

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME VIII

MADHYA PRADESH

PART IV-A
HOUSING AND ESTABLISHMENT REPORT

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1965

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(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.
PART VIII-B	Administration Report—Tabulation.
PART IX	Maps.

CONTENTS

	Pages
Preface	(iii)
Chapter I—Introduction	1— 5
Chapter II—The use of occupied Census houses	6— 22
Chapter III—Census Households: Composition and tenure status	23— 32
Chapter IV—Workshops and Factories	33— 95
Chapter V—Walls and Roofs	96—113
Chapter VI—Household population	114-145
Tables E-I, E-II, E-III, E-IV and E-V of India and States	147-165
(*i*) E-I : Census houses and the uses to which they are put	148-149
(*ii*) E-II: Tenure status of sample Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings	151-153
(*iii*) E-III: Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, *power* and *no power* used and size of employment	154-159
(*iv*) E-IV: Distribution of sample households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof	160-161
(*v*) E-V: Sample households Classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied	162-165
Subsidiary Tables	**167-323**
(*i*) E-I.1 Distribution of 1,000 Census houses by vacant and different types of occupied Census houses	168-177
(*ii*) E-I.2 Distribution of 1,000 Census houses which are either vacant or used as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings between rural and urban areas	178-182
(*iii*) E-II.1 Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of Census houses in rural areas	184-185
(*iv*) E-II.2 Distribution of 1,000 Census households by types of Census houses and tenure status in urban areas	186-190
(*v*) E-III. 1 Proportion of factories and workshops according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 factories and workshops in State, Division, District, City and Town with population of 50,000 or more	193-223
(*vi*) E-III.2 Distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops in each kind of fuel used by size of employment	224-238
(*vii*) Annexure to Table E-III.3 Code number of factories and workshops which run without power	239-241
(*viii*) E-III.3 Distribution of 1,000 factories and workshops in each division, major group and minor group by kind of fuel or power used in State, Division, District, City and Town with population of 50,000 or more	242-280
(*ix*) E-IV. 1 Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material	283-294
(*x*) E-IV. 2 Distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material	295-307
(*xi*) E-V.1 Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied	311-315
(*xii*) E-V.2 Number of persons, males and females, per room and persons per household in each category of household	316-323
Appendices	**324-332**
(*i*) *Appendix I*: (*a*) The houselist form	324-325
(*b*) Instructions to enumerators	326-328
(*ii*) *Appendix II* : Standard Industrial Classification	329-332

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE I: Traditional Sari designs from Chhattisgarh	*Facing page* 46
PLATE II: Typical traditional Sari designs from Maheshwar	*Facing page* 47

PLATES III TO X .. .. *Between pages* 140 & 141

III. 1 A well-to-do cultivator's house in Dewas

III-2 A rich cultivator's house in Sagar

IV.1 A house in Betul

IV. 2 Plan of house shown in IV.1

V. 1 A tiled house in Narsimhapur

V. 2 Plan of house shown in V.1

VI. 1 A Brahmin's house in Tikamgarh

VI. 2 Plan of house shown in VI.1

VII. 1 A hut in Durg District

VII. 2 Tribal hut of Bastar

VIII. 1 A middle class cultivator's house in Durg

VIII. 2 Plan of house in VIII.1

IX. 1 A cobbler's house in Chhatarpur

IX. 2 A Raisen hut

IX. 3 A poorman's house in Mandsaur

IX. 4 Plan of house in IX.3

X.1 A tiled house—Mandsaur

X.2 Plan of house in X.1

MAPS

1. Map showing Administrative Divisions, districts, tahsils and towns in Madhya Pradesh .. .. *Frontispiece*
2. Physiography map of Madhya Pradesh .. .. ,,

ERRATA

Vol. VIII, Part IV A—Housing and Establishment Report, M. P.

Page No.	Particulars	Column No.	For	Read
4	Table B. I against Madhya Pradesh	4	148, 509	148, 409
12	Table L against Gwalior	L	7	17
36	Table C. 2 against urban	9	4	46
97	Table A. 2—Bhopal Division against All other Material	6	—3.3	+3.3
118	Table BB.2 against Gwalior	Total Sample	5.00	5.20
169	Maihar Tahsil	11	8	5
174	Hatta Tahsil	8	2	1
183	Title of Table E-II.1		LINNING	LIVING
198	Rewa Division—Minor group 393 (R)	3	153	53
202	Mandsaur District—Major group 29(U)	3	Blank	N
212	Betul District—Major group 33(U)	3	Blank	S
212	Betul District—Major group 33(R)	3	N 8	N
231	West Nimar District (R)	6,7&8	Blank	'O' in all places except 'N' in Col. 6 against No Power
231	Burhanpur (Municipality) II No Power	8	0	4
234	Damoh District (U)—All fuels	3	569	559
238	Durg District (U)—Electricity	6	93	98
255	Ujjain District—Major group 37(R)	11	506	500
255	Ujjain District—Major group 37(U)	11	289	286
255	Ujjain District—Major group 38(U)	11	941	949
255	Ujjain (Municipality)—Minor group 200	11	400	40
285	Mauganj Tahsil (R)	4	396	369
294	Jagdalpur Tahsil (R)	10	6	3
294	Jagdalpur Tahsil (U)	10	16	15
299	Badnawar Tahsil (U)	8	46	49
315	Sanjari Balod Tahsil	7	35	28

PREFACE

1. The report presented in this volume relates to 'Housing and Establishments' in the State of Madhya Pradesh and is based on the statistics collected during 'houselisting'—which is an ancillary operation preceding an Indian population census. It has been a considerable job analysing these statistics alone—without considering relationships between these and statistics relating to other characteristics of the economy. Possibly the analytical approach adopted could itself have been very different yielding more useful results. For all these imperfections I must accept full responsibility and apologise to the reader.

2. It is not necessary for me here to refer even in brief to the contents of this report; summaries of each chapter would be found at the appropriate places. Considering housing, Madhya Pradesh emerges as an area of poor housing standards rather than as one of high housing pressures; this of course is by and large a rural phenomenon. The urban areas in this State show high housing pressures as elsewhere and would require urgent attention in the matter of further development. The survey of establishments show that both in the urban and in the rural areas the small establishment is the most frequent. Heavy industry is fast coming up in one or two places but by and large the State is essentially agricultural—including even the extended sense that a fair amount of non-agricultural industry also is agriculture-based rather than mineral-based.

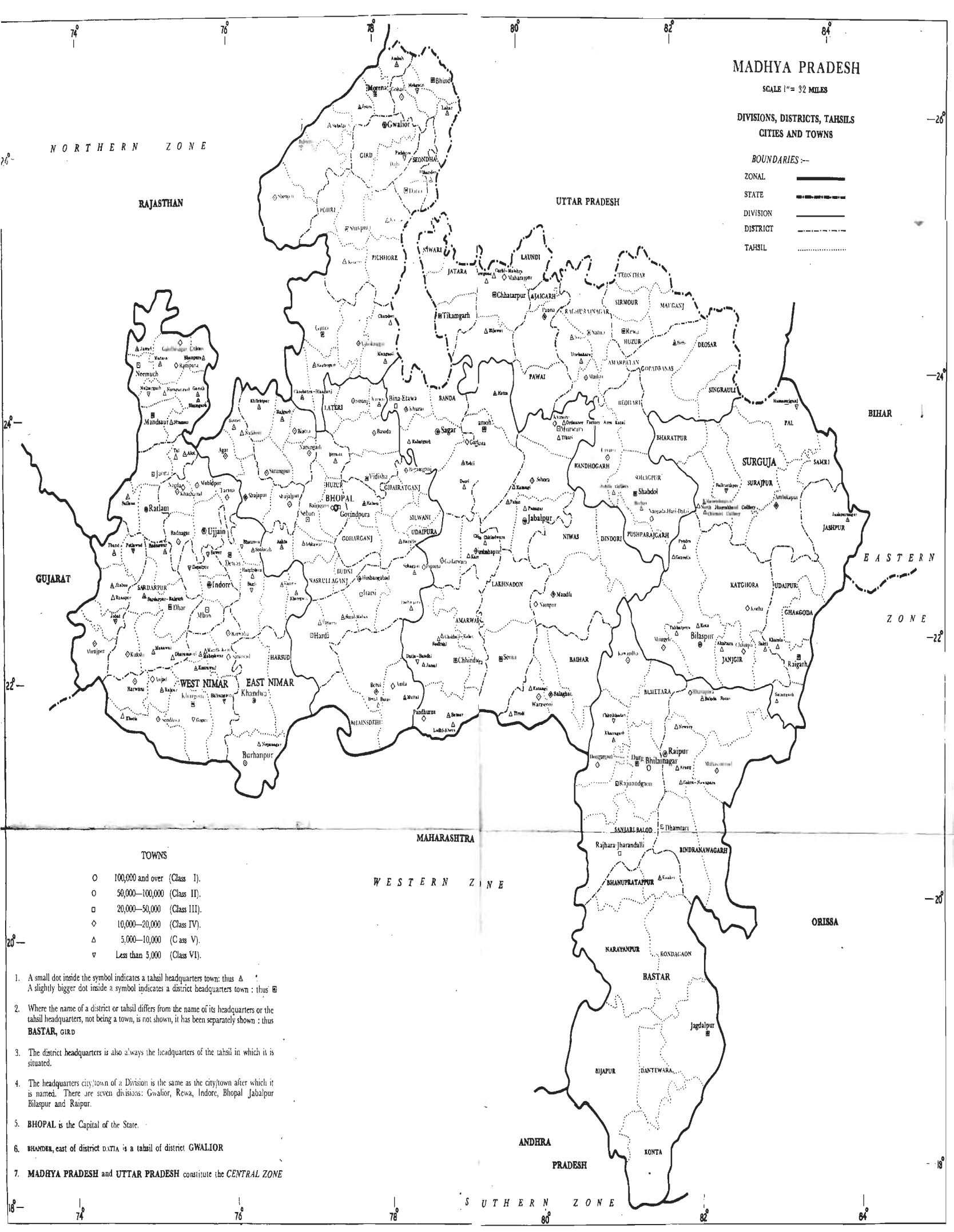
3. There is a procedural point regarding urban areas to which I should like to draw the attention of the reader. According to the Census definition of 'town', there are 219 towns in Madhya Pradesh. This includes some which are in actual fact single towns but appear as more than one because of the existence side by side of more than one urban local authority—in Sagar, for example, which is a single demographic unit, we have Sagar Municipality and Sagar Cantt. resulting technically in two towns. Making allowance for such proliferation, the actual number of towns in the State is 215 and this is the number used throughout unless otherwise indicated. This reduction to 215 is due to *seven* 'towns' on the basis of the definition (Jabalpur City- Jabalpur Cantt-Khamaria; Sagar City-Sagar Cantt; and Pachmarhi Cantt- Pachmarhi Municiapality) being treated as *three* single towns/cities (Jabalpur, Sagar and Pachmarhi) which they are in fact.

4. We would not have had these statistics but for the imaginative foresight of Shri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, to whom all of us in the Census and many users of these statistics will be grateful. All departments of the State Government gave us their full cooperation and, in the districts, the Collectors, with the assistance of Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, District Census Officers, District Statistical Officers and the officials of local authorities, carried out the whole operation with great care and a high sense of responsibility; to all of them the Census Organisation is deeply indebted. In the preparation of this report, I had very competent assistance from Shri M. L. Sharma, Statistical Assistant, to whom I am very thankful indeed. On the admnistration side, we can never forget the helpfulness and sympathy with which Shri D. Natarajan, then Deputy Registrar General, dealt with our problems.

5. I should finally pay a special tribute to district and other officials in difficult areas like Surguja and Bastar who, inspite of the rainy season, made a tremendous success of houselisting.

New Delhi,
Janmashtami,
Sravana 29, Saka 1887 (20th August, 1965)

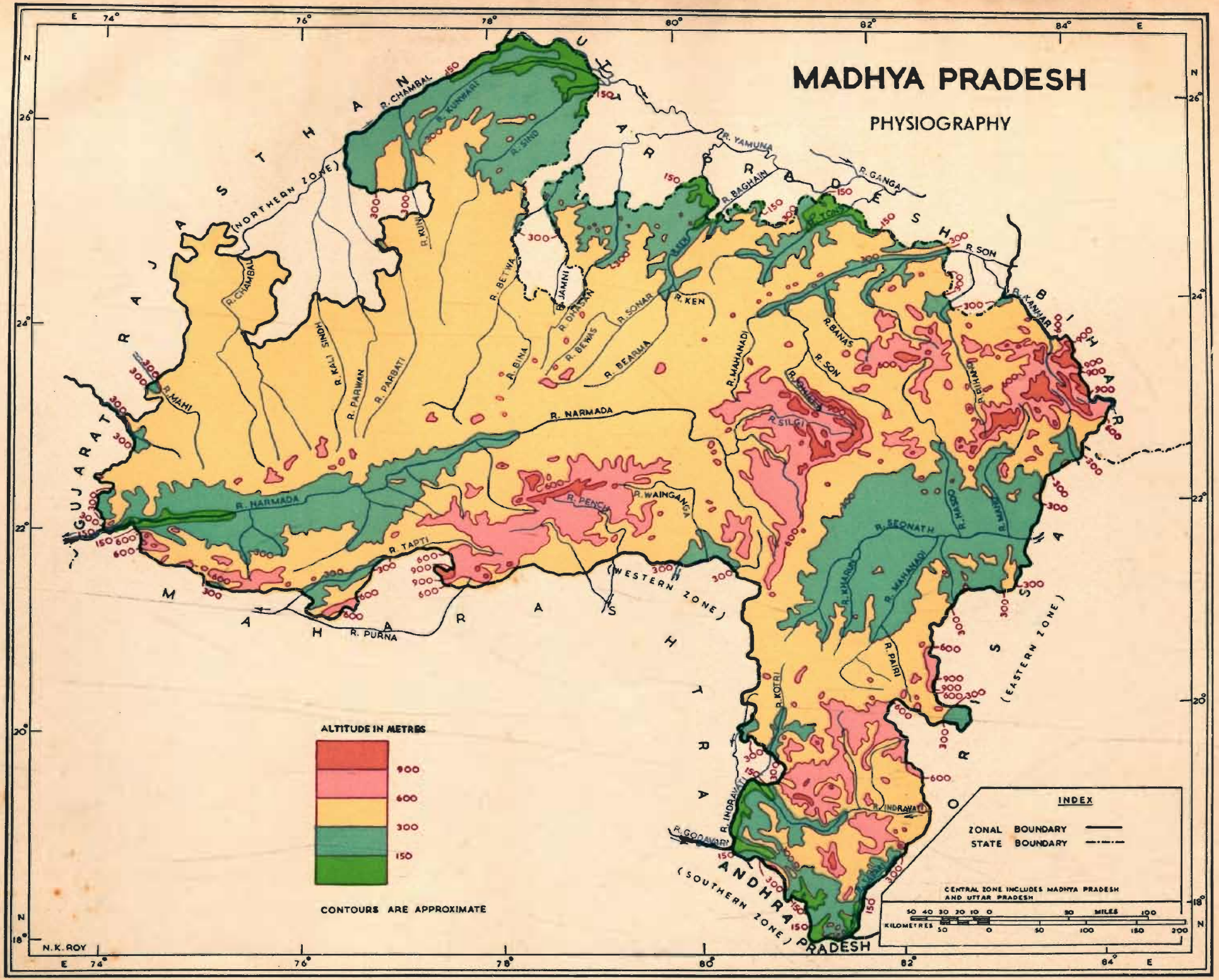
G. JAGATHPATHI,
(Formerly) Superintendent of Census Operations,
Madhya Pradesh.



TOWNS

- ○ 100,000 and over (Class I).
- ○ 50,000—100,000 (Class II).
- □ 20,000—50,000 (Class III).
- ◇ 10,000—20,000 (Class IV).
- △ 5,000—10,000 (Class V).
- ▽ Less than 5,000 (Class VI).

1. A small dot inside the symbol indicates a tahsil headquarters town: thus △ ·
   A slightly bigger dot inside a symbol indicates a district headquarters town : thus ⊡
2. Where the name of a district or tahsil differs from the name of its headquarters or the tahsil headquarters, not being a town, is not shown, it has been separately shown : thus **BASTAR**, GIRD
3. The district headquarters is also always the headquarters of the tahsil in which it is situated.
4. The headquarters city/town of a Division is the same as the city/town after which it is named. There are seven divisions: Gwalior, Rewa, Indore, Bhopal Jabalpur Bilaspur and Raipur.
5. **BHOPAL** is the Capital of the State.
6. **BHANDER**, east of district DATIA is a tahsil of district GWALIOR
7. **MADHYA PRADESH** and **UTTAR PRADESH** constitute the *CENTRAL ZONE*


MADHYA PRADESH
PHYSIOGRAPHY
RAJASTHAN
(NORTHERN ZONE)
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
(WESTERN ZONE)
ANDHRA PRADESH
(SOUTHERN ZONE)
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
(EASTERN ZONE)
R. CHAMBAL
R. KUNWARI
R. SIND
R. YAMUNA
R. BAGHAIN
R. GANGA
R. SON
R. KANHAR
R. BANAS
R. MAHANADI
R. KEN
R. BETWA
R. JAMNI
R. DHASAN
R. SONAR
R. BEARMA
R. BINA
R. BEWAS
R. KALI SINDH
R. PARWAN
R. PARBATI
R. MAHI
R. NARMADA
R. SILGI
R. PENCH
R. WAINGANGA
R. TAPTI
R. PURNA
R. SEONATH
R. HASDO
R. MAND
R. KHARUN
R. PAIRI
R. KOTRI
R. INDRAVATI
R. GODAVARI
ALTITUDE IN METRES
900
600
300
150
CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE
INDEX
ZONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
CENTRAL ZONE INCLUDES MADHYA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 MILES 100
KILOMETRES 50 0 50 100 150 200
N.K. ROY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1 Study of housing—Among major matters of demographic interest is housing, the study of which can often throw up the first indicators of fundamental mal-adjustment between the growth of population and its distribution on the one hand and the adequacy of the economy's response to these continuing, increasing pressures. Undoubtedly, it is statistically more amenable in the sense that the respondents' memory lapses cannot, as in food or clothing, vitiate the results. Also, the kind of houses that a nation's citizens live in make the first impressions on an observer in respect of the level of its economic condition. The improvement of housing conditions is naturally one of the important objectives of national planning and, for the formulation of proper plans, adequate statistical material regarding present conditions is very necessary. For the first time in Indian Census history, an all-India Housing Census was undertaken as one of the connected operations of the 1961 Census. A listing of houses has always been an essential preliminary to enumeration in Indian Censuses; it provided the data required for the constitution of enumeration blocks of proper size. This time, however, this ancillary operation, which was generally very limited in scope, was converted into a Census of Houses in its own right.

2 House-list form—The form used (reproduction in Appendix I which is on a somewhat reduced scale) was indeed elaborate—being $20'' \times 13\frac{1}{2}''$ with 18 columns in all, of which 11 have yielded the five Housing tables. The first column gave the serial number and the next two, together with column 11 and 12, gave (*i*) the house number; (*ii*) where the house contained a household, the number of the latter; and (*iii*) the name of the head of the household. The last column was meant for miscellaneous bits of information and the three preceding it gave the number of persons, males and females in the household if that particular line related to a household. Four columns,—*viz*, 5, 6, 7 and 8—dealt with houses which had factories or workshops. The first of these was for the name of the proprietor or establishment and the other three dealt respectively with the nature of output produced or service rendered, the average number of persons employed and the kind of fuel or power used where machinery was utilised. The material used for the walls was to be described in column 9 and that used for the roof, in column 10. Column 13 was for entering the number of rooms in the occupation of the household and column 14, to indicate whether the household owned the house (or portion thereof) or was paying rent. The purpose for which the Census House was being used was to be entered in column 4. Thus, the first three columns fixed the Census House, the next showed the nature of its use; the following four columns dealt with workshops and factories; the next two columns dealt with the material of the walls and the roof. The remaining columns—column 11 to column 17—(excluding the remarks column, 18) fixed the household where there was one and gave details regarding it. In point of elaboration, therefore, the 1961 Census went as far as it could in houselisting (which is another name for the census of houses); whether that was far enough statistically is another matter.

3 Definitions: "Building"—A real inadequacy of this census of houses—which is irremediable—is that we have no figures regarding the area occupied by each household. Consequently, a palatial structure on the one hand and a humble, tribal hut on the other—if they happend to accommodate a single household in equal numbers of "rooms"—would each show an identical degree of "congestion". Any statistical operation carried out on a large scale has of necessity to apply, to a bewildering variety of material, a small number of labels; this procrustean approach, inevitably, results in some violence to truth; for, to take an instance, there is surely some sense in which a modern flat is a house and a rural hut, whose wall is, more accurately, a low fence, is not. Also, there are "rooms" and "rooms". Elsewhere in India, it appears that a household living in an automobile garage—which was also being used as such—was shown as having "no regular room"; but, again, there is a sense in which this household had a room but the tribal household living in a tumble-down, frangible bamboo shack has not. All the same, one has to have some definitions. The definition of a building—the basic category from which the 'census house' is derived—was as follows: "This", *i.e.*, the term, 'building', "refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings.....If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc.", they should be treated as one building and "only one building number should be given".

The result was that many structures, which in common parlance, we should not call 'buildings' were treated as such in the Census—like permanently fixed wooden booths (called 'gumtis'), loosely built bamboo or reed cottages, tents, etc.

4 "Census House"—"A Census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a

dwelling, a shop,a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance".

"If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house".

In structural terms, therefore, the basic census unit is the census house whose distinguishing feature is direct accessibility to the outside world by means of a separate entrance. This access criterion is of course satisfied by an infinite variety of structure so that this criterion by itself is no indication that a census house deserves being called a house and, probably in a few cases, the 'separate entrance', by ensuring a quick exit into the open spaces of the outside world, may compensate for its uncomfortable inadequacy as a residence! In other cases, this criterion has resulted in more census houses being counted than would be justified. A three-storeyed building—where each storey has a separate entrance—was sometimes treated as three census houses even though it was occupied by a single household. These facts should be borne in mind while dealing with deceptive averages like persons per census house or rooms per census house, etc. A cross-tabulation of factors like area, type of wall, type of roof, number of rooms, number of persons living, etc., in respect of census houses and households is more than has been possible to attempt in this Census. It is to be hoped that an inter-censal tabulation will attempt something of the kind at least on a sample basis though area figures will have to be collected separately. If a house is defined on more sympathetic lines as a tenement consisting of at least one room with dependable walls and a reassuring roof with no more than the minimum convenience of a lavatory of its own, it will have to be conceded that most of our 'census houses' are just not houses.

5 "Census Household"—"A household is 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. There may be one or more households in a census house". This distinction between a 'house' and a 'household' was deliberately introduced so that we might be in a position to form some idea regarding 'over-crowding'—particularly in urban areas. The conclusion that, even on the basis of these definitions, there is over-crowding in this State will be referred to at the appropriate place but it is important to remember that actual overcrowding is very much greater than these figures would suggest. A large family living in a ramshackle hut or a number of families living in slums is each an instance of overcrowding though the census figures will not show them up. Incidentally, it would have been better if it had been made clear that a 'household' must be living in a 'census house'; a houseless family is thus not a household for census purposes.

6 The Agency—These inadequacies in the figures are due to the fact that the agency we have perforce to employ cannot be expected to do more than collect figures of the most elementary kind—though even these are very valuable at least as a base to build upon. In Madhya Pradesh, house-listing *i.e.*, the Census of houses was undertaken by the patwaris in rural areas and in some urban areas where local authorities had no staff of their own. In most urban areas, this work was done by municipal staff. It is doubtful whether, for the same expenditure, we can get better people in the numbers required. Further, even if we succeed in training a large army of fresh recruits in the concepts involved and in the procedure to be followed, they will not have the local knowledge required for correctly filling up the schedules. They will be dependent to a far greater extent on the respondent—who is, most of the time, illiterate. For some Censuses to come, it seems clear that we should continue to employ the locally available field staff of various departments or authorities. The total number of persons employed for house-listing was 18,463. A small honorarium was paid to each of these investigators—the maximum being Rs. 15.00 and the minimum Rs. 4.00. The total amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 1,98,679.97 P; the average works out to Rs. 10.76 P. per investigator. It will be readily conceded that, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the job, the payments made were by no means adequate.

7 Duties of an Investigator—During the course of house-listing, two jobs had to be done: house-numbering and house-listing. In rural areas, house-numbering was a simple affair; it was a continuous, single serial for a village which was the revenue 'mouza' inclusive of all hamlets. Forest villages were dealt with by the staff of the Forest Department. The expenditure on the material required for painting numbers on houses was recovered from Panchayats by the Collectors. In urban areas, however, the numbering procedure was more complicated, because it was designed to ensure the highest possible degree of permanence. The procedure required that all streets, lanes, clusters, etc., be named and that a number—serial be limited to each such separately named street or cluster. The naming of streets took a long time because, in Madhya Pradesh, the numbering of houses so far had been wardwise. Experience shows that the street-wise procedure is not suitable for small towns. House-numbering was followed by house-listing though there was no rigid insistence that the former should always precede the latter; by and large, this was found more convenient. As part of this operation, the investigator was also required to make a notional sketch of the village or part of the town he was dealing with and, as a result, we now have sketch-maps of most villages and town

showing the scheme of numbering; the maps for towns are of course in bits, each bit relating to a ward or part thereof.

8 Period of house-listing—House-listing in Madhya Pradesh was carried out during the period: September 1 to October 10, 1960—about five months earlier than enumeration. It has always to be ensured that house-listing—which, for the first time, became a census of houses in the 1961 Census—is neither too far removed from enumeration nor too near thereto. Five months is a fair interval but this meant that house-listing had to be finished during the months of the heaviest rainfall. Communications being what they are, things were made very difficult in hilly and interior areas. It will be necessary to reconsider the question of timing at the next Census; a period of about 2½ months in all is required for this operation; for, some time will have to be devoted to the training of investigators before the operation commences. The creditable performance of census workers in Surguja and Bastar Districts—both hilly and backward areas—in connexion with house-listing deserves special mention here-in Bastar, particularly the Abujmarh area guarded, in its isolation and backwardness by the bridgeless Indravati. The rainy season is not, on the whole, a suitable time for house-listing but, to some extent, the reference date of the main Census—March 1, 1961—makes it operationally an appropriate period for house-listing. Training for house-listing was conducted in August 1960 in two sessions in both of which a good deal of practical work was done.

9 Necessity of simple concepts—These details regarding the investigating agency would make it clear that the need for making the concepts used easily understandable is paramount and should be the most important factor to be considered while drafting instructions. Any attempt to attain to a high standard of accuracy in definition will make the whole thing so complex that the final result may be at best misleading and at worst grossly inaccurate from the statistical point of view. That is why factors like ventilation, living space, sanitation facilities, etc., though fundamental to a study of housing, had to be completely ignored so that the housing statistics herein presented have only a numerical dimension; the absence of the more important dimensions—areal and other—which would have made these figures many times more meaningful, somewhat blurs the statistical picture.

10 Results—This having been said, the claim that, in spite of all its failings, this housing survey is the most comprehensive yet attempted not only in Indian Censuses but probably anywhere in the world cannot be dismissed as the boastful, if understandable, assertion of a mere enthusiast. To begin with, this survey has yielded a comprehensive classification of houses, each of the three major categories—residential, non-residential and both—being sub-divided further into more significant categories. A very large table gives a detailed picture of industrial establishments—the result of a cross-tabulation of size, power and class. It is to be hoped that this kind of table will continue to be constructed at succeeding Censuses so that, from these decennial statistical pictures of Indian industry, we may understand and assess the kind of progress we are making. A villagewise list of industrial establishments has also been made and will be found in the District Census Handbooks. These tables are extremely important from many points of view and this explains the size and the degree of elaboration which it was considered advisable to attempt. Thirdly, the survey has given us a good deal of information regarding the building materials used in housing. In this regard—and, also, in respect of the enquiry about the number of rooms—the 1961 Census was, however, unprecedented only on a *national* scale; an investigation of this kind was attempted in Gwalior State in the 1941 Census though, unfortunately, owing to war-time difficulties, no tables were made; only, the main conclusions were referred to in the Introduction to one of the published tables. Last, we now have statistics regarding rented and owned accommodation and the number of rooms available to a household. This housing survey was undertaken partly because the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the National Buildings Organisation of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply were keen on these statistics; there can be hardly any doubt that these will interest many others as well. The effort has been commended by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

11 Tabulation—The tabulation of house-listing data was a somewhat laborious process. This was so because the schedule was a composite one containing information relating to various kinds of house. There could be no sorting as in the case of the individual slips relating to enumeration. First, the correctness of the entries was checked. This involved the scoring out of wrong or unnecessary entries. For example, the name of the head of the household was not sometimes entered in the prescribed column because the name had already appeared in another column relating to the name of the proprietor, the house being one which was being used by a household not only as a residence but also for operating some workshop. I shall refer presently to the kinds of error that we came across. Second, after arrangement of the records into 342 units (190 rural and 152 urban), coding had to be done in two stages—once on a total basis for the columns relating to (*a*)the purpose for which a census house was used; (*b*) the nature of output (*c*)the number of persons working; and (*d*)the kind of power used; and, later, on a sample basis for the entries relating to (*a*)the material of the roof; and (*b*) the material of wall; and (*c*) households. Third, sample households had to be marked for the household tables which were made only for a 20% sample and not for all the households. Sampling was followed by abstraction, *i.e.*, the preparation of frequency tables for each of the characteristics tabulated. The final stage was compilation. Tabulation began on 20 April, 1961 and went on till 2 May, 1962. The first table (E-I) was ready on 21October, 1961 and the last (E-III) on 2 May, 1962. The rest had been completed by

8 January, 1962. With the kind of schedule used, the tabulation of house-listing data can be tackled only by people with some experience.

12 Common Errors—The most important among the errors committed—and the most irritating at the time of tabulation—was that the description of the nature of output or service in the case of factory or workshop was often inadequate and had to be supplemented by further enquiries. The name of the head of the household was sometimes omitted as pointed out in para 11. The columns relating to the number of rooms and to whether the household owned its accommodation or not were filled even in the case of non-residential houses though this was not required by the instructions. They had to be scored out because, otherwise, totalling became difficult. Details of power used were often missing in column 8. Other errors were very minor—not giving the Location Code Number or building number, etc.

13 Enumeration and House listing: comparative figures—The figures relating to households, houses and population yielded by the houselists compare very well with those yielded by enumeration. The figures follow :

TABLE A

Population

State/Division	Enumeration	House-listing	Difference (2-3)	%ge of 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH	**32,372,408**	**31,902,916**	**469,492**	**1·47**
Gwalior Division	3,436,639	3,393,322	43,317	1·28
Rewa Division	4,251,042	4,231,203	19,839	0·47
Indore Division	5,931,593	5,817,923	113,670	1·95
Bhopal Division	3,877,034	3,794,199	82,835	2·18
Jabalpur Division	5,721,602	5,677,179	44,423	0·78
Bilaspur Division	4,099,757	4,070,612	29,145	0·72
Raipur Division	5,054,741	4,918,478	136,263	2·77

These figures are not strictly comparable because apart from the difference in time, the House-list figure excludes houseless population (125,094 for the State). Excluding this figure from the enumeration figure, the growth rate during these 5½ months for household population works out 1·08% of House-list population which is a slightly higher than 11/24 of the derived annual rate (2·19%) which is just 1%. Even this difference may be due to the fact that most of the house-listing was done in early September rather than towards the end of the house-listing period—which would increase the interval to nearly six months.

The high figures for Raipur, Bhopal and Indore Divisions are due to the high rates of growth in the districts of Raipur and Bastar, Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen and Shajapur, and Indore, West and East Nimar, and Dhar. The high rates of growth in this (house-listing) period are associated with high decennial (1951-61) rates of growth in the case of nine (West and East Nimar, Dhar, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Shahdol, Surguja and Bastar) out of the 14 districts having the highest rates of growth in the decennium ranging from 26·1% to 44·8%. In these districts, there appears to have been not only a high rate of natural growth but also a large element of migration. But in Jhabua, Dewas, Ratlam and Durg, the high rates of growth in the decennium are associated with low rates of growth in these 5½ months; if this low rate is representative it appears that there is a large amount of seasonal emigration from these districts. In contra-distinction, there are a few districts in which the decennial rates of growth have been low but the growth in these 5½ months has been high. These should be the districts which attract temporary armies of immigrants from other areas. A detailed study of the relationship between these two sets of figures on the one hand and migration statistics on the other will be found in the main Census Report. It is difficult, however, to be sure that the rates of growth noticed during September 1961—March 1962 are representative of the trend of annual movement; quantitative variations there are bound to be from year to year.

TABLE B. I

Census Houses and Households

State/Division	Occupied Residential Census Houses				Census Households			
	Enumeration	House-listing	Difference (2—3)	Percentage of 4 to 3	Enumeration	House-listing	Difference (6—7)	Percentage of 8 to 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH ..	**6,230,854**	**6,379,263**	**−148,509**	**−2·33**	**6,615,580**	**6,640,314**	**−24,734**	**−0·37**
Gwalior Division ..	595,496	628,827	−33,331	−5·30	651,261	650,818	+443	+0·07
Rewa Division ..	815,913	841,560	−25,647	−3·05	884,909	894,590	−9,681	−1·08
Indore Division ..	1,062,218	1,090,523	−28,305	−2·60	1,133,830	1,137,952	−4,122	−0·36
Bhopal Division ..	756,058	759,802	−3,744	−0·49	803,011	802,494	+517	+0·06
Jabalpur Division ..	1,173,460	1,204,797	−31,337	−2·60	1,216,395	1,235,205	−18,810	−1·52
Bilaspur Division ..	807,892	816,477	−8,585	−1·05	860,358	868,522	−8,164	−0·94
Raipur Division ..	1,019,817	1,037,277	−17,460	−1·68	1,065,816	1,050,733	+15,083	+1·44

In every division and in the State as a whole, there has been a decrease in the number of Census houses; this is the case with census households also except for Gwalior, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions. But, as pointed out earlier, the population has increased and the rate of growth during these 5½ months was not inconsistent with the decennial rate. It is, therefore, difficult to understand this general decrease in the number of houses and of households. The only explanation that occurs to me is that, during the rainy season when house-listing was carried out, there was a seasonal proliferation of temporary shelters against rain which disappeared in the open season. The Divisions are re-arranged below in descending order of the rate of decrease :

TABLE B. 2

	Rate of decrease (%) in census houses			Rate of decrease/ increase (%) in census households	
1	Gwalior	..	−5·30	Jabalpur	−1·52
2	Rewa	..	−3·05	Rewa	−1·08
3	Jabalpur	..	−2·60	Bilaspur	−0·94
4	Indore	..	−2·60	Indore	−0·36
5	Raipur	..	−1·68	Bhopal	+0·06
6	Bilaspur	..	−1·05	Gwalior	+0·07
7	Bhopal	..	−0·49	Raipur	+1·44

If Indore Division is taken to represent the median position because in both the rankings it is the fourth, it will be seen that the decrease in the number of census houses has been relatively high in Gwalior, Rewa and Jabalpur Divisions but is associated with a similar decrease in the number of census households also in the last two of these three Divisions; in Gwalior Division, there is in fact some increase in the number of census households. Further east and south of Jabalpur Division, the decrease of census households continues to be high in Bilaspur Division but is here associated with a relatively low decrease in the number of census houses; in Raipur Division not only, as in Bilaspur Division, is the decrease in census houses low but there is an actual increase in the number of census households. The rates of growth in population between houselisting and enumeration (which may be called the 'seasonal rates') are as follows in the seven divisions: Raipur, 2·77 %; Bhopal, 2·18 %; Gwalior, 1·28 % ; Jabalpur, 0·78 %; Bilaspur, 0·72 %; Rewa, 0·47 % and Indore, 0·20 %. The decennial rates of growth were as follows: Indore, 27·65 %; Bhopal, 27·38 %; Raipur, 25·26 %; Rewa, 24·65 %; Gwalior, 22·12 %; Jabalpur, 21·74 %; and Bilaspur, 19·83 %. It will be observed that relatively high seasonal and decennial rates are associated with relatively low decreases in census houses and increases in the number of census households in Bhopal and Raipur Divisions ; at the other extreme, in Jabalpur Division, relatively low seasonal and decennial rates are associated with relatively high decreases in census houses and in census households. The seasonal pattern is thus consistent with the decennial pattern. In Bilaspur Division, all other rates are consistently low but the decrease in the number of census houses is low and not high. Further to the north in Rewa Division, the decennial rat is higher than the State average but also othe rates are consistently low. It seems therefore thae in Rewa Division, the low seasonal rates are due to seasonal migration which reverses itself later in the year whereas in Bilaspur Division they are a continuation of the decennial trend but the low decrease in census houses is probably an indication that it is parts of households, rather than whole households, that migrate to the hopeful south. Gwalior Division presents in some senses the opposite type of case in the sense that we have there a high seasonal growth in population and a relatively high seasonal growth in census households but a relatively high decrease in census houses and a relatively low decennial growth. Even though the fall in census houses is difficult to explain, the other features seem to suggest that there is a certain amount of seasonal immigration into this Division most probably from Rewa Division. Even stronger centres of attraction for immigrants were Bhopal and Raipur Divisions which seem to get during the open season, some immigrants even from Indore Division (whose seasonal rate of population growth is relatively low) which otherwise has rates which are generally in the high side.

14 "Others"—It is, however, important to remember that the total of census houses at house-listing used in this comparison is the total of'dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings' and does not include 'dwellings with other uses' included in 'others' (as much as 20·1%)—the last omnibus category in Table E-I. The total number of census households as at house-listing was separately compiled but to do the same for 'occupied residential houses' (*i. e.*, to find out how many among "others" are these) was much too time-consuming to attempt. It was therefore assumed for the following table that the number of "census houses containing 'dwellings with other uses" bears to the total of other dwellings (*i. e.* , dwellings+shop-*cum*-dwellings +workshop-*cum*-dwellings) the same ratio that, in the (sample) Table E-II, the number of households living in "dwellings with other uses" bears to the total of households in other kinds of dwellings (*i. e.*, dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings), taking 'owned' and 'rented' figures together.

TABLE B. 3

Number of census houses in State and Divisions at the time of house-listing making adjustments for "others"

MADHYA PRADESH	..	..	**6,392,206**
I Gwalior Division	..	..	630,873
II Rewa Division ..	..	..	842,676
III Indore Division ..	..	..	1,094,358
IV Bhopal Division ..	..	..	764,733
V Jabalpur Division	..	..	1,205,373
VI Bilaspur Division	..	..	816,501
VII Raipur Division ..	..	..	1,037,491

(There is a small difference of 201 in the totals for Madhya Pradesh which presumably has to be attributed to distortions caused by the sample).

These figures increase further the differences shown in Table B. 1 of this para.

CHAPTER II
THE USE OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

15 Reference to Tables—This chapter is based primarily on Table E-I and Subsidiary Tables E-1.1 and E-1.2.

16 Concepts—The basic concept, on which this Table is based, is the 'Census House'. As its definition shows (please see para 4 *supra*), the concept does not lay down any norms in terms of area, roof or appurtenances so that, in the light of such norms, the deviation of the actuals therefrom could be determined. Comparisions therefore between one territorial unit and another relating to the number of census houses or the proportions among various uses to which they are put have a limited meaning. Further, the same kind of building may appear as one or more census houses according to the manner of use. A typical case is that of, say, a double-storied building which has separate entrances from outside ; this will be two census houses if two households are in occupation but only one if only one household is occupying it. This kind of thing one comes across frequently in commercial areas where the same household operates a shop or some other business in one part of the building and lives in another, each part having a separate entrance even though they may also be internally connected. But if two or more separate buildings are in the occupation of the same household within a single compound and are being used for various domestic purposes *e. g.*, one as a kitchen, another as servants' quarters, a third as a garage, etc., each of them, owing to their being physically separate though integrated functionally, was treated as a census house so that the concept, as applied in this census, makes possible an occasional excess of the number of houses over the number of households. A hotel often got enlarged into several census houses particularly where food was an optional facility. Thus, in arithmetical terms, the total number of census houses—about 8·97 million for Madhya Pradesh-represents the minimum number of ways in which a person out in the open can, within the limits of this State, get inside some kind of structure or a part thereof—which may be residential or non-residential.

17 Difficulties in application—Though, by and large, the concept presents little difficulty, occasionally it was found difficult to apply. Wooden cabins, often fixed for long periods on the roadside, were a rather tricky problem. The final position was that they—and other purely temporary structures like the huts of workers engaged in the construction of roads—were treated as census houses and not as buildings so that they had to be numbered only for census purposes and not permanently ; but, often, permanent number plates were affixed to them. All of them, except those designed to move easily and actually doing so, or likely to do so, were treated as census houses. Hotels have been referred to earlier. Where boarding facilities were available, the tendency was to treat each of them as a single household but whether or not it was one or several census houses depended on the actual building. In many cases, the use to which the buildings were put finally decided the issue. A building, originally designed for a single household but subsequently internally partitioned, got treated as more than one census house if there were that many separate entrances. In the rural areas, particularly, a single household in possession of more than one census house was a common occurrence; three brothers, for example, living separately with their families in different houses within the same comopund but eating together were treated a single household in occupation of more than one census house. Open compounds near the village/town-site used for brick-making, lime-stone burning, etc., were also treated as census houses because it was considered necessary to get information regarding such activity,—not because they were 'houses' in any sense. Generally speaking, the difficulties related to the splitting up of a building into census houses. Underground structures and caves were treated as census houses but we drew the line at an ancient banyan tree whose numerous branches had rooted themselves so densely over a widespread area (some 2 acres, reportedly) that, though used by the houseless, it was almost a house. The distortions introduced by some of these difficult cases are, however, negligible. On the whole, there appears to have been a general tendency to try and see that the living space of a household is treated as a census house, if some kind of a 'separate entrance' could be discovered to hang on to.

18 Census houses, households and population—In 1961, there were in Madhya Pradesh some 6·23 million census houses. The table below shows some important State averages :

	Item	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Average number of persons per census house	5·20	5·16	5·42
2	Average number of households per census house	1·06	1·05	1·16
3	Average number of persons per household	4·87	4·91	4·66

(The averages in the first row include in each case the houseless population: Total 125,094; Rural 102,160; Urban 22,934.)

19 'House' in the 1951 Census—In 1951, even though the term 'building' was not employed, the term 'Census house' meant more or less what was meant by it in 1961. "A 'house' was a building within which people lived ; provided that if diffierent parts of the building were structurally separated and provided with *separate main entrances* so as to give independent access to each part, then each part was to be recognised and numbered as a separate 'house' " (please see 1951 India Census Report, p. 48). It will not therefore be incorrect to compare a few averages relating to this and the preceding Census.

20 Comparision 1951-61—The average number of persons per Census house was as follows in 1951 :

Total, 4·99 ; Rural, 4·92; Urban, 5·59

(*According to Census paper No. I*, 1957)

Clearly, the pressure on housing continues to increase in the territory as a whole and also in the rural areas. The somewhat surprising decrease in urban pressure is due to the fact that in 1961 there were some very low-pressure areas like the Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions, and the districts of Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla and Balaghat.

21 Index of relative "pressure" An index showing the extent of positive (higher than average) and negative (less than average) deviation from the State average for number of persons per Census house in rural and urban areas has been constructed with the following results :

TABLE C. I

Madhya Pradesh: Rural

High Pressure Areas	Areas of near average pressure	Low Pressure Areas
	Districts	
1 Bhind (120)	1 Ratlam (104)	1 Raipur (92)
2 Gwalior (117)	2 Guna (102)	2 Sagar (92)
3 Jhabua (115)	3 Datia (101)	3 Damoh (88)
4 Morena (114)	4 Betul (101)	4 Jabalpur (88)
5 West Nimar(112)	5 Ujjain (101)	
6 Sidhi (111)	6 Surguja (100)	
7 Bastar (109)	7 Tikamgarh (100)	
8 Dhar (108)	8 Mandsaur (100)	
9 Rajgarh (108)	————	
10 Indore (107)	1 Raigarh (99)	
11 Rewa (105)	2 Chhatarpur (99)	
	3 Shivpuri (99)	
	4 Satna (99)	
	5 Shahdol (99)	
	6 Dewas (99)	
	7 Shajapur (98)	
	8 Bilaspur (98)	
	9 Vidisha (98)	
	10 Mandla (98)	
	11 Panna (97)	
	12 Seoni (97)	
	13 Sehore (97)	
	14 Narsimhapur (97)	
	15 East Nimar (97)	
	16 Balaghat (96)	
	17 Durg (96)	
	18 Hoshangabad (96)	
	19 Chhindwara (95)	
	20 Raisen (95)	

TABLE C. 2

Madhya Pradesh: Urban

High Pressure Areas	Areas of near average pressure	Low Pressure Areas
	Districts	
1 Indore (156)	1 West Nimar(105)	1 Mandsaur(94)
2 Gwalior (148)	2 Raisen (114)	2 Ratlam (94)
3 Shajapur(131)	3 Datia (102)	3 Chhatarpur (93)
4 Ujjain (122)	4 Sehore (101)	4 Dewas (92)
5 Bhind (120)	5 Sagar (100)	5 Tikamgarh(92)
6 East Nimar (107)	————	6 Jhabua (91)
	1 Narsimhapur(99)	7 Betul (90)
	2 Shivpuri (99)	8 Mandla (89)
	3 Damoh (98)	9 Jabalpur(89)
	4 Guna (98)	10 Hoshangabad (88)
	5 Vidisha (98)	11 Balaghat (88)
	6 Dewas (98)	12 Raigarh (87)
	7 Seoni (97)	13 Bilaspur (86)
	8 Raipur (97)	14 Satna (85)
	9 Rajgarh (96)	15 Sidhi (85)
	10 Chhindwara(96)	16 Bastar (84)
	11 Dhar (95)	17 Shahdol(82)
	12 Morena (95)	18 Surguja (77)
	13 Panna (95)	19 Durg (70)

The index is a ratio of the district (urban or rural, as the case may be) average of persons per census house to the corresponding State average. The base for the Rural table is : 100=5·16 and, for the Urban table 100=5·42.

22 Some important features—A small area in the north (3,725 sq. miles) consisting of Bhind and Gwalior Districts and Indore District (1,479 sq. miles) have the highest rural *and* urban pressures on housing. Their densities also are the highest in the State—Indore 506 : Bhind 372 ; Gwalior 329. While Bhind is a peculiar and exceptional case of high rural density, both Gwalior and Indore are small districts with large urban populations with the result that the small rural mass does not significantly decrease the high figures in respect of density and pressure characteristic of urban areas. The most interesting point about the tables, however, is that Jabalpur District seems to have the lowest urban and rural pressures on housing. In this matter as in all other matters regarding population, Jabalpur—and, to some extent, Sagar and Narsimhapur—have to be treated as special cases in the 1961 Census. Jabalpur City, just as enumeration was about to begin, became the scene of a communal holocaust of shocking dimensions and there was a wave of panicky emigration from the district. The Census did not start till more than a week after the due date. These fleeing citizens do not seem to have had much peace in the neighbouring districts either and appear to have got dispersed 'for the duration' over a very wide area. Fortunately, these points can be statistically established. Conditions were normal during house-listing in September-October,

1960 and a comparison can be made between house-listing figures and enumeration figures in respect of (*a*) population, and (*b*) occupied residential houses.

TABLE D. I

District	Household Population		Difference (3—2)	Percentage of 4 to 2
	Houselisting	Enumeration		
1	2	3	4	5
Jabalpur (Urban)	488,340	470,882	−17,458	−3·57
Narsimhapur (Urban)	49,265	48,802	−463	−0·94
Damoh (Rural)	381,923	381,460	−463	−0·12

Normally, there should be a growth of a little more 1% during this interval of about 5½ months—and it may well be higher in urban areas. In the light of this normal trend, the decrease in population in these areas is really much greater than the above figures show. The position regarding occupied residential houses is as follows:

TABLE D. 2

District	Number of occupied residential houses		Difference (3—2)	Percentage of 4 to 2
	Houselisting	Enumeration		
1	2	3	4	5
Jabalpur(Urban)	104,479	97,435	−7,044	−6·74
Narsimhapur (Urban)	9,816	9,147	−669	−6·82
Damoh (Rural)	87,389	83,785	−3,604	−4·12

Actually, the figures are not strictly comparable because the house-listing figure is a total of dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings; it does not include the small number of dwellings in the category, 'others', which happen to be included therein because they are conjointly put to other non-residential uses also except as shops or workshops. If they are included, the difference may well be greater. This figure does not include institutional census houses. But the figures regarding pressure on housing, however, show an improvement when we consider house-listing figures regarding population and occupied residential houses (*i.e.*, the total of dwellings, dwelling-*cum*-shops, dwelling-*cum*-workshops); these are as follows:

TABLE D. 3

Index of pressure on housing re-calculated on the basis of houselisting figures

District	On the basis of	
	Houselisting data	Enumeration data
Jabalpur (Urban) ..	96	90
Jabalpur (Rural) ..	87	89
Damoh (Urban) ..	108	97
Damoh (Rural) ..	87	89
Narsimhapur (Urban) ..	103	99
Narsimhapur (Rural) ..	95	96

It seems also that, at the time of enumeration, people probably huddled themselves together in fewer houses in order to feel safe; that is why the reduction in the number of houses is far greater than the reduction in population.

23 Pressure: Regional distribution—Generally speaking, eastern Madhya Pradesh shows slightly easier conditions than western Madhya Pradesh. The indexes for Divisions as a whole are as follows:

TABLE E

Division	General Index	Rural Index	Urban Index
Gwalior	111	109	121
Rewa	101	102	89
Indore	107	105	115
Bhopal ..	99	99	97
Jabalpur ..	94	94	93
Bilaspur ..	98	99	85
Raipur ..	95	97	81

This tendency is explained by the facts that, generally speaking, (*a*) western Madhya Pradesh has better soils; and (*b*) it also shows a higher degree of urbanisation. In the east and north-east, industry has not yet established itself on any scale; a beginning has just been made in south-east Madhya Pradesh in the form of the Bhilai Steel Project, the Baila Dilla iron-ore mines, etc.

24 Indexes: Proper interpretation—These indexes easily lend themselves to misinterpretation. They should never be considered in absolute terms and this point should always be borne in mind. It will probably be more accurate to say that the indexes relate to pressure on separate entrances rather than on houses. A *pucca* building, for example, housing two families without, however, a separate entrance for each of them represents, in real terms, less pressure on proper housing than two large households each of them squeezing itself within the narrow confines of a mean hut; for, if the norm for housing is stated in structural terms, the latter two households have to be treated as practically houseless. Therefore, these indexes mean really nothing more than that densities are higher in the western part of the State than in the eastern. It is generally the case that, except in totally planned and controlled towns, the growth of housing does not come anywhere near keeping pace with the growth of population so that high density generally means high pressure on available housing also. Bhind District which is essentially rural, and Indore District which is industrial, illustrate this point; Bhind has a density of 372 and a housing pressure index of 120, the highest for rural areas, and Indore District has a density of 506 and a housing pressure index of 156, the highest for urban areas.

25 Indexes : Interpretation further considered—Both the rural and the urban indexes, as explained earlier, have for their bases the appropriate State averages. Therefore, the degree of deviation has to be appreciated against the background of what, in absolute terms, the State averages represent. Considering household population alone, the rural average for persons per census house is 5·14 which can be looked upon as a product of the number of households per house (1·047) on the one hand and the number of persons per household (4·911) on the other. Neither of these two latter figures can be considered satisfactory. For, even in rural areas, there are nearly 105 households to every 100 houses—such as these houses are and the size of the household is almost 5. In urban areas, the position, as is to be expected, is worse. On the same basis, *i.e.*, of household population alone, the urban average for persons per house is 5·39 made up of the two corresponding urban components—number of persons per household (4·66) and the number of households per house (1·16). It will be seen that there are as many as 116 households to every 100 houses even though the household itself is somewhat smaller; nearly every fifth or sixth house has two households. The divisionwise position regarding these components is as follows:—

TABLE F

Division	Number of persons per household		Number of households per house		Number of persons per house	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Gwalior	5·31	4·99	1·06	1·31	5·61	5·54
Rewa	4·83	4·41	1·08	1·09	5·23	4·81
Indore	5·27	4·95	1·02	1·25	5·36	6·18
Bhopal	4·82	4·67	1·05	1·12	5·07	5·21
Jabalpur	4·69	4·71	1·03	1·07	4·84	5·02
Bilaspur	4·80	4·30	1·07	1·06	5·11	4·56
Raipur	4·84	3·93	1·04	1·11	5·02	4·38

It appears that the decisive factor in determining pressure on living space is the number of persons per household— or, in somewhat less accurate language, the size of the family. Both in Gwalior and in Indore Division, this component is rather high and so, in spite of the fact that the number of households per house, in the rural sector, is by no means high, their indexes of pressure are very high. In the urban figures, the size of the household seems to matter a little less but there is very great disparity in the urbanisation of different divisions. So, the State averages being by no means reassuring, the conclusion on a study of the indexes has to be that, while a high index definitely means overcrowded houses, an index less than 100 means only slightly less pressure than the high State average.

CITIES

The indexes for the cities, town-groups and four big towns of Madhya Pradesh are as follows:—

TABLE G

1 Indore City	170
2 Gwalior City	149
3 Ujjain City	145
4 Raipur City	100
5 Burhanpur	112
6 Khandwa	104
7 Ratlam	90
8 Bilaspur	88
I Sagar Town-group:	**107**
(*a*) Sagar Municipality	108
(*b*) Sagar Cantt.	103
II Jabalpur Town-group:	**92**
(*a*) Jabalpur Corporation	91
(*b*) Jabalpur Cantt.	113
(*c*) Khamaria	96
III Bhopal Town-group:	**97**
(*a*) Bhopal City	103
(*b*) Govindpura (Heavy Electricals Ltd.) ..	65
(*c*) Bairagarh	94
IV Murwara Town-group:	**81**
(*a*) Murwara	78
(*b*) Ordnance Factory Area Katni... ..	74
(*c*) Tikuri	134
V Durg Town-group:	**65**
(*a*) Durg Municipality	81
(*b*) Bhilainagar	58
VI Pachmarhi Town-group	**86**
(*a*) Pachmarhi Municipality	62
(*b*) Pachmarhi Cantt.	89

The indexes for Jabalpur Corporation, Murwara, Durg Municipality, Ratlam and Bilaspur are abnormal in the sense that they are completely contradictory to the actual fact of an acute shortage of housing.

There can be little doubt that, at least in these places, the definition of a census house seems to have been misapplied and their number unduly exaggerated. In the case of Bilaspur, it is possible that the pressure is less than the average for the State but a comparison with 1951 suggests that the position has deteriorated to some extent. In the industrial towns of Khamaria, Govindpura (Heavy Electricals Ltd.), the Ordnance Factory Area Katni and Bhilainagar, the pressure is not likely to be high within the limits of the towns themselves. For one thing, a large and growing number of employees are provided with housing by the employers. Migrant labour houses itself in small, temporary huts—each of which is a "house". And the households are mostly 'young' in the sense that not only the labour force but the higher supervisory and technical staff also is likely to consist of younger men either unmarried or, if married, with small families. Actually, these new industries generate pressures all around—even in the remote interior, though the more marked effects are to be seen in neighbouring towns and villages. Bhilai has added enormously—indirectly, of course—to the populations of Durg and Raipur which have increased by 133% and 56% respectively since 1951. Prices of daily necessaries, wages and rents of houses have all gone up in these places. Similarly, Khamaria had some effect on Jabalpur City but, being long established, its effects have become ramified and are no longer distinguishable. The Heavy Electricals (Ltd.,) has had in the case of Bhopal a rival in the form of the Government of the State itself—which was in 1961 only 5 years old. Both these new factors have contributed to making pressure in Bhopal higher than the high State average. Bairagarh, a refugee town of barracks and dilapidated houses, has a lower index than Bhopal City. The problem cities of the State, however, continue to be Indore, Gwalior and Ujjain. Indore and Ujjain, particularly, have rather large floating populations though, fortunately, in Ujjain and Gwalior, the rates of increase are not relatively very high (11% and 24% respectively.)

26 Census Houses—Over 71·1% of Census houses are residential—wholly or partly. The corresponding urban percentage is 76·5 and the rural, 70·2. It appears that it is the urban areas that have a larger part of their buildings in the residential sector. This probably is what we should expect. Urbanisation is generally associated with industrialisation and the number supported per square foot of non-residential building is certainly much greater in secondary and tertiary industry. Also, industries ancillary to agriculture in rural areas tend to split themselves up into a number of small, even if viable, units as considerations of distance rule out a large-sized unit serving a very large number of villages. It is likely, however, that, if agriculture gets more and more mechanised, its supporting capacity may increase and tend to approach the urban ratio. [We cannot make any inter-censal comparisons because the total number of houses (residential and non-residential) is not available for earlier Censuses.] This point can be illustrated even more conclusively by considering the more prominent cities and town-groups:—

TABLE H

Proportion of residential to total Census houses in selected cities and town-groups

Indore City ..	81%	Raipur City ..	81%
Gwalior City ..	81%	Bhopal Town-group	76%
Ujjain City ..	78%	Sagar Town-group..	78%
Bhilainagar ..	85%	Jabalpur Town-group	85%

The less industrialised places show a lower percentage and Jabalpur has the high percentage of 85 in spite of a good deal of distortion introduced by the inclusion within corporation limits of a large number of villages.

27 Workshop-*cum*-dwellings—On the other hand, the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is markedly greater in rural than in urban areas. The small workshop, characteristic of the rural interior, can be conveniently located in the residence itself. The proportions for the State and the Divisions are as follows:—

TABLE I.1

Proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses

	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	**3·7%**	**3·1%**
Gwalior Division	1·7%	1·2%
Rewa Division	4·5%	2·9%
Indore Division	2·5%	2·6%
Bhopal Division	3·5%	2·6%
Jabalpur Division	7·7%	6·3%
Bilaspur Division	3·1%	3·2%
Raipur Division	1·9%	1·3%

Even in Indore and Bilaspur Divisions, the proportions are nearly equal—which still means that, for the unindustrialised interior, the percentage is ralatively high. The percentages—both urban and rural—are quite low in Gwalior and Raipur Divisions. It cannot be suggested that in these divisions the need of the agricultural community for ancillary services like blacksmithy, carpentry, etc., is any the less—at least in the settled areas. The explanation is to be found in the fact that both the divisions contain backward districts of large area—Shivpuri, Guna, parts of Morena and Bastar. The districtwise break-up in these two divisions is as follows:—

TABLE I.2

Proportion (%) of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses in Gwalior and Raipur Divisions

	Rural	Urban
1 Gwalior Division		
1 Morena	0·7	0·9
2 Bhind	1·6	1·2
3 Gwalior	0·7	0·7
4 Datia	3·4	3·1
5 Shivpuri	2·0	1·6
6 Guna	2·7	2·4

2 Raipur Division				Rural	Urban
1	Durg	..	..	2·3	1·4
2	Raipur	..	..	2·1	1·3
3	Bastar	..	..	0·8	0·7

The low percentages in Bhind and Gwalior Districts are probably due to the fact that, being contiguous, they are served by the Gwalior urban complex rather than by rural workshops. It has also been suggested that, in Gwalior City, most of the population lives in the congested area of Lashkar where it is almost impossible to locate workshops in houses so that these have to be accounted for separately as workshops: this probably is true of other cities also. It also seems that, in rural areas, village craftsmen like blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., serve more than one village. The rural areas of these districts are depressingly undiversified even though this does not mean that standards of living are low; the land is good and, naturally, attracts people. The high percentages in Jabalpur and Rewa Divisions are due to the widespread prevalence of bidi-making.

28 Shop-*cum*-dwellings—In striking contradistinction, the proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings is greater in the urban areas—naturally enough because the needs of a relatively bigger and better-off residential area have to be served. There is just one exception to this rule among the districts of the State—Datia District.

TABLE J. 1

Proportion (%) of shop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses in divisions

				Rural	Urban
Gwalior	..	..	..	0·4	1·3
Rewa	..	..	..	0·6	1·5
Indore	..	..	..	0·7	1·8
Bhopal	..	..	..	0·6	1·1
Jabalpur	..	..	..	0·6	1·4
Bilaspur	..	..	..	0·7	1·8
Raipur	..	..	..	0·5	1·8

Shop-*cum*-dwellings, however, have to be added to shops located in Census houses not used as dwellings *also* in order to arrive at the total number. The following table shows the very strong urban bias in the distribution of shops :—

TABLE J. 2

Proportion (%) of shops (*i. e.*, shop-*cum*-dwellings + shops excluding eating houses) to total houses in divisions

Rural		Division		Urban
1·22	..	Gwalior	..	8·12
0·92	..	Rewa	..	5·92
1·33	..	Indore	..	7·37
1·08	..	Bhopal	..	6·93
0·96	..	Jabalpur	..	5·59
1·15	..	Bilaspur	..	5·68
0·81	..	Raipur	..	5·63

(These figures do not represent the full picture because Census houses containing shops but *also* used for purposes other than as dwellings are not included; the general pattern, however, is not likely to be different.)

29 No conclusions can be drawn from these figures regarding the quantitative importance of tertiary activity of this kind in a district or division because we have no figures regarding turnover. The figures for cities and town-groups show that Bhilainagar has the low percentage of 2·34; this is of course due to the fact that it is a new township in which the uses to which buildings are put are carefully controlled. In general, however, what happens is that, as shops spring up in response to need, they are fairly well-scattered over the whole residential area. Such a scatter does add greatly to the convenience of the community. From this point of view, it is at least doubtful whether the policy of locating shopping centres in just one or two (albeit central) spots in far flung residential areas characteristic of new industrial townships is basically sound. Uncontrolled growth is not desirable but control should not prevent adequate growth. Where this happens, small unseemly shacks or wooden cabins emerge and it becomes impossible to dislodge them.

30 Workshops and Factories—While, in the rural areas, the workshop-*cum*-dwelling is more prominent, the picture gets radically altered when we add the number of workshops and factories to that of workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

TABLE K.I

Proportion (%) of workshops and factories (including workshop-*cum*-Dwellings) to total houses in divisions

Rural		Division		Urban
2·03	..	Gwalior	..	4·05
5·04	..	Rewa	..	4·97
3·22	..	Indore	..	5·44
4·33	..	Bhopal	..	5·23
8·33	..	Jabalpur	..	8·52
3·62	..	Bilaspur	..	4·81
2·45	..	Raipur	..	3·12

It is only in Rewa Division that the proportion is greater in rural than in urban areas. This is due to the fact that in this division, the number of homesteads engaged in bidi-making is extremely large, relatively. Two more entries to the above table follow in which the percentages have been calculated after deducting the number of workshops engaged in bidi-making from the total number of workshops and factories and from the total number of houses.

Rural		Urban
5·00	Rewa	4·77
4·33	Jabalpur	4·87

Rewa Division has hardly any industry and the not very low percentage of workshops and factories in both rural and urban areas shows that the urban areas are not very different from the rural and that the small workshop—oil-pressing, shoe-making, etc.—is to be more frequently met with. In Jabalpur Division, both the urban and the rural percentages are quite high—due to bidi-making being a very popular

household business. Among the districts there are 11 exceptions where this proportion is higher in the rural areas.

TABLE K. 2

Proportion (%) of workshops and factories (including workshop-*cum*-dwellings) to total houses in eleven exceptional districts

District	Rural	Urban
Tikamgarh	5·33	4·97
Satna	5·11	5·06
Shahdol	4·02	3·41
Sidhi	6·48	4·33
Sehore	4·22	3·87
Hoshangabad	4·65	4·37
Damoh	9·82	9·15
Jabalpur	16·55	4·36
Narsimhapur	7·40	7·28
Surguja	2·08	1·42
Raigarh	6·03	5·30

The occurrence in this list of four of the seven districts of Rewa Division and of three of the eight districts of Jabalpur Division explains the peculiar features of these divisions earlier referred to.

31 Educational Institutions—In September-October, 1960, there were 27,277 census houses used for educational purposes—the rural figure being 23,390 and the urban, 3,887. Considering the fact that, in 1957-58, there were 28,052 educational institutions up to the level of, and including, higher secondary schools—leaving out of account colleges and other educational centres—, it appears that some houses used for educational purposes have got included in other categories of houses—the principal ones probably being 'vacant', 'Panchayatghars' and 'others'. [This last category of 'others' is indeed very large (1,804,780 out of 8,974,052, *i. e.* about 20%). The discussion of figures relating to any category of houses will therefore have to proceed on the assumption that the categorywise distribution of 'others' is not so substantially different from that of the rest that serious distortion of the general picture will result]. So far as educational institutions are concerned, a discussion of the rural-urban distribution is not particularly relevant because, in the rural areas, we generally have only primary schools.

TABLE L

Number of houses per thousand (N) used wholly for educational purposes and literacy percentage (L) in divisions and State

	N	L
Madhya Pradesh	3	17
Gwalior	3	7
Rewa	4	12
Indore	3	21
Bhopal	3	17
Jabalpur	3	21
Bilaspur	3	15
Raipur	2	16

There is obviously no relationship between literacy and the number of houses used for educational purposes. In Rewa Division, a relatively larger number of such houses is associated with a low literacy percentage which probably means that educational facilities are not fully utilised; for, the alternative explanation of a larger number of smaller schools is ruled out as such a school is permitted to,and normally does reach, a prescribed maximum. Or, it can be said that, in the other divisions, school buildings are over-utilised. In the rural area, there are, on a rough basis, four to five (exact figure, 4·35) schools (total, September-October, 1960: 23,390), for every thousand occupied residential houses (total, March, 1961 : 5,376,498) on the assumption—which is not very unrealistic—that every house used for educational purposes in the rural areas is a primary school at least. The average number of persons per Census house in the rural areas being 5·16, it means we have a school roughly for every 1,186 persons; this should normally yield a school-going population of about 150 to 175. The need for *at least* doubling the number of these institutions if primary education is to become universal is obvious. In urban areas, the number of educational institutions (total—September-October, 1960 : 3,887) per thousand occupied residential houses (total, March, 1961 : 854,356) is nearer five (exact figure, 4·55) and there seems to be available an institution for every 1,191 persons. In view of the fact that urban areas also have all the higher institutions, the position does not seem to be particularly satisfactory with regard to primary education.

32 The Picture as a whole—For Madhya Pradesh as a whole, the following picture emerges from houselisting data: out of every 1,000 Census houses, 49 are vacant and 711 are residential—fully or partly. But the partly residential Census houses are very few indeed—only 43 of 711 or about 6%. Shops as a whole (*i. e.*, including shop-*cum*-dwellings) account for 18 houses in every thousand and workshops and factories (including workshop-*cum*-dwellings), for 45. The other details are:

Hostels, etc.	2	Restaurants, etc.	N
Business houses, etc.	1	Places of entertainment, etc.	12
Schools, etc.	3	Hospitals, etc.	1

The omnibus 'others' category accounts for as many as 201. However, for the State as a whole, it seems safe to presume that the percentage of roundabout 70 for 'occupied residential Census houses' does not contain an error of more than 2%. The number at enumeration time was 6,230,854 which is 69·4% of the total number of Census houses as found during house-listing; it has therefore decreased. But the enumeration reference date was only a day ahead of the Holi festival so that we will probably be not wrong in assuming that all those who had houses to live in were in them. The total would not have altered a great deal between house-listing and enumeration for the time available for construction was only about 4 to 5 months. But this proposition does not hold good for individual units *i. e.*, for districts

and tahsils. The range of variation in 'others' is indeed very great and is greater for the lower territorial units.

TABLE M. 1

Range of variation in number per thousand (N) of 'others' to total houses in divisions, districts and tahsils

	Division	N	*District*	N	*Tahsil*	N
Highest ..	Gwalior	244	Mandla	342	Dindori	524
Lowest ..	Bilaspur	112	Raigarh	63	Sakti, Baihar	16

This category of 'others' is by no means small in other States; a few figures are cited below.:

TABLE M. 2

Proportion (%) of 'Others' to total houses in other States

Andhra Pradesh	10
Bihar	13
Gujarat	12
Jammu and Kashmir	33
Maharashtra	19
Mysore	13
Punjab	20
Rajasthan	11
Uttar Pradesh	29
West Bengal	13

In a later paragraph (please see para 45) will be found a detailed analysis of 'others' in a few selected territorial units.

33 Ancillary Categories : General picture—The very low figures relating to some parts of the tertiary sector clearly indicate that there is not enough dynamism yet in the economy as a whole. The number per thousand of *dharmashalas, sarais* etc., ranges from 4 in Bilaspur Division to 1 in Gwalior division and the number per thousand of restaurants, etc. is negligible. It may be that some of these have got included in 'others'; it seems that the size of the individual unit is not large. We would therefore be not wrong in concluding that this State, by and large, is blessed with a 'stay-at-home' people; a certain degree of mobility is to be found only in urban areas. The number of business houses and offices also is depressingly low.

34 Hostels, Sarais, etc. : abnormal figures—There are no abnormal figures among districts but for Bilaspur District (7 per thousand) which is due to the fact that Mungeli Tahsil of this district has a very high figure (27 per thousand)—the only abnormal figures among all the tahsils of the State.

TABLE N

Number per thousand of hostels, sarais, etc. abnormal cases

Tahsils

Mungeli ..	27	Karera ..	4
Kurwai ..	8	Jawad ..	4
Konta ..	8	Sailana ..	4
Beohari ..	6	Ratlam ..	4
Bijapur ..	6	Mhow ..	4
Jashpur ..	5	Kasrawad ..	4
Jabalpur ..	4		

Towns

Ratlam ..	6
Burhanpur ..	5
Khandwa ..	4

Cities and Town-groups

Raipur City ..	7	Jabalpur Town-group	5
Sagar Town-group ..	6	Indore City ..	4

The high figures for the cities and the town-groups shown above are not abnormal; in fact, what is abnormal is the low figures for other cities. Even Ujjain, a noted pilgrim centre, has only 3 per thousand—which is by no means high compared with the State average of 2. The high figures for the town or city situated within their limits explain the high figures for Ratlam and Jabalpur Tahsils. Mungeli Tahsil is one of the most densely populated areas of the State though this fact by itself does not adequately explain the abnormality. The associated figure relating to eating places is negligibly low for all areas of the State.

35 Workers and Houses—It is to be expected that there will be some similarity between the position of a particular category of workers in a particular unit and that of the particular category of houses associated with such workers but for the fact that the different sets of figures are "non-synchronous". For one thing, it has to be assumed that no significant change in the numbers in the various categories of Census houses occurred, between house-listing and enumeration—the latter provides us with the figures regarding workers. But, as houselisting was undertaken during the rains, seasonal factors may distort results. Also, this proportionality can be marred by other factors; the category of houses may include some which are used by workers other than those in that category; or, the average number of persons per type of house being considered may vary widely. We may start this investigation with the figures relating to workers in household industry (WHI) on the one hand and to workshop-*cum*-dwellings (WD) on the other.

TABLE O.1

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI), to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwelling to total houses (WD) in divisions

State/Division	Total		
	WHI	Rank	WD
Madhya Pradesh	**2·60**	..	**3·6**
Gwalior	1·82	7	1·6
Rewa	2·83	2	4·4
Indore	2·17	5	2·5
Bhopal	2·59	3	3·3
Jabalpur	4·21	1	7·5
Bilaspur	2·21	4	3·1
Raipur	1·93	6	1·8

TABLE 0·1—*Concld.*

State/Division	Rural		
	WHI	Rank	WD
Madhya Pradesh	**2·44**	..	**3·7**
Gwalior	1·74	7	1·7
Rewa	2·72	2	4·5
Indore	2·00	5	2·5
Bhopal	2·52	3	3·5
Jabalpur	3·86	1	7·7
Bilaspur	2·04	4	3·1
Raipur	1·86	6	1·9

State/Division	Urban		
	WHI	Rank	WD
Madhya Pradesh	**3·55**	..	**3·1**
Gwalior	2·22	7-7	1·2
Rewa	4·54	2-3	2·9
Indore	2·73	5-5	2·6
Bhopal	2·97	4-4	2·6
Jabalpur	5·90	1-1	6·3
Bilaspur	4·46	3-2	3·2
Raipur	2·61	6-6	1·3

The total and rural correlations are complete but the urban correlation is disturbed in the case of Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions. As the following figures will show, the urban correlation is widely disturbed in Rewa Division; in some districts like Panna and Sidhi, the proportion of workers in household industry is not relatively high but they are dispersed in a large number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings whereas, on the other hand, in some other districts—Satna and Rewa, notably—a relatively higher proportion of workers of this class lives in a relatively smaller proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings.

TABLE 0.2

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (WD) to total houses and average number of workers in household industry per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (A) in Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions (Urban)

Division/District	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
I Rewa Division ..	**4·54**	..	**2.9**	**5.5**	..
1 Tikamgarh ..	3·88	4-6	2·3	5·8	3
2 Chhatarpur ..	4·16	3-2	3·8	3·6	5
3 Panna ..	3·55	5-1	5·9	2·5	7
4 Satna	7·00	1-4	2·6	9·3	1
5 Rewa	5·14	2-5	2·4	8·0	2
6 Shahdol ..	2·42	7-7	2·0	4·0	4
7 Sidhi ..	3·01	6-3	3·1	3·0	6
II Bilaspur Division ..	4·46	..	3·2	4·9	..
8 Surguja ..	1·98	3-3	0·8	7·5	1
9 Bilaspur ..	5·34	1-1	3·8	5·1	2
10 Raigarh ..	3·81	2-2	3·7	3·7	3
Madhya Pradesh ..	3·55	..	3·1	4·3	..

The disturbing factor obviously is the average number of workers per workshop-*cum*-dwelling which is abnormally high in some districts (Satna, Rewa and Tikamgarh)—higher than the divisional average and much higher than the State average. The deviation from the State average in the case of workers in household industry is +27·9% in the case of Rewa Division and +25·6% in the case of Bilaspur Division— a difference of just 2·3%. But, whereas the deviation in the case of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is 6·5% for Rewa and +3·2% for Bilaspur—a difference of 9·7%, the difference in deviation in the case of the average number of workers per workshop-*cum*-dwelling is much greater being as much as 13·96% (+27·91% for Rewa and +13·95% for Bilaspur). Consequently, the sequence of proportionality in urban areas is disturbed in Table 0.1. This high average (5·5) for Rewa is probably due to the large numbers of workers in Minor Groups 311·1, 350 and 207. A similarly high positive deviation in Surguja District is, however, counteracted by the high negative deviation in the case of workers in household industry.

36 Gwalior Division—

TABLE 0.3

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses (WD) and average number (A) of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (total, rural and urban) in Gwalior Division

State/Division/District	Total				
	WHI	Rank	WD	D	Rank
MADHYA PRADESH	**2·60**	..	**3·63**	**2·58**	..
I Gwalior Division	1·82	..	1·63	3·91	..
1 Morena ..	1·27	5-5	0·75	6·75	2
2 Bhind ..	1·12	6-4	1·61	2·63	6
3 Gwalior ..	1.53	4-6	0·73	7·43	1
4 Datia ..	3·09	1-1	3·33	3·24	5
5 Shivpuri ..	2·43	3-3	2·02	3·31	4
6 Guna ..	2·61	2-2	2·63	3·53	3
	Rural				
MADHYA PRADESH	**2·44**	..	**3·71**	**2·35**	..
I Gwalior Division	1·74	..	1·71	3·50	..
1 Morena ..	1·22	5-6	0·73	6·68	2
2 Bhind ..	1·01	6-4	1·64	2·30	6
3 Gwalior ..	1·81	4-5	0·75	7·36	1
4 Datia ..	2·73	1-1	3·38	2·85	5
5 Shivpuri ..	2·37	2-3	2·05	3·15	3
6 Guna ..	2·28	3-2	2·67	3·03	4
	Urban				
MADHYA PRADESH	**3·55**	..	**3·09**	**4·32**	..
I Gwalior Division	2·22	..	1·23	7·17	..
1 Morena ..	1·84	5-5	0·94	7·30	4
2 Bhind ..	2·58	4-4	1·17	8·42	1
3 Gwalior ..	1·23	6-6	0·71	7·53	3
4 Datia ..	5·24	1-1	3·05	5·59	6
5 Shivpuri ..	3·26	3-3	1·60	6·60	5
6 Guna ..	4·90	2-2	2·36	7·48	2

Both in the urban and rural areas the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is markedly lower than the State proportion though the average number of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling is equally markedly higher. It appears that, in this division generally, the workshop-*cum*-dwelling is a somewhat larger establishment. In the districts of the division, this large size is particularly striking in Gwalior and Morena Districts both in the rural and urban areas. The proportionality between workers in household industry and workshop-*cum*-dwellings is complete in the urban areas of the division in spite of a different pattern of averages so far as the number of

workers per workshop-*cum*-dwelling is concerned; however, the range of variation in the average is not wide. In the rural areas, the proportionality is disturbed owing to the very much higher average of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling in Gwalior, Morena and Shivpuri Districts. In the other districts, obviously, the workshop-*cum*-dwelling occurs more frequently though smaller. The introduction of Chambal Electricity into Morena may in future alter the pattern of rural industry. Handloom weaving is important in the districts of Guna and Shivpuri.

37 Indore Division—

TABLE 0.4

Proportion (%) of workers in Household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses (WD) and average number (A) of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (total, rural and urban) in Indore Division

State/Division/ District	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
TOTAL					
MADHYA PRADESH	**2·60**	..	**3·63**	**2·58**	..
Indore Division ..	2·17	..	2·50	3·19	..
1 Mandsaur ..	2·85	1-4	2·87	3·24	5
2 Ratlam ..	2·30	5-3	2·96	2·80	6
3 Ujjain ..	2·40	4-2	3·16	2·64	8
4 Jhabua ..	1·03	8-9	1·46	2·76	7
5 Dhar ..	2·01	6-6	2·19	3·48	4
6 Indore ..	1·76	7-8	1·91	3·54	3
7 Dewas ..	2·74	2-1	3·73	2·47	9
8 West Nimar ..	2·01	6-5	2·22	3·96	1
9 East Nimar ..	2·47	3-7	2·18	3·82	2
RURAL					
MADHYA PRADESH	**2·44**	..	**3·71**	**2·35**	..
Indore Division ..	2·00	..	2·47	2·92	..
1 Mandsaur ..	2·68	2-5	2·88	2·98	4
2 Ratlam ..	2·29	5-3	3·04	2.65	6
3 Ujjain ..	2·48	4-2	3·62	2·32	8
4 Jhabua ..	0·69	9-9	1·02	2·65	6
5 Dhar ..	1·80	6-8	1·88	3·69	2
6 Indore ..	2·69	1-4	2·90	3·27	3
7 Dewas ..	2·32	3-1	3·67	2·36	7
8 West Nimar ..	1·66	8-6	1·96	3·78	1
9 East Nimar ..	1·74	7-7	1·94	2·84	5
URBAN					
MADHYA PRADESH	**3·55**	..	**3·09**	**4·32**	..
Indore Division ..	2·73	..	2·59	4·08	..
1 Mandsaur ..	3·47	5-6	2·83	4·35	3
2 Ratlam ..	2·34	7-7	2·75	3·24	6
3 Ujjain ..	2·23	8-8	2·11	3·89	5
4 Jhabua ..	5·60	1-1	6·40	2·94	8
5 Dhar ..	3·80	4-2	4·85	2·82	9
6 Indore ..	1·14	9-9	1·15	4·05	4
7 Dewas ..	3·41	6-3	4·12	3·04	7
8 West Nimar ..	4·13	3-4	3·58	4·52	2
9 East Nimar ..	4·99	2-5	3·29	6·50	1

Like Gwalior District, Indore District—both industrially advanced—shows the lowest proportions both in respect of workers in household industry and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings in the urban areas. Not only this; the large city tends to impose its own pattern on the rural interior also. There can be little doubt that, generally speaking, the growth of an industry-based urban colossus is inimical to the small enterprise; the latter can survive only if it is "non-competing", *i. e.*, specialises in fields where size is no advantage or in some manner gets protected by law (handlooms for instance). Even in Ujjain and Ratlam, the urban areas show a low proportion in both these categories though, in the rural areas, a relatively low proportion of workers in household industry, in both the districts, co-exists with a relatively higher proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings indicating a wider spread of small establishments which are, of course, fighting a losing battle. The suggestion is certainly not made that defeat is entirely undesirable but a more positive administration of a future age may well foresee the result and advise or enforce withdrawal into less combatant fields. In contrast, the urban areas of rural (and, sometimes, tribal) districts like Jhabua and West Nimar show relatively higher proportions both in the case of workers in household industry and in the case of workshop-*cum*-dwellings. In other districts, proportionality is widely disturbed both because the three categories shown in the table vary in contrary directions but also because the range of variation of each category is not very large. To illustrate, positive deviations of 31% and 15% respectively in the proportion of workers in household industry and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings place Mandsaur first and fourth in the two rankings and, in the case of East Nimar, a positive deviation of 14% and a negative one of —13% place it third and seventh. If the proportions themselves are considered without the rankings the basic trend towards some proportionality can often be observed in relation to the State average.

38 Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions : Rural

TABLE 0.5

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (WD) to total houses and average number of workers in household industry per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (A) in Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions (Rural)

State/Division/ District	WHI	Rank	WD	A	
MADHYA PRADESH	**2·44**	..	**3·71**	**2·35**	..
I Rewa Division ..	2·72	..	4·54	2·16	..
1 Tikamgarh ..	3·12	3-3	4·658	2·02	4
2 Chhatarpur ..	3·85	1-2	4·79	2·31	3
3 Panna ..	2·54	4-2	4·664	1·67	7
4 Satna ..	3·43	2-4	4.55	2·76	1
5 Rewa ..	2·36	6-5	3·89	2·22	2
6 Shahdol ..	1·80	7-6	3·81	2·01	5
7 Sidhi ..	2·39	5-1	6·00	1·87	6
II Bilaspur Division	**2·04**	..	**3·05**	**2·75**	..
8 Surguja ..	1·72	3-3	1·67	4·01	1
9 Bilaspur ..	1·79	2-2	2·79	2·63	2
10 Raigarh ..	2·85	1-1	5·16	2·41	3

The rural areas of Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions present a contrast in relation to the State averages. Both are largely agricultural and the southern paddy-growing and the north-western wheat-growing tracts are the richer ones with the backward Surguja District in between ; a good deal of this district also is part of a somewhat fertile paddy-growing tract. In proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings, proportionality is somewhat disturbed in Rewa Division because of a relatively low proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings in Satna and a relatively high proportion in Sidhi ; in the latter oil-pressing is widespread whereas in the former there is a compensating feature in the high average number of workers per establishment. In Bilaspur Division, there is no disturbance at all to proportionality even though the average number per workshop-*cum*-dwelling ranks in exactly reverse order. But the relatively low percentages for Bilaspur District are rather unusual even if Surguja's figures can be attributed to backwardness.

TABLE 0.6

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (WD) to total houses and average number of workers in household industry per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (A) in Surguja and Bilaspur Districts (Tahsilwise)

Division/District/ Tahsil	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
			TOTAL		
Bilaspur Division	**2·21**	..	**3·07**	**2·92**	..
Surguja District ..	*1·73*	..	*1·63*	*4·10*	..
1 Bharatpur ..	2·02	2-4	1·36	6·22	3
2 Baikunthpur ..	1·46	6-1	3·64	1·71	7
3 Surajpur ..	1·63	5-3	2·17	3·53	5
4 Pal ..	1·41	7-7	0·06	49·15	2
5 Manendragarh	1·73	4-5	0·99	5·81	4
6 Ambikapur ..	1·85	3-2	2·30	3·35	6
7 Samri ..	2·25	1-6	0·17	65·19	1
Bilaspur District ..	*2·09*	..	*2·88*	*2·93*	..
1 Mungeli ..	•1·66	5-5	1·76	2·97	4
2 Bilaspur ..	2·06	4-3	2·67	3·04	3
3 Katghora ..	2·36	1-4	2·47	3·95	1
4 Janjgir ..	2·19	2-2	3·24	3·07	2
5 Sakti ..	2·16	3-1	5·32	2·02	5
			RURAL		
Bilaspur Division	2·04	..	3·05	2·75	..
Surguja District ..	*1·72*	..	*1·67*	*4·01*	..
1 Bharatpur ..	2·02	2-4	1·36	6·22	3
2 Baikunthpur ..	1·49	6-1	3·79	1·71	7
3 Surajpur ..	1·63	5-3	2·17	3·53	5
4 Pal ..	1·36	7-7	0·06	47·25	2
5 Manendragarh	1·70	4-5	1·01	5·89	4
6 Ambikapur ..	1·84	3-2	2·38	3·22	6
7 Samri ..	2·25	1-6	0·17	65·19	1

TABLE 0.6—*concld.*

Division/District Tahsil	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
			RURAL		
Bilaspur District	*1·79*	..	*2·79*	*2·63*	..
1 Mungeli ..	1·35	5-5	1·47	2·87	2
2 Bilaspur ..	1·58	4-3	2·70	2·34	4
3 Katghora ..	2·40	1-4	2·51	4·00	1
4 Janjgir ..	1·80	3-2	3·08	2·70	3
5 Sakti ..	1·99	2-1	5·13	1·94	5
			Urban		
Bilaspur Division	**4·46**	..	**3·23**	**4·86**	..
Surguja District ..	*1·98*	..	*0·80*	*7·54*	..
1 Bharatpur ..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baikunthpur ..	0·77	4-1	1·08	2·08	4
3 Surajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Pal ..	3·47	1-4	0·08	110·00	1
5 Manendragarh	1·87	3.2	0·94	5·51	3
6 Ambikapur ..	2·09	2-3	0·68	11·81	2
7 Samri ..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur District ..	*5·34*	..	*3.79*	*5·11*	..
1 Mungeli ..	9·58	1-2	10·24	3·35	4
2 Bilaspur ..	4·49	4-4	2·55	6·52	1
3 Katghora ..	1·35	5-5	1·61	2·47	5
4 Janjgir ..	8·04	3-3	5·11	5·60	2
5 Sakti ..	8·46	2-1	11·41	3·12	3

Taking the rural areas first, Katghora's average number of workers per eastablishment is considerably higher than that of the other tahsils and so its proportion of workers in household industry is high, relatively. Proportionality is very nearly complete in the urban areas of Bilaspur District but considerably distrurbed in the rural areas. The districts' averages are low in relation to the State and Divisional averages for the rural areas (except in the case of the average number of workers per workshop-*cum*-dwelling where the Divisional average is higher) but, in the urban areas, this district's averages are throughout high. In the rural areas, Mungeli and Bilaspur Tahsils show low averages for the proportion of workers in household industry ; this is accompanied by relatively low figures for the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings and for the average number of workers per establishment also in the case of the latter tahsil; but, in the case of the former, the average number of workers per establishment is relatively high. It appears likely that, to some extent at least, this is due to emigration form Mungeli and Bilaspur Tahsils towards Bhilainagar and possibly also towards urban centres in Bilaspur District itself which make a much better showing. The figures for Pal and Samri in respect of the average number of presons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling have to be ruled out of consideration ; evidently, there has been a significant increase in the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings during the interval between house-listing and enumeration. In the other tahsils, the average is rather high generally ; but, if Pal and Samri figures are ignored, it seems that a tribal district mostly growing (subsistence) paddy also cannot support much non-agricultural activity.

TABLE O. 7

39 Bhopal Division—

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses (WD) and average number (A) of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (total, rural and urban) in Bhopal Division

State/Division/ District	TOTAL				
	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	**2·60**	...	**3·63**	**2·58**	...
BHOPAL DIVISION	*2·59*	..	*3·33*	*2·70*	..
1 Shajapur ..	3·05	1-4	3·47	3·03	2
2 Rajgarh ..	2·98	3-2	4·63	2·55	5
3 Vidisha ..	2·32	6-7	2·50	3·02	3
4 Sehore ..	2·13	7-6	2·63	2·80	4
5 Raisen ..	3·00	2-1	4·68	2·37	6
6 Hoshangabad ..	2·39	5-3	3·49	2·29	7
7 Betul ..	2·61	4-5	2·79	3·10	1
	RURAL				
Madhya Pradesh	**2·44**	...	**3·71**	**2·35**	...
BHOPAL DIVISION	*2·52*	..	*3·46*	*2 49*	..
1 Shajapur ..	2·98	1-4	3·47	2 94	2
2 Rajgarh ..	2·73	2-1	4·70	2·33	4
3 Vidisha ..	2·15	7-7	2·44	2·78	3
4 Sehore ..	2·20	6-5	3·25	2·18	6
5 Raisen ..	2·61	3-2	4·27	2·26	5
6 Hoshangabad ..	2·43	5-3	3·77	2·13	7
7 Betul ..	2·55	4-6	2·73	3·07	1
	URBAN				
Madhya Pradesh	**3·55**	...	**3·09**	**4·32**	...
BHOPAL DIVISION	*2·97*	..	*2·60*	*4·31*	..
1 Shajapur ..	3·67	3-4	3·42	3·95	4
2 Rajgarh ..	5·33	2-2	3·98	4·82	2
3 Vidisha ..	8·49	4-5	2·96	4·57	3
4 Sehore ..	2·01	7-7	1·27	6·23	1
5 Raisen ..	9·98	1-1	11·82	3·07	7
6 Hoshangabad ..	2·20	6-6	2·22	3·51	5
7 Betul ..	3·22	5-3	3·55	3·37	6

The high position of Raisen both in the rural and in the urban areas is due to the high-frequency of bidi-making establishments—in fact, from this district begins the tract in which bidi-making is a very important household industry. Proportionality is somewhat disturbed—much less so in the urban areas—because of variations in the average number of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling. Shajapur and Rajgarh—part of rich Malwa—occupy relatively high positions though Vidisha does not; though in Malwa. The explanation probably lies in the fact that Shajapur and Rajgarh are both cotton-growing districts whereas Vidisha is wheat-growing; even in Shajapur, as we move towards the east, wheat becomes more important. The relatively low position of Sehore District has once again to be attributed to the influence of the city of Bhopal which is the trading centre.

TABLE 0.8

40 Jabalpur Division—

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI) to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses (WD) and average number (A) of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (total, rural and urban) in Jabalpur Division

State/Division/ District	TOTAL				
	WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	**2·60**	...	**3·63**	**2·58**	...
JABALPUR DIVISION	*4·21*	..	*7·51*	*1·97*	..
1 Sagar ..	9·67	1-1	18·44	1·84	7
2 Damoh ..	6·48	2-3	8·98	2·37	4
3 Jabalpur ..	4·13	3-2	11·17	1·36	8
4 Narsimhapur ..	3·20	5-4	6·61	1·98	6
5 Mandla ..	1·55	8-8	1·83	2·53	3
6 Chhindwara ..	2·15	6-7	2·61	2·54	2
7 Seoni ..	1·73	7-6	2·81	2·10	5
8 Balaghat ..	4·08	4-5	4·28	4·09	1
	RURAL				
Madhya Pradesh	**2·44**	...	**3·71**	**2·35**	...
JABALPUR DIVISION	*3·86*	..	*7·75*	*1·72*	..
1 Sagar ..	8·73	1-1	18·29	1·63	7
2 Damoh ..	5·81	2-3	9·25	2·00	4
3 Jabalpur ..	4·39	3-2	16·13	0·98	8
4 Narsimhapur ..	3·16	5-4	6·86	1·89	6
5 Mandla ..	1·48	8-8	1·77	2·47	2
6 Chhindwara ..	1·83	6-7	2·31	2·37	3
7 Seoni ..	1·53	7-6	2·63	1·97	5
8 Balaghat ..	4·12	4-5	4·49	4·10	1
	URBAN				
Madhya Pradesh	**3·55**	...	**3·09**	**4·32**	...
JABALPUR DIVISION	*5·90*	..	*6·25*	*3·62*	..
1 Sagar ..	12·86	1-1	19·04	2·66	8
2 Damoh ..	11·11	2-2	6·61	7·05	1
3 Jabalpur ..	3·71	5-8	2·42	5·75	2
4 Narsimhapur ..	3·47	6-5	4·74	3·01	7
5 Mandla ..	3·10	8-6	3·21	3·40	4
6 Chhindwara ..	4·35	4-4	5·46	3·19	5
7 Seoni ..	4·97	3-3	6·10	3·11	6
8 Balaghat ..	3·36	7-7	3·05	3·86	3

In Sagar, Damoh and Jabalpur Districts, bidi-making has become firmly established as a household industry both in the rural and in the urban areas even though in the latter district the percentages do not reflect this importance in the urban areas because of the comparative largeness of the base *i. e.*, the total

number of houses. It is also significant in the rural areas of Balaghat District where, in addition, tailoring is more than usually prominent. The rural part of the table generally brings out this position. Among the urban areas, the relatively higher position of Chhindwara and Seoni Districts is due to two household crafts—sweetmeatmaking and handloom-weaving being important. The sequence of proportionality is nearly regular both in the rural and urban areas. Owing to the fact that house-listing was done during the rains when quite a few of those working in the bidi industry have to give it up and attend to agricultural operations, it is highly likely that the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is not actually as large in the table as it should be. The Jabalpur industrial complex does not have as great an influence on the ranking of the district as other industrial complexes on theirs because of the disproportionate importance of bidi-making which also explains why the divisional averages are higher in all but the average number of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling.

41 Raipur Division—

TABLE 0.9

Proportion (%) of workers in household industry (WHI to total population and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total houses (WD) and average number (A) of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling (total, rural and urban) in Raipur Division

State/Division/ District			Total					
			WHI	Rank	WD	A	Rank	
Madhya Pradesh			**2·60**	**3·63**	**3·63**	**2·58**	...	
RAIPUR DIVISION			*1·03*	..	*1·82*	*3·74*	..	
1	Durg	..	1·79	2-1	2·15	3·27	3	
2	Raipur	..	2·18	1-2	2·04	3·31	2	
3	Bastar	..	1·73	3-3	0·84	7·63	1	
					Rural			
Madhya Pradesh			**2·44**	...	**3·71**	**2·35**	...	
RAIPUR DIVISION			*1·86*	..	*1·87*	*3·51*	..	
1	Durg	..	1·72	3-1	2·29	3·07	2	
2	Raipur	..	2·06	1-2	2·11	2·96	3	
3	Bastar	..	1·74	2-3	0·85	7·62	1	
					Urban			
Madhya Pradesh			**3·55**	...	**3·09**	**4·32**	...	
RAIPUR DIVISION			*2·61*	..	*1·34*	*6·63*	..	
1	Durg	..	2·28	2-1	1·41	5·00	3	
2	Raipur	..	3·08	1-2	1·32	8·69	1	
3	Bastar	..	1·53	3-3	0·68	8·41	2	

Bastar, like rural Jhabua, occupies a low position throughout except that the average number of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling is very high in both the urban and rural areas. This has to be attributed as in the earlier case of two tahsils of the similarly backward Surguja District, to the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings having increased by the time of enumeration. In both Durg and Raipur districts—and a few parts of Bastar—handloom-weaving is important. Proportionality is disturbed because of the abnormal averages of Bastar already referred to. Even though the relative positions of Durg and Raipur are *inter se* disturbed, the differences are not very great considering that the urban areas of Durg have one town—Bhilainagar—which has practically no household industry.

42 The State as a whole—

It seems reasonable to conclude that there is a tendency generally for a higher proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to be associated with a higher proportion of workers in household industry but that this is disturbed by at least four factors. First, during the interval between house listing and enumeration, there are bound to have occurred some changes in the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings because the rainy season, when house-listing was done, must have diverted a good number to agriculture proper. Second, the figures relating to workers do not include those whose subsidiary occupation is household industry. Third, the average number of persons per workshop-*cum*-dwelling varies quite a lot (in which variation, the influence of the first factor cannot be ignored). Lastly, the areas we are comparing are not comparable categories in the sense that districts or tahsils vary violently whatever the figure being considered—area or population—so that equal absolute magnitudes of a particular class result in very different proportions. While it is certainly conceivable that the inclusion of these factors—if it were possible, which it is not—may further distort the whole picture, the general impression one gets is that there is an unmistakable underlying tendency towards a fair degree of proportionality.

TABLE P

43 Shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings—Trade and Commerce—

Proportion (%) of shops (including shop-*cum*-dwellings and business houses and offices) to total houses (S) and of workers in trade and commerce to total population (WTC) in divisions (total, rural and urban)

State/Division				Total			Rural			Urban		
				S	Rank	WTC	S	Rank	WTC	S	Rank	WTC
MADHYA PRADESH	...	...	...	**1·98**	...	**1·25**	**1·12**	...	**0·57**	**7·39**	...	**5·28**
1 Gwalior D vision	..	..	..	2·38	2-2	1·44	1·26	3-4	0·60	8·64	1-2	5·55
2 Rewa Division	..	..	..	1·34	7-6	0·88	0·98	6-3	0·62	6·64	4-7	4·75
3 Indore Division	..	..	..	2·94	1-1	1·73	1·41	2-2	0·63	8·11	2-5	5·23
4 Bhopal Division	..	..	..	2·19	3-3	1·43	1·17	4-1	0·66	8·01	3-4	5·45
5 Jabalpur Division	..	..	..	1·88	4-4	1·31	1·08	5-5	0·59	6·25	7-6	4·85
6 Bilaspur Division	..	..	..	1·55	5-7	0·77	1·44	1-7	0·43	6·39	6-3	5·49
7 Raipur Division	..	..	..	1·40	6-5	1·04	0·83	7-6	0·51	6·46	5-1	5·93

In the case ot workers in trade and commerce as related to Census houses used as shops, shop-*cum*-dwellings and business houses and offices, the first thing to note is that the latter categories do not exhaust all those which can be used by these workers. It seems that at least one other class—restaurants, etc.—includes a category 'sweetmeat shops' which cannot be separated and 'business houses' etc. include 'offices' which may not be used by workers of this category. Moreover, shops can be found also as parts of workshops, factories, eating houses, etc. so that the category of 'others' may include an inseparable and uncertain number of houses, relatable to this investigation. There is some sequence of proportionality in the divisional figures but it is impossible to offer explanations for variations. Hence district proportions have not been considered. However, the data relating to shop-*cum* dwellings alone have been considered in a different context in an earlier para (please see para 28).

TABLE O

44 Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses by vacant and by different types of occupied census houses

Cities/Town-groups and Big Towns	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	OCCUPIED HOUSES USED AS			
			Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Hotels, Hostels Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Gwalior City	1,000	36	791	13	7	1
2 Ratlam	1,000	44	755	15	23	6
3 Ujjain City	1,000	57	749	14	14	3
4 Indore City	1,000	35	783	16	11	4
5 Khandwa	1,000	79	709	13	14	4
6 Burhanpur	1,000	60	694	11	54	5
7 Bhopal Town-group	1,000	78	750	6	4	3
(*i*) Bhopal (M)	1,000	68	753	5	4	3
(*ii*) Govindpura (H. E. Ltd.) ..	1,000	188	719	27	2	6
(*iii*) Bairagarh	1,000	81	738	..	1	2
8 Sagar Town-group	1,000	46	560	11	205	6
(*i*) Sagar (M)	1,000	41	547	12	218	7
(*ii*) Sagar (Cantt.)	1,000	66	609	8	153	1
9 Jabalpur Town group	1,000	51	823	12	12	5
(*i*) Jabalpur Corpn.	1,000	33	831	13	16	5
(*ii*) Jabalpur Cantt.	1,000	80	743	16	3	9
(*iii*) Khamaria	1,000	108	863	1	1	..
10 Bilaspur	1,000	67	752	9	16	4
11 Durg Town-group	1,000	83	813	22	6	4
(*i*) Durg (M)	1,000	53	809	10	11	7
(*ii*) Bhilainagar	1,000	94	814	27	5	3
12 Raipur City	1,000	41	783	16	10	7

TOBLE O—*concld.*

Cities/Town groups an l Big Towns	OCCOUPEID HOUSES USED AS							
	Shops ex-clu ling, eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories and Work-shops	Schools and other educational institution including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaur-ants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of enterta-inment (Cinemas, theatres, clubs, gy-mnasiums) and comm-unity gath-ering (Pan-chayatghar)	Public Health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispen-saries, etc.	Others
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Gwalior City	64	3	27	3	..	15	2	38
2 Ratlam	59	8	30	2	..	9	2	47
3 Ujjain City	60	7	26	4	..	16	3	47
4 Indore City	61	9	27	3	..	8	2	41
5 Khandwa	64	10	25	4	..	10	4	64
6 Burhanpur	55	6	42	4	1	15	4	49
7 Bhopal Town-group ..	62	11	26	3	2	8	2	45
(*i*) Bhopal (M) ..	66	11	28	3	2	9	2	46
(*ii*) Govindpura (H. E. Ltd.)	6	14	2	1	1	3	2	29
(*iii*) Bairagarh	77	8	31	3	..	6	2	51
8 Sagar Town-group ..	60	5	32	4	..	11	4	56
(*i*) Sagar (M)	70	5	34	4	1	11	4	46
(*ii*) Sagar (Cantt.) ..	14	5	21	6	..	11	3	103
9 Jabalpur Town-group ..	34	6	19	4	..	7	3	24
(*i*) Jabalpur Corpn. ..	42	6	23	3	..	7	3	18
(*ii*) Jabalpur Cantt. ..	26	19	18	10	2	9	4	61
(*iii*) Khamaria	3	3	2	3	..	2	1	13
10 Bilaspur	41	7	20	3	..	6	2	73
11 Durg Town-group ..	21	8	10	1	..	2	1	29
(*i*) Durg (M)	41	4	20	2	..	3	1	39
(*ii*) Bhilainagar ..	13	10	6	1	..	1	1	25
12 Raipur City	60	8	21	2	..	7	3	42

Presented in this table are the figures relating to the use of census houses in the cities and big towns; (*i. e.*, a town with a population of more than 50,000) of Madhya Pradesh. A striking feature is that the largest proportions of vacant buildings are to be found in Bhilainagar (9.4%), Khamaria (10·8%) and Govindpura; *i. e.* the Heavy Electricals Ltd., area (18·8%). No one would deny that, at any particular point of time, there are bound to be a few vacant houses but whether the fact that these proportions are the highest in three public-sector-project areas in this State should be viewed as a mere coincidence is at least debatable. The proportion of dwellings of all kinds to total houses is higher than the State average of 71·1% in every case and the rural average of 70%. The lowest is the largerly commercial town of Khandwa with 73·6% and the highest, Jabalpur with 84.7%. If we exclude the non-contiguous town-groups of Bhopal and Durg, we will be left with 15 towns in all two of which have populations of less than 50,000 each—Heavy Electricals Area (Population 20,747) and Bairagarh (population 16,827) and have got included because each of them forms part of a town-group with a population of over 50,000. Among these 15 towns, the ranking is as follows—

1 Jabalpur	9 Bilaspur
2 Bhilainagar	10 Sagar
3 Durg	11 Bhopal
4 Gwalior	12 Burhanpur
5 Indore	13 Govindpura (Heavy
6 Raipur	Electricals Ltd.)
7 Ratlam	14 Bairagarh
8 Ujjain	15 Khandwa

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the first five are the areas where most of the large-scale manufacturing industry of the State is situated. Raipur and Durg shine more or less in the reflected glory of Bhilai. Ratlam and Ujjain, being both industrial and commercial, follow and the rest are all district headquarters in which services and commerce are important (Bilaspur is a divisional headquarters of the South-Eastern Railway) but for Burhanpur, Heavy Electricals Area and Bairagarh. Burhanpur has just one textile mill and a few cotton ginning mills

and Bairagarh is a purely commercial town. The figure for the Heavy Electricals Area, however, is somewhat low but, as it is a new township, it will be some time before a ratio of the kind can be considered normal. The number of shop-*cum*-dwellings shows a general variation between nearly 1% and 27% with the exceptional case of Khamaria where it is only 0.01%; this is probably due to the fact that the nearby area, which is part of Jabalpur Corporation, serves as the retailing centre. The number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is generally low; the exceptions are Burhanpur (sari-weaving) and Sagar (bidi-making). It appears that, taking shops and shop-*cum*-dwellings together, there should be something between 7 and 8% of houses in this category in any large locality. Nine among these 15 towns confirm this conclusion. Abnormally low proportions are to be found in Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Durg Town-group. It is not altogether clear why this should be so unless the case be that either the average size of a shop is greater or the demand for retailing is less—there is no evidence pointing clearly to either conclusion. The number of factories and workshops is completely unreliable as an index of industrial development. Both the Heavy Electricals Area and Bhilai, easily the most capital intensive and technologically advanced industrial centres, make a poor showing in the matter of 'workshops and factories'; that is obviously because the manufacturing processes are carried out in a small number of very large buildings. The position is the same with educational buildings; there is no discernible relationship between their number and literacy. About 3 or 4 'houses' in every thousand seem to be 'educational'. Places of entertainment and of community gathering are greater in *number* than workshops and factories or educational institutions. This is an indication of dispersal rather than of size; for, a sprawling city will have to have facilities for sizeable localities in respect of entertainment. In the case of public health institutions also, the number is about 2-4 per thousand. It will be seen therefore that, in large towns, the residential block takes up about 75-80% of 'houses' and some 20-25% are devoted to other needs. In town planning, while adequate attention is generally paid to the residential needs of the population, the ideas regarding buildings for other purposes do not as yet seem to be based firmly on a knowledge of actual conditions—either in the matter of more numbers or of dispersal. In Bhilai, there is (at present) just one picture house for the town's population of some 85,000. That this is inadequate and that at least three or four situated conveniently are needed seems to be obvious. What is happening now is that ramshackle 'theatres' have sprung up showing films in deplorable conditions.

45 Others—As was pointed out earlier, the category of 'others' in Table E-I is rather large. It was therefore decided to undertake a detailed investigation in this regard in a few territorial units. The results are tabulated below in percentages based on the total of 'others':

Proportions (%) of important items in 'others' to total of 'others' in selected units

	Tahsil	Baithaks	Fodder stores	Goshalas	Kitchens	Sleeping rooms	Store-rooms/ godowns	Buildings under construc-tions
RURAL								
1	Mandla	18	..	78	..	..	..	..
2	Dindori	26	..	56	..	..	11	..
3	Niwas	37	..	52	..	..	..	..
4	Baloda-Bazar	..	40	48	..	..	..	..
5	Raipur	14	32	43	..	..	..	..
6	Mahasamund	14	8	57	..	..	7	..
7	Dhamtari	..	8	46	..	31	7	..
8	Bindranawagarh	18	..	44	12	10	..	..
URBAN								
1	Mandla	..	..	49	..	..	31	..
2	Baloda-Bazar	..	..	31	..	..	24	14
3	Raipur	13	..	27	..	..	41	..
4	Mahasamund	12	..	34	..	..	25	7
5	Dhamtari	17	..	39	..	27	..	..

The more significant percentages alone have been shown; therefore, they will neither add up to 100 nor do the blanks necessarily represent nil entries. The 'baithak' and the 'goshala', between them, have done most of the mischief. The only question is whether either a *baithak* (*i. e.* a sitting room) or a sleeping-room should have been classified as 'occupied residential'. Apparently, all these structures are independent ones and are not parts of bigger buildings each of which parts is treated as a separate census house. It is, however, extremely unlikely that these are used *only* as baithaks or sleeping places. More often, they are multi-purpose rooms used for non-residential rather than for residential purposes. They serve as places for the storage of gram or fodder, for keeping implements and for tethering cattle at night even though they may also be used for sleeping or for sucklike other purposes classed as 'residential'. On the whole, therefore, it was right that they were put into category of 'others'. It seems clear that the

definition of 'Census house', as used in this or in the previous Census, has resulted in an unrealistic proliferation of that category though it is not clear at all that there is any other suitable alternative. It is therefore not advisable to inflate the figure further by classifying as 'occupied residential' structures which are in fact multi-purpose—there can be little doubt that, if the uses to which such a place is put over a period of twelve months are considered, the non-residential uses will be preponderant. Similarly, the kitchen if exclusively used as such could with justification be relegated to 'others'. [One interesting instance in this regard, however, is provided by the Bhunjia tribe which is largely localised in Bindranawagarh and Mahasamund Tahsils of Raipur District—to them the kitchen is sacrosanct and should, in no circumstances be defiled by the touch of any person who does not belong to that particular branch of this tribe (choukhutias)]. In the urban areas, naturally, store-rooms/godowns and incomplete buildings assume more importance. The proportion of this latter category in the rural areas is negligible because there would have been hardly any during the rainy season which is by no means kind to mud structures—complete or incomplete.

46 Conclusion—It is not possible to reach any definite conclusion regarding the state of the economy on the basis of the figures relating to use alone; for, these data are undimensional and lack other essential details like the quantity of output, prices, etc. These latter will have to be obtained at least on a sample basis. Two things, however, can be noted. First, it appears that, as industrial development takes place, the proportion of houses used for residential purposes will increase. On the one hand, such development leads to greater urbanisation and therefore this proportion is generally higher in urban areas particularly where the urban character is associated with industry. On the other, agriculture, which has an inherent decentralising tendency, will consequently decline in importance so that a lower percentage of residential houses is limited to a small and diminishing sector of the economy. Moreover, the growth of large units in agriculture is also likely to lead to greater mechanisation so that the small workshop will in due course prove inadequate as an ancillary establishment; even the ancillary unit is likely to become larger gradually and serve a number of farms over a wide area. Second, the State statistics show clearly the extremely low level of tertiary activity even at the unidimensional level. Whether it is business houses, shops or places of entertainment, the general picture is not happy. This indirectly leads to the conclusion that, aggregatively considered, workshops and factories, even though they constitute 4.5% of total houses, are operating at a low level and, at that level, not much tertiary activity in sectors like trade, commerce, services, etc., can be generated.

47 Inessential building—Finally, in view of the fact that large industry will in any case lead to the construction of more and more residential accommodation—for, it is the man that has to go to the machine and not the other way about, we may as well cut down on other building like some of the huge auditoria put up in public sector industries—which is often inessential, expensive and, considered against the background of poor production records, disgustingly immodest. Even on the residential side, we could be less lavish.

CHAPTER III

CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS : COMPOSITION AND TENURE STATUS

48 Reference to tables—This Chapter deals with the following tables:—

Main Table E-II—Census households classified by tenure status.

Subsidiary Table E-II. 1—Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by types of Census houses in rural areas.

Subsidiary Table E-II. 2—Distribution of 1,000 Census Households by types of Census houses and tenure status in urban areas.

49 Table E-II—Table E-II is based on a 20% sample taken separately for (*a*) the rural area of a tahsil as a whole; (*b*) each town/city with a population of 50,000 or more; and (*c*) the rest of the urban area in each tahsil excluding, of course, where necessary, towns/cities dealt with under (*b*). The resulting sample had 1,328,171 households in all—rural : 1,134,843 and urban : 193,328. The total number of households is 6,640,314—rural, 5,673,521 ; urban, 966,793. The percentage of the sample to the total in each case is as follows : total, 20.0076% (Excess : 0·0016%); rural, 20·0024% (Excess : 0·0024% and urban 19·9968% (deficiency : 0·0032%).

50 First impressions—The first striking fact about this table is that, in the State as a whole, most households live in owned houses, the percentage being 86·0 (1,142,095 out of 1,328,171). This is due to the fact that in the rural areas, which contain 1,134,843 households out of the total sample (*i. e.*, 85.4%), the proportion of households with owned houses (or, of course, parts of them) is very large (1,056,884 out of 1,134,843 *i. e.*, 93.1%). As is to be expected, this proportion in urban areas is less than half (actually, 44.1%—85,211 out of 193,328). The division-wise figures are as follows :—

TABLE A

Proportion (%) of owned (O) and rented (R) houses in divisions

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	O	R	O	R	O	R
Gwalior ..	88·1	11·9	96·1	3·9	49·6	50·4
Rewa ..	94·3	5·7	96·7	3·3	59·8	40·2
Indore ..	78·5	21·5	91·4	8·6	39·0	61·0
Bhopal ..	84·1	15·9	91·4	8·6	45·1	54·9
Jabalpur ..	81·9	18·1	90·0	10·0	41·9	58·1
Bilaspur ..	91·1	8·9	94·3	5·7	48·2	51·8
Raipur ..	87·6	12·4	93·4	6·6	43·5	56·5

But for Rewa Division, the urban percentage is less than 50 in all others. The urban part of Rewa division consists mostly of small towns; it is only Rewa and Satna Towns that are medium-sized. The links of these towns with the agricultural hinterland are strong. There is hardly any industry worth the name except for a factory or two at Satna. So, in the urban areas of the division as a whole, the pressure on living space generated by a mass of employees working in expanding industry is not anywhere near being so intense as it is in other urban areas with an industrial base. It is the disparity between the rapid growth of this mass on the one hand and the much slower increase in the volume of residential accommodation available that explains the characteristic preponderance in industrial areas of households living in rented accommodation. Even trade and commerce—or transport—, by themselves, do not normally generate such pressing need for residential accommodation as do manufacturing and construction. *Per contra*, in rural areas, where *and if* a large agricultural population is associated with a large number of small holdings, the owned 'house' (which is frequently a mud cottage or a hut) is much the more frequent; for one thing, the comparatively small and much more uncertain incomes of this kind of backward agriculture cannot possibly attract investors in building and, for another, building one's own abode to one's own (generally humble) standards is a much easier—and often cheaper—affair in agricultural areas, the extreme case of this type being a tribal community living in forests where the kind of 'house' they live in hardly costs anything at all. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that the percentage of 'owned houses' is very high in rural areas in all divisions ranging from 96·7% in Rewa Division to 90% in Jabalpur Division. In contrast, the corresponding percentage in urban areas (excluding those of Rewa Division) ranges from 49.6% in Gwalior Division to 39% in Indore Division. A rearrangement of divisions on the basis of their positions with respect to the percentage of households with owned accommodation is presented in the following table :

TABLE B.1

Divisions ranked on the basis of the percentage of households with owned accommodation (total, rural and urban) in descending order

Total	Rural	Urban
1 Rewa	1 Rewa	1 Rewa
2 Bilaspur	2 Gwalior	2 Gwalior
3 Gwalior	3 Bilaspur	3 Bilaspur
4 Raipur	4 Raipur	4 Bhopal
5 Bhopal	5 Bhopal	5 Raipur
6 Jabalpur	6 Indore	6 Jabalpur
7 Indore	7 Jabalpur	7 Indore

TABLE B.2

Proportion (%) of rural to total households (P) in divisions

State/Division	P	Rank
MADHYA PRADESH	**85·4**	..
Gwalior	82·8	6
Rewa	93·5	1
Indore	75·4	7

TABLE B. 2-*concld.*

Division				P	Rank
Bhopal	..	..	..	84·2	4
Jabalpur	..	..	..	83·2	5
Bilaspur	..	..	..	92·9	2
Raipur	..	..	..	88·4	3

The changes in the ranks of divisions in Table B.1 are explained by their ranks in Table B. 2, because the high proportion of rural houses tends to impose its own character on other rankings based on totals. Bilaspur, Raipur and Jabalpur Divisions have a greater percentage of rural houses than Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore Divisions respectively with the result that the former three rank higher than the latter three in the first column of Table 3.1. In general, therefore, there is a greater pressure on accommodation in Gwalior as compared with Bilaspur, in Bhopal as compared with Raipur and in Indore as compared with Jabalpur Divisions. While this particular conclusion is borne out by the housing pressure indexes as well (please see para 21 *supra*), the ranking on the basis of the latter is considerably different from that shown in this paragraph.

51 Household size and housing pressure—Indices have been calculated for divisional deviation from the State average in the case of proportion of households with owned accommodation and are presented in the following tables along with the relevant indexes relating to housing pressure.

TABLE B.3

Indices of deviation from the State average relating to the proportion of households owing accommodation (O) and housing pressure (H) in rural areas

Base (State average) : 93·1% = 100 for O; 5·14 = 100 for H.

Division			O	Rank	H
Gwalior	..	..	103	2-1	109
Rewa	..	..	104	1-3	102
Indore	..	..	98	6-2	104
Bhopal	..	..	98	5-5	99
Jabalpur	..	..	97	7-7	94
Bilaspur	..	..	101	3-4	99
Raipur	..	..	100	4-6	98

The range of variation in the proportion of owned accommodation is limited and the differences as related to the pressure indices seem to be due to historical factors and are not traceable to any particular demographic or economic features.

TABLE B.4

Indices of deviation from the State average relating to the proportion of households owing accommodation (O) and housing pressure (H) in urban areas

Base: 44·1% = 100 for O and 5.39 = 100 for H.

Division			O	Rank	H
Gwalior	..	..	112	2-1	121
Rewa	..	..	136	1-5	89
Indore	..	..	89	7-2	115
Bhopal	..	..	102	4-3	97
Jabalpur	..	..	95	6-4	93
Bilaspur	..	..	109	3-6	85
Raipur	..	..	99	5-7	81

The relative rankings of Rewa, Indore, Bhopal and Bilaspur are consistent in the sense that a relatively low (or high) housing pressure index is associated with a relatively high (or low) percentage of households owing accommodation. In the case of Raipur Division, the low housing pressure index for the eastern half of Madhya Pradesh is further lowered by the liberal volume of residential accommodation (in relative terms) provided in Bhilainagar but, naturally, all the accommodation in Bhilainagar is *not* owned by the tenants. The position regarding Gwalior and Jabalpur, however, is difficult to follow; it appears that, over the years, the proportion of owned accommodation has been high in Gwalior and low in Jabalpur; a comparative study with any earlier Census is not possible.

52 Position in Urban areas: further examined—It has already been pointed out that it is only in the clearly industrial areas that the proportion of rented accommodation is high. Out of the 190 tahsils in this State, 44 have no towns at all whereas, even in the urban areas of the remaining 146, the proportion of rented accommodation is high only in 41 of them and, in not a single district, do *all* the tahsils exhibit a high proportion. Even among these 41 tahsils, the proportion is in the range of 400-500 in the case of 21 *i. e.*, a little more than 50%. The details are presented below :

TABLE C.

Number per thousand (N) of households with owned accommodation in 41 tahsils in which N is less than 500: further classified

N (400-500)	N (300-400)	N (200-300)
1 Morena	1 Gird	1 Ratlam
2 Shivpuri	2 Raghurajnagar	2 Ujjain
3 Guna	3 Khacharod	3 Indore
4 Sohagpur (Shahdol Distt.)	4 Barwaha	4 Mhow
5 Neemuch	5 Khandwa	5 Huzur (Sehore District)
6 Mandsaur	6 Hoshangabad	6 Jabalpur
7 Badnagar	7 Multai	7 Manendragarh
8 Dewas	8 Murwara	N (100-200)
9 Sendhwa	9 Chhindwara	1 Sanjari-Balod
10 Bhikangaon	10 Baikunthpur	
11 Rajgarh	11 Rajnandgaon	
12 Vidisha	12 Raipur	
13 Harda		
14 Sohagpur (Hoshangabad Distt.)		
15 Khurai		
16 Mandla		
17 Seoni		
18 Balaghat		
19 Bilaspur		
20 Durg		
21 Jagdalpur		

The surprising instances are Durg and Gird which, one normally expects, should be in the lower ranges. Sanjari-Balod has a new mining town—Rajhara-Jharan dalli—where dwellings are mostly government owned. Practically, all the more industrialised areas are in the third range 200-300. The twenty tahsils of the first range, with the exception of Durg

have urban areas which are important only as commercial centres depending on agricultural hinterlands or as district/tahsil headquarters with a more than usually important services sector.

53 Shop-*cum*-dwellings —The shop-*cum*-dwelling is a characteristic tertiary entity in economies in which the scatter of productive units—whether of agriculture or of household industry—is very wide and where a group of such units, manageable from the standpoint of distance, does not generate a demand for retailing large enough to yield any economies of scale. In the more industrialised parts, it is the independent shop or store in the commercial area of the city/town that is more common. In the richer agricultural regions of the State, the urban areas—if there is no industry—have a relatively larger number of shop-*cum*-dwellings.

TABLE D. I

Number of households living in shop-*cum*-dwellings (N) per thousand households divided into those owing accommodation (NO) and those renting it (NR) in urban areas (tahsil-wise) of the State where N is greater than the State figure of 17·3 per thousand

	Tahsil	N	NO	NR
	(N : Less than 20)			
1	Sheopur	17·9	11·9	5·9
2	Nagod	18·3	12·0	6·8
3	Ratlam ..	19·5	10·7	8·8
4	Rajgarh	18·6	13·3	5.3
5	Basoda	19·2	12·2	7.0
6	Berasia	19·2	19·2	..
7	Ichhawar ..	19·6	19·6	..
8	Rehli	18·2	14·6	3·6
9	Manendragarh ..	19·4	10.1	9·3
10	Katghora ..	19·5	10·5	9·0
11	Baloda-Bazar ..	19·2	12·5	6·7
12	Raipur	18·5	10·3	8·2
	(N : 20-30)			
1	Pichhore ..	29·2	23·4	5·8
2	Guna	20·8	15·4	4·4
3	Raghurajnagar ..	20·7	12·2	8·5
4	Huzur (Rewa) ..	28·6	21·2	7·4
5	Sohagpur (Shahdol) ..	20·5	14·4	6·1
6	Garoth	20·6	8·6	12·0
7	Tarana	23·0	23·0	..
8	Badnagar ..	24·0	13·5	10·5
9	Jhabua	29·9	21·9	8·0
10	Badnawar ..	22·8	15·2	7·6
11	Dhar	29·4	14·7	14·7
12	Indore	20·5	7·2	13·3
13	Dewas	22·9	9·3	13·6
14	Barwani	29·9	19·4	10·5
15	Khargone ..	25·1	15·7	9·4
16	Agar	24·6	15·6	9·0
17	Shujalpur ..	26·3	15·0	11·3
18	Narsingarh ..	26·9	20·7	6·2
19	Vidisha	21·3	14·2	7·1
20	Sohagpur(Hoshangabad)	27·4	18·8	8·6
21	Sihora	27·7	20·4	7·3

TABLE D. I—*concld.*

	Tahsil	N	NO	NR
22	Narsimhapur	27·1	21·7	5·4
23	Balaghat	25·1	11·9	13·2
24	Janjgir	29·0	17·2	11·8
25	Raigarh	22·3	12·9	9·4
26	Sarangarh ..	24·5	22·1	2·4
27	Khairagarh ..	21·1	17·4	3·7
28	Durg	26·8	16·7	10·1
29	Mahasamund ..	20·1	14·1	6·0
	(N : 30-40)			
1	Morena	35·3	26·5	8·8
2	Sabalgarh ..	34·4	18·8	15·6
3	Jaora	30·7	20·5	10·2
4	Alot	39·0	23·0	16·0
5	Sailana	34·5	25·9	8·6
6	Thandla	36·4	36·4	..
7	Kukshi	33·8	18·2	15·6
8	Sonkatch ..	33·9	24·9	9·0
9	Bagli	39·1	33·9	5·2
10	Kannod	39·8	19·9	19·9
11	Barwaha ..	38·1	27·2	10·9
12	Maheshwar ..	36·8	22·1	15·7
13	Rajpur	34·1	22·7	11·4
14	Sendhwa ..	36·4	18·9	17·5
15	Kurwai	34·5	29·6	4·9
16	Seoni-Malwa ..	35·5	22·8	12·7
17	Patan	31·7	27·5	4·2
18	Gadarwara ..	35·7	30·8	4·9
19	Mungeli	36·6	21·2	15·4
	(N : 40-50)			
1	Mahidpur ..	40·5	31·0	9·5
2	Alirajpur ..	45·4	37·8	7·6
3	Sardarpur ..	48·6	48·6	..
4	Manawar ..	43·3	33·9	9·4
5	Ambikapur ..	45·9	21·3	24·6
	(N: greater than50)			
1	Gopadbanas ..	58·1	46·5	11·6
2	Jobat	53·3	31·0	12·3
3	Petlawad ..	56·2	40·9	15·3
4	Depalpur ..	59·2	48·4	10·8
5	Sawer	68·6	62·9	5·7
6	Kasrawad ..	64·8	46·3	18·5
7	Susner	88·5	78·9	9·6
8	Baikunthpur ..	51·3	25·6	25·7
9	Pal	52·3	52·3	..
10	Sakti	61·0	49·4	11·6

It will be seen that the rich agricultural tracts of the State are mostly covered by this list of tahsils. In the west, a good deal of the more fertile parts of Malwa is covered—Dhar, Ratlam, Indore, Ujjain and Shajapur Districts—where wheat or cotton—jowar are the principal crops. Similarly, in the east, the rich rice-growing tract in the line of contiguous tahsils—Balaghat, Khairagarh, Durg, Raipur, Baloda-Bazar, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Sakti, Janjgir, Katghora and Ambikapur—also shows a higher than average occurrence of shop-*cum*-dwellings. In Katghora, however, it is likely that the developing town of Korba is the more important factor rather than the

agricultural productivity of this hilly and tribal tahsil. The same feature is exhibited by the rich wheat-growing tract in the centre of Madhya Pradesh —Sohagpur, Gadarwara, Narsimhapur, Patan and Sihora. Another such contiguous group is Gopadbanas—Huzur (Rewa)—Raghurajnagar—Nagod, a somewhat better than average agricultural area. The conclusion that suggests itself seems to be that the tertiary sector really has two more or less independent parts—one related to agriculture and the other related to manufacturing industry. However, in the part dependent on agriculture, the unit of enterprise is generally smaller in scale and more scattered, its frequency increasing with the fertility of the soil. In these urban areas—*i. e.*, those in the midst of rich agricultural hinterlands, retail trade is of considerable economic significance. While a similar feature exhibited by most of West Nimar is not un-understable because the district grows a good deal of the cotton of Madhya Pradesh, both in this and in Jhabua Districts, the influence of migrant trading classes from neighbouring Gujarat seems to be considerable.

54 Tenure Status—In these 75 tahsils, 50% or more of shop-*cum*-dwellings are rented only in 8. This is by no means surprising numerically but the tahsils concerned are a somewhat mixed lot. Apart from these, there are 17 other tahsils in which, in the urban areas, the proportion of rented shop-*cum*-dwellings is greater than 50% but, in these areas, of course, the total number of shop-*cum*-dwellings is less than the State average of 17.3 per thousand.

TABLE D.2

Tahsils in the urban areas of which the proportion of households (Number per thousand dwellings) owing shop-*cum*-dwellings (NO) is 50% or less and of those renting accommodation for such use (NR) is 50% or greater divided into two groups: A, in which the total number of shop-*cum*-dwellings is greater than the State average: and B, in which it is less

	Tahsil	NO	NR
	A		
1	Garoth	8·6	12·0
2	Dhar	14·7	14·7
3	Indore	7·2	13·3
4	Dewas	9.3	13·6
5	Kannod	19·9	19·9
6	Balaghat..	11·9	13.2
7	Ambikapur	21·3	24·6
8	Baikunthpur	25·6	25·7
	B		
1	Mehgaon	0·0	13·8
2	Lahar	0·0	4·5
3	Gird	6·2	8·2
4	Datia	0·8	2·3
5	Karera	4·8	4·8
6	Ashoknagar	5·1	5·1
7	Tikamgarh	2·3	2·3
8	Jawad	2·9	2·9
9	Malhargarh	2·7	2·7
10	Mandsaur	4·4	4·4
11	Ujjain	4·0	8·3
12	Bhikangaon	0·0	15·9
13	Huzur (Sehore)	1·0	4.5

TABLE D. 2—*concld.*

	Tahsil	NO	NR
	B		
14	Begamganj	5·2	5·2
15	Hoshangabad ..	3·1	5·8
16	Jabalpur	4·9	6·5
17	Jashpur	0·0	4·3
18	Sanjari-Balod	2·8	12·4

One interesting feature is that, but for Durg Tahsil which has Bhilainagar, all the other industrially important tahsils—Gird, Indore, Ujjain and Jabalpur—are to be found in one or the other of these two groups. Even though Indore Tahsil (urban)—*i. e.*, Indore City has a greater than average number of shop-*cum*-dwellings, it occurs in the relatively lower range of 20-30 (please see Table D. I of this chapter). In other words, as an area gets industrialised, the shop-*cum*-dwelling declines in importance, even though among those left, more than half are rented owing to the congestion in such areas. Further, in as many as nine out of these 26 tahsils, the proportion of rented shop-*cum*-dwellings is exactly equal to that of owned ones and, in another, it is nearly so (Baikunthpur)—which fact is, in the light of the considerations suggested earlier, indicative of their being commercial and not industrial centres. In five others—Datia, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Balaghat and Ambikapur—which are all headquarters tahsils of the respective districts and all of which have one town, each *i. e.*, the district town except Hoshangabad which, in addition, has Itarsi, a railway town—the preponderance of rented shop-*cum*-dwellings has to be attributed to congestion and/or historical factors governing the structure of ownership. And it is only these latter factors that explain the position in all the remaining tahsils except Sanjari-Balod, for, in a decaying, sleepy relic of past glory like Garoth—a district headquarters of erstwhile Indore State, there is no other reason that can be put forward. In Sanjari-Balod, the town is Rajahara-Jharandalli; and, the preponderance of the rented shop-*cum*-dwelling therein is not surprising. What is surprising, however, is the absence of Durg Tahsil from the list in this table. Even though the proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings (26·8 per thousand dwellings of all kinds) is higher than the State average, there is no preponderance of rented shop-*cum*-dwellings (10·1 rented as against 16·7 owned); it is likely that the increased demand for retailing has been met by a rapid increase in independently located shops (which, of course, occur with far greater frequency in industrialised areas) rather than by an increase in shop-*cum*-dwellings—whose *turnover*, however, may well have expanded a great deal.

55 Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings.

TABLE E. 1

Number per thousand dwellings of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (NWSD) in urban areas tahsil-wise and the percentage (PO) among them of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings arranged in descending order with respect to NWSD where this is greater than the State urban average of 35.7

S.N.	Tahsil	NWSD	PO
1	Rehli	435·3	85·3
5.2	Patan	348·9	83·6

TABLE E. 1—*concld.*

S.No.	Tahsil	NWSD	PO
3	Begamganj	313·5	72·7
4	Sagar	268·3	65·6
5	Sihora	238·7	59·2
6	Thandla	131·8	86·2
7	Manawar..	118·6	80·9
8	Nagod	117·7	91·3
9	Sausar	115·3	90·1
10	Mungeli	113·4	83·1
11	Maheshwar	110·6	78·3
12	Bagli	106·7	87·8
13	Bijawar	96·4	100·0
14	Raghogarh	92·0	95·7
15	Sarangpur	91·5	85·4
16	Depalpur	91·4	88·2
17	Sakti	90·2	77·4
18	Sarangarh	88·3	80·5
19	Kasrawad	88·0	79·0
20	Ashta	87·9	68·9
21	Hatta	87·3	93·9
22	Kawardha	86·9	97·2
23	Jobat	86·4	92·8
24	Sehore	81·4	63·8
25	Kukshi	80·5	77·4
26	Jhabua	77·7	87·1
27	Sawer	74·3	69·2
28	Damoh	74·0	77·0
29	Rajpur	73·7	80·7
30	Malhargarh	71·9	92·6
31	Baraily	71·4	88·9
32	Petlawad	71·4	64·3
33	Badnagar	70·7	74·5
34	Sonkatch	70·2	77·4
35	Alot	69·0	82·0
36	Sailana	69·0	68·7
37	Panna	67·1	85·7
38	Chachaura	66·7	94·5
39	Kannod	66·5	80·0
40	Seoni	66·4	76·5
41	Narsingarh	66·2	78·1
42	Narsimhapur	64·4	71·6
43	Alirajpur..	63·0	56·0
44	Badnawar	60·9	37·6
45	Khairagarh	60·6	84·8
46	Burhanpur	58·2	78·5
47	Jawad	54·4	73·7
48	Shajapur..	52·9	91·7
49	Janjgir	52·5	77·5
50	Mungaoli..	51·2	74·2
51	Chhatarpur	50·3	90·5
52	Sardarpur	48·6	100·0
53	Gadarwara	47·1	69·0
54	Barwani	46·4	70·9
55	Berasia	46·2	91·6
56	Seoni-Malwa	45·5	77·8
57	Waraseoni	45·4	76·2
58	Manasa	43·4	86·9
59	Multai	43·3	73·7
60	Mandla	42·1	81.9
61	Betul	41·6	78·4
62	Ichhawar	39·2	87·5
63	Jashpur	39·0	55·6
64	Mandsaur	37·4	57·5

In these 64 tahsils—which contain 24·6% of the urban population of the State—there is just one tahsil—Badnawar of Dhar District with only one town of the same name (pop. : 6,821)—in which the percentage of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings as compared with those rented is less than 50. There are only two tahsils which contain towns or cities with a population of over 50,000 each—Sagar (Sagar City, Pop. :104,676) and Burhanpur (Burhanpur Town, Pop. 82,090) ; in Sagar Tahsil, the disturbing factor is the very popular bidi-making industry which reverses the normal tendency of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to decrease as the size of the habitation increases—specially if such a habitation is industry-based. In Burhanpur, sari-weaving is an important handicraft. These tahsils have among them 96 of the State's 219 towns but they are practically all medium sized towns. 40 of them have only a single town each, 17 have 2 each, six have three each (counting Sagar Municipality and Sagar Cantt. separately) and one, *i. e.*, Chhatarpur tahsil has 4 towns. The average population of these 95 towns and cities (counting Sagar as one) is 11,985 and, if we exclude Sagar City and Burhanpur, the average decreases to a little over 10,000—to be exact, 10,234. It is clear that this whole group—including even Sagar and Burhanpur—is related intimately to agricultural hinterlands and that is the reason why the proportion of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings is generally high. This conclusion is confirmed also by the fact that, considering dwellings of all kinds, the urban areas of only five among these tahsils have a percentage exceeding 50 of rented dwellings (Mandsaur, 59·4; Badnagar, 51·0; Multai, 60·2; Mandla 51·6; Seoni, 51·7); in three, however, the excess is by no means significant. The position of the urban areas in the State as a whole is, of course, similar as has already been pointed out in para 52 *supra*. It is in no more than nineteen tahsils that proportion of rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings is not less than 50% and, even among these, in six it is just 50%. The interesting fact, however, is that, excepting Badnawar, in all these tahsils, the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to total dwellings is less than the State average (35·7 per thousand); the following table sets out the position:—

TABLE E. 2

Number per thousand dwellings of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (NWSD) in urban areas tahsil-wise arranged in descending order with respect to NWSD where this is less than the State figure of 35·7 and in which the proportion of rented workshop-*cum*-dwellings is greater than 50 %

S.No.	Tahsil	NWSD
1	Sendhwa	35·0
2	Khargone	31·4
3	Shujalpur	24·5
4	Katghora	19·5
5	Baikunthpur	12·8
6	Indore	12·6
7	Murwara	10·0
8	Karera	9·6
9	Rajnandgaon	9·4
10	Neemuch	8·8

TABLE E. 2 —*concl'd.*

S. No.	Tahsil	NWSD
11	Manendragarh	7·8
12	Raisen	7·6
13	Ashoknagar	6·8
14	Bhind	6·7
15	Sanjari-Balod	5·5
16	Ambah	4·5
17	Huzur (Sehore)	4·2
18	Ambikapur	1·6

These areas include two cities—Indore (Pop. 394,941) and Bhopal (Town group, Pop.: 222,948; City, Pop. 185,374). In most of these tahsils, however, workshop-*cum*-dwellings constitute less than 2% of all dwellings and, in as many as 12, the percentage is one or less. The average population (36,204) of the 27 towns in these tahsils is much higher than that of the towns in the tahsils of Table E·I of this para. The distorting effect of the two large cities is naturally very great on the average but, even if we exclude that population, the average is still much higher at 15,888. In general, therefore, it appears that the larger town is to be associated not only with a relatively lower proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings but also with a higher proportion among them of rented ones. It can also be inferred that the relatively larger demand for the products of workshop-*cum*-dwellings in these areas makes it possible for these small organisations ('firms' in the terminology of economics) to be on the whole profitable in spite of the additional cost incurred in the form of rent. Also, the increasing pressure on available accommodation makes hiring it inevitably more common. A further process of elimination also does not alter the picture significantly; we may exclude from the 27 towns not only 2 large cities but also the 'electricity' town of Korba in Katghora Tahsil, the four towns of Murwara Tahsil (which has Ordnance Factory, Kymore Cement Factory and limesmelting areas) and the coal-mining town of Rajahara-Jharandalli in Sanjari-Balod Tahsil. The urban population in the 19 towns of the rest of the tahsils then becomes 288,6.0 but the average continues to be high at 15,191.

56 Workshop-*cum*-dwellings in other tahsils—We are now left with 64 tahsils with a population of 2,511,171 in 96 towns and cities in which the number per thousand dwellings of workshops-*cum*-dwellings is *less than* the State average *but* in which owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings *out number* those rented. The average population of these towns is 27,002 (counting Jabalpur and Pachmarhi as one each instead of three and two respectively). The average decreases to 17,524 if we exclude Class I towns and town-groups (population : 1,559,617; number of towns : 89) and to 14 539 if we exclude Class II towns as well (population : 1,235,818; number of towns : 85). Out of a total of 12 Class I and Class II towns (including town-groups, *i. e.*, Sagar and Jabalpur, which are single cities), as many as eight are in this class of tahsils in which the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is less than the State average. In order to get a clearer picture, the relevant figures for the four different classes of tahsil [A : Tahsils in which the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (N) is *greater* than the State average but the proportion of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings (PO) is *less than* 50%; B : Tahsils where N is *greater* than the State average but PO is *more than* 50%; C : Tahsils where N is *le* than the State average but PO is *more than* 50%; and D : Tahsils where N is *less* than the State average but PO is *less than* 50%) are presented below :

TABLE E. 3

		A	B	C	D
1	Number of tahsils	1	63	64	18
2	Number of towns	1	95	96	27
3	Average population of a town	6,821	11,913	27,002	36,204
4	Average population of a town excluding Class I towns	..	11,044	17,524	15,888
5	Average population of a town excluding Class I and Class II towns ..	..	10,271	14,539	15,888
6	Precentage of urban population to total urban population	0·15	24·46	54·27	21·12

In view of the fact that the average population of a town in the urban areas of the tahsils we are considering in this para is 27,002, it is in accordance with the trend earlier pointed out that the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings per thousand among these tahsils is less than the State average but, as the figures in Table E. 2 of para 55 show, it is only when, in the next class of tahsils, the average population of a town increases still further to 36,204 that the proportion of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings also decreases to less than 50% (*i. e.*, in addition to the other characteristic that the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is less than the State average).

57 The State as a whole—The predominantly agricultural character of the State is therefore reflected more in the fact that, in as many as 127 out of the 146 tahsils having urban areas with 78·7% of the urban population among them, the proportion of owned workshop-*cum*-dwellings is greater than 50% than by the changing proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings which probably is affected a great deal by the scope that local factors provide for non-agricultural activity. But, even in the case of this latter proportion, there is a general tendency—taking somewhat large aggregates into consideration—for it to decrease with the size of the town. As Table E. 3 in para 56 shows, this

proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is greater than the State average in the group of 63 tahsils among which the average population of a town is 11,913, less than the State in the next group of 64 tahsils where the average population of a town is higher at 27,002 and continues to be so in the last group of tahsils where the average population of a town is 36,204. An examination of the 44 tahsils which have no urban areas at all and which can therefore be considered more or less completely agricultural suggests that, in non-tribal areas, the range of variation in the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings to all dwellings is 2—7%; the following table gives the detailed figures ('tribal' meaning "where the tribal population is more than 50% of the total population");

TABLE F

Range of percentage of Workshop-*cum*-dwellings to all dwellings	Tribal Tahsils	Number of non-Tribal Tahsils	All Tahsils
1	2	3	4
0—1	6	2	8
1—2	3	1	4
2—3	3	4	7
3—4	1	2	3
4—5	1	7	8
5—6	2	8	10
6—7	..	2	2
7—8	..	1	1
16—17	..	1	1
	16	28	44

Among the 146 tahsils having urban areas, there are as many as 64 tahsils where the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is between 2 to 7%. But this proportion is no indication of the state of industry as a whole because it takes only dwellings into consideration and all industry of some size is located in structures which do not normally have dwellings.

60 Cities and Big Towns—Considering cities and big towns (*i.e.*, those with a population of 50,000 and over), one gets the impression that, both in shop-*cum*-dwellings and in workshop-*cum*-dwellings, the proportion owned is significant—more so in the case of the latter. There is also a perceptible degree of rank-correlation between t e proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings on the one hand and the proportion of workers engaged in household industry to total workers in spite of the fact that the two sets of figures relate to different points of time.

TABLE G

Number per thousand dwellings of shop-*cum*-dwellings (NSCD) and of workshop-*cum*-dwellings (NWSD correlated in terms of rank with the number per thousand workers of workers engaged in trade and commerc (NTC) and of workers engaged in household industry (NHI) respectively in cities and big towns

	City/Town	NSCD	Ranking	NTC	NWSD	Ranking	NHI
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Gwalior	14·4	6-6	164	8·2	10-11	39
2	Ratlam	19·5	3-5	167	30·0	3-8	46
3	Ujjain	12·3	8-4	177	14·7	6-7	47
4	Indore	20·5	2-2	198	12·6	8-10	40
5	Khandwa	16·3	5-1	212	13·4	7-5	95
6	Burhanpur	12·5	7-9	139	66·8	2-2	213
7	Bhopal	4·1	12-8	141	4·5	12-9	46
8	Sagar	10·7	10-10	128	260·6	1-1	374
9	Jablapur	11·1	9-11	121	15·3	5-3	101
10	Bilaspur	8·8	11-7	145	17·4	4-4	99
11	Bhilainagar	31·6	1-12	67	5·6	11-12	11
12	Raipur	18·5	4—3	194	9·8	9-3	66

The correspondence between those working in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and those in household industry is of course far closer than that between those working in shop-*cum*-dwellings and those engaged in trade and commerce—which is a much bigger group. The proportion of shop-*cum*-dwellings among dwellings ranges from 3·16% in Bhilainagar to 0·41% in Bhopal City while the proportion to total workers of those engaged in trade and commerce ranges from 21·2% in Khandwa to 6·7% in Bhilainagar. Similarly, the proportion of workshop-*cum*-dwellings ranges from 26·06% in Sagar City to 0·45% in Bhopal City whereas the proportion of workers engaged in household industry ranges from 37·4% in Sagar City to 1·1% in Bhilainagar. In Bhopal, apparently, working at home is not very popular and in Bhilainagar neither trade and commerce nor household industry seems to be attractive—naturally so, when better-paid industrial employment is available without great difficulty. The distortion caused by ack of simultaneity is likely to be considerable in the case of Bhilainagar and Raipur (which are changing rapidly because of the local "industrial revolution"). In Sagar City, it is possible that the number of workshop-*cum*-dwellings would have shown some increase as the diversion of some people

to agriculture during the rainy season (when house-listing was done) had ceased by the time the main enumeration of the Census took place in February-March 1961.

61 Districts and tahsils having the largest and the lowest magnitudes in respect of the characteristics being considered in this chapter are shown in the following table.

TABLE G.I

First Five

DWELLINGS

DISTRICTS

	Total		Owned		Rented
1	Bastar (1,000·0)	1	Tikamgarh (748·3)	1	Indore (746·3)
2	Shivpuri (984·5)	2	Chhatarpur (702·9)	2	Jablapur (663·4)
3	Sehore (975·7)	3	Datia (694·9)	3	Sehore (657·9)
4	Gwalior (975·6)	4	Panna (630·6)	4	Ujjain (657·0)
5	Raipur (973·7)	5	Bhind (628·8)	5	Surguja (600·9)

TAHSILS

1	Kolaras (1,000·0)	1	Sironj (849·0)	1	Sanjari-Balod (849·8)
2	Sitamau (1,000·0)	2	Bhander (843·1)	2	Mhow (779·3)
3	Khategaon (1,000·0)	3	Sardarpur (836·8)	3	Indore (753·0)
4	Kanker (1,000·0)	4	Lahar (804·4)	4	Mandendragarh (740·3)
5	Jagdalpur (1,000·0)	5	Bijeypur (769·2)	5	Huzur (Sehore) (723·1)

SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS

DISTRICTS

1	Sidhi (58·1)	1	Sidhi (46·5)	1	Surguja (14·0)
2	Jhabua (39·9)	2	Jhabua (31·8)	2	Indore (12·5)
3	Dhar (34·3)	3	Shajapur (25·5)	3	West Nimar (12·4)
4	West Nimar (33·3)	4	Narsimhapur (24·4)	4	Sidhi (11·6)
5	Shajapur (33·2)	5	Dhar (22·9)	5	Dhar (11·4)

TAHSILS

1	Susner (88·5)	1	Susner (78·9)	1	Baikunthpur (25·7)
2	Sawer (68·6)	2	Sawer (62·9)	2	Ambikapur (24·6)
3	Kasrawad (64·8)	3	Pal (52·3)	3	Kannod (19·9)
4	Sakti (61·0)	4	Sakti (49·4)	4	Kasrawad (18·5)
5	Depalpur (59·2)	5	Sardarpur (48·6)	5	Sendhwa (17·5)

WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS

DISTRICTS

1	Sagar (232·3)	1	Sagar (165·3)	1	Sagar (67·0)
2	Raisen (156·3)	2	Raisen (116·4)	2	Raisen (39·9)
3	Jhabua (81·9)	3	Jhabua (64·3)	3	Jhabua (17·6)
4	Damoh (76·3)	4	Damoh (61·3)	4	Narsimhapur (17·2)
5	Panna (67·1)	5	Panna (57·5)	5	West Nimar (15·4)

TAHSILS

1	Rehli (435·3)	1	Rehli (371·4)	1	Sihora (97·5)
2	Patan (348·9)	2	Patan (291·8)	2	Sagar (92·4)
3	Begamganj (313·5)	3	Begamganj (228·0)	3	Begamganj (85·5)
4	Sagar (268·3)	4	Sagar (175·9)	4	Rehli (63·9)
5	Sihora (238·7)	5	Sihora (141·2)	5	Patan (57·1)

Last Five

DWELLINGS

DISTRICTS

	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Sagar (756·9)	1 Indore (219·0)	1 Tikamgarh (213·6)
2	Raisen (832·6)	2 Jabalpur (295·6)	2 Chhatarpur (229·6)
3	Jhabua (876·2)	3 Ujjain (305·2)	3 Datia (270·5)
4	Dhar (886·1)	4 Sehore (317·8)	4 Raisen (283·8)
5	Sidhi (907·0)	5 Sagar (347·8)	5 Panna (284·5)

TAHSILS

1	Rehli (546·5)	1	Sanjari-Balod (126·1)	1	Sardarpur (10·4)
2	Patan (819·4)	2	Mhow (194·6)	2	Bhander (127·7)
3	Begamganj (673·5)	3	Indore (213·9)	3	Sironj (133·4)
4	Sagar (720·1)	4	Mandragarh (232·5)	4	Sarangarh (164·2)
5	Sihora (733·6)	5	Ujjain (251·4)	5	Lahar (164·4)

TABLE G. 1—*concld.*

SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS

Last Five

Districts

	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Bastar (0·0)	Bastar (0·0)	Bastar (0·0)
2	Datia (3·1)	Datia (0·8)	Seoni (0·8)
3	Tikamgarh (4·6)	Tikamgarh (2·3)	Shivpuri (1·3)
4	Damoh (6·8)	Sehore (3·0)	Damoh (1·4)
5	Mandsaur (7·3)	Mandsaur (4·2)	Mandla (2·1)

Tahsils

	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Joura (0·0)	Joura (0·0)	Ambah (0·0)
2	Bijeypur (0·0)	Mehgaon (0·0)	Joura (0·0)
3	Kolaras (0·0)	Chachaura (0·0)	Bijeypur (0·0)
4	Chachaura (0·0)	Neemuch (0·0)	Gohad (0·0)
5	Neemuch (0·0)	Bijeypur (0·0)	Bhander (0·0)
6	Sitamau (0·0)	Lahar (0·0)	Kolaras (0·0)
7	Khategaon (0·0)	Kolaras (0·0)	Raghogarh (0·0)
8	Kanker (0·0)	Sitamau (0·0)	Chachaura (0·0)
		Khategaon (0·0)	Bijawar (0·0)
		Bhikangaon (0·0)	Bandhogarh (0·0)
		Kanker (0·0)	Neemuch (0·0)
		Jagdalpur (0·0)	Bhanpura (0·0)
			Sitamau (0·0)
			Tarana (0·0)
			Thandla (0·0)
			Sardarpur (0·0)
			Khategaon (0·0)
			Khilchipur (0·0)
			Sarangpur (0·0)
			Sironj (0·0)
			Ashta (0·0)
			Ichhawar (0·0)
			Baraily (0·0)
			Betul (0·0)
			Pal (0·0)
			Sanjari-Balod (0·0)
			Dhamtari (0·0)
			Bastar (0·0)
			Kanker (0·0)
			Jagdalpur (0·0)

WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS

Districts

	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Bastar (0·0)	Bastar (0·0)	Bastar (0·0)
2	Shivpuri (4·5)	Surguja (2·3)	Tikamgarh (1·2)
3	Surguja (5·9)	Shivpuri (3·2)	Shivpuri (1·3)
4	Gwalior (9·2)	Indore (5·4)	Surguja (3·6)
5	Raipur (9·7)	Raipur (6·0)	Raipur (3·7)

Tahsils

	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Joura (0·0)	Ambah (0·0)	Morena (0·0)
2	Bijeypur (0·0)	Joura (0·0)	Joura (0·0)
3	Kolaras (0·0)	Bijeypur (0·0)	Bijeypur (0·0)
4	Bandhogarh (0·0)	Kolaras (0·0)	Bhander (0·0)
5	Sitamau (0·0)	Bandhogarh (0·0)	Kolaras (0·0)
6	Khategaon (0·0)	Sitamau (0·0)	Bijawar (0·0)
7	Khilchipur (0·0)	Khategaon (0·0)	Bandhogarh (0·0)
8	Pal (0.0)	Khilchipur (0·0)	Sitamau (0·0)
9	Dhamtari (0·0)	Baikunthpur (0·0)	Sardarpur (0·0)
10	Kanker (0·0)	Pal (0·0)	Khategaon (0·0)
11	Jagdalpur (0·0)	Ambikapur (0·0)	Susner (0·0)
		Sanjari-Balod (0·0)	Khilchipur (0·0)
		Dhamtari (0·0)	Kurwai (0·0)
		Kanker (0·0)	Pal (0·0)
		Jagdalpur (0·0)	Dhamtari (0·0)
			Kanker (0·0)
			Jagdalpur (0·0)

TABLE G. 2

Districts

	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	workshop-*cum*-Dwellings
Last Five	Total	Owned	Rented
1	Bastar (989)	1 Dhar (16)	1 Sagar (236)
2	Morena (988)	2 Narsimhapur (13)	2 Jabalpur (195)
3	Surguja (985)	3 Indore (13)	3 Damoh (127)
4	Seoni (983)	4 Ratlam (10)	4 Narsimhapur (79)
5	Jhabua (980)	5 Sagar (10)	5 Panna (66)
		Tahsils	
1	Neemuch (1000)	1 Depalpur (24)	1 Sagar (428)
2	Sitamau (1000)	2 Badnawar (21)	2 Sihora (427)
3	Sironj (1000)	3 Kukshi (20)	3 Rehli (245)
4	Kanker (1000)	4 Alot (20)	4 Banda (168)
5	Konta (1000)	5 Sardarpur (20)	5 Damoh (140)
Last Five		**Districts**	
1	Sagar (753)	1 Seoni (2)	1 Bastar (7)
2	Jabalpur (797)	2 Surguja (2)	2 Morena (8)
3	Damoh (865)	3 Morena (3)	3 Jhabua (9)
4	Sehore (898)	4 Bastar (3)	4 Gwalior (11)
5	Narsimhapur (907)	5 Betul (3)	5 Surguja (13)
		Tahsils	
1	Sagar (560)	1 Manasa (0)	1 Manasa (0)
2	Sihora (566)	2 Sitamau (0)	2 Sitamau (0)
3	Sehore (716)	3 Sailana (0)	3 Sailana (0)
4	Rehli (745)	4 Mhow (0)	4 Sironj (0)
5	Banda (820)	5 Sironj (0)	5 Samri (0)
		6 Seoni (0)	6 Kanker (0)
		7 Surajpur (0)	7 Konta (0)
		8 Pal (0)	
		9 Bemetara (0)	
		10 Bindranawagarh (0)	
		11 Bhanupratappur (0)	
		12 Kanker (0)	
		13 Konta 0	

Note.—In the case of 'last five tahsils' there were many tahsils with equal values and therefore all have been shown.

This statistical evidence is not by itself clearly indicative either of prosperity or industrially advanced state.

CHAPTER IV

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES

62 Reference to Tables—This chapter is based on Housing Table E-III : **"Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and volume of employment"** and its subsidiary tables : E-III. 1 **"Proportion of workshops and factories according to Divisions, Major Groups and selected Minor Groups to 1,000 workshops and factories; E-III.2 : Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment ;** and E-III. 3 : **Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each Division, Major Group and selected Minor Groups by kind of fuel or power used".**

63 Unit in table 'Census house'—It is important to remember two things in studying the figures in this table. First, the basic unit here is the 'Census house' and *not* the works hop or factory (so that the words : "1,000 workshops and factories" which are part of the title of every subsidiary table of Table E-III are somewhat inaccurate). The implication of this approach is that, where a factory is situated in more than one building, it will not appear as a single unit in these tables and, where more than one workshop was found in the same census house, they were all entered but, at the time of tabulation, only the most/more important was taken into consideration, the other/s being ignored. It follows that complete agreement cannot be expected between these figures and those compiled by the Chief Inspector of Factories (who, naturally, treats the factory as a unit) even in respect of those establishments that apparently come within the purview of the definition of 'factory' in the Factories Act. This is one reason for the lack of agreement; the other is that many establishments—particularly those run without power —escape registration. The fact that figures in Table E-III show that there are 970 power-operated establishments in Madhya Pradesh each having 10 or more workers and 973 establishments not using power but having more than 20 workers each does not therefore mean that we should expect to find 1943 or nearly as many registered factories in the books of the Chief Inspector of Factories. For, apart from evasions of the law, there are bound to be cases in which the strength recorded during house-listing differs in a legally significant manner from the average strength of the establishment over an year and quite a few factories—like sugar mills, etc.—may not have been working during the rainy season which was the house-listing period.

64 Indian Standard Industrial Classification and E-III—There were in September-October 1960 some four lakhs (405,028) of establishments in Madhya Pradesh which were 'workshops' or 'factories', the difference between the two being that the former was unregistered while the latter was. House-listing was concerned with "a factory or a workshop. *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold". The second important thing to remember is that, on the basis of this definition entries are likely only in respect of : (*a*) all minor groups (mg's) except minor group (mg) 047 under major group (MG) 04 in Division 0; and (*b*) Division 2-3 of the Standard Industrial Classification. In Madhya Pradesh, no entries were found belonging to categroy (*a*) probably owing to seasonal factors, *i.e.*, these activities were probably not the main activities during the rainy season.

65 The preponderance of small establishments : bidi-making in Jabalpur Division—Most of these four lakhs of establishments are very small establishments : single-person establishments were as many as 250,993 (*i. e.*, 61·97%) and establishments in the range of workers' strength : 2-5, numbered 146,969 (*i.e.* 36·29%). The number of establishments with 10 workers or more is extremely low indeed (3,373; 0·83%). There is in these figures one factor of considerable importance which to some extent distorts the regional pattern, *viz.*, bidi-making in (principally) Jabalpur Division. Its significance is illustrated by the following figures :

TABLE A. I

Bidi-making (Minor Group 220) in Madhya Pradesh

State/Division	Total	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	**70,965**	**59,846**	**11,119**
Gwalior Division	111	12	99
Rewa Division	1,023	880	143
Indore Division	134	25	109
Bhopal Division	1,205	248	957
Jabalpur Division	67,757	58,211	9,546
Bilaspur Division	288	155	133
Raipur Division	447	315	132

The fact that almost exactly half (49.58%) of the workshops and factories in Jabalpur Division are engaged in bidi-making shows the precarious dependence of this region on this occupation whose manual character is maintained by a l.w which prohibits the use of machinery. This is so not only in the rural areas (50.48%) but also in the urban areas (44.71%). Owing to the preponderance of this occupation in this division, Jabalpur Division by itself accounts for as many as 33.74% of all workshops and establishments in Madhya Pradesh, the next highest percentage being that of Rewa Division with 14.79. Even with regard to the proportion (%) of workshops and establishments to all census houses (PCH) or to occupied census houses not used solely

as dwellings (PCHND), the proportion of Jabalpur Division is very high as the following figures show:—

TABLE A. 2

Proportion (%) of workshops and factories to all Census Houses (PCH) and to occupied Census Houses not used purely as dwellings (PCHND)

State/Division	PCH	PCHND
Madhya Pradesh	**4·50**	**15·84**
Gwalior Division	2·67	8·39
Rewa Division	5·06	17·62
Indore Division	3·69	11·67
Bhopal Division	4·42	14·24
Jabalpur Division	8·35	28·28
Bilaspur Division	3·65	20·4
Raipur Division	2·47	9·43

In Jabalpur Division, almost one in every 12 houses has some kind of a 'workshop' but, out of these 12, nearly half are engaged in bidi-making. The justification for this concentration is that the wrapping leaf for the bidi is plentiful in the forests of this area; it is obviously cheaper to locate the bidi-making establishments in this region rather than locate it elsewhere and incur the heavy expense of transporting this leaf over much longer distances—which, being light, occupies a relatively large volume. The leaf is that of the *tendu*. (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) tree which seems quite sturdy and not very susceptible to pests. The common practice is for the capitalist to provide tobacco and tendu leaves which are taken home by the workers, made into *bidis* and brought back for being packed and marketed. The payment is on a piece-rate basis and practically the whole family works unless agriculture interferes during the season. In fact, the position has so often been the other way round (*i.e. bidi*-making made agricultural labour often so difficult to get) that, in erstwhile Madhya Pradesh, there was a law prohibiting *bidi*-making in the rural areas during the agricultural season which was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Therefore, as is to be expected, in this occupation establishments with a working strength of one or 2-5 are common; the following table gives the relevant statistical details:—

TABLE A.3

Number and proportion (%) of one-person/two person establishments in bidi-making in Madhya Pradesh and Jabalpur Division

Type of Establishment	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Division
A. One-person establishments:		
(*i*) Total	250,993	80,678
(*ii*) Engaged in *bidi*-making ..	36,798	35,603
(*iii*) Percentage of (*ii*) to (*i*) ..	14·66	44·12
B. Establishments with a working strength of 2-5:		
(*i*) Total	146,969	53,693
(*ii*) Engaged in *bidi*-making ..	32,114	30,895
(*iii*) Percentage of (*ii*) to (*i*) ..	21·85	57·54
C. Percentage of [A (*ii*) + B (*ii*)] to [A (*i*) + B (*i*)]	17·32	49·48

While, purely from the point of view of the economy, it is to be hoped that nothing adverse to this widespread occupation will occur, it is impossible to be certain that considerations of health will not supervene at some time or the other as currently is happening in the case of cigarette-smoking. Any substantial decline in the demand for *bidis* will create in this region an extensive 'depressed area' the re-development of which will be a very difficult problem. For, bereft of bidi-making, the economy of Jabalpur Division is not particularly impressive compared with other divisions.

66 The economy of the State—The four lakhs of 'establishments' engaged in manufacturing are all not industrial in the modern sense—not even a small percentage of them. Out of the total of 405,028 establishments, the rural areas account for 83·19%; these are mostly ancillary to agriculture like the making of agricultural implements, carpentry, etc., apart, of course, from bidi-making in one of the regions—which is illustrated by the fact that, among rural establishments, 99.83% are 'small' establishments—65.54% being single-person establishments and 33.56% being establishments with a strength of 2-5, the remaining 0·73% consisting of establishments in the range of working strength: 6-19. [In what follows, we shall refer to establishments of various sizes in the manner indicated below:—

Size by number of workers: Run without power	Term used	Size by number of workers: Run with power
1	1. One-person establishments	1
2-5	2. Small workshops ..	2-5
6-9	3. Medium workshops ..	6-9
10-19	4. Big workshops ..	..
..	5. Small factories ..	10-19
20-49	6. Medium factories ..	20-49
50-99	7. Large factories ..	50-99
100 and over	8. Very large factories ..	100 and over

We will also further refer to the first five categories together as 'small establishments', to the sixth category as 'medium establishments' and to the seventh and eighth categories as 'large establishments'. It need hardly be added that not all these 'factories' are registered; also, the unit, as pointed out in para 63 *supra* is the 'Census house' and not a workshop or factory as such.] Even among the 479 medium and 84 large establishments in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, 367 (76·62%) and 48 (57.14%) are engaged in *bidi*-making. Excluding bidi-making, the

distribution of the 148 medium and large establishments among industries and districts is as follows :—

TABLE B

Distribution of medium and large rural establishments among industries and among districts

Minor group (mg) with total No. of establishments in the State in brackets	Districts in which located with number of establishments in brackets		
	Medium	Large	Very large
1. mg 342.2 (39) (lime-making)	1. Satna (2) 2. Jabalpur (15) 3. Mandla (5)	1. Satna (4) 2. Jabalpur (1) 3. Mandla (2)	.. 2. Jabalpur (1) ..
2. mg 200.3 (18) (Milling or dehusking of paddy) ..	4. Shahdol (1) 5. Bilaspur (8) 6. Raipur (7)	.. .. 6. Raipur (2)	.. .. ..
3. mg 230 (11) (Cotton-ginning)	7. Mandsaur (2) 8. Ratlam (1) 9. Shajapur (1) 10. Rajgarh (3) 11. Mandla (1)	7. Mandsaur (1) .. 9. Shajapur (1) .. —	.. .. 9. Shajapur (1) — —
4. mg 280 (8) (Sawing, planing, etc., of wood) ..	12. Chhindwara(3) 13. Surguja (2) 6. Raipur (1)	.. 13. Surguja (1) ..	.. 13. Surguja (1) ..
5. mg 399.9 (7) (Making and repairing of goods not elsewhere classified)	14. Morena (1) 7. Mandsaur (1) 15. Raisen (2) 16. Damoh (1)	6. Raipur (1)	17. Shivpuri (1) .. .. ..
6. mg 212.1 (4) (Production of indigenous liquor) ..	18. Bastar (4)	..	..
7. mg 235 (6) (Handloom weaving in cotton) ..	10. Rajgarh (1) 2. Jabalpur (1) 5. Bilaspur (1) 18. Bastar (1)	6. Raipur (1)	19. Dewas (1) .. .. ..
8. mg 335.7 (4) (manufacture of medicine).. ..	20. Balaghat (2) 18. Bastar (2)	.. ..	.. ..
9. mg 340.1 (4) (Making of bricks)	14. Morena (1) 2. Jabalpur (1) 5. Bilaspur (1) 21. Durg (1)	.. ..	.. ..
10. mg 343.4 (4) (Stone-crushing, dressing, etc.) ..	14. Morena (3) 6. Raipur (1)	.. ..	.. ..
11. mg 350 (5) (Pottery, etc.)	22. Chhatarpur (1) 2. Jabalpur (2) 18. Bastar (1)	.. .. ..	.. 2. Jabalpur (1) ..
12. mg 369.8 (8) (Foundry industry including blacksmithy)	2. Jablapur (2) .. 12. Chhindwara (1) 6. Raipur (1) ..	13. Surguja (1) .. 12. Chhindwara(1).. 6. Raipur (1) ..	23. Shahdol (1) .. ..
13. mg 369.1 (8) (Making of agricultural implements) ..	8. Ratlam (1) .. 12. Chhindwara (1) 5. Bilaspur (1) .. 6. Raipur (1) .. 18. Bastar (1) ..	8. Ratlam (1) .. .. 5. Bilaspur (1)	13. Surguja (1) .. ..
14. Others (31)	8. Ratlam (2) .. 19. Dewas (3) .. 24. Dhar (1) .. 25. West-Nimar (1) 15. Raisen (1) .. 26. Betul (1) .. 14. Morena (1) .. 27. Rewa (1) .. 23. Shahdol (1) .. 2. Jabalpur (2) .. 12. Chhindwara (1) 16. Damoh (1) .. 20. Balaghat (1) .. 13. Surguja (1) .. 29. Raigarh (1) .. 5. Bilaspur (3) ..	22. Chhatarpur (1) 5. Bilaspur (2) .. 28. Indore (1) .. 8. Ratlam (1) .. 21. Durg (1)	7. Mandsaur (1) 22. Chhatarpur (1) 5. Bilaspur (1) .. ..

Except for cotton-ginning and saw-mills, there is hardly any other industry depending on large machinery. It can therefore be confidently concluded that rural Madhya Pradesh is almost wholly without even medium-sized industry in the modern sense. Even the very little mechanised industry that there is is seasonal for the most part and dependent for its working on good harvests.

67 Urban areas—The position in the urban area is naturally better but, except for a few isolated pockets, even here large-sized industry has yet to make a significant contribution. In the urban areas as a whole, the ten most important industries are:

1. MG 20: Production of foodstuffs (18·3%);
2. MG 22: Manufacture of tobacco products (16·4%);
3. MG 27: Miscellaneous textiles (12·6%);
4. MG 39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (10·9%);
5. MG 23: Cotton textiles (8·4%);
6. MG 28: Wood and wooden products (8%);
7. MG 36: Basic metals and their products (except machinery and transport equipment) (6·1%);
8. MG 31: Leather & leather products (6%);
9. MG 38: Transport equipment (5.8%);
10. MG 34-5: Non-metallic mineral products other than coal and petroleum (3.9%).

These account for 96·4% of all establishments. It is clear that, even in urban areas, highly mechanised and capital-intensive industries are not very prominent. Of the total urban population of 4·6 mil. (14·29% of total population), the 7 cities account for a little over a third—35·37% (1,636,545) and the 12 towns (including the 7 cities) with a population of over 50,000 each have among them 44.14% (2,042,434) of the urban population. The location of large-scale industry generally requires a large enough population to support it as also a dependable network of tertiary ancillaries. It is true that whole new towns have been developed under the Plans—like Bhilainagar, the Heavy Electricals Township near Bhopal, and Nepanagar—but the cost involved has been considerable so far as the provision of residential accommodation, the laying out of communications, etc., are concerned; and these are costs which will not ordinarily be incurred by private industry (there are of course notable exceptions). In conditions of unplanned and undirected growth, therefore, it is to be expected that these 12 towns would reveal a pattern different from that of the remaining 207 towns and an even more striking contrast should emerge if we exclude from these 207 the industrial townships of Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Nepanagar.

68 The first point of the contrast between rural and urban areas relates to the size of the establishment. The larger establishments are mostly to be found in the urban areas, and the smaller ones in the rural areas.

TABLE C. 1

Distribution of establishments of different sizes between rural and urban areas

Establishment	Size of establishment						
	1	2- 5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 and above
A RURAL							
1 Number of establishments	220,828	113,079	1,634	822	479	69	15
2 Percentage to (A.1+B.1)	87·98	76·95	44·25	43·15	45·12	29·49	8·62
B URBAN							
1 Number of establishments	30,165	33,890	2,059	1,083	581	165	159
2 Percentage to (A.1+B.1)	12·02	23·05	55·75	56·85	54·88	70·51	91·38

The second point of contrast relates to the use of power.

TABLE C. 2

Distribution of establishments with reference to the power used between urban and rural areas

Power used		Total	Size of establishment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 No Power	R	330,285 (84·48%)	217,694 (88·60%)	109,786 (78·49%)	1,545 (51·57%)	753 (52·66%)	441 (56·76%)	59 (41·26%)	7 (13·21%)
	U	60,699 (15·52%)	28,015 (11·40%)	30,090 (21·51%)	1,451 (48·43%)	677 (47·34%)	336 (43·24%)	84 (58·74%)	4 (86·79%

TABLE C.2—*concld.*

Power used		Total	Size of establishment						
			1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20 49	50-99	100 and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 All fuels	R	6,641	3,134	3,293	89	69	38	10	8
		(47·29%)	(59·31%)	(46·43%)	(12·77%)	(14·53%)	(13·43%)	(10·99%)	(6·61%)
	U	7,403	2,150	3,800	608	406	245	81	113
		(52·71%)	(40·69%)	(53·57%)	(87·23%)	(85·47%)	(86·57%)	(89·01%)	(93·39%)
(*a*) Electricity ..	R	405	181	176	10	20	11	3	4
		(6·63%)	(9·93%)	(5·79%)	(1·90%)	(5·67%)	(5·50%)	(4·11%)	(4·12%)
	U	5,706	1,642	2,863	516	333	189	70	93
		(93·37%)	(90·07%)	(94·21%)	(98·10%)	(94·33%)	(94·50%)	(95·89%)	(95·88%)
(*b*) Liquid Fuel ..	R	6,225	2,950	3,115	79	47	26	6	2
		(79·37%)	(85·76%)	(77·43%)	(47·02%)	(40·17%)	(33·77%)	(46·15%)	(40·00%)
	U	1,618	490	908	89	70	51	7	3
		(20·63%)	(14·24%)	(22·57%)	(52·98%)	(59·83%)	(66·23%)	(53·85%)	(60·00%)
(*c*) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	R	10	2	2	..	2	1	1	2
		(14·71%)	(18·18%)	(10·53%)	..	(40·00%)	(16·66%)	(20·00%)	(10·53%)
	U	58	9	17	3	3	5	4	17
		(85·29%)	(81·82%)	(89·47%)	(100·00%)	(60·00%)	(83·33%)	(80·00%)	(89·47%)
(*d*) Other fuel or power ..	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(4·55%)	(10·00%)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
		(95·45%)	(90·00%)	(100·00%)	..	..	..	..	..

Apart from the fact that power-operated establishments are generally more numerous in the urban areas, there is an urban preponderance even in the no-power category in the case of large and very large factories. Liquid fuel, *i. e.*, mostly diesel oil (55·8%) and electricity (43.5%) are the principal kinds of power used; while the proportion of establishments using the latter is much greater in urban areas, there is a substantially higher proportion of one-person and small workshops using the former in rural areas. This is obviously due to the fact that, in very small and isolated establishments, prime movers are cheaper and more convenient to use; electricity will require a certain minimum guaranteed demand before it can economically move in.

69 The regional picture—The following table shows the regional distribution of establishments in terms of power and size:—

TABLE C.3

Distribution among divisions of establishments with reference to power and size

Size of Establishment	State/Divisions							
	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Division	Rewa Division	Indore Division	Bhopal Division	Jabalpur Division	Bilaspur Division	Raipur Division
I. ALL ESTABLISHMENTS								
Smal ..	403,560	26,118	59,826	59,560	49,355	136,103	36,936	35,662
Medium ..	1,060	59	68	134	57	460	130	152
Large ..	408	26	25	110	16	100	21	110
II. ESTABLISHMENTS NOT USING POWER								
Small ..	390,011	24,816	59,101	55,097	47,298	132,845	36,395	34,459
Medium ..	777	39	60	62	34	408	100	74
Large ..	196	9	21	30	5	77	8	46
III. ESTABLISHMENTS USING POWER								
Small ..	13,549	1,302	725	4,463	2,057	3,258	541	1,203
Medium ..	283	20	8	72	23	52	30	78
Large ..	212	17	4	80	11	23	13	64
IV. (*a*) ESTABLISHMENTS USING ELECTRICITY								
Small ..	5,741	438	222	1,984	592	1,597	216	692
Medium ..	200	14	5	55	14	44	13	55
Large ..	170	15	2	62	7	22	7	55
V. (*b*) ESTABLISHMENTS USING LIQUID FUEL								
Small ..	7,748	840	503	2,460	1,465	1,656	315	509
Medium ..	77	4	3	17	8	8	14	23
Large ..	18	..	2	5	1	1	3	6

Other kinds of power have not been shown because of their relative unimportance. The larger establishments mostly use electric power and the smaller ones, some kind of oil—where some power is at all used. If therefore the use of electric power is the criterion, Indore Division is some way towards industrialisation where, in all sizes of establishments, electricity is the most widely used power. It is followed by Jabalpur Division in the case of small and medium establishments and by Raipur in the case of large establishments. Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions are at the other end of the scale, being largely untouched by industry. The general picture, so far as power is concerned, is that Indore Division leads with Jabalpur and Raipur Divisions coming next. But the number of power-operated establishments both in the State as a whole and in the urban areas is depressingly low. The following tables may prove to be of some interest:—

TABLE C. 4-A

The highest number of	Using	is to be found in
1	2	3
1 Large establishments	Power	Indore Division
2 Large establishments	Electricity	Indore Division
3 Large establishments	Liquid Fuel	Raipur Division
4 Medium establishments	Power	Raipur Division
5 Medium establishments	Electricity	Indore/Raipur Divisions
6 Medium establishments	Liquid Fuel	Raipur Division
7 Large establishments	No Power	Jabalpur Division
8 Medium establishments	No Power	Jabalpur Division
9 Small establishments	Power	Indore Division
10 Small establishments	Electricity	Indore Division
11 Small establishments	Liquid Fuel	Indore Division
12 Small establishments	No Power	Jabalpur Division

TABLE C. 4-B

The smallest number of	Using	is to be found in
1	2	3
1 Large establishments	Power	Rewa Division
2 Large establishments	Electricity	Rewa Division
3 Large establishments	Liquid Fuel	Bhopal/Jabalpur Divisions
4 Medium establishments	Power	Rewa Division
5 Medium establishments	Electricity	Rewa Division
6 Medium establishments	Liquid Fuel	Rewa Division
7 Large establishments	No Power	Bhopal Division
8 Medium establishments	No Power	Bhopal Division
9 Small establishments	Power	Rewa Division
10 Small establishments	Electricity	Bilaspur Division
11 Small establishments	Liquid Fuel	Bilaspur Division
12 Small establishments	No Power	Gwalior Division

70 The rural pattern : the industrial aspect: MG 22 and MG 28—The rural pattern in the State is that all significant industry is, more or less, ancillary to agriculture or caters to the domestic needs of the rural community. Thus, the significant major groups are:—

1. MG 22 : Tobacco products .. 18%
2. MG 31 : Leather and leather Products 17%
3. MG 28 : Wood and wooden products 17%
4. MG 36 : Basic metals and their products, etc. 11%
5. MG 20 : Foodstuffs .. 10%
6. MG 34—35 : Non-metallic mineral products, etc. 9%
7. MG 23 : Textiles—Cotton .. 6%
8. MG 27 : Textiles—Miscellaneous .. 6%
9. MG 39 : Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 5%
10. MG 25 : Textiles—Wool .. 1%

The most important minor groups relative to these major groups are:—

Major Group	Minor Group	Description
22	220	Manufacture of bidi
28	283.1	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (Wood)
28	288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks
31	311.1	Making of leather, boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)
36	369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.
20	200.1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.
	200.6	Parching of grains
	207	Oil pressing-ghani, kolhu or by small machines
	209.2	Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.
34-35	350	Manufacture of earthenware such as pottery, etc.
23	235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms
27	273.4	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgears n. e. c.
39	393.2	Goldsmithy
25	255	Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma gudma, etc.

It is only in the case of mg 220 that a rural product has an (nett) urban market also, in addition to the large rural one; for it seems unlikely that the production of 11,119 urban establishments (85 of them large and 197 medium) can be greater than that of 59,846 rural establishments (48 of them large and 367 medium); diseconomies arising from competition will of course continue (*i. e.*, producers having rural establishments will compete in urban markets and those having urban establishments will compete in rural markets; and, also, markets grow around centres of production so that an urban product does not necessarily have to go to an urban market—rather, it may prefer the surrounding rural areas). Mg 235 and mg 255 have a predominantly rural market but it is not unlikely that a small fraction of the output may find an urban market. But for these minor groups, there is hardly any evidence of industry other than ancillary and/or small-scale establishments in the rural areas. MG 22 (Tobacco products), as already pointed out, shows a highly unbalanced regional distribution. MG 28 (Wood and wooden products) also shows a somewhat unbalanced distribution: Rewa, 23%, Jabalpur, 21%, Bhopal, 17%, Indore, 16%, Gwalior, 9%, Bilaspur, 8% ;and Raipur, 6%. The central belt in the direction; south-west—north-east, has 77% of the establishments in this group whereas north and the south-east have only the remaining 23%. Out of the 57,678 establishments in this major group, most (56,329) are in the following minor groups: 23,974 in mg 283.1; 20,206 in mg 288.5; 6,392 in mg 288.9 (manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products, n.e.c.); 2,388 in mg 284.9 manufacture of other wooden products, n.e.c.; 2,191 in mg 288.3 (making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves); and 1,179 in mg 288.6 [making of donas (drone) and pattals (patwravali) from leaves]. The ranking of divisions for each of these minor groups and for the major group results in a very disparate pattern which apparently is related to the customs and practices in different regions which cannot be statistically treated. For example, though Raipur Division has the largest number of agricultural households, neither in the major group nor in any of the minor groups shown above does that division have the largest number of establishments; and Jabalpur Division, with the smallest number of agricultural households, leads in mg 288.5 and is high up in two others—mg 288.9 and mg 284.9. None of the establishments in these minor groups is run by power and practically all (*i. e.*, excepting 14 out of 57,678 establishments) are small establishments.There are only 128 establishments run with some kind of power. 123 of these are in mg 280 (sawing, planing and milling of wood) distributed as follows: Gwalior Division, 2; Rewa Division, 3; Indore Division, 28; Bhopal Division, 33; Jabalpur Division, 10; Bilaspur Division, 22; and Raipur Division, 25. These establishments are generally located in districts with large forest areas—like Surguja, Guna, etc., and there is also a tendency for them to get established near large urban centres like Indore, Gwalior, etc. There is little doubt that mg 280, mg 281 (Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures), mg 282 [Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows] and some other minor groups of this major group are ideally suited for the backward, forested areas particularly, provided that (*a*) diesel oil (which is the power mostly used by establishments in mg 280) or electricity should be made available; and (*b*) transport facilities should be developed—particularly roads. Most of these are small establishments.

71 Major Group 31: Leather and Leather products—In MG 31 (Leather and Leather products) there are nearly 58,000 (57,989) establishments of which 51,565 are in mg 311.1; not a single establishment among all these 51½ thousand uses power and practically all of them are small establishments (51,458 out of 51,565 *i. e.*, 88.92% are in the 1-5 person range). It is clear that they cater mostly to local demand and do not produce for any big market. The regional distribution of the establishments in mg 311.1 is somewhat peculiar in view of the fact that in the north the use of footwear is very common: Gwalior Division, 7.1%; Rewa Division, 24·0%; Indore Division 17·9%; Bhopal Division, 19·8%; Jabalpur Division, 21·9%; Bilaspur Division, 4.4%; and Raipur Division, 4.9%. The peculiarity in the case of Gwalior Division is due to the fact that some 10 or 12 years ago the *chamars*, *i. e.*, the traditional shoe-makers, decided to give up their occupation of skinning carcasses; this was the result of decisions taken at a conference held in Unnao. Also, *chamars* now call themselves *Jatavs*. The present trend is towards cheap footwear made of canvas and old tyres; the trade in hides and skins also has declined considerably during the last few years. The proportion of *chamar* population in Gwalior Division is by no means disproportionate as the following table would show:—

TABLE D. I

Proportion (%) of (a) population of division (P D) and (b) chamar population (Pc. D) of division to total State population/State chamar population: rural

Division	PD	Pc D
Gwalior	10·3	22·7
Rewa	14·4	26·8
Indore	16·2	10·9
Bhopal	11·7	19·2
Jabalpur	17·1	16·4
Bilaspur	13·8	2·9
Raipur	16·5	1·1

Thus, it is not a case of their being no *chamars* but one of their being unwilling to continue in this occupation. *Per contra*, Gwalior Division has a relatively larger number of urban shoe-making establishments.

TABLE D. 2

Proportion (%) of establishments in mg 311.1: rural (PR) and urban (PU): divisions

Division	PR	PU
Gwalior	7·1	12·8
Rewa	24·0	5.0

TABLE D. 2—*concld.*

Division	PR	PU
Indore	17·9	40·2
Bhopal	19·8	19·8
Jabalpur	21·9	18·0
Bilaspur	4·4	2·0
Raipur	4·9	2·2

The low proportions in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions are due to the fact that foot-wear is much less used in these areas—many parts of which are tribal and extremely poor. There are only three other minor groups in MG 31 worth mentioning though they are far less important numerically than mg 311.1; these are: 2,415 in mg 310.1 (Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy); 2,204 in mg 313 (Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suitcases, etc.); and 1,781 in mg 314 (Repairs of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear). Individually, none of these minor groups has even ½ % of the total number of establishments. Mg 314 is more or less an adjunct of mg 311.1 and need not detain us. Also mg 310.1 is the subsidiary (depending on cattle mortality) occupation of those in mg 311.1. Consequently, establishments entered only under mg 310.1 must be whole-time flayers of skins and an interesting feature is that 2,000 (or 82.8%) out of the 2,415 establishments in mg 310.1 are in the contiguous group of districts: Mandsaur (223); Ratlam (137); Ujjain (115); Shajapur (249), Sehore (331), Rajgarh (171); Guna (117); Vidisha (188); Sagar (92); Chhatarpur (135); Tikamgarh (242);. The western districts of this group adjoin Rajasthan and through them pass the long cattle herds that ultimately reach the eastern and south-eastern districts for sale; in these areas, the turnover in cattle (in bullocks, particularly) is very great. Also, in the 11 districts just mentioned, the number of cattle fairs is rather large. Whether there is any other factor responsible for this feature is not known. All these establishments do not use any power. In the case of mg 313 also, there are 13 districts (Chhatarpur; Shahdol-Bilaspur-Raigarh-Jabalpur--Seoni-Balaghat-Chhindwara-Betul--Hoshangabad-East Nimar; Mandsaur-Ratlam) which have comparatively large numbers of establishments but there seems to be no other feature common to all these districts that can explain this distribution. Once again, none of these establishments uses power and all of them are small establishments. The size-distribution of establishments under MG 31 shows that there is not a single large establishment in the whole lot. It seems, therefore that the future of this industry is linked with an imponderable *i. e.*, the spread of the use of foot-wear in areas where it is not much used now. The prospects of an increase in well-irrigation, which could increase the demand for *charas*, are not bright. It is also a fact that, socially, this occupation is not much esteemed in the rural areas where caste considerations continue to matter a good deal. It appears inevitable therefore that, in years to come, this industry will move more and more to urban areas where larger establishments will produce articles in bulk for sale in rural markets. It has already been pointed out that this is happening in Gwalior Division. Caste should disappear; but it is still true that the gradual decline in the importance of this occupation means putting an additional burden on the already much-burdened agriculture.

72 Major Group 36 : Basic Metals and their products – MG 36 (Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment) in the rural a eas is almost entirely ancillary to agriculture; 31,460 (*i. e.*, 89·0%) out of 35,364 establishments are in mg 369.1 (Manufacture of agricultural implements such as plough-share, khurpi, kudal, etc.) Its distribution among divisions is therefore the result of a large complex of factors—number of agricultural households, methods of cultivation, etc.

TABLE E

Proportion (%) (a) of establishments in MG 36 to all establishments in each division (PED): (b) of establishments of MG 36 in each division to total number of establishments of MG 36 in the State (PES): and (c) of agricultural households in each division to total agricultural households in the State (PAHS)

Proportion/Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
PED	8·4	12·0	8·1	9·3	7·1	13·6	16·1
PES	5·2	19·3	9·3	11·5	25·5	13·7	15·5
PAHS	10·5	14·6	14·1	10·6	16·8	15·7	17·7

(The last row is based on provisional enumeration figures which could not be checked later because household schedules were tabulated only for a sample.)

The ranking of the figures in the last two rows (which is J, Re, Bi, Bh, I, G for PES and Ra, J, Bi, Re, Bh, G for PAHS) shows that the first four and the last three divisions are the same in each case though the actual ranks do not match*. The ranking for mg 369.1 taken by itself is exactly the same as for PES in the above table. In this major group also, power is hardly used—the actual number being 11 (9 using electricity and 2, liquid fuel) out of 35,364. The minor group consists mostly of

*This is not to be expected either because the second row relates to September-October and the last, to February-March. Also, the definition of agriculture adopted for enumeration was such that certain parts of agriculture, which we normally treat either as such or as allied to agriculture and which have a direct connection with the occupation of making agricultural implements, were, for other reasons, not treated as such.

small establishments. If the present pattern of agriculture continues, it is extremely doubtful whether this occupation is likely to prosper in future—particularly because of the slight trend towards mechanisation which may gather momentum as industrialisation pushes up agricultural wages; in fact, even now, it can be safely presumed that this is not a whole-time occupation even during the agricultural season. It is to be hoped that those engaged in this craft will turn gradually to small-scale manufacturing, for a somewhat larger market, of things like nuts, bolts, nails, etc.—this, however, will call for some investment in machinery in order to ensure uniformity in quality. The only other minor group of some importance in this major group is mg 369.8 [Foundry industry (including black-smithy)] which has 2,664 (or 7.53%) of the establishments in this major group. It is probably more accurate to treat these establishments as whole-time; there is little doubt that they manufacture agricultural implements also and are in many ways the same kind of people as those engaged in mg 369.1. Only three establishments use electricity and most of them are small family establishments (4, medium and 4, large). This major group is pre-eminently one in which there is plenty of scope for the large urban manufacturer to intervene and push the rural producer out of the market. The popularity of stainless steel and aluminium vessels is an instance in point. But it is also true at the same time that there is a large group in the rural areas to whom some minor groups in this major group are at least part-time occupations so that the intervention of the large manufacturer is likely to throw them into the ranks of cultivators or agricultural labourers. The establishment of rural industrial estates can probably absorb some of these but a solution on the lines of reserving the production of some articles (agricultural implements, nuts and screws, nails, etc.) for small producers requires seriously to be considered. An instance of a declining industry is that of making things like ornaments, utensils, etc. with brass (mg 365.1, mg 365.2 and mg 365.4) which is important in the rural areas of Jabalpur (418), Bilaspur (128) and Raipur (134) Divisions which have 680 (or 71·35%) out of the 953 establishments in the State in these three minor groups. Thus, the rural scene is already inevitably, disturbed by the occupational change necessitated by the introduction of new metals and new products; further disturbance caused by factors like the scale of manufacture should, it appears, be tempered by regulatory measure for a long transitional period during which, one hopes, the rural areas will develop greater economic resilience.

73 Major Group 20 : Food-stuffs—One would think that vocations connected with the making and processing of foodstuffs of various kinds constitute an important part of rural vocations whereas, in actual fact, they are only fifth in importance and are 10·31 % of all rural establishments. In the major group as a whole, some kind of power is used by 6,318 (or 18·19%) of the establishments though the distribution of this number among minor groups is rather uneven. But the size pattern continues to be rural in that, out of 34,727, as many as 34,700 are small establishments. The importance of this major group in the State is illustrated in the following table :—

TABLE F. 1

Proportion (%) of (*a*) establishments in MG 20 to all establishments in each division (PED) : (*b*) of establishments in MG 20 in each division to total establishments in MG 20 in the State (PES) : and (*c*) of the population of each division to total population of the State (PPS)

Proportion/Division.	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
PED	14·6	12·8	12·4	9·4	5·8	12·6	14·0
PES..	8·5	22·1	14·2	11·1	19·4	12·1	12·6
PPS..	10·6	13·1	18·3	12·0	17·7	12·7	15·6

(The figures in the last row are final enumeration figures)

There is some rough similarity in the ranking of divisions on the basis of PES (Rewa, Jabalpur, Indore, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Gwalior) and on the basis of population (Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Rewa, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Gwalior). It is of course true that an important factor other than population-size is also operative, *viz.*, relative divisional incomes but this does not seem to be significant because, for one thing, the disparities may not be very large in terms of *per capita* income and, for another, the manner in which food is made also matters quite a lot. Otherwise it is difficult to explain the very large number of establishments in Rewa Division which is a poor tract. The most important minor group in MG 20 is mg 207 (Oil-pressing by ghani, kolhu or by small machines) which has 17,360 (or 50·00 %) of all the establishments in the major group. The divisional distribution of this minor group is as follows :

TABLE F. 2

Divisional distribution of establishments in mg 207

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
No. of establishments	1,847	6,619	1,419	1,338	3,140	1,309	1,688
Percentage:	10·64	38·13	8·17	7·71	18·09	7·54	9·72

One reason why Rewa Division has a large number of establishments in mg 207 is that all the districts of the division except Rewa itself together produce about 38 % of the total sesamum production of the State—an oil seed which, because of its sweetness, commands a relatively higher price than other kinds of oil seed and is thus not much fancied for industrial production of hydrogenated oil so that the traditional oil *ghani* continues to do the job. Rewa District, however, has a large number of establishments (1,204) ; though it does not itself produce much sesamum, there is some production of linseed. In other districts, where the number of establishments in mg 207 is high, either groundnut or linseed is produced in some quantity.

TABLE G

Production(% to State production) of oil seeds *v s-a-vis* number of establishments in mg 207

		N	S	G	L
1	Shivpuri ..	458	9·15	0·97	1·11
2	Tikamgarh ..	732	7·41	..	0·14
3	Chhatarpur ..	1,071	18·95	..	0·63
4	Panna.. ..	474	4·58	..	4·87
5	Satna	844	1·09	..	3·55
6	Rewa	1,204	0·65	..	6·13
7	Shahdol ..	828	4·14	..	0·97
8	Sidhi	1,464	10·46	..	1·60
9	West Nimar ..	403	1·09	29·18	0·35
10	Betul	434	0·65	4·96	0·28
11	Jabalpur ..	479	1·53	..	2·09
12	Chhindwara ..	738	0·65	4·91	0·21
13	Balaghat ..	719	..	..	3·97
14	Raigarh ..	947	1·31	1·84	0·07
15	Durg	494	0·87	..	17·27
16	Raipur ..	1,107	1·09	2·11	8·98

[N.—Number of establishments in mg 207 which is at least 2½ % of the State total except in the case of West Nimar where it is a little less ; the total of these districts is 71·51 % of the establishments in the State in mg 207.

S.—Sesamum

G.—Groundnut

L.—Linseed. The figures are based on the final forecast estimates for 1959-60. (..) : nil or negligible]

Thus, the districts, in which establishments in mg 207 are found in significant numbers, produce 64·27%of the State sesamum output, 44·01 % of the State groundnut output and 52·99 % of the State linseed output. Though strict proportionality does not exist and cannot be expected to exist because of variations in size and efficiency, it is clear that establishments in mg 207 are to be found in larger numbers in areas where oil-seeds production is relatively high. Bhind, however, is an area where oil-seeds production is negligible but the number of establishments in mg 207 is rather high (579) ; one has to assume that the required oil-seed is obtained from neighbouring areas of relatively high production like Tikamgarh, Morena, Shivpuri, etc. Similarly, there are some districts like Morena, Dhar, East Nimar, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Seoni and Bilaspur where oil seeds production is not inconsiderable but the number of establishments in mg 207 is relatively low. It is possible that there is a good deal of straight export from these districts to their urban areas or to areas outside the State. Only 74 (or 0·43 %) of the rural establishments in mg 207 use power and the size is not large even in the case of these 74 of which 70 are small (1-19 persons). Among the rest which do not use power, there is not a single medium or large establishment. A good deal of effort has been put in during the last few years by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to strengthen the role of the traditional oil ghani at least as a subsidiary industry. But so long as the product has to be marketed through other agencies, adulteration will continue to be a major evil. Fats have also been a victim of medical disfavour. However, there seems to be no immediate major threat to the industry in the rural areas so long as the scale of operation is not large. Next in importance to mg 207 among the minor group of MG 20 is mg 200.1 (Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.) with 5,712 (or 16·45 %) of the establishments in the major group. The following table gives figures relating to wheat production and the number of establishments in this group:—

TABLE H

Production of wheat (percentage to State production—(PWS) and proportion (%) of establishments in mg 200.1 to State total (PES) : Divisions

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
PWS	15·52	9·40	17·97	33·64	21·27	0·75	1·45
PES	9·70	7·07	30·71	20·01	25·86	2·15	4·50
PES (Ranking)	4	5	1	3	2	7	6
PWS (Ranking)..	4	5	3	1	2	7	6

(Production figures are based on final forecast estimates, 1959-60)

The high degree of correlation among the ranks will be readily noticed; Indore and Bhopal Divisions have exchanged ranks. This is probably due to the fact that the larger and denser population of Indore Division (density : 217) consumes, naturally, more wheat (at least in its wheat-producing areas and probably also elsewhere to some extent) which therefore has to be locally milled and the smaller and relatively sparsely populated Bhopal Division (density : 174) exports more of its wheat in an unmilled form and probably also gets a substantial quantity milled in its urban areas. Another important feature of establishments in mg 200.1 is that all of them without exception use power; 5,436 (or 95·17%) use some kind of liquid fuel or the other (mostly, diesel) while the rest use electricity—which is bound to be more extensively used as it spreads. All the same, the size of the average establishment is small; all of them except one are small establishments and only 43 are in the size-range : 6-19 persons. District figures are somewhat peculiar in the case of Balaghat, a rice-growing district and East and West Nimar, which are jowar-cotton growing districts. Partly it is no doubt due to eating habits *i. e.*, many farmers exchanging jowar for wheat and getting the latter locally milled. But the fact that these districts all border Maharashtra or Gujarat to which States export of rice or wheat was banned till sometime ago may also be important, smuggling along land-frontiers being not very difficult. Milling of wheat seems to be an ideal industry to be reserved for rural areas and small towns and should therefore occupy a place of importance in rural industrialisation schemes. It is not altogether clear that considerable economies are to be gained by large-scale operation. Rough calculations show that, unmonetised costs excluded, getting small quantities milled in small mills is definitely cheaper. Mg 209.2 (Making of sweet-meats, *laddu, peda, barphi, batasa*, etc.) which is third in importance in this major group has 5,192 (or 14·95%) of the establishments in this group. The following table shows the divisional distribution of these establishments and of population :

TABLE I

Distribution in percentages of State totals (*a*) of establishments in mg 209.2 (PED) and (*b*) of population (PPS) : Divisions

Proportion/Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
PED	9·32	10·92	24·69	15·04	21·57	10·21	8·25
PPS	10·6	13·1	18·3	12·0	17·7	12·7	15·6
PED (Ranking)	6	4	1	3	2	5	7
PPS (Ranking)	7	4	1	6	2	5	3

The relationship seems to be based not only on population but also on regional levels of income though population does seem to be an important factor. It appears that people in Gwalior, Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions are either not fond of sweets or have to be satisfied with a mere look at them ! With respect to the use of power, this minor group is the exact opposite of mg 200.1; in mg 209. 2, power is not used at all. The large majority (99·27%) are very small establishments in the range of 1-5 persons; clearly, these are family affairs. It seems doubtful whether power will enter in this minor group in the rural areas in the foreseeable future. Kerosene stoves are probably the furthest one would expect these to go but foreign exchange considerations will probably discourage that kind of change also. Thus, while technical change is probably not to be expected, the future of this minor group will depend entirely on the sweet-consuming proclivities of the population; at our levels of *per capita* income, any increase can be confidently excpected to increase the demand for the products of this minor group. Population per establishment in this minor group is as follows :

TABLE J

Population per establishment of mg 209.2 in divisions and State : rural and urban

State/Division	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	5,344	815
Gwalior	5,897	716
Rewa	7,034	792

TABLE J—*concld.*

Division	Rural	Urban
Indore	3,514	790
Bhopal	4,162	768
Jabalpur	4,246	943
Bilaspur	7,222	709
Raipur	10,664	975

In the rural areas, the possible limit, even on present standarts, being that of Indore Division, there is no reason why with increasing prosperity, the number in this minor group should not show a rapid increase. The urban figures have been given alongside to indicate the immense possibilities open. We turn next to mg 200.6 (parching of grains) in which we have 4,033 (or 11·61%) establishments, The divisionwise distribution of these establishments is : Gwalior, 20 (0·50%); Rewa, 44 (1·09%); Indore, 96 (2·38%); Bhopal, 25 (0·62%); Jabalpur, 511 (12·67%); Bilaspur, 1,903 (47·18%); and Raipur, 1,434 (35·56%). It is clear that these establishments are found in large numbers in Bilaspur, Raipur and Jabalpur Divisions; the actual districts concerned are : Balaghat 496; Bilaspur, 289 Raigarh 1,614; Raipur 1,385. This high degree of localisation is due to the fact that parched rice in one form (*murra*) and parched paddy in another (*lai*) are very popular in these districts and the surrounding areas. The Kewats monopolise this trade in Chattisgarh and the Bharbhunjias in Jabalpur Division. *Murra* is usually salted slightly but is also used to make a common sweet called "murra-lad(*d*)u" and this

probably is one of the reasons why, in these areas, the number of establishments under mg 209.2 is very low comparatively. Wheat is not subjected to this kind of treatment and therefore in the rest of the State we find very few of these establishments. It follows that the occupation is traditional. There is no power at all used and, out of the 4,033 establishments, 2,596 (or 64·37%) are one person establishments and 1,426 (or 35·36%), establishments in the range : 2-5 persons. There is hardly any factor likely to disturb this occupation but, earnings being low (a Raipur trader may operate within a radius of as much as 25 or 30 miles), better employment opportunities may induce people to leave this occupation. These four minor groups *i. e.*, mg 207, mg 200.1, mg 209.2 and mg 200.6, account for 32,297(or 93.00%) of the establishments in MG 20. There are only four others of any importance—575 [1·66% in mg 209.4 (Making of *chura* or *chira*, *muri*, *murki*, *khoi*]; 519 (1·49%) in mg 202.1 (Gur and khandsari making from sugarcane and palm); 515 (1·48%) in mg 206 (Production of butter, cream, *ghee*, cheese, *chhana*, *khowa* and other dairy products); and 504 1·45% in mg 200.3 (Production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill). Each of these four minor groups exhibits a high degree of localisation. Mg 209.4 is important in Bilaspur, Raipur, Jabalpur and Indore Divisions and may possibly spread to other divisions in the future. Mg 202.1 is important only in Bhopal Division; the district concerned is Betul. The sugar-production of this district is not tied up with any sugar factory as in other districts. Mg 206 is most noticeable in Seoni District of Jabalpur Division.—it is not clear why this should be so. Mg 200.3 is localised, naturally, in rice-producing regions. Mg 209.4 and mg 206 use no power at all; mg 202.1 uses practically none (498 being 'power'—less). It is only mg 200.3 that shows a considerable use of power (499 out of 504); but the use of power has not affected size for the most part, only 32 out of 504 being in the range : 6-19 persons and 18 in the range 20-99. As in the case of flour-making establishments, rice-milling also seems to be particularly suitable for rural areas wherever they are being electrified. There are no medium or large establishments in mg 202.1, mg 206 or mg 209.4. Thus the impression one gets of MG 20 as a whole is that, while in the matter of size there is no particular distinguishing feature as compared with other rural industries, there is a good deal of scope for the use of power in small establishments which mill wheat or paddy; but, for the most part, the major-group has non-power establishments which are likely to continue as such.

74 Major Group 34-35 : Non-metallic mineral products—MG 34—5 (non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal) is, so far as rural areas are concerned, mostly mg 350 (making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.), in which there are 29,552 (or 97·64%) establishments out of the 30,267 establishments in the major group as a whole. The Divisionwise distribution of these 29,552 establishments is as follows:

Gwalior 10·44%; Rewa 26·12%; Indore 12·71%; Bhopal 13·43%; Jabalpur 17·06%; Bilaspur, 10·93%; and Raipur 9·31%. This distribution is not similar to the distribution of households among the divisions. It appears that a complex of factors determine the distribution among which the availability of suitable clays and *per capita* income levels are obviously important. There is only one establishment which uses power ; this is located in Jabalpur District and is a large establishment (100+). The lack of diversification in MG 34-5 establishments is one among many other indicators of the backwardness of the rural areas of the State. This major group includes some of the finer traditional crafts based on stone or clay and the figures show that these are hardly of any significance in the State. This is not because the raw material is lacking but because patronage is. The furture of these crafts does not seem to be bright and in many cases, not even the present is. What little survives is due to State patronage not always wisely bestowed. Both in the making of bricks (mg 340.1) and in the manufacture of roofing tiles (mg 340.2), Jabalpur (Jabalpur and Chhindwara in mg 340.1; and Jabalpur in mg 340.2) and Raipur (Raipur and Durg in mg 340.1 and Durg in mg 340.2) Divisions have between them 70·2% of the establishments in mg 340.1 and 81·7% of the establish ments in mg 340.2 . There is no apparent reason why this should be so because bricks for walls and tiles for roofs are used practically throughout the State except the northern districts of Gwalior Division. It seems very likely that this distribution is merely a local eccentricity of the building cycle. The lime-making industry (mg 342.2) is also localised in the east and the south-east-Satna and Jabalpur Districts have nearly 50% of the establishments with Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions having about half of the rest. The making of utensils and other articles from stone (mg 344) is for the most part found in 8 districts of the State—Dewas, (Khategaon), East Nimar (Khandwa), Vidisha (Vidisha), Betul (Betul), Sagar (Banda), Jabalpur (Murwara, Sihora and Patan), Seoni (Seoni) and Durg (Sanjari-Balod) ; the tahsils having most of the establishments in these districts have been shown in brackets. It will be seen that all these tahsils except Sanjari-Balod, lie close to the Vindhyans or the Stapuras - in Balod, there are probably some local formations. In mg 345 (Manufacture of stone images and toys), there are only 33 establishments—12 in Jabalpur Division (11 in Jabalpur District) and 21 in Bilaspur Division (all in Bilaspur District). The Jabalpur establishments all use soapstone and should properly have been classified under mg 346.1. In the last minor group, mg 356.1 (Making of earthen toys and artware), there are only 22 establishments in the whole State—14 in Indore Division (all in Indore District), 6 in Bhopal Division (2 in Raisen and 4 in Hoshangabad) and 2 in Jabalpur Division (1 in Mandla and 1 in Seoni). Thus, apart from mg 350, there is no minor group in MG 34-5 which can be considered to have some effect on the economy of even a district. The power aspect also is equally depressing—hardly is any power

used in any of these minor groups. Practically the whole lot are family establishments. Some of the skilled occupations in this major group require to be developed to higher artistic standards in the interests of the tourist "industry" in the State. Apart from the soapstone image makers in Bhedaghat (Marble Rocks) in Jabalpur District, in no other tourist centre of the State do we find model makers like the ones we see in Agra. A few of the temples in Khajuraho (the Kandarya, for example) and a few of the buildings in Mandu could certainly be profitable subjects for modelling but then some initiative in settling a few model-makers in these areas is necessary. However, there does not seem to be much that can be done to the most important occupation in this major group—pottery. To what extent porcelain can be introduced among these primitive craftsmen is not known.

75 Major Group 23 : Textiles-Cotton · MG 23 (Cotton textiles) is of considerable importance to the State. Even though the number of establishments, which is only 6·37% of rural establishments, is not high, earnings per person engaged are higher than in other rural occupations and liberal financial support from Government during the last ten years or so is principally responsible for the present somewhat prosperous condition of the occupation. The most important minor group is mg 235 (cotton cloth weaving in handlooms) which has 93·10% of the establishments in this major group. The distribution among divisions is as follows (the districts in which relatively large numbers are found are shown below each division) :

TABLE K

Divisional distribution of establishments in Minor Group 235

Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
664	701	486	884	1,865	8,685	6,682
(3·33%)	(3·51%)	(2·43%)	(4·43%)	(9·34%)	(43·50%)	(33·46%)
Morena (104)	Tikamgarh(292)	Mandsaur (122)	Sehore (110)	Narsimhapur(265)	Surguja (1,101)	Durg (1,697)
Bhind (179)	Chhatarpur(121)	West-Nimar(157)	Hoshangabad	Mandla (335)	Bilaspur(3,533)	Raipur(3,774)
Shivpuri (145)	Shahdol (107)		(109)	Chhindwara(301)	Raigarh (4,051)	Bastar (1,211)
Guna (110)			Betul (463)	Seoni (106)		
				Balaghat(652)		

Some items of textile production have been reserved for handlooms—the most important among them being many kinds of saree. In Chattisgarh, the kind of saree used is peculiar to the region because of its slightly greater length (the local name for it is 'lugda'). A good deal of the production of Chhattisgarh handlooms consists of these saris. Designs are even now mostly traditional and intimately bound up with the little changing pattern of rural life. Efforts made by Government to improve designs have had some effect on handloom weavers in urban areas and a reference will be made later to this matter while dealing with handloom weaving in urban areas. In Plates I and II are reproduced some typical traditional designs still in vogue in various parts of the State. From the point of view of the economy as a whole, however, it does not appear that at the present moment, this occupation is very significant. There is no doubt that quite a few of these rural weavers are also cultivators with the result that these divided loyalties rarely facilitate the devotion and the experimentation required to make these isolated establishments produce articles of exceptional artistic value which mechanised establishments dare not attempt. Highly relevant is the fact that not a single establishment uses power and, inevitably, many of them are very small establishments—33·62% employing only 1 person each and 63·98% employing 2-5 persons each. According to Census enumeration figures, there were 56,414 persons (30,055 males and 26,359 females) with mg 235 as the sole/main occupation of which 23,021 persons (12,540 males and 10,481 females), *i.e.*, 40·81% have cultivation as a subsidiary occupation. Their condition can improve only if powerlooms are introduced and productivity per person increases. While this probably can be achieved in course of time, the real difficulty will be with regard to designs; for, it will be difficult for the handloom weaver to cater *efficiently* to two markets—the rural requiring traditional designs and the urban, requiring modern designs. It is likely, however, that the rural areas also will gradually develop a preference for the more sophisticated designs. There are hardly any powerlooms in the rural areas. Next in importance but numerically hardly significant are mg 230 (cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling) with 489 establishments (*i. e.*, 2·28% of the establishments in MG 23) of which 236 (or 48·26%) are in Indore Division and mg 236 (Manufacture of Khadi textile in handlooms) with 468 establishments (*i. e.*, 2·18% of the establishments in MG 23) of which,

again, 230 (or 49·15%) are in Indore Division. Even though out of the 489 establishments in mg 230, 97 (or 19·84%) are run with power, the vast majority of these are small establishments -- only 8 being medium and 3, large. 71 of the power-run establishments are in Indore Division (Mandsaur, 14; Dhar, 15; West Nimar, 11) and 24 in Bhopal Division (18 in Rajgarh District). The distribution of non-power establishments also is uneven, Indore and Bhopal Divisions accounting for over two-thirds of the establishments. This obviously has to be so because these establishments occur only in cotton-growing regions. The table below shows the distribution of mg 230 establishments in divisions and in some districts alongwith cotton production figures :

TABLE L. I

Number of establishments in 230 and cotton production: divisions and sixteen districts (rural and urban)

Division/District	Number of establishments			Percentage of cotton production to total State output
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
I Indore Division	**236**	**324**	**560**	**74.03**
1 Mandsaur	86	64	150	3·42
2 Ratlam	14	23	37	3·82
3 Ujjain	15	57	72	8·97
4 Dhar	25	22	47	4·54
5 Dewas	36	29	65	6·12
6 West Nimar	17	53	70	29·79
7 East Nimar	18	30	48	13·90
II Bhopal Division	**122**	**95**	**217**	**23·77**
8 Shajapur	29	29	58	13·54
9 Rajgarh	38	14	52	7·74
10 Sehore	16	36	52	0·72
11 Raisen	15	1	16	0·11
12 Hoshangabad	15	12	27	1·08
III Jabalpur Division	**62**	**41**	**103**	**1·55**
13 Damoh	10	..	10	..
14 Narsimhapur	32	..	32	0·07
15 Chhindwara	6	10	16	1·40
IV Gwalior Division	**52**	**20**	**72**	**0·07**
16 Bhind	22	..	32	..
V Rewa Division	**17**	**6**	**23**	**0·04**
VI Raipur Division	..	**9**	**9**	**0·04**
VII Bilaspur Division	..	**6**	**6**	**0·50**
Total- (*a*) Madhya Pradesh	489	501	990	100·00
(*b*) 16 Districts	404	380	784	95·22

[Figures under column 5 are based on the final forecast estimates for 1959-60. (..) nil or negligible]

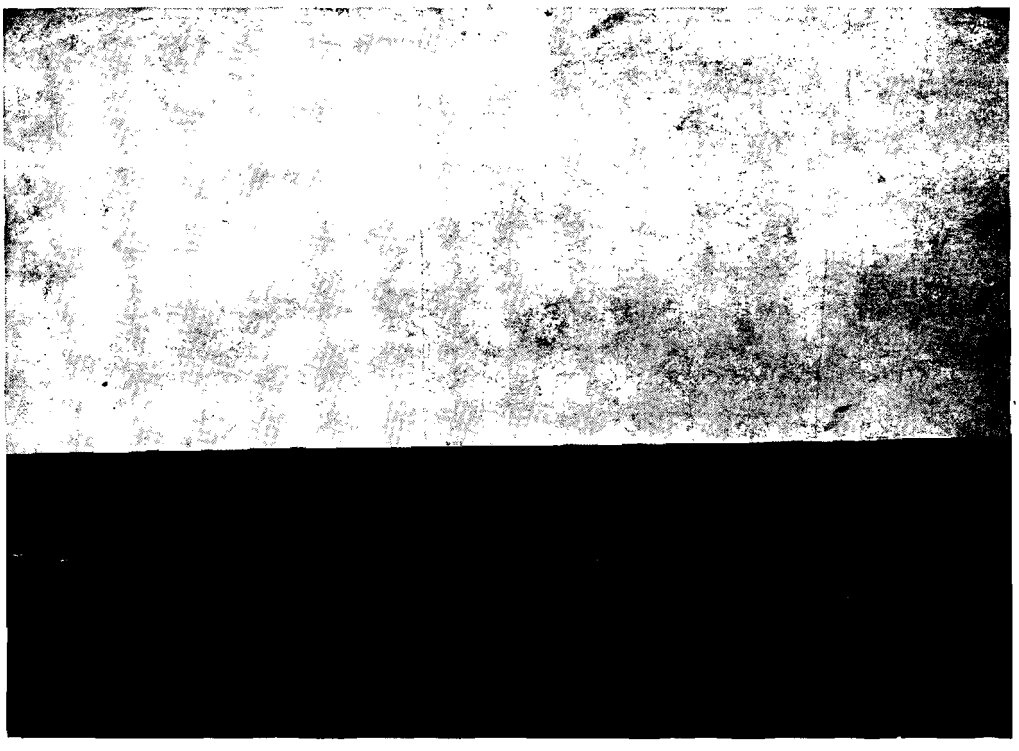


Illustration I. 1



Illustration I. 2

PLATE I

Traditional Sari designs from Chhattisgarh

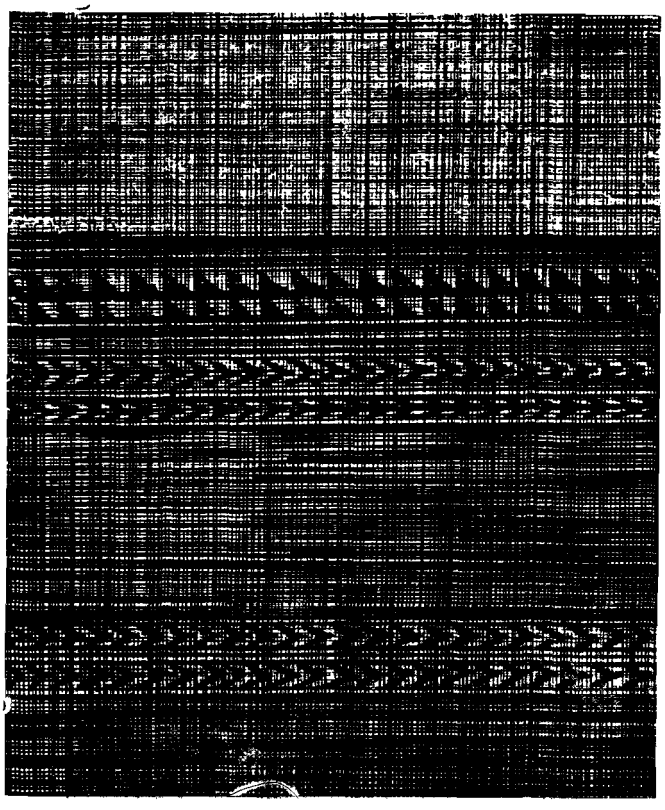


Illustration II. 1

Illustration II.

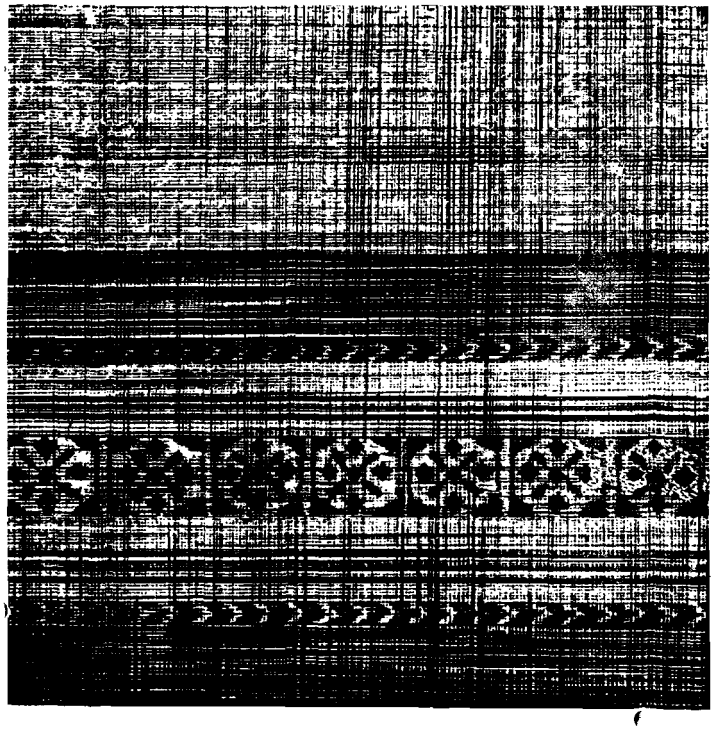


PLATE II

Typical traditional Sari designs from Maheshwar

The divisional picture is quite consistent in the sense that the number of establishments is larger, the greater the cotton production. But the district picture is somewhat distorted in detail though, in the aggregate, the correlation is still borne out by the fact that these sixteen districts, between them, are responsible for 95·22 %of cotton production and have 79·19% of the establishments. The distortion is due to the fact that not all cotton is ginned within the State; cotton from the Nimar Districts, for example, is often taken to the big cotton markets in neighbouring Maharashtra for marketing. In Damoh and Bhind, the gins are very small establishments getting them raw material from small isolated pockets. The following table shows the details in the divisions and these districts in respect of power and size:

TABLE L. 2

Establishments under 230 classified by power and size : Divisions and sixteen districts
(A : 1 person; B : 2-5 persons, C : Bigger establishments)

Division/District	Establishments using power			Establishments not using power			All Establishments		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I Indore Division	140	68	24	246	79	3	386	147	27
1 Mandsaur	17	9	4	83	34	3	100	43	7
2 Ratlam	16	3	1	13	4	..	29	7	1
3 Ujjain	16	10	2	32	12	..	48	22	2
4 Dhar	18	7	1	17	4	..	35	11	1
5 Dewas	13	8	..	37	7	..	50	15	..
6 West Nimar	21	8	1	35	5	..	56	13	1
7 East Nimar	9	10	6	20	3	..	29	13	6
II Bhopal Division	**39**	**16**	**6**	**120**	**34**	**2**	**159**	**50**	**8**
8 Shajapur	8	..	3	37	9	1	45	9	4
9 Rajgarh	22	2	2	20	5	1	42	7	3
10 Sehore	4	9	1	26	12	..	30	21	1
11 Raisen	..	..	..	13	3	..	13	3	..
12 Hoshangabad	4	5	..	15	3	..	19	8	..
III Jabalpur Division	15	10	1	43	32	2	58	42	3
13 Damoh	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..
14 Narsimhapur	..	..	..	21	11	1	21	11	..
15 Chhindwara	3	1	..	8	3	..	11	4	1
IV Gwalior Division	1	4	1	59	7	..	60	11	1
16 Bhind	..	..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..
V Rewa Division	2	6	..	11	4	..	13	10	..
VI Raipur Division	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	3	2
VII Bilaspur Division	2	3	..	2	2	..	4	5	..
Total—(*a*) Madhya Pradesh ..	200	107	34	481	161	7	681	268	41
(*b*) 16 Districts	151	72	21	414	120	6	565	192	27

It will be observed that, in districts where very little cotton is grown—less than 1%—the gins are very small establishments indeed and do not use power at all with the exception of Sehore District. In any case, this is a seasonal industry and is directly linked with the amount of cotton grown in the State—which is not likely to grow much in view of the present general condition of the textile industry and the very great importance of rapidly increasing the output of food crops. MG 236 and mg 231 are both industries whose long term future is very dim if left unprotected from competition by special patronage of Government; their economic importance is slight. Mg 233.1 [Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn] and mg 237 [Printing of cloth (cotton)] are both technical arts—the former found to a large extent in Jabalpur Division (Narsimhapur and Damoh Districts) and in West Nimar District of Indore Division mg 237 is predominantly located in Indore Division—mostly in Mandsaur (78) and Indore (20) Districts. In both these fields, mechanical processes have made mass production possible though these can never achieve the occasional heights of artistic excellence that the manual craft is capable of achieving. It is proposed to include a description of these arts in the survey of the sari-weaving craft in this State currently under way. Neither of these crafts uses any power. Both in mg 236 and mg 237, there are no medium or large establishments at all while, in mg 231 and mg 233.1, there is one medium establishment each and one large establishment each. Their employment potential therefore is not very great. Thus, MG 23 is clearly one in which all indigenous industries are struggling for survival. The mechanised productive units produce cheap goods on a large scale while the more notable among the indigenous crafts specialise in things highly artistic—and expensive—and are inevitably dependent either on State patronage or the indulgence of the cultivated rich.

76 Major Group 27: Textiles, Miscellaneous—So far as the rural areas are concerned, MG 27 (Textile---miscellaneous) is a monopoly of the tailor; 18,901 (or 96·67%) of the 19,553 establishments in this Major Group are in the mg 273.4 (Making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgear not elsewhere classified). The major group as a whole has 5·80% of all establishments (in rural areas); it accounts for as many as 10·93% of establishments in Indore Division and 10·24% in Raipur Division whereas it is least important in Rewa Division where it has only 3·06%of rural establishments. Its distribution among divisions cannot be directly proportional to population; a number of factors are obvisously important. The greater the area, the greater has to be the number of establishments though average size may decrease; similarly, the greater the number of workers and the greater the number of adults, the larger has to be the number of tailoring establishments. This is as far as quantitative indices can go. Thereafter, factors like customs relating to dress, the manner in which the demand for clothing changes as income changes, etc., intervene which are either not measureable or to measure .which no attempt has been made.

TABLE M. 1

Proportion (%) to State (Rural) total of (a) establishments in mg 273.4 (PED); (b) Workers (PEWD); (c) adults (Age-group 15 +) (PAD); and (d) area (PARD) in each division (with ranks in brackets)

	Item / Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	PED	5·61 (7)	8.82 (5)	22·58 (2)	14·07 (4)	24·31 (1)	7·80 (6)	16·81 (3)
2	PEWD	8·64 (7)	13·96 (5)	16·31 (3)	11·33 (6)	17·15 (2)	14·70 (4)	17·91 (1)
3	PAD	10·26 (7)	14·33 (4)	15·62 (3)	11·79 (6)	17·23 (1)	14·08 (5)	16·69 (2)
4	PARD	10·19 (7)	13·43 (4)	15·10 (3)	13·12 (5)	17·26 (2)	12·65 (6)	18·25 (1)

The following table is derived from the previous table and shows, for each division, the manner in which ranks have changed (a positive difference shows an improvement in rank and a negative one, a deterioration):

TABLE M. 2

Extent of alteration in ranks shown in Table M. 1

	Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	PEWD-PED	..	..	+1	+2	+1	−1	−1
2	PAD-PED	..	−1	+1	+2	..	−1	−1
3	PARD-PED	..	−1	+1	+1	+1	..	−2

The richer areas—Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions—have improved their ranks (which means that the number of establishments per person is better than mere proportionality would indicate); Gwalior Division, in the intermediate position shows no change at all. The eastern and south-eastern areas show a consistent deterioration and they contain most of the tribal areas, being otherwise also comparatively poorer. In earlier chapters, it has been generally an implicit impression that, by and large, Gwalior Division is a richer area than the central-eastern Jabalpur Division and to that extent there is a contradiction in the conclusions suggested by this table. This is due particularly to the rather larger number of these establishments in Narsimhapur, Chhindwara and Balaghat Districts; why this is so is not clear. (There is some element of inaccuracy arising from the fact that the figures in the middle two rows of Table M.1 are Census enumeration figures). On the assumption that an establishment of the size : 2-5persons, produces thrice the output of (or, which has been taken to mean the same thing, serves thrice the number of persons served by) a single-person establishment, the number of persons per single-person establishment in divisions is as follows : Jabalpur 758; Indore 769; Bhopal 892; Raipur, 1,136; Rewa 1,830; Bilaspur 1,989; and Gwalior, 2,124; for the rural areas of the State as a whole it is 1,096. The additional income generated by bidi-making in Jabalpur Division is probably spent on better clothing to a significant extent. The position in the tribal areas is very depressing; in Surguja and Bastar, each of which has a rural population of nearly a million, the number of establishments is 31 and 49; and, in Jhabua, the number is 85. The rural areas of Datia District have not returned a single establishment which is probably an error in enumeration. Not a single establishment uses power and all are small establishments. Single-person establishments (15,623) predominate (82·66%); establishments of the size:2-5 persons constitute 17·08%. A very small percentage (0·26%) falls in the range: 6-19 persons. There is hardly any other minor group that is quantitatively significant in this major group. No power is at all used and, except in mg 273.4 which has a few establishments in the range: 6-19 persons, all are very small establishments in

the range : 1-5 persons, single-person establishments being by far the most numerous. So far as the future of mg 273.4 (tailoring, mostly) is concerned, it appears as though the transformation of the independent tailor into a skilled or semi-skilled worker in a factory has made a beginning and there seems to be no going back. Ready-made cloths are becoming increasingly popular and are often better tailored. Inevitably, therefore, the earnings in this occupation are not likely to show an upward trend on the average. Mass production results in substantial economies which there is no reason why the community should forego.

77 **Major Group 39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries**—Major Group 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries) has 15,682 establishments in all (which is 4.65% of all rural establishments); out of these, 14,190 (or 90.49%) deal with precious metals or stones or both —12,478 (or 79.57%) in mg 393.2 (goldsmithy), 1,053 (or 6.75%) in mg 393.3 (manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones) and 654 (or 4.17%) in mg 393.9 (Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares, etc., not elsewhere classified). It does not appear that, in actual practice, there is much difference between mg 393.3 or mg 393.9 on the one hand and mg 393.2 on the other; it is therefore proposed to treat them together. The distribution of the establishments in the major group among the divisions is as follows: Jabalpur 22.76%; Rewa 20.63%; Bilaspur 17.25%; Bhopal 11.69%; Indore 11.33%; Raipur, 10.17% and Gwalior, 6.17%. The divisional distribution of establishments in minor groups relating to precious metals and stones, however, is somewhat different: Jabalpur, 23.26%; Rewa 20.95%; Bilaspur 16.91%; Bhopal, 11.54%; Raipur, 10.77%; Indore, 10.73%; and Gwalior, 5.84%. It has not been possible to explain this distribution by reference to some other factor like population, proportion of workers, etc.; it may be that the distribution of these establishments among divisions is some indication of the degree of inequality in the distribution of wealth—the higher this degree, the larger (probably) is the number of establishments in these occupations. On this view, Satna and Rewa which have abnormally large numbers of these establishments would qualify as the areas with the most unequal distribution of wealth but there is little other evidence to support this proposition. The banning of gold purer than 14 carat gold has of course adversely affected the future of these occupations and, unless the workers are able to devise ways and means of working with 14 carat gold, the numbers engaged in these occupations would gradually decline. No power at all is used and all the establishments are small establishments 11,169 (or 78.71%) are one-person establishments and 3,005 (*i.e.* 21.18%) are in the range:2-5 persons. Next in importance to the 393 minor groups is mg 399.4 (Making of lac bangles). This State is an important producer of lac—which is a considerable dollar earner. There are 768 establishments in all in the rural areas of this State the divisional distribution of which is as follows: Rewa, 24.74%; Jabalpur, 22.40%; Indore, 22.26%; Bhopal, 16.41%; Gwalior, 7.94%, Bilaspur, 6.12%; Raipur, 0.13%. Jabalpur District has the largest number of establishments (137—17.84%). Power is not used. There are no large establishments at all; the number of medium establishments is 3, the rest being all small. Of the small establishments, 61.98% are single-person establishments and 34.90% are in the range: 2-5 persons. At the present moment, therefore, the economic importance of this industry is slight; there is no indication that there is likely to be any spectacular growth in the future. The next important in MG 39 is mg 394 with 287 establishments of which 193 (68.99%) are in Bilaspur Division (Bilaspur District, 99 Raigarh District, 95) and 53 (18.47%) in Raipur Division (Raipur District, 40). This peculiar distribution is due to the fact that it is in this area that we find a concentration of three castes—Ghasia, Dom and Dhanwar —members of which have been traditionally functioning as village musicians at festivals. According to the 1961 Census, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Raipur Districts have among them 54,750 out of the 60,516 Ghasiyas in the State, 3,901 out of the 13,469 Doms in the State and 21,081 out of the 21,137 Dhanwars in the State. The actual returns show that most of these mg 394 establishments are those of *Ghasiyas* so that it seems to be only this particular caste that is still sticking to its traditional occupation. Some Ghasias call themselves 'Sais' because they work—or used to work—as grooms and now have been recorded as 'Sahis'. The population of these castes outside these areas is negligible; this has been verified from the 1931 caste returns. The musical instruments that they make and repair are: *baja, mandar, dholak, dungi,* and other 'rural' musical instruments. No power is used; all the establishments are in the range: 1-5 person [150 (or 52.26%) are single person establishments and the rest are in the range: 2-5 persons). Mg 399.9 is the last minor group (making and repairing of goods not elsewhere classified) significant enough to be considered; it has 332 establishments of which 9 use power.

78 **Major Group 25 : (Textile-Wool)**—The last of the major groups to be considered is 25 (1,794 establishments or 0.53%, of all rural establishments) which, however, is practically completely represented by mg 255 (weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, *pashmina, thulma, gudma,* etc), which has 99.61% of the establishments in the major group. The divisional distribution of the minor group is as follows: Rewa, 35.65%; Raipur, 24.96%; Jabalpur, 16.73%; Bilaspur, 6.43%; Gwalior, 5.99%; Indore, 5.54%; and Bhopal, 4.70%. The industry is mostly limited to the production of blankets on a cottage-industry scale. No power is used; all are small establishments. Out of 1787, 58.54% are single-person establishments and 40.96% are in the range: 2-5 persons. Districts with more than 100 establiments in each are: Durg (253); Raipur (184); Shahdol (160); Satna (148); Bilaspur (114); and Panna (113); these have among them 54.39% of all the rural establishments. It does not appear that the question of reserving certain lines of production for the hand-

loom woollen industry has been so far considered but clearly this industry faces severe competition from mills as a result of which either the industry will become extinct in due course or earnings will become abnormally depressed. The quality is at present not uniformly good and both the texture and the design require considerable improvement. That such improvement is possible has been amply demonstrated by the Mandsaur Wool Weaving Centre run by the Department of Industries. The only kind of State assistance now available is a rebate on price to the customer.

79 The rural picture as a whole—The ten major groups considered so far account for 99.24% of all rural establishments (*i.e.*, 334,349 out of 336,926)

TABLE No. I

Establishments in important major groups (rural): number and proportion (%)

STATE

S. No.	Major Group	Number of establishments	Proportion	S. No.	Major Group	Number of establishments	Proportion
1	22	59,849	17.73	6	34-5	30,267	8.98
2	31	57,939	17.21	7	23	21,446	6.37
3	28	57,678	17.12	8	27	19,553	5.80
4	33	35,334	10.50	9	39	15,682	4.66
5	20	34,727	10.31	10	25	1,794	0.53

The establishments of other major groups are shown below:—

TABLE No. 2

Establishments in other major groups (rural): number and proportion (%):

STATE

S. No.	Major Group Description	No. of establishments	Proportion
1.	38 Transport equipment	1,171	0.348
2.	21 Beverages	503	0.149
3.	24 Textile—Jute	471	0.140
4.	33 Chemicals and Chemical Products ..	359	0.107
5.	26 Textile—Silk	25	0.007
6.	37 Machinery (All kinds other than transport) and Electrical Equipment	20	0.006
7.	30 Printing and Publishing ..	16	0.005
8.	32 Rubber, Petroleum and coal Products	10	0.003
9.	29 Paper and Paper Products ..	2	0.001
	Total ..	2,577	0.766

In MG 38, the most important is mg 388 (repair of cycle and rickshaw) with 1,070 establishments (or 91.37% of those in the major group) the number of rickshaws in rural areas is of course negligible but that of cycles has increased tremendously during the last decade or so. A cycle repair shop is found practically in every big village; there are in this State 815 villages with a population of over 2,000 each. It is generally a small establishment; 69.91% are single-person establishments and 29.81% are in the range: 2—5 persons. Its divisional distribution is: Indore, 23.93%; Jabalpur, 23.18%; Raipur, 20.09%; Bilaspur, 14.39%; Rewa, 7.10%; Gwalior, 6.73%; Bhopal, 4.58%. The distribution of the 815 large villages is as follows; Indore, 152; Rewa, 134; Gwalior, 132; Jabalpur, 125; Bilaspur, 104; Raipur, 86; Bhopal, 82. The sequence of ranks is not identical because there are many other factors that intervene; economic levels, communications, etc. Mg 212.1 (production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, taddy, *neera* from mahua and palm trees) is the most important minor group in Mg 21 (Beverages); it is important only in a few districts in the east and south-east; Shahdol (19); Sidhi (39); Mandla (58); Surguja (107); Bilaspur (19); Raigarh (51); Raipur (35); and Bastar (134); which account for 462 out of the 479 establishments in the minor group and of the 503 establishments in the major group. Bastar, Surguja and Mandla—the leaders are all tribal areas. Even though no power is used, it is the establishments in the size-range : 2-5 persons, that are numerous in this minor group (289 out of 479 or 60.33%); in contrast, single member establishments are only 95 or 19.83%. The position regarding the higher size-ranges also is unusual for rural areas: 74 in the range : 6-9 persons, 17 in the range : 10-19 persons and 4 in the range; 20-49 persons. It appears that it is only the 95 establishments in the single-person category that are likely to be illicit; the rest are probably all licensed, each serving a fairly large area. In the MG 24, there are two minor-groups which deserve to be mantioned; mg 244.3 (Making of rope by palm-fibre) with 216 establishments and mg 244.1 (Making of rope and cordage out of hemp) with 134 establishments. The former is limited to three districts for the most part—Satna, 59; Jabalpur, 71; Narsimhapur, 65, making a total of 195 out of 216. 59.26% are in the 2-5 persons size-range and the rest are single-person establishments. More than half (69 out of 134) the establishments in mg 244.1 are in Raigarh District, the rest being mostly in Bilaspur (15), Durg (12) and Satna (22). No power is used in the rural establishments of MG 24. Other major groups are much too unimportant for further analysis.

80 The rural pattern: the power-size aspect—Only 1.97% of the establishments in rural areas are run with some kind of power but, of these 6,641 establishments, 5,712 (*i.e.*, 86.02%) are in a single minor-group, mg 200.1 (Production of flour by village chakkies or flour-mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.). Thus not only is the proportion of rural industrial establishments using power very small but also such use of power as there is all concentrated on one kind of industry. Next to mg 200.1, the minor-groups in which significant numbers of establishments are using power are: mg 200.3 (Production of rice by milling, etc.) with 499 establishments; mg 280 (Sawing, planing and milling of wood) with 123 establishments; mg 230 (cotton ginning, cleaning, etc.) with 97 establishments; and 207 (oil pressing ghani, etc.) with 74 establishments. The processing of agricultural produce

(*i.e.*, mg 200.1, mg 200.3, mg 207 and mg 230) thus accounts for 6,382 establishments *i. e.*, 96.10% of all rural establishments—94.64% (6,285) of those establishments dealing with food crops like wheat, paddy and sesamum and only 1.46% (97), with a commercial crop (cotton). The distribution of establishments run by electricity (which are only 0.12%) of all rural establishments and 6.10% of rural establishments using power) among divisions is as follows: Jabalpur, 28.64%; Raipur, 26.67%; Indore, 17.78 %; Bilaspur, 10.86%; Bhopal, 7.66%; Gwalior, 4.69%; and Rewa, 3.70%. Owing to the very small proportion of establishments using any power at all—and of those using electricity among these—, it would be unsafe to draw any conclusions regarding the willingness to invest in power of people in rural areas. An obvious feature like the relationship between Korba and the higher percentages of establishments using electrical power in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions can of course be readily observed. But it is also a fact that there is a good deal of unutilised capacity both in Korba and in Chambal and this requires investigation. But,* in the rural areas, liquid fuel will be more important for a long time to come and one hopes that measures will be taken to make it cheaper. The distribution of esta blishments (6,225) using liquid fuel among the divisions is as follows: Indore, 30.25%; Jabalpur, 23.81%; Bhopal. 18.89%; Gwalior, 9.33%; Raipur, 7.49%; Rewa, 6.54%; and Bilaspur, 3.69%. The penetration of rural areas by electricity is as yet far from being in any sense substantial; the division-wise picture showing all tahsils in the rural areas of each of which there is at least one establishment run with electric power is as follows:—

TABLE O

Tahsils having establishments run by electric power (Rural areas)

(Ordinal digits indicate divisions where they are Roman, Capital; districts where they are Roman, small; and tahsils, if they are Arabic; where all the tahsils of a district have to be shown, only the district has been entered)

Division/District/Tahsil	No. of establishment
I. Gwalior	**19**
(*i*) Morena	11
1Morena	11
(*ii*) Gwalior	4
2 Gird	2
3 Pichhore	2
(*iii*) Guna	4
4 Ashoknagar	4
II Rewa	**15**
(*iv*) Chhatarpur	5
5 Chhatarpur	5
(*v*) Panna	2
6 Ajaigarh	2
(*vi*) Satna	6
7 Raghurajnagar ..	3
8 Nagod	3
(*vii*) Shahdol	2
9 Sohagpur	2
III Indore	**72**
(*viii*) Mandsaur	6
10 Manasa	3
11 Mandsaur	1
12 Sitamau	2
(*ix*) Ratlam	3
13 Jaora	3
(*x*) Ujjain	8
14 Mahidpur	1
15 Tarana	1
16 Ujjain	6
(*xi*) Indore	29
17 Indore	23
18 Mhow	6
(*xii*) Dewas	10
19 Dewas	10
(*xiii*) West Nimar	1
20 Khargone	1
(*xiv*) East Nimar	15
(21-23)	
IV Bhopal	**31**
(*x*) Shajapur	1
24 Shajapur	1
(*xvi*) Sehore	3
25 Sehore	1
26 Huzur	1
27 Ichhawar	1
(*xvii*) Raisen	12
28 Raisen	2
29 Goharganj	8
30 Budni	2
(*xviii*) Hoshangabad	10
31 Hoshangabad ..	1
32 Seoni-Malwa	1
33 Sohagpur	8
(*xix*) Betul	5
34 Multai	5
V Jabalpur	**115**
(*xx*) Sagar	5
35 Khurai	3
36 Sagar	2
(*xxi*) Jabalpur	22
(37-40)	
(*xxii*) Narsimhapur	7
(41-42)	
(*xxiii*) Chhindwara	81
43 Chhindwara	30
44 Sausar	25
(*xxiv*) Balaghat	26
(45-47)	
VI Bilaspur	**50**
(*xxv*) Surguja	6
48 Manendragarh ..	6
(*xxvi*) Bilaspur	44
49 Mungeli	4
50 Bilaspur	22
51 Janjgir	10
52 Sakti	2
VII Raipur	**108**
(*xxvii*) Durg	36
53 Bemetara	1
54 Khairagarh	9
55 Durg	6
56 Rajnandgaon ..	14
57 Sanjari-Balod ..	6
(*xxviii*) Raipur	72
(58-62)	

* This is no longer true (4/5/1965). There is now a shortage.

While there are as many as 128 tahsils in the State the rural areas of which do not have a single establishment using electric power, the position is by no means satisfactory even where there are some establishments. It is true that the rural areas will never be a considerable user of electric power as compared with urban areas but there is little doubt that much more power should be used than at present; otherwise, the undivertified nature of the rural occupational pattern will continue. Whether or not power is used, rural establishments are, generally, family establishments. Out of the 336,926 rural establishments, 65.54% are single-person establishments and 33.56% are in the range : 2 5 persons. The number of large establishments (84) constitutes a microscopically small proportion (0.0244%). If we take the power-run establishments alone, the position is certainly better; the proportion of one person establishments decreases to 47.19% *but* the proportion of establishments in the range: 2-5 persons increases to 49.59%. Taking both these categories together, there is a slight reduction in proportion in the case of power run establishments as compared with that of all rural establishments (96.78% as compared with 99.10%). This, so far at any rate, power has not appreciably altered average size; it has certainly displaced labour a good deal as the case of flour-mills or rice mills and, without increasing size a great deal, has generally made the operation efficient and quick. The number of households required to generate enough demand to keep a really large establishment in profitable operation will be found scattered over such a large area that, in the present state of communications, it will be much too expensive. That is why the rural part of the demand for most manufactured articles continues to be comparatively much smaller. Secondly, the rural, 'fabricator' is also the servicing or repairing agency; *e.g.*, the shoe-maker also mends shoes, the blacksmith mends implements, etc. A wide scatter of small establishments each serving a small rural community is obviously a better arrangement than large, but much fewer establishments in a few places (which, of course, will be the urban areas). Thirdly, payments for many kinds of service (as also for many local purchases) are even now annual and in kind; this kind of arrangement cannot work in a larger area of operations. The average number of households and the probable number of villages served by an establishment in the rural areas in occupations which are not likely to have much urban demand is as follows:

TABLE P

Number of rural households (NRH) and approximate number of villages served (NV) by an establishment in selected minor groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minor Group	311.1	369.1	350	233.1	288.5	273.4	207
NRH ..	109	179	190	235	279	298	324
NV ..	1-2	2-3	2-3	3-4	3-4	3-4	4-5

Thus, even in mg 207 (oil-pressing) in which the quantities brought are small and infrequent, an establishment on the average serves only 4-5 villages. The shoe-maker is the most ubiquitous — to be found in most of the villages. How mechanisation increases the size of the market can be seen by the fact that a wheat flour-mill in the rural areas serves some 985 households on the average (*i. e.*, one for every 12 or 13 villages usually situated in a market-place); it will be a some-what bigger area if we take the wheat-eating regions only. It does not therefore, appear as though the size of the rural 'manufacturing' unit is going to increase a lot for some decades to come.

81 Urban areas: the industrial pattern: Major Group 20—The absolute number of establishments (68,102) in urban areas is of course much smaller than that of rural establishments (336,926); of the total, 83.19% are in rural areas. But the urban area in the State (719.8 Sq. miles) is a very small fraction of total area so that comparatively there are far more establishments in the urban areas, area for area; thus, while, in the rural areas, there are (about) 200 establishments in every 10 square miles, in the urban area there are (about) 9,461 establishments for every 100 sq. miles *i. e.*, more than 47 times the rural average. But the industrial complexion as a whole, even though more variegated, is by no means radically different as pointed out in para 67 *supra*. The important minor groups are:

TABLE Q

Important minor groups (urban) and the number of establishments in each of them

No.	Minor Group Description	No. of establishments
1	200.1 Production of flour by village Chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.	3,038
2	207 Oil pressing ghani, Kolhu or by small machines.	1,613
3	209.2 Making of sweet-meats, Laddu, Peda, Batasa, etc.	5,679
4	220 Manufacture of *bidi*	11,119
5	273.4 Making of textile garments including raincoats, etc.	8,176
6	393.2 Goldsmithy	4,604
7	393.3 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware, etc.	648
8	393.9 Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares, etc. n.e.c.	702
9	230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	501
10	234 Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms ..	721
11	235 Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms ..	3,763
12	Sawing, planing and milling of wood ..	549
13	281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	892
14	284.9 Manufacture of other wooden products, n.e.c.	721
15	283.5 Making of baskets and broom sticks ..	1,903
16	365.1 Making of utensils of brass and bell-metal	907
17	369.1 Manufacture of agricultural implements	843
18	339.8 Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)	1,138
19	311.1 Making of leather boots, shoes, chappals, etc.	3,674

These 19 minor groups account for 51,189 establishments or 75.16% of the total; also, the ten major groups mentioned in para 67 have 65,567 establishments or 96.28% of all urban establishments.

82 Major Group 20: Foodstuffs—This, the most important major group in urban areas has 18.25% of all urban establishments. As in the rural areas, the establishments in this major group are mostly small establishments (98.95%) but the number of single-person establishments constitutes only 39.24%. Thus the average size of the establishment is higher in the urban areas. Similarly, in the matter of power also, the position is better than in the rural areas; 32.09% of urban establishments use power as against 18.19% of the rural establishments. The most important minor group is 209.2 (making of sweet-meats, *laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc*) with 45.68% of the establishments in the major group. This is another point of urban-rural contrast; for in the rural areas it was the grain processing establishments which were the most important like oil-pressing wheat-milling, etc., whereas, in the urban areas, the most important is an industry producing a comparatively more expensive kind of final product,

TABLE R

Proportion (%) of number of urban mg 209.2 establishments (PU 209.2S) and of population (PUPS) in each division to the State urban total (ranked)

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
I. Proportions							
(*a*) PU 209.2S	14.31	5.85	31.82	14.35	18.05	6.76	8.86
(*b*) PUPS ..	12.59	5.68	30.83	13.54	20.88	5.98	10.60
II. Ranks							
(*a*) PU 209.2S	4	7	1	3	2	6	5
(*b*) PUPS ..	4	7	1	3	2	6	5

Thus, the number of urban establishments in mg 209.2 is broadly proportional to urban population. But the percentage of the former is higher than the percentage of the latter (*i.e.*, PU 209.2S/ PUPS) in all divisions other than Jabalpur and Raipur. While this is in accordance with the fact that these are among the poorer divisions, the excesses in the case of Rewa and Bilaspur are surprising. In the case of Rewa, this can be explained to some extent by a relative excess of single-person establishments but in the case of Bilaspur disparity can only be attributed to peculiarities in local customs. The division-wise proportion of urban establishments of different sizes is as follows:—

TABLE S.I

Establishments in 209.2: Size-distribution : Divisions (urban)

Size		Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
10-19	..	100	1.92	1.92	34.62	5.77	19.23	5.77	30.77
6- 9	..	100	3.64	2.27	33.18	11.36	20.00	10.46	19.09
2- 5	..	100	12.76	5.32	30.41	15.08	18.95	7.87	9.61
1	..	100	18.72	7.32	34.04	13.62	16.30	4.38	5.62
1-19	..	100	14.34	5.86	31.80	14.34	18.09	6.76	8.81

(The percentage of establishments bigger than 10-19 is negligible.)

Indore has the largest proportion of every size of establishment with Jabalpur, a somewhat distant second in the medium ranges. The following table shows the distribution among different sizes of the establishments in each division and the State:—

TABLE S.2

Establishments in mg 209.2: Size distribution in State and Divisions

Size-range		Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
A. I. 100+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A.2. 50-99	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.25	..	..	0.20
A. 50+	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.25	..	..	0.20
B. 20-49	..	0.16	..	..	0.28	..	..	0.26	0.60
C. 1. 10-19	..	0.92	0.12	0.30	1.00	0.37	0.98	0.78	3.18
C. 2. 6-9	..	3.87	0.99	1.51	4.04	3.07	4.29	5.99	8.35
C. 3. 2-5	..	60.86	54.24	55.42	53.10	63.93	63.90	70.83	66.00
C. 4. 1	..	34.14	44.65	42.77	36.48	32.39	30.83	22.14	21.67
C. 1-19	..	99.79	100.00	100.00	99.61	99.75	100.00	99.74	99.20

The percentage of single-person establishments decreases gradually from division to division over a range of nearly 23% so that, while in Gwalior, they are (app.) 9 in 20, in Raipur Division they are only about a fifth, *i.e.*, a little over 4 in 20. The trend is in the opposite direction generally in the other size-ranges. *Prima facie* (and *ceteris paribus*!), this is indicative of higher relative demand in the eastern and south-eastern divisions; the only explanation that can be urged in this connexion is that there has been a good deal of activity (there is no English equivalent of the Hindi word 'हलचल') in the urban areas of these divisions owing to Bhilai, Korba, doubling of the line in certain sections of the South Eastern Railway and (in Jabalpur and Raipur) to States reorganisation. It is an amazing fact, however, that *none* of the establishments in mg 209.2 uses power and that means that the traditional *chula* appropriately magnified is still serving out its term. There is really no reason why at least the larger establishments should not use electric power wherever it is available and, incidentally, this is likely to make these establishments a little neater than they usually are. There is little doubt that this industry has definitely a bright future because they have been able to with-stand competition from biscuits, toffees, etc., to a considerable extent. On this view of its future, more rigorous enforcement of the provisions already available in law should start rightaway so that its expansion will not pose a serious health problem. The next important minor group in this major group is 200.1 (production of flour by village *chakkies* or flour-mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.); the most important point about this minor group is that practically all the establishments are power-run and, in this aspect, are like their rural counterparts. In fact, of the 3,990 establishments using power in this major group, 3,035 (*i.e.*, 76·07%) are in this minor group. The divisional distribution of the establishments in mg 200.1 is: Gwalior 13.99%; Rewa 6.02%; Indore 32.92%; Bhopal 15.44%; Jabalpur 22.02%; Bilaspur 3.42%, and Raipur 6.19%. The ranking: Indore-Jabalpur-Bhopal-Gwalior-Raipur-Rewa-Bilaspur, is different from the wheat production ranking shown in Table H (Bhopal-Jabalpur-Indore-Gwalior-Rewa-Raipur-Bilaspur). If we make the not unreasonable assumption that, wherever the proportion of establishments in mg 200.1 is greater than the proportion of wheat produced in that territory, the territory concerned is a net importer of wheat, it appears that Indore, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions are net importers whereas Bhopal and Rewa are exporters. Gwalior and Jabalpur Divisions seem to be about self-sufficient on the whole but probably are net exporters on a small scale. The picture is not substantially altered when we consider all establishments (rural and urban) in mg 200.1 together instead of taking them separately. Wheat is generally bought in the form of whole grain and milled by the consumer—which is what makes our assumption not unreasonable. It is the urban figures that show the import-export position more clearly because, so far as food grains are concerned, they figure more as consumers than as producers. This is also apparent from the fact that the urban areas of those districts which have cities among them show the highest figures for establishments in mg 200.1— Jabalpur 265; Indore 257; Gwalior 206; Ujjain, 194; Sehore 154; Sagar 180; Raipur 113. This is not strictly in accordance with the population ranking which is : Jabalpur-Indore-Gwalior-Ujjain-Sehore-Sagar-Raipur because other factors also interfere, the principal ones being the mixed nature of the population, food habits,etc.; Raipur, for example, is mainly a rice-eating area. Ready-made flour (*atta*) packets are also becoming increasingly common and are the main threat to the small establishments in mg 200.1. The future of this industry will, therefore, depend a good deal on low popular taste is going to behave in future. As at present, the practice of getting one's wheat milled as and when required seems to be quite common and should probably be encouraged to stay. It seems advisable on the whole to license small units well-spread out over urban areas and to limit urban capacity to probable local requirements. This industry is one of those which are well-suited to rural areas and should be given due importance in rural industrialisation schemes. In the matter of power, most (68.53%) of these establishments use electricity (which is available in most urban areas) and not liquid fuel as in the rural areas. In the urban areas also, this is an industry of small establishments mostly, in which establishments in the range: 2-5, are the most numerous—except in Jabalpur Division. Mg 200.1 is followed by mg 207 (oil-pressing by ghani, *kolhu* or by small machines) which has 1,613 establishments constituting 12.97% of the establishments in the major group. The divisional distribution is: Indore 33.91%; Gwalior 17.73%; Bhopal 15.81%; Rewa 15.00%; Jabalpur 10.60%; Raipur 4.65%; and Bilaspur 2.30%. This does not, however, give the true regional picture because only 8.50% of these establishments are situated in urban areas—the location of which is determined by a definition which has some arbitrary elements; if, therefore, we take all establishments—rural and urban—into consideration, the divisional picture is: Rewa 36.16%; Jabalpur 17.45%; Gwalior 11.24%; Indore 10.36%; Raipur 9.29%; Bhopal 8.40%; and Bilaspur 7.10%. This is almost the same as the rural distribution but for the fact that, owing to the very small number of establishments in the urban areas of Raipur Division, Indore occupies a higher rank. The sixteen districts, listed in Table G, account for 68.70% of all establishments. The use of power in the urban establishments is more widespread than in the rural areas (23.43% as against 0.43%); this is again due to the fact that power is more easily available in the urban areas. Most of the urban establishments in Jabalpur Division are run by electricity whereas in Indore Division about half are run by electricity and the rest by liquid fuel (mostly diesel oil). It seems clear, therefore, that there is considerable scope for the use of power in this industry. The inhibiting factor probably is that refined and/or hydrogenated oil is becoming more popular; it is, therefore, difficult to be certain about

the future of this industry. The small establishment continues to be the most numerous in urban areas also (98.14% of all urban establishments). There are, however, a few large establishments (14 in all of which 12 are in Indore Division) and some (23) medium establishments. The surprising feature is of course that the proportion of large establishments is very small. In MG 20 is a whole, these three minor groups (mg 209.2; mg 200.1; and mg 207) account for 83.09% of its urban establishments. The largest of the other minor groups (*i. e.*, mg 209.4—making of *chura* or *chira*, *muri*, *murki*, *khoi*) has only 380 establishments, *i. e.*, about 3.06% of the establishments in the major group. It is, therefore, not necessary to make more than a brief reference to them. (*i*) The *chura* tract apparently is the central-south (Indore-Bhopal-Jabalpur-Raipur Divisions) tract which has 93.43% of the urban establishments. (*ii*) mg 205 (production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products) is, again, prominent in the central tract (Indore-Bhopal-Jabalpur Divisions) which has 73 01% of the urban establishments. Power is hardly used; many establishments (64.42%) are in the size-range: 2-5. It appears that many of these are small family establishments. (*iii*) mg 200.3 (production of rice by milling, dehusking and processing of paddy by rice mill) is concentrated largely in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions which have between them 72.33% of the urban establishments; this is to be expected. Practically all the establishments use power—a little less than two-thirds using electricity. In this minor group, there are in the State as a whole 822 establishments whose distribution among the divisions (Gwalior 3.89%; Rewa 1.70%; Indore 3.41%; Bhopal 0.49%; Jabalpur 14.61%; Bilaspur 23.24%; and Raipur 52.67%) corresponds to the distribution of rice producing areas. One difference between wheat-processing and rice-processing is that, in the case of paddy, the article traded in, *i.e.*, rice, is much nearer to being a final consumer good than in the case of wheat where it is often the consumer who gets it converted into consumeable form. Therefore, while wheat-surplus regions have, in relation to the proportion of wheat they produce, a comparatively smaller proportion of flour-mill capacity than wheat-deficit regions (as excessive number of flour-mills usually indicates that the area is a net importer), paddy-growing regions have relatively higher proportions of rice-milling capacity; food habits must of course be reasonably similar for making such comparisons. The division-wise proportions of rice produced are: Gwalior 1.4%; Rewa 11.1%, Indore 1.2%; Bhopal 1.0%; Jabalpur 12.3%; Bilaspur 28.1%; and Raipur, 44.9% (Final Forecast Estimates, 1960-61). The comparative picture is, however, vitiated to a significant extent by the fact that, in quite a few areas of subsistence cultivation, paddy does not enter the mills at all—a good part of Chhattisgarh falls into this category. The rest of the minor groups in this major group have all less than 250 establishments each—not even ½% of all urban establishments. Each of these minor groups, however, is concentrated in some part of the State or the other: mg 200.5 (production of pulses) is similar to mg 209.4 in divisional distribution; mg 209.3 (*saltu*, *bhunja*, *papar*, *barri*, *danauri*, *tilauri*, *sewai*, *apalam*, etc.) is found in Indore Division to the extent of over 50% of the establishments; mg 209.5 (making of *chat*) has over 66% of the establishments in Indore and Jabalpur Divisions; mg 200.6 (parching of grains) is similar to mg 209.5 and is very unlike the distribution of rural establishments in this minor group where Chhattisgarh is the most prominent; mg 206 (production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, *channa*, *khowa* and other dairy products) is to be found mostly in Indore and Gwalior Divisions (86.05%); mg 209.7 (making of other food products for residuary snacks) has 81.25% of its establishments in Indore Division (practically all of them in the urban areas of Indore District). In the matter of power, apart from mg 200.1, mg. 207 and mg 200.3 which among themselves, account for 93.46%of all power-run establishments in this major group, the ones worth mentioning are: mg 200.5 another processing industry, in which 83.47% of the establishments use power—mostly electricity; mg 200.7 (production and processing of other crops and foodgrains, *n.e.c.*) in which 17 out of the 22 establishments use power-but, in this case, about two-thirds of these 17 use liquid fuel. Thus, even in urban areas, food-processing, *i.e.*, more or less the first stage through which agricultural produce has to pass, accounts for 89.37%of power-run establishments in this major group and for 48.17% of all urban power-run establishments. There are only 33 large establishments and 98 medium establishments in this major group; the rural figures are; 5 large establishments and 22 medium establishments. Of these 131 urban establishments, 39 are in mg 200.3 (rice mills) and 30 in mg 207 (oil-mills) and 12 each in mg 200.1(flour-mills—wheat) and mg 209.2 (making of sweet-meats, etc.). The following minor groups are *not* represented in the urban areas but are, in rural areas: mg 202.4 (production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery, n. e.c.)—12 establishments, all single-person; mg 203.2 (production of sauce, jam and jelly)--1 establishment(single-person); and mg 204.2 (fish currying or curing and salting)—2 establishments (single-person). The following minor groups are represented in urban areas but not in rural areas: mg 202.3 [production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)]—6 establishments (all single-person); mg 203.1 (manufacture of *achar*, pickles, *chutney* and *murabba*)—1 establishment (single-person); mg 203.3 (processing of cashewnut)—2 establishments (2-5 persons), one run by electricity; mg 203.7 (production of other fruit products and preservation of fruits, n.e.c.)—3 establishments, very small, one run by electricity; mg 209.7 (making of other food products for residuary snacks); and mg 209.8(production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge)—36 establishments [2 large, 3 medium and 31 small—all the large establishments and two medium establishments] and one small (10-19 persons) establishment run by electricity). But for this last *i.e.*, mg 209.8, most of the others are exotic.

82 Major Group 22-The importance of bidi-making in Jabalpur Division has already been referred to in para 65 *supra*. The only point that requires to be mentioned is that, even though power is not used at all in this industry (minor group 220—which has 11,119 out of the 11,134 urban establishments in the major group), there is a considerable number of fair-sized establishments; we have 85 large establishments, and 197 medium establishments in the major group. Though the north or the north-east does not have many of these large or medium establishments, there is a fair number (38) in Indore Division but the largest number of large establishments is to be found in Raipur Division. In fact, the position is that, so far as large and medium establishments are concerned, the majority (107) are found outside Jabalpur Division which holds a near-monopoly of small establishments. If leaf has to be carried some distance, it is likely that only the bigger operators can absorb the higher transport costs. But even the bigger operators do not seem to have gone much further than make the rudimentary *bidi*. There is hardly any blending of different tobaccos with different qualities nor is tobacco treated for special purposes. Salesmanship therefore is entirely based on the price-appeal and has very little else to advance—except loud trade-marks If the present manual character of the industry continues, the rapid growth of large establishments seems unlikely because there is no great advantage to be gained by assembling the workers together under a factory-roof. There is no doubt that the policy of restricting the use of machinery in this industry is basically sound because it is ideally suited for mitigating the difficulties of those who are only seasonally employed or only partially employed. Unfortunately there is not much research either being carried out in this industry. Neither the leaf nor the tobacco has been subjected to scientific investigation. But the industry is much too important for the economy of the State to be left entirely to people who are not prepared to think of progress. The industry as a whole is predominantly rural—only 15.67 % of the establishments being situated in urban areas. The contract system followed by the industry appears to be generally fair as the payments are mostly by results. It seems to have functioned effectively in syphoning off surplus labour from over-crowded agriculture. The following table gives the divisional picture with and without major group 22.

TABLE T. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AMONG IMPORTANT MAJOR-GROUPS INCLUDING MAJOR GROUP 22 AND EXCLUDING MAJOR GROUP 22 : STATE AND DIVISIONS

(Each figure is a proportion based on 1,000 establishments in that unit)

State/Division	Rural									Urban								
	MG 20	MG 22	MG 23	MG 27	MG 28	MG 31	MG 34-5	MG 36	MG 39	MG 20	MG 22	MG 23	MG 27	MG 28	MG 31	MG 34-5	MG 36	MG 39
A—With Major Group 22																		
MADHYA PRADESH	**103**	**178**	**64**	**58**	**171**	**172**	**90**	**105**	**47**	**183**	**163**	**82**	**126**	**80**	**60**	**39**	**60**	**109**
Gwalior	146	1	42	57	255	193	154	91	48	237	18	54	140	73	83	31	61	138
Rewa	137	16	15	31	236	230	139	122	58	217	38	10	113	130	54	57	101	184
Indore	124	1	28	109	229	272	99	82	45	205	5	103	163	83	79	42	80	119
Bhopal	94	6	28	68	240	314	99	100	45	203	110	60	153	83	95	37	62	100
Jabalpur	58	505	18	42	107	107	46	78	31	101	447	70	78	64	33	35	35	76
Bilaspur	126	5	261	46	145	74	99	146	81	183	38	233	90	60	22	50	54	129
Raipur	140	10	215	102	102	85	90	175	51	255	29	50	161	97	23	41	63	127
B—Without Major Group 22																		
MADHYA PRADESH	**125**	..	**77**	**71**	**208**	**209**	**109**	**128**	**57**	**218**	..	**99**	**151**	**95**	**72**	**47**	**72**	**131**
Gwalior	147	..	42	57	255	193	154	91	48	292	..	55	143	74	90	31	62	140
Rewa	139	..	15	31	240	234	141	124	58	225	..	11	117	135	56	59	105	191
Indore	124	..	28	109	229	273	99	82	45	206	..	106	164	87	80	42	80	120
Bhopal	95	..	28	69	241	316	100	100	45	229	..	67	175	97	107	42	70	112
Jabalpur	118	..	36	84	216	217	93	158	63	184	..	127	138	115	66	64	84	133
Bilaspur	127	..	262	46	146	75	99	146	82	192	..	246	102	62	23	52	56	134
Raipur	141	..	217	103	103	86	91	177	51	263	..	52	166	100	23	43	65	131

In absolute numbers, the position with and without major group 22 is as follows:

TABLE T. 2

Establishments in divisions with and without major group 22

(N_1-Number of establishments with major group 22; RN_1 Rank of N_1
N_2-Number of establishments without major group 22; RN_2-Rank of N_2)

State/Division	TOTAL				RURAL				URBAN			
	N_1	N_2	RN_1	RN_2	N_1	N_2	RN_1	RN_2	N_1	N_2	RN_1	RN_2
MADHYA PRADESH	405,028	334,045	..	..	333,926	277,077	..	..	68,102	56,968	..	..
Gwalior ..	26,203	26,083	7	7	20,206	20,193	7	7	5,997	5,890	4	4
Rewa ..	59,919	58,896	2	2	56,196	55,316	2	2	3,723	3,580	7	7
Indore ..	59,804	59,667	3	3	39,760	39,733	4	4	20,044	19,934	2	1
Bhopal ..	49,428	48,222	4	4	40,756	40,508	3	3	8,672	7,714	3	3
Jabalpur ..	136,663	68,904	1	1	115,310	57,099	1	1	21,353	11,805	1	2
Bilaspur ..	37,087	36,797	5	5	33,341	33,186	5	5	3,746	3,611	6	6
Raipur ..	35,924	35,476	6	6	31,357	31,042	6	6	4,567	4,434	5	5

It will also be seen that the ranking of proportions of major groups is far more similar between Madhya Pradesh and Jabalpur Division without major group 22 than with it. It seems on the whole correct therefore to say that bidi-making has generated a substantial amount of net additional employment—particularly in the rural areas—and the multiplier effect should account in part for the large number of establishments in Jabalpur Division, even excluding major group 22. The proportion of establishments in major group 22 to total establishments is not very different as between rural (17.76%) and urban (16.35%) areas.

83 Major Group 27:Textiles—Miscellaneous—As in the rural areas, so in the urban areas major group 27 is practically all mg 273.4 (making of textile garments including rain-coats and headgears, n. e. c.) which has 94.94% of the establishments in the major group; this minor group is not an inconsiderable urban employer for it accounts for 12.01% (nearly an eighth) of all urban establishments though, in the rural areas, it is much less so (5.61%). This of course reflects the higher demand for tailoring in urban areas. On the same assumption as was made in the case of the rural establishments in 273.4 and ignoring al establishments bigger than the range: 1-5 persons, the population served by a single-person establishment in the urban areas division-wise is as follows: Gwalior, 424; Rewa, 381; Indore, 263; Bhopal, 277; Jabalpur, 367; Bilaspur, 381; and Raipur, 393. For the urban areas of the State as a whole, the figure is 323. A cursory look at the corresponding rural figures (para 76 *supra*) will show how disparate the rural and urban figures are; this disparity, again, is a fair indication of the disparity in living standards. A rough index of disparity can be obtained by calculating the divisional ratio of the population per establishment in rural areas to that in urban areas; this calculation yields the following ratios: Bilaspur, 5.2; Gwalior, 5.0; Rewa, 4.8; Bhopal, 3.2; Indore 2.89; Raipur, 2.89; and Jabalpur, 2.07. Bidi-making in Jabalpur Division seems to have levelled off the disparity quite a good deal. There is a good deal of similarity in ranking between the divisional proportions of urban establishments in mg 273.4 and those of urban population:

TABLE U

Divisional Proportions and Ranks:Establishments in 273.4 and Population

Urban

(PUD 273.4:Proportion (%) of urban establishments in divison to total urban establishments;
PUPD:Proportion of urban population in division to total urban population)

Division		Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1. (*a*) PUD 273.4	..	9.45	4.92	37.43	15.51	19.35	4.49	8.85
(*b*) Rank:	..	4	6	1	3	2	7	5
2. (*a*) PUPD:	..	12.59	5.68	30.83	13.54	20.88	5.83	10. 60
(*b*) Rank :	..	4	7	1	3	2	6	5

Surguja District, with only 8 establishments in its urban areas (one for every 5,474 persons) pulls Bilaspur down to the last rank in the case of PUD 273.4. PUPD is less than PUD 273.4 in the case of Indore and Bhopal Divisions in some districts of which—Mandsaur in Indore Division and Hoshangabad in Bhopal Division—there are unusually large numbers of these establishments. It is a different matter whether they are rea-

sonably fully worked. In the matter of power, there is only one establishment run by electricity in Jabalpur District which is a single-person establishment. The position is therefore practically the same as it is in the rural areas. In the case of size, however, the position differs to some extent; in urban areas, the proportion of establishments in the range: 2-5 persons is considerably greater:

Size of Establishment	1 person	2-5 persons	1-5 persons	Small establishments (1-19)
Rural	82.66%	17.08%	99.74%	100%
Urban	59.93%	38.52%	98.45%	99.90%

Thus, whether in urban or in rural areas, the establishments are generally small but the rural ones are very small whereas the urban ones have a good proportion of slightly bigger ones. The strength of other minor groups in this major group is insignificant. But some unusual features of distribution may be observed. 82.05% of the establishments in mg 271.1 (Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, etc., n. e. c.), all the establishments in mg 271.2-(Making of nalas and nazarbands), 66.67% of the establishments in mg 272.2(Making of jari thread, Zardoshi) and 59.46% of the establishments in mg 272.7 (Making of Kargota, main garlands, shell garlands etc.) are to be found in Indore Division—mostly in Indore City except for mg 272.7. Mg 273.1 (Making of cap, hat and other headgear) is to be found mostly in Indore (47.94%) and in Bhopal (42.47%) Divisions—the principal cities concerned being Indore and Bhopal. The major group 27 as a whole uses very little power. Of the 48 establishments (out of 8,612) using power, 42 are in Indore Division. 26 of these 48 are in mg 271.1 and 12 in mg 271.2. Minor groups found in urban areas but *not* in rural areas are: mg 271.2; mg 279.2 [Manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton)]-1 establishment (no power); and mg 279.3 (Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified). Minor groups found in rural areas but **not** in urban areas are: mg 272.5 (Lace-garland making)—1 establishment (no power); mg 273.3 [Crochet work (Bora caps)]—3 establishments (no power); and mg 275 (Manufacture of water-proof textile products such as oil-cloth, tarpaulin, etc.)—1 establishment (no power). All these rare establishments are very small. Out of the minor groups in this major group, the most important—mg 273.4—will probably not continue for many decades in its present form because of the increasing popularity of r ady-made goods.

84 Major Group 39: Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—The most important minor group in major group, 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries) is 393.2 (Goldsmithy) the future of which is uncertain; it has 61.77% of the establishments in the major group. As pointed out in connection with the rural establishments of this major group, it will be convenient to consider mg 393.2, mg 393.3 and mg 393.9 together as they are more or less allied; they together account for 79.89% of the establishments in the major group; the corresponding rural percentage is 90.49 so that the urban establishments of this major group exhibit a greater variety. The major group as a whole has 10.94% of all urban establishments and 5.71% of all (rural+urban) establishments. So far, therefore, it has been a fairly important industry in the economy—which fact clearly shows the rather antiquated and retrogressive nature of the investment attitudes of the community in general. No correlation seems to exist between divisional *per capita* income and the number of establishments in these three "auric" minor groups.

TABLE V

Per Capita Income (PCI) and Proportion (%) of Number of establishments (NA—'A' for 'auric') in three minor groups 393.2, 393.3 and 393.9—of major group 39—rural, urban, total.

(Figures in brackets represent ranks)

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
PCI (Rs.) ..	247 (4)	206 (7)	280 (1)	266 (2)	238 (5)	237 (6)	260 (3)
NA (Total) ..	7.32 (7)	17.67 (2)	16.45 (3)	11.24 (5)	23.34 (1)	14.04 (4)	9.94 (6)
NA (Rural)..	5.84 (7)	20.95 (2)	10.73 (6)	11.54 (4)	23.26 (1)	16.91 (3)	10.77 (5)
NA(Urban)..	10.83 (3)	9.86 (5)	30.10 (1)	10.51 (4)	23.53 (2)	7.21 (7)	7.96 (6)

Per Capita Income figures are derived from those computed for 1956-7 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh by using the mean 1951-61 population as the denominator.

In both rural and urban areas, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions have relatively smaller numbers of 'auric' establishments and Rewa and Jabalpur Divisions have relatively larger numbers—*i. e.*, relatively to *per capita* income. In the rural areas, Gwalior and Indore Divisions have relatively smaller numbers and Bilaspur Division, relatively a larger number. In urban areas, Gwalior has a relatively larger number and Bilaspur, a relatively smaller number of 'auric' establishments. Generally speaking, the richer regions—

Indore, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions—have relatively smaller numbers; this may mean that investment attitude improve with living standards. It is also a fact that the co-operative movement is relatively better developed in some parts of Indore Division and in Bilaspur and Raipur Districts. But the impression one gets while moving about in the State is that Gwalior Division is a shade better than Raipur Division from the economic point of view; it is doubtful whether Bhilai had substantively tilted the scales by 1956-57. The establishments in these minor groups are also mostly single person establishments (3,687 out of 5,954 establishments—61.92%); the number of establishments in the size-range : 2-5 persons is 37.40%. A very smaller number uses electricity. Other minor groups in this major group are not very important but are also not negligible. A typical urban industry is minor group 392 (repairing and servicing of watches and clocks) which has 417 establishments in urban areas but only 17 in rural. Not a single one of these urban establishments in mg 392 is located in a Class VI town (a town with a population of less than 5,000). To take again the case of the 'auric' establishments, 1,785 of these are situated in towns with a population of over 50,000—*i. e.*, 29.98%. Similarly, 22.88% of them are situated in class I (population 100,000 and over) towns, 7.10% in Class II (population 50,000-99,999) towns, 24.59% in Class III (population 20,000—49,999) and 21.11% in Class IV (population 10,000—19,999) towns—75.68% in all in these four classes of town. Taking rural and urban areas together, these towns have 22.37% of all 'auric' establishments. These four classes of towns have 83.76% of the urban population of the State; it therefore appears that there is a tendency for these 'auric' establishments to spread themselves around clusters of custom represented in urban areas by the town and in the rural areas, by a group of four or five villages (there are, in the rural areas, 14,190 of these establishments for the State's 70,414 inhabited villages, yielding one establishment for every 4.96 villages). Alongside, it is to be noted that, though these towns of the first four classes in the State have only 11.97% of the total population of the State, the percentage of 'auric' establishments that these towns have exceeds this population percentage by 10.40%. Thus, there is no doubt that the volume of demand for the products of these establishments is much higher than proportional to population. It is therefore to be concluded that there do not seem to be any significant advantages to be derived from location as such in the case of 'auric' establishments—advantages, *e. g.*, such as are derived from readily available 'tertiary' facilities, etc. The case with mg 392, however, is slightly different in the sense that some 'tertiary' facilities are probably required and therefore the number of establishments declines rapidly as we reach the smallest towns and the rural areas. A list of 12 towns with more than 10 establishments in each follows: Gwalior (18); Rewa (13); Mandsaur (16); Ratlam (11); Indore (39); Burhanpur (10); Bhopal (26); Sagar (12); Jabalpur (15); Bilaspur (10); Durg (13); Raipur (12)—in all 195 establishments (or 46.76% of urban establishments in mg 392). How Ujjain manages to get on if time stops or marches in fits and starts, one does not know!—this city has only 3 establishments. On the other hand, the establishments of mg 399.4 (the making of lac bangles) depend for custom on a 'hinter-land' and, being mostly small (439 out of 460 are in the range : 1-5 persons) and 'un-powered', are not particularly in need of the services of the tertiary sector—which is more usually concerned with the bigger industrial establishments. The result is that location is not governed by any particular factor; proximity to the sources of raw material is relevant only in some cases. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact the following 11 towns, each of which has more than 10 establishments each, do not have any common feature relateable to lac bangles: Raghogarh (13); Rewa (14); Burhar (23); Jawad (24); Neemuch (12); Bhanpura (12); Mandsaur (18); Ratlam (20); Badnawar (10); Indore (16); and Susner (14); in these towns, some of which are very small, there are 176 establishments of mg 399.4--*i. e.*, 38.26% of urban establishments and 14.33% of all establishments. In Mandsaur and neighbouring districts, lac bangles are made by Hindus and coconut shell bangles by Muslims—but very few of the latter have been returned. The other minor groups in major group 39 are not very important. In passing, however, we may note that 32 out of the 49 establishments in 393.4 (Silver artware and the making of silver images) are in Bhopal Division—20 in Shajapur District, 12 in Rajgarh District—and Mandsaur District has 11. Similarly, half the establishments in mg 399.8 (Repair of petromax lights) are situated in Indore Division. The urban composition of MG 39 shows a greater variety and it is difficult to predict how it will change in the years to come because goldsmithy is bound to decline considerably in importance. There is only one mg (399.3—making of traditional objects such as Orissa, Mysore and Tanjore paintings, etc.—with 12 establishments all 'un-powered') which is represented in rural areas but not in urban areas. On the other hand, there is a much larger number of minor groups represented in urban areas but not in rural areas—this is to be expected. These are shown below:

TABLE W

Details regarding Minor Groups of Major Group 39 found only in urban areas

[Size symbols A: 1 person; B: 2-5 persons; C: 6-9 persons; D: 10-19 persons]

	Minor Group	Description	No. of establishments	No. of establishments using power	Remarks regarding size
1	390.1 ..	Repair of spectacles	13	5	7 in A; 6 in B
2	390.3 ..	Manufacture of optical and photographic equipment, n. e. c. ..	1	1	1 in B

TABLE W—*Concld*

Minor group	Description	No. of establishments	No. of establishments using power	Remarks regarding Size
3 391 ..	Manufacture of Scientific goods	2	2	1 in B; 1 in C
4 393.5 ..	Silver filigree industry	3	1	1 in A; 2 in B
5 393.6 ..	Manufacture of gold and silver leaves	9	3	2 in A; 7 in B
6 395.1 ..	Manufacture of chalk pieces	1	..	1 in B
7 395.3 ..	Making of rubber-stamps	2	..	1 in A; 1 in B
8 395.4 ..	Manufacture of fountain pen parts	2	..	2 in A
9 393.3 ..	Manufacture of other sports goods n. e. c. bats, racquets, balls, etc. ..	3	..	2 in A; 1 in D
10 393.5 ..	Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)	5	2	4 in B; 1 in C
		41	14	15 in A; 23 in B; 2 in C; 1 in D.

Except for mg 393.5 and mg 393.6, the rest are all embryonic rather than exotic and should expand as the pace of industrialisation quickens. However, as at present, MG 39 is not as important in urban areas as it should be if the urban areas were industry-based primarily. The power-picture is hardly inspiring—with only 1.80% using some kind of power. 99.62% are small establishments (1-19 persons)—even this is misleading; it is more correct to say that 98.43% are very small establishments (1-5 persons). There are only two features other than its more varied composition that give the 'urban' look to the urban establishments in MG 39: first, the number of bigger establishments (6+) is higher in urban areas (117) in rural areas (78); second, the proportion of single-person establishments among very small (1-5 persons) establishments is higher in rural areas (76.97%) than in urban areas (61.61%). But the overall predominance of very small establishments will of course not be missed—an unmistakable indicator of economic backwardness.

85 Major Group 23: Cotton Textiles—Major Group 23—Cotton Textiles—seventh in importance in rural areas, puts up a better showing in urban areas being the fifth, with 8.25% of all urban establishments. It is, however, only in the use of power that they are noticeably different from rural areas, 17.66% of urban establishments in Major Group 23 use power as against 0.46% in the rural areas. There is, as in the rural areas, a concentration of 'powered' establishments in minor group 230; in addition, all establishments in 234 are 'powered'. In the matter of size, however, the position is only just better in that there is a very slight increase in the number of the bigger establishments—60 (1.07% urban as against 19 (0.09%) rural; but the pattern of size distribution is the same as the figures below would show :—

TABLE X

Size-distribution (in percentages) of establishments in MG 23-Rural and Urban: State

Persons ..	100+	50-99	20-49	10-19	6-9	2-5	1
Rural ..	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.19	2.09	62.36	35.27
Urban ..	0.39	0.20	0.48	1.26	5.20	60.80	31.6

In the matter of organisation, therefore, tradition is still powerful both in urban and in rural areas; for, tradition alone can explain the persistence, and State generosity the survival, of mg 235 which is the most important in this major group with 66.98% of the establishments. The divisional distribution of the urban establishments in mg 235 is markedly different from that of the rural establishments and it is therefore necessary to see the distribution of all establishments in order to get a proper regional picture.

TABLE Y

Distribution of establishments (in percentages of the relevant State total) in mg 235: Divisions

Total, Rural, Urban.

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
TOTAL ..	3.89	3.05	6.11	5.27	12.50	40.18	29.00
Rural ..	*3.33*	*3.51*	*2.43*	*4.43*	*9.34*	*43.50*	*33.46*
Urban ..	6.86	0.58	25.64	9.75	29.29	22.59	5.29
			Ranks				
TOTAL ..	6	7	4	5	3	1	2
Rural ..	6	5	7	4	3	1	2
Urban ..	5	7	2	4	1	3	6

There is a relatively larger rural concentration in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and a relatively higher urban concentration in Indore and Jabalpur Divisions. It appears that this factor of location does affect outlook a good deal because the urban establishments in Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior Divisions adopt modern designs more quickly and more easily than the "rugged traditionalists" of Chhattisgarh. Thus, even though nearly 82% of all establishments are to be found in the three divisions of the east and south-east—Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur, the more famous are the establishments of Chanderi (Guna District) and Maheshwar (West Nimar District). Burhanpur in East Nimar District is just waking up to the necessity of some modernisation. Except in Chhattisgarh where the weavers belong to Hindu castes, weavers are generally Muslims particularly in the West. But, inspite of all the patronage and assistance showered on this industry by the State, earnings rarely exceed some Rs. 3.50 P. a day and are by no means regular. The following table shows the average size of establishment alongside the average number of workers per household according to Census enumeration :—

TABLE *Z*

The average size (in terms of number of persons working) of establishments in minor group 235 (S) and the average number of workers (W) per household: Total, Rural, Urban, State and divisions

Total/Rural/Urban		State/Division: Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
Total	S ..	2.84	2.09	1.95	2.33	2.72	2.98	2.88	3.05
	W ..	2.56	2.31	2.52	2.61	2.43	2.44	2.74	2.77
Rural	S ..	2.78	1.94	1.95	1.85	2.54	2.69	2.81	3.04
	W ..	2.72	2.47	2.59	2.95	2.59	2.59	2.82	2.91
Urban	S ..	3.18	2.49	2.09	2.57	3.15	3.47	3.65	3.61
	W ..	1.64	1.55	1.63	1.60	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.73

(Average size has been calculated by the mid-value method *i. e.* the number of workers in each size-range has been arrived at by multiplying the mid-value of the range by the number of establishments in the range. The two totals of all ranges —workers and establishments —yield the average).

The urban average 'size' is higher in every case than the rural. As the average rural household is larger than the average urban household, it appears that the dependence on a subsidiary occupation—cultivation or agricultural labour—is far more frequent in rural areas than in urban areas. Also, the number of workers per household is less than the average size of an establishment only in Jabalpur and Raipur Divisions in rural areas and in all divisions n urban areas; these figures, therefore, suggest that, in urban areas generally, a household engaged in mg 235 is not likely to have another subsidiary occupation and that these establishments are not generally of the 'cottage industry' type; rather, workers in MG 235 work away from their homes in establishments run more often by others than by themselves. So far as the conclusion regarding greater dependence on subsidiary occupations in rural areas is concerned, the Census figures generally confirm it ('generally' because figures for MG 23 are available but not for each of its minor groups); out of 56,414 and 25,297 workers in MG 23 **who work at household industry** in rural and urban areas respectively, there are 23,021 (17,601 in cultivation and 5,420 in agricultural labour) and 1,405 (1,222 in cultivation and 183 in agricultural labour) dependent on some subsidiary occupation. But the Census figures (enumeration) do not suggest that, in the urban areas, handloom weavers work in larger numbers in non-household rather than household, industry; for in MG 235, there are in urban areas, 13,598 workers in household industry as against 1,925 in non-household industry. A more probable explanation of the urban figures in Table Z may, therefore, be that, in urban areas, the handloom weaver's family is much smaller than the average household or, alternatively, has a higher number of workers per household than the average. No definite conclusion is possible because figures are not available for household size classified by occupation. (For this reason, there is an element of inaccuracy arising from incomparability of the S and W figures in Table Z.). However, if the handloom weaver, in the urban areas, is more often a migrant, it is likely that he has a small family. The relationship between the urban ranks of Table Z, however, seems to indicate that the 'small' family view is probably the correct one. There is just one establishment among the whole lot of urban establishments using power and that too, probably not in the actual process of weaving. The use of power in weaving is universal—it has to be by definition of these minor groups—in mg 232 (cotton spinning and weaving in mills) and in mg 234 (cotton cloth weaving in power-looms). There are 15 establishments in 232—4 in Indore, 3 in Ujjain, 3 in Gwalior and one each in Rajanandgaon, Bhopal, Ratlam, Burhanpur and

Mandsaur, *i. e.*, all except one in towns of western Madhya Pradesh. Nine of these use electricity and the rest, coal. The size classification is as follows :—

(1) 6,500-7,000	(6) 4,000-4,500	(8) 3,000-3,500	(9) 2,500-3,000
1	2	1	2

(10) 2,000 2,500	(12) 1,000-1,500	(13) 500-1,000	(14) Less than 500
3	1	1	4

This minor group is the largest industrial employer in the State (if large manufacturing industry is alone considered)—employing about 33,300 persons. It would indeed be correct to say that these, apart from Bhilai, Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Nepa Mill—which are very recent, however,—are the only somewhat longer-standing symbols of the industrial age. The powerloom is the Government-inspired answer of the handloom weaver to the challenge of the power age; otherwise it will become more and more difficult for him to survive. Practically all the powerlooms are to be found in Indore and Jabalpur Divisions. The overwhelming majority (698 out of 721) use electricity and the rest diesel oil. An interesting feature is that size seems to be hardly affected by the introduction of power. There are of course a few more large establishments than in mg 235 but 711 out of 721 are small—629 in the range : 1-5 persons and 82 in the range : 6-19 persons. Thus the powerloom seems to be another of these rare constituents of modern technology which are suited for 'decentralised' industrialisation. As it is, this minor group is concentrated in just two towns of Madhya Pradesh—304 in Jabalpur City and 408 in Burhanpur. The stragglers are : 7 in Ujjain City, 1 in Seoni and 1 in Raipur. That the development of this industry is not spontaneous is clear from the unbalanced location ; special efforts have been made by Government to encourage the industry. Next in importance in the major group is mg 230 (cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling) with 501 establishments; most of them are in Indore Division which has most of the cotton-growing area of the State. A detailed discussion of the location aspect is to be found in para 75 relating to the rural establishments in MG 23. The urban establishments use power to a much greater extent (48.70%) than the rural establishments. But, as in the case of handlooms (mg 235) or powerlooms (mg 234), the small establishment predominates in urban areas also; the only difference is that the rural areas have a higher proportion of the smaller (1 person) among the small establishments. Most (419 of 501) of these establishments are situated in Indore (324) and Bhopal (95) Divisions; some towns with relatively larger numbers of these establishments are : Mandsaur (17) ; Ujjain (28) ; Indore (41) ; Khargone (15) ; Burhanpur (17) ; and Bhopal (15). Next in importance is another weaving industry : mg 236 with 198 establishments most (183) of which are in Indore Division (mostly, Mandsaur, Ujjain and Dhar Districts). Most of these establishments are dependent on some kind of special patronage from Government for survival. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been very active in this field—particularly in the old Madhya Bharat region; the important towns are : Badnagar (52) in Ujjain District; Mandsaur (51); Ranapur (14) in Jhabua District; and Mandsuar (23) in Dhar District. Similarly, 60 of the 72 establishments in mg 237 are in Indore Division [Ujjain City, (12); Kukshi (18) in Dhar District]. Regarding the weaving industry in Badnagar and cloth-printing at Ujjain, Shri A. N. Verma, I. A. S., Collector, Ujjain, writes :-

"I find that Ujjain has been a centre of some repute since the very ancient time for both weaving of cloth and its printing. So much so that there is a reference in historical work that the cloth in which Egyptian Mummys were wrapped was exported from Ujjain. Later at the time of the Shungas there appears to be some evidence of Chinese silk being brought all the way to Ujjain for printing. While these and other references in historical works may or may not be truly authentic, it does appear that through the ages Ujjain had good reputation where weaving and printing of cloth is concerned.

The families concentrated at Badnagar and Ujjain appear to have migrated from Rajasthan during the early Mogul period. These families belong to Rajasthani castes. At Badnagar they belong to Khatri, Moman, Salvi and Bhambi castes. All these families trace their origin to Rajasthan. It appears they migrated to Badnagar some time during the early Mogul period when politically and economically Rajasthan was an extremely disturbed area. In their case abundance of cotton must have been an important factor in deciding their destination at the time of their migration. The past reputation of Ujjain mentioned above may also have played some part. Two additional factors appear to have been, plentiful supply of water which is available from river Chamla and Chambal and the good economic condition of the local population which must have provided them with a ready-market for their cloth. Thus, to my mind, it appears that due to political upheaval and economic dislocation in Rajasthan they must have moved down to Badnagar.

In the case of Ujjain once again I find that the printers originally came from Rajasthan. The process which they follow requires plentiful supply of running water. River Kshipra at the place where they are settled has a strong current all the year round. Then again until recently the dye, which was being used by these people, was prepared from the roots of a plant called *'aal'* which grows in abundance in this area. In their case also the past reputation of this place, plentiful supply of local cloth and a ready market must have influenced their movement from original homes".

Minor Group 231 [Cotton spinning (by *charkha* and *takali*] is better spread out though Indore Division still has a large proportion of these establishments (59 out of 146); so is the case with mg 233.1 [Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn.] In other words, except in the case of handloom weaving-which is found to a singificant extent in Chhattisgarh

and Jabalpur Division, which areas do not grow much cotton—, all the other minor groups (are to be found for the most part in Indore Division which grows most of the State's cotton. But the nexus between cotton-growing and these establishments (except those in mg 230) is not necessarily natural and direct or determined by economic considerations; it appears to be more due to special efforts made by State agencies—a reference to which has already been made. Thus MG 23 as a whole is a group of the western part of the State but for one of its minor groups—235—which is found in other parts also. For long, this has been the only group in which modern industry made some headway in this State. The following minor groups are found in urban areas but not in rural areas; mg 233.3 [Tie and die (*bandhani*) of cloth and yarn] with one establishment in Sitamau Town of Mandsaur District; mg 234 (Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms) with 721 establishments, and mg 239.1 (Making of sacred thread) with 2 establishments in Indore City. The only minor group which is found in rural areas but not in urban areas is 233.2 [Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn] with one establishment in Maihar Tahsil of Satna District. Except for mg 234, all the others have very small establishments and are not of great significance.

86 Major Group 28—Wood and Wooden Products—Second in importance in rural areas with some 17%of all rural establishments, major group 28 declines to sixth position in urban areas with no more than 8% (7.97%) of all urban establishments. There is also a marked difference in complexion; whereas, in the rural areas, the most important minor groups are 283.1 [Carpentry works connected with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)], 288.5 (Making of baskets and broomsticks) and 288.9 (Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, etc. and other allied products, n. e. c.), the first three in urban areas are mg 288.5, mg 281 (Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures) and mg 284.9 (Manufacture of other wooden products n. e. c.). The common minor group-288.5—which has 35.87% of the establishments in the major group in rural areas, is, however, almost equally prominent in urban areas also with 35.05% of the urban establishments in the major group; the similarity, however, more or less ends there. The position in respect of the other minor groups is as follows:—

	Mg 283.1	Mg 288.9	Mg 281	Mg 284.9
Rural	42.53	11.35	1.07	0.41
Urban	7.50	7.20	16.43	13.28

The increase in the proportions of mg 281 and mg 284.9 is particularly to be observed. Also, while the percentage of establishments in the major group using power is 11.51 in urban areas, it is negligible (0.22) in the rural areas. It is therefore clear that the needs to which the urban establishments of major group 28 cater are substantially different from those catered to by the rural establishments; in other words, the markets are different—the rural one being devoted mainly to lower-priced final products and repairs and the urban, to a greater volume of 'intermediate' goods. We may, however, consider the distribution of the establishments in mg 288.5 without the rural urban differentiation:

TABLE AA-I

Percentage of establishments in mg 288.5 in each division—Total, Rural, Urban

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
Total	5.46	24.48	9.28	9.84	27.16	12.29	11.49
Rural	5.54	25.84	6.89	9.32	27.15	13.03	12.23
Urban	4.62	10.04	34.68	15.29	27.33	4.41	3.63

A study of the district figures shows that people in this occupation are generally concentrated in the eastern half of the State—*i.e.*, Rewa, Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions and a good deal of Jabalpur Division. Part of the reason may be that in the tribal districts of these divisions these products are used a good deal. The forest area also is much larger in the east. Thess figures also agree in a general way with Census enumeration figures. In Table E. III, mg 288.5 is the result of further sub-dividing mg 288. Also, the two sets of figures are non-synchronous. No more than general agreement can therefore be expected.

TABLE AA-2

Divisional percentages of workers in occupational family 850 of the National Classification of occupations and in minor group 288 of the Standard Industrial Classification Census Enumeration Figures: Total

Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
NCO 850	7.3	21.4	12.7	12.8	20.9	14.1	10.8
SIC 288	7.3	21.4	12.7	12.9	20.8	14.1	10.8

The principal caste associated with basket-making is 'Basor' or 'Bansfor' which is scheduled throughout the State and its distribution among divisions is as follows: Gwalior, 5.40%; Rewa, 37.07%; Indore, 1.90%; Bhopal, 12.76%; Jabalpur, 35.55%; Bilaspur, 5.91%; and Raipur, 1.41%;. Though these figures confirm the distribution of mg 288.5 so far as Rewa, Jabalpur and Indore Divisions are concerned, in other divisions there is no such correspondence. There are a few other castes also who engage themselves in this occupation but the position seems to be that it is not universal among them as it is, more or less, among those of the 'Basor' or 'Bansfor' caste. There is not much direct competition from the machine in the

case of this occupation. No power is used in the industry so far as size is concerned, though, both in rural and in urban areas, practically all are small establishments, there is a higher proportion of the establishments in the range : 2-5 persons, in the urban areas—presumably owing to greater demand for their products. Next in importance in urban areas is mg 281 (Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures); the divisional distribution is Indore, 31.28% Jabalpur, 19.73%; Bhopal, 17.49%; Raipur, 9.98% Gwalior, 9.08%; Rewa, 7.06%; and Bilaspur 5.38%. One difficulty in suggesting an explanation for this distribution is that some of the minor groups in this major group like 281, 282, 283.1, 283.2 and even some of the others are not exclusively devoted to the occupation described by the minor group and it cannot also be taken for granted that the description recorded by the investigator has always been accurate and detailed enough to justify allocation to only one minor group and to no other. It may be useful therefore to have an overall view of the four minor groups mentioned; the divisional percentages are as follows: Indore, 37.39%; Jabalpur, 18.32%; Bhopal, 14.66%; Gwalior, 11.88%; Raipur, 7.55%; Rewa, 6.45%; and Bilaspur, 3.74%. This ranking accords very well with the ranking of the proportions that divisional urban populations bear to the total urban population of the State but for the fact that the ranks of Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions have been interchanged. Also, the number of establishments in Indore and Bhopal Divisions, apart from Rewa, is higher than proportional to urban population. As all these minor groups (except mg 283.1 which may also be involved) are 'affluence' or 'growth' industries, it appears that in these divisions the economies as a whole are advancing. The reason why Jabalpur and Raipur have not also shown similar tendencies is probably because there are in these divisions a number of rather 'static' towns; but this is not entirely untrue of Rewa Division. A sample of towns each of which has at least 10 establishments in all these four minor groups put together yielded the following table:

TABLE BB

Establishments in the four minor groups: 281,282,283.1and 283.2 in towns with at least 10 establishments in all of them put together

	Number of	All Classes	Class of Towns I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	Towns in the sample	44	7	4	18	4	9	2
2	Towns in the State	215	7	5	33	56	98	16
3	Establishments in the four minor groups	921	332	69	311	65	118	26
4	Establishments in minor group 281 ..	648	299	49	222	36	42	..
5	Establishments in minor group 282 ..	42	16	..	21	4	1	..
6	Establishments in minor group 283.1 ..	219	15	10	68	25	75	26
7	Establishments in minor group 283.2 ..	12	2	10	..	..	..	..

The important minor groups obviously are mg 281 and mg 283.1. The word 'fixtures' in the definition of the mg 281 can be correctly applied to some of the products given as example of those to be associated with mg 282; there is bound to have been some conceptual vagueness which is more or less a reflection of the fact, already referred to, that the different occupations are not in fact rigidly separated or separable. The number of establishments in mg 283·2 is understandably small for a poorly industrialised State like Madhya Pradesh but one would have expected that these few establishments were at least of some size; in fact, only one is in the range: 50-99 persons and 10, in the range: 1-5 persons. The sample contains all the cities of the State, four out of the five Class II towns, about 55% of the Class III towns and very small percentages of the lower three classes; in other wods, the number of establishments in these groups increases quite rapidly as the town increases in size. The higher three classes of towns (29 towns in all) contain 570 of the 648 establishments of mg 281 in the sample—*i. e.*, 87.96%; (or 63.90% of all urban establishments in the State in this minor group).The lower three classes of towns, on the other hand, contain a high proportion (57.53%) of the establishments of minor group 283.1 (which is associated with agriculture) in the sample (or 30.96% of all urban establishments in the minor group). There is a gradual decrease in the number of establishments in mg 281 as one proceeds from Class I towns to Class VI towns and a gradual increase in the number of establishments in mg 283.1; the approximate figures of the six classes of towns in regular order for mg 281 are: 43-12 (12.25)-12(12.22)-9-5-0, and for mg 283.1, are : 2 (2.14)-2 (2.50)-4-6-8-13 (each of these figures is arrived at by dividing the number of establishments of the minor group concerned in the towns in the sample of a particular class by the number of those towns; thus, 43 is the approximate quotient of 299÷7; the figures are given by Table BB). The number of establishments of the mg 283.1 represented in the sample is only 53.81% of all the minor group whereas the corresponding percentage for mg 281 is high at 72.65. Class III towns occupy a truly intermediate status with 34.26% of the establishments of the mg 281 in the sample and 31.05% of the establishments of the mg 283.1 in the sample. Thus the conclusion seems fairly clear that mg 281 is to be associated with the larger towns and mg 283.1, with the smaller towns (which are still anchored to their agricultural bearings). There is thus no point in totalling up the establishments in these minor groups for both the rural and the urban areas because mg 281, which is characteristically urban serves needs different from those catered to by mg 283.1, which is

rural. Further, no significant element of distortion is introduced by the factor of size; for, whether it is mg 281 or mg 283.1, the small establishment (in the range: 1—5 persons) is the most frequent. But in mg 281 there is a larger proportion of the slightly bigger establishments (range : 6-99 persons) as compared with mg 283.1. So is the case with power. None of the establishments in mg 283.1 uses power whereas 52 (most of them in the size-range : 2-99 persons) out of the 892 establishments in mg 281 use power—mostly electricity. 32 out of the 44 sample towns of Table BB are situated in the central belt: Indore-Bhopal-Jabalpur Divisions. Next to mg 281 comes mg 284.9 (Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.) with 13.28% of the establishments in the major group. Its divisional distribution is: Indore, 34.12%; Jabalpur, 19.83%; Bhopal, 15.40%; Gwalior, 10.68%; Raipur, 9.01%; Rewa, 5.55%; and Bilaspur, 5.41%. This is slightly different from that of mg 281 in that, in the latter, the ranks of Gwalior and Raipur are reversed. To a small extent power is used and 682 out of the 721 establishments in the minor group are in the range : 1-5 persons. Thus its general features are similar to those of mg 281 and should therefore be considered more an urban than a rural group. In the rural areas, the establishments in mg 284.9 are only 4.14% of those in the major group. Minor group 280 follows with 10.11% of the establishments in the major group. The divisional distribution of these establishments along with that of reserve forest is shown in the following table :—

TABLE CC

Divisional distribution (with ranks) in percentages (i) of the State total of establishments in minor group 280 (Total : TDP 280; Rural : RDP 280; and Urban : UDP 280 and (ii) of Reserve Forest Area (RFDP)

		Division	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	(*i*)	TDP 280	3.04	4.01	20.30	19.06	29.42	8.84	15.33
			(7)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(4)
	(*ii*)	RDP 280	1.14	3.43	18.29	29.14	13.14	17.72	17.14
			(7)	(6)	(2)	(1)	(5)	(3)	(4)
	(*iii*)	UDP 280	3.64	4.19	20.95	15.85	34.61	6.01	14.75
			(7)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(4)
2	(*i*)	RFDP	..	1.8	5.8	7.5	19.9	19.3	45.7
			(7)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)
	(*ii*)	Reserve Forest (Sq. miles) ..	..	503	1,664	2,150	5,712	5,518	13,085

Ratio of urban establishments in mg 280 to rural establishments in the same minor group (State) : 3.14.

Strict proportionality is not to be expected because, in this State, there is a considerable forest area, called 'protected forest', which has come under State management since 1951 or thereabouts when, in various units of the State, the *malguzari* (*zamindari* or *jagirdari*) system of land tenure was abolished; under these older systems, village forests were managed by the proprietors of villages and many of them were good forests though, in the last years before abolition, there was considerable destruction. Expect in Jabalpur Division, the location of this industry is not governed by the location of forest area. This is probably due to the fact that facilities like power, skilled labour, etc. are not easily available in forest areas or nearby. But, with the spread of power, it is likely that this industry will shift more and more towards rural areas and seems to be ideally suited for such areas. *Pari passu* transport facilities will also have to develop. Other minor groups in this MG 28 are not quantitatively significant. All of them practically are handicrafts and most of them are not likely to survive rapid industrialisation both because techniques will produce the same goods more efficiently and because new habits will make some of the present products obsolete or antiquated—like *donas* for example. The major group as a whole is undoubtedly a 'growth' industry though it is not what one may call a leader in growth like steel or power. At the present moment, not much attention is devoted to the planning of the location of units in this major group as a whole because it is scattered and on a small scale. Though more study is necessary, it appears possible that the initial manufacturing processes like sawing, planing, etc. could be developed and located in rural areas while the making of final products will probably have to be largely an urban affair.

87 Major Group 36: Basic Metals—Major group 36 (Basic Metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment) has to be extremely important in any industrialised country and the nature of the changes in the establishments of this group over a period of time is likely to be the best indication of the pace of industrialisation in a backward country. It has already been pointed out that, so far as the rural areas are concerned, the establishments of this major group are practically all ancillary to agriculture, *i. e.*, mg 369.1 is the most important with 89% of all the rural establishments in the major group. In the urban areas, in contrast, this minor group is much less important with only 20.40% of the urban establishments in the major group. The minor group composition of the major group is also more balanced; there are four important minor groups—mg 369.8 [Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)] with 27.62% of the establishments; mg 365.1 (Making of utensils of brass and bell-metal) with 22.01% of the establishments; mg 369.1 to which a eference has just been made; and mg 367.2 (Making of arrticles from tin-sheets) with 10.17% of the establishments. These four minor groups account for more than four-fifths (80.26%) of the urban establishments in the major group. But it is important to remind ourselves that this is one of those major groups in which the mere number of establishments is hardly indicative of the importance of the major

group to the economy as a whole; for instance, it is obvious that all the 32,000—odd establishments in mg 369.1 do not probably produce even a tenth of the output (in value terms) of the Bhilai Steel Plant which is represented in these figures by only 9 esablishments [mg 369.2; Raipur (urban) Division] and which employs about seven or eight thousand workers in the manufacture of steel proper. This is characteristic of the major group as a whole the present proportion (6.05%) of the establishments in which to all urban establishments is probably not likely to show any great variation if present trends continue. As at present, however, the major group as a whole is in a primitive condition; only 8.03% of its urban establishments use power and only 1.72% (71 in all) of the establishments employ 50 or more workers. Out of the power-using establishments, nearly three-fifths (55.28%) are in four minor groups: mg 360.2 (24 establishments), mg 368.3—Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products (133 establishments), mg 369.3—making of iron utensils (*e. g.*, buckets, etc.) and articles from iron sheets (10 establishments) and mg 369.9—manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipes, wire-net, etc. n.e.c. (10 establishments), making a total of 183 establishments. These minor groups have been selected because much more power is used among them than in others in this major group. The remaining power-using establishments are scattered over a number of minor groups in small numbers. The territorial distribution of power-using establishments is also uneven; for, Indore and Jabalpur Divisions account for over two-thirds of them (61.93%) and, with Raipur Division, for over three-fourths (77.95%). Even the divisional picture is somewhat distorted. The real concentration of power-using establishments in MG 36 is in the (12) large towns (*i. e.*, those with a population of over 50,000 each) which have, among them, 261 (78.85% or nearly four-fifths) out of the 331 such establishments; Indore City leads with 105 of them or a little less than a third (31.72%). The size-picture also is distorted with over 50% of the large establishments in Indore and Raipur Divisions. But, even in urban areas, the small establishment is the most common; establishments in the size-range: 1-5 persons, constitute over nine-tenths (92.38%). As pointed out earlier, the small establishment is not likely to disappear from the scene for a long time to come but the chances are that the small establishment is not likely to continue to be as small as it now is. The most important minor group in this major group, so far as urban areas are concerned, is mg 369.8, which, as is to be expected, is three times as important in urban areas as in the rural areas. Indore Division has of course the largest number. But that the industry is still in a very rudimentary stage is shown by the fact that only a small proportion (6.41%) uses power; this is consistent with the parallel feature that most of the establishments (91.92%) are small (1-5 persons). Next in importance is mg 365.1 where the urban establishments outnumber the rural even in absolute terms obviously owing to the fact that the urban areas are, generally speaking, the richer markets; among the urban areas themselves, however, it appears that location is governed to a considerable extent by factors like local tradition, regional habits in the matter of choosing cooking vessels, etc. Among towns, Ratlam (122), Unchahara in Satna District (99), Chhatarpur (63), Ujjain (58) and Indore (55) have the largest numbers. Little power is used and the establishments are mostly small, 850 being in the range: 1-5 persons. While Indore and Jabalpur Divisions as usual lead in the number of establishments, Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions show comparatively large numbers--179 in the case of Rewa which is almost as large as Jabalpur Division (180) and 77 in the case of Bilaspur Division which is higher than that for Bhopal, Raipur or Gwalior Division. This peculiarity in distribution (peculiar in the sense that some small towns have relatively larger groups of these establishments) is to be explained by the fact that the castes—principally *Tamera* and *Kasera*—who preserve (more or less) this occupation as, happen to be so distributed territorially (*i. e.*, those who are still carrying on with the traditional craft). Many of them would also be part-time cultivators and their mobility is therefore very limited. Thus alone can we account for small towns like Chhatarpur (63), Unchahara (99), Harda (16), Deori in Sagar District (19), Hatta (10), Mandla (33), Sakti (20) and Gobra Nawapara in Raipur District (23) having fairly large groups of these establishments. The picture is not significantly altered even if we consider mg 365.2 along with mg 365.1, Minor group 369.1, which is next in importance, has 20.46%) (about a fifth) of urban establishments in this major group but is hardly significant compared with the number in this minor group in the rural areas. The reason why mg 369.1 continues to be important even in urban areas is that the smaller towns (*i. e.*, those with a population of less than 20,000) of classes IV-VI are still largely based on agriculture; these 172 towns with only about a third (33.21%) of the State's urban population have among them over three-fifths (62.99%) of the urban establishments in mg 369.1 while, in the case of the other classes of towns, the position is the other way about and the disparity increases as the class gets higher.

TABLE DD

Towns classified into four categories with (a) the number (N) in each category: (b) the proportion of the population of each category to total urban population (PUP); (c) the proportion of establishments of minor group 369.1 in each category to total urban establishments in that minor group (P 369.1); and D, the disparity (PUP-P 369.1)

Class	I (100,000 and over)	II (50,000-99,999)	III (20,000-49,999)	IV-VI (Less than 20,000)
N	6	6	35	172
PUP	31.56%	10.62%	24.61%	33.21%
P369.1	8.18%	7.95%	20.88%	62.99%
D	+23.38	+2.67	+3.73	−29.78

The figures show that there is one mg 369.1 establishment for every 882 persons in the rural areas and for every 2,894 persons in the smaller towns (Classes IV-VI). Taking both these areas together, the average is one for every 915 persons. Even though mg 369.1 is primarily related to agriculture, it does not seem to be correct to treat it as wholly dependent because there is little doubt that these establishments serve the non-agricultural classes as well (like carpenters, *eg.*,) and produce non-agricultural goods (like pans, vessels, etc.) to some extent. The next minor group of some importance in this major group is mg 367.2 and there is little doubt that this industry has a good future because not only is the material comparatively cheaper but fabrication is easier than in the case of brass. It has elsewhere been pointed out that, in the case of roofs also, the sheet (iron or asbestos of course, not tin) is becoming an important material. So also, the only contender against tin is (galvanised) iron. Out of the 419 establishments in the urban areas of this State in mg 367.2, as many as 245 (58.48%) are to be found in Indore and Bhopal Divisions while Jabalpur is not very far behind with 17.18%, the other four divisions have very few establishments (only 24.34%). The general conclusion suggested by this distribution—namely, that the industry is to be associated with the more prosperous areas is confirmed otherwise also. In the rural areas as a whole, the number of establishments in mg 367.2 is only 94 constituting only 0.27% of the rural establishments in MG 36 as against the corresponding urban percentage of 10.17. Further, as the following table shows, the distribution among urban areas themselves slightly favours the larger but fewer towns.

TABLE EE

Proportion (%) of establishments in mg 367.2 in each of six classes of town to total urban establishments in that minor group (PU 367.2) and the proportion (%) of the population of each class of town to total urban population (PUP) with the number of towns in each class (N) and the disparity, D=(PUP—PU 367.2)

Class of Town	N	PUP	PU 367.2	D
I	7	35·37	39·62	−4·25
II	5	8.77	7·40	+1·37
III ..	33	23·06	25·30	−2·36
IV ..	56	16.56	15·99	+0·57
V	98	14.83	11·21	+3·62
VI ..	16	1.41	0.48	+0·93

(The figures on which PU 367.2 is based are : Class I, 166; Class II, 31; Class III, 106; Class IV, 67; Class V, 47; Class VI, 2.)

Even though this minor group is essentially urban, it uses very little power and 402 out of the 418 establishments are in the size-range: 1-5 persons. There is no large establishment at all. There are two other minor groups—mg 368.3 (Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products) with 205 establishments (as compared with just 28 in rural areas) and mg 369.4 (Making and repairing of locks and trunks) with 111 establishments (as compared with 38 in rural areas) in this major group which may be briefly mentioned. Mg 368.3 uses a good dea of power but consists mostly of very small establishments—which probably is inevitable because of the high skill required on the one hand and of the individual attention that each job generally demands. In contrast, mg 369.4 uses hardly any power though it also has very small establishments for the most part. It is, however, not unlikely that increasing demand will gradually give rise to bigger operating units. Thus, at the present moment, even MG 36 does not show the features that it should—like a preponderance of large units and an extensive use of power—in a well-developed economy.

88 **Major Group 31: Leather and Leather products**—The urban complexion of major group 31 is not very different from its rural complexion. As in the rural areas, the large majority are small establishments, the percentage of establishments in the size-range: 1-5 persons being 97.69 as against the rural 99.80; again, power is practically not used at all. But a surprising point of contrast is that establishments in MG 31 are much less important in the urban areas; they constitute only 6.04% of all urban establishments whereas their rural counterparts constitute 17.21% (nearly three times the urban percentage) of all rural establishments. The main reason for this state of affairs seems to be the extensive use of ready-made foot-wear (manufactured outside the State, mostly) in the urban areas; in fact, it will be more correct to say that, so far as foot-wear at least is concerned, the establishments in the State in the urban areas mend rather than make. The most important minor group, as in the rural areas, is mg 311.1 [Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)] with 3,674 establishments *i. e.*, 89.37% of all urban establishments in this major group. Regional habits, referred to in the discussion of the rural establishments of this major group (please see para 71 *supra*) explain the divisional distribution of urban establishments also which is : 1. Indore, 40.15%; 2. Bhopal, 19.84%; 3. Jabalpur, 17.99%; 4. Gwalior, 12.85%; 5. Rewa, 4.98%; 6. Raipur, 2.23%; and 7. Bilaspur, 1.96%. There is hardly any use of power the solitary instance being the only medium-sized (50-99 persons) establishment in Gwalior. Practically the whole lot of them are small establishments and very small establishments (1-5 persons each) constitute 98.09% of the urban establishments in this minor group. The next minor group—310.1 (Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy)--is numerically far less important than mg 311.1 with only 265 establishments (6.45%)—the position is similar in rural areas also. The other minor group's in this major group are of hardly any importance; little power is used and practically all are small establishments.

89 **Major Group 38: Transport equipment**—Major Group 38 (Transport equipment) which is of negligible importance in rural areas (only 0.35% of all rural establishments) ranks ninth in importance in urban areas with 5.84% of all urban establishments. Power is used to a (relatively) much greater extent (8.58%) in this major group but the minor group

mostly responsible for this feature is mg 384 (repairing and servicing of automobiles). In the matter of size also; the position is slightly better than in other major groups (except major group 22) with 38 establishments which are in the 50+size range. This is a 'growth' industry, almost completely urban-based. The divisional distribution of the establishments in the major group therefore favours the more urbanised parts of the State : 1. Indore, 33.34%; 2. Jabalpur, 21.06%; 3. Bhopal, 11.55%; 4. Raipur, 11.35%; 5. Gwalior, 10.09%; 6. Rewa, 6.57%; and 7. Bilaspur, 6.04%. All the same, the most important minor group numerically is mg 388 (Repair of cycle and rickshaw) with over three-fourths (77.20%) of the establishments in the major group. An interesting feature of this minor group is the perfect rank-correlation as between the (town—) classwise distribution of urban population and of these establishments on the one hand and as between divisional distribution of urban population and of, again, these establishments on the other; the position is shown in the table below :—

TABLE FF

Ranking and percentage distribution of urban population and of urban establishments in minor group 388 among divisions and among the six classes of towns

(PUP = Percentage of urban population in each division;

P-388-D = Percentage of urban establishments of minor group 388 in each division;

PUCT = Percentage of urban population in each class of town;

P-388-CT = Percentage of urban establishments in minor group 388 in each class of town).

Division 1	PUP 2	Rank 3	P-388-D 4
Gwalior	12.59	4	10.40
Rewa	5.68	7	6.23
Indore	30.83	1	34.06
Bhopal	13.54	3	10.95
Jabalpur	20.88	2	22.16
Bilaspur	5.88	6	6.32
Raipur	10.60	5	9.88
Class of Town 1	**PUCT 2**	**Rank 3**	**P-388CT 4**
Class I	35.37	1	39.08
Class II	8.77	5	8.51
Class III	23.06	2	23.14
Class IV	16.56	3	14.24
Class V	14.83	4	13.63
Class VI	1.41	6	1.40

This can be taken as reasonable evidence for two conclusions: first, the use of the cycle (on the extent of which naturally depends the number of repair shops) is roughly proportional to urban population; and second, the present standards of living even in the cities are not such as to make possible any large-scale jettisoning of the cycle in favour of power-driven transport. In other words, the cycle is more or less the first step in the progress towards better transport. The rickshaw, of course, is numerically not that important though the enormous distances which are covered by cycle-rickshaws these days are certainly not human. Having attained to the cycle, however, one finds that a scooter (more than ten times as costly) is a long way off. In other words, even in the cities where the average standard of life can be safely taken to be higher, the proportionality evident in the above table shows that the use of the cycle is neither very much less, nor much higher than, merely proportional to urban population. The standards have not risen to a level at which either more cycles per person than in smaller urban areas or better transport (*i. e.*, power-driven vehicles) is used. It would be a great contribution to better standards of life if, instead of trying to develop a cheap car, we could develop a cheap power-driven vehicle—say, in the range Rs. 350-500. As is to be expected, mg 388 uses hardly any power and most of them are in the size-range: 1-5 persons. The contrast between rural and urban areas is indeed very great; the urban number (3,068) is nearly thrice as large as the rural, even though the percentage of urban population in the State is only 14.29 (*i. e.*, only about a sixth of rural population). Thus the cycle is undoubtedly a town-dweller and rural standards have to increase a great deal before the cycle becomes a common rural feature. Next in importance in this major group is mg 384 (repairing and servicing of automobiles) which is again another characteristically urban activity; there are only 34 of these establishments in the entire rural area—which is somewhat misleading, for, in fact, they are all to be found in semi-urbanised villages near large towns like Bhilainagar, for instance or in large villages which have not been treated as towns, particularly if such villages are on important trunk roads. The number of establishments of this minor group in any particular area will depend on the number of persons in the higher income ranges (and, especially, on the number of those whose occupations require them to be mobile) and on the extent to which industry has developed. It is therefore no wonder that the; divisional distribution is as follows;1.Indore, 28.77% 2. Jabalpur, 17.42%; 3. Raipur, 17.03%; 4. Bhopal, 15.35%; 5. Rewa , 8.52%; 6. Gwalior, 8.26%; and 7. Bilaspur, 4.65%. The position of Gwalior as compared with that of Rewa is rather surprising but is probably attributable to the fact that, in Rewa Division, railways are somewhat less extensive making road transport relatively more important. An examination of the position regarding power and size also shows that, while in the matter of size neither division shows any distinctive feature, in the matter of power Rewa Division is slightly better. The (town—) classwise distribution also shows that, generally, the number of minor group 384 establishments increases more rapidly than the size of the town: Class I, 56.52% (35.37%); Class II, 6.32% (8.77%); Class III, 26.19% (23.06%); Class IV, 7.61% (16.56%); Class V, 3.23% (14.83%); and Class VI, 0.13% (1.41%); the figures in brackets give the population percentages. Acceleration apparently slows down during the transition from Class III to Class II. It has already been pointed out

that most (*i. e.*, 86.80%) of the power-using establishments in this major group are to be found in this minor group the importance of which, and the demand for power from which, will both increase with industrialisation. In the minor group itself, the use of power extends to a little less than two-fifths (38.19%) of the establishments thus making it one of the very few minor groups of this kind. Electricity is the most used (281 out of 296, *i. e.*, 94.93%). In respect of size also, the minor group is unmistakably modern with 22 (2.84%) large establishments (50+) and 36 (4.64%) medium-sized establishments (20-49). Even in the smaller establishments (1-19) of which there are 717 (*i. e.*, 775-58), as many as 114 (14.71%) are in the size-range : 6-19 persons. If these are its features in the present undeveloped condition of this State, there can be little doubt that it will rapidly develop though it is doubtful whether the proportion of very large establishments will ever be really high because personal attention and close supervision are indispensable in this business and a very large size is obviously contra-indicated. Minor group 382 (Manufacture of body of trucks and buses including carpentry and joinery work involved)—which, incidentally, is a definition adopted by the Census and is different from the one given in the standard industrial classification: "Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramway and other railroad equipment other than that covered by Code No. 383"—has only 42 establishments even though it is the third in importance in this major group; out of these, 17 are in Indore Division (mostly in Indore City) and 16 in Jabalpur Division (mostly in Jabalpur City). It does not appear that usually whole truck bodies are built in these establishments; they are mostly concerned with repairs and fixtures of various kinds. This is indicated by the facts that 34 of these establishments are in the size-range : 1-5 persons and that 37 of them do not use any power. But, again, this industry will rapidly gain importance. Mg 389 (Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, etc.)—which is also somewhat differently defined from the way in which it is defined in the Standard Industrial Classification—has 44 establishments (21 in Indore Division and 15 in Gwalior Division) 40 of these are in the size-range: 1-5 persons and the same number does not use power. Minor group 380 (Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives) has 34 establishments most of which use power and only 4 of which are one-person establishments—though even this is surprising. Locomotives are not manufactured in this State and these establishments are therefore the railway workshops for repairing locomotives found in the bigger railway stations. Thus, the important minor groups in MG 38 are all growth industries but are found in this State in a somewhat rudimentary stage. It is at present —and is likely in future to be—a largely urban major group dependent for its growth on the development of transport of all kinds. The only minor group, which has numerically more establishments (though in terms of area, very few comparatively) is, naturally enough, mg 389 (62 in the rural areas, which hardly use any power).

90 **Major Group 34-5 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal**— The last major group of some importance in urban areas is 34-5 (Non-metallic mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal) with 2,683 establishments which constitute about 3.9% of the urban total. The number of establishments in the rural areas is very much greater mainly because of the large number of establishments in mg 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery). In the urban areas also, mg 350 is the most important with 82.18% of all urban establishments in the major group. The size-picture is slightly different in that, while, in the urban areas also, small establishments predominate (establishments in the size-range: 1-5 persons constituting 98.05%), the proportion of establishments in the 2-5 person range (57.96%) is greater than that of single-person establishments (40.09)%). Not one among the urban mg 350 establishments uses power. In consonance with the essentially rural character of this minor group, the proportionality between the percentage of the population is a particular town-class to total urban population and that of mg 350 establishments in that class is generally inverse: (Town—) Class I; 16.83% (35.37%); Class II; 3.13% (8.77%); III: 13.83% (23.06%); IV: 23.99% (16.56%); V: 36.28% (14.83%); and VI: 5.26% (1.41%); figures in brackets given the population percentages. Thus, the smaller town, the greater, for the same population, the number of establishments in mg 350. Consequently, the divisional distribution of urban establishments in mg 350 is not consistently proportional to urban population in each division; for, the number of mg 350 establishments will depend on the kinds of town that the urban population in each division consists of. Further, the proportion of urban establishments in mg 350 to all urban establishments, which is only 3.24%, is much less than the proportion of rural establishments in this minor group to all rural establishments which is 8.77%. Thus, looked at from any point of view, mg 350 is essentially rural and the relatively small number of urban establishments are a kind of scattered outgrowth of the main rural body. One should expect, therefore, a relative decline of this minor group in urban areas as a whole, and, particularly, in the larger towns. Really speaking, the other minor groups in this major group are not worth mentioning because the largest among them—mg 340.1 (making of bricks)—has only 4.29% of the establishments in the major group compared with mg 350's 82.18%. But, at least in the case of mg 340.1, mg 340.2 (Manufacture of roofing tiles) and mg 342.2 (Manufacture of lime), seasonal factors seem to have been responsible for their relative lack of importance. This is confirmed by the fact that, at the time of enumeration in February-March, 1961 (Houselisting was in September-October, 1960 during the rainy season), 11,409 workers were returned under mg 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products such as brick, tile) and 2,202, under mg 342 (Manufacture of lime). The

size distribution of the urban establishments in mg 340 (*i. e.*, 340.1 + 340.2) and 342 (*i. e.*, 342.2) is as follows:

Minor Group	Size-range in terms of number of persons working						
	Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
340 ..	168	94	52	8	8	4	2	..
342 ..	131	35	47	13	21	10	4	1

The actual number of workers, returned in the houselists, was 323 for mg 340 and 894 for mg 342. The rural figures are:

Minor group	House-listing	Enumeration
340	331	22,265
342	2,050	4,119

The seasonal character of these industries is thus fully established; in fact, later in the year (*i. e.*, during April-June, roughly), it is likely that a much larger number would have been returned both in urban and in rural areas. Very little power is used and most of them are small establishments. There are a few crafts in this major group which may now be mentioned: mg 341.3 (Making of cement statues) with just one establishment in Korba Town, mg 343.1 (Stone carving) with all the 3 establishments in Mandsaur, mg 343.2 (Marble carving) with one establishment in Akaltara Town, mg 345 (Manufacture of stone images and toys) with 12 establishments of which Ujjain, Indore and Jabalpur Cities have three each, mg 346.2 (Making of images, toys and other articles of plaster of paris) with 7 establishments of which 6 are in Mandsaur and 1 in Gwalior and mg 353.2 [Manufacture of bead-garlands (where making of garlands is undertaken at the place of manufacture of beads)] with 2 establishments—one in Indore and the other in Raipur. To what extent these crafts will develop in future, it is impossible to say though the higher stages of 'affluence' are likely to be associated with an expanding demand for things artistic. It is doubtful whether one would like further progress in mg 341.3 creating a profusion of unbearably ugly cement statues. A surprising omission is mg 346.1 (Making of images from soap stone) which should have been found in the returns for Jabalpur; but there are not more than a half-dozen establishments all near Marble Rocks in the village Bhelaghat (the rural returns also do not show this minor group). What is more significant is that the more important minor groups relating to, or based on, cement, mica, glass and ceramics are either not represented at all or poorly represented; this is due to the poor state of our economy and it is to be hoped that a better picture will gradually emerge. The only important establishments worth mentioning are the cement industry in Kymore (Jabalpur District) and Satna. Thus major group 34-35 at present is in a very undeveloped condition and its quantitative importance is derived entirely from mg 350 which is essentially rural in character.

91 Other Major Groups—There are 9 other major groups which have not so far been discussed because, numerically, not one of them has even 1% of all establishments; but some of them are important and are likely to become more so in future. The following table shows these major groups with some details regarding the most/mere important minor groups among them:

TABLE GG

Nine major groups, each of them with less than 1% of total urban establishments with the number of establishments (a) in each of them; and (b) in the more important minor groups

Major Group	Minor Groups		No. of establishments
33 (Chemicals and chemical products: 570 establishments)	333	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as *tataka* etc.	105
	335.2	Manufacture of *Agarbatti*	31
	335.7	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani, etc.) and pharmaceutical preparation.	146
	336.1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	220
	337.3	Manufacture of other plastic goods	13
	339.1	Manufacture of ink including fountain pen ink ..	10
	339.2	Making of candles	11
37 (Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment : 536 establishments)	372	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts	223
	373	Manufacture of sewing machine parts	17
	375	Repairing and servicing of fans	15
	377.2	Manufacture of charging batteries	48
	378	Repairing and servicing of radios	336
	379.2	Repairing and servicing of elecrtical apparatus, heaters, oven, etc.	67
30 (Printing and Publishing : 519 establishments)	300	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	25
	302.1	Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards, etc.	423
	303	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry.	58

TABLE GG—*concld.*

21 (Beverages : 271 establishments) ..	212.1	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palmtress	26
	214.2	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.	130
	215	Production of ice	44
	216	Production of icecream, ice-candy or kulphimalai, milkshake, etc.	61
25 (Textile-Wool : 208 establishments) ..	255	Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.	204
26 (Textile-Silk : 145 establishments) ..	262.1	Spinning of tussar, other than in mills	114
	266.2	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n. e. c. ..	14
32 (Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products : 139 establishments)	320	Vulcanising tyres and tubes	127
	321	Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear	8
24 (Textile-Jute: 85 establishments) ..	244.1	Making of roap and cordage, out of hemp ..	14
	244.3	Making of roap by palm fibre	50
	244.6	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	12
29 (Paper and Paper Products : 62 establishments)	292.3	Making of kites	24
	292.5	Making of card-board boxes and cards	12
	292.8	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n. e. c.	12

Well-developed industries in at least four of these major groups—MG 33, MG 37, MG 30 and MG 32—are indispensable if an economy is to have a large and efficient industrial base; so the condition of these major groups is in a sense an index of the state of the economy. To begin with, for a State of the size of Madhya Pradesh [with an area only slightly less than the total area (173,960 Sq. miles) of England, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium], there are only 21 establishments in the size-range: 100+, and 20 in the size-range: 50-99, in all these four major groups put together. 17 of the bigger establishments are in MG 37—11 of them in mg 372 and 3 in mg 374 (Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers). The following list gives the number of the minor group, the number of establishments therein and, within brackets, the number of establishments in the size-range: 1-5 persons: mg 333; 105 (103); mg 335.2: 31 (23); mg 335.7 : 146 (128) mg 336.1 : 220 (176); mg 337.3 : 13 (10); mg 339.1: 10 (6); mg 339.2 : 11 (10); mg 372 : 223 (165); mg 373 : 17 (17); mg 375: 15 (14); mg 377.2 : 48 (47); mg 378 : 136 (132); mg 379.2 : 67 (51); mg 300 : 25 (—); mg 302.1 423 (327); mg 303: 58 (56); mg 212.1 : 26 (13); mg 214.2: 130 (128); mg 215 : 44 (35); mg 216: 61 (60); mg 255 : 204 (200); mg 262.1: 114 (114); mg 266.2: 14 (1); mg 320 : 127 (121); mg 321: 8 (8); mg 244.1 14 (14); mg 244.3: 50 (48); mg 244.6 : 12 (10); mg 292.3 : 24 (23); mg 292.5 : 12 (6); and mg 292.8: 12 (12). It can be seen that, in 17 minor groups (333, 335.2, 373, 375, 377.2; 378, 303, 214.2, 216, 255, 262.1, 320, 321, 244.1, 244.3, 292.3 and 292.8), more than 90% (and, in 10 out of these, either 100% or almost 100%) of the establishments are very small and can be considered to be family establishments. In 7 more, this percentage is not less than 75 but less than 90 so that even these minor groups (mg 335.7, mg 336.1, mg 337.3, mg 379.2, mg 302. 1, mg 215 and mg 244. 6) cannot be considered to be consonant with an industrial age in the matter of size. The first group of 17 consists of some occupations which would normally be associated with an industrial economy but are in an undeveloped condition—like, *e. g.*, mg 373, mg 375, mg 377.2, mg 378 and mg 320; so does the next group of seven—mg 379.2 and mg 302.1 It is also these minor groups (with the exception of mg 378 but alongwith mg 214.2, mg 216 and mg 215—all of which belong to the beverages group catering to the richer and more self indulgent urban consumer) that use a considerable amount of power. In minor groups mg 335.2 and mg 372 (the latter, an occupation connected with machinery) also, the percentage of small establishments is almost 75. In the range: 50-75%, we have three others—mg 339.1, mg 212.1, and mg 292.5; minor group 212.1 is no doubt affected to a significant extent by prohibition, an interesting fact about these 5 minor groups is that only one of them—mg 372—uses power even though the average size of the establishment is higher. Minor group 372, however, uses power extensively. It is only mg 300 with 25 establishments and mg 266.2 with 14 establishments that have relatively larger establishments. Minor group 266.2, however, uses no power at all though 13 out of its 14 establishments are in the size-range: 6-49 persons, practically all of them located in Champa Town of Bilaspur District. Establishments in minor group 300 are in the size-range: 6 +; eight are in the 20-49 range and only two in the 100+range; all of them use power. Thus, even in these major groups, the State does not have many of the industrially more progressive establishments and the use of power

is extremely uneven and limited. An interesting pattern emerges in the following table:

TABLE HH

Concentration in 12 towns with a population of 50,000 or more of establishments in 31 minor groups of the 9 major groups discussed in para 91

Minor groups in which the number of establishments using power is	Minor groups in which the percantage of establishments situated in 12 towns with a population of 50,000 or over is:		
	75% or greater	Less than 75% but not less than 50%	Less than 50%
	(*Aa*)	(*Ba*)	(*Ca*)
50% or greater ..	373	377.2	216
	375	214.2	215
	379.2	320	
	300	302.1	
		372	
	(*Ab*)	(*Bb*)	(*Cb*)
	339.2	378	333
	303	321	255
	292.8	244.3	262.1
Less than 50% ..	337.3	292.3	244.1
	335.2	335.7	339.1
	292.5	336.1	212.1
		244.6	266.2

The *Aa* minor groups have to be predominantly urban not only because they need power and skilled labour but also because the demand for their products, if it is to be adequate to make the businesses profitable enough, can originate only from a fairly large urban clientele. Among the *Ba* minor groups, three are associated with transport and their slightly dispersed location is understandable; one is printing in which field the existence of small presses dealing with local demand—cinema bills and posters, invitations, small pamphlets, etc.,—in many of the smaller towns is a pressing necessity; the fifth is in the beverages group (aerated waters) where proximity to customers is important both because the product has to be fresh and because otherwise transport costs would be prohibitive. A similar explanation holds good for the wider dispersal of two *Ca* minor groups of the beverages major group. In the case of the *Ab* minor groups, three belong to the major group: Chemicals and chemical products, and are situated mostly in big towns both because of demand factors and because of the need for facilities for export to other markets; the concentration of the other three is mainly due to demand factors. The explanation is more or less the same in the case of five (mg 292.3, mg 321, mg 336.1, mg 335.7and mg 378) of the *Bb* minor groups;the slight dispersal of the other two is due to the necessity of being as close as possible to raw material sources. The dispersal of, again, five (mg 212.1, mg 244.1, mg 255, mg 262.1 and mg 263.2) of the *Cb* minor groups is to be explained by proximity to raw material centres; this is best illustrated by the location of 160 of the 204 establishments in mg 255 in the area: Mandsaur—Ratlam—Dhar, the raw material centres being partly local and mostly in neighbouring Rajasthan. The establishments in mg 333 cater to local demand. It is, however, difficult to explain the location features of mg 339.1 but the number of establishments in the State (Urban) is only ten. Thus, to conclude the discussion relating to these nine major groups, first, though some of these are very important for development, the minor groups with the larger numbers of establishments are only rarely those relating to actual fabrication on a modern scale; second, many of the establishments cater to dispersed, small units of local demand so that further growth can be the result only of an improvement in the standards of living; and, last, raw material sources are quite often an important factor in location.

92 The urban size pattern—Two obvious points of contrast between rural and urban establishments have been referred to in para 68 *supra*. We have also further seen in the foregoing paragraphs that, even though the general picture presented by the urban areas is brighter, we do not find that preponderance of heavy industry which should characterise industry-based urban areas. The difference between the standards of living in rural and urban areas is no doubt great but still the urban standards are not high enough and urban centres, numerous enough to produce any fundamental divergence in the nature of industry. To use the terminology of economics, the average *per capita* income in the urban areas is not large enough for the marginal propensity to consume to be significantly less than unity. All that can be said is that this propensity is nearer unity in the rural areas than it is in the urban areas. Consequently, all that distinguishes urban from rural demand is a somewhat higher degree of sophistication alongwith slightly greater variety. Assuming that the output of a single-person establishment or that of an establishment with 2-5 persons working in it does not satisfy anything more than a local demand, the figures show that there is one single-person establishments for every 126 (125.64) persons in the rural areas and for every 21 (21.26) persons in the urban areas; taking single-person establishments and establishments in the size-range: 2-5 persons together, it is one establishment for every 83 (83.09) persons in rural areas and for every 14 (14.13) persons in urban areas. The rural-urban ratio is 5.91 (*i. e.*, 125.64/21.26) in the first case and 5.88 (*i. e.*, 83.09/14.13) in the second case—which, at identical levels of efficiency means that the urban demand per person is some six times the rural demand; the disparity will be even greater if we, as we should, assume that urban levels of efficiency are higher. There is no pretence here to any great mathematical or conceptual accuracy; the intention is merely to show that the gap is pretty wide even in an undeveloped State like Madhya Pradesh. Some support for this conclusion is to be found in the *inter se* ranking of the number of establishments in each size-range for each major group. Considering the first ten major groups ranked on the basis of the number of establishments, nine(MG 20, MG 22, MG 23, MG 27, MG 28, MG 31, MG 34-5,MG 36 and MG 39) of them are common to both urban and rural areas. In five (MG 20, MG 22, MG 28, MG 34-5 and MG 36) out of these, the size-range: 2-5 persons, has a larger

number of establishments than the single-person category in the urban areas, the reverse being the case in rural areas. If these are, as we have assumed them to be, by and large family establishments, it follows that a greater number of families (relatively) are more fully worked in the urban areas satisfying therefore a larger local demand. In four other major groups (23, 27, 31 and 39), the order that emerges if the size-groups are arranged in terms of the number of establishments in each group is substantially identical. The relevant figures and ranks are given in the table below:

TABLE II

Establishments in the first ten major groups in rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh classified and ranked according to number in each size-group

Major Group		Size range													
		1		2-5		6-9		10-19		20-49		50-99		100+	
		N	@	N	@	N	@	N	@	N	@	N	@	N	@
20 ..	R	23,174	1	11,360	2	109	3	57	4	22	5	4	6	1	7
	U	4,878	2	6,717	1	478	3	228	4	98	5	22	6	11	7
22 ..	R	32,795	1	25,876	2	278	5	485	3	367	4	44	6	4	7
	U	4,010	2	6,245	1	324	3	273	4	197	5	53	6	32	7
23 ..	R	7,565	2	13,373	1	448	3	41	4	12	5	4	6	3	7
	U	1,779	2	3,416	1	292	3	71	4	27	5	11	7	22	6
25 ..	R	1,051	1	734	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 ..	R	16,016	1	3,487	2	33	3	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5,095	1	3,348	2	106	3	41	4	16	5	4	6	2	7
28 ..	R	38,305	1	19,039	2	255	3	65	4	11	5	2	6	1	7
	U	1,908	2	3,083	1	236	3	144	4	44	5	11	6	4	7
31 ..	R	48,212	1	9,660	2	89	3	26	4	2	5	..	..	..	..
	U	2,229	1	1,787	2	62	3	26	4	6	5	1	6	..	..
34-5 ..	R	18,469	1	11,561	2	154	3	36	5	37	4	8	6	2	7
	U	1,080	2	1,454	1	69	3	42	4	21	5	9	6	8	7
36 ..	R	21,740	1	13,451	2	115	3	42	4	9	5	5	6	2	7
	U	1,778	2	2,028	1	165	3	78	4	40	5	8	7	23	6
38 ..	R*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2,008	1	1,735	2	91	3	60	4	42	5	19	6	19	6
39 ..	R	12,070	1	3,534	2	50	3	18	4	8	5	1	6	1	6
	U	4,592	1	2,744	2	64	3	25	4	20	5	2	7	6	6

N—Number of establishments;

@ —Rank in the major group itself based on the number of establishments in each size-range;

R—Rural;

U—Urban;

* —This major group does not occur among the first ten.

A common feature of all major groups in which the size-pattern is generally the same as between rural and urban areas is that the occupations represented by the most important minor groups among them (*i. e.*, mg 235 in MG 23, mg 273.4 in MG 27, mg 311.1 in MG 31 and the minor groups relating to precious metals in MG 39) are all declining in importance though in the case of mg 235 the decline has been arrested by State action and in the case of the minor groups relating to precious metals, the same factor has hastened it. In the case of these occupations, the high urban demand is being definitely met—and, to an increasing extent, the rural demand—by machine-made products. The result therefore is that the size-pattern continues to be basically rural but the average size continues to be greater in the urban areas. The case of the minor groups relating to precious metals may also be explained alternatively by the availability of other durables like radios, cycles, etc., for the consumer, the inducement to invest in precious metals suffering a decline as a consequence. The other set of major groups in which the size-pattern is dissimilar as between rural and urban areas has this common feature that the important minor groups in rural areas are not the same as those in urban areas except in MG 22 and MG 34-5. In other words, in the case of MG 20, MG 28 and MG 36, the components of urban demand have a substantially different quantitative impact. The detailed picture has been brought out in the earlier paragraphs devoted to the discussion of individual major groups. In the case of MG 36, *e. g.*, in the rural areas, mg 369.1 is all there is to it whereas, in the urban areas, mg 369.8 and mg 365.1 are more important and mg 367.2 is also well-represented. In the case of MG 22, the explanation is probably to be found in the fact that bidi-making in urban areas, wherever it occurs, is more of a whole-time occupation for all the members of the household than it is in rural areas—where many families are likely to have some members engaged in cultivation also. The most important minor group in both rural and urban areas, so far as MG 34-5 is concerned, is mg 350; it has already been shown that this minor group is important only in the smaller towns but greater demand makes it necessary for more people in the family to work on it and the family

probably has no cultivation to fall back upon. It is also likely that these small-town establishments cater to local weekly-bazar demand. Thus, while it is true that urban areas present a different size-picture, the small esablishment continues to be important in urban areas; it is not a case of a few very large establishments employing very large numbers where the smaller establishments will have to limit themselves largely to trade and abandon manufacture with the rare exceptions of countries like Switzerland where watch-making is a household industry. No case is being made out here for the rapid annihilation of the small producer—which in fact would be extremely undersirable in view of the fact that employment is—and ought to be—an important objective of economic planning. But there is no doubt that the future of the small producer is difficult and will require the sympathetic attention of the State for a long time to come; for, modern technology has in any case to invade a very large field. If Bhilainagar is taken as the indigenous urban prototype of the industrial age and if we impose its frequency of productive establishments (*i. e.*, one for every 234.6 persons) and its size-pattern on the urban population of Madhya Pradesh as a whole, the total number of establishments and their size-distribution will have to be as follows :

	Total	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
Projected	19,724	6,019	8,008	1,720	752	1,129	860	1,236
Actual	68,102	30,165	33,890	2,059	1,083	581	165	159

The output per head also will be very much greater. Among small establishments, the most important are mg 209.2 (122), mg 273.4 (58) and mg 388 (25) representing respectively food, clothing and transport. But we have a long way yet to go.

93 The output complex—It has already been pointed out that, while the output complex in the urban areas is certainly more variegated, it is not radically different from that of the rural areas so that it represents a kind of "pupating" industrialism. If minor groups are arranged in descending order on the basis of the number of establishments in each of them, the first twenty in the rural areas account 95.06% of all rural establishments whereas in the urban areas the corresponding percentage is only 81.64—indicating a greater variety and less uneven distribution. Twelve minor groups (mg 369.1), mg 209.2, mg 273.4, mg 393.2 mg 350, mg 311.1, mg 288.5; mg 200.1, mg 207, mg 284.9 and mg 220) appear in the first twenty both in rural and in urban areas; those underlined have higher ranks in rural areas and the others have lower ranks except that mg 220 tops the list in both the areas, with its rank therefore remaining unchanged. Among those with higher ranks, the highest gain in rank (+11) occurs in the case of mg 369.1, the manufacture of agricultural implements and the highest loss (—10) occurs in the case of mg 209.2—the making of sweetmeats, etc. The detailed picture is given in the following table:

TABLE JJ

Minor Group			Rank: Urban	Rank: Difference	Rank: Rural
1.	220	Manufacture of bidi ..	1	0	1
2.	273.4	Making of textile garments, etc.	2	—6	8
3.	209.2	Making of sweetmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.	2	—10	13
4.	393.2	Goldsmithy	4	—6	10
5.	235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	5	—2	7
6.	311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	6	+4	2
7.	200.1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.	8	—4	12
8.	350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	9	+5	4
9.	288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	10	+4	6
10.	207	Oil-pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	11	+2	9
11.	369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.	14	+11	3
12.	284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n. e. c.	16	—1	17

TABLE JJ—*Concld.*

Tailoring, goldsmithy and the milling of wheat enjoy high urban preference whereas the making of earthenware, the making of shoes and the making of brooms and broomsticks occupy high rural ranks. There is thus an underlying consistency in the rural and the urban patterns; the latter, because of higher living standards, push up the more skilled occupations, the ones which produce the more expensive consumer-goods and those (as in the case of flour-mills) which are indispensable "consumer-aids"; this is so for another reason also, *viz.*, that the proportion of "non-workers", as shown by the Census figures, is much higher in urban areas (65.06%) than in the rural areas (44.81%) —the pure breed of Shavian (ladies and) gentlemen who 'consume without producing'—it is true that in many cases this "gentlemanliness" is involuntary (children or old people, for instance). For, given two communities indentical in all respects other than the proportion of non-workers, the one with a higher proportion of non-workers is likely to have a demand-pattern which is more pronouncedly consumption-oriented. It should, however, be remembered that this pattern has no quantitative dimension *i. e.*, the order of minor groups is not based on 'the net output' of each of them; that naturally is likely to produce a substantially different pattern. This analysis must be considered applicable by and large to small establishments which, being the most numerous, naturally impose their own pattern on the figures as a whole.

It is therefore necessary to break up the figures into size-ranges and then consider the rankings.

TABLE KK

Minor groups which are found among the first ten in one or more of seven size-ranges and their rankings in each size-range

RURAL

Minor Group	Size range						
	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
1 mg 311.1	1	6	5	4	..	..	..
2 mg 220	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
3 mg 369.1	3	3	6	5	6	5	9
4 mg 283.1	4	7	8	9	..	..	..
5 mg 350	5	4	3	..	..	..	8
6 mg 273.4	6	9	10	8	..	..	..
7 mg 207 ..	7	8	..	..	..	8	..
8 mg 288.5	8	5	4	..	..	..	..
9 mg 393.2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 mg 235	10	2	1	2	9	10	..
11 mg 200.1	..	10	9	..	..	..	..
12 mg 212.1	..	..	7	7	8	..	..
13 mg 200.3	..	..	..	3	3	6	..
14 mg 342.2	..	..	..	6	2	2	7
15 mg 369.8	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
16 mg 230	..	..	..	..	4	4	5
17 mg 280	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
18 mg 399.9	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
19 mg 355.7	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
20 mg 202.1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
21 mg 233.1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
22 mg 201	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
23 mg 232	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
24 mg 231	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

URBAN

Minor Group	Size range						
	1	2-5	6-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
1 mg 273.4	1	3	5	10	..	..	..
2 mg 220	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 mg 393.2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
4 mg 311.1	4	6	10	..	..	..	..
5 mg 209.2	5	2	2	3	..	10	..
6 mg 388	6	10	..	..	..	..	..
7 mg 200.1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
8 mg 235	8	4	3	..	..	..	..
9 mg 350	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
10 mg 207	10	..	6	5	5	5	..
11 mg 288.5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
12 mg 280 ..	..	..	4	2	4	9	..
13 mg 384	..	..	7	7	2	2	3
14 mg 234	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
15 mg 200.5	..	..	9	6	..	..	..
16 mg 200.3	..	..	..	4	3	3	..
17 mg 281 ..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
18 mg 302.1	..	..	..	9	9	6	..
19 mg 369.8	..	..	..	..	6	..	7
20 mg 372	..	..	..	..	7	..	3
21 mg 379.2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
22 mg 342.2	..	..	..	..	10	7	..
23 mg 300 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
24 mg 232	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
25 mg 380 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
26 mg 262.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
27 mg 369	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
28 mg 399	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

The rank-continuities in the above table are often broken, *i. e.*, there are many minor groups which do not appear within the first ten ranks in the various size-ranges; *e. g.*, mg 200.3 (rural) does not appear within the first ten except in three size-ranges: 10-19, 20-49 and 50-99. The only unbroken continuities to be found are those against mg 220 in both rural and urban areas and against mg 369.1 in the rural areas. This would seem to suggest that firms or enterprises in these minor groups can operate economically on any scale—small or big. But, in the case of mg 369.1, the ranks in the higher size-ranges are low; the decline in the number of firms as size increases is rather steep so that rural-based establishments in mg 369.1 are not likely ever to be numerous in the highr size-ranges; in the urban areas, this minor group does not appear in the first ten in any size-range. For the rest, continuities are proemial (*i. e.*, occurring at the beginning), intermediate or terminal; besides, *discontinuities* also can be intermediate in cases in which partial continuities occur proemially or terminally. Minor groups with terminal discontinuities are: mg 311.1, mg 283.1, mg 273.4 and mg 288.5 in rural areas and mg 273.4, mg 393.2, mg 311.1, mg 388, mg 200.1 and mg 235. It appears to be safe to presume that, at least in Madhya Pradesh, the two common minor groups—mg 311.1 and mg 273.4—have not found it profitable to expand beyond a certain size presumably because large-scale operators from elsewhere are inhibiting such growth. Among others, mg 288.5 in rural areas and mg 393.2 and mg 235 in urban areas are all handicrafts carried on on the cottage industry scale—mg 288.5 caters to small local demand-aggregates; mg 393.2 is probably not susceptible to mechanisation so long as 22 carat gold had to be handled because of high variation in the kind of article produced (there seem to be greater chances of mechanisation with 22 carat gold being banned and 14 carat gold being the legally permissible, most 'golden' gold); and mg 235 cannot expand beyond a certain scale because the economies of large-scale operation supervene, mg 235 having to give way to mg 232 (even now it is because of the reservation of certain lines of weaving to handloom weavers that the craft is in a relatively prosperous condition). Mg 283.1 in rural areas and mg 388 in urban areas are both occupations which depend on proximity to the customer and the immediate rendering of the service required; they are concerned not so much with manufacture of any particular type of article or the repetitive rendering of a particular kind of service but with the satisfaction of an intermittent need subject to a fair degree of variation in kind. Thus, this kind of custom makes mg 283.1 also a small-scale establishment even though a considerable amount of mechanisation is certainly possible; that is why, in the urban areas, mg 280, mg 281, mg 282, etc., are more common. The milling of wheat (mg 200.1) again shows a terminal discontinuation; our eating habits are such that freshly ground flour is preferred and necessary; mechainsation is possible but, apart from the fact that it is not making much headway, is probably not even desirable. We may here also refer to minor group 350 (urban) which is practically a case of terminal discontinuity, there being only one establishment in the higher size-ranges (the particular one being 100+); actually, the large establishment and the innumerable small establishments deal with two different kinds of

demand, the latter being more or less in the same position as mg 288.5. Thus terminal discontinuities arise from one or more of four factors all of which are not entirely exclusive of one another: (*a*) the inhibitory effect of creeping mechanisation; (*b*) widely scattered, small demand—aggregates; (*c*) the intermittent and variable nature of demand for the service rendered, the individual efficiency factor being important; and (*d*) the very high degree of skill required in occupations where each product has an individuality of its own, repetitive fabrication being only an occasional possibility. It will be useful also to examine the rural complexion of the urban instances of terminal discontinuity discussed above. Minor Group 393.2 shows a terminal discontinuity in the rural areas also though it could also be termed 'isolated'. Minor group 388 does not appear within the first ten in rural areas. Minor group 200.1 in the rural areas is also almost a cese of terminal discontinuity but for the fact that it does not appear among the first ten in the single-person range; this is probably due to the fact that, in the rainy season (the period of houselisting), many of these single-person establishments were probably not working when the investigator visited them. The case of mg 235 (rural) is interesting in that in the rural areas it shows a nearly unbroken continuity (*i. e.*, with a slight terminal discontinuity). The reason for this position is probably that, owing to the fact that many of the weavers are also agriculturists, there are more of these (sheltered) establishments in the higher ranges in the rural areas catering to the peculiarities of local custom. The case of mg 350 has already been referred to. There are two rural instances of terminal discontinuity which do not appear as such in the urban table—one of them mg 238.5 is a case of almost the same type and the other, mg 283.1, does not appear at all within the first ten in any size-range. We shall next consider proemial discontinuities—the minor groups concerned are mg 342.2 and mg 230 in rural areas and mg 384 in urban areas. Both mg 230 and mg 384 are such that they can operate only with a certain minimum strength and are to a greater or smaller extent mechanised. Mg 342.2, even though it is not mechanised, also probably requires a certain minimum size for economical functioning; in any case, the lime kiln is of a traditionally fixed size usually. It will be seen that, in urban areas also, mg 342.2 shows a continuity which is apparently intermediate but can not incorrectly be considered a case of proemial discontinuity. The urban inconspicuousness of mg 230 is somewhat surprising; it is not as if the minor group does not occur in urban areas—in fact, in absolute and relative terms, these areas have more (501 as against 489) establishments in mg 230 and but they are not significant enough to rank within the first ten in urban areas in any size-range. Minor group 384 is of course negligible in rural areas. Proemial discontinuities, therefore, relate to minor groups in which it is not generally profitable to operate at low levels. The next set of minor groups show intermediate continuities—mg 212.1 and mg 200.3 in rural areas and mg 280, mg 200.5, mg 200.3 and mg 302.1 in urban areas. Minor group 200.3 is common to both areas and the intermediate continuity is of identical range. In contrast, mg 200.1 shows a terminal discontinuity in urban, and, for all practical purposes, in rural areas as well (in a purely technical sense, mg 200.1 can also be said to have an intermediate continuity in rural areas). The only explanation that can be offered is that, unlike wheat, paddy is usually milled in large quantities and, therefore, requires larger establishments though not very large ones. Apparently, the production of pulses is also similar to mg 200.3. The production of indigenous liquor, except where it is an illicit cottage-industry, is a process which is by no means mechanised (in fact none of the establishments—rural or urban—uses any power) but which all the same requires at least about half a dozen workers if the object is sale on a remunerative scale; it is, therefore, generally neither very small and very large. Mg 280 again must have a certain minimum size to be profitable though it can certainly be operated on a very large scale; the fact that continuity is only intermediate has to be explained by demand factors; demand is either uncertain in its size or more certain at lower levels of operations. Mg 302.1 is a typical case of small-scale industry. Minor group 207 shows substantially an intermediate continuity in urban areas and a terminal discontinuity in rural areas—which should mean that the preference is generally for smaller establishments in rural areas and larger establishments in urban areas, demand being probably the operative factor and not technical considerations relating to production. Intermediate continuities are therefore to be explained largely on one or (usually) both of two lines: (*a*) The nature of demand which, in terms of its size and origin, affects scale and/or location; and (*b*) technical conditions which make medium-sized units desirable. There are two more sets of minor groups to be considered—one set showing disturbed continuities and the other, consisting of isolated minor groups. Distrubed continuities are shown by minor groups-mg 207 (already referred to), mg 369.8 and mg 280 in rural areas and mg 209.2, mg 207, mg 234, mg 281, mg 369.8 and mg 372 in urban areas. Mg 369.8 is common to both the groups but the disturbance seems at least partly due to possible errors in coding for the many finely distinguished four digit minor groups based on mg 369; otherwise, the foundry industry should normally be a case of proemial discontinuity, if there is to be a discontinuity at all. In the case of mg 280, the position is that establishments in this minor group find proximity to an urban market profitable so that its rural occurrence is somewhat sporadic. Minor group 209.2 is actually a case of terminal discontinuity and this is understandable; sweetmeat makers rarely operate on a very large scale. Minor group 234 relates to a field in which, under Government encouragement, handlooms are gradually being converted into powerlooms and is likely in due course to show a proemial discontinuity. Minor group 281 should in course of time show an increasing number of large establishments; at the present moment, the demand for furniture is neither widespread enough at low levels to give rise to a much larger number of small establishments nor large

enough at higher levels to produce a proemial discontinuity. Similarly, mg 372 also relates to a developing industry. Disturbed continuities, where genuine (*i. e.*, where not arising from possible errors in investigation) seem largely to be associated with developing industries. The isolated minor groups—that is, which occur only once in the rural or the urban portion of Table KK—are : mg 399.9, mg 335.7, mg 202.1, mg 233.1, mg 201, mg 232 and mg 231 in rural areas and mg 379.2, mg 300, mg 232, mg 380, mg 202.2, mg 369 and mg 399 in urban areas. They relate either to large-scale manufacturing establishments which are few and far between or to occupations which in the lower size-ranges are not widely preferred owing possibly to (*a*) the diseconomies of low scale owing to mechanical considerations or to the non-availability on economical terms of the raw materials or the other facilities required; and/or (*b*) inadequacy of local demand. Isolated occurrence is therefore the result of the number of establishments in the higher ranges being far too small for a pattern to emerge. There is an obvious objection to the analysis of this paragraph based at is on artificially derived rank-continuities or rank-discontinuities—*viz.*, that the picture presented is incomplete. For, instead of the first ten, if we take the first twenty or thirty or forty, discontinuities will almost completely disappear. This is so but the purpose of this analysis will be defeated by taking such a large number of ranks. The question that we have been attempting to answer is : why is it that the first ten ranks are not occupied by the same minor groups in the same sequence in each size-range ? All that has happened as a consequence of limiting the ranks to ten is a starker posing of the question. In fact, there is one minor group—but only one though—which exhibits a very high degree of similarity in rank, *viz.*, mg 220 This industry of course has many advantages : it can be organised on any scale; machinery is prohibited by law—which means that mechanisation is no threat to the small man ; one can work either at a factory or at home—in the latter case, choosing one's own hours; demand factors seem to have little effect both on size and on the degree of dispersion; the only limiting factor, other than demand, is proximity to places where the wrapping leaf is available in plenty. If therefore the assumption of the same rank (ordinal similarity is the farthest we can hope for ; cardinal equivalence is inconceivable) by a particular minor group is a possibility, an investigation into the disturbance of rank-continuities and rank-sequences seems valid and necessay. It appears to be the case that there is some sort of a pattern of preferences in the organisation of the agencies of production and an attempt has been made to highlight some at least of the considerations governing this patterns. It may be that over a few decades this kind of analysis may prove rewarding; the only claim that can be made for the 1961 Census is that it has started the quest.

94 Regional variations of the output complex: rural —Interesting patterns also emerge when we examine regional variations of the output complex. The following table groups together the rural area of tahsils in which the output complexes show some similarity in the sense that at least the first rank in many cases, quite often the second and in some cases the third are each taken by the same minor group in more than one tahsil.

TABLE LL (1)

Regional pattern of the output complex (Rural:Tahsils)

		Tahsil	Minor Group in the 1st rank		2nd rank	3rd rank	4th rank
I	1	Sardarpur	200.1		350	273.4	311.1
II	1	Multai	202.1		235	283.1	369.1
III	1	Joura	207	(*i*)	283.1	350	235
	2	Sabalgarh	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	3	Gohad	,,	(*ii*)	350	283.1	200.1
	4	Mehgaon	,,		,,	,,	369.1
IV	1	Bijapur	212.1		311.1	288.3	350
V	1	Khurai	220	(*iii*)	283.1	311.1	369.1
	2	Begamganj	,,		,,	369.1	311.1
	3	Sagar	,,	(*iv*)	311.1	283.1	369.1
	4	Hatta	,,		,,	288.5	283.1
	5	Banda	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	6	Sihora	,,		,,	350	283.1
	7	Damoh	,,		,,	,,	288.5
	8	Patan	,,		,,	,,	,,
	9	Rehli	,,		,,	369.1	283.1
VI	1	Raigarh	235	(*v*)	200.6	207	350
	2	Sarangarh	,,		,,	,,	,,
	3	Mahasamund	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	4	Baloda-Bazar	,,	(*vi*)	273.4	311.1	369.1
	5	Raipur	,,		,,	369.1	311.1
	6	Dhamtari	,,		,,	,,	350
	7	Janjgir	,,		,,	393.2	369.1

TABLE LL (1)—*contd.*

		Tahsil	Minor Group in the 1st rank		2nd rank	3rd rank	4th rank
	8	Jagdalpur	235		288.5	369.1	350
	9	Ghargoda	,,	(*vii*)	350	200.6	369.1
	10	Kondagaon	,,		,,	288.5	,,
	11	Udaipur	,,		369.1	200.6	288.5
	12	Khairagarh	,,		,,	207	273.4
	13	Jashpur	,,	(*viii*)	,,	350	288.5
	14	Ambikapur	,,		,,	,,	311.1
	15	Narayanpur	,,		,,	,,	369.8
	16	Sakti	,,		393.2	273.4	393.2
VII	1	Barwani	273.4		207	311.1	200.1
	2	Neemuch	,,		283.1	350	311.1
	3	Burhanpur	,,		311.1	200.1	283.1
	4	Khargone	,,	(*ix*)	,,	207	200.1
	5	Rajpur	,,		,,	,,	350
	6	Bhikangaon	,,		,,	283.1	207
	7	Balaghat	,,	(*x*)	369.1	200.6	393.2
	8	Sausar	,,		,,	283.1	235
VIII	1	Mandsaur	283.1	(*xi*)	273.4	311.1	350
	2	Malhargarh	,,		,,	350	311.1
	3	Mansa	,,		311.1	273.4	350
	4	Sironj	,,		,,	350	288.5
	5	Kurwai	,,		,,	,,	,,
	6	Berasia	,,	(*xii*)	,,	,,	,,
	7	Narsingarh	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	8	Vidisha	,,		,,	,,	,,
	9	Seondha	283.1		350	207	288.5
	10	Lahar	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	11	Datia	,,	(*xiii*)	,,	288.5	,,
	12	Alot	,,		,,	311.1	314
	13	Bhander	,,		,,	369.1	207
	14	Pichhore (Gwalior)	,,		,,	,,	,,
	15	Huzur (Sehore)	,,		369.1	350	273.4
IX	1	Khachrod	288.3		311.1	283.1	369.1
X	1	Ajaigarh	288.5		207	350	311.1
	2	Bindranawagarh	,,		235	369.1	350
	3	Ghairatganj	,,		283.1	311.1	369.1
	4	Alirajpur	,,	(*xiv*)	311.1	350	369.1
	5	Baikunthpur	,,		,,	369.1	288.9
	6	Baihar	,,	(*xv*)	369.1	207	200.6
	7	Manendragarh	,,		,,	311.1	209.2
XI	1	Gird	288.6		350	207	283.1
XII	1	Ichhawar	310.1		283.1	311.1	350
XIII	1	Bijawar	311.1		207	350	288.5
	2	Laundi	,,		,,	,,	288.9
	3	Beohari	,,	(*xvi*)	,,	,,	369.1
	4	Gopadbanas	,,		,,	,,	,,
	5	Singrauli	,,		,,	369.1	350
	6	Kasrawad	,,	(*xvii*)	235	283.1	273.4
	7	Bemetara	,,		,,	369.1	350
	8	Maheshwar	,,		273.4	283.1	350
	9	Sailana	,,	(*xviii*)	,,	350	206
	10	Kukshi	,,		,,	,,	369.1
	11	Huzur (Rewa)	,,		283.1	220	350
	12	Khandwa	,,		,,	273.4	200.1
	13	Tarana	,,	(*xix*)	,,	,,	288.5
	14	Ratlam	,,		,,	,,	,,

TABLE LL (1)—*Contd.*

		Tahsil	Minor Groups in the			
			1st rank	2nd rank	3rd rank	4th rank
XIII —*concld.*	15	Seoni Malwa	311.1	283.1	273.4	314
	16	Mhow	,,	,,	,,	350
	17	Barwaha	,,	,,	,,	,,
	18	Badnawar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	19	Dewas	,,	,,	,,	,,
	20	Dhar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	21	Nasrullaganj	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	22	Kannod	,,	,,	,,	,,
	23	Gadarwara	,,	,,	,,	,,
	24	Mahidpur	,,	,,	288.3	350
	25	Silwani	,,	,,	288.5	273.4
	26	Narsimhapur	,,	,,	,,	,,
	27	Hoshangabad	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	28	Agar	,,	,,	314	350
	29	Mungaoli	,,	,,	350	235
	30	Indore	,,	,,	,,	273.4
	31	Bagli	,,	,,	,,	,,
	32	Basoda	,,	,,	,,	,,
	33	Sawer	,,	,,	,,	,,
	34	Ashoknagar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	35	Depalpur	,,	,,	,,	,,
	36	Kolaras	,, (*xix*)	,,	,,	,,
	37	Ashta	,, *concld.*	,,	,,	,,
	38	Ujjain	,,	,,	,,	,,
	39	Sehore	,,	,,	,,	,,
	40	Sonkatch	,,	,,	,,	,,
	41	Lateri	,,	,,	,,	288.5
	42	Guna	,,	,,	,,	,,
	43	Raghogarh	,,	,,	,,	,,
	44	Biaora	,,	,,	,,	288.6
	45	Khilchipur	,,	,,	,,	314
	46	Chachaura	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	47	Khategaon	,,	,,	,,	,,
	48	Goharganj	,,	,,	,,	,,
	49	Badnagar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	50	Shajapur	,,	,,	,,	,,
	51	Budni	,,	,,	369.1	273.4
	52	Harsud	,,	,,	,,	,,
	53	Baraily	,,	,,	,,	,,
	54	Jaora	,,	,,	,,	,,
	55	Harda	,,	,,	,,	,,
	56	Sohagpur (Hoshangabad)	,,	,,	,,	288.5
	57	Udaipura	,,	,,	,,	350
	58	Jatara	,,	288.5	283.1	,,
	59	Thandla	,,	,,	350	369.1
	60	Jabalpur	,, (*xx*)	,,	,,	,,
	61	Bharatpur	,,	,,	369.1	207
	62	Garoth	,,	314	350	273.4
	63	Manawar	,,	350	207	283.1
	64	Sirmour	,,	,,	,,	,,
	65	Raghurajnagar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	66	Mauganj	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	67	Pohri	,,	,,	273.4	283.1
	68	Tikamgarh	,,	,,	283.1	207
	69	Petlawad	,,	,,	,,	273.4
	70	Shivpuri	,,	,,	,,	,,
	71	Sarangpur	,,	,,	,,	,,
	72	Panna	,, (*xxi*)	,,	,,	288.9
	73	Shujalpur	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	74	Pichhore (Shivpuri)	,,	,,	,,	,,
	75	Sohagpur (Shahdol)	,,	,,	288.5	207
	76	Pawai	,,	,,	,,	369.1
	77	Bhanpura	,,	,,	288.6	,,
	78	Chhatarpur	,,	,,	288.9	207
	79	Murwara	,,	,,	369.1	220
	80	Susner	,,	,,	,,	283.1
	81	Maihar	,,	,,	,,	,,
	82	Bandhogarh	,,	,,	,,	288.5
	83	Amarpatan	,,	369.1	207	220
	84	Deosar	,,	,,	,,	350
	85	Kawardha	,, (*xxii*)	,,	235	288.5
	86	Surajpur	,,	,,	,,	350
	87	Lakhnadon	,,	,,	288.5	207
	88	Mungeli	,,	,,	350	235

TABLE LL (1)—*Concld.*

		Tahsil	Minor Groups in the			
			1st rank	2nd rank	3rd rank	4th rank
XIV	1	Sitamau	314	311.1	283.1	350
	2	Rajgarh	,, (*xxiii*)	,,	350	283.1
XV	1	Morena	350	200.1	274.1	207
	2	Sheopur	,,	207	209.2	393.2
	3	Bijeypur	,, (*xxiv*)	,,	283.1	288.5
	4	Jawad	,,	283.1	235	207
	5	Ambah	,,	,,	311.1	235
	6	Raisen	,,	,,	,,	273.4
	7	Karera	,, (*xxv*)	,,	,,	369.1
	8	Nagod	,,	,,	,,	,,
	9	Bhind	,,	,,	369.1	200.1
	10	Niwari	,,	288.5	283.1	235
	11	Jhabua	,,	311.1	369.1	283.1
	12	Teonthar	,,	369.1	207	288.5
	13	Jobat	,, (*xxvi*)	,,	311.1	207
XVI	1	Sendhwa	369.1	200.1	273.4	209.2
	2	Rajnandgaon	,,	235	,,	311.1
	3	Dantewara	,, (*xxvii*)	,,	350	393.9
	4	Katghora	,,	,,	388.5	288.9
	5	Sanjari-Balod	,,	273.4	235	207
	6	Durg	,, (*xxviii*)	,,	311.1	235
	7	Samri	,,	288.5	212.1	311.1
	8	Dindori	,, (*xxix*)	,,	311.1	235
	9	Pal	,,	311.1	207	212.1
	10	Amarwara	,,	,,	,,	273.4
	11	Chhindwara	,,	,,	,,	,,
	12	Bilaspur	,,	,,	235	288.5
	13	Sconi	,,	,,	273.4	,,
	14	Mandla	,, (*xxx*)	,,	288.5	207
	15	Pushparajgarh	,,	,,	,,	283.1
	16	Betul	,,	,,	,,	,,
	17	Niwas	,,	,,	,,	350
	18	Bhainsdehi	,,	,,	393.2	273.4
	19	Bhanupratappur	,,	350	207	,,
	20	Kanker	,, (*xxxi*)	,,	,,	288.5
	21	Konta	,,	,,	235	212.1
	22	Wara-Seoni	,,	393.2	,,	273.4

(In the column headed "2nd rank", numbers in Roman numerals of the lower case relate to groups of tahsils in which the 1st rank minor group and the 2nd rank minor group are the same)

It will be seen from the table that, taken tahsil by tahsil, the minor groups which occupy the first rank in one tahsil or the other are from the following nine major groups only: (1) MG 31 (Leather and Leather Products) in 46.44% of the State's tahsil area; (2) MG 36 (Basic Metals, etc.,) in 15.47% of the area; (3)MG 23 (Textiles-Cotton) in 11.36 % of the area; (4) MG 28 (Wood, etc.) in 8.29% of the area; (5) MG 35 (Non-metallic mineral products, etc. except petroleum and coal) in 6.10% of the area; (6) MG 22 (Tobacco Products) in 5.71% of the area; (7) MG 27 (Textiles-Miscellaneous) in 3.23% of the area; (8) MG 20 (Food stuffs) in 2.54 % of the area; and (9) MG 21 (Beverages) in 0.32% of the area. The rest of the tahsil area of the State (which is 719.82 Sq. miles is urban area; the term 'Tahsil area' is exclusive of some 28,631.46 Sq. miles of forest area mostly in the Mahakoshal region. The following table shows the position minor group-wise:

TABLE LL (2)

Minor Groups in the first rank : Tahsils

	Minor Group	No. of Tahsils	Area in Sq. miles	Percentage to State tahsil area
1.	311.1	88	63,862	45.48
2.	369.1	22	21,728	15.47
3.	235	16	15,953	11.36
4.	350	13	8,565	6.10
5.	220	9	8,013	5.71
6.	283.1	15	7,072	5.04
7.	273.4	8	4,532	3.23
8.	288.5	7	4,070	2.90
9.	207	4	1,887	1.34
10.	288.6	1	1,039	0.74
11.	314	2	914	0.65
12.	310.1	1	902	0.64
13.	200.1	1	499	0.36
14.	288.3	1	494	0.35
15.	212.1	1	452	0.32
16.	310.1	1	429	0.31
		190	140,411	

The area under mg 311.1 is in two blocks—one consisting of a large part of Malwa in the west a lower eastern area of which extends practically along the Narbada Valley and the other, in the north-eastern areas of the State consisting of most of Rewa Division. The northern most parts of the State, many districts and tahsils in the south and a central block around Damoh relegate mg 311.1 to a rank other than the first. In the north definitely this is due to a widespread movement in this shoe-making caste away from the traditional occupation and in the central block around Damoh the recent growth of the bidi-making industry is probably the cause (as can be seen from the fact that in 7 out of the 9 tahsils in this block mg 311.1 is second in importance). In the southern parts, the habit of using footwear is not common. The next important mg 369.1 shows up in the first place only in central and eastern south and also around Mandla District. Most of these areas are contiguous to the area in which mg 311.1 is important and, consequently, show mg 311.1 in the second place. A good deal of this area is tribal and the Agaria, the tribal iron-smelter and blacksmith, is responsible for the importance of this occupation. Next in order of importance is mg 235 which is first in rank in 16 tahsils (rural areas) most of them along the south-eastern border of the State. The explanation for this peculiar feature seems to be that there are certain traditional kinds of cloth required by the people which are produced only by the handloom, demand not being big enough for the mills; an important Hindu weaving (scheduled) caste (Gonda) is mostly to be found in these areas—which are, incidentally also a little more humid than the rest of the State. In the west of the State, handloom weaving is more of an urban phenomenon. This mg 235 is not predominantly associated with any particular minor group in the second place—in some areas, it is mg 369.1, in some others mg 273.4 and yet in others mg 200.6. That the tailor (mg 273.4) should be next in importance to the weaver is of course perfectly in order. The important areas for mg 235 are mostly adjacent to areas in which mg 369.1 is the most important. It is difficult to account for this juxtaposition. As the most important, mg 350 throws up a rather scattered picture but, as will be shown below, it is very important as a second-rank minor group in the rural areas. Mg 220 is important in a very clearly marked area—Begamganj Tahsil of Raisen District, Sagar District, Damoh District and Sihora and Patan Tahsils of Jabalpur District. Second in importance in this region is mg 311.1—a point referred to already earlier in this paragraph. The sixth in importance is mg 283.1 which, like mg 369.1, is associated with agriculture but the area where it is the most important is a small compact group of tahsils in the north around Datia District (*i. e.*, Pichhore Tahsil in Gwalior District, Datia District, Bhander Tahsil in Gwalior District and Lahar Tahsil in Bhind District) but for the isolated Alot Tahsil of Ratlam District. This again is a minor group which shows up extensively as a second-in-rank minor group. The seventh is mg 273.4 which is first in five contiguous tahsils (Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone and Bhikangaon Tahsils of West Nimar District and Burhanpur tahsil of East Nimar District) apart from two isolated Tahsils - Sausar in Chhindwara District and Balaghat tahsil in the district of the same name. Many of these tahsils are cotton-growing and the predominance of tailoring is probably to be attributed to the relatively wealthier condition of these areas. The eighth in importance is mg 288.5 which is important in scattered areas a good many of which are either tribal or hilly; areas in which this minor group is second in rank are also for the most part hilly. The ninth in importance in the State, mg 207, is actually the first only in a very small part of the State; even as a second-in-rank occupation, it extends to only a few other areas mostly in Rewa Division and some of them contiguous to the first-in-rank areas. The other seven first-in-rank minor groups are not of any great importance being mostly isolated occurrences. Thus, among the first nine significant Minor groups, seven mainly produce consumer goods of some kind or the other (i. e., minor groups 311.1, 235, 350, 220, 273.4, 288.5 and 207), the other two-minor groups 369.1 and 283.1—are ancillary to agriculture and can technically be called producer goods industries, however, incongruous it may sound in the context of the Indian country side. These two minor groups account for 16.45% of all rural establishments and the other seven, for 64.52%. The amount of power used is negligible. If we consider all the areas in which two minor groups are important each of which is either the first or the second, significant patterns emerge in respect of only five such pairs as will be seen from the following table:

TABLE LL(3)

Pairs of Minor Groups in first and second ranks: Tahsils

[In the first column, appear pairs of minor groups; the lower pair in set of two pairs shows the minor groups in an order reverse to that of the higher pair. Against each pair is shown in the 2nd column the number of the group (if any) of tahsils indicated in Roman letters of the lower case in Table LL(1)]

		(1)		(2)
1	(*a*)	283.1-311.1	.. ..	(*xii*)
	(*b*)	311.1-283.1	.. ..	(*xix*)
2	(*a*)	311.1-350	.. ..	(*xxi*)
	(*b*)	350 -311.1	.. ..	Jhabua Tahsil
3	(*a*)	235 -369.1	.. ..	(*viii*)
	(*b*)	369.1-235	.. ..	(*xxvii*)
4	(*a*)	273.4-369.1	.. ..	(*x*)
	(*b*)	369.1-273.4	.. ..	(*xxviii*)
5	(*a*)	283.1-350	.. ..	(*xiii*)
	(*b*)	350 -283.1	.. ..	(*xxv*)

Thus Malwa is the favourite home of the shoe-maker and the carpenter. The shoe-maker continues to be important in Bundelkhand and a little of Baghelkhand but his compatriot here is the earthenware maker or the potter. The potter is prominent also in the area around Bhind District right in the north but in association, here, with the carpenter. These craftsmen are of course found in the rest of the State but not in such large numbers. Starting from Malwa,

the carpenter's prominence continues northwards and the shoe-maker's, eastwards. Comparatively, areas of prominence of other crafts are much smaller. The weaver and the blacksmith, for example, are prominent in a small area south and east of Ambikapur and in the smaller pocket of Kawardha-Rajnandgaon Tahsils. Similarly, the blacksmith and the tailor, this time, are prominent in a small area east of Burhanpur.

95 We shall now continue the effort to discover contiguities in respect of not just one minor group but a pair of minor groups. These groups of tahsil have been numbered with Roman numerals of the lower case in Table LL(I); single tahsil not being groups have not been so numbered. Twenty-eight such pairs emerge and they are rearranged in the following table on the basis of ranks with respect to area.

TABLE LL (4)

Pairs of minor groups (first and second) : Tahsils

[The first column shows the rank; the second shows the pair of minor groups; the third its number in Table LL (I); the fourth the percentage of the tahsil area of which the first minor group in the pair is the most important *and* the second minor group is the second most important. The last column shows the number of tahsils involved. It will be seen that the table shows only 170 tahsils—20 tahsils being such that in each of them the pair of minor groups is peculiar to itself].

1	2		3	4	5
1	311.1-283.1	..	(*xix*)	20.22	47
2	311.1-350	..	(*xxi*)	12.30	20
3	369.1-311.1	..	(*xxx*)	8.62	10
4	220 -311.1	..	(*iv*)	4.88	7
5	311.1-369.1	..	(*xxii*)	4.57	6
6	311.1-207	..	(*xvi*)	3.97	5
7	235 -369.1	..	(*viii*)	3.83	5
8	235 -273.4	..	(*vi*)	2.93	4
9	350 -283.1	..	(*xxv*)	2.52	6
10	283.1-311.1	..	(*xii*)	2.29	6
11	311.1-288.5	..	(*xx*)	2.02	4
12	369.1-273.4	..	(*xxviii*)	1.88	2
13	350 -207	..	(*xxiv*)	1.83	2
14	369.1-235	..	(*xxvii*)	1.83	3
15	283.1-350	..	(*xiii*)	1.81	6
16	273.4-311.1	..	(*ix*)	1.68	4
17	235 -200.6	..	(*v*)	1.64	3
18	235 -350	..	(*vii*)	1.42	2
19	369.1-350	..	(*xxxi*)	1.16	3
20	273.4-369.1	..	(*x*)	1.12	2
21	369.1-288.5	..	(*xxix*)	1.07	2
22	311.1-235	..	(*xvii*)	1.06	2
23	311.1-273.4	..	(*xviii*)	1.03	3
24	288.5-369.1	..	(*xv*)	1.00	2
25	288.5-311.1	..	(*xiv*)	0.86	2
26	220 -283.1	..	(*iii*)	0.83	2
27	207 -283.1	..	(*i*)	0.79	2
28	350 -369.1	..	(*xxvi*)	0.74	2
29	314 -311.1	..	(*xxiii*)	0.65	2
30	283.1-273.4	..	(*xi*)	0.57	2
31	207 -350	..	(*ii*)	0.55	2
				98.54	170

TABLE LL (5)

Association between minor groups: Tahsils

[The first column shows the minor group. In the second column are shown minor groups which are found in association with the minor group shown in the first column, the latter being in those areas the most prominent or the next most prominent. In the third column, those minor groups are entered which are found in association with the minor group of the first column but with the latter as the *most prominent* and in the last column are entered those minor groups which are again found in association with the minor group of the first column but with the latter as the second most prominent. The derivation of this table from Table LL (4) is obvious]

		2	3	4
1	311.1	283.1; 369.1; 288.5; 273.4	350; 207; 235	220; 314
2	283.1	311.1; 350	273.3	220
3	350 ..	283.1; 207; 369.1	..	311.1; 235
4	369.1	311.1; 273.4; 235; 350; 288.5	..	..
5	220 ..	..	311.1; 283.1	..
6	207 ..	350	273.4	311.1
7	235 ..	369.1	273.4; 200.6; 350	311.1
8	273.4	311.1; 369.1	..	235; 207; 283.1
9	283.5	369.1; 311.1	..	..
10	200.6	..	..	235

A feature that will be immediately noticed is the fact that the agricultural blacksmith (mg 369.1) and the basket-maker (mg 288.5) stick to their occupational associates. The ten minor groups that occur in this table are also all the ones that occur in Table LL (4) if we assume for the moment that mg 311.1 and mg 314 are more or less the same; these by themselves account for 82.70% of all rural establishments. To conclude, there are undoubtedly regional preferences for particular minor groups: Malwa for mg 311.1 and mg 283.1; the Narmada Valley and the area around the hill ranges beyond for mg 369.1; the area around Sagar and Damoh for mg 220; a northern bit around Bhind and Datia for mg 350; a good deal of Rewa Division for mg 311.1 and mg 350; a small region in the south-east for mg 235 and mg 369.1. Mostly, there are traditional occupations and to a considerable extent reflect the pattern of settlement of the castes concerned. Some guesses as to likely future trends have been hazarded already in the course of the detailed discussion of major and minor groups in the earlier parts of this chapter. Tables similar to Table LL (1) are given below per divisions:

TABLE LL (6*a*)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Gwalior Division: Tahsils

First Part: ***Groups and Sub-groups***

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
I	1	Joura	207	283.1	(*i*)	350	235
	1	Sabalgarh	207	283.1		350	369.1
	3	Gohad	207	350	(*ii*)	283.1	200.1
	4	Mehgaon	207	350		283.1	369.1

TABLE LL (3a)—*concld.*

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
II	1	Seondha	283.1	350		207	288.5
	2	Lahar	283.1	350		207	369.1
	3	Datia	283.1	350	(*iii*)	288.5	369.1
	4	Bhander	283.1	350		369.1	207
	5	Pichhore (Gwalior)	283.1	350		369.1	207
III	1	Gird	288.6	350	..	207	283.1
IV	1	Mungaoli	311.1	233.1		350	235
	2	Ashoknagar	311.1	233.1		350	273.4
	3	Kolaras	311.1	283.1	(*iv*)	350	273.4
	4	Guna	311.1	283.1		350	283.5
	5	Raghogarh	311.1	233.1		350	288.5
	6	Chachaura	311.1	283.1		350	369.1
	7	Pohri	311.1	350		273.4	283.1
	8	Shivpuri	311.1	350	(*v*)	283.1	273.4
	9	Pichhore (Shivpuri)	311.1	350		283.1	369.1
V	1	Morena	350	200.1	..	274.1	207
	2	Sheopur	350	207	(*vi*)	209.2	393.2
	3	Bijeypur	350	207		283.1	288.5
	4	Ambah	350	283.1		311.1	235
	5	Karera	350	283.1	(*vii*)	311.1	369.1
	6	Baind	350	283.1		369.1	200.1

Second Part: Areas

A : Groups

1	IV	7,422.13	Sq. miles	(43.11%)
2	V	4,687.09	,,	(27.23%)
3	II	2,180.80	,,	(12.67%)
4	I	1,886.87	,,	(10.95%)
5	III	1,038.60	,,	(6.03%)
		17,215.54	Sq. miles	(100.00%)

B : Sub-groups

1	(*iv*)	5,133.77	Sq. miles	(29.80%)
2	(*vi*)	2,574.32	,,	(14.95%)
3	(*v*)	2,288.41	,,	(13.29%)
4	(*iii*)	2,180.80	,,	(12.67%)
5	(*vii*)	1,700.80	,,	(9.88%)
6	(*i*)	1,115.77	,,	(6.48%)
7	(*ii*)	711.10	,,	(4.48%)
		15,734.37	Sq. miles	(91.57%)

TABLE LL (6b)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Rewa Division: Tahsils

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups					
I	1	Ajaigarh	288.5	207	..	350	311.1
II	1	Bijawar	311.1	207		350	288.5
	2	Laundi	311.1	207		350	288.9
	3	Beohari	311.1	207	(*i*)	350	369..1
	4	Gopadbanas	311.1	207		350	369 1
	5	Singrauli	311.1	207		369.1	350
	6	Huzur	311.1	283.1	..	220	350
	7	Jatara	311.1	288.5	..	283.1	350
	8	Sirmour	311.1	350		207	283.1
	9	Raghurajnagar	311.1	350		207	283.1
	10	Mauganj	311.1	350		207	369.1
	11	Tikamgarh	311.1	350		283.1	207
	12	Panna	311.1	350		283.1	288.9
	13	Sohagpur	311.1	350	(*ii*)	288.5	207
	14	Pawai	311.1	350		288.5	369.1
	15	Chhatarpur	311.1	350		288.9	207
	16	Maihar	311.1	350		369.1	283.1
	17	Bandogarh	311.1	350		369.1	288.5
	18	Amarpatan	311.1	369.1	(*iii*)	207	220
	19	Deosar	311.1	369.1		207	350
III	1	Nagod	350	283.1	..	311.1	369.1
	2	Niwari	350	288.5	..	283.1	235
	3	Teonthar	350	369.1	..	207	288.5
IV	1	Pushparajgarh	369.1	311.1	..	288.5	283.1

SECOND PART: Areas

A: Groups

1	II	19,493.23	Sq. miles	(87.91%)
2	III	1,764.96	,,	(7.96%)
3	IV	681.39	,,	(3.07%)
4	I	235.23	,,	(1.06%)
		22,174.86	Sq. miles	(100.00%)

B: Sub-groups

1	(*ii*)	10,818.88	Sq. miles	(48.79%)
2	(*i*)	5,577.81	,,	(25.15%)
3	(*iii*)	1,910.76	,,	(8.62%)
		18,307.45	Sq. miles	(82.56%)

TABLE LL (6c)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Indore Division: Tahsils

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups					
I	1	Sardarpur	200.1	350	..	273.4	311.1
II	1	Barwani	273.4	207	..	311.1	200.1
	2	Neemuch	273.4	283.1	..	350	311.1
	3	Burhanpur	273.4	311.1		200.1	283.1
	4	Khargone	273.4	311.1	(*i*)	207	200.1
	5	Rajpur	273.4	311.1		207	350
	6	Bhikangaon	273.4	311.1		283.1	207
III	1	Mandsaur	283.1	273.4	(*ii*)	311.1	350
	2	Malhargarh	283.1	273.4		350	311.1
	3	Manasa	283.1	311.1	..	273.4	350
	4	Alot	283.1	350	..	311.1	314
IV	1	Khacharod	288.3	311.1	..	283.1	369.1
V	1	Alirajpur	288.5	311.1	..	350	369.1
VI	1	Kasrawad	311.1	235	..	283.1	273.4
	2	Maheshwar	311.1	273.4		283.1	350
	3	Sailana	311.1	273.4	(*iii*)	350	206.0
	4	Kukshi	311.1	273.4		350	369.1
	5	Khandwa	311.1	283.1		273.4	200.1
	6	Tarana	311.1	283.1		273.4	288.5
	7	Ratlam	311.1	283.1		273.4	288.5
	8	Mhow	311.1	283.1		273.4	350
	9	Barwaha	311.1	283.1		273.4	350
	10	Badnawar	311.1	283.1		273.4	350
	11	Dewas	311.1	283.1		273.4	350
	12	Dhar	311.1	283.1		273.4	350
	13	Kannod	311.1	283.1	(*iv*)	273.4	369.1
	14	Mahidpur	311.1	283.1		288.3	350
	15	Indore	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	16	Bagli	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	17	Sawer	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	18	Depalpur	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	19	Ujjain	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	20	Sonkatch	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	21	Khategaon	311.1	283.1		350	369.1
	22	Badnagar	311.1	283.1		350	369.1
	23	Harsud	311.1	283.1		369.1	273.4
	24	Jaora	311.1	283.1		369.1	273.4
	25	Thandla	311.1	283.5		350	369.1
	26	Garoth	311.1	314		350	273.4
	27	Mandsaur	311.1	350	(*v*)	207	283.1
	28	Petlawad	311.1	350		283.1	273.4
	29	Bhanpura	311.1	350		288.6	369.1
VII	1	Sitamau	314	311.1		283.1	350
VIII	1	Jawad	350	283.1		235	207
	2	Jhabua	350	311.1		369.1	283.4
	3	Jobat	350	369.1		311.1	207
IX	1	Sendhwa	369.1	200.1		273.4	209.2

SECOND PART: Areas

A: Groups

1	VI	14,688.64 Sq. miles	(61.58%)
2	II	2,965.16 ,,	(12.43%)
3	III	1,751.45 ,,	(7.34%)
4	VIII	1,587.39 ,,	(6.65%)
5	V	868.74 ,,	(3.64%)
6	IX	515.01 ,,	(2.16%)
7	I	493.76 ,,	(2.09%)
8	IV	494.17 ,,	(2.07%)
9	VII	492.17 ,,	(2.06%)
		24,861.49 Sq. miles	(100.00%)

B: Sub-groups

1	(*iv*)	10,380.80 Sq. miles	(43.50%)
2	(*i*)	2,365.66 ,,	(9.91%)
3	(*v*)	1,629.99 ,,	(6.83%)
4	(*iii*)	1,447.29 ,,	(6.07%)
5	(*ii*)	799.99 ,,	(3.35%)
		16,623.73 Sq. miles	(69.66%)

TABLE LL(6d)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Bhopal Division : Tahsils

FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I	1	Multai	202.1	235	..	283.1	369.1
II	1	Begamganj	220	283.1	..	369.1	311.1
III	1	Sironj	283.1	311.1		350	288.5
	2	Kurwai	283.1	311.1		350	288.5
	3	Berasia	283.1	311.1	(*i*)	350	288.5
	4	Narsingarh	283.1	311.1		350	369.1
	5	Vidisha	283.1	311.1		350	369.1
	6	Huzur	283.1	369.1	..	350	273.
IV	1	Ghairatganj	288.5	283.1	..	311.1	369.1
V	1	Ichhawar	310.1	283.1	..	311.1	350
IV	1	Seoni-Malwa	311.1	283.1		273.4	314
	2	Nasrullaganj	311.1	283.1		273.4	36 .1
	3	Silwani	311.1	283.1		288.5	273.4
	4	Hoshangabad	311.1	283.1		288.5	369.1
	5	Agar	311.1	283.1		314	350
	6	Basoda	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	7	Ashta	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	8	Sehore	311.1	283.1		350	273.4
	9	Lateri	311.1	283.1	(*ii*)	350	288.5
	10	Biaora	311.1	283.1		350	288.6
	11	Khilchipur	311.1	283.1		350	314
	12	Goharganj	311.1	283.1		350	369.1
	13	Shajapur	311.1	283.1		350	369.1
	14	Budni	311.1	283.1		369.1	273.4
	15	Baraily	311.1	283.1		369.1	273.4
	16	Harda	311.1	283.1		369.1	273.4
	17	Sohagpur	311.1	283.1		369.1	288.5
	18	Udaipura	311.1	283.1		369.1	350
	19	Sarangpur	311.1	350		283.1	273.4
	20	Shujalpur	311.1	350	(*iii*)	283.1	369.1
	21	Susner	311.1	350		369.1	283.1
VII	1	Rajgarh	314	311.1		350	283.1
VIII	1	Raisen	350	283.		311.1	273.4
IX	1	Betul	369.1	311.	(*iv*)	288.5	283.1
	2	Bhainsdehi	369.1	311.1		393.2	273.4

SECOND PART: Areas

A: Groups

1	VI	12,012.72	Sq. miles	(60.35%)
2	III	3,140.21	,,	(15.66%)
3	IX	1,842.91	,,	(9.10%)
4	I	902.08	,,	(4.50%)
5	VIII	525.17	,,	(2.62%)
6	V	428.90	,,	(2.14%)
7	VII	421.43	,,	(2.10%)
8	IV	355.26	,,	(1.77%)
9	II	312.12	,,	(1.76%)
		20,052.80	Sq. miles	(100.00%)

B: Sub-groups

1	(*ii*)	10,627.57	Sq. miles	(53.00%)
2	(*i*)	2,623.19	,,	(13.08%)
3	(*iv*)	1,824.91	,,	(9.10%)
4	(*iii*)	1,475.15	,,	(7.36%)
		16,550.82	Sq. miles	(82.54%)

TABLE LL (6e)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Jabalpur Division : Tahsils

FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
I	1	Khurai	220	283.1		311.1	369.1
	2	Sagar	220	311.1		283.1	369.1
	3	Hatta	220	311.1		288.5	283.1
	4	Banda	220	311.1		288.5	369.1
	4	Sihora	220	311.1	(*i*)	350	283.1
	6	Damoh	220	311.1		288.5	288.5
	7	Patan	220	311.1		288.5	288.5
	8	Rehli	220	311.1		369.1	283.1

TABLE LL(6e)—*concld.*

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
II	1	Balaghat	273.4	369.1	(*ii*)	200.6	393.2
	2	Sausar	273.4	369.1		283.1	235
III	1	Baihar	288.5	369.1		207	200.6
IV	1	Gadarwara	311.1	283.1	(*iii*)	273.4	369.1
	2	Narsimhapur	311.1	283.1		288.5	273.4
	3	Jabalpur	311.1	288.5		350	369.1
	4	Murwara	311.1	350		369.1	220
	5	Lakhnadon	311.1	369.1		288.5	207
V	1	Dindori	369.1	288.5		311.1	235
	2	Amarwara	369.1	311.1		207	273.4
	3	Chhindwara	369.1	311.1		207	273.4
	4	Seoni	369.1	311.1	(*iv*)	273.4	288.5
	5	Mandla	369.1	311.1		288.5	207
	6	Niwas	369.1	311.1		288.5	350
	7	Wara-Seoni	369.1	393.2		235	273.4

SECOND PART: Areas

	A : Groups				**B : Sub-Groups**			
1	V	8,468.66	Sq.miles	(36.01 %)	1 (*i*)	6,845.62	Sq.miles	(29.11%)
2	I	7,661.15	,,	(32.58 %)	2 (*iv*)	6,826.11	,,	(29.03%)
3	IV	4,847.88	,,	(20.62 %)	3 (*iii*)	1,728.35	,,	(7.35%)
4	II	1,556 .91	,,	(6.66 %)	4 (*ii*)	1,566.91	,,	(6.66%)
5	III	971.17	,,	(4.13 %)				
		23,515.77	Sq. miles	(100.00 %)		16,966.99	Sq. miles	(72.15%)

TABLE LL (6f)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Bilaspur Division Tahsils

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups					
I	1	Raigarh	235	200.6	(*i*)	207	350
	2	Sarangarh	235	200.6		207	250
	3	Janjgir	235	273.4		293.2	369.1
	4	Ghargoda	235	350		200.6	369.1
	5	Udaipur	235	369.1		200.6	288.5
	6	Jashpur	235	369.1	(*ii*)	3500	288.5
	7	Ambikapur	235	369.1		3500	311.1
	8	Sakti	235	393.2		273.4	393.2
II	1	Baikunthpur	288.5	311.1		369.1	288.9
	2	Manendragarh	288.5	369.1		311.1	209.2
III	1	Bharatpur	311.1	288.5		369.1	207
	2	Surajpur	311.1	369.1	(*iii*)	2350	350
	3	Mungeli	311.1	369.1		350	235
IV	1	Katghora	369.1	2350		388.5	288.9
	2	Samri	369.1	288.5		212.1	311.1
	3	Pal	369.1	311.1	(*iv*)	207	212.1
	4	Bilaspur	369.1	311.1		235	88.52

SECOND PART: Areas

	A: Groups				**B: Sub-Groups**			
1	I	6,974.31	Sq.miles	(44.05%)	1 (*ii*)	4,122.47	Sq. miles	(26.04%)
2	IV	4,528.49	,,	(28.60%)	2 (*iv*)	2,767.35	,,	(17.48%)
3	III	3,567.03	,,	(22.53%)	3 (*iii*)	2,673.40	,,	(16.88%)
4	II	763.76	,,	(4.82%)	4 (*i*)	888.28	,,	(5.61%)
		15,833.59	Sq. miles	(100.00%)		10,451.50	Sq. miles	(66.01%)

TABLE LL (6g)

Pattern of the Rural Output Complex: Raipur Division: Tahsils

Group No.		Tahsil	1st rank	2nd rank	Sub-group No.	3rd rank	4th rank
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		FIRST PART: Groups and Sub-groups					
I	1	Bijapur	212.1	311.1		288.3	350
II	1	Mahasamund	235	200.6		207	369.1
	2	Baloda-Bazar	235	273.4	(*i*)	311.1	369.1
	3	Raipur	235	273.4		369.1	311.1
	4	Dhamtari	235	273.4		369.1	350
	5	Jagdalpur	235	288.5		369.1	350
	6	Kondagaon	235	350		288.5	369.1
	7	Khairagarh	235	369.1	(*ii*)	207	273.4
	8	Narayanpur	235	369.1		350	369.8
III	1	Bindranawagarh	288.5	235		369.1	350
IV	1	Bemetara	311.1	235		369.1	350
	2	Kawardha	311.1	369.1		235	288.5
V	1	Rajnandgaon	369.1	235	(*iii*)	273.4	311.1
	2	Dantewara	369.1	235		350	393.9
	3	Sanjari Balod	369.1	273.4	(*iv*)	235	207
	4	Durg	369.1	350		311.1	235
	5	Bhanupratappur	369.1	350		207	273.4
	6	Kanker	369.1	350	(*v*)	207	288.5
	7	Konta	369.1	350		235	212.1

SECOND PART: Areas

		A: Groups					B: Sub-groups		
1	II	8,979.11	Sq.miles	(50.57%)	1	(*i*)	3,301.95	Sq.miles	(18.60%)
2	V	5,709.72	,,	(32.15%)	2	(*v*)	2,643.60	,,	(14.89%)
3	IV	1,739.98	,,	(9.80%)	3	(*iv*)	1,631.86	,,	(9.19%)
4	III	875.85	,,	(4.93%)	4	(*iii*)	1,434.26	,,	(8.08%)
5	I	452.03	,,	(2.55%)	5	(*ii*)	1,262.20	,,	(7.11%)
		17,756.69	Sq. miles	(100.0 %)			10,273.87	Sq. miles	(57.87%)

Considering only those minor groups of significance which cover at least 10% of the area of a division each, we find that in Gwalior Division, it is mg 311.1, mg 350 and mg 283.1; in Rewa Division, mg 311.1 only; in Indore Division, mg's 311.1 and 273.4; in Bhopal Division, mg's 311.1 and 283.1; in Jabalpur Division, mg 369.1, mg 220 and mg 311.1; in Bilaspur Division, mg's 235, 369.1 and 311.1, and in Raipur Division, mg's 235 and 369.1. Thus, mg 311.1 emerges as the most extensively important in an agricultural economy like that of Madhya Pradesh. Ancillary thereto, it is mg 283.1 in the wheat-growing areas and mg 369.1 in the rice-growing areas. But these general features give way to the influence of special factors in some areas: the richer Indore Division prefers another consumption-good poducing occupation—mg 273.4; in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions, mg 235 assumes importance; and in Jabalpur Division, mg 220. Rewa's economic cacophony is depressingly monotonic and the area should qualify for preferential treatment in development policy on this ground. Extending the same approach to pairs of minor groups we find that in Gwalior Division, the pairs: mg 311.1-mg 283.1, mg 350-mg 207, mg 311.1-mg 350 and mg 283.1-mg 350: are important; in Rewa Division, mg 311.1-mg 350 and mg 311.1-mg 207; in Indore Division, mg 311.1-mg 283.1 only; in Bhopal Division, mg 311.1-283.1 and 283.1-mg 311.1; in Jabalpur Division, mg 220 mg 311.1 and mg 369.1-mg 311.1 in Bilaspur-Division, mg 235-mg 369.1, mg 369.1-mg 235 and mg 311.1-mg 369.1; and in Raipur Division, mg 235-mg 273.4 and mg 369.1-mg 273.4. The spread of these pairs has already been discussed.

96 The urban output complex—The following table shows the pattern of the urban output complex for all towns and cities.

Regional Pattern of the Output Complex : Urban

TABLE MM (1)

(Co. 1 gives the town. Co. 2 indicates its class: A is class I with a population of 100 000 or above; B is class II with population between 50,000 and 100,000; C is class III with population between 20,000 and 50 000; D is class IV with population between 10,000 and 20,000; E is class V with population less than 5,000: Col. 3,4, 5 and 6 show re-pectively the minor groups in the first, second third and fourth ranks on the basis of the number of establishment in each. Group numbers are in Roman numerals of the higher case and sub-group numbers in Roman numera's of the lower case)

1			2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Umaria	D	200.1	200.3	369.8	..
	2	Bina (Etawa)	C	200.1	220	273.4	311.1
	3	Gogaon	F	200.1	273.4	..	..
	4	Khetia	E	200.1	273.4	207	209.2
	5	Katangi (Balaghat)	E	200.1	369.8	209.2	273.4
	6	Dabra	D	200.1	393.2	311.1	209.2
II	1	Arang	E	200.3	273.4	235	393.2
III	1	Nainpur	D	200.6	273.4	288.5	393.2
IV	1	Lahar	E	207	209.2	273.4	393.2
	2	Sheopur	D	207	209.2	393.2	350
V	1	North-Jhagrakhand Colliery	E	209.2	200.1	215	..
	2	Ambah	E	209.2	200.1	273 4	393.3
	3	Nepanagar	E	209.2	200.1	369.1	205
	4	Kymore	D	209.2	200.1	388	393.2
	5	Raigarh	E	209.2	207	393.2	200.1
	6	Tikuri	E	209.2	220	288.9	388
	7	Rajhara-Jharandalli	C	209.2	273.4	209.2	388
	8	Korba	D	209.2	273.4	235	209.4
	9	Chhindwara	C	209.2	273.4	235	388
	10	Bilaspur	B	209.2	273.4	235	393.2
	11	Biaora	D	209.2	273.4	311.1	288.5
	12	Badnawar	E	209.2	273.4	311.1	350
	13	Garoth	E	209.2	273.4	311.1	350
	14	Nagda	D	209.2	273.4	340	200.1
	15	Raisen	E	209.2	273.4	350	200.1
	16	Satna	C	209.2	273.4	388	220
	17	Bhilianagar	B	209.2	273.4	388	284.9
	18	Baloda-Bazar	E	209.2	273.4	388	288.5
	19	Dhamtari	C	209.2	273.4	393.3	350
	20	Kanker	E	209.2	273.4	393.2	388
	21	Ambikapur	D	209.2	281	393.2	220
	22	Karera	E	209.2	311.1	207	393.2
	23	Basoda	D	209.2	311.1	273.4	200.1
	24	Mehgaon	F	209.2	388	273.4	369.1
	25	Raipur	A	209.2	388	289.3	384
	26	Morena	C	209.2	393.2	200.1	207
	27	Baikunthpur	F	209.2	393.2	200.1	212.1
	28	Shivpuri	C	209.2	393.2	207	200.1
	29	Mungaoli	E	209.2	393.2	220	200.1
	30	Bhind	C	209.2	393 2	273.4	200.1
	31	Vidisha	C	209.2	393.2	273.4	311.1
	32	Pendra	E	209.2	399.4	200.1	393.2
VI	1	Kharsia	E	209.3	393.2	388	209.2
VII	1	Ramanujganj	F	220	200.1	209.2	212.1
	2	Begamganj	D	220	273.4	200.1	209.2
	3	Garhakota	D	220	288.5	311.1	209.2
	4	Sihora	D	220	288.5	350	209.2
	5	Rahatgarh	E	220	310.1	288.5	209.2
	6	Patan	E	220	311.1	209.2	273.4
	7	Katangi (Jabalpur)	E	220	311.1	350	288.9
	8	Deori	E	220	311.1	365.1	288.9
	9	Khurai	D	220	393.2	200.1	209.2
	10	Guna	C	220	393.2	209.2	200.1
	11	Hatta	E	220	393.2	209.2	288.5
	12	Rehli	E	220	393.2	209.2	311.1
	13	Sagar (Town-Group)	A	220	393.2	273.4	209.2
	14	Damoh	C	220	393.2	273.4	288.5
VIII	1	Mahidpur	D	235	200.1	393.9	230
	2	Akaltara	E	235	200.3	209.2	388
	3	Sakti	E	235	209.2	273.4	365.1
	4	Takhatpura	E	235	209.2	273.4	393.2
	5	Kawardha	D	235	209.4	209.2	393.2
	6	Burhanpur	B	235	234	273.4	200.1
	7	Sausar	E	235	273.4	209.2	283.1
	8	Wara-seoni	D	235	273.4	209.2	288.5
	9	Sehore	C	235	273.4	209.2	311.1
	10	Raigarh	C	235	273.4	209.2	393.2

TABLE MM (1)—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	11 Sarangpur	D	235	273.4	311.1	209.2
	12 Lodhikhera	E	235	273.4	393.2	209.2
	13 Maheshwar	E	235	273.4	393.2	209.2
	14 Chanderi	E	235	393.2	209.2	350
	15 Mungeli	D	235	393.2	220	273.4
	16 Sarangarh	E	235	393.2	231	311.1
	17 Raghogarh	E	235	393.2	273.4	311.1
	18 Seoni	C	235	393.3	273.4	311.1
IX	1 Malhargarh	F	255	273.4	209.2	350
	2 Narayangarh	E	255	273.4	288.5	393.2
X	1 Champa	D	262.1	393.2	365.1	393.2
XI	1 Pichhore (Gwalior)	F	270.3	288.3	209.2	207
XII	1 Sidhi	E	273.4	207	209.2	393.2
	2 Jhabua	E	273.4	207	350	209.2
	3 Jobat	F	273.4	207	350	209.2
	4 Ujjain	A	273.4	209.2	200.1	311.1
	5 Bhopal (M)	A	273.4	209.2	200.1	388
	6 Bairagarh	D	273.4	209.2	220	393.9
	7 Sarlarpur-Rajgarh	E	273.4	209.2	236	393.2
	8 Hoshangabad	D	273.4	209.2	288.5	200.1
	9 Harda	C	273.4	209.2	288.5	235
	10 Ordnance Factory Area Katni ..	E	733.4	209.2	288.9	369.1
	11 Chikhali Kalan	E	273.4	209.2	311.1	207
	12 Mandsaur	C	273.4	209.2	311.1	393.2
	13 Narsingarh	D	273.4	209.2	311.1	393.3
	14 Bhanpura	E	273.4	209.2	311.1	399.4
	15 Nargada Haridafai	D	273.4	209.2	350	209.5
	16 Barwani	D	273.4	209.2	350	311.1
	17 Gwalior City	A	273.4	209.2	388	200.1
	18 Jagdalpur	C	273.4	209.2	388	281
	19 Bijeypur	F	273.4	209.2	393.2	200.1
	20 Sabalgarh	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	200.1
	21 Balaghat	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	200.1
	22 Bhatapara	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	200.5
	23 Khandwa	B	273.4	209.2	393.3	207
	24 Manawar	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	236
	25 Kareli	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	284.9
	26 Ashoknagar	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	311.1
	27 Nowgong	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	311.1
	28 Sanawad	D	273.4	209.2	393.2	311.1
	29 Rampura	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	311.1
	30 Jashpurnagar	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	313
	31 Tarana	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	388
	32 Khargone	C	273.4	209.2	393.3	388
	33 Sendhwa	D	273.4	209.2	393.3	369.1
	34 Chhota Chhindwara	E	273.4	209.2	393.3	393.2
	35 Jabalpur City	A	273.4	234	388	209.2
	36 Shajapur	D	273.4	235	311.0	209.2
	37 Chuikhadan	F	273.4	235	350	288.5
	38 Pandhurna	D	273.4	235	393.2	288.5
	39 Sawer	F	273.4	288.5	209.2	311.1
	40 Itarsi	C	273.4	288.5	284.9	311.1
	41 Betul	D	273.4	288.5	311.1	388
	42 Seoni-Malwa	E	273.4	288.5	311.1	393.2
	43 Panna	D	273.4	288.9	207	209.2
	44 Berasia	E	273.4	311.1	207	209.2
	45 Pachmarhi (Town group)	E	273.4	311.1	209.2	200.1
	46 Piparia	D	273.4	311.1	209.2	244.3
	47 Rajpur	E	273.4	311.1	209.2	288.5
	48 Narsimhapur	D	273.4	311.1	209.2	393.2
	49 Jaora	C	273.4	311.1	209.2	393.2
	50 Ashta	E	273.4	311.1	235	209.2
	51 Kurwai	E	273.4	311.1	350	207
	52 Chachaura	E	273.4	311.1	350	209.2
	53 Khategaon	E	273.4	311.1	350	393.2
	54 Mandla	D	273.4	311.1	365.1	288.5
	55 Barwaha	D	273.4	311.1	369.8	393.2
	56 Kannod	E	273.4	311.1	393.2	209.2
	57 Badkuhi	E	273.4	314	209.2	369.8
	58 Shamgarh	E	273.4	314	350	200.1
	59 Bhaurasa	F	273.4	350	209.2	311.1
	60 Ichhawar	E	273.4	350	209.2	333
	61 Alirajpur	D	273.4	350	209.4	393.2
	62 Ratlam	B	273.4	365.1	209.2	388

TABLE MM (1)—*contd.*

	1		2	3	4	5	6
	63	Tirodi..	E	273.4	369.1	209.2	200.1
	64	Mhow..	C	273.4	388	209.2	200.1
	65	Dhar	C	273.4	388	209.2	200.1
	66	Indore	A	273.4	388	209.2	393.2
	67.	Baraily	E	273.4	393.2	209.2	311.1
	68.	Murwara	C	273.4	393.2	209.2	342.2
	69	Burhar	E	273.4	393.2	209.2	350
	70	Khilchipur	E	273.4	393.2	209.2	350
	71	Durg	C	273.4	393.2	220	388
	72	Amla	D	273.4	393.2	288.5	200.1
	73	Garhimalehra	E	273.4	393.2	288.9	207
	74	Kukshi	D	273.4	393.2	311.1	209.2
	75	Jawad	E	273.4	393.2	311.1	399.4
	76	Multai	E	273.4	393.2	350	311.1
	77	Rajnandgaon	C	273.4	393.2	388	209.2
	78	Dewas	C	273.4	393.2	388	209.2
XIII	1	Bijawar	E	288.5	207	311.1	393.2
	2	Neemuch	C	288.5	209.2	273.4	311.1
	3	Sailana	E	288.5	209.2	369.1	311.1
	4	Depalpur	F	288.5	311.1	283.1	273.4
	5	Johilla Colliery	E	288.5	350	311.1	207
	6	Panagar	E	288.5	350	311.1	209.2
	7	Maharajpur	D	288.5	393.2	207	273.4
XIV	1	Sironj	D	311.1	209.2	207	393.3
	2	Dharampuri	E	311.1	209.2	273.4	340.1
	3	Bhikangaon	F	311.1	209.2	273.4	369.1
	4	Sitamau	E	311.1	209.2	273.4	393.2
	5	Jamai..	E	311.1	209.2	273.4	393.2
	6	Gadarwara	D	311.	273.4	200.5	209.2
	7	Anjad..	D	311.1	273.4	207	220
	8	Sonkatch	E	311.1	273.4	207	388
	9	Shujalpur	D	311.1	273.4	209.2	200.1
	10	Kasrawad	E	311.1	273.4	207.2	350
	11	Badnagar	D	311.1	273.4	236	288.5
	12	Timarni	E	311.1	273.4	281	209.2
	13	Nalkhera	E	311.1	273.4	393.2	200.1
	14	Manasa	E	311.1	273.4	393.2	209.2
	15	Gohad	D	311.1	273.4	393.2	209.2
	16	Khacharod	D	311.1	288.5	209.2	273.4
	17	Sohagpur (Hoshangabad)	E	311.1	350	209.2	273.4
	18	Bhander	E	311.1	350	209.2	393.2
	19	Chirmiri Colliery	E	311.1	372	399.9	302.1
	20	Datia	C	311.1	393.2	209.2	207
	21	Hatpiplya	E	311.1	393.2	209.2	350
	22	Alot	E	311.1	393.2	231	388
	23	Kolaras	E	311.1	393.2	235	209.2
XV	1	Betul-Bazar	E	313	350	273.4	393.2
XVI	1	Gandhi Sagar Colony	D	350	209.2	200.1	369.8
	2	Susner	E	350	209.2	207	399.4
	3	Kota	E	350	273.4	209.2	200.3
	4	Gaurella	E	350	273.4	209.2	393.2
	5	Dongargarh	D	350	273.4	311.1	288.5
	6	Bagli	F	350	283.1	288.5	209.2
	7	Mandleshwar	E	350	288.5	273.4	207
	8	Tal	E	350	310.1	209.2	207
	9	Ranapur	E	350	311.1	207	273.4
	10	Petlawad	F	350	311.1	393.2	288.5
	11	Thandla	E	350	393.2	273.4	209.2
XVII	1	Gobra-Nawapara	E	365.1	350	235	284.9
	2	Unchehra	E	365.1	393.2	288.5	350
	3	Chhatarpur	C	365.1	393.2	288.9	311.1
XVIII	1	Datla-Bandhi	F	372	369.8	..	..
XIX	1	Govindpura (HEL)	C	374	200.1	209.2	273.4
XX	1	Agar	D	393.2	209.2	273.4	200.1
	2	Tikamgarh	C	393.2	209.2	273.4	350
	3	Joura	E	393.2	209.2	399.4	369.1
	4	Maihar	D	393.2	220	209.2	200.1
	5	Shahdol	C	393.2	273.4	209.2	207
	6	Khairagarh	E	393.2	273.4	235	288.5
	7	Mahasamund	D	393.2	273.4	388	200.3
	8	Newara	E	393.2	273.4	388	207
	9	Rewa	C	393.2	273.4	388	220
	10	Nagod	E	393.2	288.3	209.2	288.9
	11	Manendragarh	E	393.2	288.5	209.2	273.4

The table above deals with 215 towns only because three town-groups—Bhopal, Durg and Murwara—have been split up into their component (non-contiguous) parts and each component town has been treated as a separate town—which process yields 8 towns for these three town-groups. The other three town-groups are single towns (Sagar, Jabalpur and Pachmarhi) and have been treated as such. The number of towns (not considering town-groups) is 204 and, these eleven added, the total becomes 215. If even the 'single town' town-groups are also broken up (yielding 7 'towns'), the total rides 219. The following table arranges the groups of towns (each group having a common minor group in the first rank) in descending order of the percentage of the population of each group to total urban population.

TABLE MM (2)

Regional Pattern of the output complex : Urban

(The number in column 1 is the rank of the percentage of the population of each group to total urban population. Column 2 gives the number of the group given in Roman numerals of the higher case in Table MM (1). Column 3 gives the minor group and Column 4 the percentage of the population of the group to total urban population. Column 5 gives the actual population of the group)

1	2	3	4	5
1	XII ..	273.4	55.24	2,556,177
2	V ..	209.2	15.84	732,934
3	VIII ..	235	6.56	303,465
4	VII ..	220	6.02	278,626
5	XIV ..	311.1	4.96	229,639
6	XX ..	393.2	3.33	154,140
7	XIII ..	238.5	1.73	80,195
8	XVI ..	350	1.57	72,470
9	I ..	200.1	1.52	70,201
10	XVII ..	335.1	0.81	37,630
11	XIX ..	374	0.45	20,747
12	IV ..	207	0.44	20,166
13	X ..	232.1	0.35	16,258
14	III ..	200.6	0.30	13,728
15	IX ..	255	0.20	9,554
16	II ..	200.3	0.18	8,469
17	VI ..	209.3	0.17	7,737
18	XV ..	313	0.15	6,736
19	XI ..	270.3	0.10	4,562
20	XVIII ..	372	0.08	3,860
			100.00	4,627,234

Population has been taken here as the basis as town areas are not accurate and the population-size of a town is more relevant. The following table gives the class-wise distribution and the division-wise distribution of the towns in each of the twenty groups of Table MM (2).

TABLE MM (3)

Groups of Towns with the same minor group in the 1st rank divided into classes and divisions

Group No.		No. of towns	Class of Town						Division-wise distribution						
			A	B	C	D	E	F	Gwalior	Rewa	Indore	Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bilaspur	Raipur
1	XII	78	5	2	12	23	31	5	5	7	29	18	14	..	5
2	V	32	1	2	8	6	13	2	7	1	4	5	3	6	6
3	VIII	18	..	1	3	5	9	..	2	..	3	2	4	5	2
4	VII	14	1	..	2	4	6	1	1	..	..	1	11	1	..
5	XIV	23	..	..	1	7	14	1	4	..	10	6	2	1	..
6	XX	11	..	..	3	3	5	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	3
7	XIII	7	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	3	3	..	1	..	..
8	XVI	11	..	..	..	2	7	2	..	..	7	1	..	2	1
9	I	6	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..
10	XVII	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
11	XIX	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12	IV	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	X	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
14	III	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15	IX	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
16	II	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	VI	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	XV	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
19	XI	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	XVIII	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Obviously it is the first minor groups that are important and need detailed consideration; as it happens, in the rural areas also, it is only the first nine minor groups that are similarly important enough for consideration. A comparison of the rural and the urban picture shows that six minor groups (mg 311.1, mg 235, mg 350, mg 220, mg 273.4 and mg 288.5) are common to both the rural and

the urban 'important' lists; minor group 369.1, mg 283.1 and mg 207 are important only in the rural areas and minor group 209.2, mg 393. 2 and mg 200.1, in the urban areas. The changes in rank of the common minor groups are of considerable interest; the position is shown in the following table:—

TABLE MM (4)

Minor Groups important in rural and urban areas

S.No.	Minor Group	Rank in rural areas	Rank in urban areas	Change in rank
1	311.1	1	5	—4
2	235	3	3	..
3	350	4	8	+4
4	220	5	4	+1
5	273.4	7	1	+6
6	288.5	8	7	+1

The common minor groups are all consumption-goods producing occupations—the rurally important mg 369.1 and mg 283.1 are not to be found in this list. Among these common groups, minor group 311.1 and mg 350 decline considerably in importance in urban areas, mg 235, mg 220 and mg 288.5 change little in importance (in fact mg 235 does not change in rank at all) and mg 273.4 rises steeply in importance in urban areas. The decline of mg 311.1 and mg 350 is not a matter of surprise; rather, the surprise is that, even in urban areas, they appear among the first nine. Among the minor groups which show little change in rank, two minor groups mg 235 and mg 220 are highly localised and this fact of localisation affects both rural and urban areas and makes it presumably profitable even in urban areas where one may expect diversity of the occupational pattern to be greater, thereby showing that the localised occupation is fairly strongly entrenched in spite of this diversity tending to dispurse the working force. The towns in which mg 220 is important are all situated in the tahsils in which this minor group is important—the only exception being Guna town, the headquarters of another district with a good deal of forest. In the case of mg 235, again, most of the towns are located in the south-eastern parts of the State where rurally also the minor group is important. But the famous weaving centres—Maheshwar, Chanderi and also, Burhanpur—along with a few less important ones are outside this belt. The scatter has some thing to do with that of the communities that follow this occupation traditionally; in the west of the State, the occupation is generally a Muslim favourite as is most clearly seen in Burhanpur and Chanderi. There appears to be no obvious explanation for this distribution of mg 288.5.

97 The regional picture—A higher propensity to consume that one associates with the higher incomes of the urban areas seems to impinge first on clothing giving rise thereby to the extensive occurrence of mg 273.4. The 78 towns in which this minor group is the most important (accounting for over 55% of the urban population) contain 5 of the 7 cities and 2 of the towns in the population range: 50,000—100,000 a substantial part of class III towns (20,000—50,000) are also among them. The divisional and class tables following a little later (on pp 92—94) show that mg 273.4 is the most important in four divisions (Indore, 75.89 %; Bhopal, 65.98%; Gwalior, 57.15%; and Jabalpur, 55.36%), the second most important in two divisions (Raipur, 27.03% and Rewa, 20.66%) and the eighth most important in Bilaspur Division (2.12%). Class-wise the position is : first in all the classes except class II in which it is second. The number of towns out of the total number in each class in which it is the most important and the percentage of the population in those towns to the total population of the class are as follows:—Class I, 5 out of 7,85.06%; Class IV, 23 out of 56, 46.44%; Class III, 12 out of 33, 38.49%; Class V, 31 out of 98, 32.57% and Class VI, 5 out of 16, 31.59%; the position with respect to Class II is that 2 out of the 5 towns are important for mg 273.4 which accounts for 37.20% of the class population. These details are presented below in tabular form:—

TABLE MM (5a)

Divisional and Class-wise importance of mg 273.4 (urban areas)

(Col. 1 is the number of towns in each Division/Class in which this minor group is the most important; Col.2 is the total number of towns in the Division/Class covered by the towns of Col.1. Col. A, lists the divisions and Col. B, the classes of towns. Col.4 gives the ranks in descending order of the percentage of Col.3 in each Division/Rank)

A				1	2	3	4	B	1	2	3	4
1	Gwalior	..	..	5	24	57.15	3	I	5	7	85.06	1
2	Rewa ..	..	..	6	20	20.66	6	II	2	5	37.20	4
3	Indore ..	..	..	30	60	75.98	1	III	12	33	37.44	3
4	Bhopal ..	..	..	19	36	65.98	2	IV	23	56	48.22	2
5	Jabalpur	..	..	12	39	55.36	4	V	31	98	32.57	5
6	Bilaspur	..	..	1	17	2.12	7	VI	5	16	31.59	6
7	Raipur ..	.	.	5	19	27.03	5					
				78	215	55.24	1		78	215	55.24	1

Geographically, most of the mg 273.4 towns are situated in the richer west of the State and the divisional pattern confirms the general impression one has of the costs of living in diffrent divisions but for the surprising features regarding Bilaspur Division the urban areas of which do not seem to have yet shed their quondam rural character. The second in importance in urban areas is mg 209.2—another occupation unhesitatingly associable with the richer urban areas which, after going in for better clothing, seem to want costlier—not necessarily better, though—food in the form of sweets, etc. The divisional and class-wise picture for this minor group is as follows:—

TABLE MM (5*b*)

Divisional and class-wise importance of mg 209.2, urban areas

	A		1	2	3	4	B		1	2	3	4
1	Gwalior	..	7	24	18.66	2	Class I	..	1	7	8.54	2
2	Rewa	..	1	20	14.48	3	Calas II	..	2	5	42.58	1
3	Indore	..	4	60	2.69	6	Class III	..	8	33	23.43	2
4	Bhopal	..	5	36	10.71	2	Class IV	..	6	56	10.13	3
5	Jabalpur	..	3	39	5.88	3	Class V	..	13	98	13.08	3
6	Bilaspur	..	6	17	47.58	1	Class VI	..	2	16	10.50	3
7	Raipur	..	6	19	8.54	2						
			32	215	15.84	2			32	215	15.84	2

The State rank of this group corresponds with the divisional rank in Gwalior, Bhopal and Raipur Divisions and with the class-rank in classes I and III. In Indore Division, it is only sixth in importance showing probably that there is a limit to which the demand for the products of this minor group can expand. It is in Bilaspur Division that the minor group rises to first position but there is nothing otherwise to show that this should be so. The class picture is more consistent in the sense that, generally, in the higher classes the minor group ranks higher and in the lower classes, lower. In the rural areas, this minor group is hardly of any importance. A point worth noticing is that, in the State as a whole, the first rank coverage for this minor group is less than a third of that for mg 273.4

TABLE MM (5*c*)

Divisional and class-wise importance of mg 235, urban areas

	A		1	2	3	4	B		1	2	3	4
1	Gwalior	..	2	24	2.51	6	Class I	..	..	7	..	..
2	Rewa	..	..	20	..	..	Class II	..	1	5	20.22	3
3	Indore	..	3	60	7.13	2	Class III	..	3	33	9.22	3
4	Bhopal	..	2	36	6.35	4	Class IV	..	5	56	7.12	4
5	Jabalpur	..	4	39	5.81	4	Class V	..	9	98	10.06	4
6	Bilaspur	..	6	17	29.83	2	Class VI	..	..	16	..	..
7	Raipur	..	1	19	2.06	5						
			18	215	6.56	3			18	215	6.56	3

Once again, there is a sharp decline in first rank coverage—from 15.84% in the case of mg 209.2 to 6.56% for in mg 235, *i. e.* much less than half. In not a single division is the rank the same as the State rank but in classes II and III the rank coincides. Clearly the minor group is of restricted regional importance as in rural areas but for isolated centres elsewhere in the State. A noticeable feature is that neither in the cities nor in the smallest towns is this minor group of any importance.

TABLE MM (5*d*)

Divisional and class-wise importance of mg 220, urban areas

	A		1	2	3	4	B		1	2	3	4
1	Gwalior	..	1	24	5.33	4	Class I	..	1	7	6.40	2
2	Rewa	..	..	20	..	..	Class II	..	..	5	..	..
3	Indore	..	..	60	..	..	Class III	..	2	33	7.48	5
4	Bhopal	..	1	36	1.60	7	Class IV	..	4	56	6.40	5
5	Jabalpur	..	11	39	24.26	2	Class V	..	6	98	6.15	5
6	Bilaspur	..	1	17	1.17	9	Class VI	..	1	16	4.87	10
7	Raipur	..	..	19	..	..						
			14	215	6.02	4			14	215	6.02	4

The first-rank coverage here is about the same as in the case of minor group 235 and this also is a highly localised craft—Jabalpur Division being the most prominent as in the rural areas. The divisional rank being the same as the State rank in Gwalior division is due to the importance of the minor group in the isolated town of Guna and is therefore not of great significance. It is its high rank in Jabalpur Division that makes it the fourth in the urban areas of the State as a whole.

TABLE MM (5e)

Divisional and class-wise importance of mg 311.1, urban areas

A		1	2	3	4	B		1	2	3	4
1 Gwalior ..		4	24	8.85	3	Class I	..	..	7	..	..
2 Rewa ..		..	20	..	..	Class II	..	..	5	..	..
3 Indore ..		11	60	6.68	3	Class III	..	1	33	2.84	7
4 Bhopal ..		5	36	8.30	3	Class IV	..	7	56	12.38	2
5 Jabalpur ..		2	39	2.51	6	Class V	..	14	98	14.19	2
6 Bilaspur ..		1	17	2.41	7	Class VI	..	1	16	6.68	7
7 Raipur ..		..	19	..	..						
		23	215	4.96	5			23	215	4.96	

Minor group 311.1 continues to be somewhat important in the smaller towns of classes IV and V which are still to some extent agricultural. In the smallest class, however, it becomes insignificant. It is the high ranks of these classes and its importance in the central and the western regions that push up the rank of the minor groups to fifth in the State as a whole.

98 Minor Group 393.2, mg 288.5, mg 350 and mg 200.1—None of these four minor groups (mg393.2, mg 288.5, mg 350 and mg 200.1) has a first rank coverage exceeding even 4% of the urban population. Two of them (mg 393.2 and mg 200.1) are not of any first-rank importance in the rural areas but are in the urban areas. The first rank in importance of mg 393.2 in some of the smaller towns of Rewa Division is intriguing; the only guess that can be hazarded is that in these princely areas there was some royal patronage in the past and that the families following this occupation have not moved out but then there are other princely areas of which this is not true. Mg 200.1 is fairly prominent both in rural and in urban areas though being scattered does not rise to first rank importance in rural areas territorially; that it should rise to such importance in some six towns is probably due either to the towns being situated in wheat-producing areas or to their being large consuming (or smuggling) centres. Minor group 288.5 and 350 which are of some importance in the rural areas are, consistently enough, important in some of the smaller towns—the only exception being Neemuch in the case of mg 288.5.

TABLE MM (6)

99 Pairs—Pairs of Minor Groups (1st and 2nd)

[The first column shows the rank, the second shows the pair of minor groups, the third its sub-group number in Table MM (1), the fourth the percentage of the population in respect of which the first minor group is the first in importance and the second, second in importance to total urban population. The last column shows the number of towns involved. It will be seen that the Table covers only 175 towns and 83.51 % of the urban population; so far as the rest of the towns are concerned they do not pair].

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	273.4—209.2	XVI ..	26.42	31
2	273.4—388	XXII ..	10.19	3
3	209.2—273.4	IV ..	8.10	14
4	273.4—393.2	XXIII ..	5.13	12
5	220 —393.2	X ..	4.61	6
6	273.4—311.2	XIX ..	3.16	13
7	209.2—388	VI ..	3.10	2
8	209.2—393.2	VII ..	2.69	6
9	235 —273.4	XII ..	2.39	7
10	311.1—273.4	XXVII ..	2.15	10
11	393.2—273.4	XXXV ..	1.90	5
12	273.4—288.5	XVIII ..	1.45	4
13	311.1—393.2	XXIX ..	1.05	4
14	311.1—209.2	XXVI ..	0.95	5
15	288.5—209.2	XXIV ..	0.91	2
16	273.4—235	XVII ..	0.83	3
17	293.2—209.2	XXXIV ..	0.83	3
18	235 —393.2	XIII ..	0.79	4
19	209.2—200.1	III ..	0.72	4
20	365.1—393.2	XXXIII .	0.64	2
21	350 —273.4	XXXI ..	0.57	3
22	220 —288.5	VIII ..	0.55	2
23	220 —311.1	IX ..	0.44	3
24	273.4—350	XXI ..	0.44	3
25	207 —209.2	II ..	0.44	2
26	209.2—311.1	V ..	0.41	2
27	350 —209.2	XXX ..	0.35	2
28	311.1—350	XXVIII .	0.35	2
29	273.4—207	XV ..	0.33	3
30	288.5—350	XXV ..	0.32	2
31	273.4—314	XX ..	0.31	2
32	235 —209.2	XI ..	0.31	2
33	200.1—273.4	I ..	0.25	2
34	350 —311.1	XXXII ..	0.22	2
35	255 —273.4	XIV ..	0.21	2

The first thirteen pairs only are of some importance as even the least important covers at least 1% of the urban population. There are eight sets of pairs of

minor groups which are found in the table: 1. (*a*) 273.4-209.2; (*b*) 209.2-273.4; 2. (*a*) 273.4-393 2; (*b*) 393.2-273.4; 3. (*a*) 273.4-311.1; (*b*) 311.1-273.4; 4. (*a*) 273.4-235, (*b*) 235-273.4; 5. (*a*) 273.4-350; (*b*)350-273.4; 6. (*a*) 311.1-209.2 (*b*) 209.2-311.1; 7. (*a*) 311.1-350; (*b*) 350-311.1; and 8. (*a*) 209.2-393.2; (*b*) 393.2-209.2. The compatibility of mg 273.4 with a variety of others is worth noticing. Where a minor group is important rurally also, its location pattern seems to have some influence on its urban occurrence also. The pair: 273.4-209.2 and its companion 209.2-273.4, together account for 34.52% of urban population and are to found mostly in the west and in the south-east. Next in importance is the pair 273.4-388 whose companion, 388-273.4, is not to be found at all to be significant; mg 388 is for the first time found to be important but in a very restricted area around Indore. In association with mg 209.2, mg 388, again in the second place, is to be seen in Raipur and Mehgaon also. It has already been seen mg 388 is generally important in urban areas. The pair, third in importance is 273.4-393.2; 393.2-273.4 is also to be found. The occurrence is, however, scattered. The pair, 220-393.2, which is fifth in importance, is to be found only near about Sagar but for Guna; it is not clear whether the coexistence of the 'aurum' group alongwith the fairly remunerative mg 220 is of any significance but it is not implausible that the high earnings of mg 220 have made mg 393.2 important. Sixth in importance is the pair, mg 273.4-311.1, which again is mostly found in the west and in south-west; the pair mg 311.1-273.4 is also more or less similarly distributed. The pair, mg 235-mg 273.4, is similar in being localised to the pair, mg 220- mg 393.2; but even where the influence of the rural pattern is absent as in the case of Maheshwar; Sarangpur etc., its co-existence with mg 273.4 is of interest—it is difficult to say whether the obvious direct connexion between the two is in fact the correct explanation. The two other pairs—mg 273.4-mg 288.5 and mg 311.1-mg 393.2—, twelfth and thirteenth in importance, have a scattered pattern of location. The rest of the pairs are not of much significance. A comparison of the rural and the urban patterns show that, which certain regional characteristics emerge clearly in the rural areas, this is not so generally in the urban areas except when a powerful localising factor supervenes.

100 Frequency from two standpoints — We have considered the frequency of minor groups from two standpoints—first from that of the State as a whole and second from that of the tahsil in rural areas and, in urban areas, from that of the town. The latter analysis has helped us to highlight factors of localisation. The State-wide picture is aggregative and reveals the pattern of a basically agricultural economy considered in its entirety. An important conclusion is that mg 220 and mg 235 are regionally important occupations alongwith agriculture whereas the rest are to be found generally all over the economy

CHAPTER V

WALLS AND ROOFS

101 This chapter is based on Table E-IV: "Distribution of Sample Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof (Based on 20% sample)" and its subsidiary tables: E-IV. 1: "Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall material" and E-IV.2: "Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by roof material". Even though the sample taken was one of households and not of houses, the Census house in which the sample household was living alone or with others was considered as the unit for the purposes of this table. In order to get a picture of how people were living, it was necessary to base the sample on the universe of households rather than on that of Census houses—which latter includes a large (wholly or partly) non-residential element.

102 This table helps us in understanding some aspects of our material culture, *viz.*, those related to housing but is in no sense a complete guide because other matters like design, lay-out, location, etc., are not, and could not have been, dealt with in the kind of rapid, universal survey that was made during house-listing. It is, therefore, necessary to study the statistics of this table alongwith information from other sources relating to the other vital aspects but of this not much is available except generalised and short sections in treatises or surveys covering a much wider ground. But, as the principal problem of rural India is not so much to understand it as to change it, it is not likely nor probably is it advisable—that any large, expensive survey should be undertaken to build up an accurate picture of rural housing in India. Urban area of course require far more attention in this regard.

103 Throughout Madhya Pradesh, mud is the most commonly used material for walls in the rural areas. In Gwalior Division, a little less than 50% (49.8%) of the Census houses have mud-walls, this being the lowest percentage in all divisions for mud; the highest is Rewa Division with 83.7% but both Bilaspur (83.1%) and Raipur (71.8%) are not very far behind. Indore Division, which is most of Malwa and all Nimar (the latter, the cotton-growing region of the State), is nearer Gwalior Division with 51.7% whereas Bhopal (60.1%) and Jabalpur (59.9%) Divisions are in the intermediate range. In Gwalior Division, however, locally available stone is another equally important material for walls so that the percentage of mud houses, otherwise a fair index of the prosperity of a region, has to be taken together with that of stone-built houses (combined percentage: 75.4) for obtaining a realistic view of the conditions in the division. In spite of it, however, it is fairly clear that the western and north-western parts of the State are relatively more prosperous agriculturally and the lower percentage of mud-houses is relatable to this position. It definitely is not the case that the kind of material used for walls or the roof is determined much more by the climate than by wealth; for, if that were so, mud should be much less popular in the heavier rainfall areas of eastern Madhya Pradesh. The house is pre-eminently a status symbol in this State as elsewhere; possibly the most conclusive instance of the house being regarded as a status symbol is the use of expensive cement-concrete (often reinforced) for even single-storeyed houses in urban (and occasionally even in rural) areas. Its function as a shelter is of course basic but, where the owner is in a position to think of it as more than that, the degree of decorative and structural elaboration that results cannot be justified by the shelter argument alone. As Biswas and Bahara observe: "If a man is rich, he may employ burnt brick or stone; but if he is poor he remains satisfied with either mud, or wattle and daub or plain wickerwork walls set in wooden frames". ['Peasant Life in India' (Memoire No. 8: 1961, Anthropological Survey of India), p. 9]. Thus, among the three factors which decisively influence the type of house one builds, *viz.*, the economic status of the person, the nature of locally available building materials and the climate of the region, the latter two increase in importance as the economic status of the person becomes lower though, among these two, the former—*i. e.*, locally available material often settles the issue. It is only in places where rainfall is very heavy—say, over 150" a year—that a light wooden structure, at a somewhat high level or on a tree or hill, becomes inevitable in spite of a mud house right on the ground being cheaper and less troublesome. This kind of problem does not exist in Madhya Pradesh where annual rainfall, even in the south-eastern parts, rarely exceeds 80". However, a conflict does arise between the type of material used on the one hand and the size of the house on the other as economic status improves. It appears that, more often than not, the reaction of increasing wealth is towards a bigger house rather than towards a smaller house with superior material in the walls and in the roof.

104 The difference in the kind of material used for walls and roofs is most strikingly brought out by the figures relating to rural and urban areas.

TABLE A-1

Distribution of Census Houses by wall material and roof material in the rural and urban areas of the State as a whole

Wall material	Percentage of Census houses using material specified in Col.1		Roof material	Percentage of Census houses using material specified in Col.4	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	7.6	3.8	1 Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	12.3	6.0
2 Timber	6.6	2.2	2 Tiles, slates, shingle ..	80.0	56.4
3 Mud	66.6	26.6	3 C.I. Zinc or other metal sheets	2.4	16.1
4 Unburnt bricks	6.7	17.7	4 Asbestos cement sheets ..	0.4	4.9
5 Burnt bricks	2.8	36.2	5 Bricks and lime	0.4	2.3
6 C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	N	0.5	6 Concrete or stone slabs ..	2.3	12.7
7 Stone	9.0	11.8	7 Other material	2.2	1.6
8 Cement-concrete	N	0.6			
9 Other material	0.7	0.6			

In the rural areas, mud alone as a material for walls accounts for nearly 67% of all houses whereas, in the urban areas, mud walls get reduced to some 27% even though, even at this level, it is second in importance, all materials considered. The poorer kinds of material—Grass, hereinafter—unless it appears otherwise from the context, used in connection with wall or roof material shall also include leaves, reeds, and bamboos, timber and mud—become, all of them, less important in the more prosperous urban areas; this is so in the case of roof material as well, where the poorer kinds are grass and timber. The following table gives a divisionwise picture of the differences in the importance of each kind of material in rural and urban areas:

TABLE A-2

Difference (+ ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for walls and roofs: State and Divisions

(Base: 1,000 households)

Material	Madhya Pradesh	'D' in Gwalior Division	Rewa Division	Indore Division	Bhopal Division	Jabalpur Division	Bilaspur Division	Raipur Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A: Walls								
(*i*) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	−37.8	−9.8	−12.7	−128.0	−80.3	−71.5	+2.7	+76.3
(*ii*) Timber	−43.7	−29.8	−18.5	−62.6	−73.9	−36.1	−15.5	−72.6
(*iii*) Mud	−400.2	−306.1	−313.4	−365.5	−407.9	−290.2	−370.6	−350.3
(*iv*) Unburnt bricks ..	+110.5	+5.8	+101.7	+247.4	+88.0	+18.8	+21.3	+22.6
(*v*) Burnt bricks	+334.1	+150.8	+149.1	+348.0	+396.5	+391.2	+380.5	+347.6
(*vi*) C. I. Sheets or other metal sheets	+4.2	−0.1	+1.5	+8.1	+2.6	+2.3	+1.1	+5.8
(*vii*) Stone	+28.6	+199.4	+86.6	−39.1	−59.7	−20.0	−21.3	−40.6
(*viii*) Cement concrete ..	+5.9	−0.5	+0.4	+5.5	+12.0	+5.1	+1.4	+11.9
(*ix*) All other material ..	−1.6	−9.7	+5.3	−13.8	−3.3	+0.4	+0.4	−0.7
B: Roofs								
(*i*) Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	−62.6	−113.0	−16.1	−54.3	−55.4	−87.0	−57.1	−77.1
(*ii*) Tiles, slates, shingle ..	−235.4	−284.7	−184.7	−304.7	−199.3	−50.9	−97.1	−169.2
(*iii*) Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	+136.2	+13.0	+19.1	+290.6	+106.9	+33.2	+49.1	+63.9
(*iv*) Asbestos cement sheets ..	+44.6	+75.0	+25.6	+28.4	+51.8	+36.3	+37.4	+71.4
(*v*) Bricks and lime ..	+19.2	+53.5	+19.6	+11.2	+33.7	+11.1	+8.0	+3.8
(*vi*) Concrete or stone slabs ..	+104.2	+354.8	+101.3	+54.9	+59.5	+58.0	+58.8	+100.2
(*vii*) All other material ..	−6.2	−98.6	+35.2	−26.1	+2.8	−0.7	+0.9	+7.0

We should expect that, where the economic disparity between urban and rural areas is great, there will be a relatively large urban excess in the more expensive kind of material and a relatively large urban deficiency in the poorer kinds of material. This, however, is subject to one important qualification—namely that, where good local material is cheap, higher urban standards—or, for that matter higher standards of the wealthier classes even in rural areas—are likely to be exhibited more in decorative detail and finish rather than in more expensive material. In the case of timber and mud for walls and of grass and tiles for roofs, the urban areas have in all divisions much lower proportions—the lowness being particularly noticeable in the case of grass for roofs in Rewa Division and in the case of tiles for roofs in Gwalior and Indore Divisions. Where the urban areas are poorer and thus only slightly different from the rural areas, the difference in proportions is not large—examples are Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions for timber in the case of walls. Another important feature is that, as in a house the roof is more important than the walls, better standards in urban areas are more uniformly observed in the case of the roofs than in the case of walls. It will be observed in Table A-2 above that, in the case of corrugated iron sheets (including Zinc and other metal sheets—hereinafter, wherever the words 'corrugated iron sheets' occur as material for roof, they will be deemed to include the words "zinc and other metal sheets"—asbestos and cement sheets, bricks and lime and concrete or stone slabs for roofs, urban excesses are uniformly positive whereas in the case of walls, urban excesses for grass, C. I. or other metal sheets and stone are not uniformly positive. There is a clear preference for timber and mud in rural areas for walls and for unburnt bricks and burnt bricks in urban areas. Similarly, for roofs, the rural areas prefer grass and tiles and the urban areas C. I. sheets, asbestos and cement sheets, brick and lime and stone. In respect of other kinds of material, however, the preferences are not as clear. To begin with, in the case of grass, while there is probably nothing very surprising about the low difference in Rewa Division, the position in the case of Gwalior, Jabalpur and Raipur Divisions requires explanation. In Gwalior Division, grass is pretty uncommon even in the rural areas (1.1%) and much more so in the urban areas (0.12%); this is because of the popularity of cheap and locally available stone, which is the second most important material for walls in rural areas and the most important in urban areas.

105 The utilisation of stone as a building material in Gwalior Division is an important matter requiring further investigation.

TABLE A-3

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for walls and roofs: Gwalior Division
(Base : 1,000 households)

Material	Gwalior Division	'D' in Morena District	Bhind District	Gwalior District	Datia District	Shivpuri District	Guna District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A: Walls							
1 Grass	−9.8	−11.2	−0.6	−0.4	..	−2.9	−30.1
2 Timber	−29.8	−28.5	+2.3	−6.7	−6.7	−54.8	−55.5
3 Mud	−306.1	−376.2	−387.1	−317.8	−430.0	−108.6	−237.4
4 Unburnt bricks	+5.8	−10.8	+9.1	+11.0	+454.8	−193.9	+115.4
5 Burnt bricks	+150.8	+350.0	+338.2	+135.2	+42.2	−36.2	+54.3
6 C. I. and other metal sheets	−0.1	+1.2	−0.3	..	−0.7	−0.1	+0.3
7 Stone	+199.4	+89.7	+58.5	+210.2	+58.3	+414.3	+121.0
8 Cement concrete	−0.5	−2.7	−0.2	+0.3	−0.9	−0.9	−1.2
9 Other material	−9.7	−11.5	−19.8	−31.8	−0.4	−17.0	+33.1
B: Roofs							
1 Grass	−113.0	−169.3	−140.1	−70.7	+27.2	−143.1	−116.6
2 Tile	−284.7	−69.5	−151.7	−515.8	−303.4	−390.2	138.9
3 C. I. and other metal sheets	+13.0	+18.2	+32.9	+4.8	+2.9	−0.4	+46.5
4 Asbestos and cement sheets	+75.0	+240.0	+373.5	+6.6	+96.5	+82.3	+37.2
5 Brick and lime	+53.5	+168.4	−8.6	+41.6	+121.1	+36.6	+2.3
6 Stone	+354.8	−20.7	+43.8	+600.3	+47.8	+456.0	+123.9
7 Other material	−98.6	−167.2	−149.8	−66.7	+7.9	−34.1	+45.7

The utilisation pattern in the *rural* areas can generally be taken as a fairly accurate picture of the preferences of the community at large in this regard. Most of the people use mud for the walls except where better material is also available easily. This can be illustrated in the case of stone. In Gwalior Division, as in others, mud is used in the rural areas in 49.8% of the houses and stone only in 25.6% (the second most popular). But an examination of the position in the districts shows that, where stone is available near at hand, the use of stone increases relatively. Shivpuri (42.1%), Morena (37.9%) and Gwalior (33.4%) indicate a relatively high preference for stone whereas there is hardly any use of stone in Datia (6.6%) and Bhind (5%); Guna is a fair user of stone with 17.1%. But, in the urban areas of the division, the preference for stone becomes more marked even in Guna (29.2%) and Bhind (10.9%). This is easily

explained by the fact that the higher costs involved in transporting stone over longer distances can be borne only by the wealthier classes of the urban areas. Even in Shivpuri, Morena and Gwalior Districts, the proportion using stone in urban areas goes up a great deal because the poorest classes of the rural areas, who alone generally use mud, are relatively much less significant in the urban population. It therefore becomes clear that the main factor, apart from the cost of the material itself, governing the choice of better material is the distance involved—the apogee being furnished by reinforced concrete the components of which are sent wherever required if the customer can pay the price and the transport costs involved. If we go further down to the tahsil, the picture becomes even clearer; one can observe three distinct belts of contiguous tahsils. The first, in which the use of stone in rural areas ranges from 33.3% in Joura Tahsil of Morena District to 85.9% in Pohri Tahsil of Shivpuri District, consists of Pohri—Bijeypur—Shivpuri—Gird—Kolaras—Sheopur—Sabalgarh—Morena—Joura, all of them in or around the Vindhyan Sandstone scarp (1500'—1900') immediately west of 78° East and north and south of 26° North. The second is formed by Ashoknagar—Pichhore (Shivpuri)—Pichhore (Gwalior)—Karera—Gohad Tahsils, the use of stone ranging from 11.7% in the first to 23.9% in Gohad. This belt lies generally to the east of the Vindhyan Scarp and the associated tableland almost ends in the southern and eastern parts of Bhind District which are mostly Gohad Tahsil. Further removed from the source of stone as it is, the use of stone declines and, generally, mud takes its place except where probably better earth (or some other factors) makes the use of brick possible as in Karera (Unburnt brick, 55.1% and Burnt brick, 11.7% in rural areas) and Pichhore (Unburnt brick, 66.9% in rural areas) of Shivpuri District and Pichhore Tahsil (Burnt brick, 11.2% in rural areas) of Gwalior District. The third belt, in which the use of stone declines rapidly to very small proportions, consists of Bhander—Bhind-Lahar—Ambah—Mehgaon Tahsils in which the proportion—range relative to stone varies from nil in Bhander tahsil to 2.3% in Gohad tahsil. This area is in the higher reaches of the Jamuna basin rather than in the lower reaches of the tableland of the first belt. So far as urban preferences are concerned, Datia District as a whole forms a kind of transition zone with unburnt bricks (85.3%) being the most preferred material between the stone-using hilly region ending with Shivpuri and Gwalior Districts on the one hand and Bhind District on the other (unburnt and burnt bricks together, 53.5%). In the case of roofs, the effect of rainfall on the choice of material is clearly discernible. To begin with, in the area of lowest annual rainfall (70-80 cm) in this division—*i. e.*, the whole of Morena District except the southern part of Sheopur Tahsil, the whole of Bhind District except, again, the southern part of Lahar Tahsil, the western part of Gwalior District (mostly Gird Tahsil and a part of Pichhore Tahsil) and Pohri, Shivpuri and Kolaras Tahsils of Shivpuri District, the material used is either stone, asbestos sheets or other unclassified material. In urban areas, there is more of asbestos cement sheets or other material and stone in the rural areas. The use of stone is much greater in areas where it is easily available, *i. e.*, Morena, Gwalior and Shivpuri Districts. Tiles (*i. e.*, sloping roofs) becomes more popular as rainfall increases—this is so, for example, in the Sheopur Tahsil (rural) of Morena District, Gohad Tahsil (urban) and Lahar Tahsil (rural and urban) of Bhind District and Bhander Tahsil of Gwalior District, *i. e.*, in some parts of areas where otherwise stone or asbestos cement sheet is more popular. Tiles naturally become the dominant material in the region of higher rainfall (80-120 cm) consisting of the eastern part of Shivpuri District (mostly Karera Tahsil), the whole of Guna District, practically the whole of Datia District and the eastern part of Pichhore Tahsil of Gwalior District (and the parts of Morena, Bhind and Gwalior Districts referred to earlier). Kolaras Tahsil of Shivpuri District is also in this belt but is an area of somewhat lighter rainfall (80-90 cm) and more like the even lighter rainfall region (70-80 cm) to the north. In this area with a rainfall of 80-90 cm, apparently either stone (as in Kolaras Tahsil) or tiles (as in Karera Tahsil of Shivpuri District or Datia District or Bhander Tahsil of Gwalior District, etc.) will do for the roof. In Pichhore Tahsil of Gwalior District, for example, which is in the same rainfall belt, tiles are common in rural areas but stone in urban areas; exactly similar is the position with Sheopur Tahsil of Morena District. A somewhat peculiar case is Mungaoli Tahsil of Guna District which is in a heavier rainfall region (90-120 cm) but uses stone in the urban areas for the roof though the rural prefer the characteristic tile. But, even there, tiles (23.1%) and asbestos cement sheets (10%) are not insignificant. Mungaoli Tahsil is a somewhat hilly region and, while Chanderi, one of the towns of the tahsil is right in the midst of hill and jungle, the other town—Mungaoli—is not far from hills; this fact may explain to some extent the preference for stone. In the division as a whole, the general rural preference is for grass or tile—grass being generally less important than tile though the latter gives place to stone where it is easily available. The urban preference is mostly for asbestos cement sheet or stone.

106 Rewa Division—Rewa Division—Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand—shows throughout a uniform preference for mud in respect of walls and for tiles in respect of roofs both in rural and urban areas. The only exceptions in the case of walls are stone in Panna Tahsil (urban) and unburnt bricks in Niwari Tahsil (rural) of Tikamgarh District. In the case of roof material also, there is only a solitary exception to the general preference for tiles—Pushparajgarh Tahsil in Shahdol District where grass accounts for 63.8% of the roofs. Except for the northern portion of Tikamgarh District (90-100 cm) and the southern half of Shahdol District (140-160 cm), the whole division is in the rainfall range: 100-140 cm. The use of tiles therefore has to be attributed to this factor because, at least in some districts, stone is available though, owing to the geological formation being mostly gneiss, it is probably not always suitable. Figures relating to the second most common material show that the general preference is for unburnt or burnt bricks for walls.

It is only in the rural areas of Bijawar Tahsil (Chhatarpur District) and Panna and Pawai Tahsils of Panna District and in Rewa Town itself that stone assumes some importance. In the case of roofs, stone is important mostly in the urban areas of the northern tahsils—Chhatarpur, Raghurajnagar, Nagod, Mainar and Huzur (Rewa). Otherwise, the second most popular material is grass. Pushparajgarh and Deosar Tahsils seem to be the poorest in a generally poor region—even their second bests being timber for walls and tile for roofs in the former and grass for walls and roofs in the latter. A curious case is that of Niwari Tahsil (Tikamgarh District) where the most used is unburnt bricks for walls, mud being the second best. It is of course a somewhat richer agricultural tract but then there are other such rich tracts which seem unable *generally* to afford burnt brick walls. What is most interesting about Rewa Division is the general reluctance to use stone for walls or roofs even though that it is available and can be used seems clear. Most of the division is upland (200-500 m) and a good deal of it is hilly, particularly to the east and the south, the southern part of Shahdol District being very prominently so. On the whole, therefore, it is rainfall that seems to be the dominant factor so far as the roofs are concerned; the generally poor quality of the walls is a result of the region's low economic standards. Even mud houses can of course be spacious and neat occasionally—as, for example, in the southern parts of Satna District. The points made in this para are generally borne out by the following table :—

TABLE A-4

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) rural and urban areas (D) in the proportion of Census houses using a particular kind of material for walls and roofs : Rewa Division

(Base : 1,000 households)

Material	Madhya Pradesh 'D'	Rewa Division 'D'	Tikamgarh District 'D'	Chhatarpur District 'D'	Panna District 'D'	Satna District 'D'	Rewa District 'D'	Shahdol District 'D'	Sidhi District 'D'
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A : Walls									
1 Grass ..	−37.8	−12.7	−0.4	−6.2	−5.0	−0.2	−7.9	−28.3	−33.8
2 Timber ..	−43.7	−18.5	−4.3	−10.5	−52.0	−10.3	−20.0	−28.8	+17.0
3 Mud ..	−400.2	−313.4	−47.7	−211.9	−719.6	−381.3	−335.0	−333.4	−325.2
4 Unburnt bricks ..	+110.5	+101.7	+7.9	+147.6	−27.4	+110.5	−1.6	+235.3	−5.3
5 Burnt bricks ..	+334.1	+149.1	+109.0	+133.7	+7.5	+263.4	+50.7	+143.0	+346.9
6 C. I. and other metal sheets	+4.2	+1.5	..	+0.7	..	+1.8	+2.6	+2.2	..
7 Stone ..	+28.6	+86.6	−52.6	−71.1	+736.8	+17.2	+309.2	+10.3	+12.9
8 Cement concrete	+5.9	+0.4	−0.4	+0.4	−0.8	+1.3	+0.5	+0.2	..
9 Other material ..	−1.6	+5.3	−11.5	−17.3	+60.6	−2.3	+1.5	−0.6	−12.5
B : Roofs									
1 Grass ..	−62.6	−16.1	−17.6	−3.0	−85.0	−22.9	−52.5	+45.2	−65.9
2 Tile ..	−235.4	−184.7	−171.6	−89.6	−498.9	−258.9	−189.3	−124.0	−56.6
3 C. I. and other metal sheet	+136.2	+19.1	+8.0	+9.2	+10.3	+13.3	+23.2	+32.8	+27.0
4 Asbestos cement sheets	+44.6	+25.6	+8.6	+15.7	+5.0	+84.8	−0.4	+2.3	+7.6
5 Bricks and lime ..	+19.2	+19.6	+3.2	+12.5	+103.2	+14.7	+22.7	+12.6	..
6 Stone ..	+104.2	+101.3	+81.7	+37.6	+265.8	+152.1	+197.3	+2.7	+26.2
7 Other material ..	−6.2	+35.2	+87.7	+17.7	+199.5	+17.1	−1.0	+28.6	+61.6

107 Indore Division—The transition from Rewa Division to Indore Division is from a poor and unindustrialised region to one which is not only agriculturally rich but in which some industry also is well established. Indore Division is most of Malwa and the whole of Nimar. Mandsaur District in the north traversed by Aravalli outliers is the only exception (using a good deal of stone which, however, is still second to mud) in a region where walls are mostly of mud (tribal Jhabua, an exception in the other direction, using a good deal of poorer timber) and roofs, of tiles. This, however, is the general picture presented by Rewa Division also but the difference lies in the fact that mud for walls or tile for roofs though dominant, are much less so ; in urban areas, this difference is even more marked. The following table shows the differences material by material :

TABLE B

Number per thousand Census houses using different kinds of roof and wall material in Rewa and Indore Divisions

Material	Rural		Difference (2-3)	Urban		Difference (5-6)
	Indore Division	Rewa Division		Indore Division	Rewa Division	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Walls						
1 Grass	152.1	14.9	+137.2	24.1	2.2	+21.9
2 Timber	77.6	24.5	+53.1	15.0	6.0	+9.0

TABLE B—*concld.*

Material	Rural		Difference (2-3)	Urban		Difference (5-6)
	Indore Division	Rewa Division		Indore Division	Rewa Division	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Mud	517.7	837.8	−320.1	152.2	524.4	−372.2
4 Unburnt bricks	98.5	62.6	+35.9	345.9	164.3	+181.6
5 Burnt bricks	30.6	17.6	+13.0	373.8	166.7	+212.1
6 C. I. and other metal sheet	1.3	0.1	+1.2	9.4	1.6	+7.8
7 Stone	99.7	35.3	+64.4	60.6	121.9	+61.3
8 Cement concrete	0.5	0.2	+0.3	6.0	0.6	+5.4
9 Other material	22.0	7.0	+15.0	8.2	12.3	−4.1
Roofs						
1 Grass	138.0	56.9	+81.1	83.7	40.8	+42.9
2 Tile	672.1	930.6	−258.5	367.4	745.9	−378.5
3 C. I. and other metal sheet	129.3	3.1	+126.2	419.9	22.2	+397.7
4 Asbestos cement sheet	1.9	2.2	−0.3	30.3	27.8	+2.5
5 Brick and lime	0.9	0.6	+0.3	12.1	20.2	−8.1
6 Stone	4.1	3.7	+0.4	59.0	105.0	−46.0
7 Other material	53.7	2.9	+50.8	27.6	38.1	−10.5

The surprising feature of the table is the greater use of grass and timber for walls and grass for roofs in Indore Division which is due to the poorer tribal areas of the division in Dhar, Dewas, Jhabua and the two Nimar Districts. Otherwise, there is a consistent excess in the proportions using better material in Indore Division. The rural excesses are somewhat attenuated because of the tribal preference for grass and timber for walls and the decline in the proportion using mud in rural areas is partly due to this use of inferior material—a kind of 'anuloma' phenomenon. But, in urban areas, mud is replaced generally by superior material for walls. The much greater use of cement may in particular be observed. In the case of roofing, there is an extensive preference even in the rural areas for sheets of various kinds, *i. e.*, corrugated iron and other metal sheets. In the districts, the generally used materials are mud for walls (ranging from 36.4% in West Nimar to 86.7% in Ujjain) and tile for roofs (ranging from 39.8% in Ujjain to 88.3% in Jhabua) in the rural areas. It is only in Jhabua that mud (24.6%) is replaced by timber (39.3%) as the most common material for walls—rather, both are frequently found. In the richer districts, the second most popular material for walls is superior—stone in Mandsaur and Ratlam and unburnt bricks in Indore District whereas in the rural areas of the poorer districts, the second best is also of more or less the same poor quality—grass in Dhar, Dewas, West and East Nimar. In Mandsaur District, stone is used in Jawad, Neemuch and Bhanpura Tahsils in the north and even in Manasa, another northern tahsil, stone (42.6% rural and 68.7% urban) is only just exceeded by mud in the rural areas (42.8%). Thus stone is common in the north and mud in the south. Malhargarh, in the middle west of the district, is also a fair user of stone. All these northern tahsils and Malhargarh are near the Aravallis and, in Gwalior State, of which a good deal of this area was once a part, stone was very much preferred material. But, in urban areas, even though generally stone is used Neemuch and Bhanpura Tahsils use burnt bricks more than stone and in the town of Garoth mud becomes the most important. It is difficult to explain these preferences; one can only just note that Neemuch is more, but not very nears the Aravallis and that, in Bhanpura Tahsil, there is a considerable amount of jungle which probably make burnt bricks easier or cheaper. In Ratlam, Jaora (urban) Tahsil, *i. e.*, Jaora Town shows a preference for unburnt brick and Alot Tahsil (urban), for tile, the general urban material being C. I. or other metal sheets. In Ujjain City, burnt brick becomes important as it should. An interesting case is that of Khacharod (rural) Tahsil where other material for roofs is important (58.4%); local enquiry indicates that the common material is some kind of clay for the roof. In Badnagar (rural), grass for roofs is common but surprising while in Mahidpur (urban) and Tarana (urban), tile—the most preferred in the rural areas—happens to be the most preferred in the urban areas of these tahsils also. In Indore District, the burnt brick of Indore City sets the pattern but, in Depalpur (urban) and Sawer (urban), unburnt brick is more used—both are small and somewhat unprepossessing towns. In roofing, Depalpur (rural) reverts to grass but, in Sawer Tahsil, Sawer Town shows the dominance of tile while in the rural areas C. I. and other metal sheets are important and is in this respect more like the urban areas of the district. In Jhabua District, Thandla (rural) shows an alteration more or less on the same economic plane from timber to mud for walls but in Petlawad (rural)—and to some extent in Sardarpur Tahsil (rural and urban)—stone for walls regains its northerly prominence. This is probably due to the proximity of these tahsils to the Vindhyan hills which lie to their west and to the (somewhat distant) south—though such proximity (to the Satpura, in this case) does not make stone for walls or roofs popular in Burhanpur Tahsil or in Bagli or Kannod Tahsils. In Dhar District, Kukshi (rural) prefers timber for walls, and Manawar (rural) unburnt brick, to the generally used mud and in Badnawar and Dhar Tahsils (urban areas in both), sheeted roofing is very common. In the rural areas of Dewas and the two Nimar Districts, the choice is between mud and grass—not much of a choice, obviously. In urban areas, however, there are some striking variations. In Dewas District, the most used material is burnt brick (but only 38.2%)

but Bagli descends into mud while Sonkatch, Kannod and Khategaon achieve some distinction by using more of unburnt brick. This preference for unburnt brick seems general in Nimar (Kannod and Khategaon Tahsils are also south of the Vindhyas and are not entirely un-Nimari in character) in the urban areas, the only exceptions being Barwani and Sendhwa which use more of burnt brick. In the matter of roofs, in the rural areas, generally, tile is used (except for grass in Burhanpur Tahsil—which is probably mostly bamboo). In the urban areas, however, both in Dewas and East Nimar, C. I. and other metal sheets are preferred—which have still to make considerable headway in West Nimar where tile (57.1%) is still higher, C. I. and other metal sheets being only 32.4%. One, however, hopes that Nimar will give up this preference for metal sheets for its roofs (because there is as much as 10.2% of it in the rural areas of West Nimar); the whole region is very hot and metal sheets transmit the heat extremely well indeed. The table below shows district by district the material most preferred and that second in importance in rural and urban areas:

TABLE C

Materials for walls and roofs first (I) and second (II) in importance in Indore Division (rural, urban)
(N : Negligible)

District	Wall material				Roof material			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
1 Mandsaur ..	Mud	Stone	Stone	Burnt brick	Tile	Grass	Tile	C. I. and other metal sheet
2 Ratlam ..	,,	,,	Unburnt brick	,,	,,	C. I. and other metal sheet	C. I. and other metal sheet	Tile
3 Ujjain ..	,,	Unburnt brick	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
4 Jhabua ..	Timber	Mud	,,	,,	,,	Grass	Tile	C. I. and other metal sheet
5 Dhar ..	Mud	Grass	,,	,,	,,	Other material	,,	,,
6 Indore ..	,,	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Unburnt brick	,,	C. I. and other metal sheet	C. I. and other metal sheet	Tile
7 Dewas ..	,,	Grass	,,	Mud	,,	Grass	,,	,,
8 West Nimar	,,	,,	Unburnt brick	,,	,,	C. I. and other metal sheet	Tile	C. I. and other metal sheet
9 East Nimar ..	,,	,,	,,	Burnt brick	,,	Grass	C. I. and other metal sheet	Tile

What is striking about Indore Division is the variety of material used in substantial quantities and C. I. and other metal sheets are becoming important even in the rural areas. The proportions of poor material, though high, are less than in other divisions, generally. Rainfall is moderate ranging from about 72 cm in West Nimar District to about 100 cm in Dewas District; in this respect, it is not very different from Gwalior Division. The flat roof made of slabs, however, is not very common. The following table shows urban-rural differences in the various kinds of material:

TABLE A-5

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for walls and roofs : Indore Division

(Base : 1,000 households)
'D' in

Material	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Division	Mandsaur District	Ratlam District	Ujjain District	Jhabua District	Dhar District	Indore District	Dewas District	West Nimar District	East Nimar District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A: Walls											
1 Grass	−37.8	−128.0	−26.5	−32.7	−8.3	−87.0	−123.9	−13.2	−176.4	−270.9	−159.3
2 Timber ..	−43.7	−62.6	−6.2	−61.1	+0.2	−324.9	−91.2	+19.8	−40.2	−10.8	−78.3
3 Mud	−400.2	−365.5	−418.4	−575.4	−712.3	−93.6	−339.6	−643.3	−272.0	−160.8	−283.7
4 Unburnt brick ..	+110.5	+247.4	+66.9	+339.4	+380.9	+501.1	+565.5	+145.0	+166.0	+373.9	+292.4
5 Burnt brick ..	+334.1	+348.0	+258.3	+350.9	+365.7	+100.6	+82.9	+487.6	+344.5	+130.6	+323.4
6 C. I. and other metal sheet	+4.2	+8.1	−1.7	+4.7	+12.2	+1.0	+2.3	+15.2	+0.7	+1.1	+2.3

TABLE A-5—*concld.*

Material	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Division	Mandsaur District	Ratlam District	Ujjain District	Jhabua District	Dhar District	Indore District	Dewas District	West Nimar District	East Nimar District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 Stone ..	+28.6	−39.1	+131.2	−30.5	−37.3	−94.3	−101.0	−3.0	−11.5	−23.0	−50.9
8 Cement concrete ..	+5.9	+5.5	..	+10.2	+4.3	−0.4	−+4.8	+10.2	+0.6	+1.6	+0.3
9 Other material ..	−1.6	−13.8	−3.8	−5.4	−5.3	−2.6	+0.2	−18.3	−11.5	−41.7	−47.1
B: Roofs											
1 Grass	−62.6	−54.3	−15.4	−106.7	−84.5	−29.2	−37.3	−70.3	−108.3	−18.3	−224.2
2 Tile	−235.4	−304.7	−271.2	−317.3	−107.5	−310.2	−226.0	−132.4	−206.3	−238.5	−202.2
3 C. I. and other metal sheet	+136.2	+290.6	+118.3	+328.6	+243.1	+263.3	+329.5	+206.9	+295.0	+222.7	+303.2
4. Asbestos and cement sheet	+44.6	+28.4	+2.0	+30.0	+41.1	+25.2	+6.6	+38.5	−0.1	+12.5	+40.1
5 Brick and lime ..	+19.2	+11.2	+24.0	+14.5	+16.2	−0.1	+5.8	+6.2	+0.6	+7.1	+18.1
6 Stone	+104.2	+54.9	+86.7	+80.9	+39.9	+41.3	+11.6	+72.5	+19.6	+6.0	+43.5
7 Other material ..	−6.2	−26.1	+24.8	−30.0	−148.3	+9.8	−90.2	−121.6	−0.6	+8.5	+21.5

In this division, the better-off classes of the urban areas have a preference for brick for walls and sheeting for roofs.

108 Bhopal Division—In Bhopal Division, there is a surprising degree of uniformity in the material used for roofs, the principal one being tile in the rural and urban areas of every district with no exception among even the tahsils; but, in respect of the material used for walls, there is some variation. The whole division is in the relatively high rainfall range 100 cm-140 cm (approx. 39"-55"); the western (Mostly Malwa, west of the Vindhyan hills in Sehore and Vidisha Districts) and the southern (the area roughly under the Mahadeo Hills in Betul and Hoshangabad Districts) parts are in the lower half of this range: 100 cm-120 cm (39"-47", approx.) while the rest of the division is in the higher. In view of the fact that sloping roofs start appearing right from the lower rainfall areas of Gwalior Division, the persistent preference for tiles all over the division is to be expected. The economic condition of the owner is more often reflected in the variety of tile used rather than in any difference in material. For example, sheet roofing is a considerably widespread urban alternative in most of Shajapur and a good deal of Rajgarh District. In Narsingarh (22.4%) Tahsil of the latter district and in Kurwai (89.7%) and Vidisha (11.9%) Tahsils of Vidisha District, stone is not to be considered negligible and seems to be the material of choice in the case of the better-than-ordinary building in urban areas, this is further confirmed by the fact that it is only in the urban areas that, in some other tahsils of this division, stone is used in somewhat significant quantities: Khilchipur Tahsil (7.9%) of Rajgarh District; Sironj (8.2%) and Basoda (7.5%) Tahsils of Vidisha District; Huzur Tahsil (9.0%) of Sehore District; and Hoshangabad Tahsil (8.1%) of Hoshangabad District. The only tahsils in which stone is used to some extent in the rural areas also are Kurwai (10.0%) and Basoda (6.2%) Tahsils of Vidisha District. It is, also, of course to be remembered that there is a slight, though unjustifiably increasing, proportion of concrete roofs in the urban areas. The principal rural material for walls in this division is mud; its use ranges from 33.8% in Hoshangabad District to the high figure of 80.1% in Vidisha District. It is only in Raisen District that mud (32.3%) yields first place to timber (37.5%). Once again, in the rural areas like those in Rajgarh (stone-16.3%) and Vidisha (stone-9.3%) Districts, stone shown up as the second most popular material; this is so because it is locally procurable (for, otherwise burnt brick—or, at least, unburnt brick—would have been the choice). In Raisen (stone-56.0%) and Goharganj (stone -32.1%) Tahsils of Raisen District, stone is in fact a very important material for walls. Practically all the tahsils in which stone is used for roofs or walls contain scattered formations of Vindhyan hills though, in the outer fringes, the area is more hummocky rather than mountainous or even hilly—as in Basoda and Kurwai Tahsils of Vidisha District and Huzur Tahsil of Sehore District. It will be observed that, even though southern Hoshangabad District and a good deal of Betul District is quite hilly, the use of stone either for walls or for roofs is not very common. It appears that the Vindhyan hills contain stone suitable for building (sandstone, mostly) whereas the Mahadeo hills—a Satpura range—do not, probably because the stone is mostly gneiss. It does not, however, follow that, in all areas where the Vindhyans are found, stone is used in some form or the other; any kind of stone or brick house involves some cash outlay and, in the poorer areas, this is impossible. For example, in Sehore, Hoshangabad and Betul Districts, grass for walls is pretty common though the tile on the roof, because of the rainfall, continues to be essential. It is only in Shajapur District that unburnt brick is a rather important rural material for walls (10.1%). In the urban areas, burnt brick is important in Rajgarh, Sehore, Hoshangabad and Betul Districts but unburnt brick is also fairly important in Rajgarh (30.8%) and Hoshangabad (37.2%) Districts. The rural prominence of mud for walls extends to the urban areas also in Shajapur and Vidisha Districts and in Raisen District also, mud for walls is the most important in urban areas. In fact, the urban areas in all these

districts derive their importance from being centres of trade in agriculture rather than of industry. The general picture of the division therefore is not as mixed as the variety of geomorphological structure would indicate. For, even though the Division contains a good deal of Western Malwa (an important agricultural region), a good length of the Narbada valley and considerable tracts covered by the Vindhyan hills and the Satpura extensions, we have seen that the relatively higher rainfall in this area—concentrated as most of it is in the months of July-August-September—has made tile the most popular roofing material. In the case of walls, of course, more than one material is used. Stone seems to be the wealthier person's choice; mud is the most popular and, in the poorer tribal areas, anything goes. The following table shows the urban, rural differences in the choice of materials:

TABLE A-6

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for Walls and Roofs : Bhopal Division

(Base : 1,000 households)

'D' in

Material	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Division	Shajapur District	Rajgarh District	Vidisha District	Sehore District	Raisen District	Hoshangabad District	Betul District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A: Walls									
1 Grass	−37.8	−80.3	−17.4	−27.0	−36.5	−57.3	−22.8	−209.4	−210.4
2 Timber	−43.7	−73.9	+1.2	−1.4	−35.6	−40.2	−353.2	−116.0	−34.8
3 Mud	−400.2	−407.9	−529.5	−466.2	−347.0	−613.5	+159.5	−246.5	−335.5
4 Unburnt brick	+110.5	+88.0	+172.8	+270.6	+113.1	−3.1	+44.1	+203.2	+147.2
5 Burnt drick	+334.1	+396.5	+286.4	+317.8	+144.6	+516.2	+84.8	+370.7	+429.4
6 C. I. and other metal sheet ..	+4.2	+2.6	−1.0	−0.2	+6.1	+4.6	−2.8	+1.2	+0.9
7 Stone	+28.6	−59.7	−13.1	+6.0	+156.0	+156.1	+92.4	−2.9	−1.2
8 Cement concrete	+5.9	+12.0	+1.8	+0.4	−0.3	+27.6	−0.1	+1.3	−0.9
9 Other material	−1.6	+3.3	−1.3	..	−10.4	+9.7	−1.9	−1.6	+3.4
B: Roofs									
1 Grass	−62.6	−55.4	−53.5	−54.5	−57.1	−32.5	−48.3	−69.1	−140.9
2 Tile	−235.4	−199.3	−228.8	−159.6	−268.1	−317.7	+32.0	−65.3	+22.2
3 C. I. and other metal sheet ..	+136.2	+106.9	+252.9	+119.3	+54.8	+132.5	..	+79.8	+12.9
4 Asbestos cement sheet	+44.6	+51.8	+1.8	+6.9	+67.0	+86.1	+1.8	+12.0	+60.5
5 Brick and Lime	+19.2	+33.7	+4.2	+15.5	+81.8	+50.9	+0.9	+0.8	+29.7
6 Stone	+104.2	+59.5	+24.5	+69.3	+121.3	+73.9	+12.6	+42.4	+15.1
7 Other material	−6.2	+2.8	−1.2	+3.1	+0.4	+6.8	+0.9	−0.6	+0.7

The large negative differences in Hoshangabad and Betul Districts in the case of grass for walls and in Raisen and Hoshangabad Districts in the case of timber for the same purpose show the wide-spread use of these low-quality materials in the rural areas. The position regarding mud for walls is what we should by now expect it to be but in Raisen District the urban excess in the case of mud indicates progress from grass and timber and shows the generally poor level of this district's urban areas. Unburnt brick is a common urban material for walls but in Sehore District its diminished popularity is compensated by the large excess of burnt brick. Stone for walls is substantially used in the urban areas of Vidisha, Sehore and Raisen Districts. Cement concrete, naturally, is to be found in the urban areas of Sehore District—because of Bhopal City. Even though in the matter of roofs the most popular material all over is tile, this table brings out some other features in particular districts. C. I., zinc and other metal sheet are popular in practically all urban areas but in Betul District, there is a greater preference for asbestos cement sheet. Roofs of C. I. or other meta sheets are particularly favoured in Shajapur District (urban). There is a considerable use of stone for roofs in Vidisha District (urban).

109 Jabalpur Division—We now move eastwards and, in Jabalpur Division, we find again that, so far as roofing is concerned, it is the tile that dominates the scene. For walls, mud, as elsewhere, is the commonest with the notable exception of Sagar District and the rural areas of Damoh District where stone for walls is used to a substantial extent. Jabalpur Division for the most part is in the high rainfall range: 120 cm-160 cm (app. 47"-63"); a small bit in the north-western portion of Khurai Tahsil in Sagar District gets a little less and isolated pockets in Mandla and Balaghat Districts get a little more. Therefore, roofs have to be sloping and tiles have to be used—as in fact they are. What is unfortunate, however, is that as the rural areas are generally poor and the tribal areas, very much poorer, the tiles generally used are of very poor quality and cannot

really protect the residents against the pretty harsh monsoon showers. In the tribal areas, people cannot afford even this "tiled" apology for a roof; in Sihora Tahsil (urban—12.7%) of Jabalpur District, in the whole of rural Mandla (particularly, Dindori Tahsil—49.3%), in Chhindwara District (rural—particularly, Chhindwara Tahsil proper, 20.7%), in the rural areas of Seoni District and in Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, people have to fight nature with an extremely shaky roof of "grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo". The use of tiles ranges from 74.5% in Mandla District to 98.5% in Narsimhapur District so far as rural areas are concerned and from (80.5%) in Jabalpur District to 93.2% in Damoh District so far as urban areas are concerned. Where in rural areas the percentage of houses using tiles decreases, the roofing material used in their place is grass invariably—something worse—as in Balaghat District (9.4%—particularly, Baihar Tahsil: 32.9%), Seoni District (15.4%), Chhindwara District (18.4%) and Mandla District (25.2%). In urban areas, as is to be expected, the substitution is by better material. Even in Balaghat District, C. I. and other metal sheet roofing are used to the extent of 6.7% and in Mandla District, to the extent of as much as 10% (also, in this district, asbestos cement sheet to the extent of 5%). In Sagar District, there is a fair amount of stone roofing—8.8%—mostly in Khurai (17.4%) and Sagar (7.5%) Tahsils. In Jabalpur District, the non-tiled roofs (19.5%) are fairly distributed over many kinds of better material—C. I. and other metal sheets, 2.5%; asbestos cement sheets, 5.1%; brick and lime, 1.9%; and stone, 7.9%. Surprisingly, 2% is grass—Sihora Town accounting for a good deal but even Jabalpur City has as much as 1.7% (this is obviously due to the fact that the recent extension of corporation limits has 'urbanised' a number of obviously rural areas). In the case of walls, the north-western districts of Sagar and Damoh alone use stone in considerable quantities and, in the remaining districts, the most common material, as elsewhere, is mud—which is the second most popular in Sagar (rural and urban) and Damoh (rural) Districts. These two districts are interspersed with groups of Vindhyan hills which are, almost everywhere, considerable providers of building-stone; but, again, stone for walls is uncommon in districts which have Satpura extensions like the Mahadeos or the Maikals—Chhindwara and Seoni, Mandla and Balaghat. It is difficult to believe that, in this whole range of mountains, there are no geological formations at all from which building-stone could be obtained; it is more likely that they occur where the people are too poor to think of a decent house. In the more tribal districts, the second most popular wall material in the rural areas is grass or timber as in Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat. In the slightly better-off areas, either unburnt brick (15.8% in Narsimhapur District) or burnt brick (17.5% in Jabalpur District) is the wall-material next in importance to mud. Even in the urban areas of this division, the standards are not much better, the position being that in some districts, the most common and, in others, the second most common—material, while in considerable use, are by urban standards, not of very high quality—examples of the most common material being of poor quality are : mud in Balaghat (52.2%) and Chhindwara (44.3%) Districts, timber in Seoni District (41.9%) and unburnt brick in Damoh (34.4%) and Narsimhapur (33.2%) Districts; examples of the second most popular material for walls being of poor quality are: mud in Jabalpur (36.2%) and Damoh (27.8%) Districts, timber in Mandla District (26.4%) and unburnt brick in Sagar District (21.1%). On the whole, therefore, the division is poor and should qualify for special developmental effort in the next few decades. The following table shows the rural-urban differences:

TABLE A-7

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for Walls and Roofs : Jabalpur Division

(Base : 1,000 households)

Material	'D' in Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Division	Sagar District	Damoh District	Jabalpur District	Narsimhapur District	Mandla District	Chhindwara District	Seoni District	Balaghat District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A: Walls										
1 Grass	−37.8	−71.5	+4.0	+9.0	−27.1	−55.2	−237.4	−53.5	−10.9	−69.0
2 Timber	−43.7	−36.1	−39.9	−23.8	−1.5	−60.0	+221.2	−86.6	+93.2	−2.6
3 Mud	−400.2	−290.2	−228.2	+28.3	−361.5	−288.6	−378.5	−250.1	−463.8	−342.4
4 Unburnt brick	+110.5	+18.8	+79.1	+228.6	−172.0	+173.7	+50.2	+163.9	+149.0	+57.8
5 Burnt brick	+334.1	+391.2	+172.1	+88.1	+562.6	+258.4	+340.8	+212.9	+233.1	+355.9
6 C. I. and other metal sheet ..	+4.2	+2.3	+4.0	+0.7	+2.7	+2.6	+0.6	+0.6	−0.1	−0.1
7 Stone	+28.6	−20.0	+0.3	−331.3	−11.0	−31.1	+2.3	+12.6	−0.5	..
8 Cement concrete ..	+5.9	+5.1	+5.0	..	+7.9	+0.3	..	+2.1	..	+0.5
9 Other material	−1.6	+0.4	+3.6	+0.3	−0.1	−0.1	−0.9	−1.9	..	−0.1

TABLE A-7—*concld.*

Material	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur Division	Sagar District	Damoh District	Jabalpur District	Narsimhapur District	Mandla District	Chhindwara District	Seoni District	Balaghat District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B: Roofs										
1 Grass	−62.6	−87.0	−20.2	−29.1	−18.5	+1.9	−242.4	−157.1	−143.7	−89.8
2 Tile	−235.4	−50.9	−106.7	−29.4	−149.5	−91.5	+75.2	+76.6	+79.0	−26.8
3 C. I. and other metal sheet ..	+136.2	+33.2	+35.3	+18.5	+22.4	+57.6	+98.4	+39.6	+37.3	+65.4
4 Asbestos cement sheet ..	+44.6	+36.3	+27.1	+12.9	+49.3	+8.9	+50.0	+27.9	+20.4	+2.5
5 Brick and lime	+19.2	+11.1	+2.9	+0.4	+18.6	+4.6	+0.5	+0.8	+2.1	+13.0
6 Stone	+104.2	+58.0	+58.7	+25.2	+77.3	+16.6	+18.3	+14.1	+5.3	+41.7
7 Other material	−6.2	−0.7	+2.9	+1.7	+0.4	+1.8	..	−1.8	−0.2	−6.2

The urban picture, as already indicated, is disappointing. There are positive differences even in the case of grass for walls (Sagar and Damoh—both practically non-tribal) and timber for walls (Mandla as much as—221.2). The differentials in the case of mud walls are all negative except that of Damoh where the low rural figure for mud for walls is due to the widespread use of stone for the purpose—accompanied by a sharp urban decline; the use of stone for walls in urban Damoh is still considerable (18.7%). The unburnt brick difference is negative only in Jabalpur District which is readily seen to be due to the preponderance of burnt brick—the difference in the case of which is throughout positive though rather low in Damoh. The districts which have cities in them—Sagar and Jabalpur—have naturally, comparatively larger urban excesses of cement concrete for walls. In the case of roofs, also, the same feature of a somewhat less marked rural-urban direntiation is to be observed. For grass, there is even an urban excess in Narsimhapur District. In the case of tile, the difference in the case of every district is numerically, irrespective of signs, much less than the State difference of— 235.4 and is actually positive in the Districts of Mandla, Chhindwara and Seoni—which have large tribal populations. In the case of C. I. and other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheet, brick and lime and stone also, the urban excesses in districts are less than those of the State generally; the only exception being Mandla with—50 in the case of asbestos cement sheet as against the State differential of—44.6. But this is compensated for by other urban excesses being moderate—which should normally be large.

110 Bilaspur Division—Moving further east, we now come across a generally even poorer region—Bilaspur Division. A good deal of it is tribal—out of a population of some 4.1 mil., scheduled tribes alone constitute 34.7%, mostly in Surguja (5.76 lakhs) and Raigarh (4.78 lakhs) Districts. The result is that we have some surprising features. Of course, in rural areas, the most common material for walls is mud (ranging from 79.2% in Bilaspur District to 89.8% in Raigarh) though even here one would expect to find a greater proportion of grass and timber. Neither unburnt brick nor burnt brick is generally significant except in Manendragarh Tahsil (unburnt brick, 4.6%; burnt brick, 16.6%) of Surguja District which is an important mining area and in Sarangarh Tahsil (unburnt brick, 13.6%) of Raigarh District. The northern parts of the division (*i. e.* Surguja District, Katghora Tahsil of Bilaspur District and Udaipur and Gharghoda Tahsils of Raigarh District) are all very hilly (containing as they do parts of the Maikal range, Mainpat and the Hazaribagh range) but stone for walls is very little used in these areas. Surprisingly, a greater use of stone for walls is to be found in Bilaspur (Rural—6.4%), Janjgir (Rural—11.7%) and Sakti (Rural—11.2%) Tahsils of Bilaspur District and Sarangarh (Rural—9.7% and Urban, 36.7%) Tahsil of Raigarh District; this is due to locally exposed rock-formations yielding good building stone. Another interesting feature of the division is that in some parts, the proportion of houses using grass or timber for walls is greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In Surguja District, for example, the urban proportion of grass is 17.3% whereas the rural proportion is 7.0%; among the tahsils of this district, Manendragarh (urban) shows a particularly large percentage of houses with grass walls (29.6%) presumably because of a large number of coal-miners' shanties. In Mungeli and Katghora Tahsils, the high proportion of grass for walls in urban areas can only be ascribed to the generally poor economic standards of the region though, in Katghora, the impact of developing industry may have led to the erection of a large number of temporary huts. The division as a whole is conspicuous for the high proportion of mud for walls even in urban areas (42.4%) in Surguja District, in Raigarh District, 62.4%—in both Districts, the single most-used material—and, in Bilaspur District, 41.3% only 5.1% less than the single most-used material which, in this district, is burnt brick. In the case of roofs, the tile, as in Jabalpur Division, continues to dominate—there is not a single exception among all the 17 tahsils—either in rural or in urban areas. The division is in the high rainfall region—120-160 cm and over (47.2"-63.0" and over) and sloping roofs are the rule. The only point that remains for examination is whether, at least in urban areas, the next best roof material is of a higher quality, thus providing some evidence of a fair economic condition. The second most-used roofing material in urban areas is grass in Pal Tahsil (11.1%) of Surguja District and in Katghora

Tahsil (29.9%) of Bilaspur District. Both the tahsils are tribal but, in the latter where the urban area is that of the rapidly developing Korba, the large percentage of grass roofing has to be attributed to coal-miners' and other workers' poor habitations—whether tribal or non-tribal. In two more tahsils, the second most-used material is C. I. and other metal sheets—Mungeli (19.4%) and Janjgir (26.3%) Tahsils of Bilaspur District. Both are closely cultivated areas. In three tahsils—Baikunthpur (12.8%) in Surguja District, Bilaspur (7.0%) in the district of the same name and Jashpur (1.3%) of Raigarh District, the second most popular is asbestos cement sheet but not very significant, particularly in Jashpur. In Ambikapur, brick and lime (2.6%) is the second most popular but quantitatively not very important. In the remaining four tahsils stone roofing is the second most important—Manendragarh (6.3%) of Surguja District, Sakti (12.5%) of Bilaspur District and Raigarh (13.9%) and Sarangarh (8.1%) Tahsils of Raigarh District. But in Manendragarh and Raigarh stone is very little used for walls and so it is to be presumed that "stone" roofing in this case probably means concrete slabs rather than stone slabs. In Sakti, however, stone for walls is common in the rural areas though not for roofs, so that the latter's popularity in urban areas may be due to the fact that, being more expensive, only the richer urban area can afford it. In Sarangarh, stone for walls is common in the urban areas also. As time passes, the "stone" roof is likely more and more to mean cement concrete slabs. The tendency therefore is generally towards C. I. or other metal sheets or stone roofing in the urban areas. The following table shows the urban-rural differences:

TABLE A-8

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for Walls and Roofs : Bilaspur Division

(Base: 1,000 households)

Material	'D' in Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur Division	Surguja District	Bilaspur District	Raigarh District
1	2	3	4	5	6
A: Walls					
1 Grass	−37.8	+2.7	+102.5	−28.7	−2.4
2 Timber	−43.7	−15.5	−29.3	−7.2	−20.7
3 Mud	−400.2	−370.6	−419.4	−379.6	−273.5
4 Unburnt brick	+110.5	+21.3	−49.1	+26.7	−19.2
5 Burnt brick	+334.1	+380.5	+290.2	+444.4	+276.4
6 C.I. and other metal sheet	+4.2	+1.1	+1.7	+0.8	+1.4
7 Stone	+28.6	−21.3	+3.3	−58.7	+37.0
8 Cement concrete	+5.9	+1.4	+4.9	+0.2	+1.8
9 Other material	−1.6	+0.4	−3.1	+2.1	−0.7
B: Roofs					
1 Grass	−62.6	−57.1	−90.9	−10.4	−130.3
2 Tile	−235.4	−97.1	+19.5	−157.5	−54.6
3 C. I. and other metal sheet	+136.2	+49.1	+26.7	+62.1	+27.3
4 Asbestos cement sheet	+44.6	+37.4	+1.5	+51.1	+32.5
5 Brick and lime	+19.2	+8.0	+7.0	+9.6	+4.1
6 Stone	+104.2	+58.8	+37.8	+44.7	+117.5
7 Other material	−6.2	+0.9	−1.2	+0.3	+3.7

The urban excess of grass for walls in Surguja District and deficiencies in the case of unburnt brick in this and in Raigarh District and, in the case of burnt brick, in Surguja District, are due to the mining areas in Surguja District which are certainly poorly provided in the matter of housing; but, in Raigarh District, the deficiency of unburnt brick in urban areas is due to the fact that, in Sarangarh Tahsil (according to the figures, probably the best in this division in the matter of housing standards generally) the large percentage of unburnt brick in the rural areas completely disappears in the urban areas where burnt brick and stone predominate, accounting for as many as 48.5% of the houses. The deficiency of stone for walls in Bilaspur District is due to considerable use of stone in the rural areas of Sakti, Janjgir and Bilaspur Tahsils whereas in the urban areas burnt brick seems to be preferred to stone so far as walls are concerned. The low differentials in the case of the tile are due generally to the absolute proportions themselves being small. There is hardly anything peculiar in the figures about roofs except the urban excess of tile in Surguja District where the low proportion of tile in the rural areas is due to some 10%

of the houses using the inferior grass; the urban proportion of tile is not abnormal. On the whole, the urban areas are not too clearly differentiated and, in the initial stages of development—particularly, in the mining of coal—there is a very real possibility that housing standards may get worse and stay that condition for long, though uncertain, periods.

111 Raipur Division—In general, Raipur Division shows features similar to Bilaspur Division except that the tribal part of this division—Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh Tahsils of Raipur District and, particularly, Bastar District—seems, on the evidence of these figures, to be the poorest in the State. Mud for walls and tiles for roofs—this is the general picture. In Durg and Raipur Districts, mud for walls is the most common in the rural areas—which is not unusual but, even in urban areas, mud for walls is the most important in Raipur District (47.8%) as also in Bastar (48.5%) where, in the rural areas, mud has to give way to the even inferior timber (41.9%) as the most-used wall material. Even in Durg District, mud for walls is not insignificant (27.8%). This, in conjunction with the fact that the roof is generally tiled where it is not of grass or bamboo, clearly shows the generally poor housing standards of the region which will require many decades of development before signs of prosperity become general instead of being localised as in Bhilai. It is therefore necessary to examine tahsil-wise the position regarding the second most-used material if we are to form some idea of the general trends. In the rural areas, the second most-used material is: (*i*) grass for walls in Kawardha (10.9%) and Sanjari Balod (5.0%) Tahsils of Durg District, Bindranawagarh (15.9%) Tahsil of Raipur District and Bhanupratappur (34.5%), Narayanpur (34.5%), Bijapur (29.2%), Dantewara (21.1%) and Konta (33.6%) Tahsils of Bastar District (all the tahsils are tribal and, in the Bastar tahsils, grass is second not to mud but timber; (*ii*) timber in Dhamtari (2.3% hardly significant) Tahsil of Raipur District; (*iii*) mud for walls is the second choice in Kondagaon (27.4%) and Jagdalpur (32.4%) Tahsils of Bastar District, the first here being timber; (*iv*) stone is the second choice (though quantitatively not very significant generally) in Khairagarh (2.6%), Bemetara (9.6%); Rajnandgaon (7.2%) and Durg (5.5%) Tahsils of Durg District and Baloda Bazar (36.9%), Raipur (11.4%) and Mahasamund (2.9%) Tahsils of Raipur District. "The heart of the (Chhattisgarh) plain is occupied by a great basin of Cuddapah rocks (grits, quartzites, sandstones, shales), resting on the Archeans which form the irregular margins, and bevelled off in perfect peneplains at about 900-1000 ft. [O H K spate, 'India and Pakistan' (1960), p. 667]. Stone is used for building purposes where suitable rock formations are exposed and easily workable. It should be noted that south Bastar, very much a hilly plateau in contrast with the Chhattisgarh plain, hardly uses stone in building (for the district as a whole, stone : 0.3%); most of it is 'undifferentiated gneiss' (Spate, ibid. p. 680). In the urban areas, the most unfortunate feature is that grass for walls is very important in Durg (27.5%; being the second most-used) and Sanjari Balod (79.2%; where it is the most-used) Tahsils of Durg District. It is just as well to refer here to the position regarding roofs in these two tahsils which have had the good fortune of the most spectacular Second Plan Project—the Bhilai Steel Plant being located (with the ancillary mining area) among them. Roofs of grass are very common in Durg (urban) Tahsil (30.1%); in Bhilainagar (39.2%) and Sanjari Balod (urban)Tahsil (38.7%). The preponderance of impermanent dwellings in these areas—the steel town of Bhilainagar and the mining (iron ore) town of Rajhara-Jharandalli (or Dalli-Rajhara)—is due to the large armies of construction and mining labour. The employment tenure of construction labour is very mortal indeed and, unless modern technology can produce a cheap, portable house, nothing probably can be done for proper housing. But it is not clear that, in mining areas also, housing standards should be this poor (we have already seen this in the case of the Korba mining area in Bilaspur District). The first impact of industrialisation is by no means a happy phenomenon. The least that seems essential is some decent level of environmental sanitation. In other urban areas, grass and timber for walls are not important and mud is the second most-used only in two tahsils—Sanjari Balod (7.2%) Tahsil (again!) of Durg District and Jagdalpur (44.9%) Tahsil of Bastar District. Jagdalpur is just an agricultural trading town invested with the dignity of a district headquarters (in by gone decades, of a princely capital) thrust upon it. Unburnt brick attains to the status of the second most-used in Mahasamund (33.4%) Tahsil of Raipur District and Kanker (30.1%) (only Kanker Town and no other, another princely capital, now a tahsil headquarters) Tahsil of Bastar District. Burnt brick is more widely used than unburnt brick, being the second-most used in Kawardha (13.8%), Khairagarh (48.2%) and Rajnandgaon (30.8%) Tahsils of Durg District and Baloda Bazar (26.9%), Raipur (38.8) and Dhamtari (48.9%) Tahsils of Raipur District. There is nothing abnormal in this; in fact, that it should be the second, and not the first, most-used is unfortunate and somewhat abnormal for so-called urban areas. Stone for walls is of little importance in urban areas except that, where it is used in rural areas, it is also used in urban areas to some extent. In the rural areas, the second most-used material for roofs is grass in most of the tahsils (thirteen out of nineteen): all the six tahsils of Durg District (Durg, 11.0%; Sanjari Balod, 10.8%; Kawardha, 10.7%; Khairagarh, 7.7%; Bemetara, 5.5%; Rajnandgaon, 2.8%; and, in the district as a whole, 8.3%), all the tahsils of Raipur District (Bindranawagarh, 12.7%; Mahasamund, 12.1%; Dhamtari, 12.0%; Raipur, 4.8%; Baloda Bazar, 2.3%; and, in the district as a whole, 8.2%)and Bhanupratappur (34.0%) and Kanker (3.1%) Tahsils of Bastar District. It is of some interest that, but for Kawardha Tahsil of Durg District and Mahasamund Tahsil of Raipur District, all the other tahsils where the use of grass for roof ranges within the higher limits of 10.7%—34.0% are contiguous—a poor tract, a good deal of which is tribal. Tile, which is generally the most-used, is the second

most-used in the poorer areas of Bastar District—Jagdalpur (33.7%), Kondagaon (12.4%), Dantewara (11.2%), Narayanpur (10.9%), Bijapur (5.3%) and Konta (3.6%) Tahsils. Standards decrease along a roughly NE-SW direction. In urban areas also, tile roofing is very dominant with the result that other materials are not very significant; it is the second most-used only in one tahsil—Durg (25.9%). There are two tahsils in which C. I. and other metal sheet roofing is second in importance—Kawardha (3.9%) and Sanjari Balod (23.6%) Tahsils, both of Durg District. Another kind of sheeting—asbestos-cement sheet is second in two tahsils—Khairagarh (8.8%) Tahsil of Durg District and Kanker (3.3%) Tahsil of Bastar District. In the latter tahsil, the Dudhawa Project is probably partly responsible for this position. In the remaining six tahsils with some urban area, stone for roofing is the second most-used though nowhere does its use exceed 7.5%; these six are: Rajnandgaon (4.0%) Tahsil of Durg District, Baloda Bazar (2.9%), Raipur (7.5%), Mahasamund (2.8%) and Dhamtari (2.4%) Tahsils of Raipur District and Jagdalpur (2.6%) Tahsil of Bastar District. Among four of these—Rajnandgaon, Baloda Bazar, Raipur and Mahasamund—stone is used for walls also to some extent. But stone, we must always remind ourselves, also includes concrete so that it need not always be stone slabs; this is particularly so in Durg Tahsil where stone roofing is as high as 19.7% (Bhilainagar, 23.0%); tile therefore is the most important quantitatively also in this division and this is quite consistent with the fact that this division is a high rainfall region 100 cm-160 cm and over (39.4"-63.0" and over). Most of it is in the 120 cm-160 cm (47.2"-63.0") range; a small patch in Durg is in the lower range (100 cm-120 cm, *i. e.*, 39.4"-47.2") and the plateau of central Bastar is in the higher range of 160 cm and over (63.0" and over). The following table brings out the urban-rural differences:

TABLE A-9

Difference (+ve where the urban proportion is higher) between rural and urban areas (D) in the proportions of Census houses using a particular kind of material for Walls and Roofs : Raipur Division

(Base : 1,000 households)

Material	'D' in Madhya Pradesh	Raipur Division	Durg District	Raipur District	Bastar District
1	2	3	4	5	6
A: Walls					
1 Grass	−37.8	+76.3	+228.2	−17.4	−206.3
2 Timber	−43.7	−72.6	+36.6	−9.6	−40.66
3 Mund	−400.2	−350.3	−596.4	−305.4	+153.4
4 Unburnt brick	+110.5	+22.6	+15.5	+24.0	+69.3
5 Burnt brick	+334.1	+347.6	+335.0	+358.3	+386.3
6 C. I. and other metal sheet	+4.2	+5.8	+8.3	+1.0	+1.6
7 Stone	+28.6	−40.6	−48.2	−52.8	−3.1
8 Cement concrete	+5.9	+11.9	+19.5	+2.5	−0.2
9 Other material	−1.6	−0.7	+0.5	−1.6	+5.5
B: Roofs					
1 Grass	−62.6	−77.1	+151.1	−68.6	−665.1
2 Tile	−235.4	−169.2	−503.2	−54.9	+621.6
3 C. I. and other metal sheet	+136.2	+63.9	+103.6	+15.1	+10.0
4 Asbestos cement sheet	+44.6	+71.4	+96.0	+43.9	+8.5
5 Brick and lime	+19.2	+3.8	+5.1	+2.2	+0.9
6 Stone	+104.2	+100.2	+136.2	+60.0	+16.9
7 Other material	−6.2	+7.0	+11.3	+2.8	+7.7

The urban excesses in the case of grass and timber for walls in Durg District are due to the peculiar conditions in Bhilainagar and Rajhara-Jharandalli Towns. The position regarding stone is the reverse of what it is in Gwalior Division—it is less popular in the urban areas but quantitatively only of local importance all over the division. The preference of the urban areas is clearly for burnt brick. But sheeting—both iron and asbestos—is gaining in importance and seems to be particularly suited to the kind of structure required in newly industrialising areas where a structure does not have to have a long life for the kind of labour engaged in construction—or, even, mining. "Portable property" is what is needed and old Dickens's hero sets the appropriate note. If, initially, some capital has to be invested in housing, the houses should be such that most of the material can be salvaged and used again; the future in housing

seems very much to be with the sheet. Durg District (and Durg Tahsil--2·8%)has the second largest urban percentage (2.0%) in the State in the case of cement concrete for walls, the first being Sehore District (2.4%) in which Huzur Tahsil (which has Bhopal City in it) has cement concrete walls to the extent of 3.4%. In the case of roofs, the urban excess of grass in Durg District is again due to the numerous ramshackle dwellings in Bhilainagar and Rajhara-Jharandalli which also explains in part the urban deficiency in the same district in the case of tile-large excesses in C. I. and other metal and asbestos sheets, and stone providing the rest of the explanation. The urban deficiency in the case of tile in Raipur District is again due to the use of better material in urban areas like iron and asbestos sheets (particularly) and stone. The negative difference in the case of grass for roofs in Bastar District is mostly made up by the positive difference in the case of superior tile.

112 A para before we conclude on the conditions in the bigger towns. If we combine grass, timber, mud and unburntbrick into an inferior wall-materials group and consider the position in the 12 towns of Madhya Pradesh, the resulting position is as in the following table:

TABLE D-1

Percentage of Census households (in Col. 2) in the inferior wall-materials group (Grass+timber+mud+unburnt brick) in 12 towns (shown in Col. 1) each with a population of 50,000 or over with the population ranking (in col.3)

	1	2	3
1	Bhopal	11.9	4
2	Gwalior	23.1	3
3	Sagar (Town-group).. ..	33.9	7
4	Jabalpur (Town Group) ..	37.7	2
5	Indore	39.3	1
6	Bilaspur	45.0	9
7	Raipur	48.0	6
8	Ratlam	51.0	8
9	Ujjain	51.0	5
10	Bhilainagar	52.5	10
11	Khandwa	64.3	12
12	Burhanpur	65.8	11

[Ratlam (mud 6.2%; unburnt brick 44.4%) has been placed higher than Ujjain (mud 12.5%; unburnt brick 37.3%)]

Gwalior and Sagar Cities are somewhat exceptional in the sense that a fortuitous factor is involved—*i. e.*, the local availability of building stone. Otherwise, the bigger towns generally use better materials than the smaller towns (with the two exceptions of Bilaspur and Ujjain). But the position of unburnt brick—like tile in the case of roofs—is somewhat indeterminate and to some extent vitiates the above conclusion. If we consider, as we should, that unburnt brick is a generally better material than mud, the position is as follows in respect of these two materials:

TABLE D-2

Percentages of households using mud (percentage of houses using mud for walls) and unburnt brick (percentage of houses using unburnt brick) in the 12 towns of Table D-1

		Percentage of houses using mud for walls	Percentage of houses using unburnt brick	
			%	Rank
1	Sagar (Town Group) ..	3.6	22.4	5
2	Ratlam	6.2	44.4	3
3	Bhopal (M) ..	7.0	..	..
4	Khandwa ..	7.7	51.4	1
5	Bhilainagar ..	8.3	..	..
6	Ujjain	12.5	37.3	4
7	Burhanpur ..	12.8	49.4	2
8	Indore	13.9	20.7	6
9	Gwalior	15.3	7.7	8
10	Bilaspur	32.7	9.4	7
11	Jabalpur (Town Group)	34.7	0.2	10
12	Raipur	45.9	0.4	9

This picture makes it necessary that the conclusion suggested on the basis of the figures in Table D-I should be considerably qualified. The large percentage of mud houses in Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur would once again point to the general conclusion already drawn on the basis of the A-Series tables in this Chapter that the position in the north-west, west and south-west is definitely better than it is in the south-east. In the case of roofs, however, no such classification into inferior and superior categories is possible because of the generally important but amorphous category of tiles. Even here, however, Gwalior which uses stone for roofs to the extent of 81.6% and the five towns which use considerable amounts of C. I. and other metal sheet roofs—Ratlam (60.9%), Burhanpur (60.8%), Indore (49.5%), Ujjain(45.2%)and Khandwa (37.2%) —which are all situated either in the north-west, west or south-west lead one to the same conclusion. Bhilainagar is a peculiar case already discussed. Otherwise, in all the eastern and south-eastern towns, the tile is overwhelmingly important; the one used generally, however, is often flat and of poor quality. Cement continues to be the wealthier man's choice and is important only in Bhilainagar (23.0%) where the landlord happens to be Government; it is of some importance in the two cities of Bhopal (8.7%) and Indore (7.9%). The figure of 11.4% for stone roofing in the case of Ratlam probably includes a good proportion of stone slabs. The relevant figures of the

two subsidiary tables—E-IV. 1 and E-IV. 2 in respect of these 12 towns are reproduced below for convenient reference.

TABLE D-3

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall-material and roof-material in 12 large towns

A : Wall-material

	Town/City	Grass	Timber	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	C.I. and other metal sheet	Stone	Cement concrete	Other material
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gwalior	N	1	153	77	185	N	583	1	..
2	Ratlam	3	1	62	444	424	9	41	16	N
3	Ujjain	8	4	125	373	479	3	2	6	N
4	Indore	13	33	139	207	554	20	1	12	21
5	Khandwa	38	14	77	514	337	3	14	2	1
6	Burhanpur	35	1	128	494	340	2	..	..	..
7	Bhopal (Municipality)	22	27	70	..	573	7	257	28	16
8	Sagar (Town Group)	9	70	36	224	194	3	454	4	6
9	Jabalpur (Town Group)	4	24	347	2	608	2	3	10	N
10	Bilaspur	5	24	327	94	546	1	3	N	..
11	Bhilainagar	354	88	83	..	423	15	N	35	1
12	Raipur	18	8	459	4	417	2	87	4	2

'N'—Negligible

B : Roof-material

	Town/City	Grass	Tile	C. I. and other metal sheet	Asbestos cement sheet	Brick and Lime	Stone	Other material
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior	55	3	7	22	97	816	N
2	Ratlam	79	124	609	48	24	114	2
3	Ujjain	111	297	452	60	22	28	30
4	Indore	123	229	495	41	7	79	26
5	Khandwa	22	475	372	6	24	44	57
6	Burhanpur	5	298	608	17	18	29	25
7	Bhopal (Municipality)	59	537	144	101	61	87	11
8	Sagar (Town Group)	14	877	39	18	5	42	5
9	Jabalpur (Town Group)	17	847	18	53	16	48	1
10	Bilaspur	37	807	11	86	10	472	2
11	Bhilainagar	392	69	153	138	N	230	18
12	Raipur	18	805	21	61	3	86	6

'N'-Negligible

113 The Picture as a whole—The State as a whole is a region of poor housing standards—which become even poorer in the tribal areas. The common material for walls is mud and for roofs, tiles. But, in areas where stone is easily available, it is used for walls and/or roofs depending on its suitability. In the case of walls, it is clearly economic status rather than any other factor that determines the choice of material. This is illustrated by the generally higher proportions of burnt brick or cement concrete in the urban areas as compared with the rural areas. Even in the rural areas, where agricultural conditions are better, a higher proportion of unburnt brick is not uncommon. The roof, however, has a good deal to do with rainfall. About 80 cm a year seems to be the dividing line between the flat roof and the sloping roof if the materials used are those locally available instead of cement with which a flat roof can be put up anywhere whatever the rainfall. Where stone is not a cheap, locally available material for the roof, the tile takes its place even in areas of low rainfall. Tiles become increasingly prominent as one moves eastwards and southwards in the State. Generally better standards obtain in the north-west and the west—owing to the easy availability of stone in the north-west and owing to a generally higher economic level in the west (Malwa and Nimar) where metal or asbestos sheets are becoming common even in the rural areas. In fact, improvement in housing standards will have to be thought of in terms of making the sheeted roof (preferably, asbestos) commoner by making it cheaper, so far as the roof is concerned. The wall is a more difficult matter to tackle but probably less important, fortunately. The impermanent home is characteristic not only of tribal areas but also of newly developing areas (Bhilai,

Rajhara-Jharandalli, Korba) hubbing with intense economic activity. This is in some measure due to defective town planning which does not provide for the required minimum of properly located essential services like retail shopping, restaurants, etc., but in much greater measure due to the large concentrations of temporary construction or mining labour in respect of whom all that can be thought of is a reasonable level of environmental sanitation. In the tribal areas, shifting cultivation often leads to the total or partial desertion of villages and rules out anything better than a loosely built hut which can be abandoned without even a second look of wistful regret. A surprising feature is the importance of mud for walls even in urban areas in Chhattisgarh where such areas are not particularly well differentiated, being largely "service" or "trading" towns, even where they are big; the smaller town is of course essentially agricultural all over the State with hardly an exception. A point of geological interest is that it is only the Vindhyan ranges and outliers that yield building stone on a regional scale; the Satpuras (with the associated extensions in Maikal and Mahadeo hills), the Orissa hills, the Bastar hills and Mainpat in Surguja District disappoint one utterly. A division-wise picture of the use of inferior material for walls is as follows :

TABLE E-1

Percentage of Census houses using inferior materials for walls (grass+timber+mud+unburnt brick) in divisions

Madhya Pradesh 82.1%

1	Gwalior	61.4%
2	Indore	77.0%
3	Jabalpur	79.1%
4	Bhopal	81.6%
5	Raipur	87.0%
6	Bilaspur	91.7%
7	Rewa	92.4%

If, as in the table below, the divisions are further ranked (*a*) on the basis of the use of stone and burnt brick in descending order (col. 3), (*b*) on the basis of the use of burnt brick in descending order (col. 2) and (*c*) according to Table E-1 (col. 1), the position is as follows :

TABLE E-2

Ranking on the basis of inferior wall-materials (Table E-1)	Ranking on the basis of unburnt brick (descending order)	Ranking on the basis of burnt brick and stone (descending order)
1	2	3
Gwalior	Indore	Gwalior
Indore	Gwalior	Indore
Jabalpur	Bhopal	Jabalpur
Bhopal	Jabalpur	Bhopal
Raipur	Rewa	Raipur
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
Rewa	Raipur	Rewa

(In col. 3, Indore and Jabalpur have the same values but Indore has been placed higher because it has a higher percentage of burnt brick)

Indore and Gwalior Divisions (in the west and north-west, respectively) have the best wall-material standards and Bilaspur, more or less the worst. Jabalpur and Bhopal Divisions occupy an intermediate position. Raipur and Rewa, in that order, should be ranked just above Bilaspur. The east, that is to say, comes off pretty badly. The figures of subsidiary Tables E-IV. 1 and E-IV. 2 for divisions are reproduced below:

TABLE E. 3

Distribution of 1,000 Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall-material and roof-material in State and Divisions

A : Wall-material

State/Division	Grass	Timber	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	C.I. Zinc and other metal sheet	Stone	Cement concrete	Other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADHYA PRADESH	70	60	608	83	76	1	94	1	7
Gwalior Division ..	9	27	446	132	75	1	290	1	19
Rewa Division ..	14	23	818	69	27	N	41	N	8
Indore Division ..	121	62	428	159	116	3	90	2	19
Bhopal Division ..	98	79	541	98	99	1	78	2	4
Jabalpur Division ..	76	78	550	87	101	1	105	1	1
Bilaspur Division ..	57	33	805	22	46	N	36	N	1
Raipur Division ..	83	95	677	15	56	1	69	2	2

'N'—Negligible

B: Roof-material

State/Division	Grass	Timber	C. I. and other metal sheet	Asbestos cement sheet	Brick and Lime	Stone	Other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH ..	114	766	44	10	7	38	21
Gwalior Division	13	397	6	33	49	268	111
Rewa Division	56	619	4	4	2	10	5
Indore Division	125	597	200	9	4	17	48
Bhopal Division	87	843	36	10	6	16	2
Jabalpur Division	89	877	8	7	2	15	2
Bilaspur Division	91	881	10	7	1	7	3
Raipur Division	204	759	10	10	N	13	4

'N'—Negligible

No such classification can, as already indicated, be attempted for roofs. The rain, it falleth, 'on the just and on the unjust' and, where it falleth heavily, the tile appeareth. The figures do not enable us to classify tiles on the basis of quality but general observation suggests that, more often than not, they are the flat variety and rather poor in quality. A few striking features alone deserve notice (to which reference has already been made earlier in the appropriate contexts): first, the importance of sheeted roofing in Indore Division (and in Malwa and Nimar, generally); second, that of stone in Gwalior Division; and last, the widespread use of grass, reeds, etc., for roofing in Raipur Division (in explaining this feature, the paradoxical juxtaposition of tribal Bastar on the one hand and industrial Bhilai and Rajhara on the other has already been referred to).

114 Crop Zones and Building Practices—It does not appear that there is much direct connection between crop zones on the one hand and building practices on the other because, for one thing, the better walls (burnt brick, stone, etc.) and the better roofs (stone again, good—or bad— tiles, etc.) are all made of material which is non-agricultural in origin. It is true that, in the west and the north-west where the materials used are better, wheat is generally grown (and cotton in Nimar) and in the east and south-east, where the standards are worse, rice is grown. But stone or sheets have no more to do with wheat than rice with tiles. It is only when the economic level of the region is very low, as in tribal areas, that things like grass, leaves, etc., are used but these are products yielded by the general vegetation rather than by crops. The only clear connexion that seems to exist between agriculture and building materials in many areas is that the straw of many crops (like wheat, jowar, etc.) is mixed with mud in order to increase the latter's internal cohesiveness. Nowhere in Madhya Pradesh can we see the high-quality matting roofs (made out of coconut palm leaves one comes across in Kerala where coconut plantations can, in a sense, be considered 'crops'; in fact, the coconut palm in Kerala (as also the plantain tree) is a kind of 'Kalpataru' for the people. Similarly, where there is a good deal of forest, roof material — *i. e.*, the thatch required as also the logs for beams, etc.—are obtained from the jungle. This is probably one reason why the sheet (iron or asbestos) is becoming common in some areas (with little forest) for the roof because it requires less timber (for beams, rafters, etc.) to support it though why this should be so in parts of well-forested Betul District is difficult to understand. On the whole, therefore, the position seems to be that agriculture affects building practices indirectly (though the economic level to which it is capable of raising those dependent on it) rather than directly.

CHAPTER VI

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

115 This Chapter is based on Table E-V: "Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied" and its two subsidiary tables: Subsidiary Table E-V. I: "Distribution of 1,000 Census Households according to number of rooms occupied" and Subsidiary Table E-V. 2: "Number of persons, males and females per room and persons per Household in each category of Household". The basis of all these tables is the room rather than the household in the sense that room-accommodation is not related to a pre-determined size of household; instead, it is the other way about the size of the household living in houses (or parts thereof) of varying (but given) dimensions in terms of the number of rooms is indicated. There is another table (Table C-I) which presents statistics about the size (and composition) of the household but this table does not take into account the size of the houses in which the households live.

116 The figures in the tables connected with this chapter must be treated with great caution. The rough and ready definition of a "room" that was given to the investigators was as follows: "A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i. e.*, it should be at least 6 ft. long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattleshed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room". No specification was laid down, it will be noticed, with respect to the kind of wall or roof that the room should have nor any about the overall minimum space that should be available per person or, even, per household. It is not suggested that any such requirements *could* have been laid down; of course they could not have been, given the kind of investigator we had to use and the amount of time we had at our disposal. But this organisational limitation has certainly made the figures far less significant. For example, the fact that, in the State as a whole, the number of persons per room in urban areas (2.33) is less than that in rural areas (2.75) should not be taken to imply that, generally, conditions in urban areas are better than in rural areas. The rural 'room' is very much a notional entity and traditional ways of living in India, with its emphasis on the joint family, were antithetic to a functional approach in house-design. Except in the very rich classes in urban areas, most rooms were used for all purposes. Functionally, it was only the kitchen with the associated store-room, a dining room (where a biggish kitchen did not also serve as such) and a room for keeping jewellery and other valuable possessions of the family that could be separately identified. It is not unusual to find a biggish hall-like room which is used for living or working during the day and for sleeping at night; the younger people, *it is recognised, need some privacy and they are often* allowed the use of one of the other rooms for sleeping. But there is no such thing as a bed-room as such. In many ways, these living habits are very much a matter of the climate in India. It is inevitable that everybody should sleep out in the open in summer so that the question of bed-rooms just does not arise; this is true of all the rainless days in the rainy season also when it is really uncomfortable to sleep inside—more so in some areas than in summer. It is really therefore the wintry months—particularly in the north—that pose a problem in privacy and, to this, traditionally, there has been no solution of a set pattern. The beds do not stay spread during the day also as in western-style living but are rolled up and kept aside; so also are the cots. In fact, it is not considered proper for a bed to be seen spread during day-time; it is frowned upon by the elders. The only possible exceptions to this normal pattern have always been, of course, the very rich classes, the princes, the courtiers, and so on and, in recent years, the 'westernised' sections. Rural India and most of urban India is still traditional in its approach to life and, therefore, the availability of so many rooms per household hardly means that the household, besides having a kitchen, a store, etc., also has available, for living and/or sleeping, a certain number of separate rooms. It will be noticed that the definition excludes kitchens, store-rooms, etc., from the count only if they are not 'ordinarily used for living and sleeping'; we may rest assured that many of the rooms (at least) in Census houses having up to three rooms are in fact multipurpose affairs—serving their time during the day as kitchens, store-rooms, etc., and at night as bed-rooms. It is not an uncommon sight in the cities for a car to condescend to accommodate, in the garage which it alone is primarily intended to inhabit, some creatures of the lesser human species as well and it is only in a technical sense that such human beings can be said to be living in a 'room'. What, therefore, with traditional ways of living on the one hand and with grinding poverty on the other, we must be very cautious in assuming an invariably inverse proportionality between comfort and the number of persons per room as shown in these tables. A 'Census household living in one room' may therefore mean many things other than the solitary room which it literally means even though, to housing expects, a one-roomed tenement means one which has at least one bed-sitting room in addition to a kitchen, a bath-*cum*-lavatory and possibly a small verandah. Even this one room may be of the most undependable kind admitting light, air—and a rain—a little too freely for the inmates' liking. On the other it may mean a comfortable modern flat with a drawing room, a dining room, a kitchen, a bath-*cum*-lavatory, a store and a garage, all well-appointed. Except that the definition chosen

accidentally results in both being classified under one-room tenements, there is nothing else in common between them and so these ambiguities make these tables somewhat trickly things to handle.

117 Materials used—It is also essential that the figures in the Tables on which this chapter is based should be studied in conjunction with those relating to the materials used for walls and roofs discussed in the preceding chapter. For, if we ignore considerations of design, we can be practically certain that the space available is, generally speaking, greater where the materials used are better. This, as is obvious, is a general statement and can be considered applicable by and large only to houses which are really houses in the normal sense of the word and not apologies for them like the loosely assembled, rough wattle-and-daub huts one comes across among the poorer strata of society and the poorer (particularly, tribal) areas. For there is hardly any foundation, there are hardly any walls and the roofs are no more than a layered mass of leaves, twigs, old tin-sheets, etc., with the result that space as such in this kind of 'house' is not much (within reason, of course) of a problem. At these low economic levels, it is more or less the case that the quality of the materials used has some kind of irreducible, sub-standard minimum and hence constant with the result that the only variable is space and no problem involving a choice among alternatives is presented. But as economic status improves, anyone who builds has a choice between improvement in the quality of materials used and the accommodation (and/or the kind thereof) available. Some comment on the way the quality of materials changes as economic status changes has already been made in the previous chapter. Where better materials like burnt brick, cement sheets (iron/asbestos), etc., are used, it is true that the *total* space in the house may be somewhat—or, even, drastically—reduced but the individual accommodation unit—room for room—has generally more space. But, as the proportion of houses using superior materials is very small, these considerations are not largely relevant. The mud house with a tiled roof is our most common abode in the rural areas except for the north-west where the stone house is the prevalent type in both rural and urban areas. One factor, limiting the overall size of a house, in the rural areas is the area of the plot on which the house is to be built; in many parts of the State, the *abadi*—*i. e.*, the residential part of the village for which some khasra or survey numbers are allotted has become utterly inadequate for persent-day needs. Therefore, where, as in the rural areas, a plot can be had free of cost (so far as cultivators are concerned), not many are available; and where it has to be paid for (as in the urban areas), it is expensive.

118 The General Picture—With these considerations in mind, we can now look at the general statistical picture. (In what follows, the proportions are always *per mille* unless otherwise stated ; the words *per mille* are usually omitted.) There are four divisions—Raipur (402), Gwalior (436), Rewa (472) and Bilaspur (482)—the proportion of households living in one room, is less than the State average (541). In the case of all other types of household, (*i.e.*, those living in two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and more), the proportions are less than the State averages in the three divisions of Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur—more or less, the central west-east belt with the extreme east omitted. The proportion of households living with no regular rooms is negligible. In the State as a whole and in every division, the proportion of households living in one room is the largest and it decreases as the number of rooms increases. Jabalpur has the largest proportion (685) of households living in a single room and Raipur, the lowest; in the case of households living in two or three rooms, Jabalpur has the lowest proportions (211 and 61 respectively) and Raipur, the highest (366 and 140) while, in the case of households with four rooms or five and more, Bhopal has the lowest (21 and 17 respectively) and Gwalior, the highest (72 and 64). A remarkable feature is that Bhopal and Jabalpur Divisions are very similar—almost identical. The position in rural and urban areas is as follows:

TABLE A

Distribution of 1,000 Census households according to number of rooms occupied in rural and urban areas: State and Divisions

State/Division		No regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH ..	**R**	**3**	**549**	**276**	**101**	**40**	**31**
	U	**2**	**495**	**276**	**111**	**55**	**61**
Gwalior	R	6	441	284	140	71	60
	U	2	413	297	133	72	83
Rewa	R	6	474	282	130	60	48
	U	9	443	269	134	70	75
Indore	R	3	632	249	76	24	16
	U	1	426	300	132	67	74
Bhopal	R	7	706	208	52	16	11
	U	1	489	296	111	49	54
Jabalpur	R	2	710	203	55	17	13
	U	1	563	247	94	44	51
Bilaspur	R	N	476	318	113	48	45
	U	1	557	250	96	46	50
Raipur	R	1	374	383	149	55	38
	U	N	614	245	68	39	34

'N'—Negligible.

In the State as a whole, the proportion of households with one room is less in urban areas than in rural areas, that of households with two rooms is the same and those of households with three rooms or more greater in urban areas. One has to view this situation as evidence of the generally better economic conditions in urban areas. The urban proportion of households with five rooms or more, in particular, is almost double the rural and is greater the urban proportion of households with four rooms in the State as a whole, and also in every division except Raipur. The general features of the statistical picture indicated earlier in this para are also true for the rural picture except that Jabalpur has the lowest proportion *only* in the case of two-roomed households; in the case of three-roomed households, the lowest proportion is in Bhopal (5·2) though Jabalpur's is not very different (5·5%). This almost complete resemblance between the total picture and the rural picture is obviously due to the fact that the overwhelming rural numbers impose their features on the total picture, making the very small urban numbers comparatively ineffective. When we consider the urban picture separately, we find some interesting differences. In the case of urban areas, it is Bhopal (489), Rewa (443), Indore (426) and Gwalior (413) that have a smaller proportion of one-roomed households than the State average (495); the rural areas of Rewa and Gwalior Division are similar to their urban areas in this respect. While Bilaspur and Raipur all have a smaller proportion of households with two or more rooms, and Indore and Gwalior have a higher proportion of the same type of household, than the State averages, the position of the other two divisions—Bhopal and Rewa—is not the same for all the four kinds of households with more than one room. In comparison with the relevant State average, Bhopal has a higher proportion of two-roomed household and Rewa, a lower proportion. In the other three kinds of household—three-roomed or better—Rewa has a higher proportion than the State average and Bhopal has a lower, except that in the case of the three-roomed household, Bhopal's proportion is just equal to the State average. What does all this mean? Apparently that, so far as rural areas are concerned, Raipur, Gwalior, Rewa and Bilaspur Divisions have more of the "bigger" houses and, in urban areas, this honour goes to Bhopal, Rewa, Indore and Gwalior. But, unless we relate these mere 'room' figures to household-size, it will be premature to jump to finality regarding which areas are better housed.

119 Household-size—The position in regard to household-size is that, except in the case of households with five or more rooms, in both urban and rural areas, Indore and Gwalior Divisions have a household-size bigger than the average for the State which is itself rather high in the case of the single-roomed household (rural, 4.15; urban, 3.64). The proportion of households with five rooms or more is, however, small (rural, 31; urban, 61) and so does not substantially affect the total picture. Average household-size increases as the number of rooms increases but, from these tables, it is not possible to indicate the proportions of households of different sizes among the household classes grouped on the basis of the number of rooms occupied; for example, it is not possible to say, on the basis of these tables, how many among the one-roomed households have one member each, how many two each and so on. The ranking of divisions on the basis of household-size is given in the following table*:

TABLE B.1

Ranking of Divisions with respect to household-size: total, rural and urban

Rank	Total		Rural		Urban	
1	Gwalior ..	(5.20)	Gwalior ..	(5.23)	Indore ..	(5.01)
2	Indore ..	(5.11)	Indore ..	(5.14)	Gwalior ..	(5.01)
3	Rewa ..	(4.84)	Rewa ..	(4.86)	Bhopal ..	(4.81)
4	Bhopal ..	(4.75)	Raipur ..	(4.74)	Jabalpur	(4.75)
5	Bilaspur ..	(4.66)	Bhopal ..	(4.74)	Rewa ..	(4.43)
6	Jabalpur ..	(4.65)	Bilaspur ..	(4.70)	Bilaspur ..	(4.21)
7	Raipur ..	(4.64)	Jabalpur ..	(4.63)	Raipur ..	(3.88)
	Madhya Pradesh	**(4.82)**	**Madhya Pradesh**	**(4.84)**	**Madhya Pradesh**	**(4.70)**

(Figures underlined are higher than the State average)

*It should be of interest here to compare figures relating to the size of the household based on the sample drawn from the houselist and those derived from the main Census figures. The State and division figures follow.

The overall picture therefore is that household-size is above the State average in Indore and Gwalior Divisions and below the average in Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions. In the other three divisions the position differs from rural to urban. Ranking with reference to the size of different types of household is given in the following table:

TABLE B.2

Divisions ranked on the basis of the size of the household in one-roomed (R_1). two-roomed (R_2) three-roomed (R_3), four-roomed (R_4) and five or more-roomed (R_5+) categories. (Figiures underlined are higher than the State average)

S. No.	Total					Rural					Urban				
	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5+	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5+	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5+
1	I	I	I	I	Ra	I	I	I	I	Ra	Bh	J	G	J	J
2	Bh	Bh	Bh	J	J	Bh	Bh	Bh	J	I	I	I	J	I	Ra
3	G	J	J	Ra	I	G	J	J	Bh	Re	G	Bh	I	Bh	I
4	J	G	G	Bh	Re	J	G	G	Ra	J	J	G	Ra	Bi	Bh
5	Re	Bi	Bi	Bi	G	Re	Bi	Bi	G	Bh	Re	Bi	Bh	G	G
6	Bi	Re	Ra	G	Bh	Bi	Re	Ra	Bi	G	Bi	Re	Bi	Ra	Bi
7	Ra	Ra	Re	Re	Bi	Ra	Ra	Re	Re	Bi	Ra	Ra	Re	Re	Re

(G: Gwalior; Re: Rewa; I: Indore; Bh: Bhopal; J: Jabalpur; Bi: Bilaspur; Ra: Raipur)

TABLE BB. 1

Size of household in State/ Divisions as derived (a) from the Houselisting Sample and (b) from the main Census figures: total rural and urban

State/Division	Household-size based on Total		Rural		Urban	
	Houselist Sample	Enumeration figures	Houselist Sample	Enumeration figures	Houselist Sample	Enumeration figures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	**4.82**	**4.87**	**4.84**	**4.91**	**4.70**	**4.66**
1 Gwalior	5.20 (1)	5.25 (1)	5.23 (1)	5.31 (1)	5.01 (2)	4.99 (1)
2 Rewa	4.84 (3)	4.80 (3)	4.86 (3)	4.83 (4)	4.43 (5)	4.41 (5)
3 Indore	5.11 (2)	5.19 (2)	5.14 (2)	5.27 (2)	5.01 (1)	4.95 (2)
4 Bhopal	4.75 (4)	4.79 (4)	4.74 (4)	4.82 (5)	4.81 (3)	4.67 (4)
5 Jabalpur	4.65 (6)	4.69 (7)	4.63 (7)	4.69 (7)	4.75 (4)	4.69 (3)
6 Bilaspur	4.66 (5)	4.76 (5)	4.70 (6)	4.80 (6)	4.21 (6)	4.30 (6)
7 Raipur	4.64 (7)	4.73 (6)	4.74 (5)	4.84 (3)	3.88 (7)	3.93 (7)

(Figures in brackets give the relative divisional ranks)

Considering the facts (*a*) that the two operations were non-synchronous; and (*b*) that one set of them is based on a sample (even if one of 20%) and not on the total, the figures show a surprising degree of similarity. First, both in total and rural, the enumeration figures are higher than the sample figures except in the case of Rewa. While this is as it should be (excepting Rewa because of the growth during the intervening six months, in urban, the enumeration figures are all lower than the sample figures—a feature which requires further examination. Second, the rural size is greater than the urban in the State and divisions generally, both at houselisting and at enumeration except in Jabalpur Division where the reverse is the case in both the operations. The real exception is Bhopal Division where the position at houselisting (when the urban size was lower) was reversed at enumeration. Third, the ranking of divisions also is not unduly dis-similar so far as the 'total' picture is concerned in which there is only an interchange of the sixth and seventh ranks among Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions at the time of enumeration. But the 'rural' and 'urban' rankings taken separately are more disturbed in the rural picture, the relative rankings of Raipur and Rewa have been disturbed without the other being affected and in the urban pattern Indore and Gwalior Divisions (first and second) on the one hand and Bhopal and Jabalpur (third and fourth) on the other have exchanged ranks at the time of enumeration. Whether these are due to the vagaries of the sample or to real seasonal factors or to both and, if so, to what extent to each of these factors is difficult to determine. But that the sample as such has introduced some distortion seems clear from the following table in which a comparison is made division-wise between the size of household as thrown up by the sample and that derived from the actual (total) figures for houselisting:

These figures confirm the general conclusion suggested earlier in the para. It is therefore necessary that these figures of E-V. 2 be studied conjointly with those of E-V. 1 to get some idea of the overall position.

120 One-roomed households—The table below ranks divisions first in respect of the proportion of one-roomed households and next in respect of the size of the household (which, except in the case of Rs.+ households, generally is a simple multiple of the number of persons per room). In this series of tables, where a division is underlined, it has for that characteristic a magnitude higher than the State average.

TABLE C.1

Divisions ranked on the basis of proportion of one -roomed tenements (PR1) and the corresponding size of household (SHh1)

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	PR_1	SHh_1	PR_1	SHh_1	PR_1	SHh_1
Gwalior ..	6	3	6	3	7	3
Rewa ..	5	5	5	5	5	5
Indore ..	3	1	3	1	6	2
Bhopal ..	2	2	2	2	4	1
Jabalpur ..	1	4	1	4	2	4
Bilaspur ..	4	6	4	6	3	6
Raipur ..	7	7	7	7	1	7

As usual, there is no difference between the total and the rural pictures. An easy enough conclusion to draw is that both PR_1 and SHh_1 are relatively high in the case of Bhopal and relatively low in the case of Rewa—in fact Rewa is low throughout. The rural variation in PR_1 is very high (about 89.5%) from the lowest (Raipur, 374) to the highest (Jabalpur, 710) but, in SHh_1, it is only about 33%. In the case of Indore and Jabalpur, the PR_1 does not vary very much nor does the SHh_1 but as congestion is more directly connected with SHh_1 than with PR_1, we should consider Indore somewhat more congested. Similarly, Gwalior is worse than Bilaspur. In the urban areas, the range of variation is much less and indeed we should expect it to be so; PR_1 varies by 48.7% (Raipur-Gwalior) and SHh_1, by 26.8% (Bhopal-Rewa). Indore and Jabalpur Divisions differ only by 29.3% in PR_1 and 32.2% in SHh_1. SHh_1 being the more important factor and this being lower in Jabalpur, Indore again has to be considered more congested. In respect of the other divisions, it is somewhat difficult to come to any clear conclusion because variations in opposite directions are somewhat large and disparate. Even the basic principles are far from being definite. Once we forget clear cases like two units having the same proportion of one-roomed households but differing in SHh_1 only which we do not come across in actuality, the whole picture is blurred. Reproduced below are figures relating to the urban areas of Gwalior and Raipur Divisions in respect of number of persons per room in various types of household and the proportions of these various types:

TABLE D

A: Gwalior and Raipur Divisions (Urban)

	PR_1*	PR_2*	PR_3*	PR_4*	PR_5*+
Gwalior ..	415†	297	133	72	83
Raipur ..	614	245	68	39	34

B: Number of persons per room in

	R_1*	R_2*	R_3*	R_4*	R_5*+
Gwalior ..	3.82	2.47	2.02	1.65	1.21
Raipur ..	3.10	2.11	1.94	1.61	1.28

(*These symbols will now be used throughout this chapter PR_1 PR_2 etc., are the same as in Table B-2 of this Chapter and R_1, R_2 etc., stand for the proportion of one-roomed households, that of two-roomed households, etc.

† Includes the negligible number of households with no regular room)

TABLE BB. 2

Size of household as based on in the Houselist Sample and as derived from total figures (houselisting): State and Divisions

State/Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Sample	Total	Sample	Total	Sample	Total
Madhya Pradesh ..	**4.82**	**4.80**	**4.84**	**4.82**	**4.70**	**4.73**
1 Gwalior	5.00	5.20	5.23	5.23	5.01	5.41
2 Rewa	4.84	4.73	4.86	4.75	4.43	4.44
4 Indore	5.11	5.11	5.14	5.13	5.01	5.07
4 Bhopal	4.75	4.04	4.74	3.90	4.81	4.39
5 Jabalpur	4 65	4.60	4.63	4.57	4.75	4.74
6 Bilaspur	4.66	4.69	4.70	4.70	4.21	4.31
7 Raipur	4.64	4.68	4.74	4.79	3.88	3.88

Regarding the figures in A, a valid general consideration would be that the territorial unit which has a smaller proportion of households with less rooms should be considered to be less congested. But it will be immediately apparent that these proportions are literally impersonal and that the far more vital index is the number of persons per room (or household-size as indicated in these tables); where this is greater, congestion is *ipso facto* greater and, what is more, palpably tangible. What conclusion, then, should we draw regarding these two divisions—for the two sets of figures lead us to conflicting conclusions? This difficulty is made even worse by the fact that, taking all rooms and all persons, the average number of persons per room for Raipur Division (urban) at 2.28 is higher than that for Gwalior Division (urban) which is 2.22—this being due to the fact that the number of persons per household is lower in Raipur than in Gwalior, thus making the number of rooms per household much less in Raipur (1.70) than in Gwalior (2.26). It does not appear possible to evolve a combined index for these two sets of figures unless we have some independent evidence regarding the size-distribution of households—so many with 1 person, so many with two, etc.—which will enable us to calculate the number of rooms ideally required and thereby to measure the deviation of a particular unit from that ideal. These figures have not been collected and we must therefore limit ourselves to observing the general features separately for each set of figures.

121 Bigger households—

TABLE C.2

Divisions ranked on the basis of the proportion of two-roomed households (PR2) and the corresponding size of household (SHh2)

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	PR_2	SHh_2	PR_2	SHh_2	PR_2	SHh_2
Gwalior ..	3	4	3	4	2	4
Rewa ..	4	6	4	6	4	6
Indore ..	5	1	5	1	1	2
Bhopal ..	6	2	6	2	3	3
Jabalpur ..	7	8	7	8	6	1
Bilaspur ..	2	5	2	5	5	5
Raipur ..	1	7	1	7	7	7

There is in this case a slightly more clearly perceptible relationship between PR and SHh. In the rural areas, divisions with relatively larger household-size have relatively smaller proportions of two-roomed households. But, in the urban areas, the rankings are directly rather than inversely related, in the case of three divisions, the ranks are the same. The conclusion that suggests itself is that the somewhat better-off classes in the rural areas tend to have larger families whereas the reverse is the case in urban areas; but the evidence is rather exiguous and the conclusion should not be pressed too far. Moreover, to a considerable extent, the whole position is affected by the prevalence of the joint family system. A household of six persons in a two-roomed unit may often be the same as two households of three persons each (or, one of two persons and the other of four) each living in a one-roomed unit. The position may merely be that the latter two are the off-shoots of a joint family; but, in the tables, the former will figure as a two-roomed household with six persons whereas the latter, as two one-roomed households with an average of three persons per household. The effect on the conclusions that we would draw is apparent. The position is made even more ambiguous by the fact that, particularly in the rural areas, there is really only one living-room even in houses where the number of rooms as such is by no means small. The limits of variation in the rural PR_2 are 284 (Gwalior), 383 (Raipur), a range of some 34.9% and those in the rural SHh are 4.81 (Raipur)—563 (Indore), the range being about 17%. The corresponding urban limits are: PR_2, 22.4% [245 (Raipur)—300 (Indore)] and SHh_2, 22.7% [4.22 (Raipur)—5.18 (Jabalpur)].

TABLE C.3

Divisions ranked on the basis of the proportion of three-roomed households (PR_3) and the corresponding size of household (SHh_3)

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	PR_3	SHh_3	PR_3	SHh_3	PR_3	SHh_3
Gwalior ..	2	4	2	4	2	1
Rewa ..	3	7	3	7	1	7
Indore ..	5	1	5	1	3	3
Bhopal ..	6	2	7	2	4	5
Jabalpur ..	7	8	6	8	6	2
Bilaspur ..	4	5	4	5	5	6
Raipur ..	1	6	1	6	7	4

In these figures also, there is a tendency—though it is not very clear-cut—for a high household-size to be associated with a low proportion of that kind of household in the 'population' as a whole. It is more pronounced in the rural areas, than it is in the urban areas. It is difficult, however, to believe that the conclusion suggested by these facts—namely, that a larger family tends to get divided more rapidly in the rural than in the urban areas—is correct. The position probably is that, while this may be so in the rural areas, the larger-sized household is generally also a richer household in the urban areas rich enough in fact, to afford a three-roomed unit. This seems to be confirmed also by the fact that, generally, the household-size in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas so that the urban household is on the average a younger one and therefore the pressure to break up also is probably not as great. The urban migrant (*i. e.*, the one who has come from rural areas) is probably himself an unanchored off-shoot of a rural joint family. The limits of variation in the rural PR_3 are 52 (Bhopal)—149 (Raipur), a range of some 18.7% and those of the rural SHh_3 are 5.79 (Rewa)—6.42 (Indore), a range of some 10.1%. The corresponding urban limits are: PR_3, 97.1% [68 (Raipur)—134 (Rewa) and SHh3, 14.9% [5.36 (Rewa)—6.16 (Jabalpur)].

TABLE C.4

Divisions ranked on the basis of the proportion of four-roomed households (PR_4) and the corresponding size of household

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	PR_4	SHh_4	PR_4	SHh_4	PR_4	SHh_4
Gwalior	1	6	1	5	1	5
Rewa	2	7	2	7	2	7
Indore	5	1	5	1	3	1
Bhopal	7	4	7	3	4	3
Jabalpur	6	2	6	2	6	1
Bilaspur	4	5	4	6	5	4
Raipur	3	3	3	4	7	6

The tendency for the high figures in PR_4 and SHh to be associated with relatively low SHh_4 and PR_4 figures respectively can be noticed though the correspondence is not regular. This feature applies to the urban areas of Gwalior, Rewa and Jabalpur Divisions but in the other divisions the urban correlation is more direct than inverse. No general conclusion with respect to any social change can be drawn other than reiterate those relating to three-roomed households generally. The total range of variation is: PR_1, 243% [21 (Bhopal)—72(Gwalior)] and SHh_1, 4.1% [6.60 (Rewa)—6.87 (Indore)]; the urban range is: PR., 84.6% [39 (Raipur)—72 (Gwalior)] and SHh_1, 11.2% [6.00 (Rewa)—6.67 (Jabalpur)].

TABLE C.5

Divisions ranked on the basis of the proportion of five-roomed (or-bigger) households (PR_5+) and the corresponding size of household(SHh_5+)

Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	PR_5+	SHh_5+	PR_5+	$SHh5+$	PR_5+	SHh_5+
Gwalior	1	6	1	5	1	6
Rewa	2	5	2	4	2	7
Indore	5	3	5	3	3	4
Bhopal	7	4	7	6	4	5
Jabalpur	6	1	6	2	5	1
Bilaspur	3	7	3	7	6	3
Raipur	4	2	4	1	7	2

In both the urban and the rural areas, a broad inverse relationship between PR_5+ and SHh_5+ is discernible. The range of rural variation here is: PR_5+, 445.5% [11 (Bhopal)—60 (Gwalior)] and SHh.+, 9.0% [7.69 (Bilaspur)—8.38 (Raipur);]the urban figures are: PR_5+, 144.1% [34 (Raipur)—83 (Gwalior)] and SHh_5+, 24.3% [7.82 (Rewa)—9.72 (Jabalpur)].

122 The rural and the urban patterns—The limits of variation referred to in the earlier two paragraphs are brought together in the following table:—

TABLE E

The divisional range of variation in proportions of households of different sizes (PR_1, PR_2, etc.) and household-size (SHh_1, SHh_2, etc.)

		PR_1	PR_2	PR	PR_4	PR_5+
Rural	..	89.5	88.7	187.0	243.0	445.5
Urban	..	48.7	22.4	97.1	84.6	144.1
		SHh_1	SHh_2	SHh_3	SHh_4	SHh_5+
Rural	..	33.0	17.0	10.1	4.1	9.0
Urban	..	26.8	22.7	14.9	11.2	24.3

So far as PR is concerned, there is a broad tendency for the range to increase with the number of rooms a household has—this is so in both the rural and the urban areas; but in the latter, solitary reversal of the trend in the case of PR_2 is much more pronounced . It is probably the case that a two-roomed unit is more difficult to come by in urban areas. The range of variation is SHh decreases as the size of the household increases; in other words, while the small household, in the early stages of growth, differs a great deal from division to division, the bigger household changes much less. Further, the urban figures in respect of PR are consistently much smaller than the rural figures; one has to conclude that the comparatively greater rigidity of construction in urban areas and also the much greater pressure on accommodation both make impossible the kind of proliferation of 'rooms' that can take place with greater ease in rural areas. With respect to SHh, the urban range is smaller only in the case of SHh. A greater variability in the other SHh's is to be expected because of the superimposition of a varying pattern of migration on a varying pattern of rates of growth in population. This conclusion is generally confirmed by the figures in the following table which shows the percentage difference between rural and urban areas for successive household sizes.

TABLE F

Rural and Urban differences in household sizes: Divisions

[*Method of calculation*: In each division, the difference between two successive household sizes is converted into a percentage for rural and urban areas separately. The figure in the table is the difference between these percentages. For example, the first figure (—6.79) is the difference between on the one hand, the *rural* percentage increase (22.27) between the size of a one-roomed household (4.31) and that of a two-roomed household (5.27) and, on the other, the urban percentage increase (29.06) between the size of a one-roomed household (3.82) and that of a two-roomed household (4.93). The heading of the column in which this figure occurs is $1Hh_2$ and the headings of other columns are analogous to it]

Division		$1Hh_2$	$2Hh_3$	$3Hh_4$	$4Hh_5+$
Gwalior	..	—6.79	—7.16	+2.40	—6.14
Rewa	..	—17.44	+0.70	+2.91	—7.02
Indore	..	—8.89	—2.24	—2.36	—11.83
Bhopal	..	—1.49	—2.61	—3.30	—10.53
Jabalpur	..	—11.58	+2.14	—0.04	—25.87
Bilaspur	..	—8.55	+1.00	—7.20	—16.41
Raipur	..	+0.69	—13.79	+3.76	—14.30

A negative figure indicates that the urban figure is higher than the rural figure and most of the figures are negative. There is a similarity of pattern between Indore and Bhopal Divisions and between Jabalpur and Bilaspur Divisions.

123 The one-roomed household—The following table ranks districts (rural) with reference to the proportion of one-roomed households.

TABLE G.1

Proportion of one-roomed households: districts (rural)

	1 75-80%	
1	Narsimhapur	749
2	Raisen	771
3	Damoh	766
4	Rajgarh	765
5	Chhindwara	761
	2 70-75%	
6	Jhabua	750
7	Mandla	736
8	Sagar	720
9	East Nimar	716
10	Shajapur	714
11	Betul	714
12	Jabalpur	703
	3 65-70%	
13	Ujjain	695
14	Dewas	694
15	Sehore	686
16	Hoshangabad	664
17	Seoni	659
	4 60-65%	
18	Vidisha	634
19	Dhar	625
20	Panna	621
21	Indore	621
22	Balaghat	604
	5 55-60%	
23	Ratlam	577
24	Shivpuri	564
25	Mandsaur	556
	6 50-55%	
26	Guna	535
27	West Nimar	531
28	Chhatarpur	521
29	Bilaspur	519
30	Raigarh	508
	7 45-50%	
31	Morena	487
32	Shahdol	470
33	Rewa	461
	8 40-45%	
34	Tikamgarh	450
35	Raipur	450
36	Sidhi	431
37	Satna	428
	9 35-40%	
38	Durg	360
39	Surguja	356
	10 30-35%	
40	Bhind	309
	11 25-30%	
41	Gwalior	287
42	Datia	273
43	Bastar	252

Some contiguity in districts in the same range is easily seen: (*i*) Narsimhapur-Raisen-Damoh-Chhindwara in the highest range (75-80%); (*ii*) East Nimar-Betul in the second (70-75%); (*iii*) all but Seoni of the third range (65-70%); (*iv*) Ratlam-Mandsaur in the fifth range; (*v*) Bilaspur-Raigarh in the sixth range (50-55%); (*vi*) Shahdol-Rewa in the seventh (45-50%); (*vii*) Sidhi-Satna in the eighth (40-45%); (*viii*) Bhind, Gwalior and Datia in the tenth (seventh ranges but with figures that do not differ a great deal. It is doubtful, however, whether a set of figures which throws up Bastar as a kind of "two-plus"-roomed haven can be considered very reliable. It may be that in Bastar, Durg and Surguja on the one hand and in Gwalior-Datia-Bhind on the other, the joint family system is still widely prevalent but the figures relating to the average size of a one-roomed household in these districts are by no means conclusive. The Madhya Pradesh mean is 549 and 25 districts—mostly in a central belt—are above it.

TABLE G.2

Proportion of one-roomed households (urban)

	1 65-70%	
1	Narsimhapur	665
2	Durg	661
	2 60-65%	
3	Raisen	611
	3 55-60%	
4	Jabalpur	578
5	Chhindwara	565
6	Raigarh	565
7	Raipur	563
8	Bilaspur	560
9	Sehore	556
10	Shahdol	556
11	Sagar	554
	4 50-55%	
12	Surguja	541
13	East Nimar	527
14	Balaghat	515
15	Rajgarh	502
	5 45-50%	
16	Damoh	499
17	Satna	498
18	Bastar	479
19	Mandla	475
20	Vidisha	475
21	Sidhi	473
22	Betul	471
23	Seoni	464
24	Indore	460
25	Panna	457
26	Bhind	454
	6 40-45%	
27	Shivpuri	450
28	Morena	447
29	West Nimar	444
30	Dewas	437
31	Ujjain	420
32	Jhabua	420
33	Guna	412
34	Shajapur	411
35	Gwalior	411
36	Rewa	405
	7 35-40%	
37	Hoshangabad	367
38	Mandsaur	355
39	Chhatarpur	354

TABLE G. 2—*concld.*

	8 30-35%	
40	Dhar	349
41	Ratlam	316
	9 25-30%	
42	Datia	269
	10 20-25%	
43	Tikamgarh	230

Narsimhapur and Chhindwara show up exactly the same ranks in the rural and the urban tables and Raisen, very nearly the same; otherwise, there is hardly any similarity between the two tables. For one thing, while the urban range is 435 (665-230), the rural range of 537 (252-789) is not as wide but starts higher at the bottom and ends much higher at the top. The urban State mean is—naturally—lower at 495. It is a somewhat surprising feature that the rural proportions are generally higher. Considering both the tables together in the light of the State averages, the conclusion is that rural proportions are generally low in the east and in the south, urban proportions are generally low in the west and both rural and urban pressures are low in the northern districts: Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa and Sidhi. As it happens, the more urbanised parts are in the west and the suggestions here made, probably, do no more than counterbalance the statistically derived view expressed in an earlier chapter that the urban pressures in the east are low. The figures presented here indicate that the central areas of the State have generally high proportions of one-roomed households both in the rural and in the urban areas. But the features exhibited by the figures—as is apparent—are not all consistent with the impressions derived from general observation.

TABLE G.3

Household size: One-roomed households (Rural: Districts)

	1 5.75-5.50	
1	Chhatarpur	5.56
	2 5.50-5.25	
2	Jhabua	5.49
	4 5.00-4.75	
3	West Nimar	4.85
	5 4.75-4.50	
4	Dhar	4.67
5	Betul	4.62
6	Indore	4.57
7	Ratlam	4.56
8	Morena	4.55
	6 4.50-4.25	
9	Rajgarh	4.50
10	Ujjain	4.48
11	Mandla	4.44
12	Chhindwara	4.42
13	East Nimar	4.41
14	Dewas	4.41
15	Shajapur	4.38
16	Shivpuri	4.32
17	Sconi	4.29
18	Mandsaur	4.26

TABLE G. 3—*concld.*

	7 4.25-4.00	
19	Gwalior	4.24
20	Hoshangabad	4.23
21	Bhind	4.23
22	Vidisha	4.23
23	Bastar	4.22
24	Sehore	4.21
25	Balaghat	4.20
26	Narsimhapur	4.19
27	Sagar	4.17
28	Guna	4.16
29	Raisen	4.13
30	Damoh	4.03
31	Sidhi	4.00
	8 4.00-3.75	
32	Tikamgarh	3.98
33	Jabalpur	3.92
34	Surguja	3.88
35	Raigarh	3.87
36	Datia	3.85
37	Panna	3.84
	9 3.75-3.50	
38	Rewa	3.72
39	Shahdol	3.62
40	Satna	3.58
41	Bilaspur	3.57
	10 3.50-3.25	
42	Raipur	3.42
43	Durg	3.29

Households in the higher size ranges are mostly in the western and central parts of the State. If we divide the figures in this table into three equal ranges as also those in Table G.1, it will be found that most of the districts fall into two categories, *viz.*, a medium sized household (range, 4.08-4.92) associated with either a high (617-800) or a medium (433-617) proportion of one-roomed households. In the high-high (household size: 4.92-5.75; proportion of one-roomed households, 617-800) range, there is only one district—Jhabua; and, in the low-low (household size, 3.25-4.08; proportion of one-roomed households, 250-433) range, we have five districts: Raipur, Surguja, Sidhi, Panna and Datia; the first two are larger, the last two are the smallest, in the State, three of them are contiguous and all are in the east except Datia. The tribal districts do not show any particular features; they seem to take on the characteristics, more or less, of the region in which they are situated.

TABLE G.4

Household size: One-roomed households (Urban: Districts)

	1 4.50-4.75	
1	East Nimar	4.75
	3 4.00-4.25	
2	West Nimar	4.21
3	Sehore	4.05
4	Shivpuri	4.03
5	Rajgarh	4.03
6	Chhindwara	4.01
7	Damoh	4.00
8	Raisen	4.00

TABLE G. 4—*concld.*

	4 3.75-4.00		
9	Shajapur ..	.. .. ..	4.00
10	Sagar ..	.. .. ..	3.99
11	Dhar ..	.. ..	3.97
12	Morena ..	.. .. ..	3.92
13	Bhind ..	.. .. ..	3.88
14	Jhabua ..	.. .. ..	3.86
15	Gwalior ..	.. .. ..	3.80
16	Narsimhapur	.. .. ..	3.80
17	Dewas ..	.. .. ..	3.77
	5 3.50-3.75		
18	Betul ..	.. .. ..	3.73
19	Hoshangabad	.. .. ..	3.72
20	Guna ..	.. .. ..	3.70
21	Indore ..	.. .. ..	3.67
22	Jabalpur	.. .. ..	3.66
23	Vidisha ..	.. .. ..	3.64
24	Ratlam ..	.. .. ..	3.63
25	Chhatarpur	.. .. ..	3.56
26	Ujjain ..	.. .. ..	3.54
27	Balaghat ..	.. .. ..	3.54
28	Mandla ..	.. .. ..	3.52
29	Seoni ..	.. .. ..	3.51
	6 3.25-3.50		
30	Datia ..	.. .. ..	3.47
31	Raigarh ..	.. ..	3.44
32	Raipur ..	.. .. ..	3.40
33	Shahdol ..	.. .. ..	3.36
34	Panna ..	.. .. ..	3.35
35	Tikamgarh	.. .. ..	3.34
36	Satna ..	.. .. ..	3.29
	7 3.00-3.25		
37	Bilaspur ..	.. ..	3.16
38	Surguja ..	.. .. ..	3.16
39	Bastar ..	.. .. ..	3.13
	8 2.75-3.00		
40	Mandsaur	.. .. ..	2.97
41	Durg ..	.. .. ..	2.91
42	Sidhi ..	.. .. ..	2.89
43	Rewa ..	.. .. ..	2.78

A good deal of contiguity can be discovered in various ranges. East Nimar and West Nimar, though not in the same range, are the highest and next highest in urban one-roomed household-size and are contiguous. Groups of contiguous districts in the various ranges are: (1) **4.00-4.25:** Rajgarh-Sehore-Raisen; (2) **3.75-4.00:** Morena-Bhind-Gwalior, Dhar-Jhabua, Shajapur-Dewas and Sagar-Narsimhapur (all these groups are situated either in the central or western parts of the State); (3) **3.50-3.75:** Betul-Hoshangabad, Guna-Vidisha, Indore-Ujjain and Balaghat-Mandla-Seoni (the trend towards the east makes a perceptible beginning); (4) **3.25-3.50:** Raigarh-Raipur, Datia-Tikamgarh and Panna-Satna-Shahdol (most of the area of this group is in the east); (5) **3.00-3.25:** Surguja-Bilaspur; and (6) **2.75-3.00:** Sidhi-Rewa. The trend here is more clearly manifested than in the rural sector so that one has to conclude that ways of living are characteristic of regions as a whole and do not change much between rural and urban areas. A division into three ranges of the two sets of figures in Tables G.2 and G.4 shows that a medium proportion (233-467) of one-roomed households is associated with a medium-sized household (3.42-4.08) in the west and north-west; and a high proportion (467-700) of one-roomed households is associated with a medium-sized household in the central parts or the State and with a small-sized (2.75-3.42) household in the east. This division into three ranges in the case of the proportion of one-roomed households in urban areas (0-233; 233-467; 467-700) is considerably distorted by the very low proportion (45) for Shivpuri; but, even if we ignore this district, the general picture is not significantly altered. There is also a surprising degree of similarity between the rural and the urban areas.

TABLE G. 5

Towns with a population of over 50,000 each ranked with reference to (a) proportion of one-roomed households; (b) size of one-roomed household; and (c) population

Population ranking	Ranking with reference to proportion of one-roomed households	One-roomed household size ranking
1 Indore (394,941)	Bhilainagar (647)	Burhanpur (5.16)
2 Jabalpur (367,014)	Bhopal (606)	Bhopal (4.07)
3 Gwalior (300,587)	Raipur (561)	Khandwa (3.94)
4 Bhopal (185,374)	Jabalpur (554)	Sagar (3.96)
5 Ujjain (144,161)	Bilaspur (542)	Gwalior (3.83)
6 Raipur (139,792)	Burhanpur (529)	Jabalpur (3.69)
7 Sagar (104,676)	Khandwa (506)	Indore (3.64)
8 Ratlam (87,472)	Sagar (494)	Ratlam (3.54)
9 Bilaspur (86,706)	Indore (464)	Ujjain (3.53)
10 Bhilainagar (86,116)	Ujjain (423)	Bilaspur (3.51)
11 Burhanpur (82,090)	Gwalior (412)	Raipur (3.51)
12 Khandwa (63,505)	Ratlam (329)	Bhilainagar (2.62)

While there is little correlation that is statistically significant, certain features can be easily noticed. Owing to this large number of fresh recruits of the lower age-groups that the entirely new township of Bhilainagar has attracted, the proportion of one-roomed households is high and the size of the household is low; many of them are also likely to be one—or, at best, two-persons households. Bhopal has again been the scene of large constructior activity during the last six or seven years since it

became the capital of this new State but the household size is not small because a large part of the immigration since 1956 consists of whole families (mostly of Government servants and some of traders) uprooted from the former capitals of Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore and Rewa. Raipur, Jabalpur and Bilaspur are essentially similar to Bhopāl in this regard; further, Raipur, apart from having become a new divisional headquarters in present Madhya Pradesh has also become the headquarters of some departments and, what is more important, is the big city around which is growing the new industrial area based on Bhilainagar Steel. The immigrants therefore are not only whole families but also young men and women who have obtained, or are in search of, employment. In Jabalpur, there has not been much large industry in the decade but the city is the seat of the State's High Court and a number of lawyer families have migrated to the city not only from Nagpur but also from other towns in the State itself. If we consider only the five towns of Burhanpur, Khandwa, Sagar, Ujjain and Ratlam, their ranking is more or less the same with respect to the proportion of one-roomed households on the one hand and to household size on the other [except that, in the case of the latter index, the ranks of Ujjain (3. 53) and Ratlam (3. 54) are interchanged]. The growth of these towns has been more or less normal in the sense that there has been no development large enough to disturb the established character of these indexes.

Finally, the sex-ratio in one-roomed households is generally similar to the sex-ratio in the population as a whole, *i. e.*, generally high in Chhattisgarh, particularly in the rural area.

124 The two-roomed households

TABLE H. 1

Proportion of two-roomed households : Districts (Rural)

		1 47.5-50.0%	
1	Bastar ..	.. ..	495
		6 35.0-37.5%	
2	Raipur ..	.. .. ..	354
3	Durg ..	.. .. ..	351
4	Bhind ..	.. .. ..	351
		7 32.5-35.0%	
5	Bilaspur ..	.. .. ..	328
6	Raigarh ..	.. .. ..	325
		8 30.0-32.5%	
7	Datia ..	.. .. ..	316
8	West Nimar	.. .. ..	310
		9 27.5-30.0%	
9	Morena ..	.. .. ..	299
10	Shahdol ..	.. .. ..	298
11	Tikamgarh	.. .. ..	293
12	Sidhi ..	.. .. ..	293
13	Surguja ..	.. .. ..	289
14	Rewa ..	.. .. ..	288
15	Ratlam ..	.. .. ..	280
16	Chhatarpur	.. .. ..	277

TABLE H. 1—*concld.*

		10 25.0-27.5%	
17	Satna ..	.. .. ..	274
18	Mandsaur	.. .. ..	271
19	Guna ..	.. .. ..	264
20	Balaghat ..	.. .. ..	255
21	Indore ..	.. .. ..	256
22	Dhar ..	.. .. ..	250
		11 22.5-25.0%	
23	Hoshangabad	.. .. ..	239
24	Vidisha ..	.. .. ..	232
25	Shivpuri	.. .. ..	231
26	Panna ..	.. .. ..	230
27	Seoni ..	.. .. ..	226
28	Gwalior ..	.. .. ..	225
		12 20.0-22.5%	
29	Sehore ..	.. .. ..	223
30	Dewas ..	.. .. ..	221
31	Ujjain ..	.. .. ..	217
32	Jabalpur	.. .. ..	209
33	East Nimar	.. .. ..	209
34	Betul ..	.. .. ..	205
35	Shajapur ..	.. .. ..	201
		13 17.5-20.0%	
36	Sagar ..	.. .. ..	196
37	Chhindwara	.. .. ..	193
38	Jhabua ..	.. .. ..	191
39	Mandla ..	.. .. ..	180
40	Rajgarh ..	.. .. ..	180
		14 15.0-17.5%	
41	Damoh ..	.. .. ..	169
42	Raisen ..	.. .. ..	167
43	Narsimhapur	.. .. ..	158

The rural proportion of two-roomed households is generally high in the east and in the string of northern districts beginning from Sidhi and ending in Mandsaur-Ratlam; it is highest in Bastar. The general trend is for a high proportion of one-roomed households to be associated with a somewhat low proportion of two-roomed ones. A good deal of contiguity can be observed. To begin with, all the districts in the first three (entered) ranges are contiguous with the sole exception of Bhind. In the range: 27.5-32.5, there are two groups—Datia-Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur and Shahdol-Surguja-Sidhie Rewa. Ratlam of this range and Mandsaur, of th: next, differ only by 0.9% and are contiguouse There is only a small contiguous group in the rangt 25.0-27.5 (Indore-Dhar); so is the case with the nex range: 22.5-25.0 (Gwalior-Shivpuri). The degree of contiguity increases in the next range: 20.0-22.5, all the districts of which are contiguous except Jabalpur. There is little contiguity in the next group but in the last range all the districts are contiguous but Sagar, which is surrounded along a good deal of its length by this group exhibits a somewhat higher (19.6%) proportion even though considering the State as a whole this proportion is quite low. Ignoring the abnormal case of Bastar, we see that the proportion of two-roomed households ranges from 35.4 % in Raipur to 15.8 % in Narsimhapur—a range of some 20%; thus the proportion is nowhere much higher than a third of all households and is in many districts less than 20%. No judgment, however, is possible on the point whether the two-roomed household is generally better housed than its one-

roomed counterpart. The areas in which the proportion is higher are also those in which there is a considerable tribal population; in some tribes, the kitchen cannot be defiled by the touch of an outsider and, as it is used for living also, the tribal-household becomes a two-roomed one. The Madhya Pradesh mean for this proportion is 276 and there are 15 districts with a higher proportion.

TABLE H.2

Proportion of two-roomed households: Districts (Urban)

	1 32.5—35.0 %	
1	Morena ..	328
2	Sidhi ..	326
	2 30.0 –32.4%	
3	Ratlam ..	323
4	Bhind ..	323
5	Dewas ..	315
6	Hoshangabad	313
7	Ujjain ..	313
8	Mandsaur	312
9	Betul ..	312
10	Guna ..	303
11	Indore ..	303
	3 27.5—30.0%	
12	Sehore ..	299
13	Shivpuri	294
14	Chhatarpur	291
15	Bastar ..	290
16	Shajapur..	289
17	Gwalior ..	288
18	Vidisha ..	287
19	West Nimar	285
20	Panna ..	280
21	Dhar ..	279
	4 25.0—27.5%	
22	Damoh ..	272
23	Satna ..	271
24	Rajgarh ..	268
25	East Nimar	267
26	Mandla	263
27	Datia ..	262
28	Jhabua ..	261
29	Shahdol ..	258
30	Tikamgarh	256
31	Jabalpur	255
32	Bilaspur ..	253
33	Chhindwara	252
	5 22.5—25.0%	
34	Rewa ..	250
35	Surguja ..	247
36	Durg ..	246
37	Raisen ..	245
38	Raigarh ..	241
39	Raipur ..	239
40	Sagar ..	238
41	Seoni ..	233
	6 20.0—22.5%	
42	Balaghat	208
43	Narsimhapur	202

The urban proportion of two-roomed households is generally high in the northern districts and in the west contiguity is clearly marked but exists to a not inconsiderable degree. Morena of the first range: 32.5—35.0, and Bhind of the second: 30.00—30.25, differ only by 0.5% and are contiguous. In the recond range, Mandsaur-Ratlam-Ujjain-Dewas-Indore and Hoshangabad-Betul constitute two contiguous groups. In the third: 27.5—30.0, Sehore-Shajapur-Vidisha, Chhatarpur-Panna, West Nimar-Dhar and Shivpuri-Gwalior are again contiguous groups. The next range: 25.0—27.5, shows less contiguity in the sense that the tracts are small—Damoh-Jabalpur, Satna-Shahdol, Mandla-Bilaspur and Datia-Tikamgarh. The range: 22.5—25.0, is similar with three contiguous blocks: Surguja-Raigarh, Durg-Raipur and Raisen-Sagar. Thus there is enough evidence to show that the variation in the urban proportion also shows certain regional characteristics.

TABLE H.3

Household size: two-roomed households (Rural : Districts)

	1 6.00—6.25	
1	Jhabua ..	6.14
	2 5.75—6.00	
2	West Nimar	5.93
3	Rajgarh ..	5.79
	3 5.50—5.75	
4	Indore ..	5.75
5	Dewas ..	5.73
6	Morena ..	5.71
7	Betul ..	5.67
8	Narsimhapur	5.60
9	Dhar ..	5.58
10	Ujjain ..	5.54
	4 5.25—5.50	
11	Chhindwara	5.50
12	Shajapur	5.49
13	Ratlam ..	5.44
14	Seoni ..	5.44
15	East Nimar	5.43
16	Mandla ..	5.43
17	Bhind ..	5.41
18	Sagar ..	5.31
19	Raisen ..	5.27
	5 5.00—5.25	
20	Balaghat..	5.24
21	Sehore	5.23
22	Vidisha ..	5.21
23	Mandsaur	5.20
24	Sidhi ..	5.19
25	Raigarh ..	5.19
26	Hoshangabad	5.12
27	Bastar ..	5.12
28	Shivpuri	5.08
29	Guna ..	5.08
30	Jabalpur	5.06
31	Rewa ..	5.05
	6 4.75—5.00	
32	Damoh ..	4.96
33	Bilaspur ..	4.96
34	Gwalior ..	4.90
35	Panna ..	4.89
36	Tikamgarh	4.82
37	Chhatarpur	4.77
38	Shahdol	4.75
	7 4.50 -4.75	
39	Satna ..	4.72
40	Raipur ..	4.70
41	Surguja ..	4.69
42	Durg ..	4.67
43	Datia ..	4.64

Here again, a fair degree of contiguity exists though the highest two ranges do not make a promising start. In the third range: 5.50-5.75, the group: Ujjain-Dhar-Indore-Dewas, recurs. In the fourth (5.25-5.50), we have, to begin with, the largely tribal group of Chhindwara-Seoni-Mandla and Sagar-Raisen (which latter is only partly tribal). In the next range: 5.00-5.25, which has 12 districts, there are three contiguous groups (consisting in all of seven districts): first, Vidisha-Sehore-Hoshangabad; second, Sidhi-Rewa; and, third, Shivpuri-Guna. The sixth range is practically all contiguous—Damoh-Panna-Chhatarpur-Tikamgarh and Bilaspur-Shahdol; the isolated district is Gwalior. In the last range, the contiguous group is the large Raipur-Durg tract. As in the case of rural one-roomed households, size declines generally from west to east-north.

TABLE H. 4

Household size: two-roomed households (Urban : Districts)

	1 5.50—5.75	
1	Narsimhapur	5.37
2	East Nimar	5.57
3	Damoh	5.55
	2 5.25—5.50	
4	Sagr	5.48
5	Bhind	5.40
6	West Nimar	5.27
	3 5.00—5.25	
7	Indore	5.22
8	Seoni	5.16
9	Chhindwara	5.14
10	Morena	5.12
11	Raisen	5.12
12	Vidisha	5.11
13	Dewas	5.09
14	Jabalpur	5.08
15	Sehore	5.07
	4 4.75—5.00	
16	Shivpuri	4.98
17	Shajapur	4.97
18	Guna	4.96
19	Raipur	4.90
20	Betul	4.89
21	Gwalior	4.85
22	Panna	4.85
23	Ujjain	4.84
24	Rajgarh	4.83
25	Mandla	4.83
26	Mandsaur	4.80
	5 4.50—4.75	
27	Dhar	4.74
28	Ratlam	4.70
29	Bilaspur	4.67
30	Shahdol	4.66
31	Raigarh	4.66
32	Hoshangabad	4.59
33	Balaghat	4.56
34	Satna	4.54
	6 4.25—4.50	
35	Sidhi	4.49
36	Chhatarpur	4.48
37	Jhabua	4.40
38	Rewa	4.32
39	Datia	4.31

TABLE H. 4 —*concld.*

	7 4.00—4.25	
40	Tikamgarh	4.19
41	Surguja	4.17
42	Bastar	4.17
	9 3.50—3.75	
43	Durg	3.74

In the urban areas, contiguity is somewhat less pronounced. Narsimhapur-Damoh in the first range, Vidisha-Raisen-Sehore-Dewas-Indore and Jabalpur-Seoni-Chhindwara in the second (this being the only range that shows a high degree of contiguity), Ujjain-Shajapur-Rajgarh-Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior in the third, Raigarh-Bilaspur-Shahdol-Satna in the fifth and Sidhi-Rewa in the sixth are contiguous groups, but this character is not traceable to industrialisation. The urban size is high in a central group of districts declining generally eastward and westward, the position in the north being somewhat mixed.

If one-roomed and two-roomed households (rural) are divided into three ranges (5.56-4.80, 4.80-4.05 and 4.05-3.28 for one-roomed, and 6.14-5.64, 5.64-5.14 and 5.14-4.64 for two-roomed households), the patterns are rather different in the two kinds of household: High 3, Medium 27 and Low 13 for one-roomed households and High 7, Medium 18 and Low 18 for two-roomed households. If the normal pattern is taken to be that a district with high/medium/low size in the case of one-roomed households should also have a high/medium/low size in the case of two-roomed households, the pattern holds true in the case of 29 districts (High-High, 2; Medium-Medium, 16; and Low-Low, 11). There is a considerable distortion of the pattern in the case of medium-sized households; of the 27 districts in which the one-roomed household is medium-sized, five are associated with two-roomed households of large ('high') size and six, with low-sized two-roomed households. The position probably is that in the case of the medium-high districts (Morena, Indore, Dewas, Rajgarh and Betul), there has not been much emigration from the rural areas and, in the case of the medium-low districts (Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bastar), there has been. So should the case be with the 'low-medium' districts of Sidhi and Raigarh. To some extent this view is confirmed by the urban pattern of association between one-roomed and two-roomed households. The ranges here are: 4.75-4.09, 4.09-3.44 and 3.44-2.78 for one-roomed, and 5.73-5.07, 5.07-4.40 and 4.40-3.74 for two-roomed households. The result is: High 2, Medium 30 and Low 11 in the case of one-roomed households and High 15, Medium 21 and Low 7 in the case of two-roomed households. The pattern of association between the one-roomed and two-roomed households is as follows:

High—High	2	Medium—High	13	Low—High	..
High—Medium	..	Medium—Medium	15	Low—Medium	6
High—Low	..	Medium-Low	2	Low—Low	5

There is correspondence (in the sense of high-high, medium-medium and low-low) in the case of 22 districts- *i. e.*, a pattern more disturbed than the rural. The 30 medium-sized one-roomed household districts have yielded 13 to the 'medium-high' category and 2 to the 'medium-low' category. The former thirteen consist of two contiguous groups: Morena-Bhind and the large central tract: Indore-Dewas-Sehore-Vidisha-Raisen-S a g a r-Damoh-Jabalpur-Narsimhapur-Chhindwara-Seoni. It appears that in these districts there is an *accretion* to the medium-sized household by some immigration. This conclusion is suggested becasuse the spill-over into the 'medium-low' category is only of two districts Datia and Jhabua. Morena, Indore and Dewas are medium-high not only on the urban side but also on the rural side so that, at least in the two-roomed category, households in the rural and urban areas seem either to have been not recipients of immigration or to have retained more of the'natural increase' than households in other categories. However, as, normally, there is no reason why there should be any great disparity between the 'natural' growth rates in households of different categories (*i. e.*, whether they be one-roomed, two-roomed, etc.), one tends to attribute discordance to migration rather than to different rates or growth. It is a different matter, of course, with households of different sizes where size is measured in terms of the number of members because the smaller household generally tends to grow more rapidly, than the larger; but this kind of household classification is not relevant to this chapter, such a classification not having been made. In the case of small-sized ('low') one-roomed households also, the position is similar while on the urban side we have 6 "low-medium" districts out of 11 'low' (one-roomed household) districts (all the others being 'low-low'), on the rural side there are only two 'low-medium' districts out of 13; in other words, the urban pattern is more disturbed. The former six are: Panna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Bilaspur and Raipur. Both Panna and Sidhi are somewhat doubtful cases to be explained, if at all, more by the fact that there has been more emigration from the one-roomed households than from the longer-established two-roomed ones. Sidhi is in fact 'low-medium' on the rural side also. The urban sample in the case of Sidhi, however, is rather small. Shahdol is a mining district where the towns are expanding. The cases of Bilaspur and Raipur have been already referred to in another connexion. The significant

	H/H	H/M	H/L
Rural		2	5
Urban	6	6	3

The first impression given by these figures is that the split-up of the households in a certain range of household size into high, medium and low ranges of proportion tends to favour the higher (*i. e.*, high or medium) in urban areas and the lower (*i. e.*, medium or low) ranges in the rural areas. The above figures are presented as percentages below, 100 being taken to represent the number of districts in each range of household size, *e. g.*, 100 represents 7 in the first rural range and 15 in the urban:

	H/H	H/M	H/L
Rural		28.6	71.4
Urban	40	40	20

M/H	M/M	M/L	L/H	L/M	L/L
..	5	13	1	10	7
11	7	3	1	6	..

M/H	M/M	M/L	L/H	L/M	L/L
..	27.8	72.2	5.6	55.6	38.8
52.4	33.3	14.3	14.3	85.7	..

developments in Mandsaur in the recent past have been irrigation by the Chambal Waters and the dispersal of population as a result of the submergence of a large number of villages under the reservoir; it is not easy to connect these with the Mandsaur discordance we have just noticed though they may be in fact connected. There is another reason also why the element of migration has been emphasized. The lowest and the highest figures and the State average, both in the rural and the urban sectors, are all higher in the case of the two-roomed household, as the following figure would show:

TABLE H

Comparative figures (one and two-roomed households)

Kind of household	Rural			Urban		
	Highest	State average	Lowest	Highest	State average	Lowest
1 One-roomed ..	5.56	4.15	3.29	4.75	3.64	2.78
2 Two-roomed ..	6.14	5.12	4.64	5.73	4.89	3.74

As the rate of growth of the larger family is generally lower, it is not unreasonable to explain discordance in terms of migration. It may be that there are historical or other factors which makes growth rates themselves different for the different categories but there are no grounds *prima facie* to suspect the existence of such factors which are statistically intractable.

We may next examine the pattern of association between household size (classified on the basis of the number of rooms occupied) and the proportion of households of that kind to the total. There is no reason *a priori* why there should be any standard pattern in this regard from which deviations could be considered; for, it is very much a question of living habits. The three ranges into which household size (for two-roomed households) has been divided have been already indicated. The ranges for the proportion of households are: rural, 495-383, 383-270 and 270-158; urban, 328-286, 286-244 and 244-202. The patterns of association are as below (H : High, M: Medium, L: Low, the first letter refers to household size and the second to the proportion of households):

Similar figures for one-roomed households are given below :—

	H/H	H/M	H/L	M/H	M/M	M/L	L/H	L/M	L/L
A: Actual Distribution									
Rural	1	2	..	17	6	3	3	5	6
Urban	1	1	..	7	17	5	5	5	2
B: Percentages									
Rural	33.3	66.7	..	65.4	23.1	11.5	21.4	35.7	42.9
Urban	50.0	50.0	..	24.1	58.6	17.3	41.7	41.7	16.6

Apparently, a larger household size is associated in urban areas with a higher number of such households. As the size of the household here is primarily related to the number of rooms occupied, the conclusion is that, in the urban areas, a larger proportion of the households enjoys better standards of accommodation. Bare figures relating to the proportions of households of different size, given below, do not equally clearly bring out the additional point that the 'medium'/'low' household is associated with a higher than 'medium'/'low' proportion of such households in a relatively larger number of districts than is true of the 'high' range. This position is more characteristic of two-roomed rather than one-roomed households.

TABLE I

Difference in proportion: One and two-roomed households

Rural and Urban

Range of Proportion of households	One-roomed households		Two-roomed households	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A : Number of districts				
High	21	13	1	18
Medium	14	23	17	19
Low	8	7	25	6

B : Percentage of number of districts in each range

	Rural	Urban	(R—U)	Rural	Urban	(R—U)
High	48.84	30.23	+18.61	2.33	41.86	—39.53
Medium	32.56	53.49	—20.93	39.53	44.19	—4.66
Low	18.60	16.28	+2.32	58.14	13.95	+44.19

The disparity between rural and urban areas is particularly striking in the case of two-roomed households. The manner in which the proportions of one and two-roomed households are associated requires further investigation. In the table below, the first letter refers to the proportion of one-roomed, and the second to the proportion of two-roomed, households, 'H' meaning: 'High'; 'M', 'Medium'; and 'L' 'Low'.

TABLE J

Association in rural and urban areas between the proportions of one-roomed and two-roomed households

	H/H	H/M	H/L	M/H	M/M	M/L	L/H	L/M	L/L
Rural	..	21	..	11	3	1	6	1	
Urban	1	8	4	13	8	2	4	3	..

If we consider that the normal pattern should be H/H-M/M-L/L, the deviation in the rural areas is entirely downward in the high range, somewhat so in the medium range and considerably upward in the low range. This means that, in the rural areas, a district with a high/low proportion of one-roomed households is very likely to have a low/high proportion of two-roomed households. There is a sense in which this is plausible; for, as we are dealing with proportions and not absolute numbers, it seems reasonable to expect that if the proportion of one category goes up, the other would go down. But, as it is the relative movement upwards or downwards (*i.e.*, the distance of movement in a particular district in relation to that in other districts that matters, mathematically there is no reason why the pattern: H/H-M/M-L/L should not obtain; in fact, the urban pattern is more nearly like this rather than like M/L-M/M-L/H. It will be seen that 69.2% of the districts

in the 'high' one-roomed household range continue to be either in high (7.8%) or medium two-roomed household ranges rather than in 'low'; 56.5% of the districts which are medium with respect to the proportion of one-roomed households are 'high' with respect to that of two-roomed households; and, all the 'low-proportion' districts with reference to one-roomed households are in the 'medium' or 'high' range with reference to two-roomed households. It has not been possible to discover a relationship between these patterns and some other independent variable like, say, the index of agricultural production, rural/urban density, etc. This pattern is the result of a complex amalgam of factors, some of which are social and others economic. All that seems to be clearly established is that there is, in the State as a whole, a clear difference between rural and urban ways of living and, to this difference, the better economic standards of the urban areas, generally, are an important contributory factor.

One interesting feature about the rural pattern is that a large central block of 21 districts is in the 'high-low' range—Panna, all the districts of Jabalpur Division except Balaghat, all the districts of Bhopal Division and six districts of Indore Division (*i. e.*, all excluding West Nimar, Ratlam, Mandsaur). There are other contiguous blocks also with similarity in association but they are not large—the only one probably worth mentioning is the 'medium-medium' block of Bilaspur-Raipur-Raigarh.

125 The sex-ratio—A comparative study of the sex-ratio as between one-roomed and two-roomed households shows that, with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by a household and the associated increase in size, the difference between the number of males and that of females tends to become narrower in urban areas and wider in rural areas—a surprising feature. The relevant figures for divisions are given below:

TABLE K.1

Sex-ratio: Rural: State and Divisions

State/Division	One-roomed households			Two-roomed households		
	Number per room		Sex-ratio	Number per room		Sex-ratio
	M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	**2.11**	**2.04**	**970**	**1.30**	**1.26**	**968**
1 Gwalior	2.30 (2)	2.01 (4)	877 (1)	1.42 (2)	1.21 (6)	853 (1)
2 Rewa	2.06 (5)	1.98 (5)	962 (4)	1.26 (5)	1.18 (7)	939 (3)
3 Indore	2.37 (1)	2.27 (1)	956 (3)	1.44 (1)	1.38 (1)	960 (4)
4 Bhopal	2.23 (3)	2.10 (2)	941 (2)	1.39 (3)	1.30 (2)	937 (2)
5 Jabalpur	2.12 (4)	2.09 (3)	986 (5)	1.33 (4)	1.31 (3)	984 (5)
6 Bilaspur	1.83 (6)	1.88 (6)	1,023 (6)	1.24 (6)	1.24 (4)	1,007 (6)
7 Raipur	1.71 (7)	1.78 (7)	1,040 (7)	1.19 (7)	1.22 (5)	1,026 (7)

TABLE K. 2

Sex-ratio: Urban: State and Divisions

State/Division	One-roomed households			Two-roomed households		
	Number per room		Sex-ratio	Number per room		Sex-ratio
	M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	**1.98**	**1.66**	**840**	**1.29**	**1.15**	**896**
1 Gwalior	2.07 (3)	1.74 (3)	842 (4)	1.29 (4)	1.18 (3)	913 (6)
2 Rewa	1.82 (5)	1.45 (6)	794 (2)	1.20 (5)	1.06 (6)	883 (3)
3 Indore	2.10 (2)	1.77 (2)	845 (5)	1.32 (2)	1.20 (2)	911 (5)
4 Bhopal	2.14 (1)	1.79 (1)	837 (3)	1.32 (3)	1.15 (4)	871 (2)
5 Jabalpur	2.03 (4)	1.73 (4)	856 (6)	1.36 (1)	1.23 (1)	909 (4)
6 Bilaspur	1.65 (7)	1.57 (5)	954 (7)	1.19 (6)	1.10 (5)	922 (7)
7 Raipur	1.75 (6)	1.35 (7)	773 (1)	1.15 (7)	0.96 (7)	834 (1)

(Ranks are indicated in brackets; the rank of the sex-ratio alone is in ascending order.)

Bhopal and Rewa a e the two divisions the sex-ratio of which is lower than that of the State in both one-roomed and two-roomed households in rural and urban areas. In addition, in the rural areas, Gwalior and Indore Divisions and, in the urban areas Raipur Division have sex-ratios lower than the State figure. The pattern of ranks differs slightly as between one-roomed and two-roomed households but a good deal as between ru al and urban areas. In the rural areas, the sex-ratio is lower in the case of two-roomed households generally (the exception being that of Indore Division) but, in urban areas, the sex-ratio is generally higher (with the exception this time of Bilaspur Division). In similar kinds of household, the urban ratio is lower than the rural, the only exception being the oppositive relationship between the rural and urban sex-ratios of Gwalior Division; this is not inconsistent with the feature pointed out earlier that household size is generally lower in urban areas. The higher sex-ratio in urban two-roomed households as compared with that in urban one-roomed households is to be explained by the highly probable position that the (usually) young urban household, often immigrant, has a female deficiency on the average which tends to be made up as the household grows in the size and also achieves better living standards (which include a two-roomed tenement, and this, in urban areas, is more likely than not to be of better tectonic standards).

126 Households of bigger size: Rural—Households of higher size (*i. e.*, three-roomed, four-roomed, etc.) are numerically not very important; altogether, they constitute 17.2% in rural areas and 22.7% in urban areas. They will, therefore, be dealt with ogether in the following paragraphs:

TABLE L.1

Household-size: Three-roomed households (Rural: Districts)

	1 7.25-7.50	
1	Raigarh ..	7.31
	3 6.75-7.00	
2	Indore ..	6.89
3	Jhabua ..	6.78
	4 6.50-6.75	
4	West Nimar	6.71
5	Morena ..	6.60
6	Bnind ..	6.58
	5 6.25-6.50	
7	Shajapur..	6.49
8	Narsimhapur	6.46
9	Chhindwara	6.44
10	Rajgarh ..	6.42
11	Ujjain ..	6.37
12	Bilaspur ..	6.35
13	Ratlam ..	6.32
14	Rewa ..	6.30
15	Betul ..	6.30
16	Sidhi ..	6.29
17	East Nimar	6.28
18	Bastar ..	6.28
19	Dewas ..	6.25

TABLE L. 1—*concld.*

	6 6.00-6.25	
20	Mandla ..	6.24
21	Dhar ..	6.21
22	Balaghat..	6.18
23	Sagar ..	6.18
24	Seoni ..	6.15
25	Sehore ..	6.07
26	Mandsaur	6.06
27	Jabalpur	6.05
	7 5.75-6.00	
28	Vidisha ..	5.98
29	Raisen ..	5.94
30	Hoshangabad	5.92
31	Raipur ..	5.89
32	Durg ..	5.86
33	Shahdol ..	5.77
34	Guna ..	5.77
35	Shivpuri	5.76
	8 5.50-5.75	
36	Damoh ..	5.58
37	Gwalior ..	5.57
38	Satna ..	5.55
39	Tikamgarh	5.49
40	Panna ..	5.49
41	Datia ..	5.44
42	Chhatarpur	5.39
43	Surguja ..	5.37

TABLE L.2

Household-size: Four-roomed households (Rural: Districts)

	1 8.00-8.25	
1	Raigarh ..	8.25
	2 7.50-7.75	
2	West Nimar	7.56
3	Bilaspur ..	7.52
	3 5.50-7.25	
4	Mandla ..	7.48
5	Indore ..	7.43
6	Bastar ..	7.47
7	Bhind ..	7.44
8	Morena ..	7.44
9	Jhabua ..	7.42
10	Rajgarh ..	7.40
11	East Nimar	7.30
12	Shajapur	7.23
13	Chhindwara	7.18
14	Sidhi ..	7.18
15	Rewa ..	7.18
16	Balaghat..	7.16
17	Ratlam ..	7.10
18	Dhar ..	7.09
19	Ujjain ..	7.06
20	Raisen ..	7.05
21	Dewas ..	7.04
	5 6.75-7.00	
22	Betul ..	6.97
23	Raipur ..	6.90
24	Sagar ..	6.79
25	Jabalpur	6.77
26	Narsimhapur	6.76
27	Shahdol	6.72
28	Seoni	6.71
29	Sehore ..	6.70
30	Damoh ..	6.54
31	Vidisha ..	6.54
32	Mandsaur	6.54

TABLE L. 2—*concld.*

7 6.25-6.50

33	Durg	6.46
34	Shivpuri	6.40
35	Gwalior	6.36
36	Tikamgarh	6.35
37	Guna	6.33
38	Hoshangabad	6.33
39	Satna	6.32

8 6.00-6.25

40	Chhatarpur	6.21
41	Datia	6.06

9 5.75-6.00

42	Surguja	5.96
43	Panna	5.89

TABLE L.3

Household-size: Five-roomed households (Rural: Districts)

1 10 50-10.75

1	Chhindwara	10.52

2 9.25-9.50

2	Bastar	9.35
3	Bilaspur	9.29

3 9.00-9.25

4	Indore	9.05
5	Balaghat	9.01

4 8.75-9.00

6	Mandla	8.95
7	Raigarh	8.93
8	Rewa	8.90

5 8.50-8.75

9	Bhind	8.71
10	Morena	8.71
11	Sidhi	8.66
12	Rajgarh	8.60
13	Shajapur	8.57
14	Shahdol	8.53

6 8.25-8.50

15	Ratlam	8.48
16	Raipur	8.45
17	Betul	8.42
18	Sehore	8.39
19	Mandsaur	8.28

7 8.00-8.25

20	Ujjain	8.24
21	Dewas	8.12
22	West Nimar	8.11
23	East Nimar	8.09
24	Guna	8.03

8 7.75-8.00

25	Durg	7.95
26	Dhar	7.95
27	Shivpuri	7.91
28	Jabalpur	7.90
29	Jhabua	7.86
30	Satna	7.83
31	Vidisha	7.82
32	Sagar	7.79
33	Raisen	7.78
34	Narsimhapur	7.77
35	Seoni	7.75

9 7.25-7.50

36	Datia	7.38
37	Gwalior	7.34
38	Chhatarpur	7.31

10 7.00-7.25

39	Tikamgarh	7.19
40	Damoh	7.17
41	Panna	7.07

TABLE L.3—*concld.*

11 6.75-7.00

42	Hoshangabad	6.92
43	Surguja	6.91

We may consider the districts now in four ranges so that contiguity may become apparent. The ranges chosen are as follows: —

Range	Household size		
	3-roomed	4-roomed	5-roomed
1st range ..	7.31-6.82	8.25-7.66	10.52-9.62
2nd range ..	6.82-6.34	7.66-7.07	9.62-8.72
3rd range ..	6.34-5.85	7.07-6.48	8.72-7.81
4th range ..	5.85-5.37	6.48-5.89	7.81-6.91

The first range is very poorly represented—Rajgarh and Indore in the case of three-roomed households, the former alone in the case of four-roomed households and Chhindwara in the case of five-roomed households. But such trend as is represented here is basically true in the other ranges also—*i. e.*, higher percentages generally in the west and the north and lower, in the east. In the second range, there are five contiguous groups of districts in the four-roomed household category; these are:

I	1	East Nimar
	2	West Nimar
	3	Indore
	4	Dhar
	5	Jhabua
	6	Ratlam
II	1	Bilaspur
	2	Mandla
	3	Balaghat
III	1	Bhind
	2	Morena
IV	1	Rajgarh
	2	Shajapur
V	1	Rewa
	2	Sidhi

The single districts left out are Chhindwara and the vast tract of Bastar. In the case of three-roomed households, the number of districts gets reduced to 10 in five contiguous groups: I—Jhabua West Nimar; II—Bilaspur-Raigarh; III—Bhind-Morena; IV—Shajapur-Ujjain; and V—Narsimhapur-Chhindwara. Also, in the case of five-roomed households, the number goes down in seven (though these include Bastar); the only contiguous group here is Bilaspur-Mandla-Balaghat-Raigarh. Indore and Rewa also appear again. It is, therefore, the area around Bilaspur—mostly to the east and the west—that continues throughout in the second range (which is in fact more or less the first in view of the scarcity represented firs range). In the northern and the central regions, the three-roomed and four-roomed households are more common and these regions generally descend into the third and fourth ranges in respect of five-roomed households. In the third range. we find the following

contiguous groups in the case of three-roomed households:

I	1	Dhar
	2	Ratlam
	3	Mandsaur
II	1	Rewa
	2	Sidhi
III	1	Betul
	2	East Nimar
IV	1	Dewas
	2	Hoshangabad
	3	Sehore
	4	Raisen
	5	Vidisha
	6	Sagar
V	1	Jabalpur
	2	Mandla
	3	Durg
	4	Raipur
	5	Balaghat
	6	Seoni

The focus is shifting to the centre and to the east and south. In the case of four-roomed households also, the large central group continues in an expended form: Ujjain-Dewas-Sehore-Raisen-Sagar-Damoh-Narsimhapur-Jabalpur-Shahdol-Seoni; the group is very much the same in the case of five-roomed households also but extends more westward and southward rather than eastward as in the case of the two-roomed household: Mandsaur-Ratlam-Ujjain-Shajapur-Rajgarh-Vidisha-Sehore-Dewas-Betul-East Nimar-West Nimar-Dhar-Jhabua. The other contiguous groups in the case of five-roomed households are: I—Morena-Bhind II—Sidhi-Shahdol-Jabalpur-Satna; III—Raipur-Durg; and IV—Guna-Shivpuri. In the fourth and last range, we have the large group: Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur-Damoh-Panna-Satna-Shahdol-Surguja, and the smaller, Guna-Shivpuri-Gwalior-Datia; both the groups are along the northern and north-eastern border of the State. This is generally the position in the case of four-roomed and five roomed households also in the case of the former, apart from Durg and Hoshangabad, we have a good deal of the same region: Shivpuri-Guna-Gwalior-Datia and Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur-Panna-Satna and the proximate Surguja. And, in the case of five-roomed households, the central group moves slightly south-westward: Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur-Panna-Damoh-Sagar-Raisen-Hoshangabad-Narsimhapur-Seoni. Surguja continues but, of the northern group, only the small bit, Datia-Gwalior, remains. Thus in the north generally and in the central and eastern districts, sizes are low in three-roomed, four-roomed and five-roomed categories in the rural areas:

TABLE L.4

Proportion of three-roomed households: Districts (Rural)

	1 20.0—25.0%	
1	Datia	206
	2 17.5—20.0%	
2	Gwalior	199
3	Bhind	187
4	Durg	168
5	Bastar	166
	4 10.0—15.0%	
6	Satna	147
7	Surguja	144
8	Tikamgarh	138
9	Sidhi	134
10	Shahdol	132
11	Rewa	125
12	Chhatarpur	124
13	Raipur	123
14	Morena	120
15	West Nimar	114
16	Guna	107
17	Raigarh	106
18	Bilaspur	101
	5 7.50—10.0%	
19	Shivpuri	97
20	Mandsaur	97
21	Panna	94
22	Ratlam	87
23	Balaghat	86
24	Dhar	77
25	Vidisha	77
	6 5.00—7.50%	
26	Indore	72
27	Seoni	72
28	Hoshangabad	63
29	Betul	60
30	Jabalpur	56
31	Sehore	55
32	Ujjain	55
33	Mandla	54
34	Dewas	54
35	East Nimar	53
	7 3.00—5.00%	
36	Sagar	49
37	Shajapur	43
38	Jhabua	42
39	Damoh	41
40	Raisen	38
41	Narsimhapur	35
42	Chhindwara	31
43	Rajgarh	30

TABLE L.4—*concld*

TABLE L. 5

Proportion of four-roomed households: Districts (Rural)

	1 12.0—15.0%	
1	Gwalior	136
	2 10.0—12.0%	
2	Datia	118
	3 7.50—10.0%	
3	Surguja	91
4	Bhind	87
5	Satna	76
	4 5.00—7.50%	
6	Durg	68
7	Tikamgarh	64
8	Sidhi	64
9	Rewa	62
10	Shahdol	58
11	Bastar	55
12	Guna	53
13	Morena	53

TABLE L. 5—*concld.*

5 0.01—5.00%

14	Chhatarpur	48
15	Shivpuri	45
16	Raipur	44
17	Mandsaur	43
18	Raigarh	37
19	Panna	35
20	Ratlam	33
21	Bilaspur	33
22	Vidisha	32
23	Balaghat	28
24	West Nimar	25
25	Dhar	24
26	Seoni	23
27	Indore	23
28	Sagar	20
29	Dewas	19
30	Ujjain	19
31	Sehore	18
32	Jabalpur	18
33	Hoshangabad	18
34	Mandla	16
35	East Nimar	14
36	Shajapur	14
37	Damoh	13
38	Raisen	12
39	Betul	12
40	Rajgarh	11
41	Narsimhapur	11
42	Jhabua	9
43	Chhindwara	6

TABLE L.6

Proportion of five-roomed and above households : Districts (Rural)

1 10.0—15.5%

1	Gwalior	154
2	Surguja	119

2 7.5—10.0%

3	Datia	85
4	Satna	73

3 5.0—7.5%

5	Sidhi	68
6	Bhind	63
7	Rewa	54
8	Durg	52

4 2.5—5.0%

9	Shivpuri	43
10	Guna	40
11	Shahdol	40
12	Morena	39
13	Tikamgarh	36
14	Bastar	35
15	Mandsaur	31
16	Chhatarpur	28
17	Raipur	28
18	Vidisha	25

5 1.0—2.5%

19	Raigarh	24
20	Ratlam	22
21	Balaghat	21
22	Dhar	21
23	Panna	19
24	Bilaspur	19
25	Indore	18
26	Seoni	17
27	Sagar	15
28	West Nimar	13
29	Jabalpur	13
30	Mandla	12
31	Ujjain	12

TABLE L. 6—*concld.*

32	Dewas	11
33	Hoshangabad	11
34	Damoh	10
35	Sehore	10

6 0.1—1.0%

36	Shajapur	9
37	Raisen	8
38	East Nimar	8
39	Narsimhapur	7
40	Rajgarh	7
41	Betul	6
42	Jhabua	6
43	Chhindwara	4

The ranges, upon which the following discussion is based, are as follows :

Range	3 roomed household	4-roomed household	5+-roomed household
1	206—162	136—103	154—116
2	162—118	103— 71	116— 79
3	118— 74	71— 38	79— 41
4	74— 30	38— 6	41— 4

Households with big houses form a very small part of the totality of households. Relatively high proportions are very localised—mostly the northern districts around Gwalior-Datia and Surguja. As these areas (we saw earlier) have relatively low household sizes, it follows that the population percentage in large households in these areas is low. In the second range, we have the north-eastern districts—Satna-Rewa-Sidhi-Surguja-Rewa and Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur along with Raipur and Morena, in the case of three-roomed households. In the case of four-roomed households, the only three districts are Surguja, Bhind and Satna (still north or north-eastern) and in the case of five+ -roomed households, only Datia. The group in the second range thus thin down towards the west and the number of rooms increases. In the third range, we have only Panna in the north-east in the case of three-roomed households but a larger number (Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur, Sidhi-Rewa-Shahdol) in the case of four-roomed households and also in the case of five+ -roomed households (Satna-Sidhi-Rewa). So also, in the south-east, Raigarh-Bilaspur in the case of three-roomed households and Durg-Bastar-Raipur in the case of four-roomed households are sizeable areas (though only Durg is found in the case of five + -roomed households). In the north, Guna-Shivpuri and Mandsaur are both to be found in the case of three-roomed households; the former group is in the same range for four-roomed households also but dwindles down to Shivpuri only for five+ -roomed households but the latter has only Ratlam in the case of four-roomed households and none in the case of five + -roomed. Thus each of the higher three ranges finds itself less and less represented as the number of rooms increases though there is no common direction in this thinning for all the three ranges. The last range, being residual, shows a reverse relationship. It starts, in the case of

three-roomed households, with practically all the land round about the Vindhyas and the Satpuras (*i. e.*, the contiguous of 16 districts—Rajgarh-Shajapur-Ujjain-Indore-Dewas-East Nimar-Sehore-Hoshangabad-Betul-Raisen-Sagar--Damoh--Narsimhapur-Chhindwara-Seoni-Mandla, and Jhabua); in the case of four-roomed households, this group expands by eight more districts—mostly southern—and by one more in the case of five+ -roomed households. The position therefore is that in a large part of the State the bigger household is not popular and this possibly is an indication at least as much of the gradual break-up of the joint family as it is of poverty. Among districts with higher proportions of the bigger household are some of the poorest in the State so that this feature must be held to be related to the prevalence of the joint family. An important feature of the territory in the fourth range is that it has practically all the good soil of the State.

127 Households of bigger size: Urban

TABLE M.1

Household size: Three-roomed households (Urban: Districts)

	1 6.75—7.00	
1	Morena	6.84
	2 6.50—6.75	
2	Narsimhapur	6.58
3	East Nimar	6.54
	3 6.25—6.50	
4	Sehore	6.41
	4 6.00—6.25	
5	Sagar	6.24
6	Vidisha	6.13
7	Guna	6.13
8	Raipur	6.09
9	Damoh	6.09
10	Gwalior	6.04
11	Shivpuri	6.03
12	Bhind	6.02
13	Indore	6.02
14	Raisen	6.01
	5 5.75—6.00	
15	Jabalpur	5.99
16	Panna	5.98
17	Sidhi	5.86
18	West Nimar	5.85
19	Dewas	5.84
20	Ujjain	5.82
21	Betul	5.78
22	Chhindwara	5.77
23	Shajapur	5.75
	6 5.50—5.75	
24	Raigarh	5.74
25	Bilaspur	5.74
26	Rajgarh	5.71
27	Ratlam	5.65
28	Bastar	5.64
29	Mandsaur	5.62
30	Shahdol	5.62

TABLE M. 1—*concld.*

	7 5.25—5.50	
31	Durg	5.43
32	Jhabua	5.41
33	Seoni	5.38
34	Chhatarpur	5.38
35	Dhar	5.35
36	Balaghat	5.33
37	Satna	5.30
38	Hoshangabad	5.26
	8 5.00—5.25	
39	Datia	5.16
40	Tikamgarh	5.16
41	Mandla	5.13
42	Rewa	5.05
	10 4.50—4.75	
43	Surguja	4.71

TABLE M.2

Household size : Four-roomed households (Urban : Districts)

	1 7.50—7.75	
1	Morena	7.68
2	Narsimhapur	7.61
3	Damoh	7.53
	2 7.25—7.50	
4	Indore	7.32
5	Panna	7.31
	3 7.00—7.25	
6	Sehore	7.17
7	Raipur	7.16
8	Bilaspur	7.09
	4 6.75—7.00	
9	Vidisha	6.98
10	Rajgarh	6.95
11	East Nimar	6.93
12	Sagar	6.78
	5 6.50—6.75	
13	Jabalpur	6.72
14	Shivpuri	6.71
15	Bhind	6.65
16	Dewas	6.64
17	Ujjain	6.63
18	Betul	6.60
19	Gwalior	6.59
20	Seoni	6.54
21	Raigarh	6.54
	6 6.25—6.50	
22	West Nimar	6.48
23	Shahdol	6.41
24	Mandla	6.38
25	Ratlam	6.30
	7 6.00—6.25	
26	Mandsaur	6.19
27	Guna	6.16
28	Tikamgarh	6.15
29	Chhindwara	6.15
30	Shajapur	6.14
31	Raisen	6.10
	8 5.75—6.00	
32	Hoshangabad	5.97
33	Satna	5.95
34	Datia	5.89
35	Dhar	5.80
36	Chhatarpur	5.74
37	Rewa	5.73

TABLE M. 2—*concld.*

9 5.50—5.75

38	Bastar	5.67
39	Durg	5.63
40	Balaghat	5.51

10 5.25—5.50

41	Jhabua	5.48

11 5.00—5.25

42	Surguja	5.04

14 4.25—4.50

43	Sidhi	4.33

TABLE M. 3

Household-size: Five-roomed households (Urban: Districts)

11.00-11.25

1	Jabalpur	11.16
2	East Nimar	11.15

9.50-9.75

3	Rajgarh	9.50

9.25-9.50

4	Guna	9.29

9.00-9.25

5	Sehore	9.19
6	Indore	9.17
7	Raigarh	9.16
8	Chhindwara	9.16
9	Raipur	9.15
10	Morena	9.12
11	Sagar	9.02

8.75-9.00

12	Bhind	8.97
13	Vidisha	8.88
14	Bilaspur	8.85
15	Mandla	8.81
16	Durg	8.81

8.50-8.75

17	Seoni	8.68
18	Satna	8.67
19	East Nimar	8.61
20	Narsimhapur	8.51
21	Jhabua	8.50

8.25-8.50

22	Shajapur	8.43
23	Betul	8.39
24	Ujjain	8.39
25	Shivpuri	8.30
26	Panna	8.29

8.00-8.25

27	Shahdol	8.10
28	Gwalior	8.05
29	Damoh	8.01

7.75-8.00

30	Ratlam	7.92
31	Dewas	7.80

7.50-7.75

32	Mandsaur	7.73
33	Rewa	7.73
34	Tikamgarh	7.61

TABLE M. 3—*concld.*

7.25-7.50

35	Surguja	7.37

7.00-7.25

36	Hoshangabad	7.16
37	Chhatarpur	7.16
38	Balaghat	7.12

6.75-7.00

39	Dhar	6.90
40	Bastar	6.80

6.50-6.75

41	Sidhi	6.60
42	Raisen	6.59

6.00-6.25

43	Datia	6.20

The four ranges into which districts have been divided are as follows:

Range	3-roomed household	4-roomed household	5-roomed household
I	6.84-6.31	7.68-6.84	11.16-9.92
II	6.31-5.77	6.84-6.00	9.92-8.68
III	5.77-5.24	6.00-5.12	8.68-7.44
IV	5.24-4.71	5.12-4.33	7.44-6.20

A good deal of contiguity can be discovered in the districts occurring in the same range for the three types of household—three-, four and five+-roomed. To begin with, among the 11 districts occurring in the first range of 4-roomed households, four (Morena, Narsimhapur, East Nimar and Sehore) are common to the corresponding range of three-roomed households and only one—East Nimar—to the corresponding range or five+-roomed households. It will also be seen that there is no similarity whatever between rural and urban districts of the first range though there are more districts in the urban first range than in the rural. This is bound to be so to some extent because of better economic conditions generally in the urban areas. Because of the mostly isolated native of the districts in the first urban range, contiguity is limited to a few groups in the first range districts of four-roomed households: Damoh-Panna, Raipur-Bilaspur and Sehore-Vidisha. The second range in fact is even better represented for urban areas than for rural areas. For the four-roomed household category, the contiguous groups in this range are: Shahdol-Jabalpur-Seoni-Mandla-Chhindwara-Betul, Shivpuri-Bhind-Gwalior-Guna, Dewas-Ujjain-West Nimar-Shajapur, Mandsaur-Ratlam and Sagar-Raisen, the isolated districts being Raigarh and Tikamgarh. In the corresponding range for three-roomed households, a good part of the first three contiguous groups is common—in the central, northern and south-eastern areas (*i. e.*, the wheat and cotton-growing areas) of the State. But, in the corresponding range for five+-roomed households, the number of districts dwindles and they are more scattered, though they have 'nuclear' character

in the sense that with one or more of these districts as the 'nucleus', the territories of the corresponding range in the other categories emerge. In the third range, while the number of districts for three-roomed households continues to be not inconsiderable, representation rapidly declines for the other types of household though it is not insignificant. For three-roomed households, we have the following contiguous groups: Bastar-Durg-Balaghat-Seoni-Chhindwara-Hoshangabad, Shajapur-Rajgarh, Ratlam-Mandsaur-Dhar-Jhabua and Raigarh-Bilaspur-Shahdol-Satna, Chhatarpur alone being isolated—the west, the east and the south of the State being the areas most concerned. In the third range districts for four-roomed households, the first of these groups is substantially common; there are four other common districts—Dhar, Satna, Chhatarpur and Jhabua and two new ones—Datia and Rewa. In the five+-roomed category, the south disappears more or less; a tenuous bit of the central group extending more northward remains-Seoni-Narsimhapur-Damoh; the western Ratlam group continues in a somewhat modified form: Dewas-Ujjain-Shajapur-Ratlam-Mandsaur. The northern trend continues eastwards in Panna-Satna-Shahdol-Rewa and the far north appears for the first time in this range: Shivpuri-Gwalior. The third range - *i. e.*, a relatively low proportion—in these three categories of households is therefore mostly in the west and in the centre - north-east. The fourth range, as is to be expected, is very sparsely represented - comparatively, a much larger area was found in this range for the rural areas. For three-roomed households, we have the tribal districts of Surguja and Mandla along with the Bundelkhand districts of Tikamgarh and Datia and the Baghelkhand district of Rewa. In the four-roomed household category, we have Surguja again but with Sidhi and these two are found in the five-roomed household category also along with the Bundelkhand districts of Chhatarpur and Datia, the paddy-growing districts of Balaghat and (tribal) Bastar, along with Hoshangabad-Raisen, the sole western representative being (again, tribal) Dhar. There is hardly a single district which can even remotely be called industrial; the towns in these areas are, practically all of them, overgrown villages. In the urban areas, therefore, the position is that the sizes of households with more accommodation are higher in areas where there is some industry and much bigger part is in the higher size-ranges than was found to be the case in the case of the rural area.

TABLE M. 4

Proportion of three-roomed households: Districts (Urban)

	20.0—25%	
1	Tikamgarh	226
	17.0—20.0%	
2	Datia	191
3	Hoshangabad	181
4	Ratlam	180

TABLE M. 4—*concld.*

	15.0—17.0%	
5	Mandla	165
6	Seoni	160
7	Chhatarpur	155
8	Rewa	154
9	Dhar	152
	10.0—15.0 %	
10	Jhabua	147
11	Shajapur	144
12	West Nimar	144
13	Mandsaur	143
14	Gwalior	143
15	Balaghat	133
16	Panna	135
17	Guna	122
18	Indore	122
19	Dewas	122
20	Betul	119
21	Shivpuri	119
22	Vidisha	118
23	Ujjain	117
24	Bhind	113
25	Sidhi	112
26	Satna	112
27	Damoh	111
28	Rajgarh	105
29	Bastar	105
30	East Nimar	103
	1.00—10.00%	
31	Sagar	98
32	Surguja	98
33	Bilaspur	97
34	Morena	97
35	Raipur	97
36	Chhindwara	96
37	Shahdol	95
38	Raigarh	91
39	Jabalpur	81
40	Raisen	76
41	Sehore	72
42	Narsimhapur	60
43	Durg	45

TABLE M. 5

Proportion of four-roomed households: Districts (Urban)

	10.0—12.0%	
1	Tikamgarh	114
2	Datia	106
	7.5—10.0%	
3	Rewa	93
4	Dhar	91
5	Mandsaur	91
6	Ratlam	81
7	Chhatarpur	78
8	Gwalior	76
9	Jhabua	75
	5.0—7.5%	
10	Guna	73
11	Ujjain	69
12	Panna	66
13	West Nimar	65
14	Shajapur	65
15	Dewas	64
16	Hoshangabad	64
17	Rajgarh	63
18	Balaghat	62
19	Morena	60
20	Shivpuri	58

TABLE M. 5—*concld.*

	5.0—7.5%	
21	Satna	59
22	Vidisha	58
23	Damoh	57
24	Mandla	55
25	Bastar	55
26	Indore	54
27	East Nimar	54
28	Seoni	54
29	Raipur	50
	2.5—5.0%	
30	Bhind	49
31	Sagar	49
32	Sidhi	47
33	Betul	46
34	Surguja	46
35	Shahdol	46
36	Bilaspur	46
37	Raigarh	46
38	Jabalpur	40
39	Chhindwara	36
40	Sehore	35
41	Raisen	32
42	Narsimhapur	32
43	Durg	29

TABLE M. 6

Proportion of five+-roomed households: Districts (Urban)

	1 15.0—17.5%	
1	Tikamgarh	173
2	Datia	167
	2 10.0—15.0%	
3	Dhar	128
	3 7.5—10.0%	
4	Mandsaur	99
5	Ratlam	99
6	Rewa	98
7	Jhabua	97
8	Shajapur	90
9	Seoni	89
10	Guna	88
11	Chhatarpur	83
12	Gwalior	81
13	Ujjain	79
14	Balaghat	79
15	Shivpuri	79
16	Hoshangabad	75
	4 5.0—7.5%	
17	Bastar	71
18	Surguja	66
19	Morena	64
20	Vidisha	62
21	West Nimar	62
22	Sagar	61
23	Dewas	40
24	Indore	60
25	Bhind	60
26	Damoh	60

TABLE M. 6—*concld.*

27	Satna	60
28	Rajgarh	58
29	Panna	57
30	Raigarh	57
31	Betul	52
32	Raipur	51
	5 1.0—5.0%	
33	Chhindwara	49
34	East Nimar	46
35	Shahdol	45
36	Jabalpur	44
37	Bilaspur	43
38	Mandla	41
39	Narsimhapur	41
40	Sidhi	39
41	Sehore	36
42	Raisen	35
43	Durg	19

The urban picture emerges more clearly in spite of the fact that urban areas are isolated pockets in the ambient rural hinterland. The four ranges for the three categories are as follows :

Range	Three-roomed households	Four-roomed households	Five-+roomed households
1	226—181	114—93	173—134
2	181—135	93—71	134—96
3	135—90	71—50	96—57
4	90—45	50—29	57—19

The first range is poorly represented in all the three categories—Tikamgarh and Datia being common to all with Hoshangabad being added to them in the three-roomed household category. The rural areas come out slightly better in this regard and this may be an indication that the very large household is slightly more prevalent in the rural areas. In the second range, we have, for the three-roomed household category, the following areas: (1) Mandla-Seoni, (2) Shajapur; (3) Gwalior; (4) Chhatarpur; (5) Rewa; and (6) West Nimar-Dhar-Jhabua-Ratlam-Mandsaur. This last group (without West Nimar) appears in the same range for four- and five-+roomed categories also—so that the far west of the State is again an area where fairly large households are relatively more frequent; so is the case with Rewa. But the area in this range decreases as the household size increases so that the general position is that the larger the household, the less its frequency (thank God!). Chhatarpur and Rewa in the second range and Datia in the first range are common to both rural and urban areas in the three, and four-roomed household categories—in fact in these districts also, there is not much difference between the rural and urban areas if we take the magnitude of the industrial sector to be the decisive criterion. The second range is slightly

better represented generally in the urban areas. The districts in the third range are re-arranged below in contiguous groups in order that the similarity in the three categories may be more clearly observed:

TABLE M. 7

Districts in the third range of Tables M. 4, M. 5 and M. 6 rearranged on the basis of contiguity

3-roomed households	4-roomed households	5 +-roomed households
1 (*a*) Morena-Bhind	1 (*a*) Morena	1 (*a*) Morena-Bhind-Gwalior-Shivpuri-Guna-Rajgarh-Vidisha-Sagar-Damoh-Chhatarpur-Shajapur-Ujjain-Indore-Dewas-Hoshangabad-WestNimar
1 (*b*) Shivpuri-Guna-Rajgarh-Vidisha-Sagar-Damoh-Panna-Satna-Shahdol-Sidhi-Surguja-Raigarh-Bilaspur-Raipur-Bastar.	1 (*b*) Shivpuri	
	1 (*c*) Vidisha-Rajgarh-Shajapur-Ujjain-Indore-Dewas-Hoshangabad-East Nimar-West Nimar	
1 (*c*) East Nimar-Dewas-Ujjain-Indore	1 (*d*) Damoh-Panna-Satna	1 (*b*) Satna
2 Balaghat	1 (*e*) Bastar-Raipur ..	1 (*c*) Bastar
3 Betul-Chhindwara	2 Seoni-Balaghat-Mandla ..	1 (*d*) Surguja 2 Seoni-Balaghat

Thus the third range is extensively represented and figures more prominently in the north and the south—the principal tracts not found are the far western Mandsaur-Ratlam-Jhabua-Dhar group and the central Sehore-Raisen-Narsimhapur-Jabalpur-Seoni group. As compared with the rural picture, the third range is again more extensive in the urban areas. Consequently, in the last range, we find urban areas much less represented than rural areas. We start with the Sehore-Raisen-Narsimhapur-Jabalpur group and Durg for three-roomed households; to these, are to be added the contiguous group: Sagar-Shahdol-Sidhi-Surguja-Raigarh-Bilaspur, Betul-Chhindwara and Bhind to get the territorial representation for four-roomed households in this range. In the five+-roomed household category, Sagar and Surguja are eliminated alongwith Bhind and Panna, Raipur and Mandla have to be added to make a wedge-like centre-eastern group as also East Nimar to Betul-Chhindwara. The conclusion, therefore, is that, in the rural areas, there is a slightly larger territory in the highest range and a much larger territory in the last. In the middle ranges, the urban areas come out better. The limits of the various ranges are generally higher in the urban areas. The spread (S) between the limits (Higher limit, H; lower limit, L) in the rural and the urban areas is as follows:

Household-size

	One-roomed			Two-roomed			Three-roomed			Four-roomed			Five+-roomed		
	H	L	S	H	L	S	H	L	S	H	L	S	H	L	S
Rural	789	252	537	495	158	337	206	30	176	136	6	130	154	4	150
Urban	665	230	435	328	202	126	226	45	181	114	29	85	173	19	154
Rural-Urban ..	124	22	102	167	—44	211	—20	—15	—5	22	—23	55	—19	—15	—4

The rural-urban difference is generally small in the case of the lower limits, the rural exceeding the urban only in the case of one-roomed households. Therefore, in the case of households with better accommodation, the lowest urban figures are generally higher than the rural. In the case of the higher limits, however, the rural-urban difference is considerable for one and two-roomed households, with the rural figures being higher. For other household categories, the differences are small. The result is that the spread between the higher and the lower limit is quite large in the case of one and two-roomed households, a good deal in the case of four-roomed households and negligible in the others. Wherever the spread is considerable, the rural limits are higher (with the exception of the lower limits for four-roomed households) and, wherever the spread is hardly significant, the urban limits are slightly higher. Though a good deal of detailed investigation is necessary, it does seem *prima facie* that the degree of inequality, so far as accommodation is concerned, is greater in the rural than in the urban areas; and, to the extent that the 'house' is a status-symbol, this conclusion would hold good in respect of the distribution of property and of incomes. The disparities between the rural and the urban rich are to some extent muffled by the fact that all household sizes beyond "four-rooms" have been clubbed together but that the difference is in favour of the urban areas is shown by the relevant limit-differences (—19 and—15). The lower end of the spread is not similarly blunted except for a negligible number of households with 'no regular room'. In Indian conditions, the two-roomed household category should

be considered as statistically more relevant for the purpose of judging the degree of inequality in status, property and income; it is not therefore surprising that the spread-difference is greatest in this case (211) with the urban spread being considerably lower but with the corresponding lower limit being significantly higher.

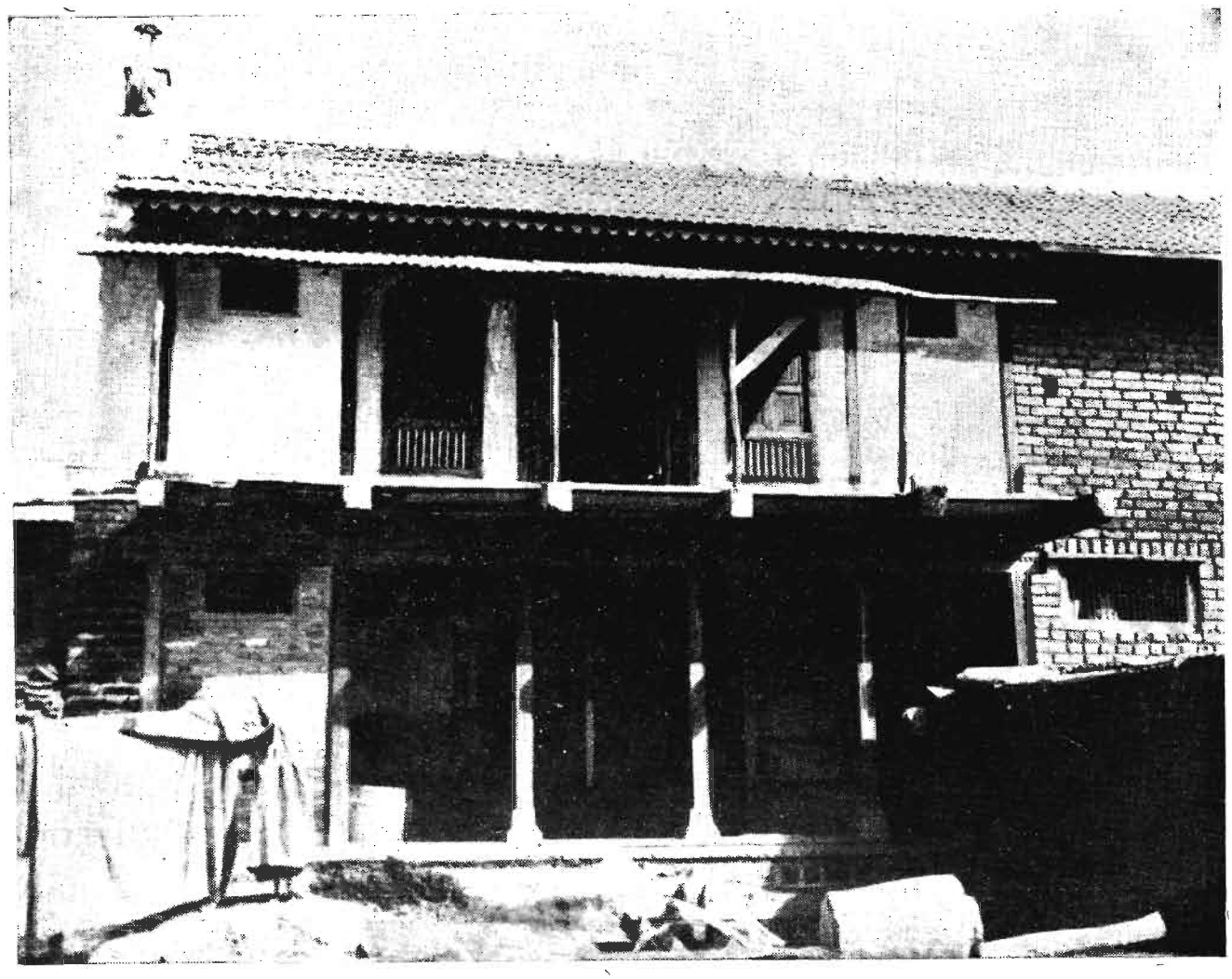
128 It has been repeatedly stressed in this and earlier chapters that, unless one has some idea of the actuality behind these figures, they may dangerously mislead. It is difficult to resist the temptation to juggle with figures having gone to all the bother of collecting them but the 'individuals', the measures of whose attributes these figures are supposed to represent, vary very considerably and sometimes the differences are so great that a house and a hut should be considered two different species with a similarity merely in purpose and no more. It seems essential, therefore, to give some idea of the kinds of house that one generally comes across in this State. Illustration (III. 1) is that of a well-to-do cultivator in Dewas District most of which is Malwa. The fairly spacious verandah is characteristic. Unloading grain brought from the field or rapidly moving into covered space grain or straw being dried in front of the house makes this verandah essential. The big room or rooms immediately behind this verandah are normally used for keeping things of various kinds—implements, bags of grain, fertiliser bags, construction material, etc. It is the space in the first floor that is ordinarily used for entertaining guests or for sleeping by the more important (not necessarily the elder) members of the family. For cooking, eating, etc., some rooms at the back of the house are utilised. It is obvious that the first floor is more a status-symbol than a means of economising on costly building space.

The material used for walls is brick and that used for roofs is tiles though the balcony to the first floor—apparently, a later improvisation—has a roof of tin-sheets. The design, such as there is, is raditional and the inside of the house, though commodious by rural standards, does not provide adequately for cross-ventilation. The finish is crude; obviously, what is not functionally relevant is not bothered about. The modern 'bed-room' approach to design is entirely out of place and standards of living comfort are much lower than the number of available rooms by itself would suggest; for, most of the rooms are really not used in the manner in which the living rooms of a modern house are used. We next move on to Sagar District; illustration (III. 2) is that of a well-to-do cultivator's house in a village of Sagar Tahsil. The walls are of stone and the roof is of tiles. The big verandah in almost half of the frontage of the house is again to be particularly noticed. But the structure is not double-storeyed. There is probably a little more of design in that the rooms seem to be somewhat better arranged and the spacious verandah can be used conveniently by quite a few persons for sleeping or chatting, etc. Once again, a good part of the house has to be given up for storage of grain, implements, manure, etc. It is also apparent that, where there is more to spend on a house, space gets first priority and not better material. Stone is locally available and neither the tiles nor the skill with which they have been laid are particularly impressive. It therefore appears that, in a sense, rural architecture is so closely linked with the pursuit of agriculture that, unless the development of co-operative storage and marketing shifts the responsibility of storage away from the cultivator's own house, it is doubtful whether a rural house-design will even become common in which the 'business' part of the house is distinct from the 'living' part—for both of them together will require a pretty large building which is not desirable as much from the point of view of cost as from that of security.

129 The (rural) 'Middle' Class—A word, before we start, on the so-called 'classes'. It is important to be forewarned that gradations of economic status whether in urban or in rural areas are continuous and gradual; any division into classes is therefore *ab initio* arbitrary—but, unfortunately, unavoidable. For instance, it is difficult to say to wha class the house illustrated in (IV. 1) belongs. It is certainly not of the poorest class nor can we be definite that it belongs to a 'middle class' owner. It is clearly a borderline case and, considering the district (Betul) to which it belongs, could be taken to be that of a person belonging to the lowest structure of the 'rural' middle class. The tiled double roof immediately attracts attention and is indeed a sign of some status. The plan of the house (IV. 2), however, shows that the room-accommodation available is not considerable (about 300 sq. ft.). The cattle would hardly tolerate anything less than bare minimum and the verandah is essential to the cultivator. It is easy to see how difficult living in this house should be immediately after the harvest when the house would be mostly taken up by the grain. The stocks of hay—which is valuable fodder—are of course kept out in any case. The materials used are not of high quality, rather poor tiles for the roof and mud walls. The higher roof has also the advantage that it increases storage-space by making the improvisation of an attic or a loft possible. Whether, however, it lets in more light into the house is obviously doubtful but in *pucca* houses that normally is the purpose of the double roof. In Narsimhapur District, the 'middle' class house (V. 1), is just an amplified version of the common type so far as 'design' is concerned—as some improvement in the materials used is bound to take place as economic status improves. The sheeted extension to the original roof to increase verandah space makes again a house which, to begin with, was not particularly well built. There are two rooms (V. 2)—one of them rather large ($28' \times 12'$) and the other, quite small ($8' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'$). The abiquitous verandah and the cattle-shed take up a good deal of the available covered space. There is a solitary window for the bigger room—none elsewhere. The smaller room is obviously a kind of multi-purpose store and the bigger room is the only one available for living, sleeping, dining, etc. But, on the whole, it is a better-than-average house, considering rural economic standards. The owner

is a 'barber' who apparently prefers cultivation to his traditional profession. (VI. 1) is that of 'middle' class house belonging to a Brahmin in Tikamgarh District. The striking feature is the absence of a verandah [see the plan in (VI. 2)]—which is a normal feature of the better 'rural' house. The construction is poor—walls rather poorly finished in mud and the untidy roof laid with low-quality tiles. Only a strong wind can focus the attention of the owner on the need for some maintenance. One important feature is that the kitchen (which is a separate room) is at quite some distance from the front apparently because of the fear of defilement by 'lower castes'. Cattle on one side and fodder on the other use up a good deal of the available space. To make up for the absence of the verandah, there is a courtyard inside which has, it is true, the advantage of ensuring privacy but, for a cultivator's house, the verandah right in front of the house is very much to be preferred. The 'living' room (23′ × 9′) is in fact the only room available for most purposes including that of a 'safe-deposit' for the family's valuables, etc. Grain, when it comes in, would be sharing the same room with fodder. Some parts of the roof—which are either more vulnerable or cover the more important parts of the house—have been 'reinforced' with a layer of twigs and leaves. Chattisgarh is another important region of the State and, the standards being generally lower, mud houses are very much the rule—often, even in urban areas. (VII. 1) shows a 'middle' class house of Durg District which is certainly unpretentious. Again, there is no verandah in front but this is more than compensated for by the very open character of the interior of the house (with the courtyard skirted by a verandah for half of its length [see plan in (VII. 2)]. It appears that the reason why the verandah is not located in the front is the extreme dustiness of Chhattisgarh generally, where the stone used on the roads does not seem to be hard enough and gets crushed into dust very easily. There is a separate cooking-*cum*-dining room (which is rather uncommon) and cattle use up a lot of space. The explanation for the 'open' plan probably lies in the fact that, while it is quite hot in this region, it never gets too cold. But, again, there is a solitary 'living' room—which in fact is a multipurpose room—very narrow and not very long either. The materials used are not of high quality though it must be admitted that the exterior manages to look tidy. The roof of tiles is covered by dry straw and extends a good deal beyond the mud walls which badly need protection against the rather heavy rains of this area.

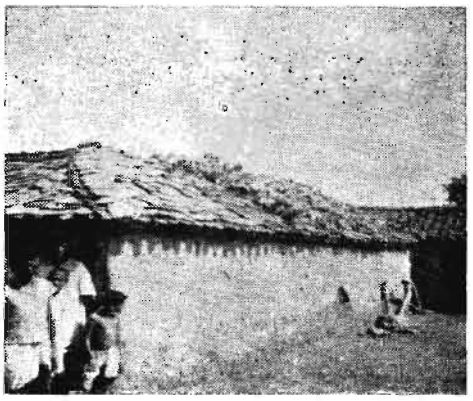
130 The rural 'low-income' groups—When the economic level gets lower down, the mud house in this region seems to lose all shape and the roof ceases to be an orderly arrangement of thatch or leaves. Illustrations (VIII. 1) shows a hut of this kind on the bank of a tank. It has just one room and can hardly be considered to be a satisfactory or decent minimum. When this photograph was taken, a middle-aged, childless couple was living in this house living mostly by agricultural labour. The tribal hut of Bastar is even worse and represents a kind of border-line case that can be fitted into the definition of a 'house' only with some difficulty. Nothing in it is durable and it is very doubtful whether it can stand an ordinary storm. Such 'material' as is used is all local and inexpensive. Standards improve somewhat as we move west. (IX. 1) is a picture of a shoe-maker's house in Chhatarpur which has mud walls and a tiled roof. It appears to have no more than just one room but is better than the huts of Chhattisgarh, the walls of which often have to be specially protected from rain by a mat-covering. It is of course true that we cannot compare house with house in this manner unless there is some correspondence in economic level; investigations for this purpose could not be undertaken. But many kinds of data show that, in the west and the north, standards are generally higher. In fact, for a cobbler, Chhattisgarh is not a particularly promising field of business for many people in this region, as in South India, walk about unshod. Also, agriculturally better off areas also provide better earth for construction in the shape of a stickier, finer soil. It is rarely that the walls of a poor man's hut are straight whereas in the west and in the north they are certainly less crooked. While this of course is the general picture, the very poor are to be found in all regions; their numbers alone keep varying. (IX. 2) for example, is that of a very poor type of hut in Raisen District which is a kind of transitional zone between Malwa in the west and Mahakoshal in the east. There is a good deal of tribal population and the standards of housing are not high. It will be observed that the hut is more a roof than a house in the normal sense of the word. Impermanence or an woeful lack of durability is something we have to accept more or less as a matter of course in the poorer parts of rural India but this hut does not have even much of an apology for a wall. As often happens, the inmates will have to find some other place to sleep in—like a dharamshala or a dilapidated roadside building—in the rainy season and on the severer winter-nights. But this then is India—a land in which one can find unbelievable instances of unaided human acclimatisation to (what should by any standards be considered unbearable) rigours of nature. Next, we have two pictures from Mandsaur District—the important district in Madhya Pradesh where opium is grown and from which, apparently, a good deal is smuggled out. Both are poor men's houses but the first (IX. 3) has a sheeted roof somewhat shakily positioned and fortified against wind or storm by boulders placed on top of it. The walls are in mud and the plan (IX. 4) shows in all four rooms, three of them in a row and the fourth, which is placed in front of one of the end-rooms, is apparently a later improvisation. But, obviously, there is some kind of a plan and the materials used are not bad. The construction is poor and this may well be due to the inability of the householder to afford a skilled labourer's wages for a few days. Even though an equally protective, though not equally durable or—which may be more important—portable, roof can be made out of materials like thatch, bamboo or reeds, galvanised iron sheets have also become some kind of a status symbol and are increasingly becoming popular in spite of the fact that the efficiency with which they transmit heat (or cold) can be unbearably oppressive.



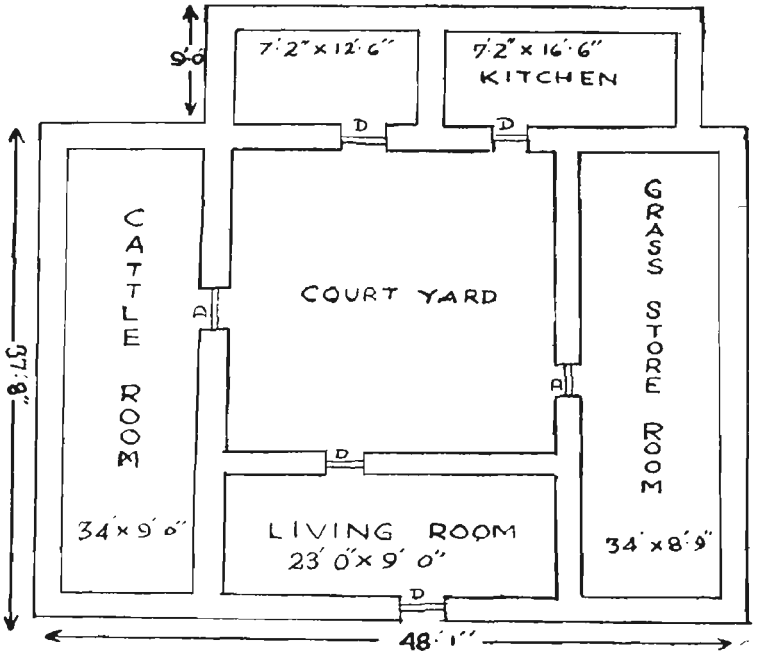
III. 1: A well-to-do cultivator's house in Dewas



III. 2 : A rich cultivator's house in Sagar

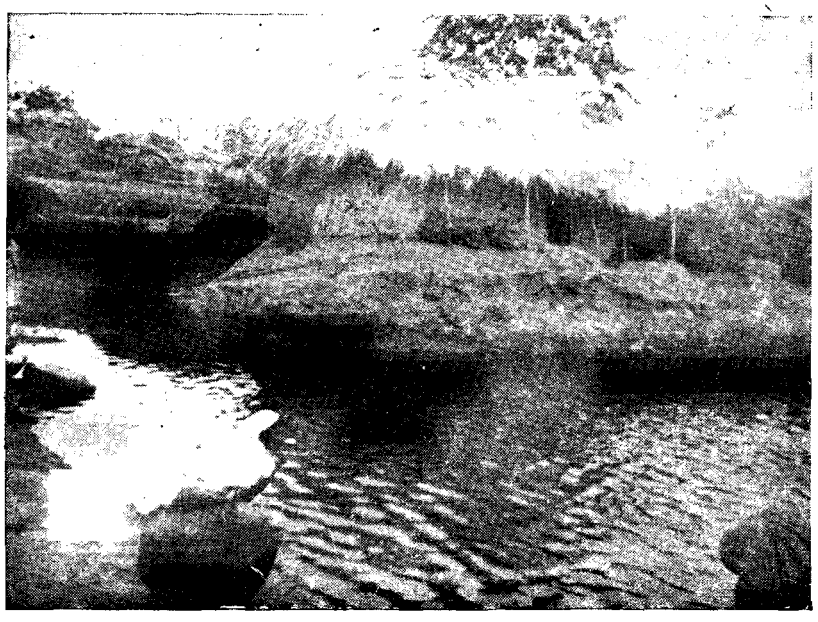


VI. 1 : A Brahmin's house in Tikamgarh

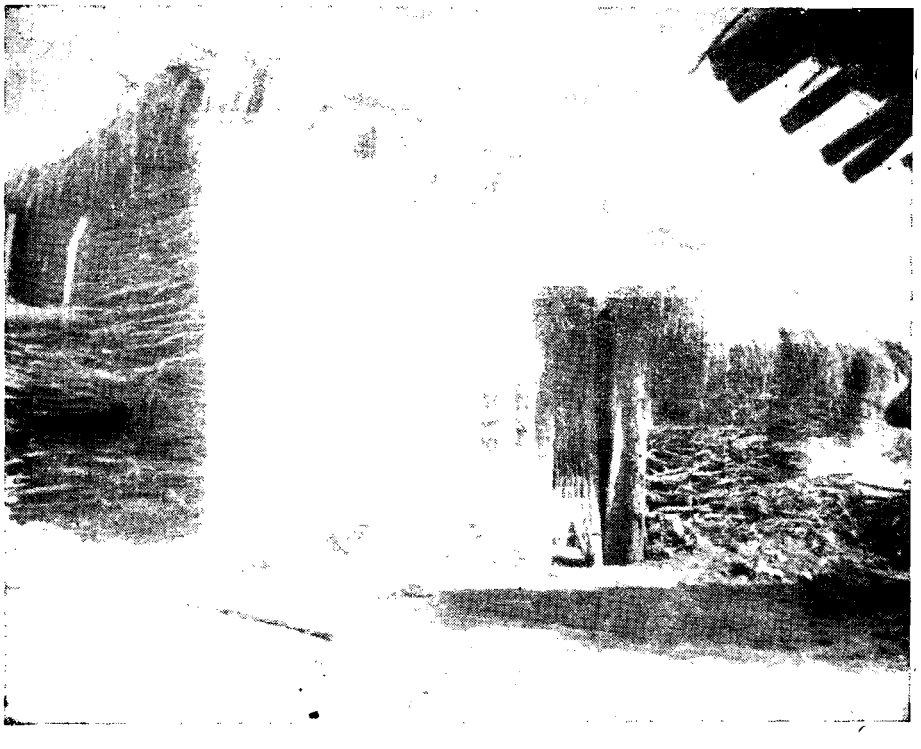


VI. 2 : Plan of the house shown in VI. 1

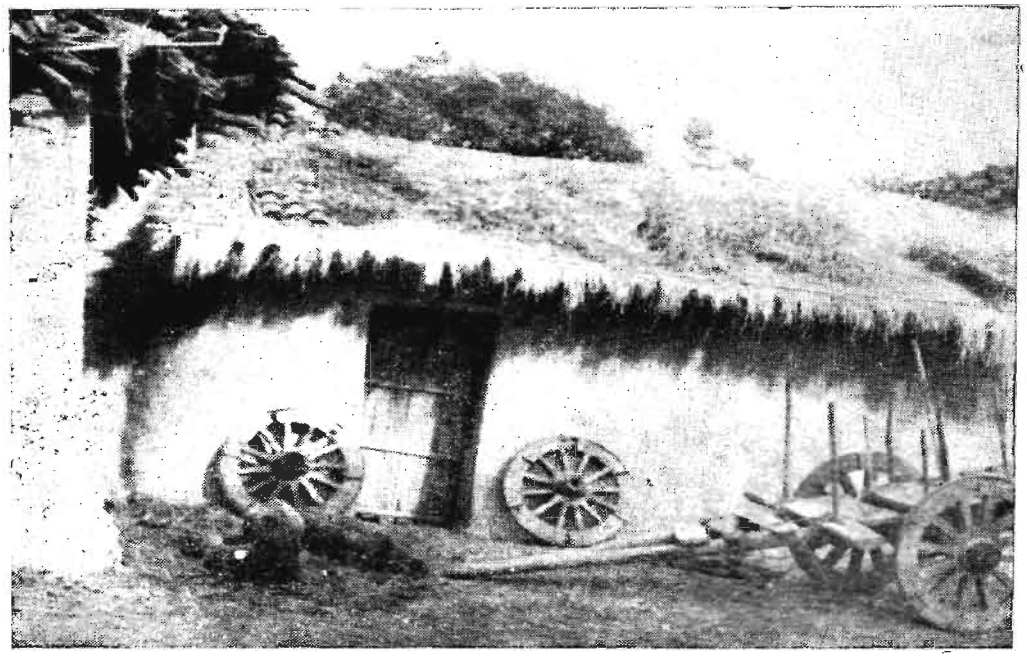
PLATE VII



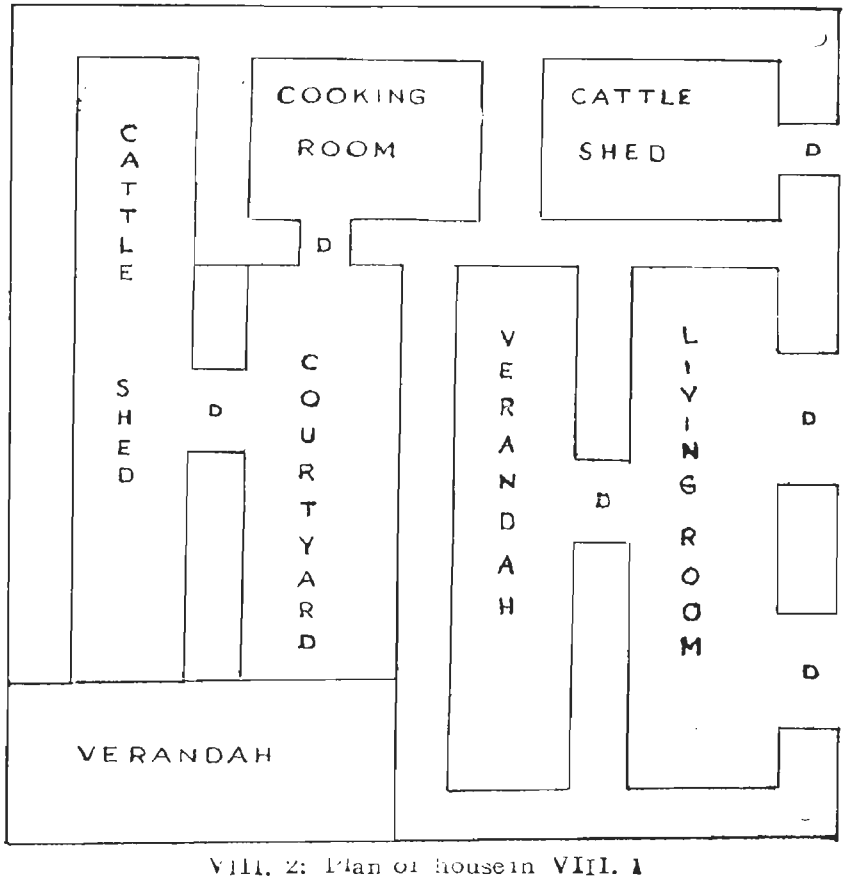
VII. 1 : A hut in Durg District



VII. 2: Tribal hut of Bastar



VIII. 1: A middle-class cultivator's house in Durg



VIII. 2: Plan of house in VIII. 1

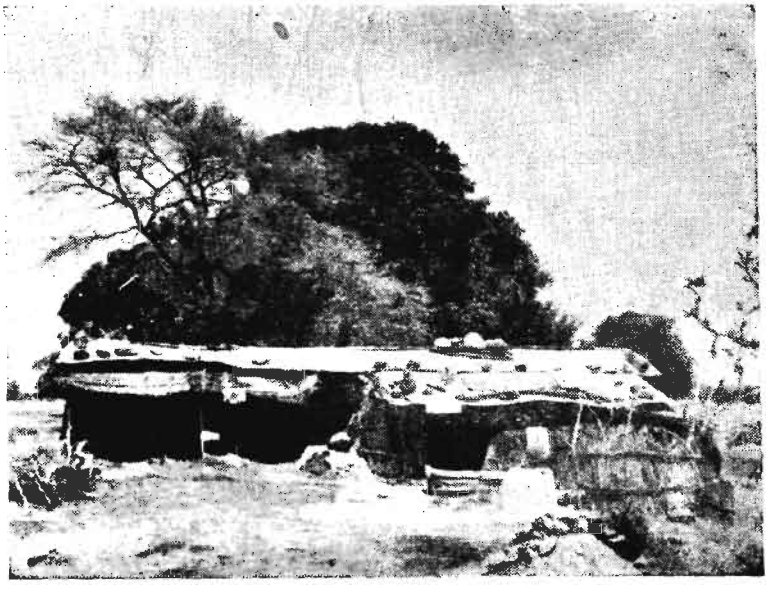
PLATE IX



IX. 1 : A cobbler's house in Chhatarpur

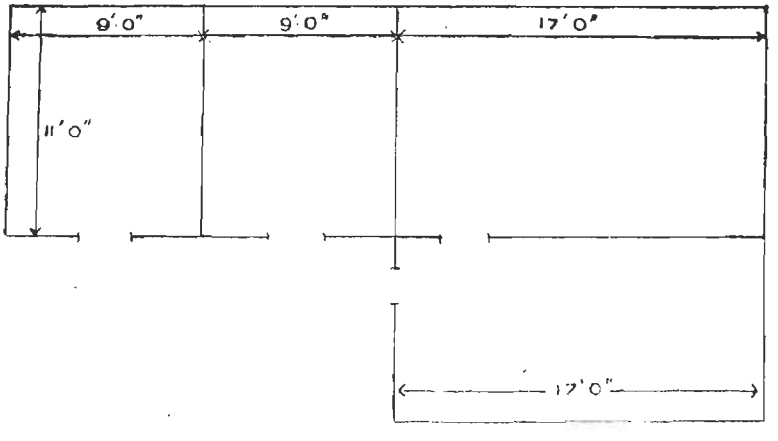


IX. 2: A Raisen hut



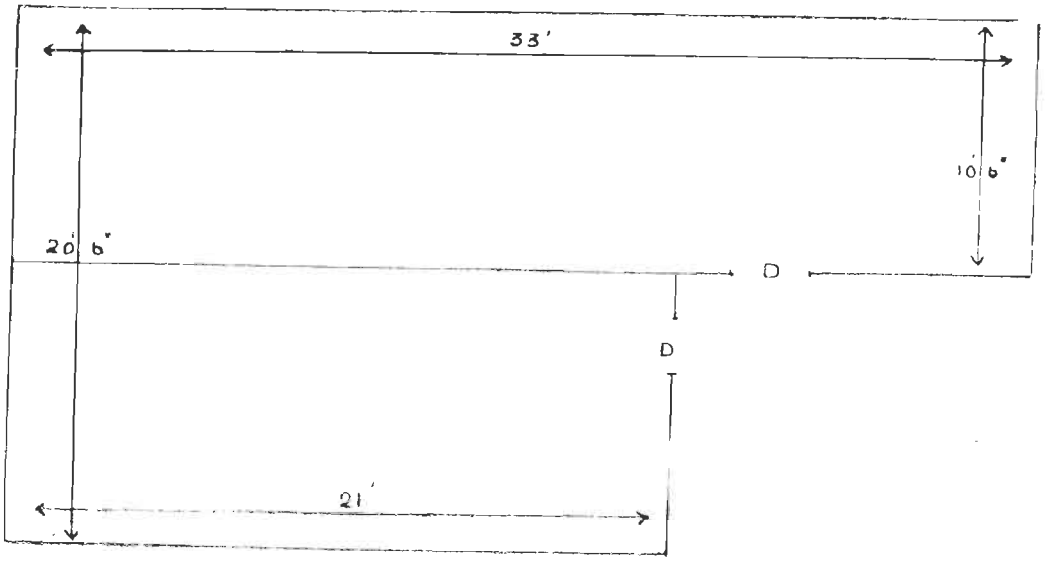
IX.3 : A poorman's house in Mandsaur (left)

IX. 4 : Plan of house in IX. 3 (below)





X. 1 : A tile house—Mandsaur



X. 2 : Plan of house in X. 1

It seems necessary that this poor man's building material of the future should be studied further and simple methods of putting up houses with them popularised. (X. I) shows a house more traditionally styled and built and belongs to a person of the lowest economic classes. The walls are of mud and the roof is tiled, but the tiles used are very crude specimens not particularly well-laid and not particularly well-maintained. The plan in (X. II) shows that there are two fairly big rooms and should therefore be considered good. The bigger one can be used for living and the smaller, for cooking, eating, etc., If there are two couples in the house (or grown-up children), a part of the bigger room can also be used as a kitchen or store-room, etc.

131 Rural housing: General considerations—It will be apparent that, for a long time to come, there can be no revolu ionary change in rural housing, *i. e.*, the average rural house is not likely to have good and straight brick walls and a good roof with proper ventilation and with the minimum number of rooms required for decent living. The prob'ems that arise in any attempt to improve rural housing relate to: (*a*) the walls; (*b*) the roof; (*c*) ventilation; (*d*) design; (*e*) the village lay-out; and (*f*) amenities and services. As walls will continue to be built of mud and/or stone for a long time to come, improvement here can only mean getting them to be straight. Even for the construction of a mud house, there are professionals available in some parts of the country but quite often it is a case of families helping one another out and all of them are unskilled amateurs. There is therefore no question of any particular family keeping the simple implements required—like the plumb-rule, a right angle, etc.—for general use. It may be worthwhile attempting, at least on an experimental basis, to keep these and other implements with the panchayat so that they may be used by any family as required. Some elementary instruction in their use can also be arranged in the development blocks. It does not appear necessary for the present to pay much atten ion to strengthening the foundations because the traditional methods seem to be adequate for the type of house they are meant for; the practice of making the angle between walls a right angle should, however, be introduced gradually. The mud wall is fairly thick and, therefore, does not need much strengthening. But in areas where the soil or earth used is such that, when dry, there is considerable deterioration in its adhesive or binding qualities, some method has to be discovered to protect the walls against rain—particularly in the lower parts; the use of an additional cover in the form of a grass mat is obviously cumbersome. Brick wal's are no doubt a solution but the rural areas cannot afford the expense. That is why ill-advised policies calling upon people to set up cooperatives for the making of bricks are not likely to succeed; for, a volume of new construction in the rural areas which would justify, by the amount of continuous demand generated, the complex process of setting up a producers' cooperative, would be spread over so wide an area that arrangements for, and the cost of, transport involved would very adversely affect the whole economics of the scheme. But, more fundamentally, bricks are just not needed at the levels with which a socialist State would be most concerned. Where economic standards are at all above subsistence level and the use of brick is not uncommon, brick-making gets occupationally differentiated and it is not necessary in a mixed economy to disturb the pattern. We should, therefore, concentrate on improving the mud wall. An overhanging roof to protec a weak wall works only when it overhangs quite a lo but if the improvement of the roof is likely to put the householder so some expense, overhanging roofs are going to be expensive affairs. A verandah is, i is true, a real necessity in many areas but it is not required on all sides. The walls, as such therefore have to be tackled. But the real problem relates to the roof. As has been pointed out earlier, climate considerations not withstanding, the sheeted roof is becoming popular because of its comparative cheapness, convenience—and, possibly, portability. But, at the same time, the thatched roof will continue for a long time to come. Therefore the problem for further research is twofold: on the one hand, to devise easy and cheap ways of connecting sheets to mud walls and, on the other, to improve the strength and durability of the thatched roof. The first part of the problem can be dealt with at the national level. Firstly, the production of sheets has got to be organised on a scale large enough to reduce cost considerably. Secondly, it should be possible to supply some ancillaries which make the fitting of this roof to mud walls easy. The whole thing has to be much cheaper than the usual complex of beams and refters though, where wood is cheap, these will continue to be used. Ready-made tube fittings are already in the market but, apart from being costly, they are not designed for the humble rural house. It is doubtful, however, whether the second part of the problem can be usefully tackled on an all-India basis because of the wide variation in the kind of material used and in the method of putting the roof up. Local prejudice or superstition is also an important factor. There is therefore a case for the establishment of a chain of small research stations each of them dealing with a specified, reasonably homogeneous area. The whole approach has of necessity to be such that the monetised outlay involved is nil or negligible—this is indeed the crux of the problem; for a new house is often a spare-time creation of the householder and his family and hardly anything is bought except possibly a few nails. We shall now deal with the need for ventilation. The lack of ventilation has often been deplored but the extent to which it should be considered absolutely necessary has not equally often been examined even though it is known that window-space is much costlier than a plain wall. The provision of frames and shutters is difficult and expensive. It should also be remembered that the thatched roof, particularly, is often raised a little above the walls so that it is not as if fresh air does not enter even the humblest of huts. The provision of windows is also not as necessary as it would seem at first sight for letting light in. A door or two that have in any case to be provided often serve adequately. It would seem on the whole that one need not be dogmatic in the matter

of windows. After all, rural life is truly open air life with all its advantages. Where it is possible to specify a particular place (or room) for sleeping, there would be no difficulty in insisting that at least that particular area should be well-ventilated; unfortunately, even that is not possible. Further, it is also not clear that lack of ventilation, by itself, has been found to be associated with any particular disease in the *rural* areas. In the light of these considerations, the question of ventilation should be left to local need and practice rather than dealt with at the merely theoretical level. This does not of course mean that general propaganda and education in favour of well-ventilated and clean houses should cease.

132 The lay-out—Much more important than the problem of improving the individual house is the problem of the lay-out of the village as a whole; at the same time, however, it is much less tractable. Many villages have become congested because *abadi* site fixed at settlement (which is everywhere now at least thirty years old) has become utterly inadequate and the process of expanding it is slow and expensive. Under the law, every cultivator, 'agricultural artisan', agricultural labourer or 'kotwar' (a village servant) of the village is entitled to a free site of "reasonable dimensions". Therefore, extra land, when required, has to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and the initial expenditure at any rate will have to be borne in most cases by Government. It is doubtful whether this kind of arrangement can last long. Expansion of the site is of course easy when there is contiguous land available owned by Government but this is not often likely. A more hopeful line of approach would be to set up new hamlets in Govt. land wherever it is available within the boundaries of the village—in which case some attention can be paid to proper lay-out. But, otherwise, there is little that one can do about remodelling existing lay-outs. Practically all villages are unplanned habitations. Where the village lies on the side of a main road the road provides an automatic trend of attention and 'ribbon' development results—or, at least the longest street in the village lies along the main road. So long as the problems of water-supply, drainage, lighting, etc., do not have to be seriously taken up by local authorities in the rural areas, there is little inconvenience actually felt in ribbon development and it is not likely to be unbed by local action. It is, therefore, necessary to use the powers that the State has under town planning legislation. Where it is not an instance of ribbon development, the village is a loose cluster of scattered dwellings—grouped, where they are grouped, on the basis, more or less, of caste. The question of laying out the *abadi* site into plots where it is settled anew has been dealt with in the rules framed under S. 258 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 read with S. 244, thereof; the relevant rules are as follows:

"(*a*) the dimensions of each plot shall not be less than 12×15 metres;

(*b*) the main road shall be at least 6 metres in breadth and other roads and lanes shall not be less than 4.50 metres in breadth;

(*c*) roads shall, as far as may be, be straight and be so laid out as to be in the direction of prevailing winds, intersecting each other at right angles;

(*d*) in the rear of each row of plots there shall be land 4.50 metres in breadth to provide for drainage and scavenging."

The area of each plot is 180 sq. metres but, as vacant with a minimum width of 4.5 metres has to be left at the rear of each plot, the gross reckonable area for each plot will be 234 sq.metres [180+(12×4.5)] assuming that this vacant place lies alongside the shorter side (12 m.) of the plot. Assuming that in a hectare, only one main road and one internal road are provided for, one is left with only 8950 sq. metres for plots and the ancillary vacant spaces—which gives us about 38 plots to the hectare or about 15 plots to the acre. This is an extremely open lay-out and the cost per plot will range between about Rs. 7.00 and about Rs. 67.00 if the acquisition price of land is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 per acre; in other words, this will be the premium payable per plot under the law subject to some variation determined on the basis of the advantage of position. It is too early to judge whether there are any difficulties in following these rules but, generally, the lay-out should do for three or four generations easily. It is bound to get crowded to some extent because a fresh *abadi* site will be demarcated only when the growth in population justifies it and not earlier. In addition to the above rules, the individual plot holder also has to observe some conditions; the more important, from the point of view of the village plan, are:

"(1) the built up area of the plot shall in no case be more than half the area of the plot;

(2) the plan shall be so drawn and the building so constructed as to leave an open space of not less than three metres from the roadside."

Therefore, the actual building should not be bigger than about 90-100 sq. metres (roughly, 970-1080 Sq. ft.). It is doubtful whether this restriction will work in practice; some relaxations in individual cases at least may be necessary after some time. There is no doubt that, on the whole, these rules represent a notable attempt at introducing some kind of order into rural habitations. But new *abadi* sites are going to be numerically insignificant; the real problem is that of old *abadis*. While it can be readily conceded that the vast majority of villages—which have about 60 to 70 households each—do not need any plan, that the bigger village is getting to be a very inconvenient place to live in cannot be overlooked. Even in smaller villages, it has been found that there are lanes through which it is difficult for three persons to walk abreast. All the same, it is unreasonable to expect that any radical change will take place in the next few decades. But there are at least two things that need to be done urgently in respect of these large villages (*i. e.*, villages with a population of more than 2,000—of which we have 815 in this State). First, no fresh construction should be permitted where the *abadi* is already congested; a new *abadi* site should be immediately demarcated

and laid out according to the rules. People should also be encouraged to build farm-houses, *i. e.*, houses in their land-holdings. At present, it appears that this may constitute a diversion and thus lead to enhancement of land revenue; it should help if the law is amended to this extent. Second, some provision must be made for water-supply, drainage and sanitation. There is some provision for these purposes in the block budgets and all that is called for is their planned use; otherwise, funds should be provided by the State for the purpose on the basis of suitable formula. The general question of amenities in all villages reduces itself to the problem of water-supply only and the State has already decided to try and see that no village suffers from water scarcity for lack of a well. There are many other ways in which villages require to be improved but these will remain matters of local initiative and must be left to Panchayats to whom plenty of opportunity is to be given in the future.

133 The urban problem—The question of improving urban areas has of course been engaging the attention of the State in India for a long time now. It is not necessary therefore to discuss here the prevalent policies in this field; the problem of slum clearance alone shall be referred to briefly. It is now more or less settled policy that, generally speaking, there should be no attempt at wholesale displacement of slum-dwellers and that the minimum facilities of environmental sanitation required should be provided. Statistics regarding slum areas are hard to come by and, in order to discover what kind of statistics are likely to be thrown up, one slum area was selected in the State for special tabulation; the result is Table E-V. A which will be found in the Housing Tables and to it have been added two more tables for the same locality—one in the E-V.1 *proforma* and the other in the E-V. 2 *proforma*. Basic data relating to the slum area of Jabalpur City (the area selected) and the non-slum area are as follows:

Item	Slum area	Non-slum area
1 Population (Sample)	26,852 (42.9%)	35,733 (57.1%)
2 Males (Sample)	14,304 (42.1%)	19,676 (57.9%)
3 Females (Sample)	12,548 (43.9%)	16,057 (56.1%)
4 Sex-ratio ..	877	816
5 Households (Sample)	5,833 (44.2%)	7,369 (55.8%)
6 Rooms (Sample)	9,521 (38.3%)	15,320 (61.7%)
7 Persons per household	4.62	4.85
8 Persons per room	2.81	2.33
9 Rooms per household	1.64	2.08

The slum area consists of 16 wards out of the 30 wards of Jabalpur Corporation (excluding the recently added non-ward area); the area of these 16 wards (source: 1951 Jabalpur District Census handbook) is 5.41 sq. miles and constitutes 16.91% of the ward area (or 10·40% of the present total area of the corporation). It is not to be assumed that every part of this large area is a real slum though all parts are very congested. But, as it was not possible to demarcate accurately the numerous but widely scattered slum areas in these wards, the whole area was taken up.

Household size in this area is not only less than the corresponding figure for the non-slum area but also less than those of the State (4.70), the Division (4.75) and the District (4.67); but the number of persons per room and the number of rooms per household compare unfavourably with those of the State (2.33; 2.02), of the Division (2.54; 1.87) and of the District (2.58; 1.81). Even though the household size is on the low side, the size-wise classification of the households shows that 59.6% of the households are in the range: 4 and over; the figures are as follows:

A: Size in terms of persons

	1	2-3	4-6	7-9	10+	All sizes
1 Number of households	3,033	8,636	11,174	4,325	1,714	28,882
2 Percentage	10.5	29.9	38.7	15.0	5.9	100

B: Size in terms of rooms*

	1	2	3	4	5+	All types
3 Number of households	17,564	7,395	2,232	947	744	28,882
4 Percentage	60.8	25.6	7.7	3.3	2.6	100

* It may be of interest to compare with these figures the sample figures of these categories. Expressed in terms of 1,000, the sample figures are as follows:

Size of household in terms of rooms

	1	2	3	4	5+	All types
1 Number of households per 1,000	615	250	78	31	26	1,000
2 Actual sample number of households	3,569	1,447	452	180	152	5,800

There is thus remarkably close agreement between the sample figures and the 'total' figures. Similarly, the number of households with only one room to live in is very large (60.8%). The following table shows the corresponding details for the whole echelon of the relevant territorial units:

TABLE No. 1

Proportions of households with varying accommodation-sizes : Urban

Unit	1—room-ed	2—room-ed	3—room-ed	4—room-ed	5+—room-ed
1. Madhya Pradesh ..	496	276	111	56	61
2. Jabalpur Division ..	563	248	94	44	51
3. Jabalpur District ..	580	255	81	40	44
4. (*a*) Jabalpur Corporation (Non-slum area)	508	265	103	54	70
(*b*) Jabalpur City ..	554	267	88	43	48
(*c*) Jabalpur (Corporation)	555	258	92	44	51
(*d*) Jabalpur Corporation (Slum-area)	615	250	78	31	26

(The figures above ignore the negligible item :No regular room').

For urban areas, therefore, a proportion of one-roomed households exceeding 60% appears to have to be considered unsatisfactory. The proportions for the various wards of the slum area are as follows:

TABLE No. 2

Proportions of households with varying accommodation sizes: Wards of the slum area

No. of Ward	Name of Ward	1-roomed	2-roomed	3-roomed	4-roomed	5+-roomed
9	Gohalpur ..	817	137	22	13	11
21	Bhantalaiya ..	796	139	24	24	17
5	Cherital ..	752	185	28	7	28
22	West Kariapathar	698	224	47	17	3
23	East Kariapathar	687	194	51	11	6
20	Belbagh ..	664	238	49	27	22
7	South Miloniganj	663	181	80	33	43
8	North Miloniganj	646	241	78	16	19
10	Motinala ..	632	214	78	43	31
1	Garha ..	604	264	83	40	9
12	Kachhpura ..	572	279	71	33	45
25	East Ghamapur ..	522	328	94	34	19
18	Bhartipur ..	513	302	106	12	63
17	Omti ..	472	293	154	36	45
24	West Ghamapur	459	347	115	48	31
19	Galgala ..	459	242	127	98	7

(This table does not show the figures for 'No regular room' which appear only for five wards, 2 for Ward 10, 4 for Ward 18, 11 for Ward 22, 51 for Ward 23 and 3 for Ward 25.)

It is apparent that there is no direct relationship between the degree to which an area is a slum and the proportion of one-roomed households or of any other category of households. Some of the worst areas—of Galgala, Omti, etc.—have, comparatively and absolutely, rather low proportions of one-roomed households. The following table shows densities and household-sizes ward-wise:

TABLE O

Densities, household-sizes and persons per room in wards of the slum area

Ward and No.	Density	Density (ranking)	House-hold size	House-hold size (ranking)	Persons per room	Ranking based on Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Garha ..	13,576	12	4.62	9	2.89	8
2 Kachhpura ..	6,448	16	4.63	8	2.60	12
5 Cherital ..	7,646	14	4.24	12	3.02	
7 South Miloniganj	49,391	8	5.17	4	3.12	4
8 North Miloniganj	7,269	15	4.24	13	2.71	11
9 Gohalpur ..	13,012	13	4.56	11	3.57	1
10 Motinala ..	97,322	4	5.52	2	3.35	3
17 Omti ..	103,937	2	4.97	5	2.51	5
18 Bhartipur ..	63,049	7	5.28	3	2.75	9
19 Galgala ..	98,329	3	5.64	1	2.52	4
20 Belbagh ..	126,029	1	4.60	10	3.00	6
21 Bhantalaiya	75,037	5	4.67	7	3.45	2
22 West Kariapathar	16,041	11	4.11	15	2.97	7
23 East Kariapathar	19,664	10	3.77	16	2.74	10
24 West Ghamapur	67,720	6	4.77	6	2.56	13
25 East Ghamapur	45,095	9	4.17	14	2.42	16

There is little correlation between density, household size and the number of persons per room. But some of the density figures are truly astronomical; a density of 126,029 in Belbagh means 1969 persons to the acre or nearly 41 persons in every 100 sq. yds. [or some 22 sq. ft. (4′×5½′) per person]. Considering the facts that these figures exclude non-residential buildings and that, in many of these wards, are located shopping centres which are widely patronised, the day-time density may be at least 50% higher. Household size in the higher ranges is pretty high and, in 8 wards (Galgala-Motinala-Bhartipur-South Miloniganj-Omti-West Ghamapur-Bhantalaiya-Kachhpura), it is higher than the figure for the slum area as a whole. Similarly, the number of persons per room is higher than the slum area figure in eight of these wards: Gohalpur-Bhantalaiya-Motinala-South Miloniganj-Cherital-Belbagh-West Kariapathar-Garha. There is a contiguous tract—Belbagh-Bhantalaiya-Motinala-South Miloniganj—which has both very high densities and high indices per person per room—it can be safely termed the diseased heart of Jabalpur City which will, one hopes, soon attract the surgical attention of the recently constituted Jabalpur Improvement Trust. The following table classifies 1,000 households of the slum area both in terms of size and the number of rooms:

TABLE No. 3

1,000 house holds of slum area classified by size and in terms of the number of rooms occupied

Number of rooms occupied	Household size					
	1	2-3	4-6	7-9	10+	Total
1 room ..	93	220	226	59	10	608
2 rooms ..	9	63	113	52	19	256
3 rooms ..	2	11	32	21	11	77
4 rooms ..	1	3	10	11	8	33
5+ rooms ..	Neg	2	6	7	11	26
Total ..	105	299	387	150	59	1,000

The highest figures are to be found in the lower ranges both in terms of rooms and in terms of persons. It is not unlikely that the fierce struggle for life and shelter that these slum areas generally mean does not encourage a very large house-hold size—nor a very small one. The higher limits to which household sizes can go in accommodation-units of various sizes are also

strikingly abnormal: The ranges, the higher limits and the lower limits relative to these wards are shown below:

TABLE No. 4

Ranges, higher and lower limits: Slum area (Figures in brackets show the ward numbers to which the sizes apply)

	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5+ rooms
1 Higher limit to household size	4.32 (10)	6.57 (9)	8.82 (10)	10.14 (21)	14.92 (10)
2 Lower limit to household size	3.27 (28)	4.68 (23)	5.00 (22)	3.00 (5)	5.58 (2)
3 Range	1.05	1.89	3.82	7.14	9 34

Four of the higher limits occur in the 'diseased heart'. To conclude: different indices show a large range of variation with respect to the wards of the slum-area. This area is generally recognised to be very heavily populated as is apparent from the fact that the density of this area is 23,035 persons per sq. mile as against the much lower figure of 5,373 for the non-slum area (the density of the city as a whole being 5,487). That is why the whole area was selected for special examination which has shown that, even in the most crowded areas, there are wide variations which are not apparent and require to be brought out by the comparison of various indices. We have also seen that the worst area can with confidence be pinpointed. It has not been possible to do this kind of investigation for other cities and towns and it is hoped that, in the coming areas, this lacuna will be removed. But, as was pointed out earlier, the housing statistics of the Census are defective to the extent that the spatial or the areal dimension is absent. These figures would have been many times more meaningful if it had been possible—which it was not—to collect area figures of 'houses' and 'rooms'. It is to be hoped that special investigations in the future will not neglect this aspect. It is also necessary at the same time to examine the position regarding environmental sanitation—water-supply, drainage, recreational facilities, etc. If these are all considered, one will have to admit that the cities of this State—except possibly Indore—have still to go a long way before the can be considered for the most part decent places to live in. It will also be necessary to consider whether it is not advisable to impose some area limit to urban expansion. The areas of the cities of this State range from 6.75 sq. miles (Ujjain) to 55.88 sq. miles (Jabalpur City) and in population from 104,676 (Sagar City) to 394,941 (Indore); the average is 25.12 sq. miles for area and 233,792 for population. The densities range from 5,415 (Sagar City) to 21,357 (Ujjain), the average density being 9,307. The case against the gargantuan urban colossus on economic and social grounds has been conclusively established by writers on the modern city though it is true that they are thinking in this connexion of London (8.35 mil.)* and New York (16.30 mil.)*. Military considerations have made that use even stronger. While it is difficult to present a reasoned case for any particular limit, it appears that one million should, on all considerations, be a generally acceptable limit so that, as soon as a city reaches a size of 5 or 6 lakhs, policies should be put under way to ensure that all new industry on any scale is not located in such a city; only industries and services complementary to the existing industrial and commercial complex should be permitted. That this seems to be the right policy to adopt is also indicated by the fact that our local authorities seem to find it impossible to function if they are either too small (personal rivalries block all progress) or too large (bureaucratic ascendancy makes it much too insensitive).

*U. N. Demographic Year Book, 1955.

TABLES E-I, E-II, E-III, E-IV & E-V

OF

INDIA AND STATES

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† Includes the following figures for number of households:

Total Rural Urban	Households with rooms 'not stated'		
	No. of households	No. of members	
		Males	Females
T	20,121	44,768	42,688
R	18,321	39,081	38,757
U	1,800	5,687	3,931

E-I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census Houses	Census Houses-vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	Hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourists homes and inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	**T**	**107,857,037**	**6,259,452**	**77,221,275**	**673,093**	**1,328,489**	**171,771**
	R	**89,019,325**	**4,897,429**	**63,644,058**	**438,949**	**1,076,454**	**104,301**
	U	**18,837,712**	**1,362,023**	**13,577,217**	**234,144**	**252,035**	**67,470**
Andhra Pradesh ..	T	8,758,385	517,012	6,893,719	33,833	94,414	12,079
	R	7,379,735	424,968	5,836,757	22,778	82,933	8,196
	U	1,378,650	92,044	1,056,962	11,055	11,481	3,883
Assam	T	2,364,647	47,170	2,145,911	49,296	5,353	5,524
	R	2,151,615	35,308	1,984,601	35,246	3,298	4,006
	U	213,032	11,862	161,310	14,050	2,055	1,518
Bihar	T	8,741,783	264,968	6,684,296	115,500	175,911	8,972
	R	7,939,920	218,193	6,106,724	90,203	156,189	4,725
	U	801,863	46,775	577,572	25,297	19,722	4,247
Gujarat	T	5,433,394	599,904	3,823,562	25,527	21,566	10,075
	R	3,963,807	439,312	2,815,159	18,306	12,350	6,369
	U	1,469,587	160,592	1,008,403	7,221	9,216	3,706
Jammu and Kashmir ..	T	1,313,959	137,465	619,820	4,304	14,019	2,132
	R	1,109,408	109,276	524,277	3,006	12,606	889
	U	204,551	28,189	95,543	1,298	1,413	1,243
Kerala	T	3,380,469	287,973	2,739,867	10,527	3,789	2,604
	R	2,873,082	240,436	2,372,939	9,050	2,841	1,155
	U	507,387	47,537	366,928	1,477	948	1,449
Madhya Pradesh ..	T	8,974,052	435,696	5,990,470	63,256	325,537	16,266
	R	7,742,676	355,244	5,105,087	44,367	287,513	11,101
	U	1,231,376	80,452	885,383	18,889	38,024	5,165
Madras	T	7,799,674	527,729	6,557,896	54,230	110,858	15,051
	R	5,835,929	415,967	5,038,226	38,521	57,764	8,539
	U	1,963,745	111,762	1,519,670	15,709	53,094	6,512
Maharashtra	T	11,129,636	802,510	7,258,223	71,484	169,367	11,830
	R	8,360,329	630,940	5,278,855	42,374	126,929	6,196
	U	2,769,307	171,570	1,979,368	29,110	42,438	5,634
Mysore	T	5,651,053	459,892	4,095,323	22,359	50,854	12,977
	R	4,390,623	341,886	3,228,383	14,390	34,813	6,866
	U	1,260,430	118,006	866,940	7,969	16,041	6,111
Orissa	T	3,702,725	128,862	3,059,105	18,865	215,517	9,227
	R	3,437,840	109,713	2,858,751	12,785	206,214	7,144
	U	264,885	19,149	200,354	6,080	9,303	2,083
Punjab	T	5,276,474	408,633	3,467,827	25,801	9,059	13,909
	R	4,161,300	301,530	2,723,200	16,849	5,147	8,756
	U	1,115,174	107,103	744,627	8,952	3,912	5,153
Rajasthan	T	5,184,961	583,664	3,737,177	22,014	17,816	9,485
	R	4,261,862	474,163	3,110,080	14,614	14,533	6,553
	U	923,099	109,501	627,097	7,400	3,283	2,932
Uttar Pradesh.. ..	T	19,730,436	652,773	12,524,287	68,120	65,415	24,023
	R	17,550,837	508,501	10,998,600	46,451	41,907	15,629
	U	2,179,599	144,272	1,525,687	21,669	23,508	8,394
West Bengal	T	8,794,662	310,124	6,480,885	70,715	26,320	12,446
	R	6,755,302	214,609	4,909,030	23,005	11,610	5,081
	U	2,039,360	95,515	1,571,855	47,710	14,710	7,365

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also.

USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Houses used as								
Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, sweatmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospital, health centers, doctors' clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others	India/State
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
2,301,435	**367,881**	**1,071,730**	**425,470**	**219,807**	**656,650**	**128,168**	**17,031,816**	**INDIA**
1,121,658	**158,639**	**609,833**	**350,878**	**128,576**	**565,416**	**65,552**	**15,857,582**	
1,179,777	**209,242**	**461,897**	**74,592**	**91,231**	**91,234**	**62,616**	**1,174,234**	
112,895	21,078	56,182	31,569	14,889	97,685	6,448	866,582	Andhra Pradesh
50,855	10,194	31,950	25,836	8,582	85,504	2,887	788,295	
62,040	10,884	24,232	5,733	6,307	12,181	3,561	78,287	
20,161	8,421	5,670	20,921	3,076	2,452	4,428	46,264	Assam
10,122	5,620	3,802	19,751	2,004	2,194	3,400	42,263	
10,039	2,801	1,868	1,170	1,072	258	1,028	4,001	
133,007	33,756	64,857	43,325	4,466	88,801	10,670	1,113,254	Bihar
82,129	19,145	43,665	39,096	2,879	81,422	6,933	1,088,617	
50,878	14,611	21,192	4,229	1,587	7,379	3,737	24,637	
171,478	25,451	58,567	25,634	14,976	10,576	8,003	638,075	Gujarat
75,310	7,892	22,097	20,020	6,472	8,994	3,243	528,283	
96,168	17,559	36,470	5,614	8,504	1,582	4,760	109,792	
33,254	5,185	27,870	6,406	2,333	19,869	1,529	439,773	Jammu and Kashmir
19,919	1,746	22,134	4,388	860	17,706	737	391,864	
13,335	3,439	5,736	2,018	1,473	2,163	792	47,909	
141,682	21,299	54,576	15,403	61,753	2,261	7,177	31,558	Kerala
104,069	12,809	36,421	13,004	53,034	1,549	5,357	20,418	
37,613	8,490	18,155	2,399	8,719	712	1,820	11,140	
98,727	15,407	79,491	27,277	1,969	107,716	7,490	1,804,750	Madhya Pradesh
36,039	6,033	49,413	23,390	1,228	93,500	4,129	1,725,632	
62,688	9,374	30,078	3,887	741	14,216	3,361	79,118	
159,853	29,124	81,306	29,309	30,584	8,363	6,683	188,688	Madras
61,272	10,285	27,824	22,291	17,452	5,390	2,751	129,647	
98,581	18,839	53,482	7,018	13,132	2,973	3,932	59,041	
201,754	59,109	151,475	51,411	27,639	202,252	16,537	2,106,045	Maharashtra
78,442	20,540	75,671	40,190	11,933	171,349	5,812	1,871,098	
123,312	38,569	75,804	11,221	15,706	30,903	10,725	234,947	
137,476	28,821	47,495	25,840	15,124	5,009	5,499	744,384	Mysore
66,283	16,520	18,850	20,191	10,876	3,216	2,394	625,955	
71,193	12,301	28,645	5,649	4,248	1,793	3,105	118,429	
40,624	10,785	11,198	21,748	1,435	11,548	3,738	170,073	Orissa
29,022	7,524	9,266	20,510	954	10,923	2,984	162,050	
11,602	3,261	1,932	1,238	481	625	754	8,023	
195,839	17,079	57,885	14,951	9,275	7,021	6,501	1,042,694	Punjab
86,359	4,774	28,475	11,209	1,784	6,002	2,737	964,478	
109,480	12,305	29,410	3,742	7,491	1,019	3,764	78,216	
176,335	11,499	26,399	16,032	7,272	2,948	4,330	569,990	Rajasthan
96,881	5,429	11,536	12,551	1,813	2,387	2,115	509,207	
79,454	6,070	14,863	3,481	5,459	561	2,215	60,783	
411,442	29,478	175,417	46,056	8,333	70,802	15,814	5,638,476	Uttar Pradesh
211,035	14,147	116,614	37,673	3,559	60,541	8,043	5,488,187	
200,407	15,331	58,803	8,383	4,774	10,261	7,771	150,339	
210,744	42,556	130,701	41,923	13,190	7,281	20,290	1,427,487	West Bengal
103,729	13,029	81,060	34,781	4,008	4,131	10,640	1,340,589	
107,015	29,527	49,641	7,142	9,182	3,150	9,650	86,898	

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS

(Based on 20% Sample)

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA*	**T**	**Total**	**16,710,667**	**16,392,257**	**94,200**	**186,088**	**38,122**
		Owned	**14,231,199**	**13,999,602**	**55,254**	**157,796**	**18,547**
		Rented	**2,473,241**	**2,386,767**	**38,907**	**28,182**	**19,385**
		Not Stated	**6,227**	**5,888**	**39**	**110**	**190**
	R	**Total**	**13,742,241**	**13,518,450**	**57,827**	**143,151**	**22,813**
		Owned	**12,859,306**	**12,670,614**	**42,661**	**131,628**	**14,403**
		Rented	**878,210**	**843,268**	**15,141**	**11,500**	**8,301**
		Not Stated	**4,725**	**4,568**	**25**	**23**	**109**
	U	**Total**	**2,968,426**	**2,873,807**	**36,373**	**42,937**	**15,309**
		Owned	**1,371,893**	**1,328,988**	**12,593**	**26,168**	**4,144**
		Rented	**1,595,031**	**1,543,499**	**23,766**	**16,682**	**11,084**
		Not Stated	**1,502**	**1,320**	**14**	**87**	**81**
Andhra Pradesh	T	Total	1,426,055	1,403,427	4,764	15,751	2,113
		Owned	1,288,765	1,269,128	3,359	14,765	1,513
		Rented	137,290	134,299	1,405	986	600
	R	Total	1,201,535	1,182,783	3,240	13,936	1,576
		Owned	1,152,828	1,135,540	2,578	13,426	1,284
		Rented	48,707	47,243	662	510	292
	U	Total	224,520	220,644	1,524	1,815	537
		Owned	135,937	133,588	781	1,339	229
		Rented	88,583	87,056	743	476	308
Assam	T	Total	440,460	430,616	8,245	963	636
		Owned	352,181	346,530	4,893	497	261
		Rented	88,279	84,086	3,352	466	375
	R	Total	404,829	398,091	5,698	611	429
		Owned	336,111	331,589	3,971	364	187
		Rented	68,718	66,502	1,727	247	242
	U	Total	35,631	32,525	2,547	352	207
		Owned	16,070	14,941	922	133	74
		Rented	19,561	17,584	1,625	219	133
Bihar	T	Total	1,690,435	1,644,662	14,773	28,479	2,521
		Owned	1,590,803	1,551,370	11,259	26,730	1,444
		Rented	99,632	93,292	3,514	1,749	1,077
	R	Total	1,549,161	1,510,918	10,971	25,532	1,740
		Owned	1,510,988	1,475,925	9,141	24,706	1,216
		Rented	38,173	34,993	1,830	826	524
	U	Total	141,274	133,744	3,802	2,947	781
		Owned	79,815	75,445	2,118	2,024	228
		Rented	61,459	58,299	1,684	923	553
Gujarat	T	Total	782,023	770,094	3,826	4,298	3,805
		Owned	601,928	595,171	2,143	3,036	1,578
		Rented	180,095	174,923	1,683	1,262	2,227
	R	Total	574,584	567,123	2,679	2,537	2,245
		Owned	520,401	515,472	1,697	2,021	1,211
		Rented	54,183	51,651	982	516	1,034
	U	Total	207,439	202,971	1,147	1,761	1,560
		Owned	81,527	79,699	446	1,015	367
		Rented	125,912	123,272	701	746	1,193
Jammu and Kashmir	T	Total	128,144	124,093	786	2,738	527
		Owned	116,493	113,214	499	2,472	308
		Rented	11,651	10,879	287	266	219
	R	Total	108,333	104,952	565	2,472	344
		Owned	102,363	99,451	400	2,275	237
		Rented	5,970	5,501	165	197	107
	U	Total	19,811	19,141	221	266	183
		Owned	14,130	13,763	99	197	71
		Rented	5,681	5,378	122	69	112

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	T	Total	561,585	558,724	1,979	745	137
		Owned	494,196	492,468	1,109	573	46
		Rented	67,389	66,256	870	172	91
	R	Total	484,701	482,341	1,702	553	105
		Owned	439,036	437,530	1,022	451	33
		Rented	45,665	44,811	680	102	72
	U	Total	76,884	76,383	277	192	32
		Owned	55,160	54,938	87	122	13
		Rented	21,724	21,445	190	70	19
Madhya Pradesh	T	Total	1,328,171	1,258,923	10,436	56,160	2,652
		Owned	1,142,095	1,081,635	7,867	51,614	979
		Rented	186,076	177,288	2,569	4,546	1,673
	R	Total	1,134,843	1,076,047	7,098	49,256	2,442
		Owned	1,056,884	1,003,380	5,880	46,707	917
		Rented	77,959	72,667	1,218	2,549	1,525
	U	Total	193,328	182,876	3,338	6,904	210
		Owned	85,211	78,255	1,987	4,907	62
		Rented	108,117	104,621	1,351	1,997	148
Madras	T	Total	1,421,310	1,385,416	9,153	21,521	5,220
		Owned	1,131,910	1,107,597	6,021	16,000	2,292
		Rented	283,173	271,931	3,093	5,411	2,738
		Not Stated	6,227	5,888	39	110	190
	R	Total	1,064,803	1,044,774	6,157	10,748	3,124
		Owned	960,770	945,248	4,635	9,187	1,700
		Rented	99,308	94,958	1,497	1,538	1,315
		Not Stated	4,725	4,568	25	23	109
	U	Total	356,507	340,642	2,996	10,773	2,096
		Owned	171,140	162,349	1,386	6,813	592
		Rented	183,865	176,973	1,596	3,873	1,423
		Not Stated	1,502	1,320	14	87	81
Maharashtra	T	Total	1,518,048	1,475,608	9,860	26,741	5,839
		Owned	1,096,366	1,067,963	5,226	21,185	1,992
		Rented	421,682	407,645	4,634	5,556	3,847
	R	Total	1,102,739	1,075,446	5,313	19,495	2,485
		Owned	970,609	947,782	4,058	17,314	1,455
		Rented	132,130	127,664	1,255	2,181	1,030
	U	Total	415,309	400,162	4,547	7,246	3,354
		Owned	125,757	120,181	1,168	3,871	537
		Rented	289,552	279,981	3,379	3,375	2,817
Mysore	T	Total	847,464	834,816	2,280	9,212	1,156
		Owned	657,884	649,954	1,043	6,250	637
		Rented	189,580	184,862	1,237	2,962	519
	R	Total	663,881	655,567	1,407	6,264	643
		Owned	571,308	565,625	755	4,549	379
		Rented	92,573	89,942	652	1,715	264
	U	Total	183,583	179,249	873	2,948	513
		Owned	86,576	84,329	288	1,701	258
		Rented	97,007	94,920	585	1,247	255

E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS—*concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No.of households	Households in Census Houses used as: Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-Dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-Dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	T	Total	714,412	710,402	1,687	1,040	1,283
		Owned	683,755	680,995	957	926	877
		Rented	30,657	29,407	730	114	406
	R	Total	667,542	664,788	937	944	873
		Owned	654,845	652,635	634	860	716
		Rented	12,697	12,153	303	84	157
	U	Total	46,870	45,614	750	96	410
		Owned	28,910	28,360	323	66	161
		Rented	17,960	17,254	427	30	249
Punjab	T	Total	702,669	694,580	4,214	1,687	2,188
		Owned	608,566	603,901	2,048	990	1,627
		Rented	94,103	90,679	2,166	697	561
	R	Total	550,320	545,142	2,618	947	1,613
		Owned	527,131	523,597	1,507	677	1,350
		Rented	23,189	21,545	1,111	270	263
	U	Total	152,349	149,438	1,596	740	575
		Owned	81,435	80,304	541	313	277
		Rented	70,914	69,134	1,055	427	298
Rajasthan	T	Total	762,009	758,120	1,637	1,790	462
		Owned	686,808	683,963	1,040	1,647	158
		Rented	75,201	74,157	597	143	304
	R	Total	635,119	632,323	1,177	1,314	305
		Owned	611,043	608,805	865	1,251	122
		Rented	24,076	23,518	312	63	183
	U	Total	126,890	125,797	460	476	157
		Owned	75,765	75,158	175	396	36
		Rented	51,125	50,639	285	80	121
Uttar Pradesh	T	Total	2,799,530	2,788,188	3,683	5,685	1,974
		Owned	2,585,378	2,576,745	2,320	5,047	1,266
		Rented	214,152	211,443	1,363	638	708
	R	Total	2,441,496	2,435,344	2,290	2,631	1,231
		Owned	2,397,183	2,392,069	1,703	2,524	887
		Rented	44,313	43,275	587	107	344
	U	Total	358,034	352,844	1,393	3,054	743
		Owned	188,195	184,676	617	2,523	379
		Rented	169,839	168,168	776	531	364
West Bengal	T	Total	1,321,673	1,296,177	14,143	5,264	6,089
		Owned	1,006,951	997,396	4,160	2,488	2,907
		Rented	314,722	298,781	9,983	2,776	3,182
	R	Total	991,614	981,806	4,601	2,322	2,885
		Owned	895,068	887,925	2,903	1,972	2,268
		Rented	96,546	93,881	1,698	350	617
	U	Total	330,059	314,371	9,542	2,942	3,204
		Owned	111,883	109,471	1,257	516	639
		Rented	218,176	204,900	8,285	2,426	2,565

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also.

III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					INDIA*—RURAL					
Divisions 0,1,2 &3	**Total**	**1,686,195**	**933,660**	**636,217**	**32,983**	**13,535**	**6,843**	**2,010**	**1,535**	**59,412**
	I All Fuels ..	**337,437**	**179,492**	**138,650**	**8,176**	**4,205**	**2,767**	**1,147**	**1,162**	**1,838**
	Electricity ..	**20,504**	**5,293**	**9,986**	**1,614**	**1,294**	**960**	**406**	**499**	**452**
	Liquid Fuel ..	**61,356**	**22,453**	**32,975**	**1,803**	**1,242**	**915**	**354**	**361**	**1,253**
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**143,699**	**72,919**	**64,883**	**3,026**	**1,337**	**796**	**332**	**294**	**112**
	Other Power ..	**111,878**	**78,827**	**30,806**	**1,733**	**332**	**96**	**55**	**8**	**21**
	II No Power ..	**1,348,758**	**754,168**	**497,567**	**24,807**	**9,330**	**4,076**	**863**	**373**	**57,574**
					INDIA*—URBAN					
	Total	**713,642**	**238,902**	**341,230**	**47,982**	**25,699**	**11,835**	**3,619**	**3,645**	**40,730**
	I All Fuels ..	**171,670**	**40,463**	**83,002**	**20,497**	**12,957**	**7,557**	**2,468**	**3,010**	**1,716**
	Electricity ..	**100,321**	**15,166**	**46,555**	**15,666**	**10,409**	**6,175**	**2,060**	**2,700**	**1,590**
	Liquid Fuel ..	**14,426**	**2,977**	**7,857**	**1,512**	**1,089**	**669**	**167**	**98**	**57**
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	**45,786**	**17,715**	**23,331**	**2,546**	**1,164**	**585**	**197**	**189**	**59**
	Other Power ..	**11,137**	**4,605**	**5,259**	**773**	**295**	**128**	**44**	**23**	**10**
	II No Power ..	**541,972**	**198,439**	**258,228**	**27,485**	**12,742**	**4,278**	**1,151**	**635**	**39,014**
					ANDHRA PRADESH—RURAL					
Divisions 0,2&3	Total	114,883	81,910	30,110	1,459	662	619	88	35	..
	I All Fuels ..	5,115	917	3,019	542	352	238	30	17	..
	Electricity ..	1,217	187	667	130	105	99	14	15	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	2,923	436	1,871	295	195	113	9	2	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	75	21	33	7	10	4	..	..	..
	Other Power ..	900	271	448	110	42	22	7	..	..
	II No Power ..	109,768	80,993	27,091	917	310	381	58	18	..
					ANDHRA PRADESH—URBAN					
	Total	35,713	14,073	16,999	2,327	1,250	696	226	142	..
	I All Fuels ..	4,813	465	2,308	745	655	437	119	84	..
	Electricity ..	3,939	378	1,937	591	512	342	95	84	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	474	32	208	97	76	49	12	..	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	67	9	27	7	8	12	4	..	..
	Other Power ..	333	46	136	50	59	34	8	..	..
	II No Power ..	30,900	13,608	14,691	1,582	595	259	107	58	..
					ASSAM—RURAL					
Divisions 0,2&3	Total	7,100	1,274	1,769	258	180	239	219	271	2,890
	I All Fuels ..	2,876	790	1,067	184	134	218	214	269	..
	Electricity ..	107	3	39	13	10	13	16	13	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	983	155	376	84	66	97	83	122	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,763	627	642	86	54	106	114	134	..
	Other Power ..	23	5	10	1	4	2	1	..	..
	II No Power ..	4,224	484	702	74	46	21	5	2	2,890
					ASSAM—URBAN					
	Total	3,923	413	1,330	324	225	123	34	36	1,438
	I All Fuels ..	1,367	167	678	197	164	102	30	29	..
	Electricity ..	367	21	137	75	58	46	13	17	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	336	24	136	57	60	41	12	6	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	637	116	396	59	43	14	4	5	..
	Other Power ..	27	6	9	6	3	1	1	1	..
	II No Power ..	2,556	246	652	127	61	21	4	7	1,438

E III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					BIHAR—RURAL					
	Total	199,854	116,983	77,461	3,071	1,384	686	158	111	..
Divisions	I All Fuels ..	81,379	42,557	35,788	1,398	858	560	131	87	..
0,2&3	Electricity ..	2,386	690	1,403	96	65	54	35	43	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	2,692	621	1,828	66	53	58	32	34	..
	Coal, Wood, & Bagasse	46,764	26,957	17,763	883	676	422	55	8	..
	Other Power ..	29,537	14,289	14,794	353	64	26	9	2	..
	II No Power ..	118,475	74,426	41,673	1,673	526	126	27	24	..
					BIHAR—URBAN					
	Total	40,914	15,066	22,202	1,893	1,105	438	93	117	..
	I All Fuels ..	22,418	7,616	12,486	1,184	672	308	62	90	..
	Electricity ..	3,024	865	2,195	351	247	158	31	77	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	751	119	519	50	41	15	6	1	..
	Coal Wood, & Bagasse	15,981	5,899	8,780	763	371	131	25	12	..
	Other Power ..	1,762	733	992	20	13	4	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	18,496	7,450	9,716	709	433	130	31	27	..
					GUJARAT—RURAL					
Divisions	Total	34,447	18,458	14,321	707	567	279	67	48	..
0,2&3	I All Fuels ..	9,066	3,729	4,502	302	263	159	56	45	..
	Electricity ..	1,248	312	619	139	71	60	30	17	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	4,687	1,828	2,541	117	93	71	20	17	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3,039	1,521	1,329	45	99	28	6	11	..
	Other Power ..	82	68	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	25,391	14,729	9,819	405	304	120	11	3	..
					GUJARAT—URBAN					
	Total	45,686	15,580	23,747	3,601	1,663	720	139	236	..
	I All Fuels ..	17,131	3,036	9,234	2,772	1,175	571	117	226	..
	Electricity ..	12,311	1,827	6,342	2,406	1,003	452	96	185	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	1,282	224	705	163	96	76	10	8	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3,453	932	2,160	199	76	42	11	33	..
	Other Power ..	85	53	27	4	..	1	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	28,555	12,544	14,513	829	488	149	22	10	..
					JAMMU AND KASHMIR—RURAL					
Divisions	Total	34,740	29,102	4,909	475	153	65	24	12	..
0,2&3	I All Fuels ..	25,160	21,595	3,091	311	92	42	18	11	..
	Electricity ..	186	26	98	18	17	17	7	3	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	217	64	121	10	8	9	2	3	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	6,533	4,236	2,113	108	51	11	9	5	..
	Other Power ..	18,224	17,269	759	175	16	5	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	9,580	7,507	1,818	164	61	28	6	1	..
					JAMMU AND KASHMIR—URBAN					
	Total	7,149	2,991	3,441	394	198	81	26	18	..
	I All Fuels ..	3,795	1,634	1,797	197	96	47	14	10	..
	Electricity ..	830	172	406	129	57	44	13	9	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	24	8	13	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	2,533	1,098	1,326	67	37	3	1	1	..
	Other Power ..	408	356	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	3,354	1,357	1,644	197	102	34	12	8	..

B III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			KERALA—RURAL							
Divisions 0,2&3	Total	39,262	15,718	18,192	2,538	1,622	707	234	251	..
	I All Fuels ..	3,031	1,060	1,197	237	163	175	109	90	..
	Electricity ..	2,396	842	970	188	120	112	91	73	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	617	218	225	49	40	55	17	13	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	9	..	..	..	3	4	1	1	..
	Other Power ..	9	..	2	..	..	4	..	3	..
	II No Power ..	36,231	14,658	16,995	2,301	1,459	532	125	161	..
			KERALA—URBAN							
	Total	19,103	5,183	10,745	1,545	902	445	149	134	..
	I All Fuels ..	2,204	245	994	330	269	193	90	83	..
	Electricity ..	2,132	237	964	324	263	187	83	74	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	52	5	20	2	6	6	7	6	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	18	3	8	4	..	..	..	3	..
	Other Power ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	16,899	4,938	9,751	1,215	633	252	59	51	..
			MADHYA PRADESH—RURAL							
Division 2&3	Total	336,926	220,828	113,079	1,634	822	479	69	15	..
	I All Fuels ..	6,641	3,134	3,293	89	69	38	10	8	..
	Electricity ..	405	181	176	10	20	11	3	4	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	6,225	2,950	3,115	79	47	26	6	2	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	10	2	2	..	2	1	1	2	..
	Other Power ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	330,285	217,694	109,786	1,545	753	441	59	7	..
	..									
			MADHYA PRADESH—URBAN							
	Total	68,102	30,165	33,890	2,059	1,083	581	165	159	..
	I All Fuels ..	7,403	2,150	3,800	608	406	245	81	113	..
	Electricity ..	5,706	1,642	2,863	516	333	189	70	93	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	1,618	490	908	89	70	51	7	3	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	58	9	17	3	3	5	4	17	..
	Other Power ..	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	60,699	28,015	30,090	1,451	677	336	84	46	..
			MADRAS—RURAL							
Division 2&3	Total	85,588	15,187	38,324	3,531	1,543	705	158	160	25,980
	I All Fuels ..	5,897	630	3,333	459	374	286	88	110	617
	Electricity ..	3,477	313	1,849	304	268	227	64	89	363
	Liquid Fuel ..	1,418	91	928	107	75	39	5	5	168
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	903	213	491	41	26	18	18	16	80
	Other Power ..	99	13	65	7	5	2	1	..	6
	II No Power ..	79,691	14,557	34,991	3,072	1,169	419	70	50	25,363
			MADRAS—URBAN							
	Total	106,576	18,280	49,913	5,985	3,238	1,553	422	359	26,826
	I All Fuels ..	10,973	1,043	5,414	1,526	1,151	798	241	273	527
	Electricity ..	9,332	816	4,414	1,337	1,052	748	231	268	466
	Liquid Fuel ..	323	16	158	53	44	30	3	2	17
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	1,151	183	735	117	48	18	7	3	40
	Other Power	167	28	107	19	7	2	..	..	4
	II No Power ..	95,603	17,237	44,499	4,459	2,087	755	181	86	26,299

E III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					MAHARASHTRA—RURAL					
Division 2&3	Total	202,508	130,278	67,823	2,057	1,041	978	221	110	..
	I All Fuels ..	14,978	9,134	4,995	355	241	150	43	60	..
	Electricity ..	1,491	704	383	165	89	76	23	51	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	13,487	8,430	4,612	190	152	74	20	9	..
	II No Power ..	187,530	121,144	62,828	1,702	800	828	178	50	..
					MAHARASHTRA—URBAN					
	Total	117,952	49,296	50,988	9,078	4,793	2,145	770	882	..
	I All Fuels ..	20,112	4,287	7,950	3,241	2,115	1,340	517	662	..
	Electricity ..	17,064	3,430	6,638	2,864	1,811	1,180	489	652	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	3,040	854	1,310	376	302	160	28	10	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	8	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	97,840	45,009	43,038	5,837	2,678	805	253	220	..
					MYSORE—RURAL					
Divisions 0,1,2&3	Total	53,663	24,980	26,402	1,433	583	202	34	29	..
	I All Fuels ..	5,298	2,421	2,301	245	214	74	19	24	..
	Electricity ..	1,823	864	607	139	143	41	11	18	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	2,924	1,301	1,429	93	63	26	8	4	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	77	42	23	2	4	4	..	2	..
	Other Power ..	474	214	242	11	4	3	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	48,365	22,559	24,101	1,188	369	128	15	5	..
					MYSORE—URBAN					
	Total	44,686	15,498	23,914	2,874	1,353	684	185	178	..
	I All Fuels ..	7,295	1,633	3,294	1,156	602	351	119	140	..
	Electricity ..	6,078	1,375	2,649	1,047	502	282	93	130	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	862	183	452	82	65	53	21	6	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	284	64	159	17	31	8	2	3	..
	Other Power ..	71	11	34	10	4	8	3	1	..
	II No Power ..	37,391	13,865	20,620	1,718	751	333	66	38	..
					ORISSA—RURAL					
Divisions 0,2&3	Total	215,480	80,250	129,328	5,004	686	152	44	16	..
	I All Fuels ..	74,159	29,664	42,606	1,522	245	72	34	16	..
	Electricity ..	101	23	42	7	17	7	3	2	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	1,032	552	411	23	16	9	17	4	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	62,193	25,768	34,932	1,211	203	55	14	10	..
	Other Power ..	10,833	3,321	7,221	281	9	1	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	141,321	50,586	86,722	3,482	441	80	10	..	..
					ORISSA—URBAN					
	Total	11,235	5,027	5,511	341	189	100	30	37	..
	I All Fuels ..	4,412	2,162	1,827	149	142	74	22	36	..
	Electricity ..	558	108	227	81	87	33	9	13	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	147	28	56	16	31	15	1	..	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	3,568	1,950	1,483	50	24	26	12	23	..
	Other Power ..	139	76	61	2	..	..	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	6,823	2,865	3,684	192	47	26	8	1	..

E III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			PUNJAB—RURAL							
Division 2&3	**Total**	33,622	23,136	9,512	455	304	137	49	29	..
	I All Fuels ..	14,739	9,465	4,630	269	188	114	45	28	..
	Electricity ..	2,000	378	1,187	143	143	86	37	26	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	3,373	595	2,626	89	35	19	7	2	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	116	52	41	8	9	5	1	..	..
	Other Power ..	9,250	8,440	776	29	1	4	..	..	..
	II No Power ..	18,883	13,671	4,882	186	116	23	4	1	..
			PUNJAB—URBAN							
	Total	33,322	11,451	16,725	2,465	1,674	693	191	123	..
	I All Fuels ..	9,236	915	4,869	1,377	1,248	542	164	121	..
	Electricity ..	8,003	786	4,136	1,231	1,131	476	130	113	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	854	42	568	99	80	44	18	3	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	145	3	46	32	28	17	14	5	..
	Other Power ..	234	84	119	15	9	5	2	..	..
	II No Power ..	24,086	10,536	11,856	1,088	426	151	27	2	..
			RAJASTHAN—RURAL							
Divisions 0,2&3	Total	26,069	15,044	10,337	467	122	55	23	21	..
	I All Fuels ..	10,568	5,371	4,855	207	60	39	19	17	..
	Electricity ..	193	71	100	10	2	7	3	..	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	3,526	924	2,425	102	35	25	9	6	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	5,653	3,536	1,991	83	19	7	7	10	..
	Other power ..	1,196	840	339	12	4	..	..	1	..
	II No Power ..	15,501	9,673	5,482	260	62	16	4	4	..
			RAJASTHAN—URBAN							
	Total	18,146	8,132	8,377	918	423	172	53	71	..
	I All Fuels ..	9,537	4,062	4,502	555	222	106	33	57	..
	Electricity ..	2,485	665	1,413	196	99	55	17	40	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	1,250	256	816	96	45	21	8	8	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	5,145	2,791	1,990	247	73	29	7	8	..
	Other Power ..	657	350	283	16	5	1	1	1	..
	II No Power ..	8,609	4,070	3,875	363	201	66	20	14	..
			UTTAR PRADESH—RURAL							
Division 2&3	Total	158,521	93,421	55,604	6,512	1,931	651	307	95	..
	I All Fuels ..	52,198	29,863	19,448	1,736	678	269	115	89	..
	Electricity ..	2,414	575	1,416	175	126	56	21	45	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	10,185	2,375	7,057	343	230	143	22	15	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	15,637	9,662	5,221	495	147	47	37	28	..
	Other Power ..	23,962	17,251	5,754	723	175	23	35	1	..
	II No Power ..	106,323	63,558	36,156	4,776	1,253	382	192	6	..
			UTTAR PRADESH—URBAN							
	Total	82,311	33,712	39,535	5,463	2,240	840	247	274	..
	I All Fuels ..	28,244	9,116	14,528	2,462	1,087	608	181	262	..
	Electricity ..	8,124	1,481	4,479	973	576	336	103	176	..
	Liquid Fuel ..	2,736	621	1,651	240	113	66	13	29	..
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	10,845	4,337	5,234	730	268	178	48	50	..
	Other Power ..	6,539	2,677	3,161	519	130	28	17	7	..
	II No Power ..	54,067	24,596	25,007	3,001	1,153	232	66	12	..

E III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, *POWER* AND *NO POWER* USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

Division	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above	persons not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			WEST BENGAL—RURAL							
Division 2&3	Total	92,670	25,009	31,339	3,008	1,799	823	266	273	30,153
	I All Fuels ..	7,946	1,942	3,658	210	224	289	175	235	1,213
	Electricity ..	930	98	372	67	86	84	46	91	86
	Liquid Fuel ..	6,745	1,839	3,254	129	111	133	80	118	1,081
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	238	4	23	13	26	69	47	25	31
	Other Power	33	1	9	1	1	3	2	1	15
	II No Power ..	84,724	23,067	27,681	2,798	1,575	534	91	38	28,940
			WEST BENGAL—URBAN							
	Total	64,351	8,741	28,663	7,011	4,331	1,892	684	737	12,292
	I All Fuels ..	15,870	1,146	6,230	2,710	2,144	1,265	505	690	1,180
	Electricity ..	14,847	1,079	5,806	2,570	2,024	1,159	438	655	1,116
	Liquid Fuel ..	405	37	198	41	34	26	15	14	40
	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	295	8	87	36	42	48	41	15	18
	Other Power ..	323	22	139	63	44	32	11	6	6
	II No Power ..	48,481	7,595	22,433	4,301	2,187	627	179	47	11,112

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also.

E-IV DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES WALL A ND PRI DC MINANT

(Based o n

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house-holds	Predominant material of wall: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA*	**T**	**16,710,667**	**1,894,351**	**208,897**	**8,455,743**	**1,170,781**	**2,791,343**	**65,044**	**1,987,822**
	R	**13,742,241**	**1,717,220**	**175,232**	**7,817,866**	**1,034,647**	**1,261,029**	**21,232**	**1,643,684**
	U	**2,968,426**	**177,131**	**33,665**	**637,877**	**136,134**	**1,530,314**	**43,812**	**344,138**
Andhra Pradesh ..	T	1,426,055	109,060	2,323	867,003	..	206,519	216	238,487
	R	1,201,535	93,665	2,090	777,603	..	120,478	100	206,386
	U	224,520	15,395	233	89,400	..	86,041	116	32,101
Assam	T	440,460	374,849	11,264	11,983	1,071	12,764	4,943	547
	R	404,829	354,205	9,008	10,181	725	10,473	3,018	488
	U	35,631	20,644	2,256	1,802	346	2,291	1,925	59
Bihar	T	1,690,435	361,267	5,171	1,068,671	15,247	234,989	1,315	3,489
	R	1,549,161	348,768	4,330	1,027,834	11,003	153,186	846	3,096
	U	141,274	12,499	841	40,837	4,244	81,803	469	393
Gujarat	T	782,023	105,238	5,136	267,200	17,827	240,407	4,225	135,805
	R	574,584	98,674	3,097	250,648	14,420	111,742	1,493	91,496
	U	207,439	6,564	2,039	16,552	3,407	128,665	2,732	44,309
Jammu and Kashmir ..	T	128,144	216	5,881	18,458	29,889	22,812	44	50,161
	R	108,333	206	5,243	17,531	26,765	12,336	14	45,771
	U	19,811	10	638	927	3,124	10,476	30	4,390
Kerala	T	561,585	89,002	23,027	156,861	89,101	25,773	87	177,137
	R	484,701	77,916	18,760	147,634	75,529	20,815	82	143,409
	U	76,884	11,086	4,267	9,227	13,572	4,958	5	33,728
Madhya Pradesh.. ..	T	1,328,171	92,921	79,595	807,074	109,850	101,645	1,442	124,495
	R	1,134,843	85,635	75,225	755,702	75,614	31,665	533	101,648
	U	193,328	7,286	4,370	51,372	34,236	69,980	909	22,847
Madras	T	1,421,310	13,643	2,422	927,250	34,125	325,062	6,352	100,141
	R	1,064,803	9,278	2,014	789,994	23,137	153,519	5,629	72,923
	U	356,507	4,365	408	137,256	10,988	171,543	723	27,218
Maharashtra	T	1,518,048	211,385	13,156	440,826	104,889	291,075	27,624	384,135
	R	1,102,739	174,222	4,520	393,762	89,343	80,964	2,834	343,551
	U	415,309	37,163	8,636	47,064	15,546	210,111	24,790	40,584
Mysore	T	847,464	62,265	328	392,560	18,170	91,713	932	275,725
	R	663,881	49,118	213	331,137	13,404	31,252	500	234,999
	U	183,583	13,147	115	61,423	4,766	60,461	432	40,726
Orissa	T	714,412	95,125	19,581	523,064	16,440	46,387	774	9,660
	R	667,542	91,740	18,562	502,371	15,310	29,949	369	7,785
	U	46,870	3,385	1,019	20,693	1,130	16,438	405	1,875
Punjab	T	702,669	4,012	1,710	36,368	341,292	290,962	941	25,965
	R	550,320	3,461	330	33,911	324,309	164,909	523	22,636
	U	152,349	551	1,380	2,457	16,983	126,053	418	3,329
Rajasthan	T	732,009	19,306	9,770	255,741	123,799	46,438	321	306,119
	R	635,119	18,204	9,582	240,954	113,902	27,185	220	224,825
	U	126,890	1,102	188	14,787	9,897	19,253	101	81,294
Uttar Pradesh	T	2,799,530	45,416	7,624	1,893,057	260,075	479,532	475	105,989
	R	2,441,496	43,273	6,837	1,816,581	245,457	224,164	169	99,123
	U	358,034	2,143	787	76,476	14,618	255,368	306	6,866
West Bengal	T	1,321,673	222,392	14,254	759,626	2,430	296,547	14,447	2,269
	R	991,614	187,439	10,282	699,372	2,125	79,729	4,406	1,686
	U	330,059	34,953	3,972	60,254	305	216,818	10,041	583

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also

USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF MATERIAL OF ROOF

20% *Sample*)

Predominant material of roof									Total Rural Urban	India/State
Cement concrete	All other material	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other material		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
69,321	**67,365**	**6,920,580**	**5,900,466**	**918,804**	**70,351**	**521,922**	**728,060**	**1,650,484**	**T**	**INDIA**
18,934	**52,347**	**6,325,303**	**4,865,482**	**559,674**	**26,071**	**207,797**	**271,933**	**1,485,981**	**R**	
50,337	**15,018**	**595,277**	**1,034,984**	**359,130**	**44,280**	**314,125**	**456,127**	**164,503**	**U**	
1,907	540	837,360	317,512	11,016	2,645	51,977	28,062	177,483	T	Andhra Pradesh
812	401	753,796	242,065	5,004	706	24,996	17,491	157,477	R	
1,095	139	83,564	75,447	6,012	1,939	26,981	10,571	20,006	U	
10,395	12,644	356,146	749	68,177	4,350	656	411	9,971	T	Assam
6,579	10,152	342,841	187	48,188	3,814	237	237	9,325	R	
3,816	2,492	13,305	562	19,989	536	419	174	646	U	
101	185	707,880	883,350	18,351	4,538	74,636	1,509	171	T	Bihar
25	73	690,308	809,315	12,544	1,583	34,619	658	134	R	
76	112	17,572	74,035	5,807	2,955	40,017	851	37	U	
3,935	2,250	78,761	511,768	146,597	4,245	595	38,472	1,585	T	Gujgrat
1,490	1,524	59,722	422,553	84,560	1,250	113	5,526	860	R	
2,445	726	19,039	89,215	62,037	2,995	482	32,946	725	U	
31	652	105,979	5,900	5,385	52	1,345	540	8,943	T	Jammu and Kashmir
3	464	96,362	1,585	1,680	17	313	41	8,335	R	
28	188	9,617	4,315	3,705	35	1,032	499	608	U	
119	478	416,611	139,230	2,999	2,245	5	489	6	T	Kerala
103	453	373,007	106,387	2,952	2,209	4	136	6	R	
16	25	43,604	32,843	47	36	1	353	..	U	
1,576	9,573	151,030	1,016,410	58,775	13,705	9,222	50,783	28,246	T	Madhya Pradesh
374	8,447	139,396	907,356	27,726	4,337	4,703	26,179	25,146	R	
1,202	1,126	11,634	109,054	31,049	9,368	4,519	24,604	3,100	U	
3,211	9,104	822,980	465,558	21,837	2,884	62,636	36,200	9,215	T	Madras
1,210	7,099	706,982	294,079	12,188	1,009	23,710	19,992	6,843	R	
2,001	2,005	115,998	171,479	9,649	1,875	38,926	16,208	2,372	U	
31,469	13,489	403,736	588,255	299,719	7,979	14,482	92,953	110,924	T	Maharashtra
3,773	9,770	355,234	427,465	198,471	1,479	2,269	23,412	94,469	R	
27,696	3,719	48,502	160,790	101,248	6,500	12,213	69,541	16,515	U	
2,478	3,293	217,780	302,827	22,920	1,485	723	49,450	252,279	T	Mysore
987	2,271	195,045	212,874	12,748	296	209	26,179	216,530	R	
1,491	1,022	22,735	89,953	10,172	1,189	514	23,271	35,749	U	
2,284	1,097	581,823	110,520	10,246	2,483	2,014	5,984	1,337	T	Orissa
693	763	558,636	99,273	5,729	975	850	1,534	545	R	
1,591	334	23,192	11,247	4,517	1,508	1,164	4,450	792	U	
977	442	566,401	46,233	9,193	2,219	56,003	21,928	692	T	Punjab
149	92	471,444	34,771	4,675	1,397	30,338	7,585	110	R	
828	350	94,957	11,462	4,518	822	25,665	14,343	582	U	
306	209	271,449	270,557	20,560	1,385	14,269	182,203	1,586	T	Rajasthan
79	168	253,996	255,629	11,605	515	9,475	102,942	957	U	
227	41	17,453	14,928	8,955	870	4,794	79,261	629	R	
1,332	6,030	527,399	977,202	22,970	3,842	154,869	80,078	1,033,170	T	Uttar Pradesh
290	5,692	503,737	902,431	11,564	1,044	52,841	15,879	954,000	R	
1,042	423	23,662	74,771	11,406	2,798	102,028	64,199	79,170	U	
4,476	5,232	733,816	229,242	173,664	13,773	63,546	98,896	5,736	T	West Bengal
2,104	4,471	710,029	119,229	109,808	5,341	20,706	21,699	4,802	R	
2,372	761	23,787	110,013	63,856	8,432	42,840	77,197	934	U	

E—V SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(Based on 20%

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of households	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms
			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA*	**T**	**16,710,667**	**44,505,008**	**41,732,575**	**32,936,287**
	R	**13,742,241**	**36,425,442**	**34,736,055**	**27,196,123**
	U	**2,968,426**	**8,079,566**	**6,996,520**	**5,740,164**
Andhra Pradesh ..	T	1,426,055	3,475,816	3,401,481	2,330,021
	R	1,201,535	2,910,934	2,843,682	1,887,490
	U	224,520	564,882	557,799	442,531
Assam	T	440,460	1,250,477	1,100,453	968,784
	R	404,829	1,142,986	1,026,159	892,116
	U	35,631	107,491	74,294	76,668
Bihar	T	1,690,435	4,771,822	4,644,565	4,087,301
	R	1,549,161	4,350,024	4,291,382	3,769,855
	U	141,274	421,798	353,183	317,446
Gujarat	T	782,023	2,128,930	2,011,219	1,264,194
	R	574,584	1,570,860	1,502,042	878,283
	U	207,439	558,070	509,177	385,911
Jammu and Kashmir ..	T	128,144	382,077	333,597	265,757
	R	108,333	317,438	277,538	207,362
	U	19,811	64,639	56,059	58,395
Kerala	T	561,585	1,621,418	1,660,242	1,327,704
	R	484,701	1,384,030	1,418,168	1,118,992
	U	76,884	237,388	242,074	208,712
Madhya Pradesh	T	1,328,171	3,273,276	3,119,964	2,382,106
	R	1,134,843	2,787,954	2,697,967	1,992,279
	U	193,328	485,322	421,997	389,827
Madras	T	1,421,310†	3,286,012†	3,269,256†	2,055,003
	R	1,064,803	2,427,109	2,431,723	1,437,830
	U	356,507	858,903	837,533	617,173
Maharashtra	T	1,518,048	3,985,857	3,760,763	2,246,128
	R	1,102,739	2,820,815	2,791,778	1,570,459
	U	415,309	1,165,042	968,985	675,669
Mysore	T	847,464	2,320,942	2,237,062	1,456,896
	R	663,881	1,811,829	1,755,264	1,077,152
	U	183,583	509,113	481,798	379,744
Orissa	T	714,412	1,729,099	1,704,485	1,653,050
	R	667,542	1,613,886	1,606,844	1,546,495
	U	46,870	115,213	97,641	106,555
Punjab	T	702,669	2,152,947	1,855,231	1,622,302
	R	550,320	1,719,971	1,495,023	1,302,056
	U	152,349	432,976	360,208	320,246
Rajasthan	T	762,009	2,126,061	1,911,489	1,517,803
	R	635,119	1,775,838	1,600,314	1,228,411
	U	126,890	350,223	311,175	289,392
Uttar Pradesh	T	2,799,530	7,587,313	6,812,473	7,121,870
	R	2,441,496	6,606,338	5,995,398	6,356,018
	U	358,034	980,975	817,075	765,852
West Bengal	T	1,321,673	3,698,673	3,268,286	2,107,746
	R	991,614	2,743,035	2,587,365	1,570,686
	U	330,059	955,638	680,921	537,060

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also

†See note page 147

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Sample)

Households with no regular room			Households with one room				
	No. of members			No. of members		Total Rural Urban	India/State
No. of households	Males	Females	No. of households	Males	Females		
7	8	9	10	11	12	2	1
221,901	**527,849**	**508,448**	**8,187,554**	**18,419,828**	**17,220,006**	T	**INDIA**
197,324	**465,236**	**463,384**	**6,612,885**	**14,829,539**	**14,249,856**	R	
24,577	**62,613**	**45,064**	**1,574,669**	**3,590,289**	**2,970,150**	U	
..	..	..	920,118	2,038,842	2,004,256	T	Andhra Pradesh
..	..	..	803,713	1,791,303	1,758,122	R	
..	..	..	116,405	247,539	246,134	U	
897	2,341	2,379	161,211	360,604	311,938	T	Assam
796	2,214	2,353	145,424	324,326	290,611	R	
101	127	26	15,787	36,278	21,327	U	
2,883	6,536	5,188	614,094	1,279,836	1,246,990	T	Bihar
2,292	5,106	4,358	551,784	1,140,491	1,137,212	R	
591	1,430	830	62,310	139,345	109,778	U	
2,297	5,587	4,993	470,164	1,190,590	1,119,245	T	Gujarat
1,893	4,616	4,282	358,311	924,993	882,500	R	
404	971	711	111,853	265,597	236,745	U	
2,055	4,772	4,209	62,317	160,991	141,353	T	Jammu and Kashmir
1,775	4,103	3,637	56,253	146,164	129,036	R	
280	669	572	6,064	14,827	12,317	U	
7,883	20,409	20,820	179,757	434,440	447,362	T	Kerala
7,102	18,348	18,701	158,322	382,018	393,314	R	
781	2,061	2,119	21,435	52,422	54,048	U	
4,014	6,846	6,136	718,264	1,499,940	1,429,808	T	Madhya Pradesh
3,698	6,381	5,868	622,501	1,310,316	1,270,485	R	
316	465	268	95,763	189,624	159,323	U	
53,852	115,428	124,715	932,098	1,960,094	1,960,926	T	Madras
49,698	106,549	116,037	719,365	1,517,959	1,524,741	R	
4,154	8,879	8,678	212,733	442,135	436,185	U	
34,264	79,097	68,056	984,674	2,379,997	2,217,068	T	Maharashtra
27,977	60,847	60,391	728,015	1,720,391	1,693,241	R	
6,287	18,250	7,665	256,659	659,606	523,827	U	
90,188	230,903	225,217	345,674	818,389	794,898	T	Mysore
83,422	212,965	208,490	273,048	654,594	640,030	R	
6,766	17,938	16,727	72,626	163,795	154,868	U	
928	1,922	1,902	228,128	435,246	435,535	T	Orissa
773	1,548	1,665	207,953	397,121	404,761	R	
155	374	237	20,175	38,125	30,774	U	
1,477	4,323	3,064	259,329	652,535	545,868	T	Punjab
1,148	3,148	2,607	188,909	487,151	416,687	R	
329	1,175	457	70,420	165,384	129,181	U	
1,871	5,286	4,357	389,758	929,508	834,435	T	Rajasthan
1,703	4,940	4,095	331,940	803,605	726,785	R	
168	346	262	57,818	125,903	107,650	U	
9,756	22,618	18,266	933,128	1,983,313	1,735,783	T	Uttar Pradesh
7,580	17,108	14,480	763,096	1,604,722	1,436,682	R	
2,176	5,510	3,786	170,032	378,591	299,101	U	
5,977	13,521	11,591	855,648	1,988,786	1,724,620	T	West Bengal
4,591	10,868	10,088	630,972	1,455,048	1,387,618	R	
1,386	2,653	1,503	224,676	533,738	337,002	U	

E—V SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF

(*Based on 20%*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms		
		No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
INDIA*	**T**	**4,416,345**	**11,953,145**	**11,312,220**	**1,890,319**	**5,891,667**	**5,533,964**
	R	**3,684,239**	**9,887,947**	**9,437,033**	**1,584,799**	**4,903,978**	**4,630,023**
	U	**732,106**	**2,065,198**	**1,875,187**	**305,520**	**987,689**	**903,941**
Andhra Pradesh ..	T	316,360	824,805	801,727	100,525	300,054	291,291
	R	258,006	672,605	651,939	75,704	226,699	218,930
	U	58,354	152,200	149,788	24,821	73,355	72,361
Assam	T	153,355	413,989	368,215	66,132	218,731	195,440
	R	143,110	384,435	346,280	61,689	202,627	182,920
	U	10,245	29,554	21,935	4,443	16,104	12,520
Bihar	T	496,330	1,312,407	1,293,841	261,720	836,793	812,253
	R	459,068	1,202,592	1,198,462	243,755	774,051	756,397
	U	37,262	109,815	95,379	17,965	62,742	55,856
Gujarat	T	213,933	615,574	584,374	54,967	170,625	163,987
	R	157,222	454,875	435,771	37,363	117,010	112,839
	U	56,711	160,699	148,603	17,604	53,615	51,148
Jammu and Kashmir ..	T	29,932	88,413	76,346	15,572	51,406	44,630
	R	25,677	75,870	65,362	12,408	40,959	35,339
	U	4,255	12,543	10,984	3,164	10,447	9,291
Kerala	T	177,469	508,991	522,910	101,233	316,985	324,065
	R	154,420	439,436	452,046	87,555	272,286	278,638
	U	23,049	69,555	70,864	13,678	44,699	45,427
Madhya Pradesh	T	366,357	951,425	911,075	135,703	417,359	398,996
	R	313,028	813,957	787,879	114,278	351,721	339,698
	U	53,329	137,468	123,196	21,425	65,638	59,298
Madras	T	265,389	689,262	681,231	82,533	238,445	234,565
	R	187,985	488,407	482,171	52,099	149,862	147,649
	U	77,404	200,855	199,060	30,434	88,583	86,916
Maharashtra	T	344,802	977,528	951,301	97,685	319,613	311,486
	R	252,458	710,222	709,936	63,146	208,163	209,726
	U	92,344	267,306	241,365	34,539	111,450	101,760
Mysore	T	255,086	712,008	686,385	91,251	300,308	286,477
	R	199,236	557,385	538,349	66,676	221,341	211,444
	U	55,850	154,623	148,036	24,575	78,967	75,033
Orissa	T	264,700	604,612	602,768	106,025	286,066	279,715
	R	251,686	573,168	574,500	100,509	270,824	265,905
	U	13,014	31,444	28,208	5,516	15,242	13,810
Punjab	T	216,682	650,869	566,723	109,764	375,055	327,182
	R	173,293	525,775	457,189	91,587	314,103	274,145
	U	43,389	125,094	109,234	18,177	60,952	53,037
Rajasthan	T	189,746	538,581	487,882	90,386	294,403	264,661
	R	157,493	448,872	405,761	74,607	243,771	217,868
	U	32,253	89,709	82,121	15,779	50,632	46,793
Uttar Pradesh	T	772,407	1,976,656	1,775,806	460,554	1,323,082	1,198,943
	R	678,030	1,709,769	1,547,227	418,309	1,190,496	1,081,712
	U	94,377	266,887	223,579	42,245	132,586	117,231
West Bengal	T	288,626	906,089	836,175	88,882	357,702	323,944
	R	231,884	719,453	680,095	65,804	263,268	244,434
	U	56,742	186,636	156,080	23,078	94,434	79,510

*Includes figures of Union Territories and other Areas also

MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

Sample)

Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms or more			Total Rural Urban	India/State
No. of households	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members			
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
977,356	**3,401,616**	**3,188,467**	**996,725**	**4,265,424**	**3,926,093**	**T**	**INDIA**
818,671	**2,826,451**	**2,665,040**	**825,720**	**3,472,621**	**3,251,411**	**R**	
158,685	**575,165**	**523,427**	**171,005**	**792,803**	**674,682**	**U**	
47,663	156,809	152,686	41,389	155,306	151,521	T	Andhra Pradesh
34,870	113,708	110,552	29,242	106,619	104,139	R	
12,793	43,101	42,134	12,147	48,687	47,382	U	
30,560	117,421	104,540	28,305	137,391	117,941	T	Assam
28,149	106,997	97,154	25,661	122,387	106,841	R	
2,411	10,424	7,386	2,644	15,004	11,100	U	
140,204	515,228	499,260	175,204	821,022	787,033	T	Bihar
129,863	474,395	462,829	162,399	753,389	732,124	R	
10,341	40,833	36,431	12,805	67,633	54,909	U	
22,893	77,329	74,730	17,769	69,225	63,890	T	Gujarat
12,397	42,187	40,883	7,398	27,179	25,767	R	
10,496	35,142	33,847	10,371	42,046	38,123	U	
8,337	30,792	26,979	9,931	45,703	40,080	T	Jammu and Kashmir
6,097	22,503	19,732	6,123	27,839	24,432	R	
2,240	8,289	7,247	3,808	17,864	15,648	U	
46,229	157,327	159,483	49,014	183,266	185,602	T	Kerala
38,722	130,328	131,951	38,580	141,614	143,518	R	
7,507	26,999	27,532	10,434	41,652	42,084	U	
56,364	194,528	186,391	47,469	203,178	187,558	T	Madhya Pradesh
45,676	157,973	152,805	35,662	147,606	141,232	R	
10,688	36,555	33,586	11,807	55,572	46,326	U	
37,201	119,410	116,481	30,116	118,605	108,650	T	Madras
21,786	69,453	67,995	15,549	55,798	54,373	R	
15,415	49,957	48,486	14,567	62,807	54,277	U	
32,255	116,314	113,293	24,368	113,308	99,559	T	Maharashtra
19,097	68,876	69,526	12,046	52,316	48,958	R	
13,158	47,438	43,767	12,322	60,992	50,601	U	
36,610	134,765	129,402	28,655	124,569	114,683	T	Mysore
24,130	90,134	87,112	17,369	75,410	69,839	R	
12,480	44,631	42,290	11,286	49,159	44,844	U	
62,429	190,635	184,517	52,202	210,618	200,108	T	Orissa
58,879	179,369	174,765	47,742	191,856	185,248	R	
3,550	11,266	9,752	4,460	18,762	14,860	U	
58,710	218,642	192,392	56,707	251,523	220,002	T	Punjab
49,069	183,443	161,731	46,314	206,351	182,364	R	
9,641	35,199	30,661	10,393	45,172	37,638	U	
44,537	161,323	144,717	45,711	196,960	175,437	T	Rajasthan
35,586	129,366	115,399	33,790	145,284	130,406	R	
8,951	31,957	29,318	11,921	51,676	45,031	U	
281,631	914,212	836,277	342,054	1,367,432	1,247,398	T	Uttar Pradesh
258,815	833,964	765,587	315,666	1,250,279	1,149,710	R	
22,816	80,248	70,690	26,388	117,153	97,688	U	
50,632	230,675	204,582	31,908	201,900	167,374	T	West Bengal
38,679	174,162	158,371	19,684	120,236	106,759	R	
11,953	56,513	46,211	12,224	81,664	60,615	U	

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

E-1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

E-1.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES WHICH ARE EITHER VACANT OR USED AS DWELLINGS, SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS, WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

E-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hostels sarais,' dharamshalas,, tourists homes and inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop *cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH	**49**	**951**	**711**	**668**	**7**	**36**	**2**
I Gwalior Division	*60*	*940*	*643*	*622*	*5*	*16*	*1*
1 MORENA DISTRICT	82	918	718	696	4	8	1
1 Ambah Tahsil	25	975	712	699	3	10	1
2 Morena Tahsil	58	942	715	705	7	3	2
3 Joura Tahsil	81	919	702	693	2	7	1
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	127	873	702	692	5	5	1
5 Bijeypur Tahsil	127	873	729	707	5	17	1
6 Sheopur Tahsil	101	899	699	688	4	7	2
2 BHIND DISTRICT	39	961	617	596	5	16	1
1 Bhind Tahsil	30	970	639	628	4	7	1
2 Gohad Tahsil	46	954	629	613	3	13	1
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	36	964	614	598	3	13	N
4 Lahar Tahsil	49	951	584	544	8	32	1
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT	49	951	645	631	7	7	1
1 Gird Tahsil	50	950	701	685	9	7	1
Gwalior City	36	964	811	791	13	7	1
2 Pichhore Tahsil	44	956	565	555	5	5	2
3 Bhander Tahsil	55	945	562	547	2	13	N
4 DATIA DISTRICT	19	981	681	640	8	33	1
1 Seondha Tahsil	13	987	709	665	12	32	1
2 Datia Tahsil	23	977	664	624	6	34	1
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT	89	911	551	527	3	21	2
1 Pohri Tahsil	66	934	530	503	3	24	1
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	136	864	521	505	4	12	2
3 Karera Tahsil	94	906	549	524	4	21	4
4 Kolaras Tahsil	75	925	528	506	2	20	1
5 Pichhore Tahsil	76	924	601	575	3	23	2
6 GUNA DISTRICT	48	952	688	657	5	26	1
1 Guna Tahsil	54	946	680	639	8	33	2
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil ..	34	966	659	640	5	14	2
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	61	939	630	607	4	19	1
4 Raghogarh Tahsil	43	957	759	723	6	30	N
5 Chachaura Tahsil	51	949	779	727	3	49	1
II Rewa Division	*51*	*949*	*712*	*661*	*7*	*44*	*1*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT ..	65	935	615	564	5	46	1
1 Niwari Tahsil	79	921	639	588	7	44	N
2 Jatara Tahsil	56	944	601	545	5	51	N
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil	64	936	611	565	4	42	1
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	66	934	601	549	5	47	1
1 Laundi Tahsil	29	971	557	514	6	37	N
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	67	933	602	553	5	44	1
3 Bijawar Tahsil	92	908	633	566	7	60	1
9 PANNA DISTRICT	45	955	646	593	6	47	N
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	46	954	597	549	7	41	1
2 Panna Tahsil	50	950	654	592	7	55	N
3 Pawai Tahsil	39	961	658	612	5	41	N
10 SATNA DISTRICT	50	950	733	680	9	44	1
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil ..	46	954	776	724	11	41	1
2 Nagod Tahsil	52	948	812	747	7	58	1
3 Amarpatan Tahsil	45	955	567	527	6	34	1
4 Maihar Tahsil	65	935	787	725	11	51	1

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

CENSUS HOUSES

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and workshops	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others	State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
11	**1**	**9**	**3**	**N**	**12**	**1**	**201**	**MADHYA PRADESH**
17	*2*	*11*	*3*	*N*	*18*	*1*	*244*	*I Gwalior Division*
17	2	6	4	N	15	1	164	1 MORENA DISTRICT
13	1	5	4	N	11	1	227	1 Ambah Tahsil
18	3	6	4	N	13	1	180	2 Morena Tahsil
18	2	3	5	N	14	N	174	3 Joura Tahsil
17	1	6	3	N	16	1	126	4 Sabalgarh Tahsil
18	3	8	2	N	19	1	92	5 Bijeypur Tahsil
18	2	7	1	N	19	1	150	6 Sheopur Tahsil
13	1	9	4	N	16	1	299	2 BHIND DISTRICT
17	2	9	4	N	15	1	282	1 Bhind Tahsil
14	1	10	4	N	19	N	276	2 Gohad Tahsil
8	2	7	4	N	14	1	314	3 Mehgaon Tahsil
12	1	11	3	N	15	N	324	4 Lahar Tahsil
29	2	15	3	N	18	1	237	3 GWALIOR DISTRICT
42	2	20	3	N	19	1	161	1 Gird Tahsil
64	3	27	3	N	15	2	38	Gwalior City
12	1	7	3	N	18	1	347	2 Pichhore Tahsil
9	N	8	3	N	15	1	347	3 Bhander Tahsil
23	2	12	4	N	22	1	235	4 DATIA DISTRICT
14	1	11	5	N	23	1	222	1 Seondha Tahsil
28	2	13	3	N	21	2	243	2 Datia Tahsil
13	1	13	2	N	21	1	307	5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT
9	1	13	2	N	19	N	359	1 Pohri Tahsil
19	3	11	3	N	18	1	286	2 Shivpuri Tahsil
14	N	13	2	N	23	1	300	3 Karera Tahsil
12	1	13	3	N	21	N	346	4 Kolaras Tahsil
12	1	14	2	N	22	1	269	5 Pichhore Tahsil
11	2	9	2	N	19	1	219	6 GUNA DISTRICT
14	4	11	3	N	14	1	217	1 Guna Tahsil
12	1	11	2	N	20	1	258	2 Ashoknagar Tahsil
11	1	7	2	N	27	N	260	3 Mungaoli Tahsil
9	1	6	2	N	17	1	162	4 Raghogarh Tahsil
10	1	6	2	..	14	1	135	5 Chachaura Tahsil
6	*1*	*6*	*4*	*N*	*14*	*1*	*204*	*II Rewa Division*
6	1	7	3	N	19	1	282	7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT
6	1	9	4	N	12	N	250	1 Niwari Tahsil
5	1	6	3	N	18	1	309	2 Jatara Tahsil
9	1	6	3	N	24	N	281	3 Tikamgarh Tahsil
9	1	9	3	N	18	1	291	8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT
6	1	10	3	N	17	1	376	1 Laundi Tahsil
11	1	9	3	N	19	1	286	2 Chhatarpur Tahsil
7	2	7	3	N	16	N	239	3 Bijawar Tahsil
5	1	8	3	N	19	1	272	9 PANNA DISTRICT
11	2	10	3	N	17	N	313	1 Ajaigarh Tahsil
6	1	9	4	N	20	1	255	2 Panna Tahsil
3	1	6	3	N	17	N	273	3 Pawai Tahsil
8	1	7	4	N	18	1	177	10 SATNA DISTRICT
12	2	7	5	N	17	1	133	1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil
6	1	8	5	N	16	1	98	2 Nagod Tahsil
2	N	8	3	N	21	N	353	3 Amarpatan Tahsil
7	2	8	5	N	23	1	104	4 Maihar Tahsil

E-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

State/Division/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hostels sarais, dharamsalas, tourist homes and inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop *cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11 REWA DISTRICT	37	963	706	661	7	38	1
1 Teonthar Tahsil	26	974	693	659	10	24	N
2 Sirmour Tahsil	23	977	735	682	5	48	N
3 Mauganj Tahsil	44	956	658	613	6	39	N
4 Huzur Tahsil	49	951	739	692	8	39	2
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	46	954	835	793	5	37	2
1 Beohari Tahsil	39	961	630	577	5	48	6
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil ..	41	959	832	801	4	27	1
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	53	947	903	857	6	40	1
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil ..	29	971	893	879	2	12	3
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	52	948	851	784	7	60	1
1 Gopadbanas Tahsil ..	50	950	831	761	9	61	1
2 Deosar Tahsil	50	950	882	815	6	61	N
3 Singrauli Tahsil	60	940	885	831	3	51	N
III Indore Division	*43*	*957*	*675*	*641*	*9*	*25*	*2*
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT	19	981	624	589	6	29	2
1 Jawad Tahsil	33	967	603	567	3	33	4
2 Neemuch Tahsil	7	993	623	593	11	19	2
3 Manasa Tahsil	14	986	652	629	5	18	1
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	18	982	718	682	5	31	1
5 Malhargharh Tahsil ..	15	985	638	595	8	35	3
6 Garoth Tahsil	29	971	644	608	7	29	1
7 Mandsaur Tahsil	22	978	572	540	5	27	2
8 Sitamau Tahsil	16	984	630	583	5	42	1
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	52	948	696	657	10	29	3
1 Jaora Tahsil	50	950	671	628	11	32	1
2 Alot Tahsil	64	936	626	585	7	34	2
3 Sailana Tahsil	69	931	751	726	8	17	4
4 Ratlam Tahsil	41	959	732	692	10	30	4
Ratlam (Municipality) ..	44	956	793	755	15	23	6
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	57	943	643	603	9	31	1
1 Khacharod Tahsil ..	54	946	657	597	7	53	N
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	57	943	510	469	9	32	N
3 Tarana Tahsil	59	941	683	644	7	32	N
4 Badnagar Tahsil	55	945	586	544	8	34	1
5 Ujjain Tahsil	58	942	693	665	10	18	2
Ujjain City (Municipality) ..	57	943	777	749	14	14	3
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	28	972	687	665	7	15	N
1 Thandla Tahsil	29	971	671	649	4	18	..
2 Petlawad Tahsil	45	955	649	620	10	19	N
3 Jhabua Tahsil	30	970	758	730	9	19	N
4 Jobat Tahsil	22	978	729	716	5	8	N
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	21	979	626	609	7	10	1
18 DHAR DISTRICT	50	950	632	598	12	22	2
1 Badnawar Tahsil	36	964	638	588	14	36	1
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	62	938	589	562	20	7	2
3 Dhar Tahsil	71	929	609	573	9	27	2
4 Kukshi Tahsil	36	964	531	506	10	15	1
5 Manawar Tahsil	42	958	753	720	10	23	1
19 INDORE DISTRICT	47	953	726	694	13	19	3
1 Depalpur Tahsil	48	952	578	526	10	42	1
2 Sawer Tahsil	40	960	668	619	8	41	2
3 Indore Tahsil	37	963	769	744	14	11	3
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)	35	965	810	783	16	11	4
4 Mhow Tahsil	86	914	707	675	13	19	4

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*contd.*

CENSUS HOUSES

Shops excluding eatings houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and workshed	Schools and other educational institutitions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others		State/Division/District/Tahsil/City Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
4	1	6	3	N	11	N	231	11	REWA DISTRICT
4	1	9	4	N	9	N	254		1 Teonthar Tahsil
1	N	4	2	N	10	N	225		2 Sirmour Tahsil
1	1	4	3	N	9	N	280		3 Mauganj Tahsil
10	1	9	4	N	15	1	170		4 Huzur Tahsil
5	1	3	3	N	7	1	97	12	SHAHDOL DISTRICT
2	N	4	4	N	10	N	305		1 Beohari Tahsil
8	1	1	4	N	11	1	100		2 Bandhogarh Tahsil
6	2	4	3	N	5	1	22		3 Sohagpur Tahsil
N	N	2	4	N	7	1	61		4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil
1	1	5	4	N	7	N	78	13	SIDHI DISTRICT
2	1	5	4	N	8	N	98		1 Gopadbanas Tahsil
1	N	7	5	..	7	N	48		2 Deosar Tahsil
1	N	4	4	..	5	N	41		3 Singrauli Tahsil
18	*3*	*12*	*3*	*N*	*13*	*1*	*230*		*III Indore Division*
25	1	18	3	N	19	1	288	14	MANDSAUR DISTRICT
28	1	17	3	N	27	N	284		1 Jawad Tahsil
25	2	19	3	1	17	1	300		2 Neemuch Tahsil
31	2	16	3	..	18	1	262		3 Manasa Tahsil
25	2	17	3	N	18	2	196		4 Bhanpura Tahsil
16	1	16	4	N	20	1	286		5 Malhargarh Tahsil
25	2	16	2	N	15	1	265		6 Garoth Tahsil
24	1	25	3	N	15	N	336		7 Mandsaur Tahsil
20	2	16	3	N	21	1	290		8 Sitamau Tahsil
21	3	13	3	N	17	1	191	15	RATLAM DISTRICT
21	2	12	3	..	20	N	220		1 Jaora Tahsil
15	2	11	3	N	19	1	257		2 Alot Tahsil
9	2	4	3	..	13	1	144		3 Sailana Tahsil
29	4	18	3	N	16	1	152		4 Ratlam Tahsil
59	8	30	2	N	9	2	47		Ratlam (M)
21	3	13	3	N	16	1	242	16	UJJAIN DISTRICT
14	2	10	2	N	19	1	241		1 Khacharod Tahsil
13	2	12	2	1	14	N	389		2 Mahidpur Tahsil
8	1	10	2	N	8	1	228		3 Tarana Tahsil
17	2	9	3	N	20	1	306		4 Badnagar Tahsil
36	5	18	3	N	18	2	165		5 Ujjain Tahsil
60	7	26	4	N	16	3	47		Ujjain City (M)
7	N	4	3	N	4	1	266	17	JHABUA DISTRICT
6	1	4	3	N	5	1	280		1 Thandla Tahsil
11	1	7	3	..	10	1	273		2 Petlawad Tahsil
6	N	5	4	N	2	1	194		3 Jhabua Tahsil
6	N	2	3	..	2	1	235		4 Jobat Tahsil
6	N	3	3	..	2	1	337		5 Alirajpur Tahsil
9	2	7	3	1	13	1	280	18	DHAR DISTRICT
12	3	10	3	N	22	1	274		1 Badnawar Tahsil
8	2	5	3	2	15	2	310		2 Sardarpur Tahsil
11	2	11	3	1	16	1	273		3 Dhar Tahsil
8	1	6	3	1	8	1	404		4 Kukshi Tahsil
7	2	6	4	1	8	1	175		5 Manawar Tahsil
36	6	18	4	1	13	1	145	19	INDORE DISTRICT
11	2	7	4	1	20	1	327		1 Depalpur Tahsil
8	2	9	4	N	20	1	246		2 Sawer Tahsil
50	8	23	4	N	10	2	94		3 Indore Tahsil
61	9	27	3	N	8	2	41		Indore City (M.C.)
19	7	15	5	N	16	1	140		4 Mhow Tahsil

E-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED					
		Total	Dwellings, Shop-*cum*-dwellings, Workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hostels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	46	954	674	627	10	37	2
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	36	964	664	617	8	39	1
2 Dewas Tahsil	48	952	707	662	11	34	3
3 Bagli Tahsil	53	947	609	578	9	22	1
4 Kannod Tahsil	54	946	817	750	13	54	1
5 Khategaon Tahsil	39	961	595	541	9	45	2
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT.. ..	50	950	737	704	11	22	2
1 Barwaha Tahsil	51	949	724	683	10	31	3
2 Maheshwar Tahsil ..	54	946	579	528	10	41	3
3 Barwani Tahsil	47	953	786	764	10	12	2
4 Rajpur Tahsil	48	952	698	656	13	29	2
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	65	935	725	680	14	31	4
6 Sendhwa Tahsil	50	950	799	780	11	8	2
7 Khargone Tahsil	42	958	728	700	12	16	3
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil ..	52	948	826	798	9	19	1
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	43	957	662	633	7	22	2
1 Khandwa Tahsil	45	955	608	582	6	20	2
Khandwa (*Municipality*) ..	79	921	736	709	13	14	4
2 Harsud Tahsil	28	972	659	635	4	20	2
3 Burhanpur Tahsil	50	950	758	722	9	27	3
Burhanpur (Municipality) ..	60	940	759	694	11	54	5
IV Bhopal Division	*50*	*950*	*680*	*640*	*7*	*33*	*2*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	50	950	650	608	7	35	2
1 Susner Tahsil	40	960	745	699	10	36	2
2 Agar Tahsil	57	943	617	579	4	34	1
3 Shajapur Tahsil	44	956	620	578	7	35	2
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	59	941	651	609	8	34	1
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	43	957	768	713	9	46	2
1 Khilchipur Tahsil	58	942	796	725	9	62	2
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	32	968	821	758	5	58	1
3 Biaora Tahsil	53	947	759	702	10	47	2
4 Sarangpur Tahsil	51	949	754	712	7	35	1
5 Narsingarh Tahsil ..	22	978	719	680	9	30	1
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	44	956	633	600	8	25	3
1 Lateri Tahsil	57	943	642	597	5	40	1
2 Sironj Tahsil	43	957	707	665	10	32	1
3 Kurwai Tahsil	25	975	509	494	3	12	8
4 Basoda Tahsil	61	939	668	640	7	21	1
5 Vidisha Tahsil	33	967	623	583	10	30	3
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	48	952	652	619	7	26	2
1 Berasia Tahsil	31	969	707	669	8	30	1
2 Sehore Tahsil	39	961	524	479	7	38	1
3 Huzur Tahsil	68	932	704	691	6	7	3
Bhopal City (Municipality) ..	68	932	762	753	5	4	3
4 Ashta Tahsil	42	958	703	655	6	42	1
5 Ichhawar Tahsil	51	949	537	489	4	44	N
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil ..	31	969	613	580	5	28	2
7 Budni Tahsil	33	967	693	646	8	39	3
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	36	964	751	695	9	47	1
1 Raisen Tahsil	43	957	656	628	8	20	2
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil ..	41	959	801	763	11	27	1
3 Begamganj Tahsil ..	45	955	786	694	5	87	N
4 Goharganj Tahsil	46	954	702	663	10	29	2
5 Baraily Tahsil	28	972	737	673	8	56	1
6 Silwani Tahsil	28	972	816	761	11	44	2
7 Udaipura Tahsil	23	977	832	758	10	64	N

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*contd.*

CENSUS HOUSES

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes	Restaurants, and eating places	Places of entertainment community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others		State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
10	2	12	2	N	15	1	236	20	DEWAS DISTRICT
7	2	14	2	..	16	1	257		1 Sonkatch Tahsil
20	3	15	4	N	16	1	183		2 Dewas Tahsil
8	2	9	2	N	15	1	300		3 Bagli Tahsil
6	3	11	4	..	11	1	92		4 Kannod Tahsil
4	2	10	2	..	13	N	338		5 Khategaon Tahsil
10	2	7	4	N	8	1	179	21	WEST NIMAR DISTRICT
12	3	10	3	N	8	1	185		1 Barwaha Tashil
9	2	10	4	..	15	2	322		2 Maheshwar Tahsil
9	2	7	3	N	8	1	135		3 Barwani Tahsil
9	2	8	5	N	6	1	221		4 Rajpur Tahsil
6	1	5	4	N	8	1	181		5 Kasrawad Tahsil
8	2	5	4	N	5	1	124		6 Sendhwa Tahsil
16	2	8	4	N	8	1	188		7 Khargone Tahsil
6	2	5	4	N	6	1	97		8 Bhikangaon Tahsil
14	2	12	3	N	9	1	252	22	EAST NIMAR DISTRICT
15	2	11	3	N	8	1	305		1 Khandwa Tahsil
64	10	25	4	N	10	4	64		Khandwa (M)
4	1	7	4	N	4	1	290		2 Harsud Tahsil
20	3	17	4	N	12	2	131		3 Burhanpur Tahsil
55	6	42	4	1	15	4	49		Burhanpur (M)
13	*2*	*11*	*3*	*N*	*14*	*1*	*224*		*IV Bhopal Division*
12	2	13	2	N	16	1	252	23	SHAJAPUR DISTRICT
16	1	7	2	N	18	N	169		1 Susner Tahsil
14	1	18	2	N	16	1	273		2 Agar Tahsil
12	2	14	2	1	16	1	286		3 Shajapur Tahsil
10	1	12	2	N	16	1	247		4 Shujalpur Tahsil
12	2	10	2	N	15	1	145	24	RAJGARH DISTRICT
13	2	9	2	N	16	1	101		1 Khilchipur Tahsil
10	2	6	2	N	12	1	113		2 Rajgarh Tahsil
13	2	12	2	..	16	1	140		3 Biaora Tahsil
12	2	13	2	N	17	1	147		4 *Sarangpur Tahsil*
11	1	10	2	N	17	1	216		5 Narsingarh Tahsil
15	2	7	3	N	19	1	273	25	VIDISHA DISTRICT
8	2	7	1	N	17	1	264		1 Lateri Tahsil
26	2	5	3	N	19	2	192		2 Sironj Tahsil
7	1	7	4	N	21	1	417		3 Kurwai Tahsil
13	1	6	2	N	18	1	229		4 Basoda Tahsil
18	2	11	3	N	19	1	287		5 Vidisha Tahsil
22	4	14	3	1	12	1	241	26	SEHORE DISTRICT
7	1	7	3	N	12	N	231		1 Berasia Tahsil
13	2	15	3	N	15	1	387		2 Sehore Tahsil
47	8	21	3	2	10	1	133		3 Huzur Tahsil
66	11	28	3	2	9	2	46		Bhopal City (Municipality)
7	1	9	4	N	15	1	217		4 Ashta Tahsil
4	1	13	4	N	13	1	376		5 Ichhawar Tahsil
6	1	10	4	N	8	1	324		6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil
9	3	8	5	N	7	1	238		7 Budni Tahsil
8	2	9	5	N	9	1	178	27	RAISEN DISTRICT
11	3	7	4	N	13	1	260		1 Raisen Tahsil
3	2	5	4	N	9	1	133		2 Ghairatganj Tahsil
12	2	25	7	N	11	1	111		3 Begamganj Tahsil
13	3	9	5	N	11	2	207		4 Goharganj Tahsil
6	1	8	4	N	7	N	208		5 Baraily Tahsil
4	2	6	6	..	6	1	129		6 Silwani Tahsil
4	1	8	6	N	6	1	119		7 Udaipura Tahsil

E-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED					
		Dwellings, Shop-*cum*- dwelling, workshop-*cum* dwellings					Hostels, sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist homes and inspection houses
		Total	Total	Dwellings	Shop *cum*-dwellings	Workshop *cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT	54	946	704	662	7	35	2
1 Harda Tahsil	55	945	635	597	7	31	2
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil ..	51	949	666	619	5	42	2
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil ..	47	953	743	712	7	24	3
4 Sohagpur Tahsil	61	939	770	713	7	50	2
29 BETUL DISTRICT	66	934	646	615	3	28	1
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil	75	925	565	546	3	16	N
2 Betul Tahsil	45	955	611	585	3	23	1
3 Multai Tahsil	81	919	742	695	5	42	1
V Jabalpur Division	*48*	*952*	*739*	*657*	*7*	*75*	*1*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT	52	948	739	546	9	184	2
1 Khurai Tahsil	46	954	693	667	6	20	1
2 Banda Tahsil	64	936	686	513	10	163	N
3 Sagar Tahsil	57	943	762	461	10	291	3
Sagar City	46	954	776	559	12	205	6
4 Rehli Tahsil	43	957	791	568	10	213	1
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	54	946	733	635	8	90	1
1 Hatta Tahsil	57	943	724	641	7	76	2
2 Damoh Tahsil	52	948	738	632	9	97	1
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT	56	944	819	698	9	112	2
1 Murwara Tahsil	57	943	815	746	10	59	2
2 Sihora Tahsil	64	936	798	459	6	333	1
3 Patan Tahsil	50	950	853	742	13	98	1
4 Jabalpur Tahsil	51	949	825	793	10	22	4
Jabalpur City	51	949	847	823	12	12	5
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT ..	37	963	841	761	14	66	1
1 Gadarwara Tahsil ..	33	967	838	758	14	66	1
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil ..	42	958	843	763	14	66	1
34 MANDLA DISTRICT ..	32	968	604	583	3	18	2
1 Niwas Tahsil	33	967	869	833	4	32	1
2 Dindori Tahsil	25	975	432	421	2	9	2
3 Mandla Tahsil	37	963	640	616	3	21	2
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT ..	54	946	630	599	5	26	N
1 Chhindwara Tahsil ..	54	946	644	616	5	23	N
2 Amarwara Tahsil	39	961	636	599	7	30	N
3 Sausar Tahsil	66	934	603	569	4	30	N
36 SEONI DISTRICT	43	957	699	666	5	28	1
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil	37	963	710	678	4	28	1
2 Seoni Tahsil	47	953	692	659	5	28	2
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT	43	957	893	841	8	44	1
1 Waraseoni Tahsil	44	956	892	843	8	41	1
2 Balaghat Tahsil	40	960	895	833	11	51	2
3 Baihar Tahsil	47	953	891	847	4	40	2
VI Bilaspur Division	*52*	*948*	*807*	*769*	*7*	*31*	*4*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	52	948	755	735	4	16	N
1 Bharatpur Tahsil	57	943	865	848	3	14	N
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil ..	59	941	875	833	6	36	N
3 Surajpur Tahsil	53	947	889	863	4	22	N
4 Pal Tahsil	60	940	440	439	N	1	N
5 Manendragarh Tahsil ..	54	946	791	775	6	10	N
6 Ambikapur Tahsil	44	956	778	750	5	23	N
7 Samri Tahsil	50	950	905	902	1	2	1

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*contd.*

CENSUS HOUSES

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, work-shops and worksheds	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, sweetmeat shops & eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others		State /Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
13	3	11	4	N	9	1	199	28	HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT
12	2	13	3	N	9	1	268		1 Harda Tahsil
8	2	12	5	N	11	1	242		2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil
19	5	10	4	N	8	2	159		3 Hoshangabad Tahsil
9	3	9	5	N	8	2	131		4 Sohagpur Tahsil
3	1	10	4	N	15	1	253	29	BETUL DISTRICT
2	1	7	4	N	16	1	329		1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil
4	2	8	4	N	20	1	304		2 Betul Tahsil
3	1	14	4	N	10	1	143		3 Multai Tahsil
10	*2*	*9*	*3*	*N*	*11*	*1*	*176*		*V Jabalpur Division*
17	2	10	3	1	15	1	158	30	SAGAR DISTRICT
18	2	6	2	1	16	1	214		1 Khurai Tahsil
10	1	9	3	1	12	1	213		2 Banda Tahsil
25	2	16	3	1	15	2	114		3 Sagar Tahsil
60	5	32	4	N	11	4	56		Sagar City
9	1	6	4	..	15	1	129		4 Rehli Tahsil
9	1	8	2	N	8	N	184	31	DAMOH DISTRICT
6	N	6	3	N	9	N	194		1 Hatta Tahsil
10	1	9	2	N	8	1	178		2 Damoh Tahsil
15	3	10	3	N	12	1	79	32	JABALPUR DISTRICT
16	3	10	3	N	14	1	79		1 Murwara Tahsil
4	1	5	3	N	16	1	107		2 Sihora Tahsil
6	2	5	4	N	12	1	66		3 Patan Tahsil
23	4	14	3	N	8	2	66		4 Jabalpur Tahsil
34	6	19	4	N	7	3	24		Jabalpur City
7	2	7	4	N	10	2	89	33	NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT
6	1	7	4	N	10	1	99		1 Gadarwara Tahsil
8	2	8	5	N	9	2	80		2 Narsimhapur Tahsil
3	1	6	2	N	8	N	342	34	MANDLA DISTRICT
1	1	3	3	N	9	N	80		1 Niwas Tahsil
2	N	6	2	N	7	N	524		2 Dindori Tahsil
4	2	7	3	N	9	1	295		3 Mandla Tahsil
6	2	10	3	1	11	1	282	35	CHHINDWARA DISTRICT
7	3	9	2	1	12	1	267		1 Chhindwara Tahsil
3	1	7	3	N	7	N	304		2 Amarwara Tahsil
8	2	13	2	N	14	1	291		3 Sausar Tahsil
6	1	8	3	N	12	1	226	36	SEONI DISTRICT
2	1	4	3	N	5	N	237		1 Lakhnadon Tahsil
7	2	10	3	N	16	1	220		2 Seoni Tahsil
9	2	9	4	N	10	1	28	37	BALAGHAT DISTRICT
7	2	7	3	N	10	1	33		1 Waraseoni Tahsil
8	2	11	4	N	11	1	26		2 Balaghat Tahsil
17	2	9	5	N	10	1	16		3 Baihar Tahsil
7	*1*	*6*	*3*	*N*	*7*	*1*	*112*		*VI Bilaspur Division*
6	N	4	3	N	3	1	176	38	SURGUJA DISTRICT
1	..	2	7	..	1	N	67		1 Bharatpur Tahsil
4	..	4	4	N	4	1	49		2 Paikunthpur Tahsil
3	N	3	4	..	7	N	41		3 Surajpur Tahsil
4	N	4	2	N	2	N	488		4 Pal Tahsil
8	N	4	3	N	3	2	135		5 Manendragarh Tahsil
6	N	6	4	N	2	1	159		6 Ambikapur Tahsil
10	1	N	4	N	2	N	27		7 Samri Tahsil

E-I.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES BY

State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Vacant Census Houses	OCCUPIED					
		Total	Dwelling, Shop -*cum*- dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings				Hostels Sarais, dharamshalas, tourist-homes and inspection houses
			Total	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	56	944	809	771	9	29	7
1 Mungeli Tahsil	35	965	647	625	4	18	27
2 Bilaspur Tahsil	62	938	815	780	8	27	1
Bilaspur (Municipality) ..	67	933	777	752	9	16	4
3 Katghora Tahsil	56	944	864	829	11	24	2
4 Janjgir Tahsil	73	927	869	821	16	32	2
5 Sakti Tahsil	54	946	907	842	12	53	1
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	44	956	861	804	7	50	3
1 Udaipur Tahsil	32	968	909	850	5	54	1
2 Jashpur Tahsil	51	949	804	759	4	41	5
3 Gharghoda Tahsil	27	973	931	871	5	55	1
4 Raigarh Tahsil	50	950	881	817	12	52	2
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	47	953	843	777	7	59	1
VII Raipur Division	*42*	*958*	*720*	*696*	*6*	*18*	*2*
41 DURG DISTRICT	55	945	830	800	9	21	1
1 Kawardha Tahsil ..	53	947	829	804	3	22	N
2 Khairagarh Tahsil.. ..	51	949	870	828	9	33	2
3 Bemetara Tahsil	49	951	810	780	7	23	1
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil ..	69	931	837	804	10	23	2
5 Durg Tahsil	57	943	814	792	10	12	2
Bhilainagar (*Industrial Township*)	94	906	846	814	27	5	3
6 Sanjari Balod Tahsil ..	49	951	843	807	9	27	1
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	33	967	664	638	6	20	1
1 Baloda Bazar Tahsil ..	47	953	836	796	9	31	2
2 Raipur Tahsil	44	956	745	720	8	17	2
Raipur City (Municipality)	42	958	806	781	15	10	7
3 Mahasamund Tahsil ..	28	972	745	708	6	31	1
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	24	976	442	431	4	7	N
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil ..	21	979	551	534	2	15	1
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	40	960	665	655	2	8	3
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil ..	47	953	284	281	1	2	N
2 Kanker Tahsil	29	971	622	610	5	7	2
3 Narayanpur Tahsil ..	126	874	758	744	2	12	2
4 Kondagaon Tahsil.. ..	31	969	631	625	2	4	2
5 Bijapur Tahsil	42	958	692	685	2	5	6
6 Dantewara Tahsil	22	978	564	561	1	2	N
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil	26	974	908	885	1	22	4
8 Konta Tahsil	62	938	726	724	1	1	8

VACANT AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES—*concld.*

CENSUS HOUSES

Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Schools & other educational institutions including training classes, coaching & shop classes	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayath Gar)	Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctor's clinics, dispensaries etc.	Others		State/Division/District/Tahsil/City/Town with population of 50,000 or more
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
8	1	6	3	N	8	1	101	39	BILASPUR DISTRICT
4	1	5	2	N	4	1	274		1 Mungeli Tahsil
12	1	8	3	N	8	1	89		2 Bilaspur Tahsil
41	7	20	3	..	6	2	73		Bilaspur (Municipality)
4	1	4	3	N	6	1	59		3 Katghora Tahsil
9	1	6	3	N	14	1	22		4 Janjgir Tahsil
5	N	4	3	N	10	N	16		5 Sakti Tahsil
8	1	9	3	N	7	1	63	40	RAIGARH DISTRICT
5	1	9	4	..	2	N	37		1 Udaipur Tahsil
10	1	13	5	N	7	N	104		2 Jashpur Tahsil
2	N	4	3	N	4	N	28		3 Gharghoda Tahsil
14	3	9	3	N	9	1	28		4 Raigarh Tahsil
5	1	5	2	N	10	1	85		5 Sarangarh Tahsil
7	*1*	*7*	*2*	*N*	*9*	*1*	*209*	*VII*	*Raipur Division*
7	2	5	3	N	7	1	89	41	DURG DISTRICT
4	1	3	2	N	3	1	104		1 Kawardha Tahsil
4	2	6	3	N	4	1	57		2 Khairagarh Tahsil
4	N	3	3	N	7	1	122		3 Bemetara Tahsil
12	2	8	4	N	8	1	57		4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil
9	3	6	2	N	5	1	101		5 Durg Tahsil
13	10	6	1	..	1	1	25		Bhilainagar (*Industrial Township*)
7	2	6	3	N	12	1	76		6 Sanjari Balod Tahsil
9	1	9	2	N	8	1	272	42	RAIPUR DISTRICT
6	N	6	3	N	10	1	89		1 Baloda Bazar Tahsil
21	3	12	3	N	9	2	159		2 Raipur Tahsil
58	8	21	3	N	7	4	44		Raipur City (Municipality).
6	N	7	2	N	6	1	204		3 Mahasamund Tahsil
6	N	11	2	1	7	N	507		4 Dhamtari Tahsil
2	1	4	2	N	8	N	410		5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil
2	2	5	2	N	16	N	265	43	BASTAR DISTRICT
1	N	6	1	N	34	N	627		1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil
2	1	4	2	N	11	1	326		2 Kanker Tahsil
1	1	7	3	N	32	N	70		3 Narayanpur Tahsil
1	1	2	2	N	18	N	312		4 Kondagaon Tahsil
1	12	2	3	N	10	2	230		5 Bijapur Tahsil
2	N	6	2	..	8	N	396		6 Dantewara Tahsil
4	1	10	3	N	15	N	29		7 Jagdalpur Tahsil
1	1	3	2	1	3	N	193		8 Konta Tahsil

E-I.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES WHICH ARE EITHER VACANT OR USED AS DWELLINGS, SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS, WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH	**815**	**185**	**852**	**148**	**701**	**299**	**883**	**117**
Gwalior Division	*857*	*143*	*826*	*174*	*627*	*373*	*887*	*113*
1 MORENA DISTRICT	919	81	909	91	640	360	885	115
1 Ambah Tahsil	810	190	958	42	787	213	995	5
2 Morena Tahsil	835	165	813	187	343	657	683	317
3 Joura Tahsil	930	70	950	50	758	242	965	35
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	932	68	936	64	746	254	753	247
5 Bijeypur Tahsil	945	55	944	56	1,000	0	997	3
6 Sheopur Tahsil	953	47	878	122	646	354	696	304
2 BHIND DISTRICT	890	110	920	80	817	183	947	53
1 Bhind Tahsil	789	211	866	134	530	470	909	91
2 Gohad Tahsil	907	93	912	88	817	183	867	133
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	941	59	970	30	890	110	975	25
4 Lahar Tahsil	926	74	959	41	973	27	970	30
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT	667	333	498	502	224	776	608	392
1 Gird Tahsil	550	450	280	720	95	905	427	573
2 Pichhore Tahsil	895	105	894	106	594	406	771	229
3 Bhander Tahsil	761	239	887	113	807	193	946	54
4 DATIA DISTRICT	525	475	850	150	921	79	856	144
1 Seondha Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Datia Tahsil	357	643	751	249	832	168	771	229
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT	944	56	932	68	775	225	953	47
1 Pohri Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	871	129	702	298	281	719	712	288
3 Karera Tahsil	960	40	959	41	852	148	957	43
4 Kolaras Tahsil	931	69	952	48	859	141	961	39
5 Pichhore Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 GUNA DISTRICT	772	228	874	126	747	253	888	112
1 Guna Tahsil	801	199	746	254	591	409	936	64
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil	751	249	901	99	811	189	952	48
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	626	374	880	120	805	195	751	249
4 Raghogarh Tahsil	925	75	942	58	832	168	871	129
5 Chachaura Tahsil	898	102	922	78	840	160	903	97
II Rewa Division	*893*	*107*	*933*	*67*	*850*	*150*	*959*	*41*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	939	61	951	49	956	44	980	20
1 Niwari Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Jatara Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil	842	158	876	124	845	155	945	55
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	870	130	903	97	873	127	932	68
1 Laundi Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	802	198	846	154	761	239	898	102
3 Bijawar Tahsil	943	57	951	49	947	53	953	47
9 PANNA DISTRICT	940	60	954	46	885	115	953	47
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Panna Tahsil	876	124	894	106	770	230	907	93
3 Pawai Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
10 SATNA DISTRICT	816	184	903	97	825	175	943	57
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil	724	276	868	132	809	191	987	13
2 Nagod Tahsil	793	207	905	95	670	330	797	203
3 Amarpatan Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Maihar Tahsil	814	186	886	114	835	165	963	37
11 REWA DISTRICT	923	77	938	62	839	161	965	35
1 Teonthar Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Sirmour Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Mauganj Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Huzur Tahsil	794	206	789	211	489	511	880	120

E-I.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES WHICH ARE EITHER VACANT OR USED AS DWELLINGS, SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS, WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	844	156	921	79	759	241	952	48
1 Beohari Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil ..	872	128	919	81	794	206	1,000	0
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	778	222	887	113	668	332	917	83
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	982	18	989	11	881	119	993	7
1 Gopadbanas Tahsil ..	970	30	982	18	839	161	989	11
2 Deosar Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Singrauli Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
III Indore Division	*680*	*320*	*749*	*251*	*567*	*433*	*763*	*237*
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT.. ..	672	328	807	193	609	391	808	192
1 Jawad Tahsil	970	30	905	95	866	134	872	128
2 Neemuch Tahsil	583	417	674	326	267	733	462	538
3 Manasa Tahsil	806	194	784	216	658	342	649	351
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	222	778	803	197	824	176	840	160
5 Malhargarh Tahsil.. ..	737	263	875	125	803	197	803	197
6 Garoth Tahsil	763	237	829	171	543	457	853	147
7 Mandsaur Tahsil	284	716	730	270	654	346	799	201
8 Sitamau Tahsil	847	153	919	81	870	130	959	41
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	668	332	703	297	504	496	748	252
1 Jaora Tahsil	732	268	784	216	677	323	844	156
2 Alot Tahsil	655	345	833	167	405	595	776	224
3 Sailana Tahsil	841	159	923	77	681	319	711	289
4 Ratlam Tahsil	516	484	512	488	345	655	661	339
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	593	407	634	366	459	541	795	205
1 Khacharod Tahsil ..	531	469	727	273	469	531	828	172
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	737	263	829	171	550	450	925	75
3 Tarana Tahsil	757	243	886	114	845	155	926	74
4 Badnagar Tahsil	739	261	831	169	709	291	770	230
5 Ujjain Tahsil	443	557	365	635	229	771	589	411
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	741	259	928	72	633	367	645	355
1 Thandla Tahsil	754	246	940	60	674	326	598	402
2 Petlawad Tahsil	727	273	932	68	699	301	765	235
3 Jhabua Tahsil	697	303	905	95	494	506	614	386
4 Jobat Tahsil	829	171	957	43	847	153	703	297
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	739	261	918	82	602	398	594	406
18 DHAR DISTRICT	786	214	887	113	780	220	759	241
1 Badnawar Tahsil	861	139	910	90	874	126	895	105
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	840	160	913	87	806	194	132	868
3 Dhar Tahsil	715	285	769	231	580	420	818	182
4 Kukshi Tahsil	802	198	919	81	825	175	731	269
5 Manawar Tahsil	810	190	932	68	812	188	699	301
19 INDORE DISTRICT	515	485	372	628	266	734	660	340
1 Depalpur Tahsil	929	71	944	56	845	155	926	74
2 Sawer Tahsil	842	158	935	65	680	320	912	88
3 Indore Tahsil	257	743	166	834	106	894	223	777
4 Mhow Tahsil	673	327	590	410	429	571	819	181
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	757	243	852	148	627	373	848	152
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	737	263	909	91	636	364	870	130
2 Dewas Tahsil	571	429	700	300	524	476	813	187
3 Bagli Tahsil	799	201	899	101	628	372	729	271
4 Kannod Tahsil	899	101	909	91	708	292	885	115
5 Khategaon Tahsil ..	897	103	909	91	701	299	902	98
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT ..	731	269	850	150	655	345	748	252
1 Barwaha Tahsil	668	332	794	206	444	556	848	152
2 Maheshwar Tahsil ..	678	322	771	229	594	406	643	357
3 Barwani Tahsil	616	384	806	194	485	515	346	654
4 Rajpur Tahsil	752	248	849	151	697	303	714	286
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	908	92	928	72	804	196	901	99
6 Sendhwa Tahsil	663	337	856	144	618	382	382	618
7 Khargone Tahsil	711	289	829	171	661	339	757	243
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil ..	840	160	956	44	911	89	957	43

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State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	724	276	800	200	687	313	733	267
1 Khandwa Tahsil	725	275	809	191	692	308	892	108
2 Harsud Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Burhanpur Tahsil ..	612	388	665	335	580	420	380	620
IV Bhopal Division	*774*	*226*	*837*	*163*	*749*	*251*	*884*	*116*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	869	131	901	99	786	214	907	93
1 Susner Tahsil	829	171	900	100	665	335	837	163
2 Agar Tahsil	847	153	884	116	661	339	960	40
3 Shajapur Tahsil	898	102	898	102	854	146	881	119
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	876	124	916	84	847	153	943	57
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	789	211	903	97	807	193	910	90
1 Khilchipur Tahsil ..	849	151	946	54	935	65	980	20
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	798	202	880	120	703	297	968	32
3 Biaora Tahsil	804	196	873	127	641	359	878	122
4 Sarangpur Tahsil	793	207	884	116	802	198	784	216
5 Narsingarh Tahsil ..	571	429	902	98	808	192	828	172
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	850	150	874	126	777	223	870	130
1 Lateri Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Sironj Tahsil	588	412	796	204	682	318	696	304
3 Kurwai Tahsil	825	175	922	78	603	397	872	128
4 Basoda Tahsil	926	74	912	88	840	160	923	77
5 Vidisha Tahsil	822	178	820	180	770	230	883	117
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	509	491	626	374	620	380	847	153
1 Berasia Tahsil	864	136	922	78	821	179	924	76
2 Sehore Tahsil ..	763	237	742	258	569	431	721	279
3 Huzur Tahsil	162	838	207	793	312	688	572	428
4 Astha Tahsil	796	204	928	72	899	101	908	92
5 Ichhawar Tahsil	881	119	876	124	603	397	913	87
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Budni Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	916	84	955	45	909	91	864	136
1 Raisen Tahsil	807	193	898	102	764	236	939	61
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Begamganj Tahsil ..	800	200	867	133	536	464	486	514
4 Goharganