 uses classified above. There are 5.37 per cent (506,605) houses used for shop-cum-residence including household industry, 1.87 per cent houses (176,365) used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses etc., 2.23 per cent houses (210,715) as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices and the remaining 1.21 per cent houses (113,920) are used for factories, workshops and worksheds. The percentage of wholly residential houses is the highest in Surguja district (95.67 per cent) and the lowest in Sagar district (67.86 per cent). The proportion of houses used for shop-cum-residence is the highest (25.16 per cent) in Sagar district followed by Damoh district (22.04 per cent). In the third category the proportion is maximum 3.64 per cent in Shivpuri district while Indore district leads in the proportions of both fourth and fifth categories of uses with the percentages being 6.44 and 3.00 respectively.


MADHYA PRADESH
CENSUS HOUSES
AND THEIR USES 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
CHHATTISGARH
149 710
179 565
50 545
207 515
162 045
132 885
164 860
174 190
237 305
240 200
140 050
101 065
205 985
203 145
167 210
304 265
281 490
141 430
137 195
149 805
140 215
121 055
113 445
191 735
112 625
132 065
184 565
148 605
219 615
195 885
255 435
134 380
172 520
256 865
199 900
160 150
227 930
557 600
606 195
371 209
213 265
345 245
9 434 165
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, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES; PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP; AND PLACES OF WORSHIP (I.E. TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURDWARA)
IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES
V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS
CENSUS HOUSES* IN 000
172 910
247 770
422 575
BHOPAL
INDORE
JABALPUR
USES I II III IV V
MADHYA PRADESH
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
FIGURES GIVEN AT THE TOP OF BAR DIAGRAMS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES EXCLUDING 'CENSUS HOUSES VACANT AT THE TIME OF HOUSELISTING AND CENSUS HOUSES AS USED AS OTHERS'
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 88

Amenities in urban households, 1981

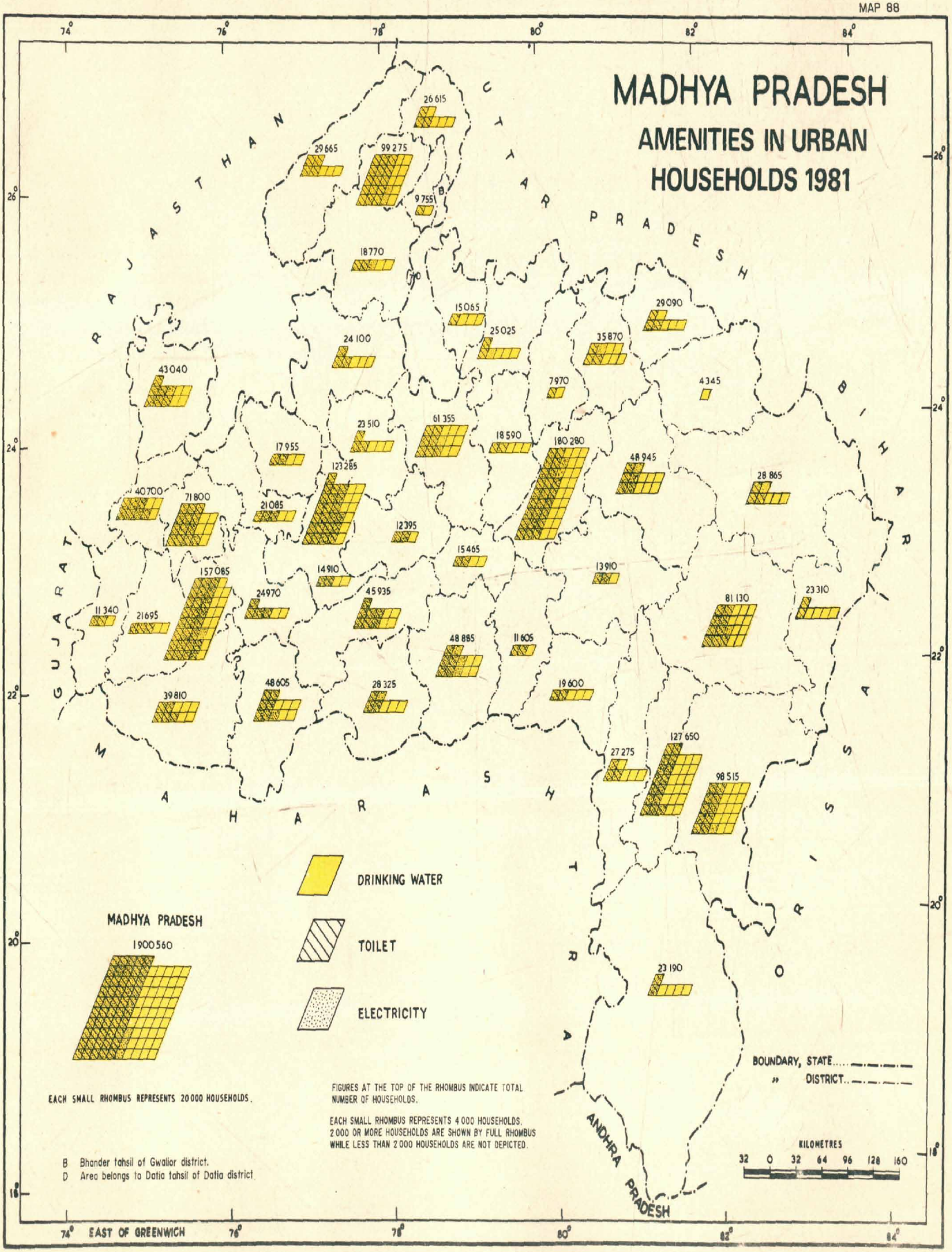
The map represents the availability of amenities of drinking water, toilet and electricity among urban households in each of the districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1981.

The total number of urban households having the amenities of electricity, toilet and drinking water are worked out separately for each district. The quantitative diagrams in the form of rhombuses have been drawn. Each small rhombus in this case represents 4,000 urban households in the district whereas the group of small rhombuses forming a big rhombus in the district indicates the total number of urban households. The drinking water facility is represented by rhombuses of flat yellow colour shades while toilet and electricity by different shades of hatching. These shades are superimposed on each other where the households have more than one facility. The total number of urban households in the district are given at the top of the rhombuses.

Out of 1,900,560 urban households in the state, 1,072,385 urban households (56.42 per cent) are availing the electricity facility, 1,002,085 (52.73 per cent) are having toilet facility and 775,980 (40.83 per cent) households are getting drinking water facility in the urban areas according to the 1981 Census.

Among the districts the largest number of urban households is found in Jabalpur (180,280) and smallest in Sidhi (4,345).

Electricity is at the first rank in its availability to households in urban areas. Toilet facility ranks second in its availability among the urban households. Of the three amenities it seems that about 60.00 per cent of the urban households are deprived of drinking water facility. This trend is observed throughout the state with a few exceptions.


MADHYA PRADESH
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
26 615
29 665
99 275
9 755 B
18 770
D
15 065
25 025
24 100
29 090
35 870
43 040
7 970
4 345
23 510
61 355
18 590
180 280
17 955
123 285
48 945
28 865
40 700
71 800
21 085
12 395
15 465
14 910
13 910
157 085
24 970
45 935
23 310
11 340
21 695
81 130
48 885
11 605
48 605
28 325
19 600
39 810
127 650
27 275
98 515
23 190
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
MADHYA PRADESH
1900560
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 20 000 HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4 000 HOUSEHOLDS. 2 000 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ARE SHOWN BY FULL RHOMBUS WHILE LESS THAN 2 000 HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT DEPICTED.
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 89

Amenities in rural households, 1981

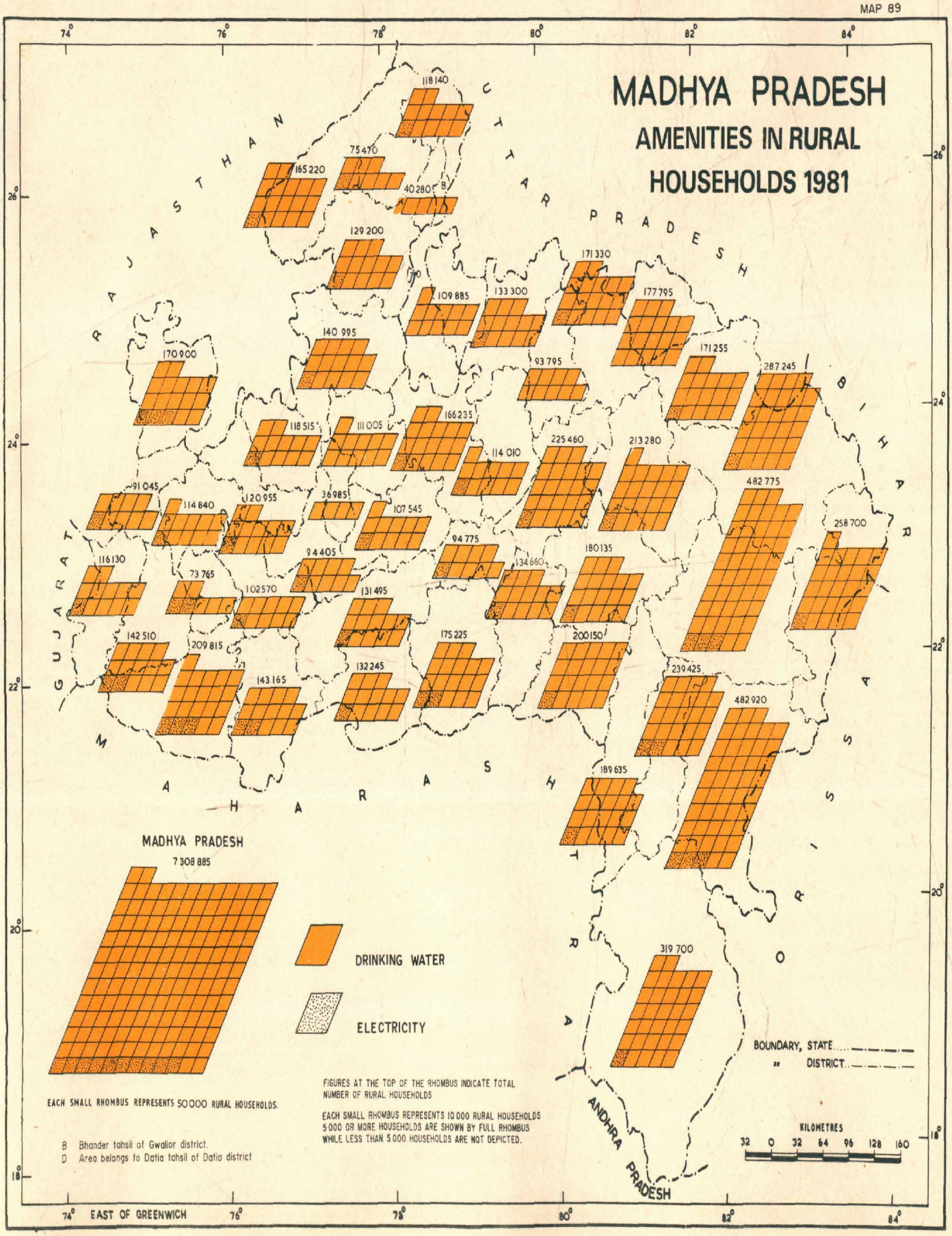
The map represents districtwise distribution of census households having amenities of electricity and drinking water in rural areas of the state in 1981.

The method applied for the preparation of this map is similar to map 88 except that the toilet facility is not shown. In the present case each small rhombus represents 10,000 rural households of the district. The rhombuses showing number of households with electricity are shaded by black dots while those having drinking water facility are coloured. The total number of households in the district are indicated at the top of each rhombus. The proportion of households having amenities (electricity & water) is considerably low in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

There are 7,308,885 rural households in the state of which 503,580 households or 6.89 per cent are having the facility of electricity. The households having drinking water facility in rural areas are relatively higher in number (659,455) constituting 9.02 per cent of the total rural households. However, the proportion of households with these facilities in the state is considerably low in rural areas.

Among the districts, maximum rural households are found in Raipur (482,920 households) and the minimum in Bhopal (36,985 households).

Drinking water facility seems relatively better in Raipur, Shahdol, Surguja, Balaghat, Rewa, Sidhi, Satna and Durg districts. Number of households having electricity is comparatively higher in Morena, Guna, Mandsaur, Dewas, Indore, West Nimar, Dhar, Betul and Chhindwara districts.


MADHYA PRADESH
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
118 140
75 470
165 220
40 280 B
129 200
171 330
109 885
133 300
177 795
140 995
171 255
287 245
170 900
93 795
118 515
111 005
166 235
114 010
225 460
213 280
91 045
114 840
120 955
36 985
107 545
482 775
258 700
94 775
180 135
116 130
94 405
134 660
73 765
102 570
131 495
142 510
209 815
175 225
200 150
239 425
143 165
132 245
482 920
189 635
319 700
MADHYA PRADESH
7 308 885
DRINKING WATER
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 50 000 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 10 000 RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 5 000 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ARE SHOWN BY FULL RHOMBUS WHILE LESS THAN 5 000 HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT DEPICTED.
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
26° 24° 22° 20° 18°

Map 90

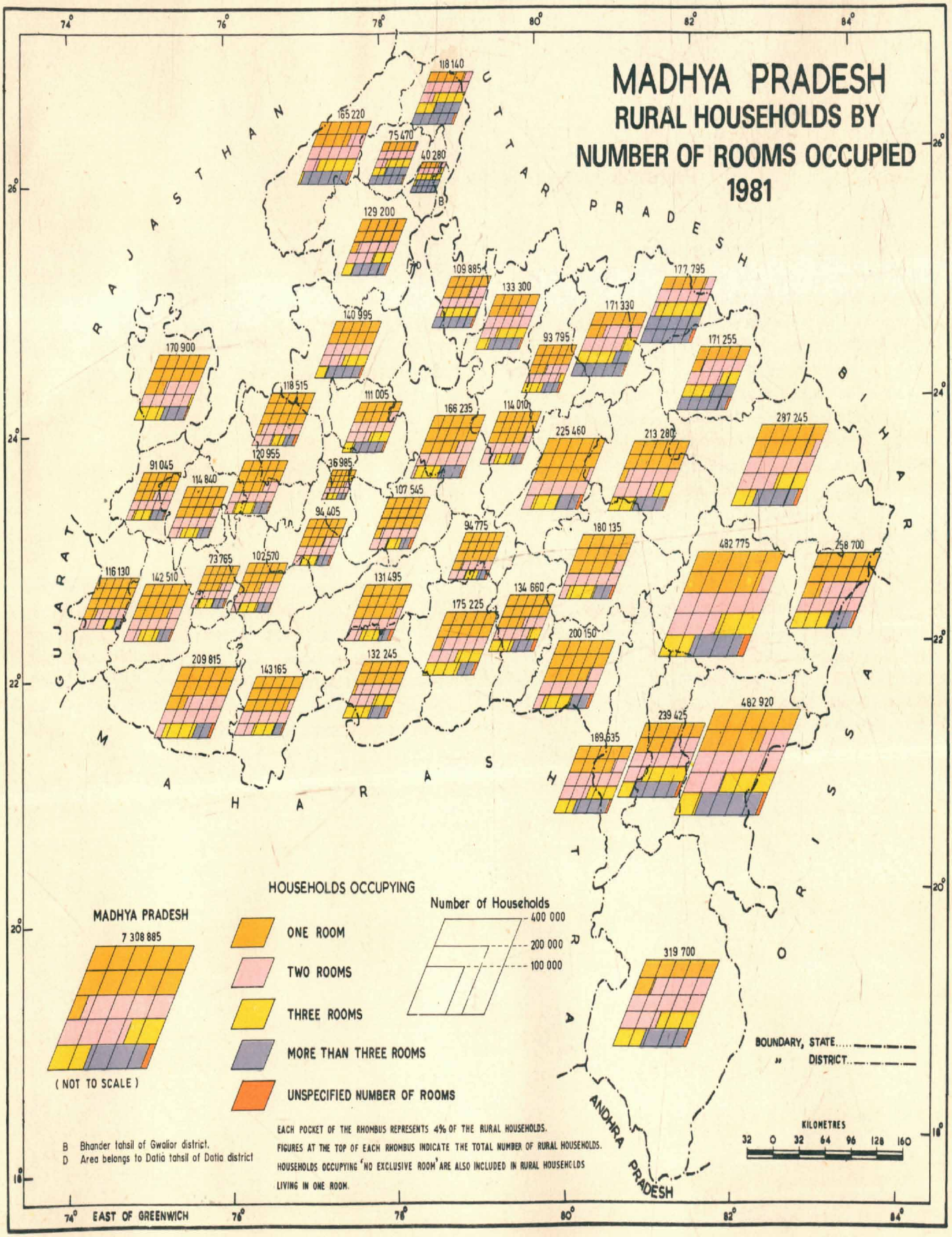
Rural households by number of rooms occupied, 1981

The map shows the districtwise distribution of rural households according to number of rooms occupied in the 1981 Census

Rhombuses proportionate to the total rural households (excluding institutional & houseless households) have been drawn in each district. Each rhombus is divided into 25 equal parts each representing 4 per cent of the rural households. The percentage of households living in one, two, three, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms have been calculated to the total number of rural households for each district in 1981. The percentage share of each category has been depicted by different flat colour shades in rhombuses as per the legend of the map. The number of households occupying "No exclusive room" is included in households living in one room because of their small number. The total number of rural households are indicated at the top of each rhombus.

In the state 42.41 per cent of the total rural households reside in one room, 30.94 per cent in two rooms, 13.76 per cent in three rooms and 11.76 per cent in more than three rooms. The share of rural households with unspecified number of rooms is 1.06 per cent. Households occupying "No exclusive rooms" are only 0.07 per cent and are clubbed with rural households living in one room.

The proportion of households occupying one room is the highest (65.73 per cent) in Jhabua district and the lowest (15.03 per cent) in Datia district. In respect of households occupying two rooms, Bastar district recorded the highest proportion (45.04 per cent) and Datia district the lowest (22.97 per cent). The percentage of households having three rooms is the highest (24.19 per cent) in Datia district and the lowest (4.80 per cent) in Jhabua district. The proportion of households occupying more than three rooms is the highest in Rewa district (38.67 per cent) and the lowest in Jhabua district (2.55 per cent). The households with unspecified number of rooms are maximum (1.90 per cent) in Raisen district and minimum (0.47 per cent) in Ujjain district.


MADHYA PRADESH
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
118 140
165 220
75 470
40 280
129 200
109 885
133 300
177 795
171 330
140 995
93 795
171 255
170 900
118 515
111 005
166 235
114 010
225 460
213 280
287 245
120 955
91 045
114 840
36 985
107 545
94 405
94 775
180 135
482 775
258 700
116 130
142 510
73 765
102 570
131 495
134 660
175 225
200 150
209 815
143 165
132 245
239 425
482 920
189 635
319 700
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
EAST OF GREENWICH
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
Number of Households
400 000
200 000
100 000
MADHYA PRADESH
7 308 885
(NOT TO SCALE)
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS.
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING 'NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM' ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
LIVING IN ONE ROOM.
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160

Map 91

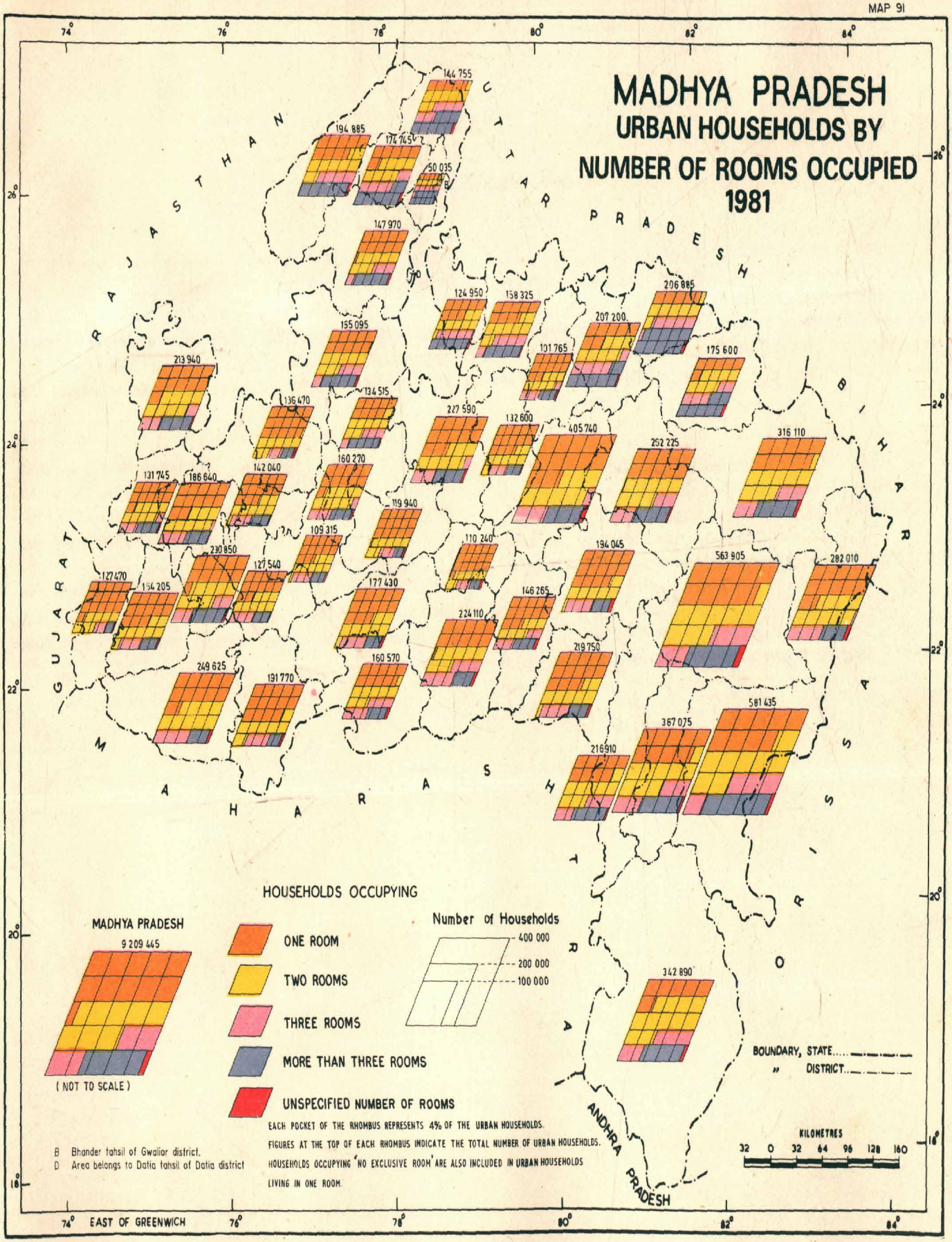
Urban households by number of rooms occupied, 1981

The map depicts the districtwise distribution of urban households according to the number of rooms occupied in 1981. The percentage of households living in one, two, three, more than three rooms and in unspecified number of rooms have been calculated to the total number of urban households for each district. The relevant data are obtained at the time of houselisting operations for the 1981 Census. Rhombuses proportionate to the total number of urban households have been drawn in each district and divided into twentyfive equal pockets, each representing 4 per cent of the total urban households. The total number of urban households have been indicated at the top of each rhombus. The pockets representing the households occupying one, two, three, more than three rooms and unspecified number of rooms are distinguished by different colours as detailed in the legend of the map.

In the state 41.20 per cent of the households in the urban areas live in one room, 31.20 per cent in two rooms 14.01 per cent in three rooms, 12 48 per cent in more than three rooms and 1.03 per cent in unspecified number of rooms. Households occupying "No exclusive room" are only 0.08 per cent and are not shown separately on the map rather included in urban households living in one room.

The proportion of urban households occupying one room is the highest in Jhabua district (63.31 per cent) and the lowest in Datia district (15.72 per cent). The households occupying two rooms are maximum in proportion (44.60 per cent) in Bastar district and minimum (23.59 per cent) in Seoni district. The percentage of households having three rooms is the highest in Datia district (23.01 per cent) and the lowest in Jhabua district (5.64 per cent). The proportion of households having more than three rooms is the highest in Rewa district (37.54 per cent) and the lowest in Jhabua district (3.57 per cent). The proportion of urban households having unspecified number of rooms are maximum in Raisen district (1.77 per cent) and minimum in Shajapur district (0.51 per cent).

The percentage of urban households occupying more than 3 rooms is above 30.00 per cent in Bhind, Datia and Rewa districts. The proportion of urban households having two rooms is more than 20.00 per cent in Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Bhind and Datia districts. Single room households are more than 50.00 per cent in the districts of Damoh, Shajapur, Jhabua, Dhar, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Mandla and Balaghat districts.

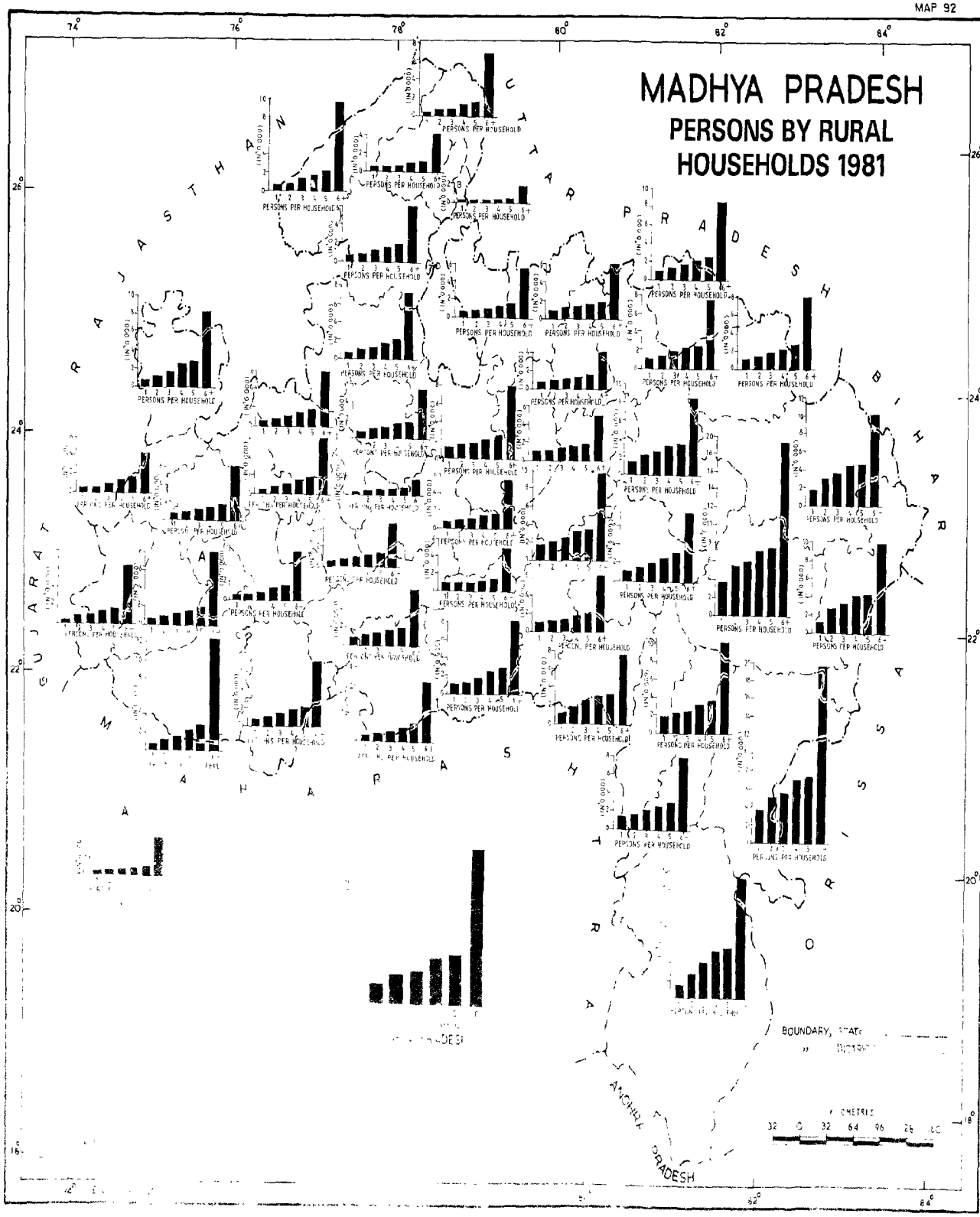

MADHYA PRADESH
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY
NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED
1981
144 755
194 885
174 765
50 035
147 970
124 950
158 325
206 885
155 095
207 200
101 765
175 600
213 940
136 470
134 515
227 590
132 600
405 740
316 110
160 270
142 040
186 640
131 745
119 940
252 225
109 315
110 240
194 045
563 905
282 010
230 850
127 540
127 470
184 205
177 430
146 265
224 110
219 750
249 625
191 770
160 570
581 435
367 075
216 910
342 890
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
MADHYA PRADESH
9 209 445
(NOT TO SCALE)
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
Number of Households
400 000
200 000
100 000
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS.
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING 'NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM' ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN ONE ROOM.
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
EAST OF GREENWICH

Map 92

Persons by rural households, 1981

The map shows the distribution of rural households according to number of persons, i.e., one, two, three, four, five and six or more per household in each district of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. Vertical bars are drawn in each district to depict the number of households according to the number of persons per household. Absolute scale for number of households is given on the left side of each bar diagram.

According to the 1981 Census, out of 7,385,595 rural households in the state 454,025 households or 6.15 per cent have one person per household, 8.44 per cent have 2 persons per household, 10.38 per cent have three persons per household, 13.61 per cent have four persons per household, 15.21 per cent have five persons per household and 46.21 per cent have six persons or more per household in rural areas. Thus, almost half of the total households in rural areas have six persons or more per household. The maximum number of households with one person per rural household is found in Raipur district (36,030 households) while the minimum in Bhopal and Datia districts (2,165 households each). The maximum number of households with two persons per rural households is claimed by Bilaspur district (54,175) and minimum by Datia district (2,670). Rural households with three persons per household are recorded the highest by Bilaspur district (59,635) and the lowest by Datia district (3,335). Number of households having four persons per rural household is the highest in Bilaspur district (70,100) and the lowest in Datia district (4,825). The highest number of rural households having five persons per household is claimed by Raipur district (74,970) and the lowest by Bhopal district (5,620). The highest number of rural households having six and more persons per household is recorded in Raipur district (195,940) and the lowest in Bhopal district (17,760). The number of rural households normally increases with the increasing number of persons in each household in the state. The majority of households are with 6 persons or more per household in all the districts of the state which reflect the relatively larger size of families in the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
BOUNDARY, STATE
KILOMETRES
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
74°
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°

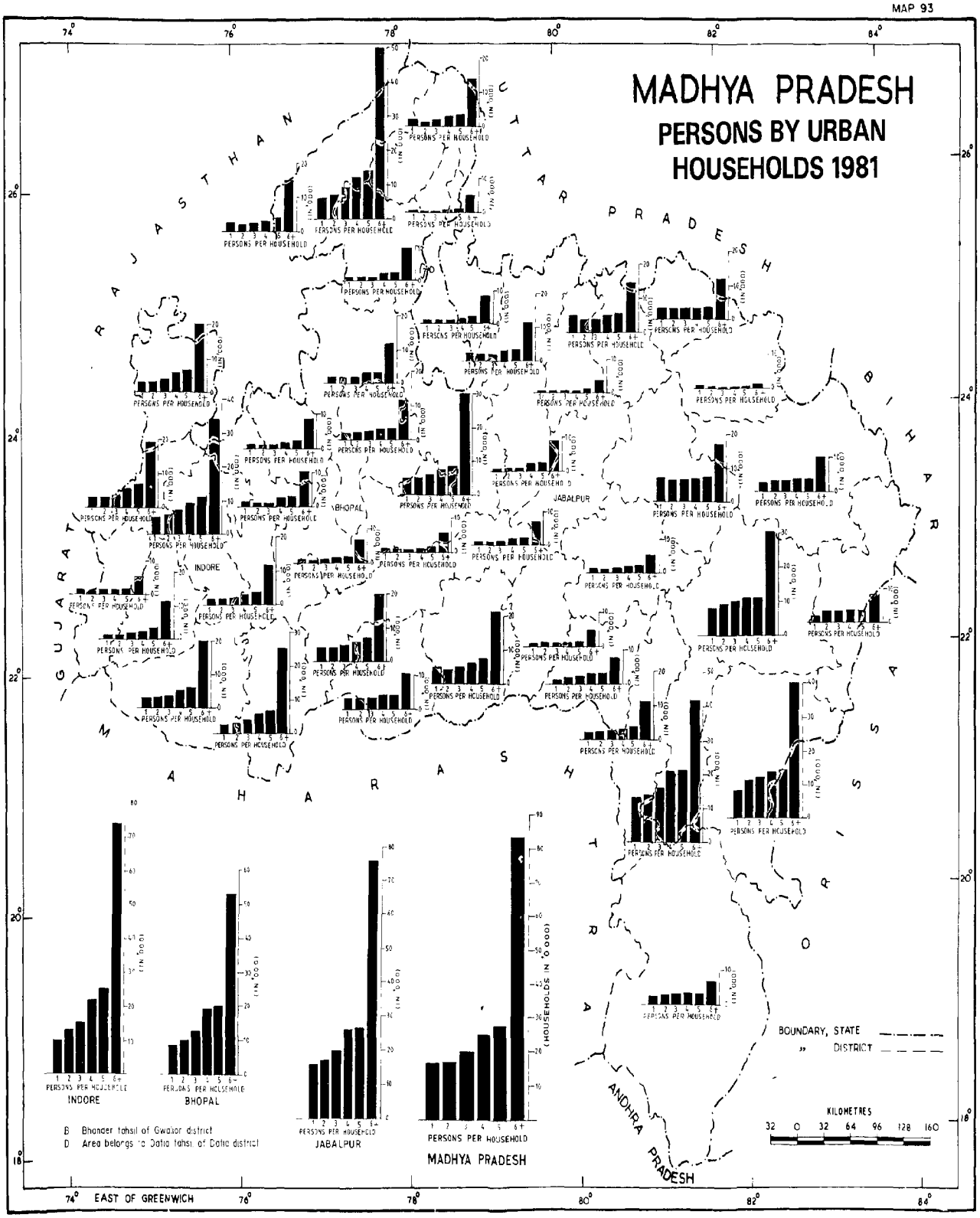
Map 93

Persons by urban households, 1981

The map represents the distribution of urban households according to number of persons, i.e., one, two, three, four, five and six or more per household in each district of Madhya Pradesh as per the 1981 Census. The vertical bars drawn in each district represent the absolute number of urban households according to number of persons in a household. Absolute scale for number of households is given on the right side of the bar diagrams.

Of the total 1,922,905 urban households in the state, 169,700 (8.82 per cent) are with one person per urban household, 9.26 per cent with two persons per urban household, 10.51 per cent with three persons, 13.37 per cent with four persons, 14.60 per cent with five persons and 43.44 per cent urban households with 6 or more persons per household. The map reveals that more than two fifths of the total households in the urban areas of the state have the size of 6 or more persons per household. The maximum number of households having one person per household is found in Jabalpur district (16,640) and minimum is Datia district (755)

Urban household having two persons are recorded as the maximum in Jabalpur district (17,145) and the minimum in Datia district (620). The maximum number of urban household with three persons per household is found in Durg district (16,790) and minimum in Datia district (825). Four persons per household are the highest in Jabalpur district (25,925) and the lowest in Sidhi district (400). Five persons per urban household are the highest in Jabalpur district (26,800) and the lowest in Sidhi district (490). The maximum number of households having 6 or more persons per urban household is recorded by Jabalpur district (76,595) and minimum by Sidhi district (1,450). The number of urban households increases with the increasing number of persons per household in the state which indicates the larger size of families in the urban areas. The trend of distribution of households according to number of persons per household is almost same in all the districts of the state.


MADHYA PRADESH
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BHOPAL
INDORE
JABALPUR
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
HOUSEHOLDS IN '0000
BOUNDARY, STATE
" DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128 160
B Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district
D Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district
INDORE
BHOPAL
JABALPUR
MADHYA PRADESH
74° EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
78°
80°
82°
84°
26°
24°
22°
20°
18°