

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

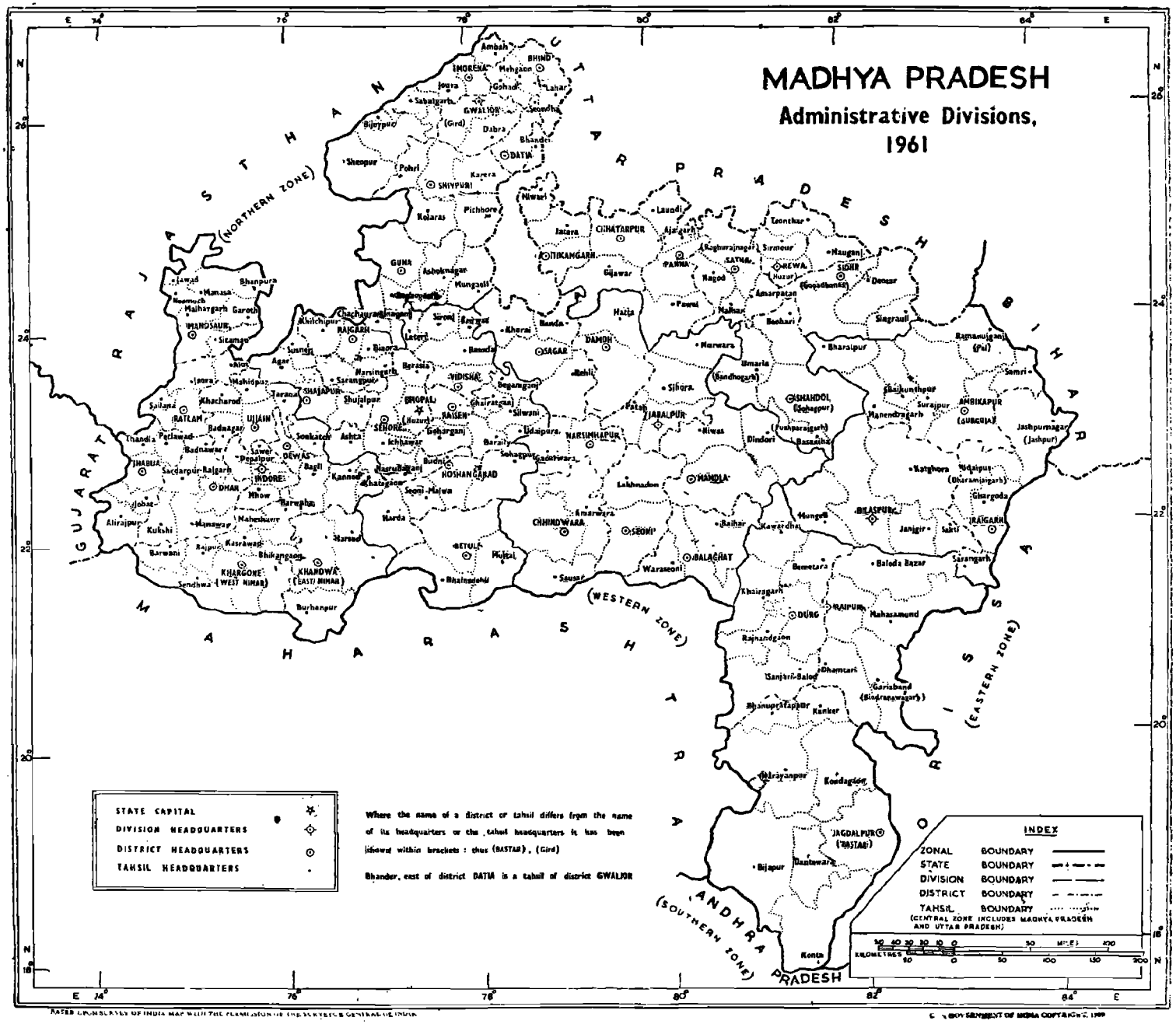
VOLUME VIII

MADHYA PRADESH

PART I-A
GENERAL REPORT

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1974


MADHYA PRADESH
Administrative Divisions,
1961
RAJASTHAN (NORTHERN ZONE)
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA (WESTERN ZONE)
ORISSA (EASTERN ZONE)
ANDHRA PRADESH (SOUTHERN ZONE)
STATE CAPITAL
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
Where the name of a district or tahsil differs from the name of its headquarters or the tahsil headquarters is has been showed within brackets : thus (BASTAR), (Gird)
Bhander, east of district DATIA is a tahsil of district GWALIOR
INDEX
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
(CENTRAL ZONE INCLUDES MADHYA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH)
KILOMETRES
MILES
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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1961 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, MADHYA PRADESH

(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Volume No. VIII)

PART I (in Sub-Parts)	.. General Report including Subsidiary Tables.
PART II- A	.. General Population Tables.
PART II-B (in Sub-Parts)	.. Economic Tables.
PART II-C (in Sub-Parts)	.. Cultural and Migration Tables.
PART III	.. Household Economic Tables.
PART IV (in Sub-Parts)	.. Housing and Establishment Tables (including Subsidiary Tables) and Report.
PART V (in Sub-Parts)	.. Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
PART VI	.. Village Survey Monographs. (A separate Sub-Part for each Village surveyed.)
PART VII	.. Survey of Handicrafts of the State. (A separate Sub-Part for each handicraft surveyed.)
PART VIII-A	.. Administration Report—Enumeration.
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PREFACE

It has always been a matter of pride for me that I was associated with the Indian Census. It is an immense national undertaking and the zeal of the huge army that carries it out every ten years has an almost missionary character. An amazing respect for truth and accuracy permeates all levels and its unmindfulness of the storm of passion and hatred that Indian political life sometimes becomes has to be seen to be believed. I have no doubt that these great traditions, which are, in the ultimate analysis, offshoots of a deeper national integrity, will continue to sustain us.

There has been an enormous delay in the publication of this Report. Though, without the slightest doubt, the responsibility for this delay is mine, I can only plead in extenuation that the jobs that the Government thought it fit to entrust me with and the seriousness with which I seem to be congenitally condemned to handle any responsibility assigned to me have resulted in this hardly excusable delay. An unfortunate delight in the pursuit of detail after detail is a streak of my character that prevented me from finishing this report before February, 1965 when I left the Census. In a way, the Census itself is responsible for this failure. To begin with, the preparatory work for the Census makes a love of detail an asset in many ways. Further, the opportunity that a Census affords to try and understand a whole people is something unique; the result is that a person who has been by virtue of office—or by inclination!—dealing with, and looking after the welfare of, a people gets weighed down—understandably but unfortunately—by an insatiable obsession and, in the process, gets lost. I did—and hence this incomplete report. I do hope that the explanation I have given at least partly satisfies.

I must thank Shri M. L. Sharma for his continued interest in this report, for continually reminding me about having to complete the report and for devotedly assisting me in doing all that had to be done amidst various other distractions to produce even this incomplete effort. I am also grateful to Shri A. K. Pandya, the Director of the 1971 Census Operations in Madhya Pradesh for finally making possible the publication of this report.

Bangkok,
Feb. 13, 1972
(*Mahashivratri*)

G. Jagathpathi
(now Chief, Asian Regional Team
for Employment Promotion,
International Labour Organisation)

CENSUS OPERATIONS, 1961

THE 1961 CENSUS

1. The 1961 Census happens to be the first to be taken in the new State of Madhya Pradesh which came into existence as a result of the reorganisation of States in November, 1956. In all the territories constituting the new State, there has been a long-established Census tradition going back in one case to the very first Census even to be taken in India in modern times, viz., the 1872 Census. Till 1931, the Census was on a *de facto* basis; a single night was selected for the count and the population returns allotted each person to the place at which he was enumerated on that night. This practice was given up in 1951 because, for one thing, it was very difficult to find the large number of enumerators required and, for another, there was an inevitable distortion of the population figures (e.g., if passengers in a railway train were enumerated at a small station, the Census population figure of that village got considerably inflated). The practice since 1951 has been to adopt what may be called a *de jure-cum-de facto* basis. Unless a person was expected to be away from his residence throughout the period of enumeration (which was a little over 19 days), he was 'enumerated' at his normal residence, the necessary information being obtained from the other inmates. It can be safely assumed that, as a result, the number of people who were not allotted to their habitations, is negligible. But before the Census of persons can be attempted, a list of habitations had to be drawn up followed by a list of houses in each habitation. The first operation does not require much field work. Tahsil authorities make registers of habitations (including the so-called "uninhabited villages"), accounting for the total area of the tahsil. A slight discrepancy arises because of forest villages (to whom, naturally, the whole of the surrounding forest area cannot be allocated) or forest areas, figures regarding which are not yet definite and dependable. The listing of habitations was a relatively simple affair; it was the determination of which among them should be treated as towns that was more difficult and, to some extent, arbitrary. In Madhya Pradesh, we landed up finally with 70,414 (70,037) inhabited villages and 219 (202) towns.

HOUSE-LISTING

2. The next operation was more complex in that, habitationwise, lists of houses had to be prepared and various details regarding each house recorded. To ensure complete coverage of the residential population, it was necessary that every building or part thereof used for living should be accounted for in an up-to-date list which was to be the basis on which the enumerator would go about his job. As in any case every building had to be visited and entries made regarding it, this operation, which formerly used to be merely ancillary, was, in the 1961 Census, simultaneously made statistically fruitful. The E-Series tables, separately published, give a detailed picture of housing conditions in the State and also of manufacturing establishments. The Census Calendar of the State begins with this first field operation which, in urban areas, was split up into two parts—(1) house-numbering, followed by (2) house-listing proper. This was necessary because we tried to introduce in this Census a new system of house-numbering in urban areas while, in the rural areas, the old system of numbering all the houses in one serial was continued. This new system required all the roads, streets and lanes in a town to be named and the sequence of house-numbers to be limited to each road, street or lane. The intention was that in this way some permanence in house-numbers should be achieved. The older system of ward-wise numbering made it inevitable that, whenever wards changed, house-numbers, which were in one serial for the whole ward, also change. We succeeded in getting many of

the towns to adopt this system though it is not clear how many of them would continue to maintain them properly. Numbering, both in urban and in rural areas, started with the building which consisted of the "entire structure" on the ground with this proviso, however, that buildings, built at different times or in different styles or belonging to different owners, were generally to be treated as separate even though they might have common walls. Next came the 'Census house' whose number was the same as that of the building if the latter had only one 'Census house' but which had to have a separate sub-number if there was more than one 'Census house'. The 'Census house' was either a building or a part of a building with a separate entrance connecting it with the outside world. Thus, a building may have many more than one Census house; an obvious illustration is the huge city building with any number of flats—each flat was a separate 'Census house'. It was not always easy to determine whether an entrance was in fact separate; also, the more common difficulty was whether, inspite of there being separate entrances, some parts of a building were, or were not to be, treated as separate census houses. To take a simple instance a 'bed-sitter' in a bungalow is occupied by a paying guest and has a separate entrance; is it—or is it not—a separate 'Census house'? Our view in Madhya Pradesh was that it was not and that the whole building should be treated as one 'Census house'. It is idle to pretend that we can evolve a clear definition of a 'Census house' which, besides being clear, also ensures that there is no unrealistic profusion of 'Census houses'. It has to be admitted that, in this Census, there has been quite frequently some inflation in the number of 'Census houses' unjustified by the actual progress in the amount of new accommodation built. Apart from this, there is the age-old phenomenon of houses getting split up into two or more residential units in course of time and getting so counted at the Census because all of them have separate entrances. In this case, the census picture can never truly depict the actual congestion for the number of 'Census houses' is always equal to the number of households even though the parent building, which has yielded all these 'Census houses', is the same and, unaltered in area, has had over time to support an increasing number of people. It is very doubtful whether, in a rapid survey like the Census, it will ever be possible to make the accurate multi-dimensional and comprehensive record relating to buildings that will be necessary if we are to pronounce with authority on the prevalent degree of congestion; this is a task better attempted by a well-designed sample survey. It will also be apparent from the definition of a 'Census house' that it could be residential or non-residential though the word, 'house' in common usage, refers only to a residential unit. The third entity to be numbered was the 'Census household'; here again, 'household' has an extended sense and means "a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so." Thus, it is that a hostel run by a warden becomes a 'Census household' and so does a hospital ward. The definition, taken literally, does not cover the case of a group of lodgers living in one room who "do not take their meals from a common kitchen" but they were treated as a household of unrelated persons; some households, like jails for instance, were uncomfortably large hut this seems to be unavoidable. No element of inaccuracy, however, creeps in because institutional population has been shown separately upto the district and is, in any case, negligible. The 'Census household', again, had the same number as the census house if there was only one household in that house but had to have a separate sub-number (which was an alphabetical letter) based on the census house number if there was more than one census household in the house. As a matter of long-term policy, it has been suggested that building numbers should be retained on a permanent basis whether or not census house numbers are so maintained. There can be no question, however, of maintaining household numbers on a permanent basis.

THE HOUSE LIST

3. The 1961 houselist was a fairly large form with 18 columns (please see Annexure I to this chapter). 6 of these, however, were for identifying entries with little, statistical significance and the last (No. 18) was for 'remarks', which again was statistically

unimportant. The first important column was to contain an entry regarding the purpose or purposes for which the census house was being used; if the census house contained a workshop or a factory, details regarding (a) what is done or produced; (b) the average number of persons employed (during the previous week); and (c) the kind of fuel or power used if machinery was employed, were to be entered in three columns. Two columns followed which gave tectonic details: (a) material of walls; and (b) material of roof. The remaining five entries related to census households i.e., they were filled in only where the census house (or a part thereof) was residential. Two of these related to (a) the number of rooms that the household had; and (b) whether or not rent was paid. The other three entries gave population figures; (a) persons; (b) males; and (c) females. Thus, this 'Census of houses', which in fact it obviously was, yielded very valuable information and seems to have been the first of its kind in world census history. The main difficulty was, however, that we had only numbers without dimensions; small huts with small families, therefore, yielded a better statistical picture than a large house with even a somewhat large family. The other difficulty arose from the fact that the description of the work done in a workshop or of the output of a factory was not always adequate with the result that some entries were inaccurately coded. Otherwise, the inadequacies of the published E-Series tables, whatever they are, are due to the limited tabulation attempted rather than to any lack of data to tabulate. Also, owing to the fact that houselisting was undertaken during the rainy months (i.e., September 1—October 10, 1960), a number of establishments, which work in the open season only, did not find mention in the house-lists. To some extent, the purely temporary improvisations of reeds and grass put up merely as shelter (however poor) against the fury of the elements also served to inflate the number of 'Census houses'. Thus one must be careful in reading too much into the statistics regarding 'houses' and should always remember to look up the table relating to the material used for walls and roofs in order to get a less distorted picture of the actual position. The number of investigators employed for houselisting was 18,463.

Blocks and Circles

4. Based on the population figures contained in the houselist, the task of modifying where necessary the structure of census blocks and circles was next taken up. The general policy was to have a census block for every 150 households (about 700-750 persons) in the rural areas and for every 120 households (about 600 persons) in urban areas; the reason for this difference in the workload of an enumerator is that entries in urban areas—particularly in respect of migration and work—were likely to take more time, being more complicated. It is of course impossible to ensure always that these sizes were stuck to without much variation. In areas of small isolated villages, the block had to be smaller; otherwise, the distances that the enumerator had to cover would have been impossibly large. A real difficulty was presented by the mercurial character of migrant settlements round about newly developing areas; particularly during the construction stage, it was quite common for large groups of workers' huts to be put up (or to disappear) overnight. The only thing to do in such cases was to divide even large vacant areas into notional blocks and to have a large enough reserve of enumerators to be deployed expeditiously when required. In the final enumeration, we had in Madhya Pradesh 49,784 enumerators and 9,386 supervisors; the reserves were: 9,328 enumerators (18·7%) and 1,737 supervisors (18·5%). In the urban areas, 90·9% of the blocks were in the size-range: 301-800, and 28·5%, in the size-range: 550-650; in the rural areas, 92·9% of the blocks were in the size-range: 350-950, and 21·9% in the range: 700-800. The average population per enumerator's block was 580·4 in urban areas and 685·3 in rural areas. The figures on which these percentages and averages are based are somewhat incomplete but this does not introduce into them any serious inaccuracy. The circle, which was a unit of supervision, consisted of 5 or 6 blocks. Uninhabited villages were tagged on to blocks in the manner locally considered most suitable and a careful perusal of the village directory (i.e., statistics of villages and towns) will show that there are a few villages without any houses but with some population —they thus became "inhabited" in this census.

THE CENSUS CALENDAR

5. After houselisting which concluded on October 10, 1960, the Census Calendar of the State (please see reproduction on a reduced scale facing page 4; the original size was 19¼"X14¼") lists the following operations:

1. 11-15 October, 1960 : Preparation and submission of abstracts from houselists.
2. 25 October-19 November, 1960 : Finalisation of blocks and circles.
3. 21 November, 1960—12 January, 1961 : Appointment and training of enumerators and supervisors and preparation of Houselist abstracts for use at the Census.
4. 12 January--7 February, 1961 : Distribution of forms.
5. 10-28 February, 1961 : Enumeration.
6. 1-5 March, 1961 : Check-rounds; Census of the homeless.
7. 6-10 March, 1961 : Making of abstracts; provisional totals.

This was followed by a post-enumeration check on 22-3 March, 1961—this was not included in the Census Calendar. Thus, as soon as houselisting was completed, the task of finalising census blocks and circles was taken up and the Final Charge Register was prepared. In this regard, the rural areas did not present any difficulty but in the bigger urban areas, things were rather slow. This was because the administrations of local authorities found it difficult to cope with the large additional work connected with the census. Thereafter began the even more difficult task of finding enumerators and supervisors. The main stay of the enumeration army in the rural areas was, as always, teachers and patwaris; and, in the urban areas, local authority officials, govt. officials of various departments and, again, teachers. A classification made of 46, 701 enumerators (the total employed was higher) shows that teachers constituted 68·70% and patwaris, 11·61%. Training in this Census was pretty intensive; it was spread over six classes with a sample census sandwiched in between.

THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

6. All this was clearly needed; for the enumerator's complex job consisted of filling up (a) household schedule; (b) the individual slip; and (c) the census population record—all this followed by the preparation of abstracts. The household schedule was introduced for the first time in this census and has undoubtedly yielded useful statistical information regarding cultivation and household industry. Entries were required to be made in the case of cultivation, regarding the right in which land was held and the area held; and, in the case of household industry, regarding the nature of the industry and whether or not it was seasonal. The last part of the household schedule required sex-wise figures to be entered of household members and/or hired workers working either in cultivation or in household industry or in both. Thus, a fair picture of household economy was obtained even though occupations other than household industry—like shop keeping, plying a cart on hire, etc.—are also very important in the rural areas and, as we did not collect any information regarding these aspects, the census picture has to be considered incomplete to that extent.

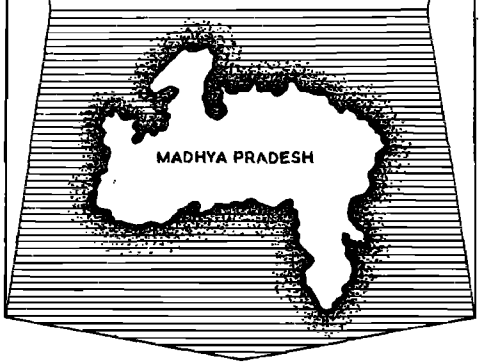
THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

(Original size : 8½"×6½",
(Reproduction : Slightly reduced)

The household schedule was followed by the individual slip which also differed significantly from that of earlier Censuses. The questions regarding birth-place were more elaborate; the economically inactive population was more thoroughly dealt with; and the vague concept of 'dependency' was abandoned. Instead, the concept of 'work' was introduced and the distinction between industry and occupation was made clear; for instance, the industry of a cook in a departmentally run 'refreshment room' of the railways is 'transport'—under which he would be classified in the 'industry' tables—but, in the occupational tables, all cooks would come together under a single code number. Thus, not only do we get a good picture of the skills of the working force but also of the manner in which these skills are distributed

THE CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS



JUNE 1960

The numbering of "buildings" starts in urban areas and continues throughout the month

JULY 1960

The numbering of "buildings" concludes at the end of the month.

AUGUST 1960

PREPARATION FOR "HOUSE-NUMBERING" IN THE WHOLE STATE

(In urban areas "buildings" will have been already numbered and so, during the course of the house-numbering operation, "census houses" and "households" will have to be numbered and necessary action taken in respect of new "buildings" and buildings" which have disappeared.)

(1) 2nd to 10th of the month: Demarcation of charges for house numbering and house-listing in urban areas and villages outside revenue jurisdiction. In revenue villages each patwari will do it in his circle.

(2) 16th of the month: Issue of forms, orders, instructions, etc. to house-numbering and house listing personnel.

(3) 18th to 25th of the month: 1st & 2nd training classes for house-numbering and house-listing personnel (including checking officers.)

SEPTEMBER 1960

HOUSE-NUMBERING AND HOUSE-LISTING ALL OVER THE STATE

(The second major census operation)*

This goes on throughout the month.

(Each checking officer will obtain from the house numbering officials under his charge the detailed programme followed by them and intensively check the process throught his Jurisdiction)

*The first major operation was the listing of all rural and urban habitations completed already in implementation of Census Circular No.1, dated 12-12-1959.

OCTOBER 1960

HOUSE-NUMBERING AND HOUSE-LISTING WILL BE CONCLUDED THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND PREPARATION FOR ENUMERATION STARTS.

(1) 10th of the month: House-numbering and house-listing" is completed.

(2) 11th. to 14th of the month. Preparation of abstracts from house-lists.

(3) 15th of the month: Submission of abstracts from house-lists.

(4) 25th of the month: Issue of extracts from charge registers to Revenue Inspectors for finalising blocks and circles.

NOVEMBER 1960

PREPARATION FOR ENUMERATION CONTINUES

(1) 5th of the month:- Return of extracts from charge registers by Revenue Inspectors duly scrutinized.

(2) 10th of the month:- Finalization of blocks and circles by Charge Officers and preparation of "Final Charge Register"

(3) 12th to 19th of the month:- Final selection of Supervisors and Enumerators.

(4) 21st to 26th of the month - Preparation of appointment letters relating to Supervisors and Enumerators.

DECEMBER 1960

TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS, SUPERVISORS AND CHECKING OFFICERS STARTS

(1) 1st of the month: Issue of appointment letters to Supervisors, Enumerators and Checking Officers.

(2) On locally suitable days of the month - First four of the six training classes to be conducted by District Census Officers and Charge Officers, for Checking Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators.

(3) 15th of the month:- Preparation of House-list abstracts for the use of enumerators starts.

JANUARY 1961

TRAINING CONCLUDES- PREPARATION CONTINUES

(1) 2nd & 3rd of the month:- Training Sample Census.

(2) 2nd to 10th of the month - Despatch of forms to Charge Officers from district headquarters.

(3) 6th to 12th of the month (with a short interval in between) :- Last two of the training classes started in December 1960 by District Census Officers and Charge Officers for enumerators etc.

(4) 12th of the month - Preparation of house list abstracts for the use of enumerators concludes (This was started on December 15, 1960.)

(5) 16th to 21st of the month - Distribution of forms to Supervisors by Charge Officers.

(6) 25th of the month:- Distribution of forms by Supervisors to Enumerators starts

FEBRUARY 1961

PREPARATION CONCLUDES AND ENUMERATION, THE ACTUAL "CENSUS" (THE THIRD AND FINAL MAJOR OPERATION) STARTS

(1) 7th. of the month:- Distribution of forms to Enumerators by Supervisors concludes.

(2) 10th. of the month:- "D-Day":- Enumeration of "household" population starts.

(3) 28th of the month (Night) :- Enumeration of "houseless" population starts. (This can be continued into the early hours of 1st March 1961, and on the three subsequent nights, if found necessary.)

MARCH 1961

"OPERATION MAN" CONCLUDES

(1) Dawn of the 1st of the month - This is the reference date of the Census. First round of "household and "houseless" population concludes

(2) 1st to 5th of the month - Checking rounds for "household" population:- continuation of enumeration of houseless' population at nights wherever necessary; and making Enumerators abstracts for enumeration pads and household schedule book.

(3) 5th of the month:- Preparation of the abstracts for the block by the enumerators and handing over of the papers to the Supervisors.

(4) 7th of the month:- Checking of the pads, household schedules and abstracts by the Supervisors, preparation of circle summaries and handing over of the papers to the Charge Officers.

(5) 8th of the month:- Preparation of the Charge Summary and reporting the provisional totals to the District Census Officer and the Superintendent of Census Operations, M.P. Bhopal.

(6) 9th OF THE MONTH - PROVISIONAL TOTALS TO BE TELEGRAPHED BY THE COLLECTORS TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, M.P. BHOPAL.

(7) 12th of the month - Arranging and packing of enumeration pads and other census records by the Charge Officers and despatch to the concerned Tabulation Office.

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[To be filled up during Enumeration] Is this an institution?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S.C. / S.T.

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)	.....	.....
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry		Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.	(a)		
	(b)		

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Members including Head of family working and/or hired workers kept wholetime during current or last working season.	Members of family working: Head	Other males	Other females	Total	Hired workers
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note: Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

A Facsimile of the Household Schedule

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

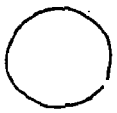
CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS 1961**

Location Code _____

1 (a) Name _____

1 (b) Relationship to Head _____ Age last 2 birthday _____

3 Marital Status _____ Birth-4(a) place _____

4(b) Born R/U  Duration of 4(c) residence if born elsewhere 

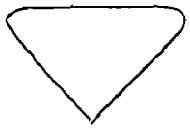
5(a) Nationality _____ 5(b) Religion _____

5 (c) S.C./ S.T. _____ 6 Literacy & Education _____

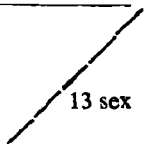
7 (a) Mother tongue _____ 7(b) Any other language(s) _____

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household Industry
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Household Industry _____
- (c) if Employee 

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service _____
- (c) Class of Worker 
- (d) Name of Establishment _____

12 Activity if Not Working 

13 sex 

A facsimile of the Individual slip

among different industries. The individual slip is reproduced on page 6 in actual size ($6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$) :

THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Actual Size)

The only entries that had to be made by the enumerator but are not apparent from the slip itself are those relating to principal and subsidiary occupations. Among the four questions dealing with 'work', the number of the question dealing with the principal occupation had to be ringed and that of the question dealing with the subsidiary occupation had to be ticked. There is nothing difficult about Q. 1 (a) and Q. 1 (b). The age question continues to elicit inaccurate answers from most of the illiterate population. The more or less straight forward question relating to 'marital status' is followed by three questions relating to birth-place. The second of these enables us to determine whether the tendency to migrate is predominantly urban or rural; the proportion of persons who were unable to indicate whether their birth-place was rural or urban was only 0·03%. The next question deals with the age of the migrant *qua* migrant. But it is important to remember that one type of person (whose frequency it is impossible to determine) is completely left out by the question though he might have been a migrant practically all his life; this type is represented by the individual who was born in the place of enumeration, who had gone out of it for a long time and who was back at the place of enumeration during the Census. Unless we resort to an even greater degree of elaboration and almost ask for a break-up of one's whole life with reference to the places at which one lived, it will not be possible to go further than we did at this Census. But, generally speaking, migration for economic reasons—where it is not seasonal—tends to be permanent and therefore the missing migrant may not be statistically important. After nationality [Q. 5 (a)] and religion [Q. 5 (b)], we have entries relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This was an important question and the procedure followed should be clearly understood if the true significance of the statistics is to be appreciated. Under Article 46 of the Constitution, the President is empowered to declare that certain specified castes or tribes are scheduled and, on such a declaration being made, these castes/tribes become entitled to separate representation in the legislature. Thus the basis of this order is mainly political. The scheduling under this order is also territorial i.e., the castes/tribes specified are to be considered 'scheduled' only in the areas indicated in the order in respect of each caste/tribe or group of castes/tribes. Though the Order lists mos of the castes and most of the tribes in the areas in which they are dominant, there are apparently some omissions about which it is impossible to be categorical because there are no figures. The 1961 Census strictly follows this order i.e., castes/tribes scheduled with reference to a particular area are alone considered for purposes of Q. 5 (c) and all others ignored. The result is that the population figures of these castes/tribes are not complete and do not represent figures for the whole State; the figure for each tribe (the matter relating to scheduled castes is less complex) represents the population of that tribe in those parts of the State where it is scheduled under the order. This qualification should be remembered when we speak of the population of scheduled castes/tribes. This matter is not entirely free from political considerations. Besides, there is a widespread tendency on the part of these communities not to return themselves as scheduled castes. Q. 6 and Q. 7 (the latter in two parts) deal with literacy, education and knowledge of languages. Languages will continue to be a problem because a number of dialects are returned which are difficult to classify and also because sometimes extraneous considerations have led to incorrect returns; thus, Hindi is sometimes returned as Hindusthani and sometimes as Urdu though the persons making these returns speak exactly the same dialect; similarly, Nimadi, a district dialect of Nimar, is returned sometimes as Gujarati though it is nearer to Hindi. We have taken the precaution of printing the languages as they were returned even though some absurd ones like 'American' or 'Madrasi' have been omitted.

Economic Activity

7. Q. 8-11 deal with economic activity and the returns under these questions are the basis of some

of the most important tables. In dealing with these questions, the 1961 Census has introduced a fundamental conceptual change in that the earlier idea of 'dependence' has been completely abandoned. The difficulty with this concept of earlier Censuses, as is well-known, lay in judging whether the income earned by a person was adequate for supporting himself. To begin with, income is not easy to ascertain not only because of ambiguities in definition but also because of lack of records and memory lapses and, even if records are available, people far more expert than the Census enumerator would find it difficult to determine income. Therefore, the determination of income has always been—and has to be—rough and ready. Even where so ascertained, whether or not that income made the person 'self-supporting' is again a matter of opinion. At identical levels of income, a member of a household used to a higher standard of life may be 'dependent' while another, with a lower standard of life, may be considered 'self-supporting'; not infrequently, considerations of *'izzat'* enter into this judgement. Secondly, the distinction between the occupation of a person and the industry in which he is working was not always clear-cut in earlier Censuses inspite of exhortations to the enumerators requesting them to make detailed entries; sometimes even the space provided was not adequate. This distinction has been very clearly introduced in this census and the economic tables give not only an industry-wise but also an occupation-wise classification of persons at work. The importance of this distinction for national income computations and other such studies of the economy is obvious. For, the 'net value added' in the case of medical workers, e.g., cannot be calculated directly from the number of medical workers unless we have figures showing their industry-wise distribution because, where a doctor works in, say a textile factory, the method of computing 'net value added' in his case would be very different from that used in the case of a private practitioner. The development of the economic questions in this manner made it necessary that the word, 'occupation', give place to the more innocuous term, 'work', which, does not have the confusing income—associated overtones. Work may or may not be remunerative; common examples of non-remunerative work may be found among honorary, whole-time co-operative, political or social workers. Notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, both politicians and civil servants have been impartially—and, it is believed, truthfully—recorded as *'workers'*. Thirdly, the importance of household industry in an economy like ours has been recognised and a separate question was provided for detailed entries relating to it. In earlier censuses, it was difficult to form any clear notions regarding scale whereas, in this census, the figures relating to household industry in the main census and those relating to establishments collected during houselisting should indeed give as detailed a picture of the economy as one can in the present circumstances hope for. There is of course a lacuna in that, at the main census, no information was collected regarding workers in household establishments which were not industrial and, as we shall see, the definition of household industry itself contained a few arbitrary elements. Fourthly, we designed an ambitious and, I should think, substantially successful, set of questions for agriculture—to which a reference has already been made in connection with the household schedule in which it was that these questions were placed.

"WORK"

8. To define, 'work', however, is not as easy as its apparent objectivity would suggest. Ideally, of course, what we need is a time-based microcosm of a man's work. A unit of time has to be chosen—an year, a month, a fortnight or a week. As the unit gets shorter and shorter, the chances that the actual kinds of work that a person does during that period convey a representative picture of his year's work get less and less; for the shortness of the time-interval makes it generally impossible for a representative character to emerge cancelling out all fortuitous aberrations except in the case of regular employees who are not subject to any kind of occupational change. To take an instance, let us assume that a person was a clerk in a construction firm for six months in the year, an accountant in a bidi-making establishment for five months, an usher in a cinema for three week and, finally, a clerk in a government office during the last week of the year. If the Census happened to be taken in the last week, an entry that

he was a clerk in a government office would be truthful if the census unit was that particular week but would certainly not be accurate. Accuracy would require that the week be split up proportionately into these four different occupations, the microcosmic picture with reference to the 'cosmos' of the year thus obtained being recorded. This is obviously impossible and so there is no alternative to the normal practice of asking a person what he was doing 'most of the time' during the particular interval chosen. The hope is that the 'snapshot' thus obtained would give us the average picture, more or less; for one thing, most people do not, or cannot, change their occupations and, for another, where changes do occur, they may cancel themselves out and still produce the much-desired average if a lawyer, e.g., has become a minister, the census statistician hopes, however unkindly, that, somewhere else, a minister—or, more accurately, someone from the ranks of those with whom a minister would be classified—reverts to the (possibly) more substantial satisfactions of the legal profession. This is the practical business-like, although rough-and-ready, philosophy behind the census approach to 'work.' "The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household"—so the enumerator's Bible (the Instructions). Where the enumeration period was not the 'working season' for cultivation, etc., the last working season was to be the basis. The important word in the latter part of the instruction is 'regular' so that it is not accurate to say that, according to the instructions, even a day's work would confer on a person the dignified status of a worker. It was not the enumerator's job to carry out an investigation into the actual work done—a lawyer was presumed to be a worker, however briefless. In fact, it was the irregular, non-seasonal category that was difficult to handle—the line of distinction among them between the employed and the unemployed being some what thin. The best example that one can think of for this category is the casual labourer who could be over employed (rarely, though) and also grossly underemployed (as is frequently the case). There were no standards of employment on the basis of which the enumerator could judge—nor, of course, *could* there be such; it was not—and could not be—laid down, e.g., that unless a person did some work during at least, say, seven of the previous fifteen days, he should not be treated as 'employed'. The result was that, where it was found that a person was "regularly' casual", and he had worked on at least one day during the preceding fortnight, he was treated as a worker on the presumption that work of that kind had to be more regular than casual in order to make it worth the worker's while to stay on. Admittedly, the definition of 'work' is not rigorous; but, given the manner in which the Indian Census is taken (or, for that matter, most other censuses seem apparently to be taken), it is doubtful whether it could have been more rigorous and, at the same time, comprehensible enough for the ordinary enumerator. A major effect of this dissociation of activity from earning has been that a number of family workers who work but do not individually earn though contributing to the income of the household enter the workers' category and indeed they have always been entitled so to enter. Some adjustment therefore have to be made as between the figures of this census and those of earlier censuses both on this account and because of the lack of clarity in respect of industry and occupation in earlier censuses.

CULTIVATION

9. Q.8 dealt with 'cultivation' which was specially defined for the Census and did not include all that we ordinarily think the term includes; what the definition did not include in 'cultivation' was shifted to the residual Q. 11. The relevant instructions were as follows:

"Under Q. 8 Cultivation, involving ploughing, sowing and harvesting.

1. Production of cereal crops (including bengal gram) such as rice wheat, jowar, bajra, maize;

roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet etc; sugarcane etc.

2. Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindered fibre crops.

Under Q. 11 Other Field Produce, Plantation Crops.

A. *Other Field Produce*

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in Q. 8
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut etc.)
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms.
5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Sl. No. 2 and *flowers*) not covered above.

B. *Plantation Crops*

1. Production of tea in plantation.
2. Production of coffee in plantation.
3. Production of rubber in plantation.
4. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation).
5. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron etc.
6. Production of other plantation crops not covered above."

A comparison with the Standard Industrial Classification shows that, while minor groups 000, 001, 002 and 003 have been put under Q. 8 and minor groups 006, 007, 008, 009 and the whole of major group 01 have been put under Q. 11, parts of minor groups 004 and 005 have been put under Q. 8 and others, under Q. 11. The splitting up of those minor groups is to be found in "sugarcane, etc." being shifted to Q. 8 from minor group 004 while the rest of the minor group goes to Q. 11 (i.e., oil-seeds and other cashcrops) and in "roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet, etc." being shifted to Q. 8 from minor group 005 while the rest of it is included in Q. 11. Thus, if cultivation is for any purpose understood differently, the figures will require readjustment. There are some obvious difficulties: if potato, which in India is a subsidiary "vegetable" and not the main cereal like rice or wheat, does not come under 'cultivation', where does "अरवी" (arum calocasia) go? In Madhya Pradesh the instructions were not to read too much into the "etc's" and so: "अरवी" went to Q. 11, Oil seed cultivation is widely regarded as agriculture but it also went into Q. 11 though, if sugarcane which is a commercial food crop could go to Q. 8, why sesamum also could not go to Q. 8 was not clear. The number of workers who have been returned under cultivation (i.e. under Q. 11) is very small—38,339 as against the main body of 10,611,508 cultivators so that it is at least doubtful whether the definition has been strictly applied. Cultivation was defined in a somewhat extended sense and included "supervision or direction" though, at another place in the instructions, it was made clear that land cultivated by the household will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within a distance such that it enable the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation". Further, "they will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance is itself a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction". But, in spite of this clarification and in spite of census information relating to any individual being in law confidential and being strictly treated in practice as such, one cannot be certain that the absentee landlord has not wormed his way into the ranks of census "cultivators". It was made clear in the Hindi version of the instructions that, for filling up entries relating to "cultivation" in the Household Schedule, the same definition of cultivation should be adopted as that for Q. 8. Q. 9 related

to agricultural labour—the labourer should have no right or lease or contract on the land on which he works".

"HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY"

10. Household industry, for the 1961 Census, was industry "conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold:

(a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organization is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to lookafter their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for House-hold Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household." Thus, while the definition is sound in practically all particulars, an element of arbitrariness has crept into it in so far as location is concerned. But, if the approach was to be easily grasped by the ordinary enumerator, this was inevitable. Also, it does not appear that any establishment which was too big for household industry was included. During houselisting, it was found that, in the rural areas, there were 220,828 single-person establishments and 113,079 establishments each with a working strength of 2-5 persons; the corresponding figures for urban areas were 30,165 and 33,890. During enumeration,

it was found that there were 676,981 persons working at household industry in rural areas and 164,414 persons in urban areas. Assuming that the figures are for the moment comparable even though non-synchronus and excluding from the latter the number of persons relatable to single-person establishments (the number of persons working being equal to the number of establishments), the average strength of a household establishment in rural areas works out to 4·03 persons and, in urban areas, to 3·96 persons; taking rural and urban areas together, the figure is 4·02. The figures for household size being: rural, 4·91; urban, 4·66; and total, 4·87, the household (industrial) establishment sizes seem to be perfectly reasonable. For these averages, establishments with a working strength each of more than 5 persons have not been taken into consideration as only a negligibly small proportion among them would fall under 'household industry'. Further, the definition, in my view, seems to have succeeded in netting virtually all household industry. The census figures relating to household industry are very important as they show the extent to which this kind of industry can help the economy in the matter of employment. The question on economic status in respect of household industry was abridged and an entry was to be made only if the person concerned was an employee in a household industry; the concepts of 'family worker', 'independent worker' and 'employer' were obviously irrelevant here.

OTHER 'WORK'

11. Q. 11 dealt with work not covered by Q. 8, Q. 9 or Q. 10—i.e., "Industry" (other than household industry), "Business, Trade, Profession or Service". Here entries were to be made as usual in respect of the economic status of the person—whether he was employer, employee, independent worker or family worker. One line also provided for the name of the establishment which was expected to be, and was, helpful at the time of coding during tabulation. After making all the necessary entries upto Q. 11, the enumerator had to ring the question number relating to the principal occupation of the person where more than one was returned and also tick the question-number relating to the secondary occupation where more than two were returned. In determining which is principal and which, secondary, the time spent on each of the occupations was the decisive factor and not the income earned; it is probably not inaccurate to presume that, generally speaking, the income earned is proportional to the time spent, gamblers being probably the most notable exception—but, unfortunately, in India agriculture itself is a gamble mostly dependent on the capricious monsoon. The manner in which the questions were drafted makes it inevitable that, where both the principal and the subsidiary occupations were such that they could be entered only under Q. 11, only one of them could be entered and the other did not enter the census return at all. It is difficult to estimate the extent of distortion caused by this defect in enumeration but it appears that, among the urban middle classes having fixed incomes, there has been widespread dependence on subsidiary occupations because of the rising price-level. It should be possible to remedy this defect by providing additional space for the secondary occupation in respect of which it is probably not necessary at least to have an entry regarding economic status.

12. The next question—Q. 12—related to 'non-workers' in respect of returns relating to whom also this census marks a significant step forward. Anyone who did not 'work' in the census sense was a non-worker for example, the overworked Indian housewife is a 'non-worker' so far as the Census is concerned. Entries in this question were of eight possible kinds: (1) Full-time students; (2) Housewives; (3) Dependents; (4) Retired persons and other living on unearned income; (5) Beggars, Vagrants, etc; (6) Convicts and others living in institutions like mental hospitals, etc; (7) Unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time; and (8) unemployed persons who were employed before but "are now out of employment and are seeking employment". The entries relating to the unemployed were the most difficult to make-particularly in agricultural households. Moreover, among "independent and family" workers, there is certainly some proportion who are really unemployed. It cannot be stated with confidence that the figures relating to the unemployed returned in the census are dependable if employment is understood as regular work over a period of time or, at

least, in the season. It follows that the figures relating to workers contain an unknown proportion who are really unemployed. There was no question of the census attempting to estimate the amount of disguised unemployment that there is in the country; the degree of detail required in the return for any estimation of this factor can be achieved only in a sample survey canvassed by specially trained investigators.

Q. 13; CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

13. After the last question—Q. 13—regarding sex was answered, the Census Population Record (CPR) which was printed on the back of the Household Schedule—was to be filled in. This was not final, however, because the enumerator had at a later stage to check all his filled-in slips for births and/or deaths in the households during the enumeration period; there was no CPR for the houseless population. The CPR is intended to be an inter-censal record and can serve as a useful basis for sample surveys. After the CPR was filled in, the enumerator had to fill in a number of abstracts which, *inter alia*, served also as a basis for the provisional totals which were communicated to the Registrar-General, India on 10th March, 1961 at 11 a.m. The provisional and the final figures are given in the following table:

Table Int. 1: Provisional and final figures for Madhya Pradesh

Total

	Final	*Provisional*	*Difference*
Persons	32,372,408	32,394,375	+0·07
Males	16,578,204	16,598,526	+0·12
Females	15,794,204	15,795,849	+0·01

Rural

	Final	*Provisional*	*Difference*
Persons	27,745,174	27,765,100	+0·07
Males	14,085,038	14,100,082	+0·11
Females	13,660,136	13,665,018	+0·04

Urban

	Final	*Provisional*	*Difference*
Persons	4,627,234	4,629,275	+0·04
Males	2,493,166	2,498,444	+0·21
Females	2,134,068	2,130,831	−0·15

(The provisional figure has been subtracted from the enumeration figure for the calculation of the percentage difference).

POST-ENUMERATION CHECK

14. Enumeration, which concluded on 5 March 1961, was followed by a post-enumeration (sample) check on 22-3 March 1961. The check was designed to discover the magnitude of two types of error—one, arising from entire houses being omitted or duplicated and the other, arising from a miscount of the inmates of a household. So two kinds of random samples were taken in rural areas, one percent of census blocks and 10% of houses in the sample blocks and, in the urban areas, 2% of blocks and 5% of houses. In the selected blocks, the census houselist was again verified and in the selected houses the census count was verified. As a result, it was found that, for total population, Madhya Pradesh (and Orissa) had the lowest error in the country—the true population being estimated to be 1001 for every 1000 of census population. The true population for urban areas is estimated to be 998 for every thousand of Census urban population (India, 1010) and, for rural areas, 1002 (India, 1006). Relevant extracts from the All-India Report regarding the Post-Enumeration Check are reproduced in Ann. I.2 to the Introduction. Therefore the true population of Madhya Pradesh, according to the Post-Enumeration Check, is as follows:

Total: 32,437,153
Rural: 27,800,664
Urban: 4,636,489

URBAN AREAS

15. One difficult problem, which has to be faced in every census and for which a satisfactory solution has yet to be found, is the determination of urban areas; the difficulty arises because what exactly is urban is difficult to decide in respect of the smaller habitations. To qualify as a town in the 1961 Census, a habitation had to be *either* a "municipal" area *or* a place with a population of at least 5,000 which had a density of not less than 1000 per sq. mile *and* in

which "at least three-fourths of the occupations of the working population should be outside of agriculture." Urban local authorities are not all municipalities; there are, besides, corporations, cantonments, "town areas" and "notified areas." While in the case of corporations and cantonments, there is hardly any doubt as to their being urban, "town areas" and "notified areas" generally represent very small communities not yet "qualified" for municipal status even for which the minimum population limit is often fixed at 5,000 unless other considerations supervene. In Madhya Pradesh, while "municipalities" were treated automatically as towns—even which practice was probably wrong—,town areas and notified areas were not—unless they qualified themselves as towns under the second criterion. Even the term, 'municipality', seems to have become a status symbol. In one part of the State, it was the policy of the then govt. to establish "municipalities" in all tahsil headquarters unless they were already there. This has resulted in 9 habitations with a (1961) population of less than 5,000 being treated as 'towns' though there can be little doubt that they are not at all urban. It has therefore to be assumed henceforward that even the existence of a municipality does not enable one confidently to believe that the place is urban and each place must be subjected to some tests like those in the second criterion above to qualify as a town. But the main difficulty with the second criterion is that it has to be applied in anticipation of an ensuing census. One has to make a list of places which are *likely* to have a population of 5,000 on the reference date of the succeeding census. A rate of growth has to be assumed—which was 2% per annum in the case of Madhya Pradesh and proved to be less than the actual inter-censal growth rate of 2·19% per annum. But, even if the assumed growth rate had been correct, there is no guarantee that this rate would be applicable to the particular habitation in question—in which the rate of natural growth and the factor of migration may both be quite different. This problem therefore is insoluble and one can only hope for the best. In the 1961 Census, our calculations went wrong in two cases. Gogaon in West Nimar District had a population of 4,233 in 1951 and was expected to grow to 5,330 in 1961 but it actually grew only to 4,744; Datla Bandhi in Chhindwara district had a population (5,287) exceeding 5,000 in 1951 but had not been treated as a town in that Census; it was more confidently treated as a town for the 1961 Census but, though it was expected to grow to 7,044 in 1961, it actually showed a considerable fall to 3,860; it proved to be a declining mining town. In both these cases, the proportion of "non-agricultural males" (which was the actual criterion adopted in preference to that of "working population" because of the ambiguities relating to the "female participation rate", viz., that their economic activity, generally speaking, is casual and irregular and that the number of hours put in per day even during the season is very uncertain) was found to be more than 75% in 1951. Actually, census projections can rarely stand up to a high degree of particularisation. But we can go wrong in the application of the other criterion also relating to the proportion of males working in non-agricultural occupations having to be at least 75%. The theoretically correct, but operationally difficult, approach would be to recheck the provisional list of towns made at the earlier stages with reference to the actual figures relating to population and economic activity in the course of tabulation after the census. In the final urban figures for Madhya Pradesh, there are 16 towns in Class VI, i.e., with a population of less than 5,000 each. Out of these, however, as many as 14 are "municipalities" so that it is this "municipal" approach to the determination of urban areas that has enabled many rural or semi-urban habitations to whom their way into the demographic *avant-garde*. What should have been done was to ignore this 'municipal' criterion as in fact was done in Madhya Bharat (one of the constituent units of Madhya Pradesh) in the 1951 Census where the population limits of 5,000 was strictly applied; the impartial blindness of such a rule of thumb definitely leads to much less distortion. Thus the progress towards objectivity in the determination of urban areas that the 1961 Census tried hard to introduce—and largely succeeded in introducing, as can be seen from the fact that as many as 49 "towns" of the 1951 Census were declassified" i.e., not treated as such in the 1961 Census—was marred by the rather credulous approach to "municipal" areas that was adopted—credulous in

the sense that it was taken for granted that the notification of areas as "municipal" by State Governments would be preceded by a careful consideration of the urban nature of the areas with reference to size, occupational pattern; etc. without other ideas or policies intervening. Among the Indian States of yore, it was a common practice (with a notable exception or two) to inflate the number of "towns" without any justification whatever. Finally, the "density" criterion sought to be introduced in the determination of urban areas proved to be—and is always likely to be—largely inoperative unless it is increased to the apparently incredible level of a five-digit figure. For, a density of 1000 per sq. mile, *if applied to the inhabited area alone*, really means an Arcadian extravagance of about 16 persons in every ten acres. Even in entirely new and well-planned urban settlements, it will be unjustifiable to plan for anything less than 10-15 houses per acre—which would mean a density of 50-75 per acre or 32,000—48,000 per sq. mile ! [This density would mean an area of 323-484 sq. yd. (i.e., 2904—4356 sq. ft.) per house; few can ask for, or afford, more]. Moreover, the difficulty with the density criterion is that, as, in many of the larger villages, the habitation (*abadi*) site fixed at settlement or, later, according to law has become inadequate with the result that houses have often been built at various scattered points all over the area of the village (including the cultivated area, etc.), it is well-nigh impossible to determine what area should be included for the calculation of density—the *actual* bits of area occupied by houses outside the *abadi* or the whole ('gross') area covered by these houses *including* the intervening agricultural areas. Thus, density is not an easy test to administer for determining urban areas. Future Censuses, it appears, will have to satisfy themselves with the application of the two other criteria based on population and occupational pattern. A particular difficulty in the case of municipal areas was that in many cases the habitation had outgrown the statutorily notified limits and an attempt had to be made to see that the census figures reflected this position as faithfully as possible. It is not, however, an easy matter to determine where the urban complex ended and the rural area began. Where such extensions were found, the Census shows separate figures for these "non-municipal urban areas" in the Primary Census Abstract. Where these figures are not separately given, the figures for the town include them and so they should not be assumed to be those of the municipal areas alone. But it seems to be a wise thing to do to include as large an area as possible within "municipal" limits so that things become convenient both for the Census and for the public. Jabalpur and Indore have had this time the benefit of this far-sighted approach. In a few cases where the extension of municipal limits had been notified before the census but the ward-division had been stayed pending the census, the new areas included were clubbed together into a "non-ward municipal area" which also appears separately in the Primary Census Abstract. The new towns like Bhilainagar or Govindpura (H. E. L. Township near Bhopal) presented a different kind of problem in that the appearance and disappearance of settlements were amazingly rapid so that the census figures could become out of date in no time; the migration factor overrides the factor of natural growth. An innovation in the 1961 Census is the "town-group" which covers two kinds of case: first, town which are really all one urban area like Jabalpur City, for example but appear in the Census as different towns because there is more than one urban local authority and the census definition makes the area under each such separate authority a separate town—Jabalpur Corporation, Jabalpur Cantonment, etc.; second, towns which are not yet geographically or demographically one unit but which, being near one another, are very likely to grow gradually into a single urban entity whether or not there is a multiplicity of local authorities. Thus, in the one case, the "town-group" idea has the effect of doing away with an artificial plurality and, in the other, of highlighting the possible amalgamation of what are seemingly separate units. Urbanisation will gather greater momentum as the economy gets more and more industrialised and the operational approach thereto, so far as the Census is concerned, requires to be systematised still further; the 1961 Census can, however, take credit for having taken a few steps in the right direction. For purposes of study, it is probably safe to treat only the first four classes of "towns" (i.e., those with populations of over 10,000

each) as really urban; the rest are, at best, semi-urban, generally speaking.

16. The field work over, tabulation began in right earnest in March-April, 1961. The first three months were taken up with sorting for the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) which gives some basic figures—the sex-wise population, scheduled castes/tribes, population classified according to "economic" categories--for each of the 219 towns and 70,414 inhabited villages. In the case of towns, the figures are given wardwise wherever possible and (enumeration) blockwise though the identification of a particular block locally is not likely to be easy even a few years after the census except in the case of some of the larger towns where the National Sample Survey made a detailed record of this enumeration-block-based urban frame. This stage fixes the total figures in respect of the Primary Census Abstract categories for the tahsils, districts, divisions and the State i.e., it is a process of building up from below. Thereafter the units of tabulation change—which are the tahsil (190 of them) for the rural areas, the district (43 of them) for the *non-city* urban population and the city or the town-group (8 of them) i.e., in all 241 units. The slips of each unit are then mixed up and thereafter individual habitations (except for the cities/town-groups) lose their identity and two boxes of slips—male and female-are made up for each unit. It is at this stage that a good deal of time is wasted in the apparently simple process of checking and taking over because the slips in each box have to be checked, rechecked and, if necessary, resorted for agreement with the figures of the PCA. These difficulties arise in spite of the fact that all slips in urban areas and non-agricultural slips in rural areas were pre-coded for the economic questions on the basis of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO) and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The NCO and the SIC are obviously based on the corresponding international codes. The first impression that one gets of these classifications is that they do not really do full justice to Indian conditions. An instance that comes readily to the mind is the utterly inadequate classification of retail trade all of which have just one code whether we take the three-digit one or the five digit one. Now, in a country like India, the importance of small businesses and undertaking can be hardly exaggerated in so far as employment is concerned; it is known in a general way that the role they play at present is very inadequate but there is evidence that, in some fields at least, the handicraft was a prosperous affair some decades ago. Factors have for a long time been in operation against these small undertakings—mainly, large-scale manufacture on the industrial side and transport and communications on the commercial side. It is therefore necessary for us to know what exactly the pattern of preferences is that the community itself is evolving in respect of small undertakings in its effort to adjust itself to changing (and generally) adverse economic conditions. In fact, the introduction of household industry as a separate category is based at least partly on this kind of reasoning. But neither the NCO nor the SIC bothers very much about making the structure of codes detailed enough for any pattern to emerge, if one exists. In fact, there is a distinct category of towns which are almost wholly agriculture-based in that the town concerned exists for hardly any purpose other than that of being a trade centre for the agricultural output of the rural hinterland and for the supply of consumer goods (and services) thereto; surely, our coding methods must facilitate a detailed appreciation of the peculiarities of a tertiary complex of this kind. Secondly, there is no classification of agricultural labour into regular and casual. In these cases, the failure has not been merely at the coding stage but also at the enumeration stage when we did not ask for information of this kind in respect of each *individual*. It may not have been impossible to subdivide agriculture further on the basis of crops grown. The practice of treating cultivation and agricultural labour as omnibus categories in the census is long-established but needs to be abandoned if our study of the pressure on land is to become more informed. Similarly, it is not altogether clear that there is no alternative to treating all kinds of casual labour as a category not amenable to further classification. In fact, in one particular field—i.e., in the case of household industry where it was subsidiary to agriculture or agricultural labour—coding upto the three-digit level was not undertaken though it was possible. Generally speaking, it is the

NCO rather than the SIC that suffers from an inadequacy of detail; e.g., vegetable and fruit growers, quite important in some areas, had to go into the miscellaneous category 409. Further, satisfactory three digit NCO codes were not available for some occupations; makers of (a) scent and attar (839); (b) garlands of natural flowers (X80); (c) bead-garlands (859); (d) Surma (832);(e) Knives (733); (f) cow-dung cakes (X80); (g) ice (829); (h) rubber stamps (851.25) and (i) rope (700); the codes finally adopted are given in brackets. In fact, it was because of inadequacies of this kind that, for coding industrial entries in the houselists, a separate list of four-digit codes specifically made suitable to our conditions derived from the three-digit codes of the SIC was prepared; some such thing will have to be done for the NCO as well. Notwithstanding these deficiencies, however,—in fact there is no limit to the degree of detail that can be attempted in Census Tabulation and one has got to stop some where—the coding undertaken in the 1961 Census was on a very ambitious scale and, for the first time, we have a complete picture of the country's occupational skills and of their dispersal over various spheres of industry. The sorting of the coded slips in boxes, then, yielded many valuable tables some of which are entirely new. We have eight economic and social tables based on the Household schedules and, for the first time, we have single-year age returns for the whole population. Many of the tables have been made separately for scheduled castes (SC) and for scheduled tribes (ST). In fact, this was another difficult stage in tabulation. The slips in the boxes had to be resorted for separating out the slips relating to SC and ST and, once again, there were found to be many instances of lack of agreement between the PCA and the figures obtained at this stage. These difficulties could probably have been avoided by "boxing" the SC and ST slips separately at an earlier stage; the time taken for sorting the extra boxes would not have been greater than that taken for separation and reconciliation. Finally, we have the detailed 'non-worker' tables which give us some idea of the kind of 'drag' there is on the economy as a whole. Apart from the novelty of many of the tables, the degree of detail attempted in many of the 'older' tables is also very much greater. But, unfortunately, one of the failings of the Census is that the publication of all these figures takes considerable time and many figures become somewhat outdated by the time they achieve "printed" respectability. It is difficult to suggest any general way out of this problem but it appears that at least the basic figures upto the village level should be out much sooner than two or three years after the Census so that the wide-spread demand for them is satisfied. The other tables are required by specialists and in some cases the typescripts themselves can serve the purpose till they are available in print. All in all, the 1961 Census has been an immense undertaking and the prospect is that coming censuses will become immenser. But its success has mostly to be attributed to the small man on the field—the enumerator—and to the small men in the tabulation office—the sorter and the compiler. Guiding spirits there must be in any organisation but, unless these are blessed with an army of enlightened, honest and willing followers, all attempts at achievement are foredoomed to failure. It is a pleasure to be able to report that we in the 1961 Census were so blessed.

Name of District.....(Code No.) ANNEXURE
Name of Island/Taluka/Tahsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.) **CENSUS OF**
Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block.....(Code No.) **HOUSE**

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house	Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory: Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator.....

I.1
INDIA, 1961
LIST

Description of Census house		Sub-number of each census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of Visit			Remarks
Material of wall	Material of roof					Male	Female	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dated.....			Total for Page		X				

ANNEXURE 1.2

True Population per 1,000 enumerated by Census based on Post Enumeration Check

STATE	RURAL			URBAN			COMBINED		
	Estimated value	99·7% confidence value		Estimated value	99·7% confidence value		Estimated value	99·7% confidence value	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,004	1,001	1,007	1,002	997	1,007	1,004	1,002	1,006
2. Assam	1,003	999	1,007	1,007	987	1,027	1,003	999	1,007
3. Bihar	1,007	1,003	1,011	1,018	1,003	1,033	1,008	1,004	1,012
4. Gujarat	1,003	1,001	1,005	1,009	1,004	1,014	1,005	1,003	1,007
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1,002	999	1,005	1,016	975	1,057	1,004	996	1,012
6. Kerala	1,002	997	1,007	1,008	998	1,018	1,003	999	1,007
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,002	999	1,005	998	985	1,011	1,001	998	1,004
8. Madras	1,007	1,003	1,011	1,014	1,006	1,022	1,009	1,005	1,013
9. Maharashtra	1,005	1,001	1,009	1,010	1,004	1,016	1,007	1,003	1,011
10. Mysore	1,014	1,008	1,020	1,016	1,006	1,026	1,018	1,004	1,037
11. Orissa	1,001	997	1,005	1,008	998	1,018	1,001	997	1,005
12. Punjab	1,002	1,001	1,003	1,001	998	1,004	1,002	1,001	1,003
13. Rajasthan	1,015	1,006	1,024	1,019	1,001	1,037	1,015	1,007	1,023
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,010	1,006	1,014	1,012	1,005	1,019	1,010	1,006	1,014
15. West Bengal	1,004	1,001	1,007	1,009	1,000	1,018	1,005	1,002	1,008
16. Delhi	989	980	998	1,004	989	1,019	1,002	998	1,016
INDIA	1,006	1,005	1,007	1,010	1,007	1,013	1,007	1,006	1,008

CHAPTER I

State review of the decade, 1951-61

MADHYA PRADESH IN INDIA

1. The State of Madhya Pradesh lies between the latitudes—26° 52′ 46″ and 17° 46′ 55″ N and between the longitudes—74° 1′ 55″ and 84° 23′ 54″ E. The tropic of cancer passes through the State towards the north so that most of the State lies in the torrid zone with less than a fourth in the temperate zone. The description, 'temperate', should be taken as a purely technical term of geography for the areas of the State north of 23½° N Latitude are by no means 'temperate'- if any thing, they are 'torrider' than the torrid zone. Summer in Gwalior City (26° 14′ N, 78° 10′ E) can be a harrowing experience; the temperature can be as high as 118°F (nearly 48°C) for many days on end, not even the early hours of the morning being cool in any comforting sense. The State divides itself into a few, very obvious natural regions. In the west, we have the great Malwa plateau north of the Vindhyan range with the Aravallies to its left (which are the oldest mountain system in the world) and a projecting north-south row of Vindhyan hills (north of Bhopal right up to Shivpuri) to its east. This would place Vidisha district out of Malwa but there can be little doubt that the district is, geomorphologically, distinctly part of Malwa. The reason is that the Vindhyans rarely show up as real hills in this district; rather, it is an accentuated portion of the Malwa mesa flanked on the north and the south by the Vindhyans. The drainage of Malwa is managed by two rivers—the Chambal and the Betwa—and their tributaries, both of which ultimately join the Jamuna which is part of the Ganga system. The river Sindh is not really a Malwa river with its upper reaches for the most part among the Vindhyan hill-valleys in Guna and Shivpuri districts and the lower reaches clearly in Bundelkhand. Not all the drainage of Malwa is however trapped by the great Gandhi Sagar Dam (approximately between 75° 18′ E and 75° 40′ E and 24° 12′ N and 24° 40′N) on the Chambal—the stormy petrel of Malwa's, and indeed of Madhya Pradesh's, rivers; for, two major tributaries of the Chambal—the Kali Sindh and the Parvati join it much further down-stream. This dam is practically the only significant instance of Malwa's plentiful waters being used for irrigation and, even now, the spectacle of good Malwa land being made to yield forth its plenty without much assistance from man is indeed a painful one, considering the urgency of the country's need for more and more food. The boundaries of Malwa are a matter of spirited controversy whenever it is mentioned but there can be little doubt that the following districts form part of Malwa: I Indore Division: (1) Mandsaur (of which some of the north-western area should probably be considered part of Mewar in Rajasthan); (2) Ratlam; (3) Ujjain; (4) Dhar (excluding Kukshi and Manawar Tahsils which are really part of the Narmada Valley); (5) Indore; (6) Dewas (excluding Kannod and Khategaon tahsils which again are part of the Narmada Valley); II Bhopal Division: (7) Sehore; (8) Vidisha; (9) Rajgarh; (10) Shajapur; III Gwalior Division: (11) Guna (of which it is doubtful whether the northern parts should really be included). This gives an area of nearly 28,380 sq. miles roughly 16·59% of the area of the State. East of Vidisha district—and in fact in some of the eastern approaches of this district itself- the soils undergo a distinct change. Shivpuri—climatically—is much more like the area round Gwalior—intensely cold and intensely hot—with the reputed exception of Shivpuri town proper (elevation, nearly 1600′) whose fairly hot summer was considered cool enough to justify its being considered for the location of some kind of a "summer capital" for the old State of Gwalior; even though the climate-based advantages are doubtful, there is no doubt that the town is situated in extremely picturesque surroundings (there is now a national sanctuary there). It is manifestly

incorrect [as is done by Spate, for example—'India and Pakistan', pp. 576-80 (2nd Ed. 1957)] to extend Malwa to as far north as Sheopur and Gwalior and to a far east as the upper reaches of the Ken; the variations in soil and climate are really much too great. Sheopur (about 732 ft) is certainly not in a pleateau and, even though Sagar is, it is climatically different. The Malwan soil is medium black and that in fact is what distinguishes it alongwith its equable weather—rarely very hot by Indian standards or very cold and comparatively humider. The Sheopur tract is clearly part of the alluvial soils to be associated with the lower reaches of the Chambal at a much lower elevation. Thus, Morena, Bhind (particularly), the northern part of Shivpuri and Gwalior should be considered a region apart with alluvial soils—a transitional zone between Malwa proper and the plains of the Ganga and the Yamuna. Proceeding eastwards, therefore, we come to Bundelkhand with its mixed red and black soils and generally poor country with a westward centre of attraction—such as it is—in Jhansi. The determination of the forntiers of this region is however not easy. At least three districts of the State—Datia, Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur are in it; the latter two can in fact be considered typical. The land is undulating in all directions with the result that there is a large number of tanks used extensively for irrigation. These two districts have the largest irrigated areas in Rewa division. Whether Panna is wholly in Bundelkhand or wholly in Bagelkhand is doubtful but tradition seems to assign it at least partly to Bagelkhand. The principal rivers of Bundelkhand are the Sind (in Datia), the Jamini and the Dhasan in Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts. The Betwa, in its lower reaches, is more an Uttar Pradesh river than a Madhya Pradesh river—the principal irrigation system associated with the river is all in Uttar Pradesh. The utilisation of the Bundelkand rivers in Madhya Pradesh is nominal. Bundelkhand is generally low lying land gradually rising in elevation towards the east and ending up finally in the slightly elevated land around Rewa. As one proceeds north wards or north-eastwards from Rewa towards the plain of the Ganga, the descent is at some points dramatic, nature almost hurtling one down into the plains below. The rise towards the east, is some what quicker beyond Satna (1015') towards Hanumana (1392') (in Rewa district) but on the whole it will be more in accordance with geography to treat Bundelkhand as extending in the east and in the south right up to the Kaimur range which in fact is the natural landmark. North of this is Bundelkhand and south of it, Bagelkhand—this is however not the traditional view which has political origins. Bundelkhand is supposed to be the area ruled in the past by Bundela clans and Bagelkhand by Bagelas. But this division has never been clear. From the agricultural point of view, Bundelkhand, in which wheat is the more important crop compared with rice, extends right up to Satna district; rice takes over from Rewa district which can therefore be properly allocated to Bagelkhand. All things considered, therefore, it appears that Bundelkhand should be taken as extending upto Satna district and Bagelkhand beginning thereafter and consisting of Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi districts; in other words, Bagelkhand is mostly former Rewa State. Proceeding southwards, the next important region is Gondwana which seems to have risen into historical prominence about the 13th or 14th century A.D. Its largest extent was probably about the middle of the 16th century when it seems to have included even some parts of Bundelkhand and the whole of Bagelkhand, extending even to some parts of present Bihar; on the southern side, the boundary was the River Godavari. Thus practically the whole of the Mahakoshal region was at some time or other in Gondwana—except some of the eastern parts of Hoshangabad and Betul districts. But it will be more convenient to look upon this region as consisting of Gondwana in the Central east of the State and Chhattisgarh in the Southeast with Gondwana taking over again in Bastar district and some of the southern parts of Durg and Raipur districts. The first thing one observes about Gondwana is that it is extremely hilly containing all the well-known ranges—the Bhanver Range of the Vindhyas, the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura range and the Maikal range just north of Chhattisgarh. The general height of these hills is 2000'—3000' and the region is the home of many rivers. The famed (west-ward flowing) Narmada has its origin at Amarkantak in the Maikals and the north-ward flowing Son, a tributary of the Ganga, rises within some 20 miles of Amarkantak.

There are a large number of south-ward flowing tributaries of the great eastward flowing Mahanadi (the river of Chhattisgarh, since dammed at Hirakud in Orissa) which arise in this region. The Mahadeo Hills around Panchmarhi (about 3,500') also give rise to a number of rivers which, but for the bigger Wainganga, are all tributaries of other major rivers at last so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned. And in the hilly region west of Bhander hills, we have the Dhasan and the Ken. Gondwana is thus a quencher of other people's thirsts, though much parched herself. The land is thus poor and does not yield much except in a few valleys—notably the Wainganga valley in Balaghat district and parts of Jabalpur and Sagar districts. The area is largely tribal and the Mandla country is an important home of Gond phartries matched only by Bastar further south. The Gonds ruled the area for some two or three centuries and the great queen, Durgavati, is still a local legend. Summers are hot and the winters quite cold except towards the south where the winters alone get a little milder. The red and yellow soils of this region (with a stretch of medium black soil in the northern parts) give place to shallow black soils westwards in Hoshangabad and Betul districts. The former has the Narmada in her true magnificence but there is hardly any utilisation of the river's waters. The Tawa, an important Mahadeo Hills tributary of the Narmada, is to be dammed but not much progress has been made yet. The later project proposed taken up is the Punasa Dam further down stream likely to benefit this State as well as Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is also proposed to build another dam near Bargi in Jabalpur district. It is indeed tragic that the sacred waters of the Narmada have so for been practically of no use to the State. This small bit of transitional territory seems to have been part of Mahakoshala of the Gupta age. Gondwana as a whole is full of high quality forest—sal being the most important timber tree as well as teak, Chhattisgarh, further south, is the rice bowl of the State; even though agriculturally thus very important and concentrated efforts are being made to revolutionise the agricultural outlook, not much progress has been made except in the use of fertiliser. But this area's future is linked up with the exploitation of its minerals and the most astounding achievement of course is the Bhilai steel complex. If there is in the next few decades rapid industrial development in this area, high wages for labour will inevitably induce a much greater degree of intensiveness into agriculture though it is doubtful whether the (almost) perpetually water-logged paddy fields will admit of much mechanisation. In the area around Bhilai, these pin-pricks of economic growth are already being felt by agriculture whose changing pattern should be an interesting study in the dynamics of adjustment. The principal river is Mahanadi which drains practically the whole of the region. Not much of its water is utilised within the State; irrigation is mostly by tanks the building of which has long been a tradition in the area. But, not infrequently, one comes across unutilised tanks with the resultant dependence on the monsoon. Even though the complete failure of rains is infrequent, agriculture is often the victim of draughts and also of freaky distribution of rainfall over the season's months. Irrigation in the sense of making the supply of water for agriculture certain is a real need in a good part of the region and can undoubtedly increase average agricultural productivity over the years considerably. The region is well-settled and reminds one more of the south than of the north. This, and Nimar—the region next to be considered, have a well developed cooperative movement. That this movement should have come up to the level it has in a region where subsistence farming is more or less the rule is a tribute to the qualities of leadership among its people. The standards of living are generally low —and lower in the tribal areas. But the region is a region with promise. Chhattisgarh connects Madhya Pradesh with south India just as Bundelkhand connects it with the North. The contact with the East is through Bagelkhand in the northern half and Chhattisgarh in the southern. We now move westwards again and reach Nimar resuming our contact with western India with which we began in the case of Malwa, which is immediately north or Nimar. Nimar is the cotton-growing region of the State and, is Burhanpur tahsil of East Nimar district, the land in more like Berar which it adjoins than like Malwa. This is a comparatively richer region—and agriculturally progressive. The cultivator is willing to try (almost) any thing once and, in some of the develop-

ment blocks in this area, which are among the earliest to have been started any where, the results have been tremendously heartening. The Narmada is more or less at its holiest but one cannot over-look the fact that its mundane usefulness has been disappointingly negligible. The valley of this river, which is Nimar, is flanked on the north by the Vindhyas which start here and by the Satpuras in the south. The summers are hot but windy and the winters are not very cold. Thus, in the State as a whole, we have six principal regions: (1) Malwa; (2) Bundelkhand; (3) Bagelkhand; (4) Gondwana (5) Chhattisgarh, and (6) Nimar. We have a few districts which are transitional; (a) the area round Gwalior (i.e., Gwalior, Shivpuri, Morena and Bhind districts) between Malwa and Bundelkhand;(b) Surguja district between Bagelkhand and Gondwana (which seemed to have been part of Gondwana for some time and even now has Gonds to the extent of 41.28% of its tribal population); (c) Raisen between Malwa and Gondwana; and (d) Hoshangabad and Betul between Gondwana and Nimar. Bastar is basically Gond and should be considered part of Gondwana and Jhabua is an isolated hilly tract which is part of Bagar extending into southern Rajasthan. The area of Malwa has already been given. The areas of all the regions are as follows:

1. Malwa (Indore division without Nimar region, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore and Guna districts): 28,379·7 sq. miles (16·59% of State area);

2. Bundelkhand (Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna and Satna districts): 11,646 sq. miles (6·81% of State area);

3. Bagelkhand (Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi districts) 11,981sq. miles (7·00% of State area);

4. Gondwana (Jabalpur Division and Bastar): 44,450 sq. miles (25·98% of State area);

5. Chhattisgarh (Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur and Raigarh districts): 28,469 sq. miles (16.64% of State area);

6. Nimar (West Nimar and East Nimar districts with Kukshi and Manawar tahsils of Dhar district and Kannod and Khategaon tahsil of Dewas district): 11,827.3 sq. miles (6·92% of State area).

These regions thus account for nearly 80% of the area of the State. Even though the names of the regions are political in origin, they do correspond to broad geographical regions. Historically, of course, Malwa has been the most famous—hallowed in tradition and much prized by empire builders (whether they started southwards from the north or north-eastwards from the west). Two members of the ill fated Maratha confederacy—the Scindia of Gwalior and the Holkar of Indore—controlled most of Malwa from about the 17th century till independence though, for many decades before independence, their authority was much attenuated by British suzerainty. It was however almost never the case that an emperor functioned from Malwa except possibly Vikramaditya who, on currently available evidence, in more legendary than historical. Similarly, in the north-east, Bundelkhand, being not far either from Agra or from Delhi or from the capitals of earlier Hindu emperors of the North, attracted the attention of conquerors. Nimar was more or less in the same position as Malwa and the part of the region south of the Narmada proved convenient for southern expeditions; Burhanpur was in fact Aurangzeb's southern capital. These regions apart, most of the rest of the State was not under the effective control of the Central authority. Some contact with southern dynasties we come across in the case of Bastar which was for some time part of the Kakatiya empire of Andhra country. The State has a number of famous monuments—the Buddhist Sanchi, the Hindu Khajuraho and the Muslim Mandu (which was earlier Hindu under the Paramar dynasty).

The Economy

2. The State is predominantly agricultural. The following table gives the essential figures:

TABLE A

POPULATION, WORKERS, CULTIVATORS, AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:

	Madhya Pradesh		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Population (in millions)	32.37	27.745	4.627
2. (a) Workers % (-do-)	16.93	15.31	1.62
(b) Percentage of 2(a) to 1.	53·3	55.2	34.9
3. (a) Cultivators (in millions)	10.61	10.47	0.14
(b) % of 3(a) to 2 (a)	62.7	68.4	8.7
4. (a) Agricultural labourers (in millions)	2.82	2.78	0.04
(b) % of 4 (a) to 2 (a)	16.6	18.1	2.3
5. (a) 3(a) + 4(a) (in millions)	13.43	13.25	0.18
(b) % of 5(a) to 2(a)	79.3	86.5	11.0

Thus, 79.3% of the workers are agricultural, the proportion in rural areas being naturally even higher. The urban population is only 14.29%. In view of the fact that not all urban population is to be associated with medium—or large scale—industry (in fact, a substantial part is not to be so associated), the industrial part of the population is much less than that suggested by the percentage of the urban population. Though the degree of dependence on agriculture does not change very much from region to region, the participation rates do—as the following table would show:—

TABLE B-I : PARTICIPATION RATES : STATE AND DIVISIONS

*(Total : T ; Rural : R ; Urban : U ; Persons : P ; Males : M ; Females : F.)
(All figures are percentages)

	Madhya Pradesh			Gwalior			Rewa			Indore		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
T	52.30	60.21	43.99	43.74	58.93	26.20	52.55	60.98	43.68	49.85	57.28	41.92
R	55.19	61.58	48.60	46.36	60.74	29.82	53.59	61.48	45.34	55.44	59.76	50.91
U	34.94	52.44	14.50	30.93	50.17	8.27	36.85	53.88	16.56	32.21	49.73	12.27
	Bhopal			Jabalpur			Bilaspur			Raipur		
T	50.42	60.33	39·63	51.84	59.12	44.30	57.50	63.18	51.84	58.49	62.79	54.25
R	53.40	61.72	44.50	55.22	60.76	49.61	58.80	63.78	53.87	60.08	63.03	57.24
U	34.94	53.45	12.85	35.22	51.60	16.16	39.25	55.23	21.20	43.66	60.76	22.59

*This notation obtains throughout.

A few general features may first be noted. The ranges of variation are as follows :

TABLE B-2

PARTICIPATION RATES : RANGES OF VARIATION

(Under each category : Persons, Males, Females, three figures, appear in a row—the first being the highest relevant participation rate the second the lowest; under them the names of the divisions in which these are found are also given. The third figure gives the range in percent).

T/R/U	Persons			Males			Females		
Total	58.49 (Raipur)	43.74 (Gwalior)	14.75	63.18 (Bilaspur)	57.28 (Indore)	5 90	54.25 (Raipur)	26.20 (Gwalior)	28.05
Rural	60.08 (Raipur)	46.36 (Gwalior)	13.72	63.78 (Bilaspur)	59.76 (Indore)	4.02	57.24 (Rewa)	29.82 (Gwalior)	27.42
Urban	43.66 (Raipur)	30.93 (Gwalior)	12.73	60.76 (Raipur)	49.73 (Jabalpur)	11.03	22.59 (Raipur)	8.27 (Gwalior)	14.32

The figures show a consistency which one would not have expected of the conceptually rather vague participation rate. Thus the highest participation rates—rural, urban; male, female—are all to be found in the eastern and southern (contiguous) divisions of the State—Rewa-Bilaspur-Raipur. The lowest participation rates show a different pattern: Gwalior has the lowest rates for female, rural or urban while, for males, the lowest rural rate is in Indore and the lowest urban rate is in Indore and the lowest urban rate in Jabalpur. In order to get some idea of regional variation, it is necessary to follow the participation rate through the regions. Both the male and the female rates are relatively high in Bilaspur and Raipur divisions in urban *and* rural areas. In the rural areas, the rate is relatively low in Gwalior both for males and females and in Jabalpur and Rewa divisions the rates are roughly in the intermediate range. But, in the case of Indore and Bhopal divisions, the position is different: in the former, a relatively low male rate is accompanied by a relatively high female rate though the difference between the two need not be considered very striking and, in the latter (Bhopal), a relatively high male rate is accompanied by a relatively low female rate but the difference here is substantial. In the urban areas, it is Bhopal and Jabalpur that are in the intermediate range, Gwalior and Indore in the lowest while Rewa's rate is lower than it is in Chhattisgarh and Bastar. It is difficult to determine what exactly changes in the participation rate are evidentiary to; social and economic factors are both at work. The low female rates in Gwalior and Bhopal divisions in the rural areas can be attributed to social factors and the high rates in Raipur and Bilaspur divisions to economic factors—for it seems to be a generally valid empirical proposition that, in backward areas, the participation rate is high presumably because, owing to low earnings for person practically every body in the household goes to work even though none of them (or, at least, only a few among them) would be doing a full day's work. Similarly, the very low participation rates in the urban areas of Indore division both for males and females can be *prima facie* taken to be evidence of a fair amount of economic development; for, adult males are likely to be engaged in full time jobs of fairly high earnings (relatively) and their emergence into a more affluent social structure prevents workers in general from actively working. In between these extremes, the variations in the participation rate are obviously the result of a number of factors showing unpredictable or contradictory variation. For Madhya Pradesh, as a whole, however, the participation rates—in the rural areas, at any rate—are quite high. We may note at least this welcome significance of this feature: viz. that there is a widespread willingness to work or at least a heartening lack of inhibition in going to work; apparently, for this healthy tendency to continue, affluence is contra-indicated ! The range of variation of the participation rate is much lower in the case of men than in that of women in the rural areas; the difference in urban areas is not that large.

AGRICULTURE

3. The mainstay of the people is land; the (net) cultivated area of the State has increased from 34·52 million acres in 1950-51 to 39·79 million acres in 1960-1—an increase of 12·95% and the area sown more than once has shown a spectacular increase from 3·92 million acres to 5·12 million acres (31·88%) but the change in it as a percentage of net sown area (i.e. from 11·12% in 1954-55 to 12·98% in 1960-1) is not that large. The Western and northern divisions of the State show better progress than the rest of the State. In net sown area, relatively larger changes have taken place in Rewa (22·07%), Gwalior (16·75%) and Bhopal (16·55%) divisions; in area sown more than once, Gwalior (55·01%) and Bhopal (79·94%) continue to be important but Indore shows a very large increase (234·04%). It will be observed that the increase in net area sown is only a little over half the increase in population; gross area sown puts up a slightly better showing, the increase being 14·84%. (Owing to the fact that the 1951-52 figures are unadjusted for the new set up of Madhya Pradesh as on, and from, 1 November 56, the true percentage increases are a little less than those shown here). The increase in the area under irrigation is of more or less the same order (15·80%). It does not need much insight to appreciate that the scope for increase in

agricultural production is extremely large and that, during the decade: 1951-1961, the progress made has not been impressive. The principal crops of the State are: Rice (22·65%); Wheat (16·18%); Jowar (11·55%): Gram (8·21%): and Cotton (4.21%). But the main crop regions are much too large for the significant detail of the agricultural pattern to emerge. There are 23 agricultural sub-zones in the State.

TABLE C

AGRICULTURAL ZONES AND SUB-ZONES

A RICE ZONE		
1.	Rice — Maize — Rape & Mustard	1 Bastar; 2 Surguja
2.	Rice — Linseed — Wheat	1 Raipur; 2 Balaghat
3.	Rice — Linseed — Gram	1 Durg; 2 Bilaspur
4.	Rice — Wheat — Gram	1 Rewa; 2 Mandla
5.	Rice — Wheat — Maize	1 Shahdol
6.	Rice — Til — Maize	1 Raigarh
7.	Rice — Barley —Til	1 Sidhi.
B WHEAT ZONE		
8.	Wheat —Rice — Gram	1. Satna; 2. Panna; 3. Jabalpur; 4. Damoh; 5. Seoni
9.	Wheat — Gram — Jowar	1. Chhatarpur; 2. Sagar; 3. Raisen; 4. Vidisha; 5. Gwalior; 6. Datia
10.	Wheat — Gram —Til	1. Hoshangabad
11.	Wheat — Jowar — Gram	1. Sehore; 2. Indore
12.	Wheat — Jowar — Groundnut	1. Dhar
C JOWAR ZONE		
13.	Jowar — Wheat — Gram	1. Chhindwara; 2. Betul: 3. Guna; 4.Shivpuri
14.	Jowar — Wheat — Cotton	1. Ujjain; 2. Ratlam; 3. Dewas
15.	Jowar — Wheat — Rice	1. Tikamgarh
16.	Jowar — Wheat —Groundnut	1. Mandsaur
17.	Jowar — Cotton — Wheat	1. Shajapur; 2. Rajgarh
18.	Jowar — Cotton — Groundnut	1. West Nimar
D MISCELLANEOUS ZONE		
19.	Gram — Bajra — Jowar	1. Morena
20.	Gram — Wheat — Bajra	1. Bhind
21.	Gram — Wheat — Jowar	1. Narsimhapur
22.	Cotton — Jowar — Groundnut	1. East Nimar
23.	Maize — Groundnut—Rice	1. Jhabua

But for Jhabua where there is some rice (11·17%) of net cultivated area), rice is confined to the eastern half of the State. The western limit of the area where it is the principal crop is represented by the row of districts: Rewa—Shahdol—Mandla—Balaghat; the adjoining row: Satna—Jabalpur—Seoni represents the eastern limit of the area in which wheat is the principal crop. These two rows of districts are the transitional zone for rice-wheat; rice being the most important and wheat the next most important in the former and wheat being the most important and rice the next most important in the latter. In fact the rice zone of the State practically ends with the area in which it is second in importance but for a minor reappearance in Tikamgarh (11·17%) and, as pointed out earlier, Jhabua. The main wheat zone occurs in the Central area of the State extending south-east and north-east of Sagar district: Satna—Jabalpur—Seoni-Panna—Chhatarpur—Damoh—Sagar—Vidisha-Raisen Hoshangabad-Sehore.There are two other smaller areas Dhar—Indore in the west and Gwalior—Datia in the north—where also wheat is the most important crop. In the transitional zones between the central wheat tracts and the two smaller wheat tracts, wheat is the second most important crop; thus, in Dewas between the central wheat tract and the western wheat outlier and in Shivpuri—Guna and Tikamgarh between the central tract and the northern wheat outlier. Either as the first, second or third in importance, wheat occurs in most parts of the State, the (practically completely) non-wheat areas are: Durg-Bilaspur-Surguja in the east and in the south-west, the two Nimar districts and Jhabua. The transition from the wheat zone is generally towards Jowar except that, in the northern most parts (Morena and Bhind), gram is the most important, in the south-western East Nimar district, cotton takes that place and, in the extreme western district of Jhabua, maize becomes important. In the transition from the principal wheat tract to jowar, wheat does not always occupy the second place as it should when we move westwards; it will be recalled that this was not so in the case of rice where the transition is more gradual. Thus, in the transition southward from Indore—Dhar or westward from Hoshangabad, wheat disappears almost completely from the agricultural pattern. The position is similar in the case of the westward transition to Jhabua from Indore-Dhar. In the north-western transition from Sehore, wheat descends in one move from first to third place in Shajapur-Rajgarh. We may thus conclude that the change from wheat to jowar is not uniform nor is it gradual. Jowar, gram, cotton and maize represent the outer crop-limits of the westward transition so that, with the exception of Narsimhapur district, the nature of the change from these, crops to others cannot be studied within the limits of Madhya Pradesh. Narsimhapur is a perfectly logical transitional zone: to the north of the district in the central wheat zone with the crop pattern, in this sub-zone, being: wheat-gram-jowar; in Narsimhapur itself, the pattern is gram-wheat-jowar; and in Chhindwara and Betul to the south, the pattern is jowar-wheat-gram. Thus wheat is fairly important throughout this transition with gram and jowar changing places. We next deal with the pattern of the crops second in importance. There is a large block in the south-east (Balaghat-Durg-Raipur-Bilaspur) where linseed is important. Wheat is extensively found as a crop second in importance—second to jowar mostly (in the north, west and south), second to rice in the east and second to gram in two districts (Bhind and Narsimhapur). Gram occurs as the second important crop only in part of the wheat region and cotton in part of the jowar region. In another part of the wheat zone, jowar is the second in importance and it is only in East Nimar that we find the more natural association of jowar and cotton with the latter being the first in importance. Rice is second in the transitional zone—as already pointed out. Til and rape and mustard do not occur as crops second in importance. Among crops which are found in the third rank, gram is the most common; it occurs in part of the rice zone, in the wheat-rice zone and in part of the jowar zone. In this position, groundnut another commercial crop becomes important in the south-west and in west-north west (Mandsaur). Wheat occurs in a few areas and rice, in even fewer areas, as the third most important crop. Among the crops first in importance, four (rice, wheat, jowar and maize) are food-crops (cereals), one is a protein-source (gram) and the other one is a cash-crop (cotton) with relatively very little area under it. The number of crops in the second

postion increases to ten; this number includes all those found in the first postion, the extra four being two kinds of oilseed (linseed and groundnut) and two kinds of cereal crop (bajra and barley). Similarly, the number of crops of the third rank is ten which includes all the six crops of the first rank and four other—three kinds of oil-seed (groundnut, rape and mustard and *til*) and one cereal crop (bajra). Thus linseed and barley do not occur at all in the third rank in any district while rape and mustard and *til* do not occur in the second. A striking feature is that, even though there are a few sugar factories in the State, sugar-cane does not come up as an important crop in any district. The general crop-pattern, at least up to the crop in the second position in each district, does not appear to have changed much over a long period. The main reason for this lack of change is that basic elements like soil, supply of water, etc. have not undergone any significant change even though the increase in agricultural prices should have made investment in agriculture possible on a fair scale; unless irrigation becomes widespread, it is doubtful whether the crop-pattern will undergo any significant change. For the State as a whole, the crop pattern is as follows:

TABLE D-1

The crop-pattern of Madhya Pradesh

Crop	Area sown in million acres	Average yield per acre (in lbs)	Crop	Area sown in million acres	Average yield per acre (in lbs)
1. Rice	10.18 (22.6%)	741	7. Maize	1.16 (2.6%)	767
2. Wheat	7.63 (17.0%)	607	8. Tur	0.97 (2.2%)	517
3. Jowar	5.19 (11.5%)	393	9. Groundnut (Nuts in shell)	0.95 (2.1%)	580
4. Gram	3.69 (8.2%)	509	10. Sesamum	0.75 (1.7%)	125
5. Cotton (Lint)	1.89 (4.2%)	36	11. Barley	0.48 (1.1%)	865
6. Linseed	1.51 (3.4%)	196	12. Bajra	0.43 (1.0%)	366

(The remaining crops account for 10·11 million acres constituting 22·5% of total cropped area to which aggregate the percentages in the table have been worked out. The yield figures have been taken from the "Statistical Abstract of the Indian Union, 1962").

The yield figures vary a great deal from year to year but it appears that, viewed over a long period the yields are generally increasing in the country as a whole. However, Madhya Pradesh yields are generally low. The following table gives for each of the above 12 crops the highest and the lowest yields of the Indian Union along with the Madhya Pradesh yield duly ranked. :

TABLE D-2

A comparative picture of the average yields of principal crops.

(figures in columns 2-6 are in quintals per hectare)

Crop	Highest yield	Lowest yield	India	M.P.	Rank of M.P. yield among State yields
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rice	15.1 (Madras)	8.1 (Uttar Pradesh)	10.1	8.3	13
2. Wheat	12.3 (Punjab)	2.3 (Mysore)	8.8	6.8	8
3. Jowar	7.8 (Madras)	1.8 (Punjab)	4.5	4.4	7
4. Gram	7.7 (Punjab)	3.3* (Jammu & Kashmir)	6.1	5.7	3
5. Cotton (Lint)	2 8 (Punjab)	0.4 (Madhya Pradesh)	1.1	0.4	12
6. Linseed	7.0 (Jammu & Kashmir)	1.4 (Andhra Pradesh)	2.3	2.2	6
7. Maize	13.8 (Gujarat)	0.7 (Assam)	—	8.6	7
8. Tur	6.5 (Maharashtra)	3.2 (Mysore)	5.7	5.8	5
9. Groundnut (Nuts in shell)	12.1 (Madras)	5.2 (Rajasthan)	4.1	6.5	9
10. Sesamum	5.0 (Assam, West Bengal)	1.2 (Uttar Pradesh)	1.7	1.4	9
11. Barley	12.1 (Rajasthan)	5.0 (Gujarat, Maharashtra & Mysore)	9.3	9.7	2
12. Bajra	6.3 (Madras)	2.4 (Rajasthan)	3.3	4.1	5

* Except in barley and gram, yields in all other crops are quite low.

INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TRADE

4. Madhya Pradesh as a whole has made hardly any industrial progress. So far as natural resources go, the most important area is the south-eastern part of the State. Before the phase of planned economic development began in this Country, hardly any attempt had been made to exploit these resources; the only industry there was at that time was the textile industry mostly in Indore with a little in Ujjain, Gwalior and Bhopal. The Second Five Year Plan saw the establishment of the giant Bhilai—Nandini—Dalli-Rajhara complex in Durg district, (Raipur Division) and the Heavy Electricals Plant in Bhopal. The result is that a significant effect on urban development in these areas. Bhopal has become a fairly big towngroup and so has Durg—Bhilai. But, there are still no organic links between the original town and new town in these two towngroups. Mainly because the kind of fairly sophisticated industrial base required to service these new industries did not exist in the old towns of Bhopal, Durg or Raipur. Whatever expansion has taken in these old towns is mostly in the tertiary sector—Banking, Trade & Commerce and Transportation. On present indications, it is doubtful whether there will be a big industrial spurt in these regions following upon the establishments of these major units. This is one area in which the authorities in the State Government connected with industrial development should make a determined effort. Other urban areas in the State which are in some sense or the other industry based have unfortunately started upon a declining phase. Ujjain shows only a growth of 11%. Indore does show 27% but, this is due to the fact that the

municipal area has been expanded. Gwalior's 24% is certainly not high for an urban area. In the case of Jabalpur and Bhopal, the growth is more due to the iuflux of population resulting from State's Reorganisation than to industrial development. The rest of the urban area is hardly urban in the true sense of the term but for Nepanagar.

The State is, therefore, predominantly agricultural and significant rise in the standard of living of its people must come from agricultural development. On the industrial side the main effort should be devoted to consideration of gains from the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal and to the prevention of a decline in the industrial level of other areas.

CHAPTER II

Distribution, Movement and Growth of Population

Part A: Distribution and Density

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

1. Madhya Pradesh, with an area of 171,217 sq. miles (13·9% of India's area, which is taken as 1,232,561 sq. m. including an estimate of 53,665 sq.m. for Jammu and Kashmir given in *'Statistical Abstract of the Indian Union*, 1961 as the latest provided by the Surveyor-General, India), is the largest in the Indian Union though, in terms of population (1961)—32,372,408 (7·37% of India's population which was 439,235,082)—it ranks seventh. The last Census, which was taken in 1951 (reference 'moment': sunrise on March 1, 1951) in all the regions constituting the present State of Madhya Pradesh, showed a population of 26,071,637. There has been therefore an increase of a little over 6·3 mil. or of 24·17% which is the highest inter-censal growth rate recorded so far; this is higher than the corresponding rate of 21·50% for India.

TABLE II-1

Madhya Pradesh and India: Area and Population

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State	Percentage of India's Population in 1961	Percentage of India's area	Rank in area	Rank in population in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Uttar Pradesh	16.79	9.27	4	1
2	Bihar	10.58	5.45	8	2
3	Maharashtra	9.00	9.63	3	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	8.19	8.63	5	4
5	West Bengal	7.95	2.78	14	6
6	Madras	7.67	4.08	11	5
7	Madhya Pradesh	7.37	13.76	1	7
8	Mysore	5.37	6.01	6	8
9	Gujarat	4.70	5.78	7	9
10	Punjab	4.62	3.85	12	10
11	Rajasthan	4.59	10.74	2	11
12	Orissa	4.00	4.90	9	12
13	Kerala	3.85	1.22	16	13
14	Assam	2.70	3.85	13	14
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.81	4.37	10	15

Table II-1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS				
16	Delhi	6.61	0.05	24	16
17	Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.87	17	17
18	Tripura	0.26	0.34	20	18
19	Manipur	0.18	0.70	18	20
20	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.14	0.12	23	19
21	Nagaland	0.08	0.52	19	22
22	Pondicherry	0.08	0.01	26	21
23	NEFA	0.08	2.56	15	N.A.
24	Sikkim	0.04	0.23	22	23
25	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.26	21	25
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.02	25	24
27	Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0.01	0.001	27	26

Madhya Pradesh continues unchanged in rank since 1951. This State, alongwith Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, has a higher rank in area than in population owing to the fact that these have the lower densities ranging from 41 in Jammu & Kashmir to 318 in Mysore, Madhya Pradesh's being 189. But, even though the State as a whole is sparsely populated, the distribution of the population among its various regions is very uneven. To begin with, there is a striking difference between the western and eastern halves of the State. For these purposes, the western half will be taken to mean Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Divisions alongwith the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhapur and Chhindwara in Jabalpur Division and those of Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur (without Laundi Tahsil) in Rewa Division; the total area of this territory is 85,805 sq. m. (50.11%) so that the area of the eastern half works out to 85,412 sq. m. (49.89%); the decennial growth in the western half was 25.44% and in the eastern half, 22.86%. If we consider the seven divisions of the State, the higher densities are to be found in Indore (217), Gwalior (199), Jabalpur (195) and Bilaspur (192) followed by lower densities in Rewa (186), Bhopal (174) and Raipur (164). The administrative structure stands exactly in the form in which it was inherited by the present State from its integrating predecessors. The following table shows the deviation of the largest and the smallest units in each category from the corresponding State mean:

TABLE II-2A

Unevenness of the Administrative Structure

	Division		District		Tahsil	
	Name	Population	Name	Population	Name	Population
1. Average population	—	4,624,630	—	752,847	—	170,381
2. Population of largest Unit	Indore	5,931,593	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Bilaspur	666,185
3. Deviation (%) from the average	—	+ 28.26	—	+168.55	—	+191.00
4. Population of the smallest unit	Bhopal	3,877,034	Datia	200,467	Bharatpur	29,549
5. Deviation (%) from the average	—	—16.17	—	—73.37	—	—82.66

The spread between the smallest and the biggest units is least in the case of divisions (44.43%) and highest in the case of tahsils (273.66%), that of districts also not being much less at 241.92%. The comparative picture for India is brought out in the following table:—

TABLE II-2B

Most and Least Populous Districts: India and States

State/India (In alphabetical order)	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district	Deviation (%) in average of		Spread	Rank of spread
	Name	Population	Name	Population		Most populous districts	Least populous districts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India (States)	24 Parganas	6,280,915	Lahaul & Spiti	20,453	1,382,351	354.36	—85.12	439.48	
1. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,009,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172	67.29	—43.90	111.19	14
2. Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343	91.10	—75.35	166.45	8
3. Bihar	Dharbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683	61.49	—57.60	119.09	13
4. Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dangs	71,567	1,213,726	101.99	—41.04	143.03	10
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664	65.38	—77.59	142.97	11
6. Kerala	Kozikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191	39.35	—12.69	52.04	15
7. Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847	168.55	—73.37	241.92	2
8. Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiri	409,308	2,591,304	46.80	—84.20	131.00	12
9. Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297	172.93	—58.31	231.24	3
10. Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409	101.74	—73.99	175.73	7
11. Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudh-Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911	126.71	—61.89	188.60	6
12. Punjab	Ferozpur	1,619,116	Lahaul & Spiti	20,453	1,068,780	51.49	—98.09	149.58	9
13. Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215	145.32	—81.90	227.22	4
14. Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674	98.65	—91.01	189.66	5
15. West Bengal	24 Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892	187.73	—71.38	259.11	1

For States-India, the spread in relation to the average is some 439% and it is highest in West Bengal and lowest in Kerala. The range of variation of the Statewise average for the population of a district is very wide the highest (Bihar) being nearly seven times as large as the lowest (Jammu and Kashmir) and, if Jammu and Kashmir is not strictly comparable being largely hilly country, more than three and a half times as large as the next lowest (Madhya Pradesh). This unevenness in size—whether in terms of population or of area—makes administration rather unbalanced (apart altogether from the fact that it imposes very unfair burdens on some as compared with others) in the sense that a habit is developed of looking upon large demographic entities and very small ones as identical—surely, there is hardly any resemblance between Bilaspur, the most populous district, and Bastar, the largest in area, on the one hand and Datia, the least in size both on the basis of population and on the basis of area—except that each of them has become, by administrative artifice, a single unit. The disparity in size may be irremediable at the level of the State but, within the State itself, some measure of uniformity is clearly called for. In India, generally, the districts with low populations are hilly or desert; many of them are also tribal. The following table shows for States and India (States) the distribution of District populations around the State average.

TABLE II-2C

Distribution of districts with reference to the Statewise average for district population

State (in alphabetical order)	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State/India.	Population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2.	Percentage of population in col. 3 to total population of State/India.	Number of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State/India.	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 5.	Percentage of population in col. 6 to total population of State/India.	Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average population of districts for the State/India.	Total populataion comprised in districts mentioned in col. 8.	Percentage of population in column (9) to total population of State/India.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA (STATES)	132	284,266,060	65.91	180	147,027,601	34.09	84	115,661,557	26.81
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	61.76	10	13,758,269	38.23	11	20,075,312	55.79
2. Assam	7	10,557,603	88.92	4	1,315,169	11.08	2	2,500,431	21.06
3. Bihar	9	31,414,419	67.62	8	15,041,191	32.38	6	17,334,716	37.31
4. Gujarat	7	12,571,241	60.93	10	8,062,109	39.07	4	4,569,741	22.15
5. Jammu & Kashmir	4	2,416,370	67.86	5	1,144,606	32.14	1	326.061	9.16
6. Kerala	2	4,558,417	26.97	7	12,345,298	73.03	8	12,286,526	84.52
7. Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	54.68	27	14,670,960	45.32	17	12,321,601	38.06
8. Madras	8	25,933,389	76.98	5	7,753,564	23.02	4	10,396,452	30.86
9. Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	51.79	16	19,069,686	48.21	13	19,064,184	48.20
10. Mysore	9	15,391,052	65.25	10	8,195,720	34.75	6	7,269,550	30.82
11. Orissa	6	11,221,169	63.94	7	6,327,677	36.06	4	5,626,923	32.06
12. Punjab	10	14,105,092	69.46	9	6,201,720	30.54	8	8,878,552	43.72
13. Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	68.09	13	6,431,352	31.91	9	6,964,404	34.55
14. Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	62.51	30	27'644,725	37.49	24	32,670.154	44.30
15. West Bengal	6	21,154,333	60.57	10	13,771,946	39.43	3	6,559,905	18.78

Except in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, where the distribution is even about the average, generally, the number of districts with populations lower than the average is greater than that of districts with populations higher than the average. But, in all States except Kerala, the proportion to total population that the population of the districts above the average in population-size bears is greater than 50%—ranging from 51.79% in Maharashtra to 88.92% in Assam.

Again, except in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the variation in population-size is quite large in all other cases for the population of all the districts within ±20% of the average from the very low but obviously exceptional case of Jammu & Kashmir (9.16%) to the not very high figure of Maharashtra (48.20%). The picture is not very different if we consider the other possible index of size-area. The following table illustrates the point:

TABLE II-3A

Areas of Largest, Smallest and Average Districts, India and States

State (in alphabetical order)	Largest District		Smallest District		Average area of district in sq. miles	Deviation % from average		Spread	
	Name	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Area (Sq. Miles)		of largest district	of smallest district	7—8	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India (State)	**Ladakh**	**37,754**	**Calcutta**	**40**	**3,714**	**916.53**	**96.91**	**1,013.44**	—
1. Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303	73.66	43.48	117.14	14
2. Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296	89.55	48.79	138.34	12
3. Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937	78.69	71.83	150.52	11
4. Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dang	689	4,180	296.34	83.52	379.86	2
5. Jammu & Kashmir	*Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963	533.14	82.83	615.97	1
6. Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667	54.17	57.53	111.70	15
7. Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931	284.84	80.01	364.85	3
8. Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras	49	3,858	82.76	98.73	181.49	8
9. Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549	121.76	96.23	218.04	7
10. Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887	63.95	59.09	128.04	13
11. Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629	114.28	45.84	160.12	9
12. Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490	152.73	91.08	243.81	6
13. Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073	195.58	71.22	266.80	4
14. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109	102.13	56.52	158.65	10
15. West Bengal	24-Parganas	5,638	Calcutta	40	2,137	163.83	98.13	261.96	5

* Surveyor General's figures, as State figures are not available.

The biggest district in India is Ladakh, an area covered with deep snow most of the time and the smallest is at the other end of the demographic scale—the highly urbanised district of Calcutta. Where the largest districts are near 10,000 sq. miles in area (the smallest among such being Orissa's Koraput with an area of 9,919 sq. miles), they are either hilly and tribal areas or geographically or climatically unsuitable for the intensity of economic activity required for denser habitations; Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, e.g., is mostly desert; while it is the largest in that State, it is also

the least populous. Some of the very small districts are actually the largest cities in India—Calcutta (40 sq. miles), Madras (48.93 sq. miles) and Greater Bombay (169 sq. miles) and are obviously exceptional administrative entities. As it is human groups that have to be administered and not mere areas, the criterion of area is relevant only as a physical determinant of efficiency; the only conclusion that we can draw from the above table is that Ladakh apparently administers itself; it is out of the question for any district officer or for any district body to be in communication with the far-flung areas of its (nearly) 38,000 sq. miles of territory to any satisfactory degree of expedition. 10,000 sq. miles is probably the upper limit if a fair system of communications—as in Bastar, e.g., exists. These large, sparsely inhabited districts considerably increase the average area of the district in each State, thus, rendering the averages themselves ill-assorted for comparison. Jammu and Kashmir has the largest average (and the lowest density of population) and Kerala has the lowest average (and the highest density). The ranking of density and average district area shows a fair degree of correlation in the last group of five densely populated States:

TABLE II 3B

Rank-Correlation of average district area and density: States

State	Rank	
	Average disrict area	Density
(1)	(2)	(3)
Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	2	9
Rajasthan	3	2
Orissa	4	6
Maharashtra	5	8
Assam	6	4
Gujarat	7	5
Madhya Pradesh	8	3
Bihar	9	13
Mysore	10	7
Madras	11	12
Punjab	12	10
West Bengal	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	14	11
Kerala	15	15

(The ranking in Col. 2 is in descending order and that in Col. 3 is in ascending order. The total of rank-differences, irrespective of sign, is 13 in the first group, 16 in the second and 7 in the third). The realisation that areas have to be manageable seems to dawn on administration only when densities begin to hurt i.e., when they go beyond about 400 per sq. m. Disparities in Madhya Pradesh are shown in the following table:

TABLE II-3C

Disparities in areas of administrative units: Madhya Pradesh

1	Division		District		Tahsil	
	Name 2	Area or % ge 3	Name 4	Area or % ge 5	Name 6	Area or % ge 7
1. Average area	—	24,460 sq. m.	—	3,982 sq. m.	—	901 sq.m.
2. Largest Unit	Raipur	30,914 „	Bastar	15,124 „	Narayanpur	3,260 „
3. Deviation % from average	—	+26.39	—	+279.81	—	+261.82
4. Smallest Unit	Gwalior	17,253 „	Datia	782 „	Ajaigarh	235 „
5. Deviation % from the average	—	—29.46	—	—80.36	—	—70.81

(The district area figures are those of the Surveyor-General while the tahsil areas are those of the Director of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh. The averages have been worked out from the area figure for the State supplied by the Surveyor General, India).

The smallest district has an area which is smaller than that of the average tahsil. The disparity is the greatest in the case of the district—which unit it is that must first be tackled in any attempt at reorganisation. The average area itself is not wildly large—in fact, even 5,000 sq. m. is not unreasonable but it is a very deceptive average because, as we shall see presently, only a little over a third of the population of the State and about 36.4% of the area of the State are accounted for by districts with areas within ±20% of this average area.

TABLE II-3D

Distribution of districts with reference to the Statewise average for district area

State (in alphabetical order)	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State/India	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. (2)	Percentage of Col. (3) to total area of State/India	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State/India	Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State/India	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. (6)	Percentage of Col. (7) to total area of State/India	Proportion of population living in these districts to the population of the State/India	Number of districts which are within 20% (±) of the average area of district for the State/India	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in col. (10)	Percentage of col.(11) to total area of State/India	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State/India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA (STATES)	129	748,954	64.64	53.53	183	409,778	35.36	46.47	94	346,412	29.90	29.86
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	67,100	63.27	47.82	10	38,953	36.73	52.18	9	50,135	47.27	42.70
2. Assam	4	24,592	52.00	21.66	7	22,665	47.96	78.34	4	16,278	34.45	56.25
3. Bihar	9	46,877	70.03	51.21	8	20,059	29·97	48.79	5	19,444	29.05	36.84
4. Gujarat	4	30,362	42.73	25.94	13	40,694	57.27	74.06	10	39,917	56.18	67.28
5. Jammu & Kashmir*	1	37,754	70.35	2.49	8	15,911	29.65	97.51	—	—	—	—
6. Kerala	5	11,024	73.48	58.26	4	3,979	26.52	41.74	2	3,807	25.37	21.99
7. Madhya Pradesh	15	91,977	54.41	47.74	28	77,065	45.59	52.26	18	68,642	40.61	39.25
8. Madras	8	41,584	82.91	74.54	5	8,570	17.09	25.46	4	15,509	30.92	33.31
9. Maharashtra	12	70,965	60.00	47.84	14	47,315	40.00	52.16	12	52,910	44.73	39.83
10. Mysore	10	49,526	67.07	59·08	9	24,320	32.93	40.92	9	34,088	46.16	51.36
11. Orissa	4	26,466	43.98	33.56	9	33,706	56.02	66.44	8	34,353	57.09	64.47
12. Punjab	7	28,007	59.21	40.44	12	19,298	40.80	59.56	5	11,862	25.08	31.14
13. Rajasthan	9	78,659	59.64	40.28	17	53,231	40.36	59.72	5	23,078	17.50	25.04
14. Uttar Pradesh @	19	51,360	45.10	47.14	29	47,069	41.33	52.86	28	54,580	47.93	61.17
15. West Bengal	6	21,033	61.51	51.79	10	13,161	38.49	48.21	5	10,667	31.20	22.27

Note.—The area figures have been taken after rounding them to the nearest integers.

* Surveyor General's figures, as State Survey figures are not available.

@ Area figures of the State Survey Office of the Districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the intercensal period. Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal are formed from the former district of Tehri-Garhwal; Garhwal and Chamoli districts from the former Garhwal district and Almora and Pithoragarh from the former district of Almora. The State Survey area figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, which are 4500 sq. miles, 5619.2 sq. miles and 5330·7 sq. miles respectively. The figures of these districts have been excluded and the figures of the remaining 48 districts have been taken for preparation of this inset table.

Here also, except in Gujarat, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of the State's area covered by districts with an area higher than the State average is higher than 50%, the highest being that of Madras and the lowest, that of Assam. It is also clear that the average is nowhere near being realistic because the percentage of area covered by districts with an area within ±20% of the State average varies within wide limits (from 17.50% in Rajasthan to 57.09% in Orissa); Orissa and Gujarat are the two States in which this percentage exceeds 50. A comparison of these area tables with the preceding population tables clearly shows that the sizes are just a zig-zag puzzle with hardly any logic about them and require remedial action as early as possible. In Jammu & Kashmir, not only is the proportion to total area of the area of above-the-average districts the highest in the country for States but, obversely, the proportion of that of districts with areas within ±20% of the average district area is the lowest. But, characteristically, the proportion of population living in the larger districts is the lowest in the country. The following tables arrange the districts of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of the relationship between each district's population and the average for the State:

TABLE II-4A

Districts arranged according as their populations are above or below the average population of a district for the State

Average population of a district: 752,847

Name of district above average	Population	Name of district below average	Population
1	2	3	
Bilaspur	2,021,793	Mandsaur	752,085
Raipur	2,002,004	Satna	694,370
Durg	1,885,236	East Nimar	685,150
Jabalpur	1,273,825	Mandla	684,503
Bastar	1,167,501	Ujjain	661,720
Raigarh	1,041,226	Gwalior	657,876
Surguja	1,036,738	Dhar	643,774
West Nimar	990,464	Bhind	641,169
Shahdol	829,649	Hoshangabad	618,293
Balaghat	806,702	Guna	595,825
Sagar	796,547	Chhatarpur	587,373
Chhindwara	785,535	Sidhi	580,129
Morena	783,348	Betul	560,412
Rewa	772,602	Shivpuri	557,954
Sehore	754,684	Shajapur	526,135
Indore	753.594	Seoni	523,741
		Rajgarh	516,871
		Jhabua	514,384
		Vidisha	489,213
		Ratlam	483,521
		Tikamgarh	455,662
		Dewas	446,901
		Damoh	438,343
		Narsimhapur	412,406
		Raisen	411,426
		Panna	331,257
		Datia	200,467

Out of the 16 more populous districts, 13 are in the eastern half of the State—the exceptions are Indore, West Nimar and Morena; and out of the 27 less populous districts, seven are wholly in the east (Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Sidhi, Damoh, Mandla and Seoni) and two are partly in the east (Tikamgarh and Narsimhapur). Out of the largest districts, nine are contiguous. The following table is similar but the basis is area and not population:

TABLE II-4B

Districts arranged according as their areas are above or below the average area of district for the State

Average area of a district: 3,982 Sq. miles

Name of district above average	*Area in Sq. miles	Name of district below average	Area in Sq. miles
1	2	3	4
Bastar	15,124	Mandsaur	3,966
Surguja	8,626	Sagar	3,961
Raipur	8,214	Jabalpur	3,918
Bilaspur	7,615	Betul	3,884
Durg	7,576	Hoshangabad	3,867
Shahdol	5,412	Sehore	3,600
West Nimar	5,206	Balaghat	3,573
Mandla	5,127	Chhatarpur	3,381
Raigarh	5,064	Seoni	3,376
Chhindwara	4 565	Raisen	3,272
Morena	4,489	Dhar	3,150
Guna	4,271	Vidisha	2,839
East Nimar	4,132	Damoh	2,827
Sidhi	4,060	Satna	2,823

Table II-4B—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Shivpuri	3,986	Panna	2,716
		Dewas	2,706
		Jhabua	2,615
		Rewa	2,509
		Shajapur	2,388
		Rajgarh	2,383
		Ujjain	2,360
		Gwalior	2,002
		Narsimhapur	1,979
		Tikamgarh	1,944
		Ratlam	1,727
		Bhind	1,723
		Indore	1,479
		Datia	782

* Furnished by the Surveyor General, India.

Once again, it will be seen that the larger districts are mostly in the east. The following 10 districts are common to both the tables ('A' and 'B' of II. 4): the three districts of Raipur division, the three of Bilaspur division, Chhindwara, West Nimar, Shahdol and Morena. Of these, the first seven are all part of Mahakoshal region which joins the present State from the old State of Madhya Pradesh with a different set of administrative traditions—in fact, it is to those that the present inconsistencies in size as between the east and the west are to be attributed. This will be apparent from the following table which gives a comparative picture for 1951 and 1961:

TABLE II-5A

Comparison of district size: 1951-1961

Region	1961 Average district size		State	1951 Average district size	
	Population.	Area sq.m.		Population	Area. sq.m.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Mahakoshal@			1. Madhya Pradesh	965,797	5,921
(a)	984,703	5,497			
(b)	1,195,711	6,673			
2. Madhya* Bharat	618,284	2,902	2. Madhya Bharat	497,135	2,905
3. Vindhya Pradesh	556,439	2,953	3. Vindhya Pradesh	446,836	2,950
4. Bhopal	583,055	3,436	4. Bhopal	418,237	3,439

@ The figure against (a) takes Damoh, Narsimhapur and Seoni as separate districts which they are at present. The figure (b) treats them as parts of Sagar, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts which they were till just before reorganisation.

* Vidisha district, which has had accretions from Rajasthan, is taken as it was when it was part of Madhya Bharat till 1956.

One other general feature that can be noticed is that districts tend to be larger in hilly areas. There can be little doubt about the necessity for a reorganisation of the administrative structure. A general glance at the figures of other States suggests that, at the levels of density relevant to Madhya Pradesh, the area of a district should be nearer 5,000 sq. miles rather than 4,000 sq. miles as it is at present. Actually, if the Bastar colossus is excluded, the average falls by about 6.7% to 3716.5 sq. miles and the average population by about 1.31% to 742,974. The density and relevant averages are shown below in respect of five States with which Madhya Pradesh is statistically comparable:

TABLE II-5B

State Density (D) with Average district population (P) and Average district area (A) in sq. m.

Five States

State	D	P	A
1. Jammu & Kashmir	41 (1)	395,664 (1)	5,963 (1)
2. Rajasthan	153 (2)	775,215 (3)	5,073 (2)
3. Madhya Pradesh	189 (3)	752,847 (2)	3,982 (5)
4. Assam	252 (4)	1,079,343 (4)	4,299 (3)
5. Gujarat	286 (5)	1,213,726 (5)	4,176 (4)

[The figures in brackets are ranks; those for 'A' alone are in descending order.]

Both Assam and Gujarat with higher densities have higher average areas whereas Rajasthan with a lower density has a higher average population. If, for district area, the norm of 5,000 sq. m. is accepted and, for district population, one of one million, there will be considerable disturbance to the present administrative structure. If we permit a variation of 20% about the norm, we have only 6 districts which come within the 8 lakh—12 lakh range for population and 9 districts within the 4000-6000 sq. m. range for area. The best course seems to be to stick to an area of about 4,000 sq. miles per district and let the population vary within fairly wide limits for the simple reason that, in the present state of communications, any larger area would tell adversely on efficiency. This should yield roundabout 40 districts for Madhya Pradesh. Whatever may or may not be done, the present very large districts in Raipur and Bilaspur divisions should definitely be broken up. At the other extreme, we have the four very small districts—Datia, Tikamgarh, Ratlam and Narsimhapur—which can be parts of larger districts though this will involve a certain amount of readjustment in the case of more than one neighbouring district. Clearly, however, the process of breaking up the larger ones must have higher priority.

2. It is only with the implementation of Five Year Plans since 1952 that the forces of industrialisation and urbanisation (the latter being mostly a consequence of the former) have gathered some momentum; these are not as yet strong enough to alter to any significant extent the rural character of India; Madhya Pardesh is even more rural than India is on the average. The table below reduces the population of each State to a common base of 10,000 and shows the proportions of the population in various size-ranges of habitations (villages and towns):

TABLE II 6-A

Persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population size ranges: India and States

State (in alphabetical order)	Total 10,000	(a) Villages with					(b)	(c)	(d)	All Towns
		Less than 200	200-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over	All villages 3+4+5+6	Towns of Class III to VI	Towns of Class II	Cities and town-groups of Class I	8+9+10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	8,256	852	148	744	1,744
2. Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	9,231	549	49	171	769
3. Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	9,158	371	108	363	842
4. Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	7,424	1,155	301	1,120	2,576
5. Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	8,334	549	—	1,117	1,666
6. Kerala	10,000	N	9	926	7,554	8,489	744	174	593	1,511
7. Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	8,571	754	117	558	1,429
8. Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	7,332	1,134	431	1,103	2,668
9. Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	7,178	795	194	1,833	2,822
10. Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	7,767	1,031	281	921	2,233
11. Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	9,368	419	130	83	632
12. Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	7,986	979	437	598	2,014
13. Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,396	298	8,382	892	120	616	1,628
14. Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	8,714	435	151	700	1,286
15. West Bengal	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	7,554	628	435	1,383	2,446

Table II-6A—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS										
1. Andman & Nicobar Isiands	10,000	2,546	4,811	328	—	7,785	2,215	—	—	2,215
2. Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	—	1,125	—	—	8,875	8,875
3. Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	—	9,527	473	—	—	473
4. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands	10,000	33	395	9,572	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
5. Manipur	10,000	1,261	3,585	4,134	152	9,132	—	868	—	868
6. Tripura	10,000	2,461	4,297	2,340	—	9,098	421	481	—	902
7. Dadra&Nagar Haveli	10,000	201	4,168	5,631	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	10,000	10	631	6,061	1,692	8,394	1,606	—	—	1,606
9. North East Frontier Agency*	10,000	4,367	3,964	1,493	153	9,977	—	—	—	—
10. Nagaland	10,000	905	5,524	3,052	—	9,481	519	—	—	519
11. Pondicherry	10,000	262	2,881	3,989	457	7,589	2,411	—	—	2,411
12. Sikkim	10,000	1,022	8,110	446	—	9,578	422	—	—	422

N=Negligible

* The distribution of 781 persons of North East Frontier Agency is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population, therefore, comes to only 9,977 and not 10,000.

Orissa is the most rural with Madhya Pradesh being the least rural among the five States with the highest percentages of rural population (Orissa, 93 68%; Assam, 92.31%; Bihar, 91.58%; Uttar Pradesh, 87.14%: and Madhya Pradesh, 85.71%). Orissa has the largest proportions living in villages in the size-ranges: less than 200 and 200-999; at the other extreme, Andhra Pradesh has the largest proportion living in villages in the size-range: 1,000-4,999 and Kerala, in the highest rural range: 5,000, and over. Madhya Pradesh has a relatively high proportion of population living in small villages, i.e., 62.89% in villages in the size-range: 999 or less. In keeping with its rural character, the proportion of people living in cities is low (5.58%), the lowest being Orissa with 0.83% and the highest, Maharashtra with 18.33%. Madhya Pradesh's position is low with reference also to the proportion living in Class II (50,000-100,000) towns (1.17%), the lowest in this case being Assam (0.49%), excluding Jammu and Kashmir which has no town of this class and the highest, Punjab with 4.37%. A remarkable similarity is to be found in the manner in which population distributes itself among villages and towns of different sizes in the five Indian States with the highest percentages of urban population (Maharashtra, 28.22%; Madras, 26.68%; Gujarat, 25.76%; West Bengal, 24.46%; and Mysore, 22.33%). The least proportion is to be found in the smallest villages (less than 200) and the next higher proportion is to be found in Class II towns; the highest proportion relates to villages in the range: 1,000-4,999. Further, if we exclude Madras, the ranking of the proportions shows an indentical pattern—7, 2, 1, 5, 4, 6, 3—for the columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 in the above table. That the trend towards urbanisation is hostile to the smallest village is also evident from the fact that, in the group of five States with the lowest percentages of urban poupulation, in no State does the proportion of population living in the smallest villages rank lower than fourth; in these States, further, the proportion of population living in villages in the size-range: 200-999 is generally the highest, the exception being Bihar where it is the highest but one. In the transitional group of intermediate States, there is a tendency for the smallest village to deminish in importance. The proportion-ranks are shown in the Table that follows.

TABLE II-6B

Ranks of Proportions of Population living in habitations of various sizes

(Col. No.'s are those of Table II.6A)

Col. No.	Maha-rashtra	Madras	Gujarat	West Bengal	Mysore	Punjab	Andhra Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Raja-sthan	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Assam	Orissa
3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	5	7	3	4	4	3	3
4	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
6	5	2	5	5	5	5	3	6	6	1	7	6	3	6	7
8	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	4
9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	5	6	7	7	7	5
10	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	6	5	6

Urbanisation in Jammu & Kashmir is not associated with industrialisation and the surprising similarity of the patterns of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir must be considered accidental; in fact, the two States are two different kinds of economy altogether. The following table shows the proportion of the number of villages/towns in each category to total number of villages/towns:

TABLE II-7A

Percent of villages and towns among all villages and towns (including cities and town-groups respectively of selected population sizes) India and States

State (in alphabetical order)	Total 100	Villages				Total 100	Towns		
		Villages with less than 200	Villages with 200-999	Villages 1,000-4,999	5,000 or over		Towns classes III to VI	Towns of Class II	Cities and Town-groups Class I
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
2. Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
3. Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
4. Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
5. Jammu & Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	—	5
6. Kerala	100	N	1	29	7	100	90	5	5
7. Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
8. Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
9. Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
10. Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
11. Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2
12. Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
13. Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
14. Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
15. West Bengal	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7

Table II-7A—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100	82	18	N	—	100	100	—	—
2. Delhi	100	9	54	37	—	100	—	—	100
3. Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	—	—	100	100	—	—
4. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	100	10	10	80	—	—	—	—	—
5. Manipur	100	57	33	10	N	100	—	100	—
6. Tripura	100	74	23	3	—	100	83	17	—
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	11	60	29	—	—	—	—	—
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	100	3	24	67	6	100	100	—	—
9. North East Frontier Agency	100	84	15	1	N	—	—	—	—
10. Nagaland	100	37	54	9	—	100	100	—	—
11. Pondicherry	100	22	56	21	1	100	100	—	—
12. Sikkim	100	30	69	1	—	100	100	—	—

N : Negligible.

The general pattern in India is for the proportion to total villages of villages in the size-range: 200-999 to be the highest, that of villages in the size-range: less than 200, to be the highest but one, followed by the proportions of villages in the size range: 1,000—4,999 and of villages with a population of 5,000 or over taking respectively the third and fourth ranks; this pattern obtains in ten States. But in Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra, the second and third ranks are interchanged, i.e., villages in the size range: 1,000-4,999, take the second rank followed by those in the size-range: less than 200, take the third. Madras has a slightly different pattern from that of those three States. Kerala is an exception in every sense to known habitational patterns: in most parts of this State, where one village ends and another begins are matters of opinion for tradition, which is the same thing rather than of clear habitational configuration. Two other general features can also be observed: first, the transitional group of villages in the size-range: 5,000 and over, quite a few of which should in due course become towns, forms the lowest proportion of villages in all States except Kerala where this is the largest group; second, villages in the size-range: 200-999, show the highest proportion all over except in Madras and, again, in Kerala. The five States with the highest proportions of large villages (1,000-4,999) are: Madras, 59%; Andhra Pradesh, 37%; Kerala, 29%; Gujarat, 25%; and Punjab, 23%. The five States with the highest proportion of small villages (pop. less than 200) are Orissa, 45.54%; Assam, 41%; Madhya Pradesh, 37.17%; Jammu & Kashmir, 34.68%; and Rajasthan, 32.01%. The size of the village is likely to be generally large where the weight of out put per acre of land is high; this may be due to intensive cultivation aided by irrigation or to the production of paddy in heavy rainfall areas or to the raising of commercial crops. The need for security makes the human being gregarious but the distances involved in going to, and coming back, from the fields tend to limit the size of a habitation; therefore, where an acre can feed or support a larger number of people, an equal number of acres will yield a larger community or habitation than where the number supported or fed is less. This explanation covers all the States with high proportions of large villages. But it is not clear why some States like West Bengal do not also show a similarly high proportion.

3. But the comments made in para 2 above are to some extent vitiated by the fact that there are many border-line towns with populations of less than 10,000 each whose 'urban' status is really a

matter of opinion. The fact that on the one hand in Jammu and Kashmir—with its large uninhabitable areas and generally non-industrial character the urban population is 16.66% of the total and, on the other, it is 15.11% in Kerala and 12.86% in Uttar Pradesh illustrates the nature of this problem. A more balanced view is probably yielded by the fact that urban population per sq. mile of total area is lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (11) whereas it is 170 in Kerala and 83 in Uttar Pradesh. In order that such distortion as has been introduced by the lack of uniformity in what we mean by 'town', the following tables mix up all habitations and classifies them according to size:

TABLE II-8A

Proportion of population living in habitations of different population sizes to total population: India and States

India/State.	Population size			
	Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	5,000 and above.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	466	3,917	4,651	966
1. Andhra Pradesh	175	1,993	6,738	1,094
2. Assam	947	5,558	3,426	69
3. Bihar	516	3,920	4,757	807
4. Gujarat	236	3,660	5,469	635
5. Jammu & Kashmir	802	5,516	3,571	111
6. Kerala	N	11	1,096	8,893
7. Madhya Pradesh	998	6,332	2,621	59
8. Madras	33	1,161	7,033	1,773
9. Maharashtra	246	3,819	5,105	830
10. Mysore	351	4,023	5,027	594
11. Orissa	1,216	5,973	2,760	51
12. Punjab	280	3,561	5,517	642
13. Rajasthan	660	4,928	4,065	347
14. Uttar Pradesh	525	4,760	4,359	356
15. West Bengal	411	3,806	5,094	689

TABLE II-8B

Proportion to the total number of habitations of habitations in each population size

India/State.	Population size			
	Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	5,000 and above.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	76	1,675	5,275	2,974
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,170	3,969	3,682	179
2. Assam	4,089	4,982	924	5
3. Bihar	3,137	5,169	1,623	71
4. Gujarat	1,722	5,702	2,497	79
5. Jammu & Kashmir	3,453	5,526	1,014	7
6. Kerala	19	133	2,889	6,959
7. Madhya Pradesh	3,716	5,625	655	4
8. Madras	556	3,167	5,892	385
9. Maharashtra	1,867	5,757	2,283	93
10. Mysore	2,285	5,684	1,966	65
11. Orissa	4,554	4,804	639	3
12. Punjab	2,323	5,281	2,324	72
13. Rajasthan	3,200	5,546	1,225	29
14. Uttar Pradesh	2,903	5,593	1,475	29
15. West Bengal	2,660	5,348	1,924	68

A study of proportion-ranks of these two tables shows a very clear pattern.

Table II-8C: Ranks *inter se* of entries in each row of Tables II-8A and II-8B

(In the case of Andhra Pradesh, e. g., the figures in the row Table II.8A are 175-1993-6738-1094 yielding the ranks *inter se*: 4-2-1-3; similarly, for Table II.8B, the ranks *inter se* for Andhra Pradesh are: 3-1-2-4; in the following table, ranks relating to the same *column* are combined into a two-digit number, the entries for Andhra Pradesh, therefore, becoming 43-21-12-34).

	200	*200-999*	*1000-4999*	*5000+*
1. Kerala	44	33	22	11
2. Madras	43	32	11	24
3. Andhra Pradesh	43	21	12	34
4. Maharashtra	43	21	12	34
5. Punjab	43	21	12	34
6. Gujarat	43	21	12	34
7. Bihar	42	21	13	34
8. West Bengal	42	21	13	34
9. Mysore	42	21	13	34
10. Uttar Pradesh	32	11	23	44
11. Rajasthan	32	11	23	44
12. Jammu & Kashmir	32	11	23	44
13. Assam	32	11	23	44
14. Madhya Pradesh	32	11	23	44
15. Orissa	32	11	23	44

The five patterns that emerge can be shown as follows by dividing the first rank by the second in the case of each column:

I (1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
II (2)	1.33	1.50	1.00	0.50
III (3-6)	1.33	2,00	0.50	0.75
IV (7-9)	2.00	2.00	0.33	0.75
V (10-15)	1.50	1.00	0.67	1.00

The Kerala pattern shows the largest proportion of population living in the largest habitations which also constitute the largest proportion of habitations, the second largest proportion of population living in the next largest habitations which also constitute the second highest proportion of habitations, and so on. A figure higher (or less) than unity suggests that the proportion of population living in habitations of a particular size-class has a higher (lower) rank than the proportion of the number of habitations in that size-class indicating a strong (weak) trend for population to live in habitations of that size-class. Madras and Kerala are both high-density States predominantly agricultural (paddy-growing) and show a pattern of large villages having relatively larger populations. Andhra Pradesh and Punjab are also 'intensively' agricultural but there is a good deal of commercial cropping while Maharashtra and Gujarat are somewhat industrialised but are also large producers of commercial crops. In this group, the intermediate-sized habitations are important both on the basis of population and of the number of habitations. The next group—Bihar, West Bengal and Mysore—is also important agriculturally but is also developing industrially: while the population tends to distribute itself prominently in the intermediate-sized habitations, there is a tendency for the smaller-sized habitation to get more numerous probably because industrial growth favours the growth of a smaller number of large units rather than a large number of small units. Finally, we have the group of backward States where the population in the smaller village tends to increase relatively and the smaller habitations are the most numerous. Cultivation is not intensive and there is not much industry. It will be observed that this approach makes Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan neatly chum up with the other backward States inspite of their apparently higher percentages of urban population. Madhya Pradesh is thus a land of small villages and small towns with its population showing a clear preference to live in such small units.

4. The table below shows the effect of the population growth during 1951-61 on the distribution-pattern of 1951:

TABLE II-9A

Ranking of districts within the State in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in popu-lation, 1961	Name of District	Percent of State's population in 1951	Percent of State's area in 1961	Rank in Area 1961	Rank in popu-lation in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bilaspur	6.25	4.45	4	1
2.	Raipur	6.18	4.80	3	2
3.	Durg	5.82	4.43	5	3
4.	Jabalpur	3.94	2.29	18	4
5.	Bastar	3.61	8.83	1	5
6.	Raigarh	3.22	2.96	9	6
7.	Surguja	3.20	5.04	2	7
8.	West Nimar	3.06	3.04	7	8
9.	Shahdol	2.56	3.16	6	10
10.	Balaghat	2.49	2.09	22	9
11.	Sagar	2.46	2.31	17	12
12.	Chhindwara	2.43	2.67	10	11
13.	Morena	2.42	2.62	11	14
14.	Rewa	2.39	1.47	33	13
15.	Sehore	2.33	2.10	21	23
16.	Indore	2.33	0.86	42	16
17.	Mandsaur	2.32	2.32	16	15
18.	Satna	2.15	1.65	29	17
19.	East Nimar	2.12	2.41	13	22
20.	Mandla	2.11	2.99	8	18
21.	Ujjain	2.04	1.38	36	19
22.	Gwalior	2.03	1.17	37	20
23.	Dhar	1.99	1.82	26	25
24.	Bhind	1.98	1.01	41	21
25.	Hoshangabad	1.91	2.26	20	24
26.	Guna	1.84	2.49	12	26
27.	Chhatarpur	1.81	1.97	23	27
28.	Sidhi	1.79	2.37	14	29
29.	Betul	1.73	2.27	19	30
30.	Shivpuri	1.73	2.33	15	28
31.	Shajapur	1.63	1.39	34	32
32.	Seoni	1.62	1.97	24	31
33.	Rajgarh	1.60	1.39	35	33
34.	Jhabua	1.59	1.53	32	35
35.	Vidisha	1.51	1.66	27	34
36.	Ratlam	1.49	1.01	40	36
37.	Tikamgarh	1.41	1.14	39	37
38.	Dewas	1.38	1.58	31	39
39.	Damoh	1.35	1.65	28	38
40.	Narsimhapur	1.27	1.16	38	40
41.	Raisen	1.27	1.91	25	41
42.	Panna	1.02	1.59	30	42
43.	Datia	0.62	0.46	43	43

The largest population units (i.e., the first 14) with 50.03% of the States (1961) population are practically all in the east but for Morena in the north-west and West-Nimar in the south-west. Sagar and Chhindwara could be more accurately termed central than east. There has been an improvement in rank in 11 districts [(1) Morena in the north; (2) Shahdol and (3) Sidhi in the east; (4) Sagar in the centre; (5) East Nimar; (6) Dewas, (7) Shajapur, (8) Sehore and (9) Betul, a sort of southern "left-of-centre' group; and (10) Dhar and (11) Jhabua, out in the far west.] Sehore deserves—or does it?—special mention for a spectacular movement upwards through eight ranks—from 23rd in 1951 to 15th in 1961. There was no change in rank in 18 districts and there was a deterioration in 14 districts: (1) Gwalior, (2) Bhind, (3) Shivpuri in the north; (4) Rewa, (5) Satna in the north-east; (6) Mandla (7) Balaghat, (8) Seoni, (9) Chhindwara, a southern "right-of-centre" group; (10) Hoshangabad, (11) Vidisha, (12) Damoh, scattered about the centre; (13) Ujjain and (14) Mandsaur in the north-west. These districts—i.e., those which have either improved or deteriorated in rank—fall neatly into propinquat groups: it appears likely that there is an element of migration. The area of the highest increase in population is in the south-west, roundabout Sehore district—extending south-west wards therefrom. One principal factor in the region is the expansion of the city of Bhopal but that does not by itself explain the feature in the whole region. It will further be observed that, out of the first thirteen districts constituting 49.89% of the State's area, ten are common—Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Raigarh, Surguja, West Nimar, Shahdol, Chhindwara and Morena. The table that follows shows the inter-censal positions:

TABLE II-9B

Intercensal Growth Rates 1901—1961: Districts

Rank in population in 1961	Name of District	1901-1961	1951-1961	1941-1951	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bilaspur	+ 118.90	+ 15.79	+ 8.33	+ 12.58	+ 13.87	+ 7.71	+ 26.38
2	Raipur	+ 105.34	+ 22.07	+ 8.13	+ 10.98	+ 9.94	+ 6.07	+ 20.21
3	Durg	+ 81.56	+ 27.23	+ 4.68	+ 12.15	+ 13.00	— 8.55	+ 17.63
4	Jabalpur	+ 87.37	+ 21.83	+ 15.00	+ 17.69	+ 3.74	— 0.03	+ 9.58
5	Bastar	+ 184.64	+ 27.77	+ 16.64	+ 18.54	+ 12.13	+ 5.15	+ 36.65
6	Raigarh	+ 142.85	+ 22.06	+ 8.32	+ 13.93	+ 19.27	+ 4.39	+ 29.48
7	Surguja	+ 155.56	+ 26.12	+ 17.45	+ 13.59	+ 28.71	— 7.09	+ 27.01
8	West Nimar	+ 197.22	+ 30.55	+ 11.40	+ 15.04	+ 18.21	+ 10.07	+ 36.53
9	Shahdol	+ 103.95	+ 27.49	+ 9.41	+ 14.23	+ 20.50	— 7.11	+ 14.36
10	Balaghat	+ 101.71	+ 16.34	+ 9.31	+ 12.95	+ 9.77	+ 7.50	+ 19.00
11	Sagar	+ 69.59	+ 25.21	+ 6.56	+ 9.56	+ 3.13	— 2.38	+ 15.24
12	Chhindwara	+ 92.53	+ 21.52	+ 5.85	+ 6.53	+ 16.56	— 4.89	+ 26.74
13	Morena	+ 52.95	+ 23.64	+ 10.29	+ 13.42	+ 9.78	— 8.62	— 1.41
14	Rewa	+ 66.18	+ 21.90	+ 8.06	+ 14.44	+ 6.71	— 3.18	+ 6.71
15	Sehore	+ 98.85	+ 44.82	+ 11.29	+ 9.50	+ 11.34	— 6.82	+ 8.61
16	Indore	+ 149.49	+ 25.38	+ 32.23	+ 19.34	+ 12.36	+ 24.45	— 9.82
17	Mandsaur	+ 126.67	+ 23.98	+ 17.03	+ 17.93	+ 13.48	+ 3.47	+ 12.80
18	Satna	+ 67.07	+ 25.22	+ 4.72	+ 15.41	+ 8.27	— 13.11	+ 17.35
19	East Nimar	+ 116.02	+ 30.88	+ 5.27	+ 9.91	+ 17.83	+ 1.42	+ 19.36
20	Mandla	+ 114.99	+ 25.00	+ 8.53	+ 13.19	+ 15.35	— 4.64	+ 27.28
21	Ujjain	+ 124.07	+ 21.79	+ 19.58	+ 14.48	+ 17.58	— 0.76	+ 15.18
22	Gwalior	+ 67.07	+ 24.06	+ 17.87	+ 20.85	+ 11.42	+ 4.09	— 18.48
23	Dhar	+ 119.64	+ 27.74	+ 6.38	+ 9.54	+ 9.88	+ 14.66	+ 17.11
24	Bhind	+ 48.32	+ 21.44	+ 6.87	+ 14.80	+ 9.27	— 4.56	— 4.54
25	Hoshangabad	+ 34.51	+ 21.52	+ 1.16	+ 0.16	+ 9.51	— 2.94	+ 2.77
26	Guna	+ 78.95	+ 23.64	+ 1.07	+ 12.07	+ 11.35	— 2.94	+ 18.23
27	Chhatarpur	+ 33.15	+ 22.08	+ 3.68	+ 6.92	— 0.76	— 8.22	+ 8.02
28	Sidhi	+ 84.48	+ 24.95	+ 9.46	+ 17.21	+ 14.71	— 13.89	+ 16.50
29	Betul	+ 94.72	+ 24.08	+ 3.04	+ 7.90	+ 11.69	— 6.83	+ 35.64
30	Shivpuri	+ 46.44	+ 17.19	+ 3.73	+ 10.99	+ 6.83	— 9.38	+ 12.11
31	Shajapur	+ 72.02	+ 21.45	+ 6.11	+ 12.56	+ 10.60	— 1.80	+ 9.19
32	Seoni	+ 59.54	+ 20.66	+ 2.53	+ 7.52	+ 12.86	— 11.94	+ 20.68
33	Rajgarh	+ 88.17	+ 20.90	+ 6.37	+ 9.73	+ 12.68	— 6.40	+ 26.44
34	Jhabua	+ 232.91	+ 34.42	+ 11.49	+ 17.40	+ 16.90	+ 15.98	+ 39.56
35	Vidisha	+ 114.57	+ 26.71	+ 0.71	+ 10.85	— 0.64	+ 17.20	+ 30.25
36	Ratlam	+ 102.63	+ 26.67	+ 13.90	+ 15.39	+ 18.54	+ 0.21	+ 2.47
37	Tikamgarh	+ 39.71	+ 24.44	+ 3.15	+ 11.96	+ 9.75	— 13.66	+ 2.60
38	Dewas	+ 95.21	+ 29.42	+ 5.85	+ 6.27	+ 14.37	— 2.40	+ 20.11
39	Damoh	+ 53.13	+ 22.63	+ 4.15	+ 11.96	+ 6.42	— 13.79	+ 16.73
40	Narsimhapur	+ 30.71	+ 21.61	+ 1.23	+ 4.20	+ 2.01	— 3.23	+ 3.22
41	Raisen	+ 39.36	+ 30.46	+ 1.61	+ 4.73	— 1.73	— 5.95	+ 8.61
42	Panna	+ 100.23	+ 27.57	+ 4.19	+ 15.85	+ 6.12	— 2.08	+ 25.13
43	Datia	+ 24.46	+ 22.00	+ 0.60	+ 10.80	+ 7.04	— 3.84	— 11.08

The difference between the highest and the lowest rate of increase in different Censuses was as follows: 1961: 29.03%; 1951: 31.63%; 1941: 20.69%; 1931: 30.44%; 1921: 38.24%; and 1911: 58.04%. The highest difference is to be found in the earliest decade of this century whereas the difference of the last decade is the lowest but one. The reason for the lack of a uniform trend is that, while the lowest rate of increase in any district has been consistently increasing throughout the six decades (from —18.48% in 1911 to 15.79% in 1961), the highest rate has been erratic: the maximum value of the highest rate is 44.82% of the last decade but the next lower value is that of the first decade of this century (39.56%). This is due to the fact that the highest rate is much more affected by famines and epidemics. The inter-censal growth rates are also similarly erratic, their ranking being as follows: 1. 1951-61: 24.17%; 2. 1901-11: 15.30%; 3. 1931-41: 12.34%; 4. 1921-31: 11.39%; 5. 1941-51: 8.67%; and 6. 1911-21: 1.38%. As pointed out by the Census Commissioner for India in his 1951 Report, the decade: 1901-10 marked a turning point in the sense that great famines of the kind earlier experienced were no longer to recur—except in Bengal in 1943. It appears that, as the economy and the administrative organisation of a country improve, the first rate to improve i.e., to decrease is the adult death rate and, only later, the infant-mortality rate. The first decade of the century witnessed mainly an improvement in the adult death rate which has since been continuing and which has, in the recent past, been accompanied by a decrease in the infant mortality rate—both these improvements, taken together, have made the growth rate of the last decade, the highest so far. The lack of a steady increase in the rate of increase of each decade is attributable mainly to the distortions caused by the widespread influenza epidemic of 1918-19; an actual decrease in total population in that decade was only the first effect (—1.38%); the rate of increase was much lower in the next two decades and actually declined in the decade: 1941-51 in Madhya Pradesh. An explanation on the lines given in the 1951 Report for old Madhya Pradesh (Vol. VII, Part I-A, p. 37) seems to be more or less valid for the whole State. In view of the possibility that the infant mortality rate which is still high will go down and that the death rate could go down still further, it appears very likely that the rate of increase will go up in the coming decades. The following table shows separately those districts that had a higher growth rate than the State average during the last six decades:

TABLE II-9C

Districts with relatively faster growth during 1901-61

Name of the District	% Increase 1901-61	Name of the District	% Increase 1921-61	Name of the District	% Increase 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
Average for the State	**92.00**		**68.85**		**24.17**
1. Jhabua	232.91	Indore	122.30	Sehore	44.82
2. West Nimar	197.22	Surguja	116.58	Jhabua	34.42
3. Bastar	184.64	Jhabua	105.67	East Nimar	30.88
4. Surguja	155.56	Bastar	98.10	West Nimar	30.55
5. Indore	149.49	West Nimar	97.76	Raisen	30.46
6. Raigarh	142.85	Ratlam	97.34	Dewas	29.42
7. Mandsaur	126.67	Gwalior	96.89	Bastar	27.77
8. Ujjain	124.07	Sehore	96.49	Dhar	27.74
9. Dhar	119.64	Ujjain	96.03	Panna	27.57

Table II-9C: *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Bilaspur	118.90	Mandsaur	94.20	Shahdol	27.49
11. East Nimar	116.02	Shahdol	91.99	Durg	27.23
12. Mandla	114.99	Sidhi	83.90	Vidisha	26.71
13. Vidisha	114.57	Raigarh	79.66	Ratlam	26.67
14. Raipur	105.34	East Nimar	78.45	Surguja	26.12
15. Shahdol	103.95	Mandla	77.13	Indore	25.38
16. Ratlam	102.63	Jabalpur	71.03	Satna	25.22
17. Balaghat	101.71	Morena	69.78	Sagar	25.21
18. Panna	100.23			Mandla	25.00
19. Sehore	98.85			Sidhi	24.95
20. Dewas	95.21			Tikamgarh	24.44
21. Betul	94.72				
22. Chhindwara	92.53				

Ten districts among those which had a higher than average growth (i.e., Jhabua-Ratlam, West Nimar-East Nimar-Indore, Sehore, Mandla-Shahdol-Surguja and Bastar) have shown large increases practically throughout the last six decades; an interesting fact about these districts is that in six of them there are large tribal populations (in all of them put together tribal population constitutes as much as 41.13% of total population) and in the other four there are large, fast-growing towns. The area covered by the twenty-two districts of Col. 1 of the above table leaves the north of the State practically untouched (except for Panna) as also a somewhat interrupted north-of-centre belt; the West (Indore Division), making a two-pronged extension into the Centre—the northern-central part of which is Sehore-Vidisha and the southern part of which is Betul-Chhindwara, on the one hand and the east (Surguja-Raigarh-Bilaspur-Raipur-Bastar and Shahdol-Mandla-Balaghat-both of which groups are contiguous) are well-represented. So high population growth in this State during the last six decades has been an east-west phenomenon rather than a north-centre one. The table below gives some details regarding the districts in which the growth has been relatively slower:

TABLE II-9D

Districts with relatively slower growth during 1901-61

Name of the District.	% Increase 1901-61	Name of the District	% Increase 1921-61	Name of the District	% Increase 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
Average for the State	92.00		68.85		24.17
1. Rajgarh	88.17	Durg	68.78	Betul	24.08
2. Jabalpur	87.37	Dewas	66.51	Gwalior	24.06
3. Sidhi	84.48	Satna	63.85	Mandsaur	23.98
4. Durg	81.56	Dhar	63.57	Guna	23.64
5. Guna	78.95	Panna	63.40	Morena	23.64
6. Shajapur	72.02	Bhind	62.80	Damoh	22.63

Table II-9D: *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Sagar	69.59	Raipur	61.04	Chhatarpur	22.08
8. Satna	67.07	Rewa	60.85	Raipur	22.07
9. Gwalior	67.07	Bilaspur	60.81	Raigarh	22.06
10. Rewa	66.18	Shajapur	60.43	Datia	22.00
11. Seoni	59.54	Chhindwara	59.72	Rewa	21.90
12. Damoh	53.13	Rajgarh	59.00	Jabalpur	21.83
13. Morena	52.95	Tikamgarh	57.72	Ujjain	21.79
14. Bhind	48.32	Balaghat	57.67	Narsimhapur	21.61
15. Shivpuri	46.44	Guna	55.94	Hoshangabad	21.52
16. Tikamgarh	39.71	Betul	54.07	Chhindwara	21.52
17. Raisen	39.36	Damoh	52.17	Shajapur	21.45
18. Hoshangabad	34.51	Sagar	50.75	Bhind	21.44
19. Chhatarpur	33.15	Seoni	50.12	Rajgarh	20.90
20. Narsimhapur	30.71	Datia	45.57	Seoni	20.66
21. Datia	24.46	Shivpuri	44.15	Shivpuri	17.19
		Vidisha	40.56	Balaghat	16.34
		Raisen	36.43	Bilaspur	15.79
		Hoshangabad	34.84		
		Chhatarpur	34·31		
		Narsimhapur	30.86		

Eighteen districts (i.e., all except Sehore, Dewas, Betul and Chhindwara in Col. 1 of Table II. 9C above) with a 1961 population of nearly 15.90 mil. have more than doubled their population since 1901 the overall rate of growth in them being 129.45%. At the other extreme, we have eight districts (Datia, Narsimhapur, Chhatarpur, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Tikamgarh, Shivpuri and Bhind) with a population of about 3.88 mil. which have not shown even a 50% increase during the course of the last sixty years, the actual growth rate for the whole group being 38.15%. The result is that the first group of 22 districts has grown from 41.1% of the States population in 1901 to 49.1% in 1961 while the other group of eight has decreased from 16.7% in 1901 to 12.00% in 1961. It will be observed that this latter group falls into three distinct contiguous groups (Bhind-Datia-Shivpuri, Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur and Raisen-Hoshangabad-Narsimhapur), the first two of which are almost contiguous to each other but for a narrow strip of Uttar Pradesh territory. Also, the northern group of five districts is situated in the valleys of some important tributaries of River Jamuna [River Sind (through River Chambal)—River Betwa—River Dhasan] and the central group is situated north and south of the Narbada. Except in Tikamgarh where local land levels are favourable to the creation of tanks, there is hardly any irrigation in these areas even though the Narbada Valley is certainly fertile. The Jamuna Valley for some reason seems always to have been a source more of spiritual, than of material, succour so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned.

5. It is necessary to make an even closer examination of the issues discussed in the earlier paragraphs taking the tahsil as the unit. But here, as in the case of the districts, the disparity in size is very great. There are 190 tahsils in the State and the average population is 170,381; there are 66 tahsils larger than the average and 124, smaller. Within a range of ±10% of the average, there are only 23 tahsils—with 53 tahsils larger than the higher limit

of the range and 114, smaller than the lower limit. Even if the range is extended to ±20% of the average, it covers only 49 tahsils—very much less than a third of the total number—with 48 larger than the higher limit and 93, smaller than the lower limit. There is a difference of over 6 lakhs (to be exact: 636,636) between the population of the largest tahsil (Bilaspur: population, 666,185) and that of the *smallest (Bharatpur, Surguja Distt: population 29,549).* An astonishing feature is that there are as many as 23 *districts* in the State which are smaller than Bilaspur *tahsil*; to further illustrate this disparity between *districts* and *tahsils*, there are 13 districts smaller than the second biggest tahsil (Jabalpur: pop. 544,404) and 11 districts smaller than the third biggest tahsil (Durg: population 520,100). Even if Jabalpur and Durg tahsils are considered abnormal in the sense that both of them have large urban units, Bilaspur tahsil is not; it has only one *large* town—Bilaspur (pop. 86,706)—which is not even a city. The following table brings out the divisionwise picture of disparity:

TABLE II-10A

Disparity in Tahsil populations: State and Divisions

(Population-ranges (PR): I, 0-175,000; II, 175,000-350,000; III, 350,000-525,000; IV, 525,000-700,000; T: Number of tahsils; Pr: Percentage of the population in all the tahsils in a particular PR to total population of State/Division)

PR	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior		Rewa		Indore		Bhopal		Jabalpur		Bilaspur		Raipur	
	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr	T	Pr
I	128	43.1	23	80.9	17	52.9	40	68.6	30	71.7	5	12.6	6	13.6	7	16.0
II	49	38.1	1	6.7	6	36.8	6	23.3	5	28.3	15	64.3	9	60.6	7	37.4
III	11	15.0	1	12.4	1	10.3	1	8.1	—	—	2	13.6	1	9.5	5	46.5
IV	2	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9.5	1	16.2	—	—
Total	190	99.9	25	100.0	24	100.0	47	100.0	35	100.0	23	100.0	17	99.9	19	99.9

The tahsils are generally very small in the west—particularly in Indore (excluding East Nimar) and Bhopal (excluding Hoshangabad and Betul districts) divisions. It seems better either to abolish the tahsil as a unit and put the Development Block in its place or reorganise the tahsil structure extensively in the west and the north. The deviation from the State average of the average Tahsil population is as follows: Raipur, +56.14%; Jabalpur, +46.01%; Bilaspur, +41.54%; Rewa, +3.96%; Gwalior, —19.32%; Indore, —25.93%; and Bhopal, —34.99%; normally, any deviation beyond ±20% should be considered undesirable. The present set-up is such that, in as many as 63 tahsils, the Tahsildar and the Block Development Officer have the same territorial unit to administer and there is bound to be overlapping of jurisdiction at many points. If for purposes of recovery of various kinds of taxes and for land records administration, the Tahsildar is still necessary as probably he is (though the practice of tax-departments setting up their own recovery agencies is becoming more and more prevalent), a simple administrative solution should be to proceed generally on the basis of three blocks per tahsil—which will mean in this State about 130 tahsils or so. It is evident that considerable thought will have to be given to this matter in this decade if, in a state of affairs in which there is an acute shortage of experienced personnel, such of them as are available are not to be wasted in the petty bickerings resulting from overlapping jurisdictions. The following table shows the districtwise variation in tahsil-size:

TABLE II-10B

Number of Tahsils and their Total population which are within 20% of the average population of a tahsil for the District, 1961

District (in Location Code order)	Total Number of Tahsils	Number of tahsils in the districts which are above the average population of tahsil for the district	Total population comprised in tahsils mentioned in Col. 3	Number of tahsils in the district which are below the average population of tahsil	Total population comprised in tahsils mentioned in Col. 5	Number of tahsils which are within 20% (+) of the average population of tahsil for the district	Total population comprised in tahsils mentioned in column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Morena	6	3	467,353	3	315,995	4	546,471
2. Bhind	4	2	391,706	2	249,463	2	292,729
3. Gwalior	3	1	424,729	2	233,147	—	—
4. Datia	2	1	116,404	1	84,063	2	200,467
5. Shivpuri	5	2	280,966	3	276,988	3	336,925
6. Guna	5	3	407,824	2	188,001	3	360,903
7. Tikamgarh	3	2	330,989	1	124,673	3	455,662
8. Chhatarpur	3	1	297,928	2	289,445	1	162,112
9. Panna	3	2	275,112	1	56,145	1	131,371
10. Satna	4	1	307,361	3	387,009	1	142,049
11. Rewa	4	2	436,597	2	336,005	3	624,383
12. Shahdol	4	1	438,145	3	391,504	1	168,861
13. Sidhi	3	1	332,774	2	247,355	—	—
14. Mandsaur	8	4	443,735	4	308,350	5	472,438
15. Ratlam	4	2	327,514	2	156,007	1	142,068
16. Ujjain	5	1	248,326	4	413,394	1	126,438
17. Jhabua	5	2	260,038	3	254,346	2	188,249
18. Dhar	5	3	482,485	2	161,289	2	288,671
19. Indore	4	1	480,164	3	273,430	—	—
20. Dewas	5	2	233,316	3	213,585	1	83,512
21. West Nimar	8	3	509,354	5	481,110	4	467,446
22. East Nimar	3	2	549,077	1	136,073	1	238,244
23. Shajapur	4	2	320,880	2	205,255	2	257,758
24. Rajgarh	5	2	256,523	3	260,348	3	298,550
25. Vidisha	5	2	304,325	3	184,888	1	82,853
26. Sehore	7	3	523,421	4	231,263	2	232,393
27. Raisen	7	3	216,525	4	194,901	4	233,533
28. Hoshangabad	4	3	544,524	1	73,769	1	161,960
29. Betul	3	2	423,371	1	137,041	1	192,824

Table II-10B : *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Sagar	4	1	301,417	3	495,130	2	381,384
31. Damoh	2	1	291,028	1	147,315	—	—
32. Jabalpur	4	1	544,404	3	729,421	2	594,914
33. Narsimhapur	2	1	207,483	1	204,923	2	412,406
34. Mandla	3	1	319,992	2	364,511	1	184,543
35. Chhindwara	3	1	406,803	2	378,732	—	—
36. Seoni	2	1	331,008	1	192,733	—	—
37. Balaghat	3	2	654,554	1	152,148	1	284,885
38. Surguja	7	2	615,053	5	421,685	1	114,695
39. Bilaspur	5	1	666,185	4	1,355,608	2	724,742
40. Raigarh	5	2	542,459	3	498,767	3	598,370
41. Durg	6	3	1,218,373	3	666,863	2	586,025
42. Raipur	5	3	1,451,266	2	550,738	2	785,129
43. Bastar	8	3	681,125	5	486,376	2	285,477

DENSITY

6. Madhya Pradesh as a whole has a density of 192 to the sq. mile which means nearly three persons (2.99) to the acre; the reciprocal yields the number of acres available per person which is 3.34. Compared with other States, this position is not bad. Kerala (1,127) and West Bengal (1,032) have the highest densities in the country—which means that the *per capita* acreage is only 0.57 in Kerala and 0.62 in West Bengal. Among the States in India, M.P. stands thirteenth and is Central among the group of five States with the lowest densities—Gujarat (286), Assam (252), Madhya Pradesh (192), Rajasthan (153) and Jammu & Kashmir (41); if Rajasthan with its desert and Jammu & Kashmir with its hilly terrain are ruled out as exceptional, this State has to be considered the most sparsely populated in India, a condition which is justified neither by its Central position nor by its natural resources. Historically, the western part of this State with Ujjain as its nucleus has been in the main stream of history and civilisation. But it is certainly not clear why the east as a whole has been passed by; it is true that, in the east, there are vast expenses of inhospitable territory but there also fertile lands and great rivers—the Chhattisgarh rice-bowl, the Narmada, the Mahanadi, to mention only those that at once occur to the mind. The probable cause is that the riches of northern India were the most sought after by conquerors who chose to enter either through the west round about Bombay or through the north-west through the Khyber Pass. To tackle the south, they again trekked along the western routes to the south—the Mughals actually made Burhanpur in East Nimar their southern capital, more or less. It is also true that the way to the south is easier along these western routes rather than along the eastern—where the broad and often turbulent waters of the Godavari and the Krishna would make high-speed military compaigning probably impossible. That the western parts of the State are better populated is also shown by the densities of divisions. Indore Division has the highest density in the State (232); it is followed by Gwalior Division in the north (200) and Jabalpur division (196) which lies mostly east-of-centre. Bilaspur division [192 (.0101)] in the far east comes next and is nearest to the State density (191.5048). We then have the three divisions—Rewa (187) in the north and north-east which is extensively tribal and a good deal hilly, Bhopal (175) quite hilly in the south and Raipur (164) which has within it the 15,000—odd sq. mile of sparsely populated Bastar--which, contrary to popular

opinion, has actually an equable climate and also, as is now well-known, extensive and rich natural resources. A purely divisional approach, however, is inadequate; the following table shows the districts classified by density:

TABLE II-11

Densities of Districts

575-450

1. Indore (550)

450-325

2. Bhind (373)
3. Gwalior (326)
4. Jabalpur (326)

325-200

5. Rewa (318)
6. Ujjain (282)
7. West Nimar (264)
8. Bilaspur (260)
9. Ratlam (257)
10. Datia (255)
11. Durg (251)
12. Raipur (244)
13. Satna (242)
14. Tikamgarh (232)
15. Balaghat (230)
16. Shajapur (221)
17. Rajgarh (218)
18. Sehore (209)
19. Narsimhapur (208)
20. Raigarh (208)
21. Mandsaur (206)
22. Dhar (202)
23. Sagar (201)

200-75

24. Jhabua (196)
25. Chhatarpur (176)
26. Morena (174)
27. Vidisha (174)
28. Dewas (172)
29. Chhindwara (172)
30. East Nimar (166)
31. Hoshangabad (160)
32. Damoh (156)
33. Seoni (156)
34. Shahdol (155)
35. Sidhi (147)
36. Betul (144)
37. Shivpuri (142)
38. Guna (141)
39. Mandla (134)
40. Raisen (126)
41. Surguja (121)
42. Panna (119)
43. Bastar (77)

Out of the 20 districts with a density of less than 200, nine (Jhabua, 84.72%; Bastar, 72.27%; Mandla, 61.81%; Surguja, 55.59%; Shahdol, 51.44%; Seoni, 38.39%; Sidhi, 33.75%; Chhindwara, 33.26%; and Betul, 32.07%) have each a tribal population which is more than 30% of the population of the district; in two others (Panna, 14.56% and Raisen, 14.06%), the percentage is roundabout 14. Among the remaining nine, only two—Vidisha and Damoh—are plain country for the most part; the rest are all either partly or extensively hilly or jungly. Conversely, two districts (Raigarh, 45.90%; and West Nimar, 40.42%) have substantial tribal populations but also have relatively high densities (208 and 264 respectively). Raigarh is for the most part thickly populated; four of its tahsils (i.e., all excluding the very hilly Jashpur) have densities higher than the district density. The area of the district according to the Directorate of Land Records is 4,997 sq. miles of which nearly 1,080 sq. miles (1094.83 sq. miles according to the Forest Department but the difference between the tahsil areas as given by the Directorate of Land Records which is 3913.57 sq. miles and the district areas as given by same agency which is 4996.69 sq. miles comes to 1083.12 sq. miles is forest area. If we take the forest area to be 1085.12 sq. m. and exclude it for purposes of density, the latter rises from 208 to 266. Further, there is one very hilly and sparsely populated tahsil—Jashpur—with an area of 1764 sq. miles and a density of 174; if this tahsil is excluded, the density of the rest of the district rises to the very high figure of 342. Raigarh thus is an instance where overall density gets reduced and becomes rather misleading because a densely populated area (which constitute 55% of the total area of the tahsils) has to contend, owing to administrative accident, not only with a large sparsely populated area but also with a large forest area which is hardly populated. It would be justifiable to link up the forest area of Jashpur tahsil with the thickly populated part of the district if it could be shown that there is a special economic relationship between them, apart from the general interdependence of every body on everybody else; in other words, the low-density areas are not a kind of "hinterland" of the high-density areas. Another typical case of this kind is the disparity between the densities of Jabalpur and Indore districts. The figures as they stand show a difference of 224 but Jabalpur district (3908.21 sq. miles) has a much larger rural area (which has the effect of reducing the density of the district as a whole) than Indore District (1369.40 sq. miles). If for example we consider only Jabalpur and Patan tahsils (area, 1414.98 sq. miles; pop., 678,911) on the one hand and Indore district on the other, the densities (which are 480 and 550 respectively) become more comparable; the difference is further reduced if we take the area figure (1,479 sq. miles) of the Surveyor-General, India in the case of Indore which is 109.60 sq. miles greater than the figure of the Directorate of Land Records, as the densities would then be 480

and 510 respectively. In the case of Jabalpur district, the difference between the two area figures is only 9.79 sq. miles. Thus density figures based on administrative units can often be misleading and can be made somewhat meaningful only if we consider either equal-area units or equal-population units; as absolute equality will be impossible to achieve, in equalities within the range of ±10% could be permitted. A note (Appendix II.1) is appended to this chapter showing the considerably different picture that this kind of approach yields. The difference between the two area figures creates considerable difficulty in the case of West Nimar where it is as much as 1454.62 sq. miles; the Surveyor-General figure is 138.8% of State Directorate's figure. The result is that the former figure yields a density of 190 and the latter, 264. Among the tahsils, the density figures of at least three tahsils appear very doubtful (Barwani, 391; Sendhwa, 309 and Khargone, 306). Barwani is practically all hilly, Sendhwa is hilly in the south and in the west and the southern half of Khargone is all hilly. It is in the case of Barwani that there seems to be a very considerable difference in areas. Further, East Nimar has a density of only 166 and it is difficult to conceive of as high a density as 264 in neighbouring West Nimar; both the districts are cotton-growing and appear very similar though West Nimar appears to be the better endowed between the two. If therefore we accept the figure of 190 for the density of West Nimar, it gets into the last range of density in Table II.11 just below Jhabua with which it is contiguous and not very much below Dhar (202) with which also it is contiguous.

FOREST AREAS—TAHSIL AREAS

7. The State is blessed with extensive and rich forests—particularly in the east; the forest area is 65,922 sq. miles and is 38.5% of State area. While, so far as forest area is concerned, Madhya Pradesh's is the largest in India, in the terms of percentage to total State area, this State is second to Orissa (42.1%) and is followed by Kerala (37.9%) as a close third. The elimination of forest areas does not substantially alter the density-ranking of the States in India even though the proportion of forest area varies a good deal; it is, e.g., as low as 11.7% in the Punjab. This is due to the fact that the general densities are very disparate and vary over a very wide range. In Madhya Pradesh, the density would go upto 307 (using the Surveyor-General's figures) if forest areas are ignored. These areas bedevil density calculations in this State in another way. While figures for these areas are available upto the district, their tahsil-wise break-up is not available.* The result is that tahsil densities have to be based on non-forest areas. Even this would be alright if it was the position consistently throughout the State; this unfortunately is not so; it is all nebulous. In the districts of former Madhya Bharat; in those of former Vindhya Pradesh (excepting Tikamgarh and Panna) and in those of former Bhopal State the forest areas are supposed to be included in village areas; it has not been possible for the Census Organisation to check how far this is correct. It seems unlikely that this is consistently so all over these regions because, at least in some of the smaller Princely States the maintenance of cadastral records was by no means satisfactory. Forest areas are available for the districts of these regions as also for other districts in the State but the tahsil-wise break-up of these areas is not available. The result is that, in the matter of tahsil densities, the tahsil areas of Mahakoshal districts, Panna and Tikamgarh are exclusive of forest areas while the others include them. What follows therefore is subject to this uncertainty regarding tahsil areas there is only one saving feature, viz. that, in the west, generally, forest areas are small. In Rewa division—particularly on the eastern and southern side—there is a good deal of forest. The total area of forest (all Reserve Forest) which is not included in tahsil areas nor in village areas is 28,631 sq. miles relating to 18 districts: Tikamgarh, Panna, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, all districts of Jabalpur division except Damoh and all districts of Bilaspur and Raipur divisions. Tahsil areas vary very widely as the following table would show:

* The position has since changed.

TABLE II-12A

Tahsil Areas classified into eight ranges (R1. less than 300 sq. m; R2, 300-600 sq. m; R3, 600-900 sq. m; R4, 900-1200 sq. m; R5, 1200-1500 sq. m; R6, 1,500-1,800 sq. m; R7, 1800-2100 sq. m; and R8, 2100-2400 sq. m; R7 has not been shown because there is no tahsil in that range with the percentage (P) of the area of all the tahsil (the number of which is N) in a range to total area of Division/State

Range	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior		Rewa		Indore		Bhopal		Jabalpur		Bilaspur		Raipur	
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
R1	4	0.75	1	1.47	1	1.06	2	2.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R2	84	27.05	10	24.91	5	11.12	35	65.44	22	49.66	2	4.51	7	17.70	3	10.10
R3	55	29.27	8	34.87	8	24.63	9	27.27	10	36.33	8	28.18	5	24.74	7	29.86
R4	23	17.08	4	23.21	3	14.60	1	4.93	3	14.01	8	35.11	1	7.13	3	19.04
R5	15	14.57	2	15.54	5	30.34	—	—	—	—	3	17.44	1	7.87	4	32.12
R6	8	9.67	—	—	1	8.08	—	—	—	—	2	14.76	4	42.56	1	8.88
R8	1	1.61	—	—	1	10.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R1-8	190	100	25	100	24	100	47	100	35	100	23	100	18	100	18	100

The areas of State/Divisions, on which the percentages in the above table are based and the proportion thereof to total State/Division area as furnished by the State Directorate of Land Records are as follows:

TABLE II-12B

Totals of Tahsil Areas: State/Divisions

Total of Tahsil Areas in	Total Area Sq km	Prop. of (1) to (2)
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	140,410.78	83.06%
Gwalior	17,215.54	100.00%
Rewa	22,174.86	97.78%
Indore	23,861.49	93.48%
Bhopal	20,052.80	90.32%
Jabalpur	23,505.77	80.46%
Bilaspur	15,833.59	74.16%
Raipur	17,756.73	57.57%

Nearly three-fourths (actually, 139 out of 190 which is 73.16%) of the tahsils are in the area-range: 300-900 sq. miles and account for 56.32% of area; these tahsils are for the most part (94 out of 139) in Gwalior (18), Indore (44) and Bhopal (32) Divisions; in the latter two, they account for most of the area as well. On the other hand, only a fifth of the tahsils in the range: 900-1500 sq. miles account for a little less than a third (actually, 31.65%) of the area; these are to be found mostly in Jabalpur (11), Rewa (8) Raipur (7) and Gwalior (6) Divisions. This disparity will be further accentuated if we include forest areas; the averages calculated on the Surveyor-General's figures for divisional areas illustrate this point:

TABLE II-12C

Average Tahsil Area (ATA)- State/Division

(Based on Surveyor-General, India's figures)

	ATA sq km	Rank
1. Madhya Pradesh	901.38	—
2. Gwalior	690.12	5
3. Rewa	953.75	4
4. Indore	581.72	7
5. Bhopal	635.23	6
6. Jabalpur	1275.04	2
7. Bilaspur	1253.24	3
8. Raipur	1627.05	1

The median is that of Rewa Division and is quite close to the State average. The largest average is 2.8 times the smallest average.

TAHSILS AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

8. These disparities in Tahsil areas have led to very uneven loads of development work on district and tahsil administrations. While some tahsils have only one Block each, others may have as many as 6 or 7; the following table brings out the disparity:

TABLE II-13A

Tahsils classified according to number of blocks

(As on 1st April, 1963)

State/Division	Number of Tahsils having							Total Number	
	1 Block	2 Blocks	3 Blocks	4 Blocks	5 Blocks	6 Blocks	7 Blocks	Tahsils	Blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	68	61	31	18	8	3	1	190	420
1. Gwalior	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	25	40
2. Rewa	5	13	4	—	1	1	—	24	54
3. Indore	28	13	5	1	—	—	—	47	73
4. Bhopal	23	7	5	—	—	—	—	35	52
5. Jabalpur	—	4	10	7	1	—	1	23	78
6. Bilaspur	1	6	2	4	3	1	—	17	56
7. Raipur	1	3	5	6	3	1	—	19	67

Apart from the exceptional case of a tahsil (Mandla) having seven blocks mostly because of its large area and not because of its population, more than two-thirds (129) of the tahsils have 1-2 Blocks; a little over a quarter (49) have 3-4 Blocks each; and something like a twentieth (11) have 5-6 Blocks each. The Block is the administrative manifestation of the positive State and as such calls for a similarly positive response from all levels of the administrative hierarchy. Unevenness of this kind is bound to result in less than desirable attention in tahsils with many blocks and a certain amount of duplication when the Tahsildar and the Block Development Officer preside over the same territory. The original idea that ultimately the Tahsil as a unit should disappear and that the Block should take its place has probably to be modified now because it appears doubtful whether, in at least the near future, powers relating to land revenue, law and order, etc., will be delegated to local (elected) authorities; what seems therefore to be immediately called for is to reduce the number of very small tahsils and split up the bigger ones—a thumbrule that a tahsil should generally consist of 3 or 4 Blocks should not produce unsatisfactory results; a district would then usually have three tahsils and 10-11 Blocks. The present relationship between Blocks and Districts is equally haphazard and undesirable as the following table would show:

TABLE II-13B

Districts and Blocks

[Col. 1 : Ranges (R) in terms of number of Blocks ; Col. 2 : No. of districts (D) each with the number of Blocks in the range ; Col. 3 : Total No. of Blocks (B) in the districts of the range ; Col. 4 : Total Rural Area (TA) of the Districts in the Range (excluding forest area where separately available) in sq. m. based on the figures of the Directorate of Land Records ; Col. 5 : Average Block area in sq. m. (ABa) ; Col. 6 Total Rural Population (TRP) of the Districts in the range ; and Col. 7 : Average population per Block (ABp)].

R	D	B	TA	ABa	TRp	ABp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. 1—4	2	6	2,127	345.5	472,548	78,758
II. 5—8	20	134	54,865	402.0	9,174,822	68,469
(a) 5—6	9	52	18,796	361.5	3,679,536	70,761

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) 7—8	11	82	35,069	427.7	5,495,259	67,015
III. 9—12	13	131	43,063	328.7	8,052,454	61,469
(a) 9—10	8	74	24,841	335.7	4,847,560	65,508
(b) 11—12	5	57	18,222	319.7	3,204,894	56,226
IV. 13—16	3	39	11,125	285.3	2,634,905	67,562
V. 17—20	1	19	6,981	367.4	992,949	52,260
VI. 21—24	4	91	22,530	247.6	6,417,496	70,522
1—24	43	420	139,691	332.6	27,745,174	66,060

(There are two points of discrepancy: first, some forest villages are probably not included in any Block. On the other hand, some towns, which are not municipalities, are probably included in Blocks but their population has been excluded in this Table. However, even if we include towns with a population of upto 10,000 each, the State average per Block goes up only to 67,850). A district with as many as 24 Blocks (Bilaspur) is a very different cup of tea from one with two (Datia) and the district organisation is more or less the same for both though it is true that, at levels lower than the highest, the disparity asserts itself and more—but unusually inadequate staff—is available for the bigger districts. But the nature of development work is completely different from that of other administrative work. To begin with, it requires a lot of knowledge not only of the district's features but also of the studies underlying the policies in different spheres of development—agriculture, animal husbandry, community development, etc. For, the problem is to convince people and move them into action. An additional factor is that the bigger districts have also big urban areas with their law and order problems. The average Block area ranges between 247.6 sq. miles and 427.7 sq. miles; the average population, from 52,260 to 78,755. The average that matters—namely, that of population—varies much less (the highest limit being: 50.70% of the lowest) than the area average (the relationship between the highest and the lowest here being 72.74%); the latter is easily tackled by the abiquitous jeep. A tahsil with 3 or 4 Blocks will have a population varying between 3.15 lakhs and 1.57 lakhs with an area between 1,711 sq. miles and 743 sq. miles; the usual average per tahsil is likely to be a population of 2.31 lakhs with an area of 1,164 sq. miles. Similarly, a district with 10-11 Blocks will have a population ranging between 8.66 lakhs and 5.23 lakhs with an area—range between 4,704 sq. miles, and 2,476 sq. miles (excluding all forest area); the usual average is likely to be about 6.94 lakhs with an area of about 3,492 sq. miles. Thus, a reorganisation of the administrative structure on the basis of Blocks seems possible and necessary.

Tahsil Densities

9. As in the case of district densities, so in the case of tahsil densities there is a very wide range of variation as can be seen from the following table:

TABLE II-14A

Tahsil Densities

[Col. 1 shows the State/Division. Following this, there are 14 columns in 7 pairs. Each pair deals with a particular range of density (D) : D1 : less than 100; D2: 190-200; D3: 200-300; D4: 300-400; D5: 400-500; D6: 500-600; and D7: above 600. The left-hand column of each pair shows the number of tahsils (N) in that particular range of density in the territorial unit concerned and below it in brackets the percentage of this number to the total number of tahsils in the unit; the right hand column similarly shows the area (A) of the tahsils in that particular range of density and below it in brackets the proportion (%) of this area of the territorial unit concerned.]

State/Division	D1		D2		D3		D4		D5		D6		D7	
	N1	A1	N2	A2	N3	A3	N4	A4	N5	A5	N6	A6	N7	A7
Madhya Pradesh	7	7,321.0	68	54,863.3	80	54,070.8	17	11,155.8	14	10,665.3	2	1,092.7	2	1,242.4
	(3.7)	(5.2)	(35.8)	(39.1)	(42.1)	(38.5)	(8.9)	(7.9)	(7.4)	(7.6)	(1.1)	(6.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)
1. Gwalior	2	2,574.3	10	8,183.2	7	3,274.9	3	1,204.8	3	1,979.0	--	--	--	--
	(8.0)	(15.0)	(40.0)	(47.5)	(28.0)	(19.0)	(12.0)	(7.0)	(12.0)	(11.5)				
2. Rewa	1	1,427.1	11	12,841.6	10	6,810.9	1	580.9	1	514.4	--	--	--	--
	(4.2)	(6.5)	(45.8)	(57.9)	(41.7)	(30.7)	(4.2)	(2.6)	(4.1)	(2.3)				
3. Indore	..	..	14	8,012.0	23	11,210.1	7	3,166.7	2	1,102.6	--	--	1	370.1
			(29.8)	(33.6)	(48.9)	(47.0)	(14.9)	(13.5)	(4.3)	(4.6)			(2.1)	(1.5)
4. Bhopal	2	1,180.7	21	11,627.7	11	6,727.4	--	..	--	--	1	517.0	..	..
	(5.7)	(5.9)	(60.0)	(58.8)	(31.4)	(33.5)	..	..	..	..	(2.9)	(2.6)		
5. Jabalpur	..	..	6	7,385.8	13	12.731.4	2	1,761.1	1	765,2	..	..	1	872.3
			(26.1)	(31.4)	(56.5)	(54.1)	(8.7)	(7.5)	(4.4)	(3.3)			(4.3)	(3.7)
6. Bilaspur	2	2,138.9	3	4,177.6	6	4,825.8	1	892.0	4	5,223.6	1	575.7	..	..
	(11.8)	(13.5)	(17.6)	(26.4)	(35.3)	(30.5)	(5.9)	(5.6)	(23.5)	(20.4)	(5.9)	(3.6)		
7. Raipur	..	--	3	2,635.5	10	8,490.4	3	3,550.3	3	3,080.5	--	..	..	..
			(15.8)	(14.9)	(52.6)	(47.8)	(15.8)	(20.0)	(15.8)	(17.37)				

Most of the tahsils in the State (148 out of 190) are in the density range, 100-300, the State density being 192. The smaller and the denser tahsils are in the west and the more sparsely populated areas in the east. But the picture is very misleading because of the variant area-bases i.e., the denominator excluded forest areas in some cases and does not in others*. In as many as eleven districts of the State, the tahsil areas as given by the State Directorate of Land Records add upto much less than the areas for the whole districts with the result that individual tahsil-densities are all greater than the district densities. The detailed figures are as follows:

TABLE II-14B

Tahsil Densities in 11 districts where they exceed the district densities

[Col. 1. Name of District (D); Col. 2: Density of District based on the *district* area figure of the State Directorate of Land Records (d1); Col. 3: Density of district based on the total of *tahsil* area as given by the State Directorate (d2); Col. 4: Density based on the Surveyor-General's *district* area figure (d3)—the Surveyor-General does not provide tahsil area figures; Col. 5: Lowest of the tahsil densities in the district (Ltd); Col. 6: Dist. Area given by the State Directorate (a1); Col. 7: Total of tahsil areas for each district given by the State Directorate (a2); Col. 8: Percentage of (a1—a2) to a1 (e%)

D	d1	d2	d3	Ltd	a1	a2	e%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. East Nimar	166	278	166	189	4125.84	2461.73	40.33
2. Hoshangabad	160	215	160	186	3856.34	2870.80	25.56
3, Betul	144	206	144	154	3891.15	2726.99	29.92
4. Sagar	201	248	201	203	3960.51	3208.01	19.00
5. Narsimhapur	208	239	208	235	1981.35	1728.35	12.77
6. Mandla	134	214	134	185	5120.00	3195.49	37.59
7. Seoni	155	205	156	162	3360.67	2548.68	24.16
8. Bilaspur	266	410	260	295	7777.90	4932.16	36.59
9. Durg	249	314	251	256	7500.29	6011.99	19.84
10. Raipur	244	358	244	253	8213.59	5596.39	31.86
11. Bastar	77	190	77	111	15127.70	6148.31	59.36
	175	274	175	—	64915.34	41428.90	36.18

The range of variation of the percentage difference is indeed very wide: 12.77 to 59.36. Roughly, therefore, it can be said that the difference between district area and the total of tahsil areas represents forest area. But, because a density figure is useful only as a general index of pressure and not as an index of pressure on *abadi* (residential) areas, the exclusion of forest areas makes tahsil densities very unreliable; for, the forests not only support such tribal communities as inhabit them but also contribute a good deal to other kinds of economic activity--by providing wood and timber for the household, for the farm and for the factory and by providing raw material for other industries such as paper, etc. On the other hand, splitting up large forest areas and including them in village areas is equally unscientific because the area so assigned to a village is not the real "hinterland" of the village. Another disadvantage is that a large habitation with a very large forest area will show a considerably large area of land *per capita* whereas it may actually be smaller than that relative to a small village. For these reasons, the district densities give a better picture of the distribution of population than tahsil densities.

* This disparity has since disappeared.

10. Any attempt to classify tahsils on the basis of their being industrial, non-industrial and purely rural is also fraught with difficulties and to relate any such classification to the distribution of population is almost impossible because of the unreliability of tahsil density figures explained in the previous paragraph. For one thing, there is no industrial tahsil in the State in the strict sense of the term which should be that at least 75% of the workers in the tahsil should be employed in purely industrial occupations (excluding, that is, even those occupations that process foodstuffs). Even in Indore Tahsil, workers in 'Manufacturing' i.e., Category V of the Primary Census Abstract, constitute only 27.2% of total workers in the Tahsil and agriculture (20.2%) is by no means insignificant. We have therefore to fall back upon a less accurate but possibly more realistic definition: viz., that a tahsil be treated as industrial if it contains at least one industrial town whatever its size and whatever the proportion of 'industrial' workers to the total number of workers. At the other extreme, we have entirely rural tahsils which do not have even a single town among them. The other tahsils are non-industrial. The distinction between the non-industrial tahsil and the rural tahsil is often somewhat tenuous because, in the peculiar conditions of this State, a town does not mean the same thing everywhere An industrial town was taken generally as one in which there is at least one industry relating to metals, electricity, refractoris, etc., e.g., one whose connexion with agriculture was indirect and remote rather than direct and immediate. About entirely rural tahsils, there was not much difficulty nor was there any about some industrial tahsils—like Jabalpur and Murwara in Jabalpur District, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Sanjari Balod in Durg district, Indore in Indore District, Gird and Pichhore in Gwalior district, Huzur and Sehore tahsils in Sehore District, etc. There were, however, many difficult cases and these were decided with the help of the list of industrial establishments (1960) furnished by the Chief Inspector of Factories and of the Census classification of workers into nine categories. If more than 15% of the workers in a town were in Category V of the Primary Census Abstract (Manufacturing), it was treated as industrial. Marginal cases were examined with reference to local characteristics. Tahsils with 'mining towns' were treated as 'industrial'. Practically all industrial tahsils (34 out of 35) have densities higher than the State average—the highest being that of Indore (1,297). At the other extreme, we have the entirely rural tahsils whose densities are in the range: 323-33; in between, there are the non-industrial tahsils, their range of densities being 485-60. The distribution of the three kinds of tahsil among the various density-ranges is as follows;

TABLE II-15A

Industrial, Non-Industrial and Rural Classified on the basis of Density

(Densities are shown in 9 ranges as follows: Col. 2: Over 384; Col. 3: 336-384; Col. 3: 288-335; Col. 4: 240-287; Col. 5: 192-239; Col. 6: 144-191; Col. 7: 96-143; Col. 8: 48-95; and Col. 9: Below 48. The ranges have been chosen with reference to percentage deviation from the State average—192—in multiples of 25; e.g., 384 is 100% above 192 and 336, 75% above it so that the range of Col. 3 is between 200% and 175; of the State average. Numbers in each column are numbers of tahsils. The last column and the last row contain totals).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Industrial	13	4	5	7	5	1	—	—	—	35
2. Non-Industrial	6	5	5	19	37	21	15	3	—	111
3. Rural	—	—	4	5	10	9	13	2	1	44
	19	9	14	31	52	31	28	5	1	190

Even on the basis of a definition which leans over backwards in classifying tahsils as 'industrial'; we have only 35 of these i.e., about 18.4%. The divisional distribution is as follows:

TABLE II-15B

Divisional Distribution of Industrial, Non-Industrial and Rural Tahsils

	MP	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1. Industrial	35	3	3	10	3	4	5	7
2. Non-Industrial	111	19	8	36	24	13	7	4
3. Rural	44	3	13	1	8	6	5	8
Total	190	25	24	47	35	23	17	19

Indore and Raipur divisions account for nearly half of the industrial tahsils; in the former, such industrial development as there is has gone on for a long period and, in the latter, it is due mostly to recent developments (Bhilai and associated projects)—apart from the rice-mills which make some tahsils 'industrial'. The distribution of non-industrial tahsils is more a reflection of the State-wide town—scatter than of industry as such. The number of rural tahsils (only about 23.2%) grossly under estimates the predominantly rural character of the State.

Part B: Growth of Population

11. It has already been pointed out that the growth of population during the last decade has been unprecedented and that the main areas of growth are generally in the west of the State. The preliminary discussion of growth is taken up again here with the tahsil as the unit, the following table arranges tahsils in seven ranges of the growth-rate.

TABLE II-16A

Growth of Population, 1951-61 Tahsils and Districts

[Average increase for the State during 1951—61 : 24.17%]

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Upto 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Morena		..	..	23.64	..	..	..	..
	1. Ambah	..	18.05	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Morena	..	..	..	28.71	..	..	..
	3. Joura	..	..	20.71	..	..	..	..
	4. Sabalgarh	..	..	22.86	..	..	..	..
	5. Bijeypur	..	..	20.13	..	..	..	..
	6. Sheopur	..	..	..	..	32.09	..	..
2. Bhind		..	..	21.44	..	..	..	..
	1. Bhind	..	..	22.48	..	..	..	..
	2. Gohad	..	..	..	24.86	..	..	..
	3. Mehgaon	..	19.60	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Lahar	..	19.11	..	..	..	..	..

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Gwalior		..	..	24.06	..	..	..	..
	1. Gird	..	..	23.14	..	..	..	..
	2. Pichhore	..	..	..	27.15	..	..	..
	3. Bhander	..	..	22.23	..	..	..	..
4. Datia		..	..	22.00	..	..	..	..
	1. Seondha	..	..	..	25.07	..	..	..
	2. Datia	..	19.88	..	..	..	..	..
5. Shivpuri		..	17.19	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Pohri	..	14.22	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Shivpuri	..	..	24.55	..	..	..	..
	3. Karera	..	15.52	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Kolaras	..	19.29	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Pichhore	..	14.41	..	..	..	..	..
6. Guna		..	..	23.64	..	..	..	..
	1. Guna	..	..	23.07	..	..	..	..
	2. Ashoknagar	..	..	..	25.39	..	..	..
	3. Mungaoli	..	..	..	25.61	..	..	..
	4. Raghogarh	..	..	..	25.47	..	..	..
	5. Chachaura	..	16.64	..	..	..	..	..
7. Tikamgarh		..	..	24.44	..	..	..	..
	1. Niwari	..	..	..	25.78	..	..	..
	2. Jatara	..	..	24.24	..	..	..	..
	3. Tikamgarh	..	..	23.67	..	..	..	..
8. Chhatarpur		..	..	22.08	..	..	..	..
	1. Laundi	..	..	24.25	..	..	..	..
	2. Chhatarpur	..	..	23.13	..	..	..	..
	3. Bijawar	..	18.59	..	..	..	..	..
9. Panna		..	..	..	27.57	..	..	..
	1. Ajaigarh	..	..	21.09	..	..	..	..
	2. Panna	..	..	..	27.29	..	..	..
	3. Pawai	..	..	..	..	30.88	..	..
10. Satna		..	..	..	25.22	..	..	..
	1. Raghurajnagar	..	..	..	29.65	..	..	..
	2. Nagod	..	..	23.97	..	..	..	..
	3. Amarpatan	..	..	20.05	..	..	..	..
	4. Maihar	..	..	21.84	..	..	..	..
11. Rewa		..	..	21.90	..	..	..	..
	1. Teonthar	..	..	24.34	..	..	..	..
	2. Sirmour	..	18.78	..	..	..	..	..

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10— 19.9%	(c) 20— 24.9%	(d) 25— 29.9%	(e) 30— 39.9%	(f) 40— 49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Mauganj	..	..	22.28	—	..	..	..
	4. Huzur	..	..	22.63	..	..	..	..
12. Shahdol		..	..	..	27.49	..	..	..
	1. Beohari	..	..	..	..	31.36	—	..
	2. Bandhogarh	..	..	..	29.41	..	—	..
	3. Sohagpur	..	..	..	26.07	..	..	..
	4. Pushparajgarh	..	..	24.93	..	..	..	..
13. Sidhi		..	..	24.95	..	..	..	..
	1. Gopadbanas	..	..	..	25.05	..	..	..
	2. Deosar	..	..	24.58	..	..	..	..
	3. Singrauli	..	..	..	25.11	..	..	..
14. Mandsaur		..	..	23.98	..	—	—	..
	1. Jawad	..	19.10	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Neemuch	..	..	24.95	..	..	..	..
	3. Manasa	..	..	22.24	..	..	—	..
	4. Bhanpura	..	..	..	..	37.52	..	..
	5. Malhargarh	..	..	21.98	..	..	..	..
	6. Garoth	..	..	..	27.00	..	..	..
	7. Mandsaur	..	..	22.91	..	..	..	..
	8. Sitamau	..	..	22.53	..	..	..	..
15. Ratlam		..	..	..	26.67	..	..	..
	1. Jaora	—	19.38	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Alot	..	19.67	—	—	..	..	..
	3. Ratlam	..	..	..	..	34.08	..	..
	4. Sailana	..	—	..	..	32.77	..	..
16. Ujjain		..	..	21.79	—	..	..	..
	1. Khacharod	..	..	..	..	35.13	..	..
	2. Mahidpur	..	..	20.86	—	..	..	..
	3. Tarana	..	..	23.28	—	..	..	..
	4. Badnagar	..	19.33	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Ujjain	..	16.70	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jhabua		..	..	..	—	34.42	..	—
	1. Thandla	—	..	—	..	..	40.25	..
	2. Petlawad	—	—	—	..	..	40.25	—
	3. Jhabua	..	..	—	..	34.11	..	..
	4. Jobat	..	—	..	29.56	..	..	..
	5. Alirajpur	..	—	—	..	31.28	..	..
18. Dhar		..	..	—	27.74	..	..	..
	1. Badnawar	..	18.06	—	..	..	..	—

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10— 19.9%	(c) 20— 24.9%	(d) 25— 29.9%	(e) 30— 39.9%	(f) 40— 49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2. Sardarpur	..	..	..	..	..	41.59	..
	3. Dhar	..	..	..	26.58	..	..	..
	4. Kukshi	..	..	..	29.06	..	..	..
	5. Manawar	..	..	..	26.28	..	..	..
19. Indore		..	..	..	25.38	..	..	..
	1. Depalpur	..	..	21.95	..	..	..	..
	2. Sawer	..	..	24.26	..	..	..	..
	3. Indore	..	..	..	26.92	..	..	..
	4. Mhow	..	..	22.50	..	..	..	..
20. Dewas		..	..	..	29.42	..	..	..
	1. Sonkatch	..	19.74	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Dewas	..	..	24.69	..	..	..	..
	3. Bagli	..	..	..	..	..	48.61	..
	4. Kannod	..	..	..	..	30.32	..	..
	5. Khategaon	..	..	..	..	34.91	..	..
21. West Nimar		..	..	..	..	30.55	..	..
	1. Burwaha	..	..	..	28.40	..	..	..
	2. Maheshwar	..	..	22.17	..	..	..	..
	3. Barwani	..	..	..	27.21	..	..	..
	4. Rajpur	..	..	22.04	..	..	..	..
	5. Kasrawad	..	..	..	28.14	..	..	..
	6. Sendhwa	..	..	..	25.06	..	..	..
	7. Khargone	..	..	..	..	36.38	..	..
	8. Bhikangaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.43
22. East Nimar		..	..	..	..	30.88	..	..
	1. Khandwa	..	..	..	27.23	..	..	..
	2. Harsud	..	..	..	..	32.40	..	..
	3. Burhanpur	..	..	..	..	35.05	..	..
23. Shajapur		..	..	21.45	..	..	..	..
	1. Susner	..	19.45	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Agar	..	..	20.44	..	..	..	..
	3. Shajapur	..	..	21.65	..	..	..	..
	4. Shujalpur	..	..	23.29	..	..	..	..
24. Rajgarh		..	..	20.90	..	..	..	..
	1. Khilchipur	..	16.94	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Rajgarh	..	17.70	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Biaora	..	..	23.86	..	..	..	..
	4. Sarangpur	..	..	21.62	..	..	..	..
	5. Narsingarh	..	..	..	25.27	..	..	..

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Vidisha		..	..	..	26.71	..	..	..
	1. Lateri	..	..	—	29.45	..	..	—
	2. Sironj	..	..	..	26.15	..	..	..
	3. Kurwai	..	..	24.48	..	..	..	—
	4. Basoda	..	..	23.81	..	..	..	..
	5. Vidisha	..	..	..	..	30.67	..	..
26. Sehore		..	..	..	..	..	44.82	..
	1. Berasia	..	..	22.85	..	—	..	..
	2. Sehore	..	..	..	27.41	..	..	..
	3. Huzur	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.21
	4. Ashta	..	..	..	..	30.25	..	..
	5. Ichhawar	..	..	..	..	32.21	..	..
	6. Nasrullagunj	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.99
	7. Budni	..	..	..	..	36.18	..	..
27. Raisen		..	..	..	..	30.46	..	..
	1. Raisen	..	..	..	..	35.90	..	..
	2. Ghairatganj	..	..	..	..	34.06	..	..
	3. Begamganj	..	..	..	25.82	..	..	..
	4. Goharganj	..	..	..	25.68	..	..	..
	5. Baraily	..	..	..	..	31.62	..	..
	6. Silwani	..	..	..	..	33.06	..	..
	7. Udaipura	..	..	..	28.43	..	..	..
28. Hoshangabad		..	..	21.52	..	..	..	—
	1. Harda	..	..	—	27.73	..	..	..
	2. Seoni-Malwa	—	17.37	—	..	—	..	—
	3. Hoshangabad	..	—	—	25.09	..	..	—
	4. Sohagpur	—	13.10	..	..	..	..	..
29. Betul		..	..	24.08	..	..	..	..
	1. Bhainsdehi	..	..	..	27.70	..	..	..
	2. Betul	..	..	22.30	..	..	..	..
	3. Multai	—	—	23.51	..	..	..	—
30. Sagar		..	..	..	25.21	—	..	..
	1. Khurai	..	—	—	28.25	..	..	—
	2. Banda	..	..	23.11	..	..	..	—
	3. Sagar	..	..	..	25.59	..	..	..
	4. Rehli	..	—	22.81	..	—	—	..
31. Damoh		—	—	22.63	—	..	—	.
	1. Hatta	..	19.73	—	..	..	..	..
	2. Damoh	—	—	24.14	—	—	—	..

District	Tahsil	INCREASE						
		(a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10— 19.9%	(c) 20— 24.9%	(d) 25— 29.9%	(e) 30— 39.9%	(f) 40— 49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32. Jabalpur		..	..	21.83	..	..	..	..
	1. Murwara	..	16.71	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Sihora	..	18.21	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Patan	..	..	23.91	..	..	..	..
	4. Jabalpur	..	..	..	26.49	..	..	..
33. Narsimhapur		..	..	21.61	..	..	..	..
	1. Gadarwara	..	17.57	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Narsimhapur	..	..	..	25.89	..	..	..
34. Mandla		..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..
	1. Niwas	..	..	..	28.03	..	..	..
	2. Dindori	..	..	..	26.22	..	..	..
	3. Mandla	..	..	..	25.31	..	..	..
35. Chhindwara		..	..	21.52	..	..	..	..
	1. Chhindwara	..	..	22.77	..	..	..	..
	2. Amarwara	..	..	22.70	..	..	..	..
	3. Sausar	..	18.25	..	..	..	..	..
36. Seoni		..	..	20.66	..	..	..	..
	1. Lakhnadon	..	..	..	25.34	..	..	..
	2. Seoni	..	18.09	..	..	..	..	..
37. Balaghat		..	16.34	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Wara-Seoni	..	14.50	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Balaghat	..	15.92	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Baihar	..	..	21.94	..	..	..	..
38. Surguja		..	..	..	26.12	..	..	..
	1. Bharatpur	..	..	22.61	..	..	..	..
	2. Baikunthpur	..	..	..	26.19	..	..	..
	3. Surajpur	..	..	20.44	..	..	..	..
	4. Pal	..	..	..	26.73	..	..	..
	5. Manendragarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.22
	6. Ambikapur	..	..	23.58	..	..	..	..
	7. Samri	..	..	..	25.97	..	..	..
39. Bilaspur		..	15.79	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Mungeli	..	..	20.20	..	..	..	..
	2. Bilaspur	..	19.72	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Katghora	..	..	20.85	..	..	..	..
	4. Janjgir	9.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Sakti	6.49	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Raigarh		..	..	22.06	..	..	..	..
	1. Udaipur	..	..	..	..	31.99	..	..
	2. Jashpur	..	19.89	..	..	..	..	..

District	Tahsil	INCREASE (a) Up to 9.9%	(b) 10—19.9%	(c) 20—24.9%	(d) 25—29.9%	(e) 30—39.9%	(f) 40—49.9%	(g) above 50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Gharghoda	..	..	..	26.61	..	..	..
	4. Raigarh	..	19.19	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Sarangarh	..	17.60	..	..	..	..	..
41. Durg		..	..	..	27.23	..	..	..
	1. Kawardha	..	16.09	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Khairagarh	9.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Bemetara	..	12.89	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Rajnandgaon	..	..	..	28.91	..	..	..
	5. Durg	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.86
	6. Sanjari-Balod	..	..	..	26.78	..	..	..
42. Raipur		..	..	22.07	..	..	..	..
	1. Baloda Bazar	..	17.21	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Raipur	..	..	..	28.92	..	..	..
	3. Mahasamund	..	17.38	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Dhamtari	..	18.85	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Bindranawagarh	..	..	..	..	35.24	..	..
43. Bastar		..	..	..	27.77	..	..	..
	1. Bhanupratappur	..	..	..	25.79	..	..	..
	2. Kanker	..	..	..	..	31.27	..	..
	3. Narayanpur	..	..	24.57	..	..	..	..
	4. Kondagaon	..	..	..	29.18	..	..	..
	5. Bijapur	..	..	..	28.47	..	..	..
	6. Dantewara	..	..	..	28.58	..	..	..
	7. Jagdalpur	..	..	22.53	..	..	..	..
	8. Konta	..	..	..	..	..	41.47	..

Note.—There is no decrease in population between 1951-61.

The following two tables are derived from this table —the first shows that the 1961 population involved in each of these ranges and the relevant percentages, while the second is a similar one for areas.

TABLE II-16B

Growth of Population : 1951-61: Population percentages

(In each of the seven columns (2-8) the 1961 population of the State/Division to which the particular range of growth applies is shown, and below it, the percentage thereof to the total population of the unit. The last column shows the percentage of the 1961 population of the division to the total State population).

State/Division	10%	10%-20%	20%-25%	25%-30%	30%-40%	40%-50%	50%	9
Madhya Pradesh	924,519	8,185,992	9,124,093	9,662,860	2,950,534	432,805	1,091,605	100.0
	2.9	25.3	28.2	29.8	9.1	1.3	3.4	
Gwalior Division		1,127,276	1,273,847	909,421	126,095	—	—	10.6
		32.8	37.1	26.4	3.7	—	—	—

State/Division	10%	10%-20%	20%-25%	25%-30%	30%-40%	40%-50%	50%	9
Rewa Division		349,898	2,008,619	1,621,317	271,208	..	--	
		8.2	47.3	38.1	6.4			13.2
Indore ,,		851,235	1,312,647	1,918,984	1,415,518	324,256	108,953	18.3
		14.3	22.1	32.4	23.9	5.5	1.8	
Bhopal "		550,511	1,336,732	1,057,391	587,673	..	344,727	12.0
		14.2	34.5	27.3	15.1		8.9	
Jabalpur "		2,139,037	1,456,870	2,125,695	--	..	..	17.7
		37.4	25.5	37.1				
Bilaspur "	699,143	1,393,767	1,301,067	411,062	176,893	..	117,825	12.6
	17.1	34.0	31.7	10.0	4.3		2·9	
Raipur "	225,376	1,774,268	434,311	1,618,990	373,147	108,549	520,100	15.6
	4.5	35.1	8.6	32.0	7.4	2.1	10.3	

In the State as a whole, the range 20% -30% covers the largest slice of population (58.0%); this is also true of five other divisions (Rewa, 85.4%; Gwalior, 63.5%; Jabalpur, 62.6%; Bhopal, 61.8%; and Indore, 54.5%;). With the exception of Bilaspur Division, there is a tendency for divisions with high ranks in respect of the percentage of population covered by the 20%-30% range to have low ranks so far as the overall rate of growth is concerned. All that this means is of course that, unless a division shows abnormal growth rates for sizeable sections of its population, its rank is not likely to be bettered. The following table gives similar information with area as the base and not population:

TABLE II-16C

Growth of population (1951-61) : Area percentages

State/Division	10%	10%-20%	20%-25%	25%-30%	30%-40%	40%-50%	50%+	% to Total Area of the State
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Madhya Pradesh	2,268.04	30,664.81	42,840.06	42,766.40	16,183.80	2,442.56	3,245.07	100.0
	1.6	21.8	30.5	30.5	11.5	1.8	2.3	
Gwalior	..	5,279.25	6,027.58	4,451.66	1,457.05	..	..	12.3
		30.7	35.0	25.8	8.5	..	..	
Rewa	..	1,938.51	9,114.34	8,953.74	2,168.27	..	..	15.8
		8.7	41.1	40.4	9.8	--	..	
Indore	..	3,415.82	5,251.24	6,323.86	6,240.86	2,014.97	614.74	17.0
		14.3	22.0	26.5	26.2	8.4	2.6	
Bhopal	..	2,752.92	6,277.62	5,901.58	4,081.18	..	1,039.50	14.3
		13.7	31.3	29.4	20.4	..	5.2	
Jabalpur	..	7,761.23	7,842.17	7,912.37	..	..	..	16.7
		33.0	33.4	33.6		..	..	
Bilaspur	1,389.00	4,174.47	6,367.89	2,785.71	686.62	..	429.90	11.3
	8.8	26.4	40.2	17.6	4.3	--	2.7	
Raipur	879.04	5,342.61	1,959.22	6,437.48	1,549.82	427.59	1,160.93	12.6
	5.0	30.1	11.0	36.3	8.7	2.4	6.5	

In the cases of area also, 61% of the area of the State is in the range: 20%-30%. Here also, there is a tendency for divisions with high ranks in growth to go down in rank with respect to the percentage of area covered by the population in the growth-range: 20%-30%. If contiguous groups of tahsils are considered, the highest rate of growth (47.12%) is to be found in the group: Ashta-Ichhawar-Sehore-Huzur, a tract of eastern Malwa, immediately to the north of the Vindhyan ranges—the important factor would at first sight appear to be the expansion of Bhopal City but, actually, the rural areas have not expended significantly less fast. The next highest rate (34.17%) is to be found in a small tract of northern Malwa: Sailana-Ratlam-Khacharod. The following tableshows these and other contiguous groups with high rates of growth:

TABLE II-17

Pockets of High Growth, 1961-51

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Ashta—Ichhawar—Sehore—Huzur	47.12%	52.37%	42.72%
2. (1+3+7+11)	34.61%	36.93%	32.09%
3. Sailana-Ratlam-Khacharod	34.17%	36.79%	31.45%
4. Rajnandgaon-Durg-Sanjari-Balod-Raipur-Bindranawagarh-Bastar District	33.62%	36.23%	31.09%
5. Baikunthpur-Pal-Manendragarh-Samri	33.15%	34.08%	32.15%
6. Jhabua Distt.-Kukshi-Manawar-Dewas-Bagli-Kannod-Khategaon-Barwaha-Barwani-Kasrawad-Sendhwa-Khargone-Bhikangaon-East Nimar Distt-Nasrullaganj-Budni-Udaipura-Baraily-Harda-Bhainsdehi.	31.97%	32.57%	31.81%
7. Sardarpur-Dhar	31.81%	32.38%	31.21%
8. Beohari-Sohagpur (Shahadol)	27.31%	28.09%	26.49%
9. Ashoknagar-Mungaoli-Raghogarh-Lateri-Sironj-Raisen-Ghairatganj-Begumganj-Goharganj-Silwani-Khurai-Sagar	27.10%	28.33%	25.76%
10. (5+8+12+13+14)	26.78%	27.68%	25.85%
11. Sawer-Indore	26.56%	27.40%	25.62%
12. Bandogarh-Pushparajgarh-Jabalpur-Mandla Distt.-Lakhnadon	25.95%	27.38%	24.47%
13. Narasimhapur	25.88%	26.12%	25.63%
14. Sidhi Distt.	24.94%	24.57%	25.33%

(In this table, names refer to tahsils, where a district is mentioned, it is so indicated).

SEX-RATIO

12. The manner in which the Sexes have grown also differs a good deal from division to division and from district to district. The rates of growth and the sex-ratios in the divisions are shown in the following table:—

TABLE II-18

Males and Females : Growth-rates and Sex-Ratio, 1951-61 : State/Divisions

State/Division	Rate of Growth, 1951-61						SEX-RATIO						
	Persons		Males		Females		1961		1951		1961-1951	% change	
	%	R	%	R	%	R	SR	R	SR	R	Difference	%	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	24.2	..	25.1	..	23.2	..	953	..	967	..	—14	1.45	..
1. Gwalior	22.1	5	23.1	5	21.4	5	866	7	880	7	—14	1.59	3
2. Rewa	24.7	4	24.8	4	24.4	3	950	4	953	4	—3	0.31	7

Table II-18 *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Indore	27.6	1	28.7	2	26.6	1	935	5	950	5	—15	1.58	4
4. Bhopal	27.4	2	28.9	1	25.8	2	919	6	941	6	—22	2.34	2
5. Jabalpur	21.7	6	22.5	6	21.0	6	965	3	977	3	—12	1.23	5
6 Bilaspur	19.8	7	20.2	7	19.4	7	1,003	2	1,010	2	— 7	0.70	6
7. Raipur	25.3	3	26.8	3	23.8	4	1,013	1	1,037	1	—24	2.37	1

R : Rank; SR : Sex-Ratio

So far as Gwalior, Jabalpur and Bilaspur divisions are concerned, all the growth-rate ranks are consistent. But Indore division, which has a higher rank than Bhopal, shows a higher ranking for the growth rate of females than for that of males and, as between Raipur and Rewa divisions, the position is exactly the reverse, Both in Bhopal and in Raipur divisions there has been a considerable influx of immigrants. This is shown also by the fact that the rate of increase in the sex-ratio is very high in these two divisions. There is no difference in the ranking of sex-ratios among divisions as between 1951 and 1961; the basic pattern of distribution of the sexes thus continues broadly unchanged and this seems to be a *prima facie* indication that the high rate of growth during the last decade is due much more to natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths within the State) than to immigration. As, in the two principal form of immigration—Bhopal and Bhilainagar—, the process started roundabout 1955-56, some of the natural increase is also due to this immigrant population. Unfortunately however the state of vital statistics is much too unsatisfactory for a definite estimate of natural increase to be possible. An obvious point that can be made is, however, that the male-component of the growth during 1951-1961 has been greater than the female component, the difference being a male excess of over 1.3%.

Age Composition

13. The age-composition of the population also broadly shows that there has been a sharp growth among males owing either to a higher survival ratio or to greater male immigration. 8 tables follow (one for the State and the other seven for the seven divisions) each in two parts; the first part shows the age-composition of the population at the two censuses, 1951 and 1961, in persons per mille and the other, the growth-rate % of each of the age-groups between the two censuses. It should be remembered that the 1951 figures are based on a 10% sample.

TABLE II-19A

Age Composition, 1951-61 : Madhya Pradesh

(1)

[The figures in each of the two rows are successively for the following age-groups: 0; 1-4; 5-14; 15-34; 35-54; and 55+. The upper row is for 1961 and the lower, for the 1951 Census. The difference between the two proportions is placed interjacently in a separate row]

Males						
36	124	249	326	197	67	
3	24	—4	—7	—18	2	
33	100	253	333	215	65	
Females						
37	130	239	328	187	78	
4	27	—5	—8	15	—3	
33	103	244	336	202	81	

(2)

[These are growth-rates % for each age-group for 1951-61. The figures in brackets show over all growth rates % for the Sexes]

Males (25)					
36	53	22	26	13	27
Females (23)					
40	56	22	21	15	18

In the State as a whole, there has been a greater than average growth in the age-group 0-4 of both the sexes; besides, among males, there has been a similar growth in the age-group 54+. Clearly, there has been a great improvement in the survival ratio—particularly among males. The population as a whole has grown somewhat younger. The rate of increase in the O group shows a considerable decrease in infantile mortality because the proportion of females of the child-bearing age-group (15-45) seems to have decreased; it does not seem to have increased in any case. The age-group affected by immigration generally is 15-34 the growth of which during 1951-61 was a little higher than the State average in the case of males (though not high enough to prevent a decrease in its proportion to total population) and a little less than the State average in the case of females. The lowest growth rates are for the age-group 35-54 where mortality must always have been low and which is not much affected by migration. The improvement in mortality among the younger ages has apparently affected the age-group: 5-14 also; its growth-rates in both the sexes is very near the State average in both the sexes. Female mortality in the higher age-groups has always been on the low side so that we cannot expect its growth rate to be spectacular.

TABLE II-19B

Age-composition, 1951-61 : Indore Division

(For explanation of the figures, please see Table II.19A)

(1)

		Males			
37	131	259	319	188	65
4	34	3	—27	—15	2
33	97	256	346	203	63
		Females			
39	139	250	329	174	68
4	34	—2	—32	—1	—1
35	105	252	361	175	69

(2)

		Males (29)			
43	74	30	18	19	35
		Females (27)			
40	68	27	16	27	25

Indore Division shows the highest growth-rate (27.6%) in the State. The general features of correlation is between the first and second parts of the table are the same as those for the State but the actual rates of growth for the younger section are much higher. An important difference, however, is that the growth-rate of the 15-34 age-group is much lower than the divisional average for both the sexes; this shows that probably immigration has not been an important element in growth. Another point of difference is the relatively high rate of growth in the female age-group: 35-54 (though it is just about the same as the State average). This age-group retains in 1961 the same proportion of total female population as it had in 1951 in spite of the abnormal rates of growth in the younger age-groups. The overall sex-ratio in 1961 is 98.4% of the 1951 ratio; in all age-groups except 35-54, the change is less than the change in overall sex-ratio: 0, 97.7%; 1-4, 96.6%; 5-14, 96.7%; 15-34, 97.9% and 55+, 92.9%. For the age-group 35-54, the change is 106.6%. There seems to be here some interference by the migration factor. If the case is one male emigration, it means that there is a large number of families whose male heads of household have gone out of the division leaving their families behind but it is unlikely that this has happened on a large scale. There is some evidence that in Indore Division and in Gwalior Division (which also shows a similar feature, as will be seen below), the rate of female immigration is rather high. Per mille of total female population, the number of female immigrants with a stay of at least one year is 177·63 in Gwalior Division, 170·97 in Indore Division, 145·69 in Bhopal Division, 115·00 in Jabalpur division, 106·79 in Rewa Division, 101·26 in Bilaspur Division and 95·57 in Raipur Division.

TABLE II-19C

Age-composition, 1951-61: Bhopal Division.

[For explanation of the figures, please see Table II.19 A]

(1)

		Males			
37	124	241	325	200	73
2	28	—12	—7	—17	7
35	96	253	332	217	66

				Females								
40		132		237		331		187		73		
	5		31		—8		—15		—11		—1	
35		101		245		346		198		74		

(2)

Males (29)					
37	66	23	27	20	42
Females (26)					
46	67	24	22	21	26

The very high rates of growth in the very young age groups continue but the female rates are higher and not the male ones as in Indore division. The growth-rate of the 5-14 age-group is lower than that of Indore division in both the sexes and is also less than the divisional rate for each sex. In the 15-34 age-group, the male rate is much higher though still lower than the divisional average. The male rate of growth in the 55+ age-group is greater than the average and the female rate, lower this is a feature common to the State and Indore also. For both males and females, the rates are less than average in the age-group 35-54. In the age-group 55+, the male rate is higher than the female rate. Comparison with the State pattern shows two points of difference—first, the male growth rate for the age-group 15-34 is less than the divisional average for all males whereas, in the case of the State, it is higher than the State average second, the female growth-rate for the age-group 55 is slightly higher (26.2% as against 25.8%) than the divisional average for all females whereas in the case of the State the reverse is the case. Even though there is a similarity of pattern otherwise, the rates of growth in all age-groups are higher in the division than in the State.

TABLE II-19D

Age-Composition, 1951-61: Raipur Division

(For explanation of the figures, please see Table II. 19A)

(1)

				Males								
32		122		245		329		202		70		
	5		10		—5		—23		—18		—4	
37		112		250		306		220		74		
				Females								
32		124		236		323		192		93		
			19		—1		1		—16		—3	
32		105		237		322		208		96		

(2)

Males (27)					
8	32	20	31	12	16
Females (24)					
20	43	20	21	12	19

In Raipur division, the proportion of boys and young men (i.e., age-group 4-34) was greater than in the State as a whole and lower in all other age-groups. The position underwent a substantial change during the decade—the proportion of the younger part of the population (0-14) was, in 1961, less than in the State as a whole and the proportion of the rest, greater. The inter-censal increase in the number of male infants (age-group 0) is at the lowest percentage rate in the State (8 as against the overall male growth-rate of 27). Male proportions have declined since 1951 in the age-groups: 0, 5-14, 35-54 and 55+. In the case of females, the proportions have decreased in the age-groups: 5-14, 35-54 and 55+ but, in the case of 5-14, the decrease is negligible. The proportion of female infants has remained practically the same. A comparison of female proportions in the division with those in the State shows that a change has occurred since 1951 in two age-groups: in the case of the 1-4 age-group, the divisional proportion is lower than that of the State and not higher as it was in 1951 and in the case of the 15-34 age-group, the divisional proportion is now higher and not lower as it was in 1951. The contribution to growth seems principally to have been made by the age-group 1-4 in both the sexes and by the male age-group: 15-34 (which latter alone confirms the impression one gets that there has been a good deal of immigration into the region).

TABLE II-19E

Age-composition, 1951-61: Rewa Division

(For explanation of figures, please see Table II.19 A)

(1)

				Males								
39		120		252		332		195		61		
	18		25		—19		1		—25		1	
21		95		271		331		220		60		
				Females								
41		127		239		329		193		70		
	17		30		—6		7		—31		—16	
24		97		245		322		224		86		

(2)

Males (25)					
133	57	14	24	9	25
Females (24)					
115	66	23½	29	9	2

A striking feature of the Rewa figures is the very high rate of growth shown by both the sexes in the 0 age-group. (This is not to be attributed to a freak of the 1951 sampling process. The samples were drawn separately for males and females as the slips of the sexes are kept in separate boxes. *Both* the sexes show high rates). The 1951 proportions of this age-group in Rewa Division were the lowest in the State. In the case of males, in 1951, the proportions of the age-groups: 1-4 and 55+ were lower in the division than in the State and that of age-group 5-14, higher, this position continues to be the same in 1961 also. The proportions in age-groups (male) 0 and 15-34 which in 1951 were higher in the State have now become lower; the reverse is the case with the age-group 35-54. In the case of females, the proportion of the age-group 1-4 was higher in the State than in the division and that of 35-54 higher in the division than in the State both in 1951 and in 1961. The proportion of the age-group 5-14 was slightly higher in the division than in the State in 1951 and, in 1961, the division and the State proportions became almost equal. The division proportions have become higher in 1961 in the age-groups 0 and 15-34 and lower in the age-group 55+. Thus the principal contribution to growth has come from the two youngest age-groups.

TABLE II-19F

Age-composition, 1951-61: Gwalior Division

(For explanation of figures, please see Table II.19 A)

(1)

Males

37	119	255	333	192	64
6	30	14	—20	—31	2
31	89	241	353	223	62

Females

41	129	242	334	184	70
6	25	—10	—15	—6	1
35	104	252	349	190	69

(2)

Males (23)

45	66	32	17	7	27

Females (21)

41	51½	17	17	19	25

In Gwalior Division, both in 1961 and in 1951, the proportion of the age-groups 1-4 and 55+ were lower than in the State and the proportion of the age-group 15-34, higher, in the case of males. In the age-groups 0 and 5-14, the proportions in the State which were higher than in the division in 1951 became lower in 1961; the opposite happened in the case of the age-group 35-54, the growth-rate of which also happens to be the least. The major contribution to growth has been made by the age-groups 0, 1-4 and 5-14. The age-composition of females in Gwalior division shows a remarkable feature: viz. that as between 1951 and 1961 the comparative picture as between the division and the State has changed very little—this slight change consisting in the proportion of the age-group 1-4, which was higher in the division than in the State in 1951, becoming lower in 1961. The principal contribution to growth here is from the first two age-groups: 0 and 1-4 and much less from the third. The sex-ratio in Gwalior is comparatively low and this is reflected to some extent in the lower growth rate of females (21%).

TABLE II-19G

Age-composition, 1951-61: Jabalpur Division

(For explanation of figures, please see Table II.19A)

(1)

Males

38	128	242	323	201	67
—2	28	—	—13	—17	5
40	100	242	336	218	62

Females

39	132	233	325	191	79
2	33	—6	—6	—19	—4
37	99	239	331	210	83

(2)

Males (22½)

13	53	20	15	10	31

Females (21)

28	61	18	19	10	16

In Jabalpur division, the comparative picture is the same in the case of three male age-groups—State proportions were lower both in 1951 and in 1961 in the case of age-groups 0 and 35-54 and higher in age

group 5-14. The proportions were practically equal in 1951 in the case of age-group 1-4 (the divisional proportion being higher in 1961) and in 1961 in the case of age-group 55+ (the State proportion being higher in 1951). A reversal of the 1951 picture has taken place only in the case of age-group 15-34. The male growth-rate in the age-group 0 is very low and quite high in the next age-group the only other age-group with a high growth-rate being 55+. Thus fast growth has occurred in the two age-groups which constitute comparatively smaller proportions of the population. The similarity between the 1951 and the 1961 pictures, in comparative terms, is greater in the case of females. Three age-groups—0, 35-54 and 55+ showed higher proportions in the division than in the State both in 1951 and in 1961 and two—5-14 and 15-34—showed a lower proportion in both the years. In the case of the age-group 1-4, the proportions in the division were lower in 1951 but have become higher in 1961. The growth-rate again is comparatively high in age-groups 0 and 1-4 both of which constituted only 17.1% of the female population in 1961 and 13.6% in 1951.

TABLE II-19-H

Age-Composition, 1951-61 : Bilaspur Division

(For explanation of figures, see Table II.19A)

(1)

Males					
31	119	250	323	205	72
2	8	—4	—2	—3	—
29	111	254	325	208	72
Females					
31	123	237	328	192	88
—	14	—	9	—23	—
31	109	237	319	215	88

(2)

Males (20)					
28	29	17	19	18	19
Females (19)					
21	38	21	25	9	21

In Bilaspur division, not only is the difference small between the 1951 and the 1961 age patterns of both the sexes but the comparative picture that emerges in respect of the division and the State has also not changed much. Thus, the highest difference between the 1951 and the 1961 proportions to total population of either sex is, in one direction, 1.4% in the case of the female age-group 1-4 and, in the other, 2.3% in the case of the female age-group 35-54. Any high growth-rate has to disturb the pattern much more than this and this is consistent with Bilaspur division's growth-rate being the lowest in the State. Further, in the case of males, there is no change in the comparative picture in four age-groups: in the age-groups 0 and 15-34, the State proportions have been higher both in 1951 and in 1961 and, in the age-groups 5-14 and 55+, the reverse has been the case in both the years. A divisional excess in 1951 of 1.1% in the male age-group 1-4 has changed into a State excess of 0.5% in 1961 whereas in the age-groups 35-54 a 1951 State excess of 0.7% has changed into a divisional excess of 0.8% in 1961. Thus the younger age-groups have been hardly affected. Among females also, the comparative position is the same in respect of four age-groups: the State has higher proportions in the age-groups 0 and 5-14 both in 1951 and in 1961 and the division had higher proportions in both the years in the age-groups 35-54 and 55+. The position has changed in the two age-groups: 1-4 (in which a divisional excess of 0.6% in 1951 has become a State excess of 0.7% in 1961—this change is similar among males also) and 15-34 (in which a State excess in 1951 of 1.7% has practically disappeared). Growth rates are higher than average in the male age-groups 0 and 1-4 and in the female age-groups 0, 1-4, 5-14 and 15-34.

14. The preceding investigation of age-patterns in the various divisions of the State does not reveal any single common element that determines growth. Growth is the combined result of migration and birth-death differentials. If the primary cause is a reduction in the death-rate (including the infant mortality rate), growth-rates would be high but the age-pattern may not alter a great deal. If, however, it is only the death-rate of the higher age-groups alone that has fallen, one would expect to see some increase in the proportions in the population of the older age-groups and also higher growth-rates among them.

There is no evidence to show that growth has been due to any great increase in the birth-rate though, as a result of a general improvement in health and longevity, more women should have lived out the full periods of their fertility and thus contributed to some increase in the birth-rate. So far as migration is concerned, it is generally assumed that it is the younger and the middle-aged *men* that migrate so that one would expect as a result a relatively high growth-rate in the male age-groups: 15-34 and 35-54—but, obviously, to a greater extent in the former than in the latter. But areas where huge construction programmes are under way—as, for example, in the south east of this State—quite often attract whole families. On the other hand, a low sex-ratio area should attract only women of the appropriate ages. Thus, unless we achieve a much greater refinement in our figures, it is difficult to break up growth into its various components—births, deaths, emmigration and migration.

Another set of general observations is pertinent here relating to the general features of the age-structure. The age-group 15-34 constitutes the largest single group (about 33%) followed by the age-group 5-14 (about 24-25%) so that boys and girls, young men and young women are the most numerous (57-58%) in the population. The third (age-group 35-45 with about 20-21%) and the fourth (age-group -4 with about 10-13%) are on either side of this central block. The extameties are taken up by the older men and women (6-8%)—with women showing a higher proportion—who occupy the fifth position and by infants less than a year old (3-4%) who come last. In the light of these facts, we must try and discover what general factors are responsible for the different growth-rates in the various divisions. In the following table, each division has been ranked on the basis of the growth-rate in each age-group and the ranks are shown in the appropriate column.

TABLE II-19-I

Ranking of Divisions on the basis of the growth rates of different age-groups

(Figures show the ranks)

Age-Group	DIVISIONS						
	Indore	Bhopal	Raipur	Rewa	Gwalior	Jabalpur	Bilaspur
0							
Males	3	4	7	1	2	6	5
Females	4	2	7	1	3	5	6
1—4							
Males	1	3	6	4	2	5	7
Females	1	2	6	3	5	4	7
5—14							
Males	2	3	5	7	1	4	6
Females	1	2	4	3	7	6	5
15—34							
Males	5	2	1	3	6	7	4
Females	7	3	4	1	6	5	2
35—54							
Males	2	1	4	6	7	5	3
Females	1	2	4	6	3	5	7
55 +							
Males	2	1	7	5	4	3	6
Females	2	1	5	7	3	6	4

The ranks of Indore and Bhopal divisions are generally high in all age-groups. The main difference is in age-group 15-34 in respect of which the higher ranks of Bhopal division suggest an element of immigration into that division; this of course is confirmed by the large immigration into Bhopal City resulting from the establishment of the capital of the new State here and of the Heavy Electricals Factory. The fact that the growth-rate of Indore division is the highest must be attributed to a high rate of natural increase consequent rather on a considerable decline in the death-rate then on an increase in the birth-rate though this latter connot probably be ruled out entirely at least in the case of the tribal areas. In Raipur division the age-group 35-54 shows a better performance comparatively with the age-group 15-34—particularly males—being the best. This again is clearly a case of immigration caused by the Bhilai complex and the doubling of some railway lines. The low growth-rates in the youngest age-groups 0 and 1-4 may be particularly noted—if this is not due to a considerably lower birth-rate as probably it is not, there does not seem to have been much improvement in health conditions in this division and the death rate probably continues to be relatively high. In Raipur division, a hospital bed is available on the average for 5,424 persons—the highest divisional figure in the State; figures for other divisions are:

Indore	1,609
Bhopal	1,721
Gwalior	1,912
Jabalpur	3,247
Rewa	3,534
Bilaspur	4,729

(Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1961-2, pp. 96-8)

These considerations are generally true of the oldest age-group as well. The case of Rewa is somewhat difficult to explain because there are no particularly noticeable factors making for any spectacular changes in birth or death rates or in migration. The figures in the above table show relatively high growth in the age-group 0-34 so that the conclusion may not be far wrong that, over the last two or three decades, the birth rate has probably been rising significantly. That there has not been much of a reduction in the death-rate comparatively is probably suggested by the very low growth-rates in the age-group 35-54 (both the sexes) and in the female age-group 55+. Gwalior and Jabalpur divisions both seem to be net emigration areas—towards the adjoining parts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly Jhansi and Agra in the case of Gwalior division and towards the south in the case of Jabalpur division; the basis for this suggestion is the relatively low growth-rates of age-groups 15-34 and 35-54 (with the exception of the female age-group 35-54). Further, health conditions in Gwalior seem to have had their influence on practically all age-groups so that natural increase is the result more of a decline in the death rate. This does not seem to be true of Jabalpur division, however, where, as in Raipur and Bilaspur divisions, the growth-rates of the youngest age-groups are rather low; though the birth rate is probably not much below the State average, the death rate is likely to be comparatively high. In Jabalpur division, however, the rapid expansion of Jabalpur City and Katni town has attenuated somewhat the adverse effect of a low rate of natural increase but the figures do not fully reflect this position. Just as enumeration was about to start in Jabalpur City and area near about, there were communal disturbances leading to considerable emigration—which was of course purely temporary. Bilaspur division has relatively high rates in age-group 15-34 (both the sexes) and in the male age-group 35-54; there is thus an element of immigration occasioned by the developing Korba complex and work connected with railways. The low rates in the younger age-groups and also in the male age-group 55+seem clearly to indicate a relatively high death-rate.

The Future

15. Owing to the fact that vital statistics are in an extremely bad shape, it is not possible to calculate separately the two elements in growth consisting of (a) the natural increase and (b) migration. In assessing possible future trends also, we are handicapped by this statistical inadequacy. To begin with, if we assume that the decennial growth-rate will be

the same during 1961-71 as it was during 1951-61, we reach for Madhya Pradesh a figure of 40·20 mil. representing an addition of about 7.8 mil. in the next decade as against an addition of about 6.3 mil. in 1951-61. This figure of 7.8 mil. must be considered to be the lower limit of possible growth during 1961-71; all indications, however, are that growth will be much higher. Census figures suggest that during 1951-61 the rate of natural increase was round about 22% (please see subsidiary table D-II-1). It seems likely that the birth-rate was roundabout 40 or 41 per mille per annum and the death-rate, about 18 or 19 per mille per annum. The first thing that is definitely likely to occur is a considerable reduction in the death-rate during the two plans of the coming decennium but, owing to the fact that we have large tribal areas and, even in other areas, the literacy rate is low, a safe guess is that the death-rate will decline to at least 13 or 14 per mille. It is unlikely that, at least in this State, family planning measures will make much headway-owing to the same reasons; a large tribal population and a low literacy rate—so that on this account no serious reduction during at least this decade can be expected. On the other hand, two other factors will also affect the birth-rate. First, the improvement in the death-rate will mean that a greater number of women will live out their full fertility periods. Secondly, there may also be a tendency towards early marriages owing to wider economic opportunities. Thus, while the chances are that the birth-rate may slightly increase, it does not seem to be incorrect to assume that at least the present levels will continue. Therefore the rate of annual natural increase is likely to be about 2.7%. During 1951-61, it appears that there was net immigration into Madhya Pradesh to the extent of about 8 lakhs; the forces responsible for immigration started operating roundabout 1953 or 1954—i.e., with development starting in the south-east and other parts of this State. Additional factors were (1) the new capital being located in Bhopal (which is not likely to be again important in this State during 1961-71) and (2) railway-works and road-works throughout the State but particularly in the south-east again. The mineral belt in the south-east of this State is likely to become a region of intense development throughout 1961-71 so that we should budget for net immigration during the coming decade of at least about 1.5 million. An annual rate of natural increase of 2.7%and net immigration of the order of 1.5 million are likely to lead to a total population for this State in 1971 of about 43.8 million (42.3+1.5). Thus we should expect that the 1971 population of this State is likely to be about 43 or 44 million. This is a mere guess but it is doubtful whether it is any worse than much more refined calculations based on many assumptions. Each assumption has a certain degree of probability and the whole lot taken together are not likely to have more than a low fraction of probability. In any case, we do not have the necessary statistics to introduce reliable refinements. Thus the growth-rate of the coming decade is likely to be considerably higher than that of the 1951-61 decade-i.e , 35.2% in 1961-71 as against 24.17% in 1951-61. At least one implication of all this for economic planning is clear viz. that we should concentrate on food production to the utmost extent possible so that even though we may not continue to be a surplus State in food in 1971 we should not at least be a deficit State. Feeding the industrially developing south-east of this State in the context of the initially adverse effects on agricultural production that withdrawal of population therefrom may have is likely to be big enough responsibility for this State in coming years so that our ability to help other States out of their food problems is likely to be considerably undermined.

APPENDIX—II.1

While reorganising the present administrative units at the district level in the State on the basis of equal-area units and equal-population units, the present tahsil unit has not been disturbed, although there exists a wide range of disparity between tahsil to tahsil, both in respect of area and population. In doing so, the old unit has either been amalgamated with another unit or by adding to it a portion from the adjacent unit and *vice-versa*, but the compactness of the old units has been maintained as far as possible. Further, keeping in view the contiguity of a unit so framed, care has been taken to maintain its social and cultural set up. Moreover the aspect of accessibility from one corner to another within the unit, with the present state of communications, has also been taken care of. Taking, the average area of a unit as 4,250 sq. miles in the case of equal-area units and the average population of 809,310 persons per unit in the case of equal-population units and the range of variation being allowed to be ± 10%, 40 units emerge in either of the cases as shown in Table A and Table B respectively. There are, however, exceptions to the above norms. The units which cross the limits, of ± 10% in respect of equal-area units are Hoshangabad, Damoh, Jabalpur, Mandla, Kanker and Dantewara on the higher side of the average and Panna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Khairagarh and Raipur on the lower side of it. Of these, Mandla, Kanker and Dantewara, all being mostly hilly lie within 30% above the average and the remaining are mostly marginal cases. While in the case of equal-population units, Bhind, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Murwara, Khairagarh and Mahasamund are at the one extreme higher than the average and Indore, Jhabua, Chhindwara and Bilaspur at the other extreme. Here again, all are marginal cases excepting Shivpuri which by no means is below 20% of the average.

The picture that emerges on the basis of equal-area units, Kanker appears as the least populous unit with a population of 301,340 and Gwalior, the most populous (Pop. 1,499,512) being as much as 5 times larger than the smallest unit. On the other hand, the smallest unit that emerges in respect of equal-population units, is the one carved out from the existing Durg District and renamed as such, having an area of 1,967 sq. miles. The biggest unit remains the old 'bull'—Bastar, though in a slightly sliced form with an area of 10,361 sq. miles.

TABLE—A

Statement showing re-organised districts on the basis of equal-area units

New Unit	Constituent Units of the existing set up	Area ** (sq. miles)	Population
1	2	3	4
1. Morena District	Morena District	4,512	783,348
2. Gwalior "	Gwalior, Bhind and Datia Districts	4,521	1,499,512
3. Shivpuri "	Shivpuri District	3,934	557,954
4. Guna "	Guna Distt, excl. Chachaura tahsil + Lateri and Sironj tahsils of Vidisha District.	4,644	634,655
5. Chhatarpur "	Chhatarpur Distt. excl. Bijawar tahsil + Tikamgarh distt.	3,907	880,923
6. Panna "	Panna district + Nagod and Maihar tahsils of Satna distt.	3,682	576,217

New Unit 1	Constituent Units of the existing set up 2	Area ** (sq. miles) 3	Population 4
7. Rewa District	Rewa district + Raghurajnagar and Amarpatan tahsils of Satna Distt.	4,158	1,222,012
8. Shahdol "	Shahdol district excl. Bandhogarh tahsil	3,951	660,788
9. Sidhi "	Sidhi district	4,012	580,129
*10. Mandsaur "	Mandsaur district	3,650	752,085
11. Ratlam "	Jhabua district+Ratlam and Sailana tahsils of Ratlam district	3,610	772,187
12. Ujjain "	Ujjain district+Jaora and Alot tahsils of Ratlam distt.+Agar tahsil of Shajapur district.	3,796	996,232
13. Dhar "	Dhar district+Barwani and Raipur tahsils of West Nimar District	4,276	891,155
14. Indore "	Indore and Dewas districts.	4,162	1,200,495
15. West Nimar "	West Nimar distt. excl. Rajpur and Barwani tahsils	4,043	743.083
16. East Nimar "	East Nimar District	4,128	685,150
17. Shajapur "	Shajapur distt.+Rajgarh distt. excl. Agar tahsil+ Chachaura Binaganj tahsil of Guna Distt.	4,651	1,017,668
18. Vidisha "	Vidisha distt. excl. Sironj and Lateri tahsils+Raisen distt. excl. Goharganj tahsil	4,644	720,762
19. Sehore "	Sehore district+Goharganj tahsil of Raisen distt.	4,296	812,275
20. Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad distt.+Gadarwara tahsil of Narsimhapur distt.	4,764	823,216
21. Betul	Betul district	3,891	560,412
22. Sagar "	Sagar district	3,950	796,547
23. Damoh "	Damoh distt.+Bijawar tahsil of Chhatarpur distt.+ Patan tahsil of Jabalpur Distt.	4,733	734,962
24. Jabalpur "	Jabalpur District excl. Patan tahsil+Bandhogarh tahsil of Shahdol distt.	4,749	1,308,179
25. Seoni "	Seoni distt.+Narsimhapur tahsil of Narsimhapur Distt.	4,432	731,224
26. Mandla "	Mandla district	5,120	684,503
27. Chhindwara "	Chhindwara distt.	4,576	785,535
28. Balaghat "	Balaghat distt.	3,560	806,702
29. Surguja "	Pal, Samri & Ambikapur tahsils of Surguja distt.	3,894	533,183
30. Manendragarh*	Surajpur, Bharatpur, Baikunthpur tahsils of Surguja districts	4,599	503,555
31. Bilaspur "	Bilaspur & Mungeli tahsils of Bilaspur Distt.	3,795	989,212
32. Janjgir* "	Janjgir, Sakti and Katghora tahsils of Bilaspur distt.	3,915	1,032,581
33. Raigarh "	Raigarh district excl. Sarangarh tahsil	4,133	856,103
34. Khairagarh* "	Khairagarh, Kawardha & Bemetara tahsils of Durg District.	3,576	714,850
35. Durg "	Durg, Rajnandgaon & Sanjari Balod tahsils of Durg district	3,922	1,170,386
36. Baloda-Bazar*	Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund tahsils of Raipur distt.+ sarangarh tahsil of Raigarh district.	4,133	1,140,997
37. Raipur "	Raipur, Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh tahsils of Raipur District.	3,795	1,046,130
38. Kanker* "	Kanker, Narayanpur and Bhanupratappur tahsils of Bastar district	5,536	301,340
39. Dantewara* "	Bijapur, Konta and Dantewara tahsils of Bastar Distt.	5,110	336,365
40. Bastar "	Jagdalpur and Kondagaon tahsils of Bastar distt.	4,478	451,600

* Proposed district name.

** Area figures (1962-63) furnished by the State Survey Department.

TABLE—B

Statement showing re-organised districts on the basis of equal-population units

New Unit	Constituent Units of the existing set up	Area ** (Sq. miles)	Population
1	2	3	4
1. Morena District	Morena district	4,512	783,348
2. Bhind "	Bhind district+Seondha tahsil of Datia distt.	2,077	725,232
3. Gwalior "	Gwalior district+Datia tahsil of Datia distt.	2,444	774,280
4. Shivpuri "	Shivpuri distt.+Mungaoli tahsil of Guna Distt.	4,820	684,283
5. Guna "	Guna district excl. Mungaoli tahsil+Lateri and Sironj tahsils of Vidisha distt.+Biaora and Narsingarh tahsils of Rajgarh district.	5,182	803,110
6. Chhatarpur "	Chhatarpur district+Tikamgarh district excl. Bijawar tahsil	3,907	880,923
7. Satna "	Satna district excl. Maihar tahsil+Panna distt. excl. Pawai tahsil	3,824	785,182
8. Rewa "	Rewa district	2,428	772,602
9. Sidhi "	Sidhi district+Pal and Bharatpur tahsils of Surguja district	6,714	724,373
10. Shahdol "	Shahdol district excl. Pushparajgarh tahsil	4,671	746,843
11. Mandsaur "	Mandsaur district	3,650	752,085
12. Ratlam "	Ratlam district+Khachrod, Mahidpur and Badnagar tahsils of Ujjain district+Badnawar tahsil of Dhar district	3,693	877,803
13. Ujjain "	Ujjain and Tarana tahsils of Ujjain district+Dewas district.	3,623	790,729
14. Indore "	Indore district+Dhar tahsil of Dhar District	2,231	895,543
15. Jhabua	Jhabua distt.+Sardarpur, Kukshi and Manawar tahsils of Dhar District.	4,601	939,820
16. West Nimar "	West Nimar distt. excl. Bhikangaon tahsil	4,408	881,511
17. East Nimar "	East Nimar distt.+Bhikangaon tahsil of West Nimar distt.	4,898	794,103
18. Shajapur "	Shajapur district+Rajgarh distt. excl. Biaora and Narsingarh tahsil	3,788	831,678
19. Vidisha "	Vidisha district excl. Lateri and Sironj tahsils+Raisen distt.	5,232	778,353
20. Sehore "	Sehore district	3,613	754,684
21. Hoshangabad "	Hoshangabad distt.+Gadarwara tahsil of Narsimhapur district.	4,764	823,216
22. Betul "	Betul distt.+Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara district.	4,980	766,735
23. Sagar "	Sagar district	3,950	796,547
24. Damoh "	Damoh distt.+Bijawar tahsil of Chhatarpur district+Pawai tahsil of Panna district.	5,328	731,826
25. Jabalpur "	Jabalpur and Patan tahsils of Jabalpur distt.+Narsimhapur tahsil of Narsimhapur district.	2,611	886,394

New Unit		Constituent Units of the existing set up	Area ** (Sq. miles)	Population
1		2	4	4
26.	Murwara* District	Murwara and Sihora tahsils of Jabalpur distt.+Maihar tahsil of Satna district.	2,808	703,988
27.	Mandla "	Mandla district+Pushparajgarh tahsil of Shahdol district	5,801	767,309
28.	Chhindwara "	Chhindwara district excl. Sausar tahsil+Seoni District	6,849	910,220
29.	Balaghat "	Balaghat district	3,560	806,702
30.	Surguja "	Surguja distt. excl. Pal and Bharatpur tahsils.	5,791	892,494
31.	Bilaspur "	Bilaspur and Mungeli tahsils of Bilaspur distt.	3,795	989,212
32.	Janjgir* "	Janjgir tahsil of Bilaspur distt.+Baloda Bazar tahsil of Raipur district	2,633	890,969
33.	Sakti* "	Sakti and Katghora tahsils of Bilaspur district+Saragarh tahsil of Rajgarh district	3538	826,400
34.	Raigarh "	Raigarh district excl. Sarangarh tahsil	4,477	856,103
35.	Khairagarh*"	Khairagarh, Bemetara and Kawardha tahsils of Durg District	3,576	714,850
36.	Durg "	Durg and Rajnandgaon tahsils of Durg Distt.	1,967	789,119
37.	Raipur "	Raipur and Dhamtari tahsils of Raipur distt.	2,694	824,312
38.	Mahasamund*"	Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh tahsils of Raipur District	3,636	678,027
39.	Kanker* "	Sanjari-Balod tahsil of Durg district+Kanker, Bhanupratappur and Kondagaon tahsils of Bastar district.	6,718	780,579
40.	Bastar "	Jagdalpur, Narayanpur, Bijapur, Dantewara and Konta tahsils of Bastar district	10,361	770,676

* Proposed district name.

** Area figures (1962-63) furnished by the State Survey Department,

CHAPTER III

The Urban Population

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF 'URBAN' GROWTH

The growth of urban population is often considered to be a reliable index of economic development. There are, however, two considerations which would to some extent invalidate the generality of this proposition. The first is the fact that what is meant by 'urban' has been changed from age to age and from place to place. Towns there were in the pre-industrial age also which were generally well-known centres of trade or of handicarfts of various kinds or of both; more and more, however, we are coming to associate the word, 'town', with modern large-scale industry. While therefore the word, 'rural', is generally associated with agriculture, what we associate with 'urban' may be trade (and that too for the most part in agricultural output) or small-scale industry or large-scale industry. Urban growth can be an index of industrial growth only if these two kinds of growth are contemporaneous and clearly interrelated. If, for instance, a small town in an agricultural area which has no industry whatever shows a high growth rate but a big town in which new industry has been established shows a low rate of growth, the more indexes of urban growth will hardly convey a true picture. It will be necessary therefore to break up the overall rate of urban growth into some broad component rates in order to assess the true significance of the increase in urban population; it has, however, not been possible to do this. In planned economics, it is likely that entirely new townships (at least in the public sector) may spring up based on some new industry and such growth can more readily be considered to be a reliable index of development. Apart from such clear instances, the classification of towns is no easy matter as we shall presently see. The second difficulty is operational; in a census we have to be quite clear as to what exactly we mean by a 'town'. We have to quantify the theoretical concept we may agree upon; otherwise, the absence of intraterritorial comparability will be added to the already existing impossibility of international comparison.

THE PROBLEM OF DEFINITION

2. An attempt was made in 1961 to lay down a uniform definition for a 'town' for the whole of India. This was as follows: a town was either (a) a municipality, cantonment or corporation; or (b) a habitation with a population of at least 5,000, not less than three-fourths of the adult male population thereof being engaged in non-agricultural occupations. From the stand point of uniformity, the second part is obviously more satisfactory than the first; for, owing to the fact that there is no uniformity among States in India in respect of the conditions that a habitation should satisfy in order to qualify for municipal status, a municipality may mean just a large village in one part of the country and a flourishing industrial town with a not very large population in another part of the country. This point can be illustrated by reference to the policies followed before 1956 in two of the constituent units of Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Bharat, the general policy was to make every tahsil headquarters a municipality with the result that, even in 1961—i.e., after at least some years of growth, if not a whole decade of it—those are towns (Bijeypur :3,729; Mehgaon: 3,581; Malhargarh: 3,916; Petlawad: 4,820; Jobat: 4,040; Depalpur: 4,673; Sawer: 4,437; Bagli: 3,638; Bhikangaon: 4,350; Bhaurasa (M): 4,892 & Pichhore (M): 4,562 with a population in most cases a good deal less than 5,000 each. In the Mahakoshal region (i.e., the part of the present State coming to it from former Madhya Pradesh), municipalisation was some-

what more difficult; as of 1961, there were only three places—Chhuikhadan (Durg): 3,488; Baikunthpur (Surguja): 3,262; and Ramanujganj (Surguja): 3,172—which have populations less than 5,000 each. Chhuikhadan is now not even a tahsil headquarters. (Pachmarhi Municipality is really part of a bigger town—group and so has not been shown though its population is only 653). It is obvious that the acceptance of municipal status as a valid criterion for judging urbanness is not demographically sound; it should be quite in order therefore to abandon this criterion altogether for subsequent Censuses. In fact, a precedent for this kind of approach exists in the census history of this State itself. In the 1951 Census, in Madhya Bharat, a town had to have a population of at least 5,000 and should, besides, have been a municipality; in 1941, in the State of Indore, a similarly strict rule—which was in fact the policy laid down centrally—was followed, viz., that the minimum population for eligibility to urban Status should be 5,000 but, at that Census, it was not also required that the town should be a municipality. This municipal criterion is difficult also for another reason; for, urban local authorities are not all municipalities. There are in addition corporations and cantonments which are generally, in chromatic terms, deeper-urban, on the one hand and "town areas" and "notified areas" which are generally lighter—urban (or, alternatively, deeper-rural). These latter are meant to deal with peculiar cases in which the application in full force of the municipal law is considered inexpedient but which at the same time throw up some "urban" requirements and require therefore to be dealt with more or less as "urban" areas so that they get automatically included in the urban universe for which the State usually has special schemes of financial assistance. Thus, in former Bhopal State, we had as many as 25 "town areas" out of which 7 have been treated as towns in the 1961 Census. Some of the "town areas" not treated as towns are by no means worse than some of the so-called municipalities so that there has been an element of inconsistency in the approach to the urban problem caused by the deference with which the terminology used in local govt. legislation was treated—this deference seems clearly uncalled for. Thus, the first part of the effort to concretise the concept of "town" in terms of the kind of local authority a habitation happens to be blessed with by the administration is likely to founder on rather loose terminological sands. (Incidentally, it is not as if the common conventional tendency to look to changes in the proportion of urban population for evidence of 'progress' has not been exploited for, apparently, purely prestigious purposes;. In Indian States it was not uncommon to show in the States' own reports quite a few more towns than shown in the Agency Census reports dealing with them. For example, for Rewa and Indore in 1941 and for Bhopal in 1951—some of the bigger stars of the Central India galaxy—the Central India Agency report shows only 5, 10 and 7 towns respectively whereas the State reports concerned show 9,26 and 14). The 'municipal' approach has landed us with 14 towns in 1961 (out of the total of 219) which have each a population of less than 5,000. The position in 1951 was better in the sense that there were only three municipalities [Kareliganj (now Kareli) in Narasimhapur District, Chhuikhadan in Durg District and Kanker in Bastar District—all in the Mahakoshal region] which were treated as towns though they had populations of less than 5,000 each; Pachmarhi has again been excluded because the cantonment and the municipality together had a population exceeding 5,000.

OTHER CRITERION.

3. The other criterion applied was whether the habitation had a population of at least 5,000 and, if so, whether at least 75% of its adult males were engaged in non-agricultural occupations. There were difficulties here also. The first question was whether, in the census year (i.e., 1961), the habitation would have a population of 5,000 but this would be known only after the census. Similarly, in respect the second question also, no occupational or industrial classification was available for *adult* males *only* for each village and, if exactness is considered indispensable, the required information would become available only if special tabulation is undertaken for doubtful cases *after* the census. It is, however, operationally inadvisable to wait till after the census to

finalise the list of towns though there is no fundamental objection, or insuparable obstacle, to doing so. What actually was done in this census was (a) to project the population of the habitation to 1961 on the basis of an assumed annual increase of 2% and use the result to find out whether the habitation was likely to cross the limit of 5,000; and (b) to use the eight-fold livelihood classification figures of the 1951 Census for applying the "non-agricultural" criterion. In respect of 28 habitations there was some difficulty in initially determining whether or not they should be included in the list of towns; they were therefore provisionally included. The intention was to check with reference to the census figures the correctness of the proposed classification. But, as it became clear that, even among the other 191 towns, there were many cases which were just as doubtful, if not more doubtful than these 28, it was finally decided that these latter should continue to stay in the list of towns; the figures given below bear out this statement: The first table below gives a classification of these 28 towns on the basis of different urban criteria.

TABLE III-IA

Classification of 28 provisional towns, later finally treated as towns, on the basis of urban criteria

No.	Name of Town	Population in 1951	Population in 1961	Percentage Change in population (+ or —)	Non-agricultural males in 1951	Non-Agricultural Male workers 1961	Proportion of Col. (6) to total males in 1951	Proportion of Col. (7) to total male Workers in 1961	Difference between Col. 8 &9 (9—8)	Class in 1951	Class in 1961	Whether Municipality or Town Area or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Amla	9,729	12,259	+ 26.0	4,902	3,354	91.7	93.1	+ 1.4	V	IV	..
2.	Arang	6,703	8,469	+ 26.3	1,803	1,429	54.8	61.0	+ 6.2	V	V	..
3.	Akaltara	6,642	8,164	+ 22.9	1,707	1,512	49.8	63.9	+ 14.1	V	V	..
4.	Gobra Nawapara	6,161	8,037	+ 30.4	2,771	1,946	87.9	83.3	— 4.6	V	V	..
5.	Bijawar	6,119	7,089	+ 15.9	2,747	1,505	88.2	83.7	— 4.5	V	V	..
6.	Badkuhi	5,933	7,005	+ 18.1	3,167	1,998	98.2	96.0	— 2.2	V	V	..
7.	Mahasamund	5,918	10,624	+ 79.5	2,038	2,634	71.9	85.2	+ 13.3	V	IV	..
8.	Chikhali Kalan	5,892	8,397	+ 42.5	2,894	2,738	93.2	94.4	+ 1.2	V	V	..
9.	Garhi Malehra	5,384	6,728	+ 25.0	2,271	1,730	83.5	83.6	+ 0.1	V	V	..
10.	Gandhi Sagar Hydel Colony	5,300	10,852	+ 104.8	3,437	4,598	100.0	99.8	— 0.2	V	IV	..
11.	Datla Bandhi	5,287	3,860	— 27.0	2,703	941	98.3	95.7	— 2.6	V	VI	..
12.	Baloda Bazar	5,210	7,108	+ 36.4	1,756	1,346	65.2	72.1	+ 6.9	V	V	..
13.	Pendra	5,146	6,081	+ 18.2	1,481	1,018	56.9	61.2	+ 4.3	V	V	..
14.	Lodhi Khera	5,086	5,570	+ 9.5	1,876	1,145	74.0	73.5	— 0.5	V	V	..
15.	Shamgarh	4,806	7.272	+ 51.3	1,925	1,650	74.96	79.8	+ 4.8	VI	V	..
16.	Newara	4,746	5,636	+ 18.8	1,958	1,331	82.5	86.4	+ 3.9	VI	V	..
17.	Panagar	4,737	7,448	+ 57.2	1,593	1,456	68.1	72.9	+ 4.8	VI	V	..
18.	Gaurella	4,732	5,582	+ 18.0	2,362	1,407	96.3	88.3	— 8.0	VI	V	..
19.	Rehli	4,352	6,442	+ 48.0	1,761	1,347	79.7	87.8	+ 8.1	VI	V	..
20.	Katangi	4,306	5,582	+ 29.6	1,820	1,196	80.9	79.0	— 1.9	VI	V	..
21.	Rahatgarh	4,293	6,365	+ 48.3	2,156	1,533	97.2	92.9	— 4.3	VI	V	..
22.	Takhatpura	4,272	6,075	+ 42.2	1,519	1,268	70.7	75.8	+ 5.1	VI	V	..
23.	Gogaon	4,233	4,744	+ 12.1	1,703	922	79.8	75.6	— 4.2	VI	VI	..
24.	Ranapur	4,164	5,320	+ 27.8	1,573	1,087	72.5	75.0	+ 2.5	VI	V	..
25.	Ichhawar	4,098	5,136	+ 25.3	1,364	879	66.3	60.6	— 5.7	VI	V	T.A.
26.	Patan	3,646	5,617	+ 54.1	1,200	969	55.0	66.1	+ 11.1	VI	V	..
27.	Berasia	2,657	6,288	+ 134.8	1,057	1,553	76.0	86.9	+ 10.9	VI	V	T.A.
28.	Nainpur	2,508	13,728	+ 447.4	1,289	3,253	99.5	90.1	— 9.4	VI	VI	..

It will be seen that, so far as the 'town areas' (i.e., T.A's) are concerned, the position is that the one which had a population of less than 5,000 in 1951 (i. e., Ichhawar, 1951 population 4,098) crossed that limit in 1961 (5,136) but its percentage of non-agricultural population actually declined over the decade. In the case of the other, Berasia, both the criteria were met in 1961 but in 1951 its population was less than 5,000. The abstracted table below gives the complete picture.

TABLE III-I-B

Abstract of Table III I-A

[A and B indicate towns which had population of 5,000 and less than 5,000 respectively X and Y show respectively towns in which the percentage of non-agricultural population was greater than 75 and less than 75 respectively. Therefore AX indicates number of towns which had a population of 5,000+ and, also in which the percentage of (non-agricultural population was greater than 75%).

M=Municipalities (Town Areas included);

O=Others;

T=Total

	A+B	A	AX	AY	B	BX	BY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951							
T	28	14	8	6	14	8	6
O	26	14	8	6	12	7	5
M	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
1961							
T	28	26	20	6	2	2	..
O	26	24	19	5	2	2	..
M	2	2	1	1	..	..	..

Thus, while there were only 8 which satisfied both the urban criteria in 1951, there were 20 in 1961. Among the other 8, six satisfy the population criterion and two, the criterion based on non-agricultural population. The BY category of 1951 which had 6 towns satisfying neither of the criteria has disappeared in 1961. By and large, therefore, it does seem that in the large village there are much greater chances of the non-agricultural population increasing than the agricultural. The question now is: why were the eight "towns"—6 of the AY category and 2 of the BX category—treated as such in 1961? The reason is that the inclusion of all municipalities in the category of towns had already brought in a number of stragglers of both varieties—i.e., those with populations of less than 5,000 each and those with non-agricultural populations constituting less than 75% of their populations. The figures for 1961 are given in the following table on the same lines as in Table III. I.B.

TABLE III-I-C

Towns (215) classified as in Table III. I-B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A+B	A	AX	AY	B	BX	BY
1961							
T	215	199	166	33	16	9	7
O	43	41	34	7	2	2	..
M	172	158	132	26	14	7	7

It will be seen that the municipal criterion has introduced 7 towns of the BY class—which, if non-municipal, would not have been towns at all; there is in fact no BY town in the category of "others." Thus the view taken was that, as in any case there were towns which did not satisfy one of the two, or both, of the criteria, there was not much point in excluding the eighteen among the 26 "provisional" towns which also do not qualify. It is only 166 out of the 215 towns that satisfy both the criteria. The comparision made between 1951 and 1961 in respect of the percentage of non-agricultural populations is obviously approximate because we have taken total males in the one case and total male workers on the other; this involves the implicit assumption that the ratio of non-worker agricultural males to non-worker males was the same in 1951 (though it should be recalled, as already pointed out, that we cannot work out this ratio for 1951 at the level of the village) as it is in 1961. This assumption may not be true because the participation rate has gone up in 1961; but, as the increase in the participation rate is much greater in the case of females than in the case of males, the comparison can with some confidence be assumed to be not very misleading. In future Censuses, it appears inevitable that border line cases in the matter of inclusion of habitations among towns be finalised in the first few weeks of sorting and tabulation. This

would also mean that some slight changes be made tn the system of location-code numbering which is an *operational* (and hence pre-tabulation) necessity; ihe system of two serials—one for villages and the other for towns—many have to be done away with. One other matter may also be referred to here. It was originally part of the definition of 'town' that the density be greater than 1,000 per sq. mile (which, at the rate of 5 persons per household, means 200 households in 640 acres or 10 households in 32 acres—luxurious standards indeed). This was not applied in Madhya Pradesh for two reasons: first, the density proposed was much too low because, if the inhabited area alone is considered, many villages are likely to have much higher densities than 1,000 per sq. mile; second, accurate areas of *abadis* (residential sites) of villages are not available because, particularly in the case of growing villages, the residential needs of the villages have far out-stripped the original *abadi* sites. The following table classifies the 219 towns (i.e., with town-groups split up into their component parts) on the basis of their densities:

TABLE III 2-A

Towns (219) classified according to density

Class of Town	No. of Towns	No. of towns with density in the range of					
		1000	1000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-19,999	20,000-49,999	50000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	6	..	..	2	3	1	..
II	6	..	1	3	2	..	..
III	35	..	7	15	11	2	..
IV	57	1	16	16	12	10	2
V	98	2	31	16	11	25	13
VI	17	1	5	3	2	5	1
All Classes	219	4	60	55	41	43	16

A striking feature will be immediately noticed. Towns of the first three classes (i.e., in the three highest population ranges) do *not* figure either in the lowest density range (which need not be surprising) or in the *highest* density-range (which is certainly surprising). The explanation probably is that, once the initial charms of excessive gregariousness fade, the larger urban concentrations tend to spread themselves out. The top three classes restrict themselves to clear ranges: Class I towns are to be found only in the range of 5,000—50,000, Class II in the range: 1,000—20,000 and Class III in the range of 1,000—50,000. The bottom three classes are to be found in all the ranges. It seems to be the case that, in the earlier stages of the growth of a town, its future rate of expansion is rarely clearly perceptible so that the public interest does not assert itself in the matter of avoiding overcrowding. Municipalities or other urban local authorities are seldom set up in time and even where set up, seldom enforce proper standards of building-density or take the assistance of town-planners. And the solidity of building is such that the old order rarely changeth. Thus densities grow in the early stages because, more or less, of public neglect. There is nothing to indicate that standards of local authority administration are likely to improve rapidly in future. The percentages for the number of towns in each density-range are: 1.83% in the range 1,000; 27.40% in the range;1,000—4,999; 25.11% in the range: 5,000—9,999; 18.72% in the range: 10,000—19,999; 19.63% in the range: 20,000—49,999; and 7.31% in the range: 50,000+. The following table goes a little further and gives a related picture of the 215 towns of the State (for an explanation of the figure '215', please see paragraph on 'Town-groups' below):

TABLE III-B

Area, Density and Class of Town : 215 Towns

Population Class	Area range (in Sq. miles)	No. of Towns in the range	Density					
			Below 1000	1000-4999	5000-9999	10000-19999	20,000-49,999	50,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total	215	4	57	54	41	43	16
All Classes	Less than 1.00	84	..	1	9	18	40	16
	1.00 to 1.99	32	..	9	13	8	2	..
	2.00 to 4.99	63	..	31	21	11	..	..
	5.00 to 9.99	26	2	14	7	2	1	..
	10.00 to 19.99	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
	20.00 or greater	7	2	1	2	2	..	..
	Total	7	..	..	3	3	1	..
Class I	5.00 to 9.99	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
	10.0 to 19.99	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	20.00 or greater	4	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Total	5	..	1	2	2	..	..
Class II	2.00 to 4.99	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	5.00 to 9.99	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
	10.00 to 19.99	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	20.00 or greater	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	33	..	6	14	11	2	..
Class III	1.00 to 1.99	3	..	..	..	1	2	..
	2.00 to 4.99	18	..	..	8	10	..	..
	5.00 to 9.99	11	..	5	6	..	..	..
	10.00 to 19.99	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	56	1	15	16	12	10	2
Class IV	Less than 1.00	17	..	..	..	5	10	2
	1.00 to 1.99	10	..	..	3	7	..	..
	2.00 to 4.99	23	..	10	13	..	..	..
	5.00 to 9.99	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
	20.00 or greater	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	98	3	30	16	11	25	13
Class V	Less than 1.00	55	..	..	6	11	25	13
	1.00 to 1.99	15	..	5	10	..	..	..
	2.00 to 4.99	21	..	21	..	..	..	..
	5.00 to 9.99	6	2	4	..	..	..	..
	20.00 or greater	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	16	..	5	3	2	5	1
Class VI	Less than 1.00	12	..	1	3	2	5	1
	1.00 to 1.99	4	..	4	..	..	..	..

The absence of any overall positive correlation among the three categories—class, density and area—will be readily noticed. The smallest range of area (less than 1 Sq. mile) ceases to be relevant for the larger towns i.e., those with a population of 20,000 and over. In fact, only 3 out of the 45 towns in the first three classes have densities exceeding 20,000 per sq. mile. Thus, while density may well exceed (though rather infrequently) the limit of 20,000 per sq. mile, the *actual* area required for a town exceeds a sq. mile as soon as its population crosses the 20,000 limit. Similarly, because area ranges upto 2 sq. miles and upto 5 sq. miles (but not including these limits) are not to be found relevant to Class II and Class I towns repectively, an empirical conclusion can be drawn that a Class II town requires an area of at least 2 sq. miles and a Class I town, one of at least 5 sq. miles. In the whole of India, only 14 out of 109 towns of Class I have each an area of less than 5 sq. miles; only 6 out of 135 towns of Class II have areas of less than 2 Sq. miles each and only 13 out of the 765 towns with a population of 20,000 or over each have areas of less than one sq. mile each. A density of less than 1,000 per sq. mile is found only in the case of four towns—Maharajpur, Chattarpur District (area, 20.36 sq. miles; population 11,762 density per sq. mile. 578; Arang, Raipur District (area, 9.07 sq. miles; population: 8,469; density per sq. mile 934; Pachmarhi Town-group, Hoshangabad district (area, 24.00 sq. mile; population: 6,142; density per sq. mile, 256); and Pendra, Bilaspur district (area, 7.17 sq. miles; population; 6,081; density per sq. mile 848). Pachmarhi, being a hill station, is an exceptional kind of town and, whether or not the density is less than 1,000 per sq. mile, is always likely to be treated as a town. But in respect of the other three towns, the area figures which range from 45-89 acres in the case of Pendra to 13,030 acres in the case of Maharajpur are obviously wrong in the sense that they do not refer to the inhabited area only but include a good deal of un-inhabited agricultural or other land. Thus these three are no exceptions—only Pachmarhi is. There is another conceivable exception—the "garden" city of the super affluent—which for Indian conditions is completely irrelevant. It will also be noticed that no Class VI town has a density of less than 1,000 per sq. mile. We may therefore safely conclude that a density of less than 1,000 per sq. mile has no relivance to urban areas except possibly in the case of towns which are hill stations where the usually 'multi-plane' area is likely to be considerably greater than the small amount of usable "uni-plane" area. Densities of lass than 5,000 per sq. mile are not to be found in Class I cities and in most Class II cities. The only exception in Class II cities is again another unusual town—Bhilainagar (area: 40.14 sq. mile; population, 86,116; density per sq. mile 2,145)—unusual in the sense that the town was not just left to itself to grow over the decades in an uncontrolled and unplanned manner; rather, it represents more or less a model of what a town should be with its industrial areas neatly separated from the residential areas—which latter are themselves built in such a way as to satisfy all reasonable standards in the matter of open spaces and living-space per person. The contrast with its more "natural" neighbour—Durg (area, 7.76 sq. miles; population, 47,114; density per sq. mile: 6,071)—makes the point even clearer. But Bhilainagar is young-hardly 10 years old; what will happen to its currently low density when the industrial complex around it develops, it is very difficult to predict. Even now, the area outside the industrial town proper is overcrowded though the growth of this eyesore is in part due to defects in the planning of the town. Thus, it seems that, for well-established, old towns at any rate, densities of less than 5,000 per sq. mile are irrelevant in the case of Class I and Class II towns. Densities in the range: 5,000-19,999, are to be found in all classes of town. The density range: 20,000-49,999, does not appear among Class II towns and the most surprising feature of the table is that the very high density-range of 50,000+ is found applicable *only* in the case of the towns of the lower three classes (i.e., with populations of less than 20,000 each) and *not* to those of the higher three classes (i.e., with populations of 20,000 or more). It appears therefore, as pointed out earlier, that the pleasures of gregariousness flatten out somewhat after the town ascends to the higher population ranges. But this is likely to be true only so long as the towns do not start growing into space by encouraging the building of "sky scrapers"—in which case again normal ideals

of density cease to be meaningful. Living becomes, as in hill-stations, 'multi-planed', there being no theoritical limit to the number of 'planes'; the current limits are technological. A little over half the towns have densities of less than 10,000 per sq. mile and a little less than half, densities of over 10,000 per sq. mile. We may now study the third kind of relationship—i.e., the one between area and density. Figures against "All Classes" in the table would show that by and large, it is not true to say that, the larger the area of a town is, the higher its density is likely to be. The single largest group of towns in the highest density range has the lowest area range and it is also true in a sense to say that, in the highest area-range, we find generally only the lower-density towns. Combining all aspects of this discussion, we may conclude that Class I towns generally have an area of at least 5 sq. mile each and densities of less than 50,000 per sq. mile. Towns which have very high densities and very small areas are to be found mostly in Class V with a few in Class IV and a few in Class VI. The large village is therefore likely to be just as congested as some of the bigger cities though the 'nuclei' of the latter may well have extremely high densities, particularly if they grow skyward. All this of course assumes that the area figures used here are reasonably correct. In most cases they do not seem to be far wrong but there can be little doubt that in some cases there are serious errrors; three have already been pointed out. It appears that there is a real need for continuous urban surveys so that fairly dependable town-areas become available. With the present strength of the Directorate of Land Records in the State, it is doubtful whether this job will ever get done. Very often, there is a certain 'nuclear' area whose area has been already surveyed though to identify the limits to which the survey relates in the town as it exists at present is not always easy. Where this can be done, the problem reduces itself to one of determining the area of the 'periphery,—some of which may be within, and some outside, the urban authority's notified limits. It is to be hoped that, in this decade, some effort in this field will be made. The area figures of 'non-municipal' suburbs should therefore be considered approximate. A graph relating population and density brings out more clearly the features already pointed out viz. that the higher densities are to be found generally in the towns of smaller populations. The following averages bring out more or less the same picture:

TABLE III-2C

Area, Density and Population: Averages: 215 towns

Class of town	No. of towns	Total population	Average population per town	Total area (Sq. mile)	Average area per town (Sq. mile)	Average density
All Classes	215	4,627,234	21,522	719.82	3.35	6,428
I	7	1,636,535	233,792	175.85	25.12	9,306
II	5	405,889	81,178	70.73	14.15	5,739
III	33	1,067,196	32,339	151.71	4.60	7,034
IV	56	766,026	13,679	141.10	2.52	5,429
V	98	686,414	7,004	172.27	1.76	3,985
VI	16	65,164	4,073	8.16	0.51	7,986

The average population and the average area are higher, the higher the class of town. The density sequence, however, is not regular as has already been pointed out. The examination of the suitability of the density criterion for determining whether a particular habitation should be treated as urban led us

to the detailed discussion above of the relationship between area, population and density. It follows that fixing the minimum density acceptable at 1,000 per sq. mile is pointless because practically all large villages have much higher densities if the *abadi* areas alone are considered. Nor is it possible to think in terms of a minimum area for a town; the following figures show the wide variation in areas of even the smallest towns:

TABLE III-3

Towns with areas of less than 1 sq. mile

Area (Sq. mile)	Number of towns in			
	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class IV-VI
1. ≤0.25	1	32	6	39
2. > 0.25 but ≤0.50	6	13	3	22
3. >0.59 but ≤0.75	9	5	2	16
4. >0.75 but <1.00	1	5	1	7
	17	55	12	84

On the whole, therefore, it seems that we have to be satisfied with two criteria for classifying habitations as towns: first, the population (Minimum) limit of 5,000; and second, the condition that more than 75% of (if possible, adult) males should be engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

'TOWN-GROUP'

11. The kind of definition of 'town' which is partly based on the status of the local authority in charge of the habitation sometimes leads to a single urban area being accounted for by two or more "towns" because different part of the urban area have different local authorities and some, none at all. Thus, Jabalpur City is really a single urban unit in demographic terms but, on the basis of the definition adopted, becomes three towns: Jabalpur Municipal Corporation, Jabalpur Cantonment and Khamaria (this last unit has no local authority of any kind). This is obviously not a desirable result and part of the intention in introducing in this Census the idea of a 'towngroup' was to avoid results of this kind. For, if the three units of Jabalpur town-group are not shown at one place, one (Jabalpur M.C.) will appear as a Class I town and the other two will appear as Class III towns—with no indication that the three together are in fact one town. Thus, while basically the idea was to avoid inaccuracies resulting from definition, it seemed desirable to extend the concept 'town-group' to another kind of case—one in which two or more towns are situated very near one another and are growing in such a way that unless a very unlikely reversal of currently powerful trends takes place, in a few years they would grow up into one gigantic urban complex. An example is the Bhopal Town-Group consisting of Bhopal Town proper (which is the old town and is under a municipality), Bairagarh (a "war-baby" which continues to grow because of the influx of refugees) and Govindpura—which is the Heavy Electricals Township. These are geographically quite separate; Bairagarh is a clear three miles from the present municipal limits of Bhopal and Govidpura, also more or less the same distance. But the interstices are getting built up at a fair pace and, unless there are some restrictions, it is certain that they will disappear, say, in a decade's time. Not that there is not a good case for restrictions; it will probably be a good thing if the interstices are left as they are and building is prohibited in them—creating thereby something like a 'green belt'. But the present trend is clearly towards a single urban entity emerging out of the present three units. The 'town-group' idea has been made to subserve this purpose also—but, now, at the cost of distorting current reality somewhat; for when two or more towns which are now separate and the loss of whose individuality is only prospective are shown together as a 'town-group', an impression is unfortunately created that they are a single town. In other words, the towns constituting a town-group of the kind should re lly appear as separate towns in their respective classes though this will have the disadvantage that neither the fact of their proximity nor the possibility of their becoming one will be highlighted thereby. Thus, one kind of town-group corrects a false impression that is created by the tables as they stand and the other kind of town-group introduces an element of incor-

rectness into the tables. There are in Madhya Pradesh six town-groups in all—four (Jabalpur, Bhopal, Durg and Sagar) in Class I, one (Murwara) in Class II and one (Pachmarhi) in Class V. Out of these, three—viz., Jabalpur, Sagar and Pachmarhi—are single urban units each of which gets split up into more than one town because of the way in which 'town' has been defined. The case of Jabalpur has been already referred to; Sagar and Pachmarhi both have a municipal part and a cantonment part. The other three belong to the second kind of 'town-group'—Bhopal, Durg and Murwara. Bhopal has already been mentioned; Durg has two units—the steel town of Bhilainagar and its older neighbour, the district town of Durg—and Murwara, a somewhat rambling kind of urban area, has three units: Murwara proper (under a municipality), the Tikuri township and the Ordnance Factory Area. The table below gives basic details regarding the six town-groups:

TABLE III-4A

Town-groups and their components

(Population and area in Sq. m. are given immediately, below the name of the town or town-group. The class of the town-group is indicated by the Roman numeral following the name. MC: Municipal Corporation; M: Municipality: Cantt.: Cantonment)

Name of Town-group	Component Units					
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
A TOWN-GROUPS WHICH ARE SINGLE TOWNS:						
1. Jabalpur (I) (367,014; 66.89)	(i) Jabalpur MC (295,375;52.00)	..	(ii) Jabalpur Cantt. (41,014;7.20)	..	...	..
			(iii) Khamaria Ordnance Factory (30,625;7.69)			
2. Sagar (I) (104,676;19.33)	..	(i) Sagar M (85,491;13.05)	..	(ii) Sagar Cantt (19,185;6.30)	..	..
3. Pachmarhi (v) (6,142;24.00)			..	..	(i) Pachmarhi Cantt. (5,489;5.00)	(ii) Pachmarhi M (653;19.00)
B TOWN-GROUPS CONSISTING OF SEPARATE TOWNS:						
4. Bhopal (I) (222,948;36.57)	(i) Bhopal M (185,374;27.49)	..	(ii) Govindpura (20,747;7.07)	(iii) Bairagarh (16,827;2.01)	..	..
5. Durg (I) (133,230;47.90)	..	(i) Bhilainagar (86,116;40.14)	(ii) Durg M (47,114;7.76)	..	..	..
6. Murwara (II) (60,472;13.04)	..	..	(i) Murwara M (46,169;8.48)	..	(ii) Tikuri Factory Township (7,290;0.88)	
					(iii) Ordnance Factory Area Katni (7,003;3.68)	

Thus the six town-groups (Class I, 4; Class II, 1; Class V, 1) are made up of 15 "towns" (Class I, 2; Class II, 2; Class III, 5; Class IV, 2; Class V, 3; and Class VI, 1). But, because only three of the town-groups are single towns, the six town-groups constitute in all 11 separate towns. Thus, we land up with three different totals for the number of towns (and town-groups) in Madhya Pradesh. The number of towns which do not enter into town-groups is 204. If we add to this only the number of town-groups and ignore the individual town-components of the latter, we have 210 towns and town-groups—which is the number shown in Table A.IV (in Part II-A of the Madhya Pradesh Series): "Towns classified by population in 1961". If we treat each individual component of a towngroup separately, have 219 towns which is the total if the definition of 'town' is srtictly followed. But the number which is of real demographic interest is 215—which is the number of separate towns and cities in Madhya Pradesh—204 towns,8 separate towns of three town-groups (Bhopal, Durg and Murwara) and 3 town-groups each component of each of which is a single urban unit. [This is subject, however, to one qualification: there are two 'municipalities' (Chachaura-Binaganj in Guna district and Sardarpur-Rajgarh in Dhar district) which as the names themselves indicate, are not single habitations. Each of them consists of two habitations separated by a considerable distance. Thus, Chachaura-Binaganj (6,598) consists of Chachaura (3,996) and Binaganj (2,662) separated by a distance of two miles (with a very bad road) and Sardarpur (2,605) and Rajgarh (4,805)—which are three miles apart. Both these "towns" are tahsil headquarters and that probably is the reason why, by forging an uneasy union with the nearest sizable habitation, the necessary 'population' had to be provided for justifying the dignity of 'municipal status. This peculiar position escaped notice at the time of finalisation of the list of towns; otherwise, their being 'municipal' notwithstanding, they would not have been included. The matter would require consideration at the next Census]. The classification of these different totals into the six population classes is shown below:

TABLE III 4B

Towns and Town-groups classified

(210: 204 towns and 6 town-groups; 215: 204 towns, 8 separate towns of the three town-groups—Bhopal, Durg and Murwara and 3 town-groups which are single urban units—Jabalpur, Sagar and Pachmarhi; 219: 204 towns and 15 'towns' involved in the six town-groups. T: Town(s) TG: Town-group(s) Tl: Total).

Total	Break-up		Number of towns and town-groups in					
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
210	T	204	4	4	30	55	95	16
	TG	6	4	1	—	—	1	—
	Tl	210	8	5	30	55	96	16
215	T	212	5	5	33	56	97	16
	TG	3	2	—	—	—	1	—
	Tl	215	7	5	33	56	98	16
219	T	219	6	6	35	57	98	17
	TG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tl	219	6	6	35	57	98	17

DECLASSIFICATION

12. Ideas about what a 'town' should mean have been changing and an inevitable result has been the not infrequent declassification in a subseqent census of what were considered 'towns' on the basis of the different approach of an earlier Census. This "declassification" are fell rather heavily on the 1951 lists of towns of the constitutent regions of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Bharat (and Bhopal, which was attached to Madhya Bharat for Census purposes) alone comes out unscathed not a single 1951 town has been declassified in 1961; rather the strict standards set up in 1951 in Madhya Bharat for admitting strangers into the select list of towns were somewhat diluted in 1961 in the sense that the many small habitations (clearly villages most of them) which became "municipalities" under the rather liberal policy of the Madhya Bharat Govt. in the matter of 'municipalisation' became towns in 1961 on that account. The following table gives district by district details regarding the declassification of towns:

TABLE III-5A

Changes in Census Lists of Towns

A : 1961 Towns which were towns in 1951 and in 1941;
B : 1961 Towns which were towns in 1951 but *not* in 1941;
C : 1961 Towns which were towns in 1941 but *not* in 1951;
D : 1961 Towns which were towns *neither* in 1951 *nor* in 1941.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	LIST OF TOWNS IN CATEGORY			
		A	B	C	D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I Gwalior	1. Morena	(1) Ambah, (2) Morena, (3) Sabalgarh, (4) Sheopur	—	(1) Joura	(1) Bijeypur
	2. Bhind	(1) Bhind, (2) Gohad	—	—	(1) Mehgaon, (2) Lahar
	3. Gwalior	(1) Gwalior	(1) Dabra	(1) Pichhore, (2) Bhander	— —
	4. Datia	(1) Datia	—	—	—
	5. Shivpuri	(1) Shivpuri	—	(1) Karera (2) Kolaras	— —
	6. Guna	(1) Guna, (2) Ashoknagar, (3) Chanderi, (4) Mungaoli (5) Chachaura-Binaganj.	(1) Raghogarh	—	—
II Rewa	7. Tikamgarh	(1) Tikamgarh	—	—	—
	8. Chhatarpur	(1) Nowgong, (2) Maharajpur, (3) Chhatarpur, (4) Garhi Malehra, (5) Bijawar	—	—	—
	9. Panna	(1) Panna	—	—	—
	10. Satna	(1) Satna, (2) Nagod, (3) Unchahara, (4) Maihar	—		—
	11. Rewa	(1) Rewa	—	—	—
	12. Shahdol	(1) Umaria, (2) Shahdol	(1) Johilla Colliery (2) Burhar, (3) Nargada Hari Dafai Colliery	—	—
	13. Sidhi		—	—	(1) Sidhi

DIVISION	DISTRICT	LIST OF TOWNS IN CATEGORY			
		A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6
III Indore	14. Mandsaur	(1) Jawad, (2) Neemuch, (3) Manasa, (4) Rampura, (5) Bhanpura (6) Mandsaur, (7) Sitamau	(1) Narayangarh (2) Garoth	—	(1) Gandhisagar Hydel Colony, (2) Malhargarh, (3) Shamgarh
	15. Ratlam	(1) Jaora, (2) Alot, (3) Sailana, (4) Ratlam	(1) Tal	—	—
	16. Ujjain	(1) Khacharod, (2) Mahidpur, (3) Tarana, (4) Badnagar, (5) Ujjain	—	—	(1) Nagda Industrial Colony
	17. Jhabua	(1) Alirajpur	—	—	(1) Thandla, (2) Petlawad (3) Jhabua, (4) Ranapur, (5) Jobat
	18. Dhar	(1) Badnawar, (2) Dhar, (3) Kukshi, (4) Manawar	—	(1) Sardarpur-Rajgarh	(1) Dharampuri
	19. Indore	(1) Indore, (2) Mhow Cantt.	—	—	(1) Depalpur, (2) Sawer.
	20. Dewas	(1) Dewas, (2) Kannod	—	(1) Sonkatch	(1) Bhaurasa, (2) Bagli, (3) Hatpiplaya, (4) Khategaon
	21. West Nimar	(1) Barwaha, (2) Sanawad, (3) Maheshwar, (4) Barwani. (5) Rajpur, (6) Anjad, (7) Sendhwa, (8) Khargone	(1) Mandleshwar, (2) Khetia	—	(1) Kasrawad, (2) Gogaon, (3) Bhikangaon.
	22. East Nimar	(1) Khandwa, (2) Burhanpur	—	—	(1) Nepanagar
IV Bhopal	23. Shajapur	(1) Agar, (2) Shajapur, (3) Shujalpur	—	(1) Susner (2) Nalkhera	—
	24. Rajgarh	(1) Khilchipur, (2) Rajgarh, (3) Biaora, (4) Sarangpur, (5) Narsingarh	—	—	—
	25. Vidisha	(1) Sironj, (2) Basoda, (3) Vidisha	—	—	(1) Kurwai
	26. Sehore	(1) Sehore, (2) Bhopal Municipality (3) Ashta	—	(1) Berasia, (2) Ichhawar	(1) Govindpura Industrial Township, (2) Bairagarh
	27. Raisen	(1) Begamganj	—	(1) Raisen, (2) Baraily	—
	28. Hoshangabad	(1) Harda, (2) Timarni, (3) Seoni-Malwa, (4) Hoshangabad, (5) Itarsi, (6) Sohagpur, (7) Piparia, (8) Pachmarhi Municipality, (9) Pachmarhi Cantt.	—	—	—
	29. Betul	(1) Betul, (2) Betul Bazar, (3) Multai	—	—	(1) Amla Railway and Air Staff colony.
V Jabalpur	30. Sagar	(1) Khurai, (2) Bina (Etawa), (3) Sagar Municipality, (4) Sagar Cantt, (5) Garhakota, (6) Deori	—	—	(1) Rahatgarh, (2) Rehli
	31. Damoh	(1) Damoh	(1) Hatta		—
	32. Jabalpur	(1) Murwara Municipality, (2) Sihora, (3) Jabalpur M.C. (4) Jabapur Cantt.	(1) Khamaria Ordnance Factory	— —	(1) Ordnance Factory Area Katni, (2) Tikuri Factory Township, (3) Kymore, (4) Katangi, (5) Patan (6) Panagar

DIVISION	DISTRICT	LIST OF TOWNS IN CATEGORY			
		A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6
	33. Narsimhapur	(1) Gadarwara, (2) Narsimhapur (3) Kareli, (4) Chhota-Chhindwara	—	—	—
	34. Mandla	(1) Mandla	—	—	(1) Nainpur Railway Colony
	35. Chhindwara	(1) Chhindwara, (2) Sausar, (3) Pandhurna	—	—	(1) Jamai, (2) Datla-Bandi, (3) Badkuhi, (4) Chikhali Kalan, (5) Lodhikhera
	36. Seóni	(1) Seoni	—	—	—
	37. B laghat	(1) Wara Seoni, (2) Balaghat	(1) Tirodi	—	(1) Katangi
VI Bilaspur	38. Surguja	(1) Manendragarh, (2) Ambikapur	(1) Baikunthpur, (2) Ramanujganj	(1) North Jhagra Khand. Colliery, (2) Chirmiri Colliery	—
	39. Bilaspur	(1) Mungeli, (2) Kota, (3) Bilaspur, (4) Champa, (5) Sakti	—	—	(1) Pendra, (2) Takhatpur, (3) Gaurella, (4) Korba Mining Colony, (5) Akaltara.
	40. Raigarh	(1) Kharsia, (2) Raigarh, (3) Sarangpur	(1) Jashpur-nagar	—	—
VII Raipur	41. Durg	(1) Kawardha, (2) Chhuikhadan, (3) Khairgarh, (4) Dongargarh, (5) Rajnandgaon, (6) Durg.	—	—	(1) Bhilai Nagar Industrial Township (2) Rajhara Jharandalli.
	42. Raipur	(1) Bhatapara, (2) Raipur, (3) Arang, (4) Dhamtari	—	—	(1) Baloda Bazar, (2) Newara, (3) Gobra Nawapara, (4) Mahasamund.
	43. Bastar	(1) Kanker, (2) Jagdalpur —	—	—	—

TABLE III-5B

Declassification and Classification since 1941

Part I—Divisions and Districts

State/Division/District	Towns in 1941	1951			1961					
		Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951	Town of 1941 retained in 1951	New Towns added in 1951	Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951 but again classified as towns in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 but declassified in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 and also in 1961	1951 new towns declassified in 1961	New 1951 towns retained in 1961	New towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh State	162	27	135	61	15	4	131	48	13	56
Gwalior Division	22	7	14	5	5	1	14	3	2	3
1. Morena	5	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	1

Table III-5B. *Contd.*

State/Division/District	Towns in 1941	1951			1961					
		Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951	Towns of 1941 retained in 1951	New Towns added in 1951	Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951 but again classified as towns in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 but declassified in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 and also in 1961	1951 new towns declassified in 1961	New 1951 towns retained in 1961	New towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Bhind	2	...	2	..	..	..	2	..	...	2
3. Gwalior	3	2	1	1	2	—	1	...	1	..
4. Datia	2	...	2	3	..	1	1	3	...	...
5. Shivpuri	4	3	1	..	2	—	1	—	...	...
6. Guna	6	1	5	..	..	—	5	...	1	..
Rewa Division	17	..	17	42	..	3	13	41	1	3
7. Tikamgarh	1	..	1	2	...	—	1	2	..	—
8. Chhatarpur	6	..	6	3	..	1	5	3	...	...
9. Panna	2	...	2	3	..	1	1	3	...	..
10. Satna	4	..	4	10	..	..	4	10	—	—
11. Rewa	2	..	2	12	..	1	1	12	..	..
12. Shahdol	2	..	2	12	..	..	2	11*	1	2
13. Sidhi	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	...	—	1
Indore Division	38	3	35	6	2	—	35	1	5	20
14. Mandsaur	7	..	7	2	..	..	7	..	2	3
15. Ratlam	4	..	4	1	..	—	4	..	1	..
16. Ujjain	6	1	5	..	..	—	5	..	..	1
17. Jhabua	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	—	5
18. Dhar	5@	1@	4	..	1	—	4	...	—	1
19. Indore	2	..	2	1	..	—	2	1	...	2
20. Dewas	3	1	2	..	1	..	2	—	..	4
21. West Nimar	8	..	8	2	..	..	8	..	2	3
22. East Nimar	2	—	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Bhopal Division	41	15	26	—	6	—	26	—	—	4
23. Shajapur	5	2	3	—	2	—	3	..	..	—
24. Rajgarh	5	—	5	—	..	..	5	..	—	..
25. Vidisha	3	—	3	—	..	..	3	..	..	1
26. Schore	10	7	3	..	2	—	3	—	..	2
27. Raisen	7	6	1	..	2	—	1	—	..	—
28. Hoshangabad	8	..	8	..	..	—	8	—	—	—
29, Betul	3	..	3	..	—	—	3	—	..	1
Jabalpur Division	20	..	20	3	..	..	20	1	2	15
30 Sagar	5	..	5	1	—	—	5	1	—	2
31. Damoh	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	—	1	..
32. Jabalpur	3	—	3	—	..	—	3	—	..	6
33. Narsimhapur	4	..	4	..	—	—	4	..	—	—
34. Mandla	1	..	1	—	—	—	1	—	..	1
35. Chhindwara	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
36. Seoni	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
37. Balaghat	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	1

Table III-5B *Concld.*

State/Division/District	Towns in 1941	1951			1961					
		Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951	Towns of 1941 retained in 1951	New Towns added in 1951	Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951 but again classified as towns in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 but declassified in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 and also in 1961	1951 new towns declassified in 1961	New 1951 towns retained in 1961	New towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bilaspur Division	**12**	**2**	**10**	**4**	**2**	..	**10**	**1**	**3**	**5**
38. Surguja	4	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	...
39. Bilaspur	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
40. Raigarh	3	...	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	...
Raipur Division	12	...	**12**	**1**	..	..	12	1	...	**6**
41. Durg	6	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	2
42. Raipur	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	...	..	4
43. Bastar	2	..	2	...	..	...	2	..	...	...

• Out of these 11 towns 3 have merged in other towns and only 8 have been declassified.

@ Sardarpur and Rajgarh were two separate towns in 1941 but they have been counted as one because in 1961 they are combined.

Note.—1. For the purpose of this table those places which were Towns in Censuses prior to 1941 but were not so in 1941 and 1951 have been taken as new towns if classified as such in 1961

2. Jabalpur, Sagar and Pachmarhi each has been taken to be single town and in other cases each component of town group has been taken to be a seperate town.

3. The 1961 set-up is the basis for this table and towns of previous Censuses have been adjusted accordingly,

TABLE III-5 B
Declassification and Classification since 1941
Part II—Regions

State/Division/District	Towns in 1941	1951			1961					
		Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951	Towns of 1941 retained in 1951	New Towns added in 1951	Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951 but again classified as towns in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 but declassified in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 and also in 1961	1951 new towns declassified in 1961	New 1951 towns retained in 1961	New towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh State	**162**	**27**	**135**	**61**	**15**	**4**	**131**	**48**	**13**	**56**
Class I	3	...	5	..	...	...	7	...	..	..
Class II	5	..	5	...	..	...	4	..	..	1
Class III	16	...	22	...	..	..	31	..	...	2
Class IV	31	1	34	..	...	...	46	..	1	9
Class V	69	2	63	11	14	1	42	1	10	32
Class VI	38	24	6	50	1	3	1	47	2	12
Mahakoshal Region	**57**	**2**	**55**	**8**	**2**	...	**55**	**3**	**5**	**28**
Class I	1	...	1	...	...	..	3	..	..	..
Class II	3	..	4	...	...	..	3	..	...	1
Class III	7	..	9	...	...	...	12	..	...	1

Table III-5B *Concld.*

State/Division/District	Towns in 1941	1951			1961					
		Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951	Towns of 1941 retained in 1951	New Towns added in 1951	Towns of 1941 declassified in 1951 but again classified as towns in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 but declassified in 1961	1941 towns retained in 1951 and also in 1961	1951 new towns declassified in 1961	New 1951 towns retained in 1961	New towns added in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class IV	14	1	19	..	..	..	18	..	..	5
Class V	25	1	19	2	2	..	18	..	3	20
Class VI	7	..	3	6	..	..	1	3	2	1
Madhya Bharat Region	**68**	**12**	**56**	**8**	**9**	..	**56**	**1**	**7**	**23**
Class I	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Class II	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Class III	7	..	9	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Class IV	11	..	11	..	..	..	22	..	1	2
Class V	34	1	32	8	8	..	18	1	6	10
Class VI	13	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
Vindhya Pradesh Region	**19**	..	**19**	**45**	..	**4**	**15**	**44**	**1**	**3**
Class III	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Class IV	4	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
Class V	9	..	10	1	..	1	5	..	1	2
Class VI	4	..	3	44	..	3	..	44	..	..
Bhopal Region	**17**	**13**	**4**	..	**4**	..	**4**	..	..	**2**
Class I	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Class II	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Class IV	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Class V	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Class VI	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan Region	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..
Class IV	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Only one point need be noticed here. The problem of declassification arises usually in connexion with the Class VI towns—i.e., those with a population of less than 5,000. The difficulty of deciding between a large village and a small town has already been referred to and, unless there is a rigid rule that 5,000 is an inescapable minimum limit for a town, these difficulties of classification will continue to arise.

GROWTH

13. Without allowing for changes in classification, we find that, while there has been an increase of urban population from 8.6% in 1901 to 14.3% in 1961, it has been quite slow. The following table gives the figures down to the level of the district:

TABLE III-6A

Proportion of Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population of the State 1901-61

State and District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	143	120	98	83	75	67	86
I. Gwalior Division	18	16	14	12	10	9	14
1. Morena Distt.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Bhind Distt.	2	1	1	1	..	1	1
3. Gwalior Distt.	10	10	8	6	6	4	8
4. Datia Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
5. Shivpuri Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Guna Distt.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1

Table III-6A--*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Rewa Division	8	10	6	6	6	6	6
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
9. Panna Distt.	..	1	1	1	1	...	1
10. Satna Distt.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
11. Rewa Distt.	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
12. Shahdol Distt.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
13. Sidhi Distt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Indore Division	44	41	32	28	24	19	28
14. Mandsaur Distt.	5	4	3	3	3	3	5
15. Ratlam Distt.	4	4	4	3	3	3	4
16. Ujjain Distt.	7	7	5	4	4	3	4
17. Jhabua Distt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Dhar Distt.	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
19. Indore Distt.	14	14	10	8	7	4	8
20. Dewas Distt.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. West Nimar Distt.	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
22. East Nimar Distt.	5	5	4	4	3	2	3
IV. Bhopal Division	19	15	15	12	11	11	15
23. Shajapur Distt.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
24. Rajgarh Distt.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
25. Vidisha Distt.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
26. Sehore Distt.	8	5	5	4	3	4	6
27. Raisen Distt.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
28. Hoshangabad Distt.	4	4	3	3	3	2	3
29. Betul Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
V. Jabalpur Division	30	24	19	16	16	16	16
30. Sagar Distt.	6	5	4	4	4	4	4
31. Damoh Distt.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
32. Jabalpur Distt.	15	11	9	7	7	6	7
33. Narsimhapur Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Mandla Distt.	1	1	..	...	..	1	...

Table III 6A--*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. Chhindwara Distt.	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
36. Seoni Distt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37. Balaghat Distt.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI. Bilaspur Division	8	5	5	3	3	2	2
38. Surguja Distt.	1	1	1	..	..	...	...
39. Bilaspur Distt.	5	2	3	2	2	1	2
40. Raigarh Distt.	2	2	1	1	1	1	..
VII. Raipur Division	15	9	7	6	5	4	5
41. Durg Distt.	7	3	2	2	2	1	2
42. Raipur Distt.	7	5	4	3	3	3	3
43. Bastar Distt.	1	1	1	1	..	..	...

It is only in 1941 that the proportion of urban population increases to a level higher than in 1901 but even in that year the increase was only 1.2% over the 1901 figure of 8.6%. The increases between 1941 and 1951 on the one hand and between 1951 and 1961 on the other are more or less the same (2.2% in 1941-51 and 2.3% in 1951-61). Urban population in the State is thus nowhere near the levels at which it is in developed countries (50-80%)—and it should be remembered that what we mean by 'urban' is in fact more rural than urban in the borderline cases. Over the last six decades, Indore and Jabalpur divisions have shown the largest increases and Rewa division, the lowest. Gwalior and Bhopal divisions show more or less the same pace of growth. In order to eliminate border line cases and point up the substantial trend, the following table has been prepared only for towns with population of not less than 10,000:

TABLE III-6B

Urban Growth (Towns in Classes I-IV) : State and Divisions

State/Division	1901-61%	Population and percentage variation (in bracket) over the previous decade in census year						
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	296.66	3,875,656 (+57.56)	2,459,844 (+44.01)	1,708,158 (+38.25)	1,235,528 (+29.50)	954,102 (+22.70)	777,606 (—20.41)	977,075
Gwalior Division	206.27	498,255 (+39.17)	358,012 (+47.51)	242,699 (+48.55)	163,384 (+16.02)	140,820 (+36.48)	103,180 (—36.58)	162,683
Rewa Division	191.35	208,430 (+132.65)	89,589 (+11.60)	80,280 (+30.09)	71,966 (—12.06)	55,321 (—12.06)	62,911 (—12.06)	71,540

Table III 6-B *Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore Division	227.27	1,201,213	875,639	599,947	439,332	359,292	248,842	367,037
		(+37.18)	(+45.95)	(+36.56)	(+22.28)	(+44.39)	(—32.20)	
Bhopal Division	295.91	516,401	288,258	196,750	137,892	90,162	68,795	130,438
		(+79.15)	(+46.51)	(+42.68)	(+52.94)	(+32.02)	(—47.64)	
Jabalpur Division	351.10	826,565	556,487	396,006	282,588	209,245	216,754	183,235
		(+48.53)	(+40.52)	(+40.14)	(+35.05)	(—3.46)	(+18.29)	
Bilaspur Division	850.48	179,992	91,052	67,831	44,194	24,925	19,850	18,937
		(+97.68)	(+34.23)	(+53.48)	(+81.91)	(+22.39)	(+4.82)	
Raipur Division	929.44	444,800	200,807	124,645	96,172	74,967	57,774	43,208
		(+121.51)	(+61.10)	(+29.61)	(+28.29)	(+29.76)	(+33.71)	

In the above table, if Sohagpur town is taken to be part of Shahdol town in 1951 also, its rate of growth becomes 124.85% instead of 132.65% for the decade 1951-61.

The population as a whole has increased by 92% since 1901 in the State so that the growth of the larger towns has been at over thrice this rate. Growth has been very rapid in the south-east and least rapid in the north. The difficulty, however, in understanding the nature of urban growth is that the gross growth rate consists of different proportions of two elements: (a) the growth attributable to places which continue as towns; and (b) that attributable to new "towns" i.e., those which become towns for the first time or enter a particular class for the first time. Thus the increase in the population of Class I towns in a particular decade consists of (a) the *increase* in population of towns which were in Class I a decade earlier and (b) the *whole* population of towns which were not in Class I a decade earlier but have entered this class during the course of the decade. It has already been shown that the larger towns have grown faster and it would therefore be advisable to examine the kind of growth that has been taking place in long-established towns. There are 103 among the 215 towns of the 1961 Census in Madhya Pradesh which have been towns mostly throughout the six decades from 1901. Their class distribution in 1901 and in 1961 is shown below :—

TABLE III 7-A :

Class distribution of 103 "old" towns.

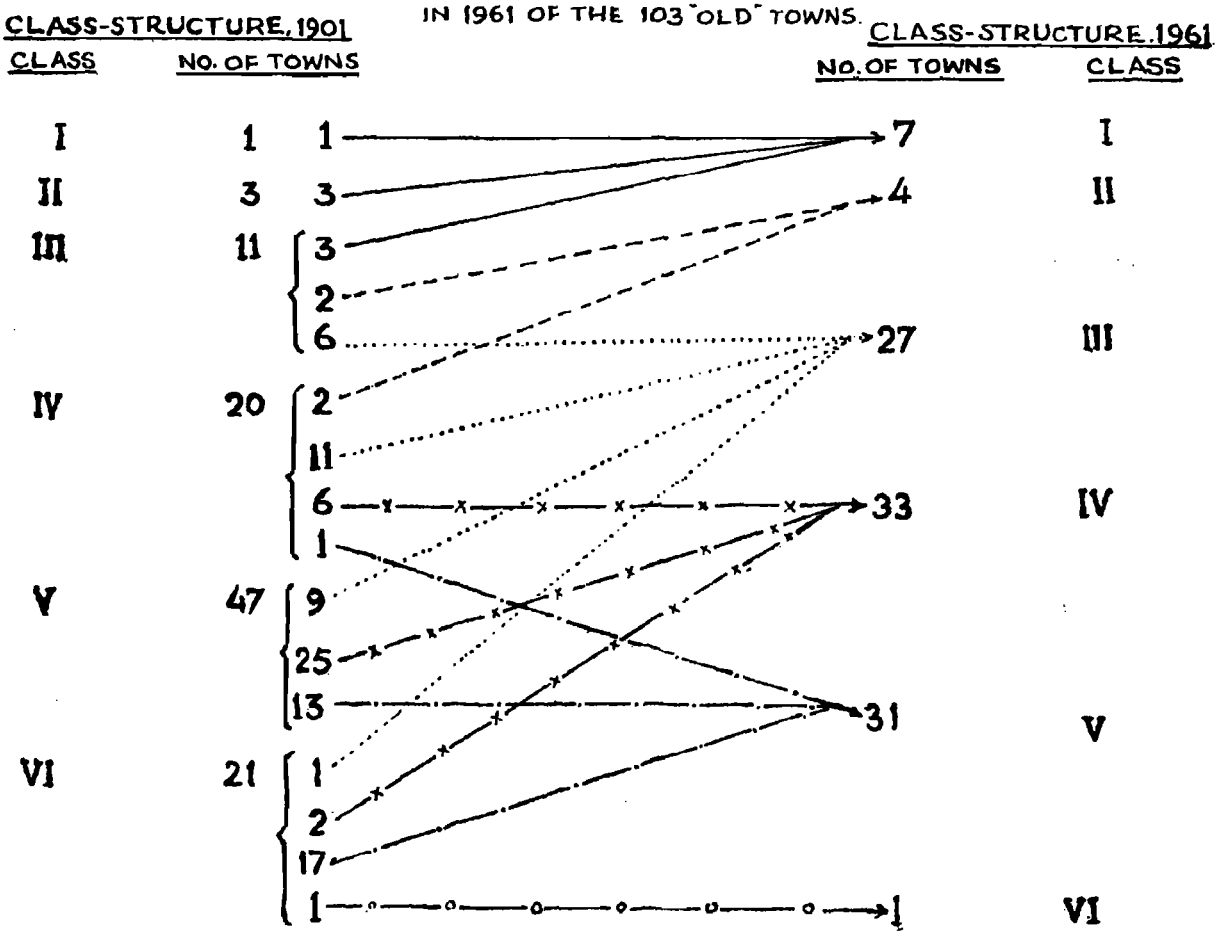
["old" towns=Place which have been towns throughout 1901-61]

State/Division		Total	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Madhya Pradesh	1901	103	1	3	11	20	47	21
	1961	103	7	4	27	33	31	1
I Gwalior	1901	10	1	..	1	1	5	2
	1961	10	1	..	3	2	4	..
II Rewa	1901	10	..	..	1	4	4	1
	1961	10	..	..	4	3	3	..
III Indore	1901	27	..	1	7	4	10	5
	1961	27	2	3	7	8	7	..
IV Bhopal	1901	23	..	1	..	5	13	4
	1961	23	1	..	4	9	9	..
V Jabalpur	1901	18	..	1	1	4	9	3
	1961	18	2	..	5	8	3	..
VI Bilaspur	1901	5	..	..	..	1	3	1
	1961	5	..	1	1	1	2	..
VII Raipur	1901	10	..	..	1	1	3	5
	1961	10	1	..	3	2	3	1

It is impossible in the demography of urban areas to go back further and further in search of a *"tabula rasa"*; we may therefore as well stop at 1901. One feature of the above table is that, in the State as a whole, there is a decrease in the last two classes of town and an increase in the first four classes. (Even a

"town", i.e., a habitation which is supposed to have within itself some factors of growth, does not, in many instances, show a rate of growth ranging between 100% and 300% in as long as a period as six decades). There is some regional diversity in this general picture. In Raipur division, there is no reduction in the number of towns in Class V and one town (Chuikhadan) continues unchanged in Class VI since 1901. The decrease (in mere numbers) of 36 in the number of towns in Classes V and VI since 1901 has been absorbed (numerically, again) as follows: Class IV, 13; Class III, 16; Class II, 1; and Class I, 6; the point regarding these being numerical is emphasised because the numbers do not refer to the same towns—for example, out of the decrease of 20 in Class VI, 17 went into Class V and other towns went out of Class V in their stead to make up the total loss of 36. The greatest gain is in Class III and not in Class IV as one would normally expect. Rewa Division does not have a Class I or Class II town in 1961 even though there were one town in Class III and four in Class IV in 1931. In Bilaspur division, none of the 5 old towns was in Class III in 1901 but the town in Class IV has rapidly grown to Class II status thus confirming the general impression of rapid urban growth in the south-east of the State—particularly in the last decade. Similarly, in Raipur division, a Class III town of 1901 has become the Class I town of 1961. The following diagram gives the "class parentage" of the 1961 towns:

TABLE III.7B: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLASS-STRUCTURE IN 1901 AND THAT IN 1961 OF THE 103 "OLD" TOWNS.



There is only one case of downward movement which is from Class IV to Class V; this is Nowgong in Chhatarpur district. The decline is due to the fact that, after 1947, the towns ceased to be the headquarters of an important dignitary of the Political Department who was in charge of Bundelkhand and

Baghelkhand States. The Class I towns of 1961 show normal "parentage" in the sense that the seven largest towns of 1901 have risen to that class. But, as one goes down the class-scale, parentage becomes mixed. To take an example, one would expect that in the normal course all the 1901 towns of Class IV would go up at least to Class III in 1961; in the most extreme case this involves a growth of only 100% in 60 years. The actual position, however, is that only 13 out of these have risen to higher classes and one, to which a reference has already been made, actually went down to Class V. A similar disparateness will be observed in the case of other classes also—though in one case (that of the 1901 Class VI) the disparateness is not very much. Towns which have not changed in class since 1901 are to be found in Classes III (6), IV (6), V (13) and VI (1) i.e., 26 in all; the division-wise distribution is as follows: Gwalior (3), Rewa (3), Indore (8), Bhopal (8), Jabalpur (1), Bilaspur (1) and Raipur (1). Thus slowness of growth is to be found mainly in the centre and the west of the State. In the west and in the north, some of even the larger towns do not grow fast. Thus, we have in Madhya Pradesh the peculiar feature that the west and the north have been over the years more 'urbanised' than the rest of the State but grow comparatively much more slowly. This is generally borne out by the two tables following:

TABLE III. 8: Class-wise urban growth (1901-61) of 103 "old" towns

A: With the 1901 Classification

State—Division	Class-wise growth rate%					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Madhya Pradesh	116.85	257.29	135.16	126.15	135.23	94.09
Gwalior	116.85	..	22.26 (5)	170.97 (4)	115.00 (6)	84.88 (5)
Rewa	..	..	75.00 (4)	44.80 (6)	174.55 (3)	96.75 (3)
Indore	..	303.8 (2)	122.23 (3)	126.29 (5)	88.18 (7)	76.53 (6)
Bhopal	..	140.67 (3)	..	43.30 (7)	118.83 (5)	48.00 (7)
Jabalpur	..	306.37 (1)	147.29 (2)	178.79 (3)	171.42 (2)	86.70 (4)
Bilaspur	..	..	..	357.87 (1)	228.62 (1)	353.66 (1)
Raipur	..	..	335.30 (1)	302.72 (2)	151.74 (4)	138.01 (2)

B: With the 1961 Classification

State—Division	Class-wise growth rate%					
Madhya Pradesh	215.88	196.09	138.10	90.02	47.09	67.29
Gwalior	116.85 (5)	..	103.58 (6)	106.39 (4)	52.31 (3)	..
Rewa	..	..	120.32 (5)	69.96 (6)	12.76 (7)	..
Indore	291.52 (2)	161.69 (2)	75.16 (7)	85.06 (5)	36.24 (6)	..
Bhopal	140.67 (4)	..	141.52 (4)	69.57 (7)	43.06 (4)	..
Jabalpur	255.60 (3)	..	238.35 (3)	115.81 (2)	86.70 (2)	..
Bilaspur	..	357.87 (1)	446.02 (1)	110.45 (3)	150.46 (1)	..
Raipur	335.30 (1)	..	286.46 (2)	136.96 (1)	42.97 (5)	67.29

(The figures within brackets represent the ranks of the growth-rates class-wise).

It will be seen that, in both the parts, in columns where all divisions are represented, the first 'three ranks' are to be found associated generally with Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur divisions, there is only one exception—Raipur division, Class V. In the Class II column of part A also, the position is similar and the question of ranking the single entry in the Class I column of part A does not arise. In the Class I column of part B of the above table also, the highest rank is that of a southern division (Raipur) though the second rank is that of the western Indore Division. (There is, however a special circumstance here: the 1961 Census figure is vitiated by the fact that, during enumeration, there were riots which kept Jabalpur City tense for about a week as a result of which there was a temporary exodus. Actually, if we consider the houselisting (1960) figures, the figure for Jabalpur division in the Class I column of part 'B' of the above table would be 266.95%). Thus, it is only in this case that the picture of generally slower growth in the west and the north and faster growth in the east and the south-east is different. An exami-

nation of the lower ranks will show that, taking both parts A and B together, the western Indore division figures frequently in the last two whereas the northern Gwalior division figures more prominently in the higher of the low ranks. The ranks we have been considering so far are for the entries in the columns of Table III.8; the following table gives the rankings for each row--i.e., all classes for each division ranked on the basis of the rates of growth.

TABLE III. 8-C:

Ranks of Class-wise rates of growth

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Part A of Table III. 8						
Madhya Pradesh	5	1	3	4	2	6
Gwalior	2	..	5	1	3	4
Rewa	..	..	3	4	1	2
Indore	..	1	3	2	4	5
Bhopal	..	1	..	4	2	3
Jabalpur	..	1	4	2	3	5
Bilaspur	..	..	..	1	3	2
Raipur	..	..	1	2	3	4
Part B of Table III. 8						
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	3	4	6	5
Gwalior	1	..	3	2	4	..
Rewa	..	..	1	2	3	..
Indore	1	2	4	3	5	..
Bhopal	2	..	1	3	4	..
Jabalpur	1	..	2	3	4	..
Bilaspur	..	2	1	4	3	..
Raipur	1	..	2	3	5	4

Taking the 1961 classification (i.e., the ranks relating to Part B), it is clear that, in Madhya Pradesh, the higher the class of the town, the higher is the rate of its growth; the disturbance of the ranks of Classes V and VI is due to the appearance of just one town in Class VI and can be ignored. But a study of the ranks relating to Part A makes it clear that it is not safe to *predict* that the larger towns will in fact grow faster; this is true only in the case of Class II towns of 1901 whose rates of growth are the highest in the divisions in which they are found. The performance of other classes is varied.

URBAN POPULATION: IMPORTANCE

14. A balanced demographic view of the urban areas requires that the growth picture be properly "weighted" by some index of the importance of urban population in different parts of the State. To take an example, in Raipur division, the rate of growth (929.44%) during 1901-61 has been the highest but the proportion of urban population in the division to total population of the State is very low (0.5% in 1901 and 1.5% in 1961); on the other hand, in Indore division, this proportion is high (2.8% in 1901 and 4.4% in 1961) whereas the rate of growth (227.27%) is comparatively low. Thus, regions with proportionately larger urban populations do not necessarily show higher urban growth-rates. The following table shows the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population in the State for the various Census years:

TABLE III. 9-A (Please see Table III. 6-A)

In 1961 all divisions of the State except Rewa and Bilaspur have each an urban population which is at least 1% of the State population. (The 1951 figure for Rewa division, incidentally, is somewhat exaggerated owing to a very large increase in the number of 'towns' though many of them were by no standards urban). In 1931, the median census year, and in 1901, the earliest of the series, Raipur division also drops out of this group. In other words, it is only divisions which had at least one Class I town that show this relatively large concentration of urban population. An abstract of the above table showing the number of districts in various percentage ranges of Table III. 9A is given below:

TABLE III. 9-B

Number of districts in each percentage range

(Based on Table III. 9A)

Census Year	Percentage Ranges					
	<0.5 (—)	0.5-1.5 (1)	1.5-2.5 (2)	2.5-3.5 (3)	3.5-4.5 (4)	4.5+ (5 and above)
1901	9	15	8	3	3	5
1911	8	19	7	4	4	1
1921	9	17	6	6	2	3
1931	7	17	7	5	4	3
1941	4	19	7	4	4	5
1951	3	15	12	1	4	8
1961	2	14	12	1	3	11

[The figures in brackets show the corresponding percentage figures of Table III. 9A.]

Figures in the columns relating to the percentage-ranges: 0.5-1.5, and 3.5-4.5 do not show much change as between 1901 and 1961. There is a con-

siderable decrease(which is to be expected)in the figures under the "less than 0.5" column: in fact, the surprising feature is that even in 1961 there are 2 districts with negligible urban populations. The "2.5-3.5" column also shows a decrease. Increases are to be found in the "1.5-2.5" column and in the "4.5+" column. But it is only in the "4.5+" column that all the actual districts which were in this column in 1901 continue to be in it (Gwalior, Mandsaur, Indore, Sehore and Jabalpur) with the addition of six more (Ujjain, East Nimar, Sagar, Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur). Much the greater part of this new area lies to the east and south-east. The changes in the "1.5-2.5" column are, however a mixed bag. Three of the 1901 districts have lower percentages in 1961 (Datia, Rewa and Rajgarh) and the rest have all gone to the higher percentage columns except one—Shajapur—which sticks to this column in 1961 as it did in 1901. The other 11 districts in the column in 1961 have all moved up from the lower percentages columns but clearly represent on the whole an area with slow urban growth. But for Raigarh, the districts are all in the central or northern or western parts of the State (Morena, Bhind and Guna in Gwalior division; Chhatarpur, Satna and Shahdol in Rewa division; Dhar and Dewas in Indore division; Vidisha in Bhopal; Damoh in Jabalpur and Raigarh in Bilaspur divisions). The figures appear to confirm the earlier impression that the more urbanised west and north have grown more slowly.

CLASS-WISE DISTRIBUTION

15. The following six tables show class-wise the proportion of urban population in each unit living in towns of a particular class.

TABLE 10-A

(Class I Towns)

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class I towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class I towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	354	333	232	142	76	78	...
Gwalior District	926	974	861	..	..	...	...
Ujjain District	671	737	..	..	..	..	...
Indore District	874	862	854	733	..	..	..
Sehore District	682	791	..	..	..	..	..
Sagar District	579	...	..	..	..	..	..
Jabalpur District	777	860	849	818	807	802	...
Raipur District	613	..	...	..	..	..	...

TABLE 10-B

(Class II Towns)

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class II towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class II towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	88	113	143	109	120	43	235
Gwalior District	..	..	..	601	683	..	599
Ratlam District	632	565	..	..	..	..	..
Ujjain District	..	..	665	591	..	..	..
Indore District	..	..	..	..	679	..	633
East Nimar District	943	1,000	584	..	..	..	..
Sehore District	..	..	645	712	..	705	713
Sagar District	..	649	664	..	..	..	..
Jabalpur District	..	..	..	..	..	..	821
Bilaspur District	366	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur District	..	713	674	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10-C

(Class III Towns)

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class III towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class III towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	231	186	165	217	248	262	215
Morena	422	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhind	592	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	..	..	..	168	172	529	..
Datia	1,000	701	802	..	..	..	813

Table 10-C *Concld.*

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivpuri	738	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Guna	414	394	..	..	..	..	..
Tikamgarh	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhatarpur	393	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satna	600	329	..	..	..	..	..
Rewa	1,000	487	873	869	819	842	931
Shahdol	384	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandsaur	490	299	276	..	..	..	283
Ratlam	225	263	865	850	588	555	867
Ujjain	..	..	..	..	607	600	561
Dhar	426	551	475	..	..	..	..
Indore	106	124	146	179	232	890	263
Dewas	513	832	..	..	..	..	..
West Nimar	222	222	..	..	..	..	..
East Nimar	..	..	416	1,000	1,000	1,000	631
Vidisha	431	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sehore	181	161	..	..	677	..	..
Hoshangabad	469	258	..	..	..	..	..
Sagar	152	..	..	607	597	607	620
Damoh	837	847	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Jabalpur	98	113	117	144	..	..	..
Chhindwara	379	571	530	..	..	..	..
Seoni	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Raigarh	617	599	635	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	..	557	597	632	580	..	..
Durg	489	556	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	138	..	..	636	620	684	672
Bastar	759	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10-D

(Class IV Towns)

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class IV towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class IV towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	165	153	186	229	219	216	220
Morena	217	471	352	..	..	..	..
Bhind	216	691	663	648	..	..	..
Gwalior	39	..	..	77	111	318	333
Datia	..	..	..	787	779	814	..
Shivpuri	..	..	558	531	784	731	..
Guna	193	197	363	351	..	..	..
Tikamgarh	..	663	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chhatarpur	209	287	336	333	316	307	805
Panna	1,000	554	738	718	723	1,000	1,000
Satna	191	..	376	408	..	..	..
Shahdol	379	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandsaur	150	229	139	279	486	484	208
Ratlam	..	..	..	..	335	359	..
Ujjain	329	160	184	116	..	..	153
Jhabua	284	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhar	151	..	..	447	716	..	767
Indore	..	..	..	87	89	..	81
Dewas	..	..	402	805	1,000	1,000	1,000
West Nimar	460	149	406	236	266	..	..
East Nimar	..	..	..	..	..	..	367
Shajapur	801	1,000	311	..	..	..	..
Rajgarh	672	..	278	..	..	..	..

Table 10-D *Concld.*

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vidisha	489	794	805	832	572	589	582
Sehore	62	...	144	162	153	..	109
Raisen	459	...	...		..	..	...
Hoshangabad	271	457	567	620	484	..	552
Betul	682	810	528	...	...	...	..
Sagar	148	197	...	135	..	..	...
Damoh	...	...	...	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jabalpur	56	..	...	..	146	126	128
Narsimhapur	666	729	756	465	..	567	475
Mandla	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	181	290	317	829	421	421	...
Seoni	...	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Balaghat	654	474	635	..	..	..	...
Surguja	348	487	350	..	..	..	...
Bilaspur	244	170	...	..	..	636	590
Raigarh	...	...	..	565	..	..	...
Durg	103	309	596	621	600	393	395
Raipur	121	234	149	161	206	203	...
Bastar	..	737	686	656	..	..	..

TABLE 10-E

(Class V Towns)

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class V Towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class V towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	148	166	210	221	247	325	257
Morena	305	529	235	557	309	580	1,000

Table 10-E *Contd.*

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhind	117	309	337	352	665	1,000	1,000
Gwalior	21	26	94	123	...	104	34
Datia	..	137	198	..	..	--	187
Shivpuri	262	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guna	393	409	568	178	430	809	563
Chhatarpur	398	456	574	574	593	454	195
Satna	209	257	476	281	661	626	791
Rewa	..	..	..	..	...	--	169
Shahdol	237	416	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sidhi	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandsaur	336	472	528	559	361	433	384
Ratlam	143	172	135	82	..	..	..
Ujjain	..	103	118	252	324	400	223
Jhabua	468	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	..	..
Dhar	423	449	398	269	284	1,000	233
Indore	--	14	--	..	..	110	..
Dewas	360	168	467	..	--	..	..
West Nimar	252	629	594	670	734	905	1,000
East Nimar	57	--	--	..	--	--	..
Shajapur	199	..	465	1,000	945	855	847
Rajgarh	328	1,000	722	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vidisha	80	206	195	--	428	411	418
Sehore	75	48	48	--	--	97	98
Raisen	541	1,000	...	--	--	--	--
Hoshangabad	260	285	367	319	420	770	366
Betul	318	190	472	1,000	1,000	1,000	540
Sagar	121	139	336	258	403	393	307
Damoh	163	153	--	--	--	--	--

Table 10-E—*Concld*

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jabalpur	70	27	34	38	47	43	51
Narsimhapur	334	152	..	381	827	..	347
Mandla	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,020
Chhindwara	401	139	153	171	439	579	836
Balaghat	346	526	365	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Surguja	505	258	650	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	241	273	267	303	307	364	354
Raigarh	383	267	251	311	1,000	1,000	1,000
Durg	28	70	351	290	179	607	209
Raipur	128	53	177	203	98	113	328
Bastar	241	..	314	344	..	..	..

TABLE 10-F

Number per 1,000 of total urban population of each district in each Census year found in Class VI towns, 1901-61.

[Districts which have no Class VI towns are omitted]

STATE AND DISTRICT	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	14	49	64	82	90	77	53
Morena	56	..	413	443	691	420	..
Bhind	75	..	..	..	335	..	..
Gwalior	14	..	45	31	33	49	..
Datia	..	162	..	213	221	186	..
Shivpuri	..	..	442	469	216	269	1,000
Guna	..	..	69	471	570	191	437
Tikamgarh	..	337	..	..	..	..	..
Chhatarpur	..	257	90	93	91	239	..
Panna	..	446	262	282	277	..	..

Table 10-F—*Concld.*

STATE AND DISTRICT	1951	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Satna	..	414	148	311	339	374	209
Rewa	..	513	127	131	181	158	..
Shahdol	..	584	..	..	..	..	..
Mandsaur	24	..	57	162	153	83	125
Ratlam	..	..	..	68	77	86	133
Ujjain	..	..	33	41	69	..	63
Jhabua	248	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhar	..	..	127	284	..	..	..
Indore	20	..	..	..	..	..	23
Dewas	127	..	131	195	..	..	..
West Nimar	66	..	..	94	..	95	..
East Nimar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shajapur	..	..	224	..	55	145	153
Vidisha	..	..	..	168	..	..	..
Sehore	..	..	163	126	170	198	80
Raisen	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	66	61	96	230	82
Betul	..	..	..	..	..	..	460
Sagar	..	15	..	..	..	..	73
Jabalpur	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Narsimhapur	..	119	244	154	173	433	178
Chhindwara	39	..	..	..	140	..	164
Surguja	147	255	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	..	..	136	65	113	..	56
Raigarh	..	134	114	124	..	..	..
Durg	15	65	53	89	221	..	396
Rajpur	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
Bastar	..	263	..	..	1,000	..	1,000

Wherever, in a district, there is at least one Class I town, the population in such town or towns accounted for anything between 57.9% (Sagar district) and 92.6% (Gwalior district) of the urban population of the district in 1961. The range of variation was 34.7% in 1961, 23.7% in 1951, 1.2% in 1941 and 8.5% in 1921. The tendency therefore has been for the range to increase; but, as the higher limit cannot vary much, it is the lower limit which keeps going down further and further as a result of new towns entering the class. An implication of a high percentage of urban population being found in Class I towns is that the number of towns in other classes is unduly small—which may mean one or both of two things; first, that the growth of urban population is not just enough for many new towns to emerge rapidly and in all sizes: or, second, that the city-colossus stultifies the smaller towns. Theoretically, for approximately proportional growth of all classes of town, a territorial unit must, for every Class I town, have one Class II town with an (average) population of 75,000, three Class III towns with an average population of 35,000 each, seven Class IV towns with an average population of 15,000 each, thirteen Class V towns with an average population of 7,500 each and 25 Class VI towns with an average population of 4,000 each. This would mean that, in each class, there is a population of at least one lakh. The basis of the 'balance' concept presented here is purely numerical; it does not seem possible to quantify this concept on the basis of inter-connected economic matrices because that would involve for too many assumptions about concentric patterns of industry. In any case, in the forseeable future, a good deal of progress in the control of urban growth can be achieved by proper attention to more numbers. The following table brings together the various figures regarding this theoretical pattern of even urban growth:

TABLE III-11A

A Pattern of Balanced urban Growth

Class of town	Number	Average Population	Total Class Population	% of Class population to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	1	100,000	100,000	17
II	1	75,000	75,000	13
III	3	35,000	105,000	18
IV	7	15,000	105,000	18
V	13	7,500	97,500	17
VI	25	4,000	100,000	17
All Classes	50	11,650	582,500	100

Strictly speaking, the average for Class VI would be 2,500 but that would be obviously unrealistic. A figure of 4,000 is nearer the proper average; the average population of a Class VI town in the 1961 Census in Madhya Pradesh was about 4,100. Contrariwise, the average population of a Class I town i.e., a city would be much higher than 100,000 but has been kept at the minimum for the purposes of this table. Thus balanced growth would require that, for the seven cities, in this State, we have seven Class II towns, twenty-one Class III towns, forty-nine Class IV towns, ninty-one Class V towns and a hundred and seventy five Class VI towns—a total of 350 towns. A comparison between the requirements of balanced growth and the actual position is shown in the following table:

TABLE III-11B

Balanced Growth and Actual Position

(In main column there are two sub-columns—A and B—which respectively show the figure indicated for balanced growth and the actual position for the State and Divisions on the basis of the 1961 figures)

Class of Towns	Number		Excess	MADHYA PRADESH Population		Excess	Excess %
	A	B	(B-A)	A	B	(B-A)	[(B-A)/A]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	7	7	..	700,000	1,636,535	936,535	+133.79
II	7	5	—2	525,000	405,889	—119,111	—22.69

Table III. 11B *Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	21	33	12	735,000	1,067,196	332,196		+45.20
IV	49	56	7	735,000	766,026	31,026		+4.22
V	91	78	7	682,500	686,414	3,914		+0.57
VI	175	16	—159	700,000	65,164	—634,836		—90.69
	350	215	—135	4,077,500	4,627,254	549,754		+13.48

While urban population as a whole is higher than what 'balanced' development would indicate, its distribution among different classes, is very irregular. The Class I towns would of course tend to be much bigger on the average than one with a population of just a lakh; but if the average is taken to be about 300,000, the actual urban population of the State would be very much less than that indicated by the norm of proportionate populations in other classes of town—though this would be a more realistic view to take. One important problem that the State will have to face in the future relates to the size of a city. The experience of very rapid urban expansion that has taken place in Delhi makes one wonder whether object submission to size is wise in the long run.

Large Town

16. This unevenness will become even more apparent if we consider the geographical distribution of the larger towns.

TABLE III-12

Distribution of Population in large towns, 1961 and 1951
Part A (1961)

State/Division/Distt.	Average population per town	No. in towns per 1,000 of general population in Distt.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 and over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State	**21,522**	**143**	**354**	**74**	**14**	**69**	**162**
Gwalior Division	**24,267**	**170**	**516**	..	..	..	**250**
1. Morena	11,188	86	..	..	..	..	422
2. Bhind	11,913	74	..	..	..	..	592
3. Gwalior	81,112	493	926	..	..	..	..
4. Datia	29,430	147	..	..	..	..	1,000
5. Shivpuri	12,961	70	..	..	..	..	738
6. Guna	12,478	126	..	..	..	..	414
Rewa Division	**14,601**	**62**	..	..	..	**164**	**391**
7. Tikamgarh	20,469	45	..	..	..	..	1,000

Table III-12 (Part A)—*Contd.*

State/Division/Distt,	Average population per town	No. in towns per 1,000 of general population in distt.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 and over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Chhatarpur	11,264	96	..	..	..	..	393
9. Panna	16,737	51	..	..	..	..	..
10. Satna	15,864	91	..	..	..	..	600
11. Rewa	43,065	56	..	..	..	1,000	..
12. Shahdol	11,552	70	..	..	..	..	384
13. Sidhi	5,021	09	..	..	..	..	..
Indore Division	**23,013**	**241**	**378**	**119**	**45**	**63**	**113**
14. Mandsaur	13,294	212	..	..	..	262	227
15. Ratlam	27,683	286	..	632	..	—	225
16. Ujjain	35,784	325	671	..	..	..	—
17. Jhabua	5,955	70	..	..	..	—	..
18. Dhar	11,082	103	..	..	..	..	426
19. Indore	113,021	600	874	..	..	106	..
20. Dewas	9,626	151	..	..	..	..	513
21. West Nimar	10,621	139	..	..	..	..	222
22. East Nimar	51,458	225	..	532	411	..	..
Bhopal Division	**16,925**	**162**	**296**	..	..	..	212
23. Shajapur	10,606	101	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rajgarh	9,804	95	..	..	..	..	..
25. Vidisha	16,070	131	..	..	..	..	431
26. Sehore	38,827	360	682	..	..	..	181
27. Raisen	7,279	53	..	..	..	..	..
28. Hoshangabad	14,903	193	..	..	..	..	469
29. Betul	11,772	84	..	..	..	..	..
Jabalpur Division	**24,156**	**169**	**488**	..	..	**96**	**98**
30. Sagar	25,815	227	579	..	..	..	152
31. Damoh	27,887	127	..	..	..	837	..
32. Jabalpu	52,516	371	777	..	..	98	..

Table III-12 (Part A)—*Concld.*

State/Division/Distt.	Average population per town	No. in towns per 1,000 of general population in distt.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 and over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Narsimhapur	12,249	119	..	..	..	..	..
34. Mandla	16,572	48	..	..	..	..	..
35. Chhindwara	12,299	125	—	..	..	..	379
36. Seoni	30,274	58	—	..	—	..	1,000
37. Balaghat	11,578	57	..	—	..	..	..
Bilaspur Division	**13,606**	**66**	..	**319**	..	..	**136**
38. Surguja	7,298	42	..	..	..	..	..
39. Bilaspur	16,844	83	..	515	..	..	..
40. Raigarh	14,972	58	..	..	..	..	617
Raipur Division	**27,256**	**97**	**285**	**176**	..	..	**154**
41. Durg	29,444	125	..	366	..	390	99
42. Raipur	28,519	114	613	..	..	..	138
43. Bastar	13,450	23	..	..	..	..	759

Average population per town is calculated on the basis of 215 towns in the State. (each of the three towngroups—Jabalpur, Sagar and Pachmarhi—has been considered as single entity).

TABLE III-12

Distribution of population in large towns
Part B (1951)

State & District	Average population per town	Number of towns per 1,000 of general population in district.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 & above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	**15,510**	**120**	**315**	**29**	**64**	**31**	**174**
1. Morena	9,628	61	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhind	12,030	46	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gwalior	123,979	468	974	..	..	..	..
4 Datia	7,545	230	..	..	..	..	..
5 Shivpuri	21,887	46	..	..	..	..	1000

State & District	Average population per town	Number of towns per 1,000 of general population in district.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 & above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Guna	9,409	117	..	..	..	..	394
7. Tikamgarh	6,747	55	..	..	..	..	..
8. Chhatarpur	5,461	102	..	..	..	..	..
9. Panna	4,419	85	..	..	..	..	..
10. Satna	4,383	111	..	..	..	..	329
11. Rewa	4,341	96	..	..	..	..	487
12. Shahdol	3,897	84	..	..	..	..	..
13. Sidhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mandsaur	10,491	190	..	..	..	..	299
15. Ratlam	22,459	294	..	..	565	..	264
16. Ujjain	35,246	324	737	..	..	..	..
17. Jhabua	7,739	20	..	..	..	..	..
18. Dhar	10,727	85	..	..	..	..	551
19. Indore	12,018	600	862	..	..	123	..
20. Dewas	16,745	96	..	..	..	..	832
21. West Nimar	9,350	123	..	..	..	:	222
22. East Nimar	61,003	233	..	..	574	426	..
23. Shajapur	11,589	80	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rajgarh	8,230	96	..	..	..	..	..
25. Vidisha	14,388	112	..	..	..	..	..
26. Sehore	43,149	248	791	..	..	..	161
27. Raisen	6,617	21	..	..	..	..	..
28. Hoshangabad	10,667	189	..	..	..	..	258
29. Betul	11,251	75	..	..	..	..	..
30. Sagar	17,633	194	..	..	538	..	..
31. Damoh	21,816	122	..	—	—	—	847
32. Jabalpur	59,762	286	682	—	—	—	228
33. Narsimhapur	9,284	110	..	..	..	..	..

State & District	Average population per town	Number of towns per 1,000 of general population in district.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				
			100,000 & above	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Mandla	14,243	26	..	..	..	..	..
35. Chhindwara	16,152	75	..	..	..	..	571
36. Seoni	25,024	58	..	..	..	..	1,000
37. Balaghat	11,459	50	..	..	..	..	..
38. Surguja	5,317	26	..	..	..	..	..
39. Bilaspur	14,027	40	..	..	..	..	557
40. Raigarh	9,919	58	..	..	..	..	599
41. Durg	11,197	53	..	..	..	..	556
42. Raipur	31,483	77	..	713	..	..	..
43. Bastar	9,359	20	..	..	..	..	..

There are no large towns (i.e., towns with a population of at least 20,000) in 11 districts (Panna, Sidhi, Jhabua, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Raisen, Betul, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Balaghat and Surguja) in 1961. This number was 18 in 1951; the seven other districts were: Morena, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Satna, Vidisha and Bastar. The only tribal district that has managed to have just one large town in 1961 is Bastar. The areas in which in the decade 1951-61 also there has been no pronounced trend towards urbanisation consists of tribal areas like Jhabua, Betul and Balaghat—Mandla—Surguja—Sidhi, semi-tribal areas like Panna, Raisen and Narsimhapur and a relatively much less tribal area: Shajapur—Rajgarh. Next follows the group of districts in which there are large towns only in the range: 20,000-40,000 (the lowest range) and no other; these also can be considered areas of slow urbanisation. In 1951 this group had 16 districts—Datia—Shivpuri—Guna, Rewa, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Dhar, Dewas—West Nimar, Hoshangabad—Chhindwara—Seoni, Damoh, Durg—Raigarh—Bilaspur. The number increased to 18 in 1961 in two ways: first, the seven districts of the 'no-large-town' group of 1951 came in and five—Rewa, Mandsaur, Damoh, Bilaspur and Durg—went out of the group. To the 'no-large-town' group of 11 districts, we must therefore add this group of 18 districts to get at the total area in the State where urbanisation shows no great acceleration. Taken together, they account for most of the States area. In 1961, Rewa and Damoh (none in 1951) had large towns only in the rage: 40,000—60,000; Bilaspur in 1961 (Sagar and Raipur in 1951) had just one large town in the range: 80,000—100,000 and none in other ranges Gwalior and Ujjain in 1961 (the same districts in 1951) had large towns only in the range: 100,000+. In the State as a whole there were in 1951 only five districts (Ratlam, Indore, East Nimar, Sehore and Jabalpur) with large towns in more than one of the population size ranges being considered in this para to this group are to be added for 1961 the four districts of Mandsaur, Sagar, Durg and Raipur. The number of large towns was 31 in 1951 and 45 in 1961. It should be clear from the preceding discussion that the distribution of these towns in the State was geographically uneven in 1951 and continues to be so in 1961. If we consider, for the 1961 districts in which there was more than one large town, the correlation between the number in towns (i.e., urban population) per 1,000 of general population and the number in large towns per 1,000 of urban population, we find a fairly high rank-correlation (Spearman) co-officient

(0.667). In other words, generally speaking, where the proportion of urban population to total population is high, so is the proportion living in large towns to total urban population.

IMMIGRATION

17. Having found that urban population generally grows faster than rural population and that the larger urban concentrations grow even faster, we may next examine the extent to which immigration is an important element in the determination of this higher rate of growth. The following table (derived from Table D-II and D-V of the 1961 Census series) gives the basic proportions:

TABLE III 13A

Proportion per 1,000 Urban population in each district and city or town-group of population of one lakh and above classified by persons

(i) Born within the district but outside (1) the town of enumeration (2) city/town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated.

(ii) Born outside the district of enumeration but within the State.

(iii) Born in other States of India.

State/Districts/Cities and town-groups with population of one lakh and over	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born within the district but outside (i) the town of enumeration (ii) city/town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated				Persons per 1,000 Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of Urban Population born in other States of India		
	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1000 Urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1000 Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	**856**	**142**	**119**	**169**	**140**	**123**	**160**	**156**	**166**	**144**
Gwalior Division	**849**	**127**	**102**	**157**	**101**	**91**	**114**	**142**	**136**	**149**
Morena District	806	249	215	291	87	72	105	152	134	174
Bhind "	790	238	216	266	85	61	115	129	111	153
Gwalior "	852	60	45	78	106	102	110	167	169	163
Datia "	914	71	34	110	67	42	93	106	57	160
Shivpuri "	867	204	143	275	117	105	131	76	64	90
Guna "	882	221	177	271	112	39	139	81	73	89
Rewa Division	**839**	**178**	**137**	**228**	**148**	**134**	**165**	**114**	**114**	**114**
Tikamgarh District	914	126	78	179	69	55	84	146	102	194
Chhatarpur "	871	208	125	303	65	57	73	112	95	132
Panna "	900	96	73	123	146	111	185	71	65	77

Table III-13A—*Concld.*

State/Districts/Cities and town-groups with population of one lakh and over	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born within the district but outside (i) the town of enumeration (ii) city/ town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated			Persons per 1,000 Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of Urban Population born in other States of India		
		Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1000 Urban population	Males per 1000 Males	Females per 1000 Females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Satna District	**836**	**186**	**149**	**230**	**163**	**137**	**194**	**119**	**131**	**104**
Rewa „	765	175	177	172	165	153	181	123	124	121
Shahdol „	838	180	132	238	220	214	227	109	128	86
Sidhi „	*715*	248	240	*260*	*252*	*242*	*267*	*57*	*64*	*48*
Indore Division	**879**	**98**	**83**	**116**	**145**	**121**	**166**	**147**	**149**	**145**
Mandsaur District	880	150	118	185	72	59	87	173	163	186
Ratlam „	900	96	82	111	148	117	182	129	127	131
Ujjain „	868	90	82	98	211	179	249	127	137	115
Jhabua „	905	145	135	157	153	127	181	88	78	100
Dhar „	901	156	128	188	146	105	192	39	39	40
Indore „	848	43	36	52	157	144	173	191	202	178
Dewas „	907	148	117	182	189	132	252	51	53	49
West Nimar „	911	191	159	226	104	87	123	93	87	99
East Nimar „	906	82	75	89	77	67	88	190	175	206
Bhopal Division	**838**	**135**	**109**	**165**	**161**	**139**	**186**	**140**	**155**	**124**
Shajapur District	898	124	92	160	182	134	234	60	52	69
Rajgarh „	905	177	131	227	134	90	183	46	37	55
Vidisha „	860	142	101	190	167	140	199	94	103	83
Sehore „	787	57	44	73	174	162	188	202	230	166
Raisen „	854	160	120	206	210	174	252	52	59	45
Hoshangabad „	871	245	222	271	144	118	174	112	115	108
Betul „	887	251	217	289	102	96	109	152	150	155
Jabalpur Division	**859**	**155**	**134**	**180**	**150**	**135**	**167**	**136**	**146**	**123**
Sagar District	871	195	150	246	104	82	130	89	96	81
Damoh „	906	190	152	232	167	135	203	41	43	39
Jabalpur „	825	97	79	119	167	160	176	178	197	154
Narsimhapur „	890	243	211	279	157	120	198	38	37	39
Mandla „	929	151	144	159	204	171	240	106	109	103

Table III-13A—*Concld.*

State/Districts/Cities and town-groups with population of one lakh and over	Persons per 1,000 of Urban population born within the district but outside (i) the town of enumeration (ii) city/ town-group (with a population of a lakh or over) in which enumerated			persons per 1,000 Urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State			Persons per 1,000 of Urban Population born in other States of India		
	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 Males	Females per 1,000 Females	Persons per 1,000 Urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhindwara District	894	260	282	237	117	103	133	141	133	149
Seoni „	926	180	171	190	133	115	153	70	64	77
Balaghat „	904	217	200	236	165	149	183	160	153	167
Bilaspur Division	**886**	**218**	**187**	**253**	**152**	**138**	**167**	**172**	**188**	**154**
Surguja District	807	134	120	152	257	255	259	244	269	212
Bilaspur „	902	253	216	294	121	105	139	155	169	140
Raigarh „	901	181	156	209	161	140	184	166	178	154
Raipur Division	**811**	**208**	**176**	**247**	**125**	**112**	**142**	**272**	**316**	**217**
Durg District	706	237	193	298	103	90	120	375	438	287
Raipur „	923	182	159	207	150	137	164	147	156	137
Bastar „	903	169	149	191	120	109	132	204	225	182
Indore City	851	29	25	34	140	130	152	165	174	156
Jabalpur Towngroup	809	49	41	60	126	125	127	152	170	129
Gwalior City	853	39	28	52	91	89	93	151	155	146
Bhopal Towngroup	771	26	23	30	145	142	149	185	212	151
Ujjain City	872	38	38	39	141	125	159	87	91	83
Raipur „	890	78	73	84	101	97	105	133	144	121
Durg Towngroup	594	88	74	108	64	60	70	292	349	212
Sagar „	859	100	81	123	55	45	65	48	53	41

In the urban areas of the State as much as 43.8% of the population consists of immigrants. Among divisions, the highest percentage (60.5) is to be found in Raipur and the lowest (37.1), in Gwalior division; the figures for other divisions are: Bilaspur (54.2%), Rewa (44.6%), Jabalpur (44.1%), Bhopal (43.6%) and Indore (38.7%). The east clearly has a much greater immigrant population than the west or the north-east; this fact explains to a very large extent the slower growth of individual towns in the latter areas. This is generally confirmed by the figures for the larger urban agglomerations: Durg-Bhilainagar Town Group (80.5%), Raipur (51.9%), Bhopal Town Group (45.0%), Jabalpur City (44.1%), Ujjain (41.4%), Indore (39.8%), Sagar (36.0%) and Gwalior (31.9%). In the following discussion relating to immigration into urban areas, 'internal district migration' refers to persons born outside the town, etc. of enumeration but within the district; 'internal State migration' refers to 'persons outside the district of enumeration but within the State' and 'external migration' refers to persons enumerated within Madhya Pradesh but born in other States, etc. of India.' The proportion of foreign born migrants is generally negligible except in the case of Pakistan. In the urban areas of the State as a whole, external migration is the most

important followed by internal district, and internal State, migration in that order. A similar pattern obtains in two other divisions—Gwalior and Raipur. The difference between these two divisions is that in Gwalior division, the proportion of female immigrants as a whole is greater than that of males (42.2%) as against (30.0%)—which is natural in an area of low sex-ratio—whereas in Raipur Division the proportions are nearly equal (60.6% and 60.4% respectively). A more striking difference, however, is the fact that among external migrants there is a considerable excess of males in Raipur division mainly because of the steel works in Bhilainagar and of mining and railway work in Bastar. Both in Durg and Bastar districts, male immigrants are proportionately more numerous than female immigrants in each category of migration. In Gwalior the general position is the reverse with just one exception—Gwalior—in the case of external migration. In Jabalpur and Rewa divisions, external migration is the least important and internal district migration the most important. The disparity between male and female migrants is much greater in Jabalpur division (41.5% and 47.0%) than in Rewa division (49.9% and 51.4%). The latter, which has quite a few border districts, has only 11.4% of external migration whereas the former, because of the development going on within it, attracted, external migration to the extent of 13.6% (which has a substantial excess of males). In north Bundelkhand adjoining the Bundelkhand districts of Uttar Pradesh and in the border districts of Jabalpur division (Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat) there is an excess of females in external migration—this most probably is what is known as 'marriage migration' true of quite a few parts of Gwalior division also. Among other divisions, there is no uniformity in the whole pattern; there are, however, some similarities in detail. Both in Indore and in Bhopal divisions, internal district migration is the least important. But in Indore division external migration is the most important whereas in Bhopal division—which has only one border district whereas Indore has five—it is internal State migration. But even in Indore division there is not much difference between internal State, and external, migration and the external migration figure for Bhopal is not much lower-which has important attraction-centres in the Heavy Electricals Township and in the Bhopal capital project. In both the divisions, there is an overall (proportionate) excess of females among immigrants. A proportionate male excess occurs only in five districts—Ujjain and Indore in Indore division and Vidisha, Sehore Handoshangabad in Bhopal division—and that too only in the case of external migration. Sehore—which has Bhopal town-group—needs no explanation nor do the industrial centres—Ujjain and Indore. Hoshangabad has generally been an area of net emigration and it looks as though the male excess is due to abnormally large female emigration. There is no explanation either for the position in Vidisha. And, finally, in Bilaspur division the most important is internal district migration followed by external migration and internal State migration in that order. One obvious reason why here internal district migration becomes the most important is that a district like Bilaspur is itself extremely large with the result that a good deal that would have been internal State migration if there were four or five districts in the area we now call Bilaspur district appears now as internal district migration. If we turn to the figures for Raipur district, then also we find internal district migration to be the most important and internal State migration least important. This is an important point. All our proportions and all our conclusions are subject to an unknown degree of error owing to the fact that some of the larger units hide within themselves features and tendencies which only a smaller operational unit can bring to light. For example in a region of small districts, migration over smaller distances (comparatively) gets reported in the census whereas in a region of big districts all this would come under internal district migration even though a good deal of it would be of the same kind, if distance is considered, as internal State migration of a region of small districts. It would be a different matter if districts were, in general, geographic or ethnic units so that, if otherwise there was evidence to show that there was hardly any migration, their mere sizes would become irrelevant. But, once migration is known to exist, sizes becomes important—particularly so in the south-east of this State where change has made a significant beginning and is likely to grow in volume and tempo in the coming years. The census will have to

evolve more refined techniques in future in order to net all these currents and cross-currents.

IMMIGRATION: DISTRICTS

18. The following table, derived from Table III. 13A, regroups the data and shows overall immigrant percentages:

TABLE III 13-B

Immigrants: Persons, Males, Females.

State, Divisions, Districts.

(Column 1 shows the territorial unit. The remaining three pairs of columns are derived from Table III 13-A. Col. 2 shows the total of the figures in col. 3, 6 and 9 of Table III 13-A; Similarly Col. 4 shows the total of col. 4, 7 and 10 and column 6, the total of col. 5, 8 and 11. Cols 3, 5 and 7 show the ranks of the districts on the basis of the entries respectively in col. 2, 4 and 6 in discending order.)

State/Division/ District	Cols. 3+6+9		Cols. 4+7+10		Cols. 5+8+11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	438		408		474	..
I Gwalior Division	371		330		422	..
1. Morena District	488	13	421	17	570	6
2. Bhind ,,	452	17	388	20	534	11
3. Gwalior ,,	333	42	316	34	351	43
4. Datia ,,	264	43	144	43	393	41
5. Shivpuri ,,	397	27	312	35	496	21
6. Guna ,,	414	23	339	28	499	20
II Rewa Division	446		389		514	..
7. Tikamgarh District	358	37	248	42	477	24
8. Chhatarpur ,,	385	34	277	38	507	16
9. Panna ,,	339	41	274	39	412	39
10. Satna ,,	468	15	417	18	528	13
11. Rewa ,,	476	14	464	11	491	22
12. Shahdol ,,	509	7	474	9	550	9
13. Sidhi ,,	581	3	562	3	608	3
III Indore Division	387		353		427	
14. Mandsaur District	395	28	340	26	458	30
15. Ratlam District	373	35	326	32	424	37
16. Ujjain ,,	428	21	398	19	462	29
17. Jhabua ,,	386	33	340	27	438	34
18. Dhar ,,	341	40	272	40	420	38
19. Indore ,,	391	29	382	21	403	40
20. Dewas ,,	388	32	302	36	483	23
21. West Nimar ,,	388	31	333	29	448	33
22. East Nimar ,,	349	39	317	33	383	42
IV Bhopal Division	436		403		475	
23. Shajapur District	366	36	278	37	463	28
24. Rajgarh ,,	357	38	258	41	465	27
25. Vidisha ,,	403	24	344	25	472	26
26. Sehore ,,	433	20	436	15	427	36
27. Raisen ,,	422	22	353	24	503	18
28. Hoshangabad ,,	501	11	455	13	553	7
29. Betul ,,	505	10	463	12	553	8
V Jabalpur Division	441		415		470	
30. Sagar District	388	30	328	31	457	31
31. Damoh ,,	398	26	330	30	474	25
32. Jabalpur ,,	442	18	436	14	449	32
33. Narsimhapur ,,	438	19	368	22	516	15
34. Mandla ,,	461	16	424	16	502	19
35. Chhindwara ,,	518	6	518	4	519	14
36. Balaghat ,,	398	25	363	23	436	35
37. Bilaspur ,,	542	4	502	5	580	4
VI Bilaspur Division	542		513		574	
38. Surguja District	635	2	644	2	623	2
39. Bilaspur ,,	519	5	490	6	573	5
40. Raigarh ,,	508	8	474	10	547	10
VII Raipur Division	605		604		606	
41. Durg District	715	1	721	1	705	1
42. Raipur ,,	505	9	482	8	530	12
43. Bastar ,,	493	12	483	7	505	17
44. Gwalior City	319		307		333	
45. Ujjain ,,	414		395		437	
46. Indore ,,	398		390		408	
47. Bhopal Towngroup	450		500		426	
48. Sagar ,,	360		315		413	
49. Jabalpur ,,	441		446		434	
50. Durg ,,	805		815		787	
51. Raipur City	519		513		527	

We shall consider the districts in groups of six according to rank, the last being one of seven. Five districts of the State (Durg, Surguja, Sidhi, Balaghat and Bilaspur)—all in the east or south-east—have the highest proportions of immigrants in both males and females. Generally speaking, in industrial areas, there is a greater proportion of male immigrants; this for example is clearly so in Durg district. Except in Balaghat, in all other districts internal migration shows an excess of females and external migration, an excess of males; in Balaghat also, the excess of females in external migration is slight. It therefore appears that these areas are areas of net immigration. Practically all of them are border districts (Bilaspur is separated from Orissa only by a narrow stretch). At the other extreme, we have the seven districts of Tikamgarh, Rajgarh, East Nimar, Dhar, Panna, Gwalior and Datia—five along the northern border of the State and two (one of them a border district) in the south-east. The main difference between this group and the first group is that, in all kinds of immigration in these seven districts, there is an excess of females; there are two slight exceptions: in East Nimar, there is a small excess of males in internal State migration and in Gwalior, which is an industrial city, there is a small (0.67%) excess of males in external migration. The overall percentage of immigration is also very low—ranging from 35.8% in the case of Tikamgarh to 26.4% in the case of Datia. The range for the first group of six districts is 71.5% (Durg)—51.8% (Chhindwara). It will not be wrong therefore to conclude that the urban areas of the last group of districts are comparatively somewhat weak centres of attraction so far as immigration is concerned. The position in other districts varies between these two extremes. Another kind of comparison can also be made. There are in Madhya Pradesh 30 border districts and 13 interior districts (the latter are : Shahdol, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narasimhapur, Mandla and Bilaspur); some of the latter—like Ujjain or Bilaspur—are practically border districts. In the following table ranges of variation are shown for each of the columns 3 to 11 in Table III. 13A.

TABLE III 13-C

Ranges of Variation in the proportions of immigrants

For 30 border (A) and 13 interior (B) districts. (The column number of Table III 13-A to which the range refers is shown in square brackets. Averages for each column are also shown alongside in ordinary brackets)

Internal district migration	Internal State migration	External migration
[3] A. 273-60 (177)	[6] A. 257-65 (129)	[9] A. 375-39 (131)
B. 253-43 (154)	B. 220-121 (176)	B. 202-38 (112)
[4] A. 282-45 (149)	[7] A. 255-42 (110)	[10] A. 438-37 (128)
B. 222-36 (127)	B. 214-105 (150)	B. 230-37 (122)
[5] A. 303-78 (210)	[8] A. 267-73 (150)	[11] A. 287-40 (134)
B. 294-52 (184)	B. 252-139 (205)	B. 178-39 (100)

There are some striking features. First, in internal district migration, which should really be unaffected by whether the district is on the border or not, the higher and the lower limits of the range for border districts are higher than those for interior districts.

In external migration, the higher limit continues to be the greater but the lower limits are practically equal. In internal State migration, however, the position is that the higher limit of the border districts range is greater but the lower limit is smaller and **not** greater as in the case of internal district migration. The average for border districts is higher than that for interior districts both in the case of internal district migration and in the case of external migration but the reverse is the position for internal State migration (it has been verified that medians also show the same pattern). The most easily understood among these features is that relating to external migration. The higher figures for internal district migration can be explained only in one way-viz. that, as the population in the border districts has a larger grant element (whether of emigrants or of immigrants), the search for economic security generally takes them to the urban areas of the districts they enter. But why exactly there should in fact be a larger migrant element (*at least*, as the

above table shows, a larger *immigrant* element) is not clear. It is probably due to the mixed linguistic and ethnic nature of the population of these areas in quite a few cases—as in the south-east, south and south-west. The higher *average* for internal *State* migration in the case of interior districts is also to be expected because the field of migratory movement of this kind is by definition restricted in the case of border districts. But even here the higher limit continues to be higher; this is due to some mining and developing districts also being border districts. The higher *average* indicates the right picture. In external migration, the fact that the lower limits are practically equal probably means that, in both border and interior districts, the ones with low immigrant—percentages are actually net emigration areas so far as *inter State* (external) migration is concerned; examples are: Dhar, Damoh and Narsimhapur. We may now conclude. There is no doubt that migration is an important factor in urban growth; unfortunately, we are not in a position to make precise estimates of emigration so that the net addition to growth cannot be calculated. The proportion of immigrants is generally high ranging from 71.5% in the urban areas of Durg district to 26.4% in Datia. Generally, migratory currents are stronger in border districts than in the interior districts; a parallel conclusion is that such currents—particularly immigration—are much stronger in mining and developing areas. The south-eastern parts of the State are likely to be net immigration areas for some years to come. In cities and town-groups, internal migration shows an excess of females and external migration, an excess of males.

IMMIGRATION FROM CONTIGUOUS AREAS

19. The following table shows, for the urban areas of each district as a whole, the position regarding immigration from contiguous districts whether these latter are within or outside Madhya Pradesh; it is derived from Table D. II.

TABLE III-14

(Column 1 shows the territorial unit. It should be noted that figures for the State and Divisions are plain arithmetical totals of the district entries and are not significant as independent figures for migrants from areas contiguous to *them* as such. Column 2 gives the total number of immigrants from all areas to each district and col. 3, the number of immigrants from contiguous districts. Column 4 gives the percentage of each entry in column 3 to the corresponding entry in Column 2).

State/Division/District 1	2			3	4
Madhya Pradesh	**1,370,894**	**362,664**	**217,451**	**580,115**	**42.316**
Gwalior Division	**141,549**	**38,347**	**58,316**	**96,663**	**68.289**
Morena District	16,015	4,408	8,979	13,387	83.590
Bhind District	10,217	2,759	5,358	8,117	79.446
Gwalior District	88,285	22,264	34,128	56,392	63.874
Datia District	5,086	1,141	2,778	3,919	77.054
Shivpuri District	7,487	3,229	2,250	5,479	73.180
Guna District	14,459	4,546	4,823	9,369	64.797
Rewa Division	**68,830**	**24,993**	**17,649**	**41,742**	**60.645**
Tikamgarh District	4,397	416	2,684	3,100	70.502

Table III-14 : *Contd.*

State/Division/District 1	2			3	4
Chhatarpur District	9,970	1,861	5,397	7,258	72.798
Panna District	3,629	1.579	929	2,508	69.109
Satna District	17,856	5,441	4,876	10,317	57.777
Rewa District	12,415	3,474	3,527	7,001	56.391
Shahdol District	19,009	10,264	—	10,264	53.995
Sidhi District	1,554	1,058	236	1,294	83.268
Indore Division	**412,894**	**104,118**	**72,339**	**176,448**	**42.734**
Mandsaur District	39,200	3,127	19,590	22,717	57.951
Ratlam District	38,347	11,832	9,216	21,048	54.888
Ujjain District	72,670	26,962	11,641	38,603	53.120
Jhabua District	8,612	2,861	2,682	5,543	64.363
Dhar District	12,306	7,651	—	7,651	62.172
Indore District	157,229	25,608	—	25,608	16.287
Dewas District	16,180	9,692	—	9,692	59.901
West Nimar District	27,180	10,587	7,553	18,140	66.741
East Nimar District	41,170	5,798	21,648	27,446	66.665
Bhopal Division	**188,715**	**48,413**	**7,163**	**55,576**	**29.449**
Shajapur District	12,833	5,830	1,647	7,477	58.263
Rajgarh District	8,815	3,362	1,199	4,561	51.741
Vidisha District	16,801	5,868	—	5,868	34.926
Sehore District	102,031	15,472	—	15,472	15.164
Raisen District	5,727	3,977	—	3,977	69.442
Hoshangabad District	30,539	11,115	—	11,115	36.396
Betul District	11,969	2,789	4,317	7,106	59.370
Jabalpur Division	**275,831**	**77,137**	**23,888**	**101,005**	**36.605**
Sagar District	34,922	8,402	9,261	17,663	50.578
Damoh District	11,609	7,130	—	7,130	61.417

Table III-14: *Concld.*

State/Division/District 1	2			3	4
Jabalpur District	162,873	37,541	—	37,541	23.049
Narsimhapur District	9,550	5,958	—	5,958	62.387
Mandla District	10,270	4,639	—	4,639	45.170
Chhindwara District	25,407	6,001	8,377	14,378	56.590
Seoni District	6,172	3,032	1,124	4,156	67.336
Balaghat District	15,028	4,434	5,126	9,560	63.614
Bilaspur Division	88,087	27,015	10,507	37,522	42.596
Surguja District	21,904	5,367	6,666	12,033	54.935
Bilaspur District	46,581	13,678	—	13,678	29.363
Raigarh District	19,602	7,970	3,841	11,811	60.254
Raipur Division	194,988	43,541	27,598	71,139	36.483
Durg District	112,579	15,827	17,557	33,384	29.653
Raipur District	73,703	25,687	7,428	33,115	44.930
Bastar District	8,706	2,027	2,613	4,640	53.296

The urban areas of 34 districts (among them the whole of Gwalior and Rewa divisions) have more than 50% of their immigrants from contiguous districts. An interesting feature is that, but for Gwalior, Ujjain and Sagar, the proportion of immigrants from contiguous districts is less than 50% in the urban areas of districts which have cities or town-groups with a population of a lakh or over—it is as low as 23% in Jabalpur, 16.3% in Indore and 15.2% in Sehore (the lowest in the State). The proportion of all immigrants to total Urban population is by no means low in these districts so that possibly either the urban areas have ceased to grow fast enough industrially or the populations in neighbouring districts do not have the skills required for employment in industrial areas. The growth-rates of Indore and Ujjain during the last decade have been low and so has been economic growth in these districts. While it is not surprising therefore that Indore does not attract much immigration from nearby districts, that Ujjain should have over 53.1% from contiguous districts is certainly intriguing. Jabalpur had a relatively higher growth-rate and the low proportion of immigrants from contiguous districts is here to be explained, as in the case of Sehore district, by what may be called involuntary immigration. After States reorganisation in 1956, Jabalpur became the principal seat of the High Court in Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal became the capital of the new State. Thus large numbers of Govt. servants, lawyers, etc. had of necessity to move to these places; industrial growth in Jabalpur has not been much and this has been so in Bhopal also so far as the private sector is concerned. There are two large groups of districts—one in the range 60—70% and the other in the range 50—60%. The former has two large contiguous groups : West Nimar—East Nimar—

Jhabua—Dhar (with which the group, Dewas—Ujjain—Ratlam—Mandsaur of the 50—60% range links up) and Damoh—Narsimhapur—Seoni—Balaghat (with which are linked Betul, Chhindwara and Sagar districts of the 50—60% range); these are thus areas of large internal migration. Other contiguous groups are: Guna—Gwalior in the 60—70% range and Satna—Rewa—Shahdol in the 50—60% range (with which links up Panna of the former range). The conclusion is irresistible that a good deal of immigration in the State is not the kind generated by powerful industrial attraction-centres —rather it is mostly either of the 'marriage' variety or the educational variety. The districts with over 70% of immigrants from neighbouring districts are all in the north (Morena, Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh) but for Sidhi which is n the north-east.

DURATION OF MIGRATION

20. In the urban areas of the State as a whole, the 1—5 year duration group is the largest both among males and females followed, again among both the sexes, by the 16+ year duration-group—i.e., groups which entered the State either during 1956—60 or before 1946. In the light of the fact that the State sex-ratio is less than 1,000—among immigrants (actually 981)—the higher percentage (35.5%) among males as compared with females (28.3%) shows quite a large disparity in the 1—5 year duration group; in the 16+ year duration group, however, the position is the exact opposite—males (18.4%), females (26.1%). The youngest migrant group (one year and less) is the third highest (17.0%) among males and the least important (10.9%) among females. In the 6-10 year and the 11-15 year duration groups, the female percentages are again higher than the male ones but both among males and females. The shorter duration—group (6—10) shows a slightly higher percentage than the longer. Thus it is clear that the younger immigrants are more male than female and that the disparity tends to be made up as time passes though in the largest duration group higher male mortality probably accounts for the appreciably smaller male percentage. The following table gives the necessary details:—

TABLE III. 15

Immigrants classified according to sex and duration: State, Division and 10 districts (the first five with the highest, and the next five with the lowest, percentages of immigrants).

(Based on Table D-III)

State/Division/District	Total Migrants		Duration of Residence in place of Enumeration in years											
			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
(Urban)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	1,000	170	109	355	283	133	164	130	151	184	261	28	32
Gwalior Division	1,000	1,000	143	79	309	234	148	171	172	182	193	292	35	42
Rewa Division	1,000	1,000	219	107	379	263	141	169	105	134	127	298	29	29
Indore Division	1.000	1,000	134	88	289	247	151	174	149	162	241	290	36	39
Bhopal Division	1,000	1,000	226	137	388	313	117	150	115	139	132	235	22	26
Jabalpur Division	1,000	1,000	158	98	319	265	141	174	147	166	208	266	27	31
Bilaspur Division	1,000	1,000	195	133	349	300	141	170	112	128	185	246	18	23
Raipur Division	1,000	1,000	186	156	508	395	90	133	82	111	114	183	20	22

Table III. 15—*Concld.*

State/Division/District (Urban)	Total Migrants		Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration in years													
			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Durg District	1,000	1,000	195	186	633	506	48	86	37	65	65	131	22	..
Surguja District	1,000	1,000	166	121	339	340	171	209	117	123	179	192	28	15
Sidhi District	1,000	1,000	261	128	433	330	175	187	42	90	57	233	32	32
Balaghat District	1,000	1,000	170	104	312	271	203	215	111	128	181	258	23	24
Bilaspur District	1,000	1,000	209	142	364	301	128	156	107	125	176	247	16	29
East Nimar District	1,000	1,000	124	94	288	276	155	175	162	166	220	241	51	48
Dhar District	1,000	1,000	220	113	336	242	127	160	91	127	186	315	40	43
Panna District	1,000	1,000	198	94	379	236	119	154	82	112	126	333	96	71
Gwalior District	1,000	1,000	105	69	289	229	158	176	211	218	197	255	40	53
Datia District	1,000	1,000	128	47	272	162	126	145	315	228	90	353	69	65

In the general pattern of distribution of immigrants by duration, Bhopal division is similar to the State in both the sexes. Taking males first, Jabalpur division is very similar to Bhopal division except that, as between the 6-10 and the 11-15 year duration groups, it is the former that is more important in Bhopal division whereas, in Jabalpur division, it is the latter. Further eastwards, Rewa Bilaspur and Raipur divisions have broadly similar patterns with a slight difference only in the case of Rewa division in which the 6-10 year duration group is more important than the 16+ year duration group. A broad similarity is exhibited also by Indore and Gwalior divisions. One feature common to all divisions is that the most important male immigrant group all in urban areas is that whose life as immigrants is between one and five years; their importance varies from 50.8% in Raipur division to 28.9% in Indore division. The even shorter duration (less than one year) group is second in importance in Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur divisions but is the least important in Indore and Gwalior divisions. Bhopal and Jabalpur divisions occupy an intermediate position. Among females, the longest duration group is the most important or the second most important in the various divisions and generally speaking, the shortest duration group is the least important except in the south—eastern areas. The general impression that one gets is that women follow the men into urban areas but there are variations among the divisions in the time-lag. Most immigrants to Madhya Pradesh are from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Sex-ratio

21. The urban sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh is 856—which is substantially lower than the rural figure of 970. The all-India urban sex-ratio is 845; States with an urban sex-ratio lower than that of India are all in the east and the north with the exception of Maharashtra (801) in the West: Assam (677)—West Bengal (701)—Orissa (807)—Bihar (811)—Uttar Pradesh (812)—Punjab (814)—Jammu and Kashmir (844). The two other western States—Rajasthan (882) and Gujarat (896) the southern States—Mysore (913), Kerala (991—the highest) Madras (963) and Andhra Pradesh (951)—and Central Madhya Pradesh (856) have all higher sex-ratios. The following table summarises the relationship between the urban sex-ratio (1961) on the one hand

and the overall sex-ratio in 1961 and in 1951 on the other.

TABLE III 16-A

Urban and General Sex-ratios

General Sex-ratio 1961	Range	State	Urban Sex-ratio 1961	Range	General Sex-ratio 1951	Range
876	Low	1. Assam	677	Low	877	Low
878	„	2. West Bengal	701	„	865	„
936	Medium	3. Maharashtra	801	„	941	Medium
1001	High	4. Orissa	807	„	1022	High
994	„	5. Bihar	811	„	990	„
909	Medium	6. Uttar Pradesh	812	Medium	910	Low
864	Low	7. Punjab	814	„	858	„
878	„	8. Jammu and Kashmir	844	„	873	„
953	Medium	9. Madhya Pradesh	858	„	967	Medium
908	Low	10. Rajasthan	882	„	192	„
940	Medium	11. Gujarat	896	High	952	„
959	„	12. Mysore	913	„	966	„
981	High	13. Andhra Pradesh	951	„	986	High
992	„	14. Madras	963	„	1,007	„
1022	„	15. Kerala	991	„	1,028	„

There is a general consistency in the levels of the sex-ratio so far as five States are concerned—low throughout in the case of Assam and West Bengal, medium throughout in the case of Madhya Pradesh and high throughout in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. At least to some extent, therefore, the urban sex-ratio in these States is a reflexion of the general sex-ratio. Owing to the fact that the 1961 general sex-ratio as well as the urban sex-ratio of the same year differ very little from the upper limit of the 'low' range relevant to each, they can quite correctly be classified in the 'consistent' group with 'low' levels throughout and the low general sex-ratio can be considered to have some effect on the low urban sex-ratio in these States also. In other States, this kind of consistency is not to be found. It is difficult to explain why this is so, a more rewarding approach is through the differences between the urban (1961) sex-ratio and the general (1961) sex-ratio. These are shown in the table below :—

TABLE III 16-B

Differences between urban and general sex-ratios, 1961.

Orissa	—194	Mysore	—46
Bihar	—183	Gujarat	—44
West Bengal	—177	Jammu and Kashmir	—34
Maharashtra	—135	Andhra Pradesh	—30

Differences between urban and general sex-ratios, 1961

Assam	—99	Madras	—29
Uttar Pradesh	—97 (97.2)	Rajasthan	—26
Madhya Pradesh	—97 (96.7)	Kerala	—23
Punjab	—50		

Assam and West Bengal have had three factors at work on the composition of their populations for over a decade now which have served to increase the male excess in the urban sex-ratio : first, refugees from East Pakistan have probably moved in such a way that the males went to the urban areas and females to relations in the rural areas; second, large numbers of Muslims, who have come in search of employment to these areas are mostly male; and, third, the general sex-ratio itself in these States shows a male excess—this has been decreasing over the last six decades with the exception of the 1951—61 decade in the case of West Bengal during which the earlier male excess decreased somewhat. The position in other States would require very detailed investigation. In Madhya Pradesh, the urban sex-ratio is brought down considerably by the cities and town-groups in Class I which contribute some 39% of the total urban population and in all of which—whether old or new, i.e., whether long-established or newly developing—the sex-ratio is considerably lower than the overall sex-ratio. This means that, at least in the larger towns of Madhya Pradesh, the tendency is still for a good part of the male population to leave their families behind in the villages and also that the 'floating' populations, some of which must have been enumerated wherever it happneed to be 'floating', was largely male. The sex-ratio is, generally speaking, lower in the larger towns and higher in the smaller towns. This is consistent with the view earlier expressed in this chapter that, as a town decreases in class, it becomes less and less urban, the smaller towns being hardly distinguishable from the larger villages. The relevant figures are shown in the following table :—

TABLE III 17-A.

Class-wise Sex-ratio in Urban Areas: Madhya Pradesh

Class of town/cities (1)	Sex-ratio (210 towns) (2)	Sex-ratio (215 towns) (3)
I	816	842
II	897	793
III	864	953
IV	880	880
V	901	901
VI	903	903

The disturbing factor is the Class II towns : for the second column, Murwara Town-Group with a relatively high sex-ratio is included and Bhilainagar excluded whereas, for the third column, the reverse is the case. The high sex-ratio for Class II in column 2 is partly due to the fact that three out of the four towns and one town-group in this class have shown rates of growth substantially lower than the state rate of urban growth (47.70%) during the last decade; these are : Ratlam, 37.96%; Burhanpur, 17.16% and Khandwa, 22.27%—the latter two have grown less fast than even the general population which has grown by 30.55% in the district—East Nimar—in which they are situated. In Bilaspur, though the growth-rate has been high (121.76%), its distribution between the sexes—male, 127.41% and female, 115. 76%—is not the kind of unevenness that one associates with a rapidly growing industrial town, consider Bhilainagar, for example, where the sex-ratio is as low as 486.

In Murwara Town-Group also, the sexes have grown at rates which are not by any means very disparate (male, 80.21%; female, 76.54). We must therefore conclude that, in Class II towns as a whole, the uncharacteristic nature of the sex-ratio has been due either to the towns being static or to their attracting whole families of immigrants rather than male immigrants. Both in Bilaspur and Murwara—and also in Ratlam—the railway establishment has expanded considerably giving rise to the kind of migration just referred to. The following table gives, for different ranges of sex-ratio, the number of towns and the corresponding percentage of urban population to total urban population in the various classes of town :

TABLE III 18-A

Sex-ratio in Urban Areas (215 towns) in different ranges

A : Number of towns;

B : The proportion (%) of the population in the towns shown under 'A' to total urban population of the State

Range of sex-ratio	All classes		Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. 400-450	1	0.45	—	—	—	—	1	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. 450-500	2	1.86	—	—	1	1.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. 500-650	1	0.74	—	—	—	—	1	0.51	1	0.23	—	—	—	—
6. 650-700	1	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.35	—	—	—	—
7. 700-750	4	0.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.27	3	0.36	—	—
8. 750-800	16	4.98	—	—	—	—	4	2.97	2	0.54	8	1.32	2	0.15
9. 800-850	22	19.68	2	11.94	—	—	7	5.07	6	1.67	7	1.00	—	—
10. 850-900	57	43.75	5	23.43	3	5.14	9	6.15	21	6.38	14	2.21	5	0.44
11. 900-950	82	21.89	—	—	1	1.77	10	7.23	18	5.36	46	6.88	7	0.65
12. 950-1,000	23	4.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.54	17	2.55	1	0.10
13. 1,000-1,050	5	1.41	—	—	—	—	1	0.68	1	0.22	3	0.51	—	—
14. 1,050-1,100	1	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.07
	215	100.00	7	35.37	5	8.77	33	23.06	56	16.56	98	14.83	16	1.41

The largest slice (43.75%) of urban population is in the sex-ratio range: 850-900 and the three ranges: 800-850, 850-900 and 900-950, together, i.e., the range 800-950 accounts for 161 towns and 85.32% (over seventeen-twentieths) of the total urban population. The sex-ratios in towns which are either wholly industrial or mining-based are as follows: Govindpura (HEL Township), 439; Bhilainagar, 486; Gandhisagar (Mandsaur District), 639; Rajhara-Jharan-Dalli, 650; Nagda, 694; Korba, 705; North Jhagrakhand Colliery, 709; Kymore, 779; and Nargada Hari Dafai, 817. It appears that, where industry is preceded by a substantial construction phase, the sex-ratio begins at quite low levels and increases as the township grows older; the examples are Govindpura and Bhilainagar at the one extreme and Kymore and Nepanagar on the other. In the case of mining towns, however, even in the first few years, the sex-ratio is not at very low levels—even in Korba, a mining town which has sprung up recently, the sex-ratio is at a comparatively high level. It appears that the male excess in the urban sex-ratio is mainly due to families being left behind in rural areas; otherwise there is no reason why even in the hardly industrial towns of classes V and VI also the sex-ratio should be considerably lower than the rural sex-ratio (970). The following table gives the age-distribution of the urban population in various classes of town:—

TABLE III-18B

Sex-ratio in Urban areas (215 towns)

Age-distribution

Age-Group	All Classes		Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI	
	% to total urban population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio	% to total class population	Sex-ratio
TOTAL	100.00	856	100.00	842	100.00	793	100.00	853	100.00	881	100.00	901	100.00	903
0-14	39.94	911	40.17	909	37.15	935	39.45	908	40.41	909	41.08	911	41.91	902
15-34	35.13	828	35.10	836	39.55	698	35.73	810	33.98	858	33.18	858	32.21	912
35-59	20.19	765	20.14	709	18.98	705	20.22	788	20.53	817	20.56	843	20.77	837
60+	4.67	1,039	4.50	970	4.23	1,004	4.54	1,060	5.03	1,103	5.13	1,097	5.09	1,160
Age not stated	0.07	914	0.09	899	0.09	1,071	0.06	963	0.05	799	0.05	871	0.02	833

We may for the present ignore the negligible category of persons whose age was not returned. One important feature of the above table is that, except in the case of Class II (5) and Class IV (16) towns which together account for only abount 10% of the urban population, the highest sex-ratio is to be found in the age-group: 60+, the second highest in the age-group: 0—14, the third highest in the age-group: 15—34 and the lowest in the age—group: 35-59. Even in the Class II towns, the pattern is substantially the same in that the middle—age groups have the lower sex-ratios. Generally speaking, mortality is high in the youngest and oldest age-groups—female mortality being somewhat lower in both the groups; it follows that the lower sex-ratios of the working age-groups (15-34 and 35-59) cannot be explained by high female mortality in these age-groups in urban areas. It has therefore to be concluded that, owing to the percentage of married persons being generally very high, the men alone come to the towns leaving their families behind. What is surprising is that this should be so even in Class V towns (5,000—10,000) which are in most cases only large villages. The detailed townwise figures on the basis of which Table 18 A has been constructed are given in the following table:

TABLE

Sex-Ratio in Urban Areas

400-450	450-500	500-550	550-600	600-650	650-700	700-750
						Class I
						Class II
	Bhilainagar 486 (Industrial Township)					
						Class III
Govindpura 439 (Industrial Township)				Rajhara— 650 Jharandalli (Mining Colony)		
						Class IV
				Gandhi- 639 Sagar (hydel colony)	Nagda 694 (Industrial Colony)	Korba 705

III-18C

(Townwise : 215 cities and towns)

750-800	800-850	850-900	900-950	950-1000	1000-1050	1050-1100
	Bhopal 807	Indore 851				
	Jabalpur 809	Gwalior 853				
		Sagar 859				
		Ujjain 872				
		Raipur 890				
		Khandwa 879	Burhanpur 936			
		Ratlam 886				
		Bilaspur 893				
Rewa 765	Mhow (Cantt) 814	Neemuch 853	Mandsaur 905		Dhamtari 1,005	
Bhind 770	Shahdol 816	Shivpuri 854	Damoh 907			
Satna 789	Vidisha 833	Chhatarpur 859	Khargone 909			
Morena 798	Durg 839	Guna 869	Jaora 913			
	Sehore 843	Murwara 880	Tikamgarh 914			
	Bina (Etawa) 845	Dhar 887	Datia 914			
	Itarsi 847	Jagdalpur 891	Chhindwara 921			
		Raigarh 893	Harda 923			
		Dewas 897	Seoni 926			
			Rajnandgaon 944			
Dabra 768	Gohad 816	Hoshangabad 850	Khurai 901	Champa 951	Kawardha 1,003	
Kymore 779 (Factory Township)	Nargada-Hari Dafai (Colliery) 817	Balaghat 851	Barwani 902	Agar 952		
		Shujalpur 853	Pandhurna 904	Dongargarh 967		
		Umaria 858	Maihar 905	Bhatapara 974		
	Amla (Rly. and Air Staff Colony) 826	Ashoknagar 859	Sendhwa 906	Mangeli 981		
		Tarana 864	Sironj 908			
	Basoda 836	Begamganj 871	Wara-Seoni 911			
	Sheopur 843	Narsimhapur 873	Kukshi 912			
	Ambikapur 843	Piparia 874	Anjad 914			
		Betul 881	Nainpur (Rly. Colony) 917			
		Sanawad 881	Badnagar 919			
		Barwaha 891	Mahasamund 929			
		Sihora 892	Garhakota 931			
		Gadarwara 892	Rampura 932			
		Narsingarh 893	Khacharod 934			
		Shajapur 894	Mandla 938			
		Maharajpur 895	Sarangpur 939			
		Bairagarh 897	Mahidpur 942			
		Alirajpur 898				
		Biaora 899				
		Panna 900				

TABLE

400-450	450-500	500-550	550-600	600-650	650-700	700-750
						North Jhagrakhand Colliery 709
						Sidhi 715
						Pachmarhi 738

ABSTRACT

			Males	Females
Sex-ratio in Class I as a whole	:	842	(888,938	743,252)
II	:	793	(226,339	179,550)
III	:	853	(575,847	491,349)
IV	:	880	(407,344	358,682)
V	:	901	(361,095	325,319)
VI	:	903	(34,248	30,916)

III-18C—*Concld.*

750-800	800-850	850-900	900-950	950-1000	1000-1050	1050-1100
Class V						
Ambah 764	Raisen 811	Lahar 851	Kolaras 900	Ranapur 951	Takhatpura 1,002	
Nowgaon 773	Jashpurnagar 815	Jhabua 868	Akaltara 901	Rajpur 952	Arang 1,004	
Chhikhali 777	Mandleshwar 827	Rajgarh 870	Hatta 903	Thandla 952	Tirodi 1,008	
Kalan	Ordnance	Baraily 870	Khairagarh 903	Naranyan-		
Sabalgarh 785	Factory area	Shamgarh 872	Ichhawar 904	garh 953		
Joura 786	Katni 832	Jamai 876	Patan 905	Tal 954		
Chirmiri-	JohillaColliery 833	Seoni-	Kareli 905	Newara 954		
Colliery 792	Nepanagar 839	Malwa 877	Karera 908	Maheshwar 955		
Badkuhi 794	(Factory	Nagod 882	Sonkatch 909	Bijawar 955		
Manendragarh 798	Township)	Garoth• 886	Gaurella 911	Lodhikhera 965		
	Berasia 841	Mungaoli 888	Chhota-	Tikuri 969		
		Nalkhera 892	Chhindwara 911	(Factory		
		Manawar 894	Kannod 912	Township)		
		Manasa 899	Deori 913	Sarangarh 979		
		Raghogarh 900	Badnawar 913	Gobra		
			Sohagpur 914	Nawapara 980		
			Katangi 914	Bhanpura 980		
			Rehli 914	Betul Bazar 985		
			Rahatgarh 915	Kota 994		
			Sardarpur-	Khetia 998		
			Rajgarh 916			
			Kharsia 916			
			Bhander 917			
			Sitamau 920			
			Chachaura			
			Binaganj 921			
			Chanderi 921			
			Multai 921			
			Dharampuri 922			
			Kurwai 923			
			Garhi-			
			Malehra 923			
			Ashta 923			
			Baloda-			
			Bazar 923			
			Sakti 925			
			Katangi 928			
			Susner 928			
			Khilchipur 930			
			Kasrawad 930			
			Burhar 930			
			Khategaon 934			
			Jawad 936			
			Hatpiplaya 937			
			Sausar 937			
			Pendra 939			
			Unchahara 941			
			Sailana 943			
			Kanker 945			
			Alot 948			
			Timarni 950			
Class VI						
Mehgaon 784		Jobat 857	Datla-Bandi 906	Pichhore 953		Chhui-
Baikunthpur 788		Bhikangaon 864	Ramanujganj 907			Khadan 1,064
		Depalpur 879	Petlawad 913			
		Bijeypur 890	Bhaurasa 924			
		Bagli 893	Malhargarh 934			
			Sawer 938			
			Gogaon 948			

AGE COMPOSITION IN CITIES

22. The age-composition of the sexes in the seven cities of Madhya Pradesh is shown in the following table:—

TABLE III-18D

Age composition of males and females expressed as percentage of male and female population respectively (All ages together for each sex being 100) in Cities of population 100,000 and above

Age-group	Gwalior (MC)		Indore (MC)		Jabalpur (TG)		Bhopal (M)		Raipur (M)		Sagar (TG)		Ujjain	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—14	40.61	41.34	40.05	42.88	37.34	42.43	36.41	42.07	35.99	38.52	40.98	42.58	39.23	41.14
15—34	33.76	34.00	33.17	34.25	36.72	35.23	38.51	37.11	38.52	36.89	35.05	33.54	32.70	34.62
35—59	20.95	19.04	22.04	17.90	22.53	18.01	20.84	16.40	21.81	19.84	19.73	18.63	22.87	18.84
60+	4.62	5.53	4.63	4.87	3.33	4.28	4.17	4.33	3.63	4.73	4.20	5.21	5.07	5.24
Age not stated	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.13	0.16

The female proportion in the age-group : 35-59 is less than the relevant male proportion in all cities. The male excess is particularly noticeable in Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal and Ujjain. It should be noticed, however, that in this table the base for each percentage is the total population of *that particular sex* so that the proportions are not directly comparable. A similar excess is to be found in Jabalpur, Bhopal, Raipur and Sagar in the case of the age-group: 15-34. Thus in these four cities there is a larger proportion of persons of working age among males than among females. This is consistent with the conclusion suggested in the previous paragraph that, in urban areas, the male worker is, not infrequently, unaccompanied by his family. Otherwise, the general feature of the table is that the female proportions are generally higher—which means that the very young and the very old are to be found more frequently — though not very much more—among females than among males, differential mortality adverse to the male being an important factor here.

WORKERS IN CITIES

23. In order to determine the kind of change that is taking place in economic activity in urban areas, comparable figures are necessary for at least three or four Censuses. The position in respect of the 1961 cities and town-groups is a little better in respect of intercensal figures and the available figures are presented in the following table:

TABLE III-19

Industrial Classification of Workers in Cities and Town Groups [1901-61]—Percentage

City & Towngroup	Census Year	I	II	III(a)	III(b)	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX
Indore	1921	Not Available									
	1931	1.97	0.74	1.33	0.07	33.91	2.10	14.69	1.37	43.82	100.00
	1941	Not Available									
	1951	0.95	0.49	0.55	0.57	42.96	4.88	16.93	4.00	28.67	100.00
	1961	0.74	0.22	1.30	(a)	4.04(b) 35.37(c)	3.89	19.80	5.72	28.92	100.00

Table III-19—*Concld.*

City & Town group	Census Year	I	II	III(a)	III(b)	IV+V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	I-IX
Jabalpur	1911	Not Available									
	1921										
	1931	2.98	0.75	2.48	0.04	25.52	2.99	15.00	7.01	43.23	100.00
	1941	Not Available									
	1951	1.38	0.28	0.95	0.01	30.19	2.44	14.58	9.63	40.54	100.00
	1961	3.14	1.02	1.77	(a)	10.07(b) 22.68(c)	5.02	12.14	11.55	32.61	100.00
Bhopal	1951	1.45	0.23	1.21	—	25.05	2.50	18.57	8.68	42.31	100.00
	1961	1.03	0.36	2.39	(a)	3.66(b) 23.56(c)	16.76	13.31	7.71	31.22	100.00
Ujjain	1951	2.74	0.77	0.66	0.01	43.30	2.52	18.86	5.12	26.02	100.00
	1961	2.53	0.87	1.09	(a)	4.68(b) 32.27(c)	4.14	17.75	7.91	28.76	100.00
Gwalior	1961	2.88	1.03	2.24	(a)	3.93(a) 30.45(b)	6.12	16.37	6.54	30.44	100.00
Sagar	1961	5.31	1.08	2.02	(a)	37.41(a) 9.38(b)	3.03	12.79	4.34	24.64	100.00
Raipur	1961	6.70	0.66	2.49	(a)	6.61(a) 16.33(b)	6.08	19.36	11.95	29.82	100.00

(a) Household Industry

(b) Manufacturing other than household Industry.

The table is extracted from Union Subsidiary Table B-II.3. The proportions are based on the total number of workers and not on total population. There is therefore a certain element of distortion caused by variations in the total number of workers from time to time. But, as the primary interest in city figures attaches to the secondary and tertiary sectors and as the magnitude of the primary sector is not considerable except possibly in Sagar, there is no great danger of the conclusions based on this table being grossly inaccurate. The most important in cities is the tertiary sector [range (1961): 41.8% (Sagar)—61.1% (Raipur)] the State urban average for which is 50.7%. Except in Sagar, the city-percentages are all higher than this figure but in most cities the variation is not very great. The next in importance is the secondary sector [range (1961) : 29.0% (Raipur)—49.8% (Sagar)], the State urban average for which is 33.5%. Except in Raipur, the secondary sector is substantially stronger in the cities. The least important is the primary sector [range (1961) : 2.3% (Indore)—9.9% (Raipur)], the State urban average being considerably higher at 15.8%. Thus it is only in the tertiary sector that the cities are more or less like other urban areas but very unlike the rural areas where this sector accounts for only 5.5%. The urban tertiary sector thus serves not only the urban areas but also the rural areas and presumably the larger the town, the more specialised or the more expensive the tertiary service becomes.

THE TERTIARY SECTOR: CITIES

24. The most important category in the tertiary sector is the services category; the range of variation

[1961] here is: 24.7% [Sagar]—32.6% [Jabalpur], with the State urban average at 28.2%. While thus there is not much difference between the smaller towns and cities in this regard, the difference between the urban areas as a whole and the rural areas [4.2%] is considerable. An expansion in the services sector is thus to be associated with a reduction in the primary sector; but this relationship is not a continuous function i.e., the expansion stops increasing after a certain point even if the primary sector continues to decrease; this is due to the fact that, as with the tertiary sector, the town is the centre providing services of various kinds to a hinter land—which may be sometimes large and sometimes small. In the cities, the trend has been for the services category to decrease in strength over time. The only significant increases in the table relate to the early decades of this century [Jabalpur, 1901-1911 and 1921-31; Bhopal, 1921-31; Ujjain, 1951-61; and Raipur, 1901-21.] Many demographic features of Ujjain City as shown by the 1961 Census are to be attributed to the fact that the textile industry in this city passed through a bad phase during the last decade, the position was bad in Indore too but not so bad]. The course of future variation of the services category is, however, difficult to predict, in fact, in many of the bigger cities in India, this category is much bigger than among the cities of this State. The strength of category VII [Trade and Commerce] varies from 12.1% in Jabalpur to 19.8% in Indore in 1961, with the State Urban average at 15.1%. The city percentages are low in Jabalpur, Bhopal and Sagar. The alteration of the base to total population instead of total workers does not significantly alter the pattern; the high values continue to be high, the medium continue to be medium and so on. The explanation probably is that neither Jabalpur nor Bhopal has yet made the adjustments in trade and commerce necessary to meet the large growth of population and [not to the same extent] prosperity that has taken place during the four or five years before 1961; the case of Raipur may be cited in contrast—this city's initial reaction seems to have been to develop as a tertiary complement to Bhilainagar though its secondary sector is bound to show a good deal of change during the coming decade. Actually, if we consider the Bhilai complex as a whole (i.e., Raipur City-Bhilainagar-Durg Town), the percentage for Category VII goes down to 13.6-not very dissimilar from Bhopal's 13.3%. Conversely, if we exclude Govindpura from Bhopal Town Group, the percentage improves to 15.67 and that of Bhopal Municipal Area alone to 14.14—but then the Heavy Electricals Factory is a much smaller affair than Bhilai Steel works and Bhopal is a larger city than Raipur or Durg. All the same, over the years, the strength of this category has been decreasing except in Indore. Normally one would expect an expansion of this sector to follow upon economic development but, if the reaction results in an increase in the scale of operations rather than in the numbers engaged, Census figures by themselves may not give a correct index of change. The least important in the tertiary sector of the cities is category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications) which, in the cities at least, is a relatively highly capitalised branch of economic activity. The range of variation (1961) here is from 4.3% in Sagar to 11.9% in Raipur, with the State urban average at 7.4%—but it is only in Sagar that a city percentage is lower than the State average. So far as the railways are concerned, Raipur, Jabalpur, Ujjain, Bhopal and Gwalior all have large staff-complements. In the field of bus transport also, Raipur, Jabalpur and Bhopal are important but so is Indore. Thus, while it is difficult to provide a complete explanation for all the exact percentage-differences, the broad pattern seems consistent and one can expect that, in the coming decade, this category will get further strengthened.

The Secondary Sector : Cities

25. The active principle in the development of the modern city is the secondary sector. While the kind of urban monster that has grown upto uncontrollable limits in the West and elsewhere in India has not yet reared its head in this State, the chances are that, unless we keep careful watch on the growth of cities and near-cities in the coming 15 or 20 years, we may have a monster on our hands without our knowing it. The secondary sector is of substantial importance in all cities—ranging from 49.8% in Sagar to 29.0% in Raipur, with the State Urban

average at 33.5%. The city figures (the others are: Bhopal, 44.0%; Indore, 43.3%; Ujjain, 41.1%; Gwalior, 40.5% and Jabalpur, 37.8%) are all, except for Raipur, higher than the State average. It will appear as though the city-building potential of the secondary sector is extremely uneven; for, Sagar with the highest figure is the least populous city and Jabalpur, the second largest city, is low down so far as the secondary sector is concerned. The point is that the secondary-sector-aggregate subsumes figures for household industry, other industry and construction. And, for the first time in the 1961 Census, figures for household industry are separately available. Before going into the details of the break-up, we may notice that, except in Raipur, the secondary sector as a whole has been generally increasing in importance over the years. Raipur is primarily a 'tertiary' city at present. The most spectacular case is that of Bhopal where, from 13.5% in 1931 and from 27.5% in 1951, the sector has grown to 44.0% in 1961, The large figure under construction attributable to the large building programme in the new capital that Bhopal is and in Govindpura is mostly responsible for this change. The most important category in the secondary sector is 'Manufacturing other than Household Industry'; if the cities are ranked on the basis of the strength of this category (the order is: 1. Indore; 2. Ujjain; 3. Gwalior; 4. Bhopal; 5. Jabalpur; 6. Raipur; and 7. Sagar), a much greater degree of correlation will be found with their positions with respect to population (the population-ranking is: 1. Indore; 2. Jabalpur; 3. Gwalior; 4. Bhopal; 5. Ujjain; 6. Raipur; and 7. Sagar. Jabalpur and Ujjain alone disturb the sequences. The following table shows the relationships between Category (Manufacturing other than Household Industry), Category IV-Category V (i.e., Category V+House- hold Industry) and the secondary sector as a whole (i.e., Category IV+Category V+Construction) on the one hand and other branches of economic activity.

TABLE III 20-A

Inter-relationships among different kinds of economic activity with reference to the Secondary Sector and its components

(A: Total Population; B: Total Workers in Categories I, II and III; C: Total Workers in Categories VII and VIII; D: Total Workers in Categories VII, VIII and IX; P: Total Workers in Category V; Q: Total workers in Categories IV and V, and R : Total Workers in Categories IV, V and VI).

States/Class of Town/City	No. of Towns	A P	B P	C P	D P	A Q	B Q	C Q	D Q	A R	B R	C R	D R
Madhya Pradesh													
1. Total		96.10	41.32	1.67	4.93	27.48	11.81	.48	1.41	23.97	10.31	.42	1.23
2. Rural		548.43	270.09	3.91	16.61	38.13	18.78	.27	1.15	34.32	16.90	.24	1.04
3. Urban		16.16	.89	1.27	2.86	10.27	.57	.81	1.82	8.54	.47	.67	1.51
4. Class VI	16	49.25	7.78	2.45	7.47	15.75	2.49	.78	2.39	13.83	2.18	.69	2.10
5. Class V	98	33.14	4.21	2.10	5.21	11.75	1.49	.74	1.85	10.39	1.32	.66	1.63
6. Class IV	56	24.69	1.98	1.82	4.36	11.78	.95	.87	2.08	9.54	.77	.71	1.69
7. Class III	33	18.75	.99	1.70	3.66	11.72	.62	1.06	2.28	9.20	.48	.83	1.79
8. Class II	5	9.28	.27	.86	1.65	7.23	.21	.67	1.28	5.90	.17	.54	1.05
9. Class I	7	12.35	.21	.95	2.16	9.31	.16	.72	1.63	7.93	,14	.61	1.39
9 (i) Indore		9.85	.06	.72	1.54	8.89	.06	.65	1.38	8.04	.05	.59	1.26
9 (ii) Jabalpur (GT)		13.07	.26	1.04	2.48	9.05	.18	.72	1.72	7.85	,16	.63	1.49
9 (iii) Gwalior		11.42	.20	.75	1.75	10.11	.18	.67	1.55	8.58	.15	.57	1.32
9 (iv) Bhopal (TG)		11.50	.16	.89	2.22	9.95	.14	.77	1.92	6.16	.09	.48	1.19
9 (v) Ujjain		10.18	.14	.79	1.69	8.89	.12	.69	1.47	8.00	.11	.62	1.32
9 (vi) Raipur		17.13	.60	1.92	3.74	12.20	.43	1.36	2.66	9.64	.34	1.08	2.11
9 (vii) Sagar (TG)		28.64	.90	1.83	4.45	5.74	.18	.37	.89	5.39	.17	.34	.84

All the 'P' ratios are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, the smallest difference being found in the C—Q ratio; similarly the 'Q' ratios and the 'R' ratios are generally higher in rural areas, the exceptions being the C/Q and the C/R ratios. The fact that both the population complement and the primary complement to manufacturing industry (i.e., A/P and B/P) are high in the rural areas while the corresponding tertiary complements (C/P and D/P) are much lower shows, *prima facie* an almost complete lack of organic integration between the primary and tertiary sectors on the one hand and manufacturing industry on the other. If we take the whole of the fabricating group i.e., (Categories IV and V together), the population and the primary complements go down but the tertiary complement (C/Q) decreases very rapidly and actually is lower in the rural areas—suggesting a more organic relationship between the population and the primary complements between themselves rather between them on the one hand and the tertiary complement on the other. The relative insignificance of 'construction' (Category VI) is shown by the fact that these 'C' ratios are not substantially altered when we pass on to the series of 'D' ratios. The pattern of urban ratios, similarly looked at, shows that the primary sector is of hardly any importance and that the tertiary complements are substantial and important.

A more rewarding study is that of the variation in the various ratios' as we move from one class of town to another. The general feature is that all the ratios decline as one moves from a lower class of town to a higher class. The exception is Class II towns (whose population is 7.72% of total urban population) where it is only the 'B' ratios that show this feature; so far as the other ratios are concerned, the position is that they are smaller than the corresponding ratios of the lower classes of town—which is consistent with the general feature—but are *also* lower than the Class I ratio—which is an inconsistent feature. The main reason for this inconsistency is Bhilainagar which is a new town accounting for 21.21% of the Class II-town population and has not yet developed *within itself* the tertiary complement dimensionally appropriate to its very large secondary sector (mainly Category V) (and may never do so because the tertiary complement seems to be developing outside in Raipur and Durg towns). Thus, if we think of Classes I and II together as a single class, this element of distortion will get ironed out in the mass. A clearer picture of the pattern of variation is obtained by treating each of the Class I ratios in Table III.20A as 100 and then working out the corresponding ratios of other classes: The following table gives the results:

TABLE III-20B

Town-Classes

Ratios in Table III.20A converted into index numbers with the Class I ratio in each as the base=100

Class	A/P	B/P	C/P	D/P	A/Q	B/Q	C/Q	D/Q	A/R	B/R	C/R	D/R
I	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
II	75	124	90	76	78	128	96	79	74	123	89	76
III	152	461	178	169	126	382	148	140	116	352	136	129
IV	199	927	191	202	127	588	121	128	120	559	115	122
V	268	1968	220	242	126	926	104	114	131	961	107	118
VI	399	3637	257	346	169	1544	109	147	174	1590	112	151

Considering the fact that the Class VI town is no better than a large village, the important feature that emerges from these figures is that, in relation to the secondary sector, it is the relative variation of the size of the primary sector rather than of the tertiary sector that distinguishes a town from a village. Thus the 'B' index-numbers above show a very much wider range of variation than any of the other three kinds; conversely it also means that, relative to the primary sector, the variation in the size of the secondary sector is inverse. One would be inclined to consider this obvious but what is not so obvious is that the direction of variation in the tertiary sector relative to the secondary sector is similar, i.e., the relative size of the tertiary sector increases. It is true that the rate of increase is much lower but the surprising feature is that it increases at all. Another table below gives the sizes of the different sectors in India, Madhya Pradesh and different town-classes.

TABLE III: 20C

Sizes of different Sectors (India, Madhya Pradesh and Town-Classes of Madhya Pradesh

India/State/Class of Town		Primary Sector				Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector			
		Total	I	II	III	Total	IV	V	VI	Total	VII	VIII	IX
A. Total Population: 100													
	Total	31	23	7	1	5	3	2	N	7	2	1	4
India	Rural	37	27	9	1	4	3	1	N	4	1	N	3
	Urban	4	2	1	1	11	3	7	1	18	5	3	10
Madhya Pradesh	Total	43	33	9	1	4	3	1	1	5	1	N	3
	Rural	49	38	10	2	3	2	N	N	3	1	N	2
	Urban	6	3	1	2	12	3	6	2	18	5	3	10
Town-Classes													
I		1.72	.89	.23	.60	12.61	2.65	8.10	1.86	17.48	5.08	2.64	9.76
II		2.87	1.46	.55	.86	16.95	3.06	10.77	3.12	17.75	4.91	4.32	8.52
III		5.26	2.56	.61	2.09	10.86	3.20	5.33	2.33	1950	5.76	3.31	10.43
IV		8.04	4.52	1.18	2.34	1u.48	4.43	4.06	1.99	17.70	5.49	1.91	10.30
V		12.69	7.39	2.04	3.26	9.62	5.49	3.02	1.11	15.74	5.11	1.23	9.40
VI		15.79	11.2u	2.00	2.59	7.23	4.32	2.03	.88	15.16	4.39	.58	10.19
B. Total Workers: 100													
	Total	72.28	52.80	16.71	2.77	11.70	6.38	4.23	1.09	16.02	4.05	1.60	10.37
India	Rural	82.00	60.33	18.86	2.81	8.31	6.13	1.50	.68	9.69	2.06	.55	7.08
	Urban	12.55	6.55	3.48	2.52	32.51	7.90	20.96	3.65	54.94	16.30	8.04	30.60
	Total	82.22	62.68	16.63	2.91	7.98	4.97	1.99	1.02	9.80	2.38	.93	6.49
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	89.23	68.38	18.14	2.71	5.28	4.42	.33	.53	5.49	1.04	.25	4.20
	Urban	15.78	8.69	2.29	4.80	33.53	10.17	17.70	5.66	50.69	15.12	7.39	28.18
Town Classes													
I		5.45	2.80	.74	1.91	39.62	8.33	25.45	5.84	54.93	15.97	8.29	30.67
II		7.63	3.88	1.47	2.28	45.13	8.15	28.67	8.31	47.24	13.07	11.50	22.67
III		14.76	7.17	1.73	5.86	30.50	8.99	14.97	6.54	54.74	16.17	9.30	29.27
IV		22.21	12.49	3.27	6.45	28.94	12.23	11.20	5.51	48.85	15.15	5.27	28.43
V		33.37	19.43	5.36	8.58	25.28	14.43	7.93	2.92	41.35	13.43	3.22	24.70
VI		41.35	29.33	5.23	6.79	18.94	11.31	5.32	2.31	39.71	11.50	1.52	26.69

Whether we take total population or total workers as the basis, there is not much change in the importance of the tertiary sector—particulary in the urban areas. Thus, with total workers as the basis, while the strength of the secondary sector varies a great deal (from 45.13% in Class II to 18.94% in Class VI—a range of 26.19%), the strength of the tertiary sector shows very much less variation (from 54.93% in Class I to 39.71% in Class VI—a range of 15.22%); similarly with total population as the basis, while the range of variation in the secondary sector is 9.72% (from 16.95% in Class II to 7.23% in Class VI), the tertiary sector varies much less—with a range of only 4.34% (from 19.50% in Class III to 15.16% in Class VI). Even though the Class VI figures here are lower than those of other classes, actually the Class VI figure is somewhat larger if it is related to the size of the secondary sector. The ranges of variation of the components of the tertiary sector are as follows: with total population as the basis, the range is 1.37% for Category VII (5.76% in Class III to 4.39% in Class VI), 3.74% in Category VIII (4.32% in Class II to 0.58% in Class VI) and 1.91% in Category IX (10.43% in Class III to 8.52% in Class II); with total workers as the basis, it is 4.67% in Category VII (16.17% in Class III to 11.50% in Class VI), 9.98% in Category VIII (11.50% in Class II to 1.52% in Class VI) and 8.00% in Category IX (30.67% in Class I to 22.67% in Class II). Quite clearly, Category VIII is a 'growth' category in the sense that its importance is likely to rise quite spectacularly with that of the secondary sector; its maximum is 6.45% higher than the minimum with total population as the base and 6.57% higher with total workers as the base—taking the six classes of town into consideration. Neither Category VII nor Category IX shows anything like this range of variation. A broadly similar conclusion emerges from a consideration of the rural-urban figures for India and Madhya Pradesh. The explanation seems to be that the demand for additional transport, storage, etc. generated by the growth of the secondary sector cannot be met by a mere expansion of the turnover of the individual firm in Category VIII; it will have to be accompanied by a considerable expansion of the (proportionate) *number* of workers as well. *Per contra*, in Categories VII and IX, what seems to take place is an expansion of the scale of operations with not much change in the (proportionate) number of workers. In somewhat frivolous terms, one may say that while a barber single-handed can shave or otherwise deal with a much larger number of customers in the urban areas than the occasional peasant that he may come across in a village, a transport operator cannot do so—the growth of industry will make it obligatory that we have, for instance, more trucks, more drivers, more cleaners, more *hamals*, etc. In other words, in a developing economy, there will be a general tendency towards a reduction in under-utilisation of capacity in the Categories—VII and IX. The implication for policy obviously is that, in the tertiary sector, planning has to concentrate on the transport—storage—communications side rather than on trade and commerce or on services (except those services directly relatable to productivity). And further, in the rural areas, population pressure leads to excess capacity not only in agriculture but also in trade, commerce and services so that the population to be diverted to industry is probably more readily to be found among workers in these sectors than in agriculture proper with its built-in obstacles to mobility. (Though these particular aspects are not stressed, a comprehensive discussion of the relationship between economic growth and the pattern of distribution of the working force in various sectors is to be found in Lecture III of "Six Lectures on Economic Growth" by Simon Kuznets, 1959).

URBAN GROWTH

26. One other point of some importance to town-planning needs mention here. The phenomenon of "urban drag" is now well-known. That a modern city usually attracts a varying proportion of "hangers—on" becomes significant in the light of the fact that the capacity of the services sector in particular and of the tertiary sector in general to absorb people is considerable. But, if, at the same time, the secondary sector of the city is not growing rapidly enough, the danger is that a long-drawn out "urban drag" may produce a higher degree of under-utilisation in

the tertiary sector. The argument that in such conditions economic forces will gradually withdraw workers from this sector is true but only in the very long run and meanwhile the irrational stickiness produced by the "urban drag" will only mean that we have an increasing number of slums and that the local authorities concerned will be hardput to it to maintain the minimum level of civic decency. Therefore it is very necessary that there be a negative kind of planning also viz. a plan which prohibits the further growth of a city if there are no chances of its secondary sector expanding. The administrative aspects of such prohibition require careful examination.

NON-WORKERS

27. There is another difference between rural and urban areas that is of great importance: This is that the load of dependency is much greater in urban areas. The position in this regard in India, Madhya Pradesh and the various town-classes is shown below:

TABLE III. 21A:

Non-Workers ; India, Madhya Pradesh and Town-Classes

(W: Workers; NW: Non-Workers)

State/		Persons		Males		Females	
Town-Class		W	NW	W	NW	W	NW
	T	430	570	571	429	280	720
India	R	451	549	582	418	314	686
	U	335	665	524	476	111	889
Madhya	T	523	477	602	398	440	560
Pradesh	R	552	448	616	384	486	514
	U	349	651	524	476	145	855
Class I		318	682	505	495	96	904
Class II		376	624	578	422	121	879
Class III		356	644	531	469	151	849
Class IV		362	638	525	475	177	823
Class V		380	620	527	473	418	782
Class VI		382	618	525	475	223	777

TABLE III 21B:

Dependency-Load Factor: India, Madhya Pradesh and Town-Classes

State/Town Class		Persons	Males	Females
	T	1.33	.75	2.57
India	R	1.22	.72	2.18
	U	1.99	.91	8.01
Madhya	T	.99	.66	1.27
Pradesh	R	.81	.38	1.06
	U	1.87	.91	5.90
Class I		2.14	.98	9.42
Class II		1.66	.73	7.26
Class III		1.81	.88	5.62
Class IV		1.76	.90	4.65
Class V		1.63	.90	3.59
Class VI		1.62	.90	3.48

The dependency-load factor is the ratio of Non-Workers to Workers.

The accuracy of the figures is to some extent vitiated by the fact that even a part-time seasonal, family worker in agriculture usually gets entered as a full worker in the Census whereas, in urban areas, as a result of the inhibitions that grow up with economic status, part-time workers in the family are not netted by the Census. The result is that the dependency load-factor is higher in rural areas, and lower in urban areas, than the figures as they stand suggest. However, even after making some allowance for this inherent distortion, the rural-urban differential is still large. Not only this—the dependency-load factor increases generally as the size of the town decreases; this, the factor in Class VI towns is over 30% higher than it is in Class I cities. The rural factor is of course a much smaller fraction of the urban factor in the State as a whole. It does not of course mean that every person in urban areas is literally responsible for the number of non-workers indicated by the dependency load-factor. There are retired men for example who are more or less self-

sufficient and live in towns because of the better educational and recreational facilities that they offer. The magnitude of the factor among females in urban areas is particularly large; there should therefore be considerable scope for the popularisation of some subsidiary occupation among women in urban areas.

THE URBAN WORKING FORCE

28. The other adverse factor in the case of urban workers is that it is not as skilled as one expects it would be. 35.3% of male, and 89.1% of female, workers are illiterate. Even among the literate, 36.4% of male, and 5.4% of female, workers lay claim only to being just literate—which does not make them very skilled in the sense that they went through some craft-course. Actually we have only 11 in every 1,000 urban male workers and 3 in every 1,000 urban female workers who are 'technically' qualified; among the three women, one is a doctor and two are teachers. Even if one equates 'literacy' with 'skill', the highest proportion (78.0%) of "skilled" workers is to be found anong males in Category VII (Trade and Commerce); the next two high percentages also relate to males—in categories VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications—68.3%) and IX (Services 68.3%) Category V (Manufacturing Industry) comes next with 68.1%. Even though one would concede that the tertiary sector—particularly, Category VIII—does require a skilled working force, one cannot help feeling that the economy would do all the better for a little more infusion of 'skill' or 'literacy' into manufacturing industry. An examination of divisional figures shows that, in every division, agricultural labaur is the least educated and 'trade and commerce' the most educated. The urban areas of Raipur (75.1%), Jabalpur (69.4%), Bhopal (67.5%) and Indore (67.2%) divisions show fairly high degrees of "educatedness" among workers in Category V (Manufacturing Industry). But the tertiary sector as a whole shows a generally high degree of literacy all over. There is, it will be seen, some consonance between this feature and the conclusion suggested earlier that, in relative terms, the tertiary sector does not decrease in importance with the growth of the secondary sector, the 'enemy' that the latter crushes mainly being the agricultural parts of the primary sector.

29. We may now finally look at the age-distribution of the urban working force; the relevant figures are given in the following table;

TABLE III 22

The age-structure of Urban Workers

State/Division	Rural/ Urban	Total Population				Total Workers			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	R	40.9	32.3	21.5	5.2	9.5	50.4	34.5	5.6
	U	39.9	35.1	20.2	4.7	2.5	53.5	38.7	5.3
Gwalior	R	41.1	33.3	21.0	4.6	8.2	52.2	34.8	4.8
	U	41.2	33.7	20.2	4.8	2.6	51.9	39.9	5.6
Rewa	R	41.2	32.8	21.4	4.5	9.9	50.6	34.5	5.0
	U	38.3	36.5	20.5	4.6	3.2	54.1	37.6	5.1
Indore	R	43.2	32.1	19.9	4.8	10.1	52.0	32.7	5.2
	U	41.5	33.3	20.1	5.1	2.3	50.9	40.6	6.2
Bhopal	R	40.6	32.3	21.8	5.3	8.1	50.3	35.5	6.1
	U	40.2	35.2	19.7	4.9	2.5	54.2	37.5	5.8

Table III 22 *Concld.*

State/Division	Rural/ Urban	Total Population				Total Workers			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jabalpur	R	40.6	32.0	22.1	5.2	8.2	49.9	36.0	5.9
	U	40.7	34.4	20.5	4.4	2.6	52.1	40.2	5.1
Bilaspur	R	39.7	32.2	22.2	5.8	10.1	49.3	34.6	6.0
	U	37.1	37.7	20.8	4.3	2.7	55.0	37.6	4.7
Raipur	R	40.1	31.6	22.1	6·2	10.7	49.4	34.1	5.8
	U	34.6	41.5	20.0	3.8	2.6	60.7	33.2	3.5

The highest and lowest percentages are abstracted below:

TABLE-III-22A

The age-structure of Urban-Workers

Age-Group	Rural				Urban			
	Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
0—14	TP	43.2 (Indore)	39.7	(Bilaspur)	41.4	(Indore)	34.6	(Raipur)
	TW	10.7 (Raipur)	8.1	(Bhopal)	3.2	(Rewa)	2.3	(Indore)
15—34	TP	33.3 (Gwalior)	31.6	(Raipur)	41.5	(Raipur)	33.3	(Indore)
	TW	52.2 (Gwalior)	49.3	(Bilaspur)	60.7	(Raipur)	50.9	(Indore)
35—59	TP	22.2 (Bilaspur)	19.9	(Indore)	20.8	(Bilaspur)	19.7	(Bhopal)
	TW	36.0 (Jabalpur)	32.7	(Indore)	40.6	(Indore)	33.2	(Raipur)
60+	TP	6.2 (Raipur)	4.5	(Rewa)	5.1	(Indore)	3.8	(Raipur)
	TW	6.9 (Jabalpur)	4.8	(Gwalior)	6.2	(Indore)	3.5	(Raipur)

TP: Total population; TW: Total Workers. The percentages refer to total workers/population as the case may be.

The most striking feature is that, in urban areas, the proportion of workers in the age-group 0-14 is considerably lower than in the rural areas even though in the total population the proportions are not very different. Young people (age-group : 15-34) are better represented in urban areas both in the population as a whole and among workers. The middle-aged group (35-59) is more intensively worked in the urban areas, so is the case with old people. Thus the urban worker is more often an adult and, judging from other evidence, probably more fully employed whereas his rural counter-part is less infrequently a very young person and also is probably employed only during the season and that too, not fully. Census figures regarding un-employment are presented in the following table:

TABLE III-23

Unemployment : Urban and Rural Areas

Each figure is a "per mille" (per 1,000) of the working force ; i.e., the age-group: 15-59. The base for rural areas is the rural working force in the territorial unit concerned and correspondingly for urban areas.

UT : Total unemployment; US: Seeking employment for the first time; UB: Employed before but now unemployed and seeking employment.

State/Division	Rural / Urban	UT		US		UB	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Madhya Pradesh	R	0.83	0.12	—	..	..	—
	U	11.61	0.55	5.64	0.24	5.97	0.31
Gwalior	R	0.57	0.08	..	—	..	—
	U	9.49	0.24	5.18	0.14	4.31	0·10
Rewa	R	0.91	0.15	..	—	..	—
	U	10.31	0.46	5.38	0.26	4.93	0.20
Indore	R	0.69	0.08	—	—	—	—
	U	11.57	0.51	5.70	0.23	5.87	0.28
Bhopal	R	0.85	0.08	..	—	—	..
	U	11.11	0.56	6.02	0.29	5.09	0.27
Jabalpur	R	0.97	0.16	—	..	..	..
	U	11.23	0.57	6.33	0.24	4.90	0.33
Bilaspur	R	0.89	0.13	..	..	..	..
	U	12.72	0.43	5.59	0.21	7.13	0.22
Raipur	R	0.88	0.11	..	..	..	..
	U	15.06	1.10	4.53	0.29	10.53	0.81

Apparently, the figures are much too low. In the rural areas, it is not so much the case of the totally unemployed as that of the scantily employed person that is frequent. But one would have expected to see a greater incidence of unemployment in the urban areas.

TOWNS: CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

30. The following table shows changes in the classification of towns since 1901:

TABLE III. 24

Changes in classification of Cities, Town Groups and Towns 1901-61

(Class I 100,000 & over, 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 under 5,000)

Cities, Town Groups & *Towns in descending* order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		*1951*		*1941*		*1931*		*1921*		*1911*		*1901*	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Indore City	I	394,941	I	310,859	I	203,695	I	142,524	I	105,317	II	54,142	II	97,804
2. Jabalpur Towngroup	I	367,014	I	256,998	I	178,339	I	124,382	I	108,793	I	100,651	II	90,316
3. Gwalior City	I	300,587	I	241,577	I	182,492	I	126,949	I	113,684	II	84,458	I	138,612
4. Bhopal Towngroup	I	222,948	I	102,333	II	75,228	II	61,037	III	45,094	II	56,204	II	77,023
5. Ujjain City	I	144,161	I	129,817	II	81,272	II	54,650	III	43,908	III	39,295	III	39,892
6. Raipur City	I	139,792	II	89,804	II	63,465	III	45,390	III	38,341	III	35,335	III	32,114
7. Durg Towngroup	I	133,230	III	20,249	IV	16,766	IV	13,172	IV	11,274	V	7,041	..	..
8. Sagar Towngroup	I	104,676	II	80,068	II	63,933	III	48,862	III	39,319	III	45,908	III	42,330
Total		1,807,349		1,231,705		865,190		616,966		505,730		423,041		518,091
9. Ratlam	II	87,472	II	63,403	III	44,939	III	37,675	III	30,133	III	27,957	III	36,321
10. Bilaspur	II	86,706	III	39,099	III	37,460	III	31,374	III	24,295	IV	19,850	IV	18,937
11. Burhanpur	II	82,290	II	70,066	II	53,987	III	44,066	III	35,916	III	22,777	III	33,341
12. Khandwa	II	63,505	II	51,940	III	38,493	III	34,622	III	26,802	III	21,604	IV	19,401
13. Murwara	II	60,472	III	33,884	III	24,630	III	21,959	IV	19,682	IV	15,812	IV	14,137
Total		380,245		258,392		199,509		169,696		136,828		108,000		122,137
14. Mhow Cantt.	III	48,032	III	44,655	III	34,823	III	31,177	III	31,737	III	29,820	III	36,039
15. Damoh	III	46,656	III	36,964	III	26,795	III	20,728	IV	15,296	IV	17,042	IV	13,355
16. Rajnandgaon	III	44,678	III	23,300	IV	19,039	IV	15,977	IV	12,631	IV	11,979	IV	11,094
17. Rewa	III	43,065	III	29,623	III	26,008	III	25,206	III	20,977	III	26,247	III	24,608
18. Mandsaur	III	41,876	III	34,541	III	21,972	IV	15,386	IV	16,217	IV	16,785	III	20,936
19. Satna	III	38,046	III	20,183	IV	11,575	IV	11,176	V	7,998	V	7,192	V	7,471
20 Chhindwara	III	37,244	III	27,652	III	21,916	IV	17,080	IV	13,383	IV	12,872	V	9,736
21. Raigarh	III	36,933	III	29,684	III	20,327	IV	12,820	V	8,667	V	8,041	V	6,764

Table III-24-*Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1951		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22. Neemuch	III	36,287	III	28,189	III	21,618	IV	13,846	IV	14,463	IV	17,307	III	21,588
23. Dewas	III	34,577	III	27,879	III	22,949	IV	16,810	IV	14,970	IV	15,285	IV	15,403
24. Itarsi	III	33,611	III	24,795	IV	14,269	IV	11,787	V	7,007	VI	4,430	V	5,769
25. Dhamtari	III	31,552	IV	17,161	IV	14,071	IV	11,505	IV	12,721	IV	10,460	V	9,151
26. Jaora	III	31,140	III	29,598	III	25,501	III	20,998	IV	17,151	IV	18,054	III	23,854
27. Guna	III	31,031	III	22,221	IV	15,328	IV	11,022	V	6,790	V	6,586	V	5,415
28. Khargone	III	30,652	III	20,762	IV	14,851	IV	12,157	IV	10,610	V	9,423	V	7,624
29. Seoni	III	30,274	III	25,024	III	20,570	IV	16,081	IV	12,772	IV	13,839	IV	11,864
30. Datia	III	29,430	III	26,447	III	22,086	IV	18,292	IV	15,221	IV	17,329	III	24,071
31. Shivpuri	III	28,681	III	21,887	IV	15,490	IV	12,954	IV	11,915	IV	10,628	..	..
32. Sehore	III	28,489	III	20,879	IV	16,831	IV	13,860	IV	13,588	IV	12,105	IV	16,864
33. Morena	III	28,337	IV	18,124	IV	12,527	V	7,240	VI	4,783	VI	2,690	..	..
34. Dhar	III	28,325	III	23,652	III	22,015	IV	19,607	IV	16,041	V	7,472	IV	17,792
35. Bhind	III	28,208	IV	16,618	IV	13,244	IV	10,341	V	9,619	V	9,133	V	8,032
36. Vidisha	III	27,718	IV	19,184	IV	14,472	IV	10,570	V	8,801	V	8,427	V	7,481
37. Bina (Etawa)	III	27,476	IV	12,720	V	8,979	IV	10,849	V	9,226	V	8,968	V	6,418
38. Rajhara-Jharandalli	III	23,346	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
39. Harda	III	22,279	IV	18,640	IV	15,120	IV	16,031	IV	11,077	V	8,341	IV	16,300
40. Shahdol	III	22,196	IV	12,394	V	6,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Chhatarpur	III	22,146	IV	14,110	IV	13,210	IV	10,305	IV	10,142	IV	10,413	IV	10,029
42. Tikamgarh	III	20,469	IV	13,429	IV	16,112	IV	14,366	IV	14,096	IV	15,495	IV	14,050
43. Jagdalpur	III	20,412	IV	13,793	IV	11,304	IV	10,128	..	..	..	..	VI	4,762
Total		953,166		674,108		519,755		418,299		347,899		336,363		356,470
44. Betul	IV	19,860	IV	15,563	IV	11,841	V	9,614	V	6,954	V	7,454	V	5,566
45. Mandla	IV	19,416	IV	14,243	IV	12,209	V	7,997	V	8,784	V	9,379	V	5,428
46. Hoshangabad	IV	19,284	IV	14,989	IV	13,290	IV	12,332	IV	12,048	V	5,503	IV	14,940
47. Balaghat	IV	18,990	IV	16,291	IV	11,482	V	9,605	V	7,300	V	7,400	V	6,223
48. Narsimhapur	IV	17,940	IV	14,316	IV	12,908	IV	11,077	V	9,839	IV	10,630	IV	11,233
49. Pandhurna	IV	17,808	IV	14,037	IV	13,078	IV	11,570	V	8,611	V	7,058	V	8,904
50. Barwani	IV	17,446	IV	13,896	IV	12,569	V	8,949	V	8,395	V	7,279	V	6,277
51. Shajapur	IV	17,317	IV	13,832	IV	10,757	V	7,766	V	7,894	V	8,876	V	9,953

Table III. 24-*Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
52. Sironj	IV	17,288	IV	15,110	IV	13,906	IV	12,275	IV	11,760	IV	12,091	IV	10,417
53. Badnagar	IV	17,177	IV	15,219	IV	11,985	IV	10,531	V	8,543	V	8,634	IV	10,856
54. Bhatapara	IV	16,930	IV	12,262	V	9,974	V	7,974	VI	4,714	..	..	..	..
55. Panna	IV	16,737	IV	12,244	IV	13,375	IV	10,913	IV	10,106	IV	10,756	IV	11,346
56. Nagda	IV	16,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57. Champa	IV	16,258	IV	11,907	V	9,868	V	8,362	V	6,344	..	..	..	..
58. Khurai	IV	15,316	IV	11,546	V	8,509	V	6,951	V	6,078	V	6,868	V	6,012
59. Ambikapur	IV	15,240	IV	10,362	V	8,517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60. Khacharod	IV	14,793	IV	12,949	IV	10,302	V	9,799	V	7,850	V	6,496	V	9,186
61. Gadarwara	IV	14,696	IV	12,744	IV	10,146	V	9,077	V	8,539	VI	4,715	V	8,198
62. Sheopur	IV	14,591	V	9,502	V	8,378	V	6,905	V	5,898	V	5,531	V	6,712
63. Ashoknagar	IV	14,440	IV	11,138	V	7,571	V	5,598	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Sihora	IV	14,194	V	7,929	V	7,026	V	5,764	V	6,387	V	5,432	V	5,595
65. Basoda	IV	14,152	V	8,871	V	6,862	VI	4,627	..	..	..	..	..	..
66. Dongargarh	IV	14,119	IV	12,596	V	9,891	V	8,533	V	7,120	V	6,249	V	5,856
67. Nainpur	IV	13,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68. Shujalpur	IV	13,690	IV	10,635	V	7,878	V	5,126	V	6,072	V	5,938	V	5,731
69. Sendhwa	IV	13,247	V	8,390	V	5,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70. Rampura	IV	13,042	IV	11,721	V	9,978	V	8,377	V	7,719	V	7,799	V	8,273
71. Piparia	IV	13,037	IV	10,230	V	5,874	VI	3,968	..	..	..	..	..	..
72. Dabra	IV	12,661	V	6,381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73. Mungeli	IV	12,431	V	8,108	V	6,915	V	6,665	V	6,536	V	5,881	V	5,907
74. Korba	IV	12,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75. Kymore	IV	12,319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76. Amla	IV	12,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77. Maihar	IV	12,115	V	9,397	V	8,495	V	7,678	V	6,885	V	7,094	V	6,884
78. Maharajpur	IV	11,762	V	5,362	V	5,195	V	5,546	V	5,734	VI	4,783	..	..
79. Narsingarh	IV	11,558	V	9,933	IV	11,036	V	9,241	V	8,762	V	9,164	V	8,778
80. Mahidpur	IV	11,490	V	9,747	V	7,928	V	6,834	V	7,062	V	5,620	V	6,681
81. Agar	IV	11,486	IV	10,301	V	8,469	V	7,315	V	5,079	V	5,734	V	6,452
82. Garhakota	IV	11,341	V	9,268	V	7,888	V	8,242	V	5,864	V	8,180	V	8,508
83. Waraseoni	IV	11,308	V	9,556	V	6,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III. 24-*Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
84. Umaria	IV	11,277	V	8,175	V	6,842	V	7,614	V	5,206	V	6,008	V	5,381
85. Sarangpur	IV	11,263	V	9,137	V	7,095	V	6,934	V	6,538	V	7,198	V	6,339
86. Burwaha	IV	11,188	V	8,462	V	7,302	V	6,650	V	6,515	V	7,184	V	6,094
87. Sanawad	IV	11,130	V	9,469	V	7,974	V	7,341	V	7,607	VI	3,506	..	..
88. Gandhisagar	IV	10,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89. Tarana	IV	10,805	V	8,499	V	6,345	..	6,307	VI	4,997	V	5,463	VI	4,490
90. Mahasamund	IV	10,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91. Nargada-Hari-Dafai	IV	10,617	VI	1,576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92. Anjad	IV	10,525	V	8,114	V	6,594	VI	4,833	..	..	..	..	..	..
93. Gohad	IV	10,289	V	7,442	V	6,734	V	5,618	VI	4,845	V	5,139	V	5,343
94. Alirajpur	IV	10,161	V	7,739	V	6,117	V	5,149	..	..	..	..	..	..
95. Biaora	IV	10,133	V	8,445	V	7,214	V	6,475	V	6,044	V	6,663	V	5,607
96. Kawardha	IV	10,117	IV	11,642	V	6,210	V	5,052	VI	4,773	V	5,180	VI	4,372
97. Begamganj	IV	10,029	V	6,617	VI	4,382	VI	3,747	VI	3,774	..	..	..	..
98. Kukshi	IV	10,023	V	7,603	V	7,114	V	6,621	V	6,377	V	6,248	V	5,402
Total		749,199		503,495		406,265		327,552		269,553		243,133		242,944
99. Manendragarh	V	9,807	V	5,478	V	5,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100. Jamai	V	9,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101. Sarangarh	V	9,452	V	7,721	V	8,045	V	7,046	V	6,391	V	5,375	V	5,227
102. Deori	V	9,383	V	7,949	V	6,911	V	5,638	V	5,369	V	5,739	VI	4,980
103. Sohagpur	V	9,382	V	8,993	V	8,629	V	8,141	V	7,053	V	7,239	V	7,420
104. Seoni-Malwa	V	9,118	V	7,484	V	6,427	V	6,410	V	6,004	V	6,568	V	7,531
105. Hatta	V	9,117	V	6,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106. Manasa	V	9,108	V	7,726	V	5,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107. Bhanpura	V	9,098	V	7,241	V	5,865	VI	4,639	VI	4,451	V	5,859	VI	4,639
108. Rajgarh	V	9,095	V	7,408	V	7,638	V	6,759	V	6,236	V	6,389	V	5,399
109. Ashta	V	8,981	V	6,234	V	5,640	VI	4,952	VI	2,463	VI	4,855	V	5,534
110. Sausar	V	8,962	V	6,766	V	6,313	V	5,919	V	5,318	V	5,442	VI	4,785
111. Tirodi	V	8,807	V	8,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112. Nepanagar	V	8,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113. Nowgong	V	8,604	V	5,552	V	5,999	V	6,459	V	7,141	V	9,421	IV	11,507

Table III. 24 *Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
114. Kareli	V	8,603	VI	4,413	VI	2,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115. Jawad	V	8,509	V	8,584	V	7,214	V	6,588	V	6,310	V	6,505	V	8,005
116. Arang	V	8,469	V	6,703	V	6,719	V	6,496	V	6,052	V	5,820	V	6,499
117. Rajpur	V	8,460	V	6,753	V	5,732	V	5,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
118. Chikhali Kalan	V	8,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119. Alot	V	8,343	V	8,125	V	5,678	VI	4,691	..	..	..	..	..	..
120. Manawar	V	8,326	V	5,366	V	5,502	VI	4,311	..	..	..	..	..	..
121. Chanderi	V	8,268	V	5,922	V	5,332	VI	4,587	VI	4,199	VI	2,753	VI	4,093
122. Multai	V	8,232	IV	11,767	V	5,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123. Mungaoli	V	8,168	V	6,135	V	5,108	VI	4,957	..	..	..	..	VI	4,797
124. Akaltara	V	8,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125. Sakti	V	8,125	V	5,301	VI	4,187	VI	3,240	..	..	..	..	..	..
126. Maheshwar	V	8,089	V	7,525	V	6,946	V	6,399	V	6,788	V	9,599	V	7,042
127. Gobra Nowapara	V	8,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128. Chhota Chhindwara	V	7,757	V	5,663	VI	4,461	VI	3,671	VI	3,836	VI	3,404	VI	4,216
129. Kharsia	V	7,737	V	5,539	VI	3,657	VI	2,805	..	..	..	..	..	..
130. Sabalgarh	V	7,482	V	5,162	VI	4,824	VI	4,248	VI	4,424	VI	4,985	V	6,039
131. Panagar	V	7,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI	3,630	..	..
132. Unchahra	V	7,447	V	6,371	V	6,128	VI	4,586	VI	4,339	VI	4,507	VI	3,785
133. Sardarpur-Rajgarh	V	7,410	..	..	V	5,905	VI	4,410	..	..	..	..	..	..
134. Sitamau	V	7,362	V	7,015	V	7,600	V	6,303	V	5,843	V	5,924	V	5,877
135. Shamgarh	V	7,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136. Katangi (Balaghat)	V	7,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137. Johilla Colliery	V	7,189	VI	3,194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138. Boloda-Bazar	V	7,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139. Bijawar	V	7,079	V	6,119	V	6,163	V	5,748	V	6,133	V	6,018	V	5,220
140. Badkuhi	V	7,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141. Khilchipur	V	6,970	V	6,227	V	6,663	V	5,779	V	5,300	V	5,868	V	5,121
142. Khetia	V	6,838	V	5,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143. Badnawar	V	6,821	V	6,286	V	5,863	V	5,197	..	..	..	..	..	..
144. Betul Bazar	V	6,736	V	6,424	V	5,384	V	5,378	V	5,773	V	5,473	VI	4,739
145. Garhimalehra	V	6,728	V	5,384	V	5,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III. 24 *Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
146. Ambah	V	6,668	V	5,725	VI	4,897	VI	3,110	—	..	—	..	..	..
147. Bhander	V	6,638	..	..	VI	4,793	VI	4,078	VI	3,912	VI	4,317	V	5,133
148. Chachaura-Binaganj	V	6,598	V	5,453	V	5,259	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	—
149. Kota	V	6,591	V	5,722	VI	4,352	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
150. Khairagarh	V	6,576	V	5,524	V	5,015	VI	4,159	VI	4,045	..	..	VI	4,656
151. Garoth	V	6,571	V	5,372	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..
152. Chirmiri	V	6,563	—	—	IV	10,044	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
153. Sonkatch	V	6,540	..	—	VI	4,222	VI	4,063	—	..	..	..	—	..
154. Kannod	V	6,540	V	5,610	V	5,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155. Kanker	V	6,487	VI	4,924	V	5,173	V	5,305	VI	4,536	..	..	VI	3,906
156. Burhar	V	6,481	V	5,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157. Rehli	V	6,442	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
158. Timarni	V	6,370	V	5,627	VI	4,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159. Raghogarh	V	6,365	V	5,587	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
160. Jaora	V	6,320	..	—	VI	4,970	VI	3,901	..	—	..	..	..	..
161. Jhabua	V	6,315	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
162. Berasia	V	6,238	..	—	VI	4,152	VI	2,219	VI	2,195	VI	2,624	VI	4,276
163. Pachmarhi	V	6,142	V	5,242	V	6,696	V	6,136	VI	4,568	VI	3,822	VI	3,020
164. Pendra	V	6.081	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..
165. Takhatpura	V	*6,075*	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
166. Rahatgarh	V	6,070	..	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	..	..	..
167. Raisen	V	5,962	..	..	VI	3,886	VI	3,498	VI	2,897	VI	3,577	..	..
168. Kasrawad	V	5,927	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
169. Baraily	V	5,847	..	..	VI	3,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170. Nagod	V	5,846	VI	4,712	VI	4,546	VI	3,932	VI	3,298	VI	4,028	..	..
171. Jashpurnagar	V	5,765	VI	4,388	..	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..
172. Sailana	V	5,757	V	5,986	V	5,337	V	5,669	VI	3,932	VI	4,311	VI	4,255
173. North Jhagra Khand Colliery	V	5,745	..	—	V	5,149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174. Tal	V	5,704	V	5,181	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
175. Narayangarh	V	5,638	V	5,014	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..
176. Newara	V	5,636	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177. Hatpiplaya	V	5,620	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III. 24 *Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
178. Patan	V	5,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179. Dharampuri	V	5,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180. Gaurella	V	5,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181. Katangi (Jabalpur)	V	5,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182. Lahar	V	5,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183. Khategaon	V	5,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184. Lodhikhera	V	5,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185. Mandleshwar	V	5,481	V	5,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186. Ranapur	V	5,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187. Susner	V	5,292	..	..	VI	3,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188. Nalkhera	V	5,245	..	..	VI	3,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189. Kolaras	V	5,176	..	..	VI	4,652	VI	4,059	..	..	..	..	..	..
190. Ichhawar	V	5,136	..	..	VI	3,997	VI	3,662	VI	3,284	VI	3,914	VI	4,352
191. Kurwai	V	5,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192. Thandla	V	5,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193. Karera	V	5,025	..	..	VI	4,002	VI	3,620	..	..	..	..	..	..
194. Sidhi	V	5,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		672,111		329,175		306,863		212,029		142,090		147,966		163,387
195. Bhaurasa	VI	4,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196. Petlawad	VI	4,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
197. Gogaon	VI	4,744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
198. Depalpur	VI	4,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199. Pichhore	VI	4,562	..	..	VI	3,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200. Sawer	VI	4,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201. Bhikangaon	VI	4,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202. Jobat	VI	4,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
203. Malhargarh	VI	3,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204. Datlabandhi	VI	3,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205. Bijeypur	VI	3,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206. Bagli	VI	3,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207 Mehgaon	VI	3,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table III. 24 *Contd.*

Cities, Town Groups & Towns in descending order of population.	Class of town and population at the census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
208. Chhuikhadan	VI	3,488	VI	3,343	VI	3,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	VI	2,085
209. Baikunthpur	VI	3,262	VI	2,515	--	..	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210. Ramanujganj	VI	3,172	VI	2,911	--	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	..	..
Total		65,164		8,769		6,937		--		--		--		2,085
GRAND TOTAL		4,627,234		3,005,644		2,304,519		1,744,542		1,402,100		1,258,503		1,405,114

Mention has already been made of the changes in definition of "town" that have taken place from Census to Census so that the Class VI figures are difficult to explain. Earlier on, however, an analysis of urban growth in respect of 103 towns has been made which would be relevant to an appreciation of this table.

SUMMARY

31. Urbanisation can be associated with anyone or more of three factors: trade, handicrafts (and small-scale industry) and large-scale manufacturing industry; increasing urbanisation is not therefore always a correct index of economic growth—which, in backward countries, usually means industrial development. Even though one would have thought that, as urban areas are primarily non-agricultural, there would have been no difficulty in determining the basic non-agricultural attributes that a 'town' should have and in quantifying them at least on a broad basis, the introduction into this concept of considerations based on the kind of local authority that a habitation happens to have has confused the Census approach to urbanisation over the decades; the systematic attempt made in the 1961 Census to make the definition rigorous has cleared a good deal of the confusion though some more work is still needed. A minimum population level and a minimum of non-agricultural activity should, it appears, be the only criteria for elevating a village to the status of a "town". The population-size of a town (or city) and its density do not show any clear pattern of correlation. If anything, the tendency seems to be for densities to be higher in the smaller towns and lower in the bigger towns and cities. A Class II town seems usually to need an area of at least 2 sq. miles and a Class I town, at least 5 sq. miles. Densities of less than a 1000 per sq. miles are almost never found in urban areas unless they are hill-stations. There is a clear need for proper diterminations of the actual areas of towns; these are now in quite few cases inaccurate. It follows that neither a density criterion nor an area criterion seems appropriate for the determination of towns. The concept of a town-group was evolved in this Census to deal, on the one hand, with what are in fact single habitations but which get split up into two or more "towns" because the definition of a 'town' is partly local-authority-oriented, and, on the other, with groups of proximate towns which seem likely to coalesce into single entities in future; we have six of these "town-groups" in Madhya Pradesh. The number of towns in Madhya Pradesh relevant to demographers is 215 and not either 219 or 210 (pleese see para 11 above for a detailed analysis). The growth of urban population over the last sixty years (from 8.6% in 1901 to 14.3% in 1961) has been extremely slow, even taking the figures as they stand without correcting them for correspondence and class; in regional terms, the long-term growth has been high in Indore and Jabalpur divisions and low in Rewa division. An analysis of 103 towns which have stayed as such mostly during the last sixty years shows that towns with populations of less than 10,000 usually tend to decrease in number, with the number of larger towns increasing. But the growth of a town is not steady i.e., from one class to the next higher class in one

Census, to the next higher in the next Census and so on; the trend is erratic. A surprising feature is that as many as 23 out of these 103 towns have not jumped class during the last sixty years. The analysis also shows that in the west and in the centre of the State higher urban growth is a result more of new towns coming up rather than of old towns growing fast. A further feature is that the higher the class of a town the higher its rate of growth. Even in 1961 there were only 11 districts in the fortythree of this State that have urban populations constituting more than 4.5% of their total populations. The number of towns in a class increases as one goes down in class though this does not mean that we have a completely separate, organic, pyramid—like urban cosmos—rather the relationship of the number of towns of various sizes is to the surrounding hinterland; where this latter and the urban areas are industrially developed, towns become important. There is hardly any significant urbanisation in most districts of the State. Immigration by persons born outside Madhya Pradesh is an important element in urban areas; there appears to have much more of it in the east than in the west or in the north. The highly unequal sizes of districts in the State make figures relating to internal State migration and internal district migration somewhat erroneous. Migratory currents are stronger in the urban areas of border districts than in those of interior districts; also, contiguous areas play an important part in migration. The largest group among immigrants is the one in the 1—5 year duration class and the 'younger' immigrants are more male than female. Most immigrants to Madhya Pradesh are from Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The sex-ratio of the urban population is substantially less than of the rural population, also, it is generally lower in the larger towns and higher in the smaller towns. It appears that the practice is quite common for the family to be left behind in the rural areas with the male breadwinner alone venturing out into the hazards of urban life. An extremely significant fact about urban economic activity is that the tertiary sector is the most important and not the secondary sector. The development of unutilised capacity being an easy matter in most parts of the tertiary sector and "urban drag" being an unavoidable phenomenon, any slackness in the growth of the secondary sector is likely considerably to depress the tone of urban life. This aspect gains added importance in the light of the fact that the load of (non-earning) dependency in urban areas is high—particularly, the female part of load. Another unfortunate fact is that much of the literate working force is absorbed in urban areas by the 'Trade and Commerce' category of the tertiary sector. Finally, the only important feature about the age-distribution af urban workers is that the proportion of workers in the youngest age-group (0—14) in urban areas is very much lower than in rural areas.

Conclusion

32. Census statistics help us only in understanding to some extent the demographic problem of urban areas even though the additional figures provided by Census houselisting have widened our horizon. The proportion of residential houses has been found to be greater in urban areas and the houses generally better constructed even though the degree of congestion also was greater than in rural areas. The proportion of rental houses is also much greater in urban areas. Non-agricultural establishments in small-scale and large-scale industry were definitely much more numerous in urban areas; an important point is that, apart from small-scale industry or handicrafts more or less ancillary to agriculture, other handicrafts find urban locations apparently more convenient. Power—of all kinds—is almost completely an urban phenomenon. These are some of the conclusions that emerge from houselisting statistics. It is imperative that policy formulation take into consideration these points. For example, the first article of policy laid down in the Third Five Year Plan (page 689) in respect of Urban Planning and Land Policy is that "as far as possible, new industries should be established away from large and congested cities". None would probably dispute this approach at first sight. But, from such information as the Census gives us, it seems more appropriate to say: "As far as possible, new industries should *not* be established within the limits of large and congested cities but, on the other hand,

they should not be very far away either". Students of economic growth will be familiar with the proposition that, for sustained progress, investment has to proceed at an ever increasing i.e., accelerated pace. The proposition being true of an economy as a whole, it will also be at least partially true of areas of the economy each of which is a near—organic entity in the sense in which the economy as a whole is. A large industrial city can be reasonably considered to be such an area; this means that the multiplier—effects of such additional investment as may take place in a city will be largely absorbed within the city itself if it is fairly big—naturally, this will be true in varying degrees of different cities. Thus a certain amount of additional investment (which means the initial employment of a certain number of workers—this is more relevant for our purposes) will finally lead to a certain larger increase in the city's income as a whole and in the volume of employment in the city as a whole. What we have now to do is to apply this principle in reverse as it were. If, owing to reasons beyond our control—like the natural growth of population, "urban drag" (i.e., the migration of hopeful workers to urban areas even though the latter are in no position to offer employment), the growth of excess capacity in the tertiary sector, etc.—there is always a certain addition to the city's working force whether we like it or not, it becomes incumbent on far-sighted planners to ensure that either within the city itself or within a reasonable radial distance therefrom, the necessary investment that would produce a final increase in the volume of employment equivalent to the involuntary addition to the city's working force takes place. If a city is large and congested, the alternative is not to take industry as far away therefrom as possible but to see that new centres of investment are set up near enough to the congested city to make a movement away from it possible, these migrant workers being absorbed by the "multiplier effects" of the new proximate centres of investment. Emigration from rural areas is not altogether undesirable nor is immigration into congested urban areas desirable. The solution therefore is to develop existing cities and large towns as nuclie of the regions around them. Thus a regional approach is undoubtedly the right approach and it has been given due importance in the third Plan but what is required in addition is the proper orientation towards existing city-nuclie of such regional development programmes. Madhya Pradesh has at present no city with a population exceeding even half a million so that from this point of view it is an ideal area for the implementation of the kind of multi-nuclear regional development programme being suggested. Apart from the 12 cities and large towns (even in respect of some of which the position is somewhat doubtful), there is hardly any urbanisation in the State. Most of the towns are centres of agricultural trade and of some industry processing agricultural output. Even so, their densities are high and local authorities need to be alerted to these developing blemishes. Even though the preparation of master plans is desirable, it will be a very long time indeed before master plans for even the larger towns and cities are made final and binding. A simpler approach is necessary taking the form, perhaps, a code of instructions governing the width of roads, the location of markets and industry, etc. which can be enforced without the necessity of each local authority employing a highly qualified town-planner. The south—eastern parts of the State are likely to develop rapidly in the future and require special attention in this regard. The low sex-ratio is a possible source of social instability and housing is an important problem in this context.

CHAPTER IV

The Rural Population

The Census definition of 'rural' is residual i.e., what is not urban is rural. But, in view of the fact that practically all habitations even remotely urban and showing even the faintest urban characteristics have been listed as towns, on one point there can be no doubt: what is classified as rural in the Census is definitely rural in a far more meaningful sense than what is classified as urban is in fact urban. One comes across very rare exceptions indeed—probably the most important among them being village Banmor in Morena district which has a cement factory. The cotton-gin in cotton-growing areas is quite often a rural phenomenon but rarely makes urban the habitation in which it is situated because it is seasonal and often very small; the position is similar with respect to flour—and rice—mills. But the 'village', in the sense in which it is used in the Census, is not a demographic, but administrative concept; it is not, like the 'town', a unit of habitation. India's cadastral survey is among the best in the world and, but for very hilly and/or thickly forested areas, our land records are 100% complete. But there is no evidence of any systematic approach in the demarcation of the boundaries of the village though it is true that by and large a 'village' contains only a single habitation. At least in Madhya Pradesh, the number of villages each of which has more than one habitation is small so that there is no great problem in the comparability of figures as between division and division or district and district. The village thus is a habitation, or a group of habitation, (alongwith *the demarcated area of surrounding land*)recognised as such for purposes of revenue administration. This recognition, however, has no reference to population, it is purely a matter of area. According to the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code [Section 2 (1) (z-5)], a village means "any tract of land which, before the coming into force of this code, was recognised as or was declared as a village under the provisions of any law for the time being in force and any other tract of land which is hereafter recognised as a village at any revenue survey or which the State Government may, by notification, declare to be a village". The reference is to a *tract of land* and not to a group of persons. It is doubtful, however, whether in the demarcation of village boundaries any uniform set of principles has been followed—except possibly following local tradition at the time of settlement. The totality of villages thus should provide us with a tally of areas—this unfortunately is not so always. The reason is that forest areas bedevil the whole position. Apart from Govt. forest, in the days before the abolition of zamindari and malguzari areas, there were some village forests included in village areas which were under the control of local village proprietors (i.e., zamindars or malguzars); some of these were extensive and many were good—at least till the late stages of the second world war. After abolition, many of these have become 'protected' forests and are under the control of the State. It happens that, in some regions, these forest areas have been split up and added to the areas of individual villages whereas in others the areas of Govt. forest are available as a whole separately and have not been mixed up with village areas. Thus the areas of some villages get unduly inflated while others, quite desirably, do not. We have two principal classes of forest—one reserved and one protected—with a somewhat unimportant third category: "unclassed". The areas in 1960 were as follows; Total, 66,131 sq. miles; Reserved Forest, 30,889 sq. miles; Protected Forest, 30,320 sq. miles; and unclassed Forest, 4,922 sq. miles; in other words, some 38.6% of the State is under forest.* Rural density changes

* There is some discrepancy among these figures and those used in Chapter II because they relate to different years; it is not very large, however.

from 165 to 272 if we exclude forest area from the denominator. Thus the residual approach to the problem of determining rural area does not seem to be really correct because it leads us to an area—conglomerate which, it is difficult to hold, is all related in some significant economic sense to the rural population *alone*. Thus, from this maximum for rural area on the one hand we can go to the other extreme i.e., the minimum representing only that area of land on which the rural population actually lives. If we use this latter figure, the density will shoot up to very high levels.

THE CONCEPT OF DENSITY:

The term, 'density', in fact seems to lose all meaning when we use it in connexion with the rural area in the residual sense as has been traditionally done in the Census. To say, for example, as we say in Union Table A-I that rural density in Madhya Pradesh is as low as 192 (i.e., as much as 3.33 acres per person) whereas the urban density is as high as 6,428 (which is about 482 sq. yards per person) is grossly misleading for the simple reason that we sometimes come across in villages examples of living conditions which are far worse than those to be found in many of even the bigger towns. The reason for this misleading difference in densities lies in the residual determination of rural area which includes in the denominator of the density fraction every kind of area—hills, forests, river-beds, agricultural area, etc.—other than the one we choose to call 'urban' (and this latter by increasingly strict standards). It is hardly clear that there is a sense in which hilly country is relevant to the rural population alone and not to the urban population. In striking contrast, for urban areas, we take, for purposes of density, only that area on which the urban habitation actually exists. Occasionally, while notifying a municipality, an anticipatory inclusion of a large surrounding area which is currently uninhabited may take place but does not significantly affect the argument. But, while calculating rural denisty, no attention is paid to the fact that the actual area on which rural habitation as such have grown up is an insignificant fraction of what we call total area.

The position may be stated in a mathematical form. Suppose the total area is T and the urban and rural areas respectively R and U so that $T=R+U$. Let the urban and rural populations be Up and Rp and the urban and rural *inhabited* areas (i.e., the respective totals of the areas of *actual* habitations in the urban and rural parts of the country) be Uh and Rh. The urban and rural densities therefore are: $\frac{Up}{Uh}$ and $\frac{Rp}{Rh}$, if the inhabited areas alone are considered. Actually, the formulae used in the Census for calculation of urban and rural populations are $\frac{Up}{U}$ and $\frac{Rp}{(T-U)}$ (or $\frac{Rp}{R}$). The relationship between the densities actually calculated and the theoretical one is as follows: $\frac{(Up}{U} \div \frac{Up)}{Uh}$ or $\frac{Uh}{U}$ in the case of urban areas and, similarly, $\frac{Rh}{R}$ in the case of the rural areas. The point is that $\frac{Uh}{U}$ in the urban areas is practically equal to unity but in rural areas $\frac{Rh}{R}$ is a very small fraction. The true rural 'habitational' density there can be obtained only by multiplying the actual density by the reciprocal of $\frac{Rh}{R}$. It seems clear that once and for all, the presence that the rural and urban densities presented in Census reports are in any sense comparable should be given up. This point may be further illustrated by the change that takes place in density when a large village is converted into a municipality. For so long as it is a village, the whole area of the 'revenue village' (i.e., the *abadi* of the village *and* its agricultural or other environs) is considered for density whereas when it is notified as a municipality, the State Govt. with a fair degree of care, determines the limits of the actual (now municipal) habitation; naturally the area within these 'municipal' limits is only a fraction of the area of the 'revenue village'. Therefore the 'urban' (i.e., municipal) density will be much greater than the 'rural' density for the same village with the same population. The portion of the 'revenue' village not

included in the municipality continues to be recorded in village papers in the name of the same village. If the habitation grows out of its limits and there is some delay—as usually happens—in the formal extension of the 'municipal limits' by Government, what is in fact a part of the 'urban' habitation will be outside 'municipal' limits and will get accounted for in the 'revenue' village. Quite often, this extra-municipal growth is irregular and scattered because even such nominal control as exists on building inside a municipality is absent outside it. This has often raised problems in the Census regarding what should be included and what should not be included in the adjacent 'municipal' towns. The problem has been carefully tackled in this Census and a perusal of the urban parts of the Primary Census Abstract (the Village Directory) will show that in as many as 89 cases there are 'non-municipal' parts for which figures are presented separately. The following table brings out the contrast between the area concepts as used in rural and urban contexts:

TABLE IV. I

The largest Villages and the Smallest towns

The Largest Villages			The Smallest Towns		
A. On the basis of area			A. On the basis of area		
Name of Village	Area in acres	Population	Name of Town	Area in acres	Population
1. BHELA (Sheopur)	31,666	357	1. RAJPUR (Rajpur)	65	8,460
2. DUDHERA (Sheopur)	29,273	773	2. GOGAON (Khargone)	64	4,744
3. KUDERGARH (Surajpur)	24,101	167	3. KOLARAS (Kolaras)	52	5,176
4. DANG SEONDHA (Seondha)	19,909	Depopulated	4. JHABUA	52	6,315
5. MOHAR SOP (Surajpur)	19,696	273	5. NALKHERA (Susner)	50	5,245
6. PANNA GIRD (Panna)	19,666	1,320	6. LODHIKHERA (Sausar)	49	5,570
7. JABRA MALKHAR (Goharganj)	19,252	42	7. BAGLI (Bagli)	49	3,638
8. IMLIYA (Bijeypur)	17,276	13	8. MALHARGARH (Malhargarh)	45	3,916
9. KARAHAL (Sheopur)	17,192	2,582	9. GAURELLA (Bilaspur)	44	5,582
10. BAGADIA (Sheopur)	16,615	1,102	10. RANAPUR (Jhabua)	42	5,320

B. On the basis of population			B. On tbe basis of population		
Name of Village	Population	Area in acres	Name of Town	Population	Area in acres
1. CHIRIMIRI (Manendragarh)	8,194	1,512	1. BHIKANGAON (Bhikangaon)	4,350	441
2. RATANPUR (Bilaspur)	7,448	12,923	2. JOBAT (Jobat)	4,040	108
3. KONDAGAON (Kondagaon)	7,298	7,556	3. MALHARGARH (Malhargarh)	3,916	45
4. RAJODHA (Ambah)	7,031	8,339	4. DATLA BANDHI (Chhindwara)	3,860	307
5. SHAHPUR (Burhanpur)	6,958	7,349	5. BIJEYPUR (Bijeypur)	3,729	69
6. JANJGIR (Janjgir)	6,842	3,597	6. BAGLI (Bagli)	3,638	49
7. SEONDHA (Seondha)	6,786	1,698	7. MEHGAON (Mehgaon)	3,581	406
8. BALOD (Sanjaribalod)	6,121	2,312	8. CHHUIKHADAN (Khairagarh)	3,488	686
9. BARODA (Sheopur)	6,115	7,913	9. BAIKUNTHPUR (Baikunthpur)	3,262	554
10. AHIWARA (Durg)	5,859	1,479	10. RAMANUJGANJ (Pal)	3,172	640

[Below the name of the village/town is shown the name of the tahsil in bracket]

The range of variation of area in the case of large villages (population range: 8,194-13) is 31,666-1, 479 acres whereas even the higher limit of the range of variation of area (686-42 acres) in the case of small towns (population range: 8,460-3,172) is less than the lower limit of the range relative to large villages. Clearly, the 'area' of a revenue village is a concept very different from the 'area' of a town and the 'densities' yielded by such different denominators are obviously not comparable. No figures for habitational densities in rural areas are available and the only thing to do therefore is consider the smaller towns—at least some of them—as not very different from large villages and consider broad urban figures. The following table gives a class-wise picture of some important characteristics:

TABLE IV. 2

Population, Area and Density : 215 Towns

Area in Sq. Miles

Class	Name of Town with								
	Highest Density	Medium Density	Lowest Density	Biggest Population	Median Population	Smallest Population	Largest Area	Median Area	Smallest Area
I	Ujjain	Gwalior	Sagar	Indore	Bhopal	Sagar	Jabalpur	Indore	Ujjain
	21,357	12,467	5,415	394,941	185,374	104,676	66.89	21.56	6.75
II	Burhanpur	Khandwa	Bhilainagar	Ratlam	Bhilainagar	Khandwa	Bhilainagar	Khandwa	Burhanpur
	18,699	7,291	2,145	87,472	86,116	63,505	40.14	8.71	4.39
III	Sehore	Rajnandgaon	Rajhara-Jharandalli	Mhow Cantt.	Khargone	Jagdalpur	Rajhara-Jharandalli	Khargone	Sehore
	27,132	9,137	1,862	48,032	30,652	20,412	12.54	3.91	1.05
IV	Sendhwa	Ambikapur Shajapur	Maharajpur	Betul	Rampura, Piparia	Kukshi	Maharajpur	Bairagarh, Sarangpur	Anjad
	50,950	7,769	578	19,860	13,040	10,023	20.36	2.01	0.21
V	Rajpur	Bhander-Sarangarh	Pachmarhi	Manendragarh	Garhi-Malehra, Ambah	Sidhi	Pachmarhi	Kannod-Bhander	Gaurella and Ranapur.
	84,600	9,695	256	9,807	6,698	5,021	24.00	0.69	0.07
VI	Malhargarh	Sawer Datla-Bandhi	Ramanujganj	Bhaurasa	Jobat-Malhargarh	Ramanujganj	Chhuikhadan	Datla-Bandhi, Sawer	Malhargarh
	55,943	9,181	3,172	4,892	3,978	3,172	1.07	0.46	0.07
All towns	Rajpur	Chhindwara	Pachmarhi	Indore	Hatta	Ramanujganj	Jabalpur	Badnagar	Gaurella, Ranapur and Malhargarh.
	84,600	8,763	256	394,941	9,117	3,172	66.89	1.61	0.07

The high densities of the smaller towns will be immediately noticed. Thus, so far as congestion is concerned, there can be little doubt that the bigger villages are just as badly—if not worse—off than towns.

DENSITY AS A PRESSURE INDEX :

If therefore there is not much point in comparing the urban and rural densities as usually published by the Indian Censuses, it is necessary to examine whether there is some sense in which the concept is serviceable. There is definitely a sense in which density is a serviceable index of pressure on land. The reciprocal of density—i.e., the area of land available per person—has become, in the context of a rapidly increasing world population, a very important figure. An ever—accelerating rate of technological progress makes it very difficult to set a minimum to the amount of land that a single person requires. This minimum must of course be adequate for that person in his many capacities—as an individual three-dimensional physical entity, as a human being (requiring as such some kind of shelter), as a

consumer, as a builder of social wealth for generations to come, as a member of a human group (requiring in that capacity roads, lights, education, etc.) and as a citizen of a nation—state (making it necessary thereby that defence and other allied needs be provided for). In all these capacities, he generates needs and the satisfaction of these needs requires space—for houses, for agriculture, for various other factories, for roads, railways, etc., for community buildings of various kinds, for defence installations, etc. The exact measure of this adequate minimum of terrestrial space is indeterminate—more so because of the spectacular development of multi-plane living as in the modern sky-scraper—and the concept of a minimum may become altogether irrelevant if the terrestrial link made indispensable for stable existence by the force of gravity becomes dispensable. Thus the theoretical possibility opened up by science is that there may come a day when the limitations of terrestrial space are no hindrance to human existence. The present rate of growth of world population makes it extremely like that "in 600 years the number of human beings on earth will be such that there will be only one square metre for each to live on" ("The Future Growth of World Population"—United Nations Population Studies, No. 28—p. V). The hope, of course, is that the words, "on earth" will cease to be relevant by then. But there can be little doubt that for many decades to come the pressure on land is going to be a very real problem—particularly so in the under developed countries. The economic fact that makes this land-pressure index important is that the productivity of agriculture (in the sense of output per acre) is still comparatively low. Output per person has certainly been increasing rapidly but, owing to the increase in output per acre being much less, there has been no spectacular decrease in the area of land under agriculture in any country, on the contrary, the achievement of a rapid increase in the area under cultivation is still one of the more important methods of increasing food production; in Madhya Pradesh, for example, the net sown area has increased by about 13% over the ten years from 1951-52 to 1960-61. "In Britain.....output has been increased by more than 60% in the twenty-five years covering the period from mid-thirties to 1958 from the same or a slightly smaller area of land and with a much decreased labour force "(Dudley stamp, 'Our Developing world" (1960), p. 80). On a global basis there is, as pointed out by Stamp, scope for Optimism".....a modest increase in acreage, together with a modest increase in yield can keep the world at its present level of nutrition for at least a good many years to come. The indications are that, again viewing the world as a whole, food production is rather more than keeping pace with population" (Stamp, op cit, p. 78). Figures relating to world land use (1959) show that, out of a total area of 12.0 acres available per head of population, only 1.2 acres of area is arable or cropped; there is thus, again on a global basis, considerable scope for expansion of cropped area. But continental disparties are extreme: for Asia, the respective figures are 4.5 acres of total area and 0.7 acre of arable or cropped area (with largely primitive methods of cultivation) and, for North and Central America, 23.6 acres and 2.5 acres (with much more advanced methods of cultivation). These disparities are due to organisational and economic factors. On the one hand, the nation-state prevents adequate levels of international migration which is the only means of bringing together man wanting land and land wanting man. The capitalist system of organisation has also resulted in the accumulation of huge surpluses in the U.S.A. and the restriction by financial inducement of net cultivated area is now a fundamental feature of U.S. agricultural policy. In contrast we have with us the vast hungry areas of Asia and Africa. The critical economic factor is the rate of capital formation to which in any set of given conditions there is a certain maximum. In the under developed countries this maximum is very low with the result that the possible rate of growth also is limited. Thus, even though we may take technological knowledge as given, the organisational and economic bottlenecks set a limit to the speed with which such knowledge can be applied. But not all technological knowledge is given. Even if it is known that, say, telescopic lenses can be produced and are being produced, there is a good deal of the best process that is esoteric and has to be paid for assuming that the cognoscenti are prepared to sell. That much greater abundance is possible is

definite; but whether it will be achieved with the speed necessary for the avoidance of social and political explosion is not yet certain. In these conditions, land *per capita* is an important and essential concept and, related as it is to the food-producing property of land, the urban and rural computations of the traditional kind are completely irrelevant. In view of the fact that rural density is very nearly the same as general density owing to the insignificant fraction that urban area is of total area, it will be useful to consider here the kind of general densities that we come across in Madhya Pradesh and in India. The most useful refinement of the crude land—pressure index is the limitation of the land considered to either actual (net) cultivated area or to the maximum area that can be brought under cultivation. In terms of net sown area *per capita*, the position in Madhya Pradesh is by no means unsatisfactory in comparison with other parts of India—as the following figures would show :

TABLE IV-3.A

Gross Density and Net Area sown per capita

Gross Density	Rank (Descending)	State	Rank (Ascending)	Net area sown per capita (acres)
339	7	Andhra Pradesh	8	0.78
252	11	Assam	5	0.43
691	3	Bihar	3	0.41
315	9	(Gujarat and) (Maharashtra)	12	1.12
41	14	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0.47
1,127	1	Kerala	1	0.27
189	12	Madhya Pradesh	13	1.18
669	4	Madras	4	0.43
318	8	Mysore	11	1.06
292	10	Orissa	9	0.79
430	6	Punjab	10	0.89
153	13	Rajasthan	14	1.52
649	5	Uttar Pradesh	7	0.57
1,032	2	West Bengal	2	0.37

It will be seen that even gross density is no accurate index of standards of living. It is known, for example, that the Punjab has a higher standard than Madhya Pradesh but the latter has not only a lower density but also a higher net area sown *per capita*. Moreover, even a relatively more refined index like the net area sown *per capita* also does not give dependable results. It is therefore not a very scientific procedure to base recommendations regarding migration or the application of funds for development on the mere basis of crude indexes of this kind. A high index of net sown area *per capita* does not *ipso facto* mean prosperity if capital endowment *per capita* is low; and, conversely, a low index does not necessarily mean poverty if the ratio of gross to net area sown is much higher than unity and if capital endowment *per capita* is relatively high. There are, in addition, the usual, highly variable factors relating to soil, water resources, etc. In the light of these considerations, the kind of view expressed in the 'Techno-economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh' (p. 6) seems to be a little too facile :

"The high rate of participation in M.P. reflects a situation in which available manpower resources have to be stretched to meet the labour requirements of agriculture. This of course does not mean that the 'strain' is felt uniformly through the year. In fact, because agricultural operations are seasonal, it is apt to be felt most keenly during the busy season, e.g. during pre-sowing and sowing operations, weeding and harvesting. Although a large majority of the workers may be unemployed or inadequately employed during a part—even a large part—of the year, it does not necessarily follow that they can be considered truly 'surplus' in the sense that they can be withdrawn from rural areas without affecting agricultural output at constant levels of technique. There are indications —e.g. in the difficulties of spreading transplantation and the Japanese method in the rice area—that even agricultural improvement is being hampered in some parts of the State by the inadequate supply of labour.....

"Unless labour requirements in agriculture are

reduced, either by better organization or through some sort of mechanization or propagation of labour saving devices, even of indigenous type, large scale withdrawal of population from rural areas to man the factories and mines, would in all probability react adversely on agricultural productivity. In this case, initially at any rate, the only alternative way of meeting the growing labour requirements in mining, industry, construction, transport and even services, would be to depend upon immigration from other parts of the country, where large surpluses exist and facilitate immigration of suitable types of workers".

The only known fact is that there is a seasonal shortage of labour—which is in some areas, especially in those in which bidi-making has become popular, acute. This fact is recognised in the Techno--economic Survey but can only support a suggestion that there is a need for seasonal immigration into such areas. Such immigration does take place—the immigrants coming mainly from the eastern parts of Rewa division. But this does not by itself mean that there is surplus land available in Madhya Pradesh for the settlement of immigrants on any significant scale. Admittedly, inspite of a relatively more favourable land-man ratio, productivity—whether it be output per man or output per acre—in this State is very low. This has to be attributed to an inadequacy of capital such that it not only makes ineffective a favourable land-man ratio but goes further in its adverse effects on productivity. Let us assume that the optimum combination is a units of capital and b units of labour per units of land; this results in productivity equal to p lb per acre. If it is to be further assumed that in Madhya Pradesh the position regarding labour is some where near optimum, it follows that the currently low productivities are due to capital being much less than a. It is implicit in the assumptions that the optimum position for labour ensures the generation of the optimum position for capital. But this condition is disturbed to so great an extent by a shortage of capital that the descent from p to lower levels of productivity does not stop even at points relevant to areas with a low land-man ratio (like Kerala, for example) but goes further down. In other words, the output function is highly elastic with reference to capital inputs. Consequently, in general terms, a situation like this would need not the import of men but the import of capital, for the import of men i.e., immigration would make the labour position worse than optimum and, by increasing the population variable of the aggregate consumption function, adversely affect the rate of capital formation. It seems therefore that, in agriculture, low productivities must be explained not merely by the traditional low land-man ratio but also by a lower capital-man ratio. This latter adverse relationship—viz., a low capital—men ratio—is common both to industry and agriculture and is to some extent a consequence, in the latter, of the other adverse ratios. This kind of structural imbalance seems to be highly relevant to under-developed areas in which the bottleneck is not land but capital. The situation cannot be improved by immigration if the capital endowment of the immigrants is just as low as that of the indigenous population. It is not being suggested here that there is no scope for immigration at all in Madhya Pradesh. There is the great Dandakaranya experiment currently under way; whole forest areas are being cleared for the settlement of refugees from East Bengal. This is a case of new land being made available for cultivation and in every State there is scope for this kind of settlement to a greater or lesser extent—with the possible exceptions of Kerala and West Bengal. The case here being discussed is the different problem of the low productivity in already well-settled lands. It can even be argued that the prospects for capital formation may be improved if some population is withdrawn from agriculture. There is therefore a very good ase for the implementation in a specified area considered suitable for such a purpose of a plan oriented mainly towards the provision of adequate capital. The main source for capital at not unreasonable rates of interest for such purposes is the cooperatives but if the Land Mortgage Banks are needed, to any significant extent, for this purpose, their procedures will have to be modified considerably in order to ensure that mere procedural delays resulting in the right amounts of capital not being available at the right time are eliminated completely as an operative factor; it is idle

to deny that such delays do exist now to a considerable extent. It may also be necessary to incur some losses or, at least, run some risks, by relating supply to need technically considered essential rather than strictly to repaying capacity as evidenced by current levels of output. It is perfectly true that it will not be easy to institutionalise on a large scale an attitude towards risk that may be considered less than cautions. But, in a controlled experiment of the kind being suggested, the influence of some factors must be largely nullified if the experiment is to yield material for scientific study.

VARIATIONS IN DENSITY

The following table brings together figures relating to density and net area sown *per capita* for the districts of the State:

TABLE IV-3B

Density and Net Area Sown per capita

Madhya Pradesh

Gross Density	Rank (Descending)	Division/ District	Rank (Ascending)	Net area sown per capita (acres)
1	2	3	4	5
200	2	Gwalior Dn.	4	1.18
187	5	Rewa Dn.	2	1.09
232	1	Indore Dn.	6	1.31
175	6	Bhopal Dn.	7	1.55
196	3	Jabalpur Dn.	3	1.18
192	4	Bilaspur Dn.	1	1.07
164	7	Raipur Dn.	5	1.23
174	26	Morena Distt.	11	1.09
273	2	Bhind Distt.	18	1.21
326	3	Gwalior Distt.	2	0.79
255	10	Datia Distt.	33	1.46
142	37	Shivpuri Distt.	14	1.18
141	38	Guna Distt.	39	1.59
232	14	Tikamgarh Distt.	4	0.81
176	25	Chhatarpur Distt.	7	0.99
119	42	Panna Distt.	22	1.26
242	13	Satna Distt.	8	1.06
318	5	Rewa Distt.	9	1.08
155	34	Shahdol Distt.	21	1.25
147	35	Sidhi Distt.	12	1.12
206	21	Mandsaur Distt.	19	1.21
257	9	Ratlam Distt.	17	1.20
282	6	Ujjain Distt.	32	1.44
196	24	Jhabua Distt.	23	1.31
202	22	Dhar Distt.	40	1.63
550	1	Indore Distt.	1	0.71
172	28	Dewas Distt.	37	1.56
264	7	West Nimar Distt.	30	1.43
166	30	East Nimar Distt.	29	1.43
221	16	Shajapur Distt.	34	1.50
218	17	Rajgarh Distt.	28	1.40
174	27	Vidisha Distt.	43	1.94
209	18	Sehore Distt.	15	1.18
126	40	Raisen Distt.	42	1.84
160	31	Hoshangabad Distt.	38	1.57
144	36	Betul Distt.	41	1.64
201	23	Sagar Distt.	20	1.23
156	32	Damoh Distt.	27	1.35
326	4	Jabalpur Distt.	5	0.82
208	19	Narsimhapur Distt.	35	1.50
134	39	Mandla Distt.	26	1.34
172	29	Chhindwara Distt.	31	1.43
156	33	Seoni Distt.	36	1.54
230	15	Balaghat Distt.	3	0.80
121	41	Surguja Distt.	16	1.19
260	8	Bilaspur Distt.	6	0.98
208	20	Raigarh Distt.	13	1.14
251	11	Durg Distt.	25	1.33
244	12	Raipur Distt.	10	1.08
77	43	Bastar Distt.	24	1.31

Even though the Spearman Rank correlation coefficient for the figures is quite high (0.6879) for States (Table IV-3A), it is significantly lower (0.4391) for the districts of the State (Table IV-3B). It follows that density figures have some value as indicators of rough orders of magnitude but very little value indeed

as accurate indices of any characteristic. In Madhya Pradesh, forests are a disturbing factor in the sense that, constituting as they do widely differring fractions of district areas, their residual effect on net cultivating area varies a great deal. In this context the concept of 'topographically usable land' which was used by Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, Census Commissioner for India for the 1951 Census is extremely useful. Natural features play a considerable part in determining densities and the fact that the highest densities are to be found in the West and the North is explained by the comparatively fewer patches of inhospitable territory. One can distinguish seven regions in the State which are fairly clear natural zones even though the names are all traditional. A consideration of the densities of these zones would show that the picture derived from administrative divisions is somewhat misleading. Chhattisgarh, Bundelkhand, the Northern low lands and Bagelkhand all have densities higher than State density (163) whereas Gondwana and Nimar have lower densities. The relevant figures are given below :—

TABLE IV-3C

Densities of Natural regions (Rural)

Region	Composition	Population	Area Sq. m	Density
1. Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg and Raipur Distts.	6,258,233	28,302.9	221
2. Bundelkhand	Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna and Satna distts.	2,082,720	11,597.6	180
3. The Northern low lands	Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Shivpuri Distts.	2,162,237	12,152.3	178
4. Bagelkhand	Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi distts.	2,076,534	11,951.1	174
5. Malwa	Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain and Indore distts; Dhar distt without Kukshi and Manawar tahsils; Dewas distt. without Kannod and Khategaon tahsils; Sehore, Vidisha, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Guna distts.	4,578,168	28,218.5	162
6. Nimar	East and West Nimar and the non-Malwa parts of Dhar and Dewas distts.	1,905,405	12,660.4	150
7. Gondwana	Jabalpur Division and Bastar Distt,	5,895,968	44,267.8	133

(In the above table, the district areas are those of the Surveyor-General, tahsil areas are those of the Directorate of Land Records and the urban areas are those reported by local agencies.)

Thus the rice zone has the highest density and Gondwana—which is partly wheat, partly rice, partly cotton or foodgrains other than wheat and rice—has a very low density. Even if the dead-weight of Bastar is taken out of Gondwana, the density improves considerably but barely manages to reach the State figures. Next to Chhattisgarh the northern districts beginning with Morena and proceeding eastwards show high densities and Malwa really comes only next. Considered in terms of agricultural regions, the rice region (Raipur and Bilaspur divisions, Mandla and Balaghat districts of Jabalpur division and Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi districts of Rewa division—i.e., 11 districts in all though some of them are extremely large) has a density of 164 (pop.—rural: 11,880,069; rural area, 72,339.1 sq. miles; next comes the lower region (Chhindwara distt. of Jabalpur division, Betul, Rajgarh and Shajapur districts of Bhopal division, Mandsaur,

Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas and West Nimar districts of Indore division, Tikamgarh district of Rewa division and Guna and Shivpuri districts of Gwalior division—12 districts in all) with a rural population of 6,233,233 and a rural area of 37,462.0 sq. miles yielding a density of 166. Last is the wheat region (Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni districts of Jabalpur division, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen and Hoshangabad districts of Bhopal division, Indore and Dhar districts of Indore division, Chhatarpur, Panna and Satna districts of Rewa division and Gwalior and Datia Distts. of Gwalior division) with a rural population of 6,949,293, an area of 43601.2 sq. m. and a density of 159. The rice zone had the largest area in 1961 and the largest population but with a density lower than that of the jowar region which has the smallest area and the smallest population. The wheat region has the lowest density. The following table gives details regarding rural population, rural area and rural density for the various (1961) regions and sub-regions:

TABLE IV-3D

Agricultural regions and sub-regions: Density

Regions/Sub-regions	Composition	Population	Area	Density
1	2	3	4	5
A. RICE REGION		12,828,083	72,562.9	177
1. Rice—Maize—Rape & Mustard	1. Bastar, 2. Surguja	2,204,239	23,693.2	93
2. Rice—Linseed—Wheat	1. Raipur, 2. Balaghat	2,808,706	11,727.8	239
3. Rice—Linseed—Gram	1. Durg, 2. Bilaspur	3,907,029	15,278.2	256
4. Rice—Wheat—Gram	1. Rewa, 2. Mandla	1,457,105	7,547.6	193
5. Rice—Wheat—Maize	1. Shahdol	829,649	5,354.4	155
6. Rice—Til—Maize	1. Raigarh	1,041,226	5,008.4	208
7. Rice—Barley—Til	1. Sidhi	580,129	3,953.3	147
B. WHEAT REGION		9,174,783	43,934.0	209
8. Wheat—Rice—Gram	1. Satna, 2. Panna, 3. Jabalpur, 4. Damoh, 5. Seoni.	3,261,536	15,728.9	207
9. Wheat—Gram—Jowar	1. Chhatarpur, 2. Sagar, 3. Raisen, 4. Vidisha, 5. Gwalior, 6. Datia.	3,142,902	16,188.7	194
10. Wheat—Gram—Til	1. Hoshangabad	618,293	3,856.3	160
11. Wheat—Jowar—Gram	1. Sehore, 2. Indore	1,508,278	4,976.6	303
12. Wheat—Jowar—Groundnut	1. Dhar	643,774	3,183.5	202
C. JOWAR REGION		7,333,085	37,583.8	195
13. Jowar—Wheat—Gram	1. Chhindwara, 2. Betul, 3. Guna. 4. Shivpuri.	2,499,726	16,648.1	150
14. Jowar—Wheat—Cotton	1. Ujjain, 2. Ratlam, 3. Dewas	1,592,142	6,818.5	234
15. Jowar—Wheat—Rice	1. Tikamgarh	455,662	1,960.9	232
16. Jowar—Wheat—Groundnut	1. Mandsaur	752,085	3,654.3	206
17. Jowar—Cotton—Wheat	1. Shajapur, 2. Rajgarh	1,043,006	4,750.6	220
18. Jowar—Cotton—Groundnut	1. West Nimar	990,464	3,751.4	264

Table IV-3D *Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
D. MISCELLANEOUS REGION		3,036,457	14,961.5	203
19. Gram—Bajra—Jowar	1. Morena	783,348	4,511.5	174
20. Gram—Wheat—Bajra	1. Bhind	641,169	1,720.1	373
21. Gram—Wheat—Jowar	1. Narsimhapur	412,406	1,981.4	208
22. Cotton—Jowar—Groundnut	1. East Nimar	685,150	4,125.8	166
23. Maize—Groundnut—Rice	1. Jhabua	514,384	2,622.7	196

The agricultural sub-region with the highest (rural) density is to be found in Bhind district (Gram-Wheat-Bajra). The following table ranks these agricultural rigions with reference to the percentage of net and gross irrigated area in terms of net and gross cropped area:

TABLE IV-4E

Agricultural Regions : Density and Irrigated Area

Agricultural Region	Percentage of irrigated area to cropped area				Rural Density Rank
	Net	Rank	Gross	Rank	
1. Rice-Maize-Rape and Mustard	1.50	16	1.39	16	23
2. Rice-Linseed-Wheat	20.93	2	15.34	2	5
3. Rice-Linseed-Gram	9.87	4	7.61	5	2
4. Rice-Wheat-Gram	0.25	22	0.21	22	9
5. Rice-Wheat-Maize	0.07	23	0.12	23	19
6. Rice-Til-Maize	1.01	19	0.95	20	7
7. Rice-Barley-Til	0.29	21	0.23	21	18
8. Wheat-rice-Gram	3.57	11	3.15	12	13
9. Wheat-Gram-Jowar	6.29	6	6.24	6	17
10. Wheat-Gram-Til	1.27	17	1.26	17	21
11. Wheat-Jowar-Gram	3.17	13	3.24	11	15
12. Wheat-Jowar-Groundnut	3.75	10	3.49	10	11
13. Jowar-Wheat-Gram	5.43	7	5.09	7	20
14. Jowar-Wheat-Cotton	2.61	14	2.70	14	12
15. Jowar-Wheat-Rice	27.92	1	24.24	1	4
16. Jowar-Wheat-Groundnut	10.14	3	9.30	3	14
17. Jowar-Cotton-Wheat	4.18	9	4.07	9	6
18. Jowar-Cotton-Groundnut	3.35	12	3.13	13	3
19. Gram-Bajra-Jowar	5.24	8	4.72	8	16
20. Gram-Wheat-Bajra	8.43	5	8.34	4	1
21. Gram-Wheat-Jowar	0.94	20	1.04	18	8
22. Cotton-Jowar-Groundnut	2.38	15	2.30	15	22
23. Maize-Groundnut-Rice	1.02	18	0.99	19	10

The (Spearman) rank correlation coefficient works out to 0.37 in the case of the net figure and rural density; the gross figure worsens the correlation. This coefficient was worked out for districts as well; the net figures give a value of 0.32 and the gross figures, a value of 0.30 for R. It is not to be expected that there will be a very high degree of correlation for the simple reason that at least two other factors—rainfall and soil fertility--affect density. All that is being established here is that the amount of irrigation is a factor of considerable importance so that, if density is to be kept constant in order to avoid further increases in the pressure on land, a higher degree of capitalisation in the form of better irrigation facilities is indicated as an important measure of agricultural development. Another feature that will be easily noticed is that the difference in the rural densities of predominantly rice region and those of wheat and jowar regions is not particularly great. This is certainly peculiar. If the all-India figures are seen, it will be noticed that the densities of rice-producing States are very high; the States with the highest densities (Kerala : 1,127; West Bengal: 1,032; Bihar: 691; and Madras: 669) are all predominantly rice-producing. Conceivably, the low densities may be due to low rice outputs which are a result of poor soils; on the other hand, it is also likely that these low outputs are due to inadequate manuring, insufficient irrigation and a single crop routine. Once again, the fact of relatively low densities should not be looked upon as an argument for possible immigration into the State; instead, it should be considered a relatively more favourable base for campaigns to achieve higher standards of living by improving farm-practices and farm-capital.

The Village

Madhya Pradesh is a region of small villages—and this in spite of the relatively larger average holdings because of the low productivity of land. The position can be considered from two stand points—(a) the percentage of population that villages of a certain size account for and (b) the distribution of the villages themselves on the basis of size, it is easier to begin with the latter. (In what follows, we shall use the following terminology: Extremely Small Uillages are villages with a population of less than V 200 each; small villages, those with a population of less than 500 each; medium sized and large villages, those respectively with populations in the ranges : 500-999 and 1000-1999. Very large villages are those with populations of 2,000 or over each). The Madhya Pradesh proportion (37.17%)of extremely small villages is the medium for the five States in India with the highest of such proportions (the other four being Orissa, 45.54%; Assam, 40.91%; Jammu and Kashmir, 34.68%; and Rajasthan, 32.01%). Considering all States the correlation between rural density and the percentage of extremely small inhabited villages to total inhabited villages is negative and the Spearman coefficient is—0.47, indicating a fair, though not substantial, degree of negative correlation; in other words, there is a broad tendency for States with low rural densities to have relatively higher proportions of extremely small villages. Neither in respect of the ranks nor in respect of the values themselves does the scatter diagram corresponding to this correlation show clear rectilinearity but, curvilinearity also not being obvious or immediately perceivable, the coefficient can be assumed to have some, though not much, validity. Similar coefficients were worked out for the correlation between raral density on the one hand and the percentages to total villages of villages with different population-size ranges. Thus, for villages in the size-range: 200-499, the coefficient was—0.46, for medium-sized villages it was 0.30 and for large villages, it was 0.32. For very large villages in the biggest size-range (the size-range: 5,000+ being unimportant almost every where except Kerala and so excluded) the coefficient was still higher (0.41). It will have been observed that for the smaller ranges the coefficient is negative and for the larger it is positive and that the coefficient goes on increasing algebraically from the smaller to the higher ranges. Thus, the general picture is that districts with low densities more often then not have relatively high proportions of villages of the smaller population-sizes and relatively low proportions of villages of the higher population-sizes. Two other features of general interest may also be noted. The largest proportion of villages is in the smallest popu-

lation-size range *i.e.* less than 500 per village; the percentages of medium sized, large and very large (excluding the 5,000+group) are the second, third and fourth respectively. This is so in the State as a whole and also in every division. This pattern of gregariousness is obviously of considerable sociological and economic importance. It may be due either to an innate love of small group which would be a sociological factor or, as suggested elsewhere, to the unmanageability of the distances from the actually cultivated bits of land for increasing proportions of the group as it becomes larger. Thus, where rice is the principal crop as in Bilaspur division, the larger group tends to be more frequent—the percentages of large villages is the highest (7.79) in that division, the State figure being 5.41. (We are in this chapter generally ignoring the nominally biggest size-range: 5,000+because of its numerical insignificance; out of the 70,414 inhabited villages in the State there are only 28 in this range.) The second important feature is that, since 1951, there has been a decrease in the proportion of the smallest villages and an increase in the proportion of all other classes of village both in the State as a whole and in every division. This of course is an inevitable consequence of the general increase in rural population as a result of which all villages grow larger so that at least in the smallest size-range there should be a decrease in the percentage. The question is whether any other factors are at work. There is for example the tendency to migrate to the larger groupings from the smaller. As we have no figures of intra-rural migration with reference to village-size, the only alternative is to compare the rates of growth in the number of villages in different size-classes. The problem is analogous to the attraction that the town, for instance, has for the villages. The next two tables deal with these two features.

TABLE IV-4A

Relative frequency of villages in the larger size-ranges, 1951-61

(Index Numbers)

[Col. 1 shows the territorial unit. The districts chosen for study are two each from the rice, wheat, jowar and cotton regions with the largest and the second largest percentage of net cultivated area under the corresponding crop. The figures used are for 1760-1 and have been taken from Table Nos. 24.18, 24.19, 24.22, 24.39 on pp. 387, 389, 395, 429 respectively of the Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Bhind and Bastar are peculiar districts; the former has the highest, and the latter the lowest, density in the State. Col. 2 shows the base which is the number of villages in the smallest population-size range: less than 500, taken as 100. Col. 3, Col. 4, Col. 5 and Col. 6 give the index-numbers for the numbers of villages in the size-ranges: 500-999, 1,000-1999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000+ respectively. There are two figures in each column against each territorial unit, the upper row refers to 1961 and the lower to 1951.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	100	24	7	1.5	N
	100	17	4.5	1	N
Gwalior Division	100	24	9.5	2.5	N
	100	18	6.5	2	N
Rewa Division	100	22.5	7	1.5	N
	100	15.5	4	0.5	N
Indore Division	100	26	7	2	N
	100	16	3	1	N
Bhopal Division	100	16	4	1	N
	100	11	2.5	0.5	N
Jabalpur Division	100	18.5	6	1	N
	100	13.5	4	1	N
Bilaspur Division	100	36.5	11.5	2	N
	100	26.5	7	1	N
Raipur Division	100	31	8	1	N
	100	22.5	4.5	0.5	N
Raigarh District	100	34	10	1.5	N
(Rice)	100	24	5	0.5	—
Bilaspur Distt.	100	42	16	3	N
(Rice)	100	34	11.5	2.5	N
Sagar Distt.	100	16	5	1	—
(Wheat)	100	11.5	3	1	—
Vidisha Distt.	100	13	3	N	—
(Wheat)	100	8	1.5	N	—
Rajgarh Distt.	100	11.5	3	1	—
(Jowar)	100	8.5	1.5	0.5	—
Shajapur Distt.	100	25.5	7	3	—
(Jowar)	100	15.5	4.5	2	—
East Nimar Distt.	100	38.5	9.5	3	N
(Cotton)	100	17	5	2	N
West Nimar Distt.	100	41.5	13.5	2.5	N
(Cotton)	100	26.5	7	1	—
Bhind Distt.	100	49	24.5	8	0.5
	100	38.5	17.5	5.5	—
Bastar Distt.	100	19.5	7	1	N
	100	13	4.5	0.5	N

It will be seen that, in the State as a whole, there is one medium-sized village for roughly every four small villages, one large village for every 14 or 15 of the smallest villages and one very large village (2,000-4,999) for every 65 or 70 small villages. The extreme is represented by Bhopal division where these ratios would respectively be 1 for 6 or 7, 1 for 25 and 1 for 100. At the other extreme, we have Bilaspur division where these ratios are 1 for 2 or 3, 1 for roundabout 9 and 1 for 50. If the frequency of the larger village is in some sense a measure of tertiary need, it would appear that the rice-growing regions show a generally stronger tendency towards the development of a tertiary periphery than the wheat-growing regions. Rural density would have been an important factor but it has been already shown that variations in this index are really not very large. A feature of some importance is the fact that since 1951 the growth relative to the number of small villages (pop. less then 500 each) has been greatest in the case of large villages (i.e., with pop. between 1,000—2,999) while that in the case of medium-sized villages (pop. 500--999 each) has been less fast—and negligible in the case of the very large villages (pop. between 2,000—4,999 each). The case of villages in the population-range: 2,000—4,999 as well as that of those in the range 5,000+is not very important; both together account only for some 815 (i.e., 1.16%) out of a total of over 70,000 villages though in terms of population they become slightly more important as they account for 8.46% of the rural population. (Figures of Censuses earlier than 1951 adjusted for changes in boundaries of districts, etc. are not available with the result that we cannot say whether this pattern of decennial change is different from the earlier patterns). The growth in the actual number of villages since 1951 also confirms this position : the percentage increase has been: —0.75%, 32.0%, 51.5% and 50.2% in the case of small, medium-sized, large, and very large villages respectively; this seems to indicate some positive preference for the large village. The growth of the frequency of the village has also been great enough to make the rate of increase (50.70%) in its 1961 proportion (to the 1961 total of villages) over the corresponding 1951 proportion also the highest. We reach more or less similar conclusions when we consider the size of the population living in villages of different sizes. Thus, the 1951 proportion for the population living in large villages to total rural population was 14.32 while the 1961 figure is 18.17; the difference works out to +26.89% over 1951. In absolute terms the increase in the population of large villages since 1951, has been 53.5% compared with 0.745%; 34.0% and 49.00% in the case of small, medium sized and very large villages respectively. Among the divisions, both Gwalior and Bilaspur show a fairly balanced distribution of the population among villages of different sizes whereas Bhopal and Jabalpur show the most ill-balanced—in the latter two the proportion of population living in the larger villages declines steeply as compared with the proportion relevant to small villages. Indore shows a pattern of distribution almost similar to that of the State with Raipur and Rewa—differing to some extent therefrom. Thus, from the Central Zone (Bhopal and Jabalpur) there is a tendency towards a reduction in the degree of imbalance towards the West, towards the South-east and towards the North-east with the imbalance decreasing still more appreciably further north in Gwalior and further east in Bilaspur. The proportion of population living in small villages varies from a little more than a third in Bilaspur district to a little over half in Gwalior district; the range is: 35.26%—51.25% (15.99%); for medium-sized, large and very large villages, similar ranges respectively are : 27.51% (Bhopal)—36.75% (Raipur) (9.24%): 13.93% (Bhopal)—21.61% (Gwalior) (6.68%); and 5.02% (Raipur)—12.24% (Gwalior) (7.22%). The range of variation is fairly low for very large villages, somewhat high for medium-sized villages and quite high for small and large villages; in other words, whatever factors determine the size of villages seem to work in different ways for different sizes. In the matter of pushing up frequency, it is either the small or the large (and not the medium-sized or very large) village that seems to be particularly favoured. There are two distinct areas in the State where the small village is the most favoured: (1) Guna-Rajgarh —Vidisha—Sagar—Sehore—Raisen; and (2) Chhindwara—Seoni—Mandla. With the exception of Rajgarh district, both these regions are either hilly or

wheat-growing—and, in the case of Raisen, both. Apart from these two compact blocks of land, Ujjain (Jowar—wheat—cotton) and Jhabua (Maize—groundnut—rice) are also similar areas. Medium-sized villages are most favoured both in the rice growing and in the Jowar—Cotton—growing areas: i.e., Sidhi—Shahdol—Surguja—Bilaspur—Raigarh—Balaghat—Durg—Raipur and East and West Nimar. For the large village, there is no large compact, contiguous area to be found as in the case of the small and medium-sized villages: the pockets are : (1) Morena—Bhind—Gwalior—Shivpuri; (2) Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur; (3) West Nimar; (4) Balaghat; and (5) Bilaspur—Raipur—Bastar. The first two groups are in the Jamuna basin and are of a somewhat mixed agricultural pattern. The somewhat insecure conditions here owing to the dacoit-menace may also be to some extent responsible for the large village being favoured (Morena—Bhind and Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur are in addition areas where very large villages, though very few in comparative terms, are highly favoured). West Nimar is a jowar—cotton area and the other areas are rice-producing. The only instance here of a largely wheat—growing territory is Gwalior district. In the matter of very large villages, the important areas are even more scattered; these are : (1) Morena—Bhind; (2) Tikamgarh—Chhatarpur (to these two areas a reference has already been made) (3) Rewa; (4) Mandsaur; (5) Shajapur; (6) Dhar; (7) Indore; (8) East Nimar and (9) Chhindwara. The areas are all in the north, north-west and south-west; the east and the south-east are not represented at all. In so far as some generalisations can be made, we may make the following : people in wheat—growing and hilly regions prefer the small village while those in the rice-growing area prefer the medium-sized and large villages. The preference for the large village (and in this case for the very large village as well) is shared by quite a few areas in the north and some in the south-west. The large village alone is also favoured in addition in some parts of the rice-growing region. All this, however, must be viewed against the overall State picture which is that it is the small village that is the most important in the State and in all its different parts; all we have considered here is the regional variations in the frequency of exceptions to this general rule.

The Village: Average size

The average size of a Madhya Pradesh village is the lowest but one in the country; the figures are (1) Kerala: 9,122; (2) Madras: 1,749; (3) Andhra Pradesh: 1,097; (4) Gujarat: 824; (5) Maharashtra: 792; (6) Punjab: 763; (7) Mysore: 695; (8) West Bengal: 686; (9) Bihar: 627; (10) Uttar Pradesh: 571; (11) Rajasthan: 523; (12) Jammu & Kashmir: 452; (13) Assam: 426; (14) Madhya Pradesh: 394; and (15) Orissa: 354. Mysore has the median-size and Madhya Pradesh's is among the smallest averages in India. Even if we rule out Kerala as exceptional, the average varies from about 350 households per village in Madras to some 71 households per village in Orissa; Madhya Pradesh has about 79 households per village. Part of the explanation at least for this low size lies in low agricultural productivity. It seems obvious that this wide variation in size should be taken into consideration while framing policies for rural development, the fact, however, is that it seems hardly to matter. An instance in point is co-operative policy. The opposition to the so—called "large" (credit) society—which was the basic premise of co-operative policy in the second five year plan—swung to the other extreme : the idea of 'one village, one society'. It is absurd to pretend that a village of some 70 or 80 households (this is the average : most villages are smaller) can ever yield a viable co-operative unless agricultural productivity rises, say, by some 200%. On the other hand, it is an eminently sensible policy for Kerala, Madras and Andhra and, even in some other States, for the large areas among them where the usual village is fairly large. Obviously, what is required is a co-operative plan for each district which takes into consideration factors such as the level of agricultural productivity, the average sizes of villages in different population-ranges, the kind of crops grown, the costs of production, etc. In any case, there is no justification whatever for a single, rule-of-thumb-like policy for the total complex of widely varying conditions that is India. It has been always difficult (God knows why!) for plan-implementers to convince plan-makers about such indubitably simple matters. To examine the movement

of the average from district to district, the following table should help (it is based on ST. A-III.I):

TABLE IV-5

Average size of village in terms of population

(Size-ranges are shown horizontally and the names of districts in each range shown thereunder).

251-300	301-350	351-400	401-450	451-500	501-550	551-650	651-700
1. Guna	5. Sehore	14. Bastar	26. Betul	34. Raipur	40. Bilaspur	41. Morena	43. Bhind
2. Raisen	6. Seoni	15. Jabalpur	27. Ujjain	35. Indore		42. Balaghat	
3. Rajgarh	7. Mandla	16. Hoshangabad	28. Durg	36. East Nimar			
4. Vidisha	8. Rewa	17. Jhabua	29. Datia	37. Chhatarpur			
	9. Panna	18. Satna	30. Surguja	38. West Nimar			
	10. Sidhi	19. Chhindwara	31. Gwalior	39. Tikamgarh			
	11. Ratlam	20. Dewas	32. Shajapur				
	12. Sagar	21, Narasimhapur	33. Raigarh				
	13. Damoh	22. Mandsaur					
		23. Shahdol					
		24. Dhar					
		25. Shivpuri					

Mandsaur (376) is the median. The State average is 394 and, as the serial order is ascending, all districts from Shivpuri inwards (including Shivpuri) have averages higher than the State average. The movement of the average is fairly smooth from region to region. Begining with the lowest average group (Guna—Raisen—Rajgarh-Vidisha), it increases towards the north (Shivpuri) and towards the south (Sehore—Dewas—Hoshangabad) and towards the east (Sagar—Damoh—Narasimhapur—Chhindwara —Panna—Jabalpur—Seoni—Satna—Shahdol—-Mandla—Rewa—Sidhi). A somewhat accelerated increase takes place towards the south-west (Shajapur—Ujjain—Indore) and, therefrom, the average decreases further west (Mandsaur—Ratlam—Jhabua—Dhar) but towards the south continues at about the same levels joining up with the southern most tier (West Nimar—East Nimar—Betul)—which is also south of Dewas—Hoshangabad. North of Shivpuri, it increases even further thorough Gwalior—Datia to Morena—Bhind; a similar movement is to be observed north of Sagar—Damoh. Towards the east, the average reaches its highest levels in Balaghat and Bilaspur but thereafter slows down towards further north—east (Surguja), east (Raigarh) and south—wards thorough Durg—Raipur to Bastar. The map alongside shows this variation. Districts with the average higher than that of the State fall into four clear and contiguous groups and are all compact also but for the first: (1) Shajapur—Ujjain—Indore —West and East Nimar—Betul (range: 402-497); (2) Shivpuri—Gwalior—Datia—Morena—Bhind (range: 397-661; (3) Tikamgarh—Chhatarpur (494-499) and (4) Balaghat—Durg—Raipur—Bilaspur—Raigarh—Surguja (408-592). The first and the last are fairly clear-cut agricultural regions—the first is mainly catton-jowar and the last,rice. The middle two groups are in the Jamuna Basin and have a mixed crop pattern—tank irrigation being of considerable importance in Tikamgarh. But the movement of the average in these regions is not clearly relatable to the agricultural pattern.

COMMUNICATIONS

One implication of the wide scatter of small villages that we have in this State is that it pushes up the cost of non-remunerative over-heads like communications. That millenium in which every small village in the State is connected by a pucca, all-weather road to every other is of course a long way off. There seems to be general agrument that the present complex of communications is not only inadequate in terms of coverage but also unsatisfactory in the way in which the available length is distributed among various areas of the State. The four important factors that are relevant for the determination of the degree of expansion required in any particular kind of transport are: (a) Population-growth; (b) The distribution of population; (c) Economic development and (d) the availability of other kinds of transport. These are not entirely independent of one another but this degree to which each factor responds to changes in the others in unpredictable ways is not substantial; thus, even though there is often a stimulus-response relationship, it is not as if a particular kind of stimulus engenders a particular kind of response. The most important among these is the distribution of the population. Clearly, the smaller the number of centres among which the population is distributed, the cheaper becomes the laying of communications. The reason is that roads can be straighter; for it can be safely assumed that, as the number of habitations in which a given population resides increases, an increasing proportion of such centres will lie away from straight lines connecting pairs of points with constant intervening distances. The greater the constant distance chosen, the greater is likely to be the proportion. There is of course this possibility that, once, say, a road connects two points, that fact by itself may influence the location of new habitations nearer it rather than away from it but, as the emergence of entirely new habitations is an infrequent phenomenon, this kind of influence often limits itself to the relatively faster expansion (in the form of ribbon—development) of already existing habitations along the road. It follows that the existing matrix of habitations has to be taken more or less as given. If this is so, two indices assume some importance—viz. first, the number of villages per sq. mile and second, the number of villages per unit—length of commuications. An implication of this approach is also that road—(or communications)—length per sq. mile, irrespective of the number of habitations, is not a very reliable guide to communications policy. With the help of the table that follows, we may now examine some kinds of correlation.

TABLE IV-6

Road—length (miles) per 100,000 sq. m., Road—length (miles) per one million rural population, number of villages per 100 miles of road and number of villages per 10,000 sq. m. (State, Divisons, Districts: rural areas)

(In the table below, 'A' is road-length per 100,000 sq. m. of rural area; 'B' is road-length per one million rural population; 'C' is number of villages per 100 miles of road-length; and 'D' is number of villages per 10,000 sq. m. of rural area. 'm' is magnitude; 'r' is rank of the district on the basis of its magnitude;. 'Road—length' includes all Govt. and Semi-Govt. roads except municipal roads)

State/Division/ District	A		B		C		D	
	m	r	m	r	m	r	m	r
Madhya Pradesh	548		1,123		226		6,024	
GWALIOR DIVISION					272		4,636	
Morena Distt.	77	35	808	33	223	24	3,942	41
Bhind Distt.	134	28	406	43	373	9	5,248	26
Gwalior Distt.	313	18	1,134	18	201	28	4,776	34
Datia Distt.	—	39	532	41	457	5	6,020	21
Shivpuri Distt.	10	30	1,008	25	250	20	4,063	40
Guna Distt.	394	26	1,177	16	314	13	5,143	27
REWA DIVISION					181		6,250	
Tikamgarh Distt.	1,943	1	1,756	4	114	42	5,072	31
Chhatarpur Distt.	856	13	1,405	9	144	39	3,374	43
Panna Distt.	542	20	1,552	8	191	33	4,395	39
Satna Distt.	544	14	1,032	23	269	17	7,510	5
Rewa Distt.	1,957	2	1,241	14	254	19	10,825	1
Shahdol Distt.	1,261	4	2,104	3	122	41	6,254	19
Sidhi Distt.	1,088	19	1,243	13	242	22	7,293	7
INDORE DIVISION					249		4,793	
Mandsaur Distt.	194	27	878	31	303	14	4,858	33
Ratlam Distt.	128	37	643	38	468	3	6,000	22
Ujjain Distt.	—	41	543	42	475	2	4,774	35
Jhabua Distt.	1,208	9	1,314	11	212	27	5,814	23
Dhar Distt.	336	21	965	27	264	18	5,120	28
Indore Distt.	132	8	1,104	21	192	32	4,614	37
Dewas Distt.	173	22	1,165	17	235	23	5,078	30
West Nimar Distt.	794	7	1,109	20	181	34	3,631	42
East Nimar Distt.	344	31	1,021	24	200	31	4,635	36
BHOPAL DIVISION					292		5,801	
Shajapur Distt.	247	38	594	39	379	8	4,461	38
Rajgarh Distt.	605	24	853	32	419	7	7,204	10

Table IV-6: *Concld.*

State/Division/ District	A		B		C		D	
	m	r	m	r	m	r	m	r
Vidisha Distt.	110	40	765	36	461	4	5,879	29
Sehore Distt.	441	36	928	29	348	10	5,758	24
Raisen Distt.	67	42	788	34	456	6	6,925	13
Hoshangabad Distt.	330	34	992	26	283	16	5,733	25
Betul Distt.	344	5	2,186	2	114	43	4,932	32
JABALPUR DIVISION					196		6,921	
Sagar Distt.	98	16	1,396	10	215	26	6,574	16
Damoh Distt.	92	33	944	28	317	12	6,511	18
Jabalpur Distt.	1,042	3	1,715	6	165	36	7,393	6
Narsimhapur Distt.	626	11	1,269	12	215	25	6,620	14
Mandla Distt,	674	6	2,266	1	141	40	7,578	3
Chhindwara Distt.	422	10	1,554	7	178	35	6,617	15
Seoni Distt,	113	43	582	40	554	1	7,138	11
Balaghat Distt.	270	12	1,064	22	159	38	6,552	17
BILASPUR DIVISION					230		6,808	
Surguja Distt.	752	29	1,209	15	200	30	6,069	20
Bilaspur Distt.	500	25	665	37	286	15	7,255	19
Raigarh Distt.	902	15	1,109	19	201	29	7,648	12
RAIPUR DIVISION					230		7,481	
Durg Distt.	513	23	770	35	318	11	7,277	8
Raipur Distt.	206	17	883	30	243	21	7,677	2
Bastar Distt.	942	32	1,742	5	163	37	7,520	4

Rank correlation coefficients on the basis of Spearman's foot rule formula have been worked out: these are:—0.42 for A and C; 0.14 for A and D;—0.41 for B and C; and 0.94 for B and D. Thus the highest degree of positive correlation is between road-length per one million rural population and the number of villages per 10,000 sq. m. of rural area. The lack of correlation between A and D (the coefficient is very low) shows that, within any given rural area, there is little discernible systematic relationship between the road—length in the area and the number of villages therein but there is a substantial degree of such relationship between the road length *per unit of rural population* and the number of villages. The lack of correlation between road—length per unit of rural population (B) and the number of villages per unit of road—length (C) is merely a reflection of the lack of relationship between rural population and the number of villages into which it is distributed in a given area; similarly, that A and C are correlated inversely—like B and C —to some extent means that area and the frequency of villages are not associated systematically in variation. All the same, it is welcome that, either by accident or by design, there are more roads where we have more villages. But it is doubtful whether the frequency of villages should by itself govern the planning of roads; for, roads (and railways) being economic arteries, the most important objective should be the connexion by good (and straight) roads of industrial and commercial centres and other roads to be related, or oriented, to that system. From this

point of view the magnitudes of export surpluses from various regions and the manner in which economic development is likely to influence them in the future are fundamental. Perspective planning in India has not yet reached a stage at which one can be reasonably certain of the broad features of regional development; unless this detail is filled in and the development of communications anchored to this firm, objective base, factors not strictly relevant to this field may govern regional planning with considerable damage to *nationally* significant *regional* interests. Thus communications development has to be based on two matrices: the distribution of habitations on the one hand and the centres of industry on the other. Poulation growth is relevant only to the extent to which it affects these two factors. Its direct influence on the second matrix is negligible. Even so far as the first is concerned, its influence on the number of habitations (as contrasted with their sizes) is not very great. Thus, the growth factor is not important for the broad communications framework of a whole State or region; it is however, of considerable importance in the planning of communications within the limits of individual cities or industrial centres. The following table shows the extent to which villages in the State are served by metalled roads (i.e., villages within a mile of a metalled road):

TABLE

State/Division/District	Villages (All Sizes)			Villages in the population range: less than 200			Villages in the population range: 200-499		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	70,414	15,034	21.35	26,172	4,418	16.88	26,821	5,504	20.52
I. Gwalior Division	6,594	1,629	24.70	2,422	497	20.52	2,428	576	23.72
1. Morena	1,290	348	26.97	371	81	21.33	459	124	27.01
2. Bhind	898	284	31.62	160	54	33.75	334	100	29.94
3. Gwalior	760	263	34.60	244	74	30.33	311	101	32.47
4. Datia	416	137	32.93	162	56	34.57	142	38	26.76
5. Shivpuri	1,308	285	21.78	489	100	20.45	494	99	20.04
6. Guna	1,922	312	16.23	996	132	13.25	688	114	16.57
II. Rewa Division	10,638	2,461	23.13	4.545	949	20.88	3,559	781	21.94
7. Tikamgarh	872	192	22.02	274	57	20.80	309	57	18.45
8. Chhatarpur	1,076	239	22.21	325	56	17.23	384	75	19.53
9. Panna	934	154	16.49	450	61	13.55	301	51	16.94
10. Satna	1,753	623	35.54	800	233	29.12	563	219	38.89
11. Rewa	2,296	731	31.83	1,208	368	30.46	657	210	31.96
12. Shahdol	1,974	251	12.71	710	80	11.27	769	69	8.97
13. Sidhi	1,733	271	15.64	778	94	12.08	576	100	17.36
III. Indore Division	11,003	2,858	25.97	3,790	754	19.89	4,344	1,006	23.16
14. Mandsaur	1,576	425	26.96	663	143	21.57	587	134	22.83
15. Ratlam	1,038	239	23.02	520	110	21.15	310	56	18.06
16. Ujjain	1,111	305	27.45	278	64	23.02	567	132	23.28
17. Jhabua	1,331	249	18.70	474	57	12.02	570	124	21.75
18. Dhar	1,471	398	27.06	572	108	18.88	527	144	27.32
19. Indore	640	241	37.66	177	56	31.64	273	86	31.50
20. Dewas	1,039	232	22.33	405	72	17.78	404	73	18.07
21. West Nimar	1,715	454	26.47	431	71	16.47	660	161	84.39
22. East Nimar	1,082	315	29.11	270	73	27.04	446	96	21.52
IV. Bhopal Division	9,868	1,942	19.67	4,362	726	16.64	3,767	731	19.41
23. Shajapur	1,064	181	17.01	285	48	16.84	501	79	15.77
24. Rajgarh	1,673	306	18.29	913	152	16.65	540	99	18.33
25. Vidisha	1,498	312	20.83	706	116	16.43	587	125	21.29
26. Sehore	1,557	341	21.90	703	131	18.63	599	134	32.37
27. Raisen	1,401	280	19.99	760	143	18.82	461	83	18.00
28. Hoshangabad	1,399	295	21.09	564	80	14.18	550	114	20.73
29. Betul	1,276	227	17.79	431	56	12.99	529	97	18.33
V. Jabalpur Division	13,108	3,016	23.00	5,167	922	17.84	5,275	1,158	21.95
30. Sagar	1,846	424	22.97	820	137	19.15	694	156	22.48
31. Damoh	1,144	314	27.45	537	137	25.51	394	94	23.86
32. Jabalpur	2,267	685	30.21	919	218	23.72	868	251	28.92
33. Narsimhapur	993	215	21.65	409	62	15.16	357	83	23.25
34. Mandla	2,088	502	24.04	731	134	18.33	1,086	258	23.76
35. Chhindwara	1,896	299	15.77	742	87	11.72	822	112	13.62
36. Seoni	1,589	277	17.43	685	84	12.26	675	129	19.11
37. Balaghat	1,285	300	23.35	324	43	13.27	379	75	19.79
VI. Bilaspur Division	8,111	1,256	15.48	2,063	225	10.90	3,341	504	15.08
38. Surguja	2,397	287	11.97	729	51	6.99	979	117	11.95
39. Bilaspur	3,529	592	16.78	798	108	13.53	1,395	214	15.34
40. Raigarh	2,185	377	17.25	536	66	12.31	967	173	17.89
VII. Raipur Division	11,092	1,872	16.88	3,823	345	9.02	4,107	748	18.21
41. Durg	4,041	720	17.82	1,154	108	9.36	1,729	312	18.04
42. Raipur	3,811	741	19.44	1,201	128	10.66	1,303	279	21.41
43. Bastar	3,240	411	12.69	1,468	109	7.42	1,075	157	14.60

IV-7A

Villages in the population range: 500-999			Villages in the population range: 1,000-1,999			Villages in the population range: 2,000-4,999			Villages in the population range: 5,000		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12,795	3,173	24.80	3,811	1,411	37.02	787	502	63.79	28	26	92.86
1,155	326	22.22	457	159	34.79	126	66	52.39	6	5	83.33
281	71	25.27	130	49	37.69	47	21	44.68	2	2	100.00
241	75	31.12	121	36	29.75	40	18	45.00	2	1	50.00
139	52	37.41	54	28	51.85	11	7	63.64	1	1	100.00
83	30	36.14	22	7	31.82	6	5	83.33	1	1	100.00
223	49	21.97	89	28	31.46	13	9	69.23	..	..	..
188	49	26.06	41	11	26.83	9	6	66.66	..	..	..
1,835	439	23.92	565	206	36.46	131	84	64.12	3	2	66.67
188	46	24.47	78	22	28.21	23	10	43.48	..	..	..
245	58	23.67	99	33	33.38	22	17	77.27	1	..	..
135	23	17.04	39	15	38.46	9	4	44.44	..	..	..
279	105	37.63	85	47	55.29	26	19	73.08	..	..	..
313	95	30.35	88	37	42.04	30	21	70.00	..	..	..
380	58	15.26	101	33	32.67	12	9	75.00	2	2	100.00
295	54	18.31	75	19	25.33	9	4	44.44	..	..	..
2,129	663	31.14	588	308	52.38	148	123	83.11	4	4	100.00
215	80	37.21	85	45	52.94	25	22	88.00	1	1	100.00
152	37	24·34	45	27	60.00	11	9	81.81	..	..	..
211	76	36.02	45	24	53.33	10	9	90.00	..	..	..
229	44	19.21	52	20	38.46	6	4	66.66	..	..	..
378	92	33.09	70	34	48.57	24	20	83.33	..	..	..
140	60	42.86	35	24	68.57	14	14	100.00	1	1	100.00
177	55	31.07	42	27	64.28	11	5	45.45	..	..	..
452	136	30.09	146	66	45.21	25	19	76.00	1	1	100.00
275	83	30.18	68	41	60.29	22	21	95.45	1	1	100.00
1,315	318	24.18	342	110	32.16	81	56	69.13	1	1	100.00
199	29	14.57	56	12	21.43	23	13	56.52	..	..	..
168	38	22.62	41	9	21.95	11	8	72.73	..	..	..
165	56	33.94	39	14	35.90	1	1	100.00	..	..	..
199	49	24.62	46	17	36.96	10	10	100.00	..	..	..
133	33	24.81	38	14	36.84	9	7	77.77	..	..	..
218	63	28.90	50	26	52.00	17	12	70.59	..	..	..
233	50	21.46	72	18	25.00	10	5	50.00	1	1	100.00
1,931	583	30.19	610	263	43.11	121	86	71.07	4	4	100.00
241	67	27.80	73	32	43.84	18	12	66.66	..	..	..
157	54	34.39	44	21	47.73	10	6	60.00	2	2	100.00
357	143	40.06	110	60	54.54	13	13	100.00	..	..	..
170	47	27.65	45	16	35.56	12	7	58.33	..	..	..
233	87	37.34	35	20	57.14	3	3	100.00	..	..	..
244	48	19.67	59	29	49.15	27	21	77.78	2	2	100.00
174	42	24.14	48	15	31.25	7	7	100.00	..	..	..
355	95	26.76	196	70	35.71	31	17	54.84	..	..	..
1,971	312	15.83	682	172	27.21	98	37	37.75	6	6	100.00
541	79	14.60	186	33	24.26	11	6	54.55	1	1	100.00
920	153	16.63	346	93	26.88	66	20	30.30	4	4	100.00
510	80	15.69	150	46	30.67	21	11	52.38	1	1	100.00
2,459	532	21.63	617	193	31.28	82	50	60.97	4	4	100.00
360	223	23.23	172	56	32.56	24	19	79.17	2	2	100.00
1,005	219	21.79	269	91	33.83	33	24	72.73	..	..	..
494	90	18.22	176	46	26.14	25	7	28.00	2	2	100.00

TABLE IV-7B

Divisions and Districts ranked on the basis of the percentages in each 'C' column in Table IV-7A

Division/ District	All sizes	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: less than 200	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 200-499	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 500-999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 1,000—1,999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 2,000—4,999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS													
1. Indore	25.97	Rewa	20.88	Gwalior	23.72	Indore	31.14	Indore	52.38	Indore	83.11	Indore	100.00
2. Gwalior	24.70	Gwalior	20.52	Indore	23.16	Jabalpur	30.19	Jabalpur	43.11	Jabalpur	71.07	Bhopal	100.00
3. Rewa	23.13	Indore	19.89	Jabalpur	21.95	Gwalior	28.22	Rewa	36.46	Bhopal	69.13	Jabalpur	100.00
4. Jabalpur	23.00	Jabalpur	17.84	Rewa	21.94	Bhopal	24.18	Gwalior	34.79	Rewa	64.12	Bilaspur	100.00
5. Bhopal	19.67	Bhopal	16.64	Bhopal	19.41	Rewa	23.92	Bhopal	32.16	Raipur	60.97	Raipur	100.00
6. Raipur	16.88	Bilaspur	10.90	Raipur	18.21	Raipur	21.63	Raipur	31.28	Gwalior	52.39	Gwalior	83.33
7. Bilaspur	15.48	Raipur	9.02	Bilaspur	15.08	Bilaspur	15.83	Bilaspur	27.21	Bilaspur	37.75	Rewa	66.66
DISTRICTS													
1. Indore	37.66	Datia	34.57	Satna	38.89	Indore	42.86	Indore	68.59	Indore	100.00	Morena	100.00
2. Satna	35.54	Bhind	33.75	Gwalior	32.47	Jabalpur	40.06	Dewas	64.28	Vidisha	100.00	Gwalior	100.00
3. Gwalior	34.60	Indore	31.64	Rewa	31.96	Satna	37.63	East Nimar	60.29	Sehore	100.00	Datia	100.00
4. Datia	32.93	Rewa	30.46	Indore	31.50	Gwalior	37.41	Ratlam	60.00	Jabalpur	100.00	Shahdol	100.00
5. Rewa	31.83	Gwalior	30.33	Bhind	29.94	Mandla	37.34	Mandla	57.14	Mandla	100.00	Mandsaur	100.00
6. Bhind	31.62	Satna	29.12	Jabalpur	28.92	Mandsaur	37.21	Satna	55.29	Seoni	100.00	Indore	100.00
7. Jabalpur	30.21	East Nimar	27.04	Dhar	27.32	Datia	36.14	Jabalpur	54.54	East Nimar	95.45	West Nimar	100.00
8. East Nimar	29.11	Damoh	25.51	Morena	27.01	Ujjain	36.02	Ujjain	53.33	Ujjain	90.00	East Nimar	100.00
9. Ujjain	27.45	Jabalpur	23.72	Datia	26.76	Damoh	34.39	Mandsaur	52.94	Mandsaur	88.00	Betul	100.00
10. Damoh	27.45	Ujjain	23.02	West Nimar	24.39	Vidisha	33.94	Hoshangabad	52.00	Datia	83.33	Damoh	100.00
11. Dhar	27.06	Mandsaur	21.57	Damoh	23.86	Dhar	33.09	Gwalior	51.85	Dhar	83.33	Chhindwara	100.00
12. Morena	26.97	Morena	21.33	Mandla	23.76	Bhind	31.12	Chhindwara	49.15	Ratlam	81.81	Surguja	100.00
13. Mandsaur	26.96	Ratlam	21.15	Ujjain	23.28	Dewas	31.07	Dhar	48.57	Durg	79.17	Bilaspur	100.00
14. West Nimar	26.47	Tikamgarh	20.80	Narsimhapur	23.25	Rewa	30.35	Damoh	47.73	Chhindwara	77.78	Raigarh	100.00
15. Mandla	24.04	Shivpuri	20.45	Mandsaur	22.83	East Nimr	30.18	West Nimar	45.21	Raisen	77.77	Durg	100.00
16. Balaghat	23.35	Sagar	19.15	Sagar	22.48	West Nimar	30.09	Sagar	43.84	Chhatarpur	77.27	Basta	100.00
17. Ratlam	23.02	Dhar	18.88	Sehore	22.37	Hoshangabad	28.90	Rewa	42.04	West Nimar	76.00	Bhind	50.00
18. Sagar	22.97	Raisen	18.82	Jhabua	21.75	Sagar	27.80	Panna	38.46	Shahdol	75.00	Shivpuri	—
19. Dewas	22.33	Sehore	18.63	East Nimar	21.52	Narsimhapur	27.65	Jhabua	38.46	Satna	73.08	Guna	—
20. Chhatarpur	22.21	Mandla	18.33	Raipur	21.41	Balaghat	26.76	Morena	37.69	Rajgarh	72.73	Tikamgarh	—
21. Tikamgarh	22.02	Dewas	17.78	Vidisha	21.29	Guna	26.05	Sehore	36.96	Raipur	72.73	Chhatarpur	—
22. Sehore	21.90	Chhatarpur	17.23	Hoshangabad	20.73	Morena	25.27	Raisen	36.84	Hoshangabad	70.59	Panna	—

Table IV-7B *Concld*

Division/ District	All sizes	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: less than 200	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 200-499	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 500-999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 1,000—1,999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 2,000—4,999	Division/ District	Villages in the population range: 5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Shivpuri	21.78	Shajapur	16.84	Shivpuri	20.04	Raisen	24.81	Vidisha	35.90	Rewa	70.00	Satna	..
24. Narsimhapur	21.65	Rajgarh	16.65	Balaghat	19.79	Sehore	24.62	Balaghat	35.71	Shivpuri	69.23	Rewa	..
25. Hoshangabad	21.09	West Nimar	16.47	Chhatarpur	19.53	Tikamgarh	24.47	Narsimhapur	35.56	Guna	66.66	Sidhi	..
26. Vidisha	20.83	Vidisha	16.43	Seoni	19.11	Ratlam	24.34	Raipur	33.83	Jhabua	66.66	Ratlam	...
27. Raisen	19.99	Narsimhapur	16.16	Tikamgarh	18.45	Seoni	24.14	Chhatarpur	33.33	Sagar	66.66	Ujjain	...
28. Raipur	19.44	Hoshangabad	14.18	Rajgarh	18.33	Chhatarpur	23.67	Shahdol	32.67	Gwalior	63.64	Jhabua	...
29. Jhabua	18.70	Panna	13.55	Betul	18.33	Durg	23.23	Durg	32.56	Damoh	60.00	Dhar	..
30. Rajgarh	18.29	Bilaspur	13.53	Dewas	18.07	Rajgarh	22.62	Datia	31.82	Narsimhapur	58.33	Dewas	..
31. Durg	17.82	Balaghat	13.27	Ratlam	18.06	Shivpuri	21.97	Shivpuri	31.46	Shajapur	56.52	Shajapur	...
32. Betul	17.79	Guna	13.25	Durg	18.04	Raipur	21.79	Seoni	31.25	Balaghat	54.84	Rajgarh	..
33. Seoni	17.43	Betul	12.99	Raisen	18.00	Betul	21.46	Raigarh	30.67	Surguja	54.55	Vidisha	..
34. Raigarh	17.25	Raigarh	12.31	Raigarh	17.89	Chhindwara	19.67	Bhind	29.75	Raigarh	52.38	Sehore	...
35. Shajapur	17.01	Seoni	12.26	Sidhi	17.36	Jhabua	19.21	Tikamgarh	28.21	Betul	50.00	Raisen	..
36. Bilaspur	16.78	Sidhi	12.08	Panna	16.94	Sidhi	18.31	Bilaspur	26.88	Dewas	45.45	Hoshangabad	..
37. Panna	16.49	Jhabua	12.02	Guna	16.57	Bastar	18.22	Guna	26.83	Bhind	45.00	Sagar	...
38. Guna	16.23	Chhindwara	11.72	Shajapur	15.77	Panna	17.04	Bastar	26.14	Morena	44.68	Jabalpur	...
39. Chhindwara	15.77	Shahdol	11.27	Bilaspur	15.34	Bilaspur	16.63	Sidhi	25.33	Panna	44.44	Narsimhapur	...
40. Sidhi	15.64	Raipur	10.66	Bastar	14.60	Raigarh	15.69	Betul	25.00	Sidhi	44.44	Mandla	...
41. Shahdol	12.71	Durg	09.36	Chhindwara	13.62	Shahdol	15.26	Surguja	24.26	Tikamgarh	43.48	Seoni	...
42. Bastar	12.68	Bastar	07.42	Surguja	11.95	Surguja	14.60	Rajgarh	21.95	Bilaspur	30.30	Balaghat	..
43. Surguja	11.97	Surguja	06.99	Shahdol	08.97	Shajapur	14.57	Shajapur	21.43	Bastar	28.00	Raipur	...

As is to be expected, the percentage increases as the population range of the villages goes up; thus, in the State as a whole, while less than one in every six villages is served by a metalled road in the population-range: less than 200, practically all the villages in the range 5,000+ and more than three out of every five villages in the population-range: 2,000—4,999 are so served. This pattern of variation is common to all divisions and the State but there are striking differences in coverage. Whereas, in Gwalior and Rewa divisions, the frequency of the extremely small village served by a metalled road is a little better than 1 in 5, it is roundabout 1 in 10 only in Bilaspur and Raipur divisions. In the State as a whole, the west and the north (i.e., Indore, Gwalior and Rewa divisions) are substantially better served by roads than the central and south-eastern regions (Bhopal, Bilaspur and Raipur divisions); Jabalpur division occupies an intermediate position. The overall position is that nearly 80% (78.65% exactly) of the State villages are not served by metalled roads; the deficiency ranges from 84.52% in Bilaspur division to 74.03% in Indore division. Among the districts, two contiguous groups (Bhind-Gwalior-Datia and Jabalpur-Satna-Rewa) and one district (Indore) are the best served by roads in the State, the percentage of villages so served being higher than 30. East Nimar is very near this level (29.11%). We arrive at even more striking contiguous groups if we consider all the districts in which the percentage of all villages served by roads is better than the State average of 21.35; the range of percentages relevant to these 24 districts is 37.66 (Indore)—21.65 (Narsimhapur). The contiguous groups are: Mandsaur—Ratlam—Dhar—Indore—Dewas—Sehore—West Nimar—East Nimar in the west, Morena—Bhind—Gwalior—Datia—Shivpuri in the north and Tikamgarh--Chhatarpur—Sagar—Damoh—Jabalpur—Satna—Rewa — Narsimhapur—Mandla—Balaghat, in (roughly) the central areas of the State. Clearly, the whole of the eastern part of the State requires special attention. Shahdol, Bastar and Surguja districts are particularly badly off and the penetration of railways into these areas being also insubstantial, need special road development programmes. Road development in the east is bound to take place in any case because of the high probability of mineral-based industrial development in this region.

Position in other States

The following table gives road figures for India, States & Union territories:

TABLE IV-8

Mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads in States of India, 1960-61

(excluding municipal roads)

State/Union territory	Area in Sq. miles	Population in thousand (Rural)	Total mileage	Road mileage per 1,000 population	Road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATES					
1. Andhra Pradesh	106,052.4	29,709	19,998	0.67	189.00
2. Assam	47,141.2	10,960	8,581	0.78	182.03
3. Bihar	66,146.9	42,542	50,347	1.20	162.80
4. Gujarat	70,322.5	15,317	14,481	0.95	205.93
5. Jammu and Kashmir	53,547.0	2,968	6,538	2.20	122.10
6. Kerala	14,819.5	15,285	12,830	0.84	865.78
7. Madhya Pradesh	169,042.0	27,745	31,159	1.12	184.33
8. Madras	48,139.0	24,696	24,499	0.99	508.92
9. Maharashtra	115,736.3	28,391	14,383	0.86	210.68

Table IV-8-*Concld.*

State/Union Territory	Area in Sq. miles	Population in thousand (Rural)	Total mileage	Road mileage per 1,000 population	Road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area
	2	3	4	5	6
10. Mysore	72,662.0	18,320	28,384	1.55	390.63
11. Orissa	59,774.4	16,439	20,465	1.24	342.37
12. Punjab	46,872.9	16,218	12,333	0.76	263.12
13. Rajasthan	129,770.0	16,874	25,614	1.52	197.38
14. Uttar Pradesh	112,922.0	64,267	61,440	0.96	544.09
15. West Bengal	33,535.0	26,385	40,307	1.53	1,202.00
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Himachal Pradesh	10,679.0	1,287	2,243	1.74	210.04
4. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands 5. Manipur 6. Tripura	Data not available				
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	191.0	58	64	1.10	335.08
8. Goa, Daman and Diu	1,423.0	526	425	0.81	299.00
9. North East Frontier Agency	31,438.0	337	3,374.13	10.01	107.27
10. Nagaland 11. Pondicherry	Data not available				
12. Sikkim	2,814.0	155	39	0.25	13.86

N.A. = Not available.

RAILWAYS

The extent to which villages in this State are covered by railways is shown in the following table:

TABLE IV-9A

Villages of various sizes served by railways. ("Served by railways" means "within five miles of a railway Station")

A : Total number of villages; B : Number of villages served by railways; C : Percentage of B to A.

State/ Division/ District	Villages All Sizes			Villages in the population range (Less than 200)			Villages in the population range (200-499)			Villages in the population range (500-999)			Villages in the population range (1,000-1,999)			Villages in the population range (2,000-4,999)			Villages in the population range (5,000 and above)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MADHYA PRADESH	70,414	9,868	14.01	26,172	2,763	10.56	26,821	3,928	14.65	12,795	2,170	16.96	3,811	797	20.91	787	198	25.16	28	12	42.86
I Gwalior Division	6,594	1,115	16.91	2,422	347	14.33	2,428	432	17.79	1,155	217	28.79	457	95	20.79	126	22	17.46	6	2	33.33
1. Morena	1,290	408	31.63	371	104	28.03	459	151	32.90	281	103	36.65	130	40	30.77	47	10	21.28	2	—	—
2. Bhind	898	177	19.71	160	38	23.75	334	69	20.66	241	38	15.77	121	26	21.49	40	5	12.50	2	1	50.00
3. Gwalior	760	180	23.68	244	56	22.95	311	65	20.90	139	36	25.90	54	18	23.33	11	4	36.36	1	1	100.00
4. Datia	416	74	17.79	162	27	16.67	142	27	19.01	83	13	15.66	22	7	31.82	6	...	...	1	—	—
5. Shivpuri	1,308	33	2.52	489	8	1.64	494	17	3.44	223	6	2.69	89	1	1.12	13	1	7.69	...	—	—
6. Guna	1,922	243	12.64	996	114	11.45	688	103	14.97	188	21	11.17	41	3	7.32	9	2	22.22	..	—	—
II Rewa Division	10,638	740	6.96	4,545	258	5.68	3,559	245	6.88	1,835	165	8.99	565	55	9.73	131	15	11.45	3	2	66.67
7. Tikamgarh	872	91	10.44	274	28	10.22	309	33	10.68	188	21	11.17	78	7	8.97	23	2	8.70	..	—	—
8. Chhatarpur	1,076	21	1.95	325	4	1.23	384	9	2.34	245	4	1.63	99	3	3.03	22	...	...	1	1	100.00
9. Panna	934	31	3.32	450	13	2.89	301	9	2.99	135	6	4.44	39	3	7.69	9	...	—	..	..	—
10. Satna	1,753	219	1.25	800	90	11.25	563	73	12.97	279	42	15.05	85	10	11.76	26	4	15.38	...	—	—
11. Rewa	2,296	44	1.92	1,208	21	1.74	657	15	2.28	313	6	1.92	88	..	...	30	2	6.67	..	...	..
12. Shahdol	1,974	330	16.72	710	100	14.08	769	105	13.65	380	86	22.63	101	31	30.69	12	7	58.33	2	1	50.00
13. Sidhi	1,733	4	0.23	778	2	0.26	576	1	0.17	295	...	...	75	1	1.33	9	..	..	..	—	..
III Indore Division	11,003	1,987	18.06	3,790	560	14.78	4,344	808	18.60	2,129	438	20.57	588	140	23.81	148	40	27.03	4	1	25.00
14. Mandsaur	1,576	279	17.70	663	102	15.38	587	102	17.38	215	46	21.40	85	24	28.24	25	5	20.00	1	..	—
15. Ratlam	1,038	301	29.00	520	92	17.69	310	104	33.55	152	76	50.00	45	24	53.33	11	5	45.45	...	..	—
16. Ujjain	1,111	509	45.81	278	123	44.24	567	245	43.21	211	110	52.13	45	25	55.56	10	6	60.00	..	—	—
17. Jhabua	1,331	118	8.87	474	53	11.18	570	41	7.19	229	19	8.30	52	4	7.69	6	1	16.67	..	—	..
18. Dhar	1,471	8	0.54	572	2	0.35	527	2	0.38	278	2	0.72	70	2	2.86	24	...	..	..	..	..
19. Indore	640	228	35.63	177	48	27.12	273	89	32.60	140	63	45.00	35	18	51.43	14	9	64.29	1	1	100.00
20. Dewas	1,039	104	10.01	405	39	9.63	404	43	10.64	177	17	9.60	42	5	11.90	11	..	..	..	..	...
21. West Nimar	1,715	82	4.78	531	35	8.12	660	27	4.09	452	13	2.88	146	5	3.42	25	2	8.00	1	..	..
22. East Nimar	1,082	358	33.09	270	66	24.44	446	155	34.75	275	92	33.45	68	33	48.53	22	12	54.55	1	..	..

Table IV 9-A *Contd.*

State/ Division/ District	Villages All Sizes			Villages in the population range (Less than 200)			Villages in the population range (200-499)			Villages in the population range (500-999)			Villages in the population range (1,000-1,999)			Villages in the population range (2,000-4,999)			Villages in the polulation range (5,000 and above)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
IV Bhopal Div.	9,868	1,585	16.06	4,362	558	12.79	3,767	677	17.97	1,315	250	19.01	342	73	21.35	81	27	33.33	1	..	..
23. Shajapur	1,064	227	21.33	285	58	20.35	501	102	20.36	199	45	22.61	56	13	23.21	23	9	39.13	..	..	..
24. Rajgarh	1,673	9	0·54	913	8	0.88	540	1	0.19	168	..	..	41	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
25. Vidisha	1,498	271	18.09	706	116	16.43	587	125	21.29	165	22	13.33	39	8	20.51	1	..	..	..	..	..
26. Sehore	1,557	146	9.38	703	63	8.96	599	61	10.18	199	18	9.05	46	3	6.52	10	1	10.00	..	..	..
27. Raisen	1,401	143	10.21	760	78	10.26	461	43	9.33	133	15	11.28	38	4	10.53	9	3	33.33	..	..	..
28. Hoshangabad	1,399	502	35.88	564	155	27.48	550	211	38.36	218	98	44.95	50	28	56.00	17	10	58.82	..	..	..
29. Betul	1,276	287	22.49	431	80	18.56	529	134	25.33	233	52	22.32	72	17	23.61	10	4	40.00	1	..	..
V Jabalpur Div.	13,108	2,598	19.82	5,167	831	16.08	5,275	1,017	19.28	1,931	497	25.74	610	205	33.61	121	45	37.19	4	3	75.00
30. Sagar	1,846	315	17.06	820	98	11.95	694	144	20.75	241	51	21.16	73	18	24.66	18	4	22.22	..	..	..
31. Damoh	1,144	161	14.07	537	61	11.36	394	57	14.47	157	31	19.75	44	7	15.91	10	3	30.00	2	2	100.00
32. Jabalpur	2,267	623	27.48	919	224	24.37	868	239	27.53	357	120	33.61	110	37	33.64	13	3	23.08	..	..	..
33. Narsimhapur	993	311	31.32	409	105	25.67	357	124	34.73	170	60	35.29	45	17	37.78	12	5	41.67	..	..	..
34. Mandla	2,088	149	7.14	731	43	5.88	1,086	64	5.89	233	28	12.02	35	13	37.14	3	1	33.33	..	..	..
35. Chhindwara	1,896	475	25.05	742	160	21.56	822	189	22.99	244	72	29.51	59	35	59.32	27	18	66.67	2	1	50.00
36. Seoni	1,589	289	18.19	685	107	15.62	675	128	18.96	174	45	25.86	48	6	12.50	7	3	42.86	..	..	..
37. Balaghat	1,285	275	21.40	324	33	10.19	379	72	19.00	395	90	25.35	196	72	36.73	31	8	25.81	..	..	..
VI. Bilaspur Div.	8,111	846	10.43	2,063	119	5.77	3,341	337	10.09	1,971	241	12.23	632	114	18.04	98	32	32.65	6	3	50.00
38. Surguja	2,397	121	5.05	729	19	2.61	979	48	4.90	541	39	7.21	136	9	6.62	11	5	45.45	1	1	100.00
39. Bilaspur	3,529	537	15.22	798	66	8.27	1,395	189	13.55	920	160	17.39	346	93	26,88	66	27	40.91	4	2	50.00
40. Raigarh	2,185	188	8.60	536	34	6.34	967	100	10.34	510	42	8.24	150	12	8.00	21	..	..	1	..	..
VII. Raipur Div.	11,092	997	8.99	3,823	90	2.35	4,107	412	10.03	2,459	362	14.72	617	115	18.64	82	17	20.73	4	1	25.00
41. Durg	4,041	375	9.28	1,154	34	2.95	1,729	153	8.85	960	140	14.58	172	41	23.84	24	6	25.00	2	1	50.00
42. Raipur	3,811	620	16.27	1,201	56	4.66	1,303	258	19.80	1,005	221	21.99	269	74	27.51	33	11	33.33	..	..	..
43. Bastar	3,240	2	0.06	1,468	..	..	1,075	1	0.09	494	1	0.20	176	..	..	25	..	..	2	..	..

The following table is derived from the preceding table and ranks divisions and districts on the basis of the percentages of that table:

TABLE IV 9B

Division and Districts Ranked on the Basis of Percentages in Each 'C' Column in Table IV-9A

Division/ District	Viilages all sizes	Division/ District	Villages in the population range less than 200	Division/ District	Population range 200-499	Division/ District	Population range 500-999	Division/ District	Population range 1,000 1,999	Division/ District	Population range 2,000 4,999	Division/ District	Population range (5000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS													
1. Jabalpur	19.82	Jabalpur	16.08	Jabalpur	19.28	Jabalpur	25.74	Jabalpur	33.61	Jabalpur	37.19	Jabalpur	75.00
2. Indore	18.06	Indore	14.78	Indore	18.60	Indore	20.57	Indore	23.81	Bhopal	33.33	Rewa	66.67
3. Gwalior	16.91	Gwalior	14.33	Bhopal	17.97	Bhopal	19.01	Bhopal	21.35	Bilaspur	32.65	Bilaspur	50.00
4. Bhopal	16.06	Bhopal	12.79	Gwalior	17.79	Gwalior	18.79	Gwalior	20.79	Indore	27.03	Gwalior	33.33
5. Bilaspur	10.43	Bilaspur	5.77	Bilaspur	10.09	Raipur	14.72	Raipur	18.64	Raipur	20.73	Indore	25.00
6. Raipur	8.99	Rewa	5.68	Raipur	10.03	Bilaspur	12.23	Bilaspur	18.04	Gwalior	17.46	Raipur	25.00
7. Rewa	6.96	Raipur	2.35	Rewa	6.88	Rewa	8.99	Rewa	9.73	Rewa	11.45	Bhopal	—
DISTRICTS													
1. Ujjain	45.81	Ujjain	44.24	Ujjain	43.21	Ujjain	52.13	Chhindwara	59.32	Chhindwara	66.67	Gwalior	100.00
2. Hoshangabad	35.88	Morena	28.03	Hoshangabad	38.36	Ratlam	50.00	Hoshangabad	56.00	Indore	64.29	Chhatarpur	100.00
3. Indore	35.63	Hoshangabad	27.48	East Nimar	34.75	Indore	45.00	Ujjain	55.56	Ujjain	60.00	Indore	100.00
4. East Nimar	33.09	Indore	27.12	Narsimhapur	34.73	Hoshangabad	44.95	Ratlam	53.33	Hoshangabad	58.82	Damoh	100.00
5. Morena	31.63	Narsimhapur	25.67	Ratlam	33.55	Morena	36.65	Indore	51.43	Shahdol	58.33	Surguja	100.00
6. Narsimhapur	31.32	East Nimar	24.44	Morena	32.90	Narsimhapur	35.29	East Nimar	48.53	East Nimar	54.55	Bhind	50.00
7. Ratlam	29.00	Jabalpur	24.37	Indore	32.60	Jabalpur	33.61	Narsimhapur	37.78	Ratlam	45.45	Shahdol	50.00
8. Jabalpur	27.48	Bhind	23.75	Jabalpur	27.53	East Nimar	33.45	Mandla	37.14	Surguja	45.45	Chhindwara	50.00
9. Chhindwara	25.05	Gwalior	22.95	Betul	25.33	Chhindwara	29.51	Balaghat	36.73	Seoni	42.86	Bilaspur	50.00
10. Gwalior	23.68	Chhindwara	21.56	Chhindwara	22.99	Gwalior	25.90	Jabalpur	33.64	Narsimhapur	41.67	Durg	50.00
11. Betul	22.49	Shajapur	20.35	Vidisha	71.29	Seoni	25.86	Gwalior	33.33	Bilaspur	40.91	Morena	—
12. Balaghat	21.40	Betul	18.56	Gwalior	20.90	Balaghat	25.35	Datia	31.82	Betul	40.00	Datia	—
13. Shajapur	21.33	Ratlam	17.69	Sagar	20.75	Shahdol	22.63	Morena	30.77	Shajapur	39.13	Shivpuri	—
14. Bhind	19.71	Datia	16.67	Bhind	20.66	Shajapur	22.61	Shahdol	30.69	Gwalior	36.36	Guna	—
15. Seoni	18.19	Vidisha	16.43	Shajapur	20.36	Betul	22.32	Mandsaur	28.24	Raisen	33.33	Tikamgarh	—

Table IV 9B *Contd,*

Division/ District	Villages all sizes	Division/ District	Villages in the population range less than 200	Division/ District	Population range 200-499	Division/ District	Population range 500-999	Division/ District	Population range 1,000 1,999	Division/ District	Population range 2,000 4,999	Division/ District	Population (5000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16. Vidisha	18.09	Seoni	15.62	Raipur	19.80	Raipur	21.99	Raipur	27.51	Mandla	33.33	Panna	..
17. Datia	17.79	Mandsaur	15.38	Datia	19.01	Mandsaur	21.40	Bilaspur	26.88	Raipur	33.33	Satna	..
18. Mandsaur	17.70	Shahdol	14.08	Balaghat	19.00	Sagar	21.16	Sagar	24.66	Damoh	30.00	Rewa	..
19. Sagar	17.06	Sagar	11.95	Seoni	18.96	Damoh	19.75	Durg	23.84	Balaghat	25.81	Sidhi	..
20. Shahdol	16.72	Guna	11.45	Mandsaur	17.38	Bilaspur	17.39	Betul	23.61	Durg	25.00	Mandsaur	..
21. Raipur	16.27	Damoh	11.36	Guna	14.97	Bhind	15.77	Shajapur	23.21	Jabalpur	23.08	Ratlam	..
22. Bilaspur	15.22	Satna	11.25	Damoh	14.47	Datia	15.66	Bhind	21.49	Sagar	22.22	Ujjain	..
23. Damoh	14.07	Jhabua	11.18	Shahdol	13.65	Satna	15.05	Vidisha	20.51	Guna	22.22	Jhabua	..
24. Guna	12.64	Raisen	10.26	Bilaspur	13.55	Durg	14.58	Damoh	15.91	Morena	21.28	Dhar	..
25. Tikamgarh	10.44	Tikamgarh	10.22	Satna	12.97	Vidisha	13.33	Seoni	12.50	Mandsaur	20.00	Dewas	..
26. Raisen	10.21	Balaghat	10.19	Tikamgarh	10.68	Mandla	12.02	Dewas	11.90	Jhabua	16.67	West Nimar	..
27. Dewas	10.01	Dewas	9.63	Dewas	10.64	Raisen	11.28	Satna	11.76	Satna	15.38	East Nimar	..
28. Sehore	9.38	Sehore	8.96	Raigarh	10.34	Tikamgarh	11.17	Raisen	10.53	Bhind	12.50	Shajapur	..
29. Durg	9.28	Bilaspur	8.27	Sehore	10.18	Guna	11.17	Tikamgarh	8.97	Sehore	10.00	Rajgarh	..
30. Jhabua	8.87	West Nimar	8.12	Raisen	9.33	Dewas	9.60	Raigarh	8.00	Tikamgarh	8.70	Vidisha	..
31. Raigarh	8.60	Raigarh	6.34	Durg	8.85	Sehore	9.05	Jhabua	7.69	West Nimar	8.00	Sehore	..
32. Mandla	7.14	Mandla	5.88	Jhabua	7.19	Jhabua	8.30	Panna	7.69	Shivpuri	7.69	Raisen	..
33. Surguja	5.05	Raipur	4.66	Mandla	5.89	Raigarh	8.24	Guna	7.32	Rewa	6.67	Hoshangabad	..
34. West Nimar	4.78	Durg	2.95	Surguja	4.90	Surguja	7.21	Surguja	6.62	Datia	..	Betul	..
35. Panna	3.32	Panna	2.89	West Nimar	4.09	Panna	4.44	Sehore	6.52	Chhatarpur	..	Sagar	..
36. Shivpuri	2.52	Surguja	2.61	Shivpuri	3.44	West Nimar	2.88	West Nimar	3.42	Panna	..	Jabalpur	..
37. Chhatarpur	1.95	Rewa	1.74	Panna	2.99	Shivpuri	2.69	Chhatarpur	3.03	Sidhi	..	Narsimhapur	..
38. Rewa	1.92	Shivpuri	1.64	Chhatarpur	2.34	Rewa	1.92	Dhar	2.86	Dhar	..	Mandla	..
39. Satna	1.25	Cahatarpur	1.23	Rewa	2.28	Chhatarpur	1.63	Sidhi	1.33	Dewas	..	Seoni	..
40. Dhar	0.54	Rajgarh	0.88	Dhar	0.38	Dhar	0.72	Shivpuri	1.12	Rajgarh	..	Balaghat	..
41. Rajgarh	0.54	Dhar	0.35	Rajgarh	0.19	Bastar	0.20	Rewa	..	Vidisha	..	Raigarh	..
42. Sidhi	0.23	Sidhi	0.26	Sidhi	0.17	Rajgarh	..	Rajgarh	..	Raigarh	..	Raipur	..
43. Bastar	0.06	Bastar	..	Bastar	0.09	Sidhi	..	Bastar	..	Bastar	..	Bastar	..

Five miles is not a particularly convenient distance for a person to be at from a railway station if he is thinking of travelling by rail but even at this inconveniently liberal reckoning, the frequency of a village served by a railway is less than one in seven in the State as a whole. And these five miles may not be easily negotiable either because there are no dependable connecting roads or because there is no quick means of transport. The variation in coverage among the regions is rather wide. Rewa division, for instance,—an area extensively innocent of even railways in this air age—does not have even one village in fourteen which is not farther away than 5 miles from a railway station. The State pairs off neatly into two regions—the south-east, east and north-east (i.e., Raipur, Bilaspur and Rewa divisions) in which railways are very poorly developed, the all—village percentage being a little over 10 or less and the rest (Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior divisions), where the same percentage is over 16. The best—served areas in the State, which are also well served by roads, are: Ujjain—Indore—East Nimar, Hoshangabad—Narasimhapur and Morena where the all—village percentage is over 30 (nearly one in every three villages). Considering districts with a coverage better than the State average (14.01 %), we again find contiguous groups of districts: Morena—Bhind—Gwalior—Datia in the north, Mandsaur—Ratlam—Ujjain—Shajapur—Indore—East Nimar in the east, Vidisha—Sagar—Damoh—Jabalpur—Shahdol—Bilaspur—Raipur—Hoshangabad—Narasimhapur—Betul—Chhindwara—Seoni—Balaghat, which is a highly irregular central eastern belt. In Rajgarh, Sidhi and Bastar, not even 1 % of the villages are near railway stations. Generally speaking, railway coverage increases as the population—range of the villages increases; what is interesting, however, is the fact that 16 out of the 28 villages in the State with populations of at least 5,000 each are not within five miles of a railway station; these unfortunate villages are to be found practically all over the State. While speaking of railways, however, one must bear in mind the fact that technically determined alignments are often responsible for the extension of coverage to particular areas, it not being the case that such areas being industrially or commercially important necessitated such extension. Hoshangabad—Narsimhapur is an instance in point; there are similar areas of other districts also. Another important point is that, in the case of the narrow—gauge railway (examples: Gwalior—Bhind, Gwalior—Shivpuri, Ujjain—Agar, etc.), it is more often correct to say that they are an expensive curiosity than that they really serve the transport—needs of the areas over which they lie. Possibly, the only such route in some use is the Jabalpur—Gondia line. Otherwise, the narrow—gauge railway, has yielded place almost completely to bus—, and lorry—, transport. The narrow—gauge slowly trailing along behind the fast—moving bus is a common sight. It may not be out of place here to mention that the Gwalior—Shivpuri route was a toy—railway laid for the Maharajah to play with rather than for serving the public need; and now, with fast—moving road traffic alongside, it does look like a toy. While written evidence has not come to hand, it is widely believed that the extension of the railway into Rewa State was obstructed by the ruling prince and that it was imperial prerogative that forced the peripheral intrusion north and south of Satna. Thus, by and large, it has to be concluded that the coverage of the State by railway (except in a few pockets) is extremely unsatisfactory; further, if we defined 'served by railway' to mean 'within one mile of a railway station', the low all—village State percentage of a little over 14 will probably go down to 6 or 7. While on the subject of railways, a glance at the position regarding towns should not be out of place; a district by district list follows giving the details :

TABLE IV 10-A

Towns and Railways : Division and District

Division/ District	Total No. of Towns	No. of Towns without Railway Stations	Names of towns without Railway Stations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADHYA PRADESH	210	107	
I Gwalior Division	24	11	
1. Morena District	6	2	1. Ambah; 2, Bijeypur.
2. Bhind „	4	2	1. Mehgaon; 2. Lahar.
3. Gwalior „	4	2	1. Pichhore; 2. Bhander.
4. Datia „	1	—	
5. Shivpuri „	3	2	1. Karera; 2. Kolaras.
6. Guna „	6	3	1. Chanderi; 2. Raghogarh; 3. Chachaura—Binaganj.
II Rewa Division	18	11	
7. Tikamgarh District	1	1	1. Tikamgarh
8. Chhatarpur „	5	5	1. Nowgong; 2. Maharajpur; 3. Chhatarpur; 4. Garhi Malehra; 5. Bijawar.
9. Panna „	1	1	1. Panna.
10. Satna „	4	1	1. Nagod.
11. Rewa „	1	1	1. Rewa.
12. Shahdol „	5	1	1. Nargada Hari Defai.
13. Sidhi „	1	1	1. Sidhi.
III Indore Division	62	42	
14. Mandsaur District	12	8	1. Jawad; 2. Manasa; 3. Rampura; 4. Gandhi Sagar Colony; 5. Bhanpura; 6. Narayangarh; 7. Garoth; 8. Sitamau.
15. Ratlam „	5	2	1. Tal; 2. Sailana.
16. Ujjain „	6	2	1. Mahidpur; 2. Tarana.
17. Jhabua „	6	5	1. Petlawad, 2. Jhabua; 3. Ranapur; 4. Jobat; 5, Alirajpur.
18. Dhar „	6	6	1. Badnawar; 2. Sardarpur—Rajgarh; 3. Dhar; 4. Kukshi; 5. Manawar; 6. Dharampuri.
19. Indore „	4	2	1. Depalpur; 2. Sawer.
20. Dewas „	7	6	1. Sonkatch; 2. Bhaurasa; 3. Bagli; 4. Hatpiplaya; 5. Kannod; 6. Khategaon.
21. West Nimar „	13	11	1. Maheshwar; 2. Mandleshwar; 3. Barwani; 4. Rajpur; 5. Anjad; 6. Kasrawad; 7. Sendhwa; 8. Khetia; 9. Khargone; 10. Gogaon; 11. Bhikangaon.
22. East Nimar „	3	—	

Table IV 10-A. *Contd.*

Division/ District	Total No. of Towns	No. of Towns without Railway Stations	Names of towns without Railway Stations
1	2	3	4
IV Bhopal Division	34	17	
23. Shajapur District	5	3	1. Susner; 2. Nalkhera; 3. Shajapur.
24. Rajgarh „	5	5	1. Khilchipur, 2. Rajgarh; 3. Biaora; 4. Sarangarh; 5. Narsingarh.
25. Vidisha „	4	1	1. Sironj.
26. Sehore „	5	3	1. Berasia; 2. Ashta; 3. Ichhawar.
27. Raisen „	3	3	1. Raisen; 2. Begamganj; 3. Baraily.
28. Hoshangabad „	8	1	1. Panchmarhi.
29. Betul „	4	1	1. Betul-Bazar.
V Jabalpur Division	35	11	
30. Sagar District	7	4	1. Rahatgarh; 2. Garhakota; 3. Deori; 4. Rehli.
31. Damoh „	2	1	1. Hatta.
32. Jabalpur „	7	3	1. Kymore; 2. Katangi; 3. Patan.
33. Narsimhapur „	4	—	
34. Mandla „	2	—	
35. Chhindwara „	8	2	1. Datla Bandhi; 2. Chikhalia-Kalan.
36. Seoni „	1	—	
37. Balaghat „	4	1	1. Tirodi.
VI Bilaspur Division	20	8	
38. Surguja District	6	4	1. Baikunthpur; 2. Ramanujganj, 3. North—Jhagra Khand Colliery; 4. Ambikapur.
39. Bilaspur „	10	2	1. Mungeli; 2. Takhatpura.
40. Raigarh „	4	2	1. Jashpurnagar; 2. Sarangarh.
VII Raipur Division	17	7	
41. Durg District	7	3	1. Kawardha 2. Chhuikhadan; 3. Khairagarh.
42. Raipur „	8	2	1. Baloda-Bazar; 2. Newara
43. Bastar „	2	2	1. Kanker; 2. Jagdalpur.

Almost half the towns in the State do not have railway stations; in Indore division, it is as high as two-thirds. The laying of new railways on any significant scale being a matter of relatively low priority in the Plans, it is doubtful whether many of these towns will get linked with railways in the near future. The total route-length in India in 1959-60 was 56, 670 Km. [of which Madhya Pradesh had about 4892 Km. in 1956 (the position is not very different now) which is a merely 8.6% of the India figure] whereas the new-line length provided for in the Third Five-Year Plan is only some 1930 Km. (i. e., 3.4% of the total route-length); outlay-wise, the position is that, out of the total provision of Rs. 1,325 crores for railway development in the Third Plan, the provision for new lines is Rs. 147 crores (11.1%); the programme rightly concentrates by and large on improving the capacity and perfor-

mance of existing routes. The inevitable conclusion therefore is that in Madhya Pradesh the road system has to be rapidly developed on the right lines; it is a sad comment one has to make in these circumstances that we do not have even a proper road-planning unit in the State.

Post Offices

In a State of over 70,000 villages and 215 towns, we had in 1959-60, 1859 permanent post offices, 2,630 'experimental' post offices, 6,691 letter-boxes and 1,381 village postmen. The 'Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh' does not give figures according to the normal administrative units; they are based on 'Postal Divisions' the meaning of which term is also not explained. The average number of habitations (taking villages and towns together) served by a post office (permanent or experimental) is nearly 16 (15.73) and the average number of villages "served by a village postman is nearly 51 (50.99). There are no doubt regional variations and also the fact that the urban areas have naturally a larger number proportionately so that this variation in the 'dimness' of the communications picture is probably not worth examining in detail. It is clear that we have a long way to go.

Rural Participation Rates

We may conclude this Chapter on rural population with a brief review of its economic position. Over 55% of the rural population consists of workers as against 34.9% in the urban areas. A comparatively high participation rate in predominantly agricultural countries is a feature generally observed all over the World, the rate being particularly high in peasanteconomics. The position in our country is shown in the following table:

TABLE IV9-A

Workers and Non-workers, India, States, Divisions/Districts of Madhya Pradesh,

(The figures in col. 2 & 3, col. 4 & 5 and col. 6 & 7 are percentages respectively to total population, total male population and total female population of the unit concerned)

India/State/ Division (Madhya Pradesh)/ District (Madhya Pradesh)	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	45.1	54.9	58.2	41.8	31.4	68.6
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.2	44.8	64.3	35.7	46.0	54.0
2. Assam	43.8	56.2	54.0	46.0	32.4	67.6
3. Bihar	42.2	57.8	56.0	44.0	28.5	71.5
4. Gujarat	45.0	55.0	55.3	44.7	34.1	65.9
5. Jammu and Kashmir	45.3	54.7	59.3	40.7	29.5	70.5
6. Kerala	34.0	66.0	47.4	52.6	20.9	79.1
7. Madhya Pradesh	55.2	44.8	61.6	38.4	48.5	51.4
8. Madras	49.6	50.4	62.2	37.8	37.1	62.9
9. Maharashtra	52.4	47.6	58.1	41.9	47.7	53.3
10. Mysore	48.8	51.2	60.4	39.6	36.8	63.2
11. Orissa	44.1	55.9	61.0	39.0	27.4	72.6
12. Punjab	36.2	63.8	53.4	46.6	16.5	83.5
13. Rajasthan	50.9	49.1	60.1	39.9	40.8	59.2
14. Uttar Pradesh	40.3	59.7	59.2	40.8	19.9	80.1
15. West Bengal	32.7	67.3	53.5	46.5	10.6	89.4
Gwalior Division	46.4	53.6	60.7	39.3	29.8	70.2
1. Morena District	45.6	54.4	61.3	38.7	26.9	73.1
2. Bhind „	38.3	61.7	59.1	40.9	13.9	86.1
3. Gwalior „	44.7	55.3	58.8	41.2	28.4	71.6

Table IV 9-A. *Contd.*

India/State/ Division (Madhya Pradesh)/ District (Madhya Pradesh)	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Datia ,,	51.4	48.6	61.1	38.9	40.5	59.5
5. Shivpuri ,,	53.8	46.2	62.1	37.9	44.5	55.5
6. Guna ,,	48.6	51.4	61.6	38.4	34.2	65.8
II Rewa Division	53.6	46.4	61.5	38.5	45.3	54.7
7. Tikamgarh District	54.9	45.1	61.8	38.2	47.2	52.8
8. Chhatarpur ,,	52.7	47.3	63.4	36.6	40.7	59.3
9. Panna ,,	53.8	46.2	62.5	37.5	44.5	55.5
10. Satna ,,	52.9	47.1	60.5	39.5	45.2	54.8
11. Rewa ,,	50.7	49.3	58.7	41.3	42.7	57.3
12. Shahdol ,,	56.2	43.8	63.2	36.8	48.9	51.1
13. Sidhi ,,	54.2	45.8	61.0	39.0	47.4	52.6
III Indore Division	55.4	44.6	59.8	40.2	50.9	49.1
14. Mandsaur District	56.8	43.2	61.4	38.6	51.8	48.2
15. Ratlam ,,	54.6	45.4	60.1	39.9	48.8	51.2
16. Ujjain ,,	56.5	43.5	61.2	38.8	51.4	48.6
17. Jhabua ,,	57.7	42.3	60.5	39.5	54.8	45.2
18. Dhar ,,	55.8	44.2	59.2	40.8	52.3	47.7
19. Indore ,,	48.0	52.0	55.7	44.3	39.9	60.1
20. Dewas District	55.3	44.7	59.7	40.3	50.6	49.4
21. West Nimar ,,	54.8	45.2	58.4	41.6	51.1	48.9
22. East Nimar ,,	56.6	43.4	60.9	39.1	52.0	48.0
IV Bhopal Division	53.4	46.6	61.7	38.3	44.5	55.5
23. Shajapur District	55.9	44.1	61.7	38.3	49.7	50.3
24. Rajgarh ,,	57.2	42.8	63.8	36.2	50.0	50.0
25. Vidisha ,,	49.2	50.8	63.2	36.8	33.4	66.6
26. Sehore ,,	51.7	48.3	60.9	39.1	41.6	58.4
27. Raisen ,,	48.4	51.6	60.7	39.3	34.8	65.2
28. Hoshangabad ,,	49.8	50.2	59.5	40.5	39.5	60.5
29. Betul ,,	60.1	39.9	62.2	37.8	58.0	42.0
V Jabalpur Division	55.2	44.8	60.8	39.2	49.6	50.4
30. Sagar District	50.3	49.7	60.0	40.0	39.9	60.1
31. Damoh ,,	49.1	50.9	60.0	40.0	37.9	62.1
32. Jabalpur ,,	52.1	47.9	58.9	41.1	45.2	54.8
33. Narsimhapur ,,	48.3	51.7	57.1	42.9	39.1	60.9
34. Mandla ,,	59.1	40.9	60.7	39.3	57.5	42.5
35. Chhindwara,,	56.5	43.5	62.1	37.9	50.8	49.2
36. Seoni ,,	59.2	40.8	62.6	37.4	55.8	44.2
37. Balaghat ,,	61.8	38.2	63.1	36.9	60.6	39.4
VI Bilaspur Division	58.8	41.2	63.8	36.2	53.9	46.1
38. Surguja District	60.7	39.3	66.7	33.3	54.4	45.6
39. Bilaspur ,,	58.2	41.8	62.2	37.8	54.4	45.6
40. Raigarh ,,	58.0	42.0	63.6	36.4	52.4	47.6
VII Raipur Division	60.1	39.9	63.0	37.0	57.2	42.8
41. Durg District	59.9	40.1	62.5	37.5	57.3	42.7
42. Raipur ,,	59.6	40.4	63.1	36.9	56.3	43.7
43. Bastar ,,	61.1	38.9	63.7	36.3	58.5	41.5

The range of variation of the participation-rate, which obviously is the first point calling for examination, is large in the case of females and very much less in the case of males. Thus, among the States in India, the range is 22½ points in the case of persons [55.2% (Andhra Pradesh)—32.7% (West Bengal)-; the female range (38 points)—[48.6% (Madhya Pradesh)—10.6% (West Bengal)]-is substantially larger than twice the male range (nearly 17 points)—[64.3% (Andhra Pradesh)—47.4% (Kerala)]. In the case of divisions in Madhya Pradesh, the range is less than 14 points for persons—[60.1% (Raipur)—46.4% (Gwalior)] as little as 4 points for males—[63.8% (Bilaspur)—59.8% (Indore)] and nearly seven times as large (about 27½ points) for females—[57.2% (Raipur)—29.8 (Gwalior)]. The position is the same for districts except that the ranges become even wider; thus, for persons it is 23½ points [61.8% (Balaghat)— 38.3% (Bhind)]; for males, 11 points [66.7% (Surguja)— 55.7% (Indore)] and more than four times as large (about 46½ points) for females [60.6% (Balaghat)—13.9% (Bhind)]. It will also be observed that the difference between the highest male and the highest female participations is much less than that between the lowest male and the lowest female participation rates; male rates are the higher throughout. The following table brings out the position:

TABLE IV-9B

Male and Female Participation Rates (Rural):

Differences. (Rates are percentages)

Sex	Highest participation rates			Lowest participation rates		
	States	Divisions	Districts	States	Divisions	Districts
Male	64.3	63.8	66.7	47.4	59.8	55.7
Female	48.6	57.2	60.6	10.6	29.8	13.9
Diffe.	15.7	6.6	6.1	36.8	30.0	41.8

At least one conclusion seems perfectly safe to draw: the variation in the male rates being much less than in the female rates and the former being generally higher than the latter, there is—not only in the States on an all-India basis but also among the divisions/districts in Madhya Pradesh—a very wide variation in the female attitudes to work, however, whether the determinates of these attitudes are largely social or largely economic is hard to tell though some broad social and economic features associated with different ranges of the participation rate can no doubt be observed. Thus, the high participation-rate-belt in the country [Andhra Pradesh (55.2%); Madhya Pradesh (55.2%); Maharashtra (52.4%); Rajasthan [50.9%]; and Madras (49.6%) is certainly contiguous though whether, with respect to such a large tract, contiguity means anything at all is of course doubtful. After all, with only 15 biggish States for some 2.92 mil. sq. km. of Indian territory, substantial contiguity is a thing we should expect to find in any random sample of 5 or 6 States. The States with the lowest participation-rates [West Bengal (32.7%); Kerala (34.0%); Punjab [36.2%]; Uttar Pradesh (40.3%) and Bihar (42.2%)] also form, but for Kerala, a contiguous tract. Both the high and the low participation rate groups contain good and bad rice areas and good and bad wheat areas. One point of difference can, however, be noted: the high participation-rate group contains large tribal areas. A possibly more significant feature of these three groups of States with the highest, intermediate and the lowest (rural) participation rates is (rural) sex-ratios in the same order: 978,961,953—pointing to the same conclusion, viz. that the level of the over-all participation rate is directly associated with the level of the female participation rate; the (Spearman) rank correlation factor (according to the Foot-rule formula) between the total (rural) participation rate and the corresponding female participation rate is very high (0.85) whereas with reference to the male participation rate it is only 0.40. The all-India figures show the same pattern: the rank correlation factor is 0.79 for the total participation rate and the female participation rate but only 0.43 for the total participation rate and the male participation rate. The following table ranks States in India and Divisions/Districts in Madhya Pradesh on the basis of the difference between the male and female (rural) participation rates:

TABLE IV 9-C

Male and Female (Rural) Participation Rates: States, Divisions and Districts

(Ranking according to the difference between the two)

STATES		**INDIA ; 26.8**						
15	West Bengal	42.9	10	Bihar	27.5	5	Gujarat	21.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	39.3	9	Kerala	26.5	4	Rajasthan	19.3
13	Punjab	36.9	8	Madras	25.1	3	Andhra Pradesh	18.3
12	Orissa	33.6	7	Mysore	23.6	2	Madhya Pradesh	13.0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	29.8	6	Assam	21.6	1	Maharashtra	10.4
DIVISIONS								
7	Gwalior	30.9	5	Rewa	16.2	3	Bilaspur	9.9
6	Bhopal	17.2	4	Jabalpur	11.2	2	Indore	8.9
						1	Raipur	5.8
DISTRICTS								
43	Bhind	45.2	29	Shivpuri	17.6	15	Ujjain	9.8
42	Morena	34.4	28	Rewa	16.0	14	Mandsaur	9.6
41	Gwalior	30.4				13	Dewas	9.1
40	Vidisha	29.8	27	Indore	15.8	12	East Nimar	8.9
39	Guna	27.4	26	Satna	15.3	11	Bilaspur	7.8
38	Raisen	25.9	25	Tikamgarh	14.6	10	West Nimar	7.3
37	Chhatarpur	22.7	24	Shahdol	14.3	9	Dhar	6.9
36	Damoh	22.1	23	Rajgarh	13.8	8	Seoni	6.8
35	Datia	20.6	22	Jabalpur	13.7	7	Raipur	6.8
34	Sagar	20.1	21	Sidhi	13.6	6	Jhabua	5.7
33	Hoshangabad	20.0	20	Surguja	12.3	5	Bastar	5.2
32	Sehore	19.3	19	Shajapur	12.0	4	Durg	5.2
31	Panna	18.0	18	Chhindwara	11.3	3	Betul	4.2
30	Narsimhapur	18.0	17	Ratlam	11.3	2	Mandla	3.2
			16	Raigarh	11.2	1	Balaghat	2.5

Rank correlation factors (Spearman's footrule) were worked out for the differences in the above table on the one hand and the total and the sex-wise participation rate on the other. The factors for correction with the total participation rate, the male participation rate and the female participation rate respectively are: 0.60, 0.20 and 0.81 for States in India; 0.875, 0.125 and 0.81 for divisions in Madhya

Pradesh; and 0.71, 0.14 and 0.84 for districts in the State. Thus one more conculsion also emerges: viz. that as the difference between the male participation rate and the female participation rate decreases, the level of the total participation rate rises and that of the female participation rate rises more rapidly. Without exception, the male rate is higher than the corresponding female rate. Male participation rates change over a relatively much smaller range, In other words, in areas with high participation rates, both the male and the female participation rates are relatively high. The regional variations also are equally striking. Mandla-Balaghat and Betul (rice-growing and/or tribal areas) show the lowest differences (range: 0-5%) between the sex-wise participation rates and Gwalior-Bhind-Morena in the extreme north (mainly wheat and pulses) show the highest differences (range: 30% plus). The differences rise gradually towards the east and south-east (Bastar-Durg-Raipur-Bilaspur), and towards the west and north-west (Jhabua-Dhar-Ujjain-West Nimar-East -Nimar-Dewas) of Betul; these groups are in the range (5-10%). Seoni (though this is immediately west of Balaghat) and Mandsaur (almost contiguous with Ujjain), which are also in this range, do not clearly fall into this pattern of variation. In this range we find either rice-growing areas or the cotton-jowar-wheat areas. Towards east-north-east (Jabalpur-Shahdol-Sidhi-Surguja-Raigarh), the differences rise even more rapidly; these are in the range: 10-15%. The districts are mostly rice-growing with a transition wheat-rice area in Jabalpur district. Other areas in the same range are: Chhindwara (cotton-jowar-wheat), Tikamgarh (sesamam-wheat), Shajapur-Rajgarh (cotton-jowar) and Ratlam (cotton-jowar-wheat). In the next higher range (15-20%) are a compact rice-growing group in the north-north-east (Panna-Satna-Rewa) with Panna in the wheat-rice transition zone and a few isolated districts: Indore, Sehore and Shivpuri. Raisen-Vidisha-Guna (mainly wheat) and Sagar-Damoh-Chhatarpur (also mainly wheat) from two adjacent groups in the ranges: 20-25% and 25-30% respectively. There are some isolated areas again in the former range: Hoshangabad (which is actually a borderline case) and Datia. The transition to the higest range of differences in the lower Chambal-Jamuna basin districts is quite abrupt. Thus, in the south, south-east and west, male and female participation rates are much nearer each other than in the northern parts of the State, generally. A parallel feature is that sex-ratios are generally low in the north and high in the east of the State. In view of the fact that there is a high degree of correlation between the (ordinal) magnitude of the male-female difference in participation rates on the one hand and the total, and the female, participation rates on the other, the regional variations of the latter two can be assumed to be more or less of a similar character. An extension of the analysis to bordering districts of other States confirms the general impression that Madhaya Pradesh figures give. The following table gives the relevant figures for the bordering districts of this State and the contiguous districts of neighbouring States; the two groups of districts have been arranged in such a way that the concerned districts are, as far as possible, opposite one another.

TABLE IV 10

Rural Participation Rates in the border districts of Madhya Pradesh and the contiguous districts of neighbouring States

[TPR: Total Participation Rate; MPR: Male Participation Rate; FPR: Female Participation Rate; all rural. D is (MPR—FPR)]

FPR	MPR	TPR	D	Border Districts of Madhya Pradesh	Contiguous districts of neighbouring Stases		D	TPR	MPR	FPR
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
58.5	63.7	61.1	5.2	Bastar	Karimgani	Andhra Pradesh	13.60	57.86	64.66	51.06
					Warangal		14.94	58.12	65.43	50.49
					East Godavari		30.84	49.47	64.89	34.05
56.3	63.1	59.6	6.8	Raipur	Koraput	Orissa	21.53	55.01	65.73	44.20
					Kalahandi		34.84	45.74	63'36	28.52
					Sambalpur		23.45	53.49	65.29	41.84
					Sundargarh		23.63	50.05	61.81	38.18
52.4	63.6	58.0	11.2	Raigarh	Ranchi	Bihar	3.84	58.87	60.80	56.96
					Palamau		18.14	48.50	57.54	39.40
54.4	66.7	60.7	12.3	Surguja	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	24.89	47.70	59.85	34.96
47.4	61.0	54.2	13.6	Sidhi	Allahabad		22.24	47.96	58.88	36.64
42.7	58.7	50.7	16.0	Rewa						
45.2	60.5	52.9	15.3	Satna	Banda		31.22	46.98	61.85	20.63
44.5	62.5	53.8	18.0	Panna						
40.7	63.4	52.7	22.7	Chhatarpur	Hamirpur		25.55	48.07	60.38	34.83
47.2	61.8	54.9	14.6	Tikamgarh						
39.9	60.0	50.3	20.1	Sagar						
34.2	61.6	48.6	27.4	Guna	Jhansi		32.83	43.98	59.66	26.83
44.5	62.1	53.8	17.6	Shivpuri						
40.5	61.1	51.4	20.6	Datia						
13.9	59.1	38.3	45.2	Bhind	Jalaun		39.71	39.38	58.10	18.39
					Etawah		54.60	32.78	57.83	3.23
					Agra		54.09	32.14	57.01	2.92
26.9	61.3	45.6	34.4	Morena	Bharatpur		33.72	43.77	59.21	25.49
					Sawai-Madhopur		16.76	54.02	61.83	45.07
					Kotah		23.09	49.11	60.11	37.02
50.0	63.8	57.2	13.8	Rajgarh						
49.7	61.7	55.9	12.0	Shajapur						
51.4	61.2	56.5	9.8	Ujjain	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	20.88	52.47	62.52	41.64
48.8	60.1	54.6	11.3	Ratlam						
51.8	61.4	56.8	9.6	Mandsaur	Bhilwara		14.34	59.87	66.70	52.36
					Chittorgarh		9.19	60.42	64.87	55.68
54.8	60.5	57.7	5.7	Jhabua	Banswara	Gujarat	13.78	52.16	58.96	45.18
					Panchmahal		8.71	54.13	58.35	49.64
					Baroda		31.00	41.88	56.75	25.75
51.1	58.4	54.8	7.3	West Nimar	Dhulia	Maharashtra	13.80	49.84	56.66	42.86
					Jalgaon		10.80	49.83	55.14	44.34
52.0	60.9	56.6	8.9	East Nimar	Buldana		9.56	54.19	58.90	49.34
58.0	62.2	60.1	4.2	Betul	Amravati		16.51	50.90	58.93	42.42
50.8	62.1	56.5	11.3	Chhindwara	Nagpur		6.50	58.40	61.61	55.11
55.8	62.6	59.2	6.8	Seoni						
60.6	62.1	61.8	2.5	Balaghat	Bhandara		1.61	60.41	61.22	59.61
57.3	62.5	59.9	5.2	Durg	Chanda		5.66	59.60	62.42	56.76

A considerable similarity in respect of the total participation rate is to be found in the two groups of districts. This should be taken as fairly convincing proof that, whether or not the Census instructions regarding 'work' in 1961 were correct, they seem to have been at least uniformly applied throughout the country. The only figures that are really abnormal are those relating to the female rate in Etawah and Agra districts of Uttar Pradesh; even though this rate is low in that region, the level in these two districts is extremely low. So far as this rate is concerned, the general impression is one of considerable dissimilarity in the two groups; the few areas of similarity are: Raigarh—Ranchi; Bhind—Jalaun, Morena—Bharatpur; Mandsaur—Bhilwara—Chitorgarh; East Nimar—Buldhana; Seoni —Nagpur; Balaghat Bhandara and Durg Chanda. Social factors seem to play a considerable role so far as the female rate is concerned. Morena—Bharatpur East Nimar—Buldana, Seoni—Nagpur, Balaghat—Bhandara and Durg Chanda are areas which show very close similarity in many aspects. This discussion of rural participation rates leads us to no firm conclusions. The attitude to work is obviously not determined by purely economic factors although these are extremely important. Thus, the volume of work-opportunities available, the likely earnings and the conditions of work, if all favourable, can generate a high participation rate. While this is atmost universally true for males, the position in the case of females is that the attitude to work has to contend with her role as a housewife. There are at least two considerations here: first if standards of living are very low, the female participation rate is likely to be high. Areas with low standards are generally backward agricultural areas where there is an intermittent need for a relatively large number of workers per acre and this demand, the peasant family is in a position to satisfy. But even in such conditions, social factors can overrule large-scale female participation as in Bhind, Morena and Gwalior. Second, at the other extreme, in areas with very high standards of living and with gadgetry at hand to reduce considerably the physical work involved in the role of a housewife, the female attitude to work may again become favourable though it does not always do so. The recent trend in America towards larger families seems to indicate a different trend. In between these two extremes, the female participation rate is likely to be even more indeterminate. In fact, as was noticed earlier, it is the wide variations in the level of the female participation rate that largely explain the variations in the total participation rate. The level of the male participation rate is much steadier. That, with a rise in the standards of living, not only the female out the male participation rate may fall is indicated by the pattern of differences between rural and urban areas

TABLE IV-II

Rural (RPR) and Urban (UPR) Participation Rates (%) : State and Divisions

PR	MP	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
Males								
RPR	61.6	60.7	61.5	59.8	61.7	60.8	63.8	63.0
UPR	51.4	50.2	53.9	49.7	53.5	51.6	55.2	60.8
Females								
RPR	48.6	29.8	45.3	50.9	44.5	49.6	53.9	57.2
UPR	14.5	8.3	16.6	12.3	12.9	16.2	21.2	22.6
Persons								
RPR	55.2	46.4	53.6	55.4	53.4	55.2	58.8	60.1
UPR	34.9	30.9	36.9	32.2	34.9	35,9	39.3	43.7

Female rates fall to very low levels in urban areas but male rates also fall; the range of rural-urban differences is only 2.2% (Raipur)—10.4% (Gwalior) for males whereas for females it is at a much higher level: 21.5% (Gwalior)—38.6% (Indore). In equally clear pattern emerges for male-female differences; for rural areas, the range is: 5.8% (Raipur)—30.9% (Gwalior) and, for urban areas, 34.0% (Bilaspur)—41.9%(Gwalior). There is one point however in respect of participation rates which requires further investigation: from the available figures it is not possible to determine the extent to which regularity as a feature of employment (compare, for example, employment as an agricultural labourer with factory employment) influences the participation rate. *Prima facie*, the evidence is that a higher degree of regularity (which one associates with work in urban areas) reduces the participation rate.

THE PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

There are three categories of workers in rural areas that are hardly of any significance—V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry); VIII (Transport, storage and Communications); and VI (Construction). The highest strength in the case of Category V is 0.6% in Satna, Indore and Jabalpur. In Category VIII, it is even worse, the highest being 0.5% in Hoshangabad. The position is slightly better in Category VI, the highest being 1.2% in Morena, the next highest 0.7% in Shahdol and the third in order being 0.6% in Hoshangabad; the period of enumeration was more or less the harvest season in rabi areas and a little later than that in the kharif areas so that one should not normally expect construction to figure prominently in the rural economic pattern at that time. The following table gives divisional and district figures for the nine categories of workers and non-workers

TABLE IV 12A

The Rural Economic Pattern: State, Division and Districts

State/Division/ District	Total popu-lation 1,000	Distribution Per 1,000 of Rural Population as Workers in Category										Non-Wor-kers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADHYA PRADESH	1,000	552	378	100	15	24	2	3	6	1	23	448
I Gwalior Division	1,000	464	364	35	9	18	1	5	6	1	25	536
1. Morena District	1,000	456	376	21	7	12	2	12	5	2	19	544
2. Bhind "	1,000	383	323	18	2	10	N	2	5	N	23	617
3. Gwalior "	1,000	447	320	46	25	18	1	3	6	1	27	553
4. Datia "	1,000	514	408	12	7	27	1	5	9	2	43	486
5. Shivpuri "	1,000	538	424	39	12	24	1	3	7	1	27	462
6. Guna "	1,000	486	350	71	7	23	1	1	6	1	26	514
II Rewa Division	1,000	536	344	112	14	27	2	3	6	1	27	464
7. Tikamgarh District	1,000	549	432	39	8	31	N	2	7	1	29	451
8. Chhatarpur "	1,000	527	344	70	12	38	1	3	7	1	51	473

Table IV. 12-A *Concld.*

State/Division/ District	Total population 1 000	Distribution per 1,000 of Rural Population as workers in Category										Non Workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9. Panna District	1,000	538	342	94	20	25	1	3	8	1	44	462
10. Satna "	1,000	529	299	139	14	34	6	2	6	2	27	471
11. Rewa "	1,000	507	279	161	15	24	1	1	7	1	18	493
12. Shahdol "	1,000	562	389	100	20	18	1	7	6	1	20	438
13. Sidhi "	1,000	542	348	141	11	24	N	1	4	N	13	458
III. Indore Division	1,000	554	393	99	12	20	2	3	6	1	18	446
14. Mandsaur District	1,000	568	441	55	11	27	2	5	8	1	18	432
15. Ratlam "	1,000	546	423	64	9	23	2	3	6	1	15	454
16. Ujjain "	1,000	565	371	130	12	25	3	5	5	1	13	435
17. Jhabua "	1,000	577	528	15	12	7	1	1	4	1	8	423
18. Dhar "	1,000	558	397	108	7	18	2	2	6	N	18	442
19. Indore "	1,000	480	251	131	22	27	6	5	9	3	26	520
20. Dewas "	1,000	553	340	127	24	26	2	2	5	1	26	447
21. West Nimar "	1,000	548	381	112	9	17	1	2	6	N	20	452
22. East Nimar "	1,000	566	351	155	9	17	3	4	7	2	18	434
IV Bhopal Division	1,000	534	327	116	18	25	1	3	7	2	35	466
23. Shajapur District	1,000	559	352	123	19	30	1	2	7	2	23	441
24. Raigarh "	1,000	572	408	76	23	27	1	1	6	N	30	428
25. Vidisha "	1,000	492	283	120	17	21	1	3	6	1	40	508
26. Sehore "	1,000	517	301	136	13	22	2	3	6	2	32	483
27. Raisen "	1,000	484	241	110	18	26	1	4	8	3	73	516
28. Hoshangabad "	1,000	498	259	142	18	24	1	6	6	5	37	502
29. Betul "	1,000	601	420	103	19	26	1	2	6	4	20	399
V Jabalpur Division	1,000	552	350	108	17	39	2	2	6	1	27	448
30. Sagar District	1,000	503	265	91	12	87	2	2	7	2	35	497
31. Damoh "	1,000	491	278	83	15	58	1	2	7	1	46	509
32. Jabalpur "	1,000	521	303	118	10	44	6	3	6	2	29	479
33. Narsimhapur "	1,000	483	260	122	10	32	1	1	8	2	47	517
34. Mandla "	1,000	591	443	97	12	15	1	2	4	N	17	409
35. Chhindwara "	1,000	565	366	106	43	18	1	2	7	2	20	435
36. Seoni "	1,000	592	408	127	11	15	1	1	6	1	22	408
37. Balaghat "	1,000	618	414	115	19	41	2	2	5	1	19	382
VI Bilaspur Division	1,000	588	434	92	16	20	2	3	4	1	16	412
38. Surguja District	1,000	607	477	65	24	17	2	6	3	1	12	393
39. Bilaspur "	1,000	582	416	111	14	18	2	2	5	1	13	418
40. Raigarh "	1,000	580	427	83	10	29	1	1	4	1	24	420
VII Raipur Division	1,000	601	417	119	17	19	2	3	5	1	28	399
41. Durg District	1,000	599	408	124	21	17	2	3	5	2	17	401
42. Raipur "	1,000	596	391	137	14	21	3	3	6	1	20	404
43. Bastar "	1,000	611	472	84	15	17	2	3	3	N	15	389

The predominance of agriculture is of course obvious. Taking Cat. I and II together, agriculture accounts for 47.8% of rural workers; the figure ranges from a low of 39.9% in Gwalior Division to 53.6% in Raipur division. The pattern is: about 53.54% in Raipur and Bilaspur divisions; about 46% in Rewa and Jabalpur divisions. Bhopal division in the central areas of the State has a little less (about 44%) —which decreases towards the north in Gwalior division and increases towards the west in Indore division (about 49%). The pattern of participation rates for persons is exactly the same as that for workers in agriculture. The proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activity is small; in the State as a whole it is only 7.4%. For the divisions, the figures are: Jabalpur, 9.4% Bhopal, 9.1%; Rewa, 8.0%; Indore, 6.21%; Bilaspur, 6.16%; Raipur, 6.49%; and Gwalior, 6.43%. The principal reason why Jabalpur, Bhopal and Rewa have a relatively high share of non-agricultural activity in the rural areas is that they have the larger concentrations of household industry.

The most important problem that requires investigation so far as the rural areas are concerned is the association between cultivators and agricultural labour. The latter has been a statistically nebulous quantity at least in two senses: first, it has not been possible, so far at least, on the basis of Census statistics to make an estimate of the degree of regularity of employment; and, second, the nature of their non-seasonal activity was not known (this applies to cultivators). The 1961 Census makes an important, though partial, contribution in this regard. Thus it is possible to make some estimate of the number of hired workers in agriculture who were in wholetime employment either during the previous, or during the (then) current, working season. Further, at least in respect of cultivators, we have figures regarding the extent of their association with household industry. These important steps forward were made possible by the figures canvassed for the Household Schedule; the tabulation, however, was only for a 20% sample which yielded 1,125,169 households. The sample-multiple [Total rural households (5,628,373).] The number of sample households; is 5.0022. On this basis, the estimated figures for total male and female workers are 10,293,262 (10,471,035); 5,730,310 (5,842,617); and 4,562,952 (4,628,418), the figures in brackets being those of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA). The errors respectively are: —1.7329%—1.9222% and—1.4144%; for a large universe of over 5.6 mil. households, these errors are negligible. The term 'family worker' used in respect of cultivation in the Household Economic Tables (HET) can be taken to be identical with the term, 'cultivator', used in the PCA. The term, 'hired worker', in the HET however, has a different meaning; it means 'a person in wholetime employment during the last working season or during the season current at the time of the Census'. Thus hired workers are wholetime workers whereas 'agricultural labour' of the PCA includes casual and/or unattached workers as well. Using both the PCA and HET figures, it should be possible for us to divide the PCA total for agricultural labour into (a) attached and regular; and (b) unattached and/or casual, workers. The following table shows the results:

TABLE—VI. 13

Agricultural Labour in Madhya Pradesh.

(State, Divisions and Districts)

(Col. 2 is the PCA figure for agricultural labourer; Col. 3 gives the number of hired workers, obtained by miltiplying the number of hired workers shown against 'All Sizes' in Col.5 of HET No. B-XII by the appropriate sample multiple; Col. 5 is the figure obtained by subtracting the figure in Col. 3 from that in Col. 2. The figures in Col. 4 and Col. 6 represent the percentages of those in Col. 3 and Col. 5 with reference to the figure in Col. 2. Obviously, the figure in Col. 6=100 less the figure in Col. 4 CW=unattached and/or casual agricultural labourers).

State/Division/ District	Agricultural Labourer.	HW		CW	
		Persons	%	Persons	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH	**2,778,180**	**1,133,150**	**40.80**	**1,645,030**	**59.20**
I. Gwalior Division	**100,095**	**88,028**	**87.94**	**12,067**	**12.06**
1. Morena Distt.	14,980	9,702	64.77	5,278	35.23
2. Bhind Distt.	10,793	42,976	398.18	32,183	198.18
3. Gwalior Distt.	15,178	9,698	63.90	5,480	36 10
4. Datia Distt.	2,047	2,377	116.12	330	16.12
5. Shivpuri Distt.	20,153	8,790	43.62	11,363	56.38
6. Guna Distt.	36,944	14,485	39.21	22,459	60.79
II. Rewa Division	**447,232**	**264,576**	**59.16**	**182,656**	**40.84**
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	16,813	13,297	79.09	3,516	20.91
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	37,079	11,531	31.10	25,548	68.90
9. Panna Distt.	29,488	16,049	54.43	13,439	45.57
10. Satna Distt.	87,723	60,665	69.16	27,058	30.84
11. Rewa Distt.	117,724	78,487	66.67	39,237	33.33
12. Shahdol Distt.	77,017	38,151	49.54	38,866	50.46
13. Sidhi Distt.	81,388	46,394	57.00	34,994	43.00
III. Indore Division	**447,904**	**104,341**	**23.30**	**343,563**	**76.70**
14. Mandsaur Distt.	32,631	9,697	29.72	22,934	70.28
15. Ratlam Distt.	22,234	4,597	20.68	17,637	79.32
16. Ujjain Distt.	58,159	13,277	22.83	44,882	77.17
17. Jhabua Distt.	7,347	3,100	42.19	4,247	57.81

Table IV-13: *Concld.*

State/Division/ District	Agricultural Labourer	HW		CW	
		Persons	%	Persons	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Dhar Distt.	62,203	13,236	21.28	48,967	78.72
19. Indore Distt.	39,510	8,971	22.71	30,539	77.29
20. Dewas Distt.	48,350	13,636	28.20	34,714	71.80
21. West Nimar Distt.	95,472	20,372	21,34	75,100	78 66
22. East Nimar Distt.	81,998	17,450	21.28	64,548	78.73
IV. Bhopal Division	**376,666**	**132,223**	**35.10**	**244,443**	**64.90**
23. Shajapur Distt,	58,028	12,147	20.93	45,881	79.07
24. Rajgarh Distt.	35,696	8,101	22.75	27,505	77.25
25. Vidisha Distt.	50,848	24,092	47.38	26,756	52.62
26. Sehore Distt.	65,651	26,618	40,54	39,033	59.46
27. Raisen Distt.	42,746	17,084	39.97	25,662	60.03
28. Hoshangabad Distt.	70,866	24,271	34.25	46,595	65.75
29. Betul Distt.	52,921	19,912	37.63	33,009	62.37
V. Jabalpur Division	**511,715**	**241,764**	**47.25**	**269,951**	**52,75**
30. Sagar Distt.	55,817	21,392	38.33	34,425	61.67
31. Damoh Distt.	31,815	16,877	53.05	14,938	46.95
32. Jabalpur Distt.	94,314	45,891	48.66	48,423	51.34
33. Narsimhapur Distt.	44,184	10,437	23.62	33,747	76.38
34. Mandla Distt.	62,995	21,342	33.88	41,653	66.12
35. Chhindwara Distt.	72,471	22,606	31.19	49,865	68.81
36. Sconi Distt.	62,831	36,956	58,82	25,875	41.18
37. Balaghat Distt.	87,288	66,241	75.89	21,047	24,11
VI. Bilaspur Division	**352,634**	**122,632**	**34.78**	**230,002**	**65.22**
38. Surguja Distt.	64,515	28,973	44.91	35,542	55,09
39. Bilaspur Distt,	206,295	60,315	29.24	145,980	70.76
40. Raigarh Distt.	81,824	33,344	40.75	48,480	59.25
VII. Raipur Division	**541,934**	**179,520**	**33.13**	**362,414**	**66.87**
41. Durg Distt.	203,651	72,751	35.72	130,900	63.28
42. Raipur Distt.	242,882	91,953	37.86	150,929	62.14
43. Bastar Distt.	95,401	14.811	15.52	80,590	84.48

The Second Enquiry* into Agricultural Labour in India, 1956-57 found that the percentage of agricultural labour households which were "attached" to total agricultural labour households was 38.31 in 1956-57 as against 24.5 in 1950-51 (Statement 4.2, p. 53). This compares fairly well with the figure of 40.80% shown in the above table considering the fact that there were differences both in timing and in concepts between the Enquiry and the 1961 Census. In particular, the Enquiry figure relates to households whereas the figure in the above table refers to workers. There is also a considerable element of distortion in the Census sample in respect of Bhind and Datia districts of Gwalior division. The Enquiry Report goes on further to say: "The proportion of attached labour households was the highest in the Northern Zone both in 1950-51 and 1956-57, the respective figures being almost the same, namely, 41 and 39 percent. It was the least, about 15 percent, in the Western and the Southern Zones. At State levels, the proportion of attached labour households in 1956-57, was much higher as compared with 1950- 51 in all States, except Punjab". If we take Rewa division as similar to the Northern or the Central Zone, Indore division to the Western Zone, Bilaspur division to the Eastern Zone and Raipur division to the Southern, there is a broad (very broad, in fact) similarity. In respect of Gwalior division which should be considered even more similar to the Northern Zone than Rewa, the pattern breaks down completely—this is probably due to sampling distortion referred to already. It does appear, however, that roughly about two-thirds of agricultural labour is casual. The Census figures—and in fact corresponding figures of other enquiries—are suspect for at least two other reasons: first, being a cultivator on one's own is a matter of prestige in the rural areas and because, as the result of the Census instruction that "for purposes of the Census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker" in cultivation, all family workers became cultivators even though a good part of them were agricultural labourers working more in others' fields than in their own, the prestige factor is likely to have prevented at least some of them from returning themselves as agricultural labourers; second, there are many 'attached' agricultural workers who get a piece of land on concessional terms for their own cultivation from their employer and it is likely that this category also has got included in cultivators. This would also have affected returns regarding hired workers in the HET because, while both the employed and the employees would have returned themselves as cultivators, the former would have included the latter in 'hired workers' in his own return. There is likely to have been therefore on the whole some exaggeration of the cultivator-agricultural labour ratio the exact extent of which is difficult to determine. Thus there are in this State 3,869 sample households (a little over ½% of sample households engaged only in cultivation) with holdings of less than an acre each in which the working strength per acre is almost 3.5 persons per household; all these households have working strengths of at least three persons each—the family—worker-average per cultivating household being 3.44 and the hired worker average, 0.064, making a total of 3.54. It is difficult to believe that these workers find it possible to work whole-time on their tiny holdings. At the other extreme, we have 7,689 (sample) cultivating households (about 0.01% of sample households engaged only in cultivation) with a working strength of only one number per household (and no hired workers at all)—which is also difficult to believe in view of the fact that their holdings are not less than 15 acres each. Similarly, with at least a 15 acre holding per household, there are 29,421 (sample) cultivating households which have on the average a strength per household of only 1.8 family workers and 0.20 hired worker (making a total of 2.0 workers per household); this also seems to be an unlikely state of affairs. It is likely that these large holdings have in fact been mostly leased out and those cultivating them have also appeared as cultivators so that there is probably an element of duplication in the number of cultivating families. This may have been avoided in small villages with single, local

* Report published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, 1960.

enumerators (with local knowledge) but not elsewhere. The next important problem that requires investigation in agriculture is that of correlation between cultivators and agricultural labour. In all, three possibilities of some rank-correlation existing were examined: (1) Cultivators and agricultural labour as proportions of total population; (2) Number of cultivators and of agricultural labourers per acre of net sown area; and (3) cultivators and agricultural labour as proportions of total workers; the territorial units were the rural areas of districts. The first two sets of figures showed little or inconsiderable correlation whereas, in the last set, a considerable degree of inverse proportionality was found. Apparently, the high degree of irregularity among the units in the distribution of the population between workers and non-workers destroys all correlation; similarly, a high degree of variation in the number of workers (i.e., family workers+others) per acre of cultivated area affects adversely the emergence of any correlation between the two categories; in other words, as the number of workers per acre changes—which may be due to differences in cultivation practices, in the crop pattern, in the nature of the soil, etc.—, the proportions of family workers (i.e., cultivators) and others (i.e., agricultural labour of the attached and casual kinds) vary in an uncorrelated manner. The only proportions therefore that are uninfluenced by the non-worker element on the one hand but also take into account the changes in the number of all kinds of workers per acre are those related to total workers. The following table gives the relevant figures:—

TABLE IV 12-B

Rural Workers : Occupational Pattern

State/Division/ District	Total Workers	WORKERS IN EACH CATEGORY								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
MADHYA PRADESH	1,000	684	182	27	44	3	5	10	3	42
I Gwalior Division	**1,000**	**786**	**76**	**20**	**37**	**2**	**10**	**13**	**2**	**54**
1. Morena District	1,000	824	46	16	27	4	25	11	4	43
2. Bhind „	1,000	844	47	5	26	1	4	12	1	60
3. Gwalior „	1,000	715	102	56	41	2	6	15	3	60
4. Datia „	1,000	795	23	13	53	3	9	18	4	82
5. Shivpuri „	1,000	788	72	23	44	1	6	14	1	51
6. Guna „	1,000	720	146	15	47	1	2	13	2	54
II Kcwa Division	**1,000**	**641**	**209**	**27**	**51**	**3**	**5**	**12**	**2**	**50**
7. Tikamgarh District	1,000	787	70	15	57	1	4	12	1	53
8. Chhatarpur „	1,000	653	133	22	73	2	6	13	2	96
9. Panna „	1,000	636	174	37	47	2	5	15	1	83
10. Satna „	1,000	564	263	26	65	12	4	11	4	51

Table IV. 12-B—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District	Total Workers	Workers in each Category								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Rewa „	1,000	550	319	30	47	2	2	14	1	35
12. Shahdol „	1,000	693	178	36	32	2	11	10	2	36
13. Sidhi „	1,000	642	261	20	44	1	1	8	—	23
III Indore Division	**1,000**	**709**	**179**	**21**	36	**4**	**6**	**11**	**2**	**32**
14. Mandsaur District	1,000	776	97	18	47	4	9	15	2	32
15. Ratlam „	1,000	774	118	16	42	4	6	11	2	27
16. Ujjain „	1,000	658	231	20	44	5	3	9	2	23
17. Jhabua „	1,000	915	27	21	12	1	1	7	2	14
18. Dhar „	1,000	711	193	13	32	3	3	12	1	32
19. Indore „	1,000	523	273	45	56	12	12	19	6	54
20. Dewas „	1,000	614	230	44	48	4	4	9	1	46
21. West Nimar „	1,000	695	204	17	30	2	4	11	1	36
22. East Nimar „	1,000	621	273	16	31	4	8	12	4	31
IV Bhopal Division	**1,000**	**611**	**217**	**34**	**47**	**2**	**6**	**12**	**5**	**66**
23. Shajapur District	1,000	630	220	34	53	2	4	13	3	41
24. Rajgarh „	1,000	713	133	39	48	1	2	11	—	53
25. Vidisha „	1,000	575	243	34	44	2	5	13	3	81
26. Sehore „	1,000	583	263	25	42	5	6	12	3	61
27. Raisen „	1,000	497	227	36	54	2	9	17	6	152
28. Hoshangabad „	1,000	520	285	36	49	2	12	13	9	74
29. Betul „	1,000	699	172	32	43	1	3	9	7	34
V Jabalpur Division	**1,000**	**633**	**195**	**31**	**70**	**4**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**49**
30. Sagar District	1,000	527	180	24	174	4	4	13	4	70
31. Damoh „	1,000	566	169	32	118	2	4	13	2	94
32. Jabalpur „	1,000	582	226	18	84	12	6	12	4	56
33. Narsimhapur „	1,000	538	252	21	65	2	3	17	4	98
34. Mandla „	1,000	749	164	21	25	1	3	7	1	29
35. Chhindwara „	1,000	649	187	76	32	3	3	11	4	35
36. Seoni „	1,000	688	215	18	26	2	2	9	2	38
37. Balaghat „	1,000	669	186	31	67	3	4	8	1	31
VI Bilaspur Division	**1,000**	**739**	**157**	**26**	**35**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**27**
38. Surguja District	1,000	786	107	40	28	2	9	6	2	20
39. Bilaspur „	1,000	713	191	24	31	4	3	9	2	23
40. Raigarh „	1,000	737	144	16	49	2	2	7	1	42
VII Raipur Division	**1,000**	**694**	**198**	**28**	**31**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**2**	**29**
41. Durg District	1,000	681	206	34	29	3	5	9	4	29
42. Raipur „	1,000	655	230	24	35	5	5	10	2	34
43. Bastar „	1,000	773	137	25	28	3	4	5	1	24

Three measures of correlation have been worked out for the figures relating to Categories I and II in the above table; the values are: Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient: —0.85 and Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient according to the Foot-rule formula: 0.63 (for this coefficient the figures for Category I were arranged in descending order and those for Category II in ascending order) and the Product-Moment coefficient is—0.85. Of particular interest is the Pearson coefficient (the last) which is based on the actual proportions and not on their ranks; the latter can hide differences as large as nearly the whole internal or as small as an infinitesimal fraction of it. On the other hand, not much correlation was found to exist between the percentage to total (rural) workers of workers in Category I and II and either the corresponding percentage in Cat. I alone or that in Cat. II alone; this shows that the factors affecting the total number of workers engaged in agriculture out of all workers in rural areas do not influence the totals of either Cat. I workers or Cat. II workers except setting the top limit to the joint total. This inverse correlation must therefore be attributed to the variation in the proportion of family workers that is put on field in various regions. Taking advantage of the fact that we have an important Household Economic Table (B.XII) connecting the size of the holding, the number of family workers and the number of hired workers, we may find it worthwhile examining the nature of this relationship.

TABLE IV-13A

Family workers and Hired workers: State and Divisions (Rural)

[This is based on Table B. XII of the Household Economic Table. The idea here is to exhibit the relationship between the size of the holding on the one hand and the number of family workers and the number of hired workers on the other. The number of workers (family/hired) per 'cultivating household' has been obtained by dividing the relevant total number of workers by the number of households. This ratio has been assumed to be 100 for family/hired workers in the size-category: 1 acre for all the working-strengths (i.e., the totals of family and hired workers engaged) shown horizontally; on this basis, index numbers have been worked out for other size-classes. No figures are given for the strength: '1 person' for obvious reasons. Col. 1 (SH) gives the various size-ranges of holdings, size being shown in acres. Col. 2, Col. 4, Col. 6, Col. 8 and Col. 10 show the index-numbers relating to the number of family-workers-workers per household for different working strengths (excluding 1 person) and for all working strengths—which are shown horizontally; Col. 3, Col. 5, Col. 7, Col. 9 and Col. 11 show index-numbers for the number of hired workers per household. In this and the succeeding table, 'households engaged in cultivation only' have been considered and 'households engaged in cultivation and household industry have been ignored. But it is likely that some proportion of the former have additional occupations other than household industry. The 'unspecified' category has been omitted. Family-Worker Index: F: ; Hired Worker Index: H]

Size Class of Holding	WORKING STRENGTH									
	2 Persons		3—5 Persons		6—10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total (including 1 person)	
	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MADHYA PRADESH						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	99.6	145.0	100.8	154.2	100.7	108.4	106.8	57.2	123.4	210.1
3. 2.5—4.9	98.9	234.6	102.0	261.8	100.8	120.9	105.2	53.4	141.8	425.8
4. 5.0—7.4	98.0	336.2	102.8	399.8	99.7	170.8	139.8	43.4	155.7	770.5
5. 7.5—9.9	97.1	444.2	102.8	513.8	100.0	181.3	139.3	47.9	166.2	1,139.8
6. 10.0—12.4	95.7	607.2	102.4	682.7	99.9	207.4	143.9	45.0	173.0	1.544.2
7. 12.5—14.9	94.8	706.9	102.1	811.8	99.2	236.3	148.7	44.5	183.6	2,084.6
8. 15.0—29.9	91.5	1,098.9	99.0	1,253.2	96.9	317.7	170.7	34.9	194.1	3,419.2
9. 30.0—49.9	85.6	1,798.4	88.1	2,537.7	88.5	567.3	170.4	33.2	210.6	8,073.2
10. 50.0+	88.0	1,513.4	77.2	3,928.8	68.2	1,352.8	125.8	49.3	207.2	20,533.5
11. Unclassified	97.6	379.0	102.9	445.1	99.1	258.3	161.5	19.7	144.2	955.1

Table IV. 13-A *Contd.*

Size Class of Holding	Working Strength									
	2 Persons		3—5 Persons		6—10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total (including 1 person)	
	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GWALIOR DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	100.5	80.3	103.2	130.7	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.8	196.9
3. 2.5—4.9	100.3	88.3	105.0	152.5	98.7	119.3	53.8	97.5	133.0	250.3
4. 5.0—7.4	99.9	103.7	104.8	202.0	97.4	138.7	110.9	112.1	143.6	459.1
5. 7.5—9.9	99.1	137.3	105.7	254.7	98.2	169.4	136.9	110.0	153.1	686.5
6. 10.0—12.4	97.3	217.5	105.1	314.3	99.0	161.6	129.9	113.8	158.2	931.8
7. 12.5—14.9	95.6	290.9	104.5	429.2	102.4	225.1	167.2	114.7	165.9	1,365.2
8. 15.0—29.9	91.9	454.4	101.2	747.5	97.7	220.3	157.8	93.9	175.3	2,155.5
9. 30.0—49.9	84.8	762.3	89.2	1,950.0	90.0	332.0	195.6	74.1	192.7	4,722.8
10. 50.0+	86.0	711.1	78.6	3,296.7	69.1	780.5	200.0	66.7	187.6	9,428.5
11. Unclassified	96.6	247.2	98.0	513.9	112.0	--	--	..	152.7	514.9
				REWA DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	98.8	197.9	98.8	168.4	102.1	83.3	433.3	100.0	134.0	282.5
3. 2.5—4.9	96.7	365.2	98.3	311.4	101.0	98.7	473.6	68.4	155.6	669.4
4. 5.0—7.4	94.8	525.6	97.5	520.8	96.6	171.5	631.8	46.4	170.2	1,236.2
5. 7.5—9.9	92.2	731.8	95.8	720.3	94.1	223.2	583.3	48.2	182.6	2,003.4
6. 10.0—12.4	89.1	983.4	92.9	964.2	92.2	255.6	588.0	63.3	185.6	2,859.6
7. 12.5—14.9	89.6	947.1	91.1	1,112.0	89.8	295.4	540.0	59.7	199.6	3,755.0

Table IV-13-A *Contd.*

Size Class of Holding	Working Strength									
	2 Persons		3—5 Persons		6—10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total (including 1 person)	
	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. 15.0—29.9	86.4	1,208.3	85.2	1,578.8	80.3	460.5	636.5	45.5	201.8	6,090.5
9. 30.0—49.9	87.6	1,110.9	74.1	2,424.9	68.2	678 0	557.2	53.9	209.5	12,355.6
10. 50.0+	91.2	813.4	73.1	2,695.1	59.1	864.2	446.1	70.3	217.2	23,216.5
11. Unclassified	82.8	1,494.6	115.0	..	98.7	..	300.0	53.3	149.6	2,362.0
				INDORE DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Nil	Nil	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	100.2	79.8	103.7	72.8	109.9	45.5	Nil	Nil	131.2	105.3
3. 2.5—4.9	100.3	73.5	105.4	68.4	110.3	44.9	100.0	100.0	151.7	129.9
4. 5.0—7.4	100.2	85.9	107.2	92.8	111.9	33.2	114.4	62.7	166.5	179.1
5. 7.5—9.9	99.4	142.1	107.4	140.2	112.1	26.7	116.3	49.4	176.9	282.8
6. 10.0—12.4	98.6	212.3	108.1	185.2	112.8	47.2	107.4	34.3	187.4	396.5
7. 12.5—14.9	97.4	309.4	107.7	260.7	112.8	48.3	113.4	29.3	196.1	549.2
8. 15.0—29.9	95.2	494.8	106.8	1,385.3	112.4	77.3	119.8	42.0	213.0	1,121.5
9. 30.0—49.9	88.4	1,043.9	97.6	1,446.2	107.0	239'5	126.5	29.1	240.3	3,407.8
10. 50.0+	86.4	1,206.8	84.5	2,031.2	87.4	681.0	94.3	60.9	251.3	9,866.4
11. Unclassified	100.3	794.9	106.3	106.7	105.3	300.0	..	..	147.3	333.7
				BHOPAL DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	...	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	100.1	96.4	99.3	104.1	126.3	60.5	100.0	100.0	118.8	277.4
3. 2.5—4.9	99.8	112.8	102.7	128.0	126.9	28.9	93.8	54.5	139.4	257.3

Table IV 13A—*Contd.*

Size Class of Holding	Working Strength									
	2 Persons		3—5 Persons		6—10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total (including 1 person)	
	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. 5.0—7.4	99.2	146.7	103.7	135.0	129.5	35.6	195.8	51.5	155.0	395.0
5. 7.5—9.9	98.9	175.7	104.1	153.0	128.3	36.7	146.1	69.5	166.1	613.4
6. 10.0—12.4	97.9	240.5	103.6	241.3	130.2	37.1	152.5	58.9	171.0	780.4
7. 12.5—14.9	96.8	311.6	104.5	297.7	133.2	33.0	192.2	51.5	184.1	1,059.9
8. 15.0—29.9	91.2	676.5	100.2	661.1	135.7	30.2	196.0	53.8	196.0	2,297.3
9. 30.0—49.9	81.7	1,305.2	88.3	1,660.3	129.0	55.5	282.2	49.4	215.3	5,916.6
10. 50.0+	80.9	1,257.0	73.4	2,934.3	88.4	158.1	207.3	51.6	211.6	16,410.3
11. Unlassified	101.5	...	73.2	1,370.1	96.3	133.3	..	..	137.5	3,046.9
				JABALPUR DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	99.2	149.4	98.0	280.1	81.6	515.0	31.3	38.3	125.1	280.3
3. 2.5—4.9	98.7	153.4	98.4	412.4	81.1	655.2	39.8	58.2	144.8	554.8
4. 5.0—7.4	98.1	220.8	100.3	479.5	79.3	750.6	75.0	27.1	159.1	874.0
5. 7.5—9.9	97.3	271.2	100.8	498.5	82.4	708.9	70.3	30.0	167.6	1,084.4
6. 10.0—12.4	95.9	354.0	101.1	555.3	83.5	726.7	60.1	36.3	173.9	1,435.3
7. 12.5—14.9	94.6	438.5	100.0	618.2	82.6	796.8	71.1	31.5	185.0	1,784.6
8. 15.0—29.9	90.9	669.4	97.3	925.7	85.2	723.0	72.6	33.5	192.9	2,666.5
9. 30.0—49.9	86.2	1,552.5	85.2	1,916.2	80.5	965.4	77.1	31.9	205.7	5,644.1
10. 50.0+	91.7	625.7	74.9	2,874.5	59.0	1,901.6	62.8	39.3	203.3	13,498.6
11. Unclassified	96.2	336.9	101.3	448.3	79.0	550.0	..	..	163.8	928.9
				BILASPUR DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	99.7	191.0	101.1	148.1	103.0	58.8	100.0	100.0	114.0	229.0
3. 2.5—4.9	99.0	423.9	102.8	331.2	103.4	54.5	151.0	74.6	133.0	535.2
4. 5.0—7.4	97.5	936.0	104.2	734.7	104.6	90.4	100.2	87.6	149.8	1,339.1
5. 7.5—9.9	95.9	1,476.8	103.8	1,208.8	105.2	108.1	149.3	98.3	166.5	256.1
6. 10.0—12.4	92.9	2,483.6	193.7	1,823.5	102.8	170.8	161.3	70.7	174.9	378.9
7. 12.5—14.9	92.3	2,706.3	102.4	2,432.2	103.2	226.3	165.3	91.4	189.2	583.0

Table IV-13A—*Concld.*

Size Class of Holding	Working Strength									
	2 Persons		3—5 Persons		6—10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total (including 1 pesson)	
	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker	Family worker	Hired worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. 15.0—29.9	90.7	3,231.8	97.7	3,962.6	98.1	502.5	214.2	23.3	201.0	935.0
9. 30.0—49.9	91.0	3,144.5	86.2	7,256.3	81.7	1,258.1	178.0	39.1	210.9	2,438.9
10. 50.0+	95.4	1.637.4	72.3	10,664.5	59.0	2,347.2	107.8	96.1	186.9	6,768.7
11. Unclassified	100.3	..	88.7	3,321.9	96.8	..	226.5	..	154.8	239.1
				RAIPUR DIVISION						
1. Less than 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. 1.0—2.4	99.9	118.7	102.2	92.9	103.9	89.9	316.7	30.0	118.3	1,204.0
3. 2.5—4.9	99.5	209.0	104.5	159.9	106.2	55.0	165.0	14·9	138.9	2,582.5
4. 5.0—7.4	98.7	401.6	105.2	313.4	106.5	84.7	2,347.8	20.8	156.9	590.9
5. 7.5—9.9	97.6	639.9	105.0	567.8	105.6	115.5	2,133.3	11.1	171.6	11,557.4
6. 10.0—12.4	96.9	813.0	104.9	858.0	106.3	143.0	2,550.0	17.C	183.3	18,064.8
7. 12.5—14.9	95.6	1,090.5	104.5	1,158.5	104.2	174.7	2,310.6	15.1	195.9	26,211.3
8. 15.0—29.9	93.6	1,559.4	101.2	1,863.1	99.4	362.9	2.549.6	24.5	215.2	50,744.5
9. 30.0—49.9	93.8	1,509.1	92.9	3,123.3	89.8	724.7	2,197.9	66.6	240.8	44,557.4
10. 50.0+	97.0	790.2	91.5	3,269.1	70.3	1,255.5	1,369.9	..	223.9	46,994.1
11. Unclassified	98.8	380.0	115.0	363.0	111.9	104.7	..	..	139.5	5,043.4

Broadly, the position is that in the State as a whole, the number of family workers and the number of hired workers both increase with the size of the holding but the former much less fast than the latter if we take *all working strengths* into consideration. The picture, however, alters considerably when we consider the various working strengths separately. To begin with, in the case of working strength 2, the family-worker-index decreases slightly upto the size-class 30-49.9 acres and shows a less slight increase for the size-range: 50+; the variation of the hired-worker index is however in the opposite direction, the figure for the largest two size-ranges being 15-18 times as large as that for the size-range:1(which is 100). In the case of the working strength 3-5, the family-worker-index increases gradually upto the size-range 7-5—9.9 and thereafter decreases gradually, the figure for the 50+ size-range being a little over ¾ths of that for the base size-range; the hired-worker index keeps increasing all through quite rapidly, the figure for the 50+ size-range being over 39 times as large as that for the base-range. In the case of the working strength 6-10, the variations are different. The family-worker index varies irregularly; it is roundabout 100 for the first seven size-ranges i.e., upto 12.5—14.9 but decreases with some rapidity thereafter. The hired-worker index increases less rapidly than in the earlier two working-strengths, the figure for the 50+ range being only about 10½ times larger than that for the base-range. The position for the largest working-strength 10+ is even more peculiar; the family-worker index increases more rapidly till the size-range 30-49.9 (with two small interruptions in the opposite direction) and decreases substantially for the highest size-range 50+ whereas the hired worker index, unpredictably, *decreases* till the same size-range 30-49.9 (with an interruption at the size-range 5.0—7.4) and increases substantially thereafter for the highest size-range. These features relate to the figures for the rural areas of the State taken as a whole. If we consider divisions separately, no clear pattern emerges, some broad features can however be observed. Thus in households with a working strength of 2 members, the family-worker index declines as the size of the holding increases. This is matched by a quite rapidly increasing hired-worker index. For households with a working strength of 3-5, the general picture is one of an increase in the family-worker index in the earlier size-classes (i.e., upto 7.5-9.9 acres) and a decrease thereafter with Rewa as a clear exception where the family worker index keeps decreasing throughout. For households with a working strength of 6-10, the picture is broadly similar to that of 3-5 except that the increase in the family worker index continues till a larger size-class (i.e., 12.5-14.9 acres). For both these working strengths, the hired-worker index follows a generally increasing sequence but the increase in the case of the 3-5 category is much steeper than in the case of working strength 2 and less steep in the case of the 6-10 category. The position in respect of the 10+ category is even more peculiar: the sequence is on the whole increasing for the family worker index and much less so—rather it is not infrequently decreasing—for the hired worker index. To sum up, as the working strength increases, the family-worker index increases over a larger range of size-classes of holdings but the hired worker index shows such an increase only for the working strengths of 2, 3-5 and 6-10 only whereas there is a decline in the case of the 10+category.

Hired Workers

We have just examined the nature of variation in the strength of family-workers and in that of hired workers as the size of the holding increased. In the following table, we keep the family-worker index constant for each size-class of holding and for each working strength and examine the nature of variation in the hired-worker index.

TABLF IV. 13-B.

The basic ratios are calculated as in Table IV, 13-A and the unspecified category has not been considered. Against each size-class and each working-strength and all working strengths (including 1 person) the family-worker ratio is taken to be 100 and the corresponding hired-worker index is calculated. Working strength of 1 person also has been omitted. The same symbols, 'F' and 'H' are used.

Size-Class of Holding	2 Persons		3-5 Persons		6-10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MADHYA PRADESH										
All Sizes	100.00	3.59	100.00	8.95	100.00	19.09	100.00	131.42	100.00	11.01
Less than 1	100.00	0.85	100.00	1.18	100.00	5.01	100.00	469.23	100.00	0.95
1.0—2.4	100.00	1.24	100.00	8.20	100.00	5.40	100.00	251.20	100.00	1.62
2.5—4.9	100.00	2.02	100.00	3.02	100.00	6.01	100.00	238.21	100.00	2.86
5.0—7.4	100.00	2.91	100.00	4.57	100.00	5.59	100.00	145.61	100.00	4.71
7.5—9.9	100.00	3.89	100.00	5.88	100.00	9.08	100.00	161.50	100.00	6.53
10.0—12.4	100.00	5.39	100.00	7.84	100.00	10.41	100.00	146.63	100.00	8.49
12.5—14.9	100.00	6.33	100.00	9.35	100.00	11.95	100.00	136.05	100.00	10.80
15.0—29.9	100.00	10.20	100.00	14.89	100.00	16.44	100.00	95.93	100.00	16.75
30.0—49.9	100.00	17.85	100.00	33.87	100.00	32.14	100.00	91.44	100.00	36.47
50+	100.00	14.61	100.00	59.82	100.00	77.35	100.00	183.78	100.00	94.24
Unspecified	100.00	3.30	100.00	5.08	100.00	13.07	100.00	57.14	100.00	6.30
GWALIOR DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	4.19	100.00	57.97	100.00	13.58	100.00	259.18	100.00	8.97
Less than 1	100.00	2.30	100.00	1.32	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	1.35
1.0—2.4	100.00	1.84	100.00	1.67	100.00	5.93	100.00	431.82	100.00	2.22
2.5—4.9	100.00	2.02	100.00	1.91	100.00	7.03	100.00	781.82	100.00	2.54
5.0—7.4	100.00	2.39	100.00	2.54	100.00	8.29	100.00	436.43	100.00	4.31

Table IV-13-B—*Contd.*

Size-Class of Holding	2 Persons		3-5 persons		6-10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.5—9.9	100.00	3.18	100.00	3.17	100.00	8.41	100.00	347.03	100.00	6.04
10.0—12.4	100.00	5.14	100.00	3.94	100.00	9.49	100.00	378.50	100.00	7.94
12.5—14.9	100.00	6.99	100.00	5.40	100.00	12.78	100.00	296.10	100.00	11.96
15.0—29.9	100.00	11.37	100.00	9.72	100.00	13.12	100.00	257.04	100.00	16.58
30.0—49.9	100.00	20.67	100.00	28.75	100.00	21.47	100.00	163.52	100.00	33.05
50+	100.00	19.02	100.00	55.21	100.00	65.71	100.00	144.03	100.00	67.75
Unspecified	100.00	5.88	100.00	6.90	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	4.55
REWA DIVISION										
All Size	100.00	6.41	100.00	16.66	100.00	37.38	100.00	164.41	100.00	19.78
Less than 1	100.00	1.23	100.00	1.89	100.00	7.56	100.00	1500.00	100.00	1.29
1.0—2.4	100.00	2.47	100.00	3.22	100.00	1.17	100.00	346.15	100.00	2.72
2.5—4.9	100.00	4.65	100.00	5.98	100.00	7.38	100.00	216.67	100.00	5.54
5.0—7.4	100.00	6.83	100.00	10.08	100.00	13.42	100.00	110.07	100.00	9.36
7.5—9.9	100.00	9.78	100.00	14.20	100.00	17.92	100.00	124.00	100.00	14.13
10.0—12.4	100.00	13.59	100.00	19.60	100.00	20.94	100.00	161.56	100.00	19.84
12.5—14.9	100.00	12.02	100.00	23.06	100.00	24.84	100.00	165.74	100.00	24.23
15.0—29.9	100.00	17.23	100.00	34.97	100.00	43.30	100.00	107.31	100.00	38.87
30.0—49.9	100.00	15.63	100.00	61.75	100.00	75.14	100.00	144.96	100.00	75.97
50+	100.00	10.98	100.00	69.58	100.00	110.39	100.00	236.30	100.00	137.66
Unspecified	100.00	22.22	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	266.67	100.00	20.34

Table IV-13-B *Contd.*

Size-Class of Holding	2 Persons		3-5 Persons		6-10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDORE DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	2.71	100.00	5.81	100.00	8.06	100.00	49.83	100.00	6.10
Less than 1	100.00	1.22	100.00	1.52	100.00	5.71	100.00	—	100.00	1.27
1.0—2.4	100.00	0.97	100.00	1.06	100.00	2.37	100.00	—	100.00	1.02
2.5—4.9	100.00	0.90	100.00	0.98	100.00	2.32	100.00	117.65	100.00	1.09
5.0—7.4	100.00	1.05	100.00	1.31	100.00	1.69	100.00	64.49	100.00	1.37
7.5—9.9	100.00	1.75	100.00	1.98	100.00	1.36	100.00	50.00	100.00	2.03
10.0—12.4	100.00	2.64	100.00	2.60	100.00	2.39	100.00	37.62	100.00	2.69
12.5—14.9	100.00	3.89	100.00	3.67	100.00	2.45	100.00	30.37	100.00	3.56
15.0—29.9	100.00	6.37	100.00	19.68	100.00	3.93	100.00	41.45	100.00	6.69
30.0—49.9	100.00	14.45	100.00	22.48	100.00	1.28	100.00	27.05	100.00	18.02
50+	100.00	17.09	100.00	36.45	100.00	44.50	100.00	75.98	100.00	42.89
Unspecified	100.00	0.97	100.00	1.52	100.00	16.28	100.00	—	100.00	2.88
BHOPAL DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	5.14	100.00	11.41	100.00	24.54	100.00	173.82	100.00	13.09
Less than 1	100.00	1.52	100.00	1.78	100.00	44.44	100.00	—	100.00	1.11
1.0—2.4	100.00	1.47	100.00	1.87	100.00	21.30	100.00	687.50	100.00	2.58
2.5—4.9	100.00	1.72	100.00	2.22	100.00	10.13	100.00	400.00	100.00	2.04
5.0—7.4	100.00	2.25	100.00	2.32	100.00	12.20	100.00	180.85	100.00	2.82
7.5—9.9	100.00	2.70	100.00	2.62	100.00	12.72	100.00	327.03	100.00	4.08
10.0—12.4	100.00	3.74	100.00	4.15	100.00	12.67	100.00	265.57	100.00	5.04

Table IV-13-B—*Contd.*

Size-Class of Holding	2 Persons		3-5 Persons		6-10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.5—14.9	100.00	4.89	100.00	5.07	100.00	10.99	100.00	184.15	100.00	6.36
15.0—29.9	100.00	11.27	100.00	11.75	100.00	9.89	100.00	190.65	100.00	12.95
30.0—49.9	100.00	24.29	100.00	33.51	100.00	19.12	100.00	120.45	100.00	30.38
50+	100.00	23.62	100.00	71.27	100.00	79.43	100.00	171.08	100.00	85.74
Unspecified	100.00	—	100.00	33.33	100.00	61.54	100.00	—	100.00	24.49
JABALPUR DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	4.70	100.00	11.78	100.00	29.52	100.00	186.64	100.00	15.51
Less than 1	100.00	1.59	100.00	1.67	100.00	2.74	100.00	375.00	100.00	1.59
1.0—2.4	100.00	2.39	100.00	4.79	100.00	17.29	100.00	460.00	100.00	3.56
2.5—4.9	100.00	2.95	100.00	6.80	100.00	22.13	100.00	548.57	100.00	6.09
5.0—7.4	100.00	3.57	100.00	8.00	100.00	25.93	100.00	135.27	100.00	8.74
7.5—9.9	100.00	4.42	100.00	8.23	100.00	23.56	100.00	160.00	100.00	10.29
10.0—12.4	100.00	5.85	100.00	9.20	100.00	23.83	100.00	226.17	100.00	13.13
12.5—14.9	100.00	7.35	100.00	10.28	100.00	26.42	100.00	165.95	100.00	15.35
15.0—29.9	100.00	1.68	100.00	15.94	100.00	23.24	100.00	173.37	100.00	22.00
30.0—49.9	100.00	17.82	100.00	37.68	100.00	32.86	100.00	155.37	100.00	43.66
50+	100.00	10.83	100.00	64.25	100.00	88.34	100.00	229.02	100.00	105.67
Unspecified	100.00	5.56	100.00	7.41	100.00	17.14	100.00	—	100.00	9.02
BILASPUR DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	2.07	100.00	6.16	100.00	12.73	100.00	93.39	100.00	7.09
Less than 1	100.00	0.30	100.00	0.49	100.00	2.87	100.00	—	100.00	0.36
1.0—2.4	100.00	0.56	100.00	0.71	100.00	1.64	100.00	214.71	100.00	0.74

Table IV 13-B *Concld.*

Size-Class of Holding	2 Persons		3-5 Persons		6-10 Persons		More than 10 persons		Total	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.5—4.9	100.00	1.27	100.00	1.56	100.00	1.51	100.00	106.06	100.00	1.48
5.0—7.4	100.00	2.84	100.00	3.42	100.00	2.48	100.00	187.67	100.00	3.29
7.5—9.9	100.00	4.56	100.00	5.65	100.00	2.95	100.00	141.38	100.00	5.65
10.0—12.4	100.00	7.92	100.00	8.54	100.00	4.76	100.00	94.15	100.00	7.97
12.5—14.9	100.00	8.69	100.00	11.53	100.00	6.28	100.00	118.68	100.00	11.33
15.0—29.9	100.00	10.56	100.00	19.69	100.00	14.69	100.00	23.39	100.00	17.10
30.0—49.9	100.00	10.24	100.00	40.86	100.00	44.17	100.00	47.20	100.00	42.53
50+	100.00	5.08	100.00	71.64	100.00	114.09	100.00	191.56	100.00	133.18
Unspecified	100.00	—	100.00	18.18	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	6.52
RAIPUR DIVISION										
All Sizes	100.00	1.61	100.00	7.18	100.00	16.64	100.00	88.47	100.00	9.15
Less than 1	100.00	0.44	100.00	1.02	100.00	4.55	100.00	400.00	100.00	0.73
1.0—2.4	100.00	0.52	100.00	0.93	100.00	3.93	100.00	—	100.00	0.75
2.5—4.9	100.00	0.93	100.00	1.57	100.00	2.36	100.00	72.73	100.00	1.37
5.0—7.4	100.00	1.79	100.00	3.05	100.00	3.62	100.00	25.46	100.00	0.28
7.5—9.9	100.00	2.89	100.00	5.54	100.00	4.97	100.00	39.06	100.00	4.98
10.0—12.4	100.00	3.70	100.00	8.38	100.00	6.12	100.00	17.43	100.00	7.29
12.5—14.9	100.00	5.02	100.00	11.35	100.00	7.62	100.00	29.51	100.00	9.89
15.0—29.9	100.00	7.34	100.00	18.85	100.00	16.59	100.00	23.71	100.00	17.43
30.0—49.9	100.00	7.09	100.00	34.41	100.00	36.67	100.00	44.63	100.00	36.29
50+	100.00	3.59	100.00	31.60	100.00	81.15	100.00	193.07	100.00	112.78
Unspecified	100.00	1.69	100.00	3.28	100.00	4.26	100.00	—	100.00	2.67

The picture that emerges from this table is one of greater uniformity. First, as the size-class of holding increases, the hired-worker index increases for all working strengths except that of 'more than 10 persons'—in which case the variation is highly irregular. Second—and this is an important feature—as the working strength increases, the hired-worker index also increases but the proportion of family workers is generally less than that of hired workers in all working strenghts except the last (i.e., 'more than 10 persons'). If we combine these two features, the composite proposition would be that proportion of hired workers increases both with the size of the holding and with the total number of workers (family—hired) working on the holding. In other words, the size of the cultivating household usually sets a limit to the number of family workers that the household can provide. There are exceptions, of course —apart from the high irregularity of the indexes relating to the 'more than 10 persons' category. The most important is that in Indore division (for the size--class: 7.5-49.9), in Bilaspur division (for the size-class: 2.5-29.9) and in Raipur division (for the size---class 7.5-29.9), the hired—worker index is lower for the working strength: 6—10 than it is for the working strength: 3—5 and is sometimes lower than even that for the working—strength: 2. It is probably not a mere coin indence that the participations rates for these three divisions are the three highest in the State. Not only this: it will also be seen that, even in the highest working strength class (more than 10 persons), the proportion of hired workers is frequently less than that of family workers—and that in the higher size—classes. Similarly, there is another significant exception in the case of Gwalior division where the hired—worker index for the working strength 3—5 is often less than that for the working strength 2 and of course (in accordance with the general pattern) less than that for working strengths 6—10 or 'more than 10'. If we arrange the hired—worker index division—wise for each working strength, certain regional features emerge. Taking the 'all sizes' index alone into consideration, we find that either Gwalior or Rewa division has the highest index for all working strengths and that Raipur, Bilaspur and Indore divisions have the fifth, sixth and seventh positions respectively. Bhopal and Jabalpur divisions are usually third and second respectively. Size—classwise also, Rewa, Jabalpur and Gwalior show usually the higher hired labour indexes. There is thus a more widespread tendency in the northern areas to depend on hired labour while in the south and west the tendency is much less marked. The range of variation for the index is about the same for working strengths 2 and 6—10; it is the highest for working strength 2--5 and a little over half of this for 'over 10 persons'--which is only slightly higher for working strengths: 2 and 6--10.

Family/Hired Workers

It now remains for us to examine how the number of hired/family workers varies as working strength varies; the following table has been designed for this purpose:

TABLE IV. 13 C.

Family Workers and Hired Workers : State and Divisions

[The basis ratios used are the same as in Table IV, 13A,. The unspecified category all sizes and the working strengths: 1 and 2 persons and total have been omitted. The family-worker ratio for each size-class of holding in the working strength: 3-5 has been made the basis and indexes are calculated for the other two working strengths; similarly for the hired-worker ratio. The symbols used are the same.]

Size-class of holding	F			H		
	Working strength			Working strength		
	3-5	6 10	10+	3-5	6-10	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
1. Less than 1	100.00	183.20	129.59	100.00	781.17	51738.68
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	182.92	137.34	100.00	549.01	19190.76
3. 2.5—4.9	100 00	181.09	133.72	100.00	360.54	10557.43
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	177.66	176.23	100.00	333.74	5613.43
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	178.24	175.54	100.00	275.54	4824.85
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	178.69	182.11	100.00	237.30	3407.49
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	177.98	194.67	100.00	227.39	2832.97
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	179.33	223.57	100.00	198.05	1440.78
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	183.98	250.69	100.00	174.59	676.84
10. 50+	100.00	161.86	211.15	100.00	209.29	648.68
Gwalior Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	190.18	—	100.00	—	—
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	180.97	92.69	100.00	643.54	24020.17
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	178.75	49.06	100.00	658.12	20076,93
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	176.72	101.25	100.00	577.78	17429.78
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	176.56	123.79	100.00	468.66	13560.58
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	179.24	118.23	101.00	432.23	11367.84
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	186.38	153.04	100.00	440.95	8385.83
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	183.47	149.04	100.00	247.83	3943.53
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	191.70	209.66	100.00	143.20	1192.50
10. 50+	100.00	167.31	243.47	100.00	199.11	635.16
Rewa Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	181.28	29.81	100.00	725.75	23696.68
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	187.23	130.70	100.00	358.82	14071.29
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	186.27	143.64	100.00	229.87	5204.41
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	179.47	193,08	100.00	238.93	2108.70

Table IV 13-C *contd.*

Size-class of holding	F			H		
	Working strength			Working strength		
	3-4	6-10	10+	3-5	6-10	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	178.00	181.51	100.00	224.73	1585.55
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	179.93	188.70	100.00	192.25	1555.59
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	178.87	176.79	100.00	192.67	1270.77
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	170.85	222.60	100.00	211.56	683.03
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	166.69	224.04	100.00	202.83	525.93
10. 50+	100.00	146.61	181.83	100.00	232.61	617.53
Indore Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	176.21	—	100.00	663.94	—
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	186.70	—	100.00	415.62	—
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	184.39	243.51	100.00	435.86	29154.51
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	183.92	274.13	100.00	237.63	13489.68
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	183.94	278.24	100.00	126.14	7023.30
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	183.83	255.12	100.00	169.14	3693.23
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	184.59	270.57	100.00	122.92	2237.20
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	185.40	286.89	100.00	37.04	604.28
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	193.10	332.90	100.00	109.94	400.70
10. 50+	100.00	182.27	386.40	100.00	222.53	597.01
Bhopal Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	137.31	—	100.00	3430.53	—
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	174.59	81.91	100.00	1994.23	30203.13
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	169.74	74.31	100.00	774.16	13386.88
4. 50.0—7.4	100.00	171.42	153.61	100.00	902.41	11985.28
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	169.17	114.15	100.00	822.40	14262.93
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	172.53	119.75	100.00	527.20	7670.45
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	175.02	149.59	100.00	379.23	5430.09
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	186.01	157.51	100.00	156.54	2555.22
9. 30.0—49 9	100.00	200.69	260.15	100.00	114.52	935.19
10. 50+	100.00	165.53	229.97	100.00	184.50	552.04
Jabalpur Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	199.25	240.20	100.00	326.39	53859.96
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	165.91	76.61	100.00	599.42	9896.73

Table IV 13-C *contd.*

Size-class of holding	F			H		
	Working strength			Working strength		
	3-5	6-10	10+	3-5	6-10	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	164.15	97.04	100.00	534.37	7830.64
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	157.55	179.58	100.00	510.36	3035.23
5. 7.5—9.9	101.00	162.91	167.52	100.00	466.58	3258.47
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	161.74	142.88	100.00	426.78	3513.02
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	163.44	169.70	100.00	420.25	2741.20
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	174.60	179.19	100.00	254.65	1949.44
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	188.34	217.42	100.00	164.25	896.60
10. 50+	100.00	156 85	201.23	100.00	215.67	717.29
Bilaspur Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	183.34	—	100.00	1083.54	—
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	186.78	142.02	100.00	429.63	42915.63
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	184.36	210.85	100.00	178.27	14323.57
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	183.99	138.11	100.00	133.17	7573.22
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	185.79	206.51	100.00	96.82	5166.28
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	181.70	223.38	100.00	101.37	2463.23
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	184.84	231.87	100.00	100.73	2386.53
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	183.96	314.70	100.00	137.29	373.93
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	173.65	296.55	100.00	187.71	342.61
10. 50+	100.00	149.62	214.11	100.00	238.28	572.55
Raipur Division						
1. Less than 1	100.00	180.91	120.61	100.00	804.42	47197.64
2. 1.0—2.4	100.00	183.92	373.62	100.00	778.10	—
3. 2.5—4.9	100.00	183.70	190.36	100.00	276.94	—
4. 5.0—7.4	100.00	183.19	269.25	100.00	217.11	4511.28
5. 7.5—9.9	100.00	181.82	244.99	100.00	163.28	1240.30
6. 10.0—12.4	100.00	183.36	293.22	100 00	133.92	1144.28
7. 12.5—14.9	100.00	180.46	266.71	100.00	121.07	451.88
8. 15.0—29.9	100.00	177.70	303.81	100.00	156.42	431.04
9. 30.0—49.9	100.00	174.84	285.22	100.00	186.30	227.96
10. 50+	100.00	139.11	180.66	100.00	308.44	353.45

Almost without exception, the family-worker index and the hired worker index both increase as we move from working strength 3-5 to working strength: 6-10. Another remarkable feature of the figures is that the family-worker index for the working strength: 6-10 is usually about 80% greater than that for the working strength: 3-5. If the working strength 6-10 is to be associated with a larger household, it follows that these larger households work their holdings more intensively because, as we have just seen, the hired worker index also increases. The hired worker index- *but not* the family worker index-continues to increase for the highest working strength: over 10 persons—in respect of which the variation in the family worker index is much less uniform. In the State as a whole, the family worker index for the working strength: over 10, *declines* from its level in working strength: 3-5 in the size-class: less than 10 acres whereas it increases over that level among the larger holdings (i.e., 10+acres). The implication seems to be that it is only beyond 10 acres that the large household finds it necessary to increase its own contribution to the field working force. It may be that the smaller holdings cannot adequately sustain further additions from the family though it is perplexing that these same holdings can employ relatively large complements of hired labour; the real reason probably is that there is a tendency among large households with small holdings for members of the household to move away from agriculture so that the employment of hired workers is not a matter of choice but of necessity. This view is further confirmed by another remarkable feature: if the range over which the family worker index varies in different size-classes from low working strengths to higher working strengths is considered, one finds practically all over the State and divisions that it is largest in the case of the smaller holdings and much smaller in the case of the larger.

HOLDINGS AND FAMILY/HIRED LABOUR: TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION

In order to appreciate the features outlined above of the relationship between family and hired workers, the manner in which different-sized holdings are distributed among the regions should also be considered: the following table shows the position:

TABLE IV. 14 A.

The distribution of holdings: State and Divisions

(Figures and percentages based on each territorial units' total).

Size-Class (acres)	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 1	3.51	1.47	6.34	1.28	1.94	3.34	5.36	3.72
1.0—4.9	32.38	30.32	36.82	18.89	14.37	30.37	47.18	40.18
5.0—9.9	27.68	32.69	26.84	26.54	26.54	28.16	26.36	27.77
10.0—14.9	15.35	17.03	12.85	19.95	20.20	16.18	10.61	13.25
15.0+	21.08	18.49	17.15	33.34	36.95	21.95	10.49	15.08
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The distribution of holdings by size is broadly similar in Indore and Bhopal divisions (where 15+ acre holdings constitute more than a third of all holdings) with Indore having the edge in the larger size-classes. The distribution is similar also in Rewa, Jabalpur and Raipur divisions with Jabalpur having a slight edge among the larger holdings. Gwalior and Bilaspur divisions are different from each other though

each of them is pretty close to the Rewa-Jabalpur-Raipur distribution. The following three tables show the distribution of family/hired workers by holdings aud working strength and holdings by working strength.

TABLE IV. 14-B.

Distribution of 100 holdings among divisions by working strength.

Working strength	Madhya Pradesh	Division						
		Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1 person	100.00	18.11	16.31	9.95	12.31	16.48	13.48	13.36
2 persons	100.00	10.14	13.60	14.07	10.42	15.95	17.43	18.39
3-5 persons	100.00	9.19	13.50	16.66	10.32	15.36	16.39	18.58
6-10 persons	100.00	7.00	14.22	18.49	8.56	10.51	15.98	20.24
10 persons	100.00	8.82	20.70	9.54	8 85	19 68	10.95	21.46
Total	100.00	10.54	14.10	14.97	10.45	15.75	16.28	17.91

TABLE IV. 14-C.

Distribution of 100 family/hired workers among divisions by size of holding.

Size-class of Holdings (in acres)								
				A: Family Workers.				
Less than 1	100.00	4.27	22.55	5.24	5.01	14.21	28.34	20.38
1.0—4.9	100.00	9.17	15.51	9.04	4.00	14.29	25.00	22.99
5.0—9.9	100.00	11.16	13.24	14.71	8.71	15.44	17.19	19.55
10.0—14.9	100.00	10.34	11.25	20.10	11.86	15.81	13.04	17.60
15.0+	100.00	8.09	10.50	15.22	16.14	15.39	9.18	15.28
All sizes	100.00	9.53	13.00	16.63	9.82	15.15	16.81	19.06
				B: Hired Workers.				
Less than 1	100.00	6.06	30.54	6.99	5.83	23.78	10.95	15.85
1.0—4.9	100.00	9.35	28.96	4.04	3.65	31.06	12.19	10.75
5.0—9.9	100.00	10.34	26.98	4.50	5.51	26.62	13.15	12.90
10.0—14.9	100.00	10.07	25.41	6.41	6.98	23.27	12.63	15.23
15.0+	100.00	6.59	21.64	11.25	14.70	18.96	9.82	17.04
All sizes	100.00	7.76	23.35	9.21	11.68	21.34	10.82	15.84

TABLE IV. 14-D.

Distribution of 100 family/hired workers by working strength

Working strength	M.P.	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
				A: Family Workers				
1 person	100.00	18.11	16.31	9.95	12.31	16.48	13.48	13.36
2 persons	100.00	10.08	13.24	14.18	10.27	15.78	17.70	18.75
3-5 person	100.00	9.27	12.61	17.36	10.00	14.93	16.83	19.00
6-10 person	100.00	7.26	12.45	20.29	8.10	14.33	16.80	20.77
10 person	100.00	6.75	17.15	13.85	7.67	16.00	12.63	25.05
Total	100.00	9.53	13.00	16.63	9.82	15.15	16.81	19.06

Working strength	M.P.	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
				B: Hired Workers				
1 person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 persons	100.00	11.74	23.60	10.69	14.69	20.65	10.21	8.42
3-5 persons	100.00	6.00	23.47	11.27	12.75	19.66	11.60	15.25
6-10 persons	100.00	5.17	24.39	8.57	10.42	22.15	11.20	18.10
10+ persons	100.00	13.31	21.46	5.25	10.14	24.01	8.97	16.85
Total	100.00	7.76	23.35	9.21	11.68	21.34	10.82	15.84

Gwalior has the largest proportion of 1 person holdings and the least in all other working strengths. Raipur has the largest proportion of holdings in all working strengths other than one. Bhopal is like Gwalior, its percentages being quite low in all working strengths Indore shows relatively high percentages in the working strengths 3-5 and 6-10 followed by Bilaspur (which is high up in working strength 2 also)—Bilaspur and Jabalpur probably have the most balanced distribution in all working strengths. The wider prevalence of greater working strengths in the east and the south which are rice-growing is perfectly in order. The number of family workers per holding and that of hired workers do not show any significant inverse variation except to some extent in Rewa division. The distribution of family workers among the divisions for each size-class of holding and that of holdings in each size-class are highly correlated with the exception of the 15+ category where there is hardly any correlation. So far as hired workers are concerned, there is a fair amount of correlation in the two smallest size-classes of holding but hardly any thereafter. Similarly, there is a very high degree of correlation between the distribution of holding according to different working strengths and the distribution of family workers on the same basis. But—and this is significant—there is hardly any correlation between the distribution of holdings on the basis of working strengths and that of hired workers on the same basis.

CONCLUSION :

There are four variables : the size of the holding, the working strength per holding, the number of family workers per holding and the number of hired workers per holding. The object of the exercise is now to high-light the inter relationships that emerge. The conclusions suggested here, however, are imevitably imperfect because there are some significant variables in respect of which the Census furnished no information ; these are : the fertility of the land, the

crop-pattern, agricultural practices (which determine the capital-inputs) and the size of the cultivating household. Further studies would therefore be necessary before these conclusions can be considered valid. What then do the Census figures show? First, we have the important features shown by Table IV 13B that, except in working strength 'over 10', the proportion of family labour is usually higher than that of hired labour and the number of hired workers per holding goes on increasing with the working strength ; these two features are true generally of all size-classes of holding. If we can assume for a moment that the larger working strengths are to be associated with the larger households (this of course may not be true ; all that is true is that the size of the household cannot be less the number of family workers on each holding but each class can hide within itself households of varying sizes yielding the consistent average), it would mean that the intensity of cultivation is more or less proportional to the size of the household in both the senses that there is a greater proportion of family labour and that the number of hired workers increases. It also implies that disguised unemployment tends to decrease not only with the size of the household (assumed to be proportional to working strength) for this reason that the increase in the number of hired workers indicates that there is more work than can be done by the family workers. The high degree of correlation between the (territorial) distribution of family workers and that of holdings that the following table and Table IV. 14C show between themselves can be considered as some evidence that landlordism is not a considerable force now ; for, if it were present, it is doubtful whether we would get so uniform a distribution.

TABLE IV. 14-E

Distribution of holdings: State and Divisions

(Figures show percentages)

Size-Class of Holding	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
Less than 1	100.00	4.41	25.46	5.46	5.78	14.99	24.90	19.00
1.0—4.9	100.00	9.87	16.04	8.72	4.64	14.77	23.74	22.22
5.0—9.9	100.00	12.46	13.69	14.34	10.62	16.02	15.51	17.97
10.0—14.9	100.00	11.70	11.81	19.44	13.74	16.60	11.25	15.46
15.0+	100.00	9.25	11.47	23.65	18.31	16.40	8.11	12.81
Total	100.00	10.55	14.10	14.95	10.45	15.75	16.29	17.91

It is true that no such correlation obtain between the distribution of holdings in this table and that of hired workers (Table IV. 14C) but that should be attributed, in the light of the other correlation just referred to, to differences in intensity of cultivation and to factors like fertility, crop-patterns, etc. A comparison of the figures in Table IV. 14E with those in Part B of Table IV. 14C shows that : (a) in Gwalior and Bhopal there is a relative excess of holdings in relation to hired labour in all size-classes of holding except the smallest (∠ 1 acre) ; (b) in Bilaspur, there is a relative excess of the same kind in the three smallest size--classes (∠ 10 acres) ; and (c) in Jabalpur division, there is a relative excess of hired labour in relation to holdings in all classes of holdings. In Gwalior and Bhopal, the smallest--sized holdings form a very small proportion so that the general picture is one of relatively less wide dependence on hired labour in these divisions. Nearly 80% of the holdings are accounted for by three smallest size--classes in Bilaspur division so that, in this division also, dependence on hired labour is not very common.

Jabalpur provides a clear contrast. In the rest of the State the picture is not so clear. We are therefore led to the conclusion that in some parts of the State, cultivation is not as intensive as in others--less intensive cultivation seems to be characteristic of Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Bhopal and Gwalior though the causes are not the same in each case. The next feature that we have observed is that, among holdings with the largest working strength (over 10) in the smaller ranges there is a decline of interest in the holding on the part of the 'cultivating' household. The figures in Table IV. 13B confirm this conclusion ; it will be observed that, in the smaller size--classes, the proportion of hired labour is greater in the working strength: over 10. Thus, the factors that determine the complex of labour inputs in agriculture are varied and are not amenable to expression in the form of a single formula.

CHAPTER V

Migration

Migration which results from a variety of causes—physical, social, economic and political—may be permanent, semi—permanent or temporary in nature. Census returns of migration, based as they are on place of birth data, offer a very crude measure of migration as they do not take account of movements which might have taken place before the intercensal period. Nor do they record moves during the intervening period. It only takes into account the last move as recorded at the time of enumeration. Previous migrations between the time of birth and the time of moving to the last destination as well as changes of residence by those who returned to their residence after a number of moves in between cannot be accounted for. The data have these limitations and may artificially inflate migration and omit to take into account remigration to the place of birth. The information collected till the 1951 Census did not give any clue to the most important phases of migration *viz.* (a) rural to rural (b) rural to urban and (c) urban to urban within specified geographical limits. Neither was it possible to find out whether it was transitory, semi-permanent or permanent. An attempt has been made to remove these deficiencies in the 1961 Census by enlarging the scope and coverage of migration data by two additional questions *viz.*, (i) whether the place of birth was rural or urban, and (ii) duration of residence in the place of enumeration. The data about place of birth were recorded on the enumeration slip against the following questions:

Q. 4 (a) Birth place

1. If born in village or town in which enumerated.	write PL.
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated.	write D.
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration.	write name of District.
4. If born in another State in India.	write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.
5. If born in a country outside India, e.g. Pakistan or any other country.	write name of country.
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, *e.g.*, buses etc., should be entered as such.	

Q. 4 (b) Whether born in village or town

1. If born in a village.	write R
2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth.	write U
3. If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town.	write the name of the place of birth as returned by him.

Q. 4 (c) Duration of Residence

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated.	write X.
2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration.	write the no. of completed years this person has been in village/town/city of enumeration. (do not take into periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.)

3. If the duration of residence is than one year.	write O.
If the duration of residence is one year or over.	write the actual number of completed years of residence.

Q. 5 (a) Nationality

1. For Indian Nationals.	write I.
2. For other Nationals.	write the nationality in full.

Wherever there was difficulty either for the enumerator to identify the place of birth as a village or town or for the respondent to state definitely the name of the district or State where he was born, it was suggested that the place of birth as given by the enumerated person be recorded on the enumeration slip, so that the correct identification may be made later in the tabulation offices on the following basis:

(i) in respect of Q. 4 (a), wherever there was no entry, PL (that is a town or village in which enumerated) was entered.

(ii) in respect of Q. 4 (b), where PL was recorded in 4 (a) the birth place was treated as R or U according as place of enumeration was rural or urban. In all other cases the place of birth was treated as "unclassifiable" and

(iii) in case of Q. 4 (c), where there was no entry, X was entered.

The following tables give data on migration.

D-I. Non-Indian Nationals.

D-II. Place of Birth.

D-III. Migrants classified by place of birth of duration of residence in place of enumeration.

D-IV. Migrants to cities classified by Sex, Broad age groups, Educational Levels and in case of workers also by occupational Divisions and Group.

D-V. Cities showing population Born Locally, Migrants from Rural Areas and Migrants from other Towns and Cities.

D-VI. Distribution of Industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of Birth.

Tables D-I & D-II of the 1961 census correspond to Tables D-VI and D-IV of the 1951 census while Tables. D-III to D-V listed above have been introduced newly.

The following is the list of subsidiary tables.

D-I.1. Distribution of 1000 Non-Indian Nationals by countries of Nationality.

D-II.1. Variation in Natural population.

D-II.8. Migration between the States and other parts of India.

D-II.3. Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration in each State/Division/District by place of birth, Rural/Urban Characteristics and Sex.

D-IV.1. Distribution of 1000 migrants to cities by age groups.

D-IV.2. Distribution of 1000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level.

D-IV.3. Distribution of 1000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation.

D-V.1. Distribution of 1000 migrants (born in India) to cities by place of birth.

Migration data have been studied under the following heads by duration of residence:

A—Rural to rural migration within the same district. This will include (a) birth migration; (b) marriage migration; (c) job migration including (i) seasonal or temporary migration of labour or (ii) Periodic migration on account of holiday or leave or illness and (d) casual migration on account of visits to relations, etc.

B—Rural to rural migration within the same State, which will include all the above reasons of A together with semi-permanent or permanent job migration.

C—Rural to rural migration outside the State mainly on account of birth, marriage or not.

D—Rural to urban, urban to urban, urban to rural migration (i) within the district (ii) within the State and (iii) from other States.

E—Migration of Non-Indian Nationals.

The definition of terms (i) migration, (ii) immigration and (iii) emigration given in chapter VIII of "Multilingual Demographic Dictionary", United Nations, 1958 is reproduced below so as to facilitate a clear understanding of the analysis presented in the foregoing pages.

"Migration" is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between the geographical unit and another generally involving a change of residence from the place of origin to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence. The concept of migration is applicable only in case of relatively settled populations. On practice it is difficult to distinguish between migrants and visitors, but a distinction is sometime attempted on the basis of the length of absence from the previous residence or the duration of stay at the new residence. Alternatively the distinction may be made on a judicial basis, depending upon the classification of a particular person as a resident or visitor by the Government of the country having jurisdiction over the area concerned.

With respect to a defined territory, external migration[1] involves movement across its boundaries. Where the territory in question is a sovereign State, migration across its border is called international migration[2]. This term is sometimes used as a synony for external migration, but the two are not necessarily equivalent. The term immigration[3] and emigration[4] refer respectively to movement into or out of a particular territory. Migration within a given State which consists of movement between different parts of that State, is called internal migration.

Immigration laws which are in force in other countries do not exist in our country and as such it is not possible to have detailed particulars of immigrants, their age, sex, education, occupation, etc. The Census returns which are the only source of information on the quantum and nature of migration as revealed by the place of birth data contained in enumeration slips was itself imperfect till 1951 Census operations and an effort has been made to improve upon this by making provision for information about the nature of the place of birth (*i.e.* urban or rural) and duration of residence of the respondent in place of enumeration.

The changes in geographical boundaries of the State that took place owing to re-organisation of States have handicaped the analysis of data on a comparable basis so as to bring about trends in migration over time. The analysis attempted is therefore confined to the data collected in the current census.

Migration within the State: Persons born in the place of enumeration

The following table gives data regarding persons born in place of enumeration:—

1 A person who crosses a country in the course of migratory movement is considered by that country as a person in transit.

2 Crossing the border of a sovereign State is international migration.

3 The term in-migration is generally used instead of immigration in the case of migration which is not international one who in-migrates is an in-migrant.

4 Emigrant is one who emigrates. The term emigrant is usually applied to a person who leaves his native country for political reasons. Where migration is not international, the terms out-migration and out-migrant are generally used instead of emigration and emigrant.

TABLE V-1

Persons Born in place of Enumeration, 1961

State/District		Total			Rural			Urban			Percentage to total papula-tion
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	27,745,174	14,085,038	13,660,136	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	
Madhya Pradesh		20,446,657	12,739,142	7,707,515	18,009,465	11,351,920	6,657,545	2,437,192	1,387,222	1,049,970	
		63.16	76.84	48.80	64.91	80.60	48.74	52.67	55.64	49.20	63.16
1 Morena	District	519,345	356,133	163,212	485,723	335,133	150,590	33,622	21,000	12,622	66.30
2 Bhind	,,	437,619	304,980	132,679	411,808	288,807	123,001	25,811	16,133	9,678	68.25
3 Gwalior	,,	418,652	261,471	157,181	218,941	150,913	68,028	199,711	110,558	89,153	63.64
4 Datia	,,	133,990	91,325	42,674	114,239	79,249	34,990	19,760	12,076	7,684	66.84
5 Shivpuri	,,	379,691	254,367	125,324	356,984	240,444	116,540	22,707	13,923	8,784	68.05
6 Guna	,,	390,880	251,119	139,761	347,634	225,162	122,472	43,246	25,957	17,289	65.60
7 Tikamgarh	,,	316,043	217,785	98,258	302,963	209,838	93,125	13,080	7,947	5,133	69.36
8 Chhatarpur	,,	410,430	275,545	134,885	376,113	253,998	122,115	34,317	21,547	12,770	69.88
9 Panna	,,	222,541	145,299	77,242	211,297	138,795	72,502	11,244	6,504	4,740	67.18
10 Satna	,,	457,960	295,582	162,378	428,641	277,807	150,834	29,319	17,775	11,544	65.95
11 Rewa	,,	527,355	333,967	193,388	505,874	321,544	184,330	21,481	12,423	9,058	68.26
12 Shahdol	,,	538,565	329,068	209,497	512,274	313,664	198,610	26,291	15,404	10,887	64.91
13 Sidhi	,,	403,708	245,061	158,647	401,579	243,791	157,788	2,129	1,270	859	69.59
14 Mandsaur	,,	459,357	290,216	169,141	368,270	237,139	131,131	91,087	53,077	38,101	61.08
15 Ratlam	,,	315,319	193,212	122,107	231,041	145,537	85,504	84,278	47,675	36,603	65.21
16 Ujjain	,,	400,284	246,916	153,368	283,087	180,781	102,306	117,197	66,135	51,062	60.49
17 Jhabua	,,	374,708	227,133	147,575	352,914	214,834	138,080	21,794	12,299	9,495	72.85
18 Dhar	,,	438,012	271,583	166,429	394,450	246,227	148,223	43,562	25,356	18,206	68.04
19 Indore	,,	443,743	260,604	183,139	188,070	119,747	68,323	255,673	140,857	114,816	58.88

Table V-1—*contd.*

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban			Percentage to total population
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20 Dewas District	267,669	170,196	97,473	227,549	146,123	81,426	40,120	24,073	16,047	59.89
21 West Nimar ,,	639,622	390,318	249,304	555,737	342,499	213,238	83,885	47,819	36,066	64.58
22 East Nimar ,,	403,494	241,482	162,012	307,841	188,848	118,993	95,653	52,634	43,019	58.89
23 Shajapur ,,	334,573	219,940	114,633	301,296	199,978	101,318	33,277	19,962	13,315	63.59
24 Rajgarh ,,	356,604	231,301	125,303	325,191	212,304	112,887	31,413	18,997	12,416	68.99
25 Vidisha ,,	303,519	194,447	114,072	271,013	172,280	98,733	37,506	22,167	15,339	63.06
26 Sehore ,,	447,211	278,908	168,303	310,850	203,293	107,557	136,361	75,615	60,746	59.26
27 Raisen ,,	256,918	161,367	95,551	244,425	153,828	90,597	12,493	7,539	4,954	62.45
28 Hoshangabad ,,	378,907	239,371	139,536	322,512	206,338	116,174	56,395	33,033	23,362	61.28
29 Betul ,,	366,983	218,891	148,092	344,367	205,887	138,480	22,616	13,004	9,612	65.48
30 Sagar ,,	518,717	328,863	189,854	412,215	266,214	146,001	106,502	62,649	43,853	65.12
31 Damoh ,,	292,050	185,397	106,653	259,917	166,536	93,381	32,133	18,861	13,272	66.63
32 Jabalpur ,,	769,004	467,903	301,101	528,614	334,246	194,368	240,390	33,657	106,733	60.37
33 Narsimhapur ,,	270,110	169,193	100,917	243,543	153,351	90,192	26,567	15,842	10,725	65.50
34 Mandla ,,	432,708	244,059	188,649	415,824	234,665	181,159	16,884	9,394	7,490	63.21
35 Chhindwara ,,	493,967	288,245	205,722	448,595	264,050	184,545	45,372	24,195	21,177	62.88
36 Seoni ,,	330,227	197,736	132,491	312,464	187,994	124,470	17,763	9,742	8,021	63.05
37 Balaghat ,,	508,947	302,800	206,147	489,208	291,488	197,720	19,739	11,312	8,427	63.09
38 Surguja ,,	619,706	367,706	252,000	604,660	359,683	244,977	15,046	8,023	7,023	59.77
39 Bilaspur ,,	1,246,504	790,217	456,287	1,173,808	748,737	425,071	72,696	41,480	31,216	63.65
40 Raigarh ,,	651,380	400,961	250,419	623,432	385,235	238,197	27,948	15,726	12,222	62.56
41 Durg ,,	1,062,221	651,876	410,345	1,002,870	618,644	384,226	59,351	33,232	26,119	56.34
42 Raipur ,,	1,132,254	703,595	428,659	1,034,008	649,879	384,129	98,246	53,716	44,530	56.56
43 Bastar ,,	770,151	443,044	327,107	757,624	436,410	321,214	12,527	6,634	5,893	65.97

Out of a total population of 32,372,408 enumerated in the State, 20,446,657 or 63.16 percent—76.84 percent of males and 48.80 percent of females —were born in the place of enumeration. 64.91 percent of the total rural population and 52.64 percent of the total urban population were born in the place of enumeration. The table below shows variations by sex of persons born in place of enumeration expressed as percentage to the total sectoral population.

TABLE V-I. 1

Persons born in place of enumeration (Percentage)

	Rural	Urban
Persons	64.91	52.67
Male	80.60	55.64
Female	48.74	49.20

63.16 percent of persons enumerated were born in the place of enumeration, which stated in other words means that two-thirds of the State population have hardly ever travelled outside the place of birth. Such persons would include those who were away either for short or long intervals and have come back home at the time of the Census count. The extent of immobility, however, fluctuates from district to district according to the difference in the flow of migration from each of them. The districts where the immobility is less and falls below the State average of 63.16 percent are Durg, Raipur, Surguja, Raisen, East Nimar, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain and Mandsaur. The State percentage to home born is exceeded in the rest of the districts and rises as high as 72.85 percent in the Jhabua district followed closely by such districts as Chhatarpur, Sidhi, Bhind, Panna and so on. These proportions reveal relatively greater immobility in villages than in towns. The table below shows sex proportions of migrants in respect of those districts which are relatively more mobile and those that are relatively less mobile expressed as percentages of those born in the place of enumeration.

TABLE V-I. 2

Category of districts Sex Proportion	Relatively more mobile			Relatively less mobile		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons	9872849	1013202	10886051	8136616	1423990	9560606
	(90.69)	(9.31)	(100.00)	(85.11)	(14.89)	(100.00)
Male	6263270	589032	6852302	5088650	798190	5886840
	(91.40)	(8.60)	(100.00)	(86.44)	(13.56)	(100.00)
Female	3609579	424170	4033749	3047966	625800	3673766
	(89.48)	(10.52)	(100.00)	(82.97)	(17.03)	(100.00)

The sex proportions of migrants indicated above reveal one of the most important aspects of our social structure and dispel the general belief that women are relatively immobile. The large scale mobility among womenfolk could probably be due to marriage resulting in the movement of women from place of origin in the parental home to their husbands' places to settle there for the rest of their lives. Another reason which is complementary to this could be the movement of women folk to their parental places at the time of child-birth.

Out of a total number of 1,19,25,751 persons born outside the place of enumeration, 80,20,334 or 67.25 percent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 22,22,373 or 18.64 percent in other districts of the States. While those born in States in India beyond the State of enumeration number 14,79,312 or 12.40 percent, those born in countries beyond India (including unclassifiable section) number 2,03,732 or 1.71 percent.

Out of a total population of 32,372,408 persons enumerated in the State 32,168,676 or 93.79 percent are born in India and 2,03,732 or 0.63 percent are

born outside India. Most of those born outside India include a majority of those whose place of birth is Pakistan (1,79,202 or 87.95 percent of those born outside India). The number of persons who are born in countries outside India other than Pakistan i. e., only 24,530. The table below shows the break-up of the total population of State into those born in India and outside India and each segment further split into various components and expressed as percentage to the total population of each category and to the total migrants.

Migration bears correlation to such aspects as distance, duration of residence, age, sex, marital

TABLE V-2

Place of birth, percentage of migrants to total population and percentage of different categories of migrants, 1961

Country/State where born	Persons	Percentage to total Population of each category of birth place	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH			
Total population	32,372,408	100.00	11,925,751 (100.00)
(A) Born in India	32,168,676	99.37	98.29
I Born in the State of enumeration	30,689,364	94.80	85.88
(a) Born in place of enumeration	20,446,657	63.16	..
(b) Born elsewhere in the districts of enumeration	8,020,334	24.78	67.25
(c) Born in other districts of the State	2,222,373	6.86	18.63
II Born in other States of India	1,479,312	4.57	12.40
(B) Born outside India			
(a) In countries excluding Pakistan	11,212	0.04	1.60
(b) Born in Pakistan	179,202	0.55	1.50
(C) Born at Sea	..	..	..
(D) Unclassifiable	13,318	0.04	0.11

status, educational qualifications, source and destination according as they are rural or uaban. The extent by which these factors influence migration is examined below:—

Rural to Rural Migration within the district

The bulk of migration from and to villages of the same district is found to be 71,60,531 of whom 18,43,918 or 25.75 percent are males and 53,16,613 or 74.25 percent are females. Table V-3 that follows gives the break up of migrants of this category into different periods of times for the State and districts.

TABLE V-3

Rural to Rural migration within the

State/District		Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		1-5	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh		**7,160,531**	**1,843,918**	**5,316,613**	**206,723**	**253,678**	**502,463**	**1,000,870**
1 Morena	District	156,014	30,698	125,316	4,182	4,235	7,629	15,377
2 Bhind	,,	110,942	18,795	92,147	2,373	2,602	4,164	10,838
3 Gwalior	,,	58,374	11,345	47,029	918	948	2,476	6,762
4 Datia	,,	23,395	4,079	19,316	465	564	780	1,913
5 Shivpuri	,,	124,641	24,189	100,452	2,648	3,612	6,618	14,549
6 Guna	,,	120,758	32,459	88,299	4,346	4,397	8,173	13,754
7 Tikamgarh	,,	96,395	11,154	85,241	1,809	2,619	2,498	7,590
8 Chhatarpur	,,	113,610	17,153	96,457	2,259	2,998	4,402	12,755
9 Panna	,,	72,436	14,551	57,885	2,201	2,124	3,384	8,592
10 Satna	,,	141,279	24,477	116,802	3,229	4,094	6,342	16,545
11 Rewa	,,	181,965	32,784	149,181	3,476	4,366	8,943	22,829
12 Shahdol	,,	194,753	49,933	144,820	4,313	4,769	10,894	25,568
13 Sidhi	,,	138,991	35,212	103,779	2,494	3,401	9,368	19,366
14 Mandsaur	,,	142,398	40,460	101,938	8,224	7,806	12,780	18,554
15 Ratlam	,,	67,723	17,123	50,600	2,143	2,250	4,201	7,182
16 Ujjain	,,	92,246	24,426	67,820	2,651	4,846	5,778	11,035
17 Jhabua	,,	101,228	21,014	80,214	1,846	3,150	6,416	16,675
18 Dhar	,,	129,091	28,537	100,554	3,231	5,088	8,277	19,617
19 Indore	,,	60,223	16,075	44,148	2,252	3,468	3,964	8,675
20 Dewas	,,	86,512	25,920	60,592	3,916	4,923	6,457	12,212
21 West Nimar	,,	241,508	70,486	171,022	8,457	9,483	23,277	40,705
22 East Nimar	,,	136,293	47,791	88,502	5,836	5,634	13,246	18,814
23 Shajapur	,,	101,302	23,422	77,880	2,674	4,655	5,357	11,503
24 Rajgarh	,,	103,728	21,422	82,306	2,749	3,487	4,707	10,488
25 Vidisha	,,	99,024	28,499	70,525	4,616	5,261	7,467	15,231
26 Sehore	,,	108,476	24,812	83,664	2,542	3,462	6,842	18,131
27 Raisen	,,	84,831	25,442	59,389	2,900	3,434	6,697	10,658
28 Hoshangabad	,,	125,438	31,220	94,218	4,498	4,750	9,157	18,665
29 Betul	,,	141,575	39,050	102,525	4,395	7,108	11,688	20,739
30 Sagar	,,	150,504	35,902	114,602	6,569	10,814	9,328	23,647
31 Damoh	,,	89,730	18,134	71,596	3,017	3,308	4,769	10,870
32 Jabalpur	,,	199,960	46,735	153,225	5,050	5,962	11,103	23 ,494
33 Narsimhapur	,,	91,430	23,662	67,768	2,740	2,961	6,656	11,012
34 Mandla	,,	189,010	74,539	124,471	5,266	6,865	20,764	30,355
35 Chhindwara	,,	184,638	55,441	129,197	5,682	5,423	17,275	24,106
36 Seoni	,,	146,872	45,361	101,511	4,123	4,332	12,149	20,718
37 Balaghat	,,	204,390	61,683	142,707	5,077	6,381	15,367	27,775
38 Surguja	,,	295,806	101,885	193,921	10,410	10,632	22,557	44,150
39 Bilaspur	,,	556,052	120,888	435,164	13,750	16,351	35,957	84,408
40 Raigarh	,,	263,807	70,884	192,923	5,963	6,620	18,712	39,739
41 Durg	,,	527,974	139,371	388,603	15,762	22,670	37,768	80,404
42 Raipur	,,	572,191	152,435	419,756	16,642	21,925	44,436	88,466
43 Bastar	,,	323,018	104,470	218,548	9,029	9,900	33,640	56,404

district and duration of residence, 1961

6-10		11-15		16 & over		Period not stated		State/District
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
279,715	**901,017**	**213,807**	**763,829**	**572,948**	**2,288,701**	**68,262**	**108,518**	**Madhya Pradesh**
4,385	19,118	3,869	18,732	9,668	64,500	965	3,354	1 Morena District
2,645	16,658	2,038	13,326	6,359	46,331	1,216	2,392	2 Bhind ,,
1,564	8,438	1,537	7,030	3,549	21,797	1,301	2,004	3 Gwalior ,,
537	3,013	434	2,736	1,590	10,578	273	512	4 Datia ,,
3,437	17,181	3,038	15,526	6,578	46,446	1,870	3,138	5 Shivpuri ,,
4,762	15,992	4,315	14,699	8,565	35,757	2,298	3,700	6 Guna ,,
1,493	13,104	1,718	14,488	3,493	46,757	143	683	7 Tikamgarh ,,
2,442	14,498	1,880	13,997	4,679	48,654	1,491	3,555	8 Chhatarpur ,,
2,212	10,343	1,773	8,483	4,288	27,010	693	1,333	9 Panna ,,
4,010	20,058	3,397	20,072	6,655	53,894	844	2,139	10 Satna ,,
5,208	25,100	3,964	20,767	9,219	71,835	1,974	4,284	11 Rewa ,,
8,151	25,947	5,306	21,311	20,683	65,834	586	1,391	12 Shahdol ,,
6,138	16,604	4,014	14,962	10,985	46,448	2,213	2,998	13 Sidhi ,,
4,083	16,293	3,215	14,260	9,491	43,155	2,667	1,870	14 Mandsaur ,,
2,617	9,058	1,920	8,188	5,203	22,377	1,039	1,545	15 Ratlam ,,
3,471	11,451	3,180	10,247	8,368	29,059	978	1,182	16 Ujjain ,,
3,764	15,015	2,239	11,662	6,033	32,067	716	1,645	17 Jhabua ,,
4,356	17,097	3,336	13,902	8,004	42,306	1,333	2,544	18 Dhar ,,
2,360	7,384	1,879	6,152	4,595	17,281	1,025	1,188	19 Indore ,,
3,894	9,735	3,432	10,569	7,255	21,698	966	1,455	20 Dewas ,,
11,873	30,457	7,210	23,610	17,053	63,663	2,616	3,104	21 West Nimar ,,
8,459	16,596	5,789	12,752	13,497	33,703	964	1,003	22 East Nimar ,,
3,330	10,634	3,050	11,163	7,507	37,580	1,504	2,345	23 Shajapur ,,
3,126	13,354	2,789	13,488	6,807	39,318	1,244	2,191	24 Rajgarh ,,
4,575	13,223	4,591	11,309	6,279	24,152	971	1,349	25 Vidisha ,,
4,614	17,563	3,220	12,085	6,114	29,702	1,480	2,721	26 Sehore ,,
3,798	9,510	3,698	9,517	7,823	25,387	526	883	27 Raisen ,,
4,519	15,538	3,865	13,473	7,865	39,405	1,286	2,387	28 Hoshangabad ,,
5,210	16,143	6,915	13,718	10,159	43,702	683	1,115	29 Betul ,,
4,672	15,477	4,235	16,504	10,067	46,110	1,031	1,050	30 Sagar ,,
2,500	12,198	2,055	10,458	5,335	33,898	458	864	31 Damoh ,,
6,580	25,720	5,812	24,102	13,636	67,940	4,554	6,007	32 Jabalpur ,,
3,190	10,129	2,788	9,494	7,410	32,323	878	1,849	33 Narsimhapur ,,
12,286	2.,503	7,819	15,741	26,449	47,521	1,955	2,386	34 Mandla ,,
8,437	25,606	6,882	19,911	14,475	53,447	2,690	2,704	35 Chhindwara ,,
6,911	17,267	5,541	13,813	15,620	43,853	1,017	1,528	36 Seoni ,,
11,327	25,346	7,266	17,559	19,896	61,091	2.750	4,555	37 Balaghat ,,
14,849	36,617	10,866	25,342	39,725	71,904	3,478	5,276	38 Surguja ,,
18,158	79,205	12,325	63,723	37,077	194,245	3,621	6,232	39 Bilaspur ,,
9,639	30.258	7,464	26,441	26,532	86,646	2,524	3,219	40 Raigarh ,,
20,921	67,277	16,117	52,487	45,849	161,253	2,954	4,512	41 Durg ,,
22,342	65,492	15,962	58,407	50,551	179,470	2 502	4,996	42 Raipur ,,
16,790	42,687	11,064	27,623	31,962	78,604	1,985	3,330	43 Bastar ,,

The total rural migrants in the State and their break-up by sex and duration of residence expressed as percentages to the total migrants and migrants within each group are shown in the table below:—

TABLE V-3.I

Percentage of each sex of migrants for different durations of residence in respect of rural to rural migration within the district, 1961.

State	Total Migrants			Less than 1 year			1-5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			(Figures in Lakhs)						
Madhya Pradesh	71.6	18.4	53.2	4.6	2.1	2.5	15.0	5.0	10.0
	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.43	11.21	4.77	21.00	27.25	18.82
	100.00	25.75	74.25	100.00	44.90	55.10	100.00	33.42	66.58

	6-10 years			11-15 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
			(Figures in lakhs)			
Madhya Pradesh	11.8	2.8	9.0	9.8	2.1	7.1
	16.49	15.17	16.95	13.65	11.60	14.37
	100.00	23.69	76.31	100.00	21.87	78.13

	16 and over			Period not stated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
			(Figures in lakhs)			
Madhya Pradesh	28.6	5.7	22.9	1.8	0.7	1.1
	39.96	31.07	43.05	2.47	3.70	2.04
	100.00	20.02	79.98	100.00	38.61	61.39

Among the rural migrants within the district, 25.75 percent are males and 74.25 percent are females. Of 97.53 percent of total female rural migrants 37.96 percent are below 10 years and the remaining of 59.57 percent are above 10 years of age. The preponderence of females over males could therefore be attributable more to social than to economic reasons.

The different ranges of duration show that female proportions are disproportionately large in all the durations except in the groups less than 1 year and 1-5 years. The rural economy being mostly agrarian in character, economic factors cannot have any large scale influence on the shift of population from one place to another within a district. The movement could at best be restricted to only those who work as agricultural labourers. Their movement is also restricted because of the existing condition of farming in the State where Khariff is the principal harvesting season. Since the census count falls on the 1st of March, such movement as took place during the monsoon crop will not also have been recorded in the census figures. The movement of agricultural labour could therefore be restricted logically to the time of harvesting the rabi crop. Seasonal migration of labour seems to be noteworthy in the rural areas of Panna, Mandsaur, East Nimar and Chhindwara districts where male migrants who changed their place of residence for less than a year outnumber females. By and large female migrants outnumber

male migrants in all the districts over different periods of duration.

Rural to Urban migration within the district

The total number of rural to urban migrants within the district number 5,09,051 of whom 2,31,662 (45.51 percent) are males and 2,77,389 (54.59 percent) are females. Among those whose duration of residence outside is upto 5 years, males predominate females while, in the remaining class frequencies beyond 5 years, females are in preponderence over males. While the excess of female migrants in the latter case could be the influence of marriage migration, the excess of males over females below 5 years period is an indication of seasonal or short duration migration brought forth by the demand for labour in non-agricultural pursuits which are otherwise not available in their places of residence.

While rural to rural migration within the district discussed in the preceding analysis could be attributable more to social than to economic reasons, the position here is otherwise as migration to urban areas takes place under certain economic pressures. Durg, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jabalpur, Sagar and Hoshangabad districts which absorbed larger numbers because of their growing economy have accounted for 39.41 percent of total migrants under this category. The table below shows percentage distribution of male and female migrants from rural to rural areas and rural to urban areas within the district.

TABLE V-4

Percentage distribution of migrants within district by period of stay.

(Figures in lakhs)

Nature of migration	Females				Males			
	5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16 & over	5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16 & over
Rural to rural	73.60	16.95	14.37	43.05	38.46	16.95	14.37	43.05
Rural to urban	32.41	16.29	27.61	35.23	49.92	14.61	10.23	23.03

It could be observed from the trends above that—

(a) Proportionately higher male and female migration in the case of rural to urban areas could be due to economic factors,

(b) The flow of females in marriage as reflected by their proportions in the group '16 years and over' is higher within the rural areas than in case of rural to urban areas,

(c) More or less equal proportion of female migrants in the period 6-10 years in the case of both rural to rural and rural to urban areas and proportionately larger numbers in the group 11-15 in respect of rural to urban migration could be explained by a combination of factors like marriage, migration and the keenness to pursue education.

TABLE V-5

Rural to Urban Migration within the

State/District		Total migrants			Less than 1 year		1-5	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh		**509,059**	**231,662**	**277,389**	**38,640**	**25,096**	**77,000**	**64,793**
1 Morena	District	14,678	7,092	7,586	1,045	447	2,312	1,691
2 Bhind	,,	10,578	5,397	5,181	887	349	2,069	929
3 Gwalior	,,	14,779	5,959	8,820	485	310	1,418	1,404
4 Datia	,,	2,078	526	1,552	77	26	181	167
5 Shivpuri	,,	6,329	2,265	4,064	267	166	652	653
6 Guna	,,	13,152	5,607	7,545	577	372	1,518	1,424
7 Tikamgarh	,,	2,580	835	1,745	155	87	290	231
8 Chhatarpur	,,	9,150	2,991	6,159	665	319	976	886
9 Panna	,,	1,615	640	975	83	53	235	157
10 Satna	,,	9,677	4,418	5,259	878	409	1,567	1,164
11 Rewa	,,	7,523	4,314	3,209	1,067	351	1,790	730
12 Shahdol	,,	8,103	3,147	4,956	529	308	859	970
13 Sidhi	,,	1,246	702	544	207	43	314	146
14 Mandsaur	,,	13,866	5,944	7,922	857	590	2,390	1,729
15 Ratlam	,,	8,836	3,965	4,871	471	304	1,002	907
16 Ujjain	,,	12,415	6,072	6,343	695	508	1,869	1,380
17 Jhabua	,,	3,442	1,754	1,688	493	152	612	417
18 Dhar	,,	7,806	3,406	4,400	698	373	1,145	941
19 Indore	,,	11,217	5,299	5,918	487	389	1,265	1,168
20 Dewas	,,	7,531	3,083	4,448	485	290	981	680
21 West Nimar	,,	16,958	7,285	9,673	1,265	822	2,538	2,315
22 East Nimar	,,	9,216	4,516	4,700	439	352	1,265	1,244
23 Shajapur	,,	4,979	1,965	3,014	367	213	546	497
24 Rajgarh	,,	5,555	2,154	3,401	414	218	679	520
25 Vidisha	,,	7,236	2,734	4,502	296	224	754	866
26 Sehore	,,	8,882	3,722	5,160	927	341	1,035	979
27 Raisen	,,	2,790	1,112	1,678	186	104	366	310
28 Hoshangabad	,,	22,307	11,096	11,211	1,585	983	3,431	2,609
29 Betul	,,	9,806	4,477	5,329	656	279	1,456	1,347
30 Sagar	,,	27,103	11,412	15,691	1,350	1,022	3,322	3,482
31 Damoh	,,	9,607	4,003	5,604	518	378	1,365	1,182
32 Jabalpur	,,	30,415	13,423	16,992	1,537	1,210	3,925	3,727
33 Narsimhapur	,,	10,098	4,625	5,473	582	383	1,659	1,294
34 Mandla	,,	4,557	2,250	2,307	383	185	784	589
35 Chhindwara	,,	19,202	11,259	7,943	1,527	872	3,275	1,895
36 Seoni	,,	5,453	2,686	2,767	267	166	874	649
37 Balaghat	,,	8,716	4,251	4,465	734	312	1,381	1,026
38 Surguja	,,	5,309	2,636	2,673	522	235	781	765
39 Bilaspur	,,	36,701	16,862	19,839	4,333	2,993	6,376	5,659
40 Raigarh	,,	9,532	4,377	5,155	777	563	1,456	1,191
41 Durg	,,	49,025	23,717	25,308	5,925	4,927	10,496	9,369
42 Raipur	,,	35,062	15,870	19,192	2,815	2,224	5,335	5,008
43 Bastar	,,	3,941	1,814	2,127	527	244	456	496

district and duration of residence, 1961

6-10		11-15		16 & over		Period not stated		State/District	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	E		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
32,452	**45,197**	**23,710**	**35,398**	**53,346**	**97,727**	**6,514**	**9,176**	**Madhya Pradesh**	
1,033	1,345	734	1,034	1,834	2,881	134	188	1 Morena	District
915	795	472	812	960	2,236	94	60	2 Bhind	,,
868	1,475	780	1,267	2,040	3,442	368	922	3 Gwalior	,,
65	202	43	183	91	821	69	153	4 Datia	,,
363	687	271	598	625	1,787	87	173	5 Shivpuri	,,
809	1,316	898	1,190	1,685	3,070	120	173	6 Guna	,,
106	237	75	192	188	945	21	53	7 Tikamgarh	,,
437	979	219	756	630	3,056	64	163	8 Chhatarpur	,,
93	155	68	113	116	409	45	88	9 Panna	,,
600	926	351	613	863	2,061	159	86	10 Satna	,,
584	509	264	358	516	1,165	93	96	11 Rewa	,,
410	910	366	742	934	1,899	49	127	12 Shahdol	,,
93	93	27	55	47	197	14	10	13 Sidhi	,,
856	1,317	460	1,019	1,249	3,054	132	213	14 Mandsaur	,,
626	791	502	702	1,080	1,723	284	444	15 Ratlam	,,
996	1,161	741	838	1,464	2,110	307	346	16 Ujjain	,,
191	289	147	192	263	588	48	50	17 Jhabua	,,
423	704	363	654	658	1,557	119	171	18 Dhar	,,
747	1,033	606	841	1,816	2,019	378	468	19 Indore	,,
424	635	328	629	841	2,156	24	58	20 Dewas	,,
1,265	1,745	759	1,166	1,241	3,283	217	342	21 West Nimar	,,
714	784	544	592	1,098	1,317	456	411	22 East Nimar	,,
329	487	207	408	475	1,322	41	87	23 Shajapur	,,
266	479	210	438	547	1,668	38	78	24 Rajgarh	,,
411	778	386	709	782	1,784	105	141	25 Vidisha	,,
548	951	442	725	949	1,828	221	336	26 Sehore	,,
137	268	158	252	226	671	39	73	27 Raisen	,,
1,658	1,874	1,464	1,590	2,913	4,067	45	88	28 Hoshangabad	,,
711	892	632	661	972	2,068	50	82	29 Betul	,,
1,772	2,675	1,507	2,168	3,242	5,891	219	453	30 Sagar	,,
630	938	451	797	978	2,256	61	53	31 Damoh	,,
2,145	2,885	1,718	2,469	3,464	5,827	634	874	32 Jabalpur	,,
688	849	453	705	1,184	2,179	59	63	33 Narsimhapur	,,
331	418	223	281	471	779	58	55	34 Mandla	,,
1,735	1,483	1,412	1,138	3,199	2,492	111	63	35 Chhindwara	,,
352	446	303	370	807	1,026	83	110	36 Seoni	,,
670	761	385	574	961	1,683	120	109	37 Balaghat	,,
446	547	244	317	517	653	126	151	38 Surguja	,,
1,938	2,955	1,117	2,083	2,851	5,804	247	345	39 Bilaspur	,,
546	903	424	651	1,117	1,805	57	42	40 Raigarh	,,
2,001	2,857	1,286	1,963	3,463	5,477	546	715	41 Durg	,,
2,313	3,338	1,527	2,315	3,556	5,914	324	393	42 Raipur	,,
207	325	143	238	433	754	48	70	43 Bastar	,,

(d) Relatively higher proportion of male and female migrants from rural to urban areas in the group 5 years, which reflects the strong necessity of resorting to seasonal migration to take up jobs in non-agricultural pursuits available in the urban areas explains the economic conditions of the peasentry and high proportion of rural to rural migrants in respect of both males and females in the groups '6 years and above' reflects their inclination to settle more in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table V-6 and Table V-7 show distribution of migrants from rural to rural and rural to urban areas within the State but outside district of birth classified by duration of stay. The table below shows percentage distribution of males and females of these two types of migrants:—

TABLE V-6.1

Sex Nature of migration	Males	Females
Rural to rural	30.54	69.46
Rural to urban	48.97	51.02

The actual duration of stay outside is not known in respect of 30,693 (*i.e.*, 21.36%) migrants from rural to rural areas and 6,198 (i.e., 20.10 percent) migrants from rural to urban areas.

The table below shows break-up of both types of migrants by duration of their stay outside.

TABLE No V-6 2

Distribution of migrants by duration of stay outside.

Nature of migration	Males				Females			
	5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-15 yrs	16 & over	5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-15 yrs	16 and over
Rural to rural	44.23	14.43	10.67	27.97	27.19	16.67	13.91	40.33
Rural to urban	47.71	13.98	11.37	24.99	36.61	17.07	13.31	30.92

It is observed that (a) in respect of rural to rural migrants from outside the districts of birth, the excess proportion of females over males over the longer periods of duration of stay is again indicative of marriage migration, (b) the proportion of male and female migrants who moved out for shorter duration (*i.e.* 5 years) both from rural to rural and rural to urban areas reflects seasonal migration that of agricultural labour in rural areas and employment in non-agricultural pursuits in the urban areas. The proportion of such migrants in respect of both the sexes is comparatively higher in the case of migrants to urban areas,

(c) the inter-village migration within the State shows that 1,64,099 (11.42%) persons have left the village of origin in one district and moved to villages in other districts of the State less than one year ago; 3,01,435 (20.97%) 1 to 5 years; 2,29,706 (15.99%) 6-10 years; 1,85,277 (12.89%), 11-15 years and 5,25,262 (36.55%), 16 years and over,

(d) of all the categories of the intervillage migration the disparity of sexes is greatest in case of those who left their place of origin more than 16 years ago,

(e) of 3,06,885 migrants from rural to urban areas, the proportion of males and females is more or less equal.

(f) the break-up of migrants by duration of their stay outside the district of their birth shows that while males are in preponderence over females during shorter durations (*i.e.* 1 year and 1-5 years groups), the females are in excess of males in the longer duration groups (*i.e.* 6 to 16 years groups),

(g) of the total 3,06,689 migrants from rural to urban areas, 42,689 (13.91%) left the village of their

orlgin less than one year ago; 86,343 (28.14%) 1-5 years; 47,748 (15.56%) to 10 years; 37,939 (12. 36%), 11-15 years and 85,971 (28.01%), 16 years and over;

(h) 53.10 percent of total migrants from rural to urban areas is concentrated in Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur and Sehore districts,

(i) the fact that males outnumber females in case of those who leave their village of origin in the State and migrants to towns in other districts shows that the movement is actuated by economic motives and that marriage or birth migration is subordinated to the economic factors.

Migration within the State

Tables V-6 and V-7 show the total volume of migration from rural to rural areas and rural to urban areas within the State but outside the district of birth. 17.44 lakh persons in all have moved from rural areas to rural and urban areas of other districts. Of this 14.37 lakh persons (82.40 percent) represent inter-village migration, and the balance 3.07 lakhs (17.60 percent) migration to urban areas. The table below shows influx of migration from rural to rural and rural to urban areas within the State.

TABLE V-6. 3

Volume of migration from rural to rural and rural to urban areas within the State

(Figures in lakhs)

Nature of migration	Persons	Males	Females	Migrants whose duration of residence is	
				1 year	10 years
Rural to Rural	14.37	4.39	9.88	1.64	7.11
	(100.00)	(30.55)	(69.45)	(1.14)	(4.95)
Rural to Urban	3.07	1.50	1.57	0.43	1.24
	(100.00)	(48.86)	(51.14)	(14.01)	(40.39)
Total	17.44	5.89	11.45	2.07	8.35

Females predominate males both in rural and urban areas, the proportion in rural areas being comparatively higher than in urban areas.

Examining the figures of inter-village migration by duration of residence, it is observed that 164,109 persons have left their villages of origin in one district and moved to villages in other districts of the State less than one year ago. The corresponding number that moved from rural to urban areas is 42,689. Whereas females predominated males among rural migrants, the reverse is the case with the urban migrants. Of all the categories, the disparity of series is the greatest in the case of those who have left their place of origin more than 10 years ago, the male to female proportion being 1:3.2 in case of rural migrants and 1:0.8 in case of urban migrants. Of 7.11 lakh persons who migrated to other rural areas 10 years ago about 76.1% (5.41 lakhs) are females. The corresponding proportion of urban migrants is 55.7% (about 69,000). Temporary migration for less than one year away from home in rural to rural areas within the State generally represents seasonal migration of agricultural labour. The equal representation of males and females in this category indicates the mobility of labour as families. Such casual movement within rural areas of the State takes place generally between two adjoining districts to meet the seasonal demand for labour, which is greater in agriculturally advanced districts like Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Dewas, Jabalpur and Sehore. A rise in sex-ratio in favour of females which is found increasing from one duration to another beyond one year, both in respect of rural and urban migrants reflects marriage and birth migration. Migration to towns and cities from rural areas which is mainly attributable to economic factors is reflected by the excess of

TABLE V-5

Rural to Rural migration within the

	Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	**1,436,922**	**438,872**	**998,050**	**81,755**	**82,344**	**112,376**	**189,059**
1. Morena	23,328	4,035	19,293	990	1,088	896	2,973
2. Bhind	27,338	5,136	22,202	865	781	1,066	2,921
3. Gwalior	35,119	9,138	25,981	1,052	894	2,361	3,921
4. Datia	19,100	3,351	15,749	486	644	929	1,865
5. Shivpuri	20,489	4,538	15,951	1,091	874	1,147	2,335
6. Guna	28,338	8,365	19,973	1,510	1,444	2,908	4,158
7. Tikamgarh	8,436	1,863	6,573	323	304	354	766
8. Chhatarpur	16,256	3,199	13,057	648	563	798	1,831
9. Panna	21,820	5,447	16,373	1,548	1,162	1,364	2,411
10. Satna	42,365	9,746	32,619	2,548	2,112	2,665	5,557
11. Rewa	21,937	3,922	18,015	1,014	839	898	2,509
12. Shahdol	47,443	19,207	28,236	4,318	3,125	4,263	5,228
13. Sidhi	16,462	4,907	11,555	1,033	860	1,328	1,603
14. Mandsaur	13,962	3,798	10,164	724	889	909	1,598
15. Ratlam	27,464	7,069	20,395	1,111	1,337	1,567	2,794
16. Ujjain	49,252	14,434	34,818	2,002	2,204	3,218	5,433
17. Jhabua	7,899	2,195	5,704	405	382	675	1,248
18. Dhar	35,249	10,365	24,884	2,995	3,206	2,443	4,908
19. Indore	30,431	9,063	21,368	1,652	2,076	2,041	3,813
20. Dewas	51,434	17,186	34,248	2,363	3,013	4,268	6,776
21. West Nimar	22,689	7,402	15,287	1,341	1,138	1,602	2,769
22. East Nimar	38,503	15,415	23,088	2,076	2,056	4,463	5,430
23. Shajapur	47,202	11,236	35,966	2,079	2,543	2,118	5,462
24. Rajgarh	23,412	5,266	18,146	887	1,463	1,044	2,708
25. Vidisha	38,054	14,713	23,341	4,741	4,237	4,118	5,111
26. Sehore	45,380	15,212	30,168	2,069	2,292	4,963	7,475
27. Raisen	41,755	14,650	27,105	3,363	3,236	3,818	5,336
28. Hoshangabad	33,635	10,681	22,954	1,996	2,072	3,216	4,955
29. Betul	11,446	4,331	7,115	894	656	1,180	1,746
30. Sagar	30,043	7,801	22,242	2,348	2,803	1,727	3,976
31. Damoh	27,375	6,797	20,578	1,591	1,636	1,605	3,555
32. Jabalpur	47,398	12,966	34,432	2,434	2,363	2,685	7,589
33. Narsimhapur	22,546	6,242	16,304	1,403	1,895	1,427	2,670
34. Mandla	29,637	11,228	18,409	1,317	1,760	2,702	3,956
35. Chhindwara	26,352	14,101	12,251	1,430	898	4,655	2,388
36. Seoni	25,989	8,482	17,507	1,137	1,259	2,328	3,957
37. Balaghat	25,841	10,423	15,418	1,391	1,279	2,356	3,554
38. Surguja	43,921	18,708	25,213	4,125	3,678	5,235	7,238
39. Bilaspur	87,293	24,772	62,521	2,944	3,920	6,533	11,526
40. Rajgarh	45,831	12,840	32,991	1,146	1,243	3,262	7,385
41. Durg	68,769	22,449	46,320	5,517	5,392	5,707	10,238
42. Raipur	90,613	28,690	61,923	5,367	5,413	7,502	12,553
43. Bastar	19,116	7,503	11,613	1,481	1,345	2,032	2,834

State but outside the district of birth, 1961.

6—10		11—15		16 & Over		Period not stated		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
63,324	**166,382**	**46,835**	**138,892**	**122,765**	**402,497**	**11,817**	**18,876**	**Madhya Pradesh**
543	3,189	546	3,102	918	8,728	142	213	1. Morena
643	3,895	554	3,530	1,828	10,624	180	451	2. Bhind
1,571	4,661	1,269	3,746	2,478	12,047	407	712	3. Gwalior
543	2,528	371	2,062	966	8,437	56	213	4. Datia
585	2,496	499	2,545	966	7,321	250	380	5. Shivpuri
1,024	3,326	940	3,063	1,745	7,311	238	671	6. Guna
230	1,048	389	1,074	532	3,335	35	46	7. Tikamgarh
348	2,095	329	2,247	845	5,785	231	536	8. Chhatarpur
645	2,551	409	2,195	1,311	7,700	170	354	9. Panna
1,235	5,708	960	4,729	2,114	14,011	224	502	10. Satna
537	3,398	335	2,418	1,007	8,493	131	358	11. Rewa
2,572	4,262	1,546	3,420	6,342	11,867	166	334	12. Shahdol
553	1,716	408	1,437	1,229	5,690	356	249	13. Sidhi
524	1,751	410	1,427	1,129	4,330	102	169	14. Mandsaur
982	3,758	811	3,329	2,284	8,828	314	349	15. Ratlam
1,885	5,923	1,778	5,984	4,836	14,420	715	854	16. Ujjain
314	1,086	211	816	540	2,099	50	103	17. Jhabua
1,222	4,045	854	3,158	2,384	8,975	467	592	18. Dhar
1,352	3,468	1,155	3,136	2,656	8,534	207	341	19. Indore
4,639	7,456	2,074	4,943	3,371	11,632	471	428	20. Dewas
1,104	2,397	824	2,185	2,298	6,539	233	259	21. West Nimar
2,463	3,894	1,632	3,127	4,647	8,402	134	179	22. East Nimar
1,544	5,468	1,424	5,540	3,812	15,255	259	1,698	23. Shajapur
679	2,809	682	2,918	1,865	6,825	109	423	24. Rajgarh
1,438	3,458	1,558	3,030	2,572	7,059	286	446	25. Vidisha
2,784	6,125	1,643	4,734	2,765	8,722	988	820	26. Sehore
2,091	4,382	1,839	4,183	3,293	9,456	246	512	27. Raisen
1,478	3,862	1,046	2,976	2,693	8,670	252	419	28. Hoshangabad
532	1,150	453	1,238	1,214	2,257	58	68	29. Betul
841	3,871	804	2,812	1,977	8,524	104	256	30. Sagar
770	3,085	666	2,609	2,114	9,552	51	141	31. Damoh
1,578	5,179	1,368	5,776	3,964	12,690	937	835	32. Jabalpur
725	2,351	555	2,034	1,733	6,626	399	728	33. Narsimhapur
1,746	2,962	1,352	2,203	3,799	7,153	312	375	34. Mandla
2,642	1,847	2,038	2,052	2,937	4,757	399	309	35. Chhindwara
1,116	2,845	956	2,357	2,835	6,881	110	208	36. Seoni
1,862	2,912	1,105	1,944	3,278	5,332	431	397	37. Balaghat
3,289	4,733	1,689	2,667	4,097	6,470	273	427	38. Surguja
3,401	9,409	2,791	7,772	8,657	29,174	446	720	39. Bilaspur
1,701	6,737	1,470	4,542	5,041	12,723	220	361	40. Raigarh
2,647	6,907	1,939	5,260	6,260	17,995	379	528	41. Durg
4,037	9,797	2,395	7,154	9,190	26,247	199	759	42. Raipur
909	1,842	758	1,418	2,243	4,021	80	153	43. Bastar

TABLE V-7

Rural to Urban migration within the

State/District	Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		1—5	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	**306,885**	**150,305**	**156,580**	**25,573**	**17,116**	**46,139**	**40,204**
1. Morena	1,496	664	832	244	99	209	241
2. Bhind	1,715	614	1,101	132	102	218	254
3. Gwalior	20,565	11,180	9,385	1,177	633	3,179	1,999
4. Datia	786	217	569	60	39	86	76
5. Shivpuri	1,396	639	757	135	66	207	158
6. Guna	3,133	1,307	1.826	291	183	401	451
7. Tikamgarh	553	237	316	67	52	123	85
8. Chhatarpur	1,443	737	706	360	121	250	169
9. Panna	1,379	588	791	143	91	233	162
10. Satna	5,196	2,539	2,757	611	337	1,007	832
11. Rewa	4,001	2,234	1,767	612	225	992	506
12. Shahdol	7,528	4,171	3,357	1,069	529	1,334	1,005
13. Sidhi	709	407	302	104	45	187	122
14. Mandsaur	2,748	1,186	1,562	232	189	484	489
15. Ratlam	8,257	3,393	4,864	479	390	980	1,125
16. Ujjain	17,295	7,892	9,403	1,044	779	2,099	2,064
17. Jhabua	1,658	711	947	198	113	255	269
18. Dhar	3,386	1,219	2,167	329	257	378	442
19. Indore	30,410	15,941	14,469	1,387	769	3,491	2,728
20. Dewas	4,815	1,684	3,131	319	289	425	560
21. West Nimar	5,249	2,297	2,952	417	290	620	636
22. East Nimar	4,474	2,203	2,271	315	221	657	580
23. Shajapur	2,142	1,246	896	308	82	286	126
24. Rajgarh	2,786	904	1,882	213	149	245	311
25. Vidisha	4,463	2,066	2,397	412	307	548	560
26. Sehore	16,042	8,311	7,731	2,242	1,311	3,389	2,618
27. Raisen	1,722	708	1,014	162	116	207	227
28. Hoshangabad	7,737	3,389	4,348	753	536	917	1,076
29. Betul	2,185	1,108	1,077	311	161	434	376
30. Sagar	8,373	3,557	4,816	774	518	1,066	1,188
31. Damoh	4,219	1,579	2,460	283	262	464	548
32. Jabalpur	45,164	24,630	20,534	2,555	1,526	6,340	4,693
33. Narsimhapur	3,398	1,370	2,028	205	196	421	570
34. Mandla	3,955	1,715	2,240	237	227	524	565
35. Chhindwara	7,229	3,377	3,852	503	529	918	1,151
36. Seoni	1,899	871	1,028	183	76	281	315
37. Balaghat	4,942	2,337	2.605	406	252	508	591
38. Surguja	7,966	4,406	3,560	581	426	1,433	1,274
39. Bilaspur	11,062	5,159	5,903	1,092	944	1,742	1,630
40. Raigarh	6,246	3,116	3,130	591	358	1,015	787
41. Durg	13,391	6,949	6,442	1,888	1,529	3,810	3,151
42. Raipur	22,405	10,729	11,676	1,986	1,673	3,579	3,291
43. Bastar	1,367	638	729	163	119	197	203

State but outside the district of birth, 1961

6—10		11—15		16 & over		Period not stated		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
21,013	26,735	17,089	20,847	37,564	48,407	2,927	3,271	**Madhya Pradesh**
62	137	59	116	81	226	9	13	1. Morena
109	177	64	137	79	422	12	9	2. Bhind
1,969	1,794	1,517	1,422	3,083	3,207	255	330	3. Gwalior
27	86	11	76	21	277	12	15	4. Datia
88	140	56	96	133	275	20	22	5. Shivpuri
175	309	139	243	281	601	20	39	6. Guna
27	43	6	32	11	100	3	4	7. Tikamgarh
43	120	25	64	45	223	14	9	8. Chhatarpur
72	109	34	90	92	313	14	26	9. Panna
230	377	154	304	339	851	98	56	10. Satna
262	289	128	175	219	536	21	36	11. Rewa
601	553	370	376	760	866	37	28	12. Shahdol
71	51	27	30	14	50	4	4	13. Sidhi
195	288	96	172	164	399	15	25	14. Mandsaur
499	892	488	709	823	1,620	124	128	15. Ratlam
1,238	1,685	1,047	1,515	2,291	3,128	173	232	16. Ujjain
83	172	66	110	97	264	12	19	17. Jhabua
127	369	111	291	247	743	27	65	18. Dhar
2,155	2,512	2,417	2,553	6,093	5,432	398	475	19. Indore
223	534	197	402	509	1,326	11	20	20. Dewas
321	466	285	403	618	1,090	36	37	21. West Nimar
241	353	202	305	606	731	182	81	22. East Nimar
172	139	153	153	312	387	15	9	23. Shajapur
96	298	71	219	268	890	11	15	24. Rajgarh
287	406	212	320	557	770	50	34	25. Vidisha
811	1,138	676	813	979	1,611	214	240	26. Sehore
111	190	103	152	107	314	18	15	27. Raisen
409	694	371	571	923	1,431	16	40	28. Hoshangabad
106	136	81	119	169	283	7	2	29. Betual
486	846	411	689	771	1,503	49	72	30. Sagar
247	405	219	352	528	887	18	6	31. Damoh
3,567	3,666	3,604	3,226	8,045	6,896	519	527	32. Jabalpur
190	317	95	257	448	666	11	22	33. Narsimhapur
226	377	202	316	510	719	16	36	34. Mandla
490	714	461	443	974	969	31	46	35. Chhindwara
95	162	92	163	204	289	16	23	36. Seoni
815	908	246	296	340	532	22	26	37. Balaghat
967	874	567	406	782	575	76	5	38. Surguja
551	902	427	636	1,307	1,708	40	83	39. Bilaspur
494	545	326	413	665	1,013	25	14	40. Raigarh
375	472	215	340	493	724	168	226	41. Durg
1,627	1,967	1,007	1,278	2,426	3,314	104	153	42. Raipur
73	93	51	64	150	246	4	4	43. Bastar

male migrants over females in Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Sehore districts.

Immigration

Density per sq. mile and percentage of migration from outside to the total population of the State and the districts is shown in the table below:—

TABLE V-8

Percentage of all immigrants to total population, 1961

State/District	Density per Sq. mile	Percentage of immigrants to total population		
		M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	**192**	**4.97**	**5.44**	**5.20**
1. Morena District	174	5.15	9.29	7.04
2. Bhind „	373	2.73	12.21	7.08
3. Gwalior „	326	12.45	13.30	12.84
4. Datia „	255	4.22	12.63	8.20
5. Shivpuri „	142	1.84	3.95	2.83
6. Guna „	141	2.76	5.47	4.04
7. Tikamgarh „	232	2.50	10.31	6.22
8. Chhatarpur „	176	2.62	7.03	4.70
9. Panna „	119	1.81	3.07	2.42
10. Satna „	242	3.39	3.92	3.65
11. Rewa „	318	2.34	3.65	2.99
12. Shahdol „	155	2.90	1.31	2.12
13. Sidhi „	147	2.22	3.14	2,68
14. Mandsaur „	206	9.25	14.31	11.68
15. Ratlam „	257	5.82	7.31	6,54
16. Ujjain „	282	7.14	6.24	6.71
17. Jhabua „	196	1.99	4.11	3.03
18. Dhar „	202	1.69	1.61	1.65
19. Indore „	550	16.64	14.48	15.63
20. Dewas „	172	2.21	1.88	2.05
21. West Nimar „	264	2.82	3.47	3.14
22. East Nimar „	166	9.31	11.84	10.54

Table V-8 *concld.*

State/District	Density per Sq. mile	Percentage of immigrants to total population		
		M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5
23. Shajapur District	221	2.42	4.38	3.37
24. Rajgarh ,,	218	1.33	3.15	2.20
25. Vidisha ,,	174	3.70	2.77	3.26
26. Sehore ,,	209	12.54	8.82	10.82
27. Raisen ,,	126	3.01	2.17	2.61
28. Hoshangabad ,,	160	4.29	3.75	4.03
29. Betul ,,	144	3.22	3.53	3.37
30. Sagar ,,	201	3.78	4.36	4.05
31. Damoh ,,	156	1.26	1.05	1.16
32. Jabalpur ,,	326	10.17	7.90	9.08
33. Narsimhapur ,,	208	0.90	0.80	0.85
34. Mandla ,,	134	1.28	1.07	1.18
35. Chhindwara ,,	172	3.71	4.91	4.31
36. Seoni ,,	156	1.23	1.44	1.34
37. Balaghat ,,	230	4.01	7.08	5.56
38. Surguja ,,	121	5.76	4.96	5.37
39. Bilaspur ,,	230	2.82	2.11	2.46
40. Raigarh ,,	208	4.21	6.20	5.21
41. Durg ,,	251	8.97	4.67	6.83
42. Raipur ,,	244	5.69	5.73	5.71
43. Bastar ,,	77	3.56	3.54	3.55

TABLE V-9

Immigration in rural areas of the State from rural areas of other States of India Classified by sex, 1961

State/District	Rural population of the State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		Immigrants into rural from rural areas of other State		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India Total cols. 4+6 & 5+7		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	14,085,038	15,660,136	236,030	403,215	18,994	11,265	255,024	414,480	1,811	3,034
1. Morena Distt.	388,901	327,320	13,169	25,522	824	226	13,993	25,748	3.598	7.866
2. Bhind ,,	320,175	273,341	5,184	30,894	590	456	5,774	31,350	1.803	11.469
3. Gwalior ,,	178,648	154,780	2,563	6,364	1,786	671	4,349	7,035	2.434	4.545
4. Datia ,,	90,264	80,773	1,665	7,158	27	3	1,692	7,161	1.875	8.866
5. Shivpuri ,,	274,718	244,354	2,266	7,255	741	132	3,007	7,387	1.095	3.023
6. Guna ,,	274,024	246,931	3,812	10,229	374	274	4,186	10,503	1.528	4,253
7. Tikamgarh ,,	228,339	205,854	4,037	18,778	18	16	4,055	18,794	1.776	9.086
8. Chhatarpur ,,	280,559	250,495	4,291	14,365	53	28	4,344	14,393	1.548	5.746
9. Panna ,,	162,132	152,388	1,760	3,678	85	85	1,845	3,763	1.138	2.469
10. Satna ,,	318,866	312,050	3,152	6,639	207	142	3,359	6,781	1.053	2.173
11. Rewa ,,	364,483	365,054	4,663	10,415	26	11	4,689	10,426	1.286	2.856
12. Shahdol ,,	392,624	379,265	5,141	1,090	479	210	5,620	1,300	1.431	0.343
13. Sidhi ,,	290,579	284,529	5,950	8,524	15	14	5,965	8,538	2.053	3.001
14. Mandsaur ,,	305,891	286,663	16,704	31,921	95	28	16,799	31,949	5.492	11.145
15. Ratlam ,,	176,213	163,892	3,163	6,548	52	16	3,215	6,564	1.824	3.887
16. Ujjain ,,	229,589	217,429	5,065	5,071	80	36	5,145	5,107	2.241	2.349
17. Jhabua ,,	243,941	234,716	2,622	7,593	27	11	2,649	7,604	1.086	3.240

Table V-9—*concld.*

State/District	Rural population of the State		immigrants into the rural areas from rural areas of adjacent States		immigrants into rural from rural areas of other State		immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States of India Total cols. 4+6 & 5+7		Percentage of rural immigrants from rural areas of States of India to rural population of State	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Dhar Distt.	293,192	284,093	3,462	3,049	31	25	3,493	3,074	1.191	1.082
19. Indore ,,	155,873	145,638	5,601	4,299	219	35	5,820	4,334	3.734	2.976
20. Dewas ,,	195,434	184,087	2,077	1,572	31	13	2,108	1,585	1.079	0.861
21. West Nimar ,,	433,675	418,712	5,899	8,326	110	60	6,009	8,386	1.386	2.003
22. East Nimar ,,	272,404	258,371	14,202	19,756	129	51	14,331	19,807	5.261	7.666
23. Shajapur ,,	242,844	230,261	4,191	8,672	27	29	4,218	8,701	1.737	3.779
24. Rajgarh ,,	243,937	223,915	2,133	6,119	43	8	2,176	6,127	0.892	2.736
25. Vidisha ,,	224,290	200,643	4,637	3,061	115	53	4,752	3,114	2.119	1.552
26. Sehore ,,	252,692	230,200	3,869	2,172	281	152	4,150	2,324	1.642	1.010
27. Raisen ,,	203,930	185,658	3,013	1,815	587	453	3,600	2,268	1.765	1.222
28. Hoshangabad ,,	256,040	243,030	3,651	2,956	206	106	3,857	3,062	1.506	1.206
29. Betul ,,	256,108	257,217	3,883	5,119	97	33	3,980	5,152	1.554	2.003
30. Sagar ,,	318,273	297,570	3,418	7,301	85	51	3,503	7,352	1.101	2.471
31. Damoh ,,	193,806	188,764	521	341	36	19	557	360	0.287	0.191
32. Jabalpur ,,	403,056	398,123	1,800	2,376	220	77	2,020	2,463	0.501	0.616
33. Narsimhapur ,,	185,321	178,089	242	102	18	1	260	103	0.140	0.058
34. Mandla ,,	324,111	327,248	551	382	752	627	1,303	1,009	0.402	0.308
35. Chhindwara ,,	344,727	342,419	4,470	8,148	238	119	4,708	8,267	1.366	2.414
36. Seoni ,,	245,345	248,122	1,190	1,692	68	46	1,258	1,738	0.513	0.700
37. Balaghat ,,	377,122	383,270	9,055	21,910	326	108	9,381	22,018	2.488	5.745
38. Surguja ,,	505,533	487,016	17,022	14,941	2,345	1,926	19,367	16,867	3.828	3.463
39. Bilaspur ,,	910,157	943,199	3,595	2,574	1,394	897	4,989	3,471	0.548	0.368
40. Raigarh ,,	486,454	494,385	10,953	23,468	2,030	1,520	12,983	24,988	2.669	5.049
41. Durg ,,	808,081	841,601	11,077	7,863	1,394	749	12,471	8,612	1.543	1.023
42. Raipur ,,	864,016	909,840	19,362	29,394	1,522	939	20,884	30,333	2.417	3.334
43. Bastar ,,	568,271	572,331	10,949	13,763	1,211	809	12,160	14,572	2.140	2.546

Density and proportion of migration are positively correlated indicating thereby that in general districts of higher density have greater attraction to the immigrants and *vice-versa*. Some districts inspite of high density, have lower proportion of migrants, which can be attributed to the lack of sufficient employment opportunities. Districts such as Satna, Rewa, Dhar etc., are instances in this regard. The flow of immigrants is highest in Indore district (15.63) and lowest in Damoh (1.16), the State average being 5.20. The proportion of immigration is above the State average in respect of 17 out of 43 districts. The fact that immigration in generally linked with employment opportunities available in a particular district is reflected by the concentration of immigrants in the industrial districts of Indore, Gwalior, Mandsaur, Sehore and East Nimar.

Rural to Urban Migration

Subsidiary Table D-III. 1 gives distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence at the place of enumeration and sex. The figures given in Table V-10 extracted from the above table provides an idea of the currents of migration in this particular category.

In every 10,000 persons enumerated in villages, 1,973 males and 5,591 females were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, whereas 504 males and 1,112 females were born in other districts of the State. Thus those born elsewhere in the same district far outnumber those born in other districts of the State. The variation in the number of migrants between districts within and outside the State indicates the influence of distance on the volume of migration. The proportion of those born in urban areas is much less than that of those born in rural areas, for the simple reason that the factors which govern the flow of urban migrants are mostly economic, whereas in rural areas social factors in the form of marriage and birth migration influence such a movement to a relatively greater extent. Owing to the influence of distance on the flow of migration, this disparity becomes further accentuated in the case of those born in other districts of the State. Female migrants outnumber male migrants both within and outside the districts of the State.

Table V-11 shows distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex for urban areas.

In every 10,000 persons enumerated in urban areas 1,352 males and 1,647 females were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 1,403 males and 1,560 females were born in other districts of the State. In both cases female proportions are higher than males, though the disparity is reduced to the minimum in case of those born in other districts of the State.

Distance does affect the flow of migrants towards towns either from rural or urban areas, which varies inversely with the distance between the place of origin and destination. While economic factors play a significant part in case of rural to urban migration from other districts of the State social causes dominate in raising the proportion of female migrants. Flow of migrants from rural areas of the State by duration of residence, discussed in the foregoing paras reflects the pull of various economic and social factors.

Urban to Urban immigration from other States by sex

Number of migrants in urban areas of the State from urban areas of other States of India classified by sex given in table V-11

TABLE V-10

Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex in rural areas only, 1961

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other districts of the State						Total rural migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	**1,920,850**	**5,442,796**	**1,843,918**	**5,316,613**	**75,392**	**121,792**	**490,863**	**1,082,512**	**438,872**	**998,050**	**51.557**	**83,531**	**9,735,739**
	(b)	**1,973**	**5,591**	**1,894**	**5,461**	**77**	**125**	**504**	**1,112**	**451**	**1,025**	**53**	**86**	
1. Morena	(a)	31,812	127,345	30,698	125,316	1,108	1,977	5,515	21,664	4,035	19,293	1,474	2,362	230,498
	(b)	1,380	5,525	1,332	5,437	48	86	239	940	175	837	64	102	
2. Bhind	(a)	19,250	93,989	18,795	92,147	455	1,842	5 759	23,735	5,136	22,202	623	1,533	181,708
	(b)	1 059	5 173	1,034	5,071	25	101	317	1,306	283	1,222	34	84	
3. Gwalior	(a)	12,767	50,834	11,345	47,029	1,364	3,657	9,707	27,592	9,138	25,981	558	1,611	114,487
	(b)	1,115	4,440	991	4,108	119	319	848	2,410	798	2,269	49	141	
4. Datia	(a)	5,039	20,851	4,079	19,316	958	1,531	3,642	16,459	3,351	15,749	290	707	56,798
	(b)	887	3,671	718	3,401	169	270	641	2,898	590	2,773	51	124	
5. Shivpuri	(a)	25,146	102,166	24,189	100,452	957	1,704	5,435	17,246	4,538	15,951	897	1,295	162,088
	(b)	1,551	6,303	1,492	6,197	59	105	335	1,064	280	984	55	80	
6. Guna	(a)	33,949	90,776	32,459	88,299	1,481	2,404	9,502	21,664	8,365	19,973	1,124	1,685	173,321
	(b)	1,959	5,237	1,873	5,095	85	139	548	1,250	483	1,152	65	97	
7. Tikamgarh	(a)	11,683	86,492	11,154	85,241	527	1,251	2,163	6,970	1,863	6,573	299	397	132,230
	(b)	884	6,541	844	6,446	40	95	164	527	141	497	23	30	
8. Chhatarpur	(a)	17,858	98,590	17,153	96,457	704	2,133	3,610	13,918	3,199	13,057	411	861	154,941
	(b)	1,153	6,363	1,107	6,225	45	138	233	898	206	843	27	56	
9. Panna	(a)	15,088	58,685	14,551	57,885	530	751	5,843	17,028	5,447	16,373	391	643	103,223
	(b)	1,462	5,685	1,410	5,608	51	73	566	1,650	528	1,586	38	62	
10. Satna	(a)	25,289	118,248	24,477	116,802	811	1,420	10,716	34,708	9,746	32,619	970	2,083	202,275
	(b)	1,250	5,846	1,210	5,774	40	70	530	1,716	482	1,613	48	103	
11. Rewa	(a)	33,500	150,927	32,784	149,181	675	1,585	4,252	18,809	3,922	18,015	315	761	223,663
	(b)	1,498	6,748	1,466	6,670	30	71	190	841	175	805	14	34	
12. Shahdol	(a)	51,127	148,649	49,933	144,820	1,162	3,682	20-670	29,874	19,207	28,236	1,442	1,610	259,615
	(b)	1,969	5,726	1,923	5,578	45	142	796	1,151	740	1,088	56	62	

Table V-10 *contd.*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other districts of the State						Total rural migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13. Sidhi	(a)	35,327	105,188	35,212	103,779	113	1,373	5,188	12,679	4,907	11,555	281	1,113	173,529
	(b)	2,036	6,062	2,029	5,980	7	79	299	731	283	666	16	64	
14. Mandsaur	(a)	44,210	108,079	40,460	101,938	3,716	6,038	5,090	12,095	3,798	10,164	1,287	1,927	224,284
	(b)	1,971	4,819	1,804	4,545	166	269	227	539	169	453	57	86	
15. Ratlam	(a)	18,647	53,343	17,123	50,600	1,510	2,699	8,154	22,663	7,069	20,395	1,080	2,236	114,064
	(b)	1,635	4,677	1,501	4,436	132	237	715	1,987	620	1,788	95	196	
16. Ujjain	(a)	26,674	71,264	24,426	67,820	2,226	3,394	16,324	38,187	14,434	34,818	1,880	3,320	163,931
	(b)	1,627	4,347	1,490	4,137	136	207	996	2,329	880	2,124	115	203	
17. Jhabua	(a)	22,133	81,274	21,014	80,214	1,007	1,039	3,279	6,768	2,195	5,704	1,082	1,012	125,743
	(b)	1,760	6,464	1,671	6,379	80	83	261	538	175	454	86	80	
18. Dhar	(a)	30,400	103,506	28,537	100,554	1,846	2,895	12,484	28,643	10,365	24,884	2,116	3,724	182,835
	(b)	1,663	5,661	1,561	5,500	101	158	683	1,567	567	1,361	116	204	
19. Indore	(a)	18,600	47,769	16,075	44,148	2,505	3,516	10,789	24,416	9,063	21,368	1,714	2,990	113,441
	(b)	1,640	4,211	1,417	3,892	221	310	951	2,152	799	1,884	151	264	
20. Dewas	(a)	27,814	63,597	25,920	60,592	1,889	2,980	18,875	37,098	17,186	34,248	1,685	2,826	151,972
	(b)	1,830	4,185	1,706	3,987	124	196	1,242	2,441	1,131	2,254	111	186	
21. West Nimar	(a)	74,707	177,716	70,486	171,022	4,118	6,416	8,882	17,675	7,402	15,287	1,460	2,369	296,650
	(b)	2,518	5,991	2,376	5,765	139	216	299	596	250	515	49	80	
22. East Nimar	(a)	50,698	92,347	47,791	88,502	2,879	3,753	16,756	25,157	15,415	23,088	1,336	2,041	222,934
	(b)	2,274	4,142	2,144	3,970	129	168	752	1,128	691	1,036	60	92	
23. Shajapur	(a)	24,857	80,089	23,422	77,880	1,435	2,209	13,096	39,565	11,236	35,966	1,860	3,599	171,809
	(b)	1,447	4,662	1,363	4,533	84	129	762	2,303	654	2,093	108	209	
24. Rajgarh	(a)	23,042	85,073	21,422	82,306	1,619	2,767	6,044	19,496	5,266	18,146	777	1,350	142,661
	(b)	1,615	5,963	1,502	5,769	113	194	424	1,367	369	1,272	54	95	
25. Vidisha	(a)	30,125	72,981	28,499	70,525	1,623	2,454	16,369	25,373	14,713	23,341	1,653	2,031	153,9[illegible]
	(b)	1,957	4,741	1,852	4,582	105	159	1,063	1,648	956	1,516	107	132	

Table V-(i) *contd.*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other districts of the State						Total rural migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
26. Sehore	(a)	26,921	86,984	24,812	83,664	2.098	3,294	16,853	32,440	15,212	30,168	1,640	2,255	172,042
	(b)	1,565	5,056	1,442	4,863	122	191	980	1,886	884	1,754	95	131	
27. Raisen	(a)	26,428	60,778	25,442	59,389	986	1,290	17,955	30,522	14,650	27,105	3,304	3,396	145,163
	(b)	1,821	4,187	1,753	4,091	68	89	1,237	2,103	1,009	1,867	228	234	
28. Hoshangabad	(a)	33,182	97,926	31,220	94,218	1,962	3,700	11,835	25,177	10,681	22,954	1,154	2,223	176,558
	(b)	1,879	5,546	1,768	5,336	111	210	670	1,426	605	1,300	65	126	
29. Betul	(a)	40,279	104,629	39,050	102,525	1,229	2,104	5,018	7,967	4,331	7,115	686	850	168,658
	(b)	2,384	6,193	2,311	6,068	73	125	297	472	256	421	41	50	
30. Sagar	(a)	38,729	119,239	35,902	114,602	2,826	4,637	9,139	24,382	7,801	22,242	1,337	2,140	203,628
	(b)	1,902	5,856	1,763	5,628	139	228	449	1,197	383	1,092	66	105	
31. Damoh	(a)	18,997	73,274	18,134	71,596	863	1,678	7,474	21,587	6,797	20,568	677	1,009	122,653
	(b)	1,549	5,974	1,478	5,837	70	137	609	1,760	554	1,678	55	82	
32. Jabalpur	(a)	50,307	160,522	46,735	153,225	3,503	6,926	14,575	38,914	12,966	34,432	1,592	4,418	272,565
	(b)	1,846	5,889	1,715	5,622	129	254	535	1,428	476	1,263	58	162	
33. Narsimhapur	(a)	24,446	69,605	23,662	67,768	784	1,799	7,096	18,020	6,242	16,304	851	1,706	119,867
	(b)	2,039	5,807	1,974	5,654	65	150	592	1,503	521	1,360	71	142	
34. Mandla	(a)	75,443	125,284	74,539	124,471	796	744	12,006	19,247	11,228	18,409	771	822	235,535
	(b)	3,203	5,319	3,165	5,285	34	32	510	817	477	782	33	35	
35. Chhindwara	(a)	58,178	132,922	55,441	129,197	2,713	3,708	15,528	13,956	14,101	12,251	1,374	1,700	238,551
	(b)	2,439	5,572	2,324	5,416	114	155	651	585	591	514	58	71	
36. Seoni	(a)	46,357	102,756	45,361	101,511	946	1,150	9,248	18,651	8,482	17,507	752	1,123	181,003
	(b)	2,561	5,677	2,506	5,608	52	64	511	1,030	469	967	42	62	
37. Balaghat	(a)	62,748	144,594	61,683	142,707	979	1,652	11,294	16,608	10,423	15,418	850	1,141	271,184
	(b)	2,314	5,332	2,275	5,262	36	61	416	612	384	569	31	42	
38. Surguja	(a)	103,129	195,311	101,885	193,921	1,107	1,104	19,697	26,091	18,708	25,213	958	830	388,289
	(b)	2,656	5,030	262	4,994	31	28	507	672	482	649	25	21	

Table V-10 *concld.*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the disirict of enumeration						Born in other districts of the State						Total rural migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Uroan		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
39. Bilaspur	(a)	125,093	442,777	120,888	435,164	4,096	7,208	26,755	67 797	24,772	62.521	1,950	5,228	679,548
	(b)	1,841	6,516	1,779	6,404	60	106	394	998	365	920	29	77	
40. Raigarh	(a)	72,217	194,617	70,884	192,923	1,288	1,535	13,613	34,628	12.840	32,991	743	1,624	357,907
	(b)	2,018	5,438	1,981	5,390	36	43	380	968	359	922	21	45	
41. Durg	(a)	144,493	393,848	139,371	388,603	5,010	4,910	25,815	50,210	22,449	46,320	3,345	3,825	646,812
	(b)	2,234	6,089	2,155	6,008	77	76	399	776	347	716	52	59	
42. Raipur	(a)	157,565	427,227	152,435	419,756	4,974	6,853	30,435	64,381	28,690	61,923	1,703	2,332	739,848
	(b)	2,130	5,775	2,060	5,674	67	93	411	870	388	837	23	32	
43. Bastar	(a)	106,596	220,725	104,470	218,548	2,014	2,031	8,383	12,452	7,503	11,613	862	823	382,978
	(b)	2,783	5,763	2,728	5,707	53	53	219	325	196	303	23	21	

Note:—The figures under 'Total' Cols. 2, 3, 8 and 9 in certain cases will not tally as the migrants from birth place unclasifiable have not been accounted for in 10,000 distributation. (a) Absolute figures (b) 10,000 distributation.

TABLE V-11

Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth and sex in urban areas only, 1961

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other district of the State						Total urban migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	**295,304**	**360,684**	**231,662**	**277,389**	**64,106**	**83,070**	**307,256**	**341,742**	**150,305**	**156,680**	**156,600**	**184,786**	**2,190,042**
	(b)	**1,352**	**1,647**	**1,058**	**1,266**	**293**	**379**	**1,403**	**1,560**	**686**	**715**	**715**	**844**	
1. Morena	(a)	7,984	8,734	7,092	7,586	892	1,148	2,658	3,156	664	832	1,994	2,324	33,505
	(b)	2,383	2,607	2,117	2,264	266	343	793	942	198	248	595	694	
2. Bhind	(a)	5,749	5,604	5,397	5,181	352	422	1,635	2,411	614	1,101	1,021	1,309	21,842
	(b)	2,632	2,566	2,471	2,327	161	193	749	1,104	281	504	467	599	
3. Gwalior	(a)	7,957	11,620	5,959	8,820	1,998	2,793	17,846	16,400	11,180	9,385	6,649	7,009	121,732
	(b)	638	932	478	707	160	224	1,431	1,315	896	752	533	562	

Table V-11 *contd.*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other district or the State						Total u... migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
4. Datia	(a)	526	1,552	526	1,552	—	—	651	2,314	217	569	434	737	9,670
	(b)	544	1,605	544	1,605	—	—	673	1,359	224	588	449	762	
5. Shivpuri	(a)	2,980	4,957	2,265	4,064	715	893	2,177	2,360	639	757	1,536	1,603	16,175
	(b)	1,842	3,065	1,400	2,513	442	552	1,346	1,459	395	468	950	991	
6. Guna	(a)	7,039	9,518	5,607	7,545	1,432	1,972	3,558	4,860	1,307	1,826	2,251	3,033	31,624
	(b)	2,226	3,010	1,773	2,386	453	624	1,125	1,537	413	577	712	959	
7. Tikamgarh	(a)	835	1,745	835	1,745	—	—	587	823	237	316	350	507	7,389
	(b)	1.130	2,362	1,130	2,362	—	—	794	1,114	321	428	474	686	
8. Chhatarpur	(a)	3,776	7,951	2,991	6,159	785	1,792	1,718	1,925	737	706	981	1,219	22,002
	(b)	1,716	3,614	1,359	2,799	357	814	781	875	335	321	446	554	
9. Panna	(a)	640	975	640	975	—	—	974	1,466	588	791	386	672	5,493
	(b)	1,165	1,775	1,165	1,775	—	—	1,773	2,669	1,070	1,440	703	1,223	
10. Satna	(a)	5,143	6,644	4,418	5,259	724	1,385	4,728	5,592	2,439	2,757	2,289	2,835	34,135
	(b)	1,507	1,946	1,294	1,541	212	406	1,385	1,638	715	808	671	831	
11. Rewa	(a)	4,314	3,209	4,314	3,209	—	—	3,745	3,382	2,234	1,767	1,488	1,591	21,584
	(b)	1,999	1,487	1,999	1,487	—	—	1,735	1,567	1,035	819	689	737	
12. Shahdol	(a)	4,136	6,282	3,147	4,956	988	1,315	6,733	5,990	4,171	3,357	2,562	2,633	31,469
	(b)	1,315	1,996	1,000	1,715	314	418	2,140	1,903	1,329	1,067	814	837	
13. Sidhi	(a)	702	544	702	544	—	—	708	559	407	302	298	257	2,892
	(b)	2,427	1,881	2,427	1,881	—	—	2,448	1,933	1,407	1,044	1,030	889	
14. Mandsaur	(a)	10,035	13,841	5,944	7,922	4,085	5,916	5,038	6,499	1,186	1,562	3,849	4,932	68,444
	(b)	1,466	2,022	868	1,157	597	864	736	950	173	228	562	721	
15. Ratlam	(a)	5,991	7,266	3,965	4,871	2,019	2,393	8,544	11,960	3,393	4,864	5,149	7,087	54,138
	(b)	1,107	1,342	732	900	373	442	1,578	2,209	645	898	951	1,309	
16. Ujjain	(a)	9,450	9,768	6,072	6,343	3.370	3,416	20,565	24,815	7,892	9,403	12,656	15,387	97,505
	(b)	969	1,002	623	651	346	350	2,109	2,545	809	964	1,298	1,578	

Table V-11 *contd*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other district of the State						Total urban migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
17. Jhabua	(a)	2,527	2,660	1,754	1,688	772	970	2,383	3,078	711	947	1,663	2,110	13,933
	(b)	1,814	1,909	1,259	1,212	554	696	1,710	2,209	510	680	1,194	1,514	
18. Dhar	(a)	4,475	5,914	3,406	4,400	1,067	1,514	3,679	6,034	1,219	2,167	2,455	3,867	22,927
	(b)	1,952	2,579	1,486	1,919	465	660	1,605	2,632	532	945	1,071	1,687	
19. Indore	(a)	8,738	10,698	5,299	5,918	3,437	4,780	35,104	35,953	15,941	14,469	19,143	21,483	196,410
	(b)	445	545	270	301	175	243	1,787	1,831	812	737	975	1,094	
20. Dewas	(a)	4,118	5,823	3,083	4,448	1,035	1,375	4,659	8,078	1,684	3,131	2,975	4,947	27,260
	(b)	1,511	2,136	1,131	1,632	380	504	1,709	2,963	618	1,149	1,091	1,815	
21. West-Nimar	(a)	11,472	14,893	7,285	9,673	4,185	5,208	6,280	8,125	2,297	2,952	3,978	5,153	54,192
	(b)	2,117	2,748	1,344	1,785	772	961	1,159	1,499	424	545	734	951	
22. East-Nimar	(a)	6,100	6,532	4,516	4,700	1,584	1,822	5,443	6,440	2,203	2,271	3,240	4,169	58,722
	(b)	1,039	1,112	769	800	270	310	927	1,097	375	387	552	710	
23. Shajapur	(a)	2,572	4,007	1,965	3,014	607	991	3,754	5,878	1,246	896	2,508	4,981	19,753
	(b)	1,302	2,029	995	1,526	307	502	1,900	2,976	631	454	1,270	2,522	
24. Rajgarh	(a)	3,366	5,289	2,154	3,401	1,212	1,888	2,324	4,260	904	1,882	1,420	2,378	17,606
	(b)	1,912	3,004	1,223	1,932	688	1,072	1,320	2,420	513	1,069	807	1,351	
25. Vidisha	(a)	3,476	5,651	2,734	4,502	742	1,149	4,835	5,918	2,066	2,397	2,768	3,519	26,774
	(b)	1,298	2,111	1,021	1,681	277	429	1,806	2,210	772	895	1,034	1,314	
26. Sehore	(a)	6,674	8,763	3,722	5,160	2,926	3,599	24,652	22,540	8,311	7,731	16,308	14,779	135,431
	(b)	493	647	275	381	216	266	1,820	1,664	614	571	1,204	1,091	
27. Raisen	(a)	1,412	2,074	1,112	1,678	300	394	2,051	2,538	708	1,014	1,343	1,522	9,345
	(b)	1,511	2,219	1,190	1,796	321	422	2,195	2,716	758	1,085	1,437	1,629	
28. Hoshangabad	(a)	14,150	15,024	11,096	11,211	3,051	3,812	7,508	9,671	3,389	4,348	4,117	5,320	62,828
	(b)	2,252	3,391	1,766	1,784	486	607	1,195	1,539	539	692	655	847	
29. Betul	(a)	5,425	6,395	4,477	5,329	938	1,062	2,401	2,403	1,108	1,077	1,287	1,322	24,471
	(b)	2,217	2,613	1,830	2,178	383	434	981	982	453	440	526	540	

Table V-11 *Concld.*

State/District		Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration						Born in other district of the State						Total urban migrants (Persons)
		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
30. Sagar	(a)	14,529	20,700	11,412	15,691	3,116	5,003	7,905	10,912	3,557	4,816	4,345	6,083	74,202
	(b)	1,958	2,790	1,538	2,115	420	674	1,065	1,471	479	649	586	820	
31. Damoh	(a)	4,436	6,141	4,003	5,604	433	537	3,948	5,370	1,759	2,460	2,189	2,910	23,640
	(b)	1,876	2,598	1,693	2,371	183	227	1,670	2,272	744	1,041	926	1,231	
32. Jabalpur	(a)	20,515	25,365	13,423	16,992	7,043	8,246	41,438	37,528	24,630	20,534	16,676	16,855	232,256
	(b)	883	1,092	578	732	303	355	1,784	1,616	1,060	884	718	726	
33. Narsimhapur	(a)	5,480	6,445	4,625	5,473	855	972	3,113	4,571	1,370	2,028	1,743	2,543	22,429
	(b)	2,443	2,874	2,062	2,440	381	433	1,388	2,038	611	904	777	1 134	
34. Mandla	(a)	2,472	2,536	2,250	2,307	222	229	2,930	3,827	1,715	2,240	1,214	1,587	16,260
	(b)	1,520	1,560	1,384	1,419	137	141	1,802	2,354	1,055	1,378	747	976	
35. Chhindwara	(a)	14.630	10,994	11.259	7,943	3,371	3,051	5,356	6,186	3,377	3,852	1,979	2,334	53,017
	(b)	2,759	2,074	2,175	1,498	636	575	1,010	1,167	637	727	373	440	
36. Seoni	(a)	2,686	2,767	2,686	2,767	—	—	1,815	2,226	871	1,028	944	1,198	12,511
	(b)	2,147	2,212	2.147	2,212	—	—	1,451	1,779	696	822	755	958	
37. Balaghat	(a)	4,870	5,180	4,251	4,465	615	711	3,626	4,015	2,337	2,605	1,286	1,403	26,571
	(b)	1,833	1,949	1,600	1,680	231	268	1,365	1,511	880	980	484	528	
38. Surguja	(a)	2,901	2,972	2,636	2,673	265	299	6,176	5,060	4,406	3,560	1,770	1,500	28,743
	(b)	1,009	1,034	917	930	92	104	2,149	1,760	1,533	1,239	616	522	
39. Bilaspur	(a)	19,159	23,476	16,862	19,839	2,290	3,628	9,329	11,087	5,159	5,903	4.166	5,151	95,741
	(b)	2,001	2,452	1,761	2,072	239	379	974	1,158	539	617	435	538	
40. Raigarh	(a)	4,919	5,940	4,377	5,155	541	785	4,418	5,233	3,116	3,130	1,298	2,103	31,939
	(b)	1,540	1,860	1,370	1,614	169	246	1,383	1,638	976	980	406	658	
41. Durg	(a)	26,645	29,081	23,717	25,308	2,831	3,770	12,469	11,710	6,949	6,442	5,467	5,261	176,203
	(b)	1,512	1,650	1,346	1,436	161	214	708	665	394	366	310	299	
42. Raipur	(a)	18,891	22,711	15,870	19,192	3,016	3,514	16,261	17,908	10,729	11,676	5,529	6,221	129,902
	(b)	1,454	1,748	1,222	1,477	232	271	1,252	1,379	826	899	426	479	
43 Bastar	(a)	2,103	2,443	1,814	2,127	292	316	1,534	1,681	638	729	896	952	14,372
	(b)	1,467	1,700	1,262	1,480	203	220	1,067	1,170	444	507	623	662	

TABLE V-12

Immigration in Urban areas of State from Urban areas of other States of India classified by sex, 1961

State/District	Urban population of the State/District		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent states		Immigrants from urban areas of states into urban areas other than adjacent states		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of the states of India total cols. 4+6 & 5+7		% of immigrants from urban areas of states of India to urban population of the state			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Madhya Pradesh	**2,493,166**	**2,134,068**	**151,663**	**138,421**	**38,189**	**26,534**	**189,852**	**164,955**	**7.615**	**7.730**	**6.08**	**6.49**
Morena District	37,160	29,967	1,987	2,331	320	228	2,307	2,559	6.208	8.539	5.35	7.78
Bhind "	26,622	21,031	1,149	1,368	84	66	1,233	1,434	4.632	6.819	4.32	6.50
Gwalior "	175,165	149,283	11,942	12,029	3,161	2,462	15,103	14,491	8.622	9.707	6.82	8.06
Datia "	15,376	14,054	570	1,471	41	39	611	1,510	3.974	10.744	3.71	10.47
Shivpuri "	20,825	18,057	648	905	244	187	892	1,092	4.283	6 048	3.11	5.01
Guna "	39,790	35,080	1,448	1,525	276	222	1,724	1,747	4.333	4.980	3.64	4.35
Tikamgarh "	10,696	9,773	406	670	65	55	471	725	4.404	7.418	3.80	6.86
Chhatarpur "	30,094	26,225	1,363	1,847	279	179	1,642	2,026	5.456	7.725	4.53	7.04
Panna "	8,810	7,927	254	299	37	34	291	333	3.303	4.201	2.88	3.77
Satna "	34,564	28,890	1,825	1,470	395	294	2,220	1,764	6.423	6.106	5.28	5.09
Rewa "	24,404	18,661	1,508	1,270	232	218	1,740	1,488	7.130	7,974	6.18	6.81
Shahdol "	31,418	26,342	1,210	936	382	241	1,592	1,177	5.067	4.468	3.85	3.55
Sidhi "	2,928	2,093	92	59	4	2	96	61	3.279	2.914	3.14	2.82
Mandsaur "	84,840	74,691	4,954	6,431	691	460	5,645	6,981	6.654	9.226	5.84	8.61
Ratlam "	72,834	65,582	4,209	4,404	472	396	4,681	4,800	6.427	7.319	5.78	6.72
Ujjain "	114,926	99,776	6,774	5,348	884	611	7,658	5,959	6.663	5.972	5.89	5.36
Jhabua "	18,754	16,973	895	1,070	33	39	928	1,109	4.948	6.534	4.77	6.30

Table V-12 *contd.*

State/District	Urban population of the State/District		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent states		Immigrants from urban areas of states into urban areas other than adjacent states		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of the states of India total cols. 4+6 & 5+7		% of immigrants from urban areas of states of India to urban population of the state			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Dhar District	34,985	31,504	633	695	104	82	737	777	2.107	2.466	1.81	2.20
Indore "	244,597	207,486	18,999	16,901	3,490	2,536	22,499	19,347	9.194	9.368	7.77	8.15
Dewas "	35,327	32,053	930	860	110	105	1,040	965	2.944	3.011	2.63	2.68
West Nimar "	72,244	65,833	2,509	2,730	195	165	2,704	2,895	3.743	4.397	3.47	4.15
East Nimar "	80,974	73,401	5,944	6,572	439	345	6,383	6,921	7.883	9.429	7.34	8.95
Shajapur "	27,933	25,097	695	895	56	52	751	947	2.689	3.773	2.49	3.57
Rajgarh "	25,729	23,290	386	554	63	58	449	612	1.745	2.628	1.50	2.38
Vidisha "	34,550	29,730	1,272	1,078	207	119	1,479	1,197	4.281	4.026	3.68	3.63
Sehore "	152,093	119,699	14,205	9,374	4,690	2,429	18,895	11,803	12.423	9.861	9.34	7.83
Raisen "	11,779	10,059	269	222	46	23	315	245	2.674	2.437	2.28	2.21
Hoshangabad "	63,720	55,503	3,420	3,317	610	430	4,030	3,747	6.325	6.751	5.37	5.98
Betul "	24,947	22,140	1,828	1,929	337	217	2,165	2,146	8.678	9.693	7.33	8.71
Sagar "	96,561	84,143	3,538	3,376	748	529	4,286	3,905	4.439	4.641	3.66	4.01
Damoh "	29,261	26,512	563	450	112	96	675	546	2.307	2 059	1.92	1.70
Jabalpur "	258,989	213,657	17,906	14,607	6,605	5,696	24,511	20,303	9.464	9.503	6.91	6.84
Narshimhapur "	24,917	23,079	463	543	72	47	535	590	2.064	2.556	1.79	2.35
Mandla "	17,183	15,961	855	867	235	203	1,090	1,070	6.343	6.704	4.98	5.43
Chhindwara "	51,945	46,444	2,370	3,200	339	194	27,09	3,394	5.215	7.308	4.56	6.89
Seoni "	15,715	14,559	550	700	100	56	650	756	4.136	5.193	3.50	4.81

Table V-12 *concld.*

State/District		Urban population of the State/District		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of adjacent states		Immigrants from urban areas of states into urban area other than adjacent states		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of the states of India total cols. 4+6 & 5+7		% of immigrants from urban areas of states of India to urban population of the state			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Balaghat	District	24,325	21,985	1,722	1,740	165	125	1,887	1,865	7.757	8.483	7.08	7.91
Surguja	"	24,233	19,556	1,620	1,260	587	409	2,207	1,669	7.107	8.534	6.69	6.44
Bilaspur	"	88,581	79,856	5,641	4,933	2,321	1,703	7,962	6,636	8.988	8.310	6.37	6.18
Raigarh	"	31,504	28,383	1,458	1,375	811	591	2,269	1,966	7.202	6.927	4.63	4.84
Durg	"	138,073	97,481	12,597	8,503	5,857	2,863	18,454	11,366	13.395	11.660	9.12	8.72
Raipur	"	118,663	109,485	9,003	7,423	1,874	1,418	10,877	8,841	9.166	8.075	7.59	6.98
Bastar	"	14,132	12,767	1,053	884	416	306	1,469	1,190	10.395	9.321	7.45	6.92

The inward flow of migrants into the towns of Madhya Pradesh from the towns of other States of India is represented by 1,51,663 males and 1,38,441 females and account for 7.6 percent of males and 7.7 percent of females living in urban areas. A considerable proportion of these immigrants relates to Sehore district where the capital of the State is located. This is the consequence of the Reorganisation of States in 1956 and the establishment of Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal. The next in order come Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior districts which form the industrial complex of the State. The proportion of male immigrants in all these cases is higher than that of females. This tendency of leaving woman folk behind may perhaps be attributable to economic conditions. This pattern of distribution equally holds good in respect of immigrants from urban areas of non-adjacent States also. It is significant to note that in the case of Gwalior district alone the female immigrants from urban areas of adjacent States outnumber the male immigrants.

Immigrants from other States of India into Madhya Pradesh classified by sex are shown in the Table below as percentage of total rural and urban population of the State, 1961 :—

TABLE V-12.1

Immigration from other States of India into the State classified by Sex, expressed as percentage of Total Rural and Urban population of the State, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Total population of State			Percentage of total immigration from other States of India to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States adjacent to the State to actual population of State			Percentage of immigration from States other than those adjacent to State to actual population of State		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	Total	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	4.57	4.29	4.86	4.08	3.69	4.49	0.49	0.60	0.37
	Rural	27,745,174	14,085,038	13,660,136	2.73	2.12	3.36	2.57	1.92	3.24	0.16	0.19	0.12
	Urban	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	15.60	16.60	14.43	13.12	13.67	12.49	2.48	2.93	1.94

Immigrants from other parts of the country account for 4.6 percent of the State population—distribution between the adjacent and non-adjacent States being 4.1 and 0.5 percent, respectively. The proportion of male and female immigrants from adjacent States is higher than that from non-adjacent States for reasons already indicated above. The urban proportions are uniformly in favour of males, the disparity qeing greater in the case of non-adjacent States than in the case of those on the border of Madhya Pradesh.

The distribution of workers and non-workers among the immigrants expressed as percentage to total workers in the nine industrial categories (Table No. V 13) leads to the following observations :—

The percentage of immigrants to the total workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labour is only 2.2% and 2.8% respectively. This is because that the primary sector like cultivation, where cultivable land is not sufficient even for the maintenance of the local population would not obviously attract others from distant quarters. The proportion of immigrants working as agricultural labour is slightly higher than that of those working as cultivators indicating thereby that cultivation has relatively lesser scope for employment of outsiders except as agricultural labour. The highest proportion of immigrants working as cultivators (8.3%) is to be found in Mandsaur district. Tikamgarh and Datia districts come next in order of importance in respect of cultivation and East Nimar, Indore and Morena districts in respect of agricultural labour. The third industrial category in the primary sector, namely, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing and allied activities, offers little scope for immigrants to earn their livelihood evidenced by the proportion

TABLE V-13

Distribution of immigrants from other States of India in the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers expressed as percentages of total population under each category, 1961

State/District		Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MADHYA PRADESH											
(a) Total Population		10,611,508	2,815,200	492,287	841,395	336,845	172,258	403,637	157,920	1,098,127	15,443,231
(b) Immigrant-Population		237,736	79,323	40,941	48,126	100,721	55,831	57,881	41,891	152,444	664,418
(c) Expressed as percentage of (a)		2.24	2.82	8.32	5.72	29.90	32.41	14.34	26.53	13.88	4.30
1. Morena	(a)	273,113	15,100	5,830	9,947	3,714	10,384	8,696	2,033	20,254	434,277
	(b)	5,783	1,041	1,045	1,899	868	6,075	1,354	482	4,261	30,823
	(c)	2.12	6.89	17.92	19.09	23.87	58.50	15.57	23.71	21.04	7.10
2. Bhind	(a)	195,314	11,016	1,314	7,201	1,771	1,518	5,667	687	18,127	398,554
	(b)	6,390	692	113	669	490	398	622	102	2,750	32,754
	(c)	3.27	6.28	8.60	9.29	27.67	26.22	10.98	14.85	15.17	8.22
3. Gwalior	(a)	110,580	16,402	10,384	10,047	28,438	6,679	17,874	6,278	36,864	414,330
	(b)	3,815	730	2,358	1,168	9,956	906	2,566	1,322	7,920	36,488
	(c)	3.45	4.45	22.71	11.63	35.01	13.56	14.36	21.06	21.48	8.81
4. Datia	(a)	71,131	2,065	1,548	6,204	887	1,343	3,464	785	10,041	102,999
	(b)	4,667	90	103	637	88	317	203	103	1,407	6,013
	(c)	6.56	4.36	6.65	10.27	9.92	23.60	5.86	13.12	14.01	5.84
5. Shivpuri	(a)	221,548	20,263	7,180	13,570	1,303	2,280	6,312	1,092	18,649	265,757
	(b)	4,543	440	291	607	112	130	416	128	1,918	6,296
	(c)	2.05	2.17	4.05	4.47	8.60	5.70	6.59	11.72	10.28	2.37
6. Guna	(a)	185,747	37,382	4,891	15,533	3,384	1,736	7,304	1,974	20,362	317,512
	(b)	6,788	1,136	461	872	319	234	458	425	1,652	9,963
	(c)	3.65	3.04	9.43	5.61	9.43	13.48	6.27	21.53	8.11	3.14
7. Tikamgarh	(a)	189,201	16,902	3,810	14,369	617	1,332	3,786	492	14,889	210,264
	(b)	13,138	1,040	213	1,227	84	201	387	98	1,702	9,750
	(c)	6.94	6.15	5.59	8.54	13.61	15.09	10.22	19.92	11.43	4.64

Table V-13—*contd.*

State/District		Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Chhatarpur	(a)	185,202	37,663	10,722	22,786	1,647	2,513	5,568	1,224	33,771	286,277
	(b)	7,525	1,221	349	850	245	223	489	173	2,507	13,645
	(c)	4.06	3.24	3.25	3.73	14.88	8.87	8.78	14.13	7.42	4.77
9. Panna	(a)	108,020	29,506	6,705	8,570	596	1,219	3,130	460	16,207	156,844
	(b)	2,293	254	192	199	106	221	164	33	839	3,016
	(c)	2.12	0.86	0.65	2.32	17.79	18.13	5.24	7.17	5.18	1.92
10. Satna	(a)	190,107	88,216	10,006	26,050	7,536	2,806	7,928	4,019	22,704	334,998
	(b)	3,439	490	159	542	1,269	734	616	898	1,469	9,137
	(c)	1.81	0.56	1.59	2.08	16.84	26.16	7.77	21.85	6.47	2.73
11. Rewa	(a)	203,675	118,048	12,181	19,445	1,641	1,658	7,367	1,330	19,048	388,209
	(b)	3,468	2,911	476	559	231	166	513	233	1,674	11,136
	(c)	1.70	2.47	3.91	2.87	14.08	10.01	6.96	17.52	8.79	2.87
12. Shahdol	(a)	302,937	77,415	20,764	15,306	2,205	6,108	6,790	3,056	20,824	374,244
	(b)	331	93	2,784	275	322	2,401	543	887	1,356	5,627
	(c)	0.11	0.12	13.41	1.80	14.60	39.31	8.00	29.02	6.51	1.50
13. Sidhi	(a)	200,404	81,505	6,207	13,894	344	502	2,773	107	8,237	266,156
	(b)	5,468	2,364	127	519	15	32	235	25	480	6,088
	(c)	2.73	2.90	2.05	3.74	4.36	6.37	8.47	23.36	5.83	2.29
14. Mandsaur	(a)	271,634	34,167	8,570	21,436	7,043	8,836	12,402	3,884	26,643	357,470
	(b)	22,570	6,691	2,026	3,823	1,700	4,467	1,313	1,207	8,006	29,724
	(c)	8.31	19.58	23.64	17.83	24.14	50.55	10.59	31.08	30.05	8.32
15. Ratlam	(a)	149,739	23,226	3,685	11,125	9,253	3,055	9,319	6,404	17,374	250,341
	(b)	4,625	924	214	663	1,715	658	861	2,244	2,627	14,341
	(c)	3.89	3.98	5.81	5.96	18.53	21.54	9·24	35.03	15.12	5.73
16. Ujjain	(a)	170,994	59,104	6,164	15,884	20,376	5,055	13,872	5,066	25,540	339,665
	(b)	2,233	2,647	484	1,100	5,907	1,361	1,770	1,119	3,932	18,020
	(c)	1.31	4.48	7.85	6.93	28.99	26.92	12.76	22.09	15.40	5.31

Table V-13—*contd.*

State/District		Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Jhabua	(a)	255,292	7,561	6,082	5,280	984	773	3,808	869	8,149	225,586
	(b)	6,423	326	273	566	221	132	661	241	1,009	5,375
	(c)	2.52	4.31	4.49	10.72	22.46	17.08	17.36	27.73	12.38	2.38
18. Dhar	(a)	232,889	63,688	5,066	12,941	2,853	1,885	6,969	1,034	18,094	298,355
	(b)	1,340	1,693	239	376	257	134	385	36	1,059	4,693
	(c)	0.58	2.66	4.72	2.91	9.01	7.11	5.52	3.48	5.85	1.57
19. Indore	(a)	77,569	40,045	8,563	13,254	43,520	6,991	27,633	9,095	49,334	477,590
	(b)	1,286	2,991	1,122	1,518	15,262	1,685	6,294	2,187	14,103	51,326
	(c)	1.66	7.47	13.10	11.45	35.07	24.10	22.78	24.05	28.59	10.75
20. Dewas	(a)	132,868	49,306	9,741	12,253	3,392	1,508	4,949	896	17,583	214,405
	(b)	601	493	575	363	444	111	364	76	962	3,804
	(c)	0.45	1.00	5.90	2.96	13.09	7.36	7.36	8.48	5.47	1.77
21. West Nimar	(a)	332,293	99,349	9,320	19,870	5,809	3,329	12,393	1,839	30,631	475,031
	(b)	4,584	3,860	509	1,492	1,283	533	1,726	204	3,128	12,342
	(c)	1.38	3.86	5.46	7.51	22.09	16.01	13.93	11.09	10.21	2.60
22. East Nimar	(a)	188,921	83,666	5,757	16,941	11,960	3,680	11,511	4,341	22,362	336,011
	(b)	12,543	8,416	1,157	2,394	4,139	1,280	2,126	1,333	4,491	28,718
	(c)	6.64	10.06	20.01	14.13	34.61	34.78	18.47	30.71	20.08	8.55
23. Shajapur	(a)	169,420	58,652	9,709	16,023	2,230	1,734	6,537	1,413	16,947	243,470
	(b)	4,208	1,230	736	1,128	187	245	506	219	1,325	7,430
	(c)	2.48	2.10	7.58	7.04	8.38	14.13	7.74	15.50	7.82	3.05
24. Rajgarh	(a)	192,190	35,846	11,261	15,378	1,725	1,130	5,401	723	20,261	232,956
	(b)	3,300	692	304	455	56	60	280	38	1,062	4,901
	(c)	1.72	1.93	2.70	2.96	3.25	5.31	5.18	5.26	5.24	2.10
25. Vidisha	(a)	122,626	51,315	8,237	11,370	3,063	2,540	6,884	1,503	23,718	257,963
	(b)	1,623	1,726	864	449	517	615	614	460	2,092	6,056
	(c)	1.32	3.36	10.49	3.95	16.88	24.21	8.92	30.61	8.82	2.35

Table V-13 *contd.*

State/District		Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26. Sehore	(a)	148,469	66,546	8,846	16,062	22,647	15,685	16,620	7,745	46,739	405,325
	(b)	623	544	1,170	620	9 204	9,311	1,558	1,962	9,943	27,770
	(c)	0.42	0.82	13.23	3·86	40.64	59.36	9.37	25.33	21.27	6.85
27. Raisen	(a)	94,717	43,111	7,169	12,356	717	1,820	4,382	1,201	31,330	214,623
	(b)	714	241	867	213	36	596	127	214	2,062	3,450
	(c)	0.75	0.56	12.09	1.72	5.02	32.75	2.90	17.82	6.58	1.61
28. Hoshangabad	(a)	131,323	71,507	10,572	14,768	4,152	5,407	10,754	7,805	29,905	332,100
	(b)	453	313	1,129	326	540	2,185	1,051	1,626	2,777	11,251
	(c)	0.34	0.44	10,68	2.21	13.01	40.41	9.77	20.83	9.29	3.39
29. Betul	(a)	217,759	54,092	10,539	14,613	904	1,551	4,875	4,211	15,967	235,901
	(b)	2,904	1,832	444	652	195	358	580	1,035	1,938	8,184
	(c)	1.33	3.39	4.21	4.46	21.57	23.08	11.90	24.58	12.14	3.47
30. Sagar	(a)	167,777	56,754	9,230	77,018	6,719	3,416	12,558	6,609	36,364	420,102
	(b)	2,888	1,627	431	1,016	473	538	869	1,772	4,275	14,174
	(c)	1.72	2.87	4.67	1.32	7.04	15.75	6.92	26.81	11.76	3.37
31. Damoh	(a)	107,530	31,922	6,729	28,413	1,904	1,210	5,246	2,116	21,800	231,467
	(b)	134	27	131	126	125	77	183	257	638	1,860
	(c)	0.12	0.08	1.95	0.44	6.57	6.36	3.58	12.15	2.93	0.80
32. Jabalpur	(a)	250,608	96,488	11,228	52,658	41,852	9,857	26,234	19,376	72,698	692,826
	(b)	4,137	243	522	2,014	8,783	1,674	3,428	4,842	18,772	46,413
	(c)	1.65	0.25	4.65	3.82	20.99	16.98	13.07	24.99	25.82	6.70
33. Narsimhapur	(a)	95,779	44,645	4,066	13,179	2,350	1,015	6,384	1,689	21,849	221,450
	(b)	63	17	55	55	74	93	204	98	409	1,359
	(c)	0.07	0.38	1.35	0.42	3.15	9.16	3.20	5.80	1.87	0.61
34. Mandla	(a)	289,751	63,326	8,349	10,639	1,091	1,830	4,304	1,841	14,493	288,879
	(b)	571	187	81	84	47	281	190	521	691	3,869
	(c)	0.20	0.30	0.97	0.79	4.31	15.36	4.41	28.30	4.78	1.34

Table V-13—*concld.*

State/District		Industrial classification of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35. Chhindwara	(a)	257,490	76,008	36,101	16,860	3,066	2,091	8,875	3,825	20,765	360,454
	(b)	5,326	3,395	3,464	1,076	389	228	1,070	876	2,019	13,554
	(c)	2.07	4.47	9.60	6.38	12.69	10.90	12.06	22.90	9.72	3.76
36. Seoni	(a)	201,353	62,969	5,728	9,077	1,393	851	4,670	1,577	14,094	222,029
	(b)	1,280	419	164	169	103	79	342	136	505	2,776
	(c)	0.64	0.67	2.86	1.86	7.39	5.67	7.32	8.62	3.58	1.25
37. Balaghat	(a)	317,355	88,177	18,181	32,919	2,538	2,439	6,487	1,483	18,904	318,219
	(b)	16,168	4,028	2,485	3,717	491	472	1,198	233	1,797	11,826
	(c)	5.09	4.57	13.67	11.29	19.35	19.35	18.47	15.71	9.51	3.72
38. Surguja	(a)	474,120	64,918	28,548	17,976	2,181	6,448	5,558	2,672	15,903	418,414
	(b)	12,942	3,904	2,776	1,525	783	2,764	2,855	1,096	3,650	17,785
	(c)	2.73	6.01	9.72	8.48	35.90	42.87	51.37	41.02	22.95	4.25
39. Bilaspur	(a)	779,842	208,273	30,658	42,205	10,383	6,307	18,497	9,880	40,998	874,750
	(b)	2,451	651	1,615	1,379	1,302	1,010	3,418	3,242	3,546	19,831
	(c)	0.31	0.31	5.27	3.27	12.54	16.01	18.48	32.81	8.65	2.27
40. Raigarh	(a)	421,810	82,154	10,322	30,234	4,688	2,246	7,458	1,972	31,125	449,217
	(b)	18,083	3,589	582	2,641	1,144	423	2,320	505	3,511	17,107
	(c)	4.29	4.37	5.64	8.74	24.40	18.83	31.11	25.61	11.28	3.81
41. Durg	(a)	679,563	205,271	46,007	33,839	40,978	16,985	20,135	12,187	48,465	781,806
	(b)	7,290	1,755	5,294	2,153	25,454	8,602	5,805	5,604	9,651	46,735
	(c)	1.07	0.85	11.51	6.36	62.12	50.64	28.83	45.98	19.91	5.98
42. Raipur	(a)	703,389	245,459	28,578	43,657	19,586	8,749	27,038	10,155	59,331	856,062
	(b)	18,124	9,004	1,477	4,442	4,331	2,657	5,729	3,228	9,068	38,217
	(c)	2.58	3.67	5.17	10.17	22.11	30.37	21.19	31.79	15.28	4.46
43. Bastar	(a)	539,459	95,572	17,739	20,245	3,405	3,757	5,225	972	20,784	460,343
	(b)	10,601	3,356	1,080	1,568	1,454	1,164	1,483	371	3,456	10,791
	(c)	1.97	3.51	6.09	7.75	42.70	30.98	28.38	38.17	16.63	2.34

of migrants from outside the State working in this industrial category (8.3%). Mandsaur, Gwalior, East Nimar, Morena, Shahdol and Raisen districts have a higher proportion of migrants working in this industrial category compared to other districts in the State. This could be attributable to the rich forest resources and some mining/quarrying activity in these districts. The household industries which are generally run with the assistance of the members of the household offer employment on a limited scale in some districts and negligible employment in other districts. While Mandsaur (23.6%), East Nimar (20.0%) and Morena (15.1%) districts have greater opportunities of employment as reflected by high proportion of immigrants working in household industry, Panna (0.6%), Mandla (1.0%) and Seoni (2.9%) districts offer practically no scope for employment. Industrial category V i.e. manufacturing other than household industry offers substantial scope for the employment of immigrants from other States of India, Opportunities of employment provided in the industrial districts of Sehore (40.6%), Gwalior, Indore (35·0%) roughly, East Nimar (34.6%) and Ujjain (29.0%) are comparatively higher than other districts of the State. The percentage of immigrants employed in construction industry of the State is highest as compared to any other industrial category (32.4%). In eight of the 43 districts in the State the proportion of immigrants employed in construction activity is above the State average of 32.4%. Districtwise proportion of immigrant workers is shown below :—

TABLE V-13.1

S. No.	District	Percentage of workers employed in industrial category VI.
1	2	3
1	Durg	62.1
2	Mandsaur	50.6
3	Sehore	59.4
4	Morena	58.5
5	Surguja	42.9
6	Hoshangabad	40.4
7	Raisen	32.8
8	East Nimar	34.8
9	Shahdol	39.3

The high employment potential of immigrants in these districts could probably be attributable to exploitation of mineral resources like Iron Ore in Durg and factory industry in Sehore, Hoshangabad, Shahdol and East Nimar districts. Immigrants from other States account for 14.3% in trade and commerce and 13.9% in other services. By the very nature of these industries, employment of these from outside the State is bound to be limited. Except in the highly urbanised districts like Indore and East Nimar on the one hand and underdeveloped districts like Surguja and Bastar on the other where traders from outside can have a fair field, the proportion of immigrants in other districts working in this industrial category is comparatively insignificant. Industrial category VIII i.e. Transport and Communications comes third in order of importance from the point of view of employment potential of immigrants (26.5%). This is indicative of new job opportunities created by the increased traffic on railways and roads over time,

Non-working immigrants

44.9 percent of the total immigrants from other States constitute non-workers. The female proportion among the non-workers is higher (62.4%) than that of males (26.1%) and it roughly works out to a ratio of 3: 1. It is thus obvious that children and women folk constitute majority among the non-working immigrants.

CITY MIGRANTS

In the State as a whole there are eight cities and i. e. Indore, Jabalpur Towngroup, Gwalior, Bhopal Towngroup, Ujjain, Raipur, Durg Towngroup and Sagar Towngroup with a population of over-1,00,000. The table on page 272 shows the total popula tion in these cities, migrants and their percentage to the total population by age and sex.

TABLE V-14

Migrants into Cities/Town groups by age and sex, 1961

Particulars	Indore Municipal Corporation			Jabalpur (Town group)			Gwalior Municipal Corporation			Bhopal (Town Group)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Population	394,941	213,346	181,595	367,014	202,874	164,140	300,587	162,204	138,383	222,948	125,875	97,073
Migrants	175,046	92,745	82,301	176,228	98,197	78,031	111,996	58,533	53,463	117,562	68,872	48,690
Percentage	44.32	43.47	45.32	48.02	48.40	47.54	37.26	36.09	38.63	52.73	54.71	50.16
0-14 Population	163,314	85,445	77,869	145,355	75,756	69,599	123,077	65,872	57,205	84,202	43,544	40,658
Migrants	26,234	14,096	12,138	30,846	16,560	14,286	16,555	9,407	7,148	25,866	13,453	12,413
Percentage	16.06	16.50	15.59	21.22	21.86	20.53	13.45	14.28	12.50	30.72	30.90	30.53
15-34 Population	132,959	70,758	62,201	132,313	74,494	57,819	101,805	54,756	47,349	88,421	52,161	36,260
Migrants	79,022	39,329	39,693	84,238	45,900	38,338	54,141	27,099	27,042	60,247	36,648	23,599
Percentage	59.43	55.58	63.81	63.67	61.62	66.31	53.18	49.49	57.48	68.14	70.26	65.08
35-59 Population	79,538	47,032	32,506	75,272	45,707	29,585	60,330	33,977	26,353	40,987	25,103	15,884
Migrants	56,041	32,225	23,816	51,954	31,235	20,719	33,470	18,300	15,170	26,152	15,958	10,194
Percentage	70.46	68.52	73.27	69.02	68.34	70.08	55.48	53.86	57.56	63.81	63.57	64.18
60 + Population	18,720	9,674	8,846	13,775	6,749	7,026	15,147	7,500	7,647	9,179	4,989	4,190
Migrants	13,580	6,966	6,614	9,145	4,477	4,668	7,805	3,714	4,091	5,264	2,798	2,466
Percentage	72.54	70.55	74.77	66.39	66.34	66.44	51.53	49.52	53.50	57.35	56.08	58.85
Age not stated Population	410	237	173	299	168	131	228	99	129	159	78	81
Migrants	169	129	40	45	25	20	25	13	12	33	15	18
Percentage	41.22	54.43	23.12	15.05	14.88	15.27	10.96	13.13	9.30	20.75	19.23	22.22

Particulars	Ujjain Municipality			Raipur			Durg (Town Group)			Sagar (Town Group)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total Population	144,161	77,005	67,156	139,792	73,977	65,815	133,230	83,566	49,664	104,676	56,303	48,373
Migrants	64,397	32,864	31,533	81,635	42,763	38,872	112,720	71,946	40,774	40,368	19,186	21,182
Percentage	44.67	42.68	46.95	58.40	57.81	59.06	84.61	86.09	82.10	38.56	34.08	43.79
0-14 Population	57,832	30,206	27,626	51,974	26,623	25,351	38,525	19,996	18,529	43,672	23,074	20,598
Migrants	10,351	5,445	4,906	15,604	8,162	7,442	24,129	12,757	11,372	6,354	3,419	2,935
Percentage	17.90	18.03	17.76	30.02	30.66	29.36	62.63	63.80	61.37	14.55	14.82	14.25
15-34 Population	48,436	25,185	23,251	52,772	28,494	24,278	69,476	47,346	22,130	35,958	19,735	16,223
Migrants	28,792	13,606	15,186	39,301	20,514	18,787	65,540	44,584	20,956	19,949	9,265	10,684
Percentage	59.44	54.02	65.31	74.47	71.99	77.38	94.33	94.17	94.69	55.48	46.95	65.86
35-59 Population	30,264	17,610	12,654	29,193	16,136	13,057	22,038	14,716	7,322	20,120	11,108	9,012
Migrants	20,385	11,385	9,000	22,336	12,089	10,247	20,337	13,393	6,944	11,484	5,451	6,033
Percentage	67.36	64.65	71.12	76.51	74.92	78.48	92.28	91.01	94.84	57.08	49.07	66.94
60 + Population	7,419	3,901	3,518	5,778	2,683	3,095	2,974	1,391	1,583	4,887	2,336	2,521
Migrants	4,836	2,415	2,421	4,360	1,981	2,379	2,620	1,157	1,463	2,577	1,051	1,526
Percentage	65.18	61.91	68.82	75.46	73.84	76.87	88.10	83.18	92.42	52.73	44.42	60.53
Age not stated Population	210	103	107	75	41	34	217	117	100	39	20	19
Migrants	33	13	20	34	17	17	94	55	39	4	..	4
Percentage	15.71	12.62	18.69	45.33	41.46	50.00	43.32	47.01	39.00	10.26	..	21.05

The rate of influx of migrants of different age groups revealed by the table above is discussed in the following paras:—

(i) Durg (which included Bhilai township also) has the highest proportion of migrants. 97.60 percent of the migrants are below the age group 60 and about 64 percent of these fall in the age groups 0-14 and 15-34.

(ii) Next to Durg township, Raipur has the highest influx of migrants (58.4 percent). The package programme of agriculture, cheap labour available from the adjoining Orissa State and some development of industry following in Bhilai are the probable factors explaining this.

(iii) 73.49 percent of migrants to Bhopal city are in the age groups 15-34 and 35-39. This comprises of 52,606 (60.9%) males and 33, 793 (39.1%) females.

(iv) The rate of migration in the remaining towns is comparatively lower and is lowest in Gwalior and Sagar.

(v) The sex-ratio of migrants is favourable to females in all the towns excepting Gwalior, Bhopal and Durg. This reflects an element of marriage and birth migration.

(vi) Distribution of migrants by broad age groups reveals that--(a) among total males aged 0-14, the proportion of migrants varies from 14.28 percent in Gwalior to 63.80 percent in Durg township: the corresponding proportion of female migrants of these age groups being 12.50 percent and 61.37 percent; (b) the next important age group from the strength of numbers relates to the age group 15-34. In this age group the proportion of male migrants is a little less than 50 percent in Gwalior and Sagar cities, while the proportions in respect of both males and females is much above 50 percent in the rest of the cities. Durg and Raipur cities which have the highest influx of migrants also reflect highest percentage of male and female migrants in the respective total population of the cities. Bhopal and Jabalpur towngroups come next in order of importance.

(c) The next age group 35-39 has comparatively lesser number of the migrants of each sex but their proportion in the city population rises as high as 91 percent for males and about 95 percent for females in Durg towngroup. The corresponding proportions for the city of Raipur are 74.92 percent for males and 78.48 percent for females. Jabalpur, Bhopal and Ujjain follow closely.

(d) In the age group 60 and above also, the proportions of migrants are substantially high and exceed those for ages 15-34 in Indore, Jabalpur and Raipur in respect of both males and females and in respect of females only in Raipur. The male and female proportion are much higher in this age group than the corresponding proportions of the age group 35-39 in Indore city. A good number of persons in this age group must be those who preferred to live after retirement or otherwise with the earners of the respective households and who obviously therefore come under the category of 'economically dependent group'.

The rate of migration in the general population of the cities in the different age groups as well as among both the sexes is different for different cities of the State. In the ultimate analysis it is the economic force in the form of employment potential that exerts the city-ward flow of migrants as reflected by their concentration in the age groups 15-34 and 35-39. A part of migrants of the age group 15-34 preferably those in the group 15-24 consists of those that must have migrated for pursuing higher and technical education. As already mentioned earlier that those in the age groups 0-14 and 60 and above come under the economically dependent class.

IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Displaced persons from Pakistan:

Table V-15 gives data regarding persons born in Pakistan with their duration of residence in Madhya Pradesh.

The total migrants from Pakistan number 1,73, 202 of whom 98,349 (54.88%) are males and 80,853 (45.12%) are females. About 88 percent (1,50,465) of the migrants are concentrated in the Urban areas. Assuming that all those whose duration of residence in the State is beyond 10 years are more or less permanently settled in the State itself and leaving aside those in whose case actual period of duration of stay is not known (this works out to only 2,531), the total migrants from Pakistan still unsettled in the State comes to 84,686. The table below shows distribution of migrants by sex who are otherwise settled or in the process of settling in Urban and Rural areas of the State.

TABLE V-15.1

Distribution of settled and unsettled migrants from Pakistan by sex and region

Category	*Settled			**Unsettled		
Sex	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Male	4624	45576	50200	12492	34328	46820
	(9.21)	(90.73)	(100.00)	(26.28)	(73.32)	(100.00)
Female	2271	39514	41785	8806	29060	37866
	(5.43)	(94.57)	(100.00)	(23.26)	(76.74)	(100.00)
Total	6895	85090	91985	21298	63388	84686
	(7.50)	(92.50)	(100.00)	(25.15)	(74.85)	(100.00)

* Those whose duration of residence is more than 10 years.
** Those whose duration of residence is less than 10 years.

It could be observed that only 7.50 percent of those who have settled on a permanent basis have been found living in rural areas, whereas a vast majority (in 92.50%) have absorbed themselves in urban occupations. Of those who have settled on permanent basis in urban areas, 63.23 percent (53,855) are accounted for by five cities *i.e.*, Gwalior, Indore, Sehore, Jabalpur and Raipur. About 67.2% of those settled permanently in rural areas are accounted by Satna, Sehore, Raisen, Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Durg and Raipur districts.

The number of Pakistani migrants whose duration of stay in the State exceeded 10 years is 91,985. This, in effect indicates the extent of migration that took place during the pre-independence period. 46.4 percent of those settled in urban areas and 32.9% of those settled in rural areas during the pre-independence period are found to be females. This gives us an idea of marriage migration between the two areas before partition and the extent of social contact on either side of the border. The preponderence of males over females both prior to and after independence indicates the out and out urban characteristic of migration, which in turn reflects scope of employment in urban areas as compared with the country side.

TABLE V-15

Persons Born in Pakistan, by duration of residence, 1961

S. No.	State/District	T/R/U	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years														
			Total Migrants			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period not stated	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madhya Pradesh	T	**179,202**	**98,349**	**83,853**	**8,812**	**6,075**	**21,259**	**17,156**	**16,749**	**14,635**	**46,772**	**39,764**	**3,428**	**2,021**	**1,329**	**1,202**
		R	**28,737**	**17,516**	**11,221**	**3,965**	**2,534**	**5,982**	**4,980**	**2,545**	**1,292**	**2,937**	**1,451**	**1,687**	**820**	**400**	**144**
		U	**150,465**	**80,833**	**69,632**	**4,847**	**3,541**	**15,277**	**12,176**	**14,204**	**13,343**	**43,835**	**38,313**	**1,741**	**1,201**	**929**	**1,058**
1	Morena	T	1,083	676	407	179	105	237	157	79	53	116	82	28	4	37	6
		R	537	336	201	115	84	120	84	21	10	39	20	27	2	14	1
		U	546	340	206	64	21	117	73	58	43	77	62	1	2	23	5
2	Bhind	T	341	194	147	26	9	37	27	56	35	63	65	12	10	—	1
		R	78	48	30	16	4	7	4	10	8	9	8	6	5	—	1
		U	263	146	117	10	5	30	23	46	27	54	57	6	5	—	—
3	Gwalior	T	15,937	8,526	7,411	266	224	918	721	972	922	6,003	5,270	158	81	209	193
		R	366	251	115	20	6	96	40	73	38	50	29	11	1	1	1
		U	15,571	8,275	7,296	246	218	822	681	899	884	5,953	5,241	147	80	208	192
4	Datia	T	2,687	1,419	1,268	48	39	142	115	220	189	985	895	6	6	18	24
		R	355	203	52	34	20	53	6	48	7	63	16	4	3	1	—
		U	2,432	1,216	1,216	14	19	89	109	172	182	922	879	2	3	17	24
5	Shivpuri	T	817	489	328	86	32	83	62	60	54	234	173	9	6	17	1
		R	146	102	44	40	16	24	12	16	7	9	6	3	3	10	—
		U	671	387	284	46	16	59	50	44	47	225	167	6	3	7	1
6	Guna	T	1,688	839	849	113	290	178	173	159	140	207	187	137	55	45	4
		R	1,132	541	591	88	280	111	118	112	88	65	60	124	45	41	—
		U	556	298	258	25	10	67	55	47	52	142	127	13	10	4	4
7	Tikamgarh	T	464	268	196	42	25	24	21	57	45	140	100	3	5	2	..
		R	66	42	24	27	18	5	4	6	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
		U	398	226	172	15	7	19	17	51	44	137	99	2	5	2	..

Table V-15—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/District	T/R/U/	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years													
			Total Migrants			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period and stated	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	Chhatarpur	T	339	201	138	32	21	57	51	45	28	35	33	22	2	10	3
		R	56	32	24	4	3	1	2	5	2	8	15	7	2	7	—
		U	283	169	114	28	18	56	49	40	26	27	18	15	..	3	3
9	Panna	T	559	343	216	30	18	241	172	26	7	42	17	2	1	2	1
		R	438	264	174	23	11	217	161	10	..	12	..	1	1	1	1
		U	121	79	42	7	7	24	11	16	7	30	17	1	..	1	—
10	Satna	T	6,062	3,247	2,815	142	141	634	916	407	331	1,764	1,388	291	9	9	30
		R	1,674	897	777	56	49	323	623	105	36	140	54	271	2	2	13
		U	4,388	2,350	2,038	86	92	311	293	302	295	1,624	1,334	20	7	7	17
11	Rewa	T	1,661	912	749	69	54	205	159	295	245	331	270	3	1	9	20
		R	84	58	26	13	4	17	9	21	9	6	2	1	..	..	2
		U	1,577	854	723	56	50	188	150	274	236	325	268	2	1	9	18
12	Shahdol	T	2,569	1,513	1,056	160	109	394	303	524	362	338	271	92	10	5	1
		R	603	441	162	90	21	117	59	82	33	63	39	88	9	1	1
		U	1,966	1,072	894	70	88	277	244	442	329	275	232	4	1	4	..
13	Sidhi	T	116	85	31	15	3	29	9	35	19	2	..	..	..	4	—
		R	26	23	3	14	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
		U	90	62	28	1	..	22	9	35	19	2	..	..	—	2	—
14	Mandsaur	T	5,759	3,131	2,628	190	141	459	397	598	517	1,773	1,509	81	37	30	27
		R	618	400	218	43	18	49	20	162	112	84	44	51	19	11	5
		U	5,141	2,731	2,410	147	123	410	377	436	405	1,689	1,465	30	18	19	22
15	Ratlam	T	2,391	1,296	1,095	101	82	279	251	210	188	649	549	37	12	20	13
		R	117	83	34	24	14	23	5	10	5	16	8	8	2	2	—
		U	2,274	1,213	1,061	77	68	256	246	200	183	633	541	29	10	18	13
16	Ujjain	T	5,448	2,911	2,537	135	110	397	365	723	619	1528	1,322	76	33	52	88
		R	122	91	31	9	3	24	1	14	2	28	2	10	4	6	19
		U	5,326	2,820	2,506	126	107	373	364	709	617	1,500	1,320	66	29	46	69

Table V-15—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/District	T/R/U	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years														
			Total Migrants			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period and stated	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	Jhabua	T	110	64	46	15	8	21	15	14	8	8	9	6	6	..	..
		R	40	24	16	6	3	10	4	4	2	3	3	1	4	..	..
		U	70	40	30	9	5	11	11	10	6	5	6	5	2	..	..
18	Dhar	T	261	154	107	21	11	38	27	37	31	48	34	7	3	3	1
		R	55	41	14	7	3	16	4	8	2	6	5	3	..	1	..
		U	206	113	93	14	8	22	23	29	29	42	29	4	3	2	1
19	Indore	T	18,544	9,869	8,675	431	290	1,384	1,189	1,687	1,525	5,963	5,345	248	124	156	202
		R	201	128	73	19	8	60	40	31	14	17	9	1	1	..	1
		U	18,343	9,741	8,602	412	282	1,324	1,149	1,656	1,511	5,946	5,336	247	123	156	201
20	Dewas	T	1,297	723	574	52	33	79	63	119	115	409	353	29	8	35	2
		R	190	133	57	16	4	17	5	16	14	32	29	18	4	34	1
		U	1,107	590	517	36	29	62	58	103	101	377	324	11	4	1	1
21	West Nimar	T	643	406	237	74	24	103	56	72	44	129	98	23	12	5	3
		R	144	109	35	33	5	26	8	20	4	17	15	10	3	3	—
		U	449	297	202	41	19	77	49	52	40	112	83	13	9	2	3
22	East Nimar	T	5,130	2,751	2,379	104	103	276	266	382	372	1,925	1,589	38	29	26	20
		R	333	238	95	40	12	71	29	67	25	50	20	10	9	..	—
		U	4,797	2,513	2,284	64	91	205	237	315	347	1,875	1,569	28	20	26	20
23	Shajapur	T	470	305	165	38	9	72	44	89	66	78	33	27	13	1	—
		R	172	135	37	17	1	37	11	18	9	38	4	24	12	1	—
		U	298	170	128	21	8	35	33	71	57	40	29	3	1	..	—
24	Rajgarh	T	173	129	44	60	12	28	22	20	—	14	7	7	2	—	1
		R	82	63	19	41	3	7	12	8	—	3	2	4	2	—	..
		U	91	66	25	19	9	21	10	12	..	11	5	3	—	—	1
25	Vidisha	T	877	520	357	106	24	154	110	114	100	128	117	17	1	1	5
		R	95	71	24	17	1	35	14	9	8	5	1	5	..	..	—
		U	782	449	333	89	23	119	96	105	92	123	116	12	1	1	5

Table V-15—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/District	T/R/U	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years														
			Total Migrants			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period and stated	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26	Sehore	T	17,946	10,053	7,893	828	467	2,323	1,608	2,221	1,741	4,465	3,834	126	118	90	125
		R	942	610	332	147	40	135	120	157	69	123	45	41	51	7	7
		U	17,004	9,443	7,561	681	427	2,188	1,488	2,064	1,672	4,342	3,789	85	67	83	118
27	Raisen	T	2,167	1,224	943	155	68	250	189	283	172	210	311	197	168	129	35
		R	2,053	1,141	912	138	62	212	172	259	165	208	311	196	167	128	35
		U	114	83	31	17	6	38	17	24	7	2	..	1	1	1	..
28	Hoshangabad	T	3,118	1,701	1,417	221	105	224	209	336	296	880	759	35	34	5	14
		R	114	92	22	28	1	27	7	19	2	15	10	2	2	1	..
		U	3,004	1,609	1,395	193	104	197	202	317	294	865	749	33	32	4	14
29	Betul	T	675	377	298	62	39	118	84	79	75	66	88	49	7	3	5
		R	92	55	37	17	6	20	14	6	6	10	5	2	4	..	2
		U	583	322	261	45	33	98	70	73	69	56	83	47	3	3	3
30	Sagar	T	3,793	2,039	1,754	140	82	274	263	314	326	1,280	1,008	22	64	9	11
		R	100	76	24	44	9	12	3	8	4	9	2	3	5	..	1
		U	3,693	1,963	1,730	96	73	262	260	306	322	1,271	1,006	19	59	9	10
31	Damoh	T	1,449	757	692	30	28	87	113	267	205	356	338	16	7	1	1
		R	37	29	8	8	3	11	3	1	1	6	1	3	..	..	..
		U	1,412	728	684	22	25	76	110	266	204	350	337	13	7	1	1
32	Jabalpur	T	22,227	11,760	10,467	805	440	2,044	1,467	1,537	1,623	6,740	6,294	486	437	148	206
		R	782	712	70	68	5	240	20	103	15	141	25	128	5	32	..
		U	21,445	11,048	10,397	737	435	1,804	1,447	1,434	1,608	6,599	6,269	358	432	116	206
33	Narsimhapur	T	960	521	439	41	17	48	56	75	73	328	277	25	14	4	2
		R	36	28	8	17	..	2	2	3	3	1	..	5	2	..	1
		U	924	493	431	24	17	46	54	72	70	327	277	20	12	4	1
34	Mandla	T	1,180	690	490	74	50	179	121	172	127	236	178	27	9	2	5
		R	257	205	52	36	10	69	21	42	6	42	10	15	5	1	.
		U	923	485	438	38	40	110	100	130	121	194	168	12	4	1	

Table V-15—Concld.

S. No.	State/District	T/ R/ U	Duration of residence at the place of enumeration in years														
			Total Migrants			Less than 1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16 and over		Period and stated	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35	Chhindwara	T	2,168	938	1,230	91	139	194	349	201	331	363	277	79	123	10	11
		R	324	198	126	30	12	53	27	29	25	53	17	23	40	10	5
		U	1,844	740	1,104	61	127	141	322	172	306	310	260	56	83	..	6
36	Seoni	T	921	481	440	26	33	63	70	60	72	320	257	5	4	7	4
		R	58	35	23	14	3	13	10	2	3	4	5	2	2	..	–
		U	863	446	417	12	30	50	60	58	69	316	252	3	2	7	4
37	Balaghat	T	1,839	1,058	781	97	64	274	242	255	184	325	260	81	27	26	4
		R	429	312	117	55	15	86	39	53	16	19	22	77	25	22	..
		U	1,410	746	664	42	49	188	203	202	168	306	238	4	2	4	4
38	Surguja	T	4,025	2,158	1,867	255	116	1,413	1,330	195	215	184	143	97	57	14	6
		R	3,196	1,640	1,556	170	79	1,208	1,215	90	135	87	89	77	32	8	6
		U	829	518	311	85	37	205	115	105	80	97	54	20	25	6	..
39	Bilaspur	T	8,790	4,982	3,808	378	335	1,143	937	1,072	749	2,215	1,440	148	325	26	22
		R	2,699	1,597	1,102	131	153	318	214	310	151	779	307	51	274	8	3
		U	6,091	3,385	2,706	247	182	825	723	762	598	1,436	1,133	97	51	18	19
40	Raigarh	T	3,244	1,727	1,517	107	71	506	898	187	157	617	323	297	58	13	10
		R	1,892	980	912	41	36	401	802	20	14	235	5	273	47	10	8
		U	1,352	747	605	66	35	105	96	167	143	382	318	24	11	3	2
41	Durg	T	7,126	4,637	2,489	534	291	2,680	1,139	484	369	805	657	70	14	64	19
		R	1,174	820	354	170	42	304	119	179	100	127	82	31	6	9	5
		U	5,952	3,817	2,135	364	249	2,376	1,020	305	269	678	575	39	8	55	14
42	Raipur	T	16,504	9,044	7,460	518	366	1,995	1,678	1,873	1,797	4,314	3,485	290	74	54	60
		R	2,308	1,609	699	221	67	696	379	357	122	263	102	60	16	12	13
		U	14,196	7,435	6,761	297	299	1,299	1,299	1,516	1,675	4,051	3,383	230	58	42	47
43	Bastar	T	5,644	3,231	2,413	1,915	1,447	975	712	138	108	156	119	19	11	28	16
		R	4,614	2,623	1,991	1,818	1,397	702	538	31	19	49	21	9	4	14	12
		U	1,030	608	422	97	50	273	174	107	89	107	98	10	7	14	4

Non-Indian Nationals

Table V-16 shows persons belonging to different nationalities resident in Madhya Pradesh at the time of census taking. There are in all 2,627 non-Indian nationals of whom 1,797 are males and 830 are females.

83.21 percent (2,186 persons) of the total are nationals of countries in Asia beyond India (Including USSR). Of the rest 227 are nationals of countries in Europe (excluding USSR), 184 of countries in America and 15 each of countries in Africa and Australia. Countries in Asia have the largest number of immigrants and non-Indian nationals to their credit, the quota of Pakistan being the largest among immigrants and that of Nepal in respect of non-Indian nationals. Among Nepali nationals in India there are 742 males and 231 females in 1961 as against 21 males and 6 males in 1951. The corresponding figures in respect of Pakistani nationals for 1961 and 1951 are 343,113 and 13,384 and 14,458 respectively. While figures in respect of Nepali nationals have registered an increase, there is a decline in the number of Pakistani nationals in 1961 as compared to 1951.

TABLE V-16A

Foreign National by Country of Origin (1961)

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in	Madhya Pradesh State		1 Morena		2 Bhind		3 Gwalior		4 Datia		5 Shivpuri		6 Guna		7 Tikamgarh		8 Chhatarpur	
Beyond India	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA (including U.S.S.R.)	1,586	600	27	17	7	3	33	13	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
I Afganistan	32	2	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	—	—
II Burma	10	11	1	5	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
III Ceylon	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..
IV China	16	4	—	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	1	—
V Nepal	742	231	12	5	2	1	22	11	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	..	1
VI Pakistan	343	113	14	7	5	2	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	3	1	—	..	..	..	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
VIII U. S. S. R.	377	232	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Elsewhere	58	4	—	—	—	—	4	..	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	—	—
EUROPE (excluding U. S. S.R.)	114	113	—	..	..	..	5	8	..	—	4	3	..	..	..	—	1	—
I U.K. (including N. Ireland)	64	52	—	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	—
II Irish Republic	1	4	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—
III Elsewhere	49	57	—	—	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	—	..	—	—	..	—
AFRICA	11	4	..	—	—	—	7	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..
I Kenya	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	—	—		..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Mauritius	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
III Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV South Africa	4	3	—	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	—	—
V Elsewhere	7	1	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	—
AMERICA	77	107	—	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	1	2	..	2	—	—	3	2
I Canada	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	..	—
II U. S. A.	67	80	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	..	1	..	—	3	2
III Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
AUSTRALASIA	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—
I Australia	9	6	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	—
II New Zealand	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
III Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
Nationality not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—

Table V--16A—*Contd*

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in Beyond India	9 Panna		10 Satna		11 Rewa		12 Shahdol		13 Sidhi		14 Mandsaur		15 Ratlam		16 Ujjain		17 Jhabua	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA (including U. S. S. R.)	3	23	1	5	18	3	3	..	..	..	29	5	13	4	34	22	13	4
I Afganistan	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
II Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Nepal	..	23	1	4	12	3	3	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	21	10	13	4
VI Pakistan	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	9	4	9	11	..	..
VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII U. S. S. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
EUROPE (excluding U. S. S. R.)	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	3	..
I U.K. (including N. Ireland)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..
II Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
III Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
AFRICA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Kenya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMERICA	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	9
I Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	5
II U. S. A.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
III Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALASIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nationality not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table V--16A—*Contd.*

18 Dhar		19 Indore		20 Dewas		21 West Nimar		22 East Nimar		23 Shajapur		24 Rajgarh		25 Vidisha		26 Schore		Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Beyond India
4	2	44	16	2	..	6	3	4	3	3	..	3	1	13	6	102	17	ASIA (including U.S.S.R.)
..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Afganistan
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Burma
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Ceylon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	IV China
1	..	34	8	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	87	6	V Nepal
3	2	4	3	..	..	3	3	2	3	..	..	3	1	12	6	12	10	VI Pakistan
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VIII U.S.S.R.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IX Elsewhere
..	..	10	22	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	12	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)
..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	11	I U. K. (including N. Ireland)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Irish Republic
..	..	8	19	..	..	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	AFRICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Kenya
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Mauritius
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Mozambique
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV South Africa
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	V Elsewhere
..	..	5	6	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	AMERICA
..	..	3	6	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	I Canada
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II U.S.A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Elsewhere
..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	AUSTRALASIA
..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Australia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II New Zealand
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nationality not stated

Table V—16A—*Contd.*

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in Beyond India	27 Raisen		28 Hoshang-abad		29 Betul		30 Sagar		31 Damoh		32 Jabal-pur		33 Narsimha-pur		34 Mandla		35 Chhind-wara	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA (including U.S.S.R.)	1	..	39	7	4	..	33	36	22	5	83	57	1	2	6	..	9	6
I Afganistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..	..	—	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
II Burma	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	2	5	..	—	..	..	..	..
III Ceylon	1	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV China	..	—	1	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Nepal	..	..	28	4	4	..	32	33	10	2	47	47	..	..	1	..	5	6
VI Pakistan	..	..	9	3	—	..	..	3	11	3	5	3	1	2	4	..	4	..
VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Elsewhere	..	—	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R)	..	..	2	4	2	3	8	9	..	..	11	14	—	..	9	..	11	4
I U.K. (including N. Ireland)	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	1
II Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	..	..	1	..	1	3	7	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	9	..	3	3
AFRICA	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	—
I Kenya	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	—
II Mauritius	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—
III Mozambique	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	—
IV South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
V Elsewhere	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
AMERICA	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	1
I Canada	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	1
II U.S.A.	—	—	..	2	1	1	1	3	..	—	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	—
AUSTRALASIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
I Australia	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
II New Zealand	—	..	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
III Elsewhere	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	.	..	—	—	—	—	—
Nationality not stated	..	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..

Table V--16A—*Contd.*

36 Seoni		37 Balaghat		38 Surguja		39 Bilaspur		40 Raigarh		41 Durg		42 Raipur		43 Bastar		Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Beyond India
3	2	23	4	101	13	55	6	5	3	753	298	47	8	30	5	ASIA (including U. S. S. R.)
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	I Afganistan
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	II Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	III Ceylon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	IV China
1	1	..	..	23	2	9	2	5	2	310	54	16	1	8	..	V Nepal
2	1	20	4	77	11	18	2	..	1	60	11	21	7	18	5	VI Pakistan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	232	..	..	..	..	VIII U. S. S. R.
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	IX Elsewhere
4	2	5	..	2	4	1	..	9	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	EUROPE (Excluding U. S. S. R.)
4	2	5	..	2	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	I U.K. (including N. Ireland)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Irish Republic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	AFRICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Kenya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Mauritius
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Mozambique
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	IV South Africa
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V Elsewhere
..	..	3	..	1	..	15	23	..	..	4	8	25	26	..	..	AMERICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	I Canada
..	..	3	..	1	..	15	22	..	..	4	8	21	21	..	..	II U. S. A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	AUSTRALASIA
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	I Australia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II New Zealand
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nationality not stated

Table

Foreign Natianals by

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in	1 Morena		2 Bhind		3 Gwalior		4 Datia		5 Shivpuri		6 Guna		7 Tikam-garh		8 Chhatar-pur		9 Panna		10 Satna	
Beyond India	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA	301	214	264	175	11,301	9,679	2361	2117	368	254	719	652	336	230	215	120	94	49	3,518	2,515
I Afganistan	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Burma	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Ceylon	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Nepal	21	6	1	3	179	52	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	..
VI Pakistan	278	205	262	172	11,114	9,617	2361	2117	366	254	717	650	336	230	215	120	88	38	3,518	2,515
VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV Unspecified	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EUROPE	..	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II U.K. (including N. Ireland)	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AFRICA	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AMERICA	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
I Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
IV Elsewhere	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALASIA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notionality not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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country of origin (1951)

11 Rewa		12 Shahdol		13 Sidhi		14 Mandsaur		15 Ratlam		16 Ujjain		17 Jhabua		18 Dhar		19 Indore		Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Beyond India
573	383	977	799	25	4	3,631	3,055	1,248	1,360	3,902	3,582	224	47	235	138	12,120	10,257	ASIA
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	12	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	I Afganistan
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	36	13	II Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	III Ceylon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	IV China
3	3	16	5	..	..	28	7	39	10	7	13	176	7	2	..	798	42	V Nepal
566	377	960	794	25	4	3,598	3,038	1,192	1,344	3,887	3,561	48	37	226	138	11,261	10,141	VI Pakistan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	6	3	VII Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VIII U.S.S.R.
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IX Bhutan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	X Iran
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	XI Arabia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	XII Japan
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	XIII Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	XIV Unspecified
..	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	45	204	EUROPE
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Switzerland
..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	74	II U.K. (including N. Ireland)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Irish Republic
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	16	130	IV Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	15	16	AFRICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I South Africa
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Mozambique
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	15	16	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	4	15	AMERICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	I Canada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	II U.S.A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III America
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	13	IV Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	AUSTRALASIA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	I Australia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Notionality not stated

Table V-16B—*Contd.*

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in	20 Dewas		21 West Nimar		22 East Nimar		23 Shajapur		24 Rajgarh		25 Vidisha		26 Sehore		27 Rajsen	
Beyond India	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA	974	845	565	382	3,187	2,549	194	221	113	78	264	200	8,213	6,759	1,385	1,155
I Afganistan	3	..	..	..	2	2	8	2	2	..	..	..	29	30	1	..
II Burma	..	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
III Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV China	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
V Nepal	12	1	10	1	16	5	..	..	9	8	..	..	9	8	..	..
VI Pakistan	959	843	554	380	3,165	2,539	186	219	101	70	264	199	8,166	6,709	1,384	1,155
VII Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII Elsewhere	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
XIV Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EUROPE	4	4	1	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	4
I Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
II U.K. (including N. Ireland)	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
III Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Elsewhere	1	1	1	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
AFRICA	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
I South Africa	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
II Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
AMERICA	..	..	4	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
I Canada	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II U.S.A.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
III America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUSTRALASIA	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Australia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nationality not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table V--16B—*Contd.*

28 Hoshangabad		29 Betul		30 Sagar		31 Damoh		32 Jabalpur		33 Narsimhapur		34 Mandla		35 Chhindwara		Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in Beyond India
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2,832	2,195	336	289	3,576	2,915	107	56	14,265	14,714	24	15	207	88	1,539	1,340	ASIA
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	79	..	..	..	..	18	1	I Afganistan
2	8	..	..	6	4	..	..	149	46	1	1	1	..	3	3	II Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Ceylon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV China
47	7	2	2	31	15	2	2	461	78	6	1	4	2	102	20	V Nepal
2,767	2,177	334	286	3,534	2,890	105	54	13,384	14,458	17	13	199	85	1,471	1,315	VI Pakistan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	VII Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VIII U.S.S.R.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IX Bhutan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X Iran
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	XI Arabia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	XII Japan
14	2	..	1	5	6	..	..	74	43	..	..	3	1	5	1	XIII Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	XIV Unspecified
6	2	1	8	5	2	..	..	33	23	..	..	19	2	16	25	EUROPE
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Switzerland
6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	33	23	..	..	8	..	15	18	II U.K. (including N. Ireland)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III Irish Republic
..	..	1	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	7	IV Elsewhere
2	..	1	9	1	1	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	AFRICA
..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	I South Africa
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II Mozambique
2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	III Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	AMERICA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	I Canada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	II U. S. A.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	III America
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	AUSTRALASIA
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I Australia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	II Elsewhere
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nationality not stated

Table V--16B—*Concld.*

Country of origin and Nationals of Countries in Beyond India	36 Seoni		37 Balaghat		38 Surguja		39 Bilaspur		40 Raigarh		41 Durg		42 Raipur		43 B star	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIA	69	71	425	221	1,147	674	3,968	3,092	1,052	793	1,291	1,037	6,471	3,183	731	39
I Afganistan	5	..	..	..	33	4	41	4	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..
II Burma	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	7	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
III Ceylon	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Nepal	2	..	..	..	5	1	55	2	12	20	3	10	44	19	..	..
VI Pakistan	61	71	420	221	1,109	664	3,861	3,070	1,039	773	1,287	1,027	6,402	3,157	731	1
VII Singapore, Malaya and British Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
VIII U. S. S. R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII Japan	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
XIII Elsewhere	1	..	3	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
XIV Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EUROPE	2	6	4	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
I Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II U. K. (including N. Ireland)	2	6	4	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
AFRICA	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	..	...	..	..	6	2	..	..
I South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Mozambique	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Elsewhere	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
AMERICA	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	32	..	..	5	5	17	21	2	4
I Canada	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	..
II U. S. A.	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	5	5	..	7	2	4
III America	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
IV Elsewhere	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	32	...	...	..	..	16	14	...	..
AUSTRALASIA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
I Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
II Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nationality not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..

Statement V-17 shows foreign nationals by country of origin. The total number of persons born outside India is 1,90,414 and forms 0.59 percent of the State population. Among foreign migrants, Pakistan accounts for 1,79,202 out of a total of 1,89,563 born in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR). Apart from Pakistan the other Asiatic countries which show a significant contribution to foreign migrants are Nepal (7,605) and neighbouring countries of Burma (1,741). Among non-Asiatic countries, the contribution made by European countries is the largest (367). The United Kingdom alone accounted for about 48 percent (176) of this total. U.S.A.'s contribution is the largest among countries in two Americas.

TABLE V—17

Foreign Nationals by Country of origin

Name of foreign country	Persons born 1961		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
GRAND TOTAL	190,414	106,515	83,899
A. Countries in Asia	189,563	106,105	83,458
Afganistan	353	312	41
Bhutan	527	292	235
Burma	861	542	319
Ceylon	72	50	22
China	56	41	15
Indonesia	24	15	9
Iran	26	16	10
Iraq	13	6	7
Japan	11	9	2
Korea (Unspecified)	6	5	1
Nepal	7,605	5,971	1,634
Pakistan	179,202	98,349	80,853
Philippines	1	..	1
Saudi Arabia	38	23	15
Singapore, Malaya & British Borneo	118	61	57
Thailand	2	1	1
Tibet	44	41	3
Turkey	3	3	—
U. S. S. R.	601	368	233
B. Countries in Europe	367	186	181
Austria	4	..	4
Belgium	20	19	1
Czechoslovakia	2	..	2
Denmark	1	..	1
Finland	1	1	..
France	34	9	25
Germany (unspecified)	63	30	33
Hungary	1	..	1
Ireland	2	..	2
Italy	4	3	1
Netherlands	16	14	2
Poland	1	1	—
Portugal	7	6	1
Spain	2	—	2
Sweden	18	4	14
Switzerland	9	—	9
U. K. (including N. Ireland)	176	98	78
Unspecified	6	1	5
C. Countries in Africa	224	107	117
Kenya	1	..	1
Mauritius	2	2	..
U. A. R. (Egypt)	4	3	1
Unspecified	217	102	115
D. Countries in two America	236	105	131
British Guiana	3	3	—
Canada	46	15	31
Mexico	1	1	—
U. S. A.	184	84	100
Unspecified	2	2	—
E. Countries in Oceania	24	12	12
Australia	19	9	10
Fizi Islands	3	3	—
New Zealand	2	..	2

Inter State Migration

The statistics of migration to and from Madhya Pradesh within the country are shown in the table V-18.

Immigrants from other States number 1,479,312 as against 824,960 emigrants from various districts of the State to other States of India. The excess of in-migrants over out-migrants thus works out to about 6.54 lakhs. Immigrants out-numbered emigrants in all the States excepting Assam and West Bengal. In so far as the Union Territories are concerned immigrants out-numbered emigrants only in Goa, Daman and Diu. Delhi occupies the prime position in respect of both immigrants and emigrants-out-migration exceeding in-migration ultimately by about 4,000 persons.

The percentage distribution of immigrants from other States shows that the contribution made by Uttar Pradesh is the highest (478,915 or 32.37 percent). This is followed closely by Maharashtra

TABLE V-18

Immigrants to and Emigrants from Madhya Pradesh from and to other States of India, 1961

State/Union Territory	Immigrants to M.P.	Percentage	Emigrants from M.P.	Percentage	Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of immigrants over emigrants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1,479,312	100.00	824,960	100.00	+654,352
1 Andhra Pradesh	39,819	2.69	10,212	1.24	+ 29,607
2 Assam	10,601	0.72	11,166	1.35	— 565
3 Bihar	57,552	3.89	45,183	5.48	+ 12,369
4 Gujarat	48,281	3.26	34,008	4.12	+ 14,273
5 Jammu & Kashmir	2,610	0.18	280	0.03	+ 2,330
6 Kerala	18,248	1.23	646	0.08	+ 17,602
7 Madras	19,665	1.33	2,549	0.31	+ 17,116
8 Maharashtra	300,557	20.32	239,706	29.06	+ 60,851
9 Mysore	5,443	0.37	1,714	0.21	+ 3,729
10 Orissa	115,184	7.79	56,130	6.80	+ 59,054
11 Punjab	66,385	4.49	7,873	0.96	+ 58,512
12 Rajasthan	280,683	18.97	128,390	15.56	+152,293
13 Uttar Pradesh	478,915	32.37	223,834	27.13	+255,081
14 West Bengal	26,416	1.79	49,867	6.05	— 23,451
Union Territories and other areas					
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11	N	816	0.10	— 805
2 Delhi	7,638	0.52	11,653	1.41	— 4,015
3 Himachal Pradesh	474	0.03	131	0.02	+ 343
4 L. M. & A. Islands	1	N	..	..	+ 1
5 Manipur	..	..	21	N	— 21
6 Tripura	63	N	464	0.06	— 401
7 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	1	N	— 1
8 Goa, Daman and Diu	758	0.05	39	N	+ 719
9 Pondicherry	3	N	22	N	— 19
10 North East Frontier Agency	—	..	122	0.02	— 122
11 Nagaland	—	..	114	0.01	— 114
12 Sikkim	5	N	19	N	— 14

(—) = Nil entries

N = Negligible entries.

(300,557 or 20.32 percent) and Rajasthan (280,683 or 18.97 percent). Emigrants to other States also show similar trends, their strength being relatively greater in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The only contiguous States that registered low proportions in respect of both in and outward flow of migrants are Bihar and Orissa. Immigrants into the State, however, outnumber emigrants even in respect of these States. This probably reflects lack of sufficient employment opportunities both in urban and rural parts of these States. Leaving aside the contiguous States, proportionate variation of in-migrants and out-migrants among the other States shows that migration varies inversely with the distance. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa States alone account for about 75 percent of the total immigrants into the State. Excluding these States the total immigrant population both numerically and proportionately cannot be considered to be significant. A similar tendency is observed in respect of emigrants as well, whose strength dwindles down to 233,030 from 824,960 excluding the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The flow of emigrants from the State seems influenced by two factors, namely, distance and economic opportunities, the latter at times ignoring even distance as reflected by the sizable numbers that moved out of the State to Delhi and West Bengal States.

The above analysis amply reveals various trends in the outward and inward flow of migrants from and to other States of India and the close economic and social ties Madhya Pradesh possesses with its neighbouring States.

The following table shows sectoral break-up of workers and non-workers among the general population and among immigrants from other States in Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE V-19

Distribution of Industrial categories of workers and non-workers among the general population and among Immigrants from other States of India, 1961

Sector/Industrial Category		Population of State in (1,000)			Immigrants from States in India (in 000)			Immigrants from States adjacent to State (in 000)			Immigrants from States other than adjacent to States (in 000)			Percentage of immigrants from States of India to population of State			Percentages of population 15 to 59 to total of its category		
		Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								MADHYA PRADESH											
Primary Sector		13,919	7,714	6,205	358	138	220	344	128	216	14	10	4	2.57	1.80	3.54	84.53	84.47	87.68
	I	10,612	5,933	4,679	238	74	164	229	68	161	8	6	3	2.24	1.25	3.50	85.17	85.17	85.27
	II	2,815	1,397	1,418	79	33	46	77	32	45	2	1	1	2.82	2.39	3.24	84.55	84.50	88.51
	III	492	384	108	41	31	10	37	28	9	3	3	N	8.32	8.14	8.94	70.53	66.57	91.64
Secon6ary Sector		1,350	973	377	205	169	35	178	144	34	27	25	1	15.16	17.40	9.35	89.80	87.64	93.03
	IV	841	529	313	48	28	21	46	26	20	2	1	N	5.72	5.21	6.58	87.27	86.92	88.72
	V	337	303	34	101	95	6	84	78	6	17	17	N	29.90	31.31	17.39	94.15	89.31	95 00
	VI	172	142	30	56	47	9	48	40	8	8	7	1	32.41	38.16	28.89	93.64	92.57	94.59
Tertiary Sector		1,660	1,294	366	252	218	34	213	181	31	40	37	2	15.20	16.89	9.22	91.51	90.16	92.90
	VII	404	350	53	58	53	5	49	45	5	9	9	N	14.34	15.16	8.99	89.39	88.57	89.93
	VIII	158	154	4	42	41	1	34	34	1	7	7	N	26.53	26.69	20.67	97.34	97.29	97.36
	IX	1,098	790	308	152	124	28	129	103	26	23	21	2	13.88	15.74	9.10	91.45	90.12	93.32
Non-workers		15,443	6,597	8,846	664	185	479	586	158	428	78	27	51	4.30	2.81	5.41	19.30	15.37	35.56

The distribution of immigrants into various sectors corroborates the observations already arrived at in the preceding analysis. Out of total immigrants of about 1,479 thousands, about 664 thousands (*i.e.* 44.9%) are non-workers and 815 thousands (*i.e.* 45.1%) are workers. Among the working immigrants again 43.9% are the primary sector, 25.2% in secondary sector and 30.9 percent in tertiary sector. The primary sector which has provided employment to the highest proportion of immigrants has the lowest number of working immigrants from non-adjacent States as compared to the secondary and tertiary sectors. The relative contribution of immigrants from adjacent States to all the three categories is higher than that made by immigrants from non-adjacent States. The contribution of working immigrants from non-adjacent States in respect of secondary and tertiary sectors is not as low as in respect of the primary sector. Quantitatively speaking, the tertiary sector draws more immigrants from the neighbouring States than the secondary, while the position is reversed in case of immigrants from non-adjacent States. By far secondary and tertiary sectors account for about 75% of the working immigrants. Within the secondary sector, construction and manufacturing other than household industries employ higher proportions of immigrants, while Category VIII *i.e.*, Transport & Communications occupies pride of place in the tertiary sector and categories VII & IX *i.e.* Trade and Commerce and other services are more or less of equal importance. The percentage of workers aged 1559 to the total of each category is much higher than that of non-workers that comprises womenfolk, children of school going age and those that could not secure any gainful employment. Among the non-workers again, the percentage of non-workers is higher in urban areas (35.6%) than in the rural areas (15.4%).

Economic activity of emigrants:

The following table shows emigrants from Madhya Pradesh to other States of India classified by industrial categories of workers and non-workers by sex.

TABLE V-20. 1

Emigrants from the State to other States of India classified by industrial category of Worker and Non-worker and Sex, 1961

Emigrants to			Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-worker
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	388	309	388	318	462	53	305	140	838	2,136
	F	349	405	305	266	111	..	44	2	140	3,253
	T	737	714	693	584	573	53	349	142	978	5,389
2. Assam	M	1,104	81	3,051	9	165	67	153	80	747	940
	F	734	18	2,045	119	6	74	11	2	86	1,674
	T	1,838	99	5,096	128	171	141	164	82	833	2,614
3. Bihar	M	1,388	384	7,174	256	3,094	402	361	691	1,499	4,979
	F	4,078	697	4,974	311	1,181	260	47	171	788	12,448
	T	5,466	1,081	12,148	567	4,275	662	408	862	2.287	17,427
4. Gujarat	M	566	154	189	385	4,562	289	1,225	1,418	2,287	5,297
	F	2,478	251	38	195	207	43	104	30	437	13,933
	T	3,044	405	227	580	4,769	332	1,329	1,448	2,644	19,230
5. Jammu & Kashmir	M	1	..	—	..	4	—	..	1	49	103
	F	1	..	—	—	1	—	—	..	1	119
	T	2	..	—	..	5	—	..	1	50	222
6. Kerala	M	2	—	3	3	3	—	9	5	53	259
	F	1	—	..	1	..	—	—	—	3	304
	T	3	—	3	4	3	—	9	5	56	563
7. Madras	M	4	..	5	1	93	16	149	53	163	698
	F	5	..	..	4	3	..	8	2	30	1,315
	T	9	..	5	5	96	16	157	55	193	2,013
8. Maharashtra	M	12,379	8,595	4,241	3,827	10,538	1,473	7,366	8 518	15.102	32,420
	F	27,175	15,639	2,380	4.583	1,673	397	1,043	1,052	4,702	76,603
	T	39,554	24,234	6,621	8,410	12,211	1,870	8,409	9,570	19,804	109,023

Table V-20.1 *Concld.*

Emigrants to		Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-worker
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Mysore	M	8	5	11	5	101	18	104	27	293	452
	F	10	3	1	3	2	..	4	1	20	646
	T	18	8	12	8	103	18	108	28	313	1,098
10. Orissa	M	5,042	1,881	452	1,160	955	258	607	912	4,011	3,808
	F	11,606	1,929	85	1,400	52	98	226	20	3,234	18,394
	T	16,648	3,810	537	2,560	1,007	356	833	932	7,245	22,202
11. Punjab	M	122	34	16	29	254	131	110	118	944	2,170
	F	116	6	1	9	17	12	4	5	110	3,665
	T	238	40	17	38	271	143	114	123	1,054	5,835
12. Rajasthan	M	8,523	1,835	922	1,644	1,543	875	1,914	1,800	4,417	11,023
	F	28,857	3,908	515	1,787	481	259	302	31	2,945	54,809
	T	37,380	5,743	1,437	3,431	2,024	1,134	2,216	1,831	7,362	65,832
13. Uttar Pradesh	M	7,981	3,222	307	2,639	3,154	1,686	3,514	3,326	11,410	18,489
	F	24,019	6,463	151	3,879	430	358	788	43	10,714	121,261
	T	32,000	9,685	458	6,518	3,584	2,044	4,302	3,369	22,124	139,750
14. West Bengal	M	526	44	2,975	99	8,805	497	7,581	1,684	4,686	8,219
	F	214	39	1,508	5	873	50	54	60	497	11,451
	T	740	83	4,483	104	9,678	547	7,635	1,744	5,183	19,670
UNION TERRITORIES											
1. A. & N. Islands	M	7	3	543	..	5	161	8	19	38	11
	F	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	T	7	3	545	..	5	161	8	19	38	30
2. Delhi	M	4	4	7	32	765	175	477	180	1,917	2,610
	F	7	2	1	8	17	13	17	6	408	5,003
	T	11	6	8	40	782	188	494	186	2,325	7,613
3. Himachal Pradesh	M	3	..	7	..	1	4	1	..	17	44
	F	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	44
	T	7	..	9	..	1	4	1	..	21	88
4. Laccadive, M, & A. Islands	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Manipur	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	11
6. Tripura	M	70	8	64	..	26	2	6	4	34	40
	F	16	7	71	..	2	..	..	..	3	111
	T	86	15	135	..	28	2	6	4	37	151
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Goa, Daman and Diu	M	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	20
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
	T	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	31
9. Pondicherry	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	6
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	16
10. North-East Frontier Agency	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	111	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	T	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	111	9
11. Nagaland	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	104	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	T	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	104	4
12. Sikkim	M	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	12	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	T	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	12	2

M=Male ; F=Female : T=Total

Out of 825,102 emigrants from Madhya Pradesh to other States of India, 406,279 or 49.24 percent are workers and 418,823 or 50.76 percent are non-workers. The sectoral distribution of workers by sex is as under:—

TABLE V-20.2

	Sector of employment			Total	Non-	Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	workers	workers	emigrants
	1	2	3	4	5	6
T.	2.16	0.70	1.20	4.06	4.19	8.25
	(26.20)	(8.53)	(14.51)	(49,24)	(50.76)	(100 00)
M.	0.75	0.51	0.92	2.18	0.94	3.12
	(24.10)	(16.14)	(29.40)	(69.90)	(30.10)	(100.00)
F.	1.41	0.19	0.28	1.88	3.25	5.13
	(27.47)	(3.75)	(5.49)	(36.71)	(63.29)	(100.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Viewed both from male and female workers employed in different sectors and male-female proportion of workers within the primary sector, female workers perponderate over male workers in the primary sector. In the remaining two sectors female workers are both numerically as well as proportionately much fewer than male workers. In the primary sector again, categories I and II *i.e.*, cultivation and agricultural labour have returned more female workers (59.75%) than male workers (25.29%), while industrial category III representing mining, quarrying, animal husbandry, plantation, orchards, etc. shows preponderance of male workers (20,291 males and 12,008 females). Both in the secondary and tertiary sectors, proportion of male workers is higher than that of females. Manufacturing other than household industry provides employment to 67.63% of male workers in the secondary sector while, other services (category IX) in the tertiary sector employed 53.03 percent of male workers. It is also interesting to observe that 65.51 percent of female workers in the secondary sector are employed in household industry. Among non-workers the ratio is in favour of females (76.6 percent or 325,089 males and 23.4 percent or 83,734 females).

Primary Sector:

Emigrants working at primary sector are mainly concentrated in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa which are contiguous to Madhya Pradesh. These States alone account for 82.49 percent (*i.e.*178,107) of total emigrants, the proportion of females among them being greater than that of males. The strength of emigrants engaged in cultivation is far greater than that of those working as agricultural labourers. This cannot, however, be taken to mean that more females have gone out of the State to earn their livelihood in cultivation. They may probably be the progeny of those living in the border areas of Madhya Pradesh and possess close social contacts with their counterparts across the border with whom they intermarry. It could thus reflect more the social aspect than the economic aspect. In respect of industrial category III there is a heavy preponderance in favour of males. Migration from the State in this respect could be attributable to the economic aspect rather than to the demographic aspect.

Secondary Sector:

This sector which comprises household industry, manufacturing industry and construction accounts for 70,204 emigrants of whom 51,016 (*i. e.* 72.67 percent) are males and 19,188 females (27.33 percent). Manufacturing industry which is the most important occupation in the secondary sector has 34,504 males (67.63%) and 5,054 females (32.37%). Next to manufacturing industry, household industry provides greater employment, wherein the female workers are in greater proportion than male workers. Household industries in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have greater attraction than any other States in the country. In manufacturing other than household industry Maharashtra again tops with 10,538 emigrants, followed closely by West Bengal (9,678), Gujarat (4,769) and Bihar (4,275). In Construction industry, Uttar Pradesh takes the lead with 2,044 emigrants followed closely by Maharashtra (1,870).

TABLE V-21

Distribution by industrial category of Workers and non-Workers of immigrant from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrant population (T/R/U) in the State, 1961

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to									Total Workers	Non-workers X	Total population
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	T	1,607	536	277	325	681	378	391	283	1,031	5,509	4,491	10,000
	R	3,046	1,011	357	429	108	323	224	105	667	6,270	3,730	10,000
	U	97	38	192	217	1,282	435	567	470	1,412	4,710	5,290	10,000
I Gwalior Division	T	1,476	191	202	270	546	372	259	118	919	4,353	5,647	10,000
	R	2,336	294	285	317	42	459	91	38	688	4,550	5,450	10,000
	U	79	23	66	194	1,366	231	534	248	1,294	4,035	5,965	10,000
1 Morena District	T	1,078	194	195	354	162	1,133	252	90	795	4,253	5,747	10,000
	R	1,300	236	221	359	70	1,252	108	62	670	4,278	5,722	10,000
	U	136	16	82	335	553	625	869	207	1,322	4,145	5,855	10,000
2 Bhind "	T	1,421	154	25	149	109	88	138	23	611	2,718	7,282	10,000
	R	1,619	172	23	134	8	50	61	5	455	2,527	7,473	10,000
	U	173	37	41	241	741	327	626	136	1,596	3,918	6,082	10,000
3 Gwalior "	T	567	108	351	174	1,481	135	382	197	1,178	4,573	5,427	10,000
	R	2,735	458	1,601	425	99	42	109	64	908	6,441	3,559	10,000
	U	38	23	46	113	1,818	157	448	229	1,244	4,116	5,884	10,000
4 Datia "	T	3,424	66	76	467	65	233	149	76	1,032	5,588	5,412	10,000
	R	4,383	85	68	433	15	260	87	61	955	6,347	3,653	10,000
	U	199	3	102	583	231	141	356	125	1,291	3,031	6,969	10,000
5 Shivpuri "	T	3,053	296	195	408	75	87	280	86	1,289	5,769	4,231	10,000
	R	3,778	369	202	459	45	60	127	29	1,232	6,301	3,699	10,000
	U	119	—	169	203	196	197	895	319	1,519	3,617	6,383	10,000
6 Guna "	T	3,043	509	207	391	143	105	205	190	741	5,534	4,466	10,000
	R	4,110	684	218	374	15	74	76	28	540	6,119	3,881	10,000
	U	169	38	177	435	488	187	555	629	1,280	3,958	6,042	10,000

Table V-21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total workers	Non-workers X	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II Rewa Division	T	2,692	632	325	315	172	300	222	177	757	5,592	4,408	10,000
	R	3,444	811	261	331	58	288	149	57	605	6,004	3,996	10,000
	U	112	19	544	258	562	342	473	590	1,276	4,176	5,824	10,000
7 Tikamgarh District	T	4,719	374	77	441	30	72	139	35	611	6,498	3,502	10,000
	R	5,230	413	77	452	9	42	101	21	549	6,894	3,106	10,000
	U	472	44	70	345	204	321	459	157	1,132	3,204	6,796	10,000
8 Chhatarpur "	T	2,764	448	128	312	90	82	180	63	921	4,988	5,012	10,000
	R	3,563	575	72	302	45	45	127	27	716	5,472	4,528	10,000
	U	125	30	315	345	240	202	352	185	1,596	3,390	6,610	10,000
9 Panna "	T	3,134	347	262	272	145	302	224	45	1,147	5,878	4,122	10,000
	R	3,726	414	261	276	116	279	181	21	1,012	6,286	3,714	10,000
	U	84	—	269	252	294	421	446	168	1,842	3,776	6,224	10,000
10 Satna "	T	1,834	271	85	289	677	391	329	479	783	5,128	4,872	10,000
	R	3,011	427	91	288	284	319	114	124	745	5,403	4,597	10,000
	U	82	15	76	291	1,261	499	647	1,007	841	4,719	5,281	10,000
11 Rewa "	T	1,623	1,362	223	262	108	78	240	109	783	4,788	5,212	10,000
	R	2,154	1,804	140	269	14	16	195	52	391	5,035	4,965	10,000
	U	9	19	475	240	393	265	378	282	1,976	4,037	5,963	10,000
12 Shahdol "	T	226	64	1,904	188	220	1,642	372	607	928	6,151	3,849	10,000
	R	350	111	2,075	252	71	2,620	304	267	1,024	7,074	2,926	10,000
	U	62	—	1,678	104	419	347	461	1,056	800	4,927	5,073	10,000
13 Sidhi "	T	3,561	1,540	83	338	10	21	153	16	313	6,035	3,965	10,000
	R	3,629	1,568	77	339	2	11	141	11	274	6,052	3,948	10,000
	U	—	70	383	314	418	523	801	279	2,334	5,122	4,878	10,000
III Indore Division	T	1,494	745	176	327	822	275	412	230	1,045	5,526	4,474	10,000
	R	3,233	1,605	286	473	117	232	189	77	519	6,731	3,269	10,000
	U	120	66	88	2[illegible]	1,379	310	587	351	1,461	4,573	5,427	10,000

Table V-21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total workers	Non-workers X	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14 Mandsaur District	T	2,768	821	248	469	209	548	161	148	982	6,354	3,646	10,000
	R	4,015	1,185	276	578	75	259	81	41	600	7,110	2,890	10,000
	U	342	111	194	256	469	1,110	317	357	1,726	4,882	5,118	10,000
15 Ratlam "	T	1,602	320	74	230	594	228	298	777	910	5,033	4,967	10,000
	R	4,039	796	105	443	109	277	126	72	456	6,423	3,577	10,000
	U	95	26	55	98	894	198	405	1,213	1,190	4,174	5,826	10,000
16 Ujjain "	T	579	686	126	285	1,531	353	459	290	1,019	5,328	4,672	10,000
	R	1,854	2,323	286	661	170	339	126	104	416	6,279	3,721	10,000
	U	52	9	59	130	2,094	359	596	367	1,269	4,935	5,065	10,000
17 Jhabua "	T	4,218	214	179	372	145	87	434	158	663	6,470	3,530	10,000
	R	5,233	252	210	322	101	69	373	174	371	7,105	2,895	10,000
	U	327	70	60	562	314	156	670	98	1,780	4,037	5,963	10,000
18 Dhar "	T	1,312	1,658	234	368	252	131	377	35	1,037	5,404	4,596	10,000
	R	1,710	2,217	272	350	161	130	242	12	677	5,771	4,229	10,000
	U	143	16	123	420	517	135	775	104	2,094	4,327	5,673	10,000
19 Indore "	T	132	306	115	155	1,561	172	644	224	1,442	4,751	5,249	10,000
	R	1,018	2,537	495	368	318	249	197	177	595	5,954	4,046	10,000
	U	12	5	64	127	1,728	162	704	230	1,556	4,588	5,412	10,000
20 Dewas "	T	771	633	738	466	570	142	467	98	1,234	5,119	4,881	10,000
	R	1,248	1,092	1,255	540	297	161	303	28	681	5,605	4,395	10,000
	U	168	52	84	371	914	119	678	185	1,934	4,505	5,495	10,000
21 West Nimar "	T	1,545	1,301	172	503	432	180	582	69	1,055	5,839	4,161	10,000
	R	2,383	2,001	191	506	101	208	406	21	661	6,478	3,522	10,000
	U	438	377	146	499	871	142	815	132	1,575	4,995	5,005	10,000
22 East Nimar "	T	1,883	1,264	174	360	622	192	319	200	674	5,688	4,312	10,000
	R	3,251	2,138	246	358	85	234	201	104	359	6,976	3,024	10,000
	U	141	149	82	362	1,305	139	470	323	1,076	4,047	5,953	10,000

Table V-21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total Workers	Non-workers X	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV Bhopal Division	T	896	426	357	249	695	866	306	360	1,373	5,528	4,472	10,000
	R	2,006	968	711	396	139	522	154	204	1,123	6,223	3,777	10,000
	U	57	17	91	138	1,115	1,126	420	477	1,562	5,003	4,997	10,000
23 Shajapur District	T	2,444	715	428	655	109	142	294	127	770	5,684	4,316	10,000
	R	2,916	857	514	658	49	121	159	98	660	6,032	3,968	10,000
	U	381	91	50	643	372	234	884	253	1,250	4,158	5,842	10,000
24 Rajgarh "	T	2,960	621	273	408	50	54	251	34	953	5,604	4,396	10,000
	R	3,681	766	324	431	10	20	154	11	722	6,119	3,881	10,000
	U	81	40	67	318	211	188	641	125	1,874	3,545	6,555	10,000
25 Vidisha "	T	1,081	1,150	575	299	344	410	409	306	1,393	5,967	4,033	10,000
	R	1,669	1,875	892	251	61	186	127	255	1,258	6,574	3,426	10,000
	U	208	74	106	370	764	741	827	382	1,594	5,076	4,934	10,000
26 Sehore "	T	99	87	186	99	1,468	1,485	248	313	1,586	5,571	4,429	10,000
	R	701	675	929	236	714	695	139	193	1,896	6,178	3,822	10,000
	U	13	3	80	79	1,576	1,598	264	330	1,541	5,484	4,516	10,000
27 Raisen "	T	838	283	1,018	250	42	700	149	251	2,420	5,951	4,049	10,000
	R	951	325	1,151	256	35	760	117	286	2,215	6,096	3,904	10,000
	U	106	9	149	211	88	308	360	26	3,752	5,009	4,991	10,000
28 Hoshangabad "	T	209	145	521	151	249	1,009	485	751	1,283	4,803	5,197	10,000
	R	449	342	1,134	216	147	2,109	162	320	1,194	6,073	3,927	10,000
	U	61	22	141	110	313	326	686	1,019	1,338	4,016	5,984	10,000
29 Betul "	T	1,602	1,011	245	360	108	198	320	571	1,069	5,484	4,516	10,000
	R	2,584	1,647	354	495	77	231	200	321	589	6,498	3,502	10,000
	U	102	38	78	152	155	146	504	953	1,805	3,933	6,067	10,000
V Jabalpur Division	T	1,447	471	347	391	496	163	355	414	1,378	5,462	4,538	10,000
	R	3,640	1,139	500	585	84	95	204	107	560	6,914	3,086	10,000
	U	107	62	254	273	749	204	446	601	1,879	4,575	5,425	10,000

Table V-21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total Workers	Non-workers X	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30 Sagar District	T	1,029	580	154	362	168	192	310	631	1,523	4,949	5,051	10,000
	R	2,318	1,282	276	353	34	42	128	178	861	5,472	4,528	10,000
	U	72	58	63	369	268	303	445	968	2,015	4,561	5,439	10,000
31 Damoh "	T	376	76	368	354	351	216	528	721	1,790	4,780	5,220	10,000
	R	928	204	786	362	244	228	589	189	2,209	5,739	4,261	10,000
	U	70	5	135	349	410	210	493	1,017	1,558	4,247	5,753	10,000
32 Jabalpur "	T	456	27	57	222	967	184	377	533	2,067	4,890	5,110	10,000
	R	5,577	270	97	107	371	183	218	325	727	7,880	2,120	10,000
	U	33	7	54	231	1,016	184	391	550	2,177	4,643	5,357	10,000
33 Narsimhapur "	T	259	70	227	227	305	383	840	404	1,685	4,400	5,600	10,000
	R	659	232	517	392	36	267	588	749	2,460	5,900	4,100	10,000
	U	139	22	139	177	386	418	917	300	1,452	3,950	6,050	10,000
34 Mandla "	T	876	287	124	129	72	431	291	799	1,059	4,068	5,932	10,000
	R	1,795	618	199	199	70	316	306	83	1,170	4,756	5,244	10,000
	U	88	3	60	68	74	530	279	1,412	965	3,479	6,521	10,000
35 Chhindwara "	T	1,696	1,081	1,103	343	124	73	341	279	643	5,683	4,317	10,000
	R	2,610	1,588	842	329	54	55	202	111	532	6,323	3,677	10,000
	U	541	441	1,434	361	213	94	516	491	783	4,874	5,126	10,000
36 Seoni "	T	2,143	701	275	283	172	132	573	228	845	5,352	4,648	10,000
	R	3,266	1,090	278	336	81	104	409	146	690	6,400	3,600	10,000
	U	117	—	268	188	338	183	868	375	1,126	3,463	3,537	10,000
37 Balaghat "	T	3,812	950	586	876	116	111	282	55	424	7,212	2,788	10,000
	R	4,569	1,135	525	958	56	87	178	23	280	7,811	2,189	10,000
	U	221	70	874	489	402	225	778	206	1,103	4,368	5,632	10,000
VI Bilaspur Division	T	2,418	588	359	401	233	303	621	350	774	6,047	3,953	10,000
	R	3,576	884	276	454	92	307	456	105	614	6,765	3,235	10,000
	U	150	10	522	296	510	295	943	830	1,085	4,641	5,359	10,000

Table V-21—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Total Rural Urban	Persons per 10,000 of all immigrant population belonging to											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Total Workers	Non-workers X	Total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38 Surguja District	T	2,584	780	554	305	156	552	570	219	729	6,449	3,551	10,000
	R	3,236	987	429	310	115	631	439	112	600	6,859	3,141	10,000
	U	175	14	1,017	283	309	262	1,055	615	1,204	4,934	5,066	10,000
39 Bilaspur „	T	638	169	420	359	339	263	889	843	922	4,842	5,158	10,000
	R	1,705	512	314	472	228	180	1,094	287	749	5,541	4,459	10,000
	U	136	8	470	305	391	302	793	1,105	1,004	4,514	5,486	10,000
40 Raigarh „	T	3,623	719	117	529	229	85	465	101	704	6,572	3,428	10,000
	R	4,487	896	114	590	28	28	278	41	586	7,048	2,952	10,000
	U	158	10	128	285	1,038	311	1,217	341	1,174	4,662	5,338	10,000
VII Raipur Division	T	1,441	565	314	326	1,250	497	521	368	887	6,169	3,831	10,000
	R	3,015	1,204	391	474	226	382	362	205	762	7,021	2,979	10,000
	U	66	7	247	198	2,144	598	660	510	996	5,426	4,574	10,000
41 Durg District	T	616	148	447	182	2,151	727	491	470	815	6,051	3,949	10,000
	R	2,307	574	807	302	218	659	454	548	785	6,654	3,346	10,000
	U	43	4	326	141	2,806	750	503	448	826	5,847	4,153	10,000
42 Raipur „	T	1,883	935	154	461	450	276	595	335	942	6,031	3,969	10,000
	R	3,128	1,581	201	558	156	268	325	108	724	7,049	2,951	10,000
	U	95	8	85	322	872	287	983	661	1,255	4,568	5,432	10,000
43 Bastar „	T	3,001	950	306	444	412	329	420	105	978	6,945	3,055	10,000
	R	3,510	1,119	335	487	368	321	339	45	813	7,337	2,663	10,000
	U	233	31	146	211	650	377	859	430	1,878	4,815	5,185	10,000

Tertiary Sector:

Next to other services which accounts for 60.71% (72,510) of migrants, trade and transport occupations more or less weigh equally, the position being slightly more in favour of trade. The concentration is again highest in Maharashtra (31.61 percent) and is followed closely by U.P. (24.94%), West Bengal (12.19%) and Rajasthan (9.55%) States.

Non-Workers:

Among non-workers numbering 418,823, 93,734 or 23.38 percent are males and 325,089 or 76.62 percent are females. This broadly depicts the nature and quality of emigrants among whom most of the males are workers, while most of the females are non-workers. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Gujarat States account for a higher proportion of non-workers.

Industrial category of workers and non-workers of Immigrants from other States:

The table V-21 gives distribution by industrial category of workers and non-workers of immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all immigrants population (total, rural and urban) in the States, 1961.

There are 5,509 workers and 4,491 non-workers in every 10,000 of all immigrant population in the State. The proportion of non-workers increases to 5,290 for urban areas and declines to 3,730 for rural areas. In the rural areas of the State as a whole, workers of industrial category I, *i.e.*, cultivation account for 3,046 per 10,000 of all immigrants. Other categories important in rural areas are agricultural labour, other services and household industry which account for 1,011,667 and 429 per 10,000 of all immigrants. It is observed that category V *i.e.*, manu-facturing other than household industry and category IX-other services account for greater flow of immigrants towards towns. Trade and Commerce and Transport and Communications are the other occupations that come next in order of importance. Thus this table broadly corroborates the observations made earlier while reviewing the distribution of immigrants.

Regional distribution of Migrants:

The table below, which gives the percentages of all immigrants from outside the State to its population in 1951 and 1961, gives an idea of the extent of migration to the State as a whole as well as to the different districts of the State.

TABLE V-22

Percentage of all immigrants from outside State to its total population in 1951 and 1961.

State/Division/District	% 1951		% 1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	**3.47**	**3.90**	**4.97**	**5.44**
I Gwalior Division	3.76	7.61	5.11	9.24
1 Morena District	1.99	6.15	5.15	9.29
2 Bhind „	1.89	10.33	2.73	12.21
3 Gwalior „	11.44	12.94	12.45	13.30
4 Datia „	4.81	9.92	4.22	12.63
5 Shivpuri „	0.67	2.60	1.84	3.95
6 Guna „	2.42	4.94	2.76	5.47
II Rewa Division	1.05	1.70	2.62	4.27
7 Tikamgarh District	1.27	3.35	2.50	10.31
8 Chhatarpur „	1.63	2.64	2.62	7.03
9 Panna „	0.50	1.36	1.81	3.07

Table V-22—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	%1951		%1961	
	Mal.s	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
10 Satna District	1.75	2.26	3.30	3.92
11 Rewa ,,	0.71	1.44	2.34	3.65
12 Shahdol ,.	0.93	0.69	2.90	1.31
13 Sidhi ,,	0.39	0.76	2.22	3.14
III Indore Division	6.89	6.73	6.68	7.52
14 Mandsaur District	9.01	14.07	9.25	14.31
15 Ratlam ,,	5.64	6.35	5.82	7.31
16 Ujjain ,,	9.13	6.08	7.14	6.24
17 Jhabua ,,	2.16	2.55	1.99	4.11
18 Dhar ,,	1.30	1.29	1.69	1.61
19 Indore ,,	18.61	15.17	16.64	14.48
20 Dewas ,,	2.12	1.58	2.21	1.88
21 West Nimar ,,	2.07	2.56	2.82	3.47
22 East Nimar ,,	8.05	7.60	9.31	11.84
IV Bhopal Division	2.52	2.88	4.94	3.39
23 Shajapur District	1.41	2.33	2.42	4.38
24 Rajgarh ,,	0.98	2.41	1.33	3.15
25 Vidisha ,,	3.23	3.95	3.70	2.77
26 Sehore ,.	4.85	4.51	12.54	8.82
27 Raisen ,,	1.50	1.67	3.01	2.17
28 Hoshangabad ,,	2.72	2.55	4.29	3.75
29 Betul ,,	2.22	2.33	3.22	3.53
V Jabalpur Division	3.84	3.63	4.33	4.42
30 Sagar District	3.14	3.79	2.78	4.36
31 Damoh ,.	1.16	0.95	1.26	1.05
32 Jabalpur ,,	9.58	6.78	10.17	7.90
33 Narsimhapur ,,	1.42	1.25	0.90	0.80
34 Mandla ,,	0.90	0.56	1.28	1.07
35 Chhindwara ,,	2.92	4.16	3.71	4.91
36 Seoni ,,	1.36	1.52	1.23	1.44
37 Balaghat ,,	2.87	4.69	4.01	7.08
VI Bilaspur Division	2.15	2.69	3.94	3.86
38 Surguja District	3.16	3.27	5.76	4.96
39 Bilaspur ,.	1.57	1.58	2.82	2.11
40 Raigarh ,,	2.35	4.44	4.21	6.20
VII Raipur Division	2.68	2.26	6.43	4.84
41 Durg District	1.17	1.11	8.97	4.67
42 Raipur ,,	3.60	3.59	5.69	5.73
43 Bastar ,,	3.42	1.75	3.56	3.54

Political delimitation of States and adjustment of boundaries between 1951 and 1961 account for spurious migration in the 1961 Census figures. In the absence of information to estimate its extent, a comparative idea of immigrants between the two Census years becomes impossible.

Immigrants from outside the State account for 4.97 percent of males and 5.44 percent of females in 1961, which spelt in absolute numbers would be 1,843,918 males and 5,316,613 females, giving a total of 7,160,531 immigrants from outside the State and the country. It is significant that the proportion of females is relatively greater in all the divisions and in different districts within a division of the State. This may be due to social and economic factors, the principal among which is marriage migration. A very high proportion of male and female migrants in highly urbanised Gwalior district of Gwalior Division, Indore district of Indore Division and Jabalpur district of Jabalpur Division is indicative of employment opportunities provided by the expanding industries and commerce. Bhind and Datia districts in Gwalior Division, Mandsaur and East Nimar districts in Indore division, Balaghat district in Jabalpur Division, Raigarh district in Bilaspur Division and Raipur district in Raipur Division are the others that accounted for a relatively high proportion of female migrants. These districts possess either rich forest resources or are predominantly agricultural in character.

Comparison of Immigrants with language returns:

Table V-23 below provides a comparison of the number of immigrants into the State from other States of India with the returns of language numerically predominant in these States.

TABLE V-23

Immigrants into the State from other States compared to the language returns for the state languages of the respective States 1961 (thousands).

(In thousands).

State of origin	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of the original mother tongue	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25	15	32	24
Assam	6	5	1	N
Bihar	32	26	11,196	10,490
Gujarat	24	25	67	60
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	N	N
Kerala	14	4	15	5
Madras	12	7	17	9
Maharashtra	136	164	439	421
Mysore	3	2	3	2
Orissa	48	68	158	147
Punjab	42	24	60	43
Rajasthan	125	156	49	41
Uttar Pradesh	223	256	11,196	10,490
West Bengal	15	11	30	23
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N	N	—	—

Table V-23:—*Concld.*

State of origin	Immigrants into the State		Population speaking the numerically predominant language of the original mother tongue	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	4	3	11,196	10,490
Himachal Pradesh	N	N	N	N
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands	—	N	15	5
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Tripura	N	N	30	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	N	N	1	1
Pondicherry	N	N	17	9
N.E.F.A.	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	N	—	6	2

The figures show interesting variations between immigrants into the State from other States of India and the number of speakers of that language which is numerically predominant in—(i) that State, and (ii) where such speakers exceed immigrants from that State as in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat. These two sets of figures represent two aspects of the phenomenon-one, the migratory aspect and the other, mother tongue aspect. The variation in the number of immigrants and the excess of speakers of the numerically predominant language can be explained by the fact that those who are born outside the State are shown as immigrants, whereas children born to them within the State would form part of natural population of the State, although their mother tongue differs from that of the State in which they are enumerated. The migrants who come from a particular State do not necessarily speak the language that is predominant in that State but speak a number of languages. These languages as returned by the speakers are shown in the language returns of the census. Since the immigrants from a particular State would be entered against a variety of languages and dialect returned as mother tongue and differ from the one spoken by a majority in that State, the number of immigrants would result in excess over the speakers of a language numerically predominant in that State. But children born outside the State would, on return to the State of their parents be considered as immigrants not speaking the language predominant in the State of their birth.

CHAPTER VI

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

The Census Questions:

Age was the subject of question 2 in the enumeration schedule; the instruction was as follows: "Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write '0'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose." The following question (No. 3) dealt with marital status, the relevant instruction being:

"For never married	.. Write	N M
Married	.. Write	M
Widowed	.. Write	W
Separated or Divorced	.. Write	S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de factq* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not re-married, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'." The last question of the schedule (No. 13) was about sex: Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'. The first list below shows tables connected with age and the second, those in which age is one of the characteristics:

LIST A

Table C-II	Age and Marital status.
Table C-III Part A	Age, Sex and Education in all areas.
Table C-III Part B	Age, Sex and Education in urban areas.
Table C-III Part C	Age, Sex and Education in rural areas.
Table C-IV	Single year age return.

LIST B

Table B-I	Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.
Table B-II	Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups.
Table B-VI	Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.
Table B-VIII Part A	Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

Table B-IX Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity.

The importance of age in demographic studies is very great; this of course is well-known to even a lay man. The answers elicited in respect of sex and marital status were by and large accurate but the figures regarding age were in most cases very inaccurate. Registration of births being extremely unsatisfactory owing to the law itself being defective or to its being perfunctorily enforced, there is no document at all—let alone one readily available to the enumerator for verification—on the basis of which an accurate return can be entered; birth certificates are rarely issued and not carefully kept even where issued. The result is that, very often, the age return is a guess about which all that can be safely said is that the correct age lies within five years on either side of the actual return. A detailed discussion of the age figures for India and the States is available in Census of India, Paper No. 2 of 1963 on the '1961 Census Age Tables'; the main features of the actual census figures are detailed therein as follows:

(1) The pattern of age biases is uniform throughout the country but minor differences are shown due to State variations in the extent of distortion at the same age. The age returns of seven States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Punjab are comparatively the most distorted, while those of Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are comparatively the least distorted among the States. The remaining five States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Bihar, and Orissa fall in between.

(2) Distortion at ages in the first age cycle 0-9 is comparatively much less. It increases in the next cycle 10-19 and pronounced peaks and troughs emerge. This process goes on increasing with the advance of the age cycle.

(3) The pattern of distortion in the first cycle is different. Digits strongly preferred (or disliked) in the other age cycles come out to be in deficit (or excess). The same is true of 10-19 to a much smaller extent. The next cycle 20-29 conforms more to the general pattern, while 30-39 shows a transitional stage to the pattern of the next two cycles 40-49 and 50 to 59. After 60 another pattern emerges. The change from one pattern to another is gradual.

(4) (i) Ages having unit digits 0 and 5 show heavy heapings, which are positively correlated with one another. There are the real determinants of the overall level of distortion in the age returns.

(ii) Age 0 shows heavy deficit. Age 15 is in a small deficit.

(iii) Heaping at unit digit 0 is greater than that at unit digit 5 but the reverse is true of the heaping at ages 20 and 25.

(iv) Heaping at 0 after 40 continues to increase while that at 5 starts declining so that at 60 and thereafter there is an accelerated concentration at ages in multiples of 10. In all-India, the heaping at age 10 is about 40% of the true population but it is 330% at age 60. The heaping at 25 is about 130%. It reaches a maximum of 200% at 45 for ages having unit digit 5.

(5) Ages having unit digit 2 and 8 form the next centre of attraction up to age 30. In the higher age cycles, they come out to be in deficit. Only age 32 is slightly in excess. Age 2 is slightly in deficit. The most prominent peaks are at 12 and 18, where male enumerated populations are in excess of true population by 40% and 20%, respectively. Generally the excess at digit 2 is slightly greater than that at 8, but in some States the position is reversed.

(6) Unit digits 6, 4, 7, 3, 1 and 9, given in the increasing order of distortion, are in deficit. However, there is not much difference in the extent of their deficiency. Age 6 and to some extent 4 are in excess. Age 14 comes out in deficit. Age 16 may

be slightly in excess. At other ages these digits are in heavy deficit. In ages above 30, the deficit is of the order of 60%.

(7) The enumerated population aged 0-7 is fairly near the true population of the age-group.

(8) The overall distortion in female age returns is greater than that in male returns. There is a greater concentration at ages in multiples of 10 in the case of females as compared to males.

(9) The distortion in age returns of rural areas is slightly greater (but not much greater) than in those of urban areas. The difference is primarily due to slightly less distorted returns of males in the urban areas. There is not much difference in the age returns of females in the rural and the urban areas.

(10) The age returns of 1961 Census are appreciably more distorted than those 1951 Census. It does not appear that the order of difference can be explained by the fact that 1951 Census data are on a sample basis.

(11) The Census un-adjusted age distribution for 1961 in the usual 0-4 grouping shows the following Age Ratio and Sex Ratio Scores. They indicate a high degree of distortion. The ratios for the adjusted data are also given for comparative purposes and to indicate how well smoothing has succeeded in bringing them within acceptable limits.

	Un-adjusted data	Adjusted data
Age Ratio Score:		
Males	12.7	1.3
Females	16.1	1.6
Sex Ratio Score	5,9	2.0
Joint Score	46.5	8.9

The above figures also show that distortion in age returns causes the Sex Ratio Score to go up. It can be readjusted greatly by proper smoothing of age returns of the two sexes. In the light of these conclusions, State and Division figures will now be examined from the kind of defects they have. The age curve based on the Census actuals is a highly irregular line with marked peaks and troughs instead of being a smooth curve with the highest population at 0 and the lowest at the highest age (which is the normal pattern but for periods of age-selective mortality owing to war or epidemics). The single-year age curves for the State and divisions for males and females separately are shown in the following pages; below each single-year-age curve there is also an age-group curve which is based on the group-populations in the ranges: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, etc. The considerable change in the shape of the curves is apparent though the smoothness obtained is not of the required degree; we shall revert to this question of grouping later. One striking feature is that practically all the peaks relate to ages in even numbers but for the important odd-number exception in the case of ages ending with the digit five. Normally, the age-curve must descend smoothly over most of its course; it is not a straight line because the mortality rate is not uniform throughout. For example, infant mortality is much higher than mortality in the middle ages and mortality in the very extremes of the human life-span naturally reaches the very high range of 90-100%; for, every cohort (meaning a group of people) born at a particular time—usually, "in a particular year"—has to disappear from the world finally sometime or the other. All that is certain for the normal age-curve is that the number surviving from a given number of births in a particular year is smaller at a higher age and larger at a lower age. The usual pattern, therefore, is for the curve to be at the highest peak at age 0, fall rather steeply during the next two or three years, descend gradually thereafter till about 55 or 60 and then show a steep fall. This normal pattern is of course disturbed by high mortality at particular ages or, in the case of regions not closed against migrations, immigration or emigration.

Epidemics may be age-selective and usually are children and the older people with weaker resistance dying first so that the curve, when affected by such mortality, may show much greater irregularity. If, for example, children die in large numbers, people at higher ages may for the time being out number younger age-groups. In the light of this property of the normal age-curve, Indian age-curves show a good deal of irregularity not justified by any trends in mortality or migration. Most of the irregularity can be safely attributed to the general ignorance of correct age and the resulting guesses following certain well-known patterns; it is in fact remarkable how uniform the inaccuracies are—not only the great but the ignorant also seem to think alike! To begin with, in any irregular series (or curve), there are peaks and troughs and there are intermediates between a peak and a trough—which may be more than one or may not. The following table classifies peaks, troughs and intermediates into four groups as shown:

TABLE VI. 1-A

Peaks, Troughs and Intermediates in Single year-Age-curves: State and Divisions

[A, B, C and D respectively represent single-year ages ending in ; even digit (excluding zeroes), odd-digits (excluding five), zeroes and fives respectively; only the range ; 0-71 is considered].

State/Division	PEAKS				TROUGHS				INTERMEDIATES				Total
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						I ; MALES							
Madhya Pradesh	**14**	**1**	**8**	**6**	**3**	**26**	**...**	**...**	**11**	**2**	**...**	**1**	**72**
Gwalior Division	13	1	8	6	3	26	...	..	12	2	..	1	72
Rewa Divn.	14	1	8	6	6	23	...	..	8	5	..	1	72
Indore Divn.	13	1	8	7	1	28	...	...	14	..	...	...	72
Bhopal Divn.	14	1	8	6	3	26	..	..	11	2	..	1	72
Jabalpur Divn.	15	1	8	6	3	26	..	1	10	2	...	...	72
Bilaspur Divn.	12	2	8	7	5	24	..	..	11	3	...	..	72
Raipur Divn.	12	2	8	7	6	23	...	...	10	4	...	..	72
						II ; FEMALES							
Madhya Pradesh	**13**	**1**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**26**	**...**	**...**	**13**	**2**	**..**	**1**	**72**
Gwalior Divn.	13	1	8	6	1	27	...	...	14	1	..	1	72
Rewa Divn.	15	1	8	6	3	26	...	1	10	2	..	1	72
Indore Divn.	13	1	8	6	1	27	...	..	14	1	..	1	72
Bhopal Divn.	13	1	8	6	1	27	..	..	14	1	...	1	72
Jabalpur Divn.	14	1	8	5	1	26	...	1	13	2	..	1	72
Bilaspur Divn.	13	2	8	6	5	24	...	..	10	3	..	1	72
Raipur Divn.	13	2	8	6	5	24	...	..	10	3	...	1	72

In the range 0-71, there are 28 even numbers excluding those ending in 0, 29 odd-numbers (excluding those ending in 5), 8 numbers ending in 0 and 7 numbers ending in 5. All the zeroes are peaks; among the fives, the position is not that clear-cut though quite frequently, six of the seven fives are peaks. Six of the seven fives are peaks both for females and for males in the State. The disturbing factor so far as the fives are concerned is age 15 all over (which is a trough in Jabalpur for males and in Jabalpur and Rewa for females, a peak for males in Indore, Bilaspur and Raipur and an intermediate point elsewhere) except that the single-year-age 5 is not a peak in Jabalpur for females as elsewhere but an intermediate point. The reasons why this disturbance from 15 usually occurs is that, in the range 10-19, there are, besides 10 itself, at least three other widely preferred ages of comparatively peakness: 12, 16 and 18 absorbing a good number from 15; and where 16 is not a peak, 15 takes its place. In the three instances cited earlier where 15 is not even an intermediate but a trough, there are actually four preferred ages (other than 10) in this range (*i.e.*, 10-19); these are: 12, 14, 16 and 18 in Rewa (females). The number of peaks, troughs and intermediates in the various age-groups: 0-9, 10-19, etc. is shown below:

TABLE VI. 1-B

Peaks, Troughs and Intermediates : Age-groups

(Deviations from the general pattern have been marked with an asterisk)

Age group	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior Dn.		Rewa Dn.		Indore Dn.		Bhopal Dn.		Jabalpur Dn.		Bilaspur Dn.		Raipur Dn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							PEAKS									
0—9	4	3	4	3	4	4*	4	3	4	3	4	2*	4	4*	4	4*
10—19	4	4	4	4	4	5*	4	4	4	4	5*	5*	4	4	4	4
20—29	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
30—39	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
40—49	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
50—59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60—69	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							TROUGHS									
0—9	4	3	4	3	4	4*	4	3	4	3	4	2*	4	4*	4	4
10—19	4	4	4	4	4	5*	4	4	4	4	5*	5*	4	4	4	4
20—29	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
30—39	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
40—49	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
50—59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60—69	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
							INTERMEDIATES									
0—9	2	4	2	4	2	2*	2	4	2	4	2	6*	2	2*	2	2*
10—19	2	2	2	2	2	—*	2	2	2	2	—*	—*	2	2	2	2
20—29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30—39	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
40—49	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
50—59	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60—69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—

The very high degree of uniformity in the distribution of peaks, troughs and intermediates should be immediately apparent. Very often, therefore, differences in pattern among the regions are those relating to the individual heights of the peaks and the depths of troughs. In the particular case of age 15, it has to be concluded that there is a general dislike for that age. Among even numbers excluding zeroes, most of them are either peaks (atleast 12 in the case of males and atleast 13 in the case of females) or intermediates (round about 11 in the case of males and round about 13 in the case of females). The rest are troughs but their number shows a good deal of variation. Throughout the State and divisions, the following 12 even-number ages are peaks both for males and for females: 12, 18, 22, 28, 32, 38, 42, 48, 52, 58, 62 and 68; it is only in respect of 8, 14, and 16 that there is a lack of uniformity. So far as 8 is concerned, there is a much greater dislike for it among females than among males. Thus among males, the exceptions are only Bilaspur and Raipur divisions where the preference is for the adjacent odd number 7 (this is so for females also in these divisions) and among females it is only in Rewa Division that 8 is a peak. 14 is an additional peak (making 5 in all) in the age-group 10-19 in Jabalpur (males and females) and in Rewa (females) where 15 descends to the level of a trough instead of being an intermediate as it usually is elsewhere (it is a peak only in Indore, Bilaspur and Raipur for males). 16 is never a trough; understandably enough, it is everywhere a peak among females, there being three exceptions only among males in Indore, Bilaspur and Raipur. Even number troughs are much fewer. It is only 4 that comes nearest to being universal the only place where it is not a trough (but an intermediate) being Jabalpur for females. 44 is next in importance as an even number trough which it is everywhere else but in Gwalior (females), Indore (Males and Females), Bhopal (Females) and Jabalpur (Females). 64 is the third important even number trough; it is that in Rewa (Males), Jabalpur (Females), Bilaspur and Raipur (both males and females in both the divisions). 34 is a trough in Madhya Pradesh (Males), Gwalior (Males), Rewa (Males), Bhopal (Males) and Raipur (Males). 2 is a trough in Rewa and Bilaspur divisions for both males and females while 6 is a trough similarly for both the sexes in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions. 54 and 56 are troughs for Rewa (Males) and Raipur (Males) and for Jabalpur (Males) and Raipur (Females). Thus there are 30 even-number troughs for males and 19 for females, signifying a greater dislike for particular even numbers among males than among females. The dislike for odd-numbers (of which there are 29 in the range: 0-71 excluding fives) is very nearly complete in the sense that a far greater proportion of them are troughs than of even numbers are peaks. The odd-number, being any thing other than a trough, is even rarer than even numbers not being peaks; odd number peaks are 10 each for males and females the end-digits involved in these instances are only two: 3 and 7.3 is a universally liked peak (corresponding to 4 being a nearly universally disliked trough) and 7 is a peak in Bilaspur and Raipur divisions for both males and females. The following table summarises this discussion.

TABLE VI. 1-C

Peaks, Troughs and Intermediates (Percentages) State and Divisions

State/Division		Total	Males			Females		
			Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates	Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	14	3	11	13	2	13
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	26	2	1	26	2
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	6	—	1	6	—	1
		72 (100.00)	29 (40.28)	29 (40.28)	14 (19.44)	28 (38.89)	28 (38.89)	16 (22.22)

Table VI. I-C—*Contd.*

State/Division		Total	Males			Females		
			Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates	Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	13	3	12	13	1	14
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	26	2	1	27	1
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	6	—	1	6	—	1
		72	28	29	15	28	28	16
		(100.00)	(38.89)	(40.28)	(20.83)	(38.89)	(38.89)	(22.22)
Rewa Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	14	6	8	15	3	10
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	23	5	1	26	2
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	6	—	1	6	1	—
		72	29	29	14	30	30	12
		(100.00)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)	(41.67)	(41.67)	(16.66)
Indore Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	13	1	14	13	1	14
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	28	—	1	27	1
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	7	—	—	6	—	1
		72	29	29	14	28	28	16
		(100.00)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)	(38.89)	(38.89)	(22.22)
Bhopal Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	14	3	11	13	1	14
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	26	2	1	27	1
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	6	—	1	6	—	1
		72	29	29	14	28	28	16
		(100.00)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)	(38.89)	(38.89)	(22.22)
Jabalpur Dn	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	15	3	10	14	1	13
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	1	26	2	1	26	2
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	6	1	—	5	1	1
		72	30	30	12	28	28	16
		(100.00)	(41.67)	(41.67)	(16.66)	(38.89)	(38.89)	(22.22)

Table VI. I-C—*Concld.*

State/Division		Total	Males			Females		
			Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates	Peaks	Troughs	Intermediates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bilaspur Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	12	5	11	13	5	10
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	2	24	3	2	24	3
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	7	—	—	6	—	1
		72	29	29	14	29	29	14
		(100.00)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)
Raipur Dn.	Even Nos. (excl. 0's)	28	12	6	10	13	5	10
	Odd Nos. (excl. 5's)	29	2	23	4	2	24	3
	0's	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	5's	7	7	—	—	6	—	1
		72	29	29	14	29	29	14
		(100.00)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)	(40.28)	(40.28)	(19.44)

Both among males and females in the state as a whole, the number of peaks is equal to the number of troughs; but the actual number is higher among males (29) than among females (28). There are small variations in the divisions. Both among males and females, the following are peaks: 0, 3; 5*; 10; 12; 16, 18; 20, 22; 25, 28; 30; 32; 35, 38; 40, 42; 45, 48; 50, 52; 55, 58; 60, 62; 65, 68; 70;

The following are troughs:

1*, 4*; 9; 11, 13; 17, 19; 21, 23; 27, 29; 31, 33*; 37, 39, 41; 47, 49; 51, 53; 57, 59; 61; 67, 69; 71; and the following are intermediates:

2*, 6*; 14*; 24; 36; 46; 54; 56; 66*

The analysis makes clear that odd numbers, being troughs usually, generally lose population to nearby ages and the gainers are even numbers (often), fives and zeroes.

The intermediate is often an even number—which loses, naturally less than an odd-number trough. The general peak-trough sequence for males is as follows:

0, 1*, 4; 5, 7*, 8*, 9; 10, 11, 12, 13; ? 17, 18, 19; 20, 21, 22, 23; 25, 27, 28, 29; 30, 31, 32, 33*; 35 37, 38, 39; 40, 41, 42, 44*; 45, 47, 48, 49; 50, 51, 52, ?, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, ? 65, 67*, 68, 69; 70, 71.

The general peak—trough sequence for females is as follows 0, 1*?, 4*; 5, ?, ?, 9; 10, 11, 12, 13; 16, 17, 18, 19; 20, 21, 22, 23; 25, 27, 28, 29; 30, 31, 32, 33; 35, 37, 38, 39; 40, 41, 42, ?; 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53; 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62; ?; 65, 67, 68, 69; 70, 71.

Question-marks represent positions where no generalised picture emerges. The following groups are ordinally identical for both the sexes.

*In the State and (seven) divisions, a particular can occur a maximum number of 8 times as a peak, trough or intermediate in each sex. Asterisked numbers are those that occur at least six times in each of the sexes. Other numbers occur the full eight times in the positions indicated (*i.e.* peak, trough etc.).

(1) 10, 11, 12, 13; (2) 20, 21, 22, 23; (3) 25, 27, 28, 29; (4) 35, 37, 38, 39; (5) 45, 47, 48, 49; (6) 55, 57, 58, 59; (7) 60, 61, 62, ?; and (8) 70, 71. The 0-4, 30-34 and 65-69 are also practically identical but for the slightly differing position in respect of one age in each group (this age is 4 for 0-4, 33 for 30-34 and 67 for 56-69). In respect of the remaining three groups, differences arise from a clearly differing position in respect of one of the ages; 16 for 15-19, 44, for 40-44 and 53 for 50-54. Thus we can safely draw the conclusion that regional differences in the census age pattern are not substantial and *prima-facie* it appears that there should be no great difficulty in applying a single smoothing procedure.

2. Concentration and preference:

The next stage in the analysis is the determination of the magnitude of the concentration at different ages and the preference—pattern for the various digits. The formulae for the measurement of concentration is that of whipple which is to take "the percentage of persons counted at ages in multiples of 5 in the age-range 23-62 to one-fifty of the total enumerated population in the range. If there is no concentration, the index should be 100, but if every body returned his age only in multiples of 5, the index would be 500. The observed index will thus lie between 100—500".

The theory is that, roughly speaking, in this age-range where mortality assumes steadier and less changeable levels, the sum of populations at four ages around a multiple of 5 (*i.e.*; the two above the particular age with larger, and two below it with smaller; populations; all the five ages being in descending order) is four times the population at the particular age chosen; also, the lower mortality at the earlier ages and higher mortality at the later ages have a compensatory effect. The figures so calculated for India, Madhya Pradesh and its divisions are in the following table:

1 Census of India, Paper No.2 of 1963: '1961 Census Age Tables' pp.6—7.

TABLE VI. 2.A

Whipple's Index of Concentration: Fives and Zeroes

India/State/Division/ District.	Males	Females
1	2	3
INDIA	282	294
Madhya Pradesh	297	312
Gwalior Division	295	327
Rewa Division	291	293
Indore Division	312	333
Bhopal Division	322	353
Jabalpur Division	279	302
Bilaspur Division	294	291
Raipur Division	290	294
Morena District	295	319
Bhind ,,	279	314
Gwalior ,,	303	334
Datia ,,	308	337
Shivpuri ,,	281	308
Guna ,,	313	355
Tikamgarh ,,	277	273
Chhatarpur ,,	295	303
Panna ,,	260	277
Satna ,,	296	300
Rewa ,,	269	264
Shahdol ,,	306	307
Sidhi ,,	317	318
Mandsaur ,,	298	347
Ratlam ,,	333	368
Ujjain ,,	339	378
Jhabua ,,	318	299
Dhar ,,	324	328
Indore ,,	327	360
Dewas ,,	224	252
West Nimar ,,	318	316
East Nimar ,,	304	331
Shajapur ,,	312	349
Rajgarh ,,	316	350
Vidisha ,,	347	383
Sehore ,,	331	365
Raisen ,,	339	366
Hoshangabad ,,	307	345

Table VI. 2-A—*Concld.*

India/State/Division/ District.		Males	Females
1		2	3
Betul	District	303	323
Sagar	,,	266	310
Damoh	,,	287	307
Jabalpur	,,	279	309
Narsimhapur	,,	276	309
Mandla	,,	267	289
Chhindwara	,,	285	312
Seoni	,,	274	273
Balaghat	,,	293	300
Surguja	,,	297	294
Bilaspur	,,	299	307
Raigarh	,,	280	257
Durg	,,	293	301
Raipur	,,	285	290
Bastar	,,	294	292

Both among males and females, Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior Divisions have the highest concentration-indexes in that order: this is practically the western half of the State. Rewa [291 (M); 293 (F)] and Raipur [290 (M); 294 (F)] have practically the same indexes. It is only in the case of Bilaspur and Jabalpur that the sex-wise indexes are rather different; Bilaspur [294-(M); 291 (F)] has a higher index for males and a lower one for females than Jabalpur [279 (M); 302 (F)]. Further, the (four) eastern divisions differ less among themselves than the (three) western ones; thus, in age-reporting, the backward east does better than the more enlightened west. Compared with India's, however, both the indexes of Madhya Pradesh are higher—the more backward, here, doing worse as one should expect. The possible range of the concentration—index being 100-500, Madhya Pradesh's 297 and 312 are about the middle point (300); ours, therefore, is an average performance—neither wholly hateful of, nor unduly addicted to, fives and zeroes. Another important feature is that the index is invariably higher for females and so is the range of variation of the female indexes. Thus, among divisions the male range is 43 [Bhopal (322)—Jabalpur (279)] while the female range is 62 [Bhopal (353)—Bilaspur (291)] among districts, the male range is 123 [Vidisha (347)-Dewas (224)]. While the female range is 131 [Vidisha (383)—Dewas (252)]. Thus, among females there is a greater tendency for the age to centre around multiples of 5—possibly because the practice of their ages being reported by men leads to even wilder, untrammelled, guesses; what else can one expect when the blind report is about the (at least) equally blind? Grouping districts on the basis of concentration index does not result in any significant regional pattern except the broad one to which a reference has been made earlier while we were discussing divisions. The whipple index, tabulated in table VI.2-A can be extended further to show the index of concentration for each digit; it would, however, require some slight modification. In the range of 40 single-year ages between 23 and 62 (both inclusive), any number ending with a particular digit is represented four times so that we must now take as the denominator a tenth of the population in the age-group 23.62; roughly again, the ratio should range from 100-500 for the middle digits ending 5 and 0, the latter showing a lower ratio than the former; similarly, in each group of the ages beginning with an age ending in 3 we should expect the ratios to be in descending order. The results are as follows:

TABLE VI. 2-B

Whipple's (IC) Index of concentration (Modified): All digits: State and Divisions

	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				MALES				
IC 3	46.4	45.2	46.8	42.5	41.0	50.3	47.0	50.6
IC 4	49.9	50.5	49.7	45.2	45.2	55.4	49.0	50.5

Table VI-2-B *contd.*

1	Madhya Pradesh 2	Gwalior 3	Rewa 4	Indore 5	Bhopal 6	Jabalpur 7	Bilaspur 8	Raipur 9
IC 5	289.9	288.7	277.8	304.0	315.0	269.9	284.3	292.8
IC 6	66.4	72.2	75.0	59.5	56.1	73.5	66.6	62.8
IC 7	41.9	39.9	39.3	35.8	33.5	43.2	48.7	51.7
IC 8	77.1	72.1	83.0	69.0	65.0	82.9	83.3	82.0
IC 9	27.6	23.2	27.7	25.5	23.6	28 5	27.4	31.6
IC 0	303.9	301.0	304.2	320.3	328.4	287.9	303.3	287.9
IC 1	26.1	30.2	27.3	26.7	25.2	28.4	22.8	22.5
IC 2	70.9	72.0	69.5	69.3	67.0	80.1	67.6	68.4
				FEMALES				
IC 3	43.6	35.9	46.6	37.2	30.8	43.1	53.3	53.4
IC 4	52.6	48.5	60.5	47.6	42.6	55.7	55.1	54.9
IC 5	293.2	308.8	266.8	317.9	339.5	282.8	269.5	278.7
IC 6	58.8	59.4	66.9	51.7	46.6	65.8	61.1	58.4
IC 7	35.7	28.6	36.0	29.3	24.6	35.2	44.8	46.8
IC 8	80.8	70.8	91.4	70.7	60.6	83.8	94.6	87.6
IC 9	24.9	24.7	28.4	22.6	18.7	24.2	26.8	28.3
IC 0	330.1	344.1	319.2	348.1	366.7	321.6	313.1	310.1
IC 1	20.9	23.4	25.1	20.1	18.8	21.9	18.3	19.5
IC 2	59.5	55.9	59.1	54.8	51.0	65.9	63.4	62.5

Normally, for each unit the ratios should decrease gradually starting at a level higher than 100 and ending at a level less than 100. In order to illustrate this feature, these ratios were worked out for males and females in life table (1951-60) for the Central Zone prepared by the Census Actuary; they are: 109, 107, 105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 93 and 90 for males and 109, 107, 105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 92 and 90 for females, the first ratio being for the group of four ages ending in digit 3 and the last for the group of four ages ending in 2 with the ages being in ascending cyclical order (i.e., 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2,). It will be observed that each series is gradually decreasing and both the series are practically identical. We shall presently develop an index of preference for these digits on the basis of these (what may be termed) model ratios; before doing so, however, the irregularity of the patterns of ratios in table VI 2B merits some attention. There is not a single series which is in regular descending order. The indices for 0 and 5 are the highest followed by those for 0 and 2; the lowest are those for 9 and 1. In order, however, to get at a fair measure of deviation, we may divide these indexes by the model ratios of the Central Zone Life Table. The results are shown in the following table:

TABLE-VI 2C

Index-Ratios based on Whipple's indexes for Census age-returns and for Life-Table (Central Zone) Ages: State and Divisions

(Whipple's Indexes of Preference used are those shown in Table VI-2B; the Life Table indexes are 109, 107, 105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 93 and 90 for males and 109, 107, 105, 103, 101, 99, 97, 95, 92 and 90 for females for the ages ending in digits 3,4,5, 6,7,8,9,0,1, and 2 in that order. Each index of Table VI-2B has been divided by the appropriate index for the Life Table ages.)

Ratio	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				MALES				
IC 2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.9	7.5	7.6
IC 1	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4
IC 0	32.0	31.7	32.0	33.7	34.6	30.3	31.9	30.2
IC 9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.3
IC 8	7.8	7.3	8.4	7.0	6.6	8.4	8.4	8.3
IC 7	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.1
IC 6	6.4	7.0	7.3	5.8	5.4	7.1	6.5	6.1
IC 5	27.6	27.5	26.5	29.0	30.0	25.7	27.1	27.9
IC 4	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.7
IC 3	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.6
				FEMALES				
IC 2	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.7	7.3	7.0	6.9
IC 1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1
IC 0	34.7	36.2	33.6	36.6	38.6	33.9	33.0	31.3
IC 9	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.9
IC 8	8.2	7.2	9.2	7.1	6.1	8.5	9.6	8.9
IC 7	3.5	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.6
IC 6	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.0	4.5	6.4	5.9	5.7
IC 5	27.9	29.4	25.4	30.3	32.3	26.9	25.7	26.5
IC 4	4.9	4.5	5.7	4.4	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
IC 3	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.9	4.9

The figures have been arranged in groups of five centering around 0 and 5, respectively. One conclusion emerges quite clearly: ages ending in 0 and 5 have absorbed most of their (census) populations from the pairs of adjacent ages: *i.e.* ages ending in 1 and 9 in the case of 0 and ages ending in 6 and 4 in the case of 5. Moreover, the absorptive power of 0 is definitely greater than that of 5. The last digits of the two groups constitute adjacent pairs (8 and 7 on the one hand: 2 and 3 on the other). While there is no doubt that there have been considerable losses from ages ending in these digits to either 0 or 5, the extent of the losses seems difficult to determine. In the 0 group, the ratio falls from 2 to 1, rises sharply to 0, falls sharply to 9 and rises again to 8 whereas, in the 5-group, the ratio rises at first from 7 to 6, rises still further to 5 and then keeps falling to 3 through 4. Thus the 0-group has two clear troughs (1 and 9) and three clear peaks (2, 0 and 8) but the 5-group has two troughs at the extreme (7 and 3), one peak at 5 and two intermediate points (6 and 4). The reason why 6 and 4 do not give up so much to 5 as 1 and 9 do to 0 is obviously that they are even numbers. The ratio for 6 is always higher than the ratio for 4 while the relationship between 1 and 9 is not uniform. In other words 4 yields more to 5 than 6 whereas, in the case of 1 and 9, both yield a good deal to 0. The ratio for 2 is uniformly greater than the ratio for the adjacent 3 and that for 8 similarly greater than that for the adjacent 7; this is again instance of a clear preference for even number.

3. The Myers Index.—The usual formula used for the calculation of indexes of digital preference is that of Myers—which is: Myers index $= \Sigma/p_i - 10/$ where $p_i = \frac{T_i}{\Sigma T_i} \times 100$, and T_i (the blended value for each digit)$=(i+1)\ p_{10}+i+10\ (p_{20}+i+p_{30}+i+p_{10}+i)+(9-i)\ p_{50}+i$; p_i is the Census-population at the single-year age i, and i takes different integral values from 0 to 9. In other words, the matrix of ages is arranged as follows:

TABLE—VI. 2D

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
T0 :	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	(1)
T1 :	11	11	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	(2)
T2 :	12	12	12	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	(3)
T3 :	13	13	13	13	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	53	53	53	53	53	53	(4)
T4 :	14	14	14	14	14	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	54	54	54	54	54	(5)
T5 :	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	55	55	55	55	(6)
T6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	56	56	56	(7)
T7 :	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	57	57	(8)
T8 :	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	58	(9)
T9 :	19	49	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	(10)

It will be seen from the matrix that the diagonal rows represent age-groups in the following order: 19, 18-19, 17-19, 16-19, 15-19, 14-19, 13-19, 12-19, 11-19, 10-19, 20-29 (repeated ten times), 30-39 (repeated ten times), 40-49 (repeated ten times), 50-58, 50-57, 50-56, 50-55, 50-54, 50-53, 50-52, 50-51 and 50- making 40 single-year ages in all. The index for each digit is obtained by dividing the blended total for each digit (Ti) by the blended total for all digits. The merit of the Myers index is that it is derived from the particular single-year-age universe concerned and does not use model ratios derived externally to that universe. For, a particular universe may contain genuine distortions at particular ages due either to migration or to high mortality resulting from epidemics, etc. while the model ratios will usually contain no such 'kinks'; as the Myers index is an 'internal' index, these distortions, if genuine, will be allowed for by the index. Blending is necessary to develop comparable indexes for different digits. Normally, the ratios would be in descending order beginning with the ratio for the digit which the first age of the series chosen has at the end but, as we do not know the 'true' descending order for any particular universe it will not be possible to calculate magnitudes of preference for different digits. What is done, therefore, is to evolve a blended total for each digit. First, a certain number of middle age-groups are chosen in order to reduce the effect of unusual features at either end; in our case, these are 20-29, 30-39, and 40-49. For calculating the blended total of a particular digit, the single-year populations at the ages ending in this digit is 0, the population at age 10 is taken once but the population at age 50 is taken 9 times; and, if the digit is 9, the population at age 19 is taken 10 times and that at age 59 is not counted at all (0x p_{59}). Thus, the (normally) most numerous age (*i.e.*, 10) in the (normally) most numerous age-group 10-19 is taken only once. But this is balanced by taking 9 times the (normally) most numerous age (50) of the least numerous age-group (50-59) in the age-range 10-59. At the other extreme, the least numerous age (19) in the most numerous age-group (10-19) is taken times and the least numerous age (59) of the least numerous age-group is not considered at all. Thus, for each digit we have a reasonably well-balanced total which is represented by the corresponding row in the matrix. This digit—total is divided by the total for all the digits and multiplied by 100 to get the percentage value for each digit. In a normal age distribution, this percentage should be 10; but, if all the ages are heaped at a particular digit, it will be 100. For convenience, the Myers index for each digit is arrived at by deducting 10 from each percentage value thus obtained so that, if there is no digital preference at all, the index for each digit will be 0 and, for all digits, also 0. But if ages are heaped at a particular digit, the index for that digit will be + 90 and — 10 for each of the other nine digits so that the maximum value for the all-digit-index will be 180 (the sign being ignored). The sign must be ignored because, if it is not, the total will be 0 both when there is no preference at all and when there is 100%, preference for a single digit. The range of all the all-digit Myers index is 0 — 180.

TABLE VI. 3A

Myers Index : Age-Range 10-59 : State and Divisions

(For explanation of symbols, please see the formula on p. 321; the total in column 12 for each row ignores the sign)

State/Division		DIGIT INDEXES FOR										Myers (all-digit) Index
		Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	M	16.12	—5.84	0.67	—5.34	—4.57	13.50	—2.57	—5.36	—0.38	—6.23	60.58
	F	18.88	—6.37	—0.20	—5.66	—4.54	13.26	—3.10	—5.86	0.07	—6.48	64.42
Gwalior Division	M	15.56	—5.17	0.92	—5 50	—4.51	12.78	—2.14	—5.44	—0.58	—5.92	58.52
	F	19.59	—5.91	—0.55	—6.33	—4.86	13.87	—2.75	—6.31	—0.33	—6.41	66.91
Rewa Division	M	15.90	—5.73	0.31	—5.33	—4.55	12.35	—1.54	—5.70	—0.49	—6.19	58.09
	F	17.87	—6.12	—0.37	—5.40	—3.85	11.37	—2.29	—6.04	1.05	—6.22	60.58
Indore Division	M	17.61	—5.85	0.79	—5.67	—4.87	14.26	—3.07	—5.80	—0.90	—6.50	65.32
	F	20.57	—6.44	—0.48	—6.14	—4.93	14.61	—3.63	—6.32	—0.47	—6.78	70.37
Bhopal Division	M	18.35	—6.00	0.61	—5.88	—4.92	15.28	—3.26	—6.13	—1.30	—6.74	68.47
	F	22.43	—6.65	—0.80	—6.67	—5.31	16.43	—3.89	—6.88	—1.39	—7.18	77.72
Jabalpur Division	M	14.55	—5.52	1.18	—4.95	—4.07	11.88	—2.01	—5.17	0.07	—5.96	55.36
	F	17.92	—6.38	0.40	—5.62	—4 15	12.49	—2.61	—5.80	0.22	—6.45	62.04
Bilaspur Division	M	16.11	—6.39	0.21	—5.23	—4.58	13.79	—2.69	—4.80	—0.08	—6.34	60.22
	F	17.42	—6.58	—0.01	—4.87	—4.40	11.97	—3.07	—5.12	0.95	—6.29	60.68
Raipur Division	M	15.05	—6.22	0.49	—4.93	—4 60	14.34	—3.15	—4.57	—0.43	—5.98	50.76
	F	17.08	—6.37	0.09	—4.83	—4.46	12.55	—3.42	—4.85	0.30	—6.08	60.03
Central Zone	M	18.01	—6.21	0.33	—5.81	—4.55	14.18	—2.70	—5.94	—0.63	—6.68	65 04
	F	19.19	—6.67	—0.12	—5.81	—4.11	13.13	—3.16	—6.34	0.72	—6.81	66.06
INDIA	M	14.96	—5.41	0.72	—5.02	—3.97	12.14	—2.44	—5.03	—0.08	—5.87	55.64
	F	17.08	—5.84	0.20	—5.35	—4.03	12.00	—2.93	—5.45	0.43	—6.05	59.42

The female all—digit index is in every case higher than the male index. The difference is very small in Bilaspur and Raipur, making them nearly equal but very large in Bhopal and Gwalior. The lowest male index is that of Jabalpur while the lowest female index is that of Raipur (that of Bilaspur is only slightly higher). Rewa is second lowest for both the male and female indexes whereas Indore and Bhopal come off worst in both the sexes being the second highest and the highest, respectively. The east-central (Jabalpur) and the north and north-eastern (Rewa and Gwalior) areas of the State show the lower male indexes while the south-eastern, eastern and north-eastern (Raipur, Bilaspur and Rewa) areas show the lower female indexes. The differences among the all-digit indexes for Madhya Pradesh,

Central Zone and India are not very large. The highest preference among both males and females are for 0 and 5 in that order. The most disliked digit is usually 9 but, where this is not so (Bilaspur and Raipur for both males and females), it is 1. The digits, 2 and 8, have indexes nearest to 0 showing that losses to other ages from ages ending in these digits are the least; usually, 8 has the nearest ratio to 0. It is only in the case of digit 2 for males that this very low ratio is consistently positive indicating a slight gain of population from other ages; otherwise, the gain-loss pattern for these two digits is irregular. That the Myers Index for a particular digit is a fair indication that the single-year populations at ages ending in that digit are such as would be found in a 'normal' age distribution is illustrated for digits 2 and 8 in the following table which compares the proportions to total population in 'normal' and census age distributions for single-year ages ending in 2 and 8:

Between the Life Table percentages and the Adjusted population percentages on the one hand and Madhya Pradesh percentages on the other, the differences are not significant. The deviation from 0 is greater for Madhya Pradesh than it is for Adjusted population only in the case of 12—52 group of digit-2 ages. There is, therefore, considerable *prima-facie* evidence to justify the conclusion that the single-year age returns at least for the State as a whole in the case of those ending either in 2 or 8 are not unduly distorted. In the table below, these ages are arranged consecutively:

TABLE VI. 3B (i)

Proportions of population of single-year Ages ending in digits 2 (Myers Index: + 0.67) and 8 (Myers Index: — 0.38) in 'Normal' and Census age distributions

[Col. 2 (LT) shows the percentage to total male/female population of the single-year age population at each of the ages ending either in 2 or in 8 in the age-range: 10-59 for the Census Actuary's Life Table for the Central Zone and Col. 3 (AP), a similar percentage for the Adjusted single-years age populations of Madhya Pradesh. The rest of the columns give similar percentages for the same single-year age populations as returned in the Census for each of the territorial units shown].

Single year age	LT	AP	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Dn.	Rewa Dn.	Indore Dn.	Bhopal Dn.	Jabalpur Dn.	Bilaspur Dn.	Raipur Dn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					MALES					
12	1.80	2.10	2.85	2.96	2.91	2.86	2.92	2.68	2.92	2.75
22	1.71	1.73	2.17	2.37	2.06	2.26	2.32	2.12	1.92	2.14
32	1.53	1.48	1.64	1.42	1.59	1.45	1.51	1.89	1.77	1.76
42	1.23	1.02	0.74	0.86	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.83	0.68	0.70
52	0.96	0.68	0.44	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.50	0.42	0.40
TOTAL	7.27	7.01	7.84	8.09	7.70	7.74	7.87	8.02	7.71	7.75
18	1.71	1.79	2.30	2.54	2.62	2.36	2.32	2. 0	2.06	1.95
28	1.61	1.64	1.78	1.66	1.96	1.47	1.49	1.89	2.00	2 01
38	1.38	1.23	0.76	0.61	0.80	0.64	0.62	0.82	0.95	0.86
48	1.08	0.81	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.47	0.60	0.55	0.57
58	0.76	0.47	0 22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.23	0.22
TOTAL	6.54	5.94	5.58	5.53	6.10	5.13	5.10	5.87	5.79	5.61
					FEMALES					
12	1.81	2.29	2.33	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.46	2.21	2.33	2.28
22	1.72	1.75	2.26	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.28	2.35	2.13	2.24
32	1.57	1.40	1.33	1.14	1.32	1.16	1.10	1.49	1.58	1.44
42	1.30	0.96	0 63	0.59	0.67	0.53	0.54	0.70	0.65	0.68
52	0.98	0.64	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.28	0.39	0.35	0.36
TOTAL	7.38	6.84	6.88	6 75	6.90	6.61	6.66	7.14	7.04	7.00
18	1.76	1.80	2.38	2.69	2.49	2.55	2.45	2.30	2.17	2.10
28	1.65	1.60	1.81	1.61	2.08	1.55	1.39	1.93	2.13	1.95
38	1.42	1.15	0 79	0 65	0.94	0.64	0.58	0.80	1.01	0 90
48	1.11	0.77	0.52	0 40	0.59	0.39	0.36	0.57	0.69	0.64
58	0 78	0.46	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.22	0 29	0.26
TOTAL	6.72	5.78	5.71	5.51	6.33	5.28	4.91	5.82	6.29	5.85

TABLE VI. 3B (ii)

Differences between the Census percentages and 'normal' percentages

This table is derived from table VI.3B (i) and shows percentage differences. For each territorial unit and for each age a pair of difference is given. The first (d_1) is: (the percentage in the LT column of the primary table-the percentage in the col. of the territorial unit concerned the same table); the second (d_2) is: (the percentage in the AP column of the primary table—the percentage in the col. of the territorial unit concerned). Positive/negative differences show deficits/excesses in the relevant census single-year age populations in the units concerned as compared with the corresponding Life Table populations or Adjusted Populations. Dla is the difference: (The percentage in the LT column-that in the AP column in the primary table for each age).

MALES

Single year age	Dla	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior Division		Rewa Division		Indore Division		Bhopal Division		Jabalpur Division		Bilaspur Division		Raipur Division	
		d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	—0.30	—1.05	—0.75	—1.16	—0.86	—1.11	—0.81	—1.09	—0.79	—1.12	—0.82	—0.88	—0.55	—1.12	—0.82	—0.85	—0.65
22	—0.02	—0.46	—0.44	—0.66	—0.64	—0.35	—0 33	—0.55	—0.53	—0.61	—0.59	—0.41	—0.39	—0.21	—0.19	—0.43	—0.41
32	+0.05	—0.11	—0.16	+0.11	+0.06	—0 06	—0.11	+0.08	+0.03	+0.02	—0.03	—0.36	—0.41	—0.24	—0.29	—0.23	—0.28
42	+0.25	+0.53	+0.28	+0.41	+0.16	+0.54	+0.29	+0.58	+0.33	+0.58	+0.33	+0.44	+0.19	+0.59	+0.34	+0.57	+0.32
52	+0.28	+0.52	+0.24	+0.48	+0.20	+0.55	+0.27	+0.51	+0.23	+0.53	+0.25	+0.46	+0.18	+0.54	+0.26	+0.56	+0.28
12-52	+0.26	—0.57	—0.83	—0.82	—1.08	—0.43	—0.69	—0.47	—0.73	—0.60	—0.86	—0.75	—1.01	—0.44	—0.70	—0.48	—0.74
18	—0.08	—0.59	—0.51	—0.83	—0.75	—0.91	—0.83	—0.65	—0.57	—0.61	—0.53	—0.59	—0.51	—0.35	—0.27	—0 24	—0.16
28	—0.03	—0.17	—0.14	—0.05	—0.02	—0.35	—0.32	+0.14	+0.17	+0.12	+0.15	—0.28	—0.25	—0.39	—0.36	—0.40	—0.37
38	+0.15	+0.62	+0.47	+0.77	+0.62	+0.58	+0.43	+0.74	+0.59	+0.76	+0.61	+0.56	+0.41	+0.43	+0.28	+0.52	+0.37
48	+0.27	+0.56	+0.29	+0.58	+0.31	+0.57	+0 30	+0.62	+0.35	+0.61	+0.34	+0.48	+0.21	+0 53	+0.26	+0.51	+0.24
58	+0 2?	+0,54	+0.25	+0.54	+0.25	+0.55	+0 26	+0.56	+0.56	+0.27	+0.27	+0.50	+0.21	+0.53	+0.24	+0.54	+0.26
18-58	+0.60	+0.96	+0.36	+1.01	+.041	+0.44	—0.16	+1.41	+0.81	+1.44	+0.84	+0.67	+0 07	+0.75	+0.15	+0.93	+0.33

FEMALES

12	—0.28	—0.52	—0.24	—0.58	—0.39	—0.58	—0.30	—0.54	—0.26	—0.65	—0.37	—0.40	—0.12	—0.52	—0.24	—0.47	—0.19
22	—0.03	—0.54	—0.51	—0.59	—0.56	—0.46	—0.43	—0.57	—0.54	—0.56	—0.57	—0.63	—0.60	—0.41	—0.38	—0.52	—0.49
32	+0.17	+0.24	+0.07	+0.43	+0.26	+0.25	+0.08	+0.41	+0.24	+0.47	+0.30	+0.08	—0.09	—0.01	—0.18	+0.13	—0.04
42	+0.34	+0.67	+0.33	+0.71	+0.37	+0·63	+0.29	+0.97	+0.43	+0.76	+0.42	+0.60	+0.26	+0.65	+0,31	+0.62	+0.28
52	+0.34	+0.65	+0.31	+0.66	+0.32	+0.64	+0.30	+0.70	+0.36	+0.70	+0.36	+0.59	+0.25	+0.63	+0.29	+0.62	+0.28
12-52	+0.54	+0.50	—0.04	+0.63	+0.09	+0.48	—0.06	+0.77	+0.23	+0.72	+0.18	+0.24	—0.30	+0.34	—0.20	+0.38	—0.16

Table VI-3B (ii)—*Contd.*

Single year age	Dla	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior Division		Rewa Division		Indore Division		Bhopal Division		Jabalpur Division		Bilaspur Division		Raipur Division	
		d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2	d_1	d_2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	—0.04	—0.62	—0.58	—0.93	—0.89	—0.73	—0.69	—0.79	—0.75	—0.69	—0.65	—0.54	—0 50	—0.41	—0.37	—0.34	—0.30
28	+0.05	—0.16	—0.21	+0.04	—0.01	—0.43	—0.48	+0.10	+0.05	+0.26	+0.21	—0.28	—0.33	—0.48	—0.53	—0.30	—0.35
38	+0.27	+0.63	+0.36	+0.77	+0.50	+0.48	+0.21	+0.78	+0.51	+0.84	+0.57	+0.62	+0.35	+0.41	+0.14	+0.52	+0.25
48	+0.34	+0.59	+0.25	+0.71	+0.37	+0.52	+0.18	+0.72	+0.38	+0.75	+0.41	+0.54	+0.20	+0.42	+0.08	+0.47	+0.13
58	+0.32	+0.57	+0.25	+0.62	+0.30	+0.55	+0.23	+0.63	+0.31	+0.65	+0.33	+0.56	+0.24	+0.49	+0.17	+0.52	+0.20
18-58	+0.94	+1.01	+0.07	+1.21	+0.27	+0.39	—0.55	+1.44	+0.50	+1.81	+0.87	+0 90	—0.04	+0.43	+0.51	+0.87	—0.07

TABLE VI. 3B (iii)

Single-year Ages ending in 2 or 8: State and Divisions

(This is the same as table VI 3-B (i) with only this difference that the ages are for each sex are rearranged in the normal ascending order, M.P.: Madhya Pradesh; the other abbreviations are the first one or two letters of the names of the seven divisions).

MALES										Single year age	FEMALES									
Ra	Bi	J	Bh	I	Re	G	MP	AP	LT		LT	AP	MP	G	Re	I	Bh	J	Bi	Ra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2.75	2.92	2.68	2.92	2.89	2.91	2.96	2.85	2.10	1.80	12	1.81	2.29	2.33	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.46	2.21	2.33	2.28
1.95	2.06	2.30	2.32	2.36	2.62	2.54	2.30	1.79	1.71	18	1.76	1.80	2.38	2.69	2.49	2.55	2.45	2.30	2.17	2.10
2.14	1.92	2.12	2.32	2.26	2.06	2.37	2.17	1.73	1.71	22	1.72	1.75	2.26	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.28	2.35	2.13	2.24
2.01	2.00	1.39	1.49	1.47	1.96	1.66	1.78	1.64	1.61	28	1.65	1.60	1.81	1.61	2.08	1.55	1.39	1.93	2.13	1.95
1.76	1.77	1.89	1.51	1.45	1.59	1.42	1.64	1.48	1.53	32	1.57	1.40	1.33	1.14	1.32	1.16	1.10	1.49	1.58	1.44
0.86	0.95	0.82	0.62	0.64	0.80	0.61	0.76	1.23	1.38	38	1.42	1.15	0.79	0 65	0.94	0.64	0.58	0.80	1.01	0.90
0.70	0.68	0.83	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.86	0.74	1.02	1.27	42	1.30	0.96	0.63	0.59	0.67	0.53	0.54	0.70	0.65	0.68
0.57	0.55	0.60	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.81	1.08	48	1.11	0.77	0.52	0.40	0.59	0.39	0.36	0.57	0.69	0.65
0.40	0.42	0.50	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.48	0.44	0.68	0.96	52	0 98	0.64	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.35	0.36
0.22	0.23	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.47	0.76	58	0.78	0.46	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.59	0.21

In an undistorted, 'normal' distribution, the percentages should be in descending order. The facing chart will help in appreciating the subsequent argument;

The first observation is that the expected sequence is broken at: (i) age 18 for females in Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Rewa, Indore and Jabalpur; (ii) at age 22 for males in Gwalior; (iii) at age 28 for males in Bilaspur; (iv) at age 32 for males in Bhopal; (iv) at age 42 for males in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur; (v) at age 22 for females in Jabalpur and Raipur; and (vi) at age 48 for females in Bilaspur—at 15 points in all. Kinks of this kind are due either—(a) to immigration into the unit at the age at which the kink occurs or emigration from the unit at the preceding lower age; or (b) to selection mortality resulting from epidemics at the preceding lower age. There is no evidence to suggest that the latter factor was so operative. Migration statistics even though available in considerably greater detail for the present census—no doubt suggest that the first factor may be true but are not conclusive.

Percentage Distortion by Zelnik's Age-Ratio:

In a population, which is not seriously affected by migration and abnormal fluctuations in mortality, single-year age-groups within short ranges will be almost linearly distributed. Zelnik has suggested an age-ratio defined as the ratio of Census population at age X to the average of the total population at 5 ages on either side of X *i.e.*, X—5 to X+5 leaving out the age X itself. The percentage distortion based on such a ratio has been calculated in tables VI.3C (i) and VI.3C (ii) for individual ages and digits respectively with the following formulae:—

Percentage distortion at individual age=(Age ratio-1)$\times$100

Digital distortion

$$\left[= 100 \left[\frac{\Sigma x}{\Sigma_{x+1..x+5} + \Sigma_{x-1..x-5}/10} - 1 \right] \right]$$

where X represents the ages ending in a particular digit.

TABLE VI 3C (i)

Percentage Distortion by Zelnik's Age Ratio: 1961

q	10 P=0		10 P=10		10 P=20		10 P=30		10 P=40		10 P=50		10 P=60	
10 P	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MADHYA PRADESH														
0			+29.694	+23.712	+60.94	+109.995	+184.74	+209.505	+248.71	+297.837	+337.78	+385.580	+440.629	+552.710
1			— 6.454	—36.155	—46.99	— 54.971	— 72.42	— 77.728	— 72.39	— 76.178	— 67.24	— 77.477	— 60.34	— 71.268
2			+40.471	+18.971	+29.377	+ 28.265	+ 15.30	— 0.389	— 23.24	— 33.482	— 30.84	— 46.022	— 40.10	— 54.918
3			—29.29	—32.911	—47.01	— 49.335	— 66.33	— 71.306	— 72.21	— 74.845	— 71.29	— 77.967	— 78.56	— 82.797
4			— 6.74	—11.92	—30.43	— 27.228	— 63.38	— 62.525	— 73.54	— 73.223	— 68.25	—71.144	— 76.72	— 80.138
5	+15.29	+10.356	— 5.62	—16.346	+142.48	+144.683	+172.70	+162·114	+210.968	+297.132	+121.1	+116.041		
6	+ 9.787	+10.916	+ 7.63	+10.761	—23.51	— 31.607	— 30.14	— 38.437	— 57.12	— 63.812	— 51.05	—59.730		
7	— 1.01	+ 7.191	—47.39	—48.359	—47.24	— 55.559	— 68.95	— 72.97	— 71.18	— 75.074	— 73.82	—79.547		
8	+ 8.827	+ 8.837	+44.194	+47.060	+ 8.95	+ 14.540	— 32.84	— 25.693	— 36.52	— 32.209	— 50.97	—55.230		
9	—23.68	—17.12	—43.87	—48.002	—67.67	— 72.336	— 73.04	— 73.579	— 75.63	— 76.961	— 76.10	—79.832		
GWALIOR DIVISION														
0			+22.417	+10.231	+56.3599	+113.770	+187.211	+215.571	+261.907	+326.6	+317.024	+422.535	+404.153	+583.944
1			—29.869	—29.298	—39.087	— 50.152	— 69.549	— 76.497	— 65.491	—72.282	— 61.672	— 69.462	— 54.346	— 66.245
2			+39.702	+16.531	+34.240	+ 25.761	+ 7.282	— 9.524	— 8.850	—35.383	— 25.271	— 45.997	— 29.693	— 50.517
3			—30.494	—35.956	—50.764	— 57.951	— 67.985	— 77.633	— 72.333	—81.431	— 73.669	— 85.027	— 78.711	— 88.520
4			— 3.801	—10.424	—31.205	— 31.629	— 67.058	— 69.968	— 72.031	—77.654	— 67.142	— 74.628	— 71,435	— 81.538
5	+17.022	+11.030	— 6.209	— 8.126	+147.077	+156.784	+163.748	+180.352	+188.919	+197.530	+124.99	+115.291		
6	+11.103	+11.411	+ 7.987	+20.997	—22.563	— 33.779	— 23.796	— 36.811	— 49.097	— 62.885	— 40.131	— 57.653		
7	— 3.079	+ 5.556	—45.555	—48.041	—53.490	— 62.970	— 70.298	— 78.812	— 67.128	— 82.314	— 74.901	— 85.604		
8	+10.721	+ 6.021	+46.577	+52.698	+ 4.671	+ 6.693	— 44.709	— 38.088	— 38.094	— 50.171	— 51.393	— 64.271		
9	—21.615	—14.638	—37.605	—47.656	—68.244	— 73.076	— 72.408	— 74.336	— 72.859	— 75.573	— 74.348	— 79.778		

Table VI 3C (i)—*Contd.*

q	10P=0		10P=10		10P=20		10P=30		10P=40		10P=50		10P=60	
10P	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
REWA DIVISION														
0			+37.964	+32.370	+59.264	+ 99.652	+182.288	+198.021	+254.744	+286.896	+361.307	+386.984	+479.383	+569.728
1			—38.970	—40.397	—47.057	— 53.845	— 72.269	— 74346	— 69.257	— 71.193	— 64.928	— 68.567	— 61.423	— 64.680
2			+39.429	+22.976	+20.060	+ 25.622	+ 15.583	— 2.263	— 22.933	— 32.131	— 35.404	— 46.989	— 43.981	— 57.101
3			—28.627	—31.621	—49.790	— 47.715	— 66.705	— 68·422	— 72.413	— 71.590	— 65.888	— 73.986	— 76.854	— 81.979
4			— 5.537	— 7.994	—28.782	— 14.240	— 65.028	— 54.211	— 76.408	— 70.769	— 69.253	— 67.706	— 76.921	— 74.295
5	+14.895	+10.341	— 6.897	—18.811	+141.631	+121.654	+144.178	+128.588	+197.046	+177.416	+ 98.326	+ 94.583		
6	+14.361	+14.879	+423.495	+20.820	— 18.844	— 26.601	— 11.400	— 21.929	— 51.134	— 57.155	— 46.191	— 54.759		
7	—17.457	—11.539	—52.105	—55.306	— 52.086	— 56.969	— 70.174	— 71.879	— 73.020	— 72.212	— 72.428	— 77.772		
8	+17.778	+19.783	+57.284	+54.982	+ 22.197	+ 32.372	— 26.727	— 13.393	— 37.8C3	— 26.495	— 52.034	— 50.222		
9	—26.137	—21.668	—44.590	—48.492	— 69.415	— 69.168	— 72.143	— 67 890	— 72.842	— 74.513	— 76.007	— 78.617		
INDORE DIVISION														
0			+31.708	+21.794	+ 77.605	+130.181	+217.771	+23.986	+271.170	+326.364	+335.593	+419.668	+447.348	+591.755
1			—37.925	—34.270	— 48.729	— 57.902	— 74.132	— 78.911	— 72.020	— 77.446	— 60.082	— 73.350	— 57.279	— 68.537
2			—37.510	+13.956	+ 37.125	+ 27.956	+ 8.374	— 9 875	— 23.343	— 38.684	— 24.302	— 47.189	— 42.653	— 56.684
3			—30.628	—30.454	— 50.692	— 57.162	— 71.612	— 77122	— 75.931	— 80.941	— 73.578	— 82.770	— 80.707	— 84.475
4			—11.754	—11.046	— 33.770	— 34.564	— 68.962	— 69.459	— 74.383	— 77.250	— 68.981	— 76.328	— 79.002	— 81.465
5	+17.248	+ 8.835	— 1.724	—10.530	+148.492	+166.570	+195.410	+189.247	+208.831	+204.315	+121.491	+110.454		
6	+12.298	+ 12127	+ 6.557	+ 6.442	— 31.527	— 39.946	— 37.607	— 45.755	— 65.308	— 71.797	— 57.486	— 69.585		
7	+ 1.829	+ 7.443	—46.805	—49.191	— 56.168	— 63.914	— 74.522	— 77.671	— 74.608	— 81.056	— 74.890	— 83.777		
8	+ 9.872	+ 10.925	+44.624	+50.576	— 4.836	+ 0.959	— 41.046	— 38.171	— 39.963	— 43.214	— 53.122	— 62.748		
9	—28.729	— 20.901	—48.368	—53.046	— 72.715	— 76.202	— 74.442	— 75.866	— 75.042	— 77.937	— 74.214	— 79.818		

Table VI 3C (i)—*contd.*

q	10P=0		10P=10		10P=20		10P=30		10P=40		10P=50		10P=60	
10P	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BHOPAL DIVISION														
0			+25.876	+21.784	+ 77.995	+142.396	+214.364	+250.929	+285.181	+349.193	+358.586	+457.286	+449.273	+601.381
1			—39.093	—36.679	— 48.796	— 59.738	— 73.420	— 80.468	— 73.642	— 77.270	— 68.763	— 75.867	— 57.322	— 72.023
2			+50.283	+26.837	+ 37.517	+ 25.762	+ 8.889	— 16.376	— 28.967	— 41.896	— 33.698	— 51.463	— 36.120	— 57.113
3			—35.109	—38.004	— 52.293	— 63.822	— 71.499	— 80.552	— 75.418	— 83.844	— 74.197	— 85.567	— 81.533	— 86.401
4			— 1.904	— 8.746	— 33.460	— 40.630	— 70.083	— 73.971	— 76.700	— 76.064	— 72.301	— 79.124	— 79.391	— 80.851
5	+15.840	+ 10.275	— 7.359	+14.554	+166.429	—200.381	+203.131	+210.756	+221.511	+209.744	+136.363	+118.249		
6	+12.905	+ 10.028	+12.105	+14.853	— 32.628	— 42.505	— 47.839	— 57.165	— 62.982	— 73.716	— 58.570	— 68.683		
7	— 1.485	+ 7.133	+52.397	—55.722	— 58.359	— 69.312	— 74.186	— 81.782	— 78.358	— 83.617	— 78.452	— 85.883		
8	+11.724	+ 9.970	+44.391	+47.916	— 8.387	— 12.676	— 46.290	— 46.593	— 43.956	— 52.989	— 57.657	— 69.328		
9	—33.715	— 26.188	—50.513	—55.116	— 73.571	— 79.497	— 76.841	— 81.634	— 78.765	— 82.541	— 76.417	— 82.042		
JABALPUR DIVISION														
0			+21.960	+18.817	+ 46.086	+ 94.719	+165.135	+197.380	+228.939	+291.394	+313.461	+368.785	+392.1	+508.583
1			—30.171	30.737	— 41.751	— 57.486	— 69.012	— 76.757	— 71.799	— 74.893	— 66.718	— 75.555	— 57.520	— 69.655
2			+35.328	+14.971	+ 29.831	+ 36.921	+ 33.418	+ 12.273	— 15.729	— 26.531	— 24.890	— 40.263	— 30.988	— 50.673
3			—22.876	—28.147	— 44.692	— 49.133	— 62.089	— 71.391	— 66.367	— 75.291	— 68.510	— 77.002	— 77.254	— 81.765
4			— 1.399	— 3.561	— 24.405	— 21.545	— 56.533	— 60.091	— 69.000	— 70.004	— 62.055	— 68.781	— 74.810	— 81.045
5	+10.786	+ 5.507	+10.728	—20.444	+115.849	+132.654	+149.012	+148.395	+201.261	+194.103	+126.617	+124.480		
6	+11.296	+ 9.444	+ 7.332	+10.497	— 13.500	— 22.397	— 22.308	— 31.446	— 51.995	— 58.447	— 47.355	— 53.608		
7	— 7.694	— 0.031	—43.622	—44.435	— 47.639	— 56.740	— 65.568	— 73.453	— 69.203	— 75.028	— 73.433	— 79.576		
8	+ 4.056	+ 5.893	+45.114	+43.701	+ 17.220	+ 21.631	— 27.798	— 25.020	— 29.730	— 29.077	— 44.563	— 54.292		
9	—22.279	— 14.837	—37.082	—45.326	— 65.662	— 71.891	— 72.296	— 75.887	— 76.080	— 77.735	— 76.534	— 81.259		

Table VI 3C (i)—*Concld.*

q	10P=0		10P=10		10P=20		10P=30		10P=40		10P=50		10P=60	
10P	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	13	14	15
						BILASPUR DIVISION								
0			+35.196	+31.085	+ 55.804	+ 94.630	+174.584	+195.140	+234.622	+265.892	+364.020	+345.617	+502.973	+555.705
1			—43.173	—45.414	— 54.380	— 52.544	— 73.222	— 79.635	— 76.938	— 80.167	— 75.156	— 78.685	— 70.928	— 76.357
2			+47.056	+23.619	+ 17.795	+ 22.642	+ 13.549	+ 10.325	— 32.884	— 32.946	— 36.984	— 46.388	— 53.476	— 56.932
3			—31.599	—36.811	— 43.970	— 35.333	— 62.997	— 64.212	— 73.382	— 67.852	— 72.147	— 72.095	— 75.961	— 80.059
4			— 7.362	—19.759	— 34.207	— 21.113	— 57.649	— 55940	— 71.838	— 72.958	— 69.588	— 65.776	— 76.451	— 81.809
5	+21.362	+ 18.138	— 6.776	—23.279	+147.688	+12.1057	+166.509	+136.485	+215.364	+194.447	+108.602	+114.939		
6	+ 6.220	+ 8.569	+ 1.692	+ 7.702	— 22.782	— 27.999	— 27.014	— 35.317	— 59.185	— 62.904	— 49.497	— 57.304		
7	+10.263	+ 18.892	—46.285	—46.118	— 34.707	— 42.857	— 63.879	— 65.662	— 69.966	— 68.936	— 70.820	— 74.623		
8	+ 5.719	+ 5.846	+41.587	+44.497	+ 16.465	+ 27.349	— 20.234	— 6.701	— 35.592	— 12.889	— 49.354	— 42.757		
9	—21.098	— 12.535	—44.671	—44.524	— 66.778	— 69.864	— 73.013	— 70.591	— 77.606	— 76.557	— 79.173	— 79.080		
						RAIPUR DIVISION								
0			+32.788	+28.728	+ 52.153	+ 95.962	+158.464	+181.546	+216.268	+257.949	+327.405	+339.197	+429.918	+508.386
1			—37.079	+37.503	— 49.758	— 51.462	— 74. —860	77.472	— 76.280	— 78.776	— 74.012	— 78.041	— 65.263	— 77.656
2			+38.158	+18.326	+ 26.680	+ 29.402	+ 14.272	+ 4.982	— 29.698	— 29.896	— 37.936	— 46.657	— 43.512	— 55.315
3			—28.134	—33.321	— 38.107	— 39.390	— 62.944	— 63.196	— 71.034	— 66.423	— 71.849	— 73.541	— 78.423	— 79.940
4			—13.520	—22.972	— 28.713	— 25.441	— 60.707	— 57.254	— 75.346	— 70.266	— 70.357	— 68.525	— 77.617	— 80.076
5	+11.829	+ 11.085	— 0.357	—18.610	+139.696	+124.568	+185.682	+ 152.23	+243.706	+202.544	+129.342	+128.902		
6	+ 0.398	+ 2.226	— 5.381	— 0.575	— 23.247	— 30.143	— 38.471	— 42.088	— 61.758	— 61.993	+ 55.006	— 58.747		
7	+10.434	+ 22.238	—46.189	—41.606	— 30.001	— 39.918	— 64.713	— 64.545	— 66.376	— 66.615	— 71.939	— 74.044		
8	+ 4.128	+ 6.136	+29.767	+36.979	+ 14.182	+ 20.820	— 25.661	— 15.703	— 33.291	— 21.742	— 50.573	— 49.896		
9	—12.111	— 9.840	—44.315	—41.861	— 59.038	— 67.759	— 70.411	— 69.359	— 75.903	— 74.497	— 76.266	— 78.551		

TABLE VI-3C (ii)

DIGITAL DISTORTION

Digit	Madhya Pradesh		Gwalior Division		Rewa Division		Indore Division		Bhopal Division		Jabalpur Division		Bilaspur Division		Raipur Division	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	+142.48	+170.67	+134.36	+170.85	+145.29	+168.17	+151.61	+178.71	+160.12	+197.45	+128.89	+162.41	+146.74	+164.34	+133.36	+158.60
1	— 54.78	— 59.17	— 48.08	— 53.84	— 54.58	— 58.09	— 54.53	— 58.46	— 56.34	— 61.03	— 51.19	— 58.31	— 60.94	— 63.46	— 57.99	— 60.26
2	+ 13.86	+ 0.91	+ 16.97	+ 1.11	+ 11.30	+ 0.61	+ 14.80	— 1.58	+ 15.77	— 1.66	+ 17.66	+ 5.51	+ 9.38	+ 1.76	+ 10.40	+ 1.27
3	— 52.87	— 56.73	— 54.02	— 61.97	— 52.34	— 54.56	— 55.41	— 59.43	— 57.95	— 65.49	— 48.92	— 55.71	— 52.80	— 51.90	— 50.01	— 50.95
4	— 42.11	— 43.00	— 40.52	— 44.98	— 41.29	— 36.12	— 45.07	— 45.73	— 44.64	— 48.87	— 36.89	— 38.68	— 42.75	— 43.37	— 43.93	— 44.58
5	+ 82.62	+ 75.87	+ 79.22	+ 80.05	+ 74.10	+ 63.91	+ 84.69	+ 80.28	+ 93.76	+ 93.02	+ 72.32	+ 70.76	+ 86.62	+ 71.83	+ 89.94	+ 74.30
6	— 12.67	— 15.67	— 9.29	— 11.90	— 3.37	— 8.17	— 14.55	— 18.34	— 16.51	— 20.20	— 8.79	— 12.47	— 15.02	— 16.20	— 20.35	— 20.93
7	— 39.97	— 40.30	— 41.12	— 43.63	— 47.08	— 47.42	— 40.69	— 41.78	— 45.55	— 45.87	— 41.01	— 42.49	— 33.22	— 32.56	— 31.74	— 29.56
8	+ 2.23	+ 5.51	+ 1.70	+ 1.33	+ 11.50	+ 16.28	— 0.57	+ 2.36	— 3.59	— 4.36	+ 3.86	+ 5.36	+ 3.25	+ 10.83	+ 0.07	+ 5.64
9	— 51·30	— 51.53	— 48.44	— 50.26	— 51.88	— 51.48	— 53.84	— 53.62	— 57.97	— 58.82	— 49.48	— 51.16	— 51.49	— 49.25	— 46.36	— 46.97

If there is no heaping or deficit at any age, the ratio should be nearly equal to 1 and the percentage distortion should be nearly equal to zero. The deviation of the ratio from unity measures approximately the extent of heaping or deficit, which, after being multiplied by 100, is shown as percentage distortion. A positive deviation indicates that the age is preferred, while a negative deviation means that the age is avoided.

Digit 0. Table VI.3C (i) shows that at ages 10, 20,30,40 and 50 the distortion is always positive, showing the bias in age-reporting in favour of ages ending in 0. There is, however, very little distortion at age 10 because the near-by ages 8 and 12, are equally preferred. The distortion goes on increasing at higher ages ending in 0, because the positive preference for higher ages ending in 8 and 2 goes on decreasing and later on becomes negative. In All-India, the percentage distortion at age 50 is 308.0 for males and 348.0 for females; the corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh are 337.8 and 385.6; for Gwalior Division 317.0 and 422.5; for Rewa Division 361.3 and 387.0; for Indore Division 335.6 and 419.7; for Bhopal Division 358.6 and 457.3; for Jabalpur Division 313.5 and 368.8; for Bilaspur Division 364.0 and 345.6; and Raipur Division 327.4 and 339.2. This means that 4 to 4.6 times the correct number of males and 4.4 to 5.6 times the correct number of females of that age appear to have reported their ages as 50. Another notable feature is that the percentage distortion at ages 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 is greater in the case of females than the case of males in All-India, Madhya Pradesh and all its Divisions except at age 50 in Bilaspur Division. This is natural, because females, being more frequently illiterate are more likely to round up their ages at the 0 digit than males. At age 10, however, in the State of Madhya Pradesh and all its divisions, the distortion among males is greater than among females; the ages of females having been reported more correctly as compared to males. In All-India, the distortion in both the sexes at age 10 is almost equal (31.7 percent for males and 32.3 per cent for females). The percentage digital distortion for ages ending at 0 which has been worked out for Madhya Pradesh and Divisions and has been shown in Table VI.3C (ii) above, also generally indicates a higher distortion for females than for males. So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned, the distortion in digit 0, in the case of males ranges from 22.0 in Jabalpur Division at age 10 to 503.0 in Bilaspur Division at age 60; and in the case of females from 10.2 in Gwalior Division at age 10 to 601.4 in Bhopal Division at age 60. The percentage digital distortion ranges from 128.9 in Jabalpur Division to 160.1 in Bhopal Division in the case of males; and from 158.6 in Raipur Division to 197.5 in Bhopal Division. The range of distortion in individual ages ending in 0 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE VI.3C (iii)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh for ages ending in 0: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (%)	Maximum distortion (%)
10	M	22.0 in Jabalpur	38.0 in Rewa
	F	10.2 in Gwalior	32.4 in Rewa
20	M	46.1 in Jabalpur	78.0 in Bhopal
	F	94.6 in Bilaspur	142.4 in Bhopal
30	M	158.5 in Raipur	217.8 in Indore
	F	181.5 in Raipur	250.9 in Bhopal
40	M	216.3 in Raipur	285.2 in Bhopal
	F	257.9 in Raipur	349.2 in Bhopal
50	M	313.5 in Jabalpur	364.0 in Bilaspur
	F	339.2 in Raipur	457.3 in Bhopal
60	M	392.1 in Jabalpur	503.0 in Bilaspur
	F	508.4 in Raipur	601.4 in Bhopal

The Divisions have been ranked in order of distortion, lowest distortion being put as 1, in the following table:

TABLE VI.3C (iv)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh for ages ending in 0 ; 1961

Name of State or Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 0	
	10		20		30		40		50		60			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior Div.	2	1	4	5	5	6	5	6	2	6	2	5	3	5
Rewa Div.	7	7	5	4	4	4	4	3	6	4	6	4	4	4
Indore Div.	4	4	6	6	7	5	6	5	4	5	4	6	6	6
Bhopal Div.	3	3	7	7	6	7	7	7	5	7	5	7	7	7
Jabalpur Div.	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	1	2
Bilaspur Div.	6	6	3	1	3	2	3	2	7	2	7	3	5	3
Raipur Div.	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1

From the point of view of ranking in age distortion at ages ending with 0, Jabalpur Division ranks highest (in terms of low distortion) in the case of males at all ages except 30 and 40, where its rank is second. In the case of females, Raipur Division stands first at all ages except 10 and 20. In the percentage digital distortion for males, Jabalpur's rank is the highest, followed by Raipur Division; for females the rank is reversed. Thus in Jabalpur and Raipur Divisions, the tendency to heap up the ages at digit 0 is less marked than in other divisions. The reasons for this can be traced in greater urbanisation, more literacy and such other factors, but an examination of them does not reveal any clear correlation.

Digit 5. Another digit where a good amount of heaping is in evidence is 5. It will appear from table VI.3C (i) that the distortion at age 5 is positive in All-India, Madhya Pradesh and all the divisions, while at age 15 it is negative. At ages 25, 35 and 45 the distortion is positive and increases with age. At age 55 the distortion is positive but is much less than that at age 55, on account of the reason that most of the people tend to state their ages in zeroes in higher age brackets.

The differences in age distortion between the sexes do not seem to be marked at ages 25, 35, 45 and 55 but at age 5 there is clearly less distortion in the ages of females than in those of males. It is difficult to assign any specific reason for its being so, but it may be on account of the age limit of 5 years put by the educational authorities for admission of students in primary classes; this might have led parents to state the ages of their male children at 5+ in most of the marginal cases. At age 15 the distortion is greater among females than among males. Females have been under reported to a greater extent at this age as compared to males.

Table VI.3C (ii) shows that for digit 5 as a whole there is positive distortion in Madhya Pradesh and all its divisions; the distortion being less in the case of females than in the case of males except in Gwalior Division where the difference is not very marked.

The distortion in digit 5 is very high in all areas. The range of digital distortion in males is from 72.3 percent in Jabalpur to 93.8 percent in Bhopal, and in the case of females from 63.9 percent in Rewa to 93.0 percent in Bhopal. The distortion in individual ages also high except at ages 5 and 15. In 5 the distortion in the case of males ranges from 10.8 percent in Jabalpur to 21.3 percent in Bilaspur Division and in the case of females from 5.5 percent in Jabalpur to 18.1 percent in Bilaspur Division. In digit 15 the distortion in the case of males ranges from —0.4 percent in Raipur to —10.7 percent in Jabalpur Division and in the case of females from —8.1 percent in Gwalior to —23.3 percent in Bilaspur Division. In Digits 25, 35, 45 and 55 the range of distortion is as shown below:—

TABLE VI-3C (v)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh for ages 25, 35, 45 and 55 : 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (Percent)	Maximum distortion (Percent)
25	Males	115.8 in Jabalpur	166.4 in Bhopal
	Females	121.1 in Bilaspur	200.4 in Bhopal

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (Percent)	Maximum Distortion (Percent)
35	Males	144.2 in Rewa	203.1 in Bhopal
	Females	128.6 in Rewa	210.8 in Bhopal
45	Males	188.9 in Gwalior	243.7 in Raipur
	Females	177.4 in Rewa	209.7 in Bhopal
55	Males	98.3 in Rewa	136.4 in Bhopal
	Females	94.6 in Rewa	128.9 in Raipur

Table VI.3C (vi) ranks the distortion at ages ending with 5 in all divisions of Madhya Pradesh, lowest distortion being ranked highest. (From this table, it appears that Jabalpur Division ranks first in terms of low distortion in the case of males for ages 5 and 25, second for ages 35 and third for age 45. Raipur Division stands first in order of rank in terms of low distortion in the case of males for age 15 and second for ages 5 and 25). Unlike the ages ending with zero there is no clear superiority of one division over another so far as distortion in age reporting at ages ending with 5 is concerned. However, the percentage digital distortion brings to light the fact that for males Jabalpur stands first in terms of low distortion followed by Rewa;for females, the rank is reversed.

TABLE VI.3C (vi)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 5 : 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 5	
	5		15		25		35		45		55			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	5	5	3	1	4	5	3	5	1	4	4	4	3	5
Rewa	4	4	5	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Indore	6	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	4	6	3	2	4	6
Bhopal	3	3	6	3	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	5	7	7
Jabalpur	1	1	7	6	1	4	2	3	3	2	5	6	1	2
Bilaspur	7	7	4	7	5	1	4	2	5	3	2	3	5	3
Raipur	2	6	1	4	2	3	5	4	7	5	6	7	6	4

Digit 2. All the ages ending in digit 2 do not show either positive or negative distortion. Ages 12, 22 and 32 are in general favoured and as such show positive distortion. In age 32, however, there is negative distortion in the case of females at certain places namely Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Rewa, Indore and Bhopal Divisions. In ages 42, 52 and 62 there is negative distortion throughout which means that these ages are not preferred but are rather avoided. The distortion increases with increase in age.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 2 do not show a consistent tendency over all ages. At age 12 the distortion is higher in the case of males in all places; at age 22 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Divisions but lower in the case of All-India, Rewa, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur divisions. At age 32 the distortion is higher in the case of males but at ages 42, 52 and 62 it is lower in the case of males and higher in the case of females in all the areas. On the whole, the percentage digital distortion is higher for males and lower for females.

Although individually, ages 12, 22, 32 are generally preferred and 42, 52 and 62 are generally avoided, the percentage digital distortion in digit 2 is positive both in the case of males and females, except in Gwalior, Indor eand Bhopal Divisions for females. This is on account of a larger population in earlier age groups, *i.e.* 12, 22 and 32 which consequently receive higher weightage in the working of percentage digital distortion.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned, the distortion in the case of males is highest in Bilaspur Division at age 62 (—53.5%) and lowest in Gwalior Division at age 32 (7.3%). In the case of females the distortion is highest in Rewa Division at age 62 (—57.1%) and lowest in Rewa Division at age 32 (—2.3%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from +17.7% in Jabalpur to +9.4% in Bilaspur; and in the case of females

from —1.7% in Bhopal to +5.5% in Jabalpur. In individual digits ending in digit 2 the range of distortion is as shown in the following table:—

TABLE VI. 3C (vii)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 2 : 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
12	Males	35.3 in Jabalpur	50.3 in Bhopal
	Females	14.0 in Indore	26.8 in Bhopal
22	Males	17.8 in Bilaspur	37.5 in Bhopal
	Females	22.6 in Bilaspur	36.9 in Jabalpur
32	Males	7.3 in Gwalior	33.4 in Jabalpur
	Females	—2.3 in Rewa	—16.4 in Bhopal
42	Males	—8.9 in Gwalior	—32.9 in Bilaspur
	Females	—26.5 in Jabalpur	—41.9 in Bhopal
52	Males	—24.3 in Indore	—38.0 in Raipur
	Females	—40.0 in Jabalpur	—51.5 in Bhopal
62	Males	—29.7 in Gwalior	—53.5 in Bilaspur
	Females	—50.5 in Gwalior	57.1 in Rewa

Table VI.3C (viii) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 2, lowest distortion being taken as 1.

TABLE VI. 3C (viii)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 2 : 1961.

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 2	
	12		22		32		42		52		62			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	5	3	5	3	1	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	6	1
Rewa	4	5	2	2	6	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	3	1
Indore	2	1	6	5	2	4	4	6	1	6	4	4	4	4
Bhopal	7	7	7	4	3	7	5	7	5	7	3	6	5	5
Jabalpur	1	2	4	7	7	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	7	7
Bilaspur	6	6	1	1	4	5	7	4	6	3	7	5	1	6
Raipur	3	4	3	6	5	2	6	2	7	4	5	3	2	3

It appears from the table that unlike the distortion in ages ending in 0 there is no clear cut superiority of one division over the other.

Digit 8. In digit 8 ages 8 and 18 show positive distortion in all places. The distortion in age 18 is more than in age 8. In age 28 the distortion is positive all over except Indore (males) and Bhopal (males and females), but is lowest than that in age 18. In ages 38, 48, 58 the distortion is negative and increases at higher ages except in Indore Division (males) where in age 48 the distortion is slightly less than that in age 38.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 8 do show a consistent tendency over all ages. At age 8 the distortion is higher in males in Gwalior and Bhopal Divisions and lower in all-India, Rewa, Indore, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions. The distortion in Madhya Pradesh is equal. At age 18 the distortion is lower in males except in Rewa and Jabalpur Divisions; at age 28 the distortion is lower in males except in Indore Division; at age 38 the distortion is higher in males except in Bhopal Division where it is slightly less; at age 48 the distortion is higher in males in All-India, Madhya Pradesh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions but lower in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Divisions. At age 58 the distortion is lower in males in all places except Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions.

The digital distortion is generally positive in all the places, both for males and females. However, in Indore Division the distortion is negative for males and in Bhopal Division it is negative for females. In general the distortion is lower in males than in females except in Gwalior Division.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned in digit 8, in the case of males, the highest distortion is in Bhopal at age 58 (—57.7%) and lowest in Raipur Division at age 8 (4.1%); in the case of females the highest distortion is again in Bhopal at age 58 (69.3%) and lowest in Indore at age 28 (1.0%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from 0.1% in Raipur to 11.5% in Rewa and in the case of females from 1.3% in Gwalior to

16.3% in Rewa. The range of distortion in individual ages ending in digit 8 is shown in the following table:

TABLE VI- 3C (ix)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 8 : 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
8	Males	4.1 in Raipur	17.8 in Rewa
	Females	6.0 in Gwalior	19.8 in Rewa
18	Males	29·8 in Raipur	57.3 in Rewa
	Females	37.0 in Raipur	55.0 in Rewa
28	Males	4.7 in Gwalior	22.2 in Rewa
	Females	1.0 in Indore	32.4 in Rewa
38	Males	—20.2 in Bilaspur	—46.3 in Bhopal
	Females	—6.7 in Bilaspur	—46.6 in Bhopal
48	Males	—29.7 in Jabalpur	—44 0 in Bhopal
	Females	—12.9 in Bilaspur	—53.0 in Bhopal
58	Males	—44.6 in Jabalpur	—57.7 in Bhopal
	Females	—42.8 in Bilaspur	—69.3 in Bhopal

Table VI.3C (x) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 8.

TABLE VI.3C (x)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 8 : 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 8	
	8		18		28		38		48		58			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	5	3	6	6	1	2	6	5	5	6	4	6	3	1
Rewa	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	2	4	3	5	3	7	7
Indore	4	6	4	5	2	1	5	6	6	5	6	5	2	2
Bhopal	6	5	3	4	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	3
Jabalpur	1	2	5	2	6	5	4	4	1	4	1	4	6	4
Bilaspur	3	1	2	3	5	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	6
Raipur	2	4	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	5

It will be seen from the table that there is no clear cut superiority of one division over another in age reporting in this digit. The digital distortion, however, shows that Raipur stands first in case of males and Gwalior stands first in case of females. At individual ages these divisions have varying ranges. In digital distortion the second rank both for males and females is that of Indore and the lowest rank both for males and females is that of Rewa Division.

DIGIT 4 All the ages ending in digit 4 show negative distortion both for males and females. The distortion increases with age with a slight reversal at age 54. There is, however, one exception to this reversal viz., females in Bhopal Division.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 4 do not show a consistent tendency over all ages. At age 14 the distortion is lower in the case of males and higher in the case of females in all areas; at age 24 it is higher in the case of males in All-India, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Rewa, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and lower in the case of females in Indore and Bhopal Divisions. At age 34 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and lower in the case of males in All-India, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions. At age 44 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Rewa, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions and lower in the case of males in All-India, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Bilaspur Divisions. At age 54 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and lower at other places. At age 64, the distortion is lower in the case of males at all places except Rewa Division on the whole. The distortion is higher in the case of males in Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions in ages 24, 34, 44, 54 (except in Bilaspur in age 44). In Indore the distortion is lower in the case of males in ages 24, 34, 44, 54.

Since the distortion for individual ages is always negative the digital distortion is also negative in all

the places. It is higher in case of females in all places except Rewa Division.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned in digit 4 the lowest distortion is in Gwalior Division for males (—38.%); and in Rewa Division for females (—8.0%) the highest distortion being in Bhopal for males (—79.4%) and in Bilaspur for females (—81.8%). The percentage digital distortion in the case of males ranges form —36.9 in Jabalpur to 45.1 in Indore; and in the case of females from —36.1 in Rewa to 48.9 in Bhopal. The range of distortion in individual ages ending in digit 4 is as shown below:—

TABLE VI. 3C (xi)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 4: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
14	Males	—3.8 in Gwalior	—35.1 in Bhopal
	Females	—8.0 in Rewa	—30.5 in Indore
24	Males	—24.4 in Jabalpur	—34.2 in Bilaspur
	Females	—14.2 in Rewa	—40.6 in Bhopal
34	Males	—56.5 in Jabalpur	—70.1 in Bhopal
	Females	—54.2 in Rewa	—74.0 in Bhopal
44	Males	—69.0 in Jabalpur	—76.7 in Bhopal
	Females	—70.0 in Jabalpur	—77.7 in Gwalior
54	Males	—62.0 in Jabalpur	—72.3 in Bhopal
	Females	—65.8 in Bilaspur	—79.1 in Bhopal
64	Males	—71.4 in Gwalior	—79.4 in Bhopal
	Females	—74.3 in Rewa	—81.8 in Bilaspur

Table VI. 3C (xii) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 4.

TABLE VI. 3C. (xii)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 4: 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages 14		24		34		44		54		64		Rank of distortion digit 4	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	1	2	4	5	5	6	3	7	2	5	1	5	2	5
Rewa	2	1	3	1	4	1	6	3	4	2	4	1	3	1
Indore	6	7	6	6	6	5	4	6	3	6	6	6	7	6
Bhopal	7	6	5	7	7	7	7	5	7	7	7	3	6	1
Jabalpur	5	5	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	2
Bilaspur	3	3	7	3	2	2	2	4	5	1	3	7	4	3
Raipur	4	4	2	4	3	3	5	2	6	3	5	2	5	4

Here also there does not appear to be clear cut superiority of one division over another, but Jabalpur Division stands first in terms of low distortion at several ages, viz., in the case of males at ages 24, 34, 44 and 54 years and in the case of females at age 44 years. Its rank in digital distortion is also first in the case of males and second in the case of females. Indore and Bhopal Divisions rank at the lower end of the scale in terms of low distortion. Indore's performance here is somewhat surprising considering its fairly high literacy and high degree urbanisation.

Digit 6. All the ages ending in digit 6 do not show either positive or negative distortion. Ages 6 and 16 are in general, favoured and as such show positive distortion; there is only one exception namely Raipur Division where for males and females the distortion is negative in age 16. Ages 26, 36, 46 and 56 are generally avoided and as such show negative distortion; the negative distortion increases steadily from age 16 to 46 but in age 56 it is less than in the previous ages in all areas.

Difference between males and females in the distortion in digit 6 is clearly discernible in ages

26, 36, 46 and 56. In these ages the distortion is less in the case of males and more in the case of females. In the earlier ages the difference between the sexes is not clear. At age 6 the distortion is higher in the case of males in All-India, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions and lower in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions. At age 16 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Rewa, Indore and Raipur Divisions and lower in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Bhopal Divisions.

Since only two of the six ages ending with digit 6 are favourable, the digital distortion works out to be negative in all the places. The digital distortion is lower in the case of males and higher in the case of females in all the places.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned the distortion is lowest in Raipur Division both in the cases of males (0.4%) and females (—0.6%). The highest distortion in the case of males is in Indore Division (65.3%) and in the case of females in Bhopal Division (—73.7%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from —3.4% in Rewa to 20.3% in Raipur and in the case of females from 8.2% in Rewa to 20.9 per cent in Raipur.

In individual digits ending in 6 the range of distortion is as shown in the following table:—

TABLE VI. 3C (xiii)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 6: 1661

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
6	Males	0.4 in Raipur	14.4 in Rewa
	Females	2.2 in Raipur	14.9 in Rewa
16	Males	1.7 in Bilaspur	23.5 in Rewa
	Females	—0.6 in Raipur	21.0 in Gwalior
26	Males	—13.5 in Jabalpur	—32.6 in Bhopal
	Females	—22.4 in Jabalpur	—42.5 in Bhopal
36	Males	—11.4 in Rewa	—47.8 in Bhopal
	Females	—21.9 in Rewa	—57.2 in Bhopal
46	Males	—49.1 in Gwalior	—65.3 in Indore
	Females	—57.2 in Rewa	—73.7 in Bhopal
56	Males	—40.1 in Gwalior	—58.6 in Bhopal
	Females	—53.6 in Jabalpur	—69.6 in Indore

TABLE VI. 3C (xiv)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 6: 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 6	
	6		16		26		36		46		56			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	3	5	5	7	3	5	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	2
Rewa	7	7	7	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Indore	5	6	3	2	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	7	4	5
Bhopal	6	4	6	5	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	6
Jabalpur	4	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
Bilaspur	2	2	1	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	4
Raipur	1	1	2	1	5	4	6	5	5	3	5	5	7	7

Table VI.3C (xiv) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 6. Here again there is no clear cut superiority of one division over the other. Raipur which is 7th in rank in digital distortion both in the case of males and females stands first in terms of low distortion at individual ages 6 (males and females) and 16 (females). Similarly Rewa, which stands first in digital distortion both for males and females, ranks 7th at ages 6 (males and females) and 16 (males),

Digit 3. All the ages ending in digit 3 are not preferred and as such show negative distortion. The negative distortion increases with increase with age.

The differences between males and females in distortion in digit 2 do not show a consistent tendency over all the ages. At age 13 the distortion is higher in the case of males in all places except in Indore Division where it is slightly less. At age 23 the distortion is lower in the case of males in all the places except in Rewa Division. At age 33, the distortion is again lower in the case of males and higher in the case of females in all the places. At age 43 the distortion is higher in the case of males in Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions but lower in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions. At age 53 the distortion is lower in the case of males in all the places except in Bilaspur Division where it is almost equal at age 63 the distortion is lower in the case of males in all the places.

Since the distortion at individual age is negative, the digital distortion is naturally negative throughout. The digital distortion is higher in the case of females than males in all the places.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned, the distortion in the case of males is highest in Bhopal Division (—81.7%) and lowest in Jabalpur Division(—22.9%). In the case of females the distortion is highest in Gwalior Division (—88.5%) and lowest in Jabalpur Division (—28.1%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from —48.9%in Jabalpur to —58.0% in Bhopal: and in the case of females from —51.0% in Raipur to 65.5% in Bhopal.

In the case of ages ending in 3 the range of distortion is as shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 3C (xv)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 3: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
13	Males	—22.9 in Jabalpur	—35.1 in Bhopal
	Females	—28.1 in Jabalpur	—38.0 in Bhopal
23	Males	—38 1 in Raipur	—52.3 in Bhopal
	Females	—35.3 in Bilaspur	—63.8 in Bhopal
33	Males	—62.1 in Jabalpur	—71.6 in Indore
	Females	—63.2 in Raipur	—80.6 in Bhopal
43	Males	—56.4 in Jabalpur	—75.9 in Indore
	Females	—66.4 in Raipur	—83.8 in Bhopal
53	Males	—65.9 in Rewa	—74.2 in Bhopal
	Females	—72.1 in Bilaspur	—85.6 in Bhopal
63	Males	—76.0 in Bilaspur	—77.3 in Jabalpur
	Females	—79.9 in Raipur	—88.5 in Gwalior

Table VI.3C (xvi) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in digit 3.

TABLE VI. 3C (xvi)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 3: 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 3.	
	13		23		33		43		53		63			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	4	5	6	6	5	6	3	6	6	6	5	7	5	6
Rewa	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	2	4	3	3
Indore	5	2	5	5	7	5	7	5	5	5	6	5	6	
Bhopal	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7	
Jabalpur	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	4	2	4	3	3	1	
Bilaspur	6	6	2	1	3	2	5	2	4	1	1	2	4	2
Raipur	2	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	1

In general the distortion in Raipur Division is the lowest among all the divisions; its rank being first for males aged 23 years and females aged 33, 43 and 63 years; and second for males aged 13, 33 and 43 years and for females aged 23 and 53 years. In digital distortion Raipur stands second in the case of males and first in the case of females. Another division which needs to be mentioned is Jabalpur, its rank in digital distortion is first in the case of males and fourth in the case of females. Bhopal, however, has higher distortion in all the ages and ranks either 6th or 7th with the result that the digital distortion is highest in Bhopal both in the case of males and females.

Digit 7. The ages ending in digit 7 are generally not preferred and as such the distortion is generally negative. However, at age 7, the distortion is positive in some cases and negative in others. The distortion increases at higher ages both for males and females in all the cases except in Bilaspur and Raipur divisions at age 27 where it has decreased, in comparison to the previous age.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 7 generally show a consistent tendency of being higher in the case of females and lower in the case of males. The exceptions are:—

(i) At age 7 All-India, Rewa and Jabalpur Divisions.

(ii) At age 17 All-India and Bilaspur Division.

(iii) At age 37 Raipur Division.

(iv) At age 47 Rewa Division.

Since the distortion at individual ages is generally negative and higher in females, the digital distortion works out to be negative in all the places and higher in the case of females in all the places except Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions.

So far as divisions are concerned the distortion in the case of males is highest in Bhopal (—78.5%) at age 57 and lowest (—1.5%) in Bhopal at age 7. In the case of females the distortion is highest in Bhopal (—85.9%) and lowest in Jabalpur (—0.03%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from —31.7% in Raipur to 47·1% in Rewa Division; and in the case of females from —29.6% in Raipur to —47.4% in Rewa Division. The range of distortion in individual ages ending in 7 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE VI-3C. (xvii)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 7: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
7	Males	—1.5 in Bhopal	—17.5 in Rewa
	Females	—0.03 in Jabalpur	+22.2 in Rewa
17	Males	—43.6 in Jabalpur	—52.4 in Bhopal
	Females	—41.6 in Raipur	—55.7 in Bhopal
27	Males	—30.0 in Raipur	—58.4 in Bhopal
	Females	—39.9 in Raipur	—69.3 in Bhopal
37	Males	—63.9 in Bilaspur	—74.5 in Indore
	Females	—64.5 in Raipur	—81.8 in Bhopal
47	Males	—63.4 in Raipur	—78.4 in Bhopal
	Females	—66.6 in Raipur	—83.6 in Bhopal
57	Males	—70.8 in Bilaspur	—78.5 in Bhopal
	Females	—74.0 in Raipur	—85.9 in Bhopal

Table VI.3C (xviii) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 7 and also the rank of division in digital distortion.

TABLE VI. 3C (xviii)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 7: 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at age 7	
	7		17		27		37		47		57			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	3	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	2	6	6	6	5	5
Rewa	7	5	6	6	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	3	7	7
Indore	2	4	5	5	6	6	7	5	6	5	5	5	4	3
Bhopal	1	3	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
Jabalpur	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4
Bilaspur	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2
Raipur	6	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

In digital distortion Raipur stands first both for males and females and Bilaspur stands second both for males and females. At the other end of this scale stand Bhopal (6th both for males and females) and Rewa (7th both for males and females).

Digit 1. All the ages ending in digit 1 show negative distortion both for males and females. The distortion increases from age 11 to 21 to 31 but decreases thereafter. There are, however, two exceptions one in the case of Jabalpur Division (males) and the other in the case of All-India (males) where the distortion increases from 11 to 41 and then starts declining.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 1 show the consistent tendency of being lower in the case of males in ages 21 (except Bilaspur Division) 31, 41, 51 and 61. In age 11, however, the distortion is lower in the case of males in Madhya Pradesh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions but higher in All-India, Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal Divisions.

Since the distortion in ages ending in 1 is generally negative and higher in females the digital distortion is also negative in all the places and higher in females than in males.

So far as the differences in distortion among divisions are concerned, distortion in the case of males is highest in Bilaspur at age 41 (—76.9%) and lowest in Gwalior at age 11 (—29.9%). In females the highest distortion is in Bhopal at age 31 (—80.5%) and lowest in Gwalior at age 11 (—29.3%). The range of digital distortion in the case of males is from —48.1 in Gwalior Division to —60.9 in Bilaspur Division; and in the case of females from —53.8 in Gwalior Division to —63.5 in Bilaspur Division.

In individual ages ending in 1, the range of distortion is as shown in the following table:

TABLE VI. 3C (xix)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 1: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
11	Males	—29.9 in Gwalior	—43.2 in Bilaspur
	Females	—29.3 in Gwalior	—45.4 in Bilaspur
21	Males	—39.1 in Gwalior	—54.4 in Bilaspur
	Females	—50.2 in Gwalior	—59.7 in Bhopal
31	Males	—69.0 in Jabalpur	—74.9 in Raipur
	Females	—74.3 in Rewa	—80.5 in Bhopal
41	Males	—65 5 in Gwalior	—76.9 in Bilaspur
	Females	—71 2 in Rewa	—80.2 in Bilaspur
51	Males	—60.1 in Indore	—75.2 in Bilaspur
	Females	—68.6 in Rewa	—78.7 in Bilaspur
61	Males	—54.3 in Gwalior	—70.9 in Bilaspur
	Females	—64.7 in Rewa	—77.7 in Raipur

Table VI.3C (xx) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 1.

TABLE VI. 3C (xx)

Rank of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 1; 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit	
	11		21		31		41		51		61			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Rewa	5	6	3	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	4	2
Indore	4	3	4	6	6	5	4	5	1	3	2	3	3	4
Bhopal	6	4	5	7	5	7	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5
Jabalpur	2	2	2	5	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	3
Bilaspur	7	7	7	3	4	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7
Raipur	3	5	6	2	7	4	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6

In Gwalior Division the distortion is generally lower in all the ages with the result that in digital distortion, it stands first both for males and females. Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions on the other hand show in general higher distortion at all the ages with the result that Bilaspur ranks 7th both for males and females and Raipur ranks 6th both for males and females in digital distortion.

Digit 9. Digit 9 is also one of those digits which are generally avoided. The distortion at ages ending in digit 9 is, therefore, negative in all the places. The distortion increases at higher ages with a few exceptions namely females in Rewa and Indore Divisions at age 39.

The differences between males and females in the distortion in digit 9, however, do not show a consistent tendency over all ages. At age 9 the distortion is higher in the case of males in all places; at age 19 it is higher in males in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions but lower in other places; at age 29 it is higher in males only in Rewa Division and lower in all other places; at age 39 it is higher in age in Rewa and Raipur Divisions and lower in other places; At age 49 it is higher in males in Bilaspur and Raipur and lower in other places; at age 59 it is higher in males in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and lower in other places.

Since the distortion at individual age is negative, the digital distortion is also negative in all the places. The difference in digital distortion according to sex is very small in all the places; the digital distortion being slightly higher in males in Rewa, Indore and Bilaspur Divisions and lower in other places.

So far as the divisions of Madhya Pradesh are concerned the distortion in the case of males is highest in Bilaspur Division (—79.2%) and lowest in Raipur Division (—12.1%). In the case of females the distortion is highest in Bhopal Division (—82.5%) and lowest in Raipur Division (—9.8%). The digital distortion in the case of males ranges from —46.4% in Raipur to —58.0% in Bhopal; and in the case of females from 47.0% in Raipur to 58.8% in Bhopal Division.

In the case of individual ages ending in digit 9 the range of distortion is as shown in the following table:

TABLE VI. 3C (xxi)

Range of distortion in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 9: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum distortion (percent)	Maximum distortion (percent)
9	Males	—12.1 in Raipur	—33.7 in Bhopal
	Females	—9.8 in Raipur	—26.2 in Bhopal
19	Males	—37.1 in Jabalpur	—50.5 in Bhopal
	Females	—41.9 in Raipur	—55.1 in Bhopal
29	Males	—59.0 in Raipur	—73.6 in Bhopal
	Females	—67.8 in Raipur	—79.5 in Bhopal
39	Males	—70.4 in Raipur	—76.8 in Bhopal
	Females	—67.9 in Rewa	—81.6 in Bhopal
49	Males	—72.8 in Rewa	—78.8 in Bhopal
	Females	—74.5 in Rewa	—82.5 in Bhopal
59	Males	—74.2 in Indore	—79.2 in Bilaspur
	Females	—78.6 in Rewa	—82.0 in Bhopal

Table VI.3C (xxii) gives the rank of distortion in divisions of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 9.

TABLE VI. 3C (xxii)

Rank of distortion in Division of Madhya Pradesh at ages ending in 9: 1961

Division	Rank of distortion at ages												Rank of distortion at digit 9	
	9		19		29		39		49		59			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gwalior	3	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	2	3	2	5	2	3
Rewa	5	6	4	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	5
Indore	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	6	1	4	6	6
Bhopal	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	7	7	7
Jabalpur	4	4	1	3	2	4	3	5	5	5	6	6	3	4
Bilaspur	2	2	5	2	3	3	5	3	6	4	7	3	4	2
Raipur	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	1

It appears from the table that in general Raipur shows lower distortion in all ages with the result that the digital distortion is lowest both for males and females. Indore and Bhopal, on the other hand, show in general higher distortion in all ages with the result that in digital distortion, Indore ranks 6th (both for males and females) and Bhopal 7th (both for males and females).

In conclusion, it may be of interest to put the ranks in digital distortion of all divisions of Madhya Pradesh at one place and see what has been the score of each division. Table VI. 4A attempts to do this.

It will be seen from the table that, in general, Jabalpur division has ranked first, followed closely by Raipur, Gwalior and Rewa Divisions. Bhopal Division ranks the last in terms of low distortion, and that too at a very great distance. Out of 20 places in individual digits, considering both males and females, Bhopal ranks 7th at 9 places, 6th at 5 places, 5th at 5 places and 3rd at only one place. The age reporting in Bhopal Division, from this point of view, seems to be very much distorted at almost all the ages. Jabalpur Division on the other hand, stands 1st at 4 places, 2nd at 5 places, 3rd at 4 places, 4th at 4 places, 6th at 1 place and 7th at 2 places. The rank score of Jabalpur Division is 27 for males and 35 for females, total 62, as compared with 121 of Bhopal Division 61 for males and 60 for females. Such marked differences may be evidence of the quality of enumeration but hardly of anything else.

Table VI. 4B facilitates further analysis of inter-divisional differences in age distortion in Madhya Pradesh. The ratio between the maximum and minimum distortion found in the divisions of Madhya Pradesh at each age has been worked out.

TABLE VI. 4A

Rank in digital distortion of the Divisions of Madhya Pradesh: 1961

Division	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Total score		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gwalior	3	5	1	1	6	2	5	6	2	5	3	5	3	2	5	5	3	1	2	3	33	35	68
Rewa	4	4	4	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	7	7	7	5	5	39	32	71
Indore	6	6	3	4	4	4	6	5	7	6	4	6	4	5	4	3	2	2	6	6	46	47	93
Bhopal	7	7	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	3	7	7	61	60	121
Jabalpur	1	2	2	3	7	7	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	6	4	3	4	27	35	62
Bilaspur	5	3	7	7	1	6	4	2	4	3	5	3	5	4	2	2	4	6	4	2	41	38	79
Raipur	2	1	6	6	2	3	2	1	5	4	6	4	7	7	1	1	1	5	1	1	33	33	66

If we take 1.50 as the 'satisfactory' limit of the ratio between maximum and minimum age distortion, the distortion, as Table VI. 4B shows, turns out to be beyond 'satisfactory' limits. The ratios have been arranged in order of descendence.

It will be seen from the table that out of 120 ages (both for males and females) considered, at 46 ages the ratio between maximum and minimum distortion is beyond the satisfactory limit. Ages, where this ratio is beyond the satisfactory limit, end mostly in either digit 2 or digit 8. Out of the 46 such ages, 19 end in digits 2 and 8, 6 end in digits 0 and 5, 12 end in digits 4 and 6, 6 end in digits 3 and 7, and 3 end in digits 1 and 9. Thus it appears that reporting in ages ending in digits 0, 5, 3, 7, 1 and 9 is consistently defective throughout all the divisions in Madhya Pradesh. But reporting in ages ending in digits 2, 8, 4, and 6 appears to be more correct at some places than at others, and, if proper care is taken by the enumerators, the reporting in these ages can probably be improved. It may be recalled that on the whole the percentage distortion in ages ending in digits 2 and 8 is comparatively very small and, if due care is taken in the reporting of these ages at all places, the count of these ages can form a good basis of smoothing the population in other ages.

TABLE VI, 4B

Ratio between the maximum and minimum percentage age distortion in Divisions of Manhya Pradesh: 1961

Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum	Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum	Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	Males	115.8	166.4	1.4369	14	Males	—3.8	—35.1	9.2368	11	Males	—29.9	—43.2	1.4448
	Females	121.1	200.4	1.6548		Females	—8.0	—30.5	3.8125		Females	—29.3	—45.4	1.5495
35	M	144.2	203.1	1.4085	24	M	—24.4	—34.2	1.4016	21	M	—39.1	—54.4	1.3913
	F	128.6	210.8	1.6392		F	—14.2	—40.6	2.8592		F	—50.2	—59.7	1.1892
45	M	188.9	243.7	1.2901	34	M	—56.5	—70.1	1.2407	31	M	—69.0	—74.9	1.0855
	F	177.4	209.7	1.1821		F	—54.2	—70.0	1.3653		F	—74.3	—80.5	1.0834
55	M	98.3	136.4	1.3875	44	M	—69.0	—76.7	1.1116	41	M	—65.5	—76.9	1.1740
	F	94.6	128.9	1.3625		F	—70.0	—77.7	1.1100		F	—71.2	—80.2	1.1264
10	M	22.0	38.0	1.7318	54	M	—62.0	—72.3	1.1661	51	M	—60.1	—75.2	1.2512
	F	10.2	32.4	3.1765		F	—65.8	—79.1	1.2021		F	—68.6	—78.7	1.1472
20	M	46.1	78.0	1.6910	64	M	—71.4	—79.4	1.120	61	M	—54.3	—70.9	1.3057
	F	94.6	142.4	1.5053		F	—74.3	—81.8	1.1009		F	—54.7	—77.7	1.2009
30	M	158.5	217.8	1.3741	6	M	0.4	14.4	36.0040	9	M	—12.1	—33.7	2.7851
	F	181.5	250.9	1.3824		F	2.2	14.9	6.7727		F	—9.8	—26.2	2 6735
40	M	216.3	285.2	1.3185	16	M	1.7	23.5	13.8235	19	M	—37.1	—50.5	1.3612
	F	257.9	349.2	1.3540		F	—0.6	21.0	35.0000		F	—41.9	—55.1	1.3150
50	M	313.5	364.0	1.1611	26	M	—13.5	—32.6	2.4148	29	M	—59.0	—73.6	1.2475
	F	339.2	457.3	1.3482		F	—22.4	—42.5	1.8973		F	—67.8	—79.5	1.1726
60	M	392.1	503.0	1.2828	36	M	—11.4	—47.8	4.1930	39	M	—70.4	—76.8	1.0909
	F	508,4	601.4	1.1829		F	—21.9	—57.2	2.6119		F	—67.9	—81.6	1.2018
12	M	35.3	50.3	1.4249	46	M	—49.1	—65.3	1.3299	49	M	—72.8	—78.8	1.0824
	F	14.0	26.8	1.9143		F	—57.2	—73.7	1.2885		F	—74.5	—82.5	1 1074
22	M	17.8	37.5	2.1067	56	M	—40.1	—58.6	1.4613	59	M	—74.2	—79.2	1.0674
	F	22.6	36.9	1.6327		F	—53.6	—69.6	1.2985		F	—78.6	—82.0	1.0433
32	M	7.3	33.4	4.5753	13	M	—22.9	—35.1	1.5328					
	F	—2.3	—16.4	7.1304		F	—28.1	—38.0	1.3523					
42	M	—8.9	—32.9	3.6966	23	M	—38.1	—52.3	1.3727					
	E	—26.5	—41.9	1.5811		F	—35.3	—63.8	1.8074					
52	M	—24.3	—38.0	1.5638	33	M	—62.1	—71.6	1.1530					
	F	—40.3	—51.5	1.2779		F	—63.2	—80.6	1.2753					
62	M	—29.7	—53.5	1.8013	43	M	—66.4	—75.9	1.1431					
	F	—50.5	57.1	1.1307		F	—66.4	—83.8	1.2620					

Table VI. 4B—*Concd*

Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum	Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum	Age	Sex	Minimum	Maximum	Ratio Maximum/Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	M	4.1	17.8	4.3415	53	M	—65.9	—74.2	1.1259					
	F	6.0	19.8	3.3000		F	—72.1	—85.6	1.1872					
18	M	29.8	57.3	1.9228	63	M	—76.0	—77.3	1.0171					
	F	37.0	55.0	1.4865		F	—79.9	—88.5	1.1076					
28	M	4.7	22.2	4.7234	7	M	—1.5	—17.5	11.6667					
	F	1.0	32.4	32.4000		F	—0.03	+22.2	7.4000					
38	M	—20.2	—46.3	2.2921	17	M	—43.6	—52.4	1.2018					
	F	—6.7	—46.6	6.9552		F	—41.6	—55.7	1.3389					
48	M	—26.3	—44.0	1.6730	27	M	—30.0	—58.4	1.9467					
	F	—12.9	—53.0	4.1085		F	—39.9	—69.3	1.7368					
58	M	—42.8	—57.7	1.3481	37	M	—63.9	—74.5	1.1659					
	F	—42.8	—69.3	1.6192		F	—64.5	—81.8	1.2682					
					47	M	—66.4	—78.4	1.1807					
						F	—66.6	—83.6	1.2553					
					57	M	—70.6	—78.5	1.1088					
						F	—74.0	—85.9	1.1608					

Sex Ratio: Table VI.5 gives the sex-ratio and proportion of persons in the age-groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ in different States of India and U.S.A., U.K., France and Japan. The number of females per 1,000 males in most of the States of India is less than 1,000 and ranges from 617 in Andaman & Nicobar islands to 1,071 in Goa, Daman and Diu; while in all the four foreign countries considered it is above 1,000 and ranges from 1,030 in U.S.A. to 1,085 in France. In Madhya Pradesh, the sex-ratio is 953 which is slightly above the All-India sex-ratio (941).

The proportion of Males in age-group 0-14, as percentage of total male population ranges from 37.04 percent in Pondicherry to 43.84 per cent in Manipur among the States of India*, but in the foreign countries considered it ranges from 24.19 percent in U.K., to 32.10 per cent iu U.S.A. This is so on account of the comparatively very high birth rate in India. About 2/5th of our population is in age-group 0-14, while in foreign countries only 1/4th to 1/3rd of the population is in this age-group. This is one of the age groups which is economically unproductive.

The proportion of females in age-group 0-14 as percentage of total female population ranges from 35.41 per cent in Goa, Daman and Diu to 47.23 per cent in Assam among the States and Union Territories of India, but in the following countries considered, it ranges from 21.57 per cent in U.K., to 30.14 per cent in U.S.A. This is again is a result of the comparatively very high birth-rate in India. About 1/3 to 1/2 of our female population is in this age group while in foreign countries only 1/4 of the population is in this age-group. This naturally increases the dependency of the population in India on her working population.

In age-group 15-49, the proportion of males as percentage of total male population ranges from 44.75 per cent in Kerala to 50.00 per cent in West Bengal among the States of India**, but in the foreign countries considered, it ranges from 45.51 per cent in U.S.A. to 52.18 per cent in Japan. Thus in this age group which is one of the most productive age-groups, the proportion of male population in India is almost equal to that in foreign countries.

The proportion of females in age-group 15-49 as a percentage of total female population ranges from 44.42 per cent in Assam to 50.25 per cent in Madras,*** but, in the foreign countries considered, it ranges from 42.63 per cent in France to 53.07 per cent in Japan. Thus the proportion of female population in this age-group in States of India does not differ materially from that in foreign countries.

The proportion of males in age-group 50+ as percentage of total male population ranges from 7.04 per cent in Andaman and Nicobar islands to 15.68 per cent in Himachal Pradesh,† while in the foreign countries considered it, ranges from 16.68 per-cent in Japan to 27.59 per cent in U.K. Thus the older population in India is proportionately much less than in foreign countries.

The proportion of females in age-group 50+ ranges from 6.17 per cent in Andaman and Nicobar islands to 17.63 per cent in Goa, Daman & Diu, but in the foreign countries considered, it ranges from 17.99 per cent in Japan to 33.19 per cent in U.K. Here again, the older population in India is proportionately less than that in foreign countries.

Thus, while the differences in the proportion of population in each age group are not significantly different between males and females, there is a marked

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* In NEFA the proportion of population in this age group is exceptionally low (12.40 per cent) because the classification of 297,853 persons in age groups is not available.

** In NEFA the proportion of population in this age group is exceptionally high (44.17), because of the classification of 297,853 persons in age groups is not available. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands also proportion of population in this age group is rather high at 63.15 per cent.

*** In NEFA the proportion of female population in this age group is again very high being 57.17 per cent.

† In NEFA the proportion of population in this age group is exceptionally low being 2.51 per cent.

TABLE VI. 5

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age groups 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex, in the latest census.

Country/State	Females per 1000 males	Population of each sex in age groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50 +		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INDIA	941	40.92*	41.14*	47.20*	47.13*	11.84*	11.69*	0.04*	0.04*
Andhra Pradesh	981	39.52	39.56	47.59	47.64	12.88	12.79	0.01	0.01
Assam	876	42.70	47.23	46.93	44.42	10.29	8.29	0.08	0.06
Bihar	994	43.40	41.20	45.36	46.79	11.21	11.99	0.03	0.02
Gujarat	940	43.22	42.51	46.51	46.80	10.24	10.66	0.03	0.03
Jammu & Kasmir	878	39.46	41.94	48.90	48.98	11.45	8.87	0.19	0.21
Kerala	1,022	43.61	41.66	44.75	46.41	11.61	11.91	0.03	0.02
Madhya Pradesh	953	40.93	40.67	48.23	47.65	10.79	11.63	0.05	0.05
Madras	992	37.75	37.46	49.56	50.25	12.68	12.28	0.01	0.01
Maharashtra	936	40.18	41.15	48.66	47.70	11.12	11.11	0.04	0.04
Mysore	959	41.48	42.82	46.67	45.72	11.80	11.42	0.05	0.04
Orissa	1,001	39.30	38.83	48.45	48.20	12.17	12.89	0.08	0.08
Punjab	864	42.92	44.27	43.48	44.66	13.55	11.03	0.05	0.05
Rajasthan	908	42.59	42.67	46.04	46.43	11.29	10.82	0.08	0.08
Uttar Pradesh	909	40.62	40.32	46.24	47.11	13.09	12.53	0.05	0.04
West Bengal	878	39.21	42.86	50.00	46.13	10.76	10.98	0.03	0.03
A. & N. Islands	617	29.81	46.75	63.15	47.08	7.04	6.17	—	..

Table VI. 5—*Concld.*

Country/State	Females per 1000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0-14		15-49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	785	38.06	43.66	52.66	47.96	9.25	8.45	0.03	0.03
Himachal Pradesh	923	37.16	39.06	47.13	48.26	15.68	12.66	0.03	0.02
L.M. & A. Islands	1.020	42.76	39.08	45.89	49.92	11.35	10.98	..	0.02
Manipur	1,015	43.84	42.42	44.84	45.79	11.11	11.57	0.21	0.22
Tripura	932	42.12	43.67	46.11	46.24	11.76	10.08	0.01	0 01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	963	43.41	43.95	46.93	46.92	9.62	9.04	0.04	0.09
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	39.23	35.41	47.00	46.96	13.77	17.63	0.00	0.00
N.E.E.A. *	894	12.40	37.29	84.17	57.71	2.51	4.67	0.92	0.33
Nagaland	933	37.90	39.54	49.29	48.68	12.69	11.60	0.12	0.18
Pondicherry	1,013	37.04	36.29	48.41	49.73	14.54	13.96	0.01	0.02
Sikkim	904	37.99	41.24	51.32	48.44	10.59	10.23	0.10	0.09
U.S.A.	1,030	32.10	30.14	45.51	45.72	22.39	24.14	..	..
U.K.	1,068	24.19	21.57	48.22	45.24	27.59	33.19	..	..
France	1,085	26.80	24.42	46.52	42.63	26.68	32.95	..	..
Japan	1,036	31.14	28.94	52.18	53.07	16.68	17.99	..	..

* The classification of 297, 853 persons (M. 147, 100 & F. 150, 753) of N.E.F.A. into various age groups is not available. Therefore, these figures have not been taken into account while working out the distribution into various age groups for N.E.F.A. and India.

difference between the distribution of population among younger, middle aged and older groups in India and in the foreign countries considered. The population of India is younger as compared with that of the advanced countries; the proportion of population in younger age-group 0-14 being much higher and the proportion of population in older age-group 50+ being much lower. An important point is that the total "dependency" load (the younger and the older) on the age-group 15-49 looks as though it is not very different between the West and India. This, however, is not correct. For one thing, people in the West work for much longer parts of their lives, and, for another, our dependency load consists for the most of wholly unproductive infants, children and very young persons.

A distressing feature of the Indian sex-ratio noticed in 1951 Census (particularly in Bengal) was the widening excess of males over females in the higher age-groups. In order to verify the position in respect of Madhya Pradesh Table VI.6 has been drawn up which shows, for Madhya Pradesh and its districts (by rural and urban), by individual ages upto age 4 and in 5 yearly age-groups thereafter: (a) ratio of males in each age/age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together, (b) ratio of females in each age/age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together, and (c) number of females per 1,000 males in each age/age-group.

At age 0, the ratio of male population (36) is slightly less than the ratio of female population (37) in Madhya Pradesh. It is so in 35 out of 43 districts of M.P., in 2 districts the ratio of male and female population is equal: in the remaining 6 districts only the ratio of male population is greater than the ratio of female population.

TABLE VI. 6

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Under each age (a) denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.
(b) ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.
(c) Number of fen ales per 1,000 males in each age-group.

Age-Group		State			1 Morena District			2 Bhind District			3 Gwalior District			4 Datia District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	(a)	36	37	31	36	36	32	34	34	32	35	37	33	39	40	36
	(b)	37	38	35	41	41	37	38	38	40	39	42	35	44	45	38
	(c)	990	995	960	956	958	932	948	944	992	949	987	906	997	1,004	954
1	(a)	29	30	26	25	25	27	27	27	26	27	29	25	27	26	28
	(b)	31	31	29	29	28	31	30	30	29	29	31	27	29	29	27
	(c)	1,002	1,009	960	941	942	931	931	935	876	937	937	937	972	987	889
2	(a)	30	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	31	29	30	28	28	28	29
	(b)	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	29	30	31	30	30	30	30
	(c)	982	988	945	919	923	872	923	938	755	888	885	891	950	952	938
3	(a)	33	34	31	31	31	33	32	32	32	34	35	33	34	34	37
	(b)	36	37	36	35	35	35	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	37	36
	(c)	1,038	1,044	998	951	959	873	967	972	900	870	860	880	951	964	877
4	(a)	31	32	29	30	30	30	30	30	28	31	31	30	30	29	32
	(b)	32	32	31	31	32	30	31	31	32	31	31	31	30	30	30
	(c)	967	974	922	877	883	814	884	882	900	944	924	965	897	902	869
5-9	(a)	142	144	133	147	147	143	142	142	138	142	144	141	137	136	143
	(b)	144	144	145	150	150	149	144	144	148	144	141	147	138	133	138
	(c)	966	971	936	856	858	844	864	865	847	866	846	887	907	912	881
10-14	(a)	107	106	110	115	115	116	114	114	112	113	113	114	104	104	109
	(b)	95	93	105	102	102	104	97	96	100	100	94	106	87	87	89
	(c)	847	852	820	743	745	726	723	725	702	755	723	788	752	753	743
15-19	(a)	80	78	89	89	90	87	87	87	89	87	86	87	83	84	82
	(b)	78	77	85	90	91	85	92	93	88	91	92	89	82	82	78
	(c)	929	952	814	847	852	791	900	910	778	899	926	873	877	879	864
20-24	(a)	81	78	100	90	89	96	87	86	96	91	86	95	82	83	77
	(b)	91	90	100	96	95	106	97	97	102	96	96	97	96	96	92
	(c)	1,069	1,117	856	898	899	886	956	966	844	912	960	868	1,045	1,037	1,090

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		State			1 Morena District			2 Bhind District			3 Gwalior District			4 Datia District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
25-29	(a)	89	88	91	87	87	91	86	86	89	86	88	84	90	91	79
	(b)	87	87	89	82	82	85	86	85	94	86	85	86	87	89	82
	(c)	939	958	835	793	797	751	841	842	827	857	841	875	875	866	942
30-34	(a)	76	75	76	67	67	70	67	67	73	71	69	72	75	76	69
	(b)	71	71	72	63	63	69	63	62	67	67	65	69	69	69	73
	(c)	897	914	799	787	786	794	792	798	719	815	816	815	829	806	975
35-39	(a)	60	60	61	52	52	54	54	54	57	56	56	56	59	60	55
	(b)	56	56	54	53	53	51	50	50	51	52	53	52	57	57	60
	(c)	878	900	756	847	856	762	792	799	713	806	822	790	869	850	987
40-44	(a)	53	53	54	54	54	51	52	52	54	54	53	55	60	60	56
	(b)	53	53	49	50	50	50	50	50	48	51	53	50	55	54	58
	(c)	950	981	780	781	780	789	818	827	712	818	861	775	827	809	941
45-49	(a)	44	44	40	42	42	42	43	44	41	41	42	40	46	46	40
	(b)	41	41	35	38	38	35	38	38	34	36	39	34	41	40	41
	(c)	886	910	737	767	777	662	740	746	665	762	796	725	799	777	948
50-54	(a)	41	41	38	40	40	41	39	39	37	39	39	40	43	42	51
	(b)	39	39	35	39	39	37	38	38	35	38	38	37	42	41	45
	(c)	908	926	793	813	819	743	829	835	747	822	846	798	873	887	806
55-59	(a)	21	22	19	23	23	19	26	26	21	19	20	19	21	21	22
	(b)	20	21	17	20	20	16	22	22	20	17	18	17	19	18	20
	(c)	903	925	757	728	730	696	722	721	735	772	809	734	802	796	836
60-64	(a)	22	23	21	23	23	21	25	25	23	23	22	23	21	21	25
	(b)	25	26	23	24	24	24	26	27	22	26	25	26	28	28	30
	(c)	1,080	1,098	969	878	876	895	892	903	741	973	984	963	1,176	1,188	1,118
65-69	(a)	9	9	8	8	8	8	11	11	8	7	7	9	8	7	12
	(b)	10	11	9	9	9	8	11	11	9	9	9	9	10	10	11
	(c)	1,157	1,189	961	881	888	804	851	847	916	993	1,121	888	1,199	1,283	894
70 and	(a)	15	15	14	13	13	11	16	16	13	14	12	15	13	12	18
above	(b)	22	22	19	17	17	17	19	20	15	20	20	20	20	20	22
	(c)	1,373	1,403	1,186	1,148	1,146	1,176	1,031	1,036	951	1,264	1,372	1,169	1,425	1,493	1,162
Age not	(a)	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
stated	(b)	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(c)	898	894	914	1,314	1,537	400	576	591	250	904	544	1,340	500	545	400

Table VI. 6—*Contd*

Age-Group		5 Shivpuri District			6 Guna District			7 Tikamgarh District			8 Chhatarpur District			9 Panna District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	(a)	39	39	36	39	40	35	41	42	36	38	38	36	43	43	35
	(b)	41	41	40	44	44	37	44	45	37	44	44	41	48	48	37
	(c)	945	944	961	1,002	1,011	936	973	973	960	1,034	1,038	999	1,048	1,052	952
1	(a)	29	29	30	30	30	31	29	29	27	28	28	28	31	31	30
	(b)	33	33	32	33	34	31	33	33	32	32	33	31	34	34	30
	(c)	1,015	1,021	940	987	1,003	993	1,005	1,001	1,093	1,019	1,028	935	1,010	1,014	927
2	(a)	28	28	29	31	31	30	29	29	27	29	29	28	28	28	25
	(b)	30	30	30	34	34	33	31	31	28	29	29	30	30	30	29
	(c)	959	966	877	968	969	955	973	974	939	900	896	944	991	987	1,068
3	(a)	32	32	34	35	35	34	37	37	37	31	31	30	33	33	33
	(b)	35	35	35	39	39	37	37	37	38	34	34	33	37	37	35
	(c)	974	980	899	1,005	1,012	954	924	924	927	979	980	966	1,038	1,042	959
4	(a)	30	30	31	31	31	31	30	29	30	28	29	24	30	30	28
	(b)	30	30	32	32	32	34	29	29	27	30	30	25	30	30	31
	(c)	905	906	884	930	926	957	886	889	829	942	944	921	941	938	996
5-9	(a)	143	143	144	145	144	148	139	138	142	133	132	134	135	135	139
	(b)	142	142	146	144	143	154	139	139	140	137	137	137	138	138	147
	(c)	881	882	877	897	894	914	906	906	900	920	922	893	957	957	950
10-14	(a)	111	110	119	105	102	121	106	106	112	108	108	113	108	108	110
	(b)	94	93	104	94	92	106	91	90	104	95	94	100	96	96	102
	(c)	751	751	754	806	812	772	776	772	844	780	781	771	839	839	835
15-19	(a)	95	95	88	86	86	87	92	92	101	88	87	96	91	91	103
	(b)	89	89	89	89	89	89	82	82	85	78	77	82	82	82	82
	(c)	935	832	878	929	932	897	804	806	769	786	790	750	848	856	713
20-24	(a)	84	84	91	84	84	83	79	78	95	83	81	96	88	88	86
	(b)	89	88	97	94	94	95	84	84	91	87	87	92	91	91	92
	(c)	938	939	923	1,004	1,003	1,013	975	980	876	941	955	836	974	975	961
25-29	(a)	87	88	83	89	90	79	83	83	80	86	87	85	89	90	85
	(b)	82	82	82	85	85	81	81	81	82	83	83	81	85	85	76
	(c)	832	830	859	861	855	907	880	878	929	852	854	828	888	892	805

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		5 Shivpuri District			6 Guna District			7 Tikamgarh District			8 Chhatarpur District			9 Panna District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
30-34	(a)	72	73	66	73	74	66	71	72	64	75	76	67	73	73	68
	(b)	66	66	68	69	69	68	68	68	62	67	67	67	68	68	66
	(c)	813	807	902	847	839	915	857	856	890	796	789	868	880	880	878
35-39	(a)	55	55	56	59	60	56	58	58	55	52	51	54	56	56	56
	(b)	57	57	54	56	56	52	60	60	58	58	58	58	55	55	63
	(c)	904	908	844	850	855	815	940	939	959	997	1,005	929	922	118	1,002
40-44	(a)	57	57	53	54	54	52	55	56	48	60	60	55	51	50	56
	(b)	58	59	49	54	55	51	54	54	52	58	58	55	55	55	52
	(c)	910	918	797	901	908	853	891	886	1,000	858	858	865	1,014	1,025	835
45-49	(a)	43	43	43	44	45	43	45	45	42	46	46	41	45	45	45
	(b)	41	41	35	39	39	36	47	47	40	46	46	42	43	43	39
	(c)	836	846	699	783	788	751	958	961	879	899	900	881	901	907	794
50-54	(a)	40	40	37	39	39	40	43	44	35	47	48	42	41	41	38
	(b)	43	43	38	37	37	34	42	42	38	44	45	37	41	41	38
	(c)	944	947	895	853	868	754	870	866	974	833	839	766	933	936	879
55-59	(a)	20	20	18	21	21	21	21	21	24	21	21	20	21	21	20
	(b)	20	20	18	16	17	16	22	23	20	22	22	24	20	20	24
	(c)	895	899	843	703	709	659	997	1,010	760	918	905	1,044	908	901	1,039
60-64	(a)	19	19	21	19	19	21	22	22	20	25	26	24	20	20	20
	(b)	25	26	24	21	21	22	27	27	29	28	28	29	23	23	25
	(c)	1,170	1,186	980	990	998	941	1,103	1,094	1,318	987	980	1,052	1,087	1,085	1,124
65-69	(a)	6	6	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	7	7	9
	(b)	9	9	9	7	7	7	10	10	14	10	10	12	9	9	11
	(c)	1,306	1,336	1,106	896	907	829	1,154	1,140	1,438	1,079	1,069	1,160	1,175	1,176	1,171
70 above	(a)	9	8	13	9	8	14	12	11	16	13	13	18	10	10	14
	(b)	15	15	18	13	13	17	18	18	23	18	18	24	15	15	21
	(c)	1,571	1,607	1,253	1,355	1,423	1,086	1,401	1,406	1,322	1,244	1,250	1,198	1,407	1,415	1,299
Age not stated	(a)	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—
	(b)	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—
	(c)	750	732	1,667	1,667	1,361	1,712	500	1,400	1,386	2,000	593	554	1,667	953	1,500

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		10 Satna District			11 Rewa District			12 Shahdol District			13 Sidhi District			14 Mandsaur District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0	(a)	43	44	31	40	40	30	37	38	33	37	37	27	35	36	31
	(b)	45	46	36	39	39	36	38	38	38	36	36	39	37	38	36
	(c)	1,014	1,015	1,000	982	985	920	976	977	957	952	951	1,038	1,000	998	1,009
1	(a)	31	31	26	27	27	23	31	31	29	32	32	24	29	29	27
	(b)	31	31	31	27	27	30	33	33	33	32	33	30	31	31	29
	(c)	981	981	984	997	997	1,002	1,019	1,025	933	984	984	901	991	1,001	949
2	(a)	28	28	27	28	28	26	28	28	26	26	26	24	29	29	29
	(b)	28	28	32	27	27	31	29	29	30	29	29	29	30	30	30
	(c)	967	965	982	951	952	936	1,001	1,003	980	1,088	1,090	845	958	969	919
3	(a)	32	32	38	35	36	28	33	33	32	37	37	25	32	32	33
	(b)	34	33	35	39	39	36	38	38	38	40	40	41	35	35	37
	(c)	1,015	1,013	1,039	1,089	1,095	970	1,093	1,102	975	1,062	1,061	1,162	1,006	1,009	997
4	(a)	27	27	25	28	29	25	30	30	26	31	31	23	31	32	30
	(b)	28	28	28	29	29	28	32	32	31	33	33	38	31	31	31
	(c)	1,014	1,021	942	1,022	1,033	946	1,016	1,018	987	1,050	1,049	1,162	909	910	909
5-9	(a)	136	138	123	146	149	110	136	136	130	152	153	116	144	144	143
	(b)	137	137	133	143	144	136	141	140	148	152	152	161	145	143	151
	(c)	967	973	908	967	969	940	992	995	952	977	977	991	934	935	932
10-14	(a)	112	113	96	125	127	91	102	102	96	120	120	99	109	108	113
	(b)	98	98	97	108	109	87	90	90	92	105	105	91	102	101	107
	(c)	846	846	844	952	858	731	845	848	809	856	857	653	862	871	828
15-19	(a)	89	89	91	92	90	113	82	82	84	85	85	127	92	92	93
	(b)	82	81	87	78	78	84	79	79	81	76	76	82	92	94	87
	(c)	886	897	793	940	963	567	925	934	812	872	878	466	929	961	817
20-24	(a)	86	84	107	83	80	129	80	79	100	75	75	124	93	93	96
	(b)	95	94	106	93	92	109	95	93	113	89	88	113	100	101	97
	(c)	1,057	1,090	824	1,097	1,145	649	1,131	1,150	948	1,150	1,159	650	992	1,019	899
25-29	(a)	90	89	104	83	82	103	102	100	120	89	88	119	80	80	81
	(b)	87	87	91	87	86	97	95	95	100	88	88	96	78	77	80
	(c)	930	954	735	1,026	1,051	723	895	913	702	966	971	580	898	907	868

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		10 Satna District			11 Rewa District			12 Shahdol District			13 Sidhi District			14 Mandsaur District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
30-34	(a)	71	70	83	68	67	79	80	79	88	71	70	80	68	67	69
	(b)	72	72	77	71	71	73	74	75	72	72	72	66	66	66	67
	(c)	985	1,013	768	1,035	1,060	707	890	907	690	1,002	1,006	590	900	913	855
35-39	(a)	58	57	65	56	56	59	66	66	68	58	58	54	55	55	54
	(b)	55	55	56	56	56	54	58	58	52	54	54	47	53	53	53
	(c)	918	942	717	986	1,006	700	833	849	647	921	924	624	899	910	859
40-44	(a)	51	51	56	49	49	52	50	51	48	49	49	46	49	48	50
	(b)	57	58	51	54	54	50	51	52	43	52	52	47	53	53	51
	(c)	1,069	1,105	764	1,074	1,097	745	969	986	746	1,033	1,035	726	1,000	1,030	897
45-49	(a)	44	44	40	41	41	38	44	44	39	38	38	36	41	40	41
	(b)	42	43	37	39	40	36	41	42	38	37	37	33	40	41	35
	(c)	925	939	778	955	970	724	908	914	829	935	937	657	906	947	758
50-54	(a)	40	41	37	39	39	34	40	41	34	39	39	41	42	43	40
	(b)	41	41	39	40	40	39	39	39	33	37	37	31	37	38	36
	(c)	982	993	865	1,018	1,028	861	916	923	808	925	929	537	817	821	802
55-59	(a)	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	16	17	17	15	24	25	20
	(b)	19	20	18	20	19	19	19	19	16	16	16	17	17	16	17
	(c)	935	951	782	961	974	763	934	939	851	898	899	814	650	630	739
60-64	(a)	22	22	19	21	21	20	21	21	16	21	22	10	21	21	21
	(b)	24	24	22	26	26	25	23	23	19	25	25	22	22	21	23
	(c)	1,077	1,090	943	1,218	1,234	971	1,040	1,044	978	1,135	1,133	1,621	957	953	969
65-69	(a)	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	6	7	7	4	9	9	10
	(b)	8	8	8	9	9	10	8	8	7	7	7	6	9	9	10
	(c)	1,090	1,018	840	1,200	1,214	995	1,140	1,148	1,022	1,014	1,014	1,091	930	947	868
70 and above	(a)	12	12	13	12	12	13	10	11	8	13	13	6	17	17	18
	(b)	16	16	15	15	15	19	16	16	15	17	17	11	21	21	22
	(c)	1,313	1,352	979	1,284	1,295	1,140	1,466	1,463	1,514	1,260	1,260	1,278	1,142	1,164	1,067
Age not Stated	(a)	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	3	3	—	Neg.	Neg.	1
	(b)	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	1	1	1
	(c)	1,672	1,206	1,333	1,440	1,480	1,100	935	971	565	957	957	—	1,368	1,576	1,047

Table VI. 6—*Con. d*

Age-Group		15 Ratlam District			16 Ujjain District			17 Jhabua District			18 Dhar District			19 Indore District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
0	(a)	35	38	30	35	38	29	37	38	30	38	39	33	36	48	28
	(b)	37	39	32	38	40	33	38	38	36	39	39	34	37	44	32
	(c)	995	1,002	975	1,010	1,015	999	990	983	1,094	980	985	927	902	847	962
1	(a)	29	31	26	27	28	25	36	37	29	35	36	26	26	28	24
	(b)	32	34	27	31	32	28	39	40	28	37	38	32	28	29	27
	(c)	1,026	1,051	955	1,051	1,081	984	1,031	1,039	893	1,039	1,035	1,080	958	969	950
2	(a)	32	33	28	30	31	29	37	38	31	34	35	30	30	31	28
	(b)	33	33	32	32	32	31	41	41	35	36	37	32	31	30	31
	(c)	964	951	1,001	969	978	949	1,052	1,054	1,020	1,004	1,908	967	919	902	931
3	(a)	35	35	33	32	32	32	41	42	33	37	37	33	31	32	31
	(b)	38	39	36	34	34	36	46	47	38	41	41	36	36	35	36
	(c)	1,038	1,059	983	979	982	974	1,074	1,076	1,054	1,065	1,073	984	1,012	1,045	991
4	(a)	34	35	30	31	31	29	40	41	29	36	36	31	31	30	31
	(b)	34	35	31	31	30	33	41	42	32	36	37	32	33	34	33
	(c)	959	963	947	933	915	971	993	993	993	974	977	951	964	1,064	902
5-9	(a)	152	155	145	142	145	138	168	169	145	154	155	146	145	152	141
	(b)	154	155	152	143	142	146	164	164	154	154	155	150	150	148	152
	(c)	955	959	944	925	929	919	936	935	961	961	965	924	912	906	917
10-14	(a)	109	107	115	111	111	112	105	103	119	105	103	120	116	114	117
	(b)	100	96	111	102	99	107	95	94	102	94	92	112	111	99	118
	(c)	864	862	869	844	849	836	868	877	770	861	864	835	841	812	860
15-19	(a)	87	87	86	86	86	86	76	76	86	77	75	95	89	88	90
	(b)	87	87	87	87	87	86	76	75	82	78	77	84	86	85	87
	(c)	937	950	906	927	958	865	947	954	862	974	1,001	795	855	903	824
20-24	(a)	89	88	92	88	86	91	79	79	90	80	79	83	85	78	90
	(b)	96	95	96	95	94	99	89	88	95	92	93	89	92	88	95
	(c)	1,010	1,041	938	1,005	1,040	939	1,067	1,077	961	1,115	1,133	970	954	1,058	898
25-29	(a)	80	78	83	82	82	83	83	83	85	81	82	73	78	75	80
	(b)	81	80	86	85	84	87	85	85	87	85	85	83	85	82	87
	(c)	965	977	936	947	969	903	987	992	924	1,005	1,004	1,021	951	1,011	915

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		15 Ratlam District			16 Ujjain District			17 Jhabua District			18 Dhar District			19 Indore District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
30-34	(a)	71	71	71	72	71	75	73	73	74	75	76	68	71	68	73
	(b)	67	67	69	69	69	71	70	70	74	70	70	71	71	69	72
	(c)	891	902	865	885	919	821	912	913	899	902	898	938	876	942	836
35-39	(a)	58	57	59	58	58	58	58	58	63	60	60	57	59	56	61
	(b)	52	53	52	53	53	53	55	55	55	55	55	54	53	54	53
	(c)	860	890	790	843	866	795	903	912	796	881	884	856	794	901	732
40-44	(a)	50	49	55	54	52	57	49	49	51	53	52	55	55	53	57
	(b)	50	50	48	54	55	52	46	46	50	50	49	51	50	54	48
	(c)	931	995	795	915	985	786	893	893	896	906	914	939	800	954	709
45-49	(a)	39	40	38	39	38	42	38	37	42	38	38	41	40	39	41
	(b)	35	35	33	35	36	32	33	33	33	35	35	34	33	35	32
	(c)	828	846	784	813	895	662	848	860	711	871	886	747	726	837	658
50-54	(a)	37	35	41	41	39	44	33	32	39	37	37	41	41	40	41
	(b)	35	35	36	38	39	37	29	28	33	33	33	36	35	39	33
	(c)	895	952	779	866	941	732	838	843	779	864	872	797	769	915	678
55-59	(a)	18	18	19	20	20	20	15	14	18	18	18	20	20	21	20
	(b)	14	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	15	16	16	16	15	16	14
	(c)	734	736	729	710	747	638	939	957	751	856	870	750	667	743	617
60-64	(a)	21	21	23	25	25	25	16	15	18	21	21	23	23	24	23
	(b)	24	23	25	26	26	25	19	19	23	23	22	27	24	27	22
	(c)	1,035	1,054	994	948	981	883	1,169	1,173	1,123	1,052	1,053	1,041	917	1,050	828
65-69	(a)	8	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	7	8	8	10	8	8	8
	(b)	9	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	9	8	9	8	9	10	8
	(c)	1,027	1,030	1,021	945	988	857	1,112	1,109	1,148	994	1,035	730	967	1,144	854
70 and above	(a)	15	13	17	17	18	16	9	9	11	12	12	15	15	15	15
	(b)	21	20	21	22	23	20	12	12	19	17	16	19	20	22	19
	(c)	1,337	1,447	1,127	1,184	1,241	1,062	1,344	1,331	1,467	1,299	1,330	1,096	1,169	1,366	1,043
Age not stated	(a)	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1
	(b)	1	1	1	1	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1
	(c)	1,121	1,041	1,517	832	537	1,043	844	831	2,000	905	883	1,385	838	3,167	728

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		20 Dewas District			21 West Nimar District			22 East Nimar District			23 Shajapur District			24 Rajgarh District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
0	(a)	40	41	34	39	40	34	39	41	31	37	37	35	34	34	32
	(b)	43	44	36	40	41	34	40	41	34	40	40	37	38	38	34
	(c)	987	993	943	984	993	921	951	943	984	1,025	1,032	956	1,017	1,021	973
1	(a)	33	33	30	32	33	26	29	30	26	29	29	29	28	28	27
	(b)	34	35	29	34	34	29	33	34	28	29	29	32	32	32	30
	(c)	979	995	884	1,013	1,015	999	1,051	1,074	965	952	944	1,019	1,046	1,053	982
2	(a)	32	32	29	35	36	30	33	34	30	30	29	28	31	31	29
	(b)	32	32	31	36	37	33	34	35	32	31	31	30	33	33	31
	(c)	938	935	953	996	998	987	971	977	952	991	996	955	955	954	963
3	(a)	33	33	32	37	38	33	33	34	30	30	30	32	31	31	33
	(b)	35	35	35	40	40	36	37	38	34	33	32	36	33	33	33
	(c)	999	998	1,004	1,027	1,029	1,012	1,043	1,043	1,044	1,029	1,032	1,006	984	991	920
4	(a)	33	33	31	36	38	30	33	34	30	31	31	32	31	31	32
	(b)	32	32	33	38	39	33	32	32	32	30	30	34	31	31	30
	(c)	927	922	951	1,004	1,004	1,001	992	912	960	930	928	955	935	945	848
5-9	(a)	150	150	148	160	161	148	144	145	141	141	141	145	142	141	150
	(b)	145	144	151	156	157	153	145	144	147	140	138	153	144	143	149
	(c)	907	903	929	937	936	942	944	945	941	932	931	946	929	932	900
10-14	(a)	106	104	121	109	106	126	106	101	122	106	105	115	106	104	116
	(b)	94	92	106	99	97	111	94	88	114	96	95	107	96	97	105
	(c)	826	833	793	869	881	808	836	833	845	855	858	838	846	849	819
15-19	(a)	83	80	96	75	72	96	75	71	88	81	80	90	81	81	87
	(b)	83	83	88	77	76	81	75	72	87	84	84	82	84	85	82
	(c)	946	971	829	979	1,025	771	946	964	898	975	995	821	950	961	847
20-24	(a)	84	83	88	77	76	80	79	76	87	87	87	92	84	84	80
	(b)	92	92	90	90	90	89	75	72	87	84	84	82	84	94	84
	(c)	1,029	1,048	931	1,128	1,147	1,022	1,123	1,155	1,028	1,014	1,024	928	1,022	1,029	951
25-29	(a)	80	82	70	79	79	74	82	82	82	81	82	75	81	82	71
	(b)	83	84	77	85	85	80	88	89	84	86	86	84	84	84	79
	(c)	963	958	996	1,034	1,041	988	1,006	1,029	926	994	993	1,002	950	944	1,009

Table VI 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		20 Dewas District			21 West Nimar District			22 East Nimar District			23 Shajapur District			24 Rajgarh District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
30-34	(a)	70	72	62	76	77	67	78	79	73	71	72	67	73	74	63
	(b)	67	67	66	69	70	68	73	75	69	69	70	62	69	70	67
	(c)	900	889	973	874	868	915	885	894	856	916	925	837	870	860	977
35-39	(a)	60	61	55	56	57	54	61	63	57	61	61	55	59	59	58
	(b)	56	57	53	53	53	53	55	56	51	57	58	54	58	58	61
	(c)	876	875	884	898	899	895	846	854	820	890	890	884	900	895	951
40-44	(a)	51	51	51	50	50	50	54	55	52	52	52	50	54	54	56
	(b)	52	52	51	47	47	51	52	53	49	55	55	50	55	55	55
	(c)	964	976	899	902	900	913	901	916	851	985	995	902	940	945	894
45-49	(a)	41	41	42	37	37	40	43	44	38	43	43	40	42	42	44
	(b)	39	39	37	35	34	35	38	39	34	40	41	32	39	39	38
	(c)	883	897	803	888	903	805	826	832	803	881	898	722	849	858	771
50-54	(a)	36	36	36	35	35	39	38	39	39	38	38	41	41	42	41
	(b)	36	36	35	31	31	36	37	37	35	39	39	38	38	38	38
	(c)	925	930	896	849	852	829	893	916	815	962	980	821	830	829	833
55-59	(a)	22	22	24	19	18	21	23	23	21	25	25	23	23	23	22
	(b)	19	19	20	17	17	17	19	20	17	18	18	18	18	17	18
	(c)	812	824	750	898	928	741	785	798	733	694	694	695	693	687	761
60-64	(a)	22	22	22	21	21	23	23	23	24	25	25	21	27	27	26
	(b)	23	23	24	21	21	25	24	23	24	24	25	23	25	24	27
	(c)	988	990	976	958	953	980	944	951	924	922	917	971	850	841	942
65-69	(a)	9	9	11	10	10	10	11	11	10	12	12	11	12	12	11
	(b)	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	12	9	11	11	10	10	10	12
	(c)	1,185	1,224	1,011	1,020	1,020	1,024	986	1,022	849	913	925	809	769	750	964
70 and above	(a)	15	15	18	16	15	18	16	15	18	20	21	19	20	20	22
	(b)	23	23	26	20	19	24	19	19	21	24	24	23	19	19	26
	(c)	1,415	1,438	1,307	1,186	1,182	1,211	1,135	1,161	1,060	1,081	1,081	1,083	877	854	1,076
Age not stated	(a)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(b)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	—	Neg.	Neg.	1
	(c)	617	585	833	798	791	853	1,211	962	1,313	1,141	1,217	—	652	518	3,600

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		25 Vidisha District			26 Sehore District			27 Raisen District			28 Hoshangabad District			29 Betul District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
0	(a)	35	36	31	34	38	28	38	38	37	39	40	35	42	43	34
	(b)	40	40	38	39	41	35	42	42	40	41	42	36	43	44	38
	(c)	1,007	1,002	1,045	985	982	989	1,004	1,008	921	996	1,013	914	1,019	1,020	998
1	(a)	31	31	28	29	31	24	30	30	27	27	27	25	33	34	27
	(b)	35	36	30	31	32	29	33	33	31	30	31	27	33	33	29
	(c)	1,029	1,042	934	951	953	947	1,010	1,012	978	1,047	1,070	943	970	972	938
2	(a)	31	31	29	30	32	28	32	32	31	33	33	31	33	33	31
	(b)	33	33	34	34	35	34	36	36	36	33	33	31	32	32	30
	(c)	971	968	993	981	991	960	1,004	1,005	995	930	941	886	968	977	866
3	(a)	33	33	33	31	33	29	33	33	37	31	31	29	34	35	30
	(b)	38	38	37	37	36	38	38	38	38	34	34	34	36	36	35
	(c)	1,004	1,011	961	1,030	1,020	1,048	1,031	1,041	875	1,040	1,045	1,020	1,040	1,041	1,022
4	(a)	30	30	30	30	32	28	32	32	31	31	32	29	33	33	31
	(b)	31	31	29	33	32	34	33	32	34	29	28	31	32	32	31
	(c)	931	944	840	933	924	951	929	928	943	864	847	937	966	974	888
5-9	(a)	135	136	131	134	140	123	138	138	137	141	143	134	135	134	137
	(b)	143	142	150	145	145	146	145	145	144	142	141	146	135	135	148
	(c)	943	937	984	937	940	932	953	956	895	937	934	949	1,001	1,005	961
10-14	(a)	106	104	117	98	99	96	98	98	108	110	106	127	101	99	116
	(b)	98	96	108	93	87	105	89	88	105	96	92	111	95	94	110
	(c)	923	829	793	823	803	857	822	821	830	813	829	761	940	951	840
15-19	(a)	82	81	89	79	75	85	76	75	91	78	74	94	74	73	93
	(b)	87	88	86	80	75	89	77	77	90	75	74	78	69	68	77
	(c)	952	973	830	875	907	828	922	928	841	896	952	721	918	941	736
20-24	(a)	84	83	90	101	83	131	81	81	89	76	74	82	74	72	91
	(b)	94	94	99	103	97	113	92	91	97	87	87	88	88	87	90
	(c)	995	1,004	341	877	1,067	678	1,024	1,030	930	1,070	1,108	931	1,183	1,220	880
25-29	(a)	87	88	82	93	87	102	87	87	89	81	82	80	84	84	78
	(b)	88	88	85	91	90	94	87	88	70	84	84	83	88	89	84
	(c)	900	901	890	850	942	719	913	922	762	959	973	903	1,048	1,056	960

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		25 Vidisha District			26 Sehore District			27 Raisen District			28 Hoshangabad District			29 Betul District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
30-34	(a)	78	78	75	79	77	82	77	77	73	75	76	73	78	79	74
	(b)	73	78	71	73	75	70	75	75	71	70	70	71	71	71	69
	(c)	828	830	813	802	885	672	882	885	825	879	884	858	900	907	834
35-39	(a)	57	57	56	62	64	60	59	60	51	59	59	59	60	60	64
	(b)	53	54	50	54	57	49	54	55	50	56	56	55	55	55	54
	(c)	829	839	767	749	807	646	831	831	838	880	897	810	905	921	751
40-44	(a)	59	60	56	55	56	54	60	60	52	55	56	51	54	54	56
	(b)	57	58	52	51	55	44	59	59	51	55	56	51	54	54	48
	(c)	855	864	793	800	888	645	888	891	833	940	957	869	298	1,021	770
45-49	(a)	44	44	41	40	42	36	45	45	40	45	46	40	46	47	39
	(b)	35	35	32	33	35	28	35	36	33	42	43	38	43	43	37
	(c)	707	710	690	710	757	618	718	718	708	873	884	823	918	923	846
50-54	(a)	45	45	41	39	41	35	46	46	40	43	44	40	43	43	36
	(b)	37	37	36	36	38	31	39	39	35	43	44	40	41	42	38
	(c)	740	737	758	802	852	706	778	779	749	928	942	866	966	969	920
55-59	(a)	21	21	20	18	20	16	22	22	21	25	25	22	24	25	22
	(b)	15	15	16	17	18	14	17	17	13	21	21	20	22	22	19
	(c)	628	619	687	790	825	717	687	695	546	792	797	769	886	899	739
60-64	(a)	24	24	25	23	24	21	25	25	23	25	26	24	24	24	18
	(b)	22	21	23	23	23	22	24	24	23	29	30	28	26	26	26
	(c)	804	803	807	843	863	804	873	974	850	1,068	1,077	1,023	1,088	1,076	1,250
65-69	(a)	7	7	10	8	9	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	8
	(b)	7	7	7	8	9	7	8	8	8	11	12	11	12	12	12
	(c)	816	867	589	838	892	724	939	944	865	1,034	1,059	930	1,209	1,202	1,302
70 and above	(a)	11	11	15	16	16	14	13	13	15	16	16	15	18	18	15
	(b)	14	14	16	17	19	17	17	17	22	22	22	21	25	25	25
	(c)	1,100	1,130	957	1,025	1,064	949	1,213	1208	1,291	1,307	1,328	1,217	1,397	1,389	1,496
Age not stated	(a)	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(b)	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	..	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(c)	775	400	1,000	948	913	1,011	716	757	..	649	708	455	833	1,000	571

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		30 Sagar District			31 Damoh District			32 Jabalpur District			33 Narsimhapur District			34 Mandla District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
0	(a)	42	44	36	43	44	38	36	41	29	42	43	35	41	41	36
	(b)	43	45	36	43	44	40	39	41	35	44	44	42	42	42	38
	(c)	940	957	872	972	974	954	999	1,022	991	994	987	1,056	1,021	1,024	968
1	(a)	31	31	30	32	32	27	28	30	25	31	32	25	30	31	27
	(b)	33	33	33	32	33	27	31	32	29	33	33	29	31	32	29
	(c)	987	994	964	987	995	919	1,011	1,046	945	995	991	1,029	1,039	1,040	1,020
2	(a)	32	32	32	33	33	34	31	33	29	35	35	32	33	32	33
	(b)	33	34	33	34	34	34	33	33	33	34	34	32	23	33	35
	(c)	978	995	924	973	983	908	990	1,011	951	934	941	877	1,016	1,018	975
3	(a)	36	37	35	36	36	36	34	36	31	33	33	33	39	39	33
	(b)	40	39	43	36	36	38	38	39	37	35	35	41	41	36	35
	(c)	1,009	993	1,066	968	970	959	1,023	1,051	972	986	994	929	1,043	1,045	1,009
4	(a)	34	34	33	32	32	33	32	33	29	33	34	31	36	36	35
	(b)	34	34	34	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	29	33	33	30
	(c)	914	922	887	975	987	896	946	959	923	908	918	828	944	951	818
5-9	(a)	138	138	139	137	136	141	134	138	128	143	143	141	142	142	135
	(b)	138	136	144	132	131	143	139	135	146	142	142	146	140	139	152
	(c)	920	924	906	930	932	918	954	963	940	949	952	929	990	987	1,048
10-14	(a)	108	104	119	107	104	129	107	108	106	109	106	127	106	105	115
	(b)	94	91	107	91	89	108	100	95	109	95	93	115	94	94	103
	(c)	806	814	780	821	833	757	861	871	845	836	841	808	893	897	835
15-19	(a)	86	84	92	85	83	94	83	79	90	76	73	99	77	77	91
	(b)	86	86	86	80	80	81	78	77	81	72	71	77	80	80	80
	(c)	920	953	819	908	931	773	866	952	748	897	936	693	1,040	1,055	814
20-24	(a)	82	79	92	79	79	78	90	80	105	75	74	80	69	68	84
	(b)	91	90	94	91	91	90	93	90	97	87	87	87	86	94	87
	(c)	1,022	1,069	888	1,115	1,126	1,045	957	1,120	764	1,098	1,117	971	1,257	1,271	1,044
25-29	(a)	84	85	80	85	87	78	87	87	86	79	80	72	87	87	84
	(b)	83	83	83	84	84	83	90	87	95	82	83	77	89	89	88
	(c)	905	906	899	943	938	976	957	988	908	990	995	951	1,033	1,036	972

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		30 Sagar District			31 Damoh District			32 Jabalpur District			33 Narsimhapur District			34 Mandla District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
30-34	(a)	71	72	71	73	74	67	78	76	81	73	74	66	80	80	77
	(b)	68	68	68	71	71	68	74	72	77	68	68	68	72	72	72
	(c)	879	892	836	933	937	908	874	936	784	893	891	909	904	906	863
35-39	(a)	55	55	57	54	54	54	63	59	71	55	55	54	58	58	59
	(b)	53	54	50	53	53	53	56	55	57	53	53	53	51	51	52
	(c)	880	913	773	960	969	901	813	929	664	918	924	875	890	894	816
40-44	(a)	53	54	49	54	55	49	55	52	60	55	56	53	48	48	51
	(b)	55	56	49	58	59	50	53	56	48	56	57	50	50	50	48
	(c)	957	980	875	1,042	1,059	921	893	1,067	662	973	990	844	1,033	1,042	874
45-49	(a)	42	43	38	43	44	39	44	46	42	45	45	41	45	45	40
	(b)	39	40	35	43	43	38	40	44	33	43	43	38	39	39	38
	(c)	856	872	797	956	967	871	837	951	644	914	924	833	887	888	867
50-54	(a)	43	44	38	44	44	39	40	42	36	45	46	38	41	41	39
	(b)	40	41	36	46	46	40	38	41	32	43	44	39	38	38	35
	(c)	864	874	825	1,007	1,016	940	879	963	730	914	913	919	932	938	829
55-59	(a)	22	23	19	22	22	20	19	20	17	24	24	23	23	24	20
	(b)	19	20	17	21	21	19	18	20	15	22	22	22	24	24	19
	(c)	807	814	777	935	945	866	893	976	734	872	875	850	1,008	1,014	873
60-64	(a)	22	22	20	23	23	22	20	21	17	25	25	25	22	22	20
	(b)	24	24	23	27	27	26	23	25	20	29	29	28	24	24	24
	(c)	1,005	1,009	989	1,121	1,129	1,061	1,080	1,142	961	1,095	1,106	1,019	1,128	1,127	1,151
65-69	(a)	7	8	7	7	7	9	7	7	6	8	8	10	8	8	7
	(b)	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	7	10	10	10	9	9	9
	(c)	1,081	1,121	945	1,185	1,246	895	1,144	1,234	985	1,174	1,230	856	1,204	1,205	1,185
70 and above	(a)	12	11	13	11	11	11	13	11	11	11	13	13	15	15	14
	(b)	18	17	21	17	17	20	16	16	16	20	20	23	23	23	18
	(c)	1,372	1,368	1,383	1,509	1,529	1,403	1,393	1,500	1,229	1,440	1,451	1,369	1,572	1,591	1,192
Age not steted	(a)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	1	Neg.	1	1	Neg.
	(b)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	—
	(c)	1,162	1,647	676	918	774	1,875	756	735	802	544	541	667	727	736	—

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		35 Chhindwara District			36 Seoni District			37 Balaghat District			38 Surguja District			39 Bilaspur District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
0	(a)	42	42	36	38	39	31	26	26	30	31	31	27	32	33	29
	(b)	41	42	38	37	38	32	27	27	31	32	32	32	32	32	33
	(c)	974	978	946	987	988	965	1,046	1,054	945	998	1,000	935	1,008	1,007	1,010
1	(a)	33	34	29	28	28	23	26	26	25	31	31	23	28	28	24
	(b)	34	35	32	29	29	25	22	21	27	32	32	29	28	28	25
	(c)	1,001	1,003	986	1,043	1,045	1,000	825	816	961	1,002	1,002	1,015	1,017	1,019	986
2	(a)	32	33	31	32	32	31	29	29	29	27	27	24	26	26	25
	(b)	32	32	32	33	33	32	28	28	31	29	29	32	27	26	28
	(c)	975	982	930	1,027	1,031	963	966	966	959	1,061	1,059	1,097	1,035	1,040	992
3	(a)	33	33	31	33	33	33	29	29	30	34	34	27	33	33	28
	(b)	35	35	35	35	35	35	33	33	34	39	39	37	34	34	34
	(c)	1,038	1,043	999	1,047	1,050	990	1,162	1,170	1,032	1,091	1,092	1,072	1,051	1,047	1,092
4	(a)	31	32	30	32	32	28	29	29	28	31	31	26	31	31	28
	(b)	32	32	33	32	32	33	31	32	30	34	34	31	30	30	28
	(c)	997	997	997	1,000	994	1,103	1,082	1,088	990	1,056	1,060	976	994	1,001	920
5-9	(a)	134	134	134	137	136	138	137	138	125	141	142	119	142	143	124
	(b)	140	139	146	138	137	143	140	140	137	148	148	143	143	144	135
	(c)	1,024	1,032	972	1,016	1,020	956	1,026	1,029	985	1,000	1,002	969	1,038	1,043	980
10-14	(a)	102	101	111	102	100	119	102	102	101	106	106	93	103	103	104
	(b)	94	92	104	91	90	110	93	93	92	94	94	88	86	85	97
	(c)	896	906	839	901	905	854	916	922	825	846	850	767	858	860	842
15-19	(a)	73	72	84	77	75	104	79	77	101	71	70	84	72	71	91
	(b)	69	68	71	71	71	71	74	73	76	74	74	82	69	68	84
	(c)	918	946	754	932	952	702	945	967	684	1,000	1,013	786	984	1,003	836
20-24	(a)	77	76	87	74	74	81	76	75	90	76	75	107	75	72	101
	(b)	86	91	85	85	85	89	89	88	99	93	92	127	88	87	106
	(c)	1,107	1,135	945	1,160	1,170	1,009	1,175	1,189	998	1,168	1,182	953	1,209	1,245	947
25-29	(a)	87	87	86	83	84	72	91	91	93	102	100	131	94	93	106
	(b)	90	90	89	85	85	86	92	91	95	96	95	111	91	91	96
	(c)	1,016	1,030	920	1,030	1,026	1,099	1,018	1,024	926	898	911	686	989	1,009	815

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		35 Chhindwara District			36 Seoni District			37 Balaghat District			38 Surguja District			39 Bilaspur District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
		107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
30-34	(a)	80	80	79	78	78	74	81	81	81	83	83	100	80	80	83
	(b)	72	72	73	71	71	72	74	74	77	74	73	82	77	77	75
	(c)	880	887	837	916	917	904	929	934	854	843	853	666	978	994	818
35-39	(a)	63	62	63	60	61	57	66	66	68	64	64	75	66	66	66
	(b)	53	53	52	55	56	50	60	60	61	55	55	53	60	60	58
	(c)	934	849	736	923	929	820	923	931	815	817	830	575	927	940	793
40-44	(a)	52	52	53	54	55	51	56	56	55	53	53	55	52	52	54
	(b)	51	51	51	55	55	55	55	55	54	49	49	42	55	55	52
	(c)	965	981	864	1,014	1,015	999	988	995	880	877	890	620	1,069	1,089	869
45-49	(a)	44	44	41	49	49	44	51	51	46	43	44	38	47	48	41
	(b)	42	43	38	48	48	39	47	48	44	39	39	32	46	46	39
	(c)	952	969	828	984	993	824	939	943	878	857	865	675	993	1,005	852
50-54	(a)	41	41	37	46	46	42	42	43	40	40	41	31	43	44	37
	(b)	40	41	38	44	44	43	40	41	35	36	37	28	41	42	37
	(c)	965	972	908	964	965	943	955	965	790	862	867	708	981	988	902
55-59	(a)	25	25	22	26	27	23	26	26	23	20	21	14	22	22	18
	(b)	23	24	19	25	25	19	24	24	22	19	20	12	24	24	18
	(c)	925	948	750	960	971	765	962	966	878	907		705	1,091	1,106	898
60-64	(a)	24	24	22	24	24	26	23	23	16	24	24	13	24	25	19
	(b)	27	27	23	28	28	26	26	27	23	25	26	16	29	30	24
	(c)	1,100	1,123	935	1,154	1,168	941	1,170	1,164	1,288	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,253	1,262	1,135
65-69	(a)	10	10	8	10	10	8	11	11	7	7	8	4	10	10	7
	(b)	13	13	11	12	12	9	15	15	11	9	9	7	13	13	10
	(c)	1,257	1,272	1,144	1,273	1,282	1,089	1,422	1,427	1,302	1,173	1,168	1,364	1,326	1,337	1,172
70 and above	(a)	17	18	15	16	16	15	19	20	12	15	15	8	19	19	13
	(b)	25	25	23	25	22	29	29	29	20	22	23	15	27	28	19
	(c)	1,413	1,417	1,376	1,608	1,621	1,403	1,520	1,521	1,502	1,414	1,411	1,516	1,523	1,540	1,272
Age not stated	(a)	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	Neg.	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	1	1	1
	(b)	Neg.	Neg.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	1
	(c)	603	400	711	983	944	1,000	1,672	1,670	1,714	829	810	1,091	765	751	917

Table VI. 6—*Contd.*

Age-Group		40 Raigarh District			41 Durg District			42 Raipur District			43 Bastar District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
0	(a)	28	28	31	36	37	24	31	31	30	30	30	30
	(b)	29	30	28	34	35	33	30	30	31	31	31	30
	(c)	1,052	1,069	813	961	960	972	1,005	1,013	944	1,054	1,058	902
1	(a)	29	29	25	27	28	20	27	27	24	29	29	24
	(b)	29	29	26	28	28	28	26	26	27	32	32	26
	(c)	1,001	1,004	946	1,005	1,010	962	1,023	1,021	1,035	1,093	1,096	970
2	(a)	27	28	25	27	28	22	28	28	27	36	36	28
	(b)	27	27	28	28	27	30	27	27	29	35	35	26
	(c)	1,009	1,010	1,004	1,008	1,011	983	1,010	1,015	979	976	978	846
3	(a)	32	32	27	31	33	24	32	33	29	39	39	29
	(b)	35	35	33	34	34	35	34	34	34	42	43	31
	(c)	1,093	1,093	1,096	1,089	1,099	1,013	1,092	1,097	1,050	1,080	1,082	983
4	(a)	30	30	28	30	31	21	31	31	29	35	35	25
	(b)	31	31	28	30	30	28	30	30	29	35	35	28
	(c)	1,041	1,050	888	1,000	1,012	901	989	997	927	1,013	1,014	1,006
5–9	(a)	154	155	132	134	141	91	141	143	124	156	157	128
	(b)	154	155	142	139	140	144	143	144	135	158	159	136
	(c)	1,014	1,017	971	1,034	1,035	1,033	1,051	1,057	1,002	1,015	1,016	960
10-14	(a)	109	109	104	99	104	72	104	103	108	108	108	13
	(b)	94	94	93	89	90	83	87	86	97	100	100	95
	(c)	869	873	804	893	901	818	875	881	830	932	935	833
15–19	(a)	75	74	96	69	69	68	73	71	91	72	72	87
	(b)	70	70	77	68	66	89	71	69	83	78	78	85
	(c)	948	966	727	895	995	930	1,002	1,029	847	1,091	1,097	882
20–24	(a)	70	68	92	89	76	170	77	74	98	72	72	100
	(b)	86	85	101	94	88	137	89	87	105	88	88	103
	(c)	1,241	1,263	990	1,038	1,217	572	1,198	1,236	992	1,219	1,229	937
25–29	(a)	91	90	100	107	97	167	95	95	100	94	93	111
	(b)	91	90	100	90	88	110	90	89	97	88	88	98
	(c)	1,004	1,012	895	837	946	466	977	988	900	947	951	797

Table VI. 6—*Concld.*

Age-Group		40 Raigarh District			41 Durg District			42 Raipur District			43 Bastar District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
30-34	(a)	80	80	87	81	78	103	79	79	81	71	71	85
	(b)	79	78	82	70	69	74	74	74	77	68	68	75
	(c)	990	1,000	850	851	929	509	972	986	873	963	968	789
35-39	(a)	69	69	68	61	60	69	67	67	66	64	64	66
	(b)	60	60	63	55	55	54	60	60	60	54	54	56
	(c)	881	883	839	887	953	551	928	942	829	848	849	772
40-44	(a)	52	52	55	50	50	51	53	53	54	47	47	51
	(b)	49	48	53	52	53	44	54	55	50	47	46	51
	(c)	946	951	874	1,028	1,104	598	1,067	1,096	866	995	997	912
45-49	(a)	42	42	42	47	49	36	49	50	44	43	43	43
	(b)	42	42	40	46	48	33	47	47	39	37	37	43
	(c)	1,013	1,023	851	967	1,005	660	979	999	813	858	857	902
50-54	(a)	40	41	36	41	43	26	42	42	37	36	36	35
	(b)	37	37	36	42	43	31	41	41	36	33	33	37
	(c)	920	921	902	1,019	1,038	833	1,009	1,023	892	919	918	946
55-59	(a)	22	22	16	21	23	12	23	23	19	20	20	18
	(b)	24	25	19	25	26	15	25	26	19	19	19	21
	(c)	1,139	1,142	1,074	1,165	1,194	861	1,151	1,174	942	954	952	1,056
60-64	(a)	24	24	19	22	24	12	22	23	19	21	21	18
	(b)	27	27	24	30	32	19	29	30	23	22	22	26
	(c)	1,167	1,156	1,183	1,379	1,395	1,191	1,371	1,399	1,127	1,083	1,078	1,292
65-69	(a)	8	8	7	9	9	4	9	9	8	9	9	7
	(b)	11	11	10	14	15	8	14	14	10	11	10	13
	(c)	1,384	1,388	1,316	1,656	1,682	1,314	1,620	1,665	1,223	1,116	1,107	1,577
70 and above	(a)	17	18	10	18	20	7	17	18	12	18	18	12
	(b)	25	26	17	32	33	15	29	31	19	22	22	20
	(c)	1,453	1,453	1,433	1,705	1,718	1,488	1,754	1,780	1,473	1,279	1,275	1,530
Age not stated	(a)	1	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(b)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	(c)	824	837	167	883	938	795	1,127	1,261	667	742	745	500

Both in the rural and in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, the ratio of female population is greater than the ratio of male population at age 0. It is so in the rural areas of 29 districts and in the urban areas of 39 districts. In the rural areas of 7 and urban areas of 3 districts, the ratios are equal. It is only in the rural areas of the 7 districts and urban area of 1 district that the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population. At age 0, therefore, there seems to be a consistent tendency of greater proportion of females than males. The difference ranges from one per thousand to 12 per thousand. In districts where the ratio of male population is greater, the difference ranges from 1-3 per thousand only.

At age 1 also the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population in most districts of Madhya Pradesh both in rural and urban areas. It is so in 33 districts of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas of 34 districts and in urban areas of 37 districts. It is only in 2 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 3 districts and urban areas of 3 districts that the ratio of male population is greater; in the female population is equal.

A similar tendency towards an excess ratio of female population is noticeable at ages 2 and 3. At age 2 in 31 districts of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas of 26 districts and in urban areas of 37 districts the ratio of female population is greater than the ratio of male population. It is only in 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 10 districts and urban areas of 3 districts that the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; in the rest of the districts the ratio of male and female population is equal.

At age 3 in 41 districts of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas of 41 districts and in urban areas of 42 districts the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population. It is only in two districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 2 districts and urban area of 1 district that the position is reversed. Thus, on the whole from age 0-3 proportionately there is an excess of female population over male population. The proportion seem to change slightly from age 4 onwards.

At age 4 in 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh rural areas of 16 districts and urban areas of 13 districts, the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population; in 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas of 14 districts and urban areas of 5 districts, the ratio is equal; but in 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 13 districts and urban areas of 8 districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population.

In the age-group 5-9 in 27 districts of Madhya Pradesh; rural areas of 20 districts and urban areas of 41 districts, the ratio of female population is more; in six districts of Madhya Pradesh and in rural areas of 3 districts the ratio is equal; but in 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 20 districts and urban areas of 2 districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population.

In the age-group 10-14 there is a definite change towards excess of male proportion. In Madhya Pradesh and of all its districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; the difference ranges from 5 per thousand to 17 per thousand. Similarly in the rural areas of all the districts the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; the difference ranges from 5 per thousand to 19 per thousand. In the urban areas of 38 districts again the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; the difference ranges from 2 per thousand to 21 per thousand. It is only in the urban areas of 5 districts that the proportion of female population is more in this age-group.

Age-group 15-19 is an intermediate group. In 22 districts of Madhya Pradesh the ratio of male population is more; in 6 districts the ratio is equal and in 15 districts the ratio of male population is less. In rural areas of 21 districts the ratio of male population is more; in rural areas of 3 districts the ratio is equal and in rural areas of 19 districts the ratio of male population is less. In urban areas in 36

districts, the ratio of male population is more; in one district, it is equal and in six districts the ratio of male population is less.

In the age-group 20-24 again the tendency has been reversed. There is an excess of female population in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh and in the rural areas of all the districts. In the urban areas of 35 districts also the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population; it is only in the urban areas of 8 districts that the ratio of male population is more.

Age-group 25-29 seems to be a age-group in which there is no definite tendency. In 20 districts of Madhya Pradesh; rural areas of 19 districts and urban areas of 26 districts the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population while 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 18 districts and urban areas of 16 districts the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; in the remaining districts the ratio is equal.

In age-groups 30-34, 35-39 again there is a tendency in almost all the districts towards a larger ratio of male population than of female population both in rural and urban areas. In age-group 30-34 in 39 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 39 districts and urban areas of 32 districts there is an excess ratio of male population. In age-group 35-39 in 33 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 38 districts and urban areas of 38 districts there is an excess ratio of male population.

Age-group 40-44 is again an age-group which does not show any consistent tendency in all the districts; in 18 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 17 districts and urban areas of 30 districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population; in six districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 4 districts and urban areas of 6 districts, the ratio is equal; and in 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 22 districts and urban areas of 7 districts, the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population.

In age-groups 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59 in most of the districts there is a greater ratio of male population over female population. In age-group 45-49 in 39 districts of Madhya Pradesh, in rural areas of 39 districts and urban areas of 40 districts, the ratio of male population is more. It is only in one district of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 2 districts and urban areas of 2 districts that the ratio of female population is more; in rest of the districts the ratio of male and female population is equal.

In age-group 50-54 in 34 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 31 districts and urban areas of 29 districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population. It is only in 6 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 4 districts and urban areas of 10 districts that the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population; in the remaining districts the ratio of male and female population is equal.

In the age-group 55-59 in 34 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 32 districts and urban areas of 34 districts, the ratio of male population is more than the ratio of female population. It is only in 7 districts of Madhya Pradesh and in the rural areas of 2 and urban areas of 7 districts that the ratio of female population is more than that of male population; in the remaining districts the ratio of male and female population is equal.

In age-groups 60-64, 65-69 and 70+ the tendency is again reversed. In most of the districts there is an excess of ratio of female population over male population. In age-group 60-64 in 37 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 35 districts and urban areas of 36 districts, the ratio of female population is more than the ratio of male population. It is only in 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 4 districts and urban areas of 6 districts that there is an excess ratio of male population; in the remaining districts, the ratio of male and female population is equal.

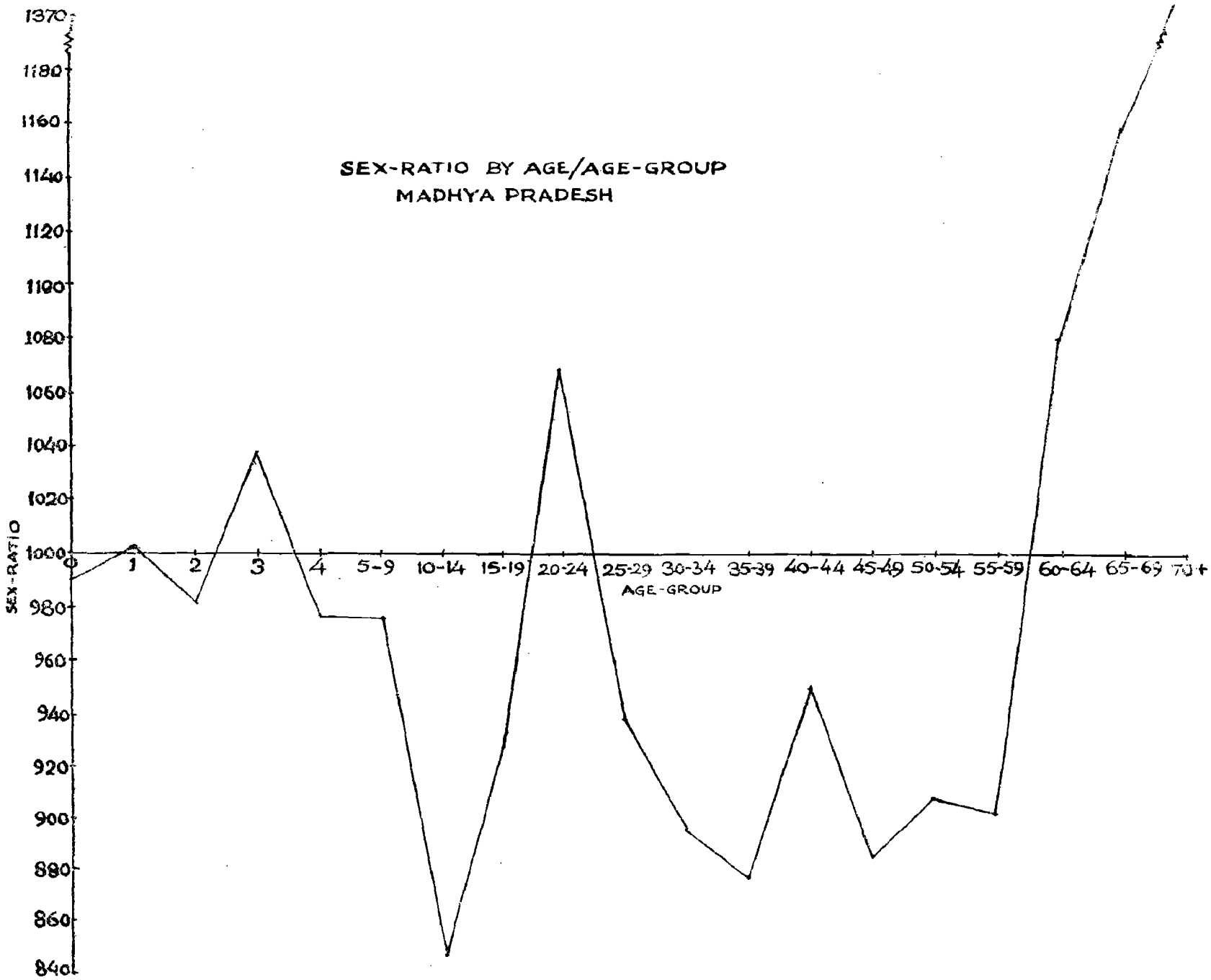
In age-group 65-69 in 30 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 32 districts and urban areas

of 27 districts, the ratio of female population is more; in 11 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of 9 districts and urban areas of 10 districts, the ratio of male and female population is equal. It is only in 2 districts of Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of two districts and urban areas of 6 districts that there is an excess ratio of male population over female population.

In the age-group 70+ in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh both rural and urban areas there is an excess ratio of female population over male population; the only exception is rural areas of Rajgarh district where there is an excess ratio of male population over female population, but the difference is only 2 per thousand.

Figures given in (c) of Table VI. 6 show the number of females per thousand males in each age/age-group in the State of Madhya Pradesh and its various districts in rural and urban areas separately. Chart on the facing page has been drawn to show the sex-ratio in different age-groups in the State of Madhya Pradesh as a whole. It reveals that from age 0 to age-group 55-59, the sex-ratio in both the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh is proportionately more masculine except in the age-group 20-24. From age-group 60-64 and onwards the sex-ratio becomes feminine. It appears that during the earlier ages and middle ages there is greater mortality among females than among males so that as year pass by the sex-ratio becomes more and more masculine, but during the latter years, that is after age 59, the females who survive, have greater longevity than the males with the result that the sex-ratio in the higher age-groups tends to be feminine *i.e.* more than one thousand.

In the other Chart shown alongside an attempt has been made to find out the tendency of sex-ratio in different age-groups in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh. The abscissa shows the age-groups and the ordinate shows the number of districts. The number of districts with excess of males have been plotted on the chart. The chart reveals that at age 0 there is an excess of males in 26 districts out of 43 districts. At age 1 there is excess of males only in 18 districts which implies that during the year 0-1 there is general tendency of greater mortality among male children than among female children. At age 2 there are 31 districts which show excess of males which implies that in the age-group 1-2 there is relatively greater mortality among female children as compared to male children. At age 3 again there are 12 districts with excess of males so that in the year 2-3 there is again relatively greater mortality among male children. At age 4 and onwards upto age-group 55-59 majority of the districts show excess of males except in the age-group 20-24 which seems to be affected by migration. Excess of males in these age-groups implies that there is greater mortality of females than males which is very natural because it is in these age-groups, particularly 15-49, that deaths among females occur during the reproduction period. However, those females who survive from reproduction period appear to have greater longevity than males. That is why, in the age-groups 60-64 and onwards majority of the districts show excess of females. There is, however, no marked difference in the tendency in variation of sex-ratio in different age-groups between rural and urban areas except in the age-group 20-24. In this age-group there is excess of males in 7 rural districts and 36 urban districts. This is so probably because of heavy migration from rural to urban areas in this age-group.


SEX-RATIO BY AGE/AGE-GROUP
MADHYA PRADESH
SEX-RATIO
1370
1180
1160
1140
1120
1100
1080
1060
1040
1020
1000
980
960
940
920
900
880
860
840
0
1
2
3
4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70+
AGE-GROUP

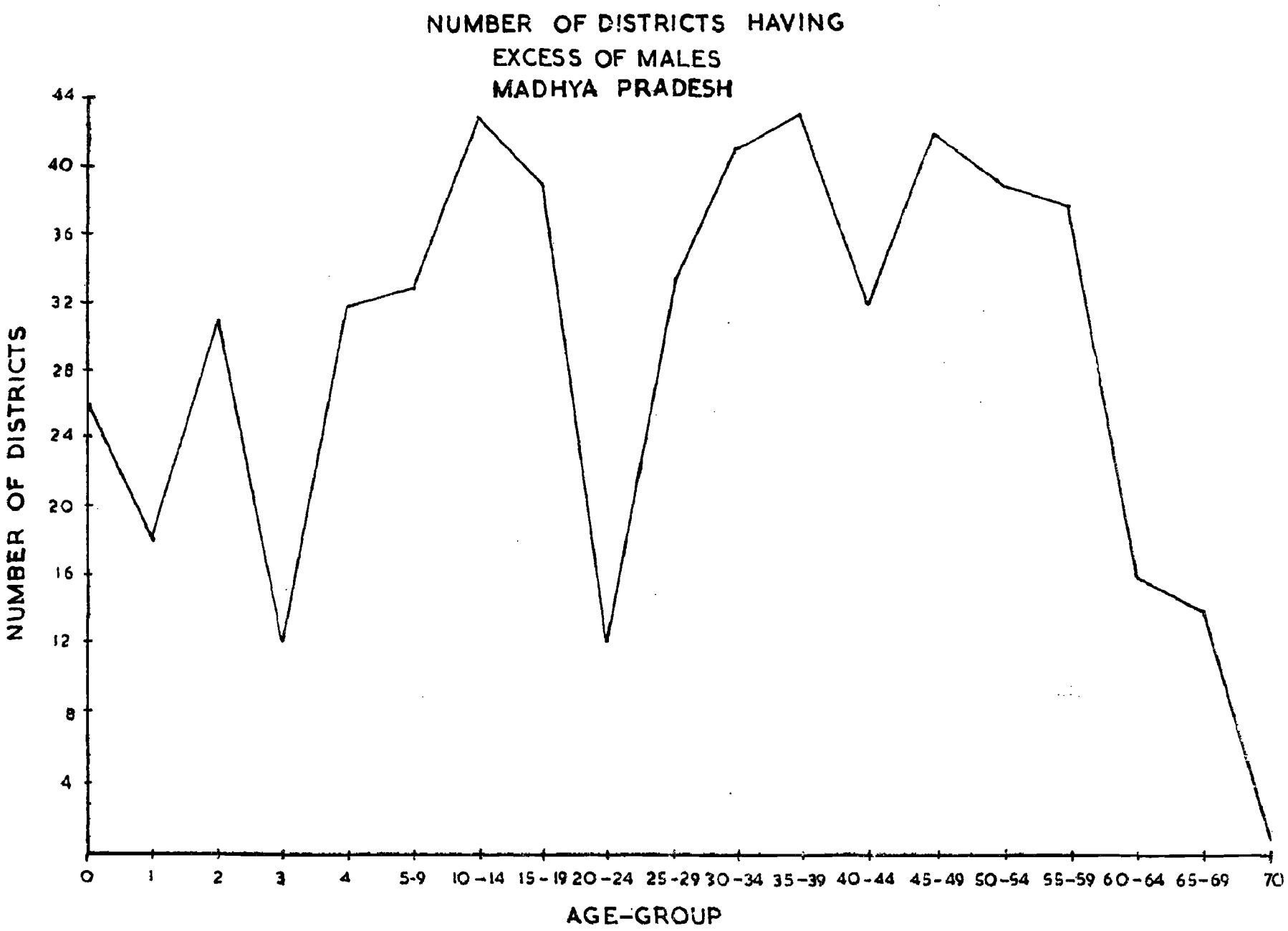

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS HAVING
EXCESS OF MALES
MADHYA PRADESH
NUMBER OF DISTRICTS
44
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4
0
1
2
3
4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70
AGE-GROUP

TABLE VI. 7

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and Districts 1951-61

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Census Year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group								
			0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MADHYA PRADESH	1961	996	966	882	1,001	888	921	906	1,102	1,373
		1951	974	957	894	980	931	886	976	1,215	1,319
I	**Gwalior Division**	1961	943	873	809	890	824	812	817	972	1,235
		1951	1,020	979	899	859	797	701	789	1,002	1,245
1	Morena District	1961	930	856	788	846	813	775	782	879	1,148
		1951	939	874	815	796	818	863	780	965	1,085
2	Bhind District	1961	932	864	800	898	792	782	786	880	1,031
		1951	918	891	815	880	767	759	786	883	414
3	Gwalior District	1961	919	866	818	886	811	794	806	978	1,264
		1951	1,004	1,102	1 025	823	701	804	849	1,034	1,227
4	Datia District	1961	956	907	807	956	846	815	850	1,182	1,425
		1951	1,002	801	855	917	890	860	892	1,943	1,219
5	Shivpuri District	1961	959	881	790	884	853	878	928	1,202	1,571
		1951	932	885	842	971	853	851	943	1,341	1,754
6	Guna District	1961	980	897	861	930	849	848	801	965	1,355
		1951	1,478	1,381	1,099	847	822	398	601	1,227	1,489
II	**Rewa Division**	1961	1.001	959	842	988	925	959	931	1,095	1,331
		1951	974	890	791	948	902	970	1,016	1,350	1,634
7	Tikamgarh District	1961	952	905	789	926	894	921	912	1,117	1,401
		1951	725	664	596	709	959	824	1,019	1,569	1,896
8	Chhatarpur District	1961	978	920	782	896	878	876	859	1,010	1,244
		1951	1,094	842	754	745	707	949	1,067	1,035	2,225
9	Panna District	1961	1,009	957	843	931	898	961	924	1,111	1,407
		1951	1,033	921	837	1,023	951	846	970	1,797	1,233
10	Satna District	1961	1,000	967	864	992	955	1,003	966	1,057	1,313
		1951	1,052	992	848	1,113	807	1,064	1,020	1,213	1,241
11	Rewa District	1961	1,010	967	847	1.061	1,013	1,020	999	1,214	1,284
		1951	1,006	1,000	833	1,000	990	922	1.083	1,313	1,329
12	Shahdol District	1961	1,021	992	881	999	864	941	922	1,055	1,406
		1951	1,105	1,000	865	1,007	894	880	774	1,340	1,429
13	Sidhi District	1961	1,024	977	863	1,051	966	990	917	1,107	1,260
		1951	778	688	723	997	1,069	1,285	1,247	1,704	1,663
III	**Indore Division**	1961	990	935	889	1,011	879	879	824	987	1,218
		1951	1,021	966	949	1,004	872	802	863	1,052	1,200
14	Mandsaur District	1961	973	934	892	949	900	957	757	948	1,142
		1951	942	938	926	1,014	898	784	1,006	1,096	1,139
15	Ratlam District	1961	996	955	897	989	877	886	842	1,033	1,337
		1951	957	945	1,071	967	982	796	761	1,018	1,059
16	Ujjain District	1961	988	925	880	977	966	972	815	948	1,184
		1951	1,012	977	923	979	918	761	897	1,071	1,225
17	Jhabua District	1961	1,029	936	901	1,021	908	874	870	1,153	1,344
		1951	1,013	950	955	1,003	849	972	764	1,038	941
18	Dhar District	1961	1,012	961	908	1,060	893	891	861	1,036	1,299
		1951	1,336	1.138	1,004	930	761	742	823	737	1,284
19	Indore District	1961	950	912	847	953	839	769	735	930	1,169
		1951	915	921	941	901	997	718	793	1,187	1,902

Table VI 7—*Contd*

S. No	State/Division/ District	Census Years	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group								
			0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Dewas District	1961	967	907	879	997	889	928	882	1,046	1,415
		1951	956	898	912	1,031	895	932	890	1,203	1,086
21	West Nimar District	1961	1,004	937	914	1,081	884	896	865	978	1,186
		1951	1,083	989	959	1,112	875	768	899	1,051	973
22	East Nimar District	1961	985	944	762	1,063	868	868	853	958	1,135
		1951	997	919	909	1,087	916	886	874	1,181	1,265
IV	**Bhopal Division**	1961	985	946	879	973	857	865	819	926	1,131
		1951	965	932	885	982	945	820	928	1,076	1,139
23	Shajapur District	1961	987	932	908	1,004	904	939	857	919	1,081
		1951	954	974	947	934	1,147	730	1,030	1,097	1,185
24	Rajgarh District	1961	987	929	891	987	884	900	781	825	877
		1951	995	903	917	903	1,053	713	883	847	757
25	Vidisha District	1961	989	943	879	947	829	792	704	807	1,100
		1951	976	883	837	1,063	825	706	805	1,033	1,138
26	Sehore District	1961	977	937	846	864	779	762	798	842	1,025
		1951	990	956	909	971	813	826	842	886	1,138
27	Raisen District	1961	996	953	865	967	860	815	749	889	1,213
		1951	931	925	866	947	847	795	937	1,194	1,151
28	Hoshangabad District	1961	974	937	848	1,011	879	910	879	1,058	1,307
		1951	961	973	859	988	895	949	1,029	1,214	1,347
29	Betul District	1961	994	1,001	931	1,111	902	961	936	1,124	1,397
		1951	*945*	*892*	*845*	*1,108*	*1,053*	*956*	*928*	*1,411*	*1,420*
V	**Jabalpur Division**	1961	994	976	891	1,032	888	939	923	1,136	1,471
		1951	926	990	860	951	988	928	954	1,325	1,365
30	Sagar District	1961	965	920	956	963	879	912	844	1,024	1,372
		1951	905	912	849	948	934	941	1,197	1,296	1,269
31	Damoh District	1961	975	930	859	1,026	945	1,004	983	1,136	1,509
		1951	*940*	*990*	*860*	*946*	*967*	*1,029*	*1,390*	*1,926*	*2,214*
32	Jabalpur District	1961	994	954	863	957	847	868	884	1,096	1,395
		1951	878	996	807	927	974	957	709	1,209	915
33	Narsimhapur District	1961	964	949	861	1,042	904	946	899	1,115	1,440
		1951	952	963	881	973	961	906	1,013	1,667	1,338
34	Mandla District	1961	1,013	990	955	1,132	898	963	960	1,149	1,572
		1951	927	1,048	955	962	973	934	1,033	1,386	1,045
35	Chhindwara District	1961	996	1,024	905	1,058	860	959	950	1,145	1,413
		1951	987	982	863	1,014	1,026	873	980	1,380	1,552
36	Seoni District	1961	1,019	1,016	915	1,091	919	1,000	963	1,187	1,608
		1951	1,029	1,000	854	1,012	1,060	907	1,016	1,496	1,583
37	Balaghat District	1961	1,019	1,026	928	1,090	927	965	957	1,249	1,520
		1951	892	1,019	883	884	1,014	892	870	1,033	1,648
VI	**Bilaspur Division**	1961	1,031	1,022	907	1,072	919	977	978	1,204	1,481
		1951	991	966	876	1,028	930	1,024	1,138	1,304	1,066
38	Surguja District	1961	1,042	1,000	908	1,014	832	868	877	1,054	1,414
		1951	1,013	974	765	1,036	897	780	1,053	1,451	1,310
39	Bilaspur District	1961	1,021	1,038	910	1,087	955	1,033	1,018	1,274	1,523
		1951	959	935	960	1,034	954	1,072	1,240	1,390	1,050
40	Raigarh District	1961	1,041	1,014	901	1,107	940	976	97	1,213	1,453
		1951	1,028	1,016	836	1,010	913	1,205	1,030	1,044	982

Table VI. 7—*Concld*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Census Year	Females per 1,000 males in the age-group								
			0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	18
VII	**Raipur Division**	1961	1,024	1,036	945	1,013	910	94	1,036	1,368	1,627
		1951	943	960	996	1,070	1,045	941	1,137	1,292	1,577
41	Durg District	1961	1,012	1,034	931	928	867	999	1,069	1,457	1,705
		1951	984	976	960	1,001	1,111	1,060	1,197	1,489	1,949
42	Raipur District	1961	1,025	1,051	927	1,076	952	1,025	1,058	1,443	1,754
		1951	943	962	1,062	1,156	1,109	859	1,202	1,215	1,455
43	Bastar District	1961	1,042	1,015	996	1,066	908	929	931	1,093	1,279
		1951	891	948	940	1,023	854	914	936	1,117	1,246

Table VI.7 has been drawn to analyse long-term changes in sex-ratio in different age-groups in the districts and divisions of Madhya Pradesh. A higher sex-ratio in age-group 0-4 indicates greater survival of females in 1961 than in 1951 which may be on account of more female births or lower female mortality. There is hardly any reason to believe that female births during the period have relatively increased. It, therefore, appeares more plausible to conclude that the changes of female child survival have increased partly on account of the larger availability of medical facilities and partly on account of change in the attitude of the persons against the birth of female children. A lower sex-ratio in 1961 than in 1951 might indicate either that a larger proportion of boys are born, or a larger proportion of boys than girls have survived during this decade.

In age-group 5-9, a higher sex-ratio in 1961 than in 1951 would indicate that the survival chances of female children have relatively increased during the decade. A lower sex-ratio, on the other hand, might indicate that girls, in the first few years of their life, suffer from comparatively neglect than boys, and as such the survival of girls does not draw even with the survival of boys.

The age-group 10-19 and later of 1961 are the survivors of 1951. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the sex-ratio in a particular age-group in 1961 with the sex-ratio in the (ten-year-younger) age-group in 1951. The difference in these sex-ratios can be accounted for by two and only two reasons *viz.*, (i) differential sex mortality, and (ii) differential sex migration. Assuming that the sexual differences in mortality in a particular age-group would be of the same throughout the State (because we cannot make any better alternative assumption), the inter-district or inter-divisional differences in sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh could be explained dy differential sex migration. Areas in which the sex-ratio has increased may be considered as areas of immigration, and areas in which the sex-ratio has decreased may be considered areas of emigration. The areas of emigration in earlier age-groups may in latter age-groups say 40-49, 50-59 or 60-69 be faced with counter migration and *vice versa* so that in the later age-groups there will be just the reverse trend so far as increase or decrease in sex-ratio is concerned.

TABLE VI. 7A

(+) Areas of immigration
(—) Areas of emigration

State/Division /District	10-19 / 20-29	20-29 / 30-39	30-39 / 40-49	40-49 / 50-59	50-59 / 60-69
Madhya Pradesh	+107	— 92	— 10	+ 20	+126
1. Gwalior Division	— 9	— 34	+ 15	+117	+183
2. Rewa „	+197	— 23	+ 59	— 39	— 79
3. Indore „	+ 62	—125	+ 7	+ 22	+124

Table VI. 7A—*Contd*,

Division/District	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
4. Bhopal Division	+ 88	—125	— 80	— 1	— 2
5. Jabalpur ,,	+172	— 63	+ 49	— 5	+182
6. Bilaspur ,,	+196	—109	+ 47	— 46	+ 66
7. Raipur ,,	+ 17	—160	— 51	+ 95	+231
Gwalior Division					
1. Morena District	+ 31	+ 17	— 43	— 81	+ 99
2. Bhind ,,	+ 83	— 88	+ 15	— 27	+ 94
3. Gwalior ,,	—139	— 12	+ 93	+ 2	+129
4. Datia ,,	+101	— 71	— 75	— 10	+290
5. Shivpuri ,,	+ 42	—118	+ 25	+ 77	+259
6. Guna ,,	—169	+ 2	+ 26	+403	+364
Rewa Division					
1. Tikamgarh District	+330	+185	— 38	+ 88	+ 98
2 Chhatarpur ,,	+142	+133	+169	— 90	— 57
3. Panna ,,	+ 94	—125	+ 10	+ 78	+141
4. Satna ,,	+144	—158	+196	— 98	+ 37
5. Rewa ,,	+266	—154	+ 51	..	+214
6. Shahdol ,,	+134	—133	— 47	+ 42	+291
7. Sidhi ,,	+328	— 31	— 79	—368	—140
Indore Division					
1. Mandsaur District	+ 23	—114	+ 59	— 27	— 58
2. Ratlam ,,	+117	— 91	— 93	+120	+154
3. Ujjain ,,	+ 54	—113	— 46	+ 54	+ 51
4. Jhabua ,,	+ 66	— 95	+ 25	—102	+389
5. Dhar ,,	+ 56	— 37	+130	+119	+213
6. Indore ,,	+ 83	—192	— 97	+ 54	+ 2
7. Dewas ,,	+ 85	—142	+ 33	— 50	+156
8. West Nimar ,,	+122	—228	+ 21	+ 97	+ 79
9. East Nimar ,,	+154	—219	— 48	— 33	+ 84
Bhopal Division					
1. Shajapur District	+ 57	— 30	—208	+127	—111
2 Rajgarh ,,	+ 70	— 19	—153	+ 68	— 58
3. Vidisha ,,	+110	—234	— 33	— 2	+ 2
4. Sehore ,,	— 45	—192	— 51	— 28	..
5. Raisen ,,	+101	— 87	— 32	— 46	— 48
6. Hoshangabad ,,	+152	—109	+ 15	— 70	+ 29
7. Betul ,,	+266	—206	— 92	— 20	+196
Jabalpur Division					
1. Sagar District	+114	— 69	— 22	— 97	—173
2. Damoh ,,	+166	— 1	+ 37	— 46	—254
3. Jabalpur ,,	+150	— 80	—106	— 73	+387
4. Narsimhapur ,,	—161	— 69	— 15	— 7	+102
5. Mandla ,,	+177	— 64	— 10	+ 26	—116
6. Chhindwara ,,	+195	—154	— 67	+ 77	+165
7. Seoni ,,	+237	— 93	— 60	+ 56	+171
8. Balaghat ,,	+207	+ 43	— 49	+ 65	+379

Table VI. 7A—*Contd.*

Division/District	10-19 20-29	20-29 30-39	30-39 40-49	40-49 50-59	53-59 60-69
Bilaspur Division					
1. Surguja District	+249	—204	— 29	+ 97	+ 1
2. Bilaspur „	+127	— 79	— 79	— 54	+ 34
3. Raigarh „	+271	— 70	+ 63	—208	+183
Raipur Division					
1. Durg District	— 32	—134	—112	+ 9	+260
2. Raipur „	+ 14	—204	+ 16	+199	+241
3 Bastar „	+126	—115	+ 75	+ 17	+ 57

With the adove theoretical frame, we now proceed to analyse Table VI.7.

Age-group 0-4

In this age-group, the sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh has increased by 25 per thousand. Among divisions, it has increased in Rewa, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions (maximum increase being 81 per thousand in Raipur Division), but has decreased in Gwalior (77 per thousand) and Indore (31 per thousand).

Age-group 5-9

In this age-group the sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh has increased slightly (9 per thousand). Among divisions it has increased in Rewa, Bhopal, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions (maximum increase being 76 per thousand) and decreased in Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur Divisions (maximum decrease being 106 per thousand in Gwalior Division).

It may thus be concluded that in general the girls now do not seem to suffer so much from neglect as they did previously, with the result that in most of the divisions of Madhya Pradesh the sex-ratio is improving in the age-groups 0-4 and 5-9. However, in all the divisions, except Raipur Division, the sex-ratio in the age-group 5-9 is less than that in the age-group 0-4, which indicates that in spite of improvement, the survival rate of female children still continues to be comparatively less than that of male children.

Age-group 10-19

In this age-group the sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh has decreased slightly (12 per thousand). Among divisions it has increased in Rewa, Jabalpur and Bilaspur Divisions (maximum increase being 51 per thousand in Rewa Division) but has decreased in Indore, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions (Maximum decrease being 60 per thousand in Indore Division).

Age-group 20-29

The people in this age-group are the survivors of age-group 10-19 of 1951. Their sex-ratio should, therefore, have been normally the same but for differential sex-mortality and differential sex-migration. In the State of Madhya Pradesh the sex-ratio in this age-group has increased by 107 per thousand as compared to 10 year earlier age-group in 1951. It does not appear reasonable to say that the mortality among males in this age group during 10 year period 1951-61 has been relatively higher as compared to females because if there is any differential sex-mortality it is in the reverse direction this age-group being the reproduction period, for females. Therefore, the increase in the sex-ratio can be explained only by differential sex-migration. Since the females per thousand males have increased, males seem to have emigrated in considerable number from the State of Madhya Pradesh to other adjoining States in search of employment. As compared to 10 year earlier age-group, the sex-ratio during 1951-61 has increased in Rewa Division by 197 per thousand, in Indore Division by 62 per thousand, in Bhopal Division by 88 per thousand, in Jabalpur Division by 172 per thousand, in Bilaspur Division by 196 per thousand and in

Raipur Division by 17 per thousand. In Gwalior Division, however,the sex-ratio has decreased slightly (9 per thousand). In Madhya Pradesh as a whole, the sex-ratio has increased considerably in two age-groups of 1961; i.e., 20-29 and 60-69. In the case of older age-group, the operation factor has obviously been differential mortality. In the case of the younger one, it must be attributed to male emigration from the State. This emigration seems to have taken place mostly in Rewa, Jabalpur and Bilaspur Divisions. Another factor may also be important: the immigration of new wives (what is called 'marriage-migration'). The largest decrease in sex-ratio is in the age-group (1961) 30-39 with some decrease in 40-49 also. In the case of former, this decrease is observed in all the divisions. Division-wise, the largest decreases are in Indore, Bhopal, Bilaspur and Raipur. But for Bilaspur, this feature is consistently explained by male immigration into these areas. It may be that in the case of Bilaspur there has been female immigration in search of work elsewhere. So far as the other age-groups are concerned, the factors are neither prominent nor consistent enough to warrant firm conclusions.

TABLE VI.8.

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in board age-groups, 1961

S. No.	State/Division/ District	AGE—GROUPS															
		0-14			15-34			35-39			60+			Age not stated			
		Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 100 of all females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 100 of all Males	Female per 1000 of all females	Females per 1000 of Males	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	MADHYA PRADESH	409	407	947	326	328	959	219	208	905	46	57	1,190	N	N	898	
I	**Gwalior Division**	411	411	867	333	335	871	214	203	821	42	51	1,047	N	N	900	
1	Morena District	413	419	851	333	332	835	210	199	795	44	50	956	N	N	1,314	
2	Bhind ,,	407	407	850	327	338	877	214	198	786	52	57	926	N	N	576	
3	Gwalior ,,	411	410	855	334	340	874	210	195	800	44	54	1,067	1	1	904	
4	Datia ,,	400	394	886	330	334	907	228	213	839	42	59	1,256	N	N	500	
5	Shivpuri ,,	411	406	876	338	326	855	216	218	859	34	50	1,296	1	N	750	
6	Guna ,,	416	420	907	332	337	911	217	202	836	35	41	1,063	N	N	1,361	
II	**Rewa Division**	411	408	941	332	328	939	215	213	942	41	50	1,162	1	1	995	
7	Tikamgarh ,,	411	404	891	325	314	879	222	226	923	42	56	1,195	N	N	1,400	
8	Chhatarpur ,,	394	400	904	333	315	844	226	228	899	47	57	1,075	N	N	593	
9	Panna ,,	408	412	947	341	327	898	214	214	940	37	47	1,191	N	N	953	
10	Satna ,,	409	401	947	336	336	963	214	215	969	41	48	1,129	N	N	1,500	
11	Rewa ,,	428	412	949	327	329	994	205	209	1,005	40	50	1,235	N	N	1,383	
12	Shahdol ,,	397	401	966	344	344	956	220	208	903	38	47	1,175	1	N	935	
13	Sidhi ,,	435	428	961	319	325	992	202	196	950	41	48	1,155	3	3	957	
III	**Indore Division**	427	428	936	319	329	964	207	191	860	45	52	1,063	1	N	914	
14	Mandsaur District	410	412	930	333	336	934	210	199	879	47	52	1,018	N	1	1,368	
15	Ratlam ,,	426	429	947	327	331	953	202	186	867	44	53	1,133	1	1	1,121	
16	Ujjain ,,	408	411	927	328	336	944	212	195	848	51	57	1,028	1	1	832	
17	Jhabua ,,	464	464	959	312	319	980	193	178	882	30	38	1,209	1	1	844	
18	Dhar ,,	439	437	958	313	325	1,001	206	189	880	41	48	1,114	1	1	905	
19	Indore ,,	414	426	906	323	333	909	215	187	766	47	53	1,009	1	1	838	
20	Dewas ,,	426	414	911	317	325	962	211	203	900	46	58	1,168	N	N	617	

Table VI. 8—*Concld*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	AGE—GROUPS															
		0-14			15-34			35-59			60+			Age not stated			
		Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 males	Females per 1000 of all Females	Females per 1000 of Males	Males per 1000 of all Males	Females per 1000 of all females	Females per 1000 of Males	
		(a)	(b)	( )	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
21	West Nimar ,,	448	443	948	306	321	1,004	198	183	888	47	52	1,047	1	1	798	
22	East Nimar ,,	417	415	933	314	331	991	219	200	858	50	54	1,014	N	N	1,211	
IV	**Bhopal Division**	402	409	936	325	331	935	223	205	847	50	55	992	N	N	832	
23	Shajapur District	403	399	933	321	333	977	219	209	901	57	59	977	N	N	1,141	
24	Rajgarh ,,	402	408	929	319	331	950	220	207	865	59	54	843	N	N	652	
25	Vidisha ,,	400	418	930	331	343	920	226	197	776	43	42	885	N	N	775	
26	Sehore ,,	386	413	924	352	347	853	214	190	768	47	49	902	1	1	948	
27	Raisen ,,	402	416	938	321	331	936	232	204	800	45	49	980	N	N	716	
28	Hoshangabad ,,	412	405	918	310	315	951	226	217	893	52	63	1,134	N	N	649	
29	Betul ,,	411	407	983	310	315	1,011	227	215	939	52	63	1,217	N	N	833	
V	**Jabalpur Division**	408	404	955	322	325	972	224	213	918	45	57	1,242	1	1	875	
30	Sagar District	421	416	909	326	328	933	215	206	883	41	50	1,125	N	N	1,162	
31	Damoh ,,	421	401	921	322	325	974	216	221	987	41	53	1,234	N	N	933	
32	Jabalpur ,,	403	412	945	338	335	915	221	205	856	37	47	1,181	1	1	756	
33	Narsimhapur,,	425	414	927	303	309	970	224	218	925	47	59	1,208	1	N	544	
34	Mandla ,,	426	413	975	313	327	1,051	216	202	942	44	57	1,290	1	1	721	
35	Chhindwara ,,	408	408	980	317	317	981	224	210	921	51	65	1,236	N	N	603	
36	Seoni ,,	401	394	988	313	313	1,008	236	227	969	49	65	1,319	1	1	983	
37	Balaghat ,,	379	374	994	327	328	1,015	241	227	952	52	70	1,348	1	1	1,672	
VI	**Bilaspur Division**	400	392	983	323	328	1,019	227	215	951	50	65	1,300	N	N	797	
38	Surguja District	399	408	976	332	337	968	221	198	856	47	57	1,170	1	N	829	
39	Bilaspur ,,	395	380	985	322	326	1,037	230	224	999	52	70	1,362	1	N	765	
40	Raigarh ,,	409	399	985	316	325	1,040	225	212	952	49	63	1,298	1	1	824	
VII	**Raipur Division**	399	392	995	329	323	992	223	215	977	49	70	1,463	N	N	926	
41	Durg District	384	382	989	341	322	922	220	219	987	49	76	1,550	N	1	883	
42	Raipur ,,	393	377	995	325	324	1,034	233	226	1,006	49	73	1,555	N	N	1,127	
43	Bastar ,,	433	434	1,005	309	322	1,048	210	189	905	48	55	1,161	N	N	742	

In order to further examine this matter, Table VI.6 has been redrawn in broad age-groups 0-14, 15-34, 35-39 and 60+. The re-grouping is shown in table VI.8.

Age-groups 0-14 and 15-34

On a comparison of the sex-ratio between age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 it is found that in Madhya Pradesh the sex-ratio has increased from 947 to 959. Among divisions, the sex-ratio between these age-groups has increased in Gwalior (from 867 to 871), Indore (from 936 to 964), Jabalpur (from 955 to 972) and Bilaspur from (983 to 1,019); and has decreased in Rewa (from 941 to 939), Bhopal (from 936 to 935) and Raipur (from 995 to 992). The decrease in sex-ratio in all the three divisions has been only marginal, while the increase in sex-ratio in three out of the four divisions has been quite significant.

In Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Bilaspur Divisions, which are the divisions of increasing sex-ratio, the sex-ratio has increased in 22 districts, and has fallen in 4 districts. In Rewa, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions, which are the divisions of decreasing sex-ratio, the sex-ratio has increased in 9 districts, and has fallen in 8 districts.

The comparison of the proportion of males and females in each broad age-group shows the following features:—

(i) In age-group 0-14 the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in Rewa, Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and less in Indore and Bhopal Divisions. In Gwalior Division, the proportion of males and females is equal.

Among districts the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Dhar, Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Shajapur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg and Raipur districts; and equal in Bhind, Jhabua and Chhindwara districts. In other districts the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males.

The proportion of males ranges from 379 in Balaghat district to 464 in Jhabua district. The proportion of females ranges from 374 in Balaghat district to 464 in Jhabua district.

(ii) In age-group 15-34 the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females only in Raipur Division. In all other divisions of Madhya Pradesh the proportion of females is greater than that of males in this age-group.

Among districts the proportion of males in this age-group is greater than the proportion of females in 9 districts namely: Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Seoni, Jabalpur, Durg and Raipur districts and equal in 4 districts namely Satna, Shahdol, Chhindwara and Seoni districts. In the remaining 30 districts the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males in this age-group.

The proportion of males ranges from 303 in Narsimhapur district to 352 in Sehore district. The proportion of females ranges from 309 in Narsimhapur district to 347 in Sehore district.

(iii) In age-group 35-59 the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

Among districts the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in 36 districts namely: Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Guna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Seoni, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, and Bastar,

districts and equal in Panna district. In the remaining 6 districts the proportion of males is less than the proportion of females in this age-group.

The proportion of males in this age-group ranges from 193 in Jhabua district to 241 in Balaghat district and the proportion of females ranges from 183 in West Nimar district to 228 in Chhatarpur district.

(iv) In age-group 60+ the proportion of males is less than the proportion of females in all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

Among the districts the proportion of males is more than the proportion of females only in two districts namely Rajgarh and Vidisha. In all other districts the proportion is greater than the proportion of males in this age-group.

The proportion of males ranges from 30 in Jhabua district to 59 in Raigarh district and the proportion of females ranges from 38 in Jhabua district to 76 in Durg district.

In brief it might be concluded that in age-groups 0-14 and 35-59, the proportion of males is greater than the proportion of females in most of the districts, while, in age-groups 15-34 and 60+, the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males in most of the districts. In fact as stated above in age-group 60+ the proportion of females is greater than the proportion of males in all the districts except two. The greater proportion of males in age-group 0-14 may be indicative of a larger number of male births and/or a larger number of male students migrating to the various districts of Madhya Pradesh for studies. The greater proportion of males in age-group 35-59 on the other hand may be indicative of the migration of persons without females in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh for work. In the 60+ the greater proportion of females seems to be indicative of the longevity of females which is a feautre of almost all the countries of the world.

TABLE VI. 9

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex, 1951 and 1961.

S. No.	State/Division/District	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total persons of each age group to total of 1,000 of males, females and total population, 1951 and 1961											
			0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	MADHYA PRADESH	1961	164	160	167	143	142	144	101	107	95	79	80	78
		1951	135	133	136	133	133	134	115	119	110	85	87	83
I	Gwalior Division	1961	162	156	170	144	144	145	105	112	97	89	88	90
		1951	129	120	139	131	125	139	115	116	113	92	88	96
1	Morena District	1961	158	150	167	148	147	150	109	115	102	90	89	90
		1951	136	129	144	140	138	143	123	130	115	89	85	93
2	Bhind District	1961	158	151	166	143	142	144	106	114	97	90	87	92
		1951	131	129	137	123	120	127	121	126	115	96	89	103
3	Gwalior District	1961	161	156	166	143	148	144	107	114	100	89	87	91
		1951	125	119	132	118	107	130	110	105	116	99	92	107
4	Datia District	1961	163	159	169	138	137	138	96	104	87	83	83	82
		1951	119	114	125	118	125	110	115	116	114	98	104	92

Table VI. 9—*Contd.*

S. No.	State, Division, District	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total persons of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and total population, 1951 and 1961											
			0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	Shivpuri District	1961	163	157	169	143	143	142	103	111	94	92	95	89
		1951	134	132	136	155	156	153	116	123	109	96	96	96
6	Guna District	1961	173	166	181	145	145	144	100	105	94	88	86	89
		1951	122	94	154	125	100	153	99	87	112	79	74	84
II	Rewa Division	1961	164	160	169	140	140	141	105	112	98	84	88	79
		1951	118	115	122	133	135	130	126	136	114	85	90	78
7	Tikamgarh District	1961	170	166	174	139	139	139	99	106	91	87	92	82
		1951	115	120	110	121	130	109	109	123	91	82	91	71
8	Chhatarpur District	1961	161	154	169	135	132	137	102	108	95	83	88	78
		1951	112	101	125	121	123	118	116	127	104	80	83	77
9	Panna District	1961	171	165	178	136	135	138	102	108	96	87	91	82
		1951	123	118	128	143	147	140	127	133	121	89	95	82
10	Satna District	1961	163	160	166	137	136	137	105	112	98	85	89	82
		1951	108	104	112	137	136	139	138	147	130	91	98	84
11	Rewa District	1961	159	157	161	145	146	143	116	124	107	85	92	78
		1951	116	114	118	139	137	141	139	147	130	90	99	81
12	Shahdol District	1961	164	159	170	138	136	141	96	102	90	81	82	79
		1951	128	119	138	142	138	145	120	125	115	86	91	81
13	Sidhi District	1961	166	163	170	152	152	152	113	120	105	81	85	76
		1951	127	139	115	123	140	105	123	147	97	73	75	70
III	Indore Division	1961	173	168	178	151	151	151	104	109	99	82	82	82
		1951	135	130	141	136	134	137	118	122	115	95	91	99
14	Mandsaur District	1961	161	157	165	144	144	145	106	109	102	92	92	92
		1951	129	128	129	134	133	134	122	128	117	104	102	105
15	Ratlam District	1961	169	165	174	153	152	154	105	109	100	87	87	87
		1951	126	126	125	138	139	137	123	128	119	109	92	127
16	Ujjain District	1961	160	155	166	143	142	143	106	111	102	86	86	87
		1951	131	127	136	129	127	132	121	125	117	99	97	101
17	Jhabua District	1961	198	192	206	166	167	164	100	105	95	76	76	76
		1951	154	149	159	163	163	163	123	125	121	91	88	93
18	Dhar District	1961	184	180	189	154	154	154	99	105	94	77	77	78
		1951	129	108	151	138	126	160	112	114	110	94	87	101
19	Indore District	1961	159	153	165	148	145	150	113	116	111	88	89	86
		1951	135	134	137	124	123	126	113	112	114	99	94	104
20	Dewas District	1961	173	170	176	147	149	145	100	105	94	83	83	83
		1951	126	125	126	131	134	127	117	125	109	94	90	99
21	West Nimar District	1961	184	179	188	158	160	156	104	109	99	76	76	77
		1951	147	140	155	144	143	145	119	123	115	84	81	86
22	East Nimar District	1961	171	167	176	144	144	145	100	106	94	75	75	75
		1951	136	133	138	126	128	123	116	119	112	88	90	86
IV	Bhopal Division	1961	166	160	172	140	138	142	99	103	95	79	79	79
		1951	133	131	135	134	134	134	115	119	110	86	87	85
23	Shajapur District	1961	159	156	163	140	141	140	101	106	96	83	81	84
		1951	130	131	129	141	141	142	117	123	112	88	85	92
24	Rajgarh District	1961	160	154	166	143	142	144	102	106	97	83	81	84
		1951	129	123	135	136	137	136	113	111	115	88	89	87

Table VI. 9—*Concld.*

S. No.	State/Division/District	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total persons of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, females and total population, 1951 and 1961											
			0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	Vidisha District	1961	168	160	177	139	135	143	102	106	98	84	82	87
		1951	151	135	148	143	143	142	116	124	108	87	86	89
26	Sehore District	1961	164	154	175	139	134	145	96	98	93	79	79	80
		1951	130	125	136	130	127	134	116	118	115	89	88	91
27	Raisen District	1961	173	165	182	142	138	145	94	98	89	77	76	77
		1951	128	126	130	134	132	135	114	116	112	78	70	77
28	Hoshangabad District	1961	164	161	168	141	141	142	103	110	96	76	78	75
		1951	133	132	134	126	124	127	113	121	105	87	90	84
29	Betul District	1961	176	175	176	135	135	136	98	101	95	72	74	69
		1951	142	144	139	132	138	126	113	120	106	84	91	77
V	Jabalpur Division	1961	168	166	171	138	137	139	100	105	95	78	80	76
		1951	138	140	136	125	123	127	116	120	112	89	95	82
30	Sagar District	1961	179	175	183	138	138	138	101	108	94	86	86	86
		1951	138	140	134	126	128	124	120	129	110	92	94	90
31	Damoh District	1961	177	176	178	135	137	132	99	107	91	82	85	80
		1951	129	132	125	130	130	129	121	129	114	86	93	78
32	Jabalpur District	1961	167	161	174	136	134	139	104	107	100	81	83	78
		1951	143	144	141	115	110	122	114	111	119	103	118	86
33	Narsimhapur District	1961	176	174	177	142	143	142	102	108	95	74	76	71
		1951	140	141	139	119	119	119	113	119	107	91	93	88
34	Mandla District	1961	179	178	180	141	142	140	100	106	94	79	77	80
		1951	145	149	140	137	133	142	117	122	111	81	78	84
35	Chhindwara District	1961	173	172	175	137	134	140	98	102	94	71	73	69
		1951	140	140	141	130	130	130	118	125	111	81	87	76
36	Seoni District	1961	164	163	165	137	136	138	96	101	91	74	77	71
		1951	130	128	133	125	125	126	119	129	110	82	88	77
37	Balaghat District	1961	141	140	141	138	137	139	98	102	93	76	79	73
		1951	135	138	131	125	120	130	108	108	107	85	90	79
VI	Bilaspur Division	1961	152	150	154	146	145	147	98	105	90	72	73	71
		1951	140	139	140	141	142	139	105	112	98	72	76	69
38	Surguja District	1961	159	153	166	144	141	148	100	106	94	72	71	74
		1951	142	137	148	147	144	150	115	128	101	65	69	60
39	Bilaspur District	1961	150	150	150	142	142	143	95	103	86	71	72	70
		1951	135	139	132	136	141	130	101	105	96	77	77	77
40	Raigarh District	1961	149	147	151	154	154	154	101	109	94	73	75	70
		1951	146	143	149	144	142	146	105	110	100	71	81	62
VII	Raipur Division	1961	155	154	156	143	142	145	97	103	91	71	71	72
		1951	143	149	137	136	140	132	108	110	105	74	74	74
41	Durg District	1961	152	151	154	137	134	139	94	99	89	69	69	63
		1651	145	150	140	186	142	131	106	112	101	71	74	68
42	Raipur District	1961	148	149	147	142	141	143	95	104	87	72	73	71
		1951	130	137	123	126	132	120	104	104	103	82	80	83
43	Bastar District	1961	172	169	175	157	156	158	104	108	100	75	72	78
		1951	162	166	158	153	153	154	116	115	117	66	67	65

Table VI. 9 gives greater details about younger age-groups. Age-group 0-19 has been divided into 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 and 15-19. The table shows males. females and total persons of each age-group per thousand of the total population in 1951 and 1961 Census. It, therefore, makes possible not only inter-age analysis of each sex in various districts and various divisions of Madhya Pradesh but also makes it possible to analyse the inter-censal differences in the various five-yearly age-groups considered.

Age-group 0-4

The proportion of population-both of males and females in this age-group has increased in 1961 as compared to 1951 in all the divisions and districts of Madhya Pradesh. This is on account of the increasing birth rate and greater survival rate evidenced at all the places. The inter-censal increase in the various divisions of Madhya Pradesh has, however, not been uniform. Rewa division has shown the greatest proportional increase followed by Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal and Jabalpur. Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions have shown the least increase during the inter-censal period. Both these divisions incidentally are in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. Table VI. 9 shows the difference in proportion in total population, male population, and female population in various divisions.

TABLE VI. 9A

Difference in the proportion of population in Divisions of Madhya Pradesh in age-group 0-4 between 1961 and 1951 Census.

Division	P	M	T
Gwalior	+33	+36	+31
Rewa	+46	+44	+47
Indore	+38	+38	+37
Bhopal	+33	+29	+35
Jabalpur	+30	+26	+35
Bilaspur	+12	+11	+14
Raipur	+12	+ 5	+19

In Gwalior Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 33 per thousand: 36 per thousand in the case of males and 31 per thousand in the case of females. This increase has, however, not been equally shared by all the six districts of Gwalior division. The greatest increase has taken place in Guna district followed by Datia and Gwalior districts, while the least increase has taken place in Morena district. The increase in the proportion of population in various districts of Gwalior division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9A (i)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 0-4.

Gwalior Division

District	P	M	F
1 Morena	+22	+21	+23
2 Bhind	+27	+25	+29
3 Gwalior	+36	+37	+34
4 Datia	+44	+45	+44
5 Shivpuri	+29	+25	+33
6 Guna	+51	+72	+27

One significant point, however, is to be noted in case of Guna district here. The proportion of male population in 1951 was only 94 per thousand of the total male population while female population was 154 per thousand of the total female population. In 1961 the proportion of male population has increased to 166 per thousand and that of female population to 181 per thousand.

In Gwalior Division and all its districts the proportion of female population in this age-group is greater than the proportion of male population. It was so in 1951 Census and continues to be so in 1961 Census. The difference may be ascribed to the greater birth of female children as compared to male children. During the two census periods, however, the difference seems to be slightly widening in Morena, Bhind and Shivpuri districts. In other districts the difference in the proportion of male and female population in this age-group seems to be lessening.

In Rewa Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 46 per thousand—44 per thousand in the case of males and 47 per

thousand in the case of females. Again this increase has not been equally shared by all the 7 districts of Rewa division. The greatest increase has taken place in Tikamgarh and Satna districts followed by Chhatarpur, Panna and Rewa districts, while the least increase has taken place in Shahdol district. The increase in the proportion of male and female population in various districts of Rewa Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9A (ii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 0-4

Rewa Division

District	P	M	F
Tikamgarh	+55	+46	+64
Chhatarpur	+49	+53	+43
Panna	+48	+47	+50
Satna	+55	+56	+54
Rewa	+43	+43	+43
Shahdol	+36	+40	+32
Sidhi	+39	+24	+55

In Rewa Division and all its districts the proportion of female population in this age-group is greater than the proportion of female population in 1961. In 1951 also the position was the same except in Tikamgarh, and Sidhi districts. This difference may again be ascribed to the greater birth of female children as compared to male children. During the two census periods the difference has widened in Tikamgarh and Sidhi and has lessened in Chhatarpur, Satna and Shahdol districts.

In Indore Division the proportion of population in the 0-4 age-group has increased by 38 per thousand—37 per thousand in the case of females and 38 per thousand in the case of males. In four out of the 9 districts of Indore division the increase in the proportion of population is almost of the same order. But in Ratlam, Jhabua and Dewas districts the population seems to have increased more rapidly than the average. The increase in the proportion of population in various districts of Indore Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9A (iii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 0-4

Indore Division

District	P	M	F
Mandsaur	+32	+29	+36
Ratlam	+43	+39	+49
Ujjain	+29	+28	+30
Jhabua	+44	+43	+47
Dhar	+55	+72	+38
Indore	+24	+19	+28
Dewas	+47	+45	+50
West Nimar	+37	+39	+33
East Nimar	+35	+34	+38

In this Division also the proportion of female population in the division and in the districts is greater than the proportion of male population both in 1951 and 1961 with the exception of Ratlam district in 1951 where the proportions have been almost equal.

In Bhopal Division the proportion of population in age-group 0-4 has increased by 33 per thousand—29 per thousand in the case of females. The population seems to have increased more rapidly in Raisen district than in other districts of Bhopal Division. The following table gives the increase in the proportion of population in various districts of Bhopal Division.

TABLE VI. 9A (iv)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 0-4

Bhopal Division

District	P	M	F
Shajapur	+29	+25	+34
Rajgarh	+31	+31	+31
Vidisha	+27	+25	+29
Sehore	+34	+29	+39
Raisen	+45	+39	+52
Hoshangabad	+31	+29	+34
Betul	+34	+31	+37

Here again the proportion of female population is greater than the proportion of male population both in 1951 and 1961 in the division and districts of Bhopal with the exception of Shajapur and Betul districts in 1951. The difference in male and female proportions also seems to have widened during the census periods.

In Jabalpur Division the proportion of population in the age-group 0-4 has increased to 30 per thousand—26 per thousand in the case of males and 35 per thousand in the case of females. The proportion has sharply increased in Sagar and Damoh districts and has only slightly increased in Balaghat district. The increase in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9A (v)

District	P	M	F
Sagar	+41	+35	+49
Damoh	+48	+44	+53
Jabalpur	+24	+17	+33
Narsimhapur	+36	+33	+38
Mandla	+34	+29	+40
Chhindwara	+33	+32	+34
Seoni	+34	+35	+32
Balaghat	+ 6	+ 2	+10

In this division the difference between the proportion of male and female population does not show any secular tendency. In most districts the proportion of female population is greater but in 1961 the proportion seems to be in favour of female population which implies that there has probably been greater birth of female children as compared to male children in all the districts.

In Bilaspur Division the proportion of population in the age-group 0-4 has increased by only 12 per thousand—11 per thousand in the case of males and 14 per thousand in the case of females. Raigarh district has shown the least increase in the proportions of both male and female population. The following table shows the increase in various districts of Bilaspur Division.

TABLE VI. 9A (vi)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 0-4

Bilaspur Division

District	P	M	F
Surguja	+12	+11	+14
Bilaspur	+15	+11	+18
Raigarh	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2

In this division and all its districts the proportion of female population is either equal or greater than the proportion of male population in 1961. In 1951 also the position was the same except in Bilaspur district. The difference between the male and female proportions also seems to be widening in favour of female thereby implying a higher female birth rate.

In Raipur Division the proportion of population in the age-group 0-4 has increased by 12 per thousand —5 per thousand in the case of males and 19 per thousand in the case of females. The increase in various districts of Raipur Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9A (vii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age group 0-4 : Raipur Division.

District	P	M	F
Durg	+ 7	+ 1	+14
Raipur	+18	+12	+24
Bastar	+10	+ 3	+17

In this division and its districts, whereas the proportion of female children was less as compared to that of male children in 1951 it has become relatively greater in 1961 in Durg and Bastar districts. In Raipur district also disparity has increased considerably. This leads one to believe that in this division also there has been a higher female birth rate.

Age-Group 5—9

The proportion of population—both of male and female in this age-group has increased in 1961 as

compared to 1951 in all the divisions and districts of Madhya Pradesh with very few exceptions. This can be ascribed to increasing birth rate during the period 1951-1961 and greater survival rates evidences during this period at all the places. The increase in various divisions of Madhya Pradesh and various districts has not been uniform. Gwalior, Rewa, Indore and Jabalpur Divisions have shown greater increases than Bhopal, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions. Table VI. 9B shows the increase in the proportion of total population, male population and female population in various divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE VI. 9B

Difference in the proportion of population in divisions of Madhya Pradesh in age-group 5—9 between 1961 and 1951 Census

Division	P	M	F
Gwalior	+13	+19	+ 6
Rewa	+13	+ 5	+11
Indore	+15	+17	+14
Bhopal	+ 6	+ 4	+ 8
Jabalpur	+13	+14	+12
Bilaspur	+ 5	+ 3	+ 8
Raipur	+ 7	+ 2	+13

In Gwalior Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 13 per thousand —19 per thousand in the case of males and 9 per thousand in the case of females. This increase has, however, been not shared equally by the districts. Bhind, Gwalior, Datia and Guna districts have shown sharp increases in the proportion of population in this age-group while Morena district has shown a lower increase and Shivpuri district has instead shown a fall. The rise and fall in the proportion of population in various districts of Gwalior divisions are shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (i)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Gwalior Division

District	P	M	F
Morena	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7
Bhind	+20	+22	+17
Gwalior	+25	+26	+14
Datia	+20	+12	+28
Shivpuri	—12	—13	—11
Guna	+20	+45	— 9

In this age-group the proportion of female population is generally greater than the proportion of male population both in 1951 and 1961 with the following exceptions: (1) Datia district 1951, (2) Shivpuri district 1951 and (3) Guna district 1961. One significant point, however, is to be noted namely that the difference in the proportion of male and female population has tended to decrease considerably in 1961 as compared to 1951.

In Rewa Division the proportion of population in the age-group 5—9 has increased by 13 per thousand —5 per thousand in the case of males and 11 per thousand in the case of females. The districts show widely different pattern as is evident from the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (ii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Rewa Division

D-strict	P	M	F
Tikamgarh	+18	+ 9	+30
Chhatarpur	+14	+ 9	+19
Panna	— 7	—12	— 2
Satna	—	—	— 2
Rewa	+ 6	+ 9	+ 2
Shahdol	— 4	— 2	— 4
Balaghat	+29	+12	+49

It will be seen from the above table that while the proportion of population has increased in Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Sidhi districts it has decreased in Panna and Shahdol districts and has remained constant in Satna district. The increase in Sidhi district is very much significant in the case of female population. The difference in male and female proportions has also tended to decrease during the two census periods. There is a tendency towards their being more or less equal in almost all the districts of Rewa Division.

In Indore Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 15 per thousand —17 per thousand in the case of males and 14 per

thousand in the case of females. Although all the districts of Indore Division have witnessed the increase in proportion, Indore district has shown a significantly greater increase while Jhabua district has shown the least increase which is almost insignificant. The increase in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (iii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Indore Division

District	P	M	F
Mandsaur	+10	+11	+11
Ratlam	+15	+13	+17
Ujjain	+14	+15	+11
Jhabua	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1
Dhar	+16	+28	+ 4
Indore	+24	+22	+24
Dewas	+16	+15	+18
West Nimar	+14	+17	+11
East Nimar	+18	+16	+22

In Bhopal the increase in proportion of population has been 6 per thousand —4 per thousand in the case of males and 8 per thousand in the case of females. The inter-censal difference in the proportion of total population, male population and female population in the various districts of Bhopal Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (iv)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Bhopal Division

District	P	M	F
Shajapur	— 1	—	—
Rajgarh	+ 7	+ 5	+ 8
Vidisha	— 4	— 8	+ 1
Sehore	+ 9	+ 7	+11
Raisen	+ 8	+ 6	+10
Hoshangabad	+15	+17	+15
Betul	+ 3	— 3	—10

It will apper from the table while Rajgarh, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad districts have witnessed an increase in the proportion of population in this age-group, Shajapur, Vidisha and Betul districts have witnessed a decrease in the proportion of population in this age-group; except for Hoshangabad district in none of the district the increase/decrease is so significant.

In Jabalpur Division the increase in the proportion of population in the age-group 5—9 has been 13 per thousand—14 per thousand in the case of males and 12 per thousand in the case of females. All the districts of Jabalpur division have shown proportional increase as is given in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (v)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Jabalpur Division

District	P	M	F
Sagar	+12	+12	+14
Damoh	+ 5	+ 7	+ 3
Jabalpur	+21	+24	+17
Narsimhapur	+23	+24	+23
Mandla	+ 4	+ 9	— 2
Chhindwara	+ 7	+ 4	+10
Seoni	+12	+11	+12
Balaghat	+13	+17	+ 9

It will appear from the table that while Jabalpur and Narsimhapur districts have increased rapidly so far as population in this age-group is concerned, Damoh, Mandla and Chhindwara districts have increased the least. In fact the proportion of female population in Mandla district has decreased slightly. There has been very significant increase in the proportions of total, male and female populations in Jabalpur and Narsimhapur districts.

In Bilaspur Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 5 per thousand —3 per thousand in the case of males and 8 per thousand in the case of females. The increase in various districts is shown in the following table,

TABLE VI. 9B (vi)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Bilaspur Division

District	P	M	F
Surguja	+ 5	+ 3	+ 8
Bilaspur	+ 6	+ 1	+13
Raigarh	+10	+12	+ 8

In Raipur Division the proportion of population in this age-group has increased by 7 per thousand —2 per thousand in the case of males and 13 per thousand in the case of female population. The increase in the districts of Raipur division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9B (vii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 5—9: Raipur Division

District	P	M	F
Durg	+ 1	+ 8	+ 8
Raipur	+16	+ 9	+23
Bastar	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4

Age-gronp 10—14

The proportion of population both of males and females in this age-group has decreased in 1961 as compared to 1951, in all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh. In various districts also the proportion of population in this age-group has generally decreased. This is so because during the last decade 1951-1961 the birth rate and the survival rate have increased very rapidly which has tended to increase the proportion of population in the age-group less than 10 years. Consequently the proportion of population in the latter age-group has tended to decline. Table VI. 9C shows the decline in proportion of total population, male population and female population in various divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE VI. 9C

Difference in the proportion of population in divisions of Madhya Pradesh in age-group 10—14 between 1961 and 1951 Census

Division	P	M	F
Gwalior	—10	— 4	—16
Rewa	—21	—24	—16
Indore	—14	—11	—16
Bhopal	—16	—16	—15
Jabalpur	—16	—15	—17
Bilaspur	— 7	— 7	— 8
Raipur	—11	— 7	—14

It will be seen from the table that the decline has been more rapid in Bhopal, Rewa and Jabalpur divisions as compared to other divisions.

In Gwalior Division the decline in the proportion of population in this age-group has been of the extent of 10 per thousand —4 per thousand in the case of males and 16 per thousand in the case of females. This again has, however, not been shared equally by all the districts. The decrease in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (i)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Gwalior Division

District	P	M	F
Morena	—14	—15	— 3
Bhind	—15	—15	—18
Gwalior	— 3	+ 9	—16
Datia	—16	—12	—27
Shivpuri	—13	—12	—15
Guna	+ 1	+18	—18

It will be seen from the table that the proportion of population has sharply decreased in Morena, Bhind, Datia and Shivpuri districts while in Gwalior and Guna districts it has not consequently changed either way. Guna district is unique in the respect that the decrease in the proportion of female population is counter-balanced by a similar increase in male population.

In Rewa Division the proportion of population has decreased to 21 per thousand —24 per thousand in the case of males and 16 per thousand in the case of females. Panna, Satna, Rewa and Shahdol districts show greater decrease than Sidhi, Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts. The decrease in the proportion in various districts of Rewa Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (ii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Rewa Division

District	P	M	F
Tikamgarh	—10	—17	—
Chhatarpur	—14	—19	— 9
Panna	—25	—25	—25
Satna	—33	—35	—32
Rewa	—23	—23	—23
Shahdol	—24	—23	—25
Sidhi	—10	—27	— 8

In Indore Division the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 14 per thousand —11 in the case of males and 16 in the case of females. The decrease/increase in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (iii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-groups 10—14: Indore Division

District	P	M	F
Mandsaur	—16	—19	—15
Ratlam	—18	—19	—19
Ujjain	—15	—14	—15
Jhabua	—23	—20	—26
Dhar	—13	— 9	—16
Indore	—	+ 4	— 3
Dewas	—17	—19	—15
West Nimar	—15	—14	—16
East Nimar	—16	—13	—18

It will be seen from the table that the proportion of population has sharply decreased in Jhabua district as compared to others. In Indore district the proportion of the total population in this age-group has remained unchanged, because the decrease in the female has almost been counter-balanced by a similar increase in the proportion of male population.

In Bhopal Division the proportion of population in this age group has decreased by 16 per thousand —15 per thousand in the case of females and 16 per thousand in the case of males. The decrease in the various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (iv)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Bhopal Division.

District	P	M	F
Shajapur	—16	—17	—16
Rajgarh	—11	— 5	—18
Vidisha	—14	—18	—10
Sehore	—20	—20	—22
Raisen	—20	—18	—23
Hoshangabad	—10	—11	— 9
Betul	—15	—19	—11

In Jabalpur Division also the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 10 per thousand —15 per thousand in the case of males and 17 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease in various districts of Jabalpur Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (v)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Jabalpur Division

District	P	M	F
Sagar	—19	—21	—16
Damoh	—22	—22	—23
Jabalpur	—10	— 4	—19
Narsimhapur	—11	—11	—12
Mandla	—17	—16	—17
Chhindwara	—20	—23	—17
Seoni	—23	—28	—19
Balaghat	—10	— 6	—14

It will be seen from the table that Jabalpur district has shown the least decrease in the proportion of population in this age-group. The proportion of female population in Jabalpur district has decreased equal to the average of Jabalpur Division. It has been counter-balanced by a much less decrease in the proportion of male population.

In Bilaspur Division the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 7 per thousand, —7 per thousand in the case of males and 8 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease in various districts of Bilaspur Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (vi)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Bilaspur Division

District	P	M	F
Surguja	— 7	— 7	— 8
Bilaspur	— 6	— 2	—10
Raigarh	— 4	— 1	— 6

In Raipur Division the proportion of population has decreased by 11 per thousand—7 per thousand in the case of males and 14 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease in various districts of Raipur Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9C (vii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 10—14: Raipur Division

District	P	M	F
Durg	—12	—13	—12
Raipur	— 9	—	—16
Bastar	—12	— 7	—17

It will be seen from the table that in Raipur district the proportion of male population has remained unchanged while the proportion of female population has decreased and is almost equal to the average of the Raipur Division.

Age-Group 15—19

In this age-group also the proportion of population both of males and females has decreased in 1961 as compared to 1951 in all the divisions, and generally in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. Table VI. 9D shows the decrease in the proportion of total, male and female populations in various divisions.

TABLE VI. 9D

Difference in the proportion of population in divisions of Madhya Pradesh in age-group 15—19 between 1961 and 1951 Census

Division	P	M	F
Gwalior	— 3	—	— 6
Rewa	— 1	— 2	+ 1
Indore	—13	— 9	— 7
Bhopal	— 7	— 8	— 6
Jabalpur	—11	—15	— 6
Bilaspur	—	— 3	+ 2
Raipur	— 3	— 3	— 2

In Gwalior Division the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 3 per thousand. The proportion of female population has decreased by 6 per thousand while the proportion of male has remained constant. The decrease/increase of various districts of Gwalior Division is shown in the following table.

TABLF VI. 9D (i)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 15—19: Gwalior Division

District	P	M	F
Morena	+ 1	+ 4	— 3
Bhind	— 6	— 2	—11
Gwalior	—10	— 5	—16
Datia	—15	—21	—10
Shivpuri	— 4	— 1	— 7
Guna	+ 9	+12	+ 5

It will be seen from the table that Morena and Guna districts have shown an increase in the proportion of population in this age-group rather than decrease. In Guna district the proportion of male population has increased very rapidly than the proportion of female population.

In Rewa Division the population in this age-group has decreased only marginally—by 1 per thousand. The proportion of male population has decreased by 2 per thousand while the proportion of female population has decreased by 1 per thousand.

The increase or decrease in various districts of Rewa Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (ii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 15-19

Rewa Division

District	P	M	F
Tikamgarh	+ 5	+ 1	+11
Chhatarpur	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Panna	— 2	— 4	--
Satna	— 6	— 9	— 2
Rewa	— 5	— 7	— 3
Shahdol	— 5	— 9	— 2
Sidhi	+ 8	+10	+ 6

In Indore Division the proportion of population in tnis age-group has decreased by 13 per thousand-9 per thousand in the case of males and 7 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease in various districts of Indore Division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (iii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age group 15-19

Indore Division

District	P	M	F
Mandsaur	—12	—10	—13
Ratlam	—22	— 5	—40
Ujjain	—13	—11	—14
Jhabua	—15	—12	—13
Dhar	—17	—10	—23
Indore	—11	— 5	—18
Dewas	—11	— 7	—16
West Nimar	— 8	— 6	— 9
East Nimar	—13	—15	—11

Ratlam district has shown the greatest decrease in population in this age-group. The proportion of female population has decreased to a very considerable extent while the proportion of male population, however, shows only marginal decrease. It appears that this is on account of marriage migration and migration of females of this district to other neighbouring districts for work.

In Bhopal Division the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 7 per thousand-8 per thousand in the case of males and 6 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (iv)

Difference in the proportion of population in age group 15-19

Bhopal Division

District	P	M	F
Shajapur	— 5	— 4	— 9
Rajgarh	— 5	— 8	— 3
Vidisha	— 3	— 4	— 2
Sehore	—10	— 9	—11
Raisen	— 1	— 4	--
Hoshangabad	—11	—12	— 9
Betul	—12	—17	— 8

Hoshangabad, Betul and Sehore districts have shown greater decrease than other districts of Bhopal Division.

In Jabalpur Division the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased by 11 per thousand--15 per thousand in the case of males and 6 per thousand in the case of females. The decrease is however not equally shared by all districts. Jabalpur district has shown the greatest decrease particularly of the male population while Damoh and Mandla districts have shown only marginal variations. The decrease/increase in the proportion of population in various districts of this division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (v)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 15-19

Jabalpur Division

District	P	M	F
Sagar	— 6	— 8	— 4
Damoh	— 4	— 8	— 2
Jabalpur	—22	—35	— 8
Narsimhapur	—17	—17	—17
Mandla	— 2	— 1	— 4
Chhindwara	—10	—14	— 7
Seoni	— 8	—11	— 6
Balaghat	— 9	—11	— 6

In Bilaspur Division the proportion of total population in this age group remains unchanged, during the 1951-1961. The proportion of female population has increased by 2 per thousand while the proportion of male population has decreased by 3 per thousand. The increase/decrease in various districts is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (vi)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 15-19

Bilaspur Division

District	P	M	F
Surguja	--	— 3	+ 2
Bilaspur	— 6	— 5	— 7
Raigarh	+2	— 6	+ 8

In Raipur division also the population in this age-group has decreased only marginally—3 per thousand. The increase/decrease in various districts of this division is shown in the following table.

TABLE VI. 9D (vii)

Difference in the proportion of population in age-group 15-19

Raipur Division

District	P	M	F
Durg	— 2	— 5	— --
Raipur	—10	— 7	—12
Bastar	+ 9	+ 5	+13

It will be seen that while the proportion of population in this age-group has decreased in Durg and Raipur districts, it has shown an increase in Bastar district both in the case of males and females. This again seems to be on account of migration to this district from other neighbouring districts.

TABLE VI. 10

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at each age-group.

(a) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status,
(b) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status,
(c) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status.

Age-group	Marital Status	Madhya Pradesh			1 Gwalior Division			1. Morena District			2. Bhind District			3. Gwalior District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	1,000	910	1,000	1,000	893	1,000	1,000	899	1,000	1,000	893
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	848	631	630	885	560	476	868	575	492	892	530	430	944	706	565
	M	149	365	2,072	113	438	2,925	131	424	2,403	107	468	3,164	51	291	4,351
	W	2	2	1,075	1	1	1,272	1	1	953	1	2	1,840	Neg	1	1,056
	D or S	1	2	1,338	1	1	428	Neg	Neg	71	Neg	Neg	2,000	5	2	402
15-19	NM	546	123	209	527	52	87	517	33	54	520	20	34	638	133	188
	M	441	863	1,817	465	941	1,780	475	957	1,706	474	972	1,844	354	862	219
	W	6	6	975	6	6	898	1	10	1,173	6	8	1,174	4	4	763
	D or S	7	8	1,118	2	1	309	1	Neg	263	Neg	Neg	750	4	1	304
20-24	NM	237	20	92	241	11	43	247	6	21	244	4	15	297	32	98
	M	735	959	1,394	740	975	1,243	732	979	1,201	736	977	1,269	687	956	1,270
	W	14	12	899	17	13	717	19	14	644	19	19	919	14	11	754
	D ro S	14	9	651	2	1	327	2	1	508	1	Neg	476	2	1	329
25-29	NM	93	6	61	132	3	20	164	2	10	129	1	10	125	7	45
	M	868	961	1,039	833	967	972	801	965	956	829	958	971	845	967	982
	W	22	24	1,026	32	29	761	33	32	772	41	40	832	27	25	791
	D or S	17	9	491	3	1	294	2	1	312	1	1	520	3	1	294
30-34	NM	48	4	74	91	5	47	105	2	10	101	2	14	67	19	236
	M	905	929	920	857	925	875	842	927	866	840	910	858	890	921	843
	W	33	57	1,572	48	68	1,151	51	70	1,090	58	88	1,197	40	59	1,186
	D or S	14	10	594	4	2	310	2	1	429	1	Neg	364	3	1	403
35-39	NM	37	3	72	86	4	39	104	2	14	107	1	7	61	14	185
	M	904	884	858	840	881	880	819	882	914	810	868	848	877	885	813
	W	46	103	1,981	71	114	1,351	75	115	1,295	82	131	1,264	60	100	1,358
	D or S	13	10	693	3	1	350	2	1	340	1	Neg	533	2	1	442

Table VI-10.—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	Madhya Pradesh			1. Gwalior Division			1. Morena District			2. Bhind District			3. Gwalior District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40-44	NM	33	3	81	84	4	34	101	2	15	113	1	10	53	10	156
	M	883	781	641	806	748	780	788	755	748	759	752	809	852	772	741
	W	72	205	2,681	107	246	1,934	109	242	1,731	127	245	1583	92	217	1,925
	D or S	12	11	897	3	2	458	2	1	535	1	2	1,143	3	1	386
45-49	NM	32	2	54	77	2	23	104	1	6	120	1	6	52	8	117
	M	861	693	713	769	660	669	719	696	743	713	655	680	820	672	825
	W	97	295	2,689	151	336	1,732	175	302	1,322	166	343	1,527	125	318	1,932
	D or S	10	10	896	3	2	369	2	1	345	1	1	750	3	2	550
50-54	NM	31	3	83	76	2	24	105	1	7	119	1	9	47	8	133
	M	824	506	557	727	444	518	703	467	540	651	457	582	768	471	504
	W	136	481	3,217	194	552	2,424	190	531	2,272	229	541	1,953	181	519	2,356
	D or S	9	10	990	3	2	484	2	1	516	1	1	917	4	2	1,438
55-59	NM	31	3	96	80	5	50	103	16	113	118	1	6	50	6	96
	M	790	479	547	664	416	475	632	474	545	602	427	512	724	420	448
	W	171	509	2,678	253	578	1,732	262	509	1,415	279	571	1,478	223	572	1,979
	D or S	8	9	1,060	3	1	380	3	1	367	1	1	714	3	2	400
0-64	NM	25	2	107	79	1	20	94	2	20	124	1	9	45	2	53
	M	742	256	373	608	194	311	585	217	325	531	196	329	671	219	317
	W	226	734	3,509	309	804	2,532	318	781	2,158	344	803	2,078	278	777	2,715
	D or S	7	8	1,117	4	1	221	3	Neg	121	1	Neg	286	6	2	267
65-69	NM	25	3	152	80	1	15	108	1	8	125	1	6	39	3	76
	M	694	245	408	543	188	334	515	189	323	475	194	347	607	211	344
	W	273	743	3,154	364	800	2,118	372	810	1,920	398	761	1,628	340	786	2,296
	D or S	8	9	1,261	5	11	1,689	5	Neg	50	2	44	17,750	14	Neg	27
70 +	NM	22	2	144	68	2	28	80	2	30	102	2	18	35	1	53
	M	592	134	311	444	87	848	400	82	234	365	74	210	519	91	221
	W	377	857	3,122	481	909	2,335	519	916	2,027	532	924	1,790	424	901	2,685
	D or S	9	7	1,118	7	2	378	1	Neg	333	1	Neg	143	22	7	421
Age not stated	NM	785	817	934	675	783	1,045	745	806	1,421	772	792	592	601	806	1,212
	M	163	128	701	232	148	575	177	119	889	196	170	500	228	131	519
	W	15	32	1,969	33	49	1,333	39	15	500	32	38	667	31	39	1,143
	D or S	4	3	615	6	2	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
	Usp.	33	20	567	54	18	294	39	60	2,000	—	—	—	127	24	72

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	4. Datia District			5. Shivpuri District			6. Guna District			II Rewa Division			7 Tikamgarh Distt.		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	933	1,000	1,000	922	1,000	1,000	941	1,000	1,000	982	1,000	1,000	931
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	891	521	440	858	469	410	857	500	471	700	456	541	838	522	483
	M	108	478	3,333	141	530	2,816	143	499	2,813	295	539	1,518	161	477	2,299
	W	1	1	818	1	1	1,207	Neg	1	2,300	4	4	995	1	1	1,500
	D or S	—	—	—	Neg	Neg	1,125	Neg	Neg	3,000	1	1	788	Neg	Neg	200
15-19	NM	489	27	48	498	32	53	470	51	100	403	81	173	505	94	151
	M	504	968	1,684	493	963	1,630	524	945	1,672	582	908	1,332	487	901	1,487
	W	6	5	771	7	4	518	5	4	723	10	9	714	5	4	623
	D or S	1	Neg	182	2	1	314	1	Neg	313	5	2	466	3	1	238
20-24	NM	203	3	16	223	6	24	188	10	53	193	10	53	212	5	21
	M	778	984	1,321	755	982	1,219	791	978	1,243	780	972	1,318	768	987	1,252
	W	16	13	844	17	11	597	18	11	613	18	15	867	11	7	590
	D or S	3	Neg	100	5	1	321	3	1	250	9	3	381	9	1	178
25-29	NM	104	2	15	113	2	12	127	4	30	97	5	45	121	1	8
	M	866	971	982	850	972	951	838	971	997	868	962	1,024	850	981	1,016
	W	27	26	823	29	25	730	30	22	621	25	29	1,072	19	16	732
	D or S	3	1	400	8	1	137	5	3	453	10	4	386	10	2	160
30-34	NM	78	1	8	78	2	17	107	3	25	58	2	35	78	1	13
	M	874	922	874	867	931	873	843	939	944	897	926	956	875	949	929
	W	44	76	1,431	47	65	1,142	44	55	1,057	37	67	1,690	36	47	1,131
	D or S	4	1	273	8	2	196	6	3	358	8	5	516	11	3	223
35-39	NM	71	1	11	72	1	17	85	3	30	54	2	40	76	1	7
	M	860	878	888	855	878	928	837	888	903	885	875	914	857	907	996
	W	64	119	1,611	67	120	1,609	73	106	1,227	54	118	2,030	59	90	1,425
	D or S	5	2	300	6	1	210	5	3	455	7	5	664	8	2	252
40-44	NM	78	1	10	62	2	23	87	3	28	48	3	57	62	1	14
	M	810	733	748	834	725	792	798	742	838	862	765	877	855	777	810
	W	108	264	2,024	98	270	2519	108	252	2,100	83	226	2,697	74	216	2,595
	D or S	4	2	455	6	3	412	7	3	379	7	6	776	9	6	512

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	4 Datia District			5. Shivpuri District			6. Guna District			II Rewa Division			7. Tikamgarh District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
45-49	NM	81	Neg	3	57	1	10	39	2	40	51	1	20	54	1	5
	M	764	629	658	812	626	645	803	652	636	830	683	762	826	703	816
	W	151	370	1,960	127	371	2246	152	344	1,775	113	331	2,536	113	293	2,488
	D or S	4	1	190	4	2	378	6	2	268	6	5	840	7	3	458
50-54	NM	64	—	—	54	1	12	49	1	17	44	1	18	47	Neg	2
	M	729	409	490	771	393	482	755	436	493	792	490	575	788	453	500
	W	204	589	2,524	117	604	3,330	191	560	2,502	159	504	2,930	159	545	298
	D or S	3	2	692	4	2	400	5	3	441	5	5	908	6	2	235
55-59	NM	72	1	6	54	—	—	49	1	19	47	5	106	43	—	—
	M	657	343	419	720	368	457	686	389	378	746	484	608	745	463	620
	W	269	655	1,958	223	631	2,525	259	607	1,648	203	508	2,349	206	536	2,600
	D or S	2	1	400	3	1	333	6	3	341	4	3	693	6	1	226
60-64	NM	59	1	15	44	1	16	78	2	21	39	4	112	41	Neg	9
	M	603	150	292	670	154	286	616	191	307	695	252	396	688	221	354
	W	337	849	2,963	282	845	3,505	300	805	2,654	262	740	3,076	268	779	3,210
	D or S	1	Neg	333	4	Neg	136	6	2	286	4	4	1,034	3	Neg	53
65-69	NM	79	—	—	44	Neg	13	86	3	26	41	9	228	38	—	—
	M	559	165	354	616	149	315	561	203	325	631	229	402	620	211	394
	W	361	834	2,768	338	851	3,283	348	791	2,039	324	755	2,579	341	787	2,662
	D or S	1	1	1,000	2	Neg	333	5	3	545	4	7	2,079	1	2	2,000
70+	NM	52	2	43	42	1	56	69	1	10	37	2	65	27	1	26
	M	464	63	194	512	70	214	485	142	397	514	126	325	507	103	286
	W	482	935	2,765	443	928	3,291	440	856	2,638	445	870	2,602	465	895	2,697
	D or S	2	—	—	3	1	429	6	1	250	4	2	796	1	1	1,000
Age not stated	NM	313	125	200	719	767	800	711	787	1,508	898	918	1,018	889	857	1,350
	M	625	625	500	262	183	524	181	115	867	77	55	716	111	16	—
	W	62	250	2,000	19	50	2,000	60	80	1,800	16	8	500	—	127	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	1,000	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Usp	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	333	9	17	1,786	—	—	—

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	8. Chhatarpur District			9. Panna District			10. Satna District			11. Rewa District			12. Shahdol District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	951	1,000	1,000	986	1,000	1,000	985	1,000	1,000	989	1,000	1,000	1,007
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	791	445	439	796	507	534	702	463	558	584	416	607	688	484	595
	M	207	553	2,086	202	490	2,036	295	532	1,526	412	578	1,195	305	510	1,410
	W	2	2	1,000	2	3	1,176	3	5	1,204	4	6	1,217	5	5	786
	D or S	Neg	Neg	313	N	N	1,200	N	N	867	N	N	750	2	1	779
15-19	NM	507	39	611	480	64	114	381	87	203	322	47	122	372	115	285
	M	483	955	1,554	511	928	1,539	607	901	1,315	662	938	190	605	872	1,333
	W	8	5	502	7	6	825	10	11	930	12	14	993	13	7	531
	D orS	2	1	271	2	2	615	2	1	579	4	1	217	10	6	561
20-24	NM	291	4	12	224	6	25	184	28	158	167	7	44	154	7	49
	M	686	985	1,352	755	980	1,264	795	951	1,264	804	968	1,322	805	974	1,368
	W	16	9	548	15	12	767	16	19	1,283	24	23	1,040	22	12	650
	D or S	7	2	224	6	2	409	5	2	523	5	2	360	19	7	448
25-29	NM	151	2	9	109	6	49	111	15	124	86	2	31	61	3	50
	M	817	977	1,019	863	963	992	858	943	1,022	880	951	1,108	891	965	970
	W	25	20	677	20	27	1,183	27	39	1,326	29	44	1,565	27	23	752
	D or S	7	1	187	8	4	407	4	3	805	5	3	561	21	9	357
30-34	NM	101	1	9	76	3	35	56	3	48	56	2	38	29	2	65
	M	852	942	880	886	916	910	900	913	1,100	899	910	1,047	918	933	904
	W	39	54	1,097	32	76	2,073	40	80	1,980	41	85	2,159	37	56	1,341
	D or S	8	3	269	6	5	646	4	4	1,010	4	3	735	16	9	503
35-39	NM	92	1	12	54	2	25	49	4	68	79	5	67	21	1	43
	M	842	901	1,066	891	876	907	889	852	879	859	837	961	915	887	809
	W	60	95	1,579	48	117	2,245	58	141	2,229	59	153	2,574	50	102	1,694
	D or S	6	3	559	7	5	774	4	3	827	3	5	1,280	14	10	575
40-44	NM	78	1	13	57	1	20	47	1	24	50	9	185	19	2	83
	M	836	798	820	852	731	871	861	761	946	847	725	920	887	783	856
	W	78	197	2,172	84	261	3,154	88	232	2,808	100	262	2,806	81	205	2,446
	D or S	8	4	370	7	7	1,018	4	6	1,364	3	4	1,250	13	10	748

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	8. Chhatarpur District			9. Panna District			10. Satna District			11. Rewa District			12. Shahdol District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
45-49	NM	66	1	15	50	1	13	99	1	7	48	3	56	15	1	43
	M	807	706	786	825	624	681	779	673	800	822	653	760	874	703	730
	W	121	289	2,150	119	371	2,804	118	322	2,510	127	340	2,551	101	286	2,578
	D or S	6	4	658	6	4	744	4	4	1,033	3	4	1,200	10	10	910
50-54	NM	56	1	15	42	N	7	88	N	5	43	1	35	14	1	59
	M	767	484	525	783	423	504	732	506	673	784	484	628	837	510	558
	W	171	513	2,496	171	571	3,120	171	489	2,800	171	511	3,046	140	479	3,128
	D or S	6	2	353	4	6	1,161	3	5	1,800	2	4	1,871	9	10	1,013
55-59	NM	73	1	13	45	1	19	87	—	—	47	2	36	12	25	1,939
	M	718	488	624	738	395	486	666	476	686	739	501	652	811	492	566
	W	205	509	2,277	214	600	2,538	244	521	2,001	212	494	2,240	170	477	2,619
	D or S	4	2	370	3	4	1,273	3	3	773	2	3	1,105	7	6	855
60-64	NM	47	20	421	37	2	48	73	1	11	45	1	22	12	2	175
	M	687	262	376	677	195	313	623	265	458	680	252	451	752	247	341
	W	263	715	2,668	281	801	3,106	301	732	2,622	272	743	3,311	230	744	3,366
	D or S	3	3	778	5	2	500	3	2	913	2	4	2,625	6	7	1,288
65-69	NM	59	2	25	50	—	—	59	—	—	50	44	1,042	10	N	36
	M	604	229	409	606	151	293	581	230	396	607	221	438	711	241	387
	W	330	768	2,513	342	846	2,908	358	676	2,145	339	729	2,580	272	755	3,160
	D or S	7	1	211	2	3	1,333	2	3	1,500	4	6	1,818	7	4	684
70+	NM	47	1	47	36	1	48	39	1	43	74	3	50	11	2	280
	M	499	109	270	482	69	202	473	159	441	466	132	364	588	123	307
	W	451	889	2,451	480	928	2,720	484	838	2,274	458	862	2,417	393	872	3,250
	D or S	3	1	545	2	2	1,000	4	2	611	2	3	1,750	8	3	611
Age not stated	NM	988	863	518	698	829	1,133	804	942	1,757	567	868	2,118	797	836	935
	M	—	117	—	209	122	556	174	43	375	283	96	471	165	123	698
	W	—	—	—	93	49	500	22	—	—	33	12	500	34	37	1,000
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
	Usp.	12	20	1,000	—	—	—	—	15	—	117	12	143	4	4	1,000

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	13. Sidhi District			III Indore Division			14. Mandsaur District			15. Ratlam District			16. Ujjain District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	1,001	1,000	1,000	964	1,000	1,000	957	1,000	1,000	976	1,000	1,000	958
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	638	406	545	907	716	673	801	562	604	841	618	635	870	577	560
	M	354	587	1,416	91	282	2,636	196	435	1,915	155	379	2,113	128	420	2,764
	W	5	4	763	1	1	1,151	3	3	955	3	4	975	1	2	1,333
	D or S	3	3	907	1	1	1,034	N	N	526	1	N	316	1	1	1,045
15-19	NM	339	113	289	647	161	233	487	81	154	572	116	189	609	109	166
	M	641	875	1,191	347	831	2,239	503	909	1,680	420	875	1,955	386	882	2,117
	W	14	8	517	4	5	1,299	8	9	1,049	6	7	1,077	4	8	1,831
	D or S	6	4	559	2	3	1,292	2	1	698	2	2	935	1	1	1,286
20-24	NM	148	7	57	278	28	105	181	9	51	240	17	71	268	19	70
	M	823	974	1,362	706	957	1,419	803	974	1,205	742	963	1,312	718	962	1,348
	W	18	15	958	11	11	1,112	13	15	1,088	14	17	1,222	12	17	1,375
	D ro S	11	4	361	5	4	746	3	2	697	4	3	727	2	2	957
25-29	NM	72	3	34	105	8	73	72	7	87	92	6	58	100	6	55
	M	898	967	1,040	869	966	1,084	902	962	957	881	964	1,056	874	958	1,038
	W	20	25	1,191	19	22	1,155	22	29	1,214	22	27	1,197	23	33	1,373
	D or S	10	5	474	7	4	559	4	2	493	5	3	519	3	3	798
30-34	NM	36	3	83	48	4	751	39	3	67	51	4	70	54	2	40
	M	928	926	1,000	915	938	911	924	937	913	913	926	904	906	919	897
	W	28	66	2,343	29	53	1,609	32	57	1,603	31	65	1,884	36	75	1,855
	D or S	8	5	669	8	5	611	5	3	548	5	5	824	4	4	883
35-39	NM	33	2	58	31	3	751	33	2	51	38	3	57	40	2	45
	M	922	882	881	920	894	911	923	884	861	909	876	829	905	864	805
	W	39	110	2,586	42	98	1,608	40	110	2,454	48	117	2,105	51	131	2,143
	D or S	6	6	947	7	5	611	4	4	933	5	4	732	4	3	684
40-44	NM	34	3	83	30	3	98	33	1	44	39	3	61	38	2	52
	M	893	776	997	895	784	795	896	796	889	881	754	798	878	733	764
	W	68	216	3,292	68	208	2,745	66	199	2,997	75	238	2,953	79	261	3,016
	D or S	5	5	987	7	5	727	5	4	804	5	5	1,016	5	4	653

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	13. Sidhi District			III Indore Division			14. Mandsaur District			15. Ratlam District			16. Ujjain District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
45-49	NM	24	1	30	25	2	67	27	1	28	32	2	42	33	1	29
	M	878	700	746	877	700	673	876	700	724	870	667	635	857	634	601
	W	94	295	2,928	92	293	2,688	93	296	2,895	95	327	2,850	108	363	2,728
	D or S	4	4	938	6	5	628	4	3	710	3	4	1,032	2	2	765
50-54	NM	21	1	55	26	4	136	29	1	31	28	1	42	33	2	48
	M	840	533	587	835	513	522	833	531	521	829	473	511	814	451	480
	W	136	462	3,138	134	478	3,046	135	465	2,820	139	522	3,368	149	544	3,161
	D or S	3	4	1,000	5	5	747	3	3	769	4	4	886	4	3	704
55-59	NM	22	N	18	23	4	135	24	2	15	28	1	23	33	1	31
	M	803	530	593	804	473	455	816	458	365	803	428	391	778	406	370
	W	170	466	2,451	169	519	2,379	158	537	2,204	167	569	2,499	187	591	2,249
	D or S	5	4	625	4	4	802	2	3	857	2	2	889	2	2	556
60-64	NM	15	1	102	23	2	93	31	2	66	23	1	66	34	2	44
	M	747	290	440	751	258	336	743	264	339	753	222	305	734	213	275
	W	234	706	3,425	223	737	3,239	224	732	3,124	222	774	3,611	230	784	3,241
	D or S	4	3	1,000	3	3	820	2	2	1,000	2	3	1,308	2	1	474
65-69	N M	23	—	—	21	2	78	30	1	45	36	1	28	27	3	100
	M	686	301	445	702	222	318	684	231	314	682	183	276	695	172	234
	W	290	660	2,309	274	774	2,837	283	767	2,523	279	815	1,998	275	824	2,831
	D or S	1	39	25,667	3	2	484	3	1	200	3	1	200	3	1	333
70 +	NM	15	2	155	25	2	104	49	1	15	33	2	100	34	2	78
	M	567	149	330	584	113	235	549	91	190	573	80	186	580	85	173
	W	414	847	2,580	388	884	2,775	399	908	3,278	392	917	3,180	384	910	2,806
	D or S	4	2	786	3	1	614	3	N	176	2	1	333	2	3	1,462
Age not stated	NM	959	954	952	824	802	890	902	865	1,313	868	738	954	878	549	520
	M	28	32	1,077	114	144	1,156	98	126	1,750	115	231	2,500	102	232	1,900
	W	8	—	—	9	37	3,632	—	9	—	6	31	6,000	10	219	18,000
	D or S	—	1	—	3	3	833	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
	Usp.	5	13	2,400	50	14	248	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	17. Jhabua District			18. Dhar District			19. Indore District			20. Dewas District			21. West Nimar Distt.		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	985	1,000	1,000	989	1,000	1,000	932	1,000	1,000	939	1,000	1,000	973
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	955	882	801	948	754	685	955	806	710	896	590	544	917	807	764
	M	41	113	2,425	51	244	4,087	45	193	3,645	103	409	3,285	83	193	2,024
	W	N	N	909	N	1	2,636	N	N	923	1	1	929	N	N	6,000
	D or S	4	5	1,019	1	1	1,314	N	1	1,438	N	N	667	N	N	1,700
15-19	NM	705	342	459	671	171	248	754	259	294	631	68	102	678	172	248
	M	285	650	2,154	323	821	2,476	243	736	2,589	362	925	2,415	318	820	2,528
	W	2	2	865	3	5	1,481	2	3	1,306	5	5	1,045	2	3	1,375
	D or S	8	6	755	3	3	1,167	1	2	1,412	2	2	1,033	2	5	2,048
20-24	NM	312	55	188	255	30	131	391	67	164	317	10	32	246	22	102
	M	668	936	1,495	727	956	1,466	597	921	1,472	665	973	1,506	739	964	1,473
	W	11	5	529	10	10	1,078	8	9	1,094	13	13	1,066	7	8	1,148
	D ro S	9	4	479	8	4	532	4	3	709	5	4	885	8	6	913
25-29	NM	133	19	136	79	5	70	136	16	113	202	3	13	79	4	56
	M	841	966	1,133	895	970	1,089	842	963	1,087	768	962	1,206	897	975	1,124
	W	17	12	693	16	20	1,198	17	18	962	3	31	1,329	14	16	1,160
	D or S	9	3	330	10	5	541	5	3	729	7	4	553	10	5	546
30-34	NM	87	9	98	39	3	66	53	6	97	48	2	39	34	3	79
	M	877	958	997	923	940	919	912	945	907	910	921	912	933	947	887
	W	25	28	1,000	29	51	1,604	30	45	1,319	35	72	1,820	23	44	1,688
	D or S	11	5	424	9	6	583	5	4	786	7	5	632	10	6	550
35-39	NM	34	4	119	28	3	90	35	7	165	32	1	38	22	2	80
	M	922	940	921	925	892	849	921	908	783	912	862	829	935	914	878
	W	36	48	1,201	40	100	224	40	81	1,590	49	132	2,340	34	79	2,087
	D or S	8	8	829	7	5	537	4	4	835	7	5	697	9	5	532
40-44	NM	30	6	170	26	3	141	32	9	223	35	1	29	19	1	76
	M	904	845	834	900	775	780	897	799	712	878	733	805	914	816	805
	W	58	146	2,242	66	215	2,941	67	187	2,251	81	261	3,103	58	176	2,746
	D or S	8	3	383	8	7	785	4	5	1,057	6	5	764	9	7	693

Table VI 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	17. Jhabua District			18. Dhar District			19. Indore District			20. Dewas District			21. West Nimar Distt.		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
45-49	NM	25	4	134	22	2	71	29	5	126	31	N	10	15	2	105
	M	893	784	744	874	705	703	879	719	594	853	631	653	900	762	752
	W	72	208	2,444	98	287	2,547	89	273	2,227	110	366	2,926	76	230	2,705
	D or S	10	4	396	6	6	904	3	3	769	6	3	482	9	6	526
50-54	NM	21	4	161	31	3	80	27	20	567	27	1	27	16	2	80
	M	855	571	559	829	500	521	835	538	495	818	458	518	860	569	561
	W	116	421	3,037	136	492	3,135	134	440	2,522	152	539	3,288	117	419	3,038
	D or S	8	4	420	4	5	877	4	2	462	3	2	600	7	10	1,339
55-59	NM	19	4	219	19	1	63	25	21	554	23	3	100	18	1	71
	M	820	576	659	802	488	521	793	479	404	792	374	384	828	560	607
	W	152	417	2,579	174	508	2,494	180	498	1,847	182	622	2,781	150	428	2,569
	D or S	9	3	270	5	3	567	2	2	611	3	1	400	4	11	2,250
60-64	NM	20	4	222	18	2	128	26	4	126	21	1	57	13	2	154
	M	738	297	471	734	242	347	750	271	332	739	218	291	783	323	395
	W	234	696	3,477	244	751	3,239	221	723	2,996	238	779	3,234	200	670	3,204
	D or S	8	3	382	4	5	1,292	3	2	630	2	2	899	4	5	1,243
65-69	NM	10	2	200	21	2	73	24	4	152	24	—	—	13	2	134
	M	724	270	416	676	216	319	705	240	330	687	172	297	724	284	400
	W	261	723	3,076	298	780	2,601	269	754	2,710	286	826	3,423	258	713	2,822
	D or S	5	5	1,000	5	2	308	2	2	857	3	2	667	5	1	286
70 +	NM	16	3	270	20	2	134	25	5	242	21	N	27	11	2	218
	M	604	179	398	567	119	272	599	159	310	576	70	172	598	137	272
	W	375	812	2,907	410	878	2,783	370	835	2,636	401	929	3,279	389	859	2,618
	D or S	5	6	1,727	3	1	545	6	1	143	2	1	714	2	2	1,105
Age not stated	NM	917	875	806	898	847	853	474	677	1,198	766	862	694	870	890	816
	M	78	99	1,071	88	108	1,115	143	184	1,079	213	138	400	117	98	667
	W	5	26	4,000	7	30	4,000	15	27	1,500	—	—	—	10	10	833
	D or S	—	—	—	7	15	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	500
	Usp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	112	255	21	—	—	—	—	—

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Agegroup	Marital Status	22. East Nimar District			IV. Bhopal Division			23. Shajapur Disttrict			24. Rajgarh District			25. Vidisha District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	966	1,000	1,000	967	1,000	1,000	961	1,000	1,000	959	1,000	1,000	968
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10-14	NM	975	783	671	892	606	574	774	417	461	780	431	467	932	487	430
	M	25	216	7,435	107	392	3,106	223	580	2,226	218	568	2,202	68	512	6,208
	W	N	1	2,111	1	1	1,477	3	3	845	2	1	574	N	1	2,700
	D or S	N	N	1,300	N	1	1,676	N	N	667	N	N	800	N	N	500
15-19	NM	721	143	187	619	116	172	478	52	107	455	40	84	597	78	125
	M	276	847	2,907	375	875	2,157	515	937	1,773	534	953	1,694	398	916	2,190
	W	2	5	2,268	4	6	1,244	6	9	1,404	10	6	553	4	4	933
	D or S	1	5	4,167	2	3	2,090	1	2	2,350	1	1	750	1	2	1,941
20-24	NM	319	24	84	279	19	68	199	8	43	191	5	28	246	7	27
	M	662	959	1,628	703	964	1,383	782	968	1,255	790	980	1,269	734	980	1,330
	W	10	10	1,204	12	12	1,038	15	20	1,346	16	13	808	15	10	652
	D or S	9	7	849	6	5	806	4	4	842	3	2	458	5	3	647
25-29	NM	100	6	59	111	7	61	84	5	64	86	2	22	107	3	24
	M	870	966	1,117	857	963	1,054	889	953	1,066	885	964	1,034	855	974	1,025
	W	19	21	1,127	22	25	1,079	23	38	1,621	23	31	1,274	28	20	647
	D or S	11	7	626	10	5	445	4	4	899	6	3	448	10	3	276
30-34	NM	43	4	92	58	5	69	51	2	41	73	2	31	60	3	34
	M	917	935	902	895	932	898	908	929	937	880	942	931	884	942	883
	W	29	53	1,598	37	57	1,349	36	65	1,665	41	54	1,137	49	52	888
	D or S	11	8	643	10	6	541	5	4	825	6	2	315	7	3	378
35-39	NM	25	3	87	39	4	97	42	3	67	50	8	144	45	2	39
	M	918	893	823	902	882	829	902	858	846	893	877	885	880	894	842
	W	46	99	1,825	50	108	1,843	52	135	2,321	50	111	1,985	67	99	1,238
	D or S	11	5	434	9	6	560	4	4	970	7	4	491	8	5	472
40-44	NM	24	3	101	34	3	79	37	3	72	39	2	54	40	3	54
	M	892	784	792	875	779	808	877	769	864	865	772	839	852	787	789
	W	75	206	2,484	82	212	2,356	82	223	2,685	89	221	2,318	99	206	1,787
	D or S	9	7	648	9	6	613	4	5	1,453	7	5	684	9	4	424

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	22. East Nimar Distt.			IV. Bhopal Division			23. Shajapur District			24. Rajgarh District			25. Vidisha District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
45-49	NM	21	2	75	27	2	67	41	1	25	32	1	39	32	1	25
	M	875	666	629	856	667	630	859	655	672	854	676	673	797	648	575
	W	95	325	2,841	109	324	2,400	95	338	3,125	109	320	2,494	164	346	1,489
	D or S	9	7	610	8	7	732	5	6	1,132	5	3	406	7	5	476
50-54	NM	24	3	96	28	2	67	30	2	62	48	2	28	47	1	24
	M	837	502	535	818	489	513	820	491	576	802	536	554	790	439	411
	W	131	492	3,360	147	503	2,938	146	502	3,313	146	459	2,604	157	556	2,620
	D or S	8	3	410	7	6	674	4	5	1,111	4	3	750	6	4	464
55-59	NM	22	2	64	31	4	87	29	2	36	103	1	6	21	1	27
	M	799	436	428	779	427	410	782	422	375	700	459	455	767	359	268
	W	173	559	2,535	184	565	2,295	186	571	2,129	192	538	1,940	206	637	1,944
	D or S	6	3	408	6	4	470	3	5	1,150	5	2	333	6	3	313
60-64	NM	16	1	68	20	3	172	31	1	42	16	1	68	18	2	80
	M	763	238	294	735	242	304	729	245	310	740	297	342	709	193	219
	W	217	759	3,310	240	752	2,889	238	752	2,911	241	701	2,476	270	802	2,393
	D or S	4	2	515	5	3	513	2	2	625	3	1	227	3	3	722
65-69	NM	10	N	27	19	3	139	24	2	91	22	N	14	26	1	20
	M	718	188	258	685	198	269	671	195	265	682	238	269	650	156	196
	W	271	810	2,944	291	797	2,556	320	801	2,423	287	762	2,039	321	843	2,145
	D or S	1	2	1,600	5	2	333	3	2	600	9	—	—	3	N	200
70 +	NM	13	1	107	25	2	80	67	2	38	18	N	30	26	1	24
	M	608	102	192	563	115	231	525	85	174	498	227	400	556	75	149
	W	376	896	2,706	406	882	2,457	412	912	2,395	473	772	1,431	412	922	2,462
	D or S	3	1	278	6	1	259	1	1	1,500	11	1	66	4	2	545
Age not stated	NM	800	807	1,222	784	777	824	891	918	1,175	913	960	686	625	807	1,000
	M	167	174	1,267	171	98	473	62	55	1,100	87	27	200	375	161	333
	W	33	19	667	9	31	2,833	16	—	—	—	13	—	—	32	—
	D or S	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Usp.	—	—	—	31	49	2,550	31	27	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	26. Sehore District			27. Raisen District			28. Hoshangabad District			29. Betul District			V. Jabalpur Division		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	958	1,000	1,000	976	1,000	1,000	956	1,000	1,000	997	1,000	1,000	986
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	921	645	576	858	501	480	963	745	629	984	911	870	918	750	708
	M	78	354	3,750	142	496	2,878	37	253	5,648	16	86	5,130	80	247	2,678
	W	N	1	2,529	N	2	13,000	N	1	5,000	N	1	5,000	1	1	1,420
	D or S	1	N	593	N	1	3,000	N	1	1,308	N	2	14,500	1	2	1,770
15-19	NM	681	157	201	541	53	90	721	149	185	811	257	292	626	149	220
	M	315	836	2,325	452	936	1,910	275	841	2,735	185	729	3,628	365	838	2,116
	W	3	5	1,455	4	5	1,439	2	7	2,800	1	4	2,840	3	5	1,256
	D or S	1	2	2,194	3	6	1,720	2	3	2,027	3	10	2,696	6	8	1,289
20-24	NM	360	31	76	246	8	34	294	13	49	345	47	162	266	20	82
	M	628	955	1,334	732	973	1,362	688	969	1,507	630	930	1,747	709	960	1,470
	W	9	11	1,049	12	12	1,005	11	13	1,226	9	10	1,332	11	10	983
	D or S	3	3	1,070	10	7	684	7	5	797	16	13	899	14	10	713
25-29	NM	149	10	57	109	4	34	103	5	48	111	17	163	90	6	70
	M	824	963	993	852	967	1,036	864	967	1,074	851	953	1,174	873	963	1,084
	W	20	23	999	21	22	935	22	24	1,012	16	19	1,225	19	21	1,086
	D or S	7	4	453	18	7	370	11	4	399	22	11	501	18	10	538
30-34	NM	64	4	48	59	3	42	53	3	448	42	14	310	47	4	71
	M	896	930	832	884	935	933	899	925	905	911	922	912	908	933	922
	W	33	61	1,487	38	53	1,256	38	65	1,519	27	50	1,630	29	53	1,642
	D or S	7	5	673	19	9	391	10	7	569	20	14	627	16	10	581
35-39	NM	42	2	46	36	2	52	32	3	98	25	9	327	41	3	60
	M	906	885	732	893	890	828	912	879	847	922	893	877	902	890	865
	W	45	108	1,785	55	99	1,501	47	113	2,114	38	86	2,073	42	97	2,043
	D or S	7	5	511	16	9	459	9	5	509	15	12	673	15	10	592
40-44	NM	34	2	59	35	1	38	28	3	100	25	6	228	25	2	90
	M	805	765	690	865	778	798	878	775	828	895	809	902	897	788	851
	W	74	226	2,437	84	212	2,226	83	217	2,483	65	177	2,716	64	198	2,986
	D or S	6	7	908	16	9	514	10	5	431	15	8	550	14	12	781

Table VI. 10 *Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	26. Sehore District			27. Raisen District			28. Hoshangabad District			29. Betul District			V. Jabalpur Division		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
45-49	NM	26	2	56	23	4	136	21	2	84	15	4	214	20	2	87
	M	867	659	539	857	672	563	867	664	669	882	691	719	878	691	712
	W	101	334	2,357	108	314	2,084	105	330	2,737	88	287	2,990	90	296	2,966
	D or S	6	5	545	12	10	563	7	4	558	15	18	1,137	12	11	840
50-54	NM	23	2	59	21	2	72	18	2	85	14	5	331	16	4	246
	M	822	488	477	810	465	447	833	476	530	842	519	595	844	503	552
	W	150	506	2,704	157	526	2,603	143	517	3,358	131	466	3,442	129	484	3,467
	D or S	5	4	709	12	7	458	6	5	790	13	10	709	11	9	774
55-59	NM	19	2	70	18	23	884	16	1	40	13	3	193	14	2	120
	M	795	444	441	761	413	373	801	415	410	827	452	484	817	466	524
	W	182	550	2,394	209	559	1,836	176	582	2,614	151	539	3,163	159	521	3,004
	D or S	4	4	813	12	5	273	7	2	226	9	6	603	10	11	1,079
60-64	NM	17	1	69	32	1	18	14	2	170	12	15	1,321	15	2	159
	M	741	233	264	707	216	267	737	217	314	772	281	396	760	244	353
	W	238	761	2,693	248	779	2,743	245	780	3,398	206	699	3,687	216	749	3,813
	D or S	4	5	1,176	13	4	257	4	1	297	10	5	576	9	5	676
65-69	NM	17	1	53	16	—	—	16	1	96	10	10	1,222	14	3	259
	M	699	207	248	673	156	217	677	184	280	730	216	358	724	233	394
	W	282	790	2,351	304	843	2,605	304	814	2,771	251	770	3,702	255	761	3,665
	D or S	2	2	750	7	1	182	3	1	250	9	4	625	7	3	572
70+	NM	18	2	177	18	2	104	19	1	64	9	3	558	13	2	262
	M	570	107	193	545	83	186	608	99	213	637	119	261	616	146	347
	W	409	889	1,250	425	913	2,605	367	899	3,198	348	877	3,514	364	849	3,436
	D or S	3	2	722	12	2	156	6	1	214	6	1	172	7	3	623
Age not stated	NM	794	677	807	811	868	767	617	689	724	555	733	1,100	725	789	952
	M	178	102	545	176	113	462	213	180	500	333	67	167	226	160	618
	W	16	17	1,000	—	19	—	—	114	—	56	200	3,000	16	35	1,900
	D or S	4	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	571
	Usp.	8	204	24,000	13	—	—	149	17	—	56	—	—	29	14	407

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	30. Sagar District			31. Damoh District			32. Jabalpur District			33. Narsimhapur District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	950	1,000	1,000	955	1,000	1,000	976	1,000	1,000	958
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	960	694	583	922	695	619	882	720	704	970	797	688
	M	40	304	6,237	77	304	3,235	116	277	2,054	30	201	5,593
	W	N	1	2,500	1	1	364	1	2	1,044	N	1	5,333
	D or S	N	1	2,500	N	N	1,000	1	1	544	N	1	7,500
15-19	NM	592	63	98	525	65	112	613	181	255	698	95	122
	M	402	930	2,125	466	929	1,809	379	813	1,856	296	895	2,717
	W	3	4	1,339	2	3	1,906	4	4	932	3	3	1,114
	D or S	3	3	1,085	7	3	413	4	2	533	3	7	1,863
20-24	NM	234	10	46	199	6	34	342	29	81	322	24	83
	M	745	976	1,338	780	978	1,398	639	956	1,431	652	955	1,610
	W	11	10	941	8	11	1,594	12	11	920	10	11	1,122
	D or S	10	4	391	13	4	406	7	5	590	16	10	663
25-29	NM	84	3	37	77	2	24	103	7	68	82	3	36
	M	885	271	992	897	969	1,018	867	965	1,066	879	964	1,085
	W	17	20	1,062	13	23	1,700	22	23	985	19	23	1,222
	D or S	14	6	362	13	6	464	8	5	541	20	10	494
30-34	NM	48	3	52	41	2	43	43	5	98	53	4	66
	M	909	937	906	923	930	940	918	937	892	896	933	931
	W	30	53	1,564	23	62	2,534	30	51	1,475	32	53	1,480
	D or S	13	7	461	13	6	471	9	7	656	19	10	485
35-39	NM	154	2	11	28	N	12	28	5	136	39	3	64
	M	788	903	1,008	918	883	923	924	886	779	902	893	909
	W	45	89	1,737	40	110	2,623	42	102	1,991	43	93	2,006
	D or S	13	6	386	14	7	477	6	7	967	16	11	615
40-44	NM	33	2	50	36	7	28	23	2	101	38	3	67
	M	885	790	854	896	757	881	909	774	760	869	797	893
	W	69	200	2,779	58	236	4,243	62	216	3,124	78	186	2,324
	D or S	13	8	622	10	6	661	6	8	1,169	15	14	888

Table VI.10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	30. Sagar District			31. Damoh District			32. Jabalpur District			33. Narsimhapur District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
45-49	NM	27	1	34	28	1	49	21	2	77	29	1	36
	M	864	691	684	854	663	742	886	665	628	850	693	745
	W	98	302	2,632	104	332	3,043	87	326	3,134	110	297	2,471
	D or S	11	6	511	14	4	256	6	7	959	11	9	759
50-54	NM	23	1	29	23	N	17	16	14	793	21	2	105
	M	833	483	501	844	465	554	841	467	488	817	484	542
	W	136	511	3.252	123	530	4,352	137	511	3,283	151	503	3.045
	D or S	8	5	523	10	5	505	6	8	1,164	11	11	880
55-59	NM	18	2	78	17	1	24	13	2	131	16	2	123
	M	787	417	428	831	440	496	806	445	493	793	434	477
	W	186	576	2,494	147	502	3,196	177	549	2,770	181	555	2,678
	D or S	9	5	488	5	57	11,773	4	4	843	10	9	760
60-64	NM	20	1	45	25	2	84	20	2	110	15	4	253
	M	747	214	287	739	197	299	750	208	299	723	225	341
	W	227	781	3,458	227	797	3,927	225	787	3,780	255	766	3,286
	D or S	6	4	636	9	4	523	5	3	646	7	5	882
65-69	NM	27	1	61	16	—	—	9	9	1,095	21	1	26
	M	709	234	356	684	186	322	696	203	334	693	183	310
	W	259	763	3,177	294	812	3,274	291	786	3,093	282	813	3,389
	D or S	5	2	400	6	2	333	4	2	500	4	3	1,167
70 +	NM	16	2	198	18	2	205	21	3	208	18	6	481
	M	592	83	191	568	79	211	580	114	273	559	99	256
	W	388	914	3,234	410	916	3,367	392	880	3,127	413	892	3,105
	D or S	4	1	381	4	3	1,000	7	3	578	10	3	481
Age not stated	NM	544	721	1,541	656	786	1,100	769	828	815	713	649	495
	M	353	152	500	295	161	500	163	122	564	250	284	618
	W	29	89	3,500	33	53	1,500	14	35	1,900	29	41	750
	D or S	—	13	—	16	—	—	4	—	—	—	13	—
	Usp.	74	25	400	—	—	—	50	15	222	8	13	1,000

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	34. Mandla District			35. Chhindwara District			36. Seoni District			37. Balaghat District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	1,003	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,000	1,000	1,018	1,000	1,000	1,023
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	832	707	759	988	904	820	960	829	778	888	697	719
	M	163	283	1,546	12	95	7,057	39	168	3,846	110	300	2,498
	W	1	1	1,514	N	N	1,250	1	1	1,800	1	2	2,370
	D or S	4	9	2,211	N	1	3,143	N	2	4,444	1	1	1,553
15-19	NM	550	124	234	808	250	284	676	241	332	571	146	241
	M	424	847	2,079	188	736	3,596	314	742	2,203	420	839	1,887
	W	5	5	1,000	1	4	2,524	5	5	1,043	3	6	1,698
	D or S	21	24	1,220	3	10	2,828	5	12	2,085	6	9	1,573
20-24	NM	185	12	83	324	22	76	232	15	75	188	29	182
	M	772	961	1,564	652	956	1,621	731	958	1,520	783	950	1,426
	W	12	9	1,000	9	9	1,182	15	10	748	13	10	896
	D or S	31	18	737	15	13	930	22	17	901	16	11	821
25-29	NM	61	4	66	92	19	208	71	4	58	119	3	26
	M	895	964	1,112	869	946	1,106	877	958	1,124	841	967	1,170
	W	15	16	1,141	18	23	1,326	25	22	913	21	19	926
	D or S	29	16	568	21	12	555	27	16	611	19	11	585
30-34	NM	27	4	131	39	5	121	37	4	92	87	2	23
	M	931	934	907	916	926	890	903	926	939	863	936	1,008
	W	20	46	2,022	27	56	1,789	35	52	1,383	31	52	1,568
	D or S	22	16	670	18	13	640	25	18	665	19	10	478
35-39	NM	16	3	134	23	3	131	25	2	85	18	2	110
	M	934	897	855	920	880	797	902	892	912	917	889	895
	W	30	85	2,493	39	106	2,297	48	90	1,731	47	99	1,941
	D or S	20	15	699	18	11	506	25	16	614	18	10	519
40-44	NM	17	3	94	22	3	129	24	2	94	14	2	141
	M	916	813	917	898	780	839	881	792	912	898	805	886
	W	48	168	3,583	61	202	3,217	70	187	2,727	72	183	1,281
	D or S	19	16	890	19	15	735	25	19	739	16	10	649

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	34 Mandla District			35. Chhindwara District			36. Seoni District			37 Balaghat District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
45-49	NM	13	3	220	18	3	146	15	1	67	11	2	151
	M	906	701	686	882	685	739	866	713	809	886	721	764
	W	66	260	3,523	86	302	3 352	94	272	2,851	92	269	2,743
	D or S	15	36	2,069	14	10	660	25	14	543	11	8	742
50-54	NM	12	2	142	14	3	180	13	2	156	9	2	174
	M	879	560	594	848	510	580	833	516	597	849	544	612
	W	94	423	4,192	123	477	3,728	134	468	3,368	133	446	3,207
	D or S	15	15	971	15	10	667	20	14	669	9	8	791
55-59	NM	12	1	97	9	1	155	10	1	97	19	4	193
	M	860	540	633	826	452	506	807	463	551	828	507	590
	W	115	446	3,900	152	539	3,287	165	525	3,064	147	484	3,157
	D or S	13	13	1,029	13	8	542	18	11	570	6	5	738
60-64	NM	9	1	136	9	3	325	12	3	225	8	3	414
	M	817	287	396	766	235	338	740	250	390	783	321	480
	W	162	702	4,891	215	757	3,862	230	738	3,703	201	671	3,906
	D or S	12	10	932	10	5	548	18	9	598	8	5	700
65-69	NM	8	2	333	7	1	185	8	1	105	17	3	254
	M	804	260	390	748	206	347	701	232	421	734	295	571
	W	176	731	4,992	237	790	4,188	275	760	3,512	243	699	4,087
	D or S	12	7	656	8	3	516	16	7	564	6	3	640
70+	NM	11	2	228	8	N	56	10	2	375	7	2	500
	M	675	144	337	648	222	483	599	124	334	644	194	457
	W	305	850	4,385	338	776	3,245	379	870	3,695	343	800	3,544
	D or S	9	4	708	6	2	442	12	4	500	6	4	1 000
Age not stated	NM	695	656	685	414	629	916	833	805	949	677	893	2,205
	M	292	297	741	552	371	406	141	139	970	251	71	459
	W	5	18	2,500	34	—	—	4	52	12,000	36	24	1,143
	D or S	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	3	500
	Usp.	5	29	4,000	—	—	—	22	—	—	26	9	600

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	VI. Bilaspur Division			38. Surguja District			39. Bilaspur District			40. Raigarh District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	1,027	1,000	1,000	1,022	1,000	1,000	1,029	1,000	1,000	1,027
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	806	622	662	859	651	642	723	508	603	907	799	765
	M	190	373	1,677	137	338	2,086	274	487	1,527	90	197	1,893
	W	2	2	1,203	2	3	1,359	2	3	798	1	1	1,321
	D or S	2	4	2,032	2	8	3,092	1	2	1,190	2	3	1,626
15-19	NM	484	128	258	505	131	258	387	68	174	644	240	353
	M	491	844	1,684	463	830	1,795	591	912	1,519	331	727	2,081
	W	8	7	874	8	10	1,217	9	6	697	7	7	901
	D or S	17	21	1,198	24	29	1,212	13	14	1,027	18	26	1,415
20-24	NM	174	16	112	190	15	91	146	10	88	218	30	168
	M	776	954	1,483	749	951	1,482	809	964	1,440	736	938	1,583
	W	19	13	800	20	12	748	20	13	777	16	12	929
	D or S	31	17	661	41	22	626	25	13	611	30	20	800
25-29	NM	61	5	85	72	6	73	50	3	67	70	9	127
	M	884	955	1,046	865	956	994	898	956	1,053	876	952	1,091
	W	25	25	974	24	20	743	26	28	1,062	25	25	1,043
	D or S	30	15	460	39	18	411	26	13	493	29	14	479
30-34	NM	21	4	191	21	5	174	19	3	122	22	7	325
	M	923	926	948	916	938	863	926	919	972	926	926	991
	W	32	56	1,691	29	43	1,232	34	64	1,833	29	54	1,866
	D or S	24	14	537	31	14	390	21	14	660	23	13	535
35-39	NM	14	2	156	15	3	155	13	2	114	16	4	218
	M	926	881	845	919	908	807	927	868	869	929	882	837
	W	41	102	2,216	39	74	1,566	43	114	2,948	38	102	2,362
	D or S	19	15	672	27	15	452	17	16	874	17	12	635
40-44	NM	11	2	217	11	4	265	10	1	166	11	3	260
	M	913	796	860	910	835	805	912	777	911	921	798	821
	W	59	186	3,128	55	147	2,367	63	203	3,433	54	186	3,238
	D or S	17	16	955	24	14	524	15	19	1,390	14	13	855

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Marital Status	VI. Bilaspur Division			38. Surguja District			39. Bilaspur District			40. Raigarh District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
45-49	NM	18	2	123	49	2	41	7	1	211	7	4	516
	M	893	730	787	864	784	777	901	700	772	906	743	831
	W	76	256	3,226	69	202	2,518	81	285	3,518	76	244	3,237
	D or S	13	12	903	18	12	555	11	14	1,207	11	9	831
50-54	NM	19	3	144	55	2	44	6	1	229	7	6	752
	M	864	542	587	829	604	628	876	511	572	875	551	579
	W	105	441	3,920	100	381	3,278	107	472	4,328	108	433	3,697
	D or S	12	14	1,101	16	13	677	11	16	1,458	10	10	1,005
55-59	NM	18	3	177	55	2	34	5	4	824	7	2	357
	M	836	546	690	806	604	679	851	504	646	838	579	787
	W	136	441	3,443	125	383	2,767	135	481	3,883	146	411	3,208
	D or S	10	10	1,070	14	11	745	9	11	1,328	9	8	1,052
60-64	NM	6	2	370	7	2	239	5	2	504	7	2	319
	M	800	291	425	797	307	392	805	278	433	794	306	446
	W	184	698	4,426	181	682	3,818	182	711	4,891	191	685	4,153
	D or S	10	9	1,054	15	9	667	8	9	1,476	8	7	979
65-69	NM	6	2	425	7	2	393	4	2	591	10	2	268
	M	758	319	549	772	361	548	752	289	510	759	353	643
	W	228	672	3,849	207	625	3,530	238	702	3,907	222	640	3,990
	D or S	8	7	1,201	14	12	1,056	6	7	1,593	9	5	833
70+	NM	7	2	415	6	2	556	6	2	352	10	3	420
	M	661	155	347	679	172	359	653	135	315	662	183	402
	W	324	838	3,830	303	818	3,813	334	860	3,928	323	808	3,636
	D or S	8	5	872	12	8	847	7	3	652	5	6	1,587
Age not stated	NM	758	813	855	879	817	770	634	763	921	871	901	852
	M	117	151	681	92	149	1,345	259	190	560	106	82	645
	W	18	28	1,238	13	30	2,000	26	32	933	7	17	2,000
	D or S	8	2	200	3	—	—	9	4	400	13	—	—
	Usp.	39	6	128	13	4	250	72	11	119	3	—	—

Table VI. 10—*Contd.*

Age-group	Mariteal Status	VII Raipur Division			41. Durg District			42. Raipur District			43. Bastar District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
0-9	NM	1,000	1,000	1,030	1,000	1,000	1,022	1,000	1,000	1,037	1,000	1,000	1,029
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	D or S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	NM	797	617	693	686	455	592	807	613	664	947	655	842
	M	199	378	1,706	310	540	1,555	188	383	1,787	50	140	2,620
	W	2	2	756	2	2	1,005	3	2	515	N	1	1,903
	D or S	2	3	1,357	2	3	1,293	2	2	1,169	3	4	1,614
15-19	NM	460	139	308	342	76	219	435	93	214	293	302	480
	M	518	837	1,643	637	899	1,391	542	884	1,635	686	678	2,519
	W	6	6	983	6	8	1,292	7	4	639	4	4	1,257
	D or S	16	18	1,115	15	17	1,142	16	19	1,140	17	16	1,037
20-24	NM	197	32	183	176	26	153	144	13	106	334	75	275
	M	758	940	1,409	783	944	1,253	804	960	1,432	625	898	1,752
	W	13	10	827	13	10	763	14	9	730	11	11	1,203
	D or S	32	18	651	28	20	729	38	18	588	30	16	643
25-29	NM	70	6	84	75	4	40	43	5	110	105	14	123
	M	881	955	989	878	958	913	904	955	1,032	848	948	1,059
	W	17	21	1,094	16	18	936	18	21	1,144	18	24	1,271
	D or S	32	18	524	31	20	546	35	19	537	29	14	451
30-34	NM	25	4	144	22	3	99	18	3	142	40	8	191
	M	924	823	923	926	923	849	928	921	965	912	928	980
	W	24	52	1,958	24	50	1,789	24	55	2,175	26	50	1,858
	D or S	27	21	702	28	24	745	30	21	707	22	14	590
35-39	NM	14	3	174	13	2	102	11	2	176	22	6	240
	M	929	880	848	927	883	804	931	876	873	928	885	808
	W	33	94	2,556	35	88	2,286	31	97	2,898	33	96	2,430
	D or S	24	23	865	25	27	951	27	25	871	17	13	650
40-44	NM	12	3	258	10	2	226	10	2	238	18	6	308
	M	912	798	908	907	801	907	915	790	922	913	808	880
	W	54	173	3,298	59	168	2,942	52	179	3,662	52	172	3,302
	D or S	22	26	1,212	24	29	1,270	23	29	1,300	17	14	839

Table VI.10—*Concld.*

Age-group	Marital Status	VII. Raipur Division			41. Durg District			42. Raipur District			43. Bastar District		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155
45-49	NM	20	2	94	6	2	203	37	2	39	13	4	292
	M	890	700	747	897	696	754	879	693	772	907	727	688
	W	69	273	3,766	76	276	2,538	64	276	423	65	256	3,360
	D or S	21	25	1,111	26	26	999	20	29	1,395	15	13	706
50-54	NM	21	2	103	7	2	272	37	2	48	13	4	250
	M	859	536	620	859	538	638	848	509	606	884	591	614
	W	100	435	4,334	110	431	3,971	96	459	4 822	87	390	4,126
	D or S	20	27	1,313	24	29	1,222	19	30	1,610	16	15	872
55-59	NM	19	2	93	5	1	253	37	2	47	9	3	292
	M	841	502	665	836	511	712	833	476	656	864	544	601
	W	122	473	4.313	134	467	4,052	114	493	4,972	171	442	3,601
	D or S	18	23	1.446	25	21	1,004	16	29	2,199	10	11	1,086
60-64	NM	9	2	326	12	1	92	5	3	754	9	4	418
	M	803	286	467	791	285	496	804	260	443	822	350	462
	W	171	688	5,272	173	694	5,540	176	705	5,496	159	636	4.327
	D or S	17	24	1,809	24	20	1,179	15	32	3,053	10	10	1.074
65-69	NM	9	4	664	10	1	179	9	1	303	10	17	1,808
	M	758	281	560	737	266	597	756	265	567	790	353	500
	W	213	692	4,918	222	717	5,339	218	699	5,192	189	622	3,670
	D or S	20	23	1,669	31	16	884	17	35	3,329	11	8	820
70 +	NM	8	4	803	7	1	330	7	6	1,488	9	3	452
	M	664	158	386	638	125	234	668	174	458	703	194	353
	W	306	815	4,338	315	864	4,682	312	776	4,361	280	796	3,635
	D or S	22	23	1,699	40	10	408	13	44	6,083	8	7	1,136
Age not stated	NM	746	774	961	786	729	818	640	807	1,421	805	823	758
	M	221	138	579	195	170	771	326	126	437	132	78	440
	W	7	50	6,833	12	72	5,400	4	40	12,000	—	14	—
	D or S	10	11	1,000	—	16	—	19	10	600	21	—	—
	Usp.	16	27	1,571	7	13	1,667	11	17	1,667	42	85	1,500

NM=Never married; M=Married; W=Widowed; D or S=Divorced or Separated; Usp=Unspecified.

Table VI. 10 gives the distribution of 1000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and sex-ratio at each age-group by marital status, in Madhya Pradesh, its Divisions and Districts.

Age-group 0-9

The entire population in age-group 0-9 is 'never married'. The number of females per 1000 males is less than 1000 in most of the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Age-group 10-14

In age-group 10-14, 152 out of 1000 males and 369 out of 1,000 females are married in Madhya Pradesh. Roughly 1/6th of the males and more than 1/3 of the females are married in this age-group. The number of widowed and divorced or separated is small. In the divisions of Madhya Pradesh, the number per thousand of ever married persons is as under:—

TABLE V-10A

Division	Males	females
Gwalior Division	115	440
Rewa Division	300	544
Indore Division	93	284
Bhopal Division	108	394
Jabalpur Division	82	250
Bilaspur Division	194	378
Raipur Division	203	383

Thus Rewa Division which is one of the most backward divisions leads in the matter of very early marriage. About 1/3d of males and more than ½ of females are married in this division in 10-14 age-group. In Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions 8-11 per cent of the males are married. So far as females are concerned, there is no division, in which less than ¼th of the females are married. This is a very distressing feature in so far as it happens even after 20 years of the passing of the well-known Sharda Act, wherein the minimum age of marriage both for males and females has been fixed at 14 years. Such very early marriages may or may not affect the birth rate so much as they do affect the health of the couple and consequently the health of posterity.

A similar tendency towards very early marriage is also noticeable in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. In the following table the districts have been arranged in descending order of ever-married females per thousand females in the age-group 10-14. Along side, the number of ever-maried males per thousand males in this age-group has also been shown. The rank correlation between them is very significant, being + .84, which implies that in those districts where early marriages of females are prevalent, early marriages of males also take place and *vice-versa*.

TABLE VI. 10B

Ever married males and females per thousand of each sex in age-group 10-14 in the districts of Madhya Pradesh: 1961

District	EVER MARRIED	
	Females per 1,000	Males per 1,000
1	2	3
Sidhi	594	362
Rewa	584	416
Shajapur	583	226
Rajgarh	569	220
Chhatarpur	555	209
Durg	545	314
Satna	535	298
Shivpuri	531	142
Shahdol	516	68
Vidisha	513	143
Guna	500	142
Raisen	499	204
Panna	493	109
Datia	479	109
Tikamgarh	479	162
Bhind	470	108
Bilaspur	452	277
Mandsaur	438	199
Morena	425	132
Ujjain	423	130
Dewas	410	104
Raipur	387	193
Ratlam	382	159
Sehore	355	79

Table VI. 10B—*Concld.*

1	2	3
Surguja	349	141
Sagar	336	40
Damoh	305	78
Balaghat	303	112
Gwalior	294	56
Mandla	293	168
Jabalpur	280	118
Hoshangabad	255	37
Dhar	246	52
East Nimar	216	25
Narsimhapur	203	30
Raigarh	201	93
Indore	194	45
West Nimar	193	83
Seoni	171	40
Bastar	145	53
Jhabua	118	45
Chhindwara	96	12
Betul	89	16

The sex-ratio for not-married, married, widowed and divorced or separated worked out for this age-group shows the number of females per thousand males of each marital status. As there is often a difference between the ages of husband and wife, husband being frequently a few years older, it is likely that many of the husbands of wives of a particular narrow age-group like this will be reckoned in the higher age-group. This is the reason why the sex-ratio between the married persons is 2,072 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,925 in Gwalior Division, 1,518 in Rewa Division, 2,636 in Indore Division, 3,016 in Bhopal Division, 2,678 in Jabalpur Division, 1,677 in Bilaspur Division and 1,706 in Raipur Division. In the Districts the sex-ratio between married persons ranges from 1,195 in Rewa district to 7,435 in East Nimar district. The higher sex-ratio between married persons of this age-group presumably reflects greater difference in the ages of husbands and wives.

As this implies that a larger number of husbands of the wives of this particular age-group fall outside the age-group considered the lesser the sex-ratio, the larger the number of husbands falling within the age-group of the wives. From this point of view Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions turn out to be those where child marriages not only among females but also among males seem to be rampant. On the other hand, in Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions, the husbands of about 2/3rd of the wives of this age-group fall in the higher age group(s). Similar conclusions can be arrived at in respect of districts. It might seem plausible that in those districts where education has increased more rapidly in the past decade the age at marriage of the males has also increased to a greater extent than in other districts where education has not made such rapid progress.

Age-group 15-19

In age-group 15-19, 454 out of 1,000 males and 877 out of 1,000 females are found to be ever-married in Madhya Pradesh. Thus roughly one-half of the males and 90 per cent of females get married by the time they reach 19 years of age. More than one percent of females and males in this age-group are widows/widowers, divorced and separated. The number of males and females per thousand of ever-married persons of each sex in the divisions of Madhya Pradesh is as under:—

TABLE VI. 10C

Division	Males	Females
Gwalior Division	473	948
Rewa Division	597	919
Indore Division	353	839
Bhopal Division	381	884
Jabalpur Division	374	851
Bilaspur Division	516	872
Raipur Division	540	861

Again Rewa Division, being one of the most backward division, throws up a high figure, but the disparity among divisions does not remain as sharp as it was in the previous age-group. In this age-group, the disparity among divisions is greater in the proportions of ever married males than in those of ever married females, for the reason that the increase in education affects in the initial stages, teh

age at marriage of males by bringing about in them greater awareness towards education and responsibilities of married life. Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur are the divisions where during 1951-1961 higher education has increased more rapidly than in other divisions, the impact whereof is noticeable in the relatively low proportion of ever-married males.

The sex-ratio between married persons in this age-group is 1,817 in Madhya Pradesh, 1,780 in Gwalior Division, 1,332 in Rewa Division, 2,239 in Indore Division, 2,157 in Bhopal Division 2,116 in Jabalpur Division, 1,684 in Bilaspur Division and 1,643 in Raipur Division. In the districts the sex-ratio between married persons in this age-group ranges from 1,190 in Rewa district to 3,628 in Betul district.

The sex-ratio of married persons is not so high as it was in the previous age-group, because whereas, on the one hand, some of the husbands of the wives of this age-group are in the next higher age group(s), on the other hand, some of the husbands of the wives of the next lower age-group 10-14 years, are in this age-group but they do not counter balance each other (otherwise the sex-ratio would have been 1,000) partly because the number of married persons in this age-group is greater than that in the previous age-group, and partly because the difference in the age at marriage of the wives in this age-group and their husbands is probably larger than the difference in the ages of the wives in the previous age-group and their husbands.

The sex-ratio between widows and widowers is 975 for Madhya Pradesh, 898 for Gwalior Division, 714 for Rewa Division, 1,299 for Indore Division, 1,244 for Bhopal Division, and 983 for Raipur Division. Here again the sex-ratio is relatively less in Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions as compared to Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions. This may, interalia, be on account of the differences in social and economic conditions. Since the former group consists of relatively backward divisions, inhabited by a relatively greater percentage of strata in which widow remarriage is prevalent, the number of widows per thousand widowers in a particular age-group would be less than that in other divisions, where widow remarriage is not much in vogue.

Age-group 20-24

In this age-group, 763 out of 1,000 males and 980 out of 1,000 females are found to be ever-married in Madhya Pradesh. About 2 per cent of females and 3 per cent of males in this age-group are widows/widowers, divorced and separated.

The number of males and females per thousand of ever-married persons of each sex in the divisions of Madhya Pradesh is as under:—

TABLE VI. 10D

Divisions	Males	Females
Gwalior	759	989
Rewa	807	990
Indore	722	972
Bhopal	721	981
Jabalpur	734	980
Bilaspur	826	984
Raipur	803	968

Thus while 72-82 per cent of the males have been married by the time they reach 24 years of age, almost all the females get married by this time. The position is similar in almost all the districts, the minimum and maximum per thousand ever-married males and females are as follows.

TABLE VI. 10D (i)

Sex	Name of district	
	Maximum evermarri-edper thousand	Minimum ever-married per thousand
Males	Bilaspur (854)	Indore (699)
Females	Datia (997)	Bastar (925)

The sex-ratio of married persons in this age-group is less than that in the previous age-group at all the places except in Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi districts.

The sex-ratio between widows and widowers is less in this age-group being 899 per thousand in Madhya Pradesh as against 975 in the previous age-group. A similar tendency is noticeable in all the divisions except Rewa Division, and in 13 districts (Datia, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Rajgarh, Narsimhapur and Raipur) out of 43 districts. It is difficult to explain the exceptions but this tendency appears to exist on account of a larger number of female deaths during maternity which increases the number of widowers vis-a-vis widows.

Age-groups 25-29 and 30-34

Almost all the females get married by the time they are 29 and almost all the males get married by the time they are 34 years of age. The sex-ratio between married persons in the age-group 25-29 is generally less than that in the age-group 20-24; and in the age-group 30-34 is generally less than that in the age-group 25-29. This is so because while the status of widows does not generally change with the advance in age, the status of widowers usually changes and they get remarried.

Age-group 35-39 & Above

In these age-groups the number of ever-married males and females per thousand persons of each sex remains almost constant because very few first marriages take place in the higher age brackets. However, the number of married males & females per thousand persons of each sex goes on decreasing with advance in age as either of the partners expires or is divorced or separated. Consequently the proportion of widows/widowers and divorced or separated increases. There is more rapid decrease in the proportion of married females and more rapid increase in the proportion of widows as compared to married males and widowers respectively on account of social unacceptability to a large extent of widow remarriage. The sex-ratio of married persons therefore, goes on declining. The proportion of divorced or separated is, however, high in higher age-groups because the system of divorce has come to be socially accepted only recently and that too only to a limited extent. The inter-divisional and inter-district differences in these features are not significant.

It is interesting to analyse the inter-divisional differences in the sex-ratio between widows and widowers in different age-groups. Table VI.11 gives this sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh and its divisions at each age-group. The two minimum and the two maximum sex-ratios between widows and widowers have been marked in the table VI.11.

It will be seen from the table, that after age group 25-29, whence the migration of widows usually starts, the least sex-ratio is generally observed in Gwalior and Bhopal Divisions (with a few exceptions)—and the maximum sex-ratio is generally observed in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions (without any exception). Many plausible reasons can be ascribed for this but one of the important reasons can be the migration of widows from Gwalior and Bhopal Divisions, which are essentially 'service' areas and migration into Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions, which are essentially 'Industrial' areas. This statement will be further corroborated when we come to analyse Migration and Occupational data.

TABLE VI. 11

Widows per thousand widowers in Madhya Pradesh and its divisions in each age-group

Age Group	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Division	Rewa Div.	Indore Div.	Bhopal Div.	Jabalpur Div.	Bilaspur Div.	Raipur Div.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10-14	1075	1272	995″	1151	1477%	1420@	1203	756
15-19	975	898	714*	1299%	1244	1256@	874″	983
20-24	899	717*	867	1112%	1038@	893	800″	827
25-29″	1026	761*	1072	1155%	1079	1086	974″	1094@
30-34	1572	1151*	1690	1609	1349″	1642	1691@	1958%
35-39	1981	1351*	2030	1608″	1843	2043	2016@	2556%

Table VI. 11—*Concld.*

Age Group	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Division	Rewa Div.	Indore Div.	Bhopal Div.	Jabalpur Div.	Bilaspur Div.	Raipur Div.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40-44	2681	1934*	2697	2745	2356″	2986	3128@	3298%
45-49	2689	1732*	2536	2688	2400″	2966	3226@	3766%
50-54	3217	2424*	2930″	3046	2938	3467	3920@	4334%
55-59	2678	1732*	2349	2379	2295″	3004	3443@	4313%
60-64	3509	2532*	3070	3239	2889″	3813	4426@	5272%
65-69	3154	2118*	2579	2837	2556″	3165	3849@	4918%
70 +	3122	2335*	2602	2775	2457″	3436	3830@	4338%

* Minimum ″
% Maximum @

TABLE VI. 12

Distribution of marital status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-group

(NM : Never Married; M: Married; W: Widowed; D: Divorced or Separated; Usp: Unspecified)

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60 +	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 +	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MADHYA PRADESH	NM	960	230	33	24	785	914	37	3	3	817
		M	39	739	865	684	163	85	930	711	208	128
		W	1	18	91	284	15	1	24	276	701	32
		D	N	13	11	8	4	N	9	10	8	3
		Usp	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	20
1	Gwalior Division	NM	969	257	81	78	675	896	19	3	1	783
		M	31	716	779	548	232	104	954	677	157	148
		W	N	24	137	369	33	N	26	318	839	49
		D	N	3	3	5	6	N	1	2	3	2
		Usp	..	..	..	..	54	—	..	..	..	18
1	Morena District	NM	963	269	103	93	745	896	11	3	2	806
		M	37	703	749	519	177	104	960	694	166	119
		W	N	26	146	385	39	N	28	302	832	15
		D	N	2	2	3	..	...	1	1	N	—
		Usp	..	..	—	..	39	—	..	—	—	60
2	Bhind District	NM	979	258	114	117	722	888	7	1	1	792
		M	30	712	724	468	196	111	959	670	154	170
		W	N	29	161	414	32	1	34	328	836	38
		D	N	1	1	1	...	N	N	1	9	—

Table VI. 12—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	Gwalior District	NM	985	293	53	41	601	928	50	10	2	806
		M	14	684	825	613	228	71	927	694	170	131
		W	N	20	119	334	31	N	22	294	824	39
		D	1	3	3	12	13	1	1	2	4	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	24
4	Datia District	NM	972	220	74	60	313	894	8	N	1	125
		M	28	754	784	552	625	106	964	655	123	625
		W	N	23	138	386	62	N	27	343	876	125
		D	..	3	4	2	..	..	1	2	N	..
5	Shivpuri District	NM	962	240	61	44	719	877	11	1	1	767
		M	38	730	813	620	262	123	964	648	127	183
		W	N	24	121	333	19	N	24	349	872	50
		D	N	6	5	3	..	N	1	2	N	..
6	Guna District	NM	964	227	66	77	711	888	18	2	1	787
		M	36	745	791	572	181	112	960	681	177	115
		W	N	24	137	345	60	N	21	314	819	80
		D	N	4	6	6	12	N	1	3	2	9
		Usp	—	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	9
II	Rewa Division	NM	919	193	49	39	898	869	24	2	4	918
		M	80	777	838	631	77	130	944	700	207	55
		W	1	22	107	326	16	1	28	293	785	..
		D	N	8	6	4	—	N	4	5	4	2
		Usp	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	17
7	Tikamgarh District	NM	958	242	59	37	889	892	26	1	N	857
		M	42	733	826	625	111	108	955	704	181	..
		D	N	17	107	336	..	N	17	292	818	16
8	Chhatarpur District	NM	943	269	74	49	988	869	11	1	11	863
		M	57	704	806	620	..	131	966	715	206	118
		W	N	21	114	327	..	N	21	281	781	..
		D	N	6	6	4	—	N	2	3	2	..
		Usp	..	—	..	..	12	..	..	—	..	19
9	Panna District	NM	946	230	51	39	698	884	20	1	1	829
		M	53	746	832	610	209	115	949	656	146	122
		W	1	18	111	347	93	1	28	337	851	49
		D	N	6	6	4	—	N	3	6	2	—

Table VI. 12—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital Status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Satna District	NM	918	189	70	61	804	869	33	2	12	942
		M	81	785	810	572	174	130	929	693	224	43
		W	1	22	116	364	22	1	35	301	773	..
		D	N	4	4	3	..	N	3	4	2	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
11	Rewa District	NM	879	167	56	54	567	848	14	4	9	868
		M	120	803	823	603	283	151	944	675	210	96
		W	1	25	118	340	33	1	40	317	777	12
		D	N	5	3	3	..	N	2	4	4	12
		Usp	..	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	12
12	Shahdol District	NM	920	149	17	11	797	884	30	3	2	836
		M	79	809	877	700	165	115	939	719	203	123
		W	1	25	94	282	34	1	23	268	790	37
		D	N	17	12	7	4	N	8	10	5	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
13	Sidhi District	NM	900	153	28	17	959	854	30	2	1	954
		M	98	819	880	681	28	144	939	725	243	32
		W	1	20	87	299	8	1	27	269	748	..
		D	1	8	5	3	..	1	4	4	8	1
		Usp	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	13
III	Indore Division	NM	977	277	28	23	824	934	51	3	2	802
		M	23	702	879	687	114	65	924	724	196	144
		W	N	15	87	287	9	1	21	268	799	37
		D	N	6	6	3	3	N	4	5	2	3
		Usp	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	14
14	Mandsaur District	NM	947	211	30	38	902	891	27	1	1	865
		M	52	769	877	662	98	108	946	722	189	126
		W	1	17	89	298	..	1	25	273	809	9
		D	N	3	4	2	8	N	2	4	1	..
15	Ratlam District	NM	959	251	35	29	868	911	37	2	2	738
		M	40	227	870	680	115	88	933	695	160	231
		W	1	18	91	288	6	1	27	299	836	31
		D	N	4	4	3	..	N	3	4	2	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..

Table VI. 12—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Ujjain District	NM	965	268	36	33	878	895	35	2	2	549
		M	35	711	880	675	102	104	932	670	156	232
		W	N	18	100	290	10	1	31	325	840	219
		D	N	3	4	2	10	N	2	3	2	..
17	Jhabua District	NM	990	308	28	17	917	976	103	5	3	875
		M	9	669	892	696	78	23	881	796	255	99
		W	N	14	71	280	5	N	11	194	738	26
		D	1	9	9	7	..	1	5	5	4	..
18	Dhar District	NM	988	259	26	19	898	947	51	3	2	847
		M	12	719	881	673	88	52	924	723	195	108
		W	N	15	86	304	7	N	20	269	800	30
		D	N	7	7	4	7	1	4	5	3	15
19	Indore District	NM	987	355	31	25	474	950	91	11	4	677
		M	13	628	879	692	143	50	889	740	223	184
		W	N	14	87	279	15	N	17	245	771	27
		D	N	3	3	4	—	N	3	4	2	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	368	..	..	..	..	112
20	Dewas District	NM	974	310	31	22	766	907	21	1	1	862
		M	26	667	864	675	213	93	947	667	150	138
		W	N	18	100	301	—	N	28	328	848	..
		D	N	5	5	2	—	N	4	4	1	..
		Usp	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
21	West Nimar District	NM	980	257	18	12	870	957	49	2	2	860
		M	20	724	900	709	117	43	929	768	245	98
		W	N	11	74	275	10	N	16	223	750	10
		D	N	8	8	4	3	N	6	7	3	2
22	East Nimar District	NM	994	289	24	14	800	951	42	2	1	807
		M	6	688	877	704	167	49	930	707	179	174
		W	N	15	90	279	33	N	21	285	818	19
		D	N	8	9	3	..	N	7	6	2	—
IV	Bhopal Division	NM	941	207	37	41	891	860	17	2	2	918
		M	59	770	860	644	62	140	948	690	172	55
		W	N	19	99	313	16	N	31	303	824	—
		D	N	4	4	2	—	N	4	5	2	—
		Usp	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	27

Table VI. 12—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 perons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	Shajapur District	NM	941	207	37	41	891	860	17	2	2	918
		M	58	779	860	644	62	140	948	690	172	55
		W	1	19	99	313	16	N	31	303	824	..
		D	N	4	4	2	31	N	4	5	2	27
24	Rajgarh District	NM	942	204	49	18	913	864	13	4	1	960
		M	57	770	841	645	87	136	961	714	261	27
		W	1	22	104	330	..	N	24	278	737	13
		D	N	4	6	7	..	N	2	4	1	...
25	Vidisha District	NM	982	252	39	22	625	880	23	2	1	807
		M	18	718	828	658	375	120	954	694	148	161
		W	N	24	125	317	...	N	20	300	849	32
		D	N	6	8	3	..	N	3	4	2	...
26	Sehore District	NM	980	310	31	17	794	920	49	2	2	677
		M	20	670	869	677	178	80	924	701	181	102
		W	N	16	93	303	16	N	23	292	814	17
		D	N	4	6	3	4	N	4	5	3	..
		Usp	..	...	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	204
27	Raisen District	NM	965	234	28	25	811	893	16	4	1	868
		M	35	735	850	655	176	106	954	699	160	113
		W	N	18	103	308	...	1	23	288	837	19
		D	N	13	14	12	...	N	7	9	2	...
		Usp	..	...	..	...	13	...	...	...	..	..
28	Hoshangabad District	NM	990	293	25	15	617	940	41	3	1	689
		M	10	682	868	686	213	60	928	686	169	180
		W	N	18	99	294	...	N	26	307	828	115
		D	N	7	8	5	21	N	5	4	1	...
		Usp	...	...	...	...	149	..	..	..	..	16
29	Betul District	NM	996	317	20	10	556	979	77	6	9	733
		M	4	654	882	718	333	20	891	715	205	67
		W	N	14	84	264	56	N	20	268	783	200
		D	N	15	14	8	...	1	12	11	3	...
		Usp	...	...	..	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
V	Jabalpur Division	NM	979	256	26	14	725	942	43	3	2	789
		M	21	715	876	708	226	58	926	708	205	160
		W	N	15	85	270	16	N	21	279	789	35
		D	N	14	13	8	4	N	10	10	4	2
		Usp	...	...	...	..	29	...	...	...	...	14

Table VI. 12—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Sagar District	NM	930	249	59	20	544	931	21	1	1	721
		M	10	727	836	695	353	69	954	706	171	152
		W	N	14	94	289	29	N	20	286	825	89
		D	N	10	11	5	—	N	5	7	3	13
		Usp	..	..	..	..	74	—	..	..	..	25
31	Damoh District	NM	960	217	28	22	656	931	19	1	2	786
		M	20	761	876	684	295	69	953	679	157	161
		W	N	11	85	287	33	N	23	310	838	53
		D	N	11	11	7	16	N	5	10	3	..
		Usp	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Jabalpur District	NM	959	278	22	18	769	932	53	5	4	828
		M	31	698	888	592	163	67	921	697	175	122
		W	N	17	84	285	14	1	22	291	818	35
		D	N	7	6	5	4	N	4	7	3	..
		Usp	..	—	—	—	50	—	—	..	..	15
33	Narsimhapur District	NM	992	289	31	17	713	954	30	2	4	649
		M	8	681	855	671	250	46	939	701	175	284
		W	N	16	101	305	30	N	22	286	817	41
		D	N	14	13	7	..	N	9	11	4	13
		Usp	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	13
34	Madla District	NM	958	201	15	10	695	933	35	3	2	656
		M	41	760	905	767	292	65	928	733	224	297
		W	N	13	63	212	5	N	18	245	767	18
		D	1	26	17	11	3	2	19	19	7	..
		Usp	..	..	—	—	5	..	..	..	..	29
35	Chhindwara District	NM	997	300	19	8	414	978	67	3	1	629
		M	3	671	884	723	552	22	899	698	225	371
		W	N	14	81	261	34	N	22	288	771	..
		D	N	15	16	8	—	N	12	11	3	—
		Usp	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	..	..
36	Seoni District	NM	990	250	19	11	834	961	61	2	2	805
		M	10	710	866	688	141	39	901	710	199	139
		W	N	20	92	285	4	N	22	273	792	52
		D	N	20	23	16	—	N	16	15	7	4
		Usp	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—

Table VI.— *Concld.*

S. No.	State/Division/ District	Marital status	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
			MALES					FEMALES				
			0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37	Balaghat District	NM	970	236	14	9	677	925	42	2	3	893
		M	29	732	885	722	251	75	927	732	263	71
		W	1	17	88	262	36	N	21	257	730	24
		D	N	15	13	7	10	N	10	9	4	3
		Usp	..	—	—	..	26	..	—	—	..	9
VI	Bilaspur Division	NM	949	172	15	6	758	913	35	3	2	813
		M	50	781	897	745	176	85	924	733	242	151
		W	1	21	73	240	18	1	25	250	749	28
		D	N	26	15	9	8	1	16	14	7	2
		Usp	..	—	—	..	40	—	—	—	..	6
38	Surguja District	NM	963	179	32	7	879	920	35	3	2	817
		M	36	766	879	754	92	77	923	780	263	149
		W	N	21	68	225	13	1	21	204	726	30
		D	1	34	21	14	3	2	21	13	9	..
		Usp	—	—	—	—	13	—	..	—	..	763
39	Bilaspur District	NM	928	140	9	5	634	888	19	2	2	763
		M	71	815	901	742	259	111	940	708	224	190
		W	1	23	76	246	26	1	28	274	768	32
		D	N	22	13	7	9	N	13	16	6	4
		Usp	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	11
40	Raigarh District	NM	975	227	11	8	871	953	64	4	2	901
		M	24	729	904	742	105	46	893	743	265	82
		W	N	19	72	243	7	N	25	242	721	11
		D	1	25	13	7	14	1	18	11	6	—
		Usp	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
VII	Raipur Division	NM	948	175	16	8	747	911	42	2	3	774
		M	51	783	896	744	221	88	918	720	233	138
		W	1	15	66	228	7	N	21	253	741	50
		D	N	27	21	20	10	1	19	25	23	11
		Usp	..	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	27
41	Durg District	NM	919	142	9	10	786	873	25	2	1	729
		M	80	817	894	724	195	126	934	716	215	170
		W	1	15	72	235	12	N	21	255	769	72
		D	N	26	25	31	..	1	20	27	15	16
		Usp	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	..	13
42	Raipur District	NM	949	149	23	7	640	910	26	2	4	807
		M	50	805	892	747	326	89	933	708	226	126
		W	1	16	63	232	4	N	22	262	732	40
		D	N	30	22	14	19	1	19	28	38	10
		Usp	..	—	—	..	11	—	—	—	—	17
43	Bastar District	NM	987	279	16	9	805	967	99	5	6	823
		M	12	681	907	772	132	32	865	750	288	78
		W	N	15	61	209	—	N	21	232	698	14
		D	1	25	16	10	21	1	15	13	8	—
		Usp	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	85

Table VI.12 shows the distribution by marital status of 1000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups in Madhya Pradesh, its divisions and districts. It will be seen that the proportions in different divisions and in different districts are within a fairly close band. The full range and the inter-quartile ranges are given in Table VI.13.

TABLE VI 13

Range in the proportion of persons of each sex in different marital status in broad age-groups in the districts of Madhya Pradesh

Age-Group	Marital Status	Sex	Full range	Inter—Quartile ranges		
				I—II	I—III	I—III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-14	NM	M	879-997	949-969	969-987	949-987
		F	848-979	884-910	910-947	884-947
	M	M	3-120	13-31	31-52	13-52
		F	20-151	52-89	89-115	52-115
	NM	M	140-355	207-249	249-279	207-279
		F	7-103	19-30	30-49	19-49
	M	M	628-819	688-727	727-766	688-766
		F	865-965	924-934	934-954	924-954
15-34	W	M	11-29	15-18	18-22	15-22
		F	11-40	21-22	22-27	21.27
	D or S	M	1-34	4-7	7-15	4-15
		F	N-21	2-4	4-10	2-10
	NM	M	9-114	20-31	31-53	20-53
		F	N-11	2-2	2-3	2-3
35-59	M	M	724-907	823-869	869-884	829-884
		F	648-796	686-704	70.-722	686-722
	W	M	61-161	84-93	93-111	84-111
		F	194-349	268-286	285-303	268-303
	D or S	M	1-25	4-8	8-13	4-13
		F	1-28	4-5	5-11	4-11
	NM	M	5-117	11-19	19-39	11-39
		F	N-11	1-2	2-2	1-2
	M	M	468-772	625-680	680-709	625-709
		F	123-288	166-189	189-224	166-224
60 +	W	M	209-414	270-290	290-330	270-330
		F	727-876	698-809	809-832	698-832
	D or S	M	1-31	3-5	5-8	3-8
		F	N-38	2-3	3-5	2-5

Note (i) N = Negl gible
(ii) Abbreviations used are same as in Table VI 12.

It will be seen from the table that the inter-district differences in the proportion of married persons are quite significant, particularly in the age-groups 0-14 and 15-34. This reflects largely the effect of educational and cultural differences in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh. Further, the general non-acceptance of widow remarriage is evident from the rapidly increasing proportion of widows and a correspoding decrease in the proportion of married women in higher age-groups. Since widow remarriage is accepted by society, males do not tend to lose their 'married' status till they pass the middle age-group (say forties).

TABLE VI.13

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status in broad age-groups.

(a) Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors.

(b) Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands.

(c) Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers.

(d) Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males.

S. No.	State/Division District/	Description of ratio	Age-Groups				
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60 +	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madhya Pradesh	(a)	**901**	**156**	**75**	**127**	**934**
		(b)	**2,072**	**1,208**	**744**	**362**	**701**
		(c)	**1,075**	**1,221**	**2,734**	**3,278**	**1,969**
		(d)	**1,338**	**638**	**858**	**1,144**	**615**
I	Gwalior Division	(a)	802	64	33	21	1,045
		(b)	2,925	1,160	714	299	457
		(c)	1,272	922	1,901	2,380	1,333
		(d)	428	308	410	647	250
1	Morena District	(a)	792	36	22	20	1,421
		(b)	2,403	1,139	737	305	889
		(c)	953	902	1,650	2,064	500
		(d)	71	386	422	107	—
2	Bhind District	(a)	778	25	8	11	592
		(b)	3,164	1,180	765	304	500
		(c)	1,340	1,013	1,605	1,873	667
		(d)	2,000	487	850	6,591	—
3	Gwalior District	(a)	806	150	148	57	1,212
		(b)	4,351	1,184	641	296	519
		(c)	1,056	949	1,984	2,630	1,143
		(d)	402	324	442	307	—
4	Datia District	(a)	815	33	7	19	200
		(b)	3,333	1,197	700	279	500
		(c)	818	1,090	2,087	2,854	2,000
		(d)	—	250	374	286	—
5	Shivpuri District	(a)	799	39	15	25	800
		(b)	2,816	1,129	717	265	524
		(c)	1,207	861	2,591	3,392	2,000
		(d)	1.125	211	335	219	—

Table VI. 13—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division District/	Description of ratio	Age-Groups				
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Guna District	(a)	836	72	28	20	1,508
		(b)	2,813	1,173	719	330	867
		(c)	2,300	805	1,918	2,524	1,800
		(d)	3,000	263	378	323	1,000
II	Rewa Division	(a)	890	117	42	122	1,018
		(b)	1,518	1,141	787	380	716
		(c)	995	1,213	2,578	2,801	500
		(d)	798	427	767	1,159	—
7	Tikamgarh District	(a)	830	96	8	11	1,350
		(b)	2,299	1,142	787	3.6	--
		(c)	1,500	885	2,517	2,906	—
		(d)	200	192	563	333	—
8	Chhatarpur District	(a)	833	36	13	234	518
		(b)	2,086	1,159	797	358	—
		(c)	1,000	811	2,216	2,565	—
		(d)	313	232	459	544	—
9	Panna District	(a)	913	78	18	36	1,133
		(b)	2,036	1,142	742	285	556
		(c)	1,176	1,399	2,846	2 922	500
		(d)	1,200	488	921	680	..
10	Satna District	(a)	896	170	20	15	1,757
		(b)	1,526	1,139	829	442	375
		(c)	1,204	1,513	2,508	2,401	..
		(d)	867	726	1,154	872	..
11	Rewa District	(a)	916	84	83	207	2,118
		(b)	1,195	1,168	824	429	471
		(c)	1,217	1,560	2,687	2,178	500
		(d)	750	458	1,322	2,128	—
12	Shahdol District	(a)	928	190	173	182	981
		(b)	1,410	1,110	740	341	698
		(c)	786	909	2,566	3,287	1,000
		(d)	779	442	755	953	—
13	Sidhi District	(a)	912	193	57	95	952
		(b)	1,416	1,138	782	412	1,077
		(c)	763	1,372	2,936	2,884	—
		(d)	907	495	936	2,775	—
III	Indore Division	(a)	895	178	98	94	890
		(b)	2,636	1,267	708	305	1,156
		(c)	1,151	1,357	2,651	2,958	3,632
		(d)	1,034	696	687	686	833
14	Mandsaur District	(a)	875	120	42	39	1,313
		(b)	1,915	1,149	724	290	1,750
		(c)	955	1,312	2,699	2,759	—
		(d)	526	592	818	476	—

Table VI. 13—*Contd*

S. No.	State/Division District	Description of ratio	Age-Groups 0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Ratlam District	(a)	899	141	51	70	954
		(b)	2,113	1,223	691	267	2,250
		(c)	975	1,455	2,846	3,286	6,000
		(d)	316	717	895	778	—
16	Ujjain District	(a)	860	125	44	64	520
		(b)	2,764	1,236	661	238	1,900
		(c)	1,333	1,612	2,744	2,978	18,000
		(d)	1,045	901	679	756	—
17	Jhabua District	(a)	953	329	146	233	806
		(b)	2,425	1,290	787	442	1,071
		(c)	909	800	2,396	3,182	4,000
		(d)	1,019	480	514	755	..
18	Dhar District	(a)	919	198	87	118	853
		(b)	4,087	1,287	723	323	1,115
		(c)	2,636	1,383	2,741	2,933	4.000
		(d)	1,314	607	721	854	2,000
19	Indore District	(a)	872	233	269	168	1,198
		(b)	3,645	1,286	646	325	1,079
		(c)	923	1,171	2,163	2,790	1,500
		(d)	1,438	796	796	406	—
20	Dewas District	(a)	848	66	33	35	694
		(b)	3,285	1,367	695	259	400
		(c)	929	1,474	2,945	3,289	..
		(d)	667	705	641	773	—
21	West Nimar Dlstt.	(a)	925	192	82	168	816
		(b)	2,024	1,288	758	362	667
		(c)	6,000	1,425	2,701	2,852	833
		(d)	1,700	751	779	893	500
22	East Nimar Distt.	(a)	893	143	88	74	1,222
		(b)	7,435	1,340	692	258	1,267
		(c)	2,111	1,403	2,696	2,976	667
		(d)	1,300	813	518	334	—
IV	Bhopal Division	(a)	874	126	82	131	824
		(b)	3,106	1,234	691	277	473
		(c)	1,477	1,206	2,445	2,642	2,833
		(d)	1,676	644	619	395	...
23	Shajapur District	(a)	853	82	56	46	1,175
		(b)	2,226	1,204	723	261	1,000
		(c)	845	1,563	2,758	2,573	...
		(d)	667	950	1,152	781	..
24	Rajgarh District	(a)	852	59	61	42	686
		(b)	2,202	1,187	735	341	200
		(c)	845	1,563	2,758	2,573	—
		(d)	867	950	1,152	781	...

Table VI. 13—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division District	Description of ratio	Age-Groups				
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Vidisha District	(a)	833	84	37	49	1,000
		(b)	6,208	1,223	650	199	333
		(c)	2,700	776	1,867	2,373	—
		(d)	500	441	445	588	—
26	Sehore District	(a)	867	134	54	82	807
		(b)	3,750	1,177	619	241	545
		(c)	2,529	1,253	2,399	2,427	1,000
		(d)	593	731	573	983	—
27	Raisen District	(a)	868	65	114	33	767
		(b)	2,878	1,216	658	239	462
		(c)	13,000	1,123	2,141	2,666	—
		(d)	3,000	519	478	221	—
28	Hoshangabad Distt.	(a)	871	133	91	116	724
		(b)	5,648	1,295	705	280	550
		(c)	5,000	1,352	2,757	3,192	—
		(d)	1,307	632	507	260	—
29	Betul District	(a)	966	247	270	1,086	1,110
		(b)	5,130	1,379	761	348	167
		(c)	5,000	1,478	2,997	3,611	3,000
		(d)	14,500	754	740	487	—
V	Jabalpur Division	(a)	919	164	96	207	952
		(b)	2,678	1 259	742	359	618
		(c)	1,420	1,322	2,998	3,627	1,900
		(d)	1,170	677	754	643	571
30	Sagar District	(a)	855	78	22	85	1,541
		(b)	6,237	1,225	747	277	500
		(c)	2,500	1,281	2,696	3,321	3,500
		(d)	2,500	451	504	538	—
31	Damoh District	(a)	875	83	26	101	1,100
		(b)	3,235	1,219	764	284	500
		(c)	364	2,087	3,608	3,601	1,500
		(d)	1,000	442	922	571	—
32	Jabalpur District	(a)	910	175	200	233	815
		(b)	2,054	1,208	673	299	564
		(c)	1,044	1,175	2,949	3,396	1,900
		(d)	544	590	1,045	603	—
33	Narsimhapur Distt.	(a)	890	102	69	272	495
		(b)	5,593	1,338	759	315	618
		(c)	5,333	1,326	2,606	3,233	750
		(d)	7,500	611	772	746	—
34	Mandla District	(a)	950	186	155	201	685
		(b)	1,546	1,282	763	377	741
		(c)	1,514	1,451	3,665	4,663	2,500
		(d)	2,211	766	1,077	815	—

Table VI-13—*Contd.*

S. No.	State/Division District	Description of ratio	Age-Groups 0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Chhindwara District	(a)	962	218	141	213	917
		(b)	7,057	1,315	727	384	406
		(c)	1,250	1,558	3,280	3,647	—
		(d)	3,143	787	623	515	..
36	Seoni District	(a)	959	246	95	252	949
		(b)	3,846	280	794	381	970
		(c)	1,800	1,093	2,870	3,664	12,000
		(d)	4,444	799	635	567	—
37	Balaghat District	(a)	948	180	143	379	2,205
		(b)	2,498	1,286	787	491	469
		(c)	2,370	1,237	2,777	3,767	1,143
		(d)	1,553	698	639	786	500
VI	Bilaspur Division	(a)	945	204	158	395	855
		(b)	1,677	1,206	778	423	681
		(c)	1,203	1,194	3,266	4,052	1,238
		(d)	2,032	643	870	1,020	200
38	Surguja District	(a)	932	192	76	352	770
		(b)	2,086	1,167	759	408	1,345
		(c)	1,360	957	2,577	3,773	2,000
		(d)	3,092	584	537	781	..
39	Bilaspur District	(a)	943	140	194	458	921
		(b)	1,527	1,195	784	411	560
		(c)	1,121	1,261	3,603	4,252	933
		(d)	1,190	639	1,179	1,193	400
40	Raigarh District	(a)	962	293	338	350	852
		(b)	1,893	1,275	783	464	645
		(c)	1,321	1,316	3,213	3,885	[2,000
		(d)	1,626	734	795	1,108	...
VII	Raipur Division	(a)	957	241	141	552	961
		(b)	1,706	1,164	785	458	579
		(c)	756	1,352	3,757	4,751	6,833
		(d)	1,357	677	1,116	1,736	1,000
41	Durg District	(a)	939	164	180	169	818
		(b)	1,555	1,054	791	461	771
		(c)	1,005	1,236	3,476	5,074	5,400
		(d)	1,293	713	1,085	752	—
42	Raipur District	(a)	954	178	80	940	1,421
		(b)	1,787	1,199	798	471	437
		(c)	515	1,392	4,227	4,897	12,000
		(d)	1,169	667	1,276	4,070	600
43	Bastar District	(a)	984	372	269	735	758
		(b)	2,620	1,330	749	433	440
		(c)	1,903	1,492	3,423	3,870	—
		(d)	1,614	628	771	1,034	..

Table VI.13 shows the sex-ratio for each marital status in broad age-groups in Madhya Pradesh, its divisions and districts. The inter divisional differences in the sex-ratio have been analysed in the preceding pages. The variations in the proportions in different districts of Madhya Pradesh could be seen from the following table.

TABLE VI.14

Range in Sex-Ratio for each marital status in broad age-groups

Age Group	Description of ratio	Full range	Inter-quartile ranges		
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-14	(a)	778-984	852-890	890-932	852-932
	(b)	1,195-7,435	2,036-2,498	2,498-3,750	2,036-3,750
	(c)	365-13,000	953-1,217	1,217-2,300	[953-2.300
	(d)	14,500	667-1,169	1,169-1,700	667-1,700
15-34	(a)	25-372	78-140	140-192	78-192
	(b)	1,054-1,379	1,167-1,208	1,208-1,286	1,167-1,286
	(c)	776-2,087	1,013-1,281	1,281-1,451	1,013-1,451
	(d)	192-953	442-607	607-731	442-731
35-59	(a)	7-338	28-76	76-146	28-146
	(b)	619-829	700-742	742-783	700-783
	(c)	1,605-4,227	2,396-2,699	2,699-2,945	2,396-2,945
	(d)	335-1,322	507-721	721-921	507-921
60 +	(a)	11-1,086	39-101	101-233	39-233
	(b)	199-491	279-325	325-408	279-408
	(c)	1,873-5,074	2,630-2,978	2,978-3,611	2,630-3,611
	(d)	80-6,591	476-746	746-872	476-872

The table reveals that the range in the sex-ratio of married persons is no where as much as in the age-group 0-14. This is partly due to the ages of the husband and wife falling in different age-groups and partly on account of the differences in the prevalence of early marriage in different districts on account of their varying educational and cultural patterns. It is, however, believed that the former reason is more dominant.

Sharp inter-district differences in the sex-ratio are also noticeable for widowed, divorced and separated persons in the age-groups 35-59 and 60+. This may be ascribed to different cultural and social traditions in this respect.

TABLE VI.15

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/Division/District	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 +	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MADHYA PRADESH	..	2,672	1,817	1,394	1,039	893	784	554	362	701
I Gwalior Division	..	2,925	1,780	1,243	972	878	731	504	299	575
1 Morena	..	2,403	1,706	1,201	956	887	746	541	305	889
2 Bhind	..	3,164	1,844	1,269	971	854	753	556	304	500
3 Gwalior	..	4,351	2,190	1,270	982	830	692	487	296	519
4 Datia	..	3,333	1,684	1,321	982	880	710	469	279	500
5 Shivpuri	..	2,815	1,630	1,219	951	897	729	474	265	524
6 Guna	..	2,813	1,672	1,243	997	926	747	462	330	867
II Rewa Division	..	1,518	1,335	1,318	1,024	937	826	585	380	716
7 Tikamgarh	..	2,299	1,487	1,252	1,016	959	813	538	346	..
8 Chhatarpur	..	2,086	1,554	1,352	1,019	955	806	554	358	..
9 Panna	..	2,036	1,539	1,264	992	909	783	498	285	556
10 Satna	..	1,526	1,315	1,264	1,022	946	882	671	442	375
11 Rewa	..	1,195	1,190	1,322	1,108	1,009	849	636	429	250
12 Shahdol	..	1,410	1,333	1,368	970	861	798	561	341	698
13 Sidhi	..	1,416	1,191	1,362	1,040	947	831	589	412	1,077
III Indore Division	..	2,636	2,239	1,419	1,084	880	743	500	305	1,156
14 Mandsaur	..	1,915	1,680	1,205	957	890	815	466	290	1,750
15 Ratlam	..	2,113	1,955	1,312	1,056	870	727	472	267	2,250
16 Ujjain	..	2,764	2,117	1,348	1,038	856	696	445	238	1,900
17 Jhabua	..	2,425	2,154	1,495	1,133	962	796	590	442	1,071
18 Dhar	..	4,087	2,476	1,466	1,089	888	748	521	323	1,115
19 Indore	..	3,645	2,589	1,472	1,087	851	663	466	325	1,079
20 Dewas	..	3,285	2,415	1,506	1,206	873	738	468	259	400
21 West Nimar	..	2,024	2,528	1,473	1,124	883	783	576	362	667
22 East Nimar	..	7,435	2,907	1,628	1,117	867	721	496	258	1,267
IV Bhopal Division	..	3,106	2,157	1,383	1,054	868	731	478	271	473
23 Shajapur	..	2,226	1,773	1,255	1,066	895	778	499	261	1,000
24 Rajgarh	..	2,193	1,694	1,269	1,034	910	767	522	341	200
25 Vidisha	..	6,208	2,190	1,330	1,025	866	702	374	199	333
26 Sehore	..	3,750	2,325	1,334	993	788	628	466	241	545

Table VI.15—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	50-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27 Raisen	..	2,878	1,910	1,362	1,036	887	698	424	239	462
28 Hoshangabad	..	5,648	2,735	1,507	1,074	879	757	488	280	550
29 Betul	..	5,130	3,628	1,747	1,174	897	818	555	348	167
V Jabalpur Division	..	2,678	2,116	1,470	1,084	897	788	542	359	618
30 Sagar	..	6,237	2,125	1,338	992	947	780	477	277	500
31 Damoh	..	3,235	1,80)	1,398	1,018	933	821	535	284	500
32 Jabalpur	..	2,054	1,856	1,431	1,066	842	702	490	299	564
33 Narsimhapur	..	5,593	2,717	1,610	1,085	921	828	519	315	618
34 Mandla	..	1,546	2,079	1,564	1,12	885	807	608	377	741
35 Chhindwara	..	7,057	3,596	1,621	1,106	849	794	552	384	406
36 Seoni	..	3,846	2,203	1,520	1,124	927	864	580	381	970
37 Balaghat	..	1,498	1,887	1,426	1,170	955	828	604	491	469
VI Bilaspur Division	..	1,677	1,684	1,483	1,046	901	827	621	423	681
38 Surguja	..	2,086	1,795	1,482	994	838	793	645	408	1,345
39 Bilaspur	..	1,527	1,519	1,440	1,053	925	845	597	411	560
40 Raigarh	..	1,893	2,081	1,583	1,091	919	825	649	464	645
VII Raipur Division	..	1,706	1,643	1,409	989	889	831	635	458	579
41 Durg	..	1,555	1,391	1,253	913	847	834	663	461	771
42 Raipur	..	1,787	1,635	1,432	1,032	923	851	624	471	437
43 Bastar	..	2,620	2,519	1,752	1,059	898	789	609	433	440

Table VI.15 gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands of each-group. The ratio in the first marriageable age-group (10-14) ranges from 1,410 in Shahdol district to 7,057 in Chhindwara district. If all the husbands of the wives of this age-group were in this very age-group, the ratio would have been 1,000. Since the husbands are generally older, many fall outside this age-group and the excess above 1,000 denotes this variation. The proportion in Gwalior, Vidisha, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Narsimhapur and Chhindwara districts are very striking. No doubt most of the husbands of the wives in this age-group would be in the next higher age-group 15-19 but on account of the prevalence of widower's remarriage, it is not unlikely that many of their husbands would be in even higher age-groups.

In age-group 15-19 and subsequent age-groups, the proportion is not so high because whereas a particular age-group contains husbands of the wives belonging to previous age-group(s), it also has wives having husbands of higher age-group, which tend to counterbalances each other to a certain extent.

In age-group 30-39 and higher age-groups, the proportion of wives to 1,000 husbands is less than 1,000 at all the places in Madhya Pradesh (except Rewa district age-group 30-39). This is so because while women in these age-groups, once they become widows do not usually change their marital status by remarrying, men do remarry and thus tend to keep the status of 'husband' except for a brief spell of time. The inter-divisional and inter-district differences in this tendency do not appear significant.

A complementary factor in determining birth rate is the percentage of married men and women in the various age-sex groups upto age 45 as given by 1961 Census. Table VI.16 shows the percentage of married persons in different age-groups in rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE VI.16

Percentage of married males and females to persons of each sex at each age-group in Rural and Urban: Madhya Pradesh : 1961.

AGE-GROUP	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10-14	14.94	36.55	16.95	40.38	39.03	14.79
15-19	44.13	86.30	48.74	88.70	21.14	72.26
20-24	72.54	95.91	77.16	96.52	57.47	92.40
25-29	86.82	96.12	87.68	94.14	82.11	95.95
30-34	90.54	92.95	90.51	92.86	90·74	93.50
35-39	90.43	88.39	90.18	88.22	91.80	89.52
40-44	88.30	78.16	88.05	77.99	89.69	79.37

The above table shows some prevalence of marriage below age 14. It is more prominent in the rural areas—and there too among females. The contrast in the rural and urban percentages of married males females in the first three age-groups indicates the practice of marrying earlier in the rural areas.

The age distributing of married women is of topical interest in the context of fertility. Table VI.17 shows the percentage of married women in the reproductive ages 15-44 in the rural and urban areas of various divisions of Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE VI.17

Percentage of married females in age-group 15-44 to total married females in Rural and Urban areas of Madhya Pradesh and its divisions: 1961.

State/Division	Percentage of married women in age-group 15-44 to total married women.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	79.15	78.45	83.99
Gwalior Division	80.05	79.50	83.01
Rewa Division	76.82	76.57	81.00
Indore Division	81·51	80.83	83.91
Bhopal Division	80.08	79.35	84.50
Jabalpur Division	80.51	79.84	84.35
Bilaspur Division	77.62	77.19	84.34
Raipur Division	77.16	76.38	85.53

In this age span (15-44), women other than 'married' account for 27.61 per cent of the married group in Madhya Pradesh, the percentage being 27.47 for the rural and 19.06 for the urban. The age distribution of married women in 15-44 age-group is given in Table VI.18.

TABLE VI.18

Age distribution of married women 15-44 age-group in rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh and its Divisions : 1961

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of married women by age-group					
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	T	17.03	22.18	21.24	16.72	12.44	10.39
	R	17.26	21.98	21.16	16.69	12.46	10.46
	U	15.54	23.46	21.75	17.01	12.28	9.96
Gwalior Division	T	20.82	22.78	20.07	14.97	11.64	9.72
	R	21.40	22.66	19.96	14.76	11.60	9.66
	U	17.87	23.40	20.83	16.08	11.82	10.00
Rewa Division	T	17.93	22.07	20.92	16.40	12.35	10.33
	R	18.05	21.92	20.89	16.40	12.37	10.37
	U	15.90	24.46	21.49	16.34	12.16	9.72
Indore Division	T	17.45	22.82	20.70	16.63	12.33	10.07
	R	17.97	22.78	20.56	16.46	12.27	9.96
	U	15.70	22.95	21.19	17.19	12.53	10.43
Bhopal Division	T	17.28	22.42	20.89	16.61	12.17	10.63
	R	17.53	22.13	20.78	16.60	12.19	10.77
	U	15.85	24.08	21.47	16.68	12.03	9.89
Jabalpur Division	T	16.34	21.84	21.51	17.08	12.43	10.80
	R	16.80	21.72	21.33	16.91	12.36	10.88
	U	13.87	22.49	22.46	17.98	12.83	10.73
Bilaspur Division	T	15.09	21.45	22.18	17.87	13.04	10.37
	R	15.11	21.26	22.16	17.91	13.10	10.46
	U	14.78	24.27	22.55	17.16	12.09	9.15
Raipur Division	T	15.49	21.94	22.08	17.00	12.86	10.63
	R	15.49	21.62	21.97	17.07	12.99	10.85
	U	15.42	25.03	23.05	16.40	11.61	9.49

There is a greater percentage of married persons in 15-19 age-group in rural areas as compared to urban areas at all the places. Among the divisions, in 15-19 age-group, there is slightly smaller percentage in Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and a correspondingly higher percentage in Gwalior, Rewa, Indore and Bhopal Divisions. The high percentage of married in the most fertile ages 20-34 as noticed all over is a striking feature which leads to a high birth rate. The institution of universal marriage among women is again an important factor in keeping the birth rate steady.

APPENDIX

(As stated in the Preface, this Report could not be written fully for reasons that were partly beyond my control. The inset tables of unwritten Chapters are being made available, Chapter-wise, so that the data-users may analyse them and draw such conclusions as they deem proper. Introductory portion on working population is also published along with the inset tables in Chapter IX).

CHAPTER VII—Literacy and Education

Inset Tables

TABLE VII.1

Number of total, male and female literates per 10,000 of total, male and female population, respectively, in the State in 1961

Sl. No.	State and District	P	M	F
	Madhya Pradesh	**2048**	**3218**	**809**
1	Morena	1768	2792	522
2	Bhind	2068	3279	616
3	Gwalior	3320	4619	1789
4	Datia	1779	2901	514
5	Shivpuri	1381	2257	380
6	Guna	1670	2642	568
7	Tikamgarh	1165	1907	337
8	Chhatarpur	1338	2141	420
9	Panna	1313	2170	384
10	Satna	1863	3132	601
11	Rewa	1770	3086	431
12	Shahdol	1232	2072	343
13	Sidhi	933	1701	138
14	Mandsaur	2674	4228	977
15	Ratlam	2575	3814	1244
16	Ujjain	2791	4115	1334
17	Jhabua	755	1121	366
18	Dhar	1370	2609	640
19	Indore	4544	5969	2905
20	Dewas	2094	3400	691
21	West Nimar	1878	2983	711
22	East Nimar	2959	4395	1415
23	Shajapur	1680	2764	521
24	Rajgarh	1189	1935	364
25	Vidisha	1624	2523	592
26	Sehore	2568	3580	1369
27	Raisen	1616	2563	552
28	Hoshangabad	2739	4151	1215
29	Betul	2007	3270	607
30	Sagar	2499	3700	1180
31	Damoh	2242	3512	923
32	Jabalpur	3429	4894	1819
33	Narsimhapur	2613	3942	1214
34	Mandla	1728	2850	611
35	Chhindwara	1969	3129	782
36	Seoni	2041	3263	822
37	Balaghat	2402	3983	833
38	Surguja	1088.	1816	314
39	Bilaspur	2145	3591	733
40	Raigarh	1745	2915	581
41	Durg	2105	3455	741
42	Raipur	2170	3639	757
43	Bastar	834	1406	261

TABLE VII.2

Distribution of 10,000 total male and female literates among the Districts of State, 1961

Sl. No.	State and District	P	M	F
	Madhya Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1	Morena	210	226	146
2	Bhind	201	215	142
3	Gwalior	331	308	426
4	Datia	54	58	38
5	Shivpuri	116	126	78
6	Guna	148	154	123
7	Tikamgarh	80	85	57
8	Chhatarpur	119	126	91
9	Panna	65	69	48
10	Satna	195	207	144
11	Rewa	207	226	130
12	Shahdol	154	165	109
13	Sidhi	81	93	31
14	Mandsaur	304	311	277
15	Ratlam	187	177	226
16	Ujjain	280	267	332
17	Jhabua	56	53	69
18	Dhar	156	157	154
19	Indore	520	452	805
20	Dewas	140	145	116
21	West Nimar	274	276	263
22	East Nimar	303	289	364
23	Shajapur	134	141	105
24	Rajgarh	93	98	70
25	Vidisha	119	122	106
26	Sehore	292	273	372
27	Raisen	99	103	83
28	Hoshangabad	255	249	284
29	Betul	167	169	159
30	Sagar	295	283	346
31	Damoh	146	144	154
32	Jabalpur	656	606	865
33	Narsimhapur	160	153	189
34	Mandla	175	178	162
35	Chhindwara	231	229	236
36	Seoni	161	159	169
37	Balaghat	300	307	273
38	Surguja	171	182	125
39	Bilaspur	665	680	600
40	Raigarh	279	288	243
41	Durg	607	620	553
42	Raipur	668	679	619
43	Bastar	146	152	118

TABLE VII.3

Proportion of Total, Male and Female literates in Rural and Urban Areas of the State, 1961

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Rural population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Urban population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban Literates per 10,000 of total literates		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	Madhya Pradesh	**2048**	**3218**	**809**	**1304**	**2206**	**349**	**744**	**1012**	**460**	**1525**	**2605**	**403**	**5137**	**6608**	**3384**	**6368**	**6856**	**4310**	**3632**	**3144**	**5690**
1	Morena	1768	2792	522	1360	2238	292	408	554	230	1488	2452	318	4751	6346	2740	7692	8016	5586	2308	1984	4414
2	Bhind	2068	3279	616	1752	2848	437	316	431	179	1892	3085	471	4247	5599	2499	8471	8685	7102	1529	1315	2898
3	Gwalior	3320	4619	1789	864	1452	170	2456	3167	1619	1716	2898	336	4944	6348	3274	2602	3144	950	7398	6856	9050
4	Datia	1779	2901	514	1199	2074	213	580	827	301	1406	2426	250	3939	5703	2012	6742	7150	4141	3258	2850	5859
5	Shivpuri	1381	2257	380	1067	1833	193	314	424	187	1147	1971	207	4511	6048	2721	7728	8119	5067	2272	1881	4933
6	Guna	1670	2642	568	1085	1853	214	585	789	354	1242	2123	245	4616	6189	2849	6497	7013	3775	3503	2987	6225
7	Tikamgarh	1165	1907	387	970	1636	277	195	271	110	1016	1714	238	4284	5992	2401	8328	8579	6741	1672	1421	3259
8	Chhatarpur	1338	2141	420	955	1606	211	383	535	209	1057	1780	233	3952	5468	2182	7139	7502	5025	2861	2498	4975
9	Panna	1313	2170	384	1064	1826	239	249	344	145	1122	1927	252	4831	6553	2889	8107	8416	6219	1893	1584	3781
10	Satna	1863	3132	601	1439	2508	361	424	624	240	1586	2788	353	4565	6217	2529	7722	8006	6000	2278	1994	4000
11	Rewa	1770	3086	431	1472	2641	283	298	445	148	1561	2824	297	5256	6884	3052	8317	8558	6555	1683	1442	3445
12	Shahdol	1232	2072	343	953	1663	200	279	409	143	1025	1798	214	3980	5435	2198	7730	8027	5834	2270	1973	4166
13	Sidhi	933	1701	138	888	1628	123	45	73	15	896	1645	124	5015	6988	2078	9523	9571	8912	477	429	1088
14	Mandsaur	2674	4228	977	1597	2744	345	1077	1484	632	2030	3512	435	5052	6782	3055	5973	6491	3528	4027	3509	6472
15	Ratlam	2575	3814	1244	1085	1845	269	1490	1969	975	1533	2631	376	5100	6592	3419	4214	4836	2164	5786	5164	7836
16	Ujjain	2791	4115	1334	1086	1877	215	1705	2238	1119	1615	2835	314	5204	6620	3538	3890	4562	1608	6110	5438	8392
17	Jhabua	755	1121	366	404	648	144	351	473	222	435	701	155	4824	6312	3145	5349	5783	3938	4651	4217	6062
18	Dhar	1370	2609	640	962	1936	340	408	673	300	1297	2176	379	4609	6109	2917	7023	7421	5318	2977	2579	4682
19	Indore	4544	5969	2905	934	1511	270	3610	4458	2635	2367	3956	659	5962	7213	4457	2055	2531	928	7945	7469	9072
20	Dewas	2094	3400	691	1402	2446	280	692	954	411	1655	2896	329	4522	6133	2732	6693	7193	4047	3307	2807	5953

Table VII-3—*Concld.*

S. No.	District	Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of total population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Rural population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Urban population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban Literates per 10,000 of total literates		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
21	West Nimar	1878	2983	711	1198	2036	313	680	947	398	1399	2388	364	4731	6423	2848	6378	6825	4398	3622	3175	5602
22	East Nimar	2959	4395	1415	1691	2735	568	1268	1660	847	2197	3573	734	5510	7077	3756	5715	6223	4016	4285	3777	5984
23	Shajapur	1680	2764	521	1203	2109	236	477	655	285	1338	2351	261	4745	6353	2925	7164	7629	4523	2836	2371	5477
24	Rajgarh	1189	1935	364	802	1391	151	387	544	213	887	1538	166	4058	5691	2243	6747	7190	4138	3253	2810	5862
25	Vidisha	1624	2523	592	1019	1734	199	605	789	393	1175	2004	229	4553	5852	3013	6275	6872	3357	3725	3128	6643
26	Sehore	2568	3580	1369	772	1291	153	1796	2286	1216	1217	2100	234	4915	5959	3536	3007	3616	1120	6993	6384	8880
27	Raisen	1616	2563	552	1403	2267	432	213	296	120	1482	2398	455	3997	5400	2321	8682	8846	7830	1318	1154	2170
28	Hoshangabad	2739	4151	1215	1662	2706	535	1077	1445	680	2066	3392	659	5515	7067	3621	6069	6520	4406	3931	3480	5594
29	Betul	2007	3270	607	1521	2599	359	486	671	248	1663	2860	473	5664	7354	3737	7577	7949	5912	2423	2051	4088
30	Sagar	2499	3700	1180	1352	2149	476	1147	1551	704	1753	2811	611	5010	6582	3176	5409	5809	4032	4591	4191	5968
31	Damoh	2242	3512	923	1557	2590	485	685	922	438	1786	2986	553	5332	6956	3531	6945	7374	5250	3055	2626	4750
32	Jabalpur	3429	4894	1819	1274	2096	372	2155	2798	1447	2046	3493	574	5708	6996	4103	3716	4282	2042	6284	5718	7958
33	Narsimhapur	2613	3942	1214	1958	3072	785	655	870	429	2227	3512	888	5425	6946	3698	7492	7793	6463	2508	2207	3537
34	Mandla	1728	2850	611	1445	2472	423	283	378	188	1520	2606	443	5758	7377	3985	8363	8673	6920	1637	1327	3080
35	Chhindwara	1969	3129	782	1385	2314	434	584	815	348	1586	2670	494	4606	3195	2895	7033	7394	5554	2967	2606	4446
36	Seoni	2041	3263	822	1716	2823	612	325	440	210	1822	3008	648	5538	7170	3752	8407	8650	7447	1593	1350	2553
37	Balaghat	2402	3983	833	2112	3571	666	290	412	167	3046	5162	958	5076	6815	3126	8797	8966	7994	1203	1034	2006
38	Surguja	1088	1816	314	890	1534	205	198	282	109	917	1587	209	4596	5985	2807	8179	8448	6528	1821	1552	3472
39	Bilaspur	2145	3591	733	1694	2951	467	451	640	266	1823	1597	499	5358	7088	3406	7898	8217	6373	2102	1783	3627
40	Raigarh	1745	2915	581	1466	2508	429	279	407	152	1556	2672	454	4807	6615	2784	8399	8603	7379	1601	1397	2621
41	Durg	2105	3455	741	1454	2470	426	651	985	315	1668	2915	476	5075	6454	3027	6906	7149	5756	3094	2851	4244
42	Raipur	2170	3639	757	1574	2788	406	596	851	351	1777	3176	454	5211	6974	3280	7252	7662	5358	2748	2338	4642
43	Bastar	834	1406	261	700	1225	174	134	181	87	717	1256	178	5598	7205	3809	8391	8707	6680	1609	1293	3320

TABLE VII-4

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female literates in the Rural and Urban areas of the Districts of the State, 1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Total literates			Male literates			Female literates		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madhya Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1.	Morena	210	254	134	226	264	142	146	189	113
2.	Bhind	201	268	85	215	273	90	142	234	72
3.	Gwalior	331	135	673	308	141	671	426	94	678
4.	Datia	54	57	48	58	60	52	38	37	39
5.	Shivpuri	116	141	73	126	149	75	78	91	68
6.	Guna	148	151	143	154	158	147	123	108	135
7.	Tikamgarh	80	104	37	85	106	38	57	89	32
8.	Chhatarpur	119	133	94	126	137	100	91	106	79
9.	Panna	65	83	34	69	85	35	48	69	32
10.	Satna	195	237	122	207	242	132	144	200	101
11.	Rewa	207	271	96	226	282	104	130	198	79
12.	Shahdol	154	187	96	165	193	103	109	147	80
13.	Sidhi	81	122	11	93	130	13	31	64	6
14.	Mandsaur	304	286	337	311	294	347	277	227	315
15.	Ratlam	187	123	297	177	125	291	226	114	312
16.	Ujjain	280	171	470	267	178	462	332	124	489
17.	Jhabua	56	47	72	53	45	71	69	63	73
18.	Dhar	156	172	128	157	170	129	154	190	127
19.	Indore	520	168	1137	452	167	1073	805	173	1284
20.	Dewas	140	147	127	145	152	130	116	109	121
21.	West-Nimar	274	274	273	276	275	279	263	268	259
22.	East-Nimar	303	272	358	289	262	347	364	339	383
23.	Shajapur	134	151	105	141	157	106	105	110	101
24.	Rajgarh	93	99	83	98	102	88	71	68	73
25.	Vidisha	119	117	122	122	123	122	106	82	123
26.	Sehore	292	138	563	273	144	555	372	97	580
27.	Raisen	99	135	36	103	133	38	83	151	32
28.	Hoshangabad	255	243	276	249	236	275	284	290	279
29.	Betul	167	199	112	169	196	110	159	219	115
30.	Sagar	295	250	372	283	239	377	346	324	363
31.	Damoh	146	159	123	144	155	120	154	187	128
32.	Jabalpur	656	383	1135	606	379	1103	865	410	1209
33.	Narsimhapur	160	188	111	153	174	108	189	284	118
34.	Mandla	175	230	79	178	226	75	162	260	88
35.	Chhindwara	231	255	188	229	248	190	236	304	185
36.	Seoni	161	213	71	159	201	68	169	293	76
37.	Balaghat	300	415	99	307	401	101	272	505	96
38.	Surguja	171	220	86	182	224	90	125	189	76
39.	Bilaspur	665	824	385	680	815	386	600	887	382
40.	Raigarh	279	368	123	288	361	128	243	416	112
41.	Durg	607	658	517	620	646	562	553	739	413
42.	Raipur	668	760	505	679	759	505	619	769	505
43.	Bastar	146	192	64	152	193	62	118	183	69

TABLE VII-5.A

Tahsils in which Rural Literacy is above or below the rural average for the State

More than 50% above	1	Indore	(22.87)	4	Balaghat	(21.13)	7	Mandsaur	(19.36)	10	Durg	(19.12)		
	2	Mhow	(21.93)	5	Khandwa	(20.39)	8	Seoni Malwa	(19.18)					
	3	Janjgir	(21.89)	6	Warasconi	(19.95)	9	Narsimhapur	(19.15)					
25-50% above	1	Burhanpur	(18.91)	11	Dewas	(17.92)	21	Seoni	(16.53)	31	Kasrawad	(15.83)	41	Rehli (15.11)
	2	Dhamtari	(18.63)	12	Sakti	(17.75)	22	Jaora	(16.38)	32	Mehgaon	(15.76)		
	3	Neemuch	(18.25)	13	Manasa	(17.74)	23	Budni	(16.27)	33	Ratlam	(15.76)		
	4	Raigarh	(18.13)	14	Malhargarh	(17.60)	24	Barwaha	(16.24)	34	Bhanpura	(15.72)		
	5	Murwara	(18.12)	15	Gadarwara	(17.56)	25	Rajnandgoan	(16.22)	35	Patan	(15.60)		
	6	Hoshangabad	(18.09)	16	Sawer	(17.35)	26	Multai	(16.15)	36	Lahar	(15.45)		
	7	Harda	(18.05)	17	Bhind	(17.24)	27	Depalpur	(16.05)	37	Sirmour	(15.32)		
	8	Maheshwar	(18.02)	18	Raipur	(17.09)	28	Badnawar	(16.02)	38	Sarangarh	(15.32)		
	9	Sihora	(18.02)	19	Ambah	(16.80)	29	Manendragarh	(15.92)	39	Pichhore	(15.18)		
	10	Jawad	(17.92)	20	Bhander	(16.80)	30	Badnagar	(15.84)	40	Sagar	(15.12)		
Up to 25% above	1	Damoh	(14.88)	10	Sohagpur	(14.36)	19	Mungeli	(13.95)	28	Harsud	(13.03)		
	2	Goharganj	(14.87)	11	Sitamau	(14.33)	20	Bilaspur	(13.83)	29	Baloda Bazar	(13.00)		
	3	Udaipura	(14.77)	12	Hatta	(14.33)	21	Raghurajnagar	(13.82)	30	Khargone	(13.00)		
	4	Ujjain	(14.74)	13	Morena	(14.32)	22	Nagod	(13.58)	31	Ashoknagar	(12.95)		
	5	Dindori	(14.72)	14	Brindanawagarh	(14.25)	23	Khurai	(13.46)	32	Chhindwara	(12.93)		
	6	Sausar	(14.48)	15	Jabalpur	(14.19)	24	Tarana	(13.34)	33	Theonthar	(12.91)		
	7	Garoth	(14.47)	16	Sanjari-Balod	(14.18)	25	Amarpatan	(13.26)	34	Mandla	(12.87)		
	8	Baihar	(14.44)	17	Sonkatch	(14.15)	26	Banda	(13.22)	35	Huzur	(12.80)		
	9	Gohad	(14.36)	18	Mahasamund	(14.07)	27	Lakhnadon	(13.16)					
Up to 25% below	1	Baraily	(12.67)	11	Vidisha	(11.96)	22	Bemetara	(11.45)	33	Susner	(10.89)	44	Guna (10.12)
	2	Dhar	(12.57)	12	Gharghoda	(11.92)	23	Jashpur	(11.44)	34	Mahidpur	(10.61)	45	Bandogarh (10.07)
	3	Khacharod	(12.50)	13	Rajpur	(11.85)	24	Raisen	(11.38)	35	Panna	(10.55)	46	Silwani (9.98)
	4	Bhainsdehi	(12.46)	14	Nasrullaganj	(11.80)	25	Shivpuri	(11.35)	36	Sarangpur	(10.51)	47	Udaipur (9.93)
	5	Khategaon	(12.44)	15	Sabalgarh	(11.76)	26	Datia	(11.30)	37	Alot	(10.47)	48	Begumganj (9.92)
	6	Shajapur	(12.38)	16	Baikunthpur	(11.72)	27	Kanker	(11.29)	38	Laundi	(10.27)	49	Kurwai (9.91)
	7	Seondha	(12.37)	17	Katghora	(11.65)	28	Sardarpur	(11.26)	39	Basoda	(10.27)	50	Karera (9.81)
	8	Shujalpur	(12.23)	18	Betul	(11.59)	29	Kannod	(11.25)	40	Ajaigarh	(10.25)	51	Bhikangaon (9.68)
	9	Gird	(12.09)	19	Khairagarh	(11.57)	30	Maihar	(11.23)	41	Bharatpur	(10.21)	52	Ghairatganj (9.65)
	10	Amarwara	(12.02)	20	Mauganj	(11.53)	31	Niwari	(11.11)	42	Kolaras	(10.20)	53	Niwas (9.65)
				21	Jaura	(11.45)	32	Bagli	(10.95)	43	Huzur	(10.20)		
25-50% below	1	Mungaoli	(9.33)	8	Chhatarpur	(8.81)	15	Sheopur	(8.34)	22	Samri	(7.85)	29	Kondagaon (6.71)
	2	Pohri	(9.30)	9	Sohagpur	(8.72)	16	Chachaura	(8.23)	23	Bijawar	(7.79)	30	Tikamgarh (6.58)
	3	Raghogarh	(9.27)	10	Narsingarh	(8.70)	17	Bhanupratappur	(8.12)	24	Pawai	(7.65)	31	Khilchipur (6.54)
	4	Manawar	(9.19)	11	Sehore	(8.59)	18	Jatara	(8.09)	25	Kukshi	(7.41)	32	Singrauli (6.40)
	5	Ashta	(9.06)	12	Gopadbanas	(8.59)	19	Beohari	(8.07)	26	Kawardha	(7.19)		
	6	Berasia	(8.97)	13	Agar	(8.42)	20	Ichhawar	(8.06)	27	Petlawad	(7.16)		
	7	Bijeypur	(8.93)	14	Pichhor	(8.39)	21	Narayanpur	(8.06)	28	Sironj	(6.85)		

Table VII-5-A—*Concld.*

More than 50% below	1	Ambikapur	(6.27)	5	Sendhwa	(5.89)	9	Pushprajgarh	(5.72)	13	Jagdalpur	(4.70)	17	Konta	(2.44)
	2	Pal	(6.11)	6	Rajgarh	(5.87)	10	Deosar	(5.66)	14	Sailana	(4.04)	18	Jobat	(2.35)
	3	Surajpur	(6.08)	7	Biaora	(5.83)	11	Thandla	(5.18)	15	Jhabua	(2.75)	19	Alirajpur	(2.00)
	4	Lateri	(5.96)	8	Bijapur	(5.79)	12	Barwani	(4.73)	16	Dantewara	(2.55)			

TABLE VII-5.B

Tahsils in which Urban Literacy is above or below the urban average for the State

More than 50% above	--			--			--			..			..			
25—50% above	--			--			--			--			--			
up to 25% above	1	Balaghat	(53.98)	8	Jagdalpur	(48.50)	15	Multai	(47.19)	22	Sohagpur	(45.85)	29	Seoni Malwa	(44.54)
	2	Mhow	(52.96)	9	Bilaspur	(48.45)	16	Seoni	(46.99)	23	Neemuch	(45.17)	30	Jashpur	(44.54)
	3	Khandwa	(51.40)	10	Betul	(48.12)	17	Ujjain	(46.94)	24	Ambikapur	(45.13)	31	Dhar	(44.34)
	4	Indore	(50.67)	11	Mandla	(47.97)	18	Hoshangabad	(46.94)	25	Jawad	(45.02)	32	Gadarwara	(44.13)
	5	Jabalpur	(50.13)	12	Ratlam	(47.85)	19	Raipur	(46.38)	26	Huzur	(44.95)	33	Mungeli	(44.11)
	6	Durg	(49.43)	13	Harda	(47.74)	20	Narsimhapur	(46.06)	27	Damoh	(44.89)	34	Dewas	(43.98)
	7	Baikunthpur	(48.96)	14	Kanker	(47.45)	21	Barwani	(45.86)	28	Shajapur	(44.62)	35	Sakti	(43.70)
													36	Huzur	(43.59)
													37	Sagar	(43.55)
up to 25% below	1	Barwaha	(43.52)	19	Morena	(42.05)	37	Shivpuri	(39.94)	54	Sihora	(36.87)	71	Sendhwa	(34.83)
	2	Mandsaur	(43.40)	20	Guna	(41.85)	38	Khurai	(39.46)	55	Petlawad	(36.54)	72	Susner	(34.82)
	3	Burhanpur	(43.33)	21	Raigarh	(41.78)	39	Malhargarh	(38.97)	56	Baraily	(36.51)	73	Kukshi	(34.74)
	4	Murwara	(43.29)	22	Khargone	(41.76)	40	Mahidpur	(38.78)	57	Rehli	(36.45)	74	Sausar	(34.38)
	5	Badnagar	(43.26)	23	Rajgarh	(41.76)	41	Sardarpur	(38.77)	58	Patan	(36.34)	75	Sohagpur	(34.35)
	6	Raghurajnagar	(43.10)	24	Sitamau	(41.67)	42	Jhabua	(38.70)	59	Khacharod	(36.08)	76	Mungaoli	(34.07)
	7	Vidisha	(43.09)	25	BalodaBazar	(41.32)	43	Dhamtari	(38.56)	60	Pichhore	(36.06)	77	Alot	(34.00)
	8	Jobat	(42.87)	26	Hatta	(41.29)	44	Bhikangaon	(38.46)	61	Tikamgarh	(36.00)	78	Badnawar	(33.85)
	9	Maheshwar	(42.87)	27	Manasa	(41.21)	45	Ambah	(38.18)	62	Kasrawad	(35.94)	79	Chhatarpur	(33.84)
	10	Gopadbanas	(42.84)	28	Bhind	(40.99)	46	Katghora	(37.72)	63	Joura	(35.84)	80	Pal	(33.70)
	11	Khairagarh	(42.65)	29	Janjgir	(40.79)	47	Depalpur	(37.66)	64	Waraseoni	(35.81)	81	Berasia	(33.38)
	12	Mahasamund	(42.59)	30	Panna	(40.75)	48	Sarangarh	(37.37)	65	Sehore	(35.68)	82	Bijeypur	(33.15)
	13	Alirajpur	(42.55)	31	Chhindwara	(40.62)	49	Narsingarh	(37.34)	66	Sawer	(35.65)	83	Kawardha	(33.05)
	14	Rajnandgaon	(42.54)	32	Garoth	(40.58)	50	Khategaon	(37.14)	67	Kannod	(35.58)	84	Datia	(33.03)
	15	Gird	(42.43)	33	Basoda	(40.55)	51	Tarana	(37.05)	68	Mehgaon	(35.46)	85	Maihar	(32.80)
	16	Thandla	(42.42)	34	Sailana	(40.30)	52	Sabalgarh	(37.01)	69	Raisen	(35.36)	86	Manawar	(32.77)
	17	Sheopur	(42.38)	35	Bhanpura	(40.28)	53	Shujalpur	(37.01)	70	Jaora	(34.97)	87	Manendragarh	(32.68)
	18	Ashoknagar	(42.31)	36	Agar	(40.22)									
25—50% below	1	Biaora	(32.60)	6	Sironj	(31.33)	11	Sonkatch	(30.58)	16	Ichhawar	(28.62)	21	Sanjari Balod	(23.95)
	2	Nagod	(32.21)	7	Kolaras	(31.24)	12	Bandhogarh	(30.34)	17	Bhander	(28.50)	22	Lahar	(22.10)
	3	Raghogarh	(31.81)	8	Khilchipur	(31.13)	13	Begamganj	(29.90)	18	Sarangpur	(28.45)			
	4	Chachaura	(31.69)	9	Bijawar	(31.02)	14	Kurwai	(29.77)	19	Ashta	(27.10)			
	5	Karera	(31.58)	10	Rajpur	(30.95)	15	Gohad	(29.17)	20	Bagli	(26.98)			

CHAPTER VIII—Language and Religion

Insct Tables

TABLE VIII-1

Distribution of each major religious community among the districts of the State, 1961

State and Districts	TRU	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Hindu	Jain	Others	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	**Total**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Rural	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	Urban	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1 Morena	Total	1	209	7	112	247	129	2	..
	Rural	1	273	5	252	261	141	2	..
	Urban	..	154	8	53	149	120	..	..
2 Bhind	Total	1	146	1	365	201	377	2	..
	Rural	1	230	..	1140	214	415	..	..
	Urban	2	74	4	32	102	351	12	..
3 Gwalior	Total	9	301	54	887	199	261	31	..
	Rural	..	172	5	1875	119	94	1	..
	Urban	54	412	162	462	785	381	228	..
4 Datia	Total	40	50	2	17	64	13	..	..
	Rural	3	53	1	15	63	29	..	..
	Urban	237	46	3	18	70	2	..	..
5 Shivpuri	Total	..	88	2	136	178	202	..	..
	Rural	1	85	2	346	190	315	..	..
	Urban	..	90	3	46	84	121	..	..
6 Guna	Total	..	168	13	229	184	442	4	..
	Rural	..	170	12	573	189	418	..	..
	Urban	2	167	16	82	153	458	23	..
7 Tikamgarh	Total	..	76	8	10	144	246	2	..
	Rural	..	103	7	5	158	443	..	..
	Urban	..	52	11	12	41	106	18	..
8 Chhatarpur	Total	..	121	23	84	186	164	..	..
	Rural	..	141	8	37	194	357	..	..
	Urban	..	103	55	104	131	27	..	..
9 Panna	Total	..	71	4	21	105	83	..	303
	Rural	..	106	2	15	114	169	..	3000
	Urban	..	41	8	24	37	21	..	..

Table VIII. 1—*Contd.*

State and Districts	TRU	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Hindu	Jain	Others	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10 Satna	Total	1	119	17	59	223	42	..	..
	Rural	..	134	3	19	232	26	..	..
	Urban	8	106	47	77	149	53	..	..
11 Rewa	Total	..	165	16	34	247	7	..	..
	Rural	..	233	2	9	267	1	..	..
	Urban	3	107	47	45	96	12	..	..
12 Shahdol	Total	1	128	39	72	266	44	14	15
	Rural	1	176	19	123	284	52	16	..
	Urban	3	87	83	50	138	38	..	16
13 Sidhi	Total	..	91	1	2	187	1	..	..
	Rural	..	190	1	5	210	1	..	..
	Urban	..	5	3	..	13	1	..	..
14 Mandsaur	Total	6	445	49	197	221	726	45	578
	Rural	..	412	5	151	208	873	2	5714
	Urban	35	473	147	217	315	621	334	..
15 Ratlam	Total	2	361	127	88	137	610	67	..
	Rural	..	182	33	48	123	345	..	..
	Urban	7	515	331	105	241	798	510	..
16 Ujjain	Total	56	510	61	371	190	460	12	..
	Rural	..	333	16	105	158	239	..	..
	Urban	349	662	162	486	425	618	88	..
17 Jhabua	Total	1	78	243	7	162	206	..	..
	Rural	1	72	276	3	175	208	..	..
	Urban	..	86	172	9	70	205	6	..
18 Dhar	Total	1	236	23	69	199	305	2	..
	Rural	1	283	10	107	208	382	2	..
	Urban	..	195	51	52	133	250	..	..
19 Indore	Total	133	595	260	842	212	756	418	..
	Rural	3	346	51	173	104	109	1	..
	Urban	814	809	718	1129	1002	1217	3175	..
20 Dewas	Total	1	309	23	150	132	134	2	..
	Rural	..	427	18	232	131	115	..	..
	Urban	3	207	32	115	137	148	18	..

Table VIII. 1—*Contd.*

State and Districts	T R U	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Hindu	Jain	Others	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21 West Nimar	Total	67	422	75	398	304	181	4	..
	Rural	64	393	72	758	308	142	1	..
	Urban	90	448	80	243	278	209	23	..
22 East Nimar	Total	1149	647	156	263	190	134	36	..
	Rural	1019	543	99	221	181	143	1	..
	Urban	1824	737	280	281	258	129	269	..
23 Shajapur	Total	..	346	6	38	155	300	4	14
	Rural	..	516	2	73	163	363	1	..
	Urban	2	199	13	23	96	255	18	16
24 Rajgarh	Total	..	198	3	46	161	43	..	..
	Rural	..	246	1	47	169	59	..	..
	Urban	..	157	8	45	102	31	..	..
25 Vidisha	Total	1	338	5	56	144	296	..	..
	Rural	..	513	4	60	146	264	..	..
	Urban	5	189	6	54	126	318	..	..
26 Sehore	Total	127	959	131	434	202	242	43	58
	Rural	1	563	6	59	167	126	2	..
	Urban	783	1300	404	595	462	325	316	65
27 Raisen	Total	10	256	20	122	122	172	14	..
	Rural	7	425	26	389	134	329	16	..
	Urban	21	110	8	7	36	61	..	..
28 Hoshangabad	Total	122	190	124	270	192	108	15	..
	Rural	123	182	43	210	181	80	..	..
	Urban	119	196	301	296	274	128	111	..
29 Betul	Total	498	68	76	84	178	75	1	14
	Rural	561	73	48	120	187	85	..	..
	Urban	168	64	139	68	110	68	6	16
30 Sagar	Total	119	241	169	358	240	1139	27	29
	Rural	85	188	101	147	219	1580	3	..
	Urban	296	287	317	448	395	825	187	32
31 Damoh	Total	..	106	42	75	136	371	9	..
	Rural	..	120	17	20	138	651	..	..
	Urban	3	93	97	99	125	173	70	..

Table VIII. I—*Concld.*

State and Districts	TRU	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Hindu	Jain	Others	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32 Jabalpur	Total	117	438	734	1248	387	561	278	29
	Rural	27	198	13	74	293	405	11	—
	Urban	584	645	2310	1753	1080	673	2045	32
33 Narsimhapur	Total	..	84	12	66	130	158	—	—
	Rural	..	120	2	6	132	149	..	..
	Urban	..	53	32	93	116	164	..	..
34 Mandla	Total	2	49	128	42	222	45	290	—
	Rural	2	67	150	39	241	68	317	—
	Urban	—	34	80	43	81	28	117	—
35 Chhindwara	Total	1423	238	117	112	240	143	87	—
	Rural	1536	335	77	139	242	170	100	—
	Urban	830	156	204	100	226	123	—	—
36 Seoni	Total	263	181	30	34	162	106	27	—
	Rural	315	294	18	39	176	149	22	—
	Urban	..	84	56	32	62	75	59	—
37 Balaghat	Total	4339	127	89	88	242	82	1220	—
	Rural	5052	203	104	210	260	43	1386	..
	Urban	612	61	54	35	106	109	117	—
38 Surguja	Total	1	131	467	164	332	15	96	—
	Rural	1	222	609	219	363	15	110	..
	Urban	1	52	157	140	105	14	6	..
39 Bilaspur	Total	28	195	554	389	651	52	263	—
	Rural	5	216	310	421	685	26	292	..
	Urban	148	176	1088	375	402	70	76	..
40 Raigarh	Total	..	48	4798	94	310	13	468	..
	Rural	..	53	6922	86	332	7	537	..
	Urban	2	44	155	97	151	18	12	..
41 Durg	Total	1342	198	428	1165	596	289	4905	8960
	Rural	1102	190	107	573	604	272	5357	1286
	Urban	2594	205	1130	1419	542	300	1916	9823
42 Raipur	Total	110	237	608	649	640	222	1561	—
	Rural	55	172	550	749	654	87	1767	—
	Urban	397	293	737	607	534	318	199	..
43 Bastar	Total	29	36	255	53	380	45	51	—
	Rural	33	47	243	108	423	55	53	—
	Urban	4	26	281	29	62	38	41	—

TABLE VIII-2

Number per 10,000 of total population speaking the major languages as mother-tongue in each district of the State, 1961

State/Division/District	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking								
	Total Population	Baghel-Khandi	Barel	Bhilali	Bhili	Chhatis-garhi	Gondi	Gujarati	Halabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
I Gwalior Division	1,062	Neg.	—	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	—	205	Neg.
1 Morena Distt.	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
2 Bhind ,,	198	—	—	Neg.	—	—	—	6	—
3 Gwalior ,,	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—
4 Datia ,,	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5 Shivpuri ,,	173	Neg.	—	—	—	Neg.	—	4	Neg.
6 Guna ,,	184	Neg.	—	—	Neg.	—	—	117	—
II Rewa Division	1,313	9,999	—	—	—	2	340	93	—
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
8 Chhatarpur ,,	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
9 Panna ,,	102	—	—	—	—	—	Neg.	4	—
10 Satna ,,	215	561	—	—	—	Neg.	Neg.	35	—
11 Rewa ,,	239	8,633	—	—	—	Neg.	—	7	—
12 Shahdol ,,	256	724	—	—	—	2	338	20	—
13 Sidhi ,,	179	81	—	—	—	Neg.	2	—	—
III Indore Division	1,832	Neg.	9,996	9,983	10,000	Neg.	234	6,954	—
14 Mandsaur Distt.	232	—	—	—	Neg.	—	Neg.	570	—
15 Ratlam ,,	149	—	—	3	1,067	—	2	291	—
16 Ujjain ,,	204	—	—	Neg.	11	—	—	444	—
17 Jhabua ,,	159	—	—	3,703	6,824	Neg.	—	535	—
18 Dhar ,,	199	—	—	4,086	580	Neg.	Neg.	806	—
19 Indore ,,	233	Neg.	—	—	2	Neg.	1	828	—
20 Dewas ,,	138	—	94	83	20	Neg.	132	237	—
21 West Nimar ,,	306	—	9.885	2,108	1,074	Neg.	4	2,160	—
22 East Nimar ,,	212	—	17	—	422	—	95	1,083	—
IV Bhopal Division	1,198	Neg.	4	17	Neg.	Neg.	1,577	665	Neg.
23 Shajapur Distt.	163	—	—	—	—	—	Neg.	214	—
24 Rajgarh ,,	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
25 Vidisha ,,	151	—	—	—	—	Neg.	2	39	—
26 Sehore ,,	233	Neg.	4	17	Neg.	Neg.	39	263	—
27 Raisen ,,	127	—	—	Neg.	—	—	Neg.	10	Neg.
28 Hoshangabad ,,	191	—	—	—	—	—	38	68	—
29 Betul ,,	173	—	—	—	—	Neg.	1,498	52	—
V Jabalpur Division	1,767	Neg.	—	—	—	36	3,133	693	24
30 Sagar Distt.	246	—	—	—	—	1	1	70	—
31 Damoh ,,	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—
32 Jabalpur ,,	394	—	—	—	—	1	1	351	—
33 Narsimhapur ,,	127	—	—	—	—	—	Neg.	13	—
34 Mandla ,,	211	—	—	—	—	—	779	9	Neg.
35 Chhindwara ,,	243	Neg.	—	—	—	—	876	102	
36 Seoni ,,	162	—	—	—	—	—	569	17	22
37 Balaghat ,,	249	—	—	—	—	34	907	70	2
VI Bilaspur Division	1,267	—	—	—	—	452	25	330	—
38 Surguja Distt.	320	—	—	—	—	236	16	50	—
39 Bilaspur ,,	625	—	—	—	—	31	9	197	—
40 Raigarh ,,	322	—	—	—	—	185	Neg.	83	—
VII Raipur Division	1,561	1	—	—	—	9,510	4,691	1,060	9,976
41 Durg Distt.	582	—	—	—	—	5,159	319	369	14
42 Raipur ,,	618	1	—	—	—	3,685	23	630	2
43 Bastar ,,	361	—	—	—	—	666	4,349	61	9,960

Note—(1) Only those languages of which the numerical strength of the speaker is one lakh or above at the State level have been taken into account. Remaining languages have been included under Others.

Note.—(2) Neg.=Negligible.

Table VIII–2—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking										
	Hindi	Korku	Kurwkh oraon	Malvi	Marathi	Nimadi	Oriya	Punjabi	Sindhi	Urdu	Others
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Madhya Pradesh	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
I Gwalior Division	1,525	—	—	Neg.	285	1	1	1,764	1,166	654	165
1 Morena Distt.	355	—	—	Neg.	14	—	Neg.	132	28	104	26
2 Bhind ,,	293	—	—	—	5	—	—	70	4	29	32
3 Gwalior ,,	271	—	—	Neg.	228	—	1	1,173	897	219	65
4 Datia ,,	90	—	—	—	2	—	—	20	216	11	6
5 Shivpuri ,,	252	—	—	—	11	Neg.	Neg.	135	8	92	14
6 Guna ,,	264	—	—	Neg.	25	1	—	234	13	199	22
II Rewa Division	1,660	—	68	Neg.	38	—	7	374	674	193	305
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	209	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	24	9	1
8 Chhatarpur ,,	268	—	—	—	11	—	Neg.	66	33	44	10
9 Panna ,,	152	—	—	—	1	—	Neg.	20	4	10	11
10 Satna ,,	300	—	—	—	5	—	1	145	326	17	31
11 Rewa ,,	132	—	—	Neg.	10	—	6	46	111	51	25
12 Shahdol ,,	334	—	68	—	9	—	Neg.	78	169	56	221
13 Sidhi ,,	265	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	6	6
III Indore Division	1,258	4,883	Neg.	9,634	2,701	9,989	8	2,113	2,734	3,985	1,680
14 Mandsaur Distt.	208	—	—	2,309	39	Neg.	1	315	326	399	489
15 Ratlam ,,	138	—	—	1,083	40	1	2	107	166	441	47
16 Ujjain ,,	104	—	—	3,925	130	1	Neg.	270	376	592	107
17 Jhabua ,,	59	—	—	38	9	16	—	5	7	55	11
18 Dhar ,,	177	—	—	104	61	970	—	36	21	194	67
19 Indore ,,	215	—	—	1,129	723	16	4	951	1,324	815	198
20 Dewas ,,	138	4	—	1,029	66	71	1	78	81	205	80
21 West Nimar ,,	123	1	—	15	369	5,862	Neg.	174	60	390	436
22 East Nimar ,,	96	4,878	Neg.	2	1,264	3,052	—	177	373	894	245
IV Bhopal Division	1,457	3,409	Neg.	366	1,773	3	40	1,251	1,656	3,158	460
23 Shajapur Distt.	209	—	—	336	32	Neg.	Neg.	33	31	449	26
24 Rajgarh ,,	229	—	—	24	9	—	Neg.	25	11	206	23
25 Vidisha ,,	205	—	—	Neg.	21	1	Neg.	52	48	518	23
26 Sehore ,,	265	—	—	6	183	2	15	686	1,327	1,454	193
27 Raisen ,,	175	—	—	—	10	—	25	187	42	340	31
28 Hoshangabad ,,	267	492	Neg.	Neg.	88	Neg.	Neg.	183	176	141	47
29 Betul ,,	107	2,917	—	—	1,430	Neg.	Neg.	85	21	50	117
V Jabalpur Division	2,145	687	4	Neg	4,431	7	89	2,296	17,38	1,300	2,245
30 Sagar Distt.	352	—	—	—	48	Neg.	4	204	229	231	44
31 Damoh ,,	198	—	—	Neg.	6	—	Neg.	85	75	55	10
32 Jabalpur ,,	528	—	Neg.	—	209	Neg.	37	1,624	1,032	474	387
33 Narsimhapur ,,	188	—	—	Neg.	10	Neg.	Neg.	61	55	22	7
34 Mandla ,,	276	—	—	—	16	1	4	30	73	33	48
35 Chhindwara ,,	235	—	3	—	1,539	Neg.	7	212	65	164	355
36 Seoni ,,	186	687	1	Neg.	209	Neg.	1	25	70	198	334
37 Balaghat ,,	182	Neg.	—	Neg.	2,394	6	36	55	139	123	1,060
VI Bilaspur Division	1,553	1,018	9,923	Neg.	124	Neg.	3,533	541	623	270	1,708
38 Surguja Distt.	370	1,016	3,621	—	11	—	179	151	12	104	365
39 Bilaspur ,,	894	2	218	—	98	Neg.	170	338	529	135	313
40 Raigarh ,,	289	—	6,084	Neg.	15	—	3,184	52	82	31	1,030
VII Raipur Division	402	3	5	Neg.	648	Neg.	6,322	1,661	1,409	440	3,437
41 Durg Distt.	98	2	Neg.	403	403	Neg.	269	1,021	240	170	584
42 Raipur ,,	292	Neg.	5	Neg.	181	Neg.	5,812	538	1,107	237	457
43 Bastar ,,	12	1	Neg.	Neg.	64	Neg.	241	102	62	33	2,396

CHAPTER IX--Working Population

Introductory Note and Inset Tables

CHAPTER IX
THE WORKING POPULATION

1. **The Working Population.**—This chapter is in many senses the most important in the whole report. It is the size of the working population and its endowment in skills and capital that determine a nation's economic level. The principal contribution that the Census makes here is to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of the workers of the country; in the 1961 Census the 'Economic' Tables have increased considerably biter in number and complexity. We have in fact two classes of Table: first, a series based on individual slips and second, another series (the Household Economic Tables) presented for the first time which are based on the Household Schedule and relate principally to cultivation and household industry. However, there have been misgivings in some quarters that the high degree of elaboration achieved in the 1961 Census has probably foundered on the rock of definition. In ideal conditions, we should have, in respect of each person who claims to work, information relating at least to--(a) the kind's of work he/she does; (b) the kind/s of organisation he/she works in; (c) the hours per day (or days per month) he/she works in each kind of work he/she is engaged in; and (d) the income he/she earned per day/month in each kind of work that he/she does. In this Census we have information in respect of (a) and (b) though for not more than two kinds of work usually; we have no information whatever in respect of (c) and (d). Thus, whatever the degree of detail that the information relating to two of the four dimensions of this universe can boast of, not much will be achieved in the field of either income and for employment computations unless, *with concepts matched*, other surveys yield, at least on a sample basis, figures regarding the other two dimensions. This is the first inadequacy. Second, in view of the fact that we have no information in respect of (c) and (d) which is specifically recorded in the Census schedules, two questions of cardinal importance have had to be left for decision at the lowest level of the operational hierarchy of the Census *i.e.*, by the enumerator, these were--(i) does the work that the respondent says he/she is engaged in, show a certain minimum degree of regularity either with reference to a season (for seasonal work) or with reference to the year on the basis of which to call him a worker will not be a travesty of truth? (ii) where the work reported is of more than one kind, which is the most important (if there are more than two) or the more important (if there are just two) in turns of the time spent on each of them? The first draft of the instructions dealt with the first issue in considerable detail though it is doubtful whether the vagueness and inaccuracy that bedevil most information and factors to the prestige that falsify some of it can ever be over-come by conceptual elaboration but, admittedly, this is all that the organisers of a statistical campaign can achieve. No reference was, however, made in this draft to principal and secondary kinds of work on the (in my opinion, fallacious) ground that such a division by the enumerator would involve "value-judgements"; actually, what it involved was not so much value-judgements as judgements of fact(in which judgements quite possibly, the value-matrix of the enumerator may play some role). Reproduced below are the first draft instructions regarding work which were not changed in the final draft except for those regarding principal/secondary occupations; (the economic questions were from No. 8 to No. 12: No. 8 dealing with cultivation; No. 9 with agricultural labour, No. 10 with household industry and No. 11 with other kinds of work:

"*Questions 8 to 11: Working.*—These questions

apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer, at a Household industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live-stock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as *worker*. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as *non-worker*. *Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.*

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party

will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11:"

Later, an instruction regarding principal and secondary occupations was incorporated in Hindi, this was as follows:

उन व्यक्तियों की दशा में जिनका काम एक से ज्यादा वर्गों में लिखा गया है यह पूछा जायगा कि अलग-अलग कामों में से उनका मुख्य काम कौन सा है और मुख्य काम के बाद दूसरा स्थान किस काम का है, जो काम मुख्य काम बतलाया जायेगा उसको सम्बन्धित प्रश्न नम्बर के चारों ओर एक ○ इस प्रकार का घेरा बनाकर चिह्नित कर दिया जायगा और जिस काम का दूसरा स्थान है उसे √ चिह्न द्वारा बतलाया जायगा । जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति दो ही काम करता है, वहां दूसरे को चिह्नित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं, मुख्य काम वह समझा जावेगा जिस काम में वह अपना सबसे अधिक समय व्यय करता है। दूसरा स्थान उस काम का होगा जिसमें मुख्य काम से कम परन्तु अन्य काम या कामों से अधिक समय खर्च होता है ।

Owing to the fact that the design of the individual enumeration schedule was not, at the time it was finalised, primarily intended to accommodate entries relating to principal and secondary occupations, the super imposition of this instructions resulted only in partial coverage of what had to be covered. Thus, the individual slip provides four different questions for four different kinds of activity (1) Cultivation, (2) Agricultural Labourer, (3) Household Industry, and (4) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service. The advantage of this approach was that, in the vast majority of rural entries in which agriculture or agricultural labourer would be the sole entry, the enumerator had very little to do except write the relevant symbol against the question concerned. This approach also resulted in the respondent's being questioned pointedly on the various possible kinds of economic activity that he could be engaged in. Also, in respect of household industry on the one hand and trade, business, industry other than household industry on the other, it was clearly provided in separate parts that, in one, the kind of work that the person himself was doing should be entered and, in the other, the nature of the industry in which the person was working had to be indicated; the intention was that adequate information should be available for compiling tables based on the National Classification of Occupations and on the Standard Industrial Classification. But this design also meant that, where a person's principal and secondary occupations both fell in the same major category, there was no provision for recording the secondary means of livelihood, the only exceptions here were agriculture and agricultural labourer because it was more intended that the slip should contain information regarding various kinds of cultivation or of agricultural labourer. Thus, if a person's principal crop was wheat with some other secondary crop, the whole thing went into agriculture or cultivation. But if a person's principal household industry was running a dairy and the secondary occupation was also another kind of household industry, there was no means of recording both. So, where the principal and secondary occupations (or even more) both (or all) related either to household industry (Q. 10) or to "Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service" (Q. 11), only that occupation which took up most of his time was entered and the other ignored. To what extent the failure to 'net' such activity resulted in a distortion of the Census economic picture, it is difficult to say. For one thing, there is hardly any possibility of significant distortion so far as the rural areas are concerned where the major activities are agriculture and agricultural labourer. Owing to the fact that, as we shall subsequently see, not all of what we usually regard as agriculture (apart from plantations, orchards, etc. which in any case are printed as a category separate from agriculture) went into the Census definition of 'cultivation', it is actually likely that, in this Census, we have a somewhat uncomprehensive picture of agriculture itself; the following figures bear this out:

TABLE IX.1

Principal and Additional work both in Agriculture: Madhya Pradesh

Principal Work	Additional Work Household Industry Division 'O'				Other Industry Division 'O'				Cultivation			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Cultivation*	Rural				Urban							
	M			F	M			F	—	—	—	—
	304,842			141,696	3,712			1,186				
2. Household Industry (Division 'O')	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,305	3,089	401	161
3. Other Industry (Division 'O')	236	452	28	20	—	—	—	—	3	287	24	19

All the same, it appears essential that the individual slip should make provision clearly for recording details in respect of principal and secondary occupations. The economy is getting more diversified for one thing and for another, the high cost of living is forcing increasing number of people—particularly women—into putting for additional employment. Throughout the time of enumeration, the term used was 'secondary work', for purposes of tabulation the term 'additional work' was used in order that no implication regarding the importance of the occupation is read into the word: 'secondary' undoubtedly, the recording of information relating to principal and additional work has yielded some valuable tables.

2. The Household Schedule.—Questions regarding economic activity were asked in connection with the household schedule as well. This is a major innovation of the 1961 Census and is likely to become a permanent feature of the Census questionnaire in the future. The theory is that, in an undeveloped economy with little diversification, there is likely to be a significant galaxy of characteristics relatable to the household as a unit rather than to any of its individual members; for instance, there is bound to be some kind of relationship between the number of family workers on the one hand and, on the other, when the size of the holding or the size of the household; this particular aspect has already been examined in the chapter on rural population. Unfortunately, however, detailed information was recorded in the Household schedule only in respect of cultivation and household industry and not in respect of trade, other industry, etc. It may be that agricultural labourer or other industry need not have been separately treated but trade certainly is an important sphere in both rural and urban areas and the volume of tertiary activity that different kinds of regional economy support would have been a valuable economic datum. The household schedule also provided for entries relating to family workers and hired workers employed in cultivation and for household industry. The relevant instructions are reproduced below:—

> "You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to cultivation and household industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in items I (i), I (ii) and 2. Items I (i) and I (ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in I (i) and I (ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category I (i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer, and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government, Category I (ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right or transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:—

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified periods;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) the following:—

(a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(c) land taken for a share of the produce,

(d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category I(ii).

Categories I (i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or

within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible, to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly three fold.

(a) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(b) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the Household. the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the Industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes

it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, *e.g.*, preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it would still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Birimakers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplied the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the Household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the Industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry:

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the Household is working, 'I' under the column 'Head', and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in whole time employment during last working season or should be in whole time employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write I in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write I under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to, Household Cultivation only, and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industr'y put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work Thereon."

Thus we have a fair account of detail regarding (a) the holding itself (acreage and tenure): (b) household industry (nature and seasonality): and (c) the number of, (i) family workers, and (ii) hired workers engaged in cultivation only or in household industry only or in both. A rough check was made of the accuracy of the area figures. In Tables B-XII and holdings (taken to be equal to the number of households) are classified according to the different size-classes: less than 1: 1.2.50: 2.50—5.00: 5.00—7.50: 7.50—10.00: 10.00—12.50: 12.50—15.00: 15.00—30.00: 30.00—50.00: and 50+. Figures (area 1953) in respect of the size, number and acreage of different classes of holdings available in the 'Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1961-62' were utilised for determining the average-size of the holding in each of these size-classes even though these figures were available only for some 28 million acres only out of a total of nearly 40 million acres (1960-61) of net sown area (circa 1953 it was about 36½ million acres): on the basis of these average sizes, total net sown area was calculated from the numbers of holdings (households) in Tables B-XII and B-XIII, duly multiplied by the rural and urban sample multiples. The method yielded a figure of 45.98 million acres of net sown area which is to be compared with the actual figure of 39.8 million acres for 1960-61. The another check, the average size independently derived from the 'Statistical Abstract' were used only for the size-classes: less than 1 and 50+; for other size— classes, its mid-point was used. This method yielded 48.16 million acres. Considering the many obvious defects in comparability, the Household Schedule figures can be considered as dependably accurate so far as the general pattern is concerned though not in respect of actual magnitudes.

3. **The 1961 Tables.**—The Tables that were constructed on the basis of the economic returns in the individual slip and the Household Schedule and which will be used in the course of this chapter are listed below:

List of Tables

Table No.	Name of Table	Volume No. and Part in which the Table appears
	A : Main Tables	
1.	Primary Census Abstract	Vol. VIII Part II-A
2. B-I	Workers and Non-workers by sex and broad age-groups	„ „ „ II-B(i)
3. B-II	Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups.	„ „ „ „
4. B-III Part A	Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.	„ „ „ „
5. B-III Part B	Industrial classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.	„ „ „ „
6. D-VI	Distribution of Industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers by place of birth.	„ „ „ II-C(ii)
7. B-IV Part A	Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at Household Industry.	„ „ „ II-B(i)
8. B-IV Part B	Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.	„ „ „ „
9. B-IV Part C	Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation.	„ „ „ „
10. B-V	Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation	„ „ „ II-B(ii)
11. B-VI	Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.	„ „ „ „
12. B-VII Part A	Persons working principally (i) as cultivators (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer.	„ „ „ II-B(iii)
13. B-VII Part B	Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry.	„ „ „ „
14. C-VIII Part A	Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes.	Vol. VIII Part II-C(ii)
15. C-VIII Part B	Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.	„ „ „ „
16. SCT-I Part A	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.	„ „ „ V-A(i)
17. SCT-I Part B	Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex of Scheduled Tribes.	„ „ „ V-A(ii)
18. B-XII	Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately (Based on 20% sample).	„ „ „ III(i)

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Table No.	Name of Table	Volume No. and part in which the Table appears
19. B-XIV Part A	Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry **in all areas.** (Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged). **(Based on 20% Sample),**	Vol. VIII Part III (i)
20. B-XV	Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately (Based on 20% sample)	,, ,, ,, ,,
21. B-XVI	Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in **all areas** (Based on 20% Sample).	,, ,, ,, ,,
	B : Subsidiary Tables	
1. B-I.1	Distribution of 1000 persons by **each** industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.	Vol. VIII Part I-C
2. B-I.2	Number of female workers per 1000 male workers in each industrial category	,, ,, ,, ,,
3. B-I.3	Distribution of 1000 of total workers of each sex into age-groups and industrial category.	,, ,, ,, ,,
4. B-I.4	Distribution of 1000 workers in each sex and each industrial category by age-group.	,, ,, ,, ,,
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25. B-VI.1	Distribution of 1000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.	,, ,, ,, ,,
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27. B-VII Part A.2	Number per 1000 persons working principally as agricultural labourers, who are working (1) as agricultural labourers and cultivators, (2) as agricultural labourers, and at household industry in rural areas only.	,, ,, ,, ,,
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32.	B-XIVA.1	Distribution of 1000 households engaged in household industry only by principal household industry and working strength in **rural and urban areas only.**	„ „ „ „
33.	B-XVI.2	Distribution of 1000 workers (family/hired) engaged in principal household industry (with and without cultivation) in each duration period.	„ „ „ „
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A formidable list by any standards and to create some meaning out of this wealth of material is the task of this chapter.

4. "Income" and "Work".—Before doing so, however, it is necessary to discuss whether the changeover to the concept of work in the 1961 Census is-or is not-an improvement on earlier Census practice which was geared to the concept of "income". The following is a comparative summary description of the terms used in the censuses from 1901 to 1951 (the summary was prepared in the office of the Registrar-General, India):

1951: Principal occupation was one which fetched more income as compared to the secondary occupation. In this way, unproductive occupation like rent receiving could be a principal occupation and the income obtained from productive work could be a secondary occupation. A self-supporting person may or may not have a secondary occupation: if he has one, both the occupations should be his own occupations. Conceptually, an earning dependent must have two occupations, otherwise he is a non-earning dependent. In his case, his principal occupation is that for which he depends upon a self-supporting person while his own occupation is reckoned as his secondary means of livelihood, even though the income derived from his own occupation may be the most substantial, that is his principal source of livelihood. Thus in actual terms, an earning dependent has neither less nor more than one occupation of his own which by definition is his secondary means of livelihood, while, again by definition, his principal means of livelihood is that of the person on whom he is dependent. A non-earning dependent has only principal occupation and no secondary occupation. His principal occupation is the same as that of the person (as self-supporting person) on whom he is dependent. In actual terms, he has no occupation of his own.

1941: Same as in 1951.

1931: In 1931 the criterion adopted was income so that an occupation from which more income accrued was the principal occupation. However, the question of secondary occupation was restricted to only "earners" just as in actual practice it was restricted to "self-supporting persons" in 1951. The occupation of a working dependent was his own occupation the occupation by which he or she augmented the income of his or her family. Thus, there was no conceptual or real difference in the occupation followed by a "working dependent". He could have more than one occupation of his own, but only the principal occupation (the occupation which fetched more income to the family) was recorded. If a person was engaged in two occupations—one from which he obtained income in cash or kind and the other being family occupations—he was "earner" by virtue of his former occupation and the latter was his secondary occupation irrespective of the income derived from the two occupations.

1921: Question No. 10 provided for recording the subsidiary occupation (secondary), if any, of all "actual workers". The basis was income so that the income obtained from the secondary occupation was less than that from the principal occupation. However, the secondary occupation was tabulated only for "partial agriculturists", that is, where the secondary occupation was agriculture (deriving income from agriculture) "Dependents" were classified according to the occupation of "actual workers" on whom they were dependent. There was no secondary occupation of "dependents".

1911: Same as 1921.

1901: Same as 1921.

[Remarks: Upto 1931, the instruction provided that in cases where a person with productive means followed some occupation, that occupation should be entered in column 9 (principal occupation) and the source of his private income in column 10 (subsidiary occupation). It is difficult to interpret this instruction. Does it mean that all productive means of income were to be regarded as secondary occupations? If this was so, rent receivers, pensioners, beggars etc., would not have been recorded in column 9 (principal occupation). This perhaps only means a private source of income such as the income not always relatable to any particular occupation.]

The principal objection to the 'work' approach of the 1961 Census is that it clubbed all kinds of worker into a single omnibus category of workers whereas in earlier censuses they were classified into self-supporting persons (principal earners), earning or working dependents (partial earners) and dependents (non-earners). At first sight it may look as though the earlier approach is more useful for national income computations: this in fact is not so. For who is, or who is not, a self-supporting person or earning dependent is a matter of judgement (and no doubt all heads of households—at least the prestige —fancying male part of them—would have returned themselves as principal earners however nominal their economic contribution) and is of no assistance for any kind of quantitative assessment. An apprentice in an industrial worker's family is certainly likely to earn much more than a daily labourer but the former is likely to have been returned as an earning dependent and the latter as a self-supporting person. For income computations, what we need is sample-surveys for all principal occupations showing the relationship between age in broad segments and earnings —and, once we have these data the occupational distribution figures of the 1961 Census are likely to be far more useful. In a sense, neither the approach of the 1961 Census nor that of earlier Censuses is a conceptually coherent and comprehensive. For, in any population, we are likely to have these principal kinds of worker with reference to regularity of tenure: "not working": "irregularly (or casually) working": and "regularly working"—this is the pure 'work'— approach. On the other hand, with reference to earnings, we again have three similar categories;

"not earning": "irregularly (or casually) earning": and "regularly earning". And finally we have the criterion of duration: "seasonal" and "non-seasonal". Thus we would have 18 broad categories: in respect of any particular person, we will have to get only three characteristics recorded or three questions answered. (i) "Does he work regularly/casually/not at all"? (ii) "Does he earn regularly/casually/not at all? and (iii) "Is the work seasonal"? It will of course be necessary to define as clearly as possible the two terms involved: "regular" and "seasonal": this is bound to be difficult and we may never reach the degree of clarity that would avoid all local judgement of fact. However such judgements would be each time restricted to a clearly defined aspect which would be the basis for the hope that they would not be wide off the work. We may now try and fit the concepts and practices of the 1951 and the 1961 censuses into this comprehensive conceptual scheme. Before this is done, a few preliminary points must be cleared. First, it has generally been the practice in the Census to treat the house-wife as a non-worker on the reasoning that her work is part of family life and is rendered to the family without hope of or desire for payment: so, even though a house wife can be treated as 'working' but not 'earning', her work would not be treated as "work" for our purposes. 'Work' therefore has a restrictive meaning which is that it would, but for exceptional circumstances, earn an income. Secondly, this is the reason why family workers would be treated as "working" but not "earning": the special circumstances here is that the earnings of all the workers in the family are centralised and their utilisation for the family is also centralised. But for this circumstance the particular worker would have earned an income. Thirdly, it will always be difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between 'casual' and 'regular'. In a country of widespread disguised unemployment, there will be many so-called "regulars" who are really "casuals": the daily labourer being more or less the arch type of this class. Also, the income that a 'casual' worker receives, say, over a year or so, may be much greater than that of a really 'regular' worker. This would be the case, for example, with the vast army of casual labour that established itself for long periods at a time near newly emerging factories as compared with the regular agricultural worker engaged for the whole season. Once again, quantification would require sample surveys and if the census can provide a universe of various categories of 'casual' workers they could be effectively organised. However 'seasonal' work must be assigned a separate status for the simple reason that technical conditions (as in agriculture) are such that, in many areas, work cannot last the whole year and even during the season there is not work to do always—*i.e.*, either in all days of the season or for a minimum number of hours on any particular 'work-day'. All the same, the worker has to be 'available' near at hand. 'Seasonal' work in our conditions therefore has to be treated as regular. Finally, the kind of approach suggested here may make the distinction between 'usual status' and 'a given reference period' less significant than it would be otherwise. For, we should on this approach ordinarily tend to adopt the more accurate 'usual status' approach. Any 'reference period' shorter than a full year is likely to distort the returns significantly because of the seasonal nature of various kinds of work. 'Bidi-making' for example may show some decline during February (when the census is usually taken) because some of the workers, who are ordinarily engaged in bidi-making, may have temporarily stayed into agriculture even if they do not themselves cultivate. Owing to the fact that at harvest time wages are usually paid in kind many in the rural areas fixed this a convenient way of laying by some food for some months at least. For a similar reason, 'construction' would have just started to pick up momentum in areas in the month of March—just after the harvest. Therefore, reference periods of a month or a fortnight are not likely to give us a correct view of the occupational pattern. It is true that long reference periods may make our figures vitiated by memory lapses but this is likely to happen only in a relatively small number of cases. In any case, even the 'reference period' approach makes exceptions in favour of 'seasonal' and 'regular' work. The suggested scheme is presented below:

TABLE IX-2.A

Classification of Work
('*Casual*' *means* '*irregular*')
Seasonal/Non-Seasonal
A: Not working B: Casually working C: Regularly working

A.1 : No income	B.1 : No income	C.1 : No income
A.2 : Casual income	B.2 : Casual income	C.2 : Casual income
A.3 : Regular income	B.3 : Regular income	C.3 : Regular income

The A-1 Category clearly relates to dependants—children, students, housewives and old people (not getting pensions): similarly, the A-3 category refer to pensioners and **rentiers** of various kinds. The A-2 category is the same as the A-3 category except that the unearned income (like rent of houses, crop-shares, etc.) is irregular. Thus the A-Categories refer to the 'Non-workers' of the 1961 Census. But, in the 1951 Census, it is only the first category that would have been clearly entered as dependants and it seems equally clear that the A-3 category would have been recorded as self-supporting persons. It seems safe also to assume that the A-2 category also would have been recorded as 'dependents' in view of the uncertain nature of the income or at any rate as "unproductive classes" if some of them were entered as self-supporting persons. In respect of the C category, the position is not equally clear for the category as a whole. There is certainty regarding only one part of this category—viz. C-3. The other two categories most probably are family workers some of whom may have been 'earning dependents' in the 1951 Census and others, 'self-supporting persons'. In the case of family workers, the 1951 Census categorically required that they should **not** be treated as 'non-earning dependants' and that, where no income was specifically attributable to them, that person's share in the family income should be estimated and the person treated either as a 'self-supporting person' or as an 'earning dependant' according as such notionally attributed 'share' was considered adequate or inadequate to support him or her. This process of course was difficult and, as information regarding these matters was obtained mostly from heads of households, one can assume that the vast majority of such persons were treated as 'earning dependants' because of the understandable under-estimation by Heads of Households of their individual contributions to the family income. Thus, it seems likely that, in the 1951 Census, both the B-1 and B-2 categories were recorded as 'earning dependants' while in the 1961 Census they were clearly treated as workers. The most difficult categories in the Census (whether of 1961 or of 1951 or earlier decades) are the B-categories which presumably do account for a large part of "disguised unemployment" (along with, of course, categories C-1 and C-2). In the 1951 Census there was an emphasis on regularity of earnings which might have had the effect of excluding the B-1 and B-2 categories from the category of 'self-supporting persons' as well as from that of 'earning dependants': "The work 'regular' is used in the sense of 'non-casual' ..... It also includes income derived from seasonal employment. What it does exclude is individual income accruing casually and not constituting a source of income which is regularly depended upon". Thus, we can probably assume that categories B-1 and B-2 were 'dependants' in the 1951 Census while category B-3 went into 'unproductive classes' as in the case of casual work, regular income can only be 'unearned'. The manner in which non-seasonal, irregular work was dealt with in the 1961 Census is not altogether clear. There were two reference periods; the last, or the current, working season for **seasonal** work and the 'previous fortnight' for **regular** employment. In the case of seasonal work, the person must have worked for at least one hour a day during the greater part of the season. In the case of 'regular' work, the person must have worked for at least one day during the preceding fortnight. No reference period was indicated for non-seasonal, irregular work but it appears that the most of 'having worked for at least a day during the last fortnight' came to be applied in practice not only to regular work which alone was intended by the instructions but also to non-seasonal, irregular work. This practice was in a sense justified by three illustrations that were given: 'The General labourer', (The real proto type of this kind of worker): 'Honorary Social Worker': and 'Political Worker'. The

latter two illustrations probably engendered among the enumerators, who were mostly employees in Govt. or local authorities and were possibly sceptical* of the value of political and social work, a feeling that even a some what tenuous connexion with work justified treatment of a person as a 'worker'. One would not therefore be far wrong in assuming that the B-categories were for the most part recorded as workers (B-1 as family workers and B-2 as family workers and others) even though, at least in respect of B-3, it was probably far more correct to treat it as non-working. Thus a comparative presentation of the theoratical position in 1951 and 1961 will be some what as follows:

TABLE IX-2.B

Classification of Workers, 1951-61

1951	Category	1961
Dependants	1. A-1	Non-Workers.
Dependants(or unproductive "self-supporting persons")	2. A-2	Non-Workers.
Self-supporting persons (unproductive)	3. A-3	Non-Workers.
Dependants	4. B-1	Workers.
Dependants	5. B-2	Workers.
Self-supporting persons	6. B-3	Workers.
Self-supporting persons or Earning Dependants	7. C-1 / 8. C-2	Workers.
Self-supporting persons	9. C-3	Workers.

But owing to the fact that the categories that we have looked cannot be translated quantitatively in terms of the 1951 and 1961 Census figures, we cannot now go further than broadly, indicate the comparative conceptual position. The net result however is that, as compared with 1951, a greater number would have been recorded as workers in 1961 than as 'self-supporting persons' and 'earning dependants' in 1951. This is not to suggest that there has been any "inflation" of the figures in 1961, rather, the 1961 Census has excluded every trace of arbitrariness from the Census figures and has included among them all persons who could with some justification be called 'workers' and it is up to statisticians to apply 'correction factors' derived from Sample-Surveys or other sources. The only feasible method of evolving some comparability between 1951 and 1961 is the one indicated in Census Paper No. 1 of 1962 : "Final Population Tables"; it is reproduced below:

"**1951 Census**:

Workers in 1951 comprised of :

(i) All self-supporting persons with productive principal means of livelihood *i.e.*, all self-supporting persons other than (a) agricultural rent-receivers belonging to livelihood class IV and (b) self-supporting persons deriving their means of livelihood from non-agricultural, non-productive occupations, like beggars, pensioners etc., belonging to livelihood class VIII.

(ii) Self-supporting persons belonging to livelihood class IV (agricultural rent receivers) but deriving secondary means of livelihood from productive occupations *i.e.* other than class IV.

(iii) All earning dependants in respect of their own (secondary) means of livelihood other than those who derived their secondary means of livelihood from:

(a) receipt of agricultural rent under class IV, and

(b) non-agricultural non-productive occupations. (For calculating working force, no account has been made of the self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive but who had a productive secondary means of livelihood, as unlike rent-receivers in Class IV, these persons were lumped in Class VIII and did not have a separate class of principal or secondary means of livelihood).

Non-workers of 1951 were equal to:

(i) All non-earning dependants;

* There is ofcourse no question of approval by the author of this attribute but he would be less than truthful if he did not recognise that it exists.

(ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood was agricultural rent (class IV) and who had no productive secondary means of livelihood:

(iii) The following groups of self-supporting persons included in non-agricultural class VIII:

(a) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property;

(b) Pensioners and remittance holders;

(c) Inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles, beggars and vagrants; and

(d) Other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity.

(iv) Earning dependants whose means of livelihood (secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent-receiving under Class IV, and

(v) Earning dependants whose secondary means of livelihood was non-agricultural non-productive. The number of this group have been estimated at 455,792 (106,771 males and 349, 021 females). This estimate has been worked out on the basis of proportion of non-productive self-supporting persons to all self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural classes. These earning dependants were deducted from Class VIII and placed among non-workers".

The following two tables give the relevant figures for 1951 and 1961.

TABLE IX-3.A

Workers 1951—61

State/Division/ District	All Workers				Male Workers				Female Workers			
	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	**16,929,177**	**12,887,065**	**4,042,112**	**31.4**	**9,981,224**	**8,004,343**	**1,976,881**	**24.7**	**6,947,953**	**4,882,722**	**2,065,231**	**42.3**
I Gwalior Division	1,503,210	988,968	514,242	52.0	1,085,290	820,268	265,022	32.3	417,920	168,700	249,220	147.7
1. Morena Distt.	349,071	233,999	115,072	49.2	257,850	191,394	66,456	34.7	91,221	42,605	48,616	114.1
2. Bhind ,,	242,615	187,543	55,072	29.4	203,190	163,942	39,248	23.9	39,425	23,601	15,824	67.0
3. Gwalior ,,	243,546	163,700	79,846	48.8	191,086	143,555	47,531	33.1	52,460	20,145	32,315	160.4
4. Datia ,,	97,468	66,607	30,861	46.3	62,876	51,881	10,995	21.2	34,592	14,726	19,866	134.9
5. Shivpuri ,,	292,197	169,681	122,516	72.2	181,277	135,474	45,803	33.8	110,920	34,207	76,713	224.3
6. Guna ,,	278,313	167,438	110,875	66.2	189,011	134,022	54,989	41.0	89,302	33,416	55,886	167.2
II. Rewa Division	2,234,050	1,571,972	662,078	42.1	1,329,693	1,025,470	304,223	29.7	904,357	546,502	357,855	65.5
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	245,398	144,776	100,622	69.5	146,392	111,641	34,751	31.1	99,006	33,135	65,871	198.8
8. Chhatarpur ,,	301,096	217,227	83,869	38.6	193,667	147,175	46,492	31.6	107,429	70,052	37,377	53.4
9. Panna ,,	174,413	119,425	54,988	46.0	105,699	74,529	31,170	41.8	68,714	44,896	23,818	53.1
10. Satna ,,	359,372	232,352	127,020	54.7	213,008	162,721	50,287	30.9	146,364	69,631	76,733	110.2
11. Rewa ,,	384,393	304,248	80,145	26.3	226,043	191,383	34,660	18.1	158,350	112,865	45,485	40.3
12. Shahdol ,,	455,405	317,961	137,444	43.2	266,004	202,126	63,878	31.6	189,401	115,835	73,566	63.5
13. Sidhi ,,	313,973	235,983	77,990	33.0	178,880	135,895	42,985	31.6	135,093	100,088	35,005	35.0
III Indore Division	2,957,139	2,054,159	902,980	44.0	1,755,876	1,346,960	408,916	30.4	1,201,263	707,199	494,064	69,9
14. Mandsaur Distt.	394,615	294,900	99,715	33.8	231,695	187,320	44,375	23.7	162,920	107,580	55,340	51.4
15. Ratlam ,,	233,180	173,090	60,090	34.7	143,258	112,468	30,790	27.4	89,922	60,622	29,300	48.3

Table IX-3A—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	All Workers				Male Workers				Female Workers			
	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase %	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase %	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16. Ujjain Distt.	322,055	208,612	113,443	54.4	199,357	150,931	48,426	32.1	122,698	57,681	65,017	112.7
17. Jhabua ,,	288,798	177,340	111,458	62.8	157,175	107,043	50,132	46.8	131,623	70,297	61,326	87.2
18. Dhar ,,	345,419	230,778	114,641	49.7	190,961	143,002	47,959	33.5	154,458	87,776	66,682	76.0
19. Indore ,,	276,004	210,445	65,559	31.2	203,627	170,347	33,280	19.5	72,377	40,098	32,279	80.5
20. Dewas ,,	232,496	142,960	89,536	62.6	133,849	98,884	34,965	35.4	98,647	44,076	54,571	123.8
21 West Nimar ,,	515,433	377,217	138,216	36.6	289,233	219,881	69,352	31.5	226,200	157,336	68,864	43.8
22. East Nimar ,,	349,139	238,817	110,322	46.2	206,721	157,084	49,637	31.6	142,418	81,733	60,685	74.2
IV Bhopal Division	1,954,696	1,339,705	614,991	45.9	1,218,980	911,564	307,416	33.7	735,716	428,141	307,575	71.8
23. Shajapur Distt.	282,665	186,171	96,494	51.8	164,201	127,668	36,533	28.6	118,464	58,503	59,961	102.5
24. Rajgarh ,,	283,915	176,617	107,298	60.8	168,475	126,923	41,552	32.7	115,440	49,694	65,746	132.3
25. Vidisha ,,	231,250	158,625	72,625	45.8	160,426	119,214	41,212	34.6	70,824	39,411	31,413	79.7
26. Sehore ,,	349,359	211,429	137,930	65.2	239,894	149,294	90,600	60.7	109,465	62,135	47,330	76.2
27. Raisen ,,	196,803	126,774	70,029	55.2	130,095	92,635	37,460	40.4	66,708	34,139	32,569	95.4
28. Hoshangabad ,,	286,193	229,570	56,623	24.7	184,003	154,031	29,972	19.5	102,190	75,539	26,651	35.3
29. Betul ,,	324,511	250,519	73,992	29.5	171,886	141,799	30,087	21.2	152,625	108,720	43,905	40.4
V Jabalpur Division	2,966,176	2,513,838	452,338	18.0	1,721,383	1,485,629	235,754	15.9	1,244,793	1,028,209	216,584	21.1
30. Sagar Distt.	376,445	311,627	64,818	20.8	239,416	198,802	40,614	20.4	137,029	112,825	24,204	21.5
31. Damoh ,,	206,876	174,085	32,791	18.8	130,463	109,118	21,345	19.6	76,413	64,967	11,446	17.6
32. Jabalpur ,,	580,999	490,336	90,663	18.5	374,812	323,198	51,614	16.0	206,187	167,138	39,049	23.4
33. Narsimhapur ,,	190,956	152,690	38,266	25.1	118,169	102,006	16,163	15.8	72,787	50,684	22,103	43.6
34. Mandla ,,	395,624	331,562	64,062	19.3	205,088	176,275	28,813	16.3	190,536	155,287	35,249	22.7

Table IX-3A—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District	All Workers				Male Workers				Female Workers			
	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%	1961	1951	Increase (1961-51)	Increase%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35. Chhindwara ,,	425,081	372,229	52,852	14.2	241,168	208,938	32,230	15.4	183,913	163,291	20,622	12.6
36. Seoni ,,	301,712	249,656	52,056	20.9	161,264	138,960	22,304	16.1	140,448	110,696	29,752	26.9
37. Balaghat ,,	488,483	431,653	56,830	13.2	251,003	228,332	22,671	9.9	237,480	203,321	34,159	16.8
VI Bilaspur Division	2,357,376	2,029,007	328,369	16.2	1,293,224	1,144,413	148,811	13.0	1,064,152	884,594	179,558	20.3
38. Sarguja Distt.	618,324	450,168	168,156	37.4	351,548	268,304	83,244	31.0	266,776	181,864	84,912	46.7
39. Bilaspur ,,	1,147,043	1,030,485	116,558	11.3	615,160	550,402	64,758	11.8	531,883	480,083	51,800	10.8
40. Raigarh ,,	592,009	548,354	43,655	8.0	326,516	325,707	809	0.2	265,493	222,647	42,846	19.2
VII Raipur Division	2,956,530	2,389,416	567,114	23.7	1,576,778	1,270,039	306,739	24.2	1,379,752	1,119,377	260,375	23.3
41. Durg Distt.	1,103,430	877,829	225,601	25.7	598,556	459,060	139,496	30.4	504,874	418,769	86,105	20.6
42. Raipur ,,	1,145,942	984,343	161,599	16.4	608,718	531,737	76,981	14.5	537,224	452,606	84,618	18.7
43. Bastar ,,	707,158	527,244	179,914	34.1	369,504	279,242	90,262	32.3	337,654	248,002	89,652	36.1

TABLE IX-3.B

Workers 1951—61

A: Percentage to Total Population.
B: Percentage to Male Population.
C: Percentage to Female Population.

State/Division/ District	All Workers			Male Workers						Female Workers					
	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	B 1951	B 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	C 1951	C 1961	Increase (1961-1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madhya Pradesh	**49.4**	**52.3**	+ 2.9	**30.7**	**30.8**	+ 0.1	**60.4**	**60.2**	— 0.2	**18.7**	**21.5**	+ 2.8	**38.1**	**44.0**	+ 5.9
I Gwalior Division	35.1	43.7	+ 8.6	29.1	31.6	+ 2.5	54.8	58.9	— 4.1	6.0	12.2	+ 6.2	12.8	26.2	+13.4
1. Morena Distt.	36.9	44.6	+ 7.7	30.2	32.9	+ 2.7	55.9	60.5	+ 4.6	6.7	11.6	+ 4.9	14.6	25.5	+10.9
2. Bhind „	35.5	37.8	+ 2.3	31.1	31.7	+ 0.6	57.2	58.6	+ 1.4	4.5	6.1	+ 1.6	9.8	13.4	+ 3.6
3. Gwalior „	30.9	37.0	+ 6.1	27.1	29.0	+ 1.9	51.2	54.0	+ 2.8	3.8	8.0	+ 4.2	8.1	17.3	+ 9.2
4. Datia „	40.5	48.6	+ 8.1	31.6	31.4	— 0.2	60.0	59.5	— 0.5	9.0	17.3	+ 8.3	18.9	36.5	+17.6
5. Shivpuri „	35.6	52.4	+16.8	28.5	32.5	+ 4.0	54.3	61.3	+ 7.0	7.2	19.9	+12.7	15.1	42.3	+27.2
6. Guna „	34.7	46.7	+12.0	27.8	31.7	+ 3.9	53.4	60.2	+ 6.8	6.9	15.0	+ 8.1	14.5	31.7	+17.2
II Rewa Division	46.1	52.6	+ 6.5	30.1	31.3	+ 1.2	58.7	61.0	+ 2.3	16.0	21.3	+ 5.3	32.8	43.7	+10.9
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	39.5	53.9	+14.4	30.5	32.1	+ 1.6	58.3	61.2	+ 2.9	9.0	21.7	+12.7	19.0	45.7	+26.7
8. Chhatarpur „	45.1	51.3	+ 6.2	30.6	33.0	+ 2.4	57.9	62.3	+ 4.4	14.6	18.3	+ 3.7	30.9	38.8	+ 7.9
9. Panna „	46.0	52.7	+ 6.7	28.7	31.9	+ 3.2	55.7	61.8	+ 6.1	17.3	20.7	+ 3.4	35.7	42.9	+ 7.2
10. Satna „	41.9	51.8	+ 9.9	29.3	30.7	+ 1.4	58.0	60.3	+ 2.3	12.6	21.1	+ 8.5	25.4	42.9	+17.5
11. Rewa „	48.0	49.8	+ 1.8	30.2	29.3	— 0.9	59.8	58.1	— 1.7	17.8	20.5	+ 2.7	36.0	41.3	+ 5.3
12. Shahdol „	48.9	54.9	+ 6.0	31.1	32.1	+ 1.0	61.2	62.7	+ 1.5	17.8	22.8	+ 5.0	36.2	46.7	+10.5
13. Sidhi „	50.8	54.1	+ 3.3	29.3	30.8	+ 0.5	57.7	60.9	+ 3.2	21.6	23.3	+ 1.7	43.8	47.1	+ 3.3
III Indore Division	44.2	49.9	+ 5.7	29.0	29.6	+ 0.6	56.5	57.3	+ 0.8	15.2	20.3	+ 5.1	31.2	41.9	+10.7

Table IX. 3B—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	All Workers			Male Workers						Female Workers					
	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	B 1951	B 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	C 1951	C 1961	Increase (1961-1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14. Mandsaur Distt.	48.6	52.5	+ 3.9	30.9	30.8	— 0.1	60.2	59.3	— 0.9	17.7	21.7	+ 4.0	36.4	45.1	+ 8.7
15. Ratlam „	45.3	48.2	+ 2.9	29.5	29.6	+ 0.1	57.9	57.5	— 0.4	15.9	18.6	+ 2.7	32.3	38.4	+ 6.1
16. Ujjain „	38.4	48.7	+10.3	27.8	30.1	+ 2.3	54.2	57.9	+ 3.7	10.6	18.5	+ 7.9	21.8	38.7	+16.9
17. Jhabua „	46.3	56.1	+ 9.8	28.0	30.6	+ 2.6	54.5	59.8	+ 5.3	18.4	25.6	+ 7.2	37.7	52.3	+14.6
18. Dhar „	45.8	53.7	+ 7.9	28.4	29.7	+ 1.3	55.7	58.2	+ 2.5	17.4	24.0	+ 6.6	35.5	48.9	+13.4
19. Indore „	35.0	36.6	+ 1.6	28.3	27.0	— 1.3	53.9	50.8	— 3.1	6.7	9.6	+ 2.9	14.1	20.5	+ 6.4
20. Dewas „	41.4	52.0	+10.6	28.6	30.0	+ 1.4	56.1	58.0	+ 1.9	12.8	22.1	+ 9.3	26.1	45.6	+19.5
21. West Nimar „	49.7	52.0	+ 2.3	29.0	29.2	+ 0.2	57.1	57.2	+ 0.1	20.7	22.8	+ 2.1	42.1	46.7	+ 4.6
22. East Nimar „	45.6	51.0	+ 5.4	30.0	30.2	+ 0.2	58.4	58.5	+ 0.1	15.6	20.8	+ 5.2	32.1	42.9	+10.8
IV Bhopal Division	44.0	50.4	+ 6.4	29.9	31.4	+ 1.5	58.1	60.3	+ 2.2	14.1	19.0	+ 4.9	29.0	39.6	+10.6
23. Shajapur Distt.	43.0	53.7	+10.7	29.5	31.2	+ 1.7	57.9	60.6	+ 2.7	13.5	22.5	+ 9.0	27.5	46.4	+18.9
24. Rajgarh „	41.3	54.9	+13.6	29.7	32.6	+ 2.9	57.1	62.5	+ 5.4	11.6	22.3	+10.7	24.2	46.7	+22.5
25. Vidisha „	41.1	47.3	+ 6.2	30.9	32.8	+ 1.9	59.1	62.0	+ 2.9	10.2	14.5	+ 4.3	21.4	30.7	+ 9.3
26. Sehore „	40.6	46.3	+ 5.7	28.6	31.8	+ 3.2	54.7	59.3	+ 4.6	11.9	14.5	+ 2.6	25.0	31.3	+ 6.3
27. Raisen „	40.2	47.8	+ 7.6	29.4	31.6	+ 2.2	56.2	60.3	+ 4.1	10.8	16.2	+ 5.4	22.7	34.1	+11.4
28. Hoshangabad „	45.1	46.3	+ 1.2	30.3	29.8	— 0.5	59.2	57.5	— 1.7	14.8	16.5	+ 1.7	30.4	34.2	+ 3.8
29. Betul „	55.5	57.9	+ 2.4	31.4	30.7	— 0.7	62.7	61.2	— 1.5	24.1	27.2	+ 3.1	48.2	54.6	+ 6.4
V Jabalpur Division	53.5	51.8	— 1.7	31.6	30.1	— 1.5	62.5	59.1	— 3.4	21.9	21.8	— 0.1	44.3	44.3	...
30. Sagar Distt.	49.0	47.3	— 1.7	31.2	30.1	— 1.1	60.4	57.7	— 2.7	17.7	17.2	— 0.2	36.7	35.9	— 0.8
31. Damoh „	48.7	47.2	— 1.5	30.5	29.8	— 0.7	60.4	58.5	— 1.9	18.2	17.4	— 0.8	36.7	35.5	— 1.2

Table IX-3B—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District	All Workers			Male Workers							Female Workers					
	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	B 1951	B 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	A 1951	A 1961	Increase (1961-1951)	C 1951	C 1961	Increase (1961-1951)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32. Jabalpur Distt,	46.9	45.6	— 1.3	30.9	29.4	— 1.5	60.0	56.6	— 3.4	16.0	16.2	+ 0.2	33.0	33.7	+ 0.7
33. Narsimhapur „	45.0	46.3	+ 1.3	30.1	28.7	— 1.4	59.2	55.9	— 3.3	14.9	17.6	+ 2·7	30.4	36.2	+ 5.8
34. Mandla „	60.5	57.8	— 2.7	32.2	30.0	— 2.2	65.5	60.1	— 5.4	28.4	27.8	— 0.6	55.8	55.5	— 0.3
35. Chhindwara „	57.6	54.1	— 3.5	32.3	30.7	— 1.6	64.5	60.8	— 3.7	25.3	23.4	— 1.9	50.6	47.3	— 3.3
36. Seoni „	57.5	57.6	+ 0.1	32.0	30.8	— 1·2	64.5	61.8	— 2.7	25.5	26.8	+ 1.3	50.6	53.5	+ 2.9
37. Balaghat „	62.3	60.6	— 1.7	32.9	31.1	— 1.8	65.5	62.5	— 3.0	29.3	29.4	+ 0.1	59.0	58.6	— 0.4
VI Bilaspur Division	59.3	57.5	— 1.8	33.5	31.5	— 2.0	67.2	63.2	— 4.0	25.9	26.0	+ 0.1	51.1	51.8	+ 0.3
38. Surguja Distt.	54.8	59.6	+ 4.8	32.6	33.9	+ 1.3	63.8	66.3	+ 2.5	22.1	25.7	+ 3.6	45.3	52.7	+ 7.4
39. Bilaspur „	59.0	56.7	— 2.3	31.5	30.4	— 1.1	64.1	61.6	— 2.5	27.5	26.3	— 1.2	54.1	52 0	— 2.1
40. Raigarh „	64.3	56.9	— 7.4	38.2	31.4	— 6.3	76.9	63.0	—13.9	26.1	25.5	— 0.6	51.8	50.7	— 1.1
VII Raipur Division	59.2	58.5	— 0.7	31.5	31.2	— 0.3	64.1	62.8	— 1.3	27.7	27.3	— 0.4	54.5	54.2	— 0.3
41. Durg Distt.	59.2	58.5	— 0.7	31.0	31.7	+ 0.7	63.7	63.3	— 0.4	28.3	26.8	— 1.5	55.0	53.8	— 1.2
42. Raipur „	60.0	57.2	— 2.8	32.4	30.4	— 2.0	66.3	61.9	— 4.4	27.6	26.8	— 0.8	54.0	52.7	— 1.3
43. Bastar „	57.7	60.6	+ 2.9	30.6	31.6	+ 1.0	61.0	63.4	+ 2.4	27.1	28.9	+ 1.8	54.4	57.7	— 3.3

The increase in the number of workers (31.4%) has been much greater than the increase in population (24.2%) in the State as a whole; this is, however, not true of males (24.7%; 25.1%) but true of female workers (42.3%; 23.2%). Among the divisions, similarly, the rate of workers' growth has been higher than the population growth in Gwalior (52.0%; 22.12%), Bhopal (45.9%, 27.4%), Indore (44.0%, 27.6%) and Rewa (42.1%, 24.65%). For these divisions, the same picture applies to males and females as well but the rate of growth in female workers has been very much greater; the range for female workers' growth is 147.7% (Gwalior)—65.5% (Rewa) whereas that for the growth of female population is only 26.6% (Indore)—21.0% (Gwalior). It would appear therefore that in the west, centre, north and north-east, there has been a spectacular growth in the number of workers (which therefore makes the State figures also look similar) whereas in the rest of the State the growth has been much slower. *Prima facie* this is fair evidence that the 1961 definition of worker by itself has really not caused so much of an artificial or unreal increase in the participation rate at least in this State as is sometimes made out to be the case. This will become more clearer if we consider changes in the percentages that workers constitute in the total population. Thus, as between 1951, and 1961, the percentage of workers to total population has increased by only 2.9%; the male worker percentage (to total population) has changed very little indeed (+ 0.1%) but the female worker percentage has shown a greater change (+ 2.8%). Thus the frequency of a worker either in the population as a whole or among males and females separately has not altered spectacularly. This is so even if we consider the divisions separately. Thus the range of variation of the difference between the 1961 and the 1951 percentage of all workers to total population is + 6.5% (Rewa) —1.8% (Bilaspur); the range for male workers is +2.5% (Gwalior) to —2.0% (Bilaspur) and for female workers + 6.2% (Gwalior) to 0.4% (Raipur). Generally speaking, the participation rates have risen more rapidly in areas where they were relatively low to begin with and less rapidly (or have decreased) in areas where they were relatively high to begin with. Thus, the highest participation rates in 1951 were to be found in Bilaspur, Raipur and Jabalpur divisions (59.3%, 59.2% and 53.5% respectively) and the lowest rates of workers' growth (16.2%, 23.7% and 18.0% respectively) are also to be found among them; similarly, the lowest participation rates in 1951 were to be found in Gwalior (35.1%), Bhopal (44.0%) and Indore (44.2%) and the highest rates of workers' growth are also to be found among them (52.0%, 45.9% and 44.0%, respectively). Rewa division occupies an intermediate position both in the 1951 participation rate and the rate of growth of workers. In 1961, however, the differences in the rates of growth have altered the regional spread of the participation rate to some extent; thus, the lowest participation rate areas are still Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal though in a somewhat different order but among the three highest participation-rate divisions, Rewa takes the place of Jabalpur. An analysis of the district figures also shows that areas with low (high) participation rates show high (low) increases in the participation rate. Thus the Spearman rank correlation factor for districts between the 1951 total participation rates (arranged in ascending order) and the increases in the participation rate during 1951-61 (arranged in descending order) is as high as 0.73; that between the 1951 male participation rates (percentages of male workers to male population) and the increases in male participation rates during 1951-61 is 0.75 and that for females similarly calculated is 0.84. In general, therefore, there has undoubtedly been a genuine increase in the participation rate in the low participation areas. There are two clear groups of continuous districts—one that has shown relatively high rates of increase and the other, decreases in the participation rate. Thus the Shivpuri—Tikamgarh—Guna—Rajgarh—Shajapur—Ujjain—Dewas region shows increases in the range 10 to 17.5% while the Sagar—Damoh—Jabalpur—Chhindwara—Mandla—Balaghat—Bilaspur—Durg—Raipur region shows decreases ranging between 0% and 5.0%. Raigarh shows the highest rate of decrease (7.4%). But for Bastar, the regions of a fair amount of increase are all either in the West of the State or in the north-east and east. It is only in the west that these increases are

associated with a high rate of population growth. An explanation of this phenomenon cannot be hazarded without a more detailed study of the working population. But one thing ought to be clear; viz. the change in the definition has not produced fantastic results nor was there any thing wrong with the 'economic' figures of the 1951 Census.

5. **The Census 'Worker'.**—The 'worker' that figures in the Census tables is, however, conceptually definite enough to provide us with at least one of the determinates of national income (the other being 'income' per worker) without further supplementation. First, there is the time-dimension. The number of hours per day worked or the number of days per year worked are both subject to considerable variation even if only, in the former case, the yearly average was considered. Secondly, we have the case of people doing different kinds of work where the census makes no contribution to the determination of the exact quantitative relationship among them. For the economy as a whole, however, this may not be very important. Third, there is the problem of the 'casual' versus the 'regular' worker to which we have already referred. In many cases—particularly among family workers—this is a difficult line to draw and, on a larger view, 'seasonal' workers are mostly 'casual' workers. Similarly, we have the problem created by the slight difference in the definition of 'household' industry as given for the Household Schedule and as given for the individual slip; this, however, is only in the English instructions. In Madhya Pradesh, however, we made it clear in the Hindi instructions that the detailed definition that should be adopted *both* for the Household Schedule and for the individual slip is the one given for the former; thus there is no difficulty in Madhya Pradesh in this account; the definition sought to be applied was the same.

6. **The Industrial Classification for India and State.**—We have in 1961 nine categories of classification for workers and the tenth category for non-workers. The correspondence between these nine categories and the Standard Industrial Classification on the one hand and the manner of fitting the figures of earlier censuses into the 1961 economic categories are discussed in "A Note on Working Force Estimates, 1901-61" by Shri B.R. Kalra constituting appendix I to Paper No. 1 of 1962 ('Final Population Tables'); the scheme alone (as given in Table 1 of the appendix on p. 393) is reproduced (with a small addition) that follows:

TABLE IX-3.C

Grouping of Workers and Non-Workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the Ten Industrial Categories of 1961

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) plus Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8.	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52 and 56
II Working as Agricultural labourers.	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4	Groups 38 and 39.
III Working in Mining and Quarrying, etc.	Divisions 0 plus Div. 1 of livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41, 53 and 76	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74	Groups 5 to 20 35 and 65	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493, and 503.
IV Working in Household Industry	..	—	—	..	..
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Div. 2 plus Div. 3 plus Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V plus sub-division 5.5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188*	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79. 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 1000 and 184*	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164*	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206. 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281 and 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(a), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505(a).

* Distributed proportionately among categories V and VII.

Table IX-3.C—*Concld.*

	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
VI	Working in Construction	Sub-div. 5.0 to Sub-div. 5.4 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113.	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119,	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104.	Groups 162 to 165 and 500 to 502.
VII	Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152.	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154.	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138.	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408.
VIII	Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.	Sub-division 7.0 to 7.4 of Livelihood Class VII plus Sub. div. 7.5 to Sub-div. 7.9 of Livelihood Class VIII.	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114.	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120.	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105.	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443.
IX	Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII minus Sub-Div. 5.0 to Sub-div. 5.5 minus Sub-div. 7.5 to Sub-div. 7.9 minus persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e. Sub-divisions 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9).	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189@, 190@ and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185@, 186@ and 187*	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162, 163, 165@, 166@ and 167*	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300(a), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505(b)@ and 520(a)
X	Non-workers	(i) All non-earning dependants; (ii) S.S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation; (iii) S.S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII; (iv) E.D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV, and (v) E.D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive.	All non-working dependants plus groups I, 185 and 192 to 195.	All dependants plus groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191.	All dependants plus groups 1, 161, 168 and 169.	All dependants plus groups 36 and 506 to 520.

* Distributed proportionately among all the categories I to IX.

@ Distributed proportionately among all Non-agricultural categories V to IX.

Owing to the fact that there have been far two many areas changes in the case of this State from 1901 no estimates of the working force have been attempted for the earlier census years except 1951. Before we examine the 1951-61 variation it should be useful to have a look at the general economic features as indicated by the 1961 Census. The Table below gives the Industrial Classification for India and the States in 1961.

TABLE IX-4.

PERSONS AT WORK, 1961

(Figures are per thousand of total population of the unit concerned. The ranking of the States is shown in brackets)

A : The Nine Industrial Categories

INDIA/STATE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
INDIA	**227**	**72**	**12**	**27**	**18**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**45**
1. Andhra Pradesh	208(11)	148(1)	16(4)	51(1)	13(14)	6(4)	22(3)	7(7)	48(4)
2. Assam	280(4)	16(14)	44(1)	24(12)	9(12)	3(12)	15(9)	6(8)	36(12)
3. Bihar	223(8)	95(3)	14(6)	23(13)	9(11)	2(14)	11(13)	5(11)	32(15)
4. Gujarat	219(10)	61(8)	5(13)	27(7)	26(4)	4(8)	20(5)	8(4)	41(8)
5. Jammu & Kashmir	324(3)	5(15)	7(12)	27(8)	9(10)	3(13)	9(14)	4(14)	40(10)
6. Kerala	70(15)	58(9)	29(2)	29(6)	31(3)	4(10)	19(7)	9(3)	84(1)
7. Madhya Pradesh	328(2)	87(4)	15(5)	26(10)	10(9)	5(7)	13(12)	5(12)	34(13)
8. Madras	192(13)	84(5)	13(8)	36(2)	25(5)	6(3)	23(2)	7(5)	70(2)
9. Maharashtra	221(9)	114(2)	10(9)	21(14)	33(2)	6(5)	22(4)	11(1)	41(9)
10. Mysore	246(7)	75(6)	14(7)	30(4)	18(6)	8(1)	16(8)	5(13)	43(7)
11. Orissa	248(6)	74(7)	8(11)	30(3)	5(15)	2(15)	8(15)	3(15)	59(3)
12. Punjab	197(12)	27(12)	3(14)	27(9)	17(7)	7(2)	19(6)	7(6)	46(5)
13. Rajasthan	350(1)	19(13)	8(10)	30(5)	9(12)	5(6)	14(11)	6(9)	34(14)
14. Uttar Pradesh	250(5)	44(11)	2(15)	25(11)	11(8)	3(11)	14(10)	5(10)	37(11)
15. West Bengal	128(14)	51(10)	17(3)	14(15)	38(1)	4(9)	25(1)	11(2)	44(6)

B : The three sectors and principal economic fields

INDIA/STATES	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Agriculture (I + II)	Manufacture (IV + V)	Trade, Transport, etc. (VII + VIII)
INDIA	311	50	69	299	45	24
1. Andhra Pradesh	372(3)	70(1)	77(4)	356(3)	64(1)	29(4)
2. Assam	339(5)	36(14)	58(10)	296(9)	32(14)	22(8)
3. Bihar	332(8)	34(15)	48(15)	318(8)	32(15)	16(13)
4. Gujarat	285(12)	57(5)	69(8)	280(11)	53(5)	28(5)
5. Jammu & Kashmir	336(6)	39(11)	53(13)	329(5)	36(11)	13(14)
6. Kerala	156(15)	64(3)	112(1)	128(15)	64(4)	28(5)
7. Madhya Pradesh	430(1)	42(10)	51(14)	415(1)	36(10)	17(12)
8. Madras	289(11)	67(2)	100(2)	276(12)	61(2)	30(3)
9. Maharashtra	345(4)	60(4)	74(5)	335(4)	54(3)	33(2)
10. Mysore	335(7)	56(7)	64(9)	321(7)	48(7)	21(9)
11. Orissa	330(9)	37(13)	70(7)	322(6)	35(13)	11(15)
12. Punjab	227(13)	51(8)	72(6)	224(13)	44(8)	26(7)
13. Rajasthan	378(2)	44(9)	54(12)	370(2)	39(9)	20(10)
14. Uttar Pradesh	296(10)	38(12)	57(11)	294(10)	35(12)	20(11)
15. West Bengal	195(14)	56(6)	81(3)	178(14)	52(6)	36(1)

Madhya Pradesh has the largest proportion of population engaged in the primary sector, this is what mainly contributed to its being the highest participation-rate State and also to its having a relatively small proportion (9.3%) of its population engaged in non-primary fields. The five States in India with the largest proportions of their populations in the primary sector are Madhya Pradesh (43%), Rajasthan (37.8%), Andhra Pradesh (37.2%), Maharashtra (34.5%) and Assam (33.9%); the five with the lowest such proportions are Kerala (15.6%), West Bengal (19.5%), Punjab (22.7%), Gujarat (28.5%) and Madras (28.9%). Thus we have Kerala at the one extreme where we have roughly one person out of six employed in the primary sector rising to the much greater frequency of roughly one in three in Madras, to about the same level in Assam and to the much higher level of two out of every five in Madhya Pradesh. The median-percentage is that of Bihar (33.2%), with India at 31.1%. An important problem for examination is whether these high variations in the primary sector—strengths are really due to the need of that sector at constant levels of productivity and wages. There is not much of a secondary sector in the country as a whole (5% of the population) and there is less in Madhya Pradesh (4.2%). But here Madhya Pradesh is in the middle range of States in the country

though at the bottom of the group (West Bengal 5.61%; Mysore 5.59%; Punjab 5.09%; Rajasthan 4.37%; and Madhya Pradesh 4.17%). A surprising discovery is that the difference between the secondary-sector percentages of reputedly considerably industrialised West-Bengal and admittedly hardly industrialised Madhya Pradesh is less than 1½% (1.44%). Actually, the difference between the highest (Andhra Pradesh, 6.98%) and the lowest (Bihar 3.42%) percentages is also not very much (3.56%). Even these percentages are deceptive to some extent because they include considerable populations engaged in activities with low capital-intensities (handicrafts, construction). With a very large low-productivity (primary) sector and a very small (relatively) high-productivity (secondary) sector, one cannot expect the tertiary sector to be very large; it accounts for only 6.9% of the population in the country as a whole and operates generally at low levels of efficiency and productivity. Not unnaturally, the five States with the lowest population-percentages in the tertiary sector have either large primary-sector-percentages (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) or low secondary-sector-percentage (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir). The range of variation in the tertiary-sector percentages is fairly large in the country—from about one in twenty persons in the lowest group of five States to about one in twelve or so in the highest group. We may now proceed to a consideration of the individual 'industrial' categories of the Census. The first point that will be easily noticed is that in the country as a whole and in all the States cultivators form generally the most important working element in the population ranging from the high level of 35% in Rajasthan to the low of 7% in Kerala (India, 22.7%); the exceptional case is that of Kerala where this is the second most important component. In the five States with the lowest cultivator-percentages, the range is from the 7% of Kerala to the nearly 21% of Andhra Pradesh; and in the five States with the highest percentages, the range is from the 35% of Rajasthan to the 25% of Uttar Pradesh. On the India scale, the first three most important categories are: Cultivators (I), Agricultural labour (II) and Services (IX)—an unfortunate kind of preeminence in many ways. The three least important are: Mining, Quarrying, etc. (III), Transport, Storage, etc. (VIII) and Construction (VI). Household industry (IV), Manufacturing (V) and Trade and Commerce (VII) are the medium group. The three highest ranges of variation among the States are shown by agricultural labourer (from 14.8% in Andhra to 0.5% in Jammu and Kashmir); mining, quarrying, etc. (from 4.4% in Assam to 0.2% in Uttar Pradesh) and manufacturing industry (from 3.8% in West Bengal to 1.1% in Uttar Pradesh). The ratio of cultivators to agricultural labourer is very high in certain States: Jammu and Kashmir, 64.8, Assam, 17.5; and Rajasthan, 17.5. It is possible that in these States there was a widespread preference for returning oneself as a cultivator even though one was not or a widespread tendency to include family members as cultivators. This may also partly explain why Assam has a low percentage in mining, quarrying etc. which category also includes a number of agricultural and pastoral occupations. Madhya Pradesh yields the more realistic ratio of 3.77. Madhya Pradesh is also in the higher values of the ranges in these three categories. In other words, so far as two of these three categories are concerned which are associated with a generally high propensity to consume, there is a very wide dispersion in the proportions of the population dependent on them; even though there is considerable dispersion in manufacturing industry also (which is associated with a lower propensity to consume), the low overall proportions of the population dependent on it make it a good deal less important. The three medium ranges of variation are shown by Transport, Storage and communications (from 1.1% in Maharashtra to 0.3% in Orissa), Household Industry (from 5.1% in Andhra Pradesh to 1.4% in West Bengal) and Trade and Commerce (from 2.5% in West Bengal to 0.8% in Orissa). In all these three categories, Madhya Pradesh figures in the lower values of the ranges. But for household industry, the other categories here are quantitatively not very significant. Finally, the lowest three ranges of variation are shown by services (from 8.4% in Kerala to 3.2% in Bihar), construction (from 0.8% in Mysore to 0.4% in Gujarat) and

cultivation (from 35.0% in Rajasthan to 7% in Kerala). Construction is quantitatively not important but this may be because the period of enumeration was not the one in which construction was at or near its peak. Thus the distribution of the economically active population in the country suggests that the high-propensity-to-consume categories of cultivation and services are least unevenly spread over the states whereas the similar category of agricultural labourer is much more unevenly spread. Household industry shows a medium spread. Thus, on balance, the position is that the country as a whole is a high-propensity zone but with marked variations in it owing to the unevenness of the distribution. Further, the tendency for the proportion of non-workers to be high in areas where the high-propensity categories are less important tends to even out even these irregularities in distribution and push the country further up towards high consumption. In Madhya Pradesh, the position is that it is high up in the high-consumption categories (the primary sector-cultivation, agricultural labourer and mining and engineering, etc.) low down in one high consumption category (services) of the tertiary sector and in two not very high consumption categories (Trade and Commerce and Transport and storage, etc.) and occupies a medium position in the secondary sector. But the secondary sector is quantitatively not important with the result that the State as a whole is a high-consumption zone. We shall now examine the manner in which the categories carry themselves within each State *i.e.*, examine the importance of each category with reference to others within a State rather than with reference to its position in other States and India. No detailed examination of the figures is, however, necessary to reach the same conclusions as we have just now reached: viz. that the all-India pattern in which the high consumption categories are predominant generally obtain in most of the States. Madras comes nearest to the all-India pattern.

7. **'Work' and the Sexes : India.**—The female participation rate is generally less than the male participation rate but the rates are not directly comparable because of the imbalance between the sexes. Thus if the number of males=m, the number of females=f, the number of male workers=m′ and the number of female workers=f′, the general participation rates for males and females are given respectively. by : $\frac{m'}{m+f}$ and $\frac{f'}{m+f}$: and the sex-wise participation rates are given by $\frac{m'}{m}$ and $\frac{f'}{f}$ If $\frac{f}{m}$ .1000 is taken as the sex-ratio, s, the female participation rate becomes : $\frac{1000.\ f'}{s.\ m.}$. The ratio between the sex-wise participation rates is given by :

$$\left\{\left(\frac{m'}{m}\right)-\left(\frac{1000\,f'}{s.\ m.}\right)\right\}=\frac{s}{1000}\cdot\frac{m'}{f'}$$

Thus the ratio is governed by three variables : the sex-ratio (s), the number of male workers (m′) and the number of female workers (f′). Alternatively, it can be looked upon as: $\frac{f}{m}\cdot\frac{m'}{f'}\cdot\frac{1}{1000}$ so that the ratio is directly proportional to f and m′ and inversely proportional to m and f′. Further, the percentage deficiency in the female participation rate is given by :

$$\left\{100\left(\frac{m'}{m}-\frac{f'}{f}\right)\right\}\Big/\left(\frac{m'}{m}\right)$$

$$=100\left[1-\left(\frac{m}{f}\cdot\frac{f'}{m'}\right)\right]$$

$$=100\left\{1-\left[\left(\frac{1000}{s}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{f'}{m+f}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{m+f}{m'}\right)\right]\right\}$$

In other words, the deficiency is directly proportional to f and m′ and inversely proportional to m and f′. Alternatively, it is directly proportional to the sex-ratio (s) and the general participation rate for males $\left(\frac{m'}{m+f}\right)$ and inversely proportional to the general participation rate for females $\left(\frac{f'}{m+f}\right)$. The following table shows this deficiency along with the other relevant magnitudes.

TABLE IX. 5.A

Male and Female participation rates : India and the States

['D' in the following table is the percentage deficiency of the female participation rate (*i.e*, female workers/females) as compared with the male participation rate (*i.e.*, male workers/males) and is arrived at by the formula: D=100 (male participation rate—female participation rate)/male participation rate. The States are arranged in descending order of 'D']

India/States (in deucending order of 'D')	'D'		Male workers		Female workers		Sex-ratio General		Sex-ratio workers	
	Value	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	**51**	—	**1,000**	—	**1,003**	—	**981**	—	**652**	—
1. West Bengal	83	1	78	6	3	15	878	13	153	15
2. Punjab	73	2	45	10	22	13	864	15	232	14
3. Uttar Pradesh	69	3	174	1	107	4	909	10	283	13
4. Assam	61	4	27	14	29	11	876	14	501	7
5. Kerala	58	5	31	13	28	12	1,022	1	426	11
6. Orissa	56	6	41	12	39	10	1,001	2	438	10
7. Jammu & Kashmir	56	7	8	15	7	14	878	12	389	12
8. Madras	52	8	78	5	88	6	992	4	519	6
9. Bihar	51	9	100	2	106	5	994	3	485	9
10. Gujarat	48	10	44	11	47	9	940	8	490	8
11. Mysore	45	11	54	8	62	7	959	5	526	5
12. Rajasthan	38	12	48	9	58	8	908	11	561	4
13. Andhra Pradesh	34	13	87	4	124	1	981	6	652	2
14. Maharashtra	33	14	90	3	122	2	936	9	625	3
15. Madhya Pradesh	27	15	77	7	117	3	953	7	696	1

In order to introduce the sex-ratio into the formulation and eliminate general participation rates it can be differently stated: viz., the deficiency in the female participation rate is directly proportional to the sex-ratio and to the number of male workers and inversely proportional to the number of female workers. As it happens there is, according to the foot rule (Spearman's) formula, a small negative correlation between the deficiency ('D' of column 2 in Table IX-5.A) and the number of male workers (0.18—which is obtained by reversing the ranking of male workers). The correlation between the deficiency and the sex-ratio is again inverse (0.38—again obtained by the reversal of the general sex-ratio ranks). But the correlation between the deficiency and the number of

female workers is, though inverse, high (0.75). Thus, instead of the deficiency being high where the sex-ratio and the number of male workers are high, there is some evidence to show that it is the other way about. While the conclusion that the deficiency is high where the number of female workers is low and *vice versa* appeals to common sense, what is more important is that this is the principal factor responsible for changes in the deficiency of the female participation rate more than making up for the adverse ('Statistical') influences from the sex-ratio and the number of male-workers. The correlation between 'D' and the sex-ratio among workers is inverse and extremely high (0.94). Bihar (0.5125) has practically the same deficiency as India (0.5096). The high-deficiency zone is in the north (Jammu and Kashmir —Punjab—Uttar Pradesh—Bihar—Orissa—West Bengal—Assam) and in the extreme south (Kerala and Madras). Western, central (Madhya Pradesh) and the northern half of south, India constitute a contiguous low deficiency zone. It will be observed also that the range of variation of the deficiency is extremely wide. In Bengal the female participation rate is only about 17% of the male participation rate whereas for Madhya Pradesh it is as high as 73%. We may now proceed to an examination of the deficiency in the various districts of Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE IX-5.B:

Male and Female Participation Rates: State, Divisions and District

(*For* explanation of 'D', *please see* Table IX-5.A)

State/Division/ Districts	'D'		Male workers		Female workers		Sex-Ratio			
							General		Workers	
	Value	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	**27**	—	**1000**	—	**1000**	—	**953**	—	**696**	—
I Gwalior Division	66	I	109	VII	60	VII	866	VII	385	VII
1. Morena District	58	4	26	10	13	32	839	43	354	41
2. Bhind „	77	1	20	21	6	42	849	42	194	43
3. Gwalior „	68	2	19	24	8	41	859	41	275	42
4. Datia „	39	11	6	43	5	43	898	35	550	35
5. Shivpuri „	31	18	18	28	16	26	888	38	612	29
6. Guna „	47	6	19	26	13	34	899	34	472	37
II Rewa Division	28	III	133	IV	130	V	950	IV	680	V
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	25	24	15	36	14	30	906	33	676	24
8. Chhatarpur „	38	14	19	23	15	28	891	36	555	33
9. Panna „	31	19	11	42	10	39	938	24	650	25
10. Satna „	29	21	21	17	21	17	965	14	687	22
11. Rewa „	29	20	23	16	23	14	987	10	701	20
12. Shahdol „	26	23	27	9	27	11	957	18	712	18

Table IX-5.B. *Contd.*

State/Division/ Districts	'D'		Male workers		Female workers		Sex-Ratio			
							General		Workers	
	Value	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	value	Rank	value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Sidhi Distt.	23	28	18	29	19	21	977	12	755	15
III Indore Division	27	IV	176	I	173	III	935	V	684	IV
14. Mandsaur Distt.	24	26	23	15	23	13	925	27	703	19
15. Ratlam ,,	33	16	14	37	13	33	941	22	628	26
16. Ujjain ,,	33	17	20	22	18	23	921	29	615	28
17. Jhabua ,,	12	39	16	35	19	22	958	16	837	9
18. Dhar ,,	16	34	19	25	22	15	962	15	809	11
19. Indore ,,	60	3	20	20	10	37	882	39	355	40
20. Dewas ,,	21	30	13	38	14	31	937	25	737	16
21. West Nimar ,,	18	33	29	8	33	8	958	17	782	12
22. East Nimar ,,	27	22	21	18	21	18	939	23	689	21
IV Bhopal Division	34	II	122	VI	106	VI	919	VI	604	VI
23. Shajapur Distt.	23	27	17	32	17	24	943	21	721	17
24. Rajgarh ,,	25	25	17	31	17	25	917	31	685	23
25. Vidisha ,,	51	5	16	34	10	38	890	37	441	39
26. Sehore ,,	47	7	24	13	16	27	864	40	456	38
27. Raisen ,,	43	8	13	40	10	40	907	32	513	36
28. Hoshangabad ,,	41	9	18	27	15	29	934	26	555	32
29. Betul ,,	11	40	17	30	22	16	994	8	888	5
V Jabalpur Division	25	V	172	II	179	II	965	III	723	III
30. Sagar Distt.	38	13	24	14	20	20	920	30	572	31
31. Damoh ,,	39	12	13	39	11	35	965	13	586	30
32. Jabalpur ,,	40	10	38	4	30	9	924	28	550	34
33. Narsimhapur ,,	35	15	12	41	10	36	952	20	616	27
34. Mandla ,,	8	42	21	19	27	10	1,006	6	929	2
35. Chhindwara ,,	22	29	24	12	26	12	980	11	763	13

Table IX-5.B—*Concld.*

State/Division District	'D'		Male workers		Female workers		Sex-Ratio			
							General		Workers	
	Value	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36. Seoni Distt.	13	38	16	33	20	19	1,006	5	871	6
37. Balaghat „	6	43	25	11	34	7	1,009	4	946	1
VI Bilaspur Division	18	VI	130	V	153	IV	1,006	II	823	II
38. Surguja Distt.	21	31	35	6	38	5	955	19	759	14
39. Bilaspur „	16	35	62	1	77	2	1,024	2	865	7
40. Raigarh „	20	32	33	7	38	6	1,010	3	813	10
VII Raipur Division	14	VII	158	III	199	I	1,013	I	875	I
41. Durg Distt.	15	36	60	3	73	3	993	9	843	8
42. Raipur „	15	37	61	2	77	1	1,037	1	883	5
43. Bastar „	9	41	37	5	49	4	1,005	7	914	3

The Madhya Pradesh figures also reveal similar peculiarities. Thus there is little correlation (inverse 0.1959) between 'D' and the number of male worker. The correlation between the sex-ratio and 'D' is again in verse and very high (0.8093) and that between 'D' and the number of female workers is normal (*i.e.*, inverse) and quite high (0.7216) but not as high as in the case of the sex-ratio correlation.

TABLE IX.6.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and various States among the Nine Industrial Categories and Non-workers, 1961

STATE		Total	WORKERS									Non-Workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
India	**M**	**1000**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**429**
	F	**1000**	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	—	**20**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh	M	1000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	—	30	587
Assam	M	1000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1000	204	5	41	46	2	—	2	—	9	691

Table IX-6—*Concld.*

State		Total	WORKERS I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	M	1000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1000	148	80	5	20	2	—	3	—	13	729
Gujarat	M	1000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	—	19	721
Jammu & Kashmir	M	1000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1000	213	1	4	32	1	—	—	1	4	744
Kerala	M	1000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1000	32	54	10	35	16	—	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	—	20	560
Madras	M	1000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	—	46	687
Maharashtra	M	1000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M	1000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	—	22	680
Orissa	M	1000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1000	133	57	4	28	2	—	4	—	38	734
Punjab	M	1000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1000	107	6	1	13	2	1	—	—	12	858
Rajasthan	M	1000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	—	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1000	117	35	1	14	1	—	2	—	12	818
West Bengal	M	1000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1000	35	20	9	11	5	—	2	—	12	906

TABLE IX-7.A.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry and Non-Workers, 1961

India/State	Total M=1000 F=1000	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX	Non-Workers X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**M=1,000**	**371**	**18**	**72**	**110**	**429**
	F=1,000	**223**	**6**	**27**	**24**	**720**
1. Andhra Pradesh	M=1,000	391	26	94	111	378
	F=1,000	321	5	45	42	587
2. Assam	M=1,000	371	46	24	100	459
	F=1,000	209	41	48	11	691
3. Bihar	M=1,000	408	23	47	78	444
	F=1,000	228	5	22	16	729
4. Gujarat	M=1,000	329	7	86	113	465
	F=1,000	227	3	27	22	721
5. Jammu & Kashmir	M=1,000	430	10	43	95	422
	F=1,000	214	4	33	5	744
6. Kerala	M=1,000	170	48	77	177	528
	F=1,000	86	10	51	50	803
7. Madhya Pradesh	M=1,000	442	23	59	78	398
	F=1,000	386	7	24	23	560
8. Madras	M=1,000	335	20	84	148	403
	F=1,000	216	6	39	52	687
9. Maharashtra	M=1,000	336	17	95	123	429
	F=1,000	334	3	22	22	619
10. Mysore	M=1,000	386	20	80	98	416
	F=1,000	254	8	30	28	680
11. Orissa	M=1,000	455	11	44	98	392
	F=1,000	190	4	30	42	734
12. Punjab	M=1,000	318	6	82	123	471
	F=1,000	113	1	16	12	858
13. Rajasthan	M=1,000	420	11	61	89	419
	F=1,000	314	5	24	16	641
14. Uttar Pradesh	M=1,000	423	4	59	96	418
	F=1,000	152	1	15	13	819
15. West Bengal	M=1,000	287	24	91	138	460
	F=1,000	55	9	16	14	906

TABLE IX-7.B.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of industry and Non-Workers, 1961

State/Division/ District		Totals Males Females	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III (Excluding Mining & Quarrying)	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI & (Mining & Quarrying of III+Gas & Generation Electricity of IX)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas & generation of Electricity	Non-Workers X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	T	**1,000**	**415**	**12**	**45**	**51**	**477**
	M	**1,000**	**442**	**19**	**64**	**77**	**398**
	F	**1,000**	**386**	**6**	**25**	**23**	**560**
I Gwalior Division	T	1,000	337	8	38	54	563
	M	1,000	438	**10**	58	83	411
	F	1,000	221	**6**	15	20	738
1 Morena Distt.	T	1,000	369	6	**32**	39	554
	M	1,000	486	**8**	**49**	62	395
	F	1,000	227	**3**	13	12	**745**
2 Bhind ,,	T	1,000	322	2	17	38	621
	M	1,000	498	3	25	60	414
	F	1,000	114	1	7	12	**866**
3 Gwalior ,,	T	1,000	193	**14**	**71**	92	630
	M	1,000	258	12	119	151	460
	F	1,000	117	17	15	23	828
4 Datia ,,	T	1,000	365	8	42	71	**514**
	M	1,000	429	**10**	57	99	405
	F	1,000	294	5	26	40	635
5 Shivpuri ,,	T	1,000	433	11	33	47	476
	M	1,000	484	15	47	67	387
	F	1,000	377	6	17	23	577
6 Guna ,,	T	1,000	374	8	35	50	533
	M	1,000	468	13	48	73	398
	F	1,000	270	3	20	24	683
II Rewa Division	T	1,000	430	14	38	43	475
	M	1,000	475	21	54	60	390
	F	1,000	383	7	22	25	563
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	T	1,000	452	8	36	42	462
	M	1,000	497	12	47	56	388
	F	1,000	403	4	24	26	543

Table IX-7.B—*Contd.*

State/Division District		Totals Males Females	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III (Excluding Mining & Quarrying)	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI & Mining & Quarrying of III+Gas & Generation of Electricity of IX	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas & Generation of Electricity)	Non-Workers X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
8 Chhatarpur Distt.	T	1,000	380	18	46	69	487
	M	1,000	449	26	63	86	376
	F	1,000	302	10	27	49	612
9 Panna ,,	T	1,000	415	18	33	60	474
	M	1,000	471	28	47	72	382
	F	1,000	355	9	18	47	571
10 Satna ,,	T	1,000	401	11	56	50	482
	M	1,000	434	16	78	74	398
	F	1,000	366	7	33	24	570
11 Rewa ,,	T	1,000	416	16	30	36	502
	M	1,000	461	21	42	57	419
	F	1,000	371	10	17	15	587
12 Shahdol ,,	T	1,000	458	16	38	37	451
	M	1,000	493	25	57	52	373
	F	1,000	422	5	19	21	533
13 Sidhi ,,	T	1,000	486	11	25	19	459
	M	1,000	527	18	35	30	390
	F	1,000	444	3	16	8	529
III Indore Division	T	1,000	383	10	47	59	501
	M	1,000	391	16	72	94	427
	F	1,000	375	4	19	21	581
14 Mandsaur Distt.	T	1,000	407	10	52	56	475
	M	1,000	415	15	74	89	407
	F	1,000	398	4	29	20	549
15 Ratlam ,,	T	1,000	358	7	49	68	518
	M	1,000	373	12	77	113	425
	F	1,000	341	2	20	20	617
16 Ujjain ,,	T	1,000	348	9	64	66	513
	M	1,000	354	16	101	108	421
	F	1,000	341	2	24	20	613

Table IX-7.B—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District		Totals Males Females	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III (Excluding Mining & Quarrying.)	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI & (Mining & Quarrying of III+Gas & Generation of Electrictty of IX)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas & Generation of Electricity	Non-Workers X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
17 Jhabua Distt.	T	1,000	511	11	14	25	439
	M	1,000	522	15	20	41	402
	F	1,000	499	8	8	8	477
18 Dhar ,,	T	1,000	461	8	28	40	463
	M	1,000	468	12	40	62	418
	F	1,000	453	3	15	18	511
19 Indore ,,	T	1,000	156	10	87	113	634
	M	1,000	162	18	144	185	491
	F	1,000	149	3	22	31	795
20 Dewas ,,	T	1,000	408	22	38	52	480
	M	1,000	413	38	55	74	420
	F	1,000	402	5	21	29	543
21 West Nimar ,,	T	1,000	436	9	30	45	480
	M	1,000	448	14	43	67	428
	F	1,000	425	4	15	23	533
22 East Nimar ,,	T	1,000	398	8	49	55	490
	M	1,000	404	14	75	92	415
	F	1,000	391	2	20	16	571
IV Bhopal Division	T	1,000	376	17	43	68	496
	M	1,000	412	27	63	101	397
	F	1,000	336	5	23	32	604
23 Shajapur Distt.	T	1,000	434	18	38	47	463
	M	1,000	449	32	53	72	394
	F	1,000	417	4	22	21	536
24 Rajgarh ,,	T	1,000	441	21	36	51	451
	M	1,000	466	38	50	71	375
	F	1,000	414	4	20	29	533
25 Vidisha ,,	T	1,000	356	15	37	65	527
	M	1,000	461	23	50	86	380
	F	1,000	237	6	22	42	693

Table IX-7.B—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District		Totals Males Females	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III (Excluding Mining & Quarrying)	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI & (Mining & Quarrying of III+Gas & Generation of Electricity of IX)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas & Generation of Electricity)	Non-Workers X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
26 Sehore Distt.	T	1,000	285	12	73	93	537
	M	1,000	312	19	114	148	407
	F	1,000	253	3	27	30	687
27 Raisen ,,	T	1,000	335	16	37	90	522
	M	1,000	418	25	50	110	397
	F	1,000	243	7	24	67	659
28 Hoshangabad ,,	T	1,000	328	17	40	78	537
	M	1,000	373	24	59	119	425
	F	1,000	280	9	19	34	658
29 Betul ,,	T	1,000	485	19	31	44	421
	M	1,000	466	32	39	74	389
	F	1,000	504	5	22	15	454
V Jabalpur Division	T	1,000	386	10	64	58	482
	M	1,000	401	17	85	88	409
	F	1,000	370	4	42	27	557
30 Sagar Distt.	T	1,000	282	11	111	69	527
	M	1,000	343	16	116	102	423
	F	1,000	216	5	105	33	641
31 Damoh ,,	T	1,000	318	15	72	67	528
	M	1,000	389	21	91	84	415
	F	1,000	245	9	52	49	645
32 Jabalpur ,,	T	1,000	272	6	86	92	544
	M	1,000	284	9	129	144	434
	F	1,000	261	2	39	35	663
33 Narsimhapur ,,	T	1,000	340	10	40	73	537
	M	1,000	392	14	58	96	440
	F	1,000	287	5	22	48	638
34 Mandla ,,	T	1,000	516	12	20	30	422
	M	1,000	510	19	27	45	399
	F	1,000	522	5	13	15	445

Table IX-7.B.—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District		Totals Males Females	Primary Sector I+II	Primary Sector III (Excluding Mining & Quarrying.)	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI & (Mining & Quarrying of III+Gas & Generation of Electricity of IX)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas & Generation of Electricity	Non Workers X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
35 Chhindwara Distt.	T	1,000	424	17	58	42	459
	M	1,000	420	29	93	66	392
	F	1,000	429	5	21	18	527
36 Seoni ,,	T	1,000	505	10	22	39	424
	M	1,000	510	19	31	58	382
	F	1,000	499	3	13	20	465
37 Balaghat ,,	T	1,000	503	8	61	33	395
	M	1,000	486	14	71	54	375
	F	1,000	519	2	52	13	414
VI Bilaspur Division	T	1,000	495	12	35	33	425
	M	1,000	518	18	47	49	368
	F	1,000	473	5	24	16	482
38 Surguja Distt.	T	1,000	520	13	40	23	404
	M	1,000	547	19	60	37	337
	F	1,000	491	7	20	9	473
39 Bilaspur ,,	T	1,000	489	13	32	34	432
	M	1,000	501	21	41	53	384
	F	1,000	477	5	23	15	480
40 Raigarh ,,	T	1,000	484	10	36	38	431
	M	1,000	521	13	42	55	369
	F	1,000	447	7	30	23	493
VII Raipur Division	T	1,000	488	15	42	40	415
	M	1,000	489	21	59	59	372
	F	1,000	487	9	25	21	458
41 Durg Distt.	T	1,000	469	16	58	42	415
	M	1,000	455	24	89	65	367
	F	1,000	484	7	27	20	462
42 Raipur ,,	T	1,000	474	14	37	48	427
	M	1,000	482	22	47	68	381
	F	1,000	466	6	27	28	473
43 Bastar ,,	T	1,000	544	15	24	23	394
	M	1,000	558	13	29	34	366
	F	1,000	530	17	18	12	423

TABLE IX. 7-C

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure in the primary sector (I+II) only, 1961 (State average : 415)

Primary Sector (I + II)					III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI) Including Mining & Quarrying of Cat. III &Gas & Elec. of Cat. IX	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII +IX) Excluding Gas & Elec. Generation	Non-workers X
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100+ of the State average	Less than 100 to 250 below State average	More than 250 below State average				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1 Bastar (544)				15	24	23	394
	2 Surguja (520)				13	40	23	404
	3 Mandla (516)				12	20	30	422
		4 Jhabua(511)			11	14	25	439
		5 Seoni (505)			10	22	39	424
		6 Balaghat(503)			8	61	33	395
		7 Bilaspur(489)			13	32	34	432
		8 Sidhi (486)			11	25	19	459
		9 Betul (485)			19	31	44	421
		10 Raigarh(484)			10	36	39	431
		11 Raipur(474)			14	37	48	427
		12 Durg (469)			16	58	42	415
		13 Dhar (461)			8	28	40	463
		14 Shahdol(458)			16	38	37	451
		15 Tikamgarh(452)			8	36	42	462
		16 Rajgarh(441)			21	36	51	451
		17 West Nimar(436)			9	30	45	480
		18 Shajapur(434)			18	38	47	463
		19 Shivpuri(433)			11	33	47	476
		20 Chhindwara(424)			17	58	42	459
		21 Rewa(416)			16	30	36	502
		22 Panna(415)			18	33	60	474
		23 Dewas(408)			22	38	52	480
		24 Mandsaur(407)			10	52	56	475
		25 Satna(401)			11	56	50	482
		26 East Nimar(398)			8	49	55	490
		27 Chhatarpur(380)			18	46	69	487
		28 Guna(374)			8	35	50	533
		29 Morena(369)			6	32	39	554
		30 Datia(365)			8	42	71	514
		31 Ratlam(358)			7	49	68	518
		32 Vidisha(356)			15	37	65	527
		33 Ujjain(348)			9	64	66	513
		34 Narsimhapur(340)			10	40	73	537
		35 Raisen(335)			16	37	90	522
		36 Hoshangabad(328)			17	40	78	537
		37 Bhind(322)			2	17	38	621
		38 Damoh(318)			15	72	67	528
			39 Sehore(285)		12	73	93	537
			40 Sagar(282)		11	111	69	527
			41 Jabalpur(272)		6	86	92	544
			42 Gwalior(193)		14	71	92	630
				43 Indore(156)	10	87	113	634

TABLE IX. 7.D

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1000 of population in Category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-workers 1961

Category III		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	No. per 1000	District	No. per 1000	District	No. per 1000	District	No. per 1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Dewas	22	Sagar	111	Indore	112	Indore	634
2 Rajgarh	21	Indore	87	Sehore	93	Gwalior	630
3 Betul	19	Jabalpur	86	Gwalior	92	Bhind	622
4 Panna	18	Sehore	74	Jabalpur	92	Morena	554
5 Shajapur	18	Damoh	72	Raisen	90	Jabalpur	544
6 Chhatarpur	18	Gwalior	71	Hoshangabad	78	Sehore	537
7 Hoshangabad	17	Ujjain	64	Narsimhapur	73	Hoshangabad	537
8 Chhindwara	17	Balaghat	61	Datia	71	Narsimhapur	537
9 Raisen	16	Chhindwara	58	Chhatarpur	69	Guna	533
10 Durg	16	Durg	58	Sagar	69	Damoh	528
11 Rewa	16	Satna	56	Ratlam	68	Vidisha	527
12 Shahdol	16	Mandsaur	52	Damoh	67	Sagar	527
13 Damoh	15	Ratlam	49	Ujjain	66	Raisen	522
14 Vidisha	15	East Nimar	49	Vidisha	65	Ratlam	518
15 Bastar	15	Chhatarpur	46	Panna	60	Datia	514
16 Gwalior	14	Datia	42	Mandsaur	56	Ujjain	513
17 Raipur	14	Hoshangabad	40	East Nimar	55	Rewa	502
18 Surguja	13	Narsimhapur	40	Dewas	52	East Nimar	490
19 Bilaspur	13	Surguja	40	Rajgarh	51	Chhatarpur	487
20 Mandla	12	Dewas	39	Guna	50	Satna	482
21 Sehore	12	Shahdol	38	Satna	50	Dewas	480
22 Jhabua	11	Shajapur	38	Raipur	48	West Nimar	480
23 Satna	11	Vidisha	37	Shivpuri	47	Shivpuri	476
24 Shivpuri	11	Raisen	37	Shajapur	47	Mandsaur	475
25 Sagar	11	Raipur	37	West Nimar	45	Panna	474
26 Sidhi	11	Tikamgarh	36	Betul	44	Dhar	463
27 Seoni	10	Rajgarh	36	Tikamgarh	42	Shajapur	463
28 Indore	10	Raigarh	36	Chhindwara	42	Tikamgarh	461
29 Mandsaur	10	Guna	35	Durg	42	Sidhi	459
30 Narsimhapur	10	Shivpuri	33	Dhar	40	Chhindwara	459
31 Raigarh	10	Panna	33	Morena	39	Shahdol	451
32 West Nimar	9	Morena	32	Seoni	39	Rajgarh	451
33 Ujjain	9	Bilaspur	32	Raigarh	39	Jhabua	439
34 Tikamgarh	8	Betul	31	Bhind	38	Bilaspur	433
35 Balaghat	8	Rewa	30	Shahdol	37	Raigarh	431
36 East Nimar	8	West Nimar	29	Rewa	36	Raipur	427
37 Guna	8	Dhar	28	Bilaspur	34	Seoni	424
38 Dhar	8	Sidhi	25	Balaghat	33	Mandla	422
39 Datia	8	Bastar	24	Mandla	30	Betul	421
40 Ratlam	7	Seoni	22	Jhabua	25	Durg	415
41 Morena	6	Mandla	20	Surguja	23	Surguja	404
42 Jabalpur	6	Bhind	17	Bastar	23	Balaghat	395
43 Bhind	2	Jhabua	14	Sidhi	19	Bastar	394

TABLE IX. 7. E

Distribution of Tahsils of those districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in the Primary Sector of Industry (by workers), 1961

A: Primary Sector

District	Tahsils in descending order of worker's participation per 1000 of total population	Primary Sector I+II No. per 1000	Primary Sector III No. per 1000
1	2	3	4
1 Sidhi	1 Singrauli	536	12
	2 Deosar	511	7
	3 Gopadbanas	460	12
2 Shahdol	1 Pushparajgarh	580	9
	2 Beohari	494	13
	3 Sohagpur	441	29
	4 Bandhogarh	416	32
3 Surguja	1 Surajpur	602	5
	2 Samri	569	12
	3 Bharatpur	530	29
	4 Balkunthpur	524	22
	5 Pal	539	21
	6 Ambikapur	515	17
	7 Manendragarh	289	130
4 Mandla	1 Dindori	537	14
	2 Niwas	542	11
	3 Mandla	488	12
5 Bilaspur	1 Katghora	532	21
	2 Sakti	515	19
	3 Mungeli	504	14
	4 Janjgir	491	10
	5 Bilaspur	446	14
6 Raigarh	1 Jashpur	539	6
	2 Ghargoda	533	9
	3 Sarangarh	497	15
	4 Udaipur	470	9
	5 Raigarh	385	13
7 Seoni	1 Seoni	503	12
	2 Lakhnadon	507	10
8 Balaghat	1 Wara-Seoni	504	29
	2 Balaghat	492	18
	3 Baihar	520	17
9 Durg	1 Sanjari balod	530	36
	2 Khairagarh	507	19
	3 Kawardha	532	12
	4 Rajnandgaon	476	12
	5 Bemetara	512	21
	6 Durg	359	31
10 Raipur	1 Mahasamund	508	10
	2 Bindranawagarh	532	13
	3 Dhamtari	502	17
	4 Baloda-Bazar	516	16
	5 Raipur	355	16
11 Bastar	1 Bhanupratappur	601	14
	2 Bijapur	573	13
	3 Kanker	554	8
	4 Jagdalpur	540	13
	5 Konta	518	44
	6 Dantewara	541	24
	7 Kondagaon	534	8
	8 Narayanpur	529	7

B : Secondary Sector

District	Tahsils in descending order of worker's participation per 1000 of total population	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI No. per 1000
1	2	3
1 Indore	1 Sawer	37
	2 Depalpur	37
	3 Mhow	47
	4 Indore	109
1 Sagar	1 Banda	110
	2 Rehli	106
	3 Sagar	160
	4 Khurai	34
1 Jabalpur	1 Sihora	86
	2 Murwara	59
	3 Patan	50
	4 Jabalpur	101

C : Tertiary Sector

District	Tahsils in descending order of worker's participation per 1000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII, VIII & IX No. per 1000
1	2	3
1 Indore	1 Sawer	37
	2 Depalpur	36
	3 Mhow	131
	4 Indore	135
1 Sehore	1 Ichhawar	44
	2 Ashta	41
	3 Sehore	73
	4 Nasrullaganj	33
	5 Budni	70
	6 Berasia	46
	7 Huzur	160
2 Raisen	1 Baraily	68
	2 Goharganj	97
	3 Begamganj	56
	4 Udaipura	118
	5 Ghairatganj	88
	6 Silwani	131
	7 Raisen	83
3 Hoshangabad	1 Seoni-Malwa	42
	2 Harda	57
	3 Sohagpur	93
	4 Hoshangabad	101
1 Gwalior	1 Bhander	52
	2 Pichhore	41
	3 Gird	120
1 Jabalpur	1 Sihora	41
	2 Murwara	68
	3 Patan	65
	4 Jabalpur	141

D : Non-Workers

District	Tahsils in descending order of worker's participation per 1000 of total population	Non-workers X No. per 1000
1	2	3
1 Indore	1 Sawer	490
	2 Depalpur	502
	3 Mhow	603
	4 Indore	686
2 Gwalior	1 Bhander	470
	2 Pichhore	559
	3 Gird	682
3 Bhind	1 Lahar	549
	2 Gohad	626
	3 Mehgaon	642
	4 Bhind	658
1 Guna	1 Chachaura	442
	2 Raghogarh	493
	3 Guna	532
	4 Mungaoli	560
	5 Ashoknagar	588
2 Vidisha	1 Lateri	491
	2 Kurwai	504
	3 Basoda	530
	4 Vidisha	534
	5 Sironj	545
3 Sehore	1 Ichhawar	458
	2 Ashta	474
	3 Sehore	492
	4 Nasrullaganj	514
	5 Budni	524
	6 Berasia	535
	7 Huzur	600
4 Raisen	1 Baraily	471
	2 Goharganj	486
	3 Begamganj	508
	4 Udaipura	529
	5 Ghairatganj	535
	6 Silwani	543
	7 Raisen	614
5 Sagar	1 Banda	474
	2 Rehli	489
	3 Sagar	541
	4 Khurai	574
6 Damoh	1 Hatta	515
	2 Damoh	535
7 Hoshangabad	1 Seoni Malwa	491
	2 Harda	498
	3 Sohagpur	566
	4 Hoshangabad	568
8 Narsimhapur	1 Gadarwara	532
	2 Narsimhapur	542
9 Jabalpur	1 Sihora	478
	2 Murwara	482
	3 Patan	538
	4 Jabalpur	615

TABLE-IX. 7.F

Distribution in descending order of Men's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of Industry, 1961

(State averages: Primary Sector (I+II): 442; Secondary Sector : 64 . Tertiary Sector: 77, Non-workers: 398)

A. Participation of Men

Primary Sector (I+II) only					Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			Non-workers		
More than 250 points above State average (a)	100-250 points above State average (b)	± 100 of State average (c)	100-250 points below State average (d)	More than 250 points below State average (e)	(a)(b)	(c)	(d)(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)(e)	(a)(b)	(c)	(d)(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6 7	8	9 10 11	12		13	14 15 16	17	18	19 20
	1 Bastar(558)				1 Indore(144)			1 Indore(181)				1 Indore(491)		
	2 Surguja(547)	3 Sidhi(527)			2 Jabalpur (129)				2 Gwalior(151)			2 Gwalior(460)		
		4 Jhabua(522)			3 Gwalior(119)				3 Sehore(148)			3 Narsimhapur(440)		
		5 Raigarh(521)			4 Sagar(116)				4 Jabalpur(144)			4 Jabalpur(434)		
		6 Seoni(510)			5 Sehore(114)				5 Hoshangabad(119)			5 West Nimar(428)		
		7 Mandla(510)			6 Ujjain(101)				6 Ratlam(113)			6 Ratlam(425)		
		8 Bilaspur(501)			7 Chhindwara(93)				7 Raisen(110)			7 Hoshangabad(425)		
		9 Bhind(498)			8 Damoh(91)				8 Ujjain(108)			8 Sagar(423)		
		10 Tikamgarh(497)			9 Durg(89)				9 Sagar(102)			9 Ujjain(421)		
		11 Shahdol(493)			10 Satna(78)				10 Datia(99)			10 Dewas(420)		
		12 Balaghat(486)			11 Ratlam(77)				11 Narsimhapur(96)			11 Rewa(419)		
		13 Morena(486)			12 East Nimar(75)				12 East Nimar(92)			12 Dhar (418)		
		14 Shivpuri(484)			13 Mandsaur(74)				13 Mandsaur(89)			13 Damoh(415)		
		15 Raipur(482)			14 Balaghat(71)				14 Chhatarpur(86)			14 East Nimar(415)		
		16 Panna(471)			15 Chhatarpur(62)				15 Vidisha(86)			15 Bhind (414)		
		17 Guna(468)			16 Surguja(60)				16 Damoh(84)			16 Sehore(407)		
		18 Dhar(468)			17 Hoshangabad(59)				17 Dewas(74)			17 Mandsaur(407)		
		19 Rajgarh(466)			18 Narsimhapur(58)				18 Betul(74)			18 Datia(405)		

Table IX-7.F—*Concld.*

Primary Sector (I+II) only					Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector				Non-workers			
More than 250 points above State average (a)	100-250 points above State average (b)	±100of State average (c)	100-250 points below State average (d)	ore than 250 points below State average (e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10	11	12	13	14 15	16	17	18	19 20
		20 Betul(466)				19 Shahdol(57)					19 Satna(74)			19 Jhabua(402)		
		21 Vidisha(461)				20 Datia(57)					20 Guna(73)			20 Mandla(399)		
		22 Rewa(461)				21 Dewas(55)					21 Shajapur(72)			21 Guna(398)		
		23 Durg(455)				22 Shajapur(53)					22 Panna(72)			22 Satna(398)		
		24 Shajapur(449)				23 Rajgarh(50)					23 Rajgarh(71)			23 Raisen(397)		
		25 Chhatarpur(449)				24 Vidisha(50)					24 Raipur(68)			24 Morena(395)		
		26 West Nimar(448)				25 Raisen(50)					25 Shivpuri(67)			25 Shajapur(394)		
		27 Satna(434)				26 Morena(49)					26 West Nimar(67)			26 Chhindwara(392)		
		28 Datia(429)				27 Guna(48)					27 Chhindwara(66)			27 Sidhi(390)		
		29 Chhindwara(420)				28 Panna(47)					28 Durg(65)			28 Betul(389)		
		30 Raisen(418)				29 Raipur(47)					29 Morena(62)			29 Tikamgarh(388)		
		31 Mandsaur(415)				30 Tikamgarh(47)					30 Dhar(62)			30 Shivpuri(387)		
		32 Dewas(413)				31 Shivpuri(47)					31 Bhind(62)			31 Bilaspur(384)		
		33 East Nimar(404)				32 West Nimar(43)					32 Seoni(58)			32 Seoni(382)		
		34 Narsimhapur(392)				33 Rewa(42)					33 Rewa (57)			33 Panna(382)		
		35 Damoh(389)				34 Raigarh(42)					34 Tikamgarh(56)			34 Raipur(381)		
		36 Ratlam(373)				35 Bilaspur(41)					35 Raigarh(55)			35 Vidisha(380)		
		37 Hoshangabad(373)				36 Dhar(40)					36 Balaghat(54)			36 Chhatarpur(376)		
		38 Ujjain(354)				37 Betul(39)					37 Bilaspur(53)			37 Rajgarh(375)		
		39 Sagar(343)				38 Sidhi(35)					38 Shahdol(52)			38 Balaghat(375)		
			40 Sehore(312)			39 Seoni(31)					39 Mandla(45)			39 Shahdol(375)		
			41 Jabalpur(284)			40 Bastar(29)					40 Jhabua(41)			40 Raigarh(369)		
			42 Gwalior(258)			41 Mandla(27)					41 Surguja(37)			41 Durg(367)		
			43 Indore(162)			42 Bhind(25)					42 Bastar(34)			42 Bastar(366)		
						43 Jhabua(20)					43 Sidhi(30)			43 Surguja(337)		

TABLE IX-7.G

Distribution in descending order of Women's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of Industry, 1961

[State average Primary Sector (I+II): 386, Secondary Sector; 25, Tertiary Sector: 23 Non-workers 560)

B: Participation of Women

Primary Sector (I+II) only					Secondary Sector					Tertiary Sector					Non-workers				
More than 250 Points above State average	100—250 points above State average	±100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 point below State average															
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					1 Sagar(105)					1 Raisen(67)					1 Bhind(866)				
					2 Damoh(52)					2 Chhatarpur(49)					2 Gwalior(828)				
					3 Balaghat(52)					3 Damoh(49)					3 Indore(795)				
					4 Jabalpur(39)					4 Narsimhapur(48)					4 Morena(745)				
					5 Satna(33)					5 Panna(47)					5 Vidisha(693)				
					6 Raigarh(30)					6 Vidisha(42)					6 Schore(687)				
					7 Mandsaur(29)					7 Datia(40)					7 Guna(683)				
					8 Chhatarpur(27)					8 Jabalpur(35)					8 Jabalpur(663)				
					9 Durg(27)					9 Hoshangabad(34)					9 Raisen(659)				
					10 Sehore(27)					10 Sagar(33)					10 Hoshangabad(658)				
					11 Raipur(27)					11 Indore(31)					11 Damoh(645)				
					12 Datia(27)					12 Sehore(30)					12 Sagar(641)				
					13 Raisen(24)					13 Rajgarh(29)					13 Narsimhapur(638)				
					14 Ujjain(24)					14 Damoh(29)					14 Datia(635)				
					15 Tikamgarh(24)					15 Raipur(28)					15 Ratlam(617)				
					16 Bilaspur(23)					16 Tikamgarh(26)					16 Ujjain(613)				
					17 Shajapur(22)					17 Satna(24)					17 Chhatarpur(612)				
					18 Betul(22)					18 Guna(24)					18 Rewa(587)				
					19 Indore(22)					19 Gwalior(23)					19 Shivpuri(577)				
					20 Vidisha(22)					20 Shivpuri(23)					20 Panna(571)				
1 Bastar (530)																			
2 Mandla(522)																			
3 Balaghat(519)																			
4 Betul(504)																			
5 Seoni(499)																			
6 Jhabua(499)																			
7 Surguja(491)																			
	8 Durg(484)																		
	9 Bilaspur(477)																		
	10 Raipur(466)																		
	11 Dhar(453)																		
	12 Raigarh(447)																		
	13 East Nimar(444)																		
	14 Chhindwara(429)																		
	15 West Nimar(425)																		
	16 Shahdol(422)																		
	17 Shajapur(417)																		
	18 Rajgarh(414)																		
	19 Tikamgarh(403)																		
	20 Dewas(402)																		

Table IX. 7.G —*Contd*

Primary Sector (I+II) only					Secondary Sector					Tertiary Sector					Non-workers				
More than 250 points above State average	100—250 points above State average	±100 of State average	100—250 points below State average	More than 250 points below State average	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					21 Narsimhapur(22)					21 Raigarh(23)					21 East Nimar(571)				
					22 Dewas(21)					22 West Nimar(23)					22 Satna(570)				
					23 Chhindwara(21)					23 Shajapur(21)					23 Mandsaur(549)				
					24 East Nimar(20)					24 Shahdol(21)					24 Dewas(543)				
					25 Guna(20)					25 Ratlam(20)					25 Tikamgarh(543)				
					26 Rajgarh(20)					26 Ujjain(20)					26 Shajapur(536)				
					27 Surguja(20)					27 Seoni(20)					27 West Nimar(533)				
					28 Ratlam(20)					28 Mandsaur(20)					28 Shahdol(533)				
					29 Hoshangabad(19)					29 Durg(20)					29 Rajgarh(533)				
					30 Shahdol(19)					30 Chhindwara(18)					30 Sidhi(529)				
					31 Bastar(18)					31 Dhar(18)					31 Chhindwara(527)				
					32 Panna(18)					32 East Nimar(16)					32 Dhar(511)				
					33 Rewa(17)					33 Bilaspur(15)					33 Raigarh(493)				
					34 Shivpuri(17)					34 Mandla(15)					34 Bilaspur(480)				
					35 Sidhi(16)					35 Rewa(15)					35 Jhabua(477)				
					36 West Nimar(15)					36 Betul(15)					36 Surguja(473)				
					37 Dhar(15)					37 Balaghat(13)					37 Raipur(473)				
					38 Gwalior(15)					38 Bhind(12)					38 Seoni(465)				
					39 Mandla(13)					39 Bastar(12)					39 Durg(462)				
					40 Seoni(13)					40 Morena(12)					40 Betul(454)				
					41 Morena(13)					41 Surguja(9)					41 Mandla(445)				
					42 Jhabua(8)					42 Jhabua(8)					42 Bastar(423)				
					43 Bhind(7)					43 Sidhi(8)					43 Balaghat(414)				

TABLE IX.8

Girls and women not at work classified by age-groups and type of activity, 1961
(Each age-group being expressed as number per 1000 of all age-groups taken together)

State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Non-working Females	Full time Studants	House Wives	Dependants, etc.	Retired Persons, etc.	Beggars	Inmates	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work
			F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya	**Total**	**All age**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Pradesh		**0—14**	**648**	**927**	**113**	**882**	**15**	**56**	**114**	**134**	**172**
		15—34	**184**	**72**	**558**	**17**	**49**	**217**	**368**	**555**	**387**
		35—59	**102**	**—**	**272**	**28**	**368**	**350**	**362**	**212**	**323**
		60+	**65**	**—**	**57**	**72**	**568**	**376**	**156**	**99**	**117**
		Age not stated	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**—**	**1**
	R	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	0—14	693	969	149	888	21	61	97	208	264
	R	15—34	148	30	523	14	47	218	297	412	290
	A	35—59	88	—	263	26	339	337	382	252	306
	L	60+	70	—	65	71	592	383	224	128	140
		Age not stated	1	1	N	1	1	1	—	—	—
	U	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	0—14	475	892	34	842	N	35	127	11	3
	B	15—34	320	108	635	37	54	217	421	791	564
	A	35—59	154	—	292	46	436	401	347	147	356
	N	60+	50	—	39	74	510	345	104	51	74
		Age not stated	1	N	N	1	N	2	1	—	3

'N': Negligible.

TABLE IX.9.

Population—(1) which is in the working force. (2) which is not in the working force but should be included in it; (3) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age groups; and (4) which is in the working force, but according to some opinion should not be in it classified by sex and broad age-groups, 1961

		TRU	MALES					FEMALES				
			Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Total population in the working force.	T	9,981,224	797,647	5,028,134	3,539,692	613,845	6,947,953	691,661	3,552,854	2,376 112	326,600
		R	8,673,900	771,301	4,316,759	3,038,200	546,261	6,638,547	677,242	3,399,738	2,252,827	308,117
		U	1,307,324	26,346	711,375	501,492	67,584	309,406	14,419	153,116	123,285	18,483
II	Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it (Table B-IX cols. never employed & unemployed Categories, Age groups 15—34, 35—59, 60+ only).	T	22,804	—	18,776	3,578	450	1,472	—	797	484	191
		R	6,335	—	5,313	909	113	842	—	377	315	150
		U	16,469	—	13,463	2,669	337	630	—	420	169	41
III	Total population which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age groups (exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties) (Take age-groups 15-34, 35-59 for cols. 7 & 8, 11 & 12, 13 & 14, 15 & 16 and 17 & 18 of Union Table B-IX).	T	428,962	—	350.226	78,736	—	315,152	—	137,421	177,731	—
		R	239,677	—	186,075	53,602	—	220,639	—	82,034	138,605	—
		U	189,285	—	164,151	25,134	—	94,513	—	55,387	39,126	—
IV	Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it which is (0-14) age-group of Union Table B-I (cols. 7 & 8).	T	797,647	797,647	—	—	—	691,661	691,661	—	—	—
		R	771,301	771,301	—	—	—	677,242	677,242	—	—	—
		U	26,346	26,346	—	—	—	14,419	14,419	—	—	—
V	Sum of I+II	T	10,004,028	797,647	5,046,910	3,543,270	614,295	6,949,425	691,661	3,553,651	2,376,596	326,791
		R	8,680.235	771,301	4,322,072	3,039,109	546,374	6,639,389	677,242	3,400,115	2,253,142	308,267
		U	1,323,793	26,346	724,838	504,161	67,921	310,036	14,419	153,536	123,454	18,524
VI	Sum of I+II—IV	T	9,206,381	—	5,046,910	3,543,270	614,295	6,257,764	—	3,553,651	2 376,594	326,791
		R	7,908,934	—	4,322,072	3,039,109	546,374	5,962,147	—	3,400,115	2 253,142	308,267
		U	1,297,447	—	724,838	504,161	67,921	295,617	—	153,536	123,454	18,524

TABLE IX.10

Persons—(1) available for the working force, (2) Not available for the working force by sex and broad age-groups expressed as proportion of 1000 of total population

Particulars	T R U	MALES					FEMALES				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Total population of the State.	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2 Population available for the Working Force (I+II of Table IX.9).	T	603	118	935	978	806	440	108	686	725	360
	R	616	133	958	982	833	486	122	765	784	387
	U	531	27	815	952	640	145	16	209	305	168
3 Population not available for the Working Force (III of Table IX.9).	T	26	—	65	22	—	20	—	27	54	—
	R	17	—	41	17	—	16	—	18	48	—
	U	76	—	185	47	—	44	—	75	97	—
4 Working population in age group 0—14 which should be excluded from the Labour Force (IV of Table IX.9).	T	48	118	—	—	—	44	108	—	—	—
	R	55	133	—	—	—	50	122	—	—	—
	U	11	27	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—

TABLE IX.11

Distribution of total population in the working force per 1000 of total population for each sex and for age-groups in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries, 1961.

(A—All ages in each sex and category total, rural and urban separately=1000)

Category/Sector		MALES						FEMALES					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total papulation	T	1,000	409	326	219	46	N	1,000	407	328	208	57	N
	R	1,000	413	320	220	47	N	1,000	406	325	210	58	1
	U	1,000	388	357	212	42	1	1,000	413	345	190	51	1
Total population	T	1,000	80	504	355	61	N	1,000	100	511	342	47	N
in the working	R	1,000	89	498	350	63	N	1,000	102	512	339	47	N
force	U	1,000	20	544	384	52	N	1,000	47	495	398	60	N
A—Primary Sector	T	1,000	94	491	350	65	N	1,000	103	512	339	46	N
	R	1,000	95	491	349	65	N	1,000	104	512	338	46	N
	U	1,000	38	471	401	90	N	1,000	52	489	398	61	N
Category I	T	1,000	78	480	369	73	N	1,000	99	513	343	45	N
	R	1,000	79	481	368	72	N	1,000	100	513	342	45	N
	U	1,000	33	404	432	131	N	1,000	49	472	412	67	N
Category II	T	1,000	114	549	299	38	N	1,000	108	514	330	48	N
	R	1,000	115	549	298	38	N	1,000	108	514	329	49	N
	U	1,000	54	509	379	58	N	1,000	60	489	393	58	N
Category III	T	1,000	269	444	253	34	N	1,000	226	442	293	39	N
	R	1,000	312	422	233	33	N	1,000	257	424	280	39	N
	U	1,000	41	558	361	40	N	1,000	50	545	362	43	N
B—Secondary Sector	T	1,000	43	552	357	48	N	1,000	85	549	321	45	N
	R	1,000	60	533	352	55	N	1,000	92	546	315	47	N
	U	1,000	21	575	364	40	N	1,000	64	557	337	42	N
Category IV	T	1,000	61	515	361	63	N	1,000	84	548	320	48	N
	R	1,000	66	514	358	62	N	1,000	87	543	321	49	N
	U	1,000	40	519	371	70	N	1,000	74	564	318	44	N
Category V	T	1,000	19	590	360	31	N	1,000	85	520	349	46	N
	R	1,000	42	590	337	31	N	1,000	167	506	282	45	N
	U	1,000	16	589	364	31	N	1,000	40	527	386	47	N
Category VI	T	1,000	24	608	339	29	N	1,000	89	595	295	21	N
	R	1,000	35	626	316	23	N	1,000	117	614	252	17	N
	U	1,000	15	593	357	35	N	1,000	54	571	349	25	1

Table IX. 11—*Concld.*

Category/Sector		Males						Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C-Tertiary Sector	T	1,000	24	548	378	50	N	1,000	54	466	412	68	N
	R	1,000	35	553	362	50	N	1,000	67	476	392	64	N
	U	1,000	15	543	392	50	N	1,000	29	448	449	74	N
Category VII	T	1,000	18	485	416	81	N	1,000	31	338	507	124	N
	R	1,000	22	487	410	81	N	1,000	40	354	486	120	N
	U	1,000	15	484	420	81	N	1,000	16	314	538	131	1
Category VIII	T	1,000	6	591	383	19	1	1,000	47	564	364	24	1
	R	1,000	6	593	382	19	N	1,000	79	654	258	9	—
	U	1,000	6	591	384	19	N	1,000	32	521	415	31	1
Category IX	T	1,000	31	566	360	42	1	1,000	59	487	396	58	N
	R	1,000	41	568	347	44	N	1,000	72	493	379	56	N
	U	1,000	19	564	377	40	N	1,000	31	475	431	63	N

N:—Negligible

TABLE IX. 12

(B—Total population in any particular age-group for all categories by total, rural, urban separately=1000)

Category/Sector		MALES						FEMALES					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total population	T	602	118	931	977	805	218	440	108	686	725	360	92
in the working	R	616	133	957	982	832	193	486	122	765	784	387	98
force	U	524	27	800	947	637	327	145	16	208	304	168	70
A—Primary Sector	T	465	106	701	746	659	142	393	100	612	643	314	70
	R	536	123	821	852	741	164	449	114	706	721	351	85
	U	68	7	89	128	145	41	41	5	57	83	47	11
Category I	T	358	68	527	604	571	102	296	72	463	490	233	47
	R	415	79	623	695	645	120	339	83	535	552	262	57
	U	36	3	41	73	112	21	24	3	32	51	31	6

Table IX. 12—*Concld.*

Category/Sector		Males						Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Category II	T	84	23	142	115	71	32	90	24	140	143	76	21
	R	98	27	168	133	80	39	103	27	162	160	85	26
	U	7	1	10	13	10	2	9	1	13	18	10	3
Category III	T	23	15	32	27	17	8	7	4	9	10	5	2
	R	23	17	30	24	16	5	7	4	9	9	4	2
	U	25	3	38	42	23	18	8	1	12	14	6	2
B—Secondary Sector	T	59	7	99	96	61	20	24	5	40	37	19	12
	R	37	6	63	60	45	8	20	5	33	30	16	8
	U	177	9	285	304	167	77	47	8	76	85	38	21
Category IV	T	32	5	50	53	44	8	20	4	33	30	16	8
	R	30	5	49	49	41	6	18	4	30	28	15	7
	U	40	4	58	69	65	17	31	6	50	52	26	8
Category V	T	18	1	33	30	12	9	2	1	3	4	2	2
	R	3	N	5	4	2	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
	U	106	4	175	182	77	49	10	1	16	21	9	8
Category VI	T	9	1	16	13	5	3	2	N	4	3	1	2
	R	4	1	9	7	2	2	1	N	2	1	N	1
	U	31	1	52	53	25	11	6	1	10	12	3	5
C—Tertiary Sector	T	78	5	131	135	85	56	23	3	34	45	27	10
	R	43	4	73	70	46	21	17	3	26	33	20	5
	U	279	11	426	515	325	209	57	3	75	136	83	38
Category VII	T	21	1	31	40	37	10	3	N	4	8	7	1
	R	9	1	14	17	16	3	2	N	3	5	5	N
	U	89	3	122	177	170	40	10	N	9	29	26	6
Category VIII	T	9	N	17	16	4	6	N	N	1	N	N	N
	R	3	N	5	5	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	47	1	78	84	21	29	1	N	2	3	1	3
Category IX	T	48	4	83	79	44	40	20	3	29	37	20	9
	R	31	3	54	48	29	17	15	3	23	28	15	5
	U	143	7	226	254	134	140	46	3	64	104	56	29

N:—Negligible

TABLE IX.13

Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories workers for 1911—61

State	Year	Total Population		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers		Plantations, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting		Mining & Quarrying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya	1961	16,578,204	15,794,204	5,932,754	4,678,754	1,397,278	1,417,922	341,908	103,818	76,519	19,872
Pradesh	1951	13,255,004	12,816,633	4,329,381	1,519,811	1,744,940	2,584,378	158,635	52,284	46,242	9,987
	1941	**Not available**									
	1931	10,822,587	10,533,070	3,668,297	1,918,083	1,262,082	1,335,663	351,090	67,430	9,988	4,928
	1921	9,713,414	9,458,336	3,466,052	2,141,279	1,049,027	1,227,752	283,078	101,280	7,213	6,560
	1911	9,791,291	9,649,674	3,098,949	2,082,728	1,179,278	1,438,903	338,366	140,734	5,972	3,621

Year	Manufacturing		Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and communications		Other services		Unclassified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1961	796,874	331,536	141,983	30,275	350,141	53,496	153,673	4,247	552,457	101,752	237,637	206,281
1951	641,418	247,221	58,705	13,465	318,131	112,473	104,441	11,196	468,745	118,718	141,855	193,133
1941	**Not available**											
1931	488,994	189,118	54,859	17,096	276,317	140,299	51,808	3,748	434,562	111,946	182,288	157,226
1921	525,552	284,724	35,030	22,164	282,326	185,336	30,890	5,352	457,137	145,952	292,464	302,690
1911	585,643	337,950	49,686	22,432	271,037	141,661	52,928	4,674	522,228	165,834	228,558	279,905

Note.—Columns 9—14 of the table include a portion of Household Industry as has been classified as category IV in 1961. The figures in these cols. for 1961 are according to table B-IV (which includes both household and non-household industries).

TABLE IX.14

Distributions of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers for 1911—61

State	Year	Sex	Total population	Earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of workers									
				As cultivators	As Agricultural Labourers	plantations Fishing, Livestock, Hunting	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport, storage & Communications	other services	un-classified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya	**1961**	**M**	1,000	**358**	**84**	**21**	**5**	**48**	**9**	**21**	**9**	**33**	**14**
Pradesh		F	1,000	**296**	90	7	**1**	21	**2**	3	N	7	**13**
	1951	M	1,000	**327**	132	**12**	3	48	**4**	**24**	8	35	**11**
		F	1,000	119	202	4	N	19	1	9	1	9	**15**
	1941				**Not available**								
	1931	M	1,000	339	117	32	N	45	5	26	5	40	**17**
		F	1,000	182	127	7	N	18	2	13	N	11	15
	1921	M	1,000	357	108	**29**	1	54	4	29	3	**47**	30
		F	1,000	226	130	11	1	30	2	20	1	15	**32**
	1911	M	1,000	317	120	35	1	60	5	28	5	53	**23**
		F	1,000	216	149	15	N	35	2	15	1	17	**29**

(Note.—Cols. 7,8 & 9 of the table include a portion of Household Industry as has been classified as category IV in 1961. The figures in these cols. for 1961 are according to table B-IV (which includes both household and non-household industries).

TABLE IX.15

Questions on and definitions of interests in land asked in the Indian Censuses 1901—61

1961

For a person working as cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put 'X'.

For purposes of the Census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government, and (b) Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like Tea, Coffee, Rubber Chinchona and other Medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as

1951

Use the following contractions—Write (1) for a person who cultivates land owned by him; (2) for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; (3) for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; (4) for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

(Note—The word 'owned' used in relation to land includes every tenure which involves the right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable, it may be, but need not necessarily be also transferable.)

Further elucidation of the scope and implications of these questions was provided in Supplementary instructions in the form of question and answer.

Question (8)—What is the category of a minor, a blind person or a lady who has

1941

In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally. who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on Batai (share croppers).

1931

In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers.

Persons living on an income derived from agriculture must be distinguished as owners (i.e. non-cultivating), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants (whether the rent is paid in kind or in cash or agricultural labourers where a person cultivates part of his land and sub-lets part, he should be shown in Col. 10, as a cultivator and in Col. 11, as a land lord but if he gets the greater part of his income from land which he cultivates himself then he should be shown as cultivating owner in col. 10. Gardeners and growers of special products, such as Pan etc.

1921

Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as landlords or rent receivers and actual cultivators or rent payers.

Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in col. 9 as cultivator and in col. 10 as a landlord, if he gets the greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself and vice versa.

Gardeners and growers of special products such as betal, cocoanut, products, etc. must be shown as such. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

1911

In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent.

1901

Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns should be entered as landlords.

In the case of agriculture distinguish—(1) rent receivers, (2) actual cultivators including shares, and (3) field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. gardeners and Growers of special products such as tea, betal, etc. should be entered separately.

Table IX.15—*Concld.*

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share. Such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question. Write 'AL' for a person working as agricultural labourer *i.e.*, a person who works in another's person's land, only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce: For others put 'X'. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivations. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as agricultural labourer in the last or current cultivating season.	land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers. Category I or Category IV? **Answer**—Learn to distinguish between cultivation of the land, and performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land. There are ofcourse millions of persons who perform both functions but the functions are distingushable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitutes the direction of the process of cultivation (e.g. when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on): if this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs or sows, or reaps under the directions of someone else is not the cultivator but a cultivating labourer a different thing altogether. The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case he is Category I, whether or not he also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer. Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee, or agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is Category II and the other person (the owner) is Category IV.	must be clearly described as Pan grower, etc. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of the houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.			

TABLE IX.16.A

A comparative idea of the concepts of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourer followed in different Census years 1901--61

Cultivators and Agricultural labourers with their corresponding categories 1901--61

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Working as cultivator: Division 0—(part agriculture)	Division 0 L.C.I. & II	Division 0 groups 2,3,5,6,8	Division 0 groups 2,3	Division 0 2,3	Division 0 groups 36 (part) 37, 40, 52, 56
Major Group 00-(Part Field produce) production of.	Major group 00 L.C. I & II	Major group 00 2,3,5,6,8	Major groups 00 2,3	Major groups 00 2,3	Major groups 00 36 (part), 37,40,52,56.
Minor Groups 000—Cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, Jowar, Bajra, maize. 001-Pulses such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram. 002--Raw Jute and kindred fibre crops. 003—Raw cotton and kindred fibre crops. 004-Oil seeds, sugar cane and other cash crops. 005-(Part) other crops (including vegetables), not coverad above.	Minor groups: 000-004, 005 (part) 007, 009 **Livelihood class I** : Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned **Livelihood class II** : cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned.	Minor groups: 000-004, 005 (part) 007.009 2. Estate agents and managers of owners. 3. Estate agents and managers of Government. 5 Cultivating owners. 6 Tenant cultivators. 8 cultivators of Thum, Taungya and shifting areas.	Minor groups 000-004 005 (part) 007, 009 2. Ordinary cultivators 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Minor groups 000-004, 005 (part) 007, 009 2. Ordinary cultivators 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Minor groups 000-004, 005 (part) 007, 009 36 Rent receivers (part). 37 Rent payers. 40 Taungya or Thum cultivators. 52 Fruit and vegetable growers. 56 Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters).
2. Agricultural labourer. Corresponding to Division, major group and groups for cultivators.	**Livelihood class III:—** cultivating labourers.	Agricultural labourers.	4 Farm servants 5 Field labourers.	4 Farm servants and field labourers.	38 Farm servants. 39 Field labourers.

TABLE IX,16.B

(i) Proportion of persons working at cultivation to 1000 of total population 1911—1961

State	Year	Cultivators
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	1961	328
	1951	224
	1931	262
	1921	292
	1911	267

(ii) Proportion of persons as agricultural labourer to 1000 of total population 1911—1961

State	Year	Agricultural Labourer
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	1961	87
	1951	166
	1931	122
	1921	119
	1911	135

TABLE IX. 17

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector and Non-workers, 1961

State/Division/District	T R U	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madhya Pradesh	T	427	461	392	45	64	25	51	77	23	477	398	560	1000	1000	1000
	R	490	532	447	31	41	21	30	42	18	448	384	514	1000	1000	1000
	U	471	58	37	127	192	51	174	275	57	651	476	855	1000	1000	1000
I Gwalior Division	T	346	448	227	38	58	15	54	83	20	563	411	738	1000	1000	1000
	R	408	528	269	24	34	13	32	46	17	536	393	702	1000	1000	1000
	U	42	59	21	107	176	25	161	267	36	691	498	917	1000	1000	1000
1 Morena Distt.	T	374	494	231	32	49	12	40	62	12	554	395	745	1000	1000	1000
	R	387	534	247	26	40	12	25	39	10	522	387	731	1000	1000	1000
	U	68	82	52	86	142	17	182	301	34	664	476	898	1000	1000	1000
2 Bhind ,,	T	324	501	115	17	25	7	38	60	12	621	414	866	1000	1000	1000
	R	343	531	122	12	17	6	28	42	11	617	409	861	1000	1000	1000
	U	87	135	26	76	122	17	164	271	28	673	472	928	1000	1000	1000
3 Gwalior ,,	T	207	270	135	71	119	15	92	150	23	630	460	827	1000	1000	1000
	R	389	503	257	24	33	12	34	52	14	553	412	716	1000	1000	1000
	U	21	33	8	119	207	17	151	251	33	709	509	743	1000	1000	1000
4 Datia ,,	T	373	439	299	42	57	26	71	99	40	514	405	635	1000	1000	1000
	R	427	501	344	33	44	21	54	66	39	486	389	595	1000	1000	1000
	U	58	77	37	95	131	56	173	294	41	674	498	866	1000	1000	1000
5 Shivpuri ,,	T	444	499	383	33	47	17	47	67	23	476	387	577	1000	1000	1000
	R	473	531	408	29	41	16	36	49	21	462	379	555	1000	1000	1000
	U	55	73	35	81	123	32	194	312	57	670	492	876	1000	1000	1000
6 Guna ,,	T	382	481	273	35	48	20	50	73	24	533	398	683	1000	1000	1000
	R	428	539	306	25	33	15	33	44	21	514	384	658	1000	1000	1000
	U	64	87	38	107	152	56	164	268	45	665	493	861	1000	1000	1000

Table IX. 17—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	T R U	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II Rewa Division	T	444	496	390	38	54	22	43	60	25	475	390	563	1000	1100	1000
	R	469	524	411	33	46	20	34	45	22	464	385	547	1000	1000	1000
	U	69	86	50	117	172	51	183	281	65	631	461	834	1000	1000	1000
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	T	461	509	407	36	47	24	42	56	26	461	388	543	1000	1000	1000
	R	479	528	424	34	43	23	36	47	25	451	382	528	1000	1000	1000
	U	75	91	59	87	133	36	164	269	48	674	507	857	1000	1000	1000
8 Chhatarpur ,,	T	398	474	311	46	63	28	69	86	49	487	377	612	1000	1000	1000
	R	425	508	333	43	57	27	59	69	47	473	366	593	1000	1000	1000
	U	136	166	102	76	113	33	168	248	76	620	473	789	1000	1000	1000
9 Panna ,,	T	433	499	364	33	47	18	60	72	47	474	382	571	1000	1000	1000
	R	455	523	382	30	42	17	53	60	46	462	375	555	1000	1000	1000
	U	31	47	12	98	153	37	181	294	56	690	506	895	1000	1000	1000
10 Satna ,,	T	412	450	373	56	78	33	50	74	24	482	398	570	1000	1000	1000
	R	448	493	403	46	64	28	35	49	21	471	394	548	1000	1000	1000
	U	50	55	43	152	213	81	197	310	61	601	422	815	1000	1000	1000
11 Rewa ,,	T	432	482	381	30	42	17	36	57	15	502	419	587	1000	1000	1000
	R	455	511	400	26	36	15	26	40	12	493	413	573	1000	1000	1000
	U	37	55	12	101	137	55	203	307	67	659	501	866	1000	1000	1000
12 Shahdol ,,	T	474	518	427	38	57	19	37	52	21	451	373	533	1000	1000	1000
	R	505	554	454	30	42	17	27	36	18	438	368	511	1000	1000	1000
	U	58	76	37	149	235	46	167	253	65	626	436	852	1000	1000	1000
13 Sidhi ,,	T	497	445	447	25	35	16	19	30	8	459	390	529	1000	1000	1000
	R	500	549	450	25	35	16	17	26	8	458	390	526	1000	1000	1000
	U	75	83	64	62	96	14	258	385	81	605	436	841	1000	1000	1000
III Indore Division	T	393	407	379	47	72	19	59	94	21	501	427	581	1000	1000	1000
	R	504	324	482	26	36	15	25	38	12	445	402	491	1000	1000	1000
	U	45	52	38	112	180	35	165	265	50	678	503	877	1000	1000	1000

Table IX. 17—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	T R U	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14 Mandsaur Distt.	T	417	430	402	52	74	29	56	89	20	475	407	549	1000	1000	1000
	R	505	524	484	35	48	22	27	42	12	433	386	482	1000	1000	1000
	U	89	89	88	115	169	54	161	258	52	635	484	806	1000	1000	1000
15 Ratlam ,,	T	365	385	344	49	77	19	68	113	20	518	425	617	1000	1000	1000
	R	495	526	463	29	41	16	22	34	9	454	399	512	1000	1000	1000
	U	40	44	35	101	165	29	182	303	49	677	488	887	1000	1000	1000
16 Ujjain ,,	T	357	370	343	64	101	24	66	108	20	513	421	613	1000	1000	1000
	R	513	535	489	33	46	18	19	31	7	435	388	486	1000	1000	1000
	U	32	40	23	129	210	36	163	261	50	675	489	891	1000	1000	1000
17 Jhabua ,,	T	522	537	507	14	20	8	25	41	8	439	402	477	1000	1000	1000
	R	555	571	538	9	12	5	13	21	5	423	396	452	1000	1000	1000
	U	92	106	76	84	119	44	181	293	59	643	482	821	1000	1000	1000
18 Dhar ,,	T	469	480	456	28	40	15	40	62	18	463	418	511	1000	1000	1000
	R	512	524	499	21	30	12	25	38	12	442	408	477	1000	1000	1000
	U	93	109	75	80	117	40	175	268	72	652	506	813	1000	1000	1000
19 Indore ,,	T	167	180	152	87	144	22	112	185	31	634	491	795	1000	1000	1000
	R	402	441	361	40	57	22	38	59	16	520	443	601	1000	1000	1000
	U	10	13	5	118	200	22	162	265	42	710	522	931	1000	1000	1000
20 Dewas ,,	T	429	451	407	39	55	21	52	74	29	480	420	543	1000	1000	1000
	R	491	514	466	31	42	19	31	41	21	447	403	494	1000	1000	1000
	U	83	100	63	83	128	34	171	259	74	663	513	829	1000	1000	1000
21 West Nimar ,,	T	446	462	429	29	43	15	45	67	23	480	428	533	1000	1000	1000
	R	502	520	484	20	29	11	26	35	16	452	416	489	1000	1000	1000
	U	99	114	82	87	127	44	163	255	63	651	504	811	1000	1000	1000
22 East Nimar ,,	T	406	418	393	49	75	20	55	92	16	490	415	571	1000	1000	1000
	R	514	529	499	25	36	13	27	44	9	434	391	479	1000	1000	1000
	U	33	42	23	132	210	47	152	254	38	683	494	892	1000	1000	1000

Table IX. 17—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	T R U	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IV Bhopal Division	T	392	439	341	44	63	23	68	101	32	496	397	604	1000	1000	1000
	R	460	517	399	30	41	18	44	59	28	466	383	555	1000	1000	1000
	U	43	57	26	115	173	46	191	304	56	651	466	872	1000	1000	1000
23 Shajapur Distt.	T	452	481	421	38	53	22	47	72	21	463	394	536	1000	1000	1000
	R	494	526	460	33	45	21	32	46	16	441	383	503	1000	1000	1000
	U	78	94	61	84	126	38	185	292	65	653	488	836	1000	1000	1000
24 Rajgarh ,,	T	463	504	418	35	50	20	51	71	29	451	375	533	1000	1000	1000
	R	506	551	458	29	40	16	37	47	26	428	362	500	1000	1000	1000
	U	47	60	33	99	142	51	187	297	65	667	501	851	1000	1000	1000
25 Vidisha ,,	T	371	484	243	37	50	22	65	86	42	527	380	693	1000	1000	1000
	R	417	544	275	27	34	19	48	54	40	508	368	666	1000	1000	1000
	U	65	95	30	100	149	42	183	294	55	652	462	873	1000	1000	1000
26 Sehore ,,	T	296	331	255	74	114	27	93	148	30	537	407	687	1000	1000	1000
	R	450	512	382	28	41	13	39	56	21	483	391	584	1000	1000	1000
	U	24	32	13	155	234	54	188	300	47	633	434	886	1000	1000	1000
27 Raisen ,,	T	351	444	250	37	49	24	90	110	67	522	397	659	1000	1000	1000
	R	367	463	261	32	44	20	85	100	67	516	393	652	1000	1000	1000
	U	77	109	39	125	144	103	181	276	70	617	471	788	1000	1000	1000
28 Hoshangabad ,,	T	345	397	289	40	59	19	78	119	34	537	425	658	1000	1000	1000
	R	418	482	351	32	45	17	48	68	27	502	405	605	1000	1000	1000
	U	37	55	16	75	114	30	204	326	65	684	505	889	1000	1000	1000
29 Betul ,,	T	504	498	509	31	39	22	44	74	15	421	389	454	1000	1000	1000
	R	543	538	547	28	34	22	30	50	11	399	378	420	1000	1000	1000
	U	79	90	66	59	85	30	201	327	60	661	498	844	1000	1000	1000
V Jabalpur Division	T	396	418	374	64	85	42	58	88	27	482	409	557	1000	1000	1000
	R	468	498	439	49	62	35	35	47	22	448	393	504	1000	1000	1000
	U	42	50	33	137	192	74	173	274	55	648	484	838	1000	1000	1000

Table IX. 17—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	T R U	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30 Sagar Distt.	T	293	359	221	111	116	105	69	102	33	527	423	641	1000	1000	1000
	R	367	452	277	92	92	91	44	56	31	497	400	601	1000	1000	1000
	U	38	53	21	174	193	152	157	255	44	631	499	783	1000	1000	1000
31 Damoh ,,	T	333	410	254	72	91	52	67	84	49	528	415	645	1000	1000	1000
	R	376	463	287	61	78	43	54	59	49	509	400	621	1000	1000	1000
	U	38	55	19	148	178	115	153	249	48	661	518	818	1000	1000	1000
32 Jabalpur ,,	T	278	293	263	86	129	39	92	144	35	544	434	663	1000	1000	1000
	R	427	460	393	57	79	34	37	50	25	479	411	548	1000	1000	1000
	U	26	31	20	136	209	48	184	290	54	654	470	878	1000	1000	1000
33 Narsimhapur ,,	T	350	406	292	40	58	22	73	96	48	537	440	638	1000	1000	1000
	R	391	453	327	34	47	20	58	71	43	517	429	610	1000	1000	1000
	U	46	64	25	88	137	35	183	274	81	683	525	859	1000	1000	1000
34 Mandla ,,	T	528	529	527	20	27	13	30	45	15	422	399	445	1000	1000	1000
	R	552	553	350	17	22	13	22	32	12	409	393	425	1000	1000	1000
	U	64	79	48	71	110	28	193	301	77	672	510	847	1000	1000	1000
35 Chhindwara ,,	T	441	449	434	58	93	21	42	66	18	459	392	527	1000	1000	1000
	R	490	501	479	47	77	16	28	43	14	435	379	491	1000	1000	1000
	U	104	105	103	131	198	56	141	221	52	624	476	789	1000	1000	1000
36 Seoni ,,	T	515	529	502	22	31	13	39	58	20	424	382	465	1000	1000	1000
	R	545	560	530	18	25	11	29	41	17	408	374	442	1000	1000	1000
	U	28	44	11	91	130	50	198	307	79	683	519	860	1000	1000	1000
37 Balaghat ,,	T	511	500	521	61	71	52	33	54	13	395	375	414	1000	1000	1000
	R	537	527	547	56	65	49	25	39	10	382	369	394	1000	1000	1000
	U	84	85	83	141	176	102	170	272	58	605	467	757	1000	1000	1000
VI Bilaspur Division	T	507	536	478	35	47	24	33	49	16	425	368	482	1000	1000	1000
	R	538	571	506	29	36	22	21	31	11	412	362	461	1000	1000	1000
	U	71	81	61	129	186	63	193	285	88	607	448	788	1000	1000	1000

Table IX. 17—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	TRU	Primary Sector (I+II+III)			Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI)			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX)			Non-Workers			Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
38 Surguja Distt.	T	533	566	498	40	60	20	23	37	9	404	337	473	1000	1000	1000
	R	554	590	517	36	52	20	16	25	7	394	333	456	1000	1000	1000
	U	41	56	23	147	247	23	178	277	56	634	420	898	1000	1000	1000
39 Bilaspur ,,	T	501	522	482	32	41	23	34	53	15	433	384	480	1000	1000	1000
	R	540	564	516	24	28	19	19	30	9	417	378	456	1000	1000	1000
	U	81	88	73	126	175	72	194	286	91	599	451	764	1000	1000	1000
40 Raigarh ,,	T	494	534	454	36	42	30	39	55	23	431	369	493	1000	1000	1000
	R	520	563	477	31	33	29	29	40	18	420	364	476	1000	1000	1000
	U	67	78	54	121	171	66	201	292	99	611	459	781	1000	1000	1000
VII Raipur Division	T	503	510	496	42	59	25	40	59	21	415	372	458	1000	1000	1000
	R	551	565	538	26	31	20	24	34	15	399	370	427	1000	1000	1000
	U	57	59	55	193	284	80	187	265	91	563	392	774	1000	1000	1000
41 Durg Distt.	T	485	479	491	58	89	27	42	65	20	415	367	462	1000	1000	1000
	R	547	553	542	27	35	18	25	37	13	401	375	427	1000	1000	1000
	U	47	49	44	281	404	106	163	224	78	509	323	772	1000	1000	1000
42 Raipur ,,	T	488	504	472	37	47	27	48	68	28	427	381	473	1000	1000	1000
	R	542	564	521	27	31	22	27	36	20	404	369	437	1000	1000	1000
	U	67	69	65	114	163	61	205	303	100	614	465	774	1000	1000	1000
43 Bastar ,,	T	559	571	546	24	29	19	23	34	12	394	366	423	1000	1000	1000
	R	571	584	557	22	27	18	18	26	10	389	363	415	1000	1000	1000
	U	62	69	55	84	128	34	238	347	118	616	456	793	1000	1000	1000

TABLE IX. 18

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by division, group and family, 1961

Division, Group & Family of NCO		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH					
Total workers		2,651,192	851,277	10,000	10,000
All Division		383,803	108,484	1,448	1,274
Division	0	1,809	189	7	2
Group	00	475	—	2	..
Family	000	1	—	N	—
	001	72	—	N	..
	002	74	—	1	..
	003	18	—	N	—
	005	4	—	N	—
	006	47	—	N	—
	007	223	—	1	—
	009	36	—	N	..
Group	01	31	—	N	..
Family	010	1	—	N	—
	014	30	—	N	..
Group	02	603	1	2	N
Family	020	47	—	N	—
	021	4	—	N	—
	022	3	—	N	—
	023	536	—	2	—
	029	13	1	N	N
Group	03	25	3	N	N
Family	030	22	2	N	N
	033	1	—	N	—
	039	2	1	N	N
Group	04	120	157	N	2
Family	040	7	97	N	1
	041	—	58	—	1
	042	44	—	N	—
	043	38	2	N	N
	046	29	—	N	—
	049	2	—	N	—
Group	05	108	13	1	N
Family	051	12	—	N	—
	052	87	11	1	N
	059	9	2	N	N
Group	07	254	13	1	N
Family	071	212	13	1	N
	072	3	—	N	..
	075	7	—	N	..
	076	31	—	N	..
	079	1	—	N	—
Group	08	7	—	N	..
Family	081	5	—	N	..
	089	2	—	N	..
Group	09	172	2	1	N
Family	090	128	1	1	N
	091	28	1	N	N
	099	16	—	N	—
Group	0X	14	—	N	—
Family	0X9	14	N	—	—
Division	1	2,735	43	10	1
Group	13	2,735	43	10	1
Family	130	1,286	8	5	N
	135	37	1	N	N

Table IX. 18—*Contd,*

Division, Group & Family of NCO		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5
Family	139	1,412	34	5	1
Division	2	7,497	117	28	1
Group	20	509	1	2	N
Family	200	466	1	2	N
	201	43	—	N	—
Group	21	143	4	N	N
Family	210	21	1	N	N
	211	122	3	N	N
Group	22	26	—	N	—
Family	229	26	—	N	—
Group	28	4,727	103	18	1
Family	280	2,959	34	11	N
	289	1,768	69	7	1
Group	29	2,092	9	8	N
Family	290	2,092	9	8	N
Division	3	201	24	1	N
Group	31	16	—	N	—
Family	310	1	—	N	—
	319	15	—	N	—
Group	32	101	19	N	N
Family	320	7	—	N	—
	321	68	19	N	N
	329	26	—	N	—
Group	33	84	5	1	N
Family	339	84	5	1	N
Division	4	294,751	84,427	1,112	992
Group	40	77,296	31,341	291	368
Family	402	3,246	—	12	—
	403	8,722	5,353	33	63
	404	56,690	15,988	214	188
Family	409	8,638	10,000	32	117
Group	41	161,120	25,161	608	295
Family	410	398	—	1	—
	411	152,947	22,118	577	260
	412	4,395	1,047	17	12
	413	204	34	1	N
	415	1,109	872	4	10
	419	2,067	1,090	8	13
Group	42	1,755	171	7	2
Family	420	1,075	72	4	1
	421	671	91	3	1
	429	9	8	N	N
Group	43	16,869	2,929	64	34
Family	431	16,711	2,928	63	34
	432	21	1	N	N
	439	137	—	1	—
Group	44	37,711	24,825	142	292
Family	440	10,000	1	38	N
	441	9,429	15,868	36	187
	442	13,855	6,060	52	71
	443	3,544	2,539	13	30
	449	883	357	3	4
Division	5	56,692	17,277	214	203
Group	50	51,389	15,292	194	180
Family	500	27,160	3,826	103	45
	501	15,347	8,213	58	97
	502	342	6	1	N
	503	486	—	2	—
	509	8,054	3,247	30	38
Group	51	17	—	N	—
Family	511	17	—	N	—
Group	52	32	1	N	N
Family	520	32	1	N	N
Group	59	5,254	1,984	20	23
Family	590	5,254	1,984	20	23
Division	6	1,252	18	5	N

Table IX. 18—*Contd.*

Division, Group & Family of NCO		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5
Group	64	1,059	18	4	N
Family	640	20	—	N	—
	641	325	—	1	—
	642	1	—	N	—
	643	131	6	1	N
	649	582	12	2	12
Group	66	12	—	N	—
Family	662	12	—	N	—
Group	67	8	—	N	—
Family	670	6	—	N	—
	679	2	—	N	—
Group	68	132	—	1	—
Family	681	132	—	1	—
Group	69	41	—	N	—
Family	692	41	—	N	—
Division	7 & 8	14,556	4,934	55	58
Group	70	2	—	N	—
Family	700	2	—	N	—
Group	73	318	7	1	N
Family	730	2	—	N	—
	733	316	7	1	N
Group	75	1,423	1	6	N
Family	750	412	1	2	N
	751	36	—	N	—
	752	146	—	1	—
	753	640	—	2	—
	754	3	—	N	—
	755	7	—	N	—
	756	111	—	1	—
	757	25	—	N	—
	759	43	—	N	—
Group	76	838	—	3	—
Family	760	400	—	2	—
	764	70	—	N	—
	769	368	—	1	—

Division, Group & Family of NCO		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5
Group	77	495	35	2	1
Family	770	424	35	2	1
	772	51	—	N	—
	779	20	—	N	—
Group	78	2	—	N	—
Family	780	2	—	N	—
Group	79	689	37	3	N
Family	790	427	10	2	N
	795	2	—	N	—
	799	260	27	1	N
Group	80	3	—	N	—
Family	809	3	—	N	—
Group	81	76	4	N	N
Family	810	1	—	N	—
	811	70	4	N	N
	819	5	—	N	—
Group	82	51	20	N	N
Family	822	51	20	N	N
Group	83	—	13	—	N
Family	839	—	13	—	N
Group	85	104	1,320	N	15
Family	853	11	209	N	2
	859	93	1,111	N	13
Group	86	14	—	N	—
Family	860	14	—	N	—
Group	87	1,574	46	6	1
Family	870	649	6	3	N
	871	75	2	N	N
	873	12	—	N	—
	874	8	—	N	—
	875	2	—	N	—
	876	606	10	2	N
	879	222	28	1	1

Table IX. 18—*Concld.*

Division, Group & Family of NCO.		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers		Division, Group & Family of NCO.		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	1		2	3	4	5
Group	89	8,967	3,451	34	41	Family	919	78	30	N	N
Family	890	5,395	1,622	20	19	Group	93	721	331	3	4
	899	3,572	1,829	14	22	Family	931	721	331	3	4
Division	9	3,955	439	15	5	Group	97	1	—	N	—
Group	90	3,112	74	12	1	Family	979	1	—	N	—
Family	900	1	—	N	—	Division		355	1,016	1	12
	903	3,090	52	11	1	Group	X8	301	876	1	10
	909	111	22	1	N	Family	X80	301	876	1	10
Group	91	121	34	N	N	Group	X9	54	140	N	2
Family	911	43	4	N	N	Family	X90	54	140	N	2

TABLE IX.19.

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
		MADHYA PRADESH			
I Cultivators		5,932,754	4,678,754	5,944	6,734
II Agricultural labourers		1,397,278	1,417,922	1,400	2,041
Division	0	307,330	88,643	308	128
Major Group	00	30,080	17,882	30	26
Minor Group	005	7,436	8,092	7	12
	006	3,708	1,240	4	2
	007	2,457	1,741	3	2
	008	245	34	N	N
	009	16,234	6,775	16	10
Major Group	01	4,000	1,575	4	2
Minor Group	010	—	—	—	—
	011	—	—	—	—
	012	—	—	—	—
	013	228	129	N	N
	014	112	43	N	N
	015	3,660	1,403	4	2

Table IX 19 – *Concld.*

Division, Major Group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.		Total Workers		Proporation per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5
Major Group	02	42 986	26,878	43	39
Minor Group	020	13,563	50	14	N
	021	14,245	6,135	14	9
	022	313	6	N	N
	023	3,915	3,682	4	5
	024	3,769	4,665	4	7
	025	6,278	11,845	6	17
	026	903	495	1	1
Major Group	03	17,094	2,953	17	4
Minor Group	030	—	—	—	—
	031	17,086	2953	17	4
	032	8	—	N	—
Major Group	04	213,170	39355	214	57
Minor Group	040	206,410	37.704	207	54
	041	2,064	375	2	1
	042	761	237	1	N
	043	708	439	1	1
	044	1,002	105	1	N
	045	189	33	N	N
	046	111	40	N	N
	047	1,761	173	2	N
	048	164	249	N	1

TABLE IX. 20

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural labourer or in Household Industry but also have Second work in any of the three categories (India and State), 1961.

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	**1 Cultivation**	T	1000	**168**	**92**	..	..	**454**	**286**
		R	1000	**168**	**93**	..	..	**453**	**286**
		U	1000	**151**	**60**	..	..	**512**	**277**
	2 Agricultural	T	1000	50	40	551	359	..	..
	Labourer	R	1000	50	40	552	358	..	..
		U	1000	44	51	538	367	M	..
	3 Household	T	1000	..	..	538	202	154	106
	Industry	R	1000	..	..	535	203	156	106
		U	1000	..	..	633	187	93	87

Table IX. 20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Andhra Pradesh	1 Cultivation	T	1000	107	47	--	..	437	409
		R	1000	106	47	..	..	437	410
		U	1000	132	73	..	..	437	358
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	52	54	451	443	--	--
		R	1000	51	53	453	443	..	..
		U	1000	71	80	384	465	--	--
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	463	142	224	171
		R	1000	..	..	461	141	226	172
		U	1000	..	..	524	175	152	149
2 Assam	1 Cultivation	T	1000	139	707	--	--	114	40
		R	1000	138	708	--	..	114	40
		U	1000	329	146	--	..	363	162
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	57	106	784	53	..	--
		R	1000	55	106	786	53	--	--
		U	1000	308	141	507	44	--	--
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	56	761	24	159
		R	1000	..	..	54	765	22	159
		U	1000	..	--	425	132	215	228
3 Bihar	1 Cultivation	T	1000	131	51	..	..	518	300
		R	1000	132	51	..	..	517	300
		U	1000	61	17	..	--	654	268
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		R	1000	44	27	633	296	..	--
		U	1000	25	29	592	354	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	569	211	143	77
		R	1000	..	..	564	213	145	78
		U	1000	..	..	740	152	71	37
4 Gujarat	1 Cultivation	T	1000	286	214	..	--	312	188
		R	1000	287	210	..	..	314	189
		U	1000	250	375	..	..	244	131

Table IX. 20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	75	81	477	367	..	..
		R	1000	75	77	479	369	..	..
		U	1000	88	304	365	243	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	397	402	109	92
		R	1000	..	..	399	400	110	91
		U	1000	..	..	367	432	92	109
5 Jammu & Kashmir	1 Cultivation	T	1000	493	376	..	..	113	18
		R	1000	493	378	..	..	112	17
		U	1000	522	282	..	..	171	25
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	264	96	458	182	..	..
		R	1000	296	112	449	143	..	..
		U	1000	81	12	513	394	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	486	421	73	20
		R	1000	..	..	477	431	71	21
		U	1000	..	..	745	122	133	..
6 Kerala	1 Cultivation	T	1000	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R	1000	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U	1000	152	51	..	..	615	182
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R	1000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U	1000	36	83	695	186	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R	1000	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U	1000	..	..	601	172	48	179
7 Madhya Pradesh	1 Cultivation	T	1000	168	78	..	..	374	380
		R	1000	167	78	..	..	374	381
		U	1000	285	91	..	..	311	313
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R	1000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		U	1000	71	119	359	451	..	..

Table IX. 20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R	1000	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U	1000	..	..	645	247	48	60
8 Madras	1 Cultivation	T	1000	53	21	..	..	586	340
		R	1000	53	21	..	..	584	342
		U	1000	50	16	..	..	646	288
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	34	21	561	384	..	..
		R	1000	34	22	560	384	..	..
		U	1000	11	5	588	396	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	544	140	202	114
		R	1000	..	..	539	139	206	116
		U	1000	..	..	630	160	133	77
9 Maharashtra	1 Cultivation	T	1000	71	29	..	..	449	451
		R	1000	70	29	..	..	449	452
		U	1000	85	26	..	..	476	413
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	36	30	479	455	..	..
		R	1000	37	30	477	456	..	..
		U	1000	16	26	525	433	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	504	175	173	148
		R	1000	..	..	501	176	176	147
		U	1000	..	..	576	164	99	161
10 Mysore	1 Cultivation	T	1000	235	78	..	..	427	260
		R	1000	236	78	..	..	425	261
		U	1000	202	44	..	..	506	248
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	94	86	474	346	..	..
		R	1000	95	88	470	347	..	..
		U	1000	67	43	577	313	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	590	193	126	91
		R	1000	..	..	579	194	132	95
		U	1000	..	..	697	190	67	46

Table IX. 20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Orissa	1 Cultivation	T	1000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		R	1000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		U	1000	135	20	..	..	703	142
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	84	66	604	246	..	..
		R	1000	84	66	603	247	..	..
		U	1000	70	23	699	208	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	568	197	129	106
		R	1000	..	..	567	198	129	106
		U	1000	..	..	655	153	113	79
12 Punjab	1 Cultivation	T	1000	594	244	..	..	132	30
		R	1000	599	248	..	..	123	30
		U	1000	378	61	..	..	554	7
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	338	56	567	39	..	..
		R	1000	461	77	410	52	..	..
		U	1000	12	1	982	5	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	614	157	189	40
		R	1000	..	..	608	161	190	41
		U	1000	..	..	747	73	157	23
13 Rajasthan	1 Cultivation	T	1000	421	193	..	..	237	149
		R	1000	423	194	..	..	235	148
		U	1000	266	107	..	..	404	223
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	99	79	484	338	..	..
		R	1000	101	75	487	337	..	..
		U	1000	47	153	417	383	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	624	236	90	50
		R	1000	..	..	623	237	90	50
		U	1000	..	..	640	228	73	59
14 Uttar Pradesh	1 Cultivation	T	1000	221	46	..	..	527	206
		R	1000	220	46	..	..	527	207
		U	1000	223	47	..	..	684	46

Table IX. 20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	42	22	593	343	--	--
		R	1000	42	23	592	343	--	--
		U	1000	111	6	769	114	--	--
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	699	140	123	38
		R	1000	--	..	695	142	124	39
		U	1000	--	--	852	89	49	10
15 West Bengal	1 Cultivation	T	1000	128	15	--	--	724	133
		R	1000	129	15	--	--	723	133
		U	1000	60	2	--	..	909	29
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	31	31	792	146	--	..
		R	1000	31	31	791	147	--	--
		U	1000	10	3	908	79	..	--
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	675	83	183	59
		R	1000	--	--	673	84	183	60
		U	1000	--	..	851	20	117	12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1 Cultivation	T	1000	423	393	--	--	--	184
		R	1000	423	393	--	--	--	184
		U	1000	1000	--	--	--	--	--
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	200	--	800	--	--	--
		R	1000	200	--	800	--	--	--
		U	1000	--	..	--	--	--	--
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	306	693	1	--
		R	1000	--	--	306	693	1	--
		U	1000	--	--	1000	--	--	--
Delhi	1 Cultivation	T	1000	638	175	--	--	70	117
		R	1000	661	181	--	--	53	105
		U	1000	--	10	--	--	548	442
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	522	377	101	--	--	--
		R	1000	581	419	--	--	--	--
		U	1000	--	--	1000	--	--	--

Table IX. 20 – *Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	428	277	214	81
		R	1000	..	..	383	286	240	91
		U	1000	..	..	789	211	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1 Cultivation	T	1000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		R	1000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		U	1000	546	375	..	..	57	22
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	189	241	344	226	..	..
		R	1000	189	242	345	224	..	..
		U	1000	..	..	250	750	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	638	317	29	16
		R	1000	..	..	637	317	30	16
		U	1000	..	..	714	280	6	..
* Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	1 Cultivation	T	1000	981	19	..	..	..	..
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	574	426	..	..
Manipur	1 Cultivation	T	1000	353	541	..	..	82	24
		R	1000	353	543	..	..	80	24
		U	1000	..	17	..	..	983	..
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	28	335	390	247	..	..
		R	1000	19	338	394	249	..	..
		U	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	58	910	3	29
		R	1000	..	..	55	913	3	29
		U	1000	..	..	746	236	18	..
Tripura	1 Cultivation	T	1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		R	1000	102	621	..	..	248	29
		U	1000	215	26	..	..	759	..
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		R	1000	35	101	800	64	..	..
		U	1000	..	..	821	179	..	..

* Since entire area is rural, rural figures are the same as against 'Total'.

Table IX.20—*Contd.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3 Houchsold	T	1000	—	—	290	621	40	49
	Industry	R	1000	—	—	285	625	40	50
		U	1000	..	..	750	224	26	..
* Dadra &	1 Cultivation	T	1000	17	67	—	..	474	442
Nagar Haveli	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	5	85	478	432	—	—
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	587	311	60	42	..	—
Goa,	1 Cultivation	T	1000	—	..	—	..	—	—
Daman		R	1000	..	..	—	..	—	—
Diu		U	1000	—	..	—	—	—	—
	2 Agricultural	T	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Labourer	R	1000	..	—	..	..	..	—
		U	1000	—	..	..	—	—	—
	3 Household	T	1000	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Industry	R	1000	—	..	..	..	—	..
		U	1000	—	..		..	—	—
Pondi-	1 Cultivation	T	1000	55	6	—	—	713	226
cherry		R	1000	53	5	—	—	715	227
		U	1000	387	355	—	..	258	..
	2 Agricultural	T	1000	25	8	644	323	..	—
	Labourer	R	1000	24	8	645	323	..	..
		U	1000	250	950	250	250	..	—
	3 Household	T	1000	..	..	534	94	228	144
	Industry	R	1000	..	—	521	104	219	156
		U	1000	..	—	659	..	317	24
* North	1 Cultivation	T	1000	..	704	—	..	148	148
East Frontier	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	—	..	..	—	..	—
Agency	3 Household Industry	T	1000	..	—	..	985	..	15
Nagaland	1 Cultivation	T	1000	52	56	—	..	327	565
		R	1000	52	56	—	..	327	565
		U	1000	—	..	..	..	—	—

* Since entire area is rural, the rural figures are the same as that of 'Total'.

Table IX. 20—*Concld.*

India/State Union Territory	Principal work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2 Agricultural Lobourer	T	1000	—	—	1000	..	—	—
		R	1000	—	..	1000	—	—	—
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—
		R	1000	—	—	—	1000	—	—
		U	—	..	—	—	—	—	..
Sikkim	1 Cultivation	T	1000	64	5	—	—	504	427
		R	1000	64	5	—	—	504	427
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	..	—	685	315	—	—
		R	1000	..	—	685	315	—	—
		U	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Household Industry	T	1000	—	—	604	224	155	17
		R	1000	—	..	604	224	155	17
		U	—	—	—	..	—	..	..

* Based on figures which excludes population of workers from among 297, 853 Persons (Males 147,100, Females 150,753) of North East Frontier Agency for whom an abridged family schedule was canvassed instead of General All India individual slip and household Schedule.

* Since entire area is rural, the rural figures are the same as against 'Total'.

TABLE IX. 21

Distribution of 1,000 persons who Principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural labourer or in Household Industry but also have Secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961.

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	1. Cultivation	T	1000	168	78	..	—	374	380
		R	1000	167	78	—	—	374	381
		U	1000	285	91	..	—	311	313
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R	1000	64	41	455	440	..	—
		U	1000	71	119	359	451	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R	1000	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U	1000	..	..	645	247	48	60
Gwalior Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	422	157	..	—	281	140
		R	1000	421	158	—	..	281	140
		U	1000	494	111	..	..	265	130
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	136	73	540	251	—	..
		R	1000	136	73	539	252	—	—
		U	1000	231	77	590	102	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	678	176	100	46
		R	1000	..	..	676	178	101	45
		U	1000	..	..	748	133	72	47
1. Morena District	1. Cultivation	T	1000	514	249	—	—	165	72
		R	1000	515	251	..	—	163	71
		U	1000	337	110	—	—	342	211
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	127	97	548	228	—	—
		R	1000	126	96	549	229	—	—
		U	1000	667	333	—	—	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	—	715	168	100	17
		R	1000	..	—	713	168	102	17
		U	1000	..	—	766	172	31	31

Table IX. 21—Contd.

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Bhind District	1. Cultivation	T	1000	321	42	..	..	481	156
		R	1000	321	42	..	..	481	156
		U	1000	..	257	..	..	372	371
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	85	29	665	221	..	..
		R	1000	86	29	663	222	..	..
		U	1000	..	..	929	71	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	784	101	100	15
		R	1000	..	..	780	102	102	16
		U	1000	..	..	847	86	67	..
3. Gwalior	1. Cultivation	T	1000	337	53	..	..	388	222
		R	1000	334	53	..	..	389	224
		U	1000	559	85	..	..	305	51
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	108	102	647	143	..	..
		R	1000	106	102	649	143	..	..
		U	1000	353	59	470	118	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	597	173	118	112
		R	1000	..	..	589	178	119	114
		U	1000	..	..	828	47	78	47
4. Datia	1. Cultivation	T	1000	650	195	..	..	120	35
		R	1000	643	197	..	..	124	36
		U	1000	878	108	..	..	..	14
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	130	25	739	106	..	..
		R	1000	130	25	739	106	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	739	231	26	4
		R	1000	..	..	741	228	27	4
		U	1000	..	..	706	294	..	..
5. Shivpuri	1. Cultivation	T	1000	505	170	..	..	176	149
		R	1000	504	170	..	..	177	149
		U	1000	839	161	..	..	..	..

Table IX. 21—Conted.

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	133	52	418	397	--	--
		R	1000	132	52	419	397	..	--
		U	1000	500	..	..	500	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	676	192	89	43
		R	1000	--	--	673	193	90	44
		U	1000	--	..	857	143	--	--
6. Guna	1. Cultivation	T	1000	287	160	--	--	353	200
		R	1000	285	160	--	--	354	201
		U	1000	560	89	..	--	269	82
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	203	99	445	253	--	--
		R	1000	203	98	445	254	--	--
		U	1000	--	333	667	--	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	626	181	132	61
		R	1000	..	--	628	183	131	58
		U	1000	..	..	578	103	172	147
Rewa Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	341	101	--	--	316	242
		R	1000	340	100	--	..	317	243
		U	1000	633	139	--	..	159	69
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	62	42	487	409	--	..
		R	1000	62	42	487	409	--	--
		U	1000	86	34	397	483	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	634	206	111	49
		R	1000	--	--	633	205	112	50
		U	1000	--	..	713	239	39	9
7. Tikamgarh	1. Cultivation	T	1000	369	92	..	--	299	240
		R	1000	367	92	--	--	300	241
		U	1000	651	244	..	..	93	12
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	99	71	410	420	..	..
		R	1000	100	71	410	419	--	..
		U	1000	..	--	333	667	..	..

Table IX. 21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	613	234	95	58
		R	1000	..	..	612	234	96	58
		U	1000	..	..	740	200	20	40
8. Chhatarpur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	602	194	..	..	115	89
		R	1000	603	194	..	..	114	89
		U	1000	536	150	..	..	183	131
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	319	160	276	245	..	..
		R	1000	320	161	278	241	..	..
		U	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	611	204	120	65
		R	1000	..	..	612	196	125	67
		U	1000	..	..	584	403	7	6
9. Panna	1. Cultivation	T	1000	391	128	..	..	280	201
		R	1000	391	129	..	..	279	201
		U	1000	459	125	..	..	333	83
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	92	14	513	381	..	..
		R	1000	92	14	513	381	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	702	193	81	24
		R	1000	..	..	703	193	80	24
		U	1000	..	..	667	200	133	..
10 Satna	1. Cultivation	T	1000	357	60	..	..	367	216
		R	1000	354	60	..	..	369	217
		U	1000	760	122	..	..	68	50
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	49	34	474	443	..	..
		R	1000	49	34	474	443	..	..
		U	1000	333	..	111	556	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	680	161	127	32
		R	1000	..	..	676	160	131	33
		U	1000	..	..	752	191	45	12

Table IX. 21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Rewa	1. Cultivation	T	1000	346	96	..	..	338	220
		R	1000	346	96	..	..	337	221
		U	1000	174	43	..	..	783	..
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	48	29	527	396	..	..
		R	1000	48	29	527	396	..	..
		U	1000	72	71	357	500	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	615	190	140	55
		R	1000	..	..	615	190	140	55
		U	1000	..	..	625	125	125	125
12. Shahdol	1. Cultivation	T	1000	225	80	..	..	352	343
		R	1000	224	80	..	..	352	344
		U	1000	708	125	..	..	139	28
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	23	15	505	457	..	..
		R	1000	23	15	505	457	..	..
		U	1000	40	40	640	280	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	620	256	77	47
		R	1000	..	..	612	259	80	49
		U	1000	..	..	792	204	4	..
13. Sidhi	1. Cultivation	T	1000	279	133	..	..	341	247
		R	1000	279	133	..	..	341	247
		U	1000	..	..	..	..	529	471
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	155	150	428	267	..	..
		R	1000	155	150	428	267	..	..
		U	1000	..	..	..	1000	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	614	207	118	61
		R	1000	..	..	615	206	117	62
		U	1000	..	..	405	325	270	..
Indore Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	172	91	..	..	363	374
		R	1000	171	91	..	..	363	375
		U	1000	269	91	..	..	309	331

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T/R/U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	84	89	412	415	—	—
		R	1000	84	86	414	416	—	—
		U	1000	120	313	226	341	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	524	164	178	134
		R	1000	—	—	516	161	185	138
		U	1000	—	—	669	223	48	60
14. Mandsaur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	255	99	—	—	311	335
		R	1000	254	99	—	..	312	335
		U	1000	308	123	—	—	252	317
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	88	90	385	437	..	—
		R	1000	88	89	385	438	—	—
		U	1000	67	183	400	350	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	—	608	206	103	83
		R	1000	..	..	608	201	109	82
		U	1000	—	..	608	265	33	94
15. Ratlam	1. Cultivation	T	1000	173	85	—	—	328	414
		R	1000	172	85	..	—	328	415
		U	1000	180	97	—	—	320	403
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	49	55	426	470	—	—
		R	1000	49	56	428	467	—	—
		U	1000	26	—	320	654	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	—	..	587	182	120	111
		R	1000	—	—	580	183	124	113
		U	1000	—	..	722	178	35	65
16. Ujjain	1. Cultivation	T	1000	211	97	—	—	343	349
		R	1000	210	98	..	..	342	350
		U	1000	274	89	—	—	398	239
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	93	109	391	407	—	—
		R	1000	94	109	391	406	—	—
		U	1000	27	..	378	595	—	—

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	514	167	183	136
		R	1000	--	--	509	166	187	138
		U	1000	--	--	764	208	--	28
17. Jhabua	1. Cultivation	T	1000	301	216	--	--	337	146
		R	1000	306	223	..	..	341	130
		U	1000	243	118	--	--	275	364
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	217	93	377	313	--	..
		R	1000	245	2	417	336	--	--
		U	1000	--	817	58	125	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	713	242	28	17
		R	1000	--	--	720	240	24	16
		U	1000	--	--	675	252	49	24
18. Dhar	1. Cultivation	T	1000	68	30	--	..	463	439
		R	1000	68	30	--	--	463	439
		U	1000	112	14	..	..	452	422
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	44	29	451	476	--	--
		R	1000	44	30	452	474	--	..
		U	1000	39	--	269	692	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	535	191	145	129
		R	1000	--	--	534	190	147	129
		U	1000	--	..	551	217	87	145
19. Indore	1. Cultivation	T	1000	165	92	--	--	385	358
		R	1000	164	92	--	--	385	359
		U	1000	352	108	--	--	324	216
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	74	119	450	357	--	--
		R	1000	74	119	451	356	--	--
		U	1000	72	71	143	714	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	366	56	320	258
		R	1000	--	--	361	53	324	262
		U	1000	--	--	690	207	69	34

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Dewas	1. Cultivation	T	1000	191	98	..	..	359	352
		R	1000	189	97	..	..	361	353
		U	1000	376	165	..	..	204	255
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	71	104	444	381	..	..
		R	1000	71	104	444	381	..	..
		U	1000	61	60	485	394	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	477	163	226	134
		R	1000	..	..	469	156	235	140
		U	1000	..	..	645	320	23	12
21. West Nimar	1. Cultivation	T	1000	215	164	..	..	306	315
		R	1000	214	165	..	..	306	315
		U	1000	377	69	..	..	275	279
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	177	137	339	347	..	..
		R	1000	169	127	348	356	..	..
		U	1000	485	515	..	—	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	402	121	280	197
		R	1000	..	..	390	122	286	202
		U	1000	..	..	704	92	130	74
22. East Nimar	1. Cultivation	T	1000	59	27	..	..	438	476
		R	1000	57	27	..	..	439	477
		U	1000	391	68	..	..	256	285
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	72	77	415	436	..	..
		R	1000	72	77	416	435	..	..
		U	1000	94	93	360	453	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	517	123	202	158
		R	1000	..	..	498	120	214	168
		U	1000	..	..	750	156	63	31
Bhopal Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	205	83	..	..	358	354
		R	1000	205	83	..	..	358	354
		U	1000	322	106	..	..	310	262

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	TRU	Total	Secondary Work					
				I		II		III	
				At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	104	84	383	429	—	—
		R	1000	104	84	383	429	..	..
		U	1000	57	91	304	548	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	478	159	214	149
		R	1000	..	..	474	160	216	150
		U	1000	..	..	614	158	109	119
23. Shajapur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	284	158	..	..	277	281
		R	1000	285	157	..	—	277	281
		U	1000	302	189	..	..	231	278
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	203	181	309	307	..	..
		R	1000	205	181	303	306	..	..
		U	1000	22	174	413	391	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	404	114	261	221
		R	1000	..	..	401	110	266	223
		U	1000	—	..	518	303	45	134
24. Rajgarh	1. Cultivation	T	1000	241	78	..	..	389	292
		R	1000	241	78	..	..	389	292
		U	1000	200	246	..	..	354	200
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	91	57	428	424	..	..
		R	1000	91	57	428	424	..	—
		U	1000	95	..	429	476	..	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	454	196	214	136
		R	1000	..	..	448	194	218	140
		U	1000	..	..	663	277	60	—
25. Vidisha	1. Cultivation	T	1000	405	109	..	..	333	153
		R	1000	403	109	—	..	334	154
		U	1000	645	65	..	..	226	64
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	176	79	519	226	..	..
		R	1000	174	80	520	226	—	—
		U	1000	545	..	273	182	—	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	—	—	564	179	183	74
		R	1000	..	—	559	181	186	74
		U	1000	..	..	794	95	63	48

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26. Sehore	1. Cultivation	T	1000	311	66	..	..	368	255
		R	1000	313	66	...	...	367	254
		U	1000	188	38	..	..	447	327
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	50	28	518	404	..	...
		R	1000	50	29	521	400	...	..
		U	1000	8	8	226	758	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	540	90	236	134
		R	1000	..	..	535	91	238	136
		U	1000	...	...	708	62	138	92
27. Raisen	1. Cultivation	T	1000	220	60	...	...	508	212
		R	1000	218	60	..	...	511	211
		U	1000	470	72	..	..	217	241
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	129	86	264	521	...	...
		R	1000	129	85	265	521	...	...
		U	1000	167	333	167	333	..	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	439	90	337	134
		R	1000	..	...	445	90	342	123
		U	1000	...	..	343	93	267	297
28. Hoshangabad	1. Cultivation	T	1000	217	55	..	...	409	319
		R	1000	215	55	...	...	410	320
		U	1000	435	97	...	...	339	129
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	179	96	423	302	...	...
		R	1000	178	95	424	303	...	...
		U	1000	84	583	250	83	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	...	525	120	237	118
		R	1000	..	...	519	121	240	120
		U	...	...	...	884	70	23	23
29. Betul	1. Cultivation	T	1000	124	62	..	..	359	455
		R	1000	124	61	..	..	359	456
		U	1000	338	8	..	..	323	331
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	62	105	242	591	..	...
		R	1000	62	105	242	591	..	..
		U	1000	54	108	433	405	..	..

Table IX.21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	TRU	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	488	272	84	156
		R	1000	..	..	480	275	86	159
		U	1000	—	..	853	147	—	..
Jabalpur Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	224	94	—	..	339	343
		R	1000	222	94	..	..	340	344
		U	1000	339	75	..	—	300	286
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	158	55	469	318	..	—
		R	1000	159	54	470	317	—	..
		U	1000	109	124	366	401	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	—	480	177	217	126
		R	1000	..	..	475	177	222	126
		U	1000	..	—	663	195	49	93
30. Sagar	1. Cultivation	T	1000	391	116	—	—	292	201
		R	1000	386	115	—	—	296	203
		U	1000	756	158	..	—	71	15
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	588	571	210	145	—	—
		R	1000	589	55	211	145	..	—
		U	1000	271	475	119	135	—	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	473	123	297	107
		R	1000	—	..	468	122	302	108
		U	1000	..	—	672	183	99	46
31. Damoh	1. Cultivation	T	1000	492	80	—	—	281	147
		R	1000	491	80	—	..	281	148
		U	1000	745	143	—	—	112	—
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	119	55	677	149	..	—
		R	1000	119	55	677	149	..	..
		U	1000	200	200	600	—	..	—
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	—	..	612	137	195	56
		R	1000	..	..	604	139	200	57
		U	1000	—	—	946	46	8	..
32. Jabalpur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	343	110	—	—	306	241
		R	1000	342	111	—	..	305	242
		U	1000	403	81	..	—	336	180

Table IX. 21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	TRU	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	105	60	410	425	..	..
		R	1000	103	59	410	428	..	--
		U	1000	322	228	344	106	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	545	137	257	61
		R	1000	..	--	538	135	265	62
		U	1000	..	--	732	202	43	23
33. Narsimhapur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	229	62	--	--	438	271
		R	1000	229	62	--	--	438	271
		U	1000	385	15	--	--	431	169
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	165	78	412	345	--	--
		R	1000	165	79	411	345	--	..
		U	1000	--	--	684	316	--	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	..	545	130	184	141
		R	1000	--	--	531	133	190	146
		U	1000	..	..	938	52	10	--
34. Mandla	1. Cultivation	T	1000	106	60	--	--	402	432
		R	1000	104	60	..	--	404	432
		U	1000	378	11	--	--	135	476
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	22	15	453	510	--	--
		R	1000	22	15	452	511	--	--
		U	1000	44	22	778	156	--	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	545	292	93	70
		R	1000	--	--	543	294	93	70
		U	1000	--	--	719	125	62	94
35. Chhindwara	1. Cultivation	T	1000	138	78	--	--	313	471
		R	1000	139	79	--	--	311	471
		U	1000	88	35	--	--	415	462
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	53	59	377	511	--	--
		R	1000	55	60	378	507	..	--
		U	1000	5	32	367	596	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	--	--	589	211	69	131
		R	1000	--	--	599	204	73	124
		U	1000	--	..	517	257	45	181

Table IX. 21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36. Seoni	1. Cultivation	T	1000	80	36	...	..	418	466
		R	1000	80	36	...	...	418	466
		U	1000	833	...	...	...	167	...
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	34	34	455	477	...	...
		R	1000	34	34	455	477	...	...
		U	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	539	158	183	120
		R	1000	...	...	536	159	184	121
		U	1000	..	...	944	56	...	...
37. Balaghat	1. Cultivation	T	1000	184	155	...	...	334	327
		R	1000	184	155	...	...	335	326
		U	1000	204	123	...	...	223	450
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	52	65	686	197	...	...
		R	1000	53	64	687	196	...	...
		U	1000	..	171	171	658	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	316	257	184	243
		R	1000	...	...	315	258	185	242
		U	1000	..	...	413	246	34	307
Bilaspur Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	121	97	...	..	418	364
		R	1000	121	97	...	...	418	364
		U	1000	241	102	...	...	528	129
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	21	23	457	499	...	...
		R	1000	21	23	457	499	...	...
		U	1000	4	2	472	522	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	457	311	116	116
		R	1000	..	...	449	310	120	121
		U	1000	...	...	611	341	22	26
38. Surguja	1. Cultivation	T	1000	121	97	...	...	418	364
		R	1000	121	97	...	...	418	364
		U	1000	241	102	..	..	528	129

Table IX. 21—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	39	40	461	460	--	--
		R	1000	39	41	460	460	--	..
		U	1000	11	..	642	347	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	486	278	154	82
		R	1000	..	--	483	279	155	83
		U	1000	..	..	779	177	44	--
39. Bilaspur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	51	28	--	--	448	473
		R	1000	50	28	--	--	449	473
		U	1000	153	84	--	--	372	391
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	12	14	457	517	..	--
		R	1000	12	14	457	517	--	--
		U	1000	3	2	416	579	--	--
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	..	493	278	124	105
		R	1000	..	..	483	271	134	112
		U	1000	..	..	594	350	24	32
40. Raigarh	1. Cultivation	T	1000	189	117	--	..	352	342
		R	1000	189	116	--	..	352	343
		U	1000	372	183	--	--	291	154
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	53	48	458	441	--	--
		R	1000	53	48	458	441	--	--
		U	1000	..	--	750	250	--	..
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	..	--	388	379	78	155
		R	1000	--	..	382	380	80	158
		U	1000	..	..	663	333	4	--
VII Raipur Division	1. Cultivation	T	1000	89	61	--	..	391	459
		R	1000	88	61	..	--	391	460
		U	1000	182	88	..	--	316	414
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	21	22	459	498	..	..
		R	1000	21	22	459	498	..	..
		U	1000	31	55	374	540	..	..

Table IX.21—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Principal Work	T R U	Total	Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	490	313	91	106
		R	1000	..	...	488	313	92	107
		U	1000	...	...	550	331	48	71
41. Durg	1. Cultivation	T	1000	71	42	...	...	409	478
		R	1000	70	42	...	..	409	479
		U	1000	256	99	..	...	347	298
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	11	13	451	525	...	...
		R	1000	11	13	451	525	..	...
		U	1000	16	...	444	540	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	563	270	76	91
		R	1000	...	..	563	269	77	91
		U	1000	...	...	547	435	9	9
42. Raipur	1. Cultivation	T	1000	84	60	...	...	390	466
		R	1000	83	60	...	..	391	466
		U	1000	141	83	..	...	301	475
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	19	20	472	489	...	...
		R	1000	19	20	473	488	...	...
		U	1000	37	91	331	541	...	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	...	468	350	79	103
		R	1000	...	...	465	351	80	104
		U	1000	..	...	554	308	56	82
43. Bastar	1. Cultivation	T	1000	136	105	...	...	355	404
		R	1000	136	105	...	...	355	404
		U	1000	318	91	...	..	227	364
	2. Agricultural Labourer	T	1000	75	79	415	431	..	...
		R	1000	75	79	415	431	...	...
		U	1000	250	...	250	500	..	...
	3. Household Industry	T	1000	...	..	412	283	159	146
		R	1000	...	...	412	281	160	147
		U	1000	...	...	500	448	17	35

TABLE IX-22.

Total No. of households, on a 20% sample of all households in rural areas, engaged both in Cultivation and households industries, 1961

(Abstract of Union Table B-XIII)

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
	MADHYA PRADESH	
	All Industry	84,017
Division	0	9,500
Major Group	00	390
	01	20
	02	176
	03	239
	04	8,675
Division	1	49
Major Group	10	49
Division	2 & 3	74,468
Major Group	20	14,492
	21	62
	22	12,489
	23	4,841
	24	444
	25	509
	26	43
	27	3,698
	28	14,640
	29	16
	30	2
	31	9,636
	32	3
	33	45
	34 & 35	5,974
	36	5,155
	37	5
	38	87
	39	2,327
	I GWALIOR DIVISION	
	All Industries	7,579
Division	0	1,762
Major Group	00	4
	02	3
	03	2
	04	1,753
Division	2 & 3	5,817
Major Group	20	1,543
	22	7
	23	264
	25	36
	26	5
	27	268
	28	1,629
	29	4
	31	931
	33	13
	34 & 35	762
	36	262
	38	6
	39	87
	1. Morena District	
	All Industry	2,063
Division	0	487
Major Group	00	1
	04	486
Division	2 & 3	1,576
Major Group	20	836

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	22	2
	23	117
	25	1
	27	40
	28	288
	31	63
	33	7
	34 & 35	195
	36	15
	38	1
	39	11
	2. Bhind District	
	All Industries	1,021
Division	0	177
Major Group	00	1
	04	176
Division	2 & 3	844
Major Group	20	177
	23	74
	25	1
	26	3
	27	82
	28	266
	31	41
	33	2
	34 & 35	140
	36	48
	39	10
	3. Gwalior District	
	All Industries	667
Division	0	282
Major Group	02	1
	04	281
Division	2 & 3	385
Major Group	20	65
	23	13
	27	21
	28	160
	29	2
	31	8
	34 & 35	69
	36	33
	38	4
	39	10
	4. Datia District	
	All Industries	494
Division	0	108
Major Group	04	108
Division	2 & 3	386
Major Group	20	54
	23	9
	27	15
	28	151
	31	31
	33	2
	34 & 35	72
	36	40
	39	12
	5. Shivpuri District	
	All Industries	1,858
Division	0	412
Major Group	02	2
	03	2
	04	408
Division	2 & 3	1,446
Major Group	20	250
	23	36
	25	26
	26	2
	27	65
	28	422
	29	2
	31	342
	33	2
	34 & 35	171
	36	99
	39	29
	6. Guna District	
	All Industries	1,476
Division	0	296

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	00	2
	04	294
Division	2 & 3	1,180
Major Group	20	161
	22	5
	23	15
	25	8
	27	45
	28	342
	31	446
	34 & 35	115
	36	27
	38	1
	39	15
	II REWA DIVISION	
	All Industries	14,621
Division	0	2,081
Major Group	00	36
	01	3
	02	30
	03	12
	04	2,000
Division	1	2
Major Group	10	2
Division	2 & 3	12,538
Major Group	20	2,496
	21	5
	22	1,826
	23	253
	24	179
	25	139
	26	15
	27	419
	28	2,149
	29	3
Major Group	30	1
	31	2,523
	33	9
	34 & 35	1,422
	36	1,187
	37	1
	38	7
	39	504
	7. Tikamgarh District	
	All Industries	2,234
Division	0	549
Major Group	00	8
	03	1
	04	540
Division	2 & 3	1,685
Major Group	20	331
	22	1
	23	42
	25	12
	27	44
	28	495
	29	2
	31	397
	34	172
	36	170
	39	19
	8. Chhatarpur District	
	All Industries	2,162
Division	0	379
Major Group	00	1
	01	1
	02	3
	03	7
	04	367
Division	2 & 3	1,783
Major Group	20	571

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	21	1
	22	33
	23	30
	24	85
	25	11
	26	2
	27	62
	28	298
	31	350
	33	1
	34 & 35	157
	36	133
	38	1
	39	48
	9. Panna District	
	All Industries	1,223
Division	0	160
Major Group	00	2
	02	2
	04	156
Division	2 & 3	1,063
Major Group	20	254
	22	20
	23	14
	24	1
	25	20
	26	1
	27	48
	28	219
	31	190
	33	5
	34	150
	36	79
	38	1
	39	61

Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total No. of households
	1	2
	10. Satna District	
	All Industries	2,824
Division	0	248
Major Group	00	4
	04	244
Division	1	1
Major Group	10	1
Division	2 & 3	2,575
Major Group	20	266
	22	1,067
	23	33
	24	4
	25	13
	26	1
	27	80
	28	308
	31	358
	33	1
	34 & 35	187
	36	177
	38	1
	39	79
	11. Rewa District	
	All Industries	1,800
Division	0	148
Major Group	00	8
	03	1
	04	139
Division	2 & 3	1,652
Major Group	20	359
	22	89
	23	12
	25	9
	27	71
	28	310
	31	296

Table IX-22—*Contd*.

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of housholds
	1	2
Major Group	33	2
	34 & 35	244
	36	147
	37	1
	38	2
	39	110
	12. Shahdol District	
	All Industries	2,035
Division	0	86
Major Group	00	1
	01	2
	02	22
	04	61
Division	2 & 3	1,949
Major Group	20	343
	21	2
	22	8
	23	51
	24	29
	25	49
	26	11
	27	64
	28	166
	29	1
	30	1
	31	514
	34 & 35	308
	36	269
	38	2
	39	131
	13. Sidhi District	
	All Industries	2,343
Division	0	511
Major Group	00	12
	02	3
	03	3
	04	493
Division	1	1
Major Group	10	1
Division	2 & 3	1,831
Major Group	20	372
	21	2
	22	8
	23	71
	24	60
	25	25
	27	50
	28	353
	31	418
	34 & 35	204
	36	212
	39	56
	III INDORE DIVISION	
	All Industries	8,050
Division	0	1,960
Major Group	00	18
	01	2
	02	22
	03	2
	04	1,916
Division	1	8
Major Group	10	8
Division	2 & 3	6,082
Major Group	20	885
	22	4
	23	163
	24	15
	25	19
	26	1
	27	487
	28	1,876
	29	2
	30	1

Table IX. 22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	31	1,372
	34 & 35	736
	36	378
	37	1
	38	8
	39	134
	14. Mandsour District	
	All Industries	2,105
Division	0	552
Major Group	00	13
	04	539
Division	1	4
Major Group	10	4
Division	2 & 3	1,549
Major Group	20	128
	22	1
	23	61
	25	10
	27	120
	28	470
	29	1
	31	386
	34 & 35	236
	36	96
	38	1
	39	39
	15. Ratlam District	
	All Industries	930
Division	0	246
Major Group	02	4
	04	242
Division	2 & 3	684
Major Group	20	64
	22	1
	23	11
	24	1
	25	1
Major Group	27	64
	28	209
	31	191
	34 & 35	90
	36	41
	39	11
	16. Ujjain District	
	All Industries	1,301
Division	0	296
Major Group	00	1
	01	2
	04	293
Division	2 & 3	1,005
Major Group	20	63
	23	16
	24	1
	25	3
	27	52
	28	406
	31	267
	34 & 35	130
	36	54
	37	1
	39	12
	17. Jhabua District	
	All Industries	263
Division	0	4
Major Group	00	1
	02	1
	04	2
Division	1	4
Major Group	10	4
Division	2 & 3	255
Major Group	20	30
	23	21
	24	2

Table IX. 22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	27	3
	28	68
	31	63
	34 & 35	36
	36	30
	39	2
	18. Dhar District	
	All Industries	430
Division	0	92
Major Group	02	10
	04	82
Division	2 & 3	338
Major Group	20	57
	22	1
	23	7
	24	1
	25	2
	26	1
	27	33
	28	116
	30	1
	31	65
	34 & 35	35
	36	14
	39	5
	19. Indore District	
	All Industries	405
Division	0	115
Major Group	00	1
	02	2
	04	112
Division	2 & 3	290
Major Group	20	90
	23	3
	24	1
	25	3
Major Group	27	19
	28	61
	31	55
	35	29
	36	23
	38	1
	39	5
	20. Dewas District	
	All Industries	1,002
Division	0	88
Major Group	02	1
	04	87
Division	2 & 3	914
Major Group	20	254
	23	16
	24	1
	27	56
	28	237
	31	201
	34 & 35	84
	36	47
	38	4
	39	14
	21. West Nimar District	
	All Industries	987
Division	0	504
Major Group	00	2
	02	4
	03	1
	04	497
Division	2 & 3	483
Major Group	20	105
	22	1
	23	19
	24	1
	27	69
	28	173

Table IX. 22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	29	1
	31	20
	34 & 35	35
	36	32
	39	27
	22. East Nimar District	
	All Industries	627
Division	0	63
Major Group	03	1
	04	62
Division	2 & 3	564
Major Group	20	94
	23	9
	24	7
	27	71
	28	136
	31	124
	34	61
	36	41
	38	2
	39	19
	IV BHOPAL DIVISION	
	All Industries	9,505
Division	0	1,655
Major Group	00	58
	01	2
	02	19
	03	18
	04	1,558
Division	1	1
Major Group	10	1
Division	2 & 3	7,849
Major Group	20	1,967
	21	1
	22	58
	23	172
Major Group	24	23
	25	32
	27	335
	28	2,375
	29	1
	31	1,713
	33	10
	34 & 35	561
	36	432
	38	9
	39	160
	23. Shajapur District	
	All Industries	2,259
Division	0	724
Major Group	00	8
	02	2
	03	1
	04	713
Division	2 & 3	1,535
Major Group	20	467
	23	22
	25	1
	27	54
	28	348
	29	1
	31	387
	34 & 35	145
	36	89
	39	21
	24. Rajgarh District	
	All Industries	1,952
Divison	0	490
Major Group	00	2
	03	4
	04	484
Division	2 & 3	1,462

Table IX.22—*Contd.*

Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	20	133
	21	1
	23	28
	25	1
	27	53
	28	436
	31	544
	33	4
	34 & 35	165
	36	61
	38	5
	39	31
	25. Vidisha District	
	All Industries	973
Division	0	89
Major Group	00	12
	02	8
	04	69
Division	2 & 3	884
Major Group	20	136
	22	8
	23	14
	25	10
	27	34
	28	359
	31	219
	33	4
	34 & 35	77
	36	9
	38	1
	39	13
	26. Sehore District	
	All Industries	999
Division	0	100
Major Group	00	9
	02	1
Major Group	03	3
	04	87
Division	1	1
Major Group	01	1
Division	2 & 3	898
Major Group	20	228
	23	12
	24	2
	25	2
	27	47
	28	259
	31	199
	33	2
	34 & 35	71
	36	60
	39	16
	27. Raisen District	
	All Industries	590
Divison	0	36
Major Group	00	7
	02	2
	04	27
Division	2 & 3	554
Major Group	20	58
	22	49
	23	16
	24	17
	25	4
	27	31
	28	171
	31	131
	34 & 35	25
	36	44
	39	8
	28. Hoshangabad District	
	All Industries	760
Division	0	78

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	00	18
	01	2
	02	2
	03	6
	04	50
Division	2 & 3	682
Major Group	20	99
	23	15
	24	2
	25	4
	27	45
	28	202
	31	161
	34 & 35	47
	36	65
	38	3
	39	39
	29. Betul District	
	All Industries	1,972
Division	0	138
Major Group	00	2
	02	4
	03	4
	04	128
Division	2 & 3	1,834
Major Group	20	846
	22	1
	23	65
	24	2
	25	10
	27	71
	28	600
	31	72
	34 & 35	31
	36	104
	39	32
	V JABALPUR DIVISION	
	All Industries	21,843
Division	0	742
Major Group	00	89
	01	12
	02	35
	03	56
	04	550
Division	1	1
Major Group	10	1
Division	2 & 3	21,100
Major Group	20	3,001
	21	3
	22	10,466
	23	335
	24	76
	25	61
	26	4
	27	736
	28	2,369
	29	3
	31	1,597
	32	3
	33	5
	34 & 35	834
	36	1,124
	37	1
	38	15
	39	467
	30. Sagar District	
	All Industries	5,512
Division	0	155
Major Group	00	17
	01	2
	02	9
	03	1
	04	126

Table IX-22—*Concld.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Division	2 & 3	5,357
Major Group	20	417
	22	3962
	23	8
	24	9
	25	11
	27	59
	28	422
	31	208
	32	1
	34 & 35	119
	36	112
	38	1
	39	28
	31. Damoh District	
	All Industries	2,812
Division	0	137
Major Group	00	30
	02	10
	03	1
	04	96
Division	2 & 3	2675
Major Group	20	207
	22	1646
	23	15
	25	2
	27	39
	28	288
	31	251
	32	1
	34 & 35	116
	36	88
	39	22
	32. Jabalpur District	
	All Industries	5,717
Division	0	75
Major Group	00	2
	02	5
	04	68
Division	2 & 3	5642
Major Group	20	172
	22	3694
	23	24
	25	25
	26	2
	27	120
	28	344
	29	1
	31	593
	32	1
	33	3
	34 & 35	340
	36	206
	38	3
	39	114
	33. Narsimhapur District	
	All Industries	819
Division	0	86
Major Group	00	31
	01	8
	02	3
	03	8
	04	36
Division	2 & 3	733
Major Group	20	92
	21	1
	22	18
	23	37
	24	42
	26	1
	27	60
	28	202
	31	136

Tabal IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.IC.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	33	1
	34 & 35	40
	36	68
	38	1
	39	34
	34. Mandla District	
	All Industries	907
Division	0	29
Major Group	02	3
	03	10
	04	16
	2 & 3	878
	20	237
	21	1
	22	8
	23	97
	24	4
	25	3
	26	1
	27	31
	28	171
	31	71
	34 & 35	52
	36	179
	38	2
	39	21
	35. Chhindwara District	
	All Industries	2,103
Division	0	189
Major Group	00	6
	01	2
	02	5
	03	20
	04	156
Division	1	1
Major Group	10	1
Division	2 & 3	1,913
Major Group	20	975
	22	1
	23	58
	24	4
	25	16
	27	113
	28	324
	31	163
	33	1
	34 & 35	61
	36	150
	38	1
	39	46
	36. Seoni District	
	All Industries	958
Division	0	56
Major Group	00	3
	03	16
	04	37
Division	2 & 3	902
Major Group	20	237
	23	21
	24	12
	25	4
	27	95
	28	238
	31	96
	34 & 35	34
	36	131
	39	34
	37. Balaghat District	
	All Industries	3,015
Division	0	15
Major Group	04	15
Division	2 & 3	3,000
Major Group	20	664
	21	1

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I S.I.C.	Total No of household
	1	2
Major Group	22	1,137
	23	75
	24	5
	27	219
	28	380
	29	2
	31	79
	34 & 35	72
	36	190
	37	1
	38	7
	39	168
	VI BILASPUR DIVISION	
	All Industries	11,495
Division	0	488
Major Group	00	26
	01	1
	02	25
	03	8
	04	428
Division	1	24
Major Group	10	24
Division	2 & 3	10,983
Major Group	20	2,083
	21	41
	22	504
	23	2,037
	24	51
	25	57
	26	10
	27	547
	28	2,199
	29	1
	31	859
	33	4
	34 & 35	926
	36	1,022
	37	1
	38	14
	39	627
	38. Surguja District	
	All Industries	3,290
Division	0	225
Major Group	02	6
	04	219
Division	2 & 3	3,065
Major Group	20	333
	21	15
	22	2
	23	591
	24	4
	25	1
	26	6
	27	82
	28	779
	31	420
	34 & 35	303
	36	399
	38	3
	39	127
	39. Bilaspur District	
	All Industries	4,799
Division	0	111
Major Group	00	20
	02	1
	03	3
	04	87
Division	2 & 3	4,688
Major Group	20	909
	21	20
	22	391
	23	641
	24	15

Table IX-22—*Contd.*

	Household industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total No. of households
	1	2
Major Group	25	55
	26	1
	27	388
	28	858
	29	1
	31	385
	33	1
	34 & 35	329
	36	388
	37	1
	38	11
	39	294
	40. Raigarh District	
	All Industries	3,406
Division	0	152
Major Group	00	6
	01	1
	02	18
	03	5
	04	122
Division	1	24
Major Group	10	24
Division	2 & 3	3,230
Major Group	20	841
	21	6
	22	111
	23	805
	24	32
	25	1
	26	3
	27	77
	28	562
	31	54
	33	3
	34 & 35	294
	36	235
	39	206
	VII RAIPUR DIVISION	
	All Idustrice	10,924
Division	0	812
Major Group	00	159
	02	42
	03	141
	04	470
Division	1	13
Major Group	10	13
Division	2 & 3	10,099
Major Group	20	2,517
	21	12
	22	224
	23	1,617
	24	100
	25	165
	26	8
	27	906
	28	2,043
	29	2
	31	641
	33	4
	34 +35	733
	36	750
	37	1
	38	28
	39	348
	41. Durg District	
	All Industries	3,335
Division	0	284
Major Group	00	58
	02	4
	03	32
	04	190
Division	1	2
Major Group	10	2
Division	2 & 3	3,049
Major Group	20	633
	21	2
	22	82
	23	415
	24	7
	25	96
	26	8
	27	449
	28	434
	29	1
	31	303
	33	3
	34 & 35	196
	36	304
	37	1
	38	13
	39	102
	42. Raipur District	
	All Industries	5,444
Division	0	466
Major Group	00	94
	02	2
	03	104
	04	266
Division	1	11
Major Group	10	11
Division	2 & 3	4,967

Table IX-22—*Concld.*

	Household industry by Div. and Major Group of I.S I.C.	Total No. of households
1	2	3
Major Groups	20	1479
	22	120
	23	752
	24	40
	25	68
	27	435
	28	868
	29	1
	31	314
	33	1
	34 & 35	410
	36	257
	38	13
	39	209
	43. Bastar District	
	All Industries	2,145
Division	0	62
Major Groups	00	7
	02	36
	03	5
	04	14
Division	2 & 3	2,083
Major Group	20	405
	21	10
	22	22
	23	450
	24	53
	25	1
	27	22
	28	741
	31	24
	34 & 35	127
	36	189
	38	2
	39	37

TABLE IX. 23.

Total number of households on a 20% sample of all households in all areas, engaged (a) in cultivation and (b) both in cultivation and household industry.

(Abstract of Union Table B-X.)

State/ Division/ District	T R U	(a) (b)	Total No. of Households	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	T	(a)	1,321,194	768,984	85,972
		(b)	1,000	582	65
	R	(a)	1,125,169	750,545	84,017
		(b)	1,000	667	175
	U	(a)	196,025	18,439	1,955
		(b)	1,000	94	10
Gwalior Division	T	(a)	129,947	81,250	7,731
		(b)	1,000	625	59
	R	(a)	106,778	79,142	7,579
		(b)	1,000	741	71
	U	(a)	23,169	2,108	152
		(b)	1,000	91	7

Table IX-23—*Contd.*

State/ Division/ District	TRU	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultiva-tion only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Morena District	T	(a)	28,537	20,003	2,080
		(b)	1,000	701	80
	R	(a)	25,841	19,598	2,063
		(b)	1,000	758	80
	U	(a)	2,696	405	17
		(b)	1,000	150	6
Bhind District	T	(a)	22,765	17,611	1,059
		(b)	1,000	774	47
	R	(a)	20,876	17,168	1,021
		(b)	1,000	822	49
	U	(a)	1,889	443	38
		(b)	1,000	235	20
Gwalior District	T	(a)	24,894	9,234	693
		(b)	1,000	371	28
	R	(a)	12,080	8,736	657
		(b)	1,000	723	55
	U	(a)	12,814	498	26
		(b)	1,000	39	2
Datia District	T	(a)	7,861	4,986	514
		(b)	1,000	634	65
	R	(a)	6,639	4,813	494
		(b)	1,000	725	74
	U	(a)	1,222	173	20
		(b)	1,000	142	16
Shivpuri District	T	(a)	22,117	14,648	1,872
		(b)	1,000	662	85
	R	(a)	20,569	14,451	1,858
		(b)	1,000	703	90
	U	(a)	1,548	197	14
		(b)	1,000	127	9

State/ Division/ District	TRU	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultiva-tion only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Guna District	T	(a)	23,773	14,768	1,513
		(b)	1,000	621	64
	R	(a)	20,773	14,376	1,476
		(b)	1,000	692	71
	U	(a)	3,000	392	37
		(b)	1,000	131	12
Rewa Division	T	(a)	176,861	107,030	14,827
		(b)	1,000	605	84
	R	(a)	165,039	105,828	14,621
		(b)	1,000	641	89
	U	(a)	11,822	1,202	206
		(b)	1,000	102	17
Tikamgarh Dist.	T	(a)	18,760	12,305	2,248
		(b)	1,000	656	120
	R	(a)	17,903	12,143	2,234
		(b)	1,000	678	125
	U	(a)	857	162	14
		(b)	1,000	189	16
Chhatarpur Dist.	T	(a)	25,257	13,579	2,192
		(b)	1,000	538	87
	R	(a)	22,819	13,249	2,162
		(b)	1,000	581	95
	U	(a)	2,438	330	30
		(b)	1,000	135	12
Panna Dist.	T	(a)	14,576	8,795	1,229
		(b)	1,000	603	84
	R	(a)	13,837	8,725	1,223
		(b)	1,000	631	88
	U	(a)	739	70	6
		(b)	1,000	95	8

Table IX.23—*Contd.*

State/ Division/ District	T R U	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultivation only	House-holds engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Satna District	T	(a)	29,394	15,726	2,923
		(b)	1,000	535	99
	R	(a)	26,442	15,570	2,824
		(b)	1,000	589	107
	U	(a)	2,952	156	99
		(b)	1,000	53	34
Rewa District	T	(a)	31,352	18,241	1,802
		(b)	1,000	582	57
	R	(a)	29,421	18,196	1,800
		(b)	1,000	618	61
	U	(a)	1,931	45	2
		(b)	1,000	23	1
Shahdol District	T	(a)	35,275	23,647	2,083
		(b)	1,000	670	59
	R	(a)	32,609	23,234	2,035
		(b)	1,000	713	62
	U	(a)	2,666	413	48
		(b)	1,000	155	18
Sidhi District	T	(a)	22,247	14,737	2,350
		(b)	1,000	662	106
	R	(a)	22,008	14,711	2,343
		(b)	1,000	668	106
	U	(a)	239	26	7
		(b)	1,000	109	29
Indore Division	T	(a)	226,009	116,787	8,335
		(b)	1,000	517	37
	R	(a)	169,331	112,349	8,050
		(b)	1,000	663	48
	U	(a)	56,678	4,438	285
		(b)	1,000	78	5
Mandsaur District	T	(a)	30,021	17,403	2,180
		(b)	1,000	580	73
	R	(a)	23,380	16,360	2,105
		(b)	1,000	700	90
	U	(a)	6,641	1,043	75
		(b)	1,000	157	11
Ratlam District	T	(a)	18,510	9,888	963
		(b)	1,000	534	52
	R	(a)	12,975	9,545	930
		(b)	1,000	736	72
	U	(a)	5,535	343	33
		(b)	1,000	62	6
Ujjain District	T	(a)	26,454	11,836	1,321
		(b)	1,000	447	50
	R	(a)	17,553	11,253	1,301
		(b)	1,000	641	74
	U	(a)	8,901	583	20
		(b)	1,000	65	2
Jhabua District	T	(a)	17,892	14,895	291
		(b)	1,000	832	16
	R	(a)	16,430	14,668	263
		(b)	1,000	893	16
	U	(a)	1,462	227	28
		(b)	1,000	155	19
Dhar District	T	(a)	23,920	15,087	447
		(b)	1,000	631	19
	R	(a)	21,285	14,714	430
		(b)	1,000	691	20
	U	(a)	2,635	373	17
		(b)	1,000	142	6

Table IX.23—*Contd.*

State/ Division/ District	T R U	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultiva-tion only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indore District	T	(a)	28,790	5,833	412
		(b)	1,000	203	14
	R	(a)	11,053	5,625	405
		(b)	1,000	509	37
	U	(a)	17,737	208	7
		(b)	1,000	12	0
Dewas District	T	(a)	17,828	9,504	1,026
		(b)	1,000	533	58
	R	(a)	15,100	9,111	1,002
		(b)	1,000	603	66
	U	(a)	2,728	393	24
		(b)	1,000	144	9
West Nimar District	T	(a)	35,453	19,577	1,025
		(b)	1,000	552	29
	R	(a)	30,108	18,777	987
		(b)	1,000	624	33
	U	(a)	5,345	800	38
		(b)	1,000	150	7
East Nimar District	T	(a)	27,141	12,764	670
		(b)	1,000	470	25
	R	(a)	21,447	12,296	627
		(b)	1,000	573	29
	U	(a)	5,694	468	43
		(b)	1,000	82	8
Bhopal Division	T	(a)	160,376	80,396	9,671
		(b)	1,000	501	60
	R	(a)	133,959	78,395	9,505
		(b)	1,000	585	71
	U	(a)	26,417	2,001	166
		(b)	1,000	76	6
Shajapur District	T	(a)	21,368	11,173	2,296
		(b)	1,000	523	107
	R	(a)	19,274	10,884	2,259
		(b)	1,000	565	117
	U	(a)	2,094	289	37
		(b)	1,000	138	18
Rajgarh District	T	(a)	20,919	12,846	1,964
		(b)	1,000	614	94
	R	(a)	18,918	12,658	1,952
		(b)	1,000	669	103
	U	(a)	2,001	188	12
		(b)	1,000	94	6
Vidisha District	T	(a)	19,809	10,500	993
		(b)	1,000	530	50
	R	(a)	17,156	10,140	973
		(b)	1,000	591	57
	U	(a)	2,653	360	20
		(b)	1,000	136	8
Sehore District	T	(a)	31,787	11,675	1,009
		(b)	1,000	367	32
	R	(a)	20,130	11,332	999
		(b)	1,000	563	50
	U	(a)	11,657	343	10
		(b)	1,000	29	1
Raisen District	T	(a)	17,685	8,892	627
		(b)	1,000	503	35
	R	(a)	16,770	8,763	590
		(b)	1,000	523	35
	U	(a)	915	129	37
		(b)	1,000	141	40

Table IX.23—*Contd.*

State/ Division/ District	T R U	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultiva-tion only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hoshangabad Distt.	T	(a)	26,429	11,833	777
		(b)	1,000	448	29
	R	(a)	21,328	11,407	760
		(b)	1,000	535	36
	U	(a)	5,101	426	17
		(b)	1,000	84	3
Betul District	T	(a)	22,379	13,477	2,005
		(b)	1,000	602	90
	R	(a)	20,383	13,211	1,972
		(b)	1,000	648	97
	U	(a)	1,996	266	33
		(b)	1,000	133	17
Jabalpur Division	T	(a)	243,043	121,525	22,468
		(b)	1,000	500	92
	R	(a)	202,390	118,176	21,843
		(b)	1,000	584	108
	U	(a)	40,653	3,349	625
		(b)	1,000	82	15
Sagar District	T	(a)	33,407	12,558	5,714
		(b)	1,000	376	171
	R	(a)	26,311	12,021	5,512
		(b)	1,000	457	209
	U	(a)	7,096	537	202
		(b)	1,000	76	28
Damoh District	T	(a)	19,598	9,285	2,871
		(b)	1,000	474	146
	R	(a)	17,361	9,112	2,812
		(b)	1,000	525	162
	U	(a)	2,237	173	59
		(b)	1,000	77	26
Jabalpur District	T	(a)	56,289	21,526	5,921
		(b)	1,000	382	105
	R	(a)	36,034	20,399	5,717
		(b)	1,000	566	159
	U	(a)	20,255	1,127	204
		(b)	1,000	56	10
Narsimhapur Distt.	T	(a)	17,628	8,920	847
		(b)	1,000	506	48
	R	(a)	15,555	8,639	819
		(b)	1,000	555	53
	U	(a)	2,073	281	28
		(b)	1,000	136	14
Mandla District	T	(a)	27,862	19,256	926
		(b)	1,000	691	33
	R	(a)	26,388	19,051	907
		(b)	1,000	722	34
	U	(a)	1,474	205	19
		(b)	1,000	139	13
Chhindwara Distt.	T	(a)	32,987	17,893	2,194
		(b)	1,000	542	67
	R	(a)	28,821	17,249	2,103
		(b)	1,000	598	73
	U	(a)	4,166	644	91
		(b)	1,000	155	22
Seoni District	T	(a)	21,816	13,664	963
		(b)	1,000	626	44
	R	(a)	20,541	13,588	958
		(b)	1,000	662	47
	U	(a)	1,275	76	5
		(b)	1,000	60	4

Table IX.23- *Concld.*

State/ Division/ District	T R U	(a) (b)	Total No. of House-holds	House-holds engaged in cultiva-tion only	House-holds engaged both in cultiva-tion and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balaghat District	T	(a)	33,456	18,423	3,032
		(b)	1,000	551	91
	R	(a)	31,379	18,117	3,015
		(b)	1,000	577	96
	U	(a)	2,077	306	17
		(b)	1,000	147	8
Bilaspur Division	T	(a)	171,890	124,329	11,797
		(b)	1,000	723	69
	R	(a)	159,408	122,227	11,495
		(b)	1,000	767	72
	U	(a)	12,482	2,102	302
		(b)	1,000	168	24
Surguja District	T	(a)	42,140	30,241	3,308
		(b)	1,000	718	79
	R	(a)	39,971	30,067	3,290
		(b)	1,000	752	82
	U	(a)	2,169	174	18
		(b)	1,000	80	8
Bilaspur District	T	(a)	87,460	65,014	5,032
		(b)	1,000	743	58
	R	(a)	79,852	63,511	4,799
		(b)	1,000	795	60
	U	(a)	7,608	1,503	233
		(b)	1,000	198	31
Raigarh District	T	(a)	42,290	29,074	3,457
		(b)	1,000	687	82
	R	(a)	39,585	28,649	3,406
		(b)	1,000	724	86
	U	(a)	2,705	425	51
		(b)	1,000	157	19
Raipur Division	T	(a)	213,068	137,667	11,143
		(b)	1,000	646	52
	R	(a)	188,264	134,428	10,924
		(b)	1,000	714	58
	U	(a)	24,804	3,239	219
		(b)	1,000	131	9
Durg District	T	(a)	83,097	51,812	3,423
		(b)	1,000	624	41
	R	(a)	69,652	50,421	3,335
		(b)	1,000	724	48
	U	(a)	13,445	1,391	88
		(b)	1,000	103	7
Raipur District	T	(a)	87,660	56,991	5,569
		(b)	1,000	650	64
	R	(a)	77,533	55,317	5,444
		(b)	1,000	713	70
	U	(a)	10,127	1,674	125
		(b)	1,000	165	12
Bastar District	T	(a)	42,311	28,864	2,151
		(b)	1,000	682	51
	R	(a)	41,079	28,690	2,145
		(b)	1,000	698	52
	U	(a)	1,232	174	6
		(b)	1,000	141	5

TABLE IX. 24

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labouers in each of the four age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural area, 1961

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	**All ages**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0-14	413	406	89	102	79	100	115	108
	15-34	320	325	498	512	481	513	549	514
	35-59	220	210	350	339	368	342	298	329
	60 +	47	58	63	47	72	45	38	49
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
I Gwalior Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	411	78	92	75	94	107	87
	15-34	332	333	522	521	513	523	605	525
	35-59	215	205	345	353	352	350	263	353
	60 +	42	51	55	34	60	33	25	35
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1. Morena	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	419	89	121	90	125	122	97
	15-34	333	331	517	512	503	508	607	550
	35-59	210	200	336	334	343	334	247	323
	60 +	44	50	58	33	64	33	24	30
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2. Bhind	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	407	407	59	64	59	66	83	62
	15-34	326	337	514	497	504	497	592	519
	35-59	215	199	355	390	359	388	295	383
	60 +	52	57	72	49	78	49	29	36
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
3. Gwalior	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	407	68	77	59	74	105	84
	15-34	330	338	531	541	527	547	576	519
	35-59	209	201	347	349	356	347	285	364
	60 +	42	54	54	33	58	32	34	33
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Datia	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	397	396	62	65	58	66	67	88
	15-34	334	336	521	535	519	545	681	520
	35-59	229	211	366	365	369	356	239	349
	60 +	40	57	51	35	54	33	13	43
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5. Shivpuri	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	410	405	90	95	85	96	133	96
	15-34	339	325	528	519	521	523	625	506
	35-59	217	220	340	355	350	352	224	358
	60 +	33	50	42	31	44	29	18	39
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
6. Guna	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	418	82	88	77	91	100	85
	15-34	335	337	527	529	521	534	605	529
	35-59	218	204	345	351	353	345	271	351
	60 +	34	41	46	32	49	30	24	35
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
II Rewa Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	414	408	96	104	76	92	138	123
	15-34	329	328	505	507	490	509	540	515
	35-59	215	213	343	348	368	358	287	322
	60 +	41	50	56	41	66	41	35	40
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
7. Tikamgarh	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	404	85	83	79	81	154	116
	15-34	324	314	502	501	493	508	542	478
	35-59	223	227	356	375	368	373	265	352
	60 +	42	55	57	41	60	38	39	53
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
8. Chhatarpur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	395	401	88	85	76	80	127	105
	15-34	331	314	500	490	487	500	561	486
	35-59	227	229	351	382	369	382	276	361
	60 +	47	56	61	43	68	38	36	48
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	19
9. Panna	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	408	412	93	89	70	79	127	110
	15-34	341	327	521	511	504	512	590	525
	35-59	214	214	336	361	366	371	260	331
	60 +	37	47	50	39	60	38	23	34
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10. Satna	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	414	492	87	101	57	83	138	119
	15-34	331	333	508	502	487	495	526	508
	35-59	214	216	346	353	381	376	298	330
	60 +	41	49	59	44	75	46	38	43
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11. Rewa	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	413	101	127	62	100	137	134
	15-34	320	327	495	487	486	4.0	520	502
	35-59	206	210	345	341	378	363	303	323
	60 +	40	50	59	45	74	47	40	41
	A N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
12. Shahdol	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	399	400	90	94	84	89	135	112
	15-34	340	342	515	532	488	528	559	546
	35-59	222	210	344	337	367	346	278	306
	60 +	39	47	51	37	61	37	28	36
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
13. Sidhi	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	436	428	123	133	97	123	153	135
	15-34	318	324	495	517	487	519	532	530
	35-59	202	196	325	311	349	317	279	300
	60 +	41	49	57	39	67	41	36	35
	A.N.S.	3	3	N	N	N	N	N	N
III Indore Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	429	95	109	87	110	103	107
	15-34	315	327	507	536	501	539	556	533
	35-59	205	192	337	314	347	313	297	313
	60 +	45	51	61	41	65	38	44	47
	A.N.S	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Mandsaur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	409	85	117	81	120	98	109
	15-34	331	337	517	527	508	524	589	532
	35-59	211	201	337	316	346	318	275	303
	60+	47	52	61	40	65	38	38	56
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
15. Ratlam	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	432	96	112	86	112	126	116
	15-34	325	329	522	539	518	542	588	533
	35-59	198	187	323	307	334	307	247	295
	60+	42	51	59	42	62	38	39	56
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	N
16. Ujjain	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	416	409	87	98	65	93	104	110
	15-34	324	333	509	532	500	536	575	523
	35-59	208	199	333	322	354	325	275	313
	60+	52	59	71	48	81	46	46	54
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
17. Jhabua	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	467	467	143	148	131	140	187	128
	15-34	310	318	505	532	508	538	576	541
	35-59	192	177	312	288	319	290	214	291
	60+	30	37	40	32	42	32	23	40
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
18. Dhar	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	441	438	96	113	92	111	111	117
	15-34	312	325	510	543	502	545	563	546
	35-59	206	189	340	307	349	308	291	298
	60+	40	47	54	37	57	36	35	39
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
19. Indore	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	435	420	63	70	37	66	62	79
	15-34	309	323	503	538	479	537	571	552
	35-59	208	198	365	347	399	353	323	327
	60+	47	59	69	45	85	44	44	42
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Dewas	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	426	413	80	74	52	70	65	85
	15-34	317	326	510	536	499	537	588	536
	35-59	211	204	347	344	375	349	305	332
	60+	46	57	63	46	74	44	42	47
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21. West Nimar	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	452	446	105	119	103	121	114	113
	15-34	304	321	505	545	500	550	530	539
	35-59	196	182	328	299	331	294	308	309
	60+	47	50	62	37	66	35	48	39
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
22. East Nimar	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	419	413	80	95	74	89	114	114
	15-34	308	329	490	526	477	533	519	512
	35-59	223	204	360	330	370	333	317	319
	60+	50	54	70	49	79	45	50	55
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
IV Bhopal Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	405	407	77	87	60	86	93	96
	15-34	318	329	494	516	482	521	549	506
	35-59	226	209	359	350	378	349	313	347
	60+	51	55	70	47	80	44	45	51
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
23. Shajapur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	401	395	73	82	51	80	76	93
	15-34	321	334	499	526	492	533	561	515
	35-59	220	211	351	344	370	344	310	336
	60+	58	60	77	48	87	43	53	56
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
34. Rajgarh	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	400	407	99	106	74	108	95	112
	15-34	321	333	488	528	491	533	553	516
	35-59	220	207	338	326	353	322	301	325
	60+	59	53	75	40	82	37	51	47
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Vidisha	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	400	417	82	62	67	58	85	74
	15-34	330	343	508	537	499	538	568	551
	35-59	228	198	353	365	368	369	315	342
	60 +	42	42	57	36	66	35	32	33
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
26. Sehore	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	404	409	67	66	53	65	84	71
	15-34	322	337	506	544	489	550	551	533
	35-59	223	202	358	348	379	346	317	350
	60 +	50	51	69	42	79	39	48	46
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
27. Raisen	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	402	416	64	61	49	53	82	81
	15-34	320	331	501	524	478	528	553	516
	35-59	233	205	374	373	400	378	327	362
	60 +	45	48	61	42	73	41	38	41
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
28. Hoshangabad	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	403	66	66	50	55	108	80
	15-34	305	314	484	490	459	491	527	487
	35-59	230	219	377	386	403	397	320	375
	60 +	52	64	73	58	88	57	45	58
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
29. Betul	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	405	89	124	65	114	129	158
	15-34	308	315	475	485	466	497	534	452
	35-59	228	217	363	337	385	339	290	328
	60 +	53	63	73	54	84	50	47	62
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
V Jabalpur Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	401	74	92	63	89	103	101
	15-34	317	322	477	501	471	498	535	488
	35-59	225	217	365	355	389	362	316	354
	60 +	46	59	64	52	77	51	41	57
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30. Sagar	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	420	412	67	71	44	48	80	54
	15-34	320	327	516	521	478	485	544	468
	35-59	219	212	359	364	405	421	332	418
	60 +	41	49	58	44	73	46	44	60
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
31. Damoh	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	398	64	52	44	38	85	60
	15-34	323	326	519	500	491	486	564	486
	35-59	218	224	358	397	393	425	313	400
	60 +	41	52	59	51	72	51	38	54
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
32. Jabalpur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	420	408	61	78	51	69	99	95
	15-34	322	326	517	510	483	491	547	515
	35-59	218	216	365	366	394	390	316	347
	60 +	39	49	57	46	72	50	37	43
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	N
33. Narsimhapur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	426	412	52	46	42	39	75	61
	15-34	301	309	491	480	476	478	531	490
	35-59	226	220	389	413	402	424	348	390
	60 +	46	59	68	61	79	59	46	59
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
34. Mandla	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	427	413	97	118	95	119	123	121
	15-34	312	327	490	517	477	516	523	523
	35-59	216	202	350	317	357	320	314	301
	60 +	44	57	63	48	70	45	40	55
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N
35. Chhindwara	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	409	406	91	114	74	103	135	139
	15-34	314	317	482	480	453	495	536	456
	35-59	225	212	355	344	385	344	284	333
	60 +	52	65	72	62	88	58	45	72
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
36 Seoni	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000
	0-14	401	393	83	100	70	96	132	116
	15-34	311	313	476	483	462	494	521	463
	35-59	237	228	373	361	391	358	304	358
	60 +	50	65	68	56	77	52	42	63
	A.N S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	N
37. Balaghat	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,(00	1 000	1 000
	0-14	380	373	66	99	59	99	114	104
	15-34	324	327	487	506	462	504	523	488
	35-59	242	228	378	345	397	348	322	351
	60 +	53	71	69	50	82	49	41	57
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
VI Bilaspur Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000
	0-14	403	392	101	100	90	97	122	99
	15-34	318	326	480	508	462	503	538	527
	35-59	227	216	351	341	369	344	301	327
	60 +	51	66	68	51	79	51	38	47
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
38. Surguja	All ages	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000
	0-14	402	408	132	145	129	140	173	147
	15-34	328	334	478	502	460	504	521	506
	35-59	222	199	328	305	341	308	272	296
	60 +	47	58	62	48	70	48	34	51
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
39. Bilaspur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	398	380	71	70	58	62	88	82
	15-34	316	325	492	518	467	518	547	531
	35-59	232	225	366	361	389	368	324	341
	60 +	54	70	70	51	86	52	40	46
	A.N.S.	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	N
40. Raigarh	All ages	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	400	113	112	102	114	158	107
	15-34	312	323	471	495	455	492	532	532
	35-59	226	212	349	338	366	340	273	313
	60 +	50	64	67	55	76	54	37	48
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N

Table IX.24—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII Raipur Division	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	408	394	98	117	92	113	113	122
	15-34	316	317	485	501	455	503	559	519
	35-59	225	217	351	330	373	336	285	310
	60 +	51	72	66	49	80	48	33	49
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
41. Durg	All ages	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0 14	403	384	84	103	75	105	116	118
	15-34	319	312	492	496	455	492	510	511
	35-59	225	224	353	341	382	349	279	315
	60 +	53	80	71	55	88	54	35	56
	A N S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
42 Raipur	All ages	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000
	0-14	396	377	81	84	65	74	113	104
	15-34	319	319	488	503	453	505	571	534
	35-59	235	229	366	356	399	370	288	317
	60 +	50	75	65	52	83	51	28	45
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
43. Bastar	All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	435	435	145	175	147	177	164	174
	15-34	307	322	470	509	457	513	505	502
	35-59	210	188	323	278	329	274	290	281
	60 +	48	55	62	38	67	36	41	43
	A N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

A.N.S.=Age not stated.

TABLE IX.25

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-worker in rural areas compared to proportion of full time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agri-cultural labourers		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madhya Pradesh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	406	89	102	79	100	115	108	933	693	887	969	958	889	79	241
	15-34	320	325	498	512	481	513	549	514	36	148	113	30	10	14	773	340
	35-59	220	210	350	339	368	342	298	329	10	88	..	..	8	25	132	284
	60+	47	58	63	47	72	45	38	49	20	70	..	..	22	71	16	135
	A.N.S.	..	1	..	..	..	—	..	—	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..
I Gwalior Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	411	78	92	75	94	107	87	927	546	862	970	956	876	132	440
	15-34	332	333	522	521	513	523	605	525	39	254	138	28	11	14	734	360
	35-59	215	205	345	353	352	350	263	353	12	142	5	..	9	34	114	180
	60+	42	51	55	34	60	33	25	35	21	58	..	..	23	75	20	20
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	—	..	—	—	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
1 Morena Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	419	89	121	90	125	122	97	927	529	853	952	959	878	100	..
	15-34	333	331	517	512	503	508	607	550	40	264	147	47	10	11	740	400
	35-59	210	200	336	334	343	334	247	323	10	150	..	..	7	33	100	400
	60+	44	50	58	33	64	33	24	30	23	57	..	..	24	73	..	200
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disable		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Bhind Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1.000	1 000	1.000
	0-14	407	407	59	64	59	66	83	62	909	461	825	982	954	876	94	..
	15-34	326	337	514	497	504	497	592	519	55	312	175	18	8	14	748	1,000
	35-59	215	199	355	3.0	359	388	295	383	11	168	—	..	9	29	142	—
	60+	52	57	72	49	78	49	29	36	24	59	—	..	28	81	16	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	—	—	—	..	1	—	1	..	—	..	1	—	..	—
3. Gwalior Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	407	68	77	59	74	105	84	920	537	871	979	943	853	38	..
	15-34	330	338	531	541	527	547	576	519	42	258	128	16	15	18	906	—
	35-59	209	201	347	340	356	347	285	364	13	142	..	—	12	44	56	1,000
	60+	42	54	54	33	58	32	34	33	24	62	1	—	29	84	—	—
	A.N.S.	1	—	—	—	..	—	..	—	1	1	..	5	1	1	—	—
4. Datia Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000
	0-14	397	396	62	65	58	66	67	88	924	621	857	989	961	879	—	—
	15-34	334	336	521	535	519	545	681	520	41	200	143	11	8	8	842	—
	35-59	229	211	365	365	360	356	239	349	12	106	..	—	7	29	132	—
	60+	40	57	51	35	54	33	13	43	23	73	—	—	24	84	26	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—
5. Shivpuri Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	410	405	90	95	85	95	133	96	936	653	888	971	957	872	235	755
	15-34	339	325	528	519	521	523	625	506	29	169	111	23	10	13	694	170
	35-59	217	220	340	355	350	352	224	358	14	112	..	..	11	38	61	56
	60+	33	50	42	31	44	29	18	39	20	65	..	—	21	76	10	19
	A.N.S.	1	—	—	..	—	—	..	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	—	—

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working populations		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Guna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	418	82	88	77	91	103	85	946	580	923	956	960	894	250	100
	15-34	335	337	527	529	521	534	605	529	26	238	77	40	14	16	588	600
	35-59	218	204	345	351	353	345	271	351	13	127	..	..	11	33	75	300
	60+	34	41	46	32	49	30	24	35	15	45	..	..	15	56	87	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..
II Rewa Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	414	408	96	104	76	92	138	123	923	661	829	971	962	906	105	189
	15-34	329	328	505	507	490	509	540	515	49	179	171	29	11	16	749	403
	35-59	215	213	343	348	368	358	287	322	10	102	..	..	8	21	121	209
	60+	41	50	56	41	66	41	35	40	16	57	..	..	17	55	25	199
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	0-14	411	404	85	83	79	81	154	116	938	690	828	980	970	905	23	..
	15-34	324	311	502	501	493	508	542	478	37	147	172	20	6	9	920	..
	35-59	223	227	356	375	368	373	265	352	7	95	..	..	5	23	57	..
	60+	42	55	57	41	60	38	39	53	18	67	..	..	18	62	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	395	401	88	85	76	80	127	105	926	617	854	975	961	878	82	667
	15-34	331	314	500	490	487	500	561	486	39	194	146	25	10	30	837	333
	35-59	227	229	351	382	369	382	276	361	12	124	..	..	8	31	81	..
	60+	47	56	61	43	68	38	36	48	22	65	..	..	20	60	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment the for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9. Panna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	408	412	93	89	70	79	127	110	934	672	872	874	960	909	52	..
	15-34	341	327	521	511	504	512	590	525	41	179	128	126	18	18	649	600
	35-59	214	214	336	361	366	371	260	331	10	96	--	..	7	21	289	400
	60+	37	47	50	39	60	38	23	34	14	53	--	--	14	51	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	..	..
10. Satna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	414	402	87	101	57	83	138	119	916	650	804	985	972	921	287	579
	15-34	331	333	508	502	487	495	526	508	58	194	196	15	7	11	587	368
	35-59	214	216	346	353	381	376	298	330	11	103	..	--	7	17	112	53
	60+	41	49	59	44	75	46	38	43	15	52	..	--	14	50	14	..
	A.N.S.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	..	--	1	..	..
11. Rewa Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	413	101	127	62	100	137	134	908	627	805	981	965	912	38	..
	15-34	320	327	495	487	486	490	520	502	71	208	195	19	11	12	799	333
	35-59	206	210	345	341	378	363	303	323	8	111	--	..	8	16	107	212
	60+	40	50	59	45	74	47	40	41	13	54	..	..	16	49	56	455
	A.N.S.	..	--	--	..	--	--	--	..	..	..	--	..	..	1	..	..
12. Shahdol Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	399	400	90	94	84	89	135	112	930	694	867	976	958	892	54	200
	15-34	340	342	515	532	488	528	559	546	39	160	133	24	12	22	811	200
	35-59	222	210	344	337	367	346	278	306	12	88	--	--	9	26	103	600
	60+	39	47	51	37	61	37	28	36	18	57	--	--	19	59	32	..
	A.N.S.	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	..	2	1	..	--

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13. Sidhi Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	436	428	123	133	97	123	153	135	924	694	833	973	951	911	118	107
	15-34	318	324	495	517	487	519	532	530	42	151	166	27	14	12	655	438
	35-59	202	196	325	311	349	317	279	300	9	93	—	—	8	17	173	241
	60+	41	49	57	39	67	41	36	35	17	56	..	..	18	52	54	214
	A.N.S.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	—	9	8	—	..
III Indore Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	429	95	109	87	110	103	107	939	761	893	979	961	910	52	252
	15-34	315	327	507	536	501	539	556	533	29	110	107	21	9	11	792	400
	35-59	205	192	337	314	347	313	297	313	10	66	—	—	7	20	143	287
	60+	45	51	61	41	65	38	44	47	21	62	..	..	22	58	13	61
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	—	—	—	..	—	1	1	—	..	1	1	..	..
14. Mandsaur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	409	85	117	81	120	98	109	929	723	899	990	954	905	43	108
	15-34	331	337	517	527	508	524	589	532	36	133	101	10	11	13	755	568
	35-59	211	201	337	316	346	318	275	303	10	79	—	..	7	18	173	270
	60+	47	52	61	40	65	38	38	56	24	64	—	..	27	63	29	54
	A.N.S.	—	1	..	—	..	—	—	..	1	1	—	..	1	1	..	..
15. Ratlam Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	434	432	96	112	86	112	126	116	944	737	903	981	966	912	18	..
	15-34	325	329	522	539	518	542	588	533	28	128	95	18	8	9	772	—
	35-59	198	187	323	307	334	307	247	295	9	73	..	—	6	16	193	..
	60+	42	51	59	42	62	38	39	56	17	61	..	..	18	61	17	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	..	—	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	2	—	—

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16. Ujjain Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	0-14	416	409	87	98	65	93	104	110	934	739	890	985	961	909	88	..
	15-34	324	333	509	532	500	536	575	523	33	123	110	15	9	12	765	..
	35-59	208	199	333	322	354	325	275	313	11	68	..	..	7	19	118	..
	60+	52	59	71	48	81	46	46	54	21	70	..	..	22	60	29	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17. Jhabua Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	467	467	143	148	131	140	187	128	963	854	922	983	971	939	44	333
	15-34	310	318	505	532	508	538	576	541	14	59	78	17	7	10	556	—
	35-59	192	177	312	288	319	290	214	291	7	42	..	..	6	16	378	667
	60+	30	37	40	32	42	32	23	40	14	44	..	..	14	33	22	—
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
18. Dhar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	441	438	96	113	92	111	111	117	942	795	892	986	962	909	53	..
	15-34	312	325	510	543	502	545	563	546	25	86	108	14	6	12	830	1,000
	35-59	206	189	340	307	349	308	291	298	10	58	..	..	7	21	117	..
	60+	40	47	54	37	57	36	35	39	21	59	..	..	22	56	..	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	..	—	—	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	..	—
19. Indore Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	435	430	63	70	37	66	62	79	904	651	813	934	955	888	—	..
	15-34	309	323	503	538	479	537	571	552	65	180	187	66	14	17	906	1,000
	35-59	208	198	365	347	399	353	323	327	11	100	..	..	9	32	82	..
	60+	47	59	69	45	85	44	44	42	20	69	..	..	22	62	12	—
	A.N.S.	1	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	1	..	—

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20. Dewas Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	426	413	80	74	52	70	65	85	939	761	888	986	967	915	34	..
	15-34	317	326	510	536	499	537	588	536	30	110	112	14	6	6	893	1,000
	35-59	211	204	347	344	375	349	305	332	11	60	—	..	6	16	68	—
	60+	46	57	63	46	74	44	42	47	20	69	..	..	20	63	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	—	..	—	1	—	—	—
21. West Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	452	446	105	119	103	121	114	113	940	786	914	967	956	909	105	456
	15-34	304	321	505	545	500	550	530	539	22	88	86	33	9	9	706	152
	35-59	196	182	328	299	331	294	308	309	10	59	..	..	7	19	189	283
	60+	47	50	62	37	66	35	48	39	25	65	—	..	25	61	..	109
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	—	..	..	..	3	2	—	—	3	2	..	..
22. East Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	419	413	80	95	74	89	114	114	945	757	921	990	964	895	55	130
	15-34	308	329	490	526	477	533	519	512	26	115	79	10	9	11	835	522
	35-59	223	204	360	330	370	333	317	319	10	68	..	..	7	24	94	348
	60+	50	54	70	49	79	45	50	55	19	60	..	..	20	69	16	..
	A.N.S.	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	1	..	..
IV Bhopal Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	405	407	77	87	60	86	93	96	932	663	906	976	957	892	66	15
	15-34	318	329	494	516	482	521	549	506	34	179	94	24	11	15	755	368
	35-59	226	209	359	350	378	349	313	347	11	96	..	—	8	26	161	529
	60+	51	55	70	47	80	44	45	51	22	62	..	..	23	67	18	88
	A.N.S.	..	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	..	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, person permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
23. Shajapur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	--
	0-14	401	395	73	82	51	80	76	93	930	703	897	992	953	885	27	..
	15-34	321	334	499	526	492	533	561	515	34	145	103	8	12	15	625	..
	35-59	220	211	351	344	370	344	310	336	10	80	..	..	7	25	330	..
	60+	58	60	77	48	87	43	53	56	26	71	..	..	27	74	18	--
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
24. Rajgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	0-14	400	407	99	106	74	108	95	112	930	707	891	990	952	903	..	..
	15-34	321	333	488	528	491	533	553	516	28	138	109	10	11	9	895	..
	35-59	220	207	338	326	353	322	301	325	12	88	..	..	7	22	105	..
	60+	59	53	75	40	82	37	51	47	29	66	..	..	29	65	..	..
	A.N.S.	--	--	..	--	..	..	..	..	1	1	--	--	1	1	..	--
25. Vidisha Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1 000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000
	0-14	400	417	82	62	67	58	85	74	947	595	926	986	968	903	116	48
	15-34	330	343	508	537	499	538	568	551	25	245	74	13	11	14	769	--
	35-59	228	198	353	365	368	369	315	342	12	115	..	..	8	31	96	714
	60 +	42	42	57	36	66	35	32	33	16	45	..	..	13	52	19	238
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26. Sehore Distt.	Total	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	404	409	67	66	53	65	84	71	930	653	922	914	957	906	142	..
	15-34	322	337	506	544	489	550	551	533	37	190	78	86	11	10	631	526
	35 59	223	202	358	348	379	346	317	350	12	99	..	..	7	22	182	474
	60+	50	51	69	42	79	39	48	46	19	57	..	..	23	60	45	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27. Raisen Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
	0-14	402	416	64	61	49	53	82	81	924	605	909	985	952	883	71	..
	15-34	320	331	501	524	478	528	553	516	40	227	91	15	15	17	813	...
	35-59	233	205	374	373	400	378	327	362	14	116	..	..	10	34	107	...
	60+	45	48	61	42	73	41	38	41	21	52	..		22	65	9	...
	A,N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	1	1	..	...
28. Hoshangabad District	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	413	403	66	66	50	55	108	80	922	623	887	985	955	865	44	..
	15 34	305	314	484	490	459	491	527	487	42	200	113	14	12	27	823	333
	35-59	230	219	377	386	403	397	320	375	13	110	..	..	9	31	123	500
	60+	52	64	73	58	88	57	45	58	23	67	..	...	24	77	10	167
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..
29. Betul Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	405	89	124	65	114	129	158	943	793	908	970	965	901	34	...
	15-34	308	315	475	485	466	497	534	452	32	80	92	30	7	9	819	1,000
	35-59	228	217	363	337	385	339	290	328	7	50	..	..	6	16	138	..
	60+	53	63	73	54	84	50	47	62	18	77	..	..	22	74	9	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV Jabalpur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000	1.000	1,000
	0-14	411	401	74	92	63	89	108	101	934	705	890	971	961	890	55	43
	15-34	317	322	497	501	471	498	535	488	38	146	110	28	11	16	757	254
	35-59	225	217	365	355	389	362	316	354	9	82	..	..	7	26	161	454
	60+	46	59	64	52	77	51	41	57	18	66	..	..	19	67	27	249
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	...	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

Ttate/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents, infants, persons permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	16	17	17
30. Sagar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	420	412	67	71	44	48	80	54	951	638	937	859	971	911	106	59
	15-34	320	327	515	521	478	485	544	468	26	198	63	139	8	15	511	71
	35-59	219	212	359	364	405	421	332	418	8	111	..	..	6	24	309	447
	60+	41	49	58	44	73	46	44	60	15	53	..	..	15	50	74	423
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
31. Damoh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	418	398	64	52	44	38	85	60	950	610	912	982	971	856	109	667
	15-34	323	326	519	500	491	486	564	486	28	220	88	18	11	33	703	..
	35-59	218	224	358	397	393	425	313	400	8	117	..	..	5	53	188	333
	60+	41	52	59	51	72	51	38	54	13	53	..	..	13	58	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Jabalpur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	420	403	61	78	51	69	99	95	934	680	879	981	958	896	89	26
	15-34	322	326	517	510	483	491	547	515	42	174	121	17	16	19	705	244
	35-59	218	216	365	366	394	390	316	347	8	92	..	..	8	30	144	538
	60+	39	49	57	46	72	50	37	43	13	52	..	..	15	53	62	192
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	2	3	2	..	..
33. Narsimhapur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	326	412	52	46	42	39	75	61	923	647	863	987	961	884	130	..
	15-34	301	309	491	480	476	478	531	490	49	199	137	13	12	22	740	1,000
	35-59	226	220	389	413	402	424	348	390	10	96	..	..	7	23	104	..
	60+	46	59	68	61	79	59	46	59	17	58	..	..	19	70	26	..
	A.N.S.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents infants, persons permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34. Mandla Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	427	413	97	118	95	119	123	121	936	812	915	979	957	901	40	—
	15-34	312	327	490	517	477	516	523	523	37	70	85	21	10	11	847	1,000
	35-59	216	202	350	317	357	320	314	301	9	47	..	..	9	19	105	—
	60+	44	57	63	48	70	45	40	55	16	69	..	..	21	67	8	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	..	1	—	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	..	—
35. Chhindwara Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	409	406	91	114	74	103	135	139	928	709	874	983	959	901	41	..
	15-34	314	317	482	480	453	495	536	456	41	147	126	17	11	15	748	583
	35-59	225	212	355	344	385	344	284	333	11	75	..	—	9	20	190	375
	60+	52	65	72	62	88	58	45	72	20	69	—	..	21	64	21	42
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Seoni Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	401	393	83	100	70	96	132	116	934	762	886	14	957	888	..	..
	15-34	311	313	476	483	462	494	521	463	36	97	114	..	10	10	803	250
	35-59	237	228	373	361	391	358	304	358	9	62	..	..	9	23	152	750
	60+	50	65	68	56	77	52	42	63	19	77	—	—	22	77	45	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	—	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	—	..
37. Balaghat Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	380	373	66	99	59	99	114	104	917	794	840	988	958	866	22	—
	15-34	324	327	487	506	462	504	523	488	46	53	160	11	8	9	901	500
	35-59	242	228	378	345	397	348	322	351	9	48	..	..	7	23	66	500
	60+	53	71	69	50	82	49	41	57	27	103	—	..	26	100	11	—
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	—	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	..

Table IX.25—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working populations		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents infants, persons permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VI Bilaspur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	403	392	101	100	90	97	122	99	934	733	904	938	954	871	34	220
	15-34	318	326	480	508	462	508	538	527	33	113	96	60	11	18	855	373
	35-59	227	216	351	341	369	344	301	327	10	70	..	—	8	26	107	266
	60+	51	66	68	51	79	51	38	47	22	83	—	..	26	84	4	141
	A.N.S.	1	—	..	..	—	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..
38. Surguja Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	402	408	132	145	129	140	173	147	943	723	927	982	955	865	35	—
	15-34	328	334	478	502	460	504	521	506	26	134	73	18	11	42	835	900
	35-39	222	199	328	305	341	308	272	296	9	73	—	—	8	23	130	100
	60+	47	58	62	48	70	48	34	51	20	69	—	..	24	69	..	..
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	..	—	..	—	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	—	..
39. Bilaspur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	398	380	71	70	58	62	88	82	930	747	904	984	952	866	37	269
	15-34	316	325	492	518	467	518	547	531	35	90	96	13	11	10	868	277
	35-59	232	225	366	361	389	368	324	341	10	67	..	..	8	28	90	298
	60+	54	70	70	51	86	52	40	46	24	95	..	—	28	95	5	156
	A.N.S.	..	—	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..
40. Raigarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	411	400	113	112	102	114	158	107	933	717	886	854	958	888	20	62
	15-34	312	323	471	495	455	492	532	532	36	134	113	144	9	11	878	563
	35-59	226	212	349	338	366	340	273	313	10	74	..	..	8	23	88	188
	60+	50	64	67	55	76	54	37	48	20	74	..	—	24	77	14	187
	A.N.S.	1	1	—	—	1	..	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	..

Table IX.25—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		Working as cultivators		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working populations		Full time students, children attending school		Dependents infants, persons permanently disabled		Person seeking employment for first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VIII Raipur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	408	394	98	117	92	113	123	122	937	765	918	983	954	868	120	445
	15-34	316	317	485	504	455	503	559	519	28	67	82	17	9	10	762	294
	35-59	225	217	351	330	373	336	285	310	10	65	..	..	9	27	111	184
	60+	51	72	66	49	80	48	33	49	24	102	..	..	27	94	7	77
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
41. Durg Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	403	384	84	108	75	105	116	118	934	755	915	975	952	863	195	484
	15-34	319	312	492	496	455	492	570	511	31	64	85	25	9	12	702	267
	35-59	225	224	353	341	382	349	279	315	10	67	—	..	9	26	97	167
	63+	53	80	71	55	88	54	35	56	24	113	..	..	29	98	6	82
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
42. Raipur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0.14	396	377	81	84	65	74	113	104	936	753	924	991	953	858	25	50
	15-34	319	319	488	508	453	505	571	534	29	75	76	9	9	9	853	600
	35-59	235	229	366	356	399	370	288	317	11	65	—	..	9	29	118	300
	60+	50	75	65	52	83	51	28	45	24	106	..	..	29	103	4	50
	A.N.S.	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	..	..	1	..	..
43. Bastar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	435	435	145	175	147	177	164	174	943	801	911	986	956	894	69	250
	15-34	307	322	470	509	457	513	505	502	23	57	89	14	9	7	750	250
	35-59	210	188	323	278	329	274	290	281	10	63	—	..	9	26	164	500
	60+	48	55	62	38	67	36	41	43	23	78	..	—	25	72	17	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—	—	..	—	..	—	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..

TABLE IX-26.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population by sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided in to categories, 1961.

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labour		Total non-working population		Full time Student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before seeking and work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madhya Pradesh	Total	1,000	1,000	616	486	415	339	98	103	384	514	81	15	303	499	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	133	122	79	83	27	27	867	878	175	36	692	842	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	957	765	623	535	168	162	43	235	29	2	13	233	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	784	695	552	133	160	18	216	0	0	18	216	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	832	387	645	262	80	85	168	613	0	0	168	613	Neg	Neg
	A N.S.	1,000	1,000	193	98	120	57	39	26	807	902	30	26	777	876	Neg	Neg
1 Gwalior Division	Total	1,000	1,000	607	298	480	231	39	31	393	702	79	9	313	693	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	115	67	87	53	10	7	885	933	166	22	719	911	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	954	466	740	363	70	49	46	534	33	1	12	533	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	978	515	788	395	47	53	22	486	0	0	22	486	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	799	200	691	149	23	21	201	800	0	0	201	800	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	283	91	210	52	21	22	717	909	58	77	659	832	Neg	Neg
1. Morena Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	613	269	502	226	24	17	387	731	74	9	313	722	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	132	78	109	68	7	4	868	922	153	21	715	901	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	953	417	759	347	44	29	47	583	33	1	13	582	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	450	819	378	28	28	19	550	0	0	19	550	Neg	Neg
	60+	1,000	1,000	804	178	728	150	13	10	196	822	0	0	196	822	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	317	0	195	Neg	0	0	683	1,000	0	48	683	952	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labour		Total non-working population		Full time student & childrens attending school		Dependants, infants, childern not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Bhind Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	591	139	504	110	25	11	409	861	107	13	302	848	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	86	22	73	18	5	2	914	978	217	31	697	947	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	931	204	780	162	45	17	69	796	57	1	11	795	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	978	272	845	215	34	20	22	728	0	0	22	728	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	811	119	747	95	14	7	189	881	0	0	189	881	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	250	0	182	0	34	0	750	1,000	0	0	740	1,000	0	0
3. Gwalior Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	588	284	440	181	48	43	412	716	90	11	322	705	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	96	54	62	33	12	9	904	946	187	27	717	919	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	948	453	703	293	84	65	52	547	35	1	16	546	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	975	493	748	313	65	77	25	507	0	0	25	507	0	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	759	175	616	108	39	26	241	825	0	0	241	825	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	160	29	144	29	16	0	840	971	144	132	696	839	0	0
4. Datia Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	611	405	473	336	19	4	389	595	85	8	304	587	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	96	66	69	55	3	1	904	934	183	20	721	914	0	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	953	646	734	545	38	7	47	354	36	Neg	11	354	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	978	700	764	566	19	7	22	300	0	0	22	300	0	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	776	247	645	193	6	3	224	753	0	0	224	753	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	909	833	727	500	0	0	91	167	0	0	91	167	0	0
5. Shivpuri Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	621	445	477	365	40	38	379	555	65	8	313	547	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	136	105	99	86	13	9	864	895	141	19	723	876	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	967	710	732	587	73	59	33	290	21	1	11	289	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	976	717	770	584	41	61	24	283	0	0	24	283	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	776	276	634	210	21	30	224	724	0	0	224	724	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	312	130	217	52	19	52	688	870	57	104	631	766	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labour		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Guna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	616	342	452	238	75	66	384	658	58	7	326	651	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	122	71	84	52	18	14	878	929	129	17	749	912	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	970	536	702	376	136	104	30	464	13	1	16	463	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	977	590	733	402	93	114	23	410	0	0	23	410	0	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	834	271	652	174	54	58	166	729	0	0	166	729	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	373	149	288	99	34	30	627	851	17	69	610	782	0	0
II Rewa Division	Total	1,000	1,000	615	453	396	289	109	116	385	547	82	10	302	537	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	142	115	73	65	36	35	858	885	164	23	694	862	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	943	702	590	449	178	183	57	298	43	1	13	297	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	739	679	484	145	175	18	261	0	0	18	261	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	846	374	640	234	93	93	154	626	0	0	154	626	Neg	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	113	59	80	24	23	17	887	941	10	1	877	940	0	0
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	618	472	480	379	37	41	382	528	65	8	317	520	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	128	97	93	76	14	12	872	903	131	20	741	883	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	956	752	730	612	61	62	44	248	35	1	8	247	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	987	780	793	623	44	63	13	220	0	0	13	220	0	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	640	122	679	258	34	39	360	878	0	0	360	878	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	114	148	68	49	0	82	886	852	0	0	886	852	0	0
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	634	407	419	259	70	70	366	593	67	9	298	584	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	141	86	81	52	23	18	859	914	146	21	713	893	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	957	634	616	413	118	108	43	366	30	1	11	365	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	679	681	433	85	110	19	321	0	0	19	321	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	825	314	608	174	54	60	175	686	0	0	175	686	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	12	43	12	22	0	21	988	957	0	0	988	957	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labour		Total non-working population		Full time Student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Perasons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9. Panna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	625	445	399	282	97	91	375	555	60	10	314	545	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	143	96	68	54	30	24	857	904	127	21	730	883	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	955	696	590	442	167	146	45	304	22	4	22	300	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	751	682	489	118	140	18	249	0	0	17	249	1	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	854	373	654	233	61	66	146	627	0	0	146	627	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	372	24	349	24	23	0	628	976	0	0	628	976	0	0
10. Satna Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	605	452	346	251	132	147	395	548	99	13	295	535	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	127	113	48	52	44	43	873	887	193	33	679	854	1	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	930	680	510	372	209	223	70	320	59	1	10	319	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	980	739	617	436	183	224	20	261	0	0	19	261	1	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	860	409	624	236	121	130	140	591	0	0	140	591	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	259	41	224	41	35	0	741	959	0	0	741	959	0	0
11. Rewa Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	587	427	332	226	158	164	413	573	129	13	284	560	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	137	131	48	55	50	53	863	869	238	30	625	839	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	909	636	505	338	258	252	91	364	79	1	11	363	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	695	610	390	234	253	17	305	0	0	17	305	Neg	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	867	382	614	214	158	136	133	618	0	0	132	617	1	1
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	440	69	200	28	140	14	560	931	40	0	520	931	0	0
12. Shahdol Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	632	489	432	345	96	104	368	511	69	9	298	502	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	143	114	91	77	32	29	857	886	151	21	706	865	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	958	760	620	532	158	166	42	240	27	1	13	239	2	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	980	785	716	567	120	152	20	215	0	0	20	215	Neg	Neg
	60+	1,000	1,000	833	385	681	269	69	80	167	615	0	0	166	615	1	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	269	212	177	91	63	26	731	788	21	4	710	784	0	0

Table IX. 26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourers		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & Persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13. Sidhi Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	610	474	394	301	137	146	390	526	63	5	327	521	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	173	147	88	87	48	46	827	853	119	10	708	843	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	949	755	603	482	230	238	51	245	33	Neg	17	244	1	1
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	751	682	486	190	223	18	249	0	0	18	248	0	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	843	386	636	256	119	104	157	614	0	0	156	612	1	2
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	43	16	33	3	10	13	957	984	9	0	948	984	0	0
III Indore Division	Total	1,000	1,000	598	509	411	374	94	105	402	491	70	12	332	479	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	130	130	83	96	22	26	870	870	144	27	726	843	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	963	835	654	616	166	171	37	165	24	1	12	164	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	831	694	609	136	170	19	169	0	0	19	169	Neg	Neg
	60+	1,000	1,000	812	405	601	279	92	97	188	595	0	0	188	595	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	123	99	67	62	21	29	877	901	30	3	847	898	0	0
14. Mandsaur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	614	518	460	420	50	60	386	482	87	12	299	470	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	127	148	91	123	12	16	873	852	190	29	683	823	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	959	809	705	653	89	95	41	191	26	Neg	14	191	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	812	752	665	65	91	18	188	0	0	18	188	Neg	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	800	401	638	306	41	65	200	599	0	0	200	599	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	81	83	61	45	10	6	919	917	30	0	889	917	0	0
15. Ratlam Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	601	488	453	391	59	70	399	512	73	11	326	501	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	133	127	89	102	17	19	867	873	151	26	716	847	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	966	801	724	645	107	113	34	199	21	1	12	198	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	801	765	643	74	110	18	199	0	0	18	199	Neg	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	837	394	664	290	54	75	163	606	0	0	163	606	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	69	185	21	179	0	6	931	815	200	13	731	802	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16. Ujjain Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	612	514	395	347	120	141	388	486	72	8	316	478	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	129	123	62	79	30	38	871	877	155	20	716	857	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	961	821	608	558	212	221	39	179	24	Neg	14	179	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	979	833	671	568	158	223	21	167	0	0	21	167	0	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	841	423	614	269	107	130	159	577	0	0	159	577	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	98	68	37	0	0	68	902	932	37	23	865	909	0	0
17. Jhabua Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	605	548	539	516	17	14	395	452	26	6	369	446	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	185	173	151	154	7	4	815	827	52	12	763	815	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	982	916	882	872	32	23	18	84	7	Neg	11	84	Neg	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	985	892	898	846	19	22	15	108	0	0	15	108	Neg	Neg
	60+	1,000	1,000	815	473	753	444	13	15	185	527	0	0	185	527	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	96	101	96	88	0	0	904	899	0	0	904	899	0	0
18. Dhar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	592	523	411	382	102	114	408	477	60	11	348	466	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	129	134	86	97	26	30	871	866	122	24	749	842	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	968	874	661	640	184	191	32	126	21	1	10	125	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	853	698	624	144	180	19	147	0	0	19	147	Neg	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	784	404	579	287	88	93	216	596	0	0	216	596	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	131	96	60	32	42	64	869	904	3	4	866	900	0	0
19. Indore Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	557	399	282	219	125	137	443	601	121	16	321	585	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	81	67	24	34	18	26	919	933	226	36	693	897	0	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	907	664	437	364	231	235	93	336	73	3	18	333	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	976	697	540	390	194	227	24	303	0	0	24	303	Neg	0
	60+	1,000	1,000	811	304	504	163	117	98	189	696	0	0	189	696	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	333	53	167	0	0	53	667	947	167	0	500	947	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourers		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, childern not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20. Dewas Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	597	506	354	324	118	138	403	494	69	8	333	486	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	112	91	43	55	18	29	888	909	144	20	744	889	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	962	833	558	533	218	227	38	167	24	Neg	12	167	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	979	854	630	554	170	224	21	146	0	0	21	146	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	822	406	569	251	108	112	178	594	0	0	178	594	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	171	0	73	0	0	0	829	1,000	24	0	805	1,000	0	0
21. West Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	584	467	365	110	115	138	416	533	61	12	355	477	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	135	136	90	99	28	29	865	864	123	26	742	838	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	969	866	651	624	191	192	31	134	17	1	13	133	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	980	841	669	590	172	195	20	159	0	0	20	159	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	778	370	563	254	112	89	222	630	0	0	222	630	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	138	84	68	42	29	33	862	916	5	0	857	916	0	0
22. East Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	609	520	368	333	147	162	391	480	82	23	308	457	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	117	120	65	72	40	45	883	880	181	55	702	825	0	Neg
	13-54	1,000	1,000	966	833	568	541	247	253	34	167	21	1	12	166	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	841	610	544	209	254	17	159	0	0	17	159	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	852	468	582	274	146	166	148	532	0	0	148	532	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	308	200	269	200	0	0	692	800	0	0	692	800	0	0
IV Bhopal Division	Total	1,000	1,000	617	445	372	278	116	116	383	555	85	14	297	541	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	118	95	55	58	27	28	882	905	191	32	691	873	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	959	698	565	440	200	171	41	302	25	1	15	301	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	746	623	463	161	192	19	254	0	0	19	254	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	838	379	583	222	100	107	162	621	0	0	162	621	Neg	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	130	53	58	23	48	13	870	947	18	25	852	922	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourers		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
23. Shajapur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	617	497	379	324	113	133	383	503	77	8	305	495	1	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	112	103	49	66	21	31	888	897	172	21	716	876	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	959	782	581	517	198	204	41	218	25	Neg	15	218	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	809	637	528	159	211	17	191	0	0	16	191	1	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	828	402	569	236	103	126	172	598	0	0	172	598	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	50	0	17	0	33	0	950	1,000	Neg	0	950	1,000	0	0
24. Rajgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	638	500	440	372	70	82	362	500	49	5	313	495	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	158	131	82	99	17	23	842	869	109	13	733	856	0	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	968	793	673	595	121	127	32	207	16	Neg	15	207	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	787	708	579	97	129	19	213	0	0	19	213	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	821	377	618	259	62	73	179	623	0	0	179	623	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	118	0	64	0	54	0	882	1,000	0	0	882	1,000	0	0
25. Vidisha Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	632	334	379	174	142	95	368	666	57	8	311	658	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	130	50	63	24	30	17	870	950	131	19	739	931	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	973	523	573	273	244	153	27	477	13	Neg	13	477	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	980	614	613	323	196	164	20	386	0	0	19	386	1	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	292	609	147	109	75	137	708	0	0	137	707	Neg	1
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	667	667	467	500	200	167	333	333	67	167	266	166	0	0
26. Sehore Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	609	416	353	245	137	135	391	584	114	8	276	576	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	100	67	46	39	29	24	900	933	260	18	640	915	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	955	672	534	399	234	213	45	328	27	2	17	326	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	979	716	600	418	195	234	21	284	0	0	20	284	1	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	847	345	564	188	132	121	153	655	0	0	153	655	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	25	20	6	13	13	7	975	980	0	0	975	980	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourers		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
27. Raisen Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	607	348	313	161	124	94	393	652	107	18	285	634	1	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	97	51	38	20	25	18	903	949	241	44	662	905	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	951	551	468	257	215	146	49	449	30	1	18	448	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	976	632	537	296	175	165	24	368	0	0	24	368	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	819	303	509	135	104	79	181	697	0	0	181	697	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	129	94	72	56	15	19	871	906	0	0	871	906	0	0
28. Hoshangabad Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	595	395	315	199	142	142	405	605	99	24	305	581	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	96	65	38	28	37	28	904	935	213	58	691	877	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	944	615	475	311	246	220	56	385	37	1	17	384	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	978	696	553	361	198	243	22	304	0	0	22	304	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	825	362	529	180	122	130	175	638	0	0	175	638	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	319	157	83	0	139	89	681	843	83	177	598	666	0	0
29. Betul Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	622	580	418	422	86	120	378	420	95	21	282	399	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	134	178	66	119	27	47	866	822	210	50	656	772	0	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	961	893	633	666	149	173	39	107	29	2	9	105	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	988	903	706	662	109	182	12	97	0	0	12	97	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	869	490	665	333	77	118	131	510	0	0	131	510	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	273	91	182	91	0	0	727	909	91	0	636	909	0	0
V. Jabalpur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	608	496	378	321	102	113	392	504	95	23	296	481	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	109	114	58	71	27	29	891	886	206	55	685	831	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	953	772	563	496	172	172	47	228	33	2	13	226	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	984	811	652	535	143	185	16	189	0	0	16	189	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1 000	1,000	850	435	634	276	92	111	150	565	0	0	150	565	Neg	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	257	96	179	60	36	21	743	904	26	28	717	876	0	0

Table IX-26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labours		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30. Sagar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	600	399	338	187	96	85	400	601	110	19	290	582	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	96	69	36	22	18	11	904	931	245	40	659	891	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	967	636	505	277	163	121	33	364	22	8	11	356	Neg	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	985	686	624	372	146	167	15	314	0	0	15	313	Neg	1
	60 +	1,000	1,000	857	352	604	176	103	103	143	648	0	0	142	645	1	3
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	324	161	294	54	30	71	676	839	29	196	647	643	0	0
31. Damoh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	600	379	352	202	90	76	400	621	80	16	320	605	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	91	49	37	19	18	11	909	951	174	39	735	912	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	965	582	535	301	158	113	35	418	22	1	12	417	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	986	674	635	383	130	135	14	326	0	0	14	326	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	869	373	623	199	85	79	131	627	0	0	131	627	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	288	49	173	0	19	25	712	951	77	0	635	951	0	0
32. Jabalpur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	589	452	345	261	105	130	411	548	95	18	316	530	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	85	87	41	44	25	30	915	913	198	43	717	870	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	947	707	518	393	179	206	53	293	36	1	16	292	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	984	767	624	471	152	209	16	233	0	0	16	232	Neg	1
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	422	641	264	101	113	137	578	0	0	136	578	1	1
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	178	63	71	36	53	16	822	937	40	39	782	898	0	0
33. Narsimhapur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	571	391	318	199	121	122	429	609	113	43	315	566	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	69	43	32	19	22	18	931	957	229	103	702	854	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	931	607	502	308	214	194	69	323	51	2	17	391	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	734	564	384	186	217	18	266	0	0	18	266	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	843	403	547	200	120	121	157	597	0	0	157	597	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	383	167	293	125	53	0	617	833	30	0	587	833	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34. Mandla Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	607	575	448	438	86	107	393	425	122	18	271	407	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	138	164	99	126	25	32	862	836	262	44	600	792	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	954	909	686	691	144	172	46	91	33	1	12	90	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	901	741	691	125	160	17	99	0	0	17	99	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	858	484	707	350	76	104	142	516	0	0	142	516	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	285	86	261	79	5	0	715	914	16	7	699	907	0	0
35. Chhindwara Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	621	508	377	355	92	119	379	492	82	21	295	471	2	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	139	143	68	90	31	41	861	857	175	51	686	806	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	950	771	544	555	157	171	50	229	33	1	13	228	4	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	981	825	646	577	117	187	19	175	0	0	17	175	2	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	857	482	641	313	79	130	143	518	0	0	143	518	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	625	950	625	0	0	0	375	0	0	Neg	375	0	0
36. Seoni Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	626	558	426	390	116	138	374	442	85	24	289	418	Neg	0
	0-14	1,000	1,000	130	142	75	95	38	41	870	858	188	60	682	798	0	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	957	862	631	615	195	205	43	138	31	1	11	137	1	0
	35-59	1,000	1,000	985	880	701	611	149	217	15	120	0	0	15	120	0	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	857	480	658	311	100	134	143	520	0	0	143	520	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	210	168	120	59	52	77	790	832	13	0	777	832	0	0
37. Balaghat Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	631	606	401	427	112	118	369	394	80	29	289	365	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	110	161	63	113	34	33	890	839	177	76	713	763	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	948	936	572	687	180	176	52	64	40	1	11	63	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	986	917	658	651	149	181	14	83	0	0	14	83	Neg	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	815	425	616	295	85	95	185	575	0	0	185	875	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	277	57	192	51	32	3	723	943	11	35	712	908	0	0

Table IX.26—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time & persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VI. Bilaspur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	638	539	461	408	91	93	362	461	80	18	281	443	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	160	137	97	94	26	22	840	863	179	44	661	819	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	962	840	670	636	154	150	38	160	24	3	12	157	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	984	850	748	650	121	141	16	150	0	0	16	150	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	846	420	703	318	68	97	154	580	0	0	154	580	Neg	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	257	155	135	100	75	39	743	845	Neg	Neg	743	845	0	0
38. Surguja Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	667	544	510	442	62	68	333	456	59	12	273	444	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	219	192	163	152	27	24	781	808	135	29	646	779	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	973	817	715	667	98	103	27	183	13	1	12	182	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	986	832	784	682	76	101	14	168	0	0	13	168	1	0
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	456	751	366	45	61	137	544	0	0	137	544	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	126	197	85	172	10	13	874	803	14	4	860	799	0	0
39. Bilaspur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	622	544	436	396	107	116	378	456	91	18	287	438	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	118	102	64	65	24	25	882	898	206	47	676	851	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	958	872	645	637	185	191	42	128	28	1	13	127	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	865	730	643	149	174	17	135	0	0	17	135	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	835	393	691	289	79	75	165	607	0	0	165	607	0	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	407	183	205	100	143	68	593	817	0	123	593	694	0	0
40. Raigarh Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	636	524	459	396	93	74	364	476	81	25	283	451	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	175	146	114	112	36	20	825	854	174	53	651	801	Neg	0
	15-34	1,000	1,000	959	803	668	603	158	122	41	197	29	11	11	186	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	985	835	745	634	112	110	15	165	0	0	15	165	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	851	448	698	334	68	56	149	552	0	0	149	552	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	114	66	55	29	17	17	886	934	163	124	723	810	0	0

Table IX-26—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Age-group	Total Population		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full time student & children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school & persons permaneutly disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VII. Raipur Division	Total	1,000	1,000	630	572	423	412	121	117	370	428	79	17	290	411	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	152	168	96	118	37	36	848	832	177	41	671	790	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	967	910	608	653	214	191	33	90	20	1	12	89	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	872	700	638	153	167	17	128	0	0	17	128	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	826	395	669	277	79	79	174	605	0	0	174	605	Neg	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	246	138	140	79	60	37	754	862	43	3	711	859	0	0
41. Durg Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	625	573	403	412	123	124	375	427	88	19	286	408	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	130	161	75	113	36	38	870	839	200	49	669	790	1	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	964	913	575	650	220	203	36	87	23	2	11	85	2	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	872	686	641	153	174	17	128	0	0	17	128	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	828	397	666	279	80	86	172	603	0	0	172	603	0	Neg
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	208	209	108	131	77	66	792	791	77	0	715	791	0	0
42. Raipur Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	631	563	397	385	144	131	369	437	89	19	279	418	1	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	129	126	65	75	41	36	871	874	209	49	662	825	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	966	897	565	609	258	218	34	103	21	Neg	12	103	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	983	876	675	621	176	181	17	124	0	0	17	124	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	823	387	658	262	82	79	177	613	0	0	177	613	Neg	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	367	92	179	27	87	23	633	908	19	8	714	900	0	0
43. Bastar Distt.	Total	1,000	1,000	637	585	489	456	83	84	363	415	49	10	314	405	Neg	Neg
	0-14	1,000	1,000	212	236	166	185	31	34	788	764	102	23	686	741	Neg	Neg
	15-34	1,000	1,000	973	926	725	727	136	132	27	74	14	..	12	74	1	Neg
	35-59	1,000	1,000	982	862	765	662	115	126	18	138	—	—	18	138	Neg	Neg
	60 +	1,000	1,000	828	409	692	303	70	67	172	591	—	—	172	591	0	0
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	165	100	144	86	5	14	835	900	21	..	814	900	0	0

Neg.=Negligible

TABLE IX.27

Distribution of 1,000 total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers and children enrolled in school in rural areas, 1961

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Madhya Pradesh	5-9	1,000	1,000	133	122	79	83	27	27	867	878	837	952	157	47	6	1	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									580	900	350	85	70	15	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	957	765	623	535	168	162	43	235	638	937	232	45	123	17	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									670	956	212	32	96	11	22	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									729	969	190	23	68	7	13	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									759	975	176	19	58	6	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	784	695	552	133	160	18	216	781	981	163	15	52	4	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									805	987	148	10	44	3	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	382	387	645	262	81	85	168	613	825	991	134	7	39	2	2	N
1 Morena Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	132	78	109	68	7	4	868	922	883	976	117	24	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									617	926	380	73	3	1	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	953	417	753	347	44	92	47	583	649	950	311	48	31	2	9	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									677	960	262	35	34	3	27	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									726	971	235	27	22	1	17	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									763	979	210	20	19	1	8	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	981	450	819	378	28	28	19	550	789	982	191	17	15	1	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									827	992	161	7	9	1	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	804	178	728	150	13	10	196	822	849	990	145	10	5	N	1	N
2 Bhind Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	86	22	73	18	5	2	914	978	861	965	135	35	4	..	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									467	890	526	109	7	1	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	931	204	780	162	45	16	69	796	532	923	397	75	56	2	15	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									613	942	313	55	40	2	34	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									676	956	284	42	23	2	17	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									701	962	269	36	24	2	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	978	272	845	215	34	21	22	728	740	973	236	26	20	1	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									789	985	196	15	14	N	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	811	119	747	95	14	7	189	881	825	991	168	9	6	..	1	N

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3 Gwalior Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	96	54	62	33	12	9	904	946	859	965	107	28	34	7	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									515	918	332	63	153	19	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	948	453	703	292	84	65	52	547	589	950	278	39	125	10	8	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									631	963	254	30	88	6	27	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									692	971	233	21	59	7	16	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									727	975	211	20	53	4	9	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	975	493	748	312	65	77	25	507	752	982	198	14	44	3	6	1
	45-59	1,000	1,000									793	990	169	9	34	1	4	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	759	175	616	108	39	26	241	825	835	996	145	4	18	N	2	..
4 Datia Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	96	66	69	55	3	1	904	934	920	982	80	18	..	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									601	942	396	57	3	1	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	953	646	734	545	38	7	47	354	637	958	335	40	21	2	7	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									671	966	288	31	20	2	21	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									737	973	238	23	11	2	14	2
	30-34	1,000	1,000									777	979	208	20	8	1	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	978	700	764	566	20	7	22	300	789	986	198	13	9	1	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									802	992	191	8	4	N	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	776	247	646	193	6	3	224	753	837	995	160	5	2	..	1	..
5 Shivpuri Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	136	105	99	86	13	9	864	895	897	977	97	21	6	2	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									690	953	290	44	20	3	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	967	710	732	587	73	59	33	290	751	968	214	29	28	2	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									741	975	200	22	36	2	23	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									791	982	172	15	23	2	14	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									816	986	161	12	16	2	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	976	717	770	584	41	61	24	283	828	990	154	9	13	1	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									846	994	140	6	11	N	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	776	276	634	210	21	30	224	724	857	996	135	4	7	N	1	..

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6 Guna Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	122	71	84	52	18	13	878	929	878	976	37	7	85	17	...	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									651	945	116	21	233	34	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	970	536	702	376	136	104	30	464	728	963	117	18	150	18	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									744	970	134	16	105	13	17	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									780	978	131	12	80	10	9	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									806	984	121	10	69	6	4	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	977	590	732	402	93	114	23	410	821	987	116	8	61	5	2	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									823	991	121	7	55	2	1	—
	60+	1,000	1,000	834	271	652	174	54	57	166	729	834	995	124	4	39	1	3	—
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	128	97	93	76	14	12	872	903	931	980	68	20	1	N	—	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									699	937	285	61	16	2	N	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	956	752	730	612	61	62	44	248	742	958	213	38	37	3	9	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									762	964	168	30	39	4	31	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									811	977	149	20	20	2	20	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									852	986	129	13	11	1	8	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	987	780	793	623	44	63	13	220	865	990	124	9	8	1	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									883	995	111	5	4	N	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	841	355	679	253	34	39	159	645	887	996	110	4	3	N	N	—
8 Chhatarpur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	141	86	81	52	22	18	859	914	912	976	86	23	2	1	...	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									700	943	266	53	34	4	N	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	957	634	616	412	118	108	43	366	755	956	181	38	54	5	10	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									770	970	166	26	38	3	26	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									815	981	150	16	20	2	15	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									844	984	136	14	12	1	8	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	981	679	681	433	85	110	19	321	853	989	133	10	11	1	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									864	995	127	5	8	N	1	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	825	314	608	174	54	59	175	686	860	996	133	4	5	..	2	—

Table IX-27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9 Panna Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	143	96	68	54	20	24	857	904	913	975	58	17	29	8	--	--
	10-14	1,000	1,000									699	938	173	41	128	21	N	--
	15-19	1,000	1,000	955	696	590	442	167	146	45	304	722	957	147	31	124	12	7	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									740	971	157	20	71	7	32	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									800	980	145	15	38	4	17	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									832	986	131	11	29	3	8	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	751	682	489	117	140	18	249	838	988	132	10	26	2	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									856	992	123	7	18	1	3	...
	60 +	1,000	1,000	854	373	654	233	61	66	146	627	847	994	135	6	15	N	3	--
10 Satna Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	127	113	48	52	44	43	873	887	870	967	126	32	4	1	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									544	917	339	69	117	14	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	930	680	510	372	209	223	70	320	588	939	197	46	200	14	15	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									654	958	197	33	115	8	34	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									722	972	194	24	62	4	22	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									753	977	186	20	48	3	13	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	980	739	617	436	184	224	20	261	768	982	186	16	39	2	7	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									786	987	181	12	29	1	4	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	860	409	624	236	121	130	140	591	786	990	188	9	23	1	3	--
11 Rewa Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	137	131	48	55	50	53	863	869	841	964	108	24	51	12	--	--
	10-14	1,000	1,000									528	931	285	45	186	24	1	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	909	636	505	338	258	252	91	364	569	952	227	32	179	16	25	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									666	968	192	24	100	7	42	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									741	977	170	17	69	5	20	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									762	984	161	13	60	3	17	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	695	610	390	234	253	17	305	782	989	164	9	47	2	7	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									801	992	165	7	31	1	3	--
	60 +	1,000	1,000	867	382	614	214	157	136	133	618	800	994	179	5	19	1	2	--

Table IX.72—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12 Shahdol Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	143	114	91	77	32	29	857	886	916	979	84	21	—	—	..	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									698	945	297	54	5	1	..	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	958	760	620	532	158	166	42	240	708	961	273	37	14	1	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									735	973	230	25	16	1	19	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									804	983	174	16	10	1	13	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									844	988	144	12	5	N	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	980	785	716	567	120	138	20	215	863	990	130	10	3	N	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									887	994	109	6	2	N	2	..
	60 +	1,000	1,000	833	385	681	269	69	80	167	615	899	996	100	4	1	—	N	..
13 Sidhi Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	173	147	88	87	48	46	827	853	921	987	75	13	4	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									733	974	240	24	27	2	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	949	755	604	481	230	238	51	245	743	977	215	21	38	2	4	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									767	984	182	15	33	1	18	N
	25-29	1,000	1,000									830	991	137	9	23	N	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									860	993	122	7	12	N	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	751	682	487	190	223	18	249	869	994	120	6	8	N	3	—
	45-59	1,000	1,000									882	996	112	4	5	N	1	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	843	386	636	256	119	104	157	614	900	997	98	3	2	—	N	..
14 Mandsaur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	105	148	72	123	10	16	895	852	790	951	210	49	N	N	..	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									470	910	455	83	75	7	N	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	959	809	705	653	89	95	41	191	545	940	309	51	140	9	6	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									584	954	316	39	81	6	19	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									615	960	315	35	54	5	16	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									662	969	286	28	43	3	9	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	812	752	665	65	91	18	188	683	975	276	23	36	2	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									712	982	256	17	29	1	3	..
	60 +	1,000	1,000	800	401	638	306	41	65	200	599	773	990	209	10	16	N	2	..

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15 Ratlam Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	133	127	89	102	17	19	867	873	810	959	190	41	..	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									590	918	395	80	15	2	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	966	801	724	645	108	113	34	199	674	947	287	49	34	3	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									709	963	254	33	21	3	16	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									729	965	243	31	17	3	11	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									769	971	212	27	12	2	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	801	765	643	74	110	18	199	782	981	206	18	8	1	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									775	985	216	14	7	1	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	837	394	664	290	54	75	163	606	790	990	204	10	4	N	2	..
16 Ujjain Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	129	123	62	79	30	38	871	877	830	970	170	30	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									561	935	418	63	21	2	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	961	821	608	558	212	221	39	179	640	951	316	45	41	4	3	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									663	963	293	33	29	3	15	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									690	970	279	27	19	2	12	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									730	977	250	21	14	2	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	979	833	671	568	158	222	21	167	753	982	232	17	11	1	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									757	987	231	13	9	N	3	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	841	423	614	269	107	129	159	577	813	992	181	8	5	N	1	..
17 Jhabua Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	185	173	151	155	7	4	815	827	951	986	49	14	N	..	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									892	974	107	25	1	1	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	982	916	882	872	32	23	18	84	910	978	81	20	8	2	1	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									903	980	77	19	12	1	8	N
	25-29	1,000	1,000									923	984	63	14	7	1	7	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									937	989	52	10	5	1	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	985	892	898	846	19	22	15	108	944	988	50	11	4	1	2	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									948	992	48	7	3	1	1	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	815	473	753	444	13	15	185	527	958	995	41	5	1	N	N	..

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18 Dhar Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	129	134	86	97	26	30	871	866	868	964	132	36	-	N	...	...
	10-14	1,000	1,000									661	911	320	84	19	5	N	.
	15-19	1,000	1,000	968	874	661	640	184	191	32	126	714	941	229	51	55	8	2	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									744	960	202	35	42	4	12	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									784	969	186	28	22	3	8	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									805	971	174	26	16	2	5	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	981	853	698	624	144	180	19	147	806	978	176	21	15	1	3	..
	45-59	1,000	1,000									793	984	187	15	17	1	3	..
	60+	1,000	1,000	784	404	580	287	89	93	216	596	826	991	160	9	12	..	2	N
19 Indore Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	81	67	24	34	18	26	919	933	755	932	245	68	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									390	846	563	147	47	7	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	907	664	437	364	232	235	93	336	470	897	400	89	115	12	15	2
	20-24	1,000	1,000									527	929	362	61	67	7	44	3
	25-29	1,000	1,000									586	943	345	49	43	6	26	2
	30-34	1,000	1,000									635	955	326	38	25	6	14	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	976	697	540	390	194	227	24	303	650	967	321	30	21	2	8	1
	45-59	1,000	1,000									685	976	292	22	17	1	6	1
	60+	1,000	1,000	811	304	504	163	116	99	189	696	725	985	260	14	11	1	4	N
20 Dewas Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	112	91	43	55	18	28	888	909	782	960	215	39	3	1	-	-
	10-14	1,000	1,000									523	925	342	53	135	22	N	-
	15-19	1,000	1,000	962	833	558	533	219	227	38	167	614	950	184	32	199	18	3	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									662	965	191	23	132	11	15	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									713	971	187	20	88	8	12	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									746	974	180	19	68	7	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	979	854	630	554	170	225	21	146	768	986	166	11	63	3	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									779	989	160	8	58	3	3	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	822	406	569	251	108	112	178	594	804	995	144	5	50	N	2	N

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 West Nimar Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	135	136	90	99	28	29	865	864	841	959	158	41	1	N	..	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									630	918	353	79	17	3	..	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	969	866	651	624	191	192	31	134	682	942	270	52	46	6	2	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									712	960	237	36	35	3	16	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									769	972	199	25	21	2	11	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									785	976	197	22	13	2	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	980	841	669	590	172	195	20	159	777	983	207	16	13	1	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									790	988	195	12	13	N	2	—
	60+	1,000	1,000	778	370	563	254	112	89	222	630	836	994	155	6	8	N	1	N
22 East Nimar Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	117	120	65	72	40	45	883	880	757	904	243	96	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									487	826	462	158	51	16	N	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	966	833	568	541	247	253	34	167	561	883	329	95	103	21	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									583	921	307	62	86	15	24	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									632	944	290	47	62	8	16	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									657	954	291	40	43	6	9	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	841	611	544	209	254	17	159	660	965	288	31	47	4	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									680	976	275	22	40	2	5	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	852	469	582	275	146	166	148	531	710	988	257	10	30	2	3	N
23 Shajapur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	112	103	49	65	21	31	888	897	914	976	81	24	5	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									624	941	309	53	67	6	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	959	782	581	516	198	204	41	218	680	961	233	33	85	6	2	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									702	965	227	28	57	6	14	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									728	975	219	22	43	3	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									761	981	199	16	34	3	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	809	637	528	159	211	17	191	779	985	187	13	30	2	4	..
	45-59	1,000	1,000									798	991	175	8	25	1	2	—
	60+	1,000	1,000	828	402	569	236	103	125	172	598	840	994	144	6	15	N	1	—

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24 Rajgarh Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	158	131	82	99	17	23	842	869	945	990	55	10	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									754	964	244	36	2	N	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	968	793	673	595	121	127	32	207	797	974	185	25	15	1	3	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									797	979	174	20	14	1	15	N
	25-29	1,000	1,000									824	985	157	14	9	1	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									854	988	136	12	5	N	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	931	787	708	579	97	129	19	213	846	991	144	9	7	N	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									863	990	129	10	5	N	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	821	377	619	259	62	73	179	523	900	990	97	10	2	..	1	..
25 Vidisha Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	130	50	63	24	30	17	870	950	913	983	86	17	1	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									691	946	276	50	33	4	..	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	973	523	573	273	243	153	27	477	726	962	220	33	51	5	3	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									736	970	206	26	41	3	17	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									774	980	188	17	27	3	11	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									808	984	167	14	20	2	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	980	614	613	324	196	164	20	386	821	989	157	10	19	1	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									841	993	143	7	14	N	2	—
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	292	609	147	109	75	137	708	838	995	150	5	10	—	2	—
26 Sehore Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	100	67	46	39	29	23	900	933	894	981	105	19	1	N	—	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									627	945	313	49	60	6	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	955	672	534	399	234	213	45	328	666	958	229	34	98	7	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									724	966	197	27	47	5	32	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									769	979	172	17	28	3	31	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									818	984	151	14	20	2	11	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	979	716	600	418	195	234	21	284	839	989	137	10	20	1	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									850	993	130	7	17	N	3	—
	60 +	1,000	1,000	847	345	564	188	132	121	153	655	866	995	120	5	12	..	2	..

Table IX. 27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27 Raisen Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	97	51	38	21	25	18	903	949	874	960	117	40	9	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									581	892	339	96	79	12	1	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	951	551	468	257	215	146	49	449	642	917	248	66	102	14	8	3
	20-24	1,000	1,000									686	939	203	45	55	12	56	4
	25-29	1,000	1,000									743	962	179	30	36	5	42	3
	30-34	1,000	1,000									790	970	166	26	27	3	17	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	976	632	538	296	175	166	24	336	812	977	156	20	25	2	7	1
	45-59	1,000	1,000									826	988	146	11	23	1	5	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	819	303	509	135	104	79	181	697	807	987	173	12	17	1	3	..
28 Hoshangabad Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	96	65	38	28	37	28	904	935	806	927	193	72	1	1	..	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									454	825	466	154	80	21	..	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	944	615	475	311	246	220	56	385	530	892	314	80	145	27	11	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									601	929	268	53	95	17	36	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									658	946	248	43	75	10	19	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									681	958	244	32	64	9	11	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	978	696	553	361	198	243	22	304	709	968	213	26	70	6	8	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									715	980	212	17	67	3	6	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	825	362	529	179	122	130	175	638	701	986	223	12	70	2	6	N
29 Betul Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	134	178	66	119	27	47	866	822	785	933	215	67	N	N	—	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									505	879	379	92	116	29	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	961	893	633	666	149	172	39	107	589	913	193	43	213	43	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									628	948	190	29	158	22	24	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									700	967	177	19	109	13	14	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									717	974	183	17	89	9	11	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	988	903	706	662	109	182	12	97	780	983	141	11	74	6	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									835	989	107	8	55	3	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	869	490	665	333	77	118	131	510	831	996	102	3	65	1	2	—

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30 Sagar Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	96	69	36	22	18	11	904	931	842	937	157	58	1	5	—	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									511	837	386	116	98	47	5	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	967	636	505	277	164	121	33	364	627	911	207	52	160	36	6	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									665	936	185	37	131	26	19	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									724	953	173	30	89	17	14	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									754	957	150	28	90	15	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	985	686	624	372	146	167	15	314	760	969	142	21	93	10	5	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									785	980	131	14	80	6	4	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	857	352	604	176	102	103	143	648	764	985	141	10	90	5	5	N
31 Damoh Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	91	49	37	19	18	11	909	951	848	940	149	60	3	N	—	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									517	847	382	125	101	28	N	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	965	582	535	301	158	113	35	418	615	919	199	49	182	32	4	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									649	945	191	34	145	20	15	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									699	955	181	28	110	16	10	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									722	961	164	26	108	13	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	986	674	635	383	130	135	14	326	726	970	145	20	125	10	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									741	983	129	13	127	4	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	868	373	624	199	85	79	132	627	756	989	154	9	83	2	7	N
32 Jabalpur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	85	87	41	44	25	30	915	913	710	927	290	73	N	N	—	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									446	852	501	135	53	13	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	947	707	518	393	179	206	53	293	525	911	281	65	187	23	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									579	943	259	42	141	14	21	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									673	958	222	32	95	10	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									700	963	203	28	91	9	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	984	767	624	471	152	209	16	233	725	975	182	20	90	5	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									761	984	169	13	68	3	2	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	422	641	264	101	113	137	578	738	988	175	10	83	2	4	N

Table IX. 27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
33 Narsimhapur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	69	43	32	19	22	18	931	957	805	903	195	97	N	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									401	752	559	226	40	22	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	931	607	502	308	214	194	69	393	494	847	400	122	97	30	9	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									577	905	316	76	76	16	31	3
	25-29	1,000	1,000									650	936	278	52	57	11	15	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									681	944	258	47	52	9	9	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	734	564	384	186	217	18	266	696	958	247	35	49	6	8	1
	45-59	1,000	1,000									731	977	222	20	41	3	6	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	843	403	547	200	120	121	157	597	715	984	239	13	39	3	7	N
34 Mandla Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	138	164	99	126	25	31	862	836	811	940	188	60	1	N	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									554	882	409	110	37	8	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	954	909	686	691	144	172	46	91	613	929	287	54	96	17	4	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									648	953	253	36	82	10	17	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									711	971	223	24	57	5	9	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									772	976	183	20	40	4	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	901	741	691	125	160	17	99	813	985	153	13	31	2	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									840	990	132	9	26	1	2	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	858	484	707	350	76	104	142	516	876	994	103	6	20	N	1	..
35 Chhindwara Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	139	143	63	90	31	41	861	857	805	942	195	54	N	4	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									539	860	344	109	117	31	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	950	771	544	555	157	171	50	229	629	919	154	45	208	34	9	2
	20-24	1,000	1,000									680	946	144	31	146	21	30	2
	25-29	1,000	1,000									743	964	143	21	96	14	18	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									768	970	132	18	89	11	11	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	931	825	646	577	117	187	19	175	779	978	131	15	81	7	9	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									807	988	116	9	72	3	5	N
	60+	1,000	1,000	857	482	641	314	79	130	143	518	817	993	102	5	77	2	4	N

Table IX.27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36 Seoni Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	130	142	75	95	38	41	870	858	765	900	235	100	N	N	...	...
	10-14	1,000	1,000									490	826	432	153	78	21	—	—
	15-19	1,000	1,000	957	862	631	615	195	205	43	138	589	895	237	68	169	36	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									619	935	231	39	128	25	22	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									697	956	190	28	103	16	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									731	962	167	26	95	12	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	985	880	701	611	149	217	15	120	755	975	153	18	88	7	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									800	985	126	11	71	4	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	857	480	658	311	100	134	143	520	801	989	118	9	79	2	2	N
37 Balaghat Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	110	161	63	113	34	33	890	839	759	895	241	105	N	N	...	...
	10-14	1,000	1,000									397	796	562	194	41	10	...	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	948	936	572	657	180	176	52	64	447	881	361	85	188	33	4	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									497	925	333	56	153	18	17	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									579	951	302	37	109	12	10	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									633	964	268	26	92	9	7	1
	35-44	1,000	1,000	986	917	658	650	149	181	14	83	675	979	248	17	74	4	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									739	988	194	9	65	3	2	—
	60 +	1,000	1,000	815	425	616	295	85	95	185	575	769	993	167	6	63	1	1	N
38 Surguja Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	219	192	163	152	27	25	781	808	889	970	111	30	N	N	...	—
	10-14	1,000	1,000									748	951	219	43	33	6	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	973	817	715	667	98	103	27	183	762	967	132	21	101	11	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									745	974	138	16	96	9	21	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									809	984	124	10	55	5	12	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									850	988	106	8	37	4	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	986	832	784	682	76	101	14	168	878	992	89	5	29	3	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									913	996	68	3	16	1	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	863	456	751	366	45	60	137	544	941	996	49	3	9	1	1	N

Table IX. 27—*Contd.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39 Bilaspur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	118	102	64	65	24	25	882	898	735	925	261	74	4	1	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									481	861	411	120	108	19	N	..
	15-19	1,000	1,000	958	872	645	637	185	191	42	128	559	924	207	41	226	34	8	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									600	948	200	29	180	22	20	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									665	963	197	22	129	14	9	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									696	970	182	19	117	11	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	865	730	743	149	174	17	135	730	978	162	15	105	7	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									772	984	141	10	85	6	2	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	835	393	691	289	79	75	165	607	807	991	119	6	73	3	1	N
40 Raigarh Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	175	146	114	112	36	20	825	854	813	937	178	62	9	1	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									605	888	315	92	80	20	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	959	803	668	603	158	122	41	197	634	924	207	50	156	26	3	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									656	951	205	32	128	16	11	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									714	968	195	22	85	10	6	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									740	977	182	17	74	6	4	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	985	835	745	634	112	110	15	165	764	981	163	14	71	5	2	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									794	986	141	10	63	4	2	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	851	448	693	334	68	56	149	552	826	991	118	7	55	2	1	N
41 Durg Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	130	161	75	112	35	28	870	839	812	936	186	62	2	2	..	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									530	876	355	93	115	31	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	964	913	575	650	220	203	36	87	585	923	196	40	212	36	7	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									617	952	171	25	189	22	23	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									693	965	163	21	130	13	14	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									724	970	152	18	117	12	7	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	872	686	641	153	174	17	128	752	977	137	14	107	8	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									787	981	122	12	89	7	2	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	828	397	666	279	80	86	172	603	815	988	103	7	80	5	2	N

Table IX. 27—*Concld.*

State/District	Age-group	Total		Total workers		Working as cultivator		Working as agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matric or above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
42 Raipur Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	129	126	65	75	41	36	871	874	777	937	221	62	2	1	...	...
	10-14	1,000	1,000									495	881	387	91	118	28	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	966	897	565	609	258	218	34	103	565	930	220	42	210	27	5	1
	20-24	1,000	1,000									592	954	214	28	176	17	18	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									672	967	191	21	128	11	9	1
	30-34	1,000	1,000									696	973	185	18	113	9	6	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	983	876	675	621	176	181	17	124	730	977	165	16	101	7	4	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									764	980	145	13	88	7	3	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	823	387	658	262	82	79	177	613	795	988	123	8	80	4	2	N
43 Bastar Distt.	5-9	1,000	1,000	212	236	166	185	31	34	788	764	901	972	88	28	11	N	...	..
	10-14	1,000	1,000									781	963	176	29	43	8	N	N
	15-19	1,000	1,000	973	926	725	727	136	132	27	74	817	976	89	13	92	11	2	N
	20-24	1,000	1,000									813	981	80	10	94	8	13	1
	25-29	1,000	1,000									869	988	69	7	53	5	9	N
	30-34	1,000	1,000									892	991	61	5	42	4	5	N
	35-44	1,000	1,000	982	862	765	662	115	126	18	138	913	994	51	4	33	2	3	N
	45-59	1,000	1,000									935	995	39	3	24	2	2	N
	60 +	1,000	1,000	828	409	692	303	70	67	172	591	945	996	35	3	19	1	1	..

N=Negligible

TABLE IX.28

Incidence of Revenue in State and District, 1959-60

State/District	Incidence per acre of Total area (Rs.)	Incidence per acre of Cultivated area (Rs.)
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	**0.96**	**1.95**
I Gwalior Division	1.41	3.22
1 Morena Distt.	1.43	3.56
2 Bhind ,,	2.76	3.96
3 Gwalior ,,	1.84	3.70
4 Datia ,,	2.37	3.62
5 Shivpuri ,,	0.77	2.45
6 Guna ,,	0.97	2.48
II Rewa Division	0.90	2.11
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	1.05	2.79
8 Chhatarpur ,,	0.92	3.10
9 Panna ,,	0,60	2.18
10 Satna ,,	1.29	2.56
11 Rewa ,,	1.66	2.91
12 Shahdol ,,	0.40	0.79
13 Sidhi ,,	0.61	1.31
III Indore Division	1.48	2.61
14 Mandsaur Distt.	1.54	3.43
15 Ratlam ,,	2.32	4.61
16 Ujjain ,,	2.31	3.63
17 Jhabua ,,	0.67	1.46
18 Dhar ,,	1.41	2.52
19 Indore ,,	2.69	3.54
20 Dewas ,,	1.81	3.31
21 West Nimar ,,	1.04	1.51
22 East Nimar ,,	0.64	1.04
IV Bhopal Division	1.38	2.55
23 Shajapur Distt.	1.88	3.65
24 Rajgarh ,,	1.60	3.35
25 Vidisha ,,	1.32	2.37
26 Sehore ,,	1.85	3.62
27 Raisen ,,	1.56	2.56
28 Hoshangabad ,,	1.22	1.97
29 Betul ,,	0.38	0.72
V Jabalpur Division	0.71	1.46
30 Sagar Distt.	1.01	1.88
31 Damoh ,,	0.73	1.61
32 Jabalpur ,,	1.01	1.92
33 Narsimhapur ,,	1.50	2.36
34 Mandla ,,	0.35	0.79
35 Chhindwara ,,	0.36	0.81
36 Seoni ,,	0.68	1.21
37 Balaghat ,,	0.56	1.43
VI Bilaspur Division	0.36	0.84
38 Surguja Distt.	0.23	0.85
39 Bilaspur ,,	0.60	0.96
40 Raigarh ,,	0.28	0.61
VII Raipur Division	0.49	0.91
41 Durg Distt.	0.74	1.13
42 Raipur ,,	0.60	1.00
42 Bastar ,,	0.16	0.43

Source:—Statsitical Abstracts of Madhya Pradesh, 1961-62, (Page 276-279 St. 13 & 14).

TABLE IX.29

Incidence of Revenue in the Different States, 1951

State	Incidence per acre of total area	Incidence per acre of Cultivated area		
		First type of land	Second type of land	Third type of land
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3.57 (Per acre of Net area sown)	Rs. 1.12 Minimum, Rs. 18.85 Maximum } Wet land.	Rs. 0.12 minimum, Rs. 8.25 Maximum } Dry land.	
2. Gujarat*	Rs. 1.36	Rs. 1.45 } Wet land.		
3. Madhya Pradesh**	Rs. 0.96 (Relate to year 1959-60)	Rs. 1.95 (Relate to year 1959-60)	--	--
4. Madras	Rs. 2.36	Rs. 3.12	--	..
5. Mysore	Rs. 1.26	Rs. 1.56	--	--
6. Punjab	Rs. 1.07	Rs. 1.33	--	--
7. Delhi	Rs. 1.05	Rs. 1.67	--	--
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. Tripura	Rs. 1.26 (Per acre of Gross cropped area)	Rs. 1.50 (for Net area sown)	--	--
11. Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.;—Not Available.

* Excluding data for Surendranagar, Amreli, Ahmedabad and Baroda districts.

** The figures for Madhya Pradesh are as shown in Statitical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1961-62 (Page 279 St. 13 & 14). The figures relate to 1959-60.

TABLE IX.29

Density of population per 100 acres of aera under foodgrains, net area sown and gross area sown for 1961 and 1951

State/Division/District	Density per 100 acres of area under foodgraines		Density per 100 acres of net area sown		Density per 100 acres of gross area sown	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	**84.01**	**80.82**	**81.35**	**74.00**	**61.19**	**66.60**
I Gwalior Division	88.21	91.72	84.88	81.15	56.15	77.43
1 Morena Distt.	93.61	97.72	91.83	83.58	60.90	79.98
2 Bhind ,,	90.26	84.21	82.71	74.62	76.99	73.30
3 Gwalior ,,	130.44	133.57	126.62	117.98	97.39	112.45
4 Datia ,,	71.08	69.52	68.43	64.29	63.28	62.93
5 Shivpuri ,,	85.30	90.90	84.66	82.84	39.90	75.52
6 Guna ,,	65.56	75.81	62.78	66.69	36.99	63.83
II Rewa Division	87.94	87.96	91.71	89.81	61.31	77.26
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	109.16	101.96	122.96	105.47	75.81	87.08
9 Chhatarpur ,,	102.91	97.11	100.71	92.58	73.77	81.90
8 Panna ,,	79.73	78.73	79.07	72.41	33.05	66.83
10 Satna ,,	86.89	82.13	93.94	87.47	68.91	74.35
11 Rewa ,,	82.55	85.58	92.56	89.90	68.07	76.84
12 Shahdol ,,	82.94	86.99	79.90	84.44	62.87	76.44
13 Sidhi ,,	83.49	87.78	89.22	100.48	54.14	77.99
III Indore Division	101.09	99.51	76.18	68.14	61.83	66.51
14 Mandsaur Distt	96.01	95.77	82.67	70.10	56.41	66.65
15 Ratlam ,,	105.70	108.90	83.40	78.17	62.58	75.73
16 Ujjain ,,	88.25	90.00	69.59	62.19	63.42	61.40
17 Jhabua ,,	89.43	105.53	76.42	82.95	59.75	82.22
18 Dhar ,,	78.22	74.55	61.44	54.70	52.31	53.01
19 Indore ,,	152.25	144.23	140.76	121.59	101.53	118.91
20 Dewas ,,	63.30	90.22	64.24	60.10	56.23	59.55
21 West Nimar ,,	111.08	103.90	69.93	61.78	55.48	60.46
22 East Nimar ,,	123.26	101.88	70.11	57.37	66.50	56.20
IV Bhopal Division	72.78	76.53	64.64	59.15	51.66	57.74
23 Shajapur Distt.	90.23	95.77	66.54	62.86	48.43	61.65
24 Rajgarh ,,	86.32	98.97	71.47	69.74	54.86	68.51
25 Vidisha ,,	53.65	82.15	51.48	77.92	37.93	74.36
6 Sehore ,,	90.08	84.58	84.65	56.46	78.54	56.05

Table IX.29—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Density per 100 acres of area under foodgrains		Density per 100 acres of net area sown		Density per 100 acres of gross area sown	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27 Raisen Distt.	57.02	56.64	54.50	45.83	42.62	45.55
28 Hoshangabad „	77.18	72.94	63.70	54.78	55.69	54.33
29 Betul „	64.22	60.02	61.14	55.85	48.70	52.08
V Jabalpur Division	84.94	79.58	84.95	75.62	65.92	68.54
30 Sagar Distt.	83.83	80.23	81.43	64.78	69.43	63.37
31 Damoh „	77.77	79.59	74.02	69.59	55.42	66.50
32 Jabalpur „	111.44	104.77	121.61	110.28	90.91	96.87
33 Narsimhapur „	67.02	61.09	66.47	56.89	58.30	55.22
34 Mandla „	73.19	70.47	74.53	69.89	53.86	59.45
35 Chhindwara „	79.80	69.21	69.81	62.11	58.14	58.87
36 Seoni „	69.62	63.52	64.82	57.92	51.43	54.52
37 Balaghat „	101.88	96.96	125.02	115.37	81.27	85.91
VI Bilaspur Division	86.08	79.39	93.42	86.23	70.44	73.00
38 Surguja Distt.	84.36	85.20	84.35	83.54	58.48	76.94
39 Bilaspur „	84.74	77.64	102.55	94.43	76.08	72.71
40 Raigarh „	90.71	77.88	87.67	75.20	74.93	70.12
VII Raipur Division	71.10	60.31	81.50	69.35	61.28	55.30
41 Durg Distt.	64.88	52.72	75.31	61.60	55.41	47.92
42 Raipur „	74.47	63.33	92.42	78.56	65.82	58.33
43 Bastar „	77.03	70.75	76.16	68.91	64.68	65.56

Source:—Statistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1961-62.

Gross Area:—Area under Culturable waste + Gross Cropped area.

Note:—1. Since the figures for culturable waste are not available for the year 1951-52 the density per 100 acre has been worked out on the basis of only gross cropped area for 1951.

2. The figuers copied out from the Statistical Abstract for 1951 actually relate to 1951-52.

TABLE IX.30-A.

Area sown, irrigated and under food and non-food crops

State/Division/District	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown		Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown		Area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated under food and non-food crops			
					Food crops		Non-food crops	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	**13.59**	**12.98**	**5.79**	**5.74**	**96.92**	**96.88**	**3.08**	**3.12**
I Gwalior Division	5.49	6.37	9.22	8.84	98.35	98.49	1.65	1.51
1 Morena Distt.	5.81	11.66	5.28	5.24	99.21	99.11	0.79	0.89
2 Bhind ,,	2.44	2.43	10.27	8.43	94.81	95.20	5.19	4.80
3 Gwalior ,,	7.11	5.09	24.38	23.62	99.03	98.87	0.97	1.13
4 Datia ,,	2.31	2.25	3.71	3.25	99.03	98.90	0.92	1.10
5 Shivpuri ,,	10.72	11.16	13.42	13.72	99.71	99.65	0.29	0.35
6 Guna ,,	4.16	3.49	2.45	2.67	99.51	99.62	0.49	0.38
II Rewa Division	17.52	17.87	4.79	4.86	99.11	98.77	0.89	12.26
7 Tikamgarh Distt.	21.66	21.28	25.36	27.92	99.86	99.86	0.14	0.14
8 Chhatarpur ,.	11.45	11.80	17.00	17.55	99.35	98.87	0.65	1.13
9 Panna ,,	11.72	12.32	2.49	2.80	98.50	97.66	1.50	2.34
10 Satna ,,	18.82	19.40	0.31	0.40	95.34	94.71	4.66	5.29
11 Rewa ,,	23.57	23.58	0.50	0.22	92.86	80.49	7.14	19.51
12 Shahdol ,,	11.50	11.53	0.10	0.07	83.14	80.79	16.86	19.21
13 Sidhi ,,	24.74	26.00	0.32	0.29	78.26	77.13	21.74	22.87
III Indore Division	10.95	7.20	3.66	3.63	80.55	80.69	19.45	19.31
14 Mandsaur Distt.	24.19	19.06	9.82	10.14	57.82	59.15	42.18	40.85
15 Ratlam ,,	11.72	6.58	4.97	5.27	72.11	73.90	27.89	26.10
16 Ujjain ,,	4.77	2.59	1.45	1.76	83.84	87.53	16.16	12.47
17 Jhabua ,,	20.83	9.33	1.30	1.02	85.74	82.86	14.26	17.14
18 Dhar ,,	13.74	8.63	3.99	3.75	93.33	93.28	6.67	6.72
19 Indore ,,	4.87	3.82	2.88	2.91	97.44	98.05	2.56	1.95
20 Dewas ,,	3.61	1.87	1.45	1.57	96.33	98.12	3.67	1.88
21 West Nimar ,,	9.85	7.35	3.63	3.35	98.13	98.28	1.87	1.72
22 East Nimar ,,	4.25	3.41	2.48	2.38	98.89	98.03	1.11	1.97
IV Bhopal Division	4.44	3.76	2.61	2.63	98.07	97.74	1.93	2.26
23 Shajapur Distt.	6.18	3.77	3.35	3.83	92.20	90.97	7.80	9.03
24 Rajgarh ,,	7.73	5.39	4.55	4.57	98.45	98.30	1.55	1.70
25 Vidisha ,,	2.23	2.07	0.20	0.22	99.62	99.86	0.38	0.14
26 Sehore ,,	3.24	3.02	3.31	3.33	99.66	99.71	0.34	0.29
27 Raisen ,,	1.67	1.58	0.79	0.71	99.43	99.55	0.57	0.45

Table IX.30A.—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown		Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown		Area irrigated under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated under food and non-food crops			
					Food crops		Non-food crops	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28 Hoshangabad Distt.	1.79	1.52	1.27	1.27	99.38	99.63	0.62	0.37
29 Betul ,,	8.85	9.13	5.13	4.91	99.74	99.72	0.26	0.29
V Jabalpur Division	12.59	12.82	5.84	5.88	99.74	89.69	0.26	0.31
30 Sagar Distt.	3.50	3.58	1.52	1.48	99.29	99.25	0.71	0.75
31 Damoh ,,	7.23	7.35	0.36	4.26	99.95	99.70	0.05	0.30
32 Jabalpur ,,	15.89	16.70	3.13	3.24	99.36	99.25	0.64	0.75
33 Narsimhapur ,,	3.56	3.36	0.95	0.94	98.66	98.73	1.34	1.27
34 Mandla ,,	20.33	20.78	0.28	0.27	99.68	97.33	0.32	2.20
35 Chhindwara ,,	6.55	6.37	3.49	3.34	98.87	98.65	1.13	1.35
36 Seoni ,,	8.50	8.52	6.66	6.76	99.97	99.99	0.03	0.01
37 Balaghat ,,	39.10	39.94	34.20	34.39	99.93	99.93	0.07	0.07
VI Bilaspur Division	17.46	17.78	5.36	5.16	99.73	99.71	0.27	0.29
38 Surguja Distt.	11.88	11.99	0.51	0.63	99.73	94.58	6.27	5.42
39 Bilaspur ,,	27.20	28.06	11.00	10.47	99.97	99.97	0.03	0.03
40 Raigarh ,,	6.98	6.71	0.94	1.01	98.42	98.55	1.58	1.45
VII Raipur Division	26.34	26.59	10.29	10.25	99.90	99.87	0.10	0.13
41 Durg Distt.	31.73	32.10	9.31	9.40	99.99	99.97	0.01	0.03
42 Raipur ,,	34.78	35.40	16.94	16.93	99.97	99.96	0.03	0.04
43 Bastar ,,	5.29	5.16	2.41	2.20	98.53	98.14	1.47	1.86

Source:—Absobute figures have been taken from Statlistical Abstract of Madhya Pradesh, 1962.

TABLE IX-30.B

Per capita gross production in 1,000 tons of food grains by State and districts 1961 & 1951

State/Division/District		1961	1951
1		2	3
Madhya Pradesh		0.27	0.18
I Gwalior Division		0.34	0.16
1 Morena	Distt.	0.33	0.13
2 Bhind	„	0.38	0.23
3 Gwalior	„	0.30	0.12
4 Datia	„	0.35	0.19
5 Shivpuri	„	0.29	0.15
6 Guna	„	0.37	0.16
II Rewa Division		0.23	0.16
7 Tikamgarh	Distt.	0.25	0.13
8 Chhatarpur	„	0.25	0.16
9 Panna	„	0.28	0.21
10 Satna	„	0.20	0.18
11 Rewa	„	0.19	0.16
12 Shahdol	„	0.23	0.15
13 Sidhi	„	0.28	0.14
III Indore Division		0.21	0.07
14 Mandsaur	Distt.	0.21	0.04
15 Ratlam	„	0.18	0.03
16 Ujjain	„	0.24	0.05
17 Jhabua	„	0.23	0.04
18 Dhar	„	0.29	0.10
19 Indore	„	0.12	0.06
20 Dewas	„	0.07	0.06
21 West Nimar	„	0.18	0.04
22 East Nimar	„	0.19	0.16
IV Bhopal Division		0.31	0.20
23 Shajapur	Distt.	0.27	0.06
24 Rajgarh	„	0.25	0.05
25 Vidisha		0.52	0.22
26 Sehore	„	0.27	0.15
27 Raisen	„	0.37	0.21
28 Hoshangabad	„	0.27	0.38
29 Betul	„	0.27	0.29
V Jabalpur Division		0.25	0.18
30 Sagar	Distt.	0.28	0.31
31 Damoh	„	0.30	...
32 Jabalpur	„	0.17	0.16
33 Narsimhapur	„	0.34	...
34 Mandla	„	0.19	0.16
35 Chhindwara	„	0.27	0.38
36 Seoni	„	0.23	...
37 Balaghat	„	0.29	0.22
VI Bilaspur Division		0.29	0.23
38 Surguja	Distt.	0.25	0.20
39 Bilaspur	„	0.30	0.25
40 Raigarh	„	0.29	0.22
VII Raipur Division		0.32	0.29
41 Durg	Distt.	0.30	0.31
42 Raipur	„	0.33	0.29
43 Bastar	„	0.32	0.26

TABLE IX.31

Distribution of 1,000 of households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household industry and in neither, 1961

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	T	**1,000**	**308**	**582**	**45**	**65**
	R	**1,000**	**218**	**667**	**40**	**75**
	U	**1,000**	**820**	**94**	**76**	**10**
I Gwalior Division	T	1,000	282	625	33	60
	R	1,000	159	741	29	71
	U	1,000	846	91	56	7
1. Morena Distt.	T	1,000	203	701	23	73
	R	1,000	141	758	21	80
	U	1,000	795	150	49	6
2. Bhind Distt.	T	1,000	158	774	22	46
	R	1,000	110	822	19	49
	U	1,000	692	235	53	20
3. Gwalior Distt.	T	1,000	571	371	30	28
	R	1,000	195	723	27	55
	U	1,000	926	39	33	2
4. Datia Distt.	T	1,000	250	634	50	66
	R	1,000	163	725	38	74
	U	1,000	726	142	116	16
5. Shivpuri Distt.	T	1,000	215	662	38	85
	R	1,000	172	703	35	90
	U	1,000	790	127	74	9
6. Guna Distt.	T	1,000	265	621	50	64
	R	1,000	199	692	38	71
	U	1,000	730	131	127	12
II Rewa Division	T	1,000	267	605	44	84
	R	1,000	230	641	40	89
	U	1,000	780	102	101	17

Table IX.31—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	T	1,000	176	656	48	120
	R	1,000	152	678	45	125
	U	1,000	696	189	99	16
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	T	1,000	302	538	73	87
	R	1,000	255	581	69	95
	U	1,000	745	135	108	12
9. Panna Distt.	T	1,000	270	604	42	84
	R	1,000	241	631	40	88
	U	1,000	821	95	76	8
10. Satna Distt.	T	1,000	306	535	59	100
	R	1,000	253	589	51	107
	U	1,000	783	53	131	33
11. Rewa Distt.	T	1,000	321	582	40	57
	R	1,000	286	619	34	61
	U	1,000	843	23	133	1
12. Shahdol Distt.	T	1,000	248	670	23	59
	R	1,000	204	713	21	62
	U	1,000	781	155	46	18
13. Sidhi Distt.	T	1,000	206	662	26	106
	R	1,000	199	668	26	107
	U	1,000	787	109	75	29
III Indore Division	T	1,000	401	517	45	37
	R	1,000	248	663	41	48
	U	1,000	856	78	61	5
14. Mandsaur Distt.	T	1,000	298	580	49	73
	R	1,000	170	700	40	90
	U	1,000	749	157	83	11
15. Ratlam Distt.	T	1,000	377	534	37	52
	R	1,000	161	736	31	72
	U	1,000	882	62	50	6

Table IX.31—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivations and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Ujjain Distt.	T	1,000	460	447	43	50
	R	1,000	243	641	42	74
	U	1,000	889	66	43	2
17. Jhabua Distt.	T	1,000	130	833	21	16
	R	1,000	78	893	13	16
	U	1,000	718	155	108	19
18. Dhar Distt.	T	1,000	307	631	43	19
	R	1,000	251	691	38	20
	U	1,000	765	142	87	6
19. Indore Distt.	T	1,000	743	203	40	14
	R	1,000	389	509	65	37
	U	1,000	964	12	24	N
20. Dewas Distt.	T	1,000	350	533	59	58
	R	1,000	278	603	53	66
	U	1,000	754	144	93	9
21. West Nimar	T	1,000	362	552	57	29
	R	1,000	296	624	47	33
	U	1,000	735	150	108	7
22. East Nimar	T	1,000	454	470	51	25
	R	1,000	360	573	38	29
	U	1,000	809	82	101	8
IV Bhopal Division	T	1,000	380	501	59	60
	R	1,000	287	585	57	71
	U	1,000	851	76	67	6
23. Shajapur Distt.	T	1,000	298	523	72	107
	R	1,000	248	565	70	117
	U	1,000	756	138	88	18
24. Rajgarh Distt.	T	1,000	238	614	54	94
	R	1,000	180	669	48	103
	U	1,000	785	94	115	6
25. Vidisha Distt.	T	1,000	371	530	49	50
	R	1,000	309	591	43	57
	U	1,000	772	136	85	7

Table IX.31—*Contd.*

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation non household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Sehore Distt.	T	1,000	545	367	56	32
	R	1,000	324	563	63	50
	U	1,000	927	29	43	1
27. Raisen Distt.	T	1,000	387	503	75	35
	R	1,000	376	523	66	35
	U	1,000	583	141	236	40
38. Hoshangabad Distt.	T	1,000	460	448	63	29
	R	1,000	363	535	66	36
	U	1,000	861	84	52	3
29. Betul Distt.	T	1,000	264	602	44	90
	R	1,000	214	648	41	97
	U	1,000	774	133	76	17
V Jabalpur Division	T	1,000	333	500	74	93
	R	1,000	245	584	63	108
	U	1,000	771	82	132	15
30. Sagar Distt.	T	1,000	289	376	164	171
	R	1,000	211	457	123	209
	U	1,000	581	76	315	28
31. Damoh Distt.	T	1,000	268	474	112	146
	R	1,000	221	525	92	162
	U	1,000	630	77	267	26
32. Jabalpur Distt.	T	1,000	447	382	66	105
	R	1,000	216	566	59	159
	U	1,000	856	56	78	10
33. Narsimhapur Distt.	T	1,000	373	506	73	48
	R	1,000	321	555	71	53
	U	1,000	760	136	91	13
34. Mandla Distt.	T	1,000	246	691	30	33
	R	1,000	217	722	27	34
	U	1,000	768	139	80	13
35. Chhindwara Distt.	T	1,000	343	542	48	67
	R	1,000	285	598	44	73
	U	1,000	745	154	79	22

Table IX.31—*Concld.*

State/Division / District	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household Industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. Seoni Distt.	T	1,000	295	626	35	44
	R	1,000	262	661	30	47
	U	1,000	819	59	118	4
37. Balaghat Distt.	T	1,000	293	551	65	91
	R	1,000	261	578	65	96
	U	1,000	779	147	66	8
VI Bilaspur Division	T	1,000	184	723	24	69
	R	1,000	140	767	21	72
	U	1,000	740	168	68	24
38. Surguja Distt.	T	1,000	186	718	18	78
	R	1,000	149	752	17	82
	U	1,000	864	80	48	8
39. Bilaspur Distt.	T	1,000	177	743	22	58
	R	1,000	128	795	17	60
	U	1,000	694	197	78	31
40. Raigarh Distt.	T	1,000	196	687	35	82
	R	1,000	157	724	33	86
	U	1,000	770	157	54	19
VII Raipur Division	T	1,000	275	646	26	53
	R	1,000	204	714	24	58
	U	1,000	819	131	41	9
41. Durg Distt.	T	1,000	311	624	24	41
	R	1,000	206	724	22	48
	U	1,000	853	103	37	7
42. Raipur Distt.	T	1,000	261	650	25	64
	R	1,000	194	714	22	70
	U	1,000	773	165	50	12
43. Bastar Distt.	T	1,000	235	682	32	51
	R	1,000	217	699	32	52
	U	1,000	830	141	24	5

TABLE IX-32

Distribution of 1000 households in each State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and neither 1961.

(Based on 20% Sample)

India/States	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) 1000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industries only.	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	**(a) 16,750,585**	**6,318,108**	**8,792,764**	**788,703**	**851,010**
	(b) 1000	**377**	**525**	**47**	**51**
Andhra Pradesh	(a) 1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b) 1000	413	446	69	72
Assam	(a) 442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b) 100	293	487	28	192
Bihar	(a) 1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b) 1000	278	636	25	61
Gujarat	(a) 771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b) 1000	457	450	53	40
Jammu & Kashmir	(a) 125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b) 1000	179	620	39	162
Kerala	(a) 575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9.553
	(b) 1000	590	335	58	17
Madhya Pradesh	(a) 1,321,94	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b) 1000	308	582	45	65
Madras	(a) 1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b) 1000	489	424	62	25
Maharashtra	(a) 1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b) 1000	469	462	40	29
Mysore	(a) 864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b) 100	380	522	41	57
Orissa	(a) 714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b) 1000	285	623	38	54
Punjab	(a) 705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b) 1000	449	442	78	31
Rajasthan	(a) 752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b) 1000	262	616	40	82

Table IX-32—*Contd.*

India/States	Total No. of households (a) Absolute No. (b) 1000		Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industries only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	(a)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,626	100,422
	(b)	1000	264	646	54	36
West Bengal	(a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1000	499	451	26	24
A. & N. Islands	(a)	2,619	1,352	786	100	381
	(b)	1000	516	300	38	146
Delhi	(a)	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(b)	1000	936	43	17	4
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	51,062	6,136	32,026	1,399	11,474
	(b)	1000	121	627	27	225
L.M. & A. Islands	(a)	810	88	2	611	110
	(b)	1000	109	1	754	136
Manipur	(a)	29,456	4,122	16,205	3,673	5,456
	(b)	1000	140	550	125	185
Tripura	(a)	42,997	13,327	19,506	1,266	8,908
	(b)	1000	310	454	29	207
Dadra & Nagar	(a)	2,051	271	1.586	29	165
Haveli	(b)	1000	132	773	14	81
Goa, Daman & Diu	(a)			Not Available		
	(b)					
Pondicherry	(a)	14,756	11,000	2,982	616	158
	(b)	1000	745	202	42	11
N.E.F.A.				Not Available		
Nagaland	(a)	15,928	1,700	14,208	6	14
	(b)	1000	107	892	N	1
Sikkim	(a)	5,537	823	4,692	12	10
	(b)	1000	149	847	2	2

N=Negligible

TABLE IX.33-A

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size-class of land held in 1961

1 owned or held from Government.
2 owned or held from Private.
3 Partly held from Govt. and Partly held from private persons.

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	**Total**	**1,000**	**39**	**142**	**194**	**172**	**101**	**99**	**49**	**146**	**39**	**18**	**1**
	1	**1,000**	**41**	**147**	**194**	**171**	**98**	**98**	**47**	**144**	**40**	**19**	**1**
	2	**1,000**	**89**	**245**	**226**	**170**	**77**	**82**	**27**	**71**	**9**	**3**	**1**
	3	**1,000**	**7**	**66**	**182**	**183**	**127**	**112**	**71**	**186**	**47**	**19**	**0**
Gwalior Division	Total	1,000	17	112	202	198	126	110	56	139	29	11	--
	1	1,000	18	117	207	199	124	106	54	135	29	11	--
	2	1,000	32	241	294	190	78	84	27	46	6	1	1
	3	1,000	1	28	133	199	163	144	84	199	36	13	--
Morena Distt.	Total	1,000	18	124	249	217	136	96	52	91	13	4	--
	1	1,000	19	126	251	217	135	96	51	89	12	4	--
	2	1,000	33	278	315	181	64	70	18	37	3	1	--
	3	1,000	1	39	189	233	183	117	69	136	25	8	--
Bhind District	Total	1,000	22	125	221	198	126	100	57	126	20	5	--
	1	1,000	24	130	225	197	123	97	55	124	20	5	--
	2	1,000	46	262	298	193	63	57	23	52	6	--	--
	3	1,000	--	44	172	202	164	139	82	165	25	6	1
Gwalior Distt.	Total	1,000	12	97	151	184	114	124	59	185	53	20	1
	1	1,000	11	103	156	184	110	120	53	184	56	22	1
	2	1,000	38	201	248	219	63	96	31	80	16	4	4
	3	1,000	7	15	80	168	165	165	106	236	43	15	--
Datia Distt.	Total	1,000	13	89	162	168	116	136	54	202	44	15	1
	1	1,000	16	101	175	170	105	129	46	194	47	16	1
	2	1,000	25	241	255	167	99	110	18	67	11	7	--
	3	1,000	1	9	94	162	157	166	91	261	46	13	--
Shivpuri Distt.	Total	1,000	16	149	229	205	118	100	44	114	19	6	--
	1	1,000	18	153	232	202	115	98	43	113	19	7	--
	2	1,000	31	338	333	146	66	50	13	22	1	--	--
	3	1,000	1	44	171	250	158	133	61	151	23	--	--

Table IX. 33-A—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Guna Distt.	Total	1,000	14	58	134	188	133	132	74	193	50	24	—
	1	1,000	16	62	136	189	131	129	71	190	51	25	—
	2	1,000	21	121	273	235	115	130	52	46	7	—	—
	3	1,000	—	9	68	157	154	154	103	270	58	27	—
Rewa Division	Total	1,000	67	162	220	178	88	86	38	112	33	16	—
	1	1,000	66	170	215	172	86	86	36	115	36	18	—
	2	1,000	223	287	238	140	41	38	8	21	3	1	—
	3	1,000	14	88	232	216	117	99	57	131	32	14	—
Tikamgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	49	210	292	188	93	59	36	60	11	2	—
	1	1,000	53	213	289	184	94	59	35	60	11	2	—
	2	1,000	74	426	306	116	31	35	—	12	—	—	—
	3	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhatarpur Distt.	Total	1,000	23	167	253	200	95	88	37	103	25	9	—
	1	1,000	26	177	248	189	90	89	36	108	27	10	—
	2	1,000	26	281	367	203	64	25	14	19	1	—	—
	3	1,000	3	62	240	267	133	112	51	108	15	9	—
Panna Distt.	Total	1,000	42	138	208	204	108	97	42	121	31	9	—
	1	1,000	44	148	203	195	104	98	41	124	32	11	—
	2	1,000	106	274	309	192	64	35	5	11	2	2	—
	3	1,000	15	51	204	248	138	110	59	137	30	7	—
Satna Distt.	Total	1,000	103	161	199	157	89	82	38	116	37	18	—
	1	1,000	117	164	188	147	81	84	36	122	41	20	—
	2	1,000	232	329	249	105	38	26	4	16	1	—	—
	3	1,000	18	103	221	201	128	94	54	127	37	17	—
Rewa Distt.	Total	1,000	87	143	174	162	81	97	38	139	50	29	—
	1	1,000	61	140	164	156	77	104	39	160	62	37	—
	2	1,000	335	276	177	129	30	33	5	12	2	1	—
	3	1,000	17	75	199	200	120	112	57	154	43	23	—
Shahdol Distt.	Total	1,000	59	170	235	184	86	85	38	103	28	12	—
	1	1,000	64	176	229	181	85	85	35	102	29	13	1
	2	1,000	129	318	254	130	44	45	17	47	11	4	1
	3	1,000	17	104	256	212	106	101	59	147	35	16	—

Table IX.33-A—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sidhi Distt.	Total	1,000	88	145	187	168	79	90	39	135	43	26	--
	1	1,000	96	155	164	155	75	91	35	145	52	32	--
	2	1,000	251	230	222	150	44	59	10	28	3	3	--
	3	1,000	12	89	237	207	104	99	58	145	34	15	--
Indore Division	Total	1,000	16	66	133	154	109	127	68	241	61	24	1
	1	1,000	17	68	138	158	111	127	66	233	59	22	1
	2	1,000	21	132	202	203	105	131	42	136	16	5	7
	3	1,000	2	12	57	95	103	122	98	358	108	45	--
Mandsaur Distt.	Total	1,000	22	108	183	171	116	120	69	179	27	5	--
	1	1,000	24	113	190	175	114	117	65	171	26	5	--
	2	1,000	52	242	272	186	86	72	36	44	9	--	--
	3	1,000	2	31	96	137	137	159	112	280	39	--	--
Ratlam Distt.	Total	1 000	22	89	165	174	121	109	74	198	35	12	1
	1	1,000	25	92	173	179	121	110	74	184	30	10	2
	2	1,000	28	237	288	202	85	52	31	68	2	7	--
	3	1,000	3	13	73	130	131	126	91	332	73	28	--
Ujjain Distt.	Total	1,000	17	67	112	127	93	116	74	275	82	36	1
	1	1,000	19	74	120	137	92	116	71	257	79	34	1
	2	1,000	30	145	198	157	102	117	53	176	17	5	--
	3	1,000	2	7	43	63	94	112	97	405	119	58	--
Jhabua Distt.	Total	1,000	9	81	174	200	129	143	65	159	28	6	6
	1	1,000	9	64	156	189	134	152	73	182	32	6	3
	2	1,000	12	175	269	242	104	102	20	47	6	1	22
	3	1,000	2	27	142	227	144	141	90	184	35	7	1
Dhar Distt.	Total	1,000	10	56	131	155	108	128	66	241	72	32	1
	1	1,000	11	59	137	164	111	131	64	230	65	27	1
	2	1,000	16	131	220	205	98	127	36	138	18	10	1
	3	1,000	2	6	56	85	92	109	92	353	135	70	--
Indore Distt.	Total	1,000	19	67	116	114	87	93	65	257	111	70	1
	1	1,000	21	74	130	126	89	96	57	238	104	63	2
	2	1,000	44	163	159	84	92	110	70	216	31	31	--
	3	1,000	1	3	21	52	73	75	111	371	173	120	--

Table IX. 33-A—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dewas Distt.	Total	1,000	41	64	128	142	114	120	78	227	57	29	..
	1	1,000	45	70	139	147	115	116	75	211	55	27	..
	2	1,000	63	70	146	180	127	149	82	155	23	5	..
	3	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	4	30	85	143	107	145	62	322	81	21	..
	1	1,000	5	33	93	151	109	145	58	310	75	20	1
	2	1,000	2	39	93	198	124	189	51	265	33	5	1
	3	1,000	..	3	19	50	79	120	99	443	153	34	..
East Nimar Distt.	Total	1,000	11	38	94	130	98	134	66	302	89	37	1
	1	1,000	12	41	101	133	99	130	64	293	89	38	..
	2	1,000	8	40	103	189	106	225	55	248	22	3	1
	3	1,000	1	2	27	60	90	116	96	418	139	50	1
Bhopal Division	Total	1,000	25	46	108	143	121	126	71	145	74	41	..
	1	1,000	29	51	115	144	118	122	66	237	75	43	..
	2	1,000	24	67	167	208	144	146	58	162	19	5	..
	3	1,000	1	9	52	113	122	139	104	320	94	46	..
Shajapur Distt.	Total	1,000	27	61	128	147	132	124	85	237	43	16	..
	1	1,000	30	66	137	149	129	122	80	228	42	17	..
	2	1,000	50	96	171	209	114	109	78	150	23	..	..
	3	1,000	2	14	59	114	152	141	124	320	57	17	..
Rajgarh Distt.	Total	1,000	32	72	167	177	143	113	80	177	30	9	..
	1	1,000	35	77	177	183	142	106	75	167	30	8	..
	2	1,000	59	142	220	178	125	97	58	112	8	1	..
	3	1,000	2	15	85	143	153	161	119	262	45	15	..
Vidisha Distt.	Total	1,000	18	26	87	134	125	110	78	257	99	66	..
	1	1,000	21	29	88	131	126	107	74	254	100	70	..
	2	1,000	12	46	169	268	173	121	68	114	21	8	..
	3	1,000	..	1	37	93	100	122	108	339	129	71	..
Sehore Distt.	Total	1,000	14	31	79	125	106	129	61	301	98	56	..
	1	1,000	16	33	81	129	106	127	59	295	98	56	..
	2	1,000	8	41	127	159	128	175	72	253	25	11	..
	3	1,000	1	3	20	62	89	114	73	391	155	92	..

Table IX. 33-A—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			All	1 0-2.4	2 5-4.9	5.9-7.4	7.5-9.9	10 0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Raisen Distt.	Total	1,000	7	30	94	146	126	132	60	262	92	51	--
	1	1,000	9	34	94	146	122	132	55	260	94	54	--
	2	1,000	7	50	193	255	190	144	37	113	9	2	--
	3	1,000	...	3	28	68	95	124	90	373	144	75	--
Hoshangabad Distt.	Total	1,000	17	48	94	117	86	141	53	263	105	75	1
	1	1,000	20	56	102	120	85	139	47	245	105	80	1
	2	1,000	13	56	143	144	127	193	44	220	46	13	1
	3	1,000	1	5	33	88	70	128	86	374	132	83	--
Betul District	Total	1,000	46	42	97	149	122	135	77	238	67	27	--
	1	1,000	63	51	103	138	112	125	66	234	75	33	--
	2	1,000	30	54	136	240	131	167	63	168	9	1	1
	3	1,000	2	12	68	155	150	155	109	269	61	19	--
Jabalpur Division	Total	1,000	39	136	192	178	99	105	48	144	41	18	--
	1	1,000	45	147	189	172	92	103	45	143	43	20	1
	2	1,000	44	211	291	214	93	79	23	41	3	1	--
	3	1,000	4	41	174	202	142	125	76	179	44	13	--
Sagar Distt,	Total	1,000	40	130	179	174	116	108	42	145	45	21	--
	1	1,000	47	143	183	166	106	103	38	144	47	23	--
	2	1,000	31	208	248	241	129	82	9	47	4	1	--
	3	1,000	4	31	133	196	169	146	74	184	47	16	--
Damoh Distt.	Total	1,000	41	170	205	161	93	103	35	128	45	19	--
	1	1,000	45	184	210	163	84	100	30	122	43	19	--
	2	1,000	92	321	237	94	121	78	14	40	3	--	--
	2	1,000	5	59	165	162	136	124	75	186	63	25	--
Jabalpur Distt.	Total	1.000	55	196	214	170	83	38	38	112	33	15	1
	1	1,000	56	199	212	169	78	84	37	114	34	16	1
	2	1,000	123	397	242	119	51	32	10	24	1	1	--
	3	1,000	14	99	229	199	40	92	64	125	29	9	--
Narsimhapur Distt.	Total	1,000	26	90	147	152	100	111	61	202	74	37	--
	1	1,000	30	99	159	152	94	106	55	189	75	41	--
	2	1,000	17	160	234	197	128	143	37	72	7	5	--
	3	1,000	1	13	44	134	127	129	110	330	87	25	--

Table IX.33-A—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land											
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Mandla Distt.	Total	1,000	34	101	152	169	102	126	57	190	51	17	1	
	1	1,000	39	107	145	161	96	128	55	196	53	19	1	
	2	1,000	36	169	278	258	101	75	29	50	2	1	1	
	3	1,000	4	33	139	177	139	139	82	217	58	12	..	
Chhindwara Distt.	Total	1,000	37	61	140	187	123	143	70	185	39	15	..	
	1	1,000	46	71	151	185	113	134	61	180	42	17	..	
	2	1,000	22	94	208	258	123	160	55	73	5	2	..	
	3	1,000	1	9	76	172	164	174	117	239	40	8	..	
Seoni Distt.	Total	1,000	32	74	172	178	104	112	58	178	61	30	1	
	1	1,000	37	77	153	167	101	116	59	189	66	34	1	
	2	1,000	43	168	351	221	90	69	22	29	6	..	1	
	3	1,000	2	27	199	222	123	106	67	174	57	23	..	
Balaghat Distt.	Total	1,000	37	210	284	212	81	69	30	58	13	5	1	
	1	1,000	44	231	261	196	79	73	32	64	14	6	..	
	2	1,000	18	265	473	204	24	11	4	1	..	..	..	
	3	1,000	1	62	365	308	116	69	28	43	6	2	..	
Bilaspur Division	Total	1,000	58	228	254	172	85	69	33	77	17	7	..	
	1	1,000	59	227	246	171	84	71	34	81	19	8	..	
	2	1,000	192	499	193	67	23	15	5	5	1	..	..	
	3	1,000	15	153	311	209	110	73	38	74	13	4	..	
Surguja Distt.	Total	1,000	37	158	239	196	103	87	46	103	20	6	..	
	1	1,000	38	156	235	195	107	89	47	106	21	6	..	
	2	1,000	122	427	260	104	47	19	10	10	1	..	..	
	3	1,000	12	105	262	221	128	88	47	101	24	8	..	
Bilaspur Distt.	Total	1,000	73	273	278	161	71	53	23	50	12	6	..	
	1	1,000	79	286	267	154	66	53	22	53	13	7	..	
	2	1,000	214	439	199	63	13	12	2	5	2	1	..	
	3	1,000	16	173	345	214	104	61	29	47	8	2	..	
Raigarh Distt.	Total	1,000	45	200	218	171	93	84	43	100	25	11	1	
	1	1,000	37	179	212	130	96	90	45	118	29	13	1	
	2	1,000	198	540	158	56	22	17	6	3	..	..	..	
	3	1,000	13	147	274	186	107	88	49	113	17	6	..	

Table IX. 33-A—*Concld,*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			∠1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Raipur Division	Total	1,000	39	191	220	181	92	88	41	105	27	16	..
	1	1,000	42	200	221	178	86	85	39	102	28	18	1
	2	1,000	70	301	229	166	59	75	23	62	11	4	..
	3	1,000	6	75	205	211	143	114	65	142	29	9	..
Durg Distt.	Total	1,000	38	171	202	175	100	94	49	123	30	17	1
	1	1,000	42	187	210	172	91	87	45	115	31	20	..
	2	1,000	137	368	245	126	43	40	10	25	3	3	..
	3	1,000	3	51	151	198	158	139	77	179	36	8	..
Raipur Distt.	Total	1,000	53	235	250	177	81	71	31	73	18	11	..
	1	1,000	55	248	249	172	76	70	29	71	18	12	..
	2	1,000	237	494	154	65	12	12	8	14	3	1	..
	3	1,000	10	104	273	228	130	89	49	94	18	5	..
Bastar Distt.	Total	1,000	14	136	192	201	97	110	49	139	39	22	1
	1	1,000	14	115	178	201	101	114	52	152	46	26	1
	2	1,000	14	239	242	199	74	98	31	83	15	5	..
	3	1,000	4	65	189	200	129	105	70	170	44	23	..

TABLE IX-33 B.

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size-class of land held

T. Total.
1. Owned or held from Govt.
2. Owned or held from private persons.
3. Partly held from Govt. partly from private persons.

State/Division/Distt.	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	House holds engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh State	**T.**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	1.	**804**	**846**	**838**	**803**	**796**	**781**	**796**	**769**	**795**	**818**	**846**	**799**
	2.	**56**	**128**	**96**	**65**	**55**	**43**	**46**	**30**	**27**	**13**	**8**	**170**
	3.	**140**	**26**	**66**	**132**	**149**	**176**	**158**	**201**	**178**	**169**	**146**	**31**
I Gwalior Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	851	920	889	871	852	832	826	816	828	853	863	889
	2.	38	72	83	56	37	24	29	18	13	8	5	74
	3.	111	8	28	73	111	144	145	166	159	139	132	37
1. Morena District.	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	1.	892	941	903	903	892	882	884	886	873	843	845	..
	2.	31	56	68	38	25	14	22	11	12	7	11	..
	3.	77	3	24	59	83	104	94	103	115	150	144	..
2. Bhind „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	874	947	911	888	872	856	846	844	859	870	875	833
	2.	26	53	54	34	25	13	14	10	10	8	..	..
	3.	100	—	35	78	103	131	140	146	131	122	125	167
3. Gwalior „	T.	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	836	781	888	863	837	802	806	760	829	889	901	857
	2.	45	149	93	74	54	25	35	24	19	13	10	143
	3.	119	70	19	63	109	173	159	216	152	98	89	..
4. Datia „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	735	887	838	794	743	666	697	627	705	767	795	1,000
	2.	57	99	139	81	51	44	42	16	17	12	24	..
	3.	214	14	23	125	206	290	261	357	277	221	181	..
5. Shivpuri „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	837	903	860	845	825	818	821	824	836	855	858	1,000
	2.	47	88	106	68	33	26	24	14	9	3	..	..
	3.	116	4	34	87	142	156	155	162	155	42	142	..

Table IX.33-B—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-7.4	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Guna	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	829	926	883	842	837	815	809	793	815	851	859	—
	2.	47	70	98	95	59	41	46	33	11	6	—	—
	3.	124	4	19	63	104	144	145	174	174	143	141	—
II Rewa Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	755	746	789	739	730	731	762	716	777	820	835	808
	2.	64	214	113	70	51	30	28	14	12	6	6	38
	3.	181	38	98	191	219	239	270	270	211	174	159	154
7. Tikamgarh District.	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	901	961	917	892	885	904	905	873	906	927	900	1,000
	2.	18	26	36	18	11	6	10	—	3	—	—	—
	3.	81	13	47	90	104	90	85	127	91	77	100	—
8. Chhatarpur	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	819	925	867	803	776	783	822	800	855	917	869	1,000
	2.	51	28	85	74	51	34	14	19	9	3	—	—
	3.	130	17	48	123	173	183	164	181	136	80	131	—
9. Panna	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	787	826	848	769	752	758	794	760	806	831	874	—
	2.	45	114	90	67	43	27	16	5	4	3	10	—
	3.	168	60	62	164	205	215	190	235	190	166	776	1,000
10. Satna	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	709	813	722	668	667	649	722	670	745	777	787	500
	2.	66	148	134	82	44	28	21	7	9	1	—	—
	3.	225	39	144	250	289	323	257	323	246	222	213	500
11. Rewa	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	640	451	626	604	614	614	690	699	735	796	819	1,000
	2.	131	506	253	134	104	49	45	16	11	6	3	—
	3.	229	43	121	262	282	339	265	340	254	198	178	—
12. Shahdol	„ T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	800	865	827	782	787	786	806	727	795	838	871	857
	2.	40	88	75	43	28	20	21	18	18	16	13	71
	3.	160	47	98	175	185	194	173	255	187	146	116	72

Table VI.33-B—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			All	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	39 0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Sidhi District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	670	728	716	589	621	630	674	609	720	800	844	833
	2.	84	240	133	100	75	47	55	23	17	7	9	—
	3.	246	32	151	311	304	323	271	368	263	193	147	167
III Indore Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	814	893	840	844	836	823	816	790	787	778	764	615
	2.	70	95	139	106	92	67	72	43	40	18	14	366
	3.	116	12	21	50	72	110	112	167	173	204	222	19
14. Mandla District.	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	862	915	891	896	881	851	841	813	827	839	845	1,000
	2.	33	76	73	49	35	24	20	17	8	11	10	—
	3.	105	9	30	55	84	125	139	170	165	150	145	—
15. Ratlam „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	810	913	839	848	836	813	816	808	752	707	651	1,000
	2.	53	66	140	92	61	38	25	22	18	3	31	—
	3.	137	21	21	60	103	149	159	170	230	290	318	—
16. Ujjain „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	807	903	885	863	870	802	811	776	755	778	759	917
	2.	46	83	100	81	57	50	47	33	30	9	6	—
	3.	147	14	15	56	73	148	142	191	215	213	235	83
17. Jhabua „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	758	752	605	678	713	783	807	849	865	873	881	367
	2.	170	233	370	263	205	136	122	52	51	36	24	622
	3.	72	15	25	59	82	81	71	99	84	91	95	11
18. Dhar „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	789	860	826	823	832	816	810	765	753	715	665	909
	2.	69	113	159	116	91	63	69	38	39	17	32	91
	3.	142	27	15	61	77	121	121	197	208	268	313	—
19. Indore „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	820	908	905	924	907	839	842	716	761	765	737	1,000
	2.	36	84	88	50	27	39	43	39	31	70	16	—
	3.	144	8	7	26	66	122	115	245	208	225	247	—

Table IX 33B—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in Land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1.0	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20. Dewas District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	802	873	880	868	828	813	775	771	746	776	759	1,000
	2.	79	120	87	90	100	88	98	83	54	32	13	--
	3.	119	7	33	42	72	99	126	146	200	192	218	--
21. West Nimar „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	824	967	906	904	871	824	824	769	793	762	800	889
	2.	64	33	84	71	89	75	83	53	53	26	14	111
	3.	112	...	10	25	40	83	93	178	154	212	186	--
22. East Nimar „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	836	945	925	900	860	840	806	802	810	830	858	714
	2.	65	48	69	71	94	70	109	54	53	16	6	143
	3.	99	7	6	29	46	90	85	144	137	154	136	143
IV Bhopal Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	774	926	868	819	776	759	747	715	749	781	813	862
	2.	69	67	102	106	100	82	80	56	45	18	9	103
	3.	157	7	30	75	124	159	173	229	206	201	178	35
23. Shajapur District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	--
	1.	826	913	904	883	839	812	813	770	795	802	863	--
	2.	42	76	66	56	59	36	140	38	26	22	--	--
	3.	132	11	30	61	102	152	37	192	179	176	137	--
24. Rajgarh „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	--
	1.	797	873	845	845	823	795	748	745	753	778	752	--
	2.	64	119	125	84	64	56	54	47	41	16	8	--
	3.	139	8	30	71	113	149	198	208	206	206	240	--
25. Vidisha „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	797	956	884	816	776	801	777	754	788	806	843	1,000
	2.	64	44	113	125	128	88	70	55	29	13	8	--
	3.	139	--	3	59	96	111	153	191	183	181	149	--
26. Sehore „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	823	948	887	849	851	824	803	790	806	823	822	800
	2.	78	46	103	125	100	93	105	91	65	20	15	200
	3.	99	6	10	25	49	83	87	119	129	157	163	--

Table IX 33-B—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in Land	No. of cultivating house holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27. Raisen District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	688	871	771	684	691	669	687	640	682	699	725	1,000
	2.	127	129	211	260	222	192	139	79	55	13	269	..
	3.	185	..	18	56	87	139	174	281	263	288	6	..
28. Hoshangabad „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	775	943	905	840	798	771	765	689	721	774	817	917
	2.	69	52	79	105	84	102	94	57	57	30	12	83
	3.	156	5	16	55	118	127	141	254	222	196	171	..
29. Betul „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	698	954	851	745	651	640	648	605	684	774	830	714
	2.	59	38	76	83	96	63	73	49	42	8	2	143
	3.	243	8	73	172	253	297	279	346	274	218	168	143
V Jabalpur Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	820	936	889	809	793	765	806	763	819	853	899	969
	2.	45	50	70	68	54	42	34	22	13	4	3	31
	3.	135	14	41	123	153	193	160	215	168	143	98	..
30. Sagar District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	804	945	885	823	767	732	765	731	799	843	881	1,000
	2.	49	39	79	68	68	55	37	11	16	5	3	..
	3.	147	16	36	109	165	213	198	258	185	152	116	..
31. Damoh „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	826	913	893	849	838	749	804	686	783	796	815	1,000
	2.	31	69	58	35	18	40	23	12	10	2	..	..
	3.	143	18	49	116	144	211	173	302	207	202	185	..
32. Jabalpur „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	883	915	900	874	876	831	891	844	895	919	948	1,000
	2.	27	62	55	31	19	17	10	7	6	1	2	..
	3.	90	23	45	95	105	152	99	149	99	80	50	..
33. Narsimhapur „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	834	968	908	897	836	788	801	749	782	849	910	1,000
	2.	45	28	74	66	54	53	54	25	15	4	5	..
	3.	125	4	18	37	110	159	145	226	203	147	85	..

Table IX.33-B—*Contd.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
34. Mandla District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	808	921	855	769	770	762	820	782	835	848	905	938
	2.	61	63	102	111	92	60	36	30	16	3	3	62
	3.	131	16	43	120	138	178	144	188	149	149	92	—
35. Chhindwara „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
	1.	768	963	895	827	762	706	722	660	746	811	893	—
	2.	51	30	79	75	70	51	57	40	20	6	7	—
	3.	181	7	26	98	168	243	221	300	234	183	100	—
36. Seoni „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	793	912	814	707	742	773	823	806	845	856	889	875
	2.	59	79	133	121	73	51	36	22	10	6	—	125
	3.	148	9	53	172	185	176	141	172	145	138	111	—
37. Balaghat „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	823	974	905	756	763	795	860	869	900	930	955	1,000
	2.	43	21	55	72	42	13	7	6	1	—	—	—
	3.	134	5	40	172	195	192	133	125	99	70	45	—
VI Bilaspur Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	799	815	799	774	792	785	822	816	845	875	906	895
	2.	43	144	95	33	17	12	10	7	3	3	2	52
	3.	158	41	106	193	191	203	168	177	152	122	92	53
38. Surguja District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	838	856	828	823	835	831	861	858	865	847	836	889
	2.	31	101	84	33	17	14	7	7	3	2	—	—
	3.	131	43	88	144	148	155	132	135	132	151	164	111
39. Bilaspur „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	794	859	830	763	760	742	793	780	837	882	938	800
	2.	35	102	62	25	13	6	8	4	3	6	5	100
	3.	171	39	108	212	227	252	199	216	160	112	57	100
40. Raigarh „	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	768	629	685	748	805	800	822	809	834	892	908	947
	2.	74	325	200	54	24	18	15	10	2	—	—	53
	3.	158	46	115	198	171	182	163	181	164	108	92	—

Table IX. 33-B—*Concld.*

State/Division/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										Unspecified
			<1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VIII Raipur Division	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	815	873	855	820	799	767	786	771	795	842	917	935
	2.	61	108	96	63	56	39	52	35	36	24	14	39
	3.	124	19	49	117	145	194	162	194	169	134	69	26
41. Durg District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	813	885	892	847	799	738	754	744	762	812	919	980
	2.	28	100	61	34	20	12	12	6	5	2	4	..
	3.	159	15	47	119	181	250	234	250	233	186	77	20
42. Raipur District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	853	877	898	850	831	798	841	795	834	872	938	1,000
	2.	22	101	47	14	8	3	4	6	4	4	2	..
	3.	125	22	55	136	161	199	155	199	162	124	60	..
43. Bastar District	T.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1.	741	774	626	690	743	768	765	787	806	856	892	846
	2.	196	209	344	248	195	149	175	123	117	74	41	115
	3.	63	17	30	62	62	83	60	90	77	70	67	39

T=Total=1,000

TABLE IX.14

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961.

(Based on 20% Semple)

Size of Land cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																	
				1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MADHYA PRADESH																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	51	353	250	83	420	515	414	79	167	285	8	17	216	2	..	2
<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	431	252	393	455	390	141	276	326	5	17	96	N	N	171	30	—	17
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	256	122	485	454	330	243	387	428	12	36	135	N	1	99	4	..	8
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	69	449	363	251	359	505	519	25	62	144	N	1	82	1	..	4
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	47	394	288	181	432	558	529	46	104	191	1	3	96	1	—	3
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	37	345	234	141	480	581	515	66	142	197	3	6	146	1	—	1
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1 000	93	32	315	203	130	502	582	520	85	175	210	4	8	139	1	—	1
12.5-14.9	1,000	1.000	1,000	76	24	271	162	99	533	580	497	114	221	242	6	13	162	N	—	N
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	18	222	122	76	544	543	479	162	290	280	12	27	164	1	—	1
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	115	55	27	535	438	411	278	421	369	38	77	193	1	—	N
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	56	28	4	381	279	175	389	462	368	149	224	452	1	..	1
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	233	94	358	280	148	310	431	344	74	181	377	5	14	131	20	..	..
1. MORENA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	107	327	255	161	351	493	331	50	132	140	4	13	366	1	..	2
<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	480	282	347	394	500	170	324	500	—	..	..	—	..	..	3	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	384	187	344	332	385	253	422	538	18	56	77	N	3	..	1	..	—
2 5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	145	335	292	252	307	480	459	29	83	215	N	N	74	N	..	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	103	338	269	111	354	504	251	47	118	184	3	6	448	1	—	6
7.5-9 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	221	82	325	238	157	386	514	212	63	154	157	4	12	474	1	..	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	79	322	227	331	380	496	265	76	186	121	5	12	277	1	..	6
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	63	302	201	120	429	528	209	81	187	158	8	21	513	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	48	303	186	150	446	512	285	90	203	76	17	51	487	1	..	2
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	29	179	91	109	586	575	619	132	283	124	11	22	148	4	..	..
50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	31	141	85	29	590	529	657	154	238	314	25	117	..	..	—	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	..	..

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

Size of Land cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																	
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2. BHIND DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	143	330	290	83	307	460	186	41	87	177	17	20	550	1	..	4
<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	558	337	258	299	500	165	322	143	14	42	357	..	..	..	5	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	499	294	325	369	234	165	320	244	6	15	110	2	2	383	3	—	29
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	398	208	352	354	204	231	397	300	15	39	180	3	2	305	1	—	11
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	151	354	321	131	296	458	271	28	65	202	5	5	374	1	..	22
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	106	337	276	85	358	501	240	49	105	167	13	11	507	N	..	1
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	93	331	257	82	374	513	178	56	110	197	21	27	543	1	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	75	328	247	84	400	529	188	74	131	215	21	18	513	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	59	287	201	57	434	548	142	82	137	177	51	55	623	1	—	1
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	19	249	148	42	471	491	171	133	235	132	95	107	655	3	..	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	32	138	83	11	319	326	87	234	349	125	224	210	777	—	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	222	500	667	—	167	111	1,000	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	—
3. GWALIOR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	93	330	250	111	367	496	280	58	138	187	10	23	418	N	..	4
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	556	346	293	352	667	131	252	..	10	50	..	..	..	..	10	..	333
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	415	218	358	368	177	208	361	405	16	49	101	3	4	317	—	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	343	166	376	355	292	259	425	406	20	53	219	1	1	83	1	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	260	112	371	312	137	334	494	168	31	80	180	4	2	515	—	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	91	335	262	107	397	562	198	34	75	213	6	10	447	2	—	35
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	69	351	258	102	400	527	275	60	138	203	5	8	420	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	173	60	300	199	81	429	529	154	83	178	228	15	34	537	..	..	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	46	292	179	139	454	528	235	100	215	125	16	32	501	1	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	24	206	110	68	538	525	408	141	259	168	36	82	356	..	..	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	33	128	67	24	469	390	341	219	334	328	77	176	307	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	59	385	265	1,000	384	470	..	77	206	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
4. DATIA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	44	353	243	178	454	554	524	63	146	136	4	13	138	3	..	24
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	579	393	368	500	...	53	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	279	138	483	468	500	234	381	500	4	13	—	..	..	—	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	67	433	350	200	377	525	550	24	58	200	..	..	..	3	..	50
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	43	407	298	355	437	558	484	39	91	129	2	10	..	2	..	32
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	38	367	248	412	470	590	412	48	107	117	4	17	..	4	..	59

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W (b)	H.W. (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	27	366	233	633	490	592	334	60	148	..	..	..	..	6	..	33
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	34	284	175	231	522	590	692	82	175	77	7	26	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	19	262	144	223	545	579	598	122	244	152	4	14	..	4	..	27
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	12	156	90	31	688	631	875	109	239	94	8	28	..	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	42	26	..	604	432	328	250	405	184	83	137	464	21	..	24
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. SHIVPURI DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	50	361	251	184	431	540	526	66	151	248	2	8	37	1	..	5
<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	367	190	398	401	1000	230	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	94	473	409	596	297	451	269	15	43	135	1	3	..	N	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	162	64	410	317	390	394	539	382	33	80	147	N	N	73	N	..	8
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	52	388	280	371	421	549	503	49	116	107	1	3	13	1	..	6
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	41	359	243	292	457	568	615	64	147	46	1	1	39	2	..	8
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	38	326	211	262	486	584	538	75	164	187	1	3	..	2	..	13
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	29	279	164	252	525	583	667	101	219	81	2	5	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	17	202	108	110	582	579	665	152	286	195	3	10	23	1	..	7
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	11	104	43	41	520	396	520	288	439	367	44	111	72	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	97	34	32	379	296	215	427	521	668	48	138	85	10	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	67	..	..	..	500	467	..	250	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. GUNA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	93	350	278	164	372	502	566	50	120	223	2	7	41	3	..	6
<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	619	466	250	372	334	66	162	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	333
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	356	182	411	413	314	205	349	257	19	56	372	..	..	..	9	..	57
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	137	435	403	445	260	421	432	13	39	111	..	..	..	4	..	12
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	267	121	410	364	362	302	457	590	20	58	38	..	..	..	1	..	10
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	121	374	318	506	322	484	423	28	77	59	..	..	..	N	..	12
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	94	351	277	387	385	541	548	33	85	52	1	3	..	1	..	13
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	79	331	242	353	428	570	579	38	97	45	3	12	23	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	45	303	194	243	495	577	660	75	176	81	2	8	10	2	..	6
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	13	161	88	58	615	547	696	178	337	228	5	15	13	3	..	5
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	18	105	66	13	491	417	381	314	412	478	40	87	128	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of households (a)	No. of family workers (b)	No. of hired workers (c)	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W (b)	H.W. (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21
7. TIKAMGARH DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	55	365	266	76	420	542	261	57	125	234	8	12	412	1	..	17
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	311	156	456	455	429	219	363	571	9	26	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	92	463	402	214	307	463	453	15	41	95	1	2	238	2	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	58	405	310	174	411	554	379	33	77	241	1	1	198	1	..	8
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	46	329	229	87	481	683	394	57	118	360	3	4	159	1	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	29	327	209	100	481	571	181	92	174	357	12	17	362	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	30	257	155	80	543	628	200	86	164	259	20	23	461	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	33	243	144	69	504	546	266	126	257	133	23	20	532	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	22	202	109	41	507	502	236	174	311	179	41	56	484	4	..	60
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	18	159	92	7	522	482	201	210	349	143	51	59	649	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	14	125	68	12	333	297	172	333	405	310	167	216	506	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. CHHATARPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	185	74	378	290	189	387	517	532	46	113	188	2	6	79	2	..	12
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	220	408	435	500	180	311	500	7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	130	462	435	400	249	400	364	11	35	18	..	..	..	6	..	218
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	84	425	348	379	352	503	504	23	61	95	1	3	..	1	..	22
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	73	386	297	349	402	555	601	29	75	46	..	..	..	1	..	4
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	52	364	260	272	451	578	539	44	108	92	2	2	92	2	..	5
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	146	53	314	211	224	464	567	588	74	165	149	2	4	39	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	46	317	204	189	461	537	591	84	197	46	8	16	174	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	43	272	165	159	490	541	563	107	230	196	8	21	75	1	..	7
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	24	205	122	60	544	505	541	163	311	244	20	38	155	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	3	70	46	7	578	484	371	305	407	488	31	60	114	8	..	20
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. PANNA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	74	372	291	138	390	502	572	57	124	258	3	9	30	N	..	2
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	586	391	334	441	750	77	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	250
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	372	203	456	486	460	167	298	280	5	13	260	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	211	97	493	442	406	285	430	570	11	31	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	66	435	346	335	392	544	629	17	44	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	38	369	253	291	486	599	589	46	106	112	1	4	8	..	..	..

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																	
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	39	328	223	216	517	623	687	51	115	85	..	..	—	2	—	12
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	20	253	154	137	614	653	771	78	173	92	—	..	..	..	..	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	14	196	104	92	596	564	652	161	296	253	5	22	3	..	..	—
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	4	51	26	10	549	428	462	367	515	464	17	27	61	3	..	3
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	7	55	21	13	363	232	254	450	463	564	110	277	169	..	—	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1000	1000	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									10. SATNA DISTRICT											
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	172	73	329	255	75	387	468	408	93	172	322	16	32	194	3	—	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	528	330	348	432	240	101	215	280	7	23	180	1	N	300	15	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	157	476	474	361	207	341	427	10	28	114	N	N	98	5	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	83	446	380	232	354	498	509	15	36	93	3	3	165	2	—	1
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	55	381	287	182	434	545	586	51	108	179	2	5	50	1	—	3
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	29	302	111	524	607	94	180	247	3	4	35	1	—	—	—	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	25	268	168	103	543	573	554	113	214	234	10	20	109	—	..	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	12	204	113	77	569	552	491	174	296	290	16	27	139	2	—	3
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	14	129	68	37	552	493	425	243	359	400	36	66	137	N	—	1
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	7	56	29	9	459	329	308	368	461	441	96	174	242	1	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	6	38	24	1	210	138	91	475	516	372	255	316	532	3	—	4
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	—	—	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	—	—
									11. REWA DISTRICT											
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	78	285	216	79	412	493	435	97	178	309	17	35	176	9	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	497	203	306	438	71	185	312	3	12	250	..	..	..	73	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	362	199	424	444	438	191	328	464	9	29	94	..	..	..	14	..	4
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	92	420	347	362	356	499	571	22	61	59	N	1	7	4	—	1
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	49	368	266	235	471	586	662	42	99	95	N	N	7	3	..	1
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	33	285	184	166	568	652	721	60	128	111	1	3	1	1	—	1
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	35	271	173	137	559	626	680	79	158	175	2	8	7	2	..	1
12.5-14.9	1,000	10,00	1,000	56	21	182	107	68	602	592	624	155	269	291	4	11	17	1	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	19	134	80	33	572	522	504	223	339	388	18	40	75	1	..	N
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	66	36	9	438	321	273	364	445	445	100	187	273	1	—	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	10	40	26	1	260	191	103	415	430	356	251	343	535	2	..	5
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds (a)	No. of family workers (b)	No. of hired workers (c)	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12. SHAHDOL DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	53	371	268	93	402	500	458	76	161	293	7	18	155	3	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	513	324	354	437	583	105	223	389	4	16	..	..	..	..	24	..	28
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	260	128	514	497	494	213	390	460	8	25	40	..	..	..	5	..	6
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	149	62	480	389	378	347	489	588	22	60	61	..	..	..	2	..	2
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	37	378	269	176	473	588	644	47	104	152	1	2	26	1	..	2
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	21	339	218	147	516	590	648	80	164	189	2	7	16	1	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	19	274	166	90	551	591	568	111	213	198	4	11	144	1	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	11	209	119	35	582	576	526	168	284	378	5	10	61	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	11	175	95	31	562	524	455	208	330	364	19	40	150	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	8	123	61	7	434	365	228	359	465	543	55	101	222	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	9	72	29	5	376	269	129	366	465	298	147	228	568	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	148	357	296	1000	286	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..
13. SIDHI DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	41	305	213	48	419	492	357	113	214	342	19	40	252	33	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	251	266	401	375	118	308	375	9	40	250	..	..	..	276	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	222	104	441	404	381	272	429	548	21	63	71	..	..	..	44	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	50	433	328	259	396	520	624	39	97	104	1	5	10	5	..	3
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	29	351	239	131	499	588	689	62	136	156	2	8	21	4	..	3
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	17	310	192	100	531	580	617	103	202	238	2	9	45	3	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	16	278	163	105	522	542	608	141	267	262	5	12	25	4	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	177	97	34	589	552	503	187	309	301	14	33	162	2	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	8	153	81	25	536	476	406	254	376	442	26	59	126	4	..	1
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	61	33	5	421	313	251	389	487	482	96	158	262	2	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	7	61	34	2	243	184	80	337	326	283	337	449	635	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	63	500	312	1000	167	250	..	166	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. MANDSAUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	43	340	229	150	451	548	529	79	173	212	2	7	101	5	..	8
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	340	185	411	435	470	212	380	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	118
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	101	438	390	321	308	462	513	16	47	115	..	..	..	15	..	51
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	65	440	352	186	361	508	323	30	74	159	1	1	296	8	..	36
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	48	403	296	219	428	562	521	39	92	232	1	2	28	1	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	40	354	242	178	471	583	528	58	131	111	2	4	183	..	..	..

Tabal IX-34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	31	308	198	151	519	608	547	75	160	186	1	3	113	4	..	3
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	28	273	165	186	541	608	582	96	198	134	1	1	93	1	..	5
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	17	211	108	141	555	558	583	168	306	175	4	11	96	2	..	5
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	11	116	49	55	531	431	540	286	451	363	22	58	42	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	70	29	16	442	296	428	430	570	540	35	102	8	11	..	8
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	714	500	143	200	..	143	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. RATLAM DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	46	334	225	136	450	551	554	74	166	239	3	12	67	6	..	4
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	417	250	319	379	333	190	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	667
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	164	420	421	500	221	381	429	9	34	..	..	..	..	26	..	71
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	170	70	454	373	177	341	491	441	25	66	353	..	..	..	10	..	29
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1.000	142	54	396	299	136	429	573	678	30	74	186	..	..	..	3	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	46	365	259	303	464	590	667	42	102	15	1	3	..	3	..	15
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	34	302	192	315	522	630	575	69	144	110	..	..	..	2	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	27	267	157	250	561	638	711	83	173	39	1	5	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	15	227	121	136	568	575	631	145	268	209	7	21	24	1	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	11	131	57	48	502	410	509	300	477	329	20	45	114	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	12	60	26	6	379	245	283	414	521	464	95	196	247	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	75	125	100	..	625	815	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..
16. UJJAIN DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	47	337	233	127	446	539	570	78	171	248	3	10	52	7	..	3
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	548	417	252	382	..	84	201	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	406	225	385	422	384	169	315	231	11	38	308	..	..	..	29	..	77
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	111	461	421	533	277	434	300	11	34	167	..	..	..	11	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	71	460	379	490	345	493	434	22	57	57	..	..	..	4	..	19
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	48	449	342	316	396	533	620	28	68	51	2	9	13	3	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	34	387	266	407	474	594	559	45	106	34	..	..	..	1	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	24	344	229	223	529	628	738	54	119	39	..	..	..	4	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,100	1,000	65	21	268	156	180	562	613	671	99	200	128	3	10	19	3	..	2
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	136	64	65	591	511	643	226	393	279	7	22	8	4	..	5
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	5	85	38	17	487	344	386	368	530	442	40	83	155	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	417	192	250	231	..	250	385	..	83	192	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																	
	No. of house-holds (a)	No. of family workers (b)	No. of hired workers (c)	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)	H.H. (a)	F.W. (b)	H.W. (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17. JHABUA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	13	320	186	66	504	547	520	124	244	341	3	10	72	3	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	63	509	440	1000	288	448	—	17	49	..	—	..	—	42	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	107	42	482	375	250	369	503	607	33	80	143	..	..	..	9	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	23	435	303	125	444	556	768	52	118	107	..	..	..	3	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,090	1,000	1,000	40	12	386	242	94	484	559	693	88	184	213	N	3	..	2	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	11	315	187	94	549	609	703	94	186	203	2	7	..	3	..	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	8	265	146	65	560	580	620	139	258	315	2	8	..	3	..	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	199	100	62	571	544	538	201	338	400	4	12	..	1	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	163	76	28	568	519	474	238	385	460	6	15	33	4	—	5
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	6	127	53	29	494	407	357	328	476	428	24	58	186	..	—	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	7	120	46	—	386	312	—	374	500	439	84	135	561	—	—	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	107	352	298	333	375	561	667	12	34	..	..	..	..	11	..	—
18. DHAR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	19	338	210	78	484	544	538	103	208	270	6	19	110	8	..	4
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	330	195	407	480	..	119	235	1000	25	90	..	..	..	..	119	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	219	100	480	438	250	253	412	250	16	50	..	..	..	..	32	..	500
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	42	481	372	342	367	501	474	31	82	105	N	3	..	13	..	79
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	23	441	306	319	428	537	639	56	130	28	1	4	..	7	..	14
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	17	374	237	132	491	571	396	81	172	55	1	3	417	1	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	13	353	218	160	504	574	560	92	190	248	2	5	32	7	—	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	12	303	174	253	548	591	589	104	209	137	4	14	..	1	..	21
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	8	247	134	111	578	586	658	134	248	175	8	24	53	4	..	3
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	117	54	46	628	538	690	220	359	245	16	45	19	3	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	2	52	23	5	456	327	326	411	521	452	71	127	217	4	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	—	..	..	454	303	..	364	485	..	91	212	..	..	..	..	91	—	..
19. INDORE DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	64	331	238	102	410	504	505	82	175	280	7	19	112	1	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	650	464	225	313	333	100	223	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	473	275	371	423	500	156	302	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	158	441	427	576	233	390	394	7	25	..	..	..	..	3	..	30
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	125	445	412	170	271	427	358	15	35	283	2	1	189	1	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	73	410	318	264	370	504	472	34	86	264	4	19	..	—	—	—

Table IX.34– *Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																	
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	52	418	312	247	399	527	407	44	108	87	4	1	247	2	...	12
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	45	387	279	210	442	549	509	49	117	53	3	10	228	...	...	...
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	28	312	193	210	516	590	605	84	179	138	3	10	47	1	...	...
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	11	153	81	52	616	564	723	192	339	225	2	5	...	...	...	...
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	4	55	26	10	520	385	363	341	446	434	70	139	193	...	...	...
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	91	375	273	..	125	136	...	250	500	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. DEWAS DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	40	362	252	123	447	538	519	78	161	294	3	9	63	1	...	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	563	380	319	431	..	91	189	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	500
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	167	472	475	1000	201	347	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	174	78	529	462	609	285	429	369	10	31	...	...	...	...	2	...	22
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	53	507	410	514	348	492	459	17	45	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	26	452	331	369	447	571	583	31	72	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	30	389	267	352	482	593	613	48	110	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	15	327	207	244	565	646	664	62	132	92	...	...	...	1	...	...
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	1'	229	125	145	616	634	686	118	226	165	1	4	4	...	...	...
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	4	91	40	34	602	487	578	283	439	376	9	30	9	2	...	3
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	3	42	19	6	385	256	252	486	581	529	77	141	213	..	...	..
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
21. WEST-NIMAR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	21	315	188	83	474	517	408	124	251	212	9	23	293	9	...	4
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	380	273	316	436	500	101	255	...	13	36	500	...	...	...	190	...	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	10,00	269	128	442	412	615	233	395	385	22	65	...	...	...	...	34	...	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	54	461	360	294	359	509	250	30	76	162	1	1	294	12	...	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	32	419	293	208	419	537	309	57	133	152	2	5	331	13	...	...
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	24	386	257	200	456	549	449	74	166	124	2	4	216	10	...	11
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	19	364	227	187	475	548	454	91	195	122	4	11	233	8	...	4
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	20	323	196	153	502	565	469	104	212	192	3	7	186	5	...	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	12	246	131	93	542	544	470	156	294	115	8	19	318	6	..	4
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	5	111	45	41	531	417	468	303	469	259	28	64	229	5	..	3
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	N	55	20	9	396	244	232	430	530	374	107	206	379	10	...	6
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	30	334	182	...	333	394	..	222	394	1000	..	...	..	...	...	...

Table IX. 34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22. EAST-NIMAR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	30	329	214	86	477	543	481	97	194	301	7	19	131	3	--	1
<I	1,000	1,000	1,000	483	312	297	377	1000	144	311	--	--	--	--	..	--	..	76	--	--
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	285	136	425	400	334	256	420	333	16	44	333	--	..	..	18	..	--
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	91	441	382	237	335	491	500	13	34	132	1	2	131	4	..	--
5.0-7.4	1.000	1,000	1,000	128	53	486	391	206	363	509	218	18	45	47	2	2	529	3	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	35	441	332	349	444	586	554	18	43	85	1	4	..	5	--	12
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	28	426	302	285	452	571	492	42	97	145	1	2	73	2	..	5
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	19	345	221	266	526	613	578	69	147	148	--	--	--	4	..	8
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	13	249	140	125	582	602	641	121	232	176	4	13	58	1	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	4	82	36	29	615	497	629	277	428	332	11	35	10	..	--	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	32	11	7	366	228	235	483	564	484	111	195	274	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	--	..	--	571	533	--	286	467	--	--	..	--	--	--	..	143	..	..
23. SHAJAPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	55	353	253	157	441	553	597	58	128	205	3	11	40	1	--	1
<I	1,000	1,000	1,000	617	418	280	368	571	99	214	429	..	..	..	--	..	..	4	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	460	264	377	423	435	158	297	391	5	16	174	..	..	..	--	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	120	483	448	548	256	411	381	7	21	71	..	..	--	1	..	--
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	157	66	480	395	495	349	500	423	13	33	82	1	6	..	..	--	--
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	51	394	294	362	449	593	589	26	62	49	..	..	..	--	--	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	38	391	282	245	474	605	647	32	72	108	1	3	..	..	--	--
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	29	346	232	220	526	635	722	47	104	58	--	..	..	..	--	--
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	16	230	127	153	609	639	709	108	211	127	2	7	9	1	--	2
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	109	48	45	575	473	574	257	409	319	23	60	62	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	6	63	28	10	437	297	307	392	464	509	85	205	174	..	..	..
Unspecified	--	--	..	..	..	--	--	--	--	--	..	--	--	..	--	--	--	--	--	--
24. RAJGARH DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	53	341	238	123	445	554	498	64	146	180	3	9	199	N	--	N
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	636	419	235	305	333	125	276	667	..	--	..	..	..	..	4	--	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	217	394	419	200	193	346	150	8	18	650	..	..	..	..	..	--
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	105	464	411	600	286	443	300	15	41	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	64	438	346	552	384	541	396	19	47	52	N	2	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	42	370	262	197	474	603	283	39	88	92	2	5	428	..	..	..

Table IX. 34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	31	323	216	209	530	633	574	55	117	62	1	3	155	—	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1-000	56	18	285	172	152	580	650	596	78	159	119	1	1	133	..	—	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	14	209	109	137	601	601	691	139	262	154	4	14	17	N	—	1
30.0-49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	7	104	43	46	558	435	620	291	466	280	21	49	54	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1.000	42	11	67	29	7	412	272	164	378	502	230	101	186	599	—	..	..
Unspecified	—	..	—	..	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
25. VIDISHA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	93	341	277	119	388	505	527	57	113	267	6	12	87	—	..	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	721	549	234	347	250	39	89	250	6	15	500	..	—	..	..	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	527	331	379	465	1000	90	189	..	4	15	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	409	228	419	458	615	170	306	385	2	8	..	—	..	—	..	—	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	309	152	433	413	594	249	409	328	9	26	78	—	..	—	—	—	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	114	430	379	556	304	466	317	15	41	127	—	..	—	—	—	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	118	419	365	409	306	459	416	21	58	97	1	N	78	..	..	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	214	95	401	329	352	365	526	524	20	50	124	..	—	—	—	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	46	330	222	256	507	609	694	48	119	50	1	4	—	—	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	14	162	95	66	696	674	796	101	200	135	4	17	3	—	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	10	49	31	7	478	394	306	380	448	492	69	117	195	—	—	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	333	..	—	—	500	667	1000	—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. SEHORE DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1.000	1,000	161	64	357	269	69	402	507	338	68	141	219	12	19	374	..	—	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	669	473	246	342	500	85	185	500	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	471	274	383	439	70	131	243	123	9	33	105	6	11	702	..	—	—
1.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	299	150	482	478	133	203	338	337	14	31	289	2	3	241	..	—	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	204	91	477	417	148	296	439	270	19	50	169	4	3	413	—	..	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	189	81	423	351	98	351	501	174	27	56	213	10	11	515	—	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	65	420	331	166	387	532	306	29	68	141	4	4	387	..	—	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1-000	142	57	409	316	116	409	544	384	34	78	140	6	5	360	..	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	43	331	228	96	472	566	358	66	144	113	15	19	433	—	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	19	188	102	64	570	551	452	165	299	192	18	29	292	—	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	12	74	40	9	517	436	288	317	429	367	55	83	336	—	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	143	—	—	—	400	500	—	200	357	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IX. 34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Sizes of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
27. RAISEN DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	222	101	373	316	128	354	477	535	47	101	250	4	5	87	N	..	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	810	671	173	286	..	17	43	..	..	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	534	337	370	457	667	92	188	333	4	18	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	397	222	450	493	517	149	272	483	4	13	..	—	..	..	—	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	165	476	481	432	199	335	407	7	19	161	—	..	—	—	—	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	141	453	428	553	246	390	411	12	36	36	1	5	—	—	—	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	110	447	398	410	303	458	514	12	34	76	..	—	—	1	—	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	197	87	416	345	355	372	532	474	15	36	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	57	360	261	280	467	592	653	37	90	67	..	—	..	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	13	154	88	64	679	645	755	128	249	167	2	5	14	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	11	39	21	8	513	425	350	361	476	439	56	67	203	2	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	—	..	..	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	—
28. HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	87	367	296	112	369	488	435	56	115	254	8	14	199	..	—	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	681	484	238	338	..	81	178	1000	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	498	301	367	428	737	127	241	210	8	30	53	..	..	—	—	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	407	224	413	436	547	172	314	266	7	21	62	1	5	125	..	—	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	281	137	467	437	475	239	390	376	12	35	79	1	1	70	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	132	455	427	435	265	422	355	8	19	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	196	89	471	403	414	318	471	438	15	37	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	77	423	342	353	373	519	392	25	58	157	2	4	98	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	49	383	280	253	460	586	565	32	78	74	4	7	108	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	17	199	112	96	643	643	685	101	211	104	9	17	115	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	7	44	23	7	492	389	301	373	492	398	72	89	294	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	80	363	320	..	273	280	333	182	320	667	—	..	..	..	—	..
29. BETUL DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	26	335	217	48	482	554	335	96	182	353	10	21	264	..	—	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	541	341	357	444	714	100	208	286	2	7	..	—	..	—	..	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	290	152	529	548	195	175	289	366	4	9	73	2	2	366	..	..	—
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	55	522	439	254	334	471	582	16	35	164	..	..	—	..	..	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	30	449	338	144	445	579	518	27	53	338	—	..	..	—	—	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	18	394	278	83	516	635	400	36	67	298	2	2	219	—	..	—

Table IX-34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	15	372	252	63	529	630	425	54	99	379	3	4	133	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	321	198	69	569	641	285	76	134	346	10	20	300	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	5	205	109	41	601	597	356	164	271	331	13	18	272	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	81	36	12	556	450	401	324	464	386	23	46	201	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1	40	15	3	320	212	128	476	518	409	158	254	460	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	600	429	400	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. SAGAR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	249	120	391	344	176	318	446	524	39	86	227	3	4	73	N	..	N
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	742	579	229	348	1000	29	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	467	287	424	501	677	106	205	242	2	7	65	..	..	..	1	..	16
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	175	472	481	609	192	329	305	5	15	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	141	473	446	639	234	381	333	10	32	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	113	438	382	490	309	471	420	11	34	40	1	N	50	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	186	85	430	350	407	369	523	571	15	42	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	67	412	315	335	415	561	623	21	57	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	38	324	215	210	518	593	668	65	151	103	2	3	19	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	18	124	80	35	672	611	711	157	290	235	3	1	19	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	7	38	25	4	426	343	258	440	521	505	79	104	233	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	250	..	..	..	..	500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. DAMOH DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	123	411	373	198	311	436	561	31	64	206	2	4	35	..	..	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	655	469	280	380	1000	65	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	438	264	443	512	667	117	218	278	2	6	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	298	157	497	492	698	202	342	302	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	241	120	491	453	488	259	399	484	9	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	209	100	464	402	449	319	471	545	8	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	92	435	364	387	353	494	602	17	50	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	50	398	281	403	457	592	552	31	77	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	45	329	237	191	532	623	733	39	90	75	1	5	1	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	12	111	72	31	698	638	694	159	264	265	4	14	10	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	6	36	26	4	445	345	309	450	525	542	55	98	145	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX-34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
32. JABALPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	218	98	384	323	94	338	464	351	48	101	214	9	14	340	3	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	448	261	391	448	667	141	276	167	5	15	166	..	..	..	15	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	343	186	480	506	405	164	287	409	8	21	141	N	N	41	5	..	4
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	121	462	426	293	274	425	382	11	26	129	1	2	188	2	..	8
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	92	428	364	240	338	487	418	24	54	158	3	3	183	2	..	1
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	67	380	297	128	414	546	378	38	85	148	7	5	346	—	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	70	338	256	102	436	567	356	48	95	152	10	12	388	1	—	2
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	45	313	216	95	481	569	356	81	160	199	11	10	350	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	39	249	162	52	514	568	368	111	199	201	19	32	379	1	—	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	27	133	78	24	531	482	363	218	358	251	42	55	360	1	..	2
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	20	89	57	6	411	336	221	332	440	374	114	147	399	..	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	91	583	591	333	250	318	667	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
33. NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	248	116	394	345	179	325	464	537	31	71	220	2	4	64	N	..	N
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	819	700	166	270	500	15	30	500	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	512	323	396	489	688	91	183	312	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	373	202	430	451	548	191	333	355	5	14	81	..	..	—	1	..	16
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	263	126	474	442	529	254	406	400	9	26	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	239	115	482	447	326	263	398	453	16	40	221	..	..	..	..	..	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	220	100	424	367	400	350	517	591	6	16	9	..	—	..	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	87	431	353	426	352	511	574	18	49	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	132	54	386	283	302	447	576	634	34	85	35	1	2	29	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	32	240	146	143	598	639	737	78	170	120	3	13	..	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	8	65	43	9	568	480	394	313	430	448	34	39	149	..	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. MANDLA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	25	355	228	54	452	517	401	105	209	356	8	21	188	3	..	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	386	232	352	421	51	172	345	180	—	..	..	2	1	769	88	—	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	201	93	516	465	292	260	395	500	18	46	143	N	1	65	5	—	—
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	39	471	369	100	397	523	577	32	68	279	1	1	44	1	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	20	444	314	93	438	542	469	60	120	365	2	4	73	N	—	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	16	366	239	72	507	591	486	73	145	332	4	9	110	1	—	—

Table IX-34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	14	334	207	54	519	583	421	97	186	339	6	10	186	—	—	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	12	270	157	31	549	586	383	137	241	455	4	4	131	—	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	229	122	30	529	517	366	195	330	388	11	21	216	..	—	—
30.0-49.9	1.000	1,000	1,000	29	7	121	54	6	516	422	374	302	443	459	32	74	161	..	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	5	96	37	5	410	285	197	334	426	261	134	247	527	3	..	10
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	46	313	227	..	375	477	—	125	250	1000	..	..	..	62	—	—
35. CHHINDWARA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1.000	1,000	1,000	123	46	361	258	88	444	548	467	68	139	314	4	9	131	..	—	—
< I	1,000	1.000	1,000	694	506	247	357	500	59	137	500	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	338	177	461	473	367	197	339	551	4	11	82	..	—	..	..	—	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	79	499	435	328	312	456	586	11	30	86	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	44	448	350	216	419	554	670	21	52	114	..	..	—	..	—	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	29	396	284	147	486	605	646	38	80	207	N	2	—	—	—	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	25	368	250	157	505	608	572	56	117	222	1	N	49	—	—	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	17	299	186	122	567	635	570	77	153	170	5	9	138	—	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	14	224	124	96	583	596	574	142	256	275	5	10	55	..	—	—
30.0-49,9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	7	76	37	14	572	464	483	301	430	421	28	62	82	..	..	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	7	37	22	1	280	230	94	506	550	486	156	191	419	..	..	—
Unspecified	..	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. SEONI DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	23	316	205	36	482	543	308	113	199	344	17	30	312	2	—	N
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	547	343	286	355	1000	137	292	..	3	10	—	—	..	—	27	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	59	511	436	130	327	458	560	20	47	200	1	N	100	3	—	10
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	32	439	333	140	447	568	742	29	65	115	N	2	3	2	—	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1·000	1·000	57	20	355	240	55	518	609	609	67	126	318	2	5	18	1	—	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	19	330	215	62	520	599	520	91	161	396	2	6	22	1	—	—
10.0-12 4	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	18	306	189	71	505	567	364	126	217	444	6	9	118	1	—	3
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	8	271	158	34	543	574	299	149	238	491	12	22	176	..	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	9	217	118	35	538	537	263	186	289	420	28	47	282	N	—	N
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	7	125	61	17	534	462	279	247	366	248	69	104	456	—	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	2	38	20	1	360	268	118	422	493	311	170	217	570	3	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	36	375	214	..	250	250	1000	250	500	—	..	..	..	—	..	—

Table IX.34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Samp'e)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
37. BALAGHAT DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	11	286	178	18	513	540	298	143	230	372	24	41	312	N	..	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	77	542	479	157	274	402	386	11	35	29	2	7	428	—	—	—
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	30	518	411	166	385	510	569	24	48	233	N	1	32	N	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	11	348	240	44	569	658	636	51	90	278	1	1	42	..	..	—
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	5	221	133	23	622	649	486	132	199	411	7	14	80	..	..	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	129	68	11	600	555	385	246	348	487	16	27	117	..	—	—
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	119	59	7	521	458	286	316	430	487	35	51	220	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	52	24	6	489	396	259	413	514	613	37	64	122	—	—	—
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	2	42	19	2	373	278	139	451	539	397	127	162	462	—	—	—
30.0-49.9	..	—	..	..	..	8	3	..	175	108	44	463	476	274	354	413	682	—	—	—
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	5	10	5	..	38	30	3	276	199	93	657	761	904	..	—	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	111	37	333	185	333	445	630	..	111	148	667	..	..	..	—	—	—
38. SURGUJA DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	32	330	211	61	454	524	367	105	216	298	6	17	273	5	—	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	165	374	393	400	216	400	409	13	42	200	..	—	—	84	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	198	87	487	425	280	284	431	244	20	54	88	1	3	387	10	..	6
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	46	432	324	232	410	546	486	33	82	86	1	2	190	2	—	6
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	29	355	233	152	487	587	451	69	150	136	2	1	261	1	—	—
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	14	269	156	80	567	606	400	111	218	97	4	6	423	1	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	13	227	122	89	570	581	553	152	278	149	3	6	209	1	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	9	162	82	32	586	541	478	209	356	180	7	12	310	1	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	6	124	55	30	537	452	453	300	452	408	15	35	106	1	..	3
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	5	56	22	9	422	304	244	427	522	528	73	147	219	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	7	51	22	1	241	161	72	432	422	369	246	388	558	—	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	111	52	334	316	..	222	316	111	..	316	..	..	..	..	222	..	..
39. BILASPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	46	416	305	95	397	505	457	60	134	265	4	10	182	1	—	1
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	297	151	508	515	447	184	315	290	6	19	263	..	..	..	5	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	194	88	534	481	334	260	400	462	11	31	99	N	N	105	1	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	42	471	361	298	392	528	511	28	68	100	N	1	90	1	..	1
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	24	374	249	246	498	599	600	57	127	93	N	1	59	1	..	2
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	15	282	165	180	572	624	667	93	188	99	3	8	54	1	—	—

Table IX. 34—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of house-holds	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	13	238	128	157	587	608	628	128	244	158	3	7	57	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	7	183	88	93	598	555	555	180	318	167	14	32	180	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	5	118	53	44	577	404	592	270	436	304	16	42	60	N	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	48	25	4	422	261	357	448	573	533	58	134	106	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	6	29	20	N	255	166	98	408	402	317	289	406	583	2	..	2
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	167	428	500	..	286	333	1,000	—	..	—	..	..	—	..	—	—
40. RAIGARH DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	40	348	236	62	445	531	481	87	178	338	5	15	119	..	—	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	334	177	510	541	444	151	265	556	5	17	—	..	—	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	223	103	518	475	517	247	387	483	12	35	—	..	..	..	..	—	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	49	454	351	326	397	538	625	24	61	49	N	1	..	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	33	365	250	211	493	606	721	48	110	68	N	1	—	—	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	18	274	168	108	588	642	793	83	171	97	N	1	2	—	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	15	212	120	—	626	652	..	111	207	..	2	6	..	..	—	—
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	11	182	96	51	600	584	697	174	302	208	3	7	44	—	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	8	120	59	22	597	529	563	241	372	392	11	32	23	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	6	55	24	7	426	329	238	453	559	640	41	82	115	—	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	27	13	1	262	179	101	451	474	418	236	328	480	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	49	316	197	..	368	377	1,000	105	197	..	53	180	—	..	..	—
41. DURG DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	39	371	261	45	432	522	375	78	159	309	9	19	271	1	..	N
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	394	219	458	507	583	145	265	417	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	248	119	517	491	392	226	362	271	9	28	86	N	N	251	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	53	501	408	281	351	494	489	18	45	179	N	N	45	N	..	6
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	28	428	311	218	464	586	624	31	73	101	1	2	57	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	16	352	230	139	541	631	680	58	122	119	1	1	60	N	..	2
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	14	291	181	105	595	661	724	69	138	133	2	6	38	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	216	121	67	637	649	739	122	219	194	1	4	..	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	6	131	64	36	619	557	606	221	352	324	8	21	34	—	..	—
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	50	21	6	413	274	317	467	590	535	56	112	142	1	..	N
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	5	26	14	1	198	125	67	433	435	290	325	421	642	..	..	—
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	375	172	375	343	..	208	371	333	42	114	667	—	..	—	..	..	—

Table IX. 34—*Concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation																
	No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
				H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
42. RAIPUR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	49	398	299	46	398	500	401	69	136	332	8	16	221	..	..	..
< I	1,000	1,000	1,000	373	208	496	550	312	128	233	328	3	8	98	N	1	262	..	..	..
1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	118	531	512	232	217	347	496	9	23	247	N	N	25	..	..	..
2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	51	502	409	203	360	502	581	15	37	157	N	1	59	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	25	403	285	154	486	601	620	41	87	183	1	2	43	..	..	..
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	13	295	186	108	594	661	681	69	136	187	2	4	24	..	..	..
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	9	214	123	64	640	653	689	112	205	192	5	10	55	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	7	157	84	48	655	628	677	157	270	206	7	11	69	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	10,00	1,000	16	4	85	41	18	572	466	502	309	450	402	18	39	78	..	..	..
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	8	30	14	3	332	209	228	523	599	590	87	170	179	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	7	29	19	1	158	121	46	418	379	300	374	474	653	..	..	..
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. BASTAR DISTRICT																				
All Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	13	281	153	34	511	520	419	149	276	363	12	38	180	N	..	4
< I	1,000	1 000	1,000	212	88	440	364	667	314	469	333	31	79	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
1.0-2.4	1 000	1,000	1,000	116	43	442	329	268	406	539	610	35	86	98	1	3	..	N	..	24
1.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	18	385	251	192	494	590	683	65	139	115	1	2	10	..	..	..
5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	12	318	189	100	543	601	674	96	192	181	2	6	30	N	..	15
7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	8	253	138	52	564	570	686	154	278	236	2	6	22	N	..	4
10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	8	210	107	47	578	556	674	175	308	260	7	21	19	..	..	..
12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	169	80	28	566	511	569	229	369	347	12	34	56	..	..	..
15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	4	130	56	14	532	438	420	292	430	457	28	72	98	N	..	1
30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	3	84	32	4	449	329	195	384	498	470	68	138	331	..	..	..
50 +	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	3	97	34	..	364	241	96	375	441	346	141	281	544	3	..	14
Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	25	458	263	500	250	275	500	208	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IX.35

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated

State/Division/ District	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50.+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	**1,000**	**74**	**203**	**233**	**165**	**89**	**75**	**37**	**93**	**22**	**9**	**N**
I Gwalior Division	1,000	37	161	248	200	118	84	44	90	13	5	N
1. Morena District	1,000	33	149	285	220	127	75	32	66	7	6	..
2. Bhind ,,	1,000	47	211	264	184	107	74	41	61	9	2	..
3. Gwalior ,,	1,000	17	153	198	180	112	103	56	132	39	9	1
4. Datia ,,	1,000	31	154	241	202	87	113	55	105	8	4	..
5. Shivpuri ,,	1,000	40	203	263	197	105	73	35	72	10	2	..
6. Guna ,,	1,000	41	97	193	195	144	98	63	144	18	7	..
II Rewa Division	1,000	96	211	263	174	82	64	28	63	14	5	..
7. Tikamgarh District	1,000	64	249	318	166	84	44	23	41	8	3	..
8. Chhatarpur ,,	1,000	41	184	275	204	74	72	36	78	20	8	8
9. Panna ,,	1,000	45	150	272	210	117	76	34	84	9	3	..
10. Satna ,,	1,000	140	219	230	160	84	59	25	60	18	5	..
11. Rewa ,,	1,000	152	259	251	156	65	65	13	33	3	3	..
12. Shahdol ,,	1,000	101	221	276	172	83	65	30	42	8	2	..
13. Sidhi ,,	1,000	105	178	231	168	72	75	34	104	23	10	..
III Indore Division	1,000	58	131	202	147	105	96	54	149	40	18	N
14. Mandsaur District	1,000	54	162	252	165	107	77	53	106	17	7	..
15. Ratlam ,,	1,000	82	175	223	142	100	63	40	128	33	14	..
16. Ujjain ,,	1,000	48	122	197	138	101	96	47	171	57	23	..
17. Jhabua ,,	1,000	61	201	198	171	99	106	65	61	27	4	7
18. Dhar ,,	1,000	72	149	181	100	81	100	51	175	54	37	..
19. Indore ,,	1,000	94	116	138	123	101	81	57	125	64	51	..
20. Dewas ,,	1,000	96	115	200	121	95	87	74	156	35	21	..
21. West-Nimar ,,	1,000	11	67	139	172	127	146	55	228	45	10	..
22. East-Nimar ,,	1,000	40	80	178	158	112	139	57	147	64	25	..
IV Bhopal Division	1,000	67	89	148	148	113	111	61	190	50	23	N
23. Shajapur District	1,000	55	102	138	131	115	113	70	211	46	19	..
24. Rajgarh ,,	1,000	101	138	232	170	94	88	53	105	14	5	..
25. Vidisha ,,	1,000	51	61	116	173	149	105	82	189	53	20	1
26. Sehore ,,	1,000	44	67	127	132	127	139	46	225	63	30	..
27. Raisen ,,	1,000	19	56	144	170	142	134	68	222	37	8	..

Table IX. 35—*Concld.*

State/Division/ District	No. Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28. Hoshangabad District	1,000	66	88	162	145	103	129	38	200	45	24	..
29. Betul „	1,000	83	58	100	135	100	105	64	219	86	49	1
V Jabalpur Division	1,000	74	217	232	173	86	76	33	83	18	8	N
30. Sagar District	1,000	61	188	214	179	109	96	34	97	15	6	1
31. Damoh „	1,000	67	228	238	181	84	88	28	68	14	4	N
32. Jabalpur „	1,000	76	265	259	180	75	57	26	51	7	2	2
33. Narsimhapur „	1,000	63	175	232	176	98	72	48	89	30	17	..
34. Mandla „	1,000	101	202	242	153	79	86	30	85	18	4	..
35. Chhindwara „	1,000	71	64	123	157	100	112	62	217	67	27	..
36. Seoni „	1,000	109	99	204	180	98	89	52	118	25	26	..
37. Balaghat „	1,000	86	328	290	157	53	35	17	27	5	2	..
VI Bilaspur Division	1,000	94	292	277	147	61	44	22	49	11	3	N
38. Surguja District	1,000	88	244	263	168	72	54	26	70	13	2	..
39. Bilaspur „	1,000	110	324	290	129	54	33	14	33	9	4	N
40. Raigarh „	1,000	75	292	272	153	61	50	28	51	14	4	..
VII Raipur Division	1,000	68	249	238	157	80	67	34	78	18	11	N
41. Durg District	1,000	69	237	227	151	82	65	37	91	26	15	N
42. Raipur „	1,000	76	259	249	155	79	61	31	69	14	7	..
43. Bastar „	1,000	44	242	229	175	79	83	36	80	17	14	1

TABLE IX. 36-A.

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 Family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961 (TOTAL)

(a) H.H =Number of Households. (b) F.W.=Number of Family workers. (c) H.W.=Number of Hired workers. The entries relating to unspecified have been ignored. N—denotes negligible entries.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating household which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madhya	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	28	340	219	41	470	539	341	96	193	333	9	21	285
Pradesh	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	91	486	426	220	290	437	514	16	46	266	..	...	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	49	475	374	125	373	511	474	26	64	221	1	2	178
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	32	393	276	85	467	581	457	49	109	208	2	2	250
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	22	320	204	81	525	602	469	83	167	256	3	5	194
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1 000	1,000	54	16	266	157	68	571	616	473	105	203	256	4	8	203
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	12	229	127	44	574	584	397	146	261	286	9	16	273
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	8	187	97	33	576	551	386	195	324	351	11	20	230
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	6	145	68	25	546	474	346	257	397	348	27	55	281
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	4	68	27	9	430	315	249	415	521	488	69	133	254
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	4	50	22	N	255	166	84	442	445	403	233	363	513
I Gwalior	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	38	316	203	75	470	550	282	92	192	281	6	17	362
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	308	144	413	382	429	269	441	571	10	33	—	..	..	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	74	443	360	132	349	493	500	26	68	105	2	5	263
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	45	354	247	237	464	586	322	53	119	144	1	3	297
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	34	313	203	119	504	598	308	78	161	259	3	4	314
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	29	283	174	55	507	574	203	110	213	492	6	10	250
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	19	214	116	34	556	569	208	153	277	198	8	19	560
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	13	218	116	30	555	545	273	167	300	394	12	26	303
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	10	174	82	52	549	498	361	216	366	278	21	44	309
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	5	121	50	28	495	389	301	303	430	370	61	126	301
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	6	108	46	..	270	154	138	406	388	490	189	406	372
II Rewa	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	36	349	236	57	457	545	397	82	170	356	5	13	190
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	117	466	429	294	266	424	471	11	30	235	—	—	...
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	66	446	361	172	363	504	459	26	65	164	1	4	197
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	35	385	275	87	476	596	533	42	92	168	1	2	212
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	22	331	211	136	519	602	497	80	163	272	2	2	95

Table IX. 36-A—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating household which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	15	243	141	67	587	613	619	120	226	260	2	5	54
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	11	257	145	48	552	569	491	144	263	277	6	12	184
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	9	167	86	15	552	498	426	227	367	361	20	40	198
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	133	63	24	521	457	335	292	427	490	21	45	151
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	9	99	41	19	423	318	236	373	486	500	65	146	245
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	13	118	58	--	289	249	59	382	424	464	158	256	477
III Indore Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	22	296	175	46	496	535	402	126	242	341	9	26	211
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	80	490	426	53	310	462	684	12	32	263	..	--	--
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	59	434	340	135	380	516	730	34	85	135	--	--	--
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	35	402	282	286	446	559	589	52	119	107	1	5	18
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	19	342	216	66	511	584	434	86	177	250	3	4	250
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	254	144	121	598	627	681	105	207	198	4	11	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	13	209	112	56	585	597	477	157	268	467	2	10	--
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	6	180	92	70	642	636	684	155	266	246	--	..	--
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	5	137	60	52	568	483	462	249	391	282	26	61	204
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	2	46	18	7	468	332	431	453	589	558	21	59	4
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	14	6	..	338	214	143	448	495	354	186	282	503
IV Bhopal Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	33	303	194	31	478	548	277	103	198	321	14	27	371
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1 000	284	132	429	398	125	270	420	500	17	50	375	..	--	--
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	229	102	439	388	148	317	471	741	14	39	111	--	--	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	55	426	330	45	398	542	244	32	70	278	3	3	433
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	40	349	243	61	481	601	285	49	105	200	6	11	454
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	22	342	229	66	537	643	316	49	99	162	6	7	456
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	19	258	154	47	568	624	303	103	194	230	11	9	420
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	42	12	226	123	68	591	620	252	123	213	230	18	32	450
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	176	93	26	592	572	361	184	307	278	15	19	335
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	81	34	12	490	396	279	356	477	399	52	88	310
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	4	54	21	2	241	147	96	509	522	516	178	306	386
V Jabalpur Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	31	375	258	38	453	541	315	75	152	316	9	18	331
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	96	503	453	214	270	413	536	14	38	250	--	--	--
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	46	507	411	95	359	494	440	21	49	286	N	N	179
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	37	424	315	54	436	559	406	40	87	245	2	2	295
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	25	353	238	57	496	586	419	72	144	302	5	7	222
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	20	295	186	65	558	634	363	80	156	265	5	4	307

Table IX.36-A—*Concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Sizes of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultitation housuehold which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in households industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	12	267	160	44	576	610	340	104	193	273	13	25	343
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	11	222	124	30	561	572	287	165	270	420	14	23	263
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	166	84	23	569	521	302	208	335	264	33	54	411
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	2	67	29	8	457	347	256	404	517	469	62	105	267
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	4	47	24	..	240	149	91	456	438	426	240	385	483
VI Bilaspur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	19	355	222	44	473	531	418	103	207	356	7	21	182
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	45	511	403	571	347	481	429	27	71	—	—	—	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	34	490	370	208	390	522	528	31	74	132	N	N	132
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	17	367	238	73	510	595	536	70	147	188	1	3	203
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	13	258	148	111	584	619	711	112	215	130	2	5	48
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	179	88	78	602	572	713	194	326	209	3	9	—
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	141	65	50	571	496	517	255	405	383	12	29	50
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	99	44	10	565	455	509	320	480	462	8	19	19
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	3	75	30	8	460	327	340	398	522	428	51	118	224
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	4	60	22	4	235	138	117	515	532	625	167	304	254
	50+	1.000	1,000	1,000	26	5	51	19	..	205	135	70	359	348	281	359	493	649
VII Raipur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	14	323	194	25	494	530	363	124	233	373	11	29	239
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	62	524	443	200	307	436	333	22	59	467	—	—	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	29	475	352	112	417	546	402	30	70	234	1	3	252
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	15	379	251	104	517	606	792	58	127	104	N	1	..
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	7	262	150	56	603	634	650	110	204	229	2	5	65
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	8	202	109	60	630	627	705	136	245	235	4	11	—
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	163	81	32	613	564	635	210	344	333	2	8	—
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1	115	53	19	552	459	580	327	487	401	..	—	—
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	77	30	10	442	321	358	436	565	522	37	82	110
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	3	20	7	—	277	174	146	544	568	526	144	248	328
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	33	13	—	192	137	17	367	324	272	400	524	711

TABLE IX. 36-B.

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivition of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961 (RURAL)

(a) H.H.—Number of Households, (b) F.W.—Number of Family workers, (c) H.W.—Number of Hired workers. The entries relating to unspecified have been ignored. N—denotes negligible entries.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry.			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 persons			3-5 persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madhya Pradesh	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	27	340	219	40	471	540	337	96	193	340	9	21	283
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	206	91	486	426	267	290	437	533	16	46	200	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	49	476	375	125	374	511	469	26	63	233	1	2	171
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	31	394	278	85	467	581	457	48	108	208	2	2	250
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	22	321	204	81	525	602	476	83	167	275	3	5	168
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1 000	1,000	53	16	264	156	68	573	617	462	106	203	260	4	8	210
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	12	229	126	42	575	584	391	146	262	282	9	16	285
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	8	187	97	35	573	549	381	198	327	357	11	19	227
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	143	67	24	547	474	345	259	398	351	27	55	280
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	68	27	9	427	311	244	420	525	493	69	133	254
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	4	49	21	N	254	165	85	443	445	408	235	365	507
I Gwalior Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	37	317	204	74	470	549	287	93	193	294	6	17	345
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	308	144	416	385	429	265	437	571	11	34	..	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	73	444	359	129	349	493	419	27	70	129	2	5	323
	2 5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	45	355	248	231	462	583	325	54	121	145	2	3	299
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	33	315	204	142	505	598	358	78	162	292	2	3	208
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	29	283	173	61	508	573	209	112	216	522	4	9	208
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1.000	71	20	215	116	35	550	564	188	156	281	203	8	19	574
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	13	221	118	39	552	540	353	170	304	216	9	25	392
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	9	172	82	40	556	504	366	213	360	281	22	45	313
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	124	51	27	484	378	302	309	438	370	62	128	301
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	6	83	35	..	278	156	138	417	393	490	194	410	372
II Rewa Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	36	349	236	58	457	545	393	83	170	360	5	13	189
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	253	117	466	428	385	267	425	615	10	30	—	—	..	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	66	444	358	179	364	506	491	27	66	189	1	4	132

Table IX. 36-B—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	34	386	276	87	475	597	518	41	91	175	2	2	220
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	22	332	211	141	518	602	489	81	163	272	2	2	98
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	14	243	141	69	588	615	606	120	225	269	2	5	56
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	258	145	51	551	568	469	145	264	285	6	12	195
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	9	168	86	15	549	496	421	228	369	364	20	40	200
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	8	134	63	25	523	457	343	291	427	493	21	45	139
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	8	101	41	19	422	316	236	377	488	500	65	147	245
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	13	118	58	..	289	249	59	382	424	464	158	158	477
III Indore Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	21	295	175	45	498	535	420	126	243	365	9	26	170
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	78	493	427	59	310	462	647	73	33	294	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	58	437	343	135	380	516	730	33	83	135	..	..	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,100	98	35	402	281	304	448	561	630	51	118	44	1	5	22
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	18	341	215	68	515	587	568	86	177	352	1	3	12
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	253	142	139	602	630	667	106	207	194	3	11	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	12	205	109	44	589	597	500	159	271	456	3	11	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	6	175	89	73	645	635	673	159	270	254	..	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	5	135	59	47	570	484	463	250	391	300	26	61	190
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	44	17	8	464	327	434	457	593	554	22	60	4
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	14	6	..	338	211	163	451	497	401	183	283	436
IV Bhopal Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	33	302	194	31	478	547	273	104	199	326	14	27	370
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	133	429	398	143	268	419	429	17	50	428	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	232	103	438	387	148	415	471	741	14	39	111	..	..	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	141	55	430	332	67	396	541	278	31	70	378	2	2	277
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	39	348	242	56	484	602	273	50	106	205	6	11	466
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	23	339	226	63	538	644	303	49	100	163	7	7	471
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	19	257	154	42	566	622	297	105	196	234	11	9	427
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	13	228	124	70	590	623	239	122	213	221	17	27	470
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	9	175	93	26	594	572	358	184	307	273	15	19	343
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	5	83	35	12	485	390	272	362	485	406	51	85	310
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	4	50	19	2	240	146	97	511	522	515	181	309	386
V Jabalpur Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	30	376	259	35	452	540	309	76	153	319	9	18	337
	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	213	96	504	454	261	270	414	565	12	36	174	—	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	46	508	413	83	358	492	425	21	48	301	N	1	191

Table IX.36-B—*Concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating household which are also engaged in households industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	36	425	316	47	435	559	401	40	87	244	3	2	308
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	25	353	238	54	494	583	417	74	147	316	5	7	213
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	19	293	185	64	561	635	346	81	157	270	5	4	320
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	11	267	159	45	579	613	338	103	191	258	14	26	359
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	11	225	125	31	556	566	270	168	274	425	14	24	274
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	6	164	82	23	569	519	298	212	339	264	33	54	415
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	67	29	7	453	345	255	412	523	484	60	101	254
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	48	24	..	235	145	89	458	437	421	247	391	490
VI Bilaspur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	19	356	222	42	474	531	415	103	207	366	7	21	177
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	45	512	404	571	346	479	429	27	72	..	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	33	493	372	278	390	522	555	30	73	167	..	..	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	17	369	239	89	510	597	595	68	144	133	1	3	183
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	12	262	150	109	585	621	699	110	212	140	2	5	52
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	5	178	88	68	602	572	703	195	326	229	3	9	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	5	134	63	34	574	497	520	258	406	394	12	29	52
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	2	101	45	10	562	454	500	321	480	470	8	19	20
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	76	30	8	458	326	340	403	524	444	50	117	208
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	3	6	22	4	240	140	119	512	526	618	171	309	259
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	5	51	19	..	205	135	70	359	348	281	359	493	649
VII Raipur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	14	323	193	24	496	530	357	124	234	375	11	29	244
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	62	522	440	334	309	439	333	22	59	333	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	28	476	352	126	418	548	390	29	69	200	2	3	284
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	14	382	253	100	518	608	800	57	124	100	N	1	..
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	7	261	149	55	604	634	672	111	205	262	2	5	11
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	8	199	107	59	634	629	722	135	244	219	3	12	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	2	165	82	33	614	565	640	208	342	327	3	9	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1	114	52	19	549	455	575	332	492	406	..	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	1	74	29	9	442	320	358	439	568	522	38	82	111
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	2	15	5	..	273	172	136	556	571	532	146	250	332
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	34	13	..	193	138	17	361	322	265	403	525	718

TABLE IX. 36-C.

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961. (URBAN)

(a) H.H.—Number of Households, (b) F.W.—Number of Family workers, (c) H.W.—Number of Hired workers. The entries relating to unspecified have been ignted N—denotes negligible entries.

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Size of Land Cultivated.	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry.			Cultivating households engaged in household industry.													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Madhya	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	46	328	230	60	458	544	407	80	164	218	11	16	315
Pradesh	<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	82	466	420	—	307	431	421	45	67	579	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	62	446	353	127	364	503	521	31	78	113	5	4	239
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	47	337	241	78	460	557	383	72	152	210	4	3	329
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	123	45	295	200	71	505	604	399	60	134	54	17	17	476
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	38	337	239	77	479	546	648	77	170	187	6	7	88
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	32	253	160	94	537	587	529	117	221	377	..	—	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	18	143	94	—	696	700	490	71	112	204	36	76	306
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	28	203	110	51	495	490	370	182	330	264	31	42	315
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	29	59	29	14	568	518	383	216	306	329	59	118	274
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	36	154	143	..	308	357	58	384	428	244	77	36	698
I Gwalior	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	178	66	276	192	75	474	599	209	52	119	74	20	24	642
Division	<1	1,000	1,000	..	286	133	286	267	—	428	600	—	—	..	..	..	—	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	243	116	424	391	143	333	493	857	—	—	—	..	..	—
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	162	59	297	206	1,000	541	735	—	..	..	..	..	..	—
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	104	167	125	..	444	584	43	56	83	87	55	104	870
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	59	263	196	..	474	627	154	53	59	231	52	59	615
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	167	114	—	833	886	1,000	—	..	..	—	—	—
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	800	875	..	..	—	..	200	125	1,000
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	46	722	76	1,000	278	242	..	333	636	..	—	..	—
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	—	—	..	..	—	—
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	..	..	—	..	—	—	—	—
II Rewa	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	59	335	256	32	432	524	521	73	157	224	10	4	223
Division	<1	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	111	600	667	—	..	—	..	200	222	1,000	—	..	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	89	533	500	125	267	403	250	—	—	—	17	8	625

Table IX.36-C—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Divison	Size of Land Cultivated	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivatng households engaged in household industry.													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	42	327	241	83	509	579	917	55	138	..	..	..	..
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	71	200	143	..	533	655	727	67	131	273	..	..	..
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	46	250	186	..	500	442	1,000	125	326	..	..	..	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	33	238	167	..	572	583	867	95	217	133	..	..	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	39	67	38	..	400	462	148	333	442	445	67	19	407
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	..	500	250	..	..	..	500	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Indore	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	42	312	204	53	439	510	286	112	223	183	18	21	478
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	294	147	41	412	..	294	441	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	..	226	81	323	233	..	387	535	..	64	151	..	..	..	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	53	420	305	200	360	466	400	80	176	400	..	..	..
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	31	380	267	63	420	504	188	80	160	62	40	38	687
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	49	290	210	53	484	543	737	97	198	210	..	..	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	49	290	195	118	484	610	353	97	146	529	..	..	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	36	400	286	..	500	678	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	10	180	73	100	520	464	450	220	396	100	40	57	350
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	84	48	..	583	500	389	333	452	611	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	334	600	30	333	200	88	333	200	882
IV Bhopal	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	38	307	217	32	500	573	389	72	126	190	18	46	389
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	500	500	..	500	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	556	455	..	444	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	66	282	242	..	487	593	180	51	77	82	26	22	738
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	163	364	349	250	318	488	750	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	480	333	143	480	594	714	40	73	143	..	..	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	333	182	333	667	818	667	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	91	49	..	636	463	556	182	220	444	91	268	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	32	233	149	..	500	532	500	167	287	500	..	..	..
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	24	..	..	..	727	683	571	91	98	143	91	195	286
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	334	200	..	333	300	..	333	500	1,000	..	..	..
V Jabalpur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	43	347	252	80	472	573	458	61	117	258	8	15	204
Division	< 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	85	429	383	..	286	340	400	95	192	600	..	..	..
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	45	470	354	263	394	539	684	23	62	53	..	..	..

Table IX. 36-C—*Concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/ Division	Sizes of Land Cultivated.	Total of Cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households engaged in household industry													
					1 Person		2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
		H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W	H.H.	F.W.	H W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	2.5-4,9	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	56	384	293	212	434	562	515	44	89	273	—	..	—
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	21	360	264	111	567	711	472	..	..	—	11	4	417
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	54	333	242	95	474	577	762	53	127	143	—	..	..
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	40	246	166	35	492	531	379	147	263	586	..	—	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	42	105	83	..	737	813	692	53	62	308	..	—	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	22	238	152	27	556	576	387	111	185	253	32	65	333
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	17	59	17	31	529	414	281	235	345	188	118	207	500
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	100	..	..	..	400	400	250	400	500	750	..	..	—
VI Bilaspur Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	42	331	223	72	447	522	464	93	204	205	10	9	259
	<I	1,000	1,000	..	131	51	478	373	..	391	576	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	58	417	320	59	386	518	470	39	92	59	8	12	412
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	20	304	192	..	481	532	265	139	248	441	13	8	294
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	46	105	45	133	553	523	867	184	386	..	..	..	—
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1 000	..	..	300	154	18	600	500	818	100	346	—	..	..	—
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	500	269	600	400	423	400	100	308	—	..	—	—
	12.5-14 9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	750	533	667	250	467	333	—	..	..
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	182	—	..	..	571	636	368	..	..	..	143	182	632
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	900	1,000	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
VII Raipur Division	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	44	329	233	56	438	503	518	110	217	315	4	3	111
	<I	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	43	636	609	..	182	261	333	91	87	667	..	..	—
	1.0-2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	63	429	336	..	339	447	500	71	154	500	..	—	..
	2.5-4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	49	272	178	125	471	512	750	114	261	125	..	..	..
	5.0-7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	19	297	190	65	541	610	516	81	162	32	27	19	387
	7.5-9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	454	322	77	364	321	462	182	357	461	..	—	—
	10.0-12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	39	67	39	..	533	471	500	267	451	500	..	—	..
	12.5-14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	200	133	..	800	867	1,000	..	..		..	..	—
	15.0-29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	59	333	294	91	445	588	364	111	59	545	—	—	—
	30.0-49.9	1,000	1 000	1,000	250	143	250	286	—	500	571	1,000	..	..	..	..	—	—
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..

TABLE IX.37.

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in general population on the one hand and scheduled castes and tribes on the other, 1961.

A=General Population.

B=Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

$C = \frac{B}{A} \times 100$

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		I Working as cultivators		II Working as agricultural labourers		III Working in mining, quarrying etc.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	**A**	**16,578,204**	**15,794,204**	**9,981,224**	**6,947,953**	**5,932,754**	**4,678,754**	**1,397,278**	**1,417,922**	**383,803**	**108,484**
	B	**5,490,238**	**5,441,196**	**3,454,031**	**2,997,493**	**2,173,528**	**1,937,621**	**732,009**	**748,579**	**111,375**	**41,686**
	C	**33.12**	**34.45**	**34.61**	**43.14**	**36.64**	**41.41**	**52.39**	**52.79**	**29.02**	**38.43**
1. Morena District	A	426,061	357,287	257,850	91,221	197,619	75,494	9,372	5,728	4,528	1,302
	B	107,908	96,480	65,770	35,223	47,366	26,427	6,147	4,110	1,796	892
	C	25.33	27.00	25.51	38.61	23,97	35.01	65.59	71.75	39.66	68.51
2. Bhind District	A	346,797	294,372	203,190	39,425	164,694	30,620	8,056	2,960	1,055	259
	B	71,266	63,650	42,301	15,432	30,690	10,877	4,370	2,046	296	72
	C	20.55	21.62	20.82	39.14	18.63	35.52	54.25	69.12	28.06	27.80
3. Gwalior District	A	353,813	304,063	191,086	52,460	81,888	28,692	9,503	6,899	4,921	5,463
	B	73,019	65,296	41,369	18,054	18,688	8,302	4,729	4,012	1,009	1,558
	C	20.64	21.47	21.65	34.41	22.82	28.93	49.76	58.15	20.50	28.52
4. Datia District	A	105,640	94,827	62,876	34,592	43,660	27,471	1,704	361	1,041	507
	B	20,318	19,158	12,453	9,100	8,003	6,077	851	171	226	117
	C	19.23	20.20	19.81	26.31	18.33	22.12	49.94	47.37	21.71	23.08
5. Shivpuri District	A	295,543	262,411	181,277	110,920	131,918	89,630	11,039	9,224	5,537	1,643
	B	78,741	73,496	48,950	37,560	31,445	24,619	7,572	6,555	1,990	1,190
	C	26.64	28.01	27.00	33.86	23.84	27.47	68.59	71.06	35.94	72.43
6. Guna District	A	313,814	282,011	189,011	89,302	126,142	59,605	20,864	16,518	4,163	728
	B	77,359	73,696	48,235	31,318	26 104	14,453	12,406	11,145	884	266
	C	24.65	26.13	25.52	35.07	20.69	24.25	59.46	67.47	21 23	36.54
7. Tikamgarh District	A	239,035	216,627	146,392	99,006	110,353	78,848	8,430	8,472	2,860	950
	B	59,527	56,127	36,697	29,606	23,952	19,038	5,001	4,765	963	526
	C	24.90	25.91	25.07	29.90	21.70	24.15	59.32	56.24	33.67	55.37

Table IX.37—*Contd.*

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		I Working as cultivators		II Working as agricultural labourers		III Working in minning quarrying etc	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8. Chhatarpur District	A	310,653	276,720	193,667	107,429	119,485	65,717	19,907	17,756	8,007	2,715
	B	75,125	71,840	48,056	35,169	22,110	15,383	10,495	8,793	1,350	500
	C	24.18	25.96	24.81	32.74	18.50	23.41	52.72	49.52	16.86	18.42
9. Panna District	A	170,942	160,315	105,699	68,714	64,899	43,121	15,668	13,838	5,287	1,418
	B	53,490	52,499	34,702	28,275	14,569	10,840	11,868	10,325	2,078	535
	C	31.29	32.75	32.83	41.15	22.45	25.14	75.75	74.61	39.30	37.73
10. Satna District	A	353,430	340,940	213,008	146,364	111,344	78,763	42,186	46,030	7,035	2,971
	B	95,618	93,514	62,138	54,966	17,499	3,875	28,991	31,290	3,430	1,426
	C	27.05	27.43	29.17	37.55	15.72	17.62	68.72	67.98	48.76	47.99
11. Rewa District	A	388,887	383,715	226,043	158,350	121,268	82,407	57,940	60,108	8,486	3,695
	B	98,905	97,043	63,975	57,583	9,823	8,130	43,975	43,181	3,098	1,270
	C	25.43	25.29	28.30	36.36	8.10	9.87	75.89	71.84	36.51	34.37
12. Shahdol District	A	424,042	405,607	266,004	189,401	171,399	131,538	37,918	39,497	17,747	3,017
	B	238,305	235,412	153,048	129,557	99,908	83,901	32,841	34,214	6,828	1,916
	C	56.20	58.04	57.54	68.40	58.29	63.75	86.61	86.62	38.47	63.51
13. Sidhi District	A	293,507	286.622	178,880	135,093	114,669	85,735	39,970	41,535	5,235	972
	B	125,933	125,194	78,954	69,022	40,510	34,359	29,238	30,390	2,218	460
	C	42.91	43.68	44.14	51.09	35.33	40.08	73.15	73.17	42.37	47.32
14. Mandsaur District	A	390,731	361,354	231,695	162,920	146,114	125,520	15,886	18,281	6,601	1,969
	B	58,690	55,751	36,464	32,082	21,442	20,586	5,796	6,782	942	208
	C	15.02	15.43	15.74	19.69	14.67	16.40	36.48	37.10	14.27	10.56
15. Ratlam District	A	249,047	234,474	143,258	89,922	82,155	67,584	10,819	12,407	3,071	614
	B	62,609	60,725	36,209	30,011	25,404	21,992	4,316	5,169	724	164
	C	25.14	25.90	25.28	33.37	30.92	32.54	39.89	41.66	23.58	26.71
16. Ujjain District	A	344,515	317,205	199,357	122,698	93,889	77,105	27,977	31,127	5,585	579
	B	78,581	76,993	48,143	40,648	20,167	18,290	15,241	17,472	2,254	146
	C	22.81	24.27	24.15	33.13	21.48	23.72	54.48	56.13	40.36	25.22
17. Jhabua District	A	262,695	251,689	157,175	131,623	133,026	122,266	4,251	3,310	4,098	1,984
	B	229,607	220,991	139,326	124,371	127,344	117,445	4,093	3,124	3,572	1,906
	C	87.40	87.80	88.64	94.49	95.73	96.06	96.28	94.38	87.16	96.07

Table IX. 37—*Contd.*

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		I Working as cultivators		II Working as agricultural labourers		III Working in mining, quarrying etc	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18. Dhar District	A	328,177	315,597	190,961	154,458	122,926	109,963	30,588	33,100	4,081	985
	B	190,258	186,162	115,015	105,487	83,115	76,280	22,787	24,286	2,088	629
	C	57.97	58.99	60.23	68.29	67.61	69.37	74.50	73.37	51.16	63.86
19. Indore District	A	400,470	353,124	203,627	72,377	45,080	32,489	19,793	20,252	7,421	1,142
	B	53,207	49,906	28,567	17,004	4,075	2,919	7,886	8,367	1,560	211
	C	13.29	14.13	14.03	23.49	9.04	8.98	39.84	41.31	21.02	18.48
20. Dewas District	A	230,761	216,140	133,849	98,647	71,748	61,120	23,496	25,810	8,764	977
	B	59,014	56,902	35,394	32,355	13,197	12,529	13,770	15,207	3,378	290
	C	25.57	26.33	26.44	32.80	18.39	20.50	58.61	58.92	38.54	29.68
21. West Nimar District	A	505,919	484,545	289,233	226,200	176,896	155,397	49,545	50,404	7,241	2,079
	B	255,127	252,068	151,033	138,679	102,704	96,195	32,692	32,945	3,441	1,413
	C	50.43	52.02	52.22	61.31	58.06	61.90	65.98	65.36	47.52	67.97
22. East Nimar District	A	353,378	331,772	206,721	142,418	102,098	86,823	40,704	42,962	4,934	823
	B	58,431	56,838	35,962	32,736	18,650	18,154	11,311	12,588	913	79
	C	16.53	17.16	17.40	22.99	18.27	20.91	27.79	29.30	18.50	9.60
23. Shajapur District	A	270,777	255,358	164,201	118,464	93,806	75,614	27,794	30,858	8,793	916
	B	60,428	59,267	38,410	34,962	14,146	12,529	15,638	18,269	2,410	175
	C	22.32	23.21	23.39	29.51	15.08	16.57	56.26	59.20	27.41	19.10
24. Rajgarh District	A	269,666	247,205	168,475	115,440	108,372	83,818	17,354	18,492	10,277	984
	B	50,445	48,365	32,210	26,653	14,602	11,020	8,597	9,390	1,842	238
	C	18.71	19.56	19.12	23.09	13.47	14.34	49.54	50.78	17.92	24.19
25. Vidisha District	A	258,840	230,373	160,426	70,824	87,207	35,419	32,119	19,196	6,578	1,659
	B	63,442	60,133	41,921	26,850	15,384	8,960	16,717	11,140	2,114	436
	C	24.51	26.10	26.13	37.91	17.64	25.30	52.05	58 03	32.14	26.28
26. Sehore District	A	404,785	349,899	239,894	109,465	91,255	57,214	35,132	31,414	7,858	988
	B	76,592	71,673	49,202	35,656	19,003	13,692	16,709	15,924	1,630	140
	C	18.92	20.48	20.51	32.57	20.82	23.93	47.56	50.69	20.74	14.17
27. Raisen District	A	215,709	195,717	130,095	66,708	64,674	30,043	25,557	17,554	5,738	1,431
	B	61,183	59,130	38,918	27,595	14,014	8,633	13,297	9,286	1,976	424
	C	28.36	30.21	29.92	41.37	21.67	28.74	52.03	52.90	34.44	29.63

Table IX.37—*Contd.*

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		I Working as cultivators		II Working as agricultural labourers		III Working in mining, quarrying etc	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28. Hoshangabad	A	319,760	298,533	184,003	102,190	82,371	48,952	36,810	34,697	7,917	2,655
District	B	55,457	53,152	34,278	25,576	11,184	7,825	12,088	11,774	1,746	661
	C	17.34	17.80	18.63	25.03	13.58	15.99	32.83	33.93	22.05	24.90
29. Betul District	A	281,055	279,357	171,886	152,625	108,399	109,360	22,503	31,589	9,198	1,341
	B	114,468	118,070	72,833	73,148	49,587	50,414	10,758	18,220	4,767	713
	C	40.73	42.26	42.37	47.93	45.74	46.10	47.81	57.68	51.83	53.17
30. Sagar District		414,834	381,713	239,416	137,029	111,038	56,739	31,166	25,588	7,139	2,091
	B	84,230	80,747	50,781	38,547	16,010	9,370	10,818	9,325	1,013	189
	C	20.30	21.15	21.21	28.13	14.42	16.51	34.71	36.44	14.19	9.04
31. Damoh District	A	223,067	215,276	130,463	76,413	69,154	38,376	17,628	14,294	4,721	2,008
	B	40,612	39,722	24,669	18,826	7,542	5,095	6,686	5,700	567	90
	C	18.21	18.45	18.91	24.64	10.91	13.28	37.93	39.88	12.01	4.48
32. Jabalpur District	A	662,045	611,780	374,812	206,187	144,221	106,387	43,516	52,972	8,208	3,020
	B	137,490	137,816	82,314	70,536	29,174	25,388	23,476	29,229	2,075	1,245
	C	20.77	22.53	21.96	34.21	20.23	23.86	53.95	55.18	25.23	41.23
33. Narsimhapur	A	211,238	201,168	118,169	72,787	59,990	35,739	22,738	21,907	2,968	1,098
	B	41,947	41,170	25,595	22,330	9,696	7,329	9,065	9,796	516	158
	C	19.86	20.47	21.66	30.68	16.16	20.48	39.87	44.72	17.38	14.39
34. Mandla District	A	341,294	343,209	205,088	190,536	146,034	143,717	28,012	35,314	6,616	1,733
	B	222,073	226,982	138,075	139,117	108,374	108,229	21,042	25,567	1,731	416
	C	65.07	66.14	67.32	73.01	74.07	75.31	75.12	72.40	26.16	24.00
35. Chhindwara	A	396,672	388,863	241,168	183,913	133,381	124,109	33,167	42,841	32,674	3,427
District	B	164,504	168,531	106,078	94,957	68,332	67,642	16,703	21,231	11,671	1,934
	C	41.47	43.34	43.99	51.63	51.23	54.50	50.36	49.56	35.72	56.43
36. Seoni District	A	261,060	262,681	161,264	140,448	104,653	96,700	28,596	34,373	5,042	686
	B	110,363	113,107	71,642	70,418	50,169	48,733	14,906	18,360	1,667	341
	C	42.27	43.06	44.43	50.14	47.94	50.40	52.12	53.41	33.06	49.71
37. Balaghat District	A	401,447	405,255	251,003	237,480	152,660	164,695	42,431	45,746	13,026	5,155
	B	55,964	57,012	34,035	33,995	22,404	23,974	5,915	6,891	1,057	500
	C	13.94	14.07	13.56	14.31	14.68	14.56	13.94	15.05	8.11	9.70

Table IX. 37—*Concld.*

State/District	Category	Total Population		Total Workers		I Working as cultivators		II Working as agricultural labourers		III Working in mining, quarrying etc	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
38. Surguja District	A	530,165	506,572	351,485	266,776	258,684	215,436	31,523	33,395	24,266	4,282
	B	320,034	316,530	214,544	177,468	172,162	142,854	22,318	25,021	9,650	2,987
	C	60.36	62.48	61.02	66.52	66.55	66.31	70.80	74.92	39,77	69.76
39. Bilaspur D strict	A	998,738	1,023,055	615,160	531,883	401,929	377,913	97,932	110,341	25,235	5,423
	B	363,828	370,827	230,314	217,610	161,868	156,209	46,440	49,566	5,099	1,495
		36.43	36.25	37.44	40.91	40.27	41.33	47.42	44.92	20.20	27.57
40. Raigarh District		517,958	523,268	326,516	265,493	224,718	197,092	45,209	36,945	6,587	3,735
	B	292,881	330,774	185,964	166,300	136,794	129,052	29,631	24,260	2,577	2,238
	C	56.55	63.21	56.95	62,64	60.87	65.48	65.54	65.67	39.12	59.92
41. Durg District	A	946,154	939,082	598,556	504,874	330,099	349,464	100,171	105,100	33,572	12,435
	B	205,140	210,509	134,449	130,799	91,635	95,325	24,253	24,941	4,719	2,629
	C	21.68	22.42	22.46	25.91	27.76	27.64	24.21	23.73	14.06	21.14
42. Raipur District	A	982,679	1,019,325	608,718	537,224	348,687	354,702	125,269	120,190	21,901	6,677
	B	297,661	311,550	196,755	189,839	121,921	123,537	53,623	50,039	3,071	1,368
	C	30.29	30.56	32.32	35.34	34.97	34.83	42.81	41.63	14.02	20.49
43. Bastar District	A	582,403	585,098	369,504	337,654	278,152	261,307	47,035	48,537	7,791	9,948
	B	450,458	457,388	287,582	272,271	232,962	219,138	36,952	37,713	4,439	7,534
	C	77.34	78.17	77.82	80.64	80.75	83.86	78.56	77.70	56 98	75.73

TABLE IX.38

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged. 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	**All Industries**	**T**	**1,000**	**421**	**375**	**184**	**15**	**1**	**4**
		R	**1,000**	**413**	**388**	**183**	**11**	**N**	**5**
		U	**1,000**	**445**	**337**	**189**	**25**	**4**	**N**
	Division	T	1,000	419	381	184	10	..	6
	0-Agriculture, livestock,	R	1,000	415	386	184	8	..	7
	forestory, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	456	339	186	19	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	431	367	186	10	—	6
	04 Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	426	372	187	9	..	6
		U	1,000	461	340	181	18	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	344	281	313	62	..	—
	1-Mining and quarrying.	R	1,000	344	281	313	62	..	..
		U	..	—	—	..	—	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	344	281	313	62	..	..
	10 Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	344	281	313	62	—	—
		U	—	—	..	..	—	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	421	375	184	15	1	4
	2 & 3 Manufacturing	R	1,000	413	388	182	12	N	5
		U	1,000	444	337	189	26	4	N
	Major Groups	T	1,000	418	409	158	12	1	2
	22 Tobacco products	R	1,000	404	439	148	6	—	3
		U	1,000	437	365	175	20	3	N
	28 Manufacture of Wood and	T	1,000	399	386	195	16	N	4
	wooden products	R	1,000	397	390	194	15	N	4
		U	1,000	409	367	200	23	1	—
	31 Leather and Leather products	T	1,000	541	314	131	9	1	4
		R	1,000	551	313	124	7	N	5
		U	1,000	484	319	173	21	3	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Morena District	All Industries	T	1,000	528	299	161	12	--	--
		R	1,000	507	311	173	9	--	..
		U	1,000	614	250	113	23	--	--
	Division	T	1,000	500	313	180	7	..	..
	0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	497	319	177	7	--	--
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	667	--	333	--	..	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	500	313	180	7	--	--
	04 Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	497	319	177	7	..	--
		U	1,000	667	--	333	..	--	--
	Division	T	1,000	535	295	156	14	..	..
	2 & 3 Manufacturing	R	1,000	510	308	172	10	..	..
		U	1,000	612	256	109	23	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	446	339	215	..	..	..
	20 Food-stuffs	R	1,000	415	340	245	--	--	--
		U	1,000	584	333	83	--	..	--
	23 Textile cotton	T	1,000	562	276	162	--	--	--
		R	1,000	500	311	189	..	..	..
		U	1,000	710	193	97	--	--	--
	27 Textile-miscel laneous	T	1,000	629	194	113	64	--	--
		R	1,000	612	204	123	61	..	--
		U	1,000	692	154	77	77	--	..
	28 Manufacture of wood	T	1,000	531	328	133	8	..	--
	and wooden products	R	1,000	513	336	142	9	--	--
		U	1,000	667	267	66	..	--	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	644	203	136	17	..	--
		R	1,000	692	192	116	..	..	--
		U	1,000	606	212	152	30	..	--
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	465	357	178	--	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	435	369	196	--	--	--
	and coal	U	1,000	600	300	100	--	--	--

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Bhind District	All Industries	T	1,000	535	324	125	14	2	--
		R	1,000	553	316	124	7	..	--
		U	1,000	465	356	129	40	10	..
	Division	T	1,000	395	395	184	26	--	--
	0 Agriculture, livestock, foirestry,	R	1,000	433	367	200	..	--	--
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	250	500	125	125	--	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	395	395	184	26	..	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	433	367	200	..	..	--
		U	1,000	250	500	125	125	..	--
	Division	T	1,000	547	318	120	13	2	--
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	563	311	118	8	..	--
		U	1,000	484	344	129	32	11	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	469	344	172	15	..	--
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	510	314	176	..	..	--
		U	1,000	308	461	154	77	..	--
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	400	420	150	30	--	--
		R	1,000	402	427	159	12	..	--
		U	1,000	389	389	111	111	..	--
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	743	186	71	..	--	--
		R	1,000	741	204	55	..	--	--
		U	1,000	750	125	125	--	--	--
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	600	330	50	10	10	--
	wooden products	R	1,000	616	314	58	12	--	--
		U	1,000	500	429	..	..	71	--
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	470	353	157	20	--	--
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	489	311	178	22	--	--
	and coal	U	1,000	333	667	--	--	..	--
3. Gwalior	All Industries	T	1,000	501	304	185	7	3	--
District		R	1,000	445	366	183	6	--	--
		U	1,000	544	257	187	7	5	--

Table IX-38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged. 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	395	359	237	9	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	347	373	267	13	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	487	333	180	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	389	363	239	9	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	347	373	267	13	..	..
		U	1,000	474	342	184	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	520	295	176	6	3	..
	2 & 3 Manufacturing	R	1,000	474	364	158	4	..	..
		U	1,000	550	249	188	8	5	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	513	250	237	..	..	..
	23- Textile-cotton	R	1,000	500	324	176	..	..	..
		U	1,000	524	190	286	..	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	649	255	85	11	..	..
		R	1,000	606	333	61	..	..	..
		U	1,000	672	213	98	17	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	441	382	171	6	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	411	400	178	11	..	..
		U	1,000	484	355	161	..	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	389	322	267	22	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	342	395	263	..	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	423	269	269	39	..	..
4. Datia District	All Industries	T	1,000	420	372	195	10	3	..
		R	1,000	379	403	210	8	..	..
		U	1,000	493	317	169	14	7	..
	Division	T	1,000	568	270	162	..	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	542	333	125	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	615	154	231	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	568	270	162	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	542	333	125	..	..	..
		U	1,000	615	154	231	..	..	..

Table IX. 38 *Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1 000	405	383	198	11	3	--
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	362	411	218	9	--	--
		U	1,000	481	333	163	15	8	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	166	528	278	28	--	--
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	167	500	333	--	..	--
		U	1,000	167	556	222	55	..	--
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	750	136	114	..	--	..
		R	1,000	739	131	130	..	--	--
		U	1,000	762	143	95	--	--	--
	29- Manufacture of wood and wooden products	T	1 000	284	520	176	20	..	--
		R	1,000	247	532	195	26	--	--
		U	1,000	400	480	120	..	--	--
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	476	318	206	--	--	--
		R	1,000	445	361	194	..	--	--
		U	1,000	519	259	222	..	--	--
5. Shivpuri District	All Industries	T	1,000	419	386	180	13	1	1
		R	1,000	428	373	184	14	--	1
		U	1,000	359	465	158	9	9	--
	Division	T	1,000	469	331	161	31	--	8
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	R	1,000	480	314	165	33	--	8
		U	1,000	333	556	111	--	--	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	456	336	168	32	--	8
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	466	319	172	34	--	9
		U	1,000	333	556	111	--	..	--
	Division	T	1,000	410	395	184	10	1	--
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	418	385	187	10	--	--
		U	1,000	362	457	162	10	9	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	278	557	152	13	--	--
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	311	525	143	16	--	--
		U	1,000	167	667	166	--	--	--

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	379	333	276	12	--	..
	23- Textile-cotton	R	1,000	362	333	305	..	--	..
		U	1,000	444	333	167	56	--	--
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	632	276	92	--	..	--
		R	1,000	652	246	102	--	..	..
		U	1,000	429	571	..	..	--	..
	28- Manufacturing of wood and	T	1,000	330	445	203	22	..	--
	wooden products	R	1,000	333	437	207	23	..	--
		U	1,000	286	571	143	--	--	--
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	276	483	230	..	11	--
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	289	494	217	--	--	--
	and coal	U	1,000	..	250	500	--	250	--
6. Guna District	All Industries	T	1,000	421	375	195	6	3	--
		R	1,000	409	358	217	6	..	--
		U	1,000	445	390	149	5	11	--
	Division	T	1,000	330	390	280	--	..	--
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	340	377	283	..	..	--
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	250	500	250	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	358	394	248	..	..	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	360	390	250	..	..	--
		U	1,000	333	445	222	..	..	--
	Division	T	1,000	431	373	186	6	4	--
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	420	366	207	7	..	--
		U	1,000	451	387	146	5	11	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	506	366	122	..	6	--
	22- Tobacco products	R	1,000	445	444	111	..	--	--
		U	1,000	510	361	123	..	6	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	458	348	179	15	--	--
	wooden products	R	1,000	480	322	185	13	--	--
		U	1,000	348	478	152	22	--	--

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	465	365	170	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	R	1,000	481	361	158	..	..	..
		U	1,000	385	384	231	..	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	174	446	364	16	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	174	449	367	10	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	174	435	348	43	..	..
7. Tikamgarh	All Industries	T	1,000	425	381	18	6	..	1
District		R	1,000	409	392	192	6	..	1
		U	1,000	588	271	141	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	343	426	222	..	..	9
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	346	433	211	..	..	10
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	250	250	500	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	346	413	231	..	..	10
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	350	420	220	..	..	10
		U	1,000	250	250	500	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	437	375	182	6	..	..
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	417	387	189	7	..	..
		U	1,000	605	272	123	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	244	476	280	..	..	..
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	209	493	298	..	..	..
		U	1,000	400	400	200	..	..	..
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	238	375	362	25	..	..
		R	1,000	254	380	338	28	..	..
		U	1,000	111	333	556	..	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	421	397	175	7	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	413	399	181	7	..	..
		U	1,000	636	364	..	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	670	205	125	..	..	..
		R	1,000	682	188	130	..	..	..
		U	1,000	333	667	..	..	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	217	506	265	12	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	R	1,000	188	525	275	12	—	—
	ducts other than petroleum and coal	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
8. Chhatarpur	All Industries	T	1,000	471	352	168	7	..	2
District		R	1,000	482	333	170	8	..	2
		U	1,000	405	435	156	4	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	412	331	241	—	..	16
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	408	322	253	..	..	17
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	462	461	77	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	407	353	240	—	—	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	403	344	253	..	..	..
		U	1,000	462	461	77	—	—	—
	Divisions	T	1,000	478	354	159	8	..	1
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	492	340	159	8	—	1
		U	1,000	401	434	161	4	..	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	309	528	163	—	..	..
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	321	513	166	..	..	..
		U	1,000	261	587	152	—	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	350	412	226	12	..	—
	wooden products	R	1,000	357	404	225	14	—	..
		U	1,000	288	475	237	..	—	—
	31- Lether and lether products	T	1,000	773	174	53	..	..	..
		R	1,000	818	135	47	..	..	—
		U	1,000	280	600	120	—	..	—
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	315	435	214	30	..	
	ducts other than petro-	R	1,000	327	423	218	26	..	6
	leum and coal	U	1,000	167	583	167	83	—	—
9. Panna	All Industries	T	1,000	489	355	146	8	..	2
District		R	1,000	493	359	139	7	..	2
			1,000	447	321	214	18	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	509	281	193	17	—	—
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	519	289	173	19	—	—
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	400	200	400	..	—	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	509	291	182	18	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	520	300	160	20	..	..
		U	1,000	400	200	400	—	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	487	363	141	7	..	2
	2 & 3-Manufacturing	R	1,000	490	366	136	6	..	2
		U	1,000	451	333	196	20	..	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	326	457	201	11	..	5
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	337	458	193	6	—	6
	wooden products	U	1,000	222	444	278	56	..	—
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	733	191	76	..	..	—
		R	1,000	755	186	59	..	..	—
		U	1,000	—	333	667	..	..	..
10. Satna District	All Industries	T	1,000	457	374	155	8	1	5
		R	1,000	446	389	149	10	..	6
		U	1,000	495	321	179	..	5	..
	Division	T	1,000	356	365	235	9	..	35
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry	R	1,000	330	396	227	9	..	38
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	667	..	333	..	..	—
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	364	373	218	9	..	36
		R	1,000	337	406	208	10	—	39
		U	1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	1,000	—	..	..	..	..
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1 000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	—	—	..	..	—	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	1,000	—	..	—	..	—
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	1,000	—	—	..	—	—
		U	..	—	..	—	—	—	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged. 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Rewa District	All Industries	T	1,000	449	343	186	18	1	3
		R	1,000	401	370	208	17	..	4
		U	1,000	634	238	101	23	4	..
	Division	T	1,000	327	365	289	—	—	19
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	320	380	280	..	—	20
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	500	—	500	—	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	327	365	289	—	..	19
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	320	380	280	—	..	20
		U	1,000	500	—	500	..	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	—	1,000	—	..	—	—
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	—	1,000	..	—	..	—
		U	—	..	..	—	—	—	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	—	1,000	—	..	—	—
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	..	—
		U	—	—	—	..	..	—	—
	Divisions	T	1,000	454	341	182	19	1	3
	2 & 3-Manufacturing	R	1,000	406	369	204	18	—	3
		U	1,000	635	239	98	24	4	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	315	464	205	16	..	..
	20-Food-stuffs	R	1,000	273	482	227	18	—	—
		U	1,000	588	353	59	..	..	—
	22-Tobacco-products	T	1,000	550	302	116	21	..	11
		R	1,000	500	352	114	11	—	23
		U	1,000	594	257	119	30	—	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	242	445	273	37	..	3
	wooden products	R	1,000	215	460	289	33	—	3
		U	1,000	536	286	107	71	—	—
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	283	386	303	28	—	—
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	278	384	308	30	—	—
	and coal	U	1,000	333	417	250	—	—	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	TRU	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Shahdol District	All Industries	T	1,000	406	412	164	11	..	
		R	1,000	377	441	163	10	—	9
		U	1,000	565	250	169	16	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	138	667	184	11	—	—
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	124	691	173	12	—	—
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	334	333	333	—	—	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	60	746	179	15	..	—
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	60	746	179	15	..	—
		U	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	421	421	158	..	..	—
		R	1,000	429	428	143	—	..	—
		U	1,000	400	400	200	—	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	438	381	162	11	—	8
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	411	407	162	10	—	10
		U	1,000	576	246	161	17	—	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	282	482	218	18	..	—
	wooden products	R	1,000	272	503	212	13	..	—
		U	1,000	368	316	263	53	—	—
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	650	285	51	—	—	14
		R	1,000	638	291	55	..	—	16
		U	1,000	800	200	—	—	..	—
	36- Basic metals and their pro-	T	1,000	340	376	266	9	..	9
	ducts except machinery and	R	1,000	327	383	271	10	..	9
	transport equipment	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	—
	39- Miscellaneous manufacturing	T	1,000	624	282	82	..	..	12
	Industries	R	1,000	564	309	109	..	..	18
		U	1,000	734	233	33	—	—	..
13. Sidhi District	All Industries	T	1,000	417	377	175	14	2	15
		R	1,000	401	388	179	14	2	16
		U	1,000	944	..	56	—	—	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	402	427	122	12	..	37
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	402	427	122	12	..	37
	fishing and hunting	U	--	--	--	..	..	..	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	63	625	250	..	..	62
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	63	625	250	..	..	62
		U	--	..	--	..	..	..	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	469	391	94	15	..	31
		R	1,000	469	391	94	15	..	31
		U	..	..	..	..	--	..	--
	Division	T	1,000	420	368	184	14	2	12
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	401	382	189	14	2	12
		U	1,000	944	..	56	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1.000	252	460	251	31	..	6
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	247	463	253	31	..	6
	wooden products	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	667	250	63	10	..	10
		R	1,000	663	253	63	11	..	10
		U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mandsaur	All Industries	T	1,000	438	365	177	12	4	4
District		R	1,000	379	381	222	12	..	6
		U	1,000	537	339	100	13	11	..
	Division	T	1,000	301	464	230	5	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	276	468	250	6	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	445	444	111	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	299	469	226	6	..	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	268	471	255	6	..	..
		U	1,000	500	458	42	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	--	..	..	..

Table IX 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	..	..	1,000	—	..	..
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	—	1,000	..	..	..
		U	—	..	..	..	—	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	458	352	167	13	5	5
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	401	365	213	13	—	8
		U	1,000	542	333	100	13	12	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	397	378	205	13	7	..
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	306	433	243	18	..	—
		U	1,000	650	225	100	—	25	..
	23 Textile-cotton	T	1,000	478	372	126	19	5	..
		R	1,000	266	494	215	25	..	..
		U	1,000	609	297	70	16	8	—
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	562	333	99	6	—	—
		R	1,000	485	371	134	10	—	—
		U	1,000	677	277	46	..	—	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	425	346	196	17	4	12
	wooden products	R	1,000	387	363	214	18	..	18
		U	1,000	514	305	153	14	14	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	506	326	140	6	5	17
		R	1,000	500	327	146	..	..	27
		U	1,000	515	323	132	15	15	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	308	436	241	15	..	—
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	337	337	305	21	..	—
	and coal	U	1,000	237	684	79	—	—	—
15. Ratlam	All Industries	T	1,000	398	353	228	18	2	1
District		R	1,000	398	381	214	7	..	..
		U	1,000	398	312	250	32	4	4
	Division	T	1,000	528	283	151	38	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	500	333	143	24	..	..
	fishing and huntin[50]	U	1,000	636	91	182	91	—	—

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	528	283	151	38	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	500	333	143	24	..	..
		U	1,000	636	91	182	91	..	..
	Division	T	1.000	387	359	235	16	2	1
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	386	386	222	6	..	..
		U	1,000	388	321	253	30	4	4
	Major Groups	T	1,000	495	326	179	..	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	464	393	143	..	—	..
		U	1,000	538	231	231	..	..	..
	28- Manufacturing of wood and	T	1,000	355	420	203	22	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	366	442	192	..	..	..
		U	1,000	324	353	235	88	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	491	283	207	19	..	..
		R	1,000	515	294	176	15	..	..
		U	1,000	448	263	263	26	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral prc-	T	1,000	138	400	431	31	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	89	444	467	..	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	250	300	350	100	..	..
16. Ujjain District	All Industries	T	1,000	439	342	190	24	3	2
		R	1,000	469	343	171	13	1	3
		U	1,000	382	340	229	44	5	..
	Division	T	1,000	472	283	207	38	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	500	260	200	40	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	..	667	333	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	500	260	220	20	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	521	250	208	21	..	..
		U	1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	438	345	189	23	3	2
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	467	349	169	11	1	3
		U	1,000	385	338	228	44	5	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	549	354	88	9	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1 000	451	451	98	..	..	..
		U	1,000	714	191	71	24	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	447	335	196	16	..	6
	wooden products	R	1,000	478	336	166	12	..	8
		U	1,000	333	333	305	29	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	513	300	158	25	4	..
		R	1,000	556	292	141	11	..	..
		U	1,000	387	323	210	64	16	..
17. Jhabua	All Industries	T	1,000	357	352	238	37	11	5
District		R	1,000	326	366	249	32	18	9
		U	1,000	401	331	223	45	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	529	412	30	..	..	29
	0- Agriculture, livestock. forestry,	R	1,000	667	296	..	..	..	37
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	..	857	143	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	720	240	..	..	..	40
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	720	240	..	..	..	40
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	..	889	111	..	..	..
		R	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	..	857	143	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	340	346	259	41	11	3
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	278	376	284	36	21	5
		U	1,000	420	307	227	46	..	..
	20- Food-stuffs	T	1,000	391	370	196	43	..	..
		R	1,000	408	296	259	37	..	..
		U	1,000	368	474	105	53	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	645	244	67	22	22	..
		R	1,000	632	263	..	53	52	..
		U	1,000	654	231	115	..	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	230	446	324	..	—	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	189	396	415	..	..	—
	wooden products	U	1,000	333	572	95	..	..	—
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	44	338	471	132	15	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	26	461	410	77	26	—
	and coal	U	1,000	69	172	552	207	..	—
18. Dhar	All Industries	T	1,000	387	341	233	19	4	16
District		R	1,000	386	340	235	17	1	21
		U	1,000	390	347	228	22	13	—
	Division	T	1,000	379	303	242	46	..	30
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	316	342	289	..	..	53
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	464	250	179	107	..	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	385	292	246	46	—	31
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	325	324	297	..	..	54
		U	1,000	464	250	179	107	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	500	..	—	500	..	—
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	500	—	..	500	..	—
		U	—	—	..	..	—	..	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	500	—	—	500	—	—
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	500	..	..	500	—	—
		U	..	..	..	—	..	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	388	344	233	16	4	15
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	390	340	232	17	1	20
		U	1,000	380	360	235	10	15	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	370	409	213	—	—	8
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	337	435	217	..	..	11
		U	1,000	457	343	200	..	..	—
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	459	333	200	8	..	—
		R	1,000	478	294	217	11	—	—
		U	1,000	393	464	143	—	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	439	317	183	28	5	28
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	438	321	173	31	6	31
	wooden products	U	1,000	444	278	278	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	489	293	178	18	4	18
		R	1,000	495	288	187	10	..	20
		U	1,000	445	333	111	74	37	—
19. Indore	All Industries	T	1,000	444	348	179	25	3	1
District		R	1,000	421	358	193	25	3	—
		U	1,000	482	330	157	24	5	2
	Division	T	1,000	569	293	121	17	—	—
	0- Agriculture, livestock,	R	1,000	620	300	60	20	..	—
	forestry, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	250	250	500	..	—	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	569	293	121	17	—	—
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	620	300	60	20	..	—
		U	1,000	250	250	500	—	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	437	350	183	25	4	1
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	407	362	203	25	3	—
		U	1,000	437	332	150	24	5	2
	Major Groups	T	1,000	533	349	112	6	..	—
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	459	392	149	—	..	..
		U	1,000	602	308	77	13	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	458	337	173	32	—	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	497	313	166	24	—	..
		U	1,000	375	388	187	50	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	440	342	190	28	..	..
		R	1,000	398	370	199	33	..	—
		U	1,000	657	200	143	..	..	..
20. Dewas	All Industries	T	1,000	473	375	143	8	—	1
District		R	1,000	435	396	164	5	—	..
		U	1,000	593	308	75	20	—	4

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	TRU	Total Number of households	Hhouseholds engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	478	391	131	..	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock,	R	1,000	448	397	155	..	..	..
	forestry, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	636	364	..	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	478	391	131	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	448	397	155	..	..	..
		U	1,000	636	364	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	472	374	144	9	..	1
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	434	396	165	5	..	..
		U	1,000	591	306	78	21	..	4
	Major Groups	T	1,000	414	475	111	..	..	..
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	405	487	108	..	..	..
		U	1,000	440	440	120	..	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	553	286	143	18	..	..
		R	1,000	506	329	152	13	..	..
		U	1,000	667	182	121	30	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	592	285	119	4	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	593	278	129	..	..	..
		U	1,000	585	317	73	25	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products.	T	1,000	358	500	142	..	..	..
		R	1,000	333	514	153	..	..	..
		U	1,000	533	400	67	..	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	228	376	346	40	..	10
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	224	376	365	35	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	250	375	250	63	..	62
21. West Nimar	All Industries	T	1,000	451	330	188	15	..	16
District		R	1,000	438	335	189	15	..	23
		U	1,000	480	318	185	17	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	426	357	177	20	..	20
	0- Agriculture livestock,	R	1,000	391	368	195	23	..	23
	forestry, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	647	294	59	..	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	431	349	181	22	—	17
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	397	357	201	25	..	20
		U	1,000	636	303	61	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	—	..	—
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	1,000	—	—	..	—	—
		U	..	..	..	..	—	..	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	1,000	—	—	..	—	—
		U	..	—	..	—	..	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	454	326	189	15	..	16
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	446	330	188	13	..	23
		U	1,000	470	319	193	18	—	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	407	386	170	8	..	29
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	398	392	159	11	—	40
		U	1,000	431	369	200	—	..	—
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	357	435	203	5	—	..
		R	1,000	356	404	231	9	..	..
		U	1,000	359	466	175	..	—	—
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	554	301	112	4	—	29
		R	1,000	515	325	116	5	..	39
		U	1,000	671	229	100	..	—	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and wooden products	T	1,000	487	285	195	23	—	10
		R	1,000	487	273	201	26	—	13
		U	1,000	486	324	176	14	..	—
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	551	269	162	11	—	7
		R	1,000	552	288	142	9	—	9
		U	1,000	547	203	234	16	..	..
22. East Nimar District	All Industries	T	1,000	433	335	195	32	1	4
		R	1,000	471	351	167	5	—	6
		U	1,000	379	313	235	69	4	—

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	395	384	209	12	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock,	R	1,000	383	411	192	14	..	..
	forestry, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	461	231	308	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	398	373	217	12	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	394	395	197	14	..	..
		U	1,000	417	250	333	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	435	332	194	33	2	4
	2 & 3-Manufacturing	R	1,000	480	345	164	4	—	7
		U	1,000	377	315	234	71	3	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	452	385	133	22	8	—
	20- Food-stuffs	R	1,000	517	360	112	11	—	..
		U	1,000	326	435	174	43	22	..
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	221	370	285	120	4	..
		R	1,000	263	632	105	..	..	..
		U	1,000	218	350	300	128	4	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	556	321	123	..	..	..
		R	1,000	482	375	143	..	..	..
		U	1,000	720	200	80	..	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	502	287	190	14	..	7
	wooden products	R	1,000	523	271	188	9	—	9
		U	1,000	426	344	197	33	..	—
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	470	406	108	5	..	11
		R	1,000	464	425	98	..	..	13
		U	1,000	500	313	156	31	..	—
23. Shajapur District	All Industries	T	1,000	499	337	149	14	..	1
		R	1,000	512	334	143	10	..	1
		U	1,000	405	357	195	43	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	466	354	174	6	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	485	343	166	6	—	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	111	556	333	..	—	—

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	468	357	169	6	..	..
	04-Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	488	346	160	6	..	—
		U	1,000	111	556	333	—	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	503	335	146	15	..	1
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	515	333	140	11	..	1
		U	1,000	420	347	188	45	..	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	586	276	138	—	—	—
	27 Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	554	285	161	..	..	..
		U	1,000	773	227	..	—	..	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	518	316	155	11	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	526	306	160	8	..	—
		U	1,000	353	529	59	59	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	552	350	86	12	..	—
		R	1,000	580	343	77	..	..	..
		U	1,000	200	440	200	160	..	—
24. Rajgarh District	All Industries	T	1,000	432	382	174	12	—	—
		R	1,000	459	376	157	8	..	—
		U	1,000	326	409	239	26	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	466	352	159	23	..	—
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	493	329	164	14	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	333	467	133	67	..	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	453	347	173	27	—	—
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	483	317	183	17	..	..
		U	1,000	333	467	133	67	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	1,000	..	—	—	—	—
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	—
		U	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	1,000	..	—	—	—	—
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	—
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	429	385	175	11	..	..
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	456	380	157	7	..	..
		U	1,000	326	405	246	23	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	427	348	214	11	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,	435	346	207	12	..	..
	wooden products	U	1,000	333	381	286	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	516	348	127	9	..	..
		R	1,000	559	346	90	5	..	..
		U	1,000	273	364	333	30	..	..
	34-35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	210	513	260	17	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	217	515	268	..	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	182	500	227	91	..	..
25. Vidisha	All Indurtries	T	1,000	404	422	164	8	1	1
District		R	1,000	413	416	163	7	..	1
		U	1,000	373	445	165	13	4	..
	Division	T	1,000	309	564	109	18	..	..
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	286	571	123	20	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	429	571	..	..	..	..
	00- Field produce and plantation	R	1,000	429	571	..	..	..	..
	crops.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	T	1,000	..	429	428	143	..	..
		R	1,000	..	429	428	143	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	342	585	73	..	..	..
		R	1,000	314	600	86	..	..	..
		U	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	410	413	167	8	1	1
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	423	404	166	6	..	1
		U	1,000	370	443	169	14	4	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	419	385	184	12	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	426	385	179	10	..	--
	wooden products	U	1,000	355	387	226	32	--	--
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	512	375	113	--	--	..
		R	1,000	576	320	104	..	..	--
		U	1,000	326	535	139	..	..	..
	34 & 35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	196	536	241	18	9	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	224	531	235	10	..	--
	and coal	U	1,000	..	571	286	72	71	--
26. Sehore	All Industries	T	1,000	488	349	153	10	N	--
District		R	1,000	517	342	135	5	1	..
		U	1,000	413	368	199	20	..	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	667	333	--	..	--	..
	03- Fishing	R	1,000	667	333	--	..	--	--
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		T	1,000	500	327	173	--	--	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	500	333	167	..	..	..
		U	1, 00	500	286	214	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	487	350	152	10	1	..
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	519	341	133	6	1	..
		U	1,000	409	371	199	21	..	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	600	303	92	5	..	--
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	599	311	90	--	..	..
		U	1,000	608	274	98	20	--	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	547	327	124	2	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	597	289	114	--	..	..
		U	1,000	406	434	151	9	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Gr	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	526	326	140	6	3	..
	31-Leather and leather products	R	1,000	574	310	112	..	4	..
		U	1,000	200	425	325	50	..	—
	34 & 35- Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	262	440	261	37	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	263	447	258	32	..	—
	and coal	U	1,000	250	393	286	71	..	..
27. Raisen	All Industries	T	1,000	465	373	155	7	..	..
District		R	1,000	466	379	151	4	..	..
		U	1,000	458	343	176	23	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	89	533	378	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	89	533	378	..	..	—
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	360	480	160	..	..	..
		R	1,000	347	490	163	..	..	..
		U	1,000	1,000	..	—	..	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	484	363	146	7	—	..
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	491	366	139	4	..	..
		U	1,000	456	344	177	23	..	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	440	382	157	12	..	—
	22- Tobacco products	R	1,000	470	412	106	12	—	..
		U	1,000	423	365	186	26	—	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	545	373	82	—	..	..
		R	1,000	540	379	81	—	..	..
		U	1,000	600	300	100	..	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	450	371	175	4	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	443	379	178	..	..	..
		U	1,000	562	250	125	63	..	..
	31-Leather and leather products	T	1,000	588	322	90	..	..	..
		R	1,000	590	322	88	..	..	..
		U	1,000	500	333	167	..	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28. Hoshangabad District	All Industries	T	1,000	516	322	151	9	1	1
		R	1,000	531	321	141	6	..	1
		U	1,000	438	326	202	30	4	..
	Division	T	1,000	417	417	150	8	..	8
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	415	424	144	8	..	8
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	42	667	250	41	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	42	667	250	41	..	--
		U	...	..	..	--	--	..	--
	03- Fishing	T	1,000	500	382	118	..	--	..
		R	1,000	500	382	118	--	..	--
		U	..	--	--	...	...	--	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	509	351	140	--	..	--
		R	1,000	509	364	127	..	--	--
		U	1,000	500	...	500	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	524	314	151	10	1	--
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	542	311	141	6	--	..
		U	1,000	438	328	200	30	4	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	628	256	103	13	--	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	703	223	74	..	--	--
		U	1,000	372	371	200	57	..	--
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	479	309	204	8	--	--
	wooden products	R	1,000	502	298	200	..	..	--
		U	1,000	384	356	219	41	--	--
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1 000	624	284	90	2	..	--
		R	1,000	619	288	91	2	..	--
		U	1,000	700	233	67	--	--	--
29. Betul District	All Industries	T	1,000	367	426	198	9	..	..
		R	1,000	345	437	207	11	..	..
		U	1,000	487	362	151	--	..	--

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	424	373	203	—	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	449	347	204	—	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1 000	300	500	200	—	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	500	375	125	—	..	—
	00- Field produce and plantation	R	1,000	500	375	125	..	..	..
	crops	U	—	—	..	..	—	—	..
	03- Fishing	T	1,000	500	250	250	..	—	..
		R	1,000	500	250	250	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	—	—	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	419	387	194	..	..	..
		R	1,000	476	333	191	..	..	..
		U	1,000	300	500	200	..	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	..	..	1,000	—	—	—
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
		U	—	..	—	—	—	..	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	—
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	—	1,000	..	..	..
		U	..	—	—	..	..	—	—
	Division	T	1,000	364	429	197	10	—	—
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	339	443	206	12	..	..
		U	1,000	500	352	148	—	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	262	505	233	..	—	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	281	472	247	—	..	..
		U	1,000	167	667	166	—	—	—
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	181	486	314	19	—	..
		R	1,000	124	515	340	21	—	—
		U	1,000	875	125	—	..	—	—
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	446	420	130	4	..	—
	wooden products	R	1,000	440	425	130	5	—	..
		U	1,000	484	387	129	..	—	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Person	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	389	381	222	8	..	—
	31- Leather and leather products	R	1,000	342	415	234	9	—	..
		U	1,000	734	133	133	—	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	211	561	228	—	..	—
	except machinery and transport	R	1,000	183	586	231	..	—	..
	equipment	U	1,000	368	421	211	..	—	..
30. Sagar	All Industries	T	1,000	438	390	159	12	1	—
District		R	1,000	439	415	141	4	1	..
		U	1,000	437	353	184	24	2	—
	Division	T	1,000	392	443	165	—	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	358	494	148	..	..	—
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	563	187	250	—	—	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	214	572	214	—	—	—
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	214	572	214	—	—	—
		U	—	..	—	..	—	—	—
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	462	400	138	—	..	..
		R	1,000	420	460	120	..	..	—
		U	1,000	600	200	200	..	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	439	389	159	12	1	—
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	441	413	141	4	1	..
		U	1,000	436	354	184	24	2	—
	Major Group	T	1,000	427	406	156	10	1	—
	22- Tobacco products	R	1,000	438	424	135	3	..	—
		U	1,000	411	379	187	21	2	—
31. Damoh	All Industries	T	1,000	482	384	126	8	N	—
District		R	1,000	489	399	108	4	—	—
		U	1,000	461	342	176	18	3	—
	Division	T	1,000	441	471	88	—	—	—
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	422	484	94	—	..	—
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	750	250	..	—	—	—

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Household engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	467	433	100	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	446	447	107	..	..	..
		U	1,000	750	250	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	483	381	128	8	N	..
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	493	395	108	4	..	..
		U	1,000	459	343	177	19	2	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	434	411	144	10	1	..
	22- Tobacco-products	R	1,000	433	438	124	5	..	..
		U	1,000	438	355	184	21	2	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	434	411	144	10	1	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	433	438	124	5	..	..
		U	1,000	438	355	184	21	2	..
32. Jabalpur District	All Industries	T	1,000	443	381	152	17	3	4
		R	1,000	441	421	126	5	..	7
		U	1,000	447	327	186	33	7	..
	Division	T	1,000	333	455	182	30	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	286	571	143	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	368	368	211	53	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	250	500	..	250	..	..
	00- Field produce and plantation	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	crops	U	1,000	250	500	..	250	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	T	1,000	..	800	200	..	..	..
		R	1,000	..	800	200	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	500	278	222	..	..	..
		R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	400	333	267	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	444	380	152	17	3	4
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	442	420	126	5	..	7
		U	1,000	448	326	186	33	7	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Peresons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	417	417	142	16	2	6
	22- Tobacco-products	R	1,000	398	468	121	3	..	10
		U	1,000	449	331	179	37	4	--
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	382	407	203		--	2
	wooden products	R	1,000	358	434	196	9	--	3
		U	1,000	427	357	216	--	--	--
33. Narsimhapur District	All Industries	T	1,000	487	349	153	11	--	--
		R	1,000	481	352	158	9	..	--
		U	1,000	521	330	128	21	--	--
	Division	T	1,000	590	308	102	..	..	--
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	587	307	106	..	--	--
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	667	333	..	..	--	--
	Major Groups	T	1,000	526	263	211	..	--	--
	00- Field produce and plantation	R	1,000	526	263	211	--	..	--
	crops	U	..	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01- Plantation crops	T	1,000	688	250	62	..	--	--
		R	1,000	688	250	62	--	..	--
		U	..	--	--	--	..	--	--
	03- Fishing	T	1,000	875	125	..	..	--	--
		R	1,000	875	125	..	..	--	--
		U	..	--	..	..	--	--	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	545	364	91	..	..	--
		R	1,000	533	367	100	..	--	--
		U	1,000	667	333	..	--	..	--
	Division	T	1,000	481	351	156	12	--	--
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	474	355	161	10	--	--
		U	1,000	519	330	130	21	--	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	534	353	113	--	--	--
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	R	1,000	540	345	115	..	..	--
		U	1,000	500	400	100	--	--	--

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of households	Hhouseholds engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	406	399	188	7	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	398	412	186	4	..	..
	wooden products	U	1,000	471	294	206	29	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	563	305	132	..	..	..
		R	1,000	562	304	134	..	..	..
		U	1,000	583	333	84	..	..	..
34. Mandla	All Industries	T	1,000	347	420	217	15	1	..
District		R	1,000	341	426	217	14	2	..
		U	1,000	382	381	220	17	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	368	474	158	..	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	375	500	125	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
		T	1,000	375	500	125	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	357	500	143	..	..	..
		U	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	346	419	219	15	1	..
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	341	424	219	15	1	..
		U	1,000	383	383	217	17	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	199	468	323	10	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	195	483	311	11	..	..
	wooden products	U	1,000	238	333	429	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	371	412	203	14	..	..
		R	1,000	374	405	206	15	..	..
		U	1,000	333	500	167	..	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	364	450	166	20	..	..
	except machinery and transport	R	1,000	353	466	158	23	..	..
	equipment	U	1,000	445	333	222	..	..	..

Table IX.-83—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Household engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35. Chhindwara District	All Industries	T	1,000	509	330	147	14	..	..
		R	1,000	538	330	123	9	..	..
		U	1,000	396	326	241	37	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	685	231	84	..	..	..
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	695	235	70	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	724	210	66	..	..	..
	03- Fishing	R	1,000	724	210	66	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting.	T	1,000	653	225	122	..	..	..
		R	1,000	681	234	85	..	..	..
		U	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	493	338	153	16	..	..
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	520	341	129	10	..	..
		U	1,000	399	328	236	37	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	447	427	126	..	..	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	425	437	138	..		..
		U	1,000	562	375	63	..	..	..
	23- Tobacco products	T	1,000	234	351	368	47	..	..
		R	1,000	389	389	208	14	..	..
		U	1,000	121	323	485	71	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	584	286	108	22	..	..
		R	1,000	584	289	106	21	..	..
		U	1,000	582	279	116	23	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	544	308	135	13	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	562	309	121	8	..	..
		U	1,000	453	302	207	38	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	T	1,000	580	303	106	11	..	..
		R	1,000	575	300	113	12	..	..
		U	1,000	607	321	72	..	..	..

Table IX,38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	564	329	107	..	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their products	R	1,000	578	326	96	..	..	..
	except machinery and transport	U	1,000	429	357	214	..	..	..
36. Seoni	All Industries	T	1,000	447	345	186	20	..	2
District		R	1,000	450	377	160	10	..	3
		U	1,000	434	213	293	60	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	560	440	..	..	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock,	R	1,000	476	524	..	..	..	..
	forestry, fishing and hunting	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	400	600	..	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	250	750	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		T	1,000	533	467	..	..	..	..
	03- Fishing	R	1,000	533	467	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..
		R	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	443	342	192	20	..	3
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	449	372	166	10	..	3
		U	1,000	418	219	301	62	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	388	490	122	..	..	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	400	478	122	..	..	..
		U	1,000	250	625	125	..	..	..
	27- Textile-miscellaneous	T	1,000	585	293	98	24	..	..
		R	1,000	556	317	111	16	..	..
		U	1,000	684	210	53	53	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	333	395	256	8	..	8
	wooden products	R	1,000	347	398	237	9	..	9
		U	1,000	182	364	454	..	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	527	333	130	..	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	R	1,000	524	340	136	..	..	..
		U	1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	34-35-Non-metallic mineral pro-	T	1,000	173	467	307	53	..	..
	ducts other than petroleum	R	1,000	169	465	324	42	..	..
	and coal	U	1,000	250	500	..	250	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their pro-	T	1,000	577	299	114	..	..	10
	ducts except. machinery and	R	1,000	593	314	81	..	..	12
	transport, equipment	U	1,000	454	182	364	..	..	..
	39- Miscellaneous manufacturing	T	1,000	724	171	105	..	..	..
	industries	R	1,000	750	150	100	..	..	.
		U	1,000	695	194	111	..	..	..
37. Balaghat District	All Industries	T	1,000	289	414	279	18	..	.
		R	1,000	285	418	279	18	..	..
		U	1,000	338	353	287	22	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	400	..	600	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	429	..	..	571	..	..
		R	1,000	250	..	750	..	..	..
		U	1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	..	333	667	..	..	..
	1-Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	333	667	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	..	333	667	..	..	..
	10-Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	..	333	667	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Households Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Division	T	1,000	288	416	278	18	..	..
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	286	419	277	18	..	..
		U	1,000	331	361	286	22	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	164	459	355	2	..	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	167	459	355	19	..	..
		U	1,000	..	500	375	125	..	..
	22- Tobacco products	T	1,000	219	493	275	13	..	..
		R	1,000	216	495	276	13	..	..
		U	1,000	385	384	231	..	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	358	377	249	16	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	357	376	254	13	..	..
		U	1,000	389	389	167	55	..	..
38. Surguja District	All Industries	T	1,000	319	438	212	27	1	3
		R	1,000	283	459	226	29	..	3
		U	1,000	553	301	117	19	10	..
	Division	T	1,000	379	297	270	54	..	..
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	361	306	278	55	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	167	417	416	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	167	417	416	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	480	240	200	80	..	..
		R	1,000	458	250	208	84	..	..
		U	1.000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	316	445	209	26	1	3
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	279	468	223	27	..	3
		U	1,000	549	304	118	19	10	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	260	503	207	30	..	..
	28-Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	248	503	223	26	..	..
	wooden products	U	1,000	417	500	..	83	..	..

Table IX. 38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					Unspecified
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	493	307	187	13	..	..
	31- Leather and leather products	R	1,000	449	333	203	15	..	..
		U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	36-Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	181	488	295	36	..	..
	except machinary and transport	R	1 000	162	494	306	38	..	..
	equipment	U	1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..
	39- Miscellaneous manufacturing	T	1,000	456	367	152	25	..	..
	industries	R	1,000	400	434	133	33	..	..
		U	1,000	632	158	210	..	..	..
39. Bilaspur	All Industries	T	1,000	254	374	287	28	2	55
District		R	1,000	197	398	296	28	2	79
		U	1,000	387	319	265	27	2	..
	Division	T	1,000	667	278	..	..	..	55
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	615	308	..	..	..	77
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	667	278	..	..	..	55
	04- Livestock and hunting	R	1,000	615	308	..	..	..	77
		U	1,000	800	200	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	251	375	289	28	2	55
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	193	399	299	28	2	79
		U	1,000	383	320	268	27	2	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	280	417	185	9	5	104
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	244	429	190	..	6	131
		U	1,000	419	372	163	46	..	..
	22- Tobacco products	T	1,000	425	373	171	13	..	18
		R	1,000	254	390	254	34	..	68
		U	1,000	485	367	142	6	..	..
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	57	312	513	67	6	45
		R	1,000	71	354	444	50	10	71
		U	1,000	35	241	629	95	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					Unspecified
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	142	516	246	44	..	52
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	129	517	251	47	..	56
	wooden produets	U	1,000	308	500	192	..	..	..
40. Raigarh	All Industries	T	1,000	241	464	269	25	..	1
District		R	1,000	231	478	267	21	..	1
		U	1,000	306	340	286	68	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	156	511	333	..	..	..
	0-Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	156	511	333	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	182	545	273	..	..	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	182	545	273	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	484	161	355	..	..	..
		R	1,000	484	161	355	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	222	333	334	111	..	..
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	222	333	334	111	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	222	333	334	111	..	..
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	222	333	334	111	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	243	463	266	26	..	2
	2 & 3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	236	478	264	21	..	1
		U	1,000	306	340	286	68	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	380	433	187	..	..	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	391	435	174	..	..	..
		U	1,000	292	417	291	..	..	..
	23- Textile-cotton	T	1,000	108	584	280	28	..	..
		R	1,000	120	653	227	..	..	..
		U	1,000	66	328	475	131	..	..

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	232	458	268	42	..	--
	28- Manufacture of wood and	R	1,000	230	456	274	40	--	--
	wooden products	U	1,000	300	500	100	100	--	--
	36- Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	115	481	373	31	--	--
	except machinery and transport	R	1,000	112	484	373	31	--	..
	equipment	U	1,000	250	375	375	..	--	--
41. Durg	All Industries	T	1,000	398	392	189	20	1	N
District		R	1,000	395	400	186	17	1	1
		U	1,000	408	365	199	28	--	..
	Division	T	1,000	411	402	178	9	..	--
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	437	379	184	--	--	--
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	320	480	160	40	..	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	333	445	222	--	--	--
	03- Fishing	R	1,000	353	412	235	..	--	--
		U	1,000	--	1,000	--	--	--	--
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	423	412	153	12	--	..
		R	1,000	459	393	148	--	--	..
		U	1,000	333	458	167	42	--	--
	Division	T	1,000	398	391	190	21	N	N
	2&3- Manufacturing	R	1,000	393	401	186	18	1	1
		U	1,000	412	359	201	28	--	--
	Major Group	T	1,000	439	420	132	9	--	--
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	460	419	117	4	..	--
		U	1,000	366	423	183	28	..	--
	23- Textile-cotton]	T	1,000	108	418	428	46	--	--
		R	1,000	85	445	433	37	--	--
		U	1,000	233	267	400	100	--	--
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	405	388	174	27	3	3
	wooden products	R	1,000	405	388	168	30	5	4
		U	1,000	403	387	194	16	--	--

Table IX.38—*Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					Unspecified
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	360	467	142	31	..	—
	31- Leather and leather products	R	1,000	333	479	158	30	..	—
		U	1,000	500	406	63	31	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	563	336	101	..	..	..
	except machinery and trans-	R	1,000	586	338	76	..	..	—
	port equipment	U	1,000	360	320	320	..	..	..
42. Raipur	All Industries	T	1,000	345	429	207	17	2	..
District		R	1,000	339	446	199	15	1	..
		U	1,000	368	370	232	26	4	..
	Division	T	1,000	381	460	159	..	..	—
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	389	456	155	..	..	..
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	300	500	200	..	..	..
	Major Groups	T	1,000	313	437	250	—	..	..
	00- Field produce and plantation	R	1,000	313	437	250	..	..	..
	crops	U	—	..	..	..	—	..	..
	03- Fishing	T	1,000	400	475	125	..	..	..
		R	1,000	400	475	125	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	400	444	156	..	..	..
		R	1,000	429	428	143	..	..	..
		U	1,000	300	500	200	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	556	333	111	..	..	..
	1- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	556	333	111	..	—	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group	T	1,000	556	333	111	..	..	..
	10- Mining and quarrying	R	1,000	556	333	111	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	342	427	210	19	2	..
	2&3 - Manufacturing	R	1,000	334	446	203	16	1	—
		U	1,000	369	367	233	27	4	..

Table IX.38 – *Contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	TRU	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					Unspecified
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	T	1,000	422	414	153	11	..	..
	20- Food stuffs	R	1,000	437	418	142	3	..	..
		U	1,000	318	387	227	68	..	..
	22- Tobacco products	T	1,000	326	461	199	14	..	—
		R	1,000	433	383	167	17	..	—
		U	1,000	286	491	211	12	—	—
	23. Textile-cotton	T	1,000	87	545	330	38	..	—
		R	1,000	74	568	321	37	..	..
		U	1,000	156	422	378	44	—	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	332	439	206	23	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	309	461	204	26	..	..
		U	1,000	500	283	217	..	—	—
	36- Basic metals and their praducts	T	1,000	429	378	176	9	8	..
	except machinary and transport	R	1,000	389	420	171	10	10	..
	equipment	U	1,000	625	175	200	—	..	..
43. Bastar	All Industries	T	1,000	210	464	298	26	1	1
District		R	1,000	206	468	297	27	1	1
		U	1,000	400	267	333	—	..	—
	Division	T	1,000	572	214	214	—	..	..
	0- Agriculture, livestock, forestry,	R	1,000	538	231	231	..	..	—
	fishing and hunting	U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	—	—
	Major Groups	T	1,000	583	250	167	..	—	..
	02- Forestry and logging	R	1,000	583	250	167	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04- Livestock and hunting	T	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..
		R	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
		U	1,000	1,000	..	—	..	..	..
	Division	T	1,000	207	466	299	26	1	1
	2&3- Manucfacturing	R	1,000	203	471	298	27	1	N
		U	1,000	379	276	345	—	—	..

Table IX.38—*Concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group	T R U	Total Number of house-holds	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					Unspecified
				1 Person	2 Persons	3-5 Persons	6-10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Groups	T	1,000	117	547	313	17	3	3
	23- Textile-cotton	R	1,000	117	545	314	18	3	3
		U	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	28- Manufacture of wood and	T	1,000	279	410	295	16	..	..
	wooden products	R	1,000	283	413	288	16	..	..
		U	1,000	..	250	750	..	..	..
	36- Basic metals and their products	T	1,000	147	447	368	38	..	..
	except machinery and transport	R	1,000	143	448	371	38	..	..
	equipment	U	1,000	667	333	..	..	..	..

Note:—The Major Groups of household industry having less than 10% of the households in the respective Divisions have not been shown.

TABLE IX-39

Comparision of Households engaged in Household indutries with households engaged only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industries, 1961

(Households engaged only in household indnstries col. 3 of B-XIV Part A used as base=1,000)

State/District	T R U	Households engaged only in household industries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating households which are also engaged in H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating households col-2 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII cot-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madhya	T	1,000	1,443	12,909	421	122	1,779	375	491	4,561	184	678	5,417	15	139	1,020	1	13	99	4	N	33
Pradesh	R	1,000	1,881	16,803	413	157	2,272	388	640	5,941	183	885	7,090	11	182	1,333	N	16	124	5	1	43
	U	1,000	131	1,237	445	16	301	337	43	424	189	60	405	25	11	80	4	1	25	N	..	2
1. Morena	T	1,000	3,109	29,900	528	342	7,975	299	878	9,768	161	1,525	10,499	12	333	1,514	..	31	121	..	..	23
District	R	1,000	3,842	36,495	507	421	9,749	311	1,086	11,886	173	1,885	12,825	9	413	1,864	..	37	143	..	..	28
	U	1,000	129	3,068	614	23	758	250	30	1,151	113	61	1,038	23	8	91	..	7	30	..	..	..
2. Bhind	T	1,000	2,131	35,435	535	362	10,791	324	638	11,694	125	920	10,875	14	187	1,439	2	24	594	..	..	42
District	R	1,000	2,578	43,354	553	435	13,197	316	770	14,359	124	1,116	13,369	7	232	1,725	..	25	656	..	..	48
	U	1,000	376	4,386	465	79	1,356	356	119	1,247	129	148	1,099	40	10	317	10	20	347	..	..	20
3. Gwalior	T	1,000	917	12,214	501	118	2,868	304	304	4,032	185	405	4,481	7	82	706	3	8	120	..	..	7
District	R	1,000	2,034	26,634	445	250	6,018	366	674	8,848	183	903	9,936	6	189	1,555	..	18	262	..	..	15
	U	1,000	60	1,164	544	16	453	257	21	341	187	23	302	7	..	56	5	..	12	..		..
4. Datia	T	1,000	1,301	12,623	420	94	2,035	372	461	4,372	195	602	5,403	10	139	760	3	5	33	..	..	20
District	R	1,000	1,953	19,024	379	138	2,992	403	692	6,573	210	901	8,241	8	214	1,174	..	8	44	..	..	..
	U	1,000	141	1,218	493	14	331	317	49	451	169	71	345	14	7	21	7	..	14	..	..	56
5. Shivpuri	T	1,000	2,221	17,376	419	208	2,407	386	750	6,266	180	1,052	7,494	13	210	1,154	1	1	37	1	..	18
District	R	1,000	2,549	19,823	428	239	2,740	373	863	7,137	184	1,204	8,565	14	242	1,322	..	1	40	1	..	19
	U	1,000	123	1,728	359	9	281	465	26	693	158	79	649	9	9	79	9	..	17	..	..	9

Table IX-39—*Contd.*

State/District	T R U	House-holds engaged only in house-hold indutries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating house-hold which are also engaged in H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating house-holds col-2 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-X-II col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
6. Guna	T	1,000	1,283	12,526 421	156	2,793	375	421	4,389		195	615	4,659	6	84	628	3	7	25	..	..	32
District	R	1,000	1,852	18,038 409	223	4,004	368	614	6,350		217	885	6,709	6	119	897	..	11	30	..	..	48
	U	1,000	97	1,026 445	16	267	390	18	298		149	52	382	5	11	66	11	..	13	..	..	..
7. Tikamgarh	T	1,000	2,503	13,703 425	174	2,036	381	874	5,009		187	1,215	5,755	6	225	776	..	15	108	1	..	19
District	R	1,000	2,748	14,936 408	192	2,203	393	960	5,454		192	1,332	6,294	6	247	845	..	17	119	1	..	21
	U	1,000	165	1,906 588	..	435	271	59	753		141	94	600	..	12	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Chhatarpur	T	1,000	1,186	7,348 471	106	1,358	352	405	2,776		168	576	2,845	7	97	338	..	2	18	2	..	13
District	R	1,000	1,363	8,354 482	120	1,534	338	465	3,160		170	666	3,242	8	110	383	..	2	20	2	..	15
	U	1,000	114	1,260 405	19	290	435	46	454		156	34	443	4	15	65	..	..	4	..	..	4
9. Panna	T	1,000	1,995	14,278 489	227	2,534	355	740	5,317		146	878	5,570	8	150	815	..	..	36	2	..	6
District	R	1,000	2,184	15,580 493	248	2,748	359	811	5,809		139	961	6,095	7	164	882	..	..	39	2	..	7
	U	1,000	107	1,250 446	18	393	322	36	393		214	53	321	18	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Satna	T	1,000	1,680	9,038 457	191	1,552	374	569	2,970		155	767	3,496	8	136	845	1	16	148	5	1	27
District	R	1,000	2,086	11,499 446	235	1,965	389	715	3,774		149	948	4,460	10	168	1,077	..	19	188	6	1	35
	U	1,000	256	404 495	36	101	321	59	150		179	135	114	..	21	34	5	5	5	..	..	..
11. Rewa	T	1,000	1,434	14,512 449	215	2,615	343	558	4,132		186	575	5,974	18	80	1,410	1	2	242	3	4	139
District	R	1,000	1,800	18,196 401	269	3,274	370	701	5,186		208	723	7,493	17	100	1,768	..	2	300	4	5	175
	U	1,000	8	175 634	4	51	238	4	31		101	..	62	23	..	16	4	..	15	..	..	..
12. Shahdol	T	1,000	2,575	29,230 406	288	4,134	412	960	10,833		164	1,126	11,759	11	182	2,224	..	16	190	7	3	90
District	R	1,000	2,971	33,918 377	328	4,705	441	1,101	12,575		163	1,308	13,702	10	212	2,607	..	19	225	9	3	104
	U	1,000	387	3,331 565	65	976	250	185	1,210		169	121	1,024	16	16	105	..	..	..	..	..	16
13. Sidhi	T	1,000	4,003	25,106 417	419	2,796	377	1,221	7,654		175	1,881	10,513	14	450	2,841	2	25	484	15	7	818
District	R	1,000	4,118	25,854 401	429	2,872	388	1,255	7,879		179	1,937	10,835	14	464	2,928	2	26	497	16	7	843
	U	1,000	389	1,444 944	111	389	..	167	556		56	111	333	..	..	111	..	..	55	..	..	..

Table IX.39—*Contd.*

State/District	T R U	House-holds engaged only in household industries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating house-holds which are also engaged H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating house-holds col-2 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons		3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
14. Mandsaur	T	1,000	1,475	11,775	438	85	1,446	365	446	4,007	177	752	5,315	12	180	923	4	11	28	4	1	56
District	R	1,000	2,266	17,610	379	133	2,060	381	681	5,996	222	1,155	8,032	12	280	1,399	..	16	34	6	1	89
	U	1,000	137	1,900	537	4	408	339	49	641	100	71	716	13	11	117	11	2	18	...	..	..
15. Ratlam	T	1,000	1,410	14,477	398	101	1,919	353	415	4,830	228	713	6,511	18	171	1,078	1	7	50	2	3	89
District	R	1,000	2,285	23,452	398	162	3,069	381	678	7,835	214	1,148	10,595	7	280	1,727	..	12	76	..	5	150
	U	1,000	120	1,243	399	11	225	312	25	398	250	73	489	32	11	120	4	..	11	3	..	...
16. Ujjain	T	1,000	1,170	10,483	439	100	1,346	342	368	3,536	190	573	4,679	24	119	819	3	10	32	2	..	71
District	R	1,000	1,749	15,125	469	145	1,862	343	546	5,079	171	863	6,839	13	180	1,192	1	15	48	3	...	105
	U	1,000	52	1,514	382	13	351	340	23	553	229	13	506	44	3	99	5	—	..	—	..	5
17. Jhabua	T	1,000	770	39,405	357	56	1,797	352	251	12,595	238	352	19,865	37	111	4,886	11	..	122	5	..	140
District	R	1,000	1,190	66,371	326	90	2,937	366	376	21,145	249	566	33,552	32	158	8,289	18	—	208	9	..	240
	U	1,000	178	1,446	401	6	191	331	76	560	223	51	599	45	45	96	..	..	..	...	..	..
18. Dhar	T	1,000	431	14,535	387	32	886	341	137	4,909	233	206	7,041	18	51	1,497	4	5	88	17	..	114
District	R	1,000	531	18,165	386	41	1,037	340	170	6,159	235	253	8,824	17	61	1,895	1	6	107	21	...	143
	U	1,000	75	1,636	390	—	351	347	18	465	228	39	710	22	18	83	13	...	18	—	..	9
19. Indore	T	1,000	361	5,108	444	43	863	348	92	1,691	179	179	2,095	25	42	417	3	5	36	1	—	6
District	R	1,000	562	7,802	421	64	1,281	358	146	2,606	193	280	3,215	25	65	637	3	7	53	—	...	10
	U	1,000	17	494	482	7	145	330	—	124	157	5	178	24	3	40	5	2	7	2	—	—
20. Dewas	T	1,000	978	9,060	473	59	988	375	334	3,281	143	479	4,049	8	102	702	—	4	28	1	...	12
District	R	1,000	1,259	11,446	435	73	1,229	396	426	4,109	164	623	5,160	5	132	896	—	5	36	—	—	16
	U	1,000	95	1,553	593	16	229	308	43	676	75	28	553	20	8	91	...	—	4	4	—	—
21. West Nimar	T	1,000	510	9,745	451	37	669	330	109	3,069	188	253	4,619	15	101	1,210	...	9	84	16	1	94
District	R	1,000	690	13,131	438	47	826	335	148	4,131	189	341	6,274	15	140	1,664	—	13	106	23	1	130
	U	1,000	66	1,382	480	12	280	318	14	447	185	36	532	17	4	88	—	—	30	—	...	5

Table IX.39—*Contd.*

State/District	T R U	Households engaged only in household industries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating households which are also engaged in H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating households col-12 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
22. East Nimar District	T	1,000	483	9,196	433	41	801	335	143	3,024	195	236	4,383	32	55	890	1	8	66	4	..	32
	R	1,000	774	15,180	471	59	1,209	351	231	5,006	167	386	7,330	5	88	1,486	..	10	95	6	..	54
	U	1,000	74	810	379	16	230	313	19	248	235	24	253	69	10	55	4	5	24	..	..	..
23. Shajapur District	T	1,000	1,497	7,284	499	142	1,051	337	415	2,572	149	756	3,213	14	177	422	..	7	23	1	..	3
	R	1,000	1,675	8,068	512	162	1,145	334	464	2,856	143	843	3,575	10	199	466	..	7	24	1	..	2
	U	1,000	200	1,562	405	..	368	357	59	497	195	119	573	43	22	103	..	..	16	..	..	5
24. Rajgarh District	T	1,000	1,743	1,1398	432	198	1,672	382	520	3,887	174	855	5,072	12	162	730	..	7	35	..	1	2
	R	1,000	2,176	14,111	459	247	2,056	376	652	4,802	157	1,066	6,304	8	202	911	..	8	37	..	1	1
	U	1,000	52	817	326	5	174	409	4	317	239	35	265	26	4	26	..	4	31	..	..	4
25. Vidisha District	T	1,000	1,028	10,870	404	124	2,266	422	350	3,710	164	475	4,216	8	73	618	1	6	60	1	..	..
	R	1,000	1,313	13,684	413	158	2,847	416	447	4,698	163	607	5,296	7	94	781	..	7	62	1	..	..
	U	1,000	89	1,600	373	13	351	445	31	458	165	40	658	13	..	80	4	5	53	..	..	..
26. Sehore District	T	1,000	571	6,604	487	67	1,065	349	182	2,360	153	255	2,652	10	48	447	1	19	80	..	..	..
	R	1,000	786	8,916	517	91	1,412	342	252	3,223	135	350	3,576	5	66	598	1	27	107	..	..	..
	U	1,000	20	690	413	4	177	368	4	151	199	10	288	20	2	62	..	..	12	..	..	..
27. Raisen District	T	1,000	473	6,711	465	71	1,490	373	173	2,506	155	207	2,374	7	20	317	..	2	23	..	..	1
	R	1,000	532	7,902	466	79	1,744	379	195	2,958	151	234	2,797	4	22	375	..	2	27	..	..	1
	U	1,000	171	597	458	28	185	343	60	185	176	69	204	23	9	18	..	5	..	..	..	5
28. Hoshangabad District	T	1,000	464	7,073	516	78	1,418	322	182	2,594	151	181	2,612	9	21	393	1	2	56	1	..	..
	R	1,000	541	8,113	531	90	1,612	321	214	2,992	141	211	3,009	6	24	441	..	2	59	1	..	..
	U	1,000	64	1,596	438	11	393	326	19	498	202	30	525	30	4	142	4	..	38	..	..	..
29. Betul District	T	1,000	2,046	13,752	367	81	1,063	426	519	4,606	198	1,037	6,626	9	336	1,319	..	73	138	..	..	..
	R	1,000	2,382	15,955	345	93	1,205	437	600	5,345	207	1,208	7,710	11	394	1,539	..	87	156	..	..	..
	U	1,000	217	1,750	487	13	290	362	79	579	151	105	717	..	20	125	..	..	39	..	..	..

Table IX. 39—*Contd.*

State/District	T R U	Households engaged only in household industries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating households which are also engaged in H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating households col-2 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV col-5	B-XV Pt.-A col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30. Sagar	T	1,000	1,043	2,293	438	70	570	390	428	898	159	489	730	12	54	89	1	2	6	..	..	N
District	R	1,000	1,702	3,711	439	114	916	415	701	1,465	141	795	1,180	4	89	143	1	3	7	..	..	N
	U	1,000	90	240	437	7	70	353	34	76	184	45	78	24	4	12	2	..	4	..	..	..
31. Damoh	T	1,000	1,309	4,234	482	152	1,040	384	536	1,739	126	568	1,317	8	51	131	N	2	7	..	..	..
District	R	1,000	1,761	5,706	489	205	1,403	399	726	2,354	108	759	1,769	4	68	171	..	3	9	..	..	..
	U	1,000	99	290	461	10	67	342	27	89	176	55	107	19	7	25	2	..	2	..	..	..
32. Jabalpur	T	1,000	1,598	5,808	443	200	1,270	381	696	2,231	152	618	1,962	17	66	277	3	18	52	4	..	16
District	R	1,000	2,704	9,649	441	334	2,048	421	1,186	3,746	126	1,042	3,298	5	111	450	..	31	80	7	..	27
	U	1,000	128	708	447	22	237	327	45	220	186	54	187	33	6	48	7	1	15	..	..	1
33. Narsimhapur	T	1,000	658	6,931	487	136	1,723	349	282	2,730	153	211	2,249	11	27	215	..	2	13	..	..	1
District	R	1,000	745	7,861	481	154	1,948	352	318	3,102	158	239	2,560	9	31	238	..	3	12	..	..	1
	U	1,000	149	1,495	521	32	404	330	69	559	128	43	436	21	5	80	..	..	16	..	..	..
34. Mandla	T	1,000	1,124	23,369	347	88	1,808	420	381	8,285	217	547	10,559	15	97	2,443	1	10	191	..	1	83
District	R	1,000	1,285	26,984	341	101	2,035	426	438	9,579	217	623	12,221	14	112	2,839	2	10	214	..	1	96
	U	1,000	161	1,737	382	9	449	381	42	542	220	93	619	17	9	76	..	8	51	..	..	..
35. Chhindwara	T	1,000	1,375	11,211	509	87	1,378	330	351	4,045	147	710	4,977	14	199	761	..	28	50	..	..	..
District	R	1,000	1,659	13,603	538	104	1,637	330	421	4,897	123	857	6,082	9	242	928	..	35	59	..	..	..
	U	1,000	277	1,963	396	21	378	326	79	750	241	140	707	37	34	113	..	3	15	..	..	..
36. Seoni	T	1,000	1,262	17,908	447	86	1,256	345	338	5,664	186	616	8,628	20	193	2,030	..	29	299	2	..	31
District	R	1,000	1,563	22,166	450	108	1,543	377	416	7,016	160	765	10,695	10	238	2,511	..	36	362	3	..	39
	U	1,000	33	507	434	..	80	213	20	140	293	7	180	60	6	67	..	..	40	..	..	..
37. Balaghat	T	1,000	1,388	8,432	289	26	287	414	379	2,414	279	749	4,322	18	213	1,206	..	21	203	..	..	N
District	R	1,000	1,471	8,842	285	28	289	418	401	2,545	279	794	4,550	18	226	1,253	..	22	205	..	..	N
	U	1,000	125	2,250	338	..	250	353	44	449	287	59	890	22	15	485	..	7	176	..	..	..

Table IX.39—*Concld.*

State/District	T R U	House-holds engaged only in house-hold industries B-XIV Pt-A	Cultivating house-holds which are also engaged in H.H.I. col-2 B-XV	Cultivating house-holds col-2 B-XII	1 Person			2 Persons			3-5 Persons			6-10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified		
					B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt. A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-II col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6	B-XIV Pt-A col-5	B-XV col-6	B-XII col-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
38. Surguja	T	1,000	4,296	39,274 319	227	3,914	438	1,384	12,962		212	2,109	17,816	27	542	4,122	1	31	259	3	3	201
District	R	1,000	4,933	45,078 283	257	4,426	459	1,595	14,886		226	2,420	20,484	29	622	4,753	..	36	297	3	3	232
	U	1,000	175	1,689 553	39	602	301	20	505		117	97	534	19	19	39	10	..	9	..	..	..
39. Bilaspur	T	1,000	2,586	33,409 254	173	4,087	374	966	13,884		287	1,178	13,246	28	251	2,009	2	17	146	55	1	37
District	R	1,000	3,544	46,906 197	231	5,555	398	1,323	19,498		296	1,622	18,771	28	345	2,841	2	22	188	79	1	53
	U	1,000	394	2,539 387	41	728	319	149	1,045		265	162	610	27	37	105	2	5	51	..	..	..
40. Raigarh	T	1,000	2,369	19,927 241	144	2,291	464	854	6,933		269	1,140	8,869	25	213	1,724	..	18	110	1	..	..
District	R	1,000	2,596	21,836 233	154	2,444	478	942	7,596		267	1,246	9,777	21	234	1,902	..	20	117	1	..	..
	U	1,000	347	2,891 306	55	925	340	68	1,020		286	197	762	68	27	136	..	..	48	..	..	..
41. Durg	T	1,000	1,680	25,432 398	95	2,765	392	515	9,442		189	836	10,980	20	212	2,006	1	22	228	N	..	2
District	R	1,000	2,166	32,741 395	117	3,466	400	664	12,130		186	1,084	14,279	17	273	2,589	1	28	274	1	..	3
	U	1,000	177	2,793 408	26	600	365	56	1,127		199	69	777	28	24	203	..	2	86	..	..	..
42. Raipur	T	1,000	2,509	25,672 345	112	3,251	429	865	10,217		207	1,223	10,229	17	284	1,763	2	25	212	..	..	..
District	R	1,000	3,171	32,217 339	138	4,013	446	1,094	12,854		199	1,546	12,907	15	361	2,199	1	32	244	..	..	..
	U	1,000	249	3,328 368	26	648	370	82	1,215		232	117	1,088	26	24	274	4	..	103	..	..	..
43. Bastar	T	1,000	1,599	21,460 210	67	1,007	464	470	6,020		298	811	10,970	26	233	3,199	1	18	259	1	..	5
District	R	1,000	1,631	21,817 206	69	1,012	468	479	6,120		297	827	11,157	27	238	3,261	1	18	262	1	..	5
	U	1,000	200	5,800 400	..	767	267	100	1,633		333	100	2,800	..	..	500	..	..	100	..	..	..

TABLE IX-40

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industries with or without cultivation in the state classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961.

Household Industry		TOTAL			1—3 Months			4—6 Months			7—9 Months			10 Months to 1 year			Unspecified.		
	TRU	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
								MADHYA PRADESH											
All Industries with Cultivation	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	83	114	214	209	189	127	123	80	527	531	507	50	54	110
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	84	119	216	211	194	127	123	79	523	528	493	51	54	115
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	27	24	127	117	95	116	115	95	711	724	474	17	17	12
All Industries without Cultivation	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	17	6	83	79	94	90	95	107	77	772	742	35	34	48
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	21	9	96	91	145	101	107	169	741	745	668	38	36	9
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	7	4	43	41	59	55	61	65	866	865	797	27	26	75
Division 0- Agriculture, livestock, foresty, fishing and hunting	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	18	10	68	60	65	32	31	40	833	848	850	47	43	35
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	18	11	68	61	66	32	31	40	832	847	848	47	43	35
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	..	—	33	27	45	27	30	45	896	904	888	44	39	22
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	8	..	69	74	106	46	56	67	785	782	827	90	80	..
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	9	..	75	82	167	50	60	83	767	764	750	97	85	..
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	1	—	17	20	..	14	18	37	924	923	963	43	38	..
Major Group 04- Livestock and hunting	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	10	10	45	41	49	26	25	32	884	892	886	34	32	23
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	10	10	46	42	49	26	25	33	884	891	884	33	32	24
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	:	..	..	31	24	47	19	24	16	901	908	913	49	44	24
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	3	..	24	22	17	21	24	16	898	902	967	53	49	..
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	—	25	22	28	23	26	28	894	897	944	54	51	..
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	1	—	18	21	—	8	8	—	927	929	1000	45	41	—
Division 1- Mining and Quarrying	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	315	467	408	457	..	61	62	133	123	92	400	102	74	—
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	315	467	408	457	—	61	62	133	123	92	400	102	74	—
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Table IX.40—*Contd.*

Household Industry		TOTAL			1—3 Months			4—6 Months			7—9 Months			10 Months to 1 year			Unspecified		
	T R U	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	208	..	344	278	..	63	42	..	250	292	1000	187	180	..
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	208	..	344	278	..	63	42	..	250	292	1000	187	180	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 10-	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	315	467	408	457	..	61	62	133	123	92	400	102	74	..
Mining and	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	315	467	408	457	..	61	62	133	123	92	400	102	74	..
quarrying	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	208	..	344	278	..	63	42	..	250	292	1000	187	180	..
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	208	..	344	278	..	63	42	..	250	292	1000	187	180	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	92	130	233	231	208	139	137	86	488	485	454	50	55	122
Manufacturing	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	93	136	235	233	214	139	137	85	484	481	438	51	56	127
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	30	28	137	128	102	125	125	103	691	703	757	15	14	10
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	18	6	84	78	94	93	98	108	771	775	742	32	31	50
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	21	9	98	92	146	106	111	174	739	744	662	33	32	9
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	8	4	44	41	60	56	62	66	864	863	793	27	26	77
Major Group 20	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	135	179	172	174	113	74	71	40	468	450	418	155	170	250
Food Stuffs	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	136	182	172	175	115	73	71	40	465	447	406	157	171	257
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	40	64	94	91	59	119	122	44	688	682	809	54	65	24
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	24	4	86	90	14	59	64	39	795	791	930	36	31	13
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	26	5	100	104	18	66	71	4	768	765	969	39	34	4
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	18	3	38	39	12	36	38	63	887	883	904	23	22	18
Major Group 22-	(a) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	68	107	323	316	378	229	236	133	354	360	350	20	20	32
Tobacco	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	70	113	332	325	396	234	241	139	338	344	319	20	20	33
Products	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	32	12	98	99	62	110	105	12	749	753	908	12	11	6
	(b) T	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	9	3	76	64	5	104	100	..	779	797	702	29	30	290
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	15	..	115	101	59	163	162	..	677	698	882	26	24	59
	U	1,000	1,000	1,009	2	1	3	19	14	..	19	16	..	927	932	682	33	37	315

Table IX.40—*Concld.*

Household Industry		TOTAL			1—3 Months			4—6 Months			7—9 Months			10 Months to 1 year			Unspecified		
	T R U	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-Holds	Fomily Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-Holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-Holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers	House-Holds	Family Wor-kers	Hired Wor-kers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Major Group 28- (a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	122	170	253	256	290	113	111	75	492	483	432	28	28	33
Manufacture of Wood	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	122	172	253	257	290	113	111	76	491	482	428	28	28	34
and Wooden Products	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	26	..	195	171	250	113	97	..	639	684	750	23	22	..
(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	23	14	99	90	69	82	82	88	762	778	815	29	27	14
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	27	23	107	97	92	83	82	92	749	765	777	30	29	16
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	4	—	54	46	35	73	78	81	840	852	872	25	20	12
Major Group 31- (a)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	75	50	184	181	188	103	105	99	616	615	621	24	24	42
Leather and	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	75	51	185	182	194	103	105	91	614	613	621	24	25	43
Leather Products	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	3	..	137	105	..	145	149	375	710	743	625	..	..	..
(b)	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	25	—	80	68	173	71	69	74	791	812	753	28	26	..
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	29	—	89	77	375	73	70	94	775	796	531	29	28	..
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	5	..	31	26	41	62	61	71	881	890	898	20	18	..

TABLE IX-41

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total non-workers and non-workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961.

City/Town-group/ Class of town	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Indore City	Total	1,000	1,000	476	66	13	9	179	11	18	4	100	6	30	1	126	33
	0-14	1,000	1,000	12	3	1	1	3	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	4	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	723	86	20	15	265	12	27	4	145	5	52	1	202	45
	35-59	1,000	1,000	932	168	24	17	376	31	33	11	195	18	53	1	229	84
	60+	1,000	1,000	548	94	27	13	142	11	25	2	177	18	19	1	136	46
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	523	52	4	..	55	17	..	6	42	12	4	6	418	11
Jabalpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	525	105	40	26	132	8	25	7	67	9	69	1	167	39
	0-14	1,000	1,000	19	10	5	5	3	1	1	1	2	N	1	N	5	2
	15-34	1,000	1,000	771	146	60	42	168	11	37	11	87	7	103	2	287	56
	35-59	1,000	1,000	956	239	61	45	292	21	46	16	128	28	134	3	248	90
	60+	1,000	1,000	582	150	69	28	88	7	24	4	159	30	37	1	128	53
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	339	31	24	...	131	8	6	8	29	..	24	...	95	15
Gwalior City	Total	1,000	1,000	485	56	14	8	157	6	31	2	83	6	34	N	139	27
	0-14	1,000	1,000	22	3	1	1	8	N	2	N	4	N	N	N	5	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	760	71	19	14	276	7	47	2	110	3	54	N	218	36
	35-59	1,000	1,000	929	140	27	17	269	14	63	6	172	18	71	2	275	66
	60+	1,000	1,000	533	79	26	7	104	7	31	2	166	19	23	N	131	33
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	253	31	10	8	61	..	20	8	51	..	20	...	71	15
Bhopal City	Total	1,000	1,000	551	92	18	13	111	8	66	20	84	5	54	1	193	40
	0-14	1,000	1,000	34	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	6	1	1	...	10	2
	15-34	1,000	1,000	850	165	19	19	248	20	133	55	101	4	74	1	252	58
	35-59	1,000	1,000	942	194	26	21	178	23	130	48	167	13	86	2	310	76
	60+	1,000	1,000	569	95	27	8	85	11	57	11	164	16	39	1	154	42
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	293	53	13	..	27	27	13	...	53	...	40	...	147	26
Ujjain City	Total	1,000	1,000	499	81	17	11	172	14	20	4	96	6	44	1	132	37
	0-14	1,000	1,000	17	5	1	2	4	1	1	N	4	N	N	...	5	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	759	104	24	17	255	17	34	5	132	5	80	2	211	48
	35-59	1,000	1,000	933	193	30	22	346	37	35	8	182	16	72	3	233	89
	60+	1,000	1,000	605	115	31	13	149	15	22	4	188	17	24	2	147	55
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	136	103	..	...	39	19	...	...	20	19	19	19	58	18
Raipur City	Total	1,000	1,000	527	167	27	20	95	17	34	8	13	20	77	4	139	70
	0-14	1,000	1,000	29	6	2	3	7	2	1	1	5	1	2	N	9	7
	15-34	1,000	1,000	761	238	35	30	155	28	49	14	151	20	121	6	202	101

Table IX-41—*Contd.*

City/Town-group/ Class of town	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	35-59	1,000	1,000	923	332	50	35	138	28	62	13	213	51	132	9	244	137
	60 +	1,000	1,000	593	163	49	17	74	10	26	..	180	40	26	2	133	62
	A.N.S.	1,000	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	400	...
Durg T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	717	156	16	10	346	10	89	38	67	15	48	5	116	46
	0-14	1,000	1,000	38	18	2	2	3	N	5	4	7	1	1	1	14	7
	15-34	1,000	1,000	934	214	16	13	497	16	114	61	72	16	59	7	144	60
	35-59	1,000	1,000	955	340	29	23	354	18	128	58	127	49	77	9	166	104
	60 +	1,000	1,000	597	119	38	15	91	5	51	8	157	26	37	1	83	26
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	274	40	8	10	111	...	43	..	17	..	17	10	43	20
Sagar T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	500	223	124	156	60	6	19	3	80	9	29	1	144	30
	0-14	1,000	1,000	31	38	17	34	3	1	1	N	2	N	N	..	4	1
	15-34	1,000	1,000	772	362	205	287	95	8	27	3	107	5	47	N	236	36
	35-59	1,000	1,000	960	405	200	227	115	14	40	7	179	31	62	2	276	80
	60 +	1,000	1,000	655	188	145	65	58	10	24	1	162	35	20	1	134	48
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	400	263	50	158	..	..	...	53	150	..	...	..	150	52
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	527	101	27	23	162	10	37	10	85	8	47	1	144	38
	0-14	1,000	1,000	22	10	3	4	5	1	2	2	3	N	1	N	6	2
	15-34	1,000	1,000	790	145	39	37	256	14	60	17	111	7	73	2	223	53
	35-59	1,000	1,000	940	220	45	38	281	24	61	17	168	25	87	3	250	87
	60 +	1,000	1,000	570	116	43	18	108	9	30	4	170	23	27	1	135	46
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	349	68	13	6	72	13	10	6	41	9	21	5	178	25
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	517	122	40	27	106	14	22	3	100	7	86	2	123	45
	0-14	1,000	1,000	25	11	3	4	6	1	1	N	4	N	1	N	7	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	795	71	61	43	168	20	36	5	139	6	150	3	193	62
	35-59	1,000	1,000	949	266	71	46	195	29	40	8	196	23	149	5	220	103
	60 +	1,000	1,000	620	148	63	24	88	14	21	3	185	20	32	1	129	54
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	237	25	7	6	22	...	7	...	43	...	50	...	58	19
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	519	147	37	30	73	12	31	5	97	12	59	2	155	48
	0-14	1,000	1,000	27	16	3	5	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	N	7	3
	15-34	1,000	1,000	792	214	52	49	122	19	49	8	131	11	99	3	245	65
	35-59	1,000	1,000	947	299	68	49	120	22	56	11	194	32	106	4	282	109
	60 +	1,000	1,000	641	164	65	25	62	10	29	3	185	27	24	1	143	59
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	326	97	22	5	22	...	30	9	35	...	48	...	87	60

Table IX-41—*Concld.*

City/Town-group/ Class of town	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	526	181	51	39	68	10	34	5	91	11	35	1	145	56
	0-14	1,000	1,000	31	21	5	7	3	1	1	1	3	N	1	N	8	5
	15-34	1,000	1,000	816	259	76	65	119	16	62	8	128	11	60	1	232	76
	35-59	1,000	1,000	952	373	90	65	111	17	52	9	180	31	64	2	263	125
	60 +	1,000	1,000	691	206	82	32	54	8	21	3	167	27	13	N	137	64
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	308	57	20	13	30	6	...	6	46	..	46	..	121	25
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	526	221	65	46	46	8	19	2	84	13	22	1	132	54
	0-14	1,000	1,000	36	30	7	9	3	1	N	N	3	1	N	N	7	6
	15-34	1,000	1,000	824	326	101	76	81	13	32	4	124	12	41	2	219	75
	35-59	1,000	1,000	962	439	114	74	74	13	34	5	164	34	38	2	239	116
	60 +	1,000	1,000	734	241	96	37	45	8	17	2	152	30	9	1	121	65
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	303	101	29	19	17	..	...	..	34	13	11	..	109	19
Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	525	223	52	33	33	6	16	1	74	10	11	N	145	55
	0-14	1,000	1,000	44	31	6	5	3	1	N	..	3	N	N	—	11	6
	15-34	1,000	1,000	833	325	79	51	61	8	31	2	116	8	21	N	245	75
	35-59	1,000	1,000	957	446	94	59	54	13	25	2	140	29	19	N	257	120
	60 +	1,000	1,000	747	274	97	45	24	7	9	1	127	28	7	..	127	69
	A.N.S.	1,000	—	667	—	167	—	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	166	—

TABLE IX-42

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

City/Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Indore (M.C.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	401	429	10	21	28	55	7	26	9	26	11	6	6	11	11	12
	15-34	332	342	504	450	483	549	492	398	511	395	479	305	572	472	533	469
	35-59	220	179	432	458	397	330	464	524	415	544	428	536	392	429	402	451
	60+	46	49	53	70	92	66	37	50	65	33	82	151	30	77	50	68
	A.N.S.	1	1	1	1	N	..	N	2	—	2	N	2	N	11	4	N
2. Jabalpur (T.G.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	374	424	13	40	49	80	9	40	13	40	13	13	2	11	10	22
	15-34	367	352	539	490	552	566	469	471	542	521	478	268	545	466	630	507
	35-59	225	180	410	409	341	309	499	454	413	414	430	573	435	494	334	413
	60+	33	43	37	61	57	45	22	34	32	24	79	146	18	29	26	58
	A.N.S.	1	1	1	N	1	—	1	1	N	1	N	...	N	..	N	N
3. Gwalior (M.C.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	406	413	19	20	30	40	19	36	19	8	19	4	5	29	15	10
	15-34	338	340	529	431	464	542	592	426	511	303	451	201	530	319	528	454
	35-59	209	191	401	471	419	372	358	475	424	609	437	609	434	609	413	468
	60+	46	55	51	77	87	45	31	63	46	76	93	186	31	43	44	68
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	1	N	1	N	—	N	4	N	...	N	..	N	N
4. Bhopal (T.G.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	346	419	21	47	51	57	20	59	29	74	22	29	7	22	19	23
	15-34	414	373	613	602	531	618	711	600	643	659	502	329	615	598	594	590
	35-59	199	164	327	310	347	295	246	301	301	252	398	477	347	348	352	338
	60+	40	43	39	40	70	30	23	37	27	15	78	165	31	32	35	49
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	1	1	—	N	3	N	—	N	...	N	—	N	N

Table IX-42—*Contd.*

City/Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5. Ujjain (M.C.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	392	411	14	26	29	58	10	15	11	48	16	8	4	..	14	14
	15-34	327	346	498	447	473	522	486	420	540	494	451	293	594	536	524	448
	35-59	229	189	427	450	406	360	460	507	395	399	434	537	374	381	404	458
	60+	51	52	61	75	92	60	44	56	54	59	99	157	27	62	57	79
	A.N.S.	1	2	N	2	..	..	N	2	..	..	N	5	1	21	1	1
6. Raipur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	360	385	20	36	27	63	27	35	10	62	15	16	11	4	22	37
	15-34	385	369	556	524	503	551	629	613	558	622	516	376	602	522	560	532
	35-59	218	198	382	393	402	345	316	323	404	314	411	512	374	448	383	388
	60+	36	47	41	46	67	41	28	28	28	..	58	94	12	26	35	42
	A.N.S.	1	1	1	1	1	..	N	1	..	2	N	2	1	..	N	1
7. Durg (T.G.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	239	373	13	44	31	59	2	6	14	46	25	26	6	55	29	58
	15-34	567	446	738	610	600	567	813	706	724	720	605	455	698	661	705	588
	35-59	176	147	235	321	328	326	180	272	252	228	331	466	233	276	254	335
	60+	17	32	14	24	40	46	4	16	9	6	39	53	13	4	12	18
	A.N.S.	1	2	N	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	N	..	N	4	N	1
8. Sagar (T.G.)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	410	426	25	73	55	91	21	39	17	78	11	13	4	..	13	18
	15-34	351	335	541	544	578	616	559	428	503	434	465	169	557	182	571	399
	35-59	197	186	379	338	318	271	379	445	425	457	438	622	411	682	377	498
	60+	42	52	55	44	49	22	41	88	55	23	85	196	28	136	39	84
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	1	N	N	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	N	1

Table IX-42—*Contd.*

City/Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	372	416	16	40	43	76	11	34	18	55	16	14	5	20	15	23
	15-34	375	356	562	512	538	583	593	495	600	609	486	308	580	527	580	503
	35-59	212	180	379	393	355	304	369	427	349	318	419	542	392	416	367	416
	60 +	40	47	43	54	64	37	26	43	33	18	79	135	23	33	37	57
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	1	N	4	1	1
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	393	411	19	36	29	63	22	37	12	35	15	6	3	26	23	23
	15-34	346	345	532	486	521	561	546	510	557	512	481	288	606	464	544	477
	35-59	215	191	394	416	379	329	394	400	388	411	420	571	374	475	385	438
	60 +	45	52	55	62	71	47	38	53	43	42	84	135	17	35	48	62
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	391	410	21	46	37	73	26	47	11	45	14	18	7	58	18	29
	15-34	354	344	541	501	502	567	591	550	564	513	480	329	596	528	560	465
	35-59	211	194	386	395	386	317	347	359	385	409	425	532	380	387	383	441
	60 +	43	52	52	58	75	43	36	44	39	32	81	121	17	27	39	64
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	N	..	N	..	N	1
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	398	410	23	48	37	70	18	34	12	67	15	14	7	30	23	38
	15-34	344	335	533	480	514	555	600	567	632	522	482	310	585	491	549	457
	35-59	213	198	385	408	377	328	347	353	327	377	421	543	391	452	385	441
	60 +	45	56	59	64	72	47	35	46	29	33	82	133	16	27	42	64
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	1	N	..	1	..	1	N

Table IX-42—*Concld.*

City/Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000
	0-14	409	413	28	56	42	81	27	53	12	68	14	23	8	9	23	44
	15-34	333	331	522	488	520	549	588	553	566	534	490	324	613	579	552	460
	35-59	211	199	385	394	369	323	340	338	380	360	412	521	361	377	382	428
	60 +	47	57	65	62	69	47	45	56	42	38	84	132	18	35	43	68
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	—	..	N	N	N	..	N	N
Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0-14	419	419	35	59	45	69	32	49	11	..	19	16	3	..	33	47
	15-34	321	324	509	472	48	498	590	446	626	543	499	269	607	333	545	443
	35-59	215	199	392	399	388	356	346	435	337	400	405	557	363	667	383	438
	60 +	45	58	64	70	83	77	32	70	26	57	77	158	27	..	39	72
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	1	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	N	..

CHAPTER X

Non-Working Population

Inset Tables

TABLE X-1.

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0-14	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	881	456	119	564
		35-59	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60 +	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15 34	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35 59	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60 +	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		Age not states	1,000	1,000	300	135	700	865
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0 14	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15 34	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35-59	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60 +	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
Andhra Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0 14	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15-34	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35-59	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60 +	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0-14	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15-34	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0-14	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15-34	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35-59	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0-14	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15-34	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35-59	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0-14	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15-34	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35-59	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0-14	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15-34	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
Bihar	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	556	271	444	729
		0-14	1,000	1,000	96	59	904	941
		15-34	1,000	1,000	876	414	124	586
		35-59	1,000	1,000	974	483	26	517
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	177	769
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	561	222	439	778

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
		0-14	1,000	1,000	101	63	899	937
		15-34	1,000	1,000	893	437	107	563
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	502	23	498
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	166	762
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	430	767
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
		0-14	1,000	1,000	39	12	961	988
		15-34	1,000	1,000	740	144	260	856
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	232	53	768
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	323	873
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	89	538	911
Gujarat	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0-14	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35-59	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0-14	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15-34	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35-59	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0-14	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15-34	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35-59	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0-14	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15-34	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60 +	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15-34	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35-59	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60 +	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0-14	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35-59	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60 +	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
Kerala	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35-59	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60 +	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35-59	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60 +	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15-34	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35-59	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60 +	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696

Table X 1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0-14	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15-34	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35-59	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60 +	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0-14	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15-34	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60 +	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60 +	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
Madras	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0-14	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15 34	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60 +	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0-14	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35-59	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60 +	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0-14	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15-34	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		35-59	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60 +	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0-14	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15-34	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60 +	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0-14	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15-34	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35-59	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60 +	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0-14	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15-34	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60 +	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939
Mysore	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0-14	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15-34	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35-59	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60 +	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0-14	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15-34	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35-59	1,000	1 000	979	624	21	376
		60 +	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0-14	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15-34	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35-59	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60 +	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0-14	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15-34	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35-59	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60 +	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0-14	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15-34	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35-59	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60 +	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0-14	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15-34	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35-59	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60 +	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
Punjab	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0-14	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15-34	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35-59	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60 +	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0-14	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723

Table X.1—*Contd.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		35-59	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60 +	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0-14	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15-34	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35-59	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60 +	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	196	118	804	882
Rajasthan	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0-14	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15-34	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35-59	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60 +	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0-14	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15-34	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35-59	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60 +	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0-14	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15-34	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35-59	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60 +	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
Uttar Pradesh	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0-14	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15-34	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35-59	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60 +	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961

Table X.1—*Concld.*

India/States	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Totat Non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0-14	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15-34	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35-59	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60 +	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
		0-14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15-34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
		35-59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60 +	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal	Total	All ages	1,000	1,000	540	94	460	906
		0-14	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15-34	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35-59	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60 +	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0-14	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15-34	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35-59	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60 +	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
	Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0-14	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15-34	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35-59	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60 +	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979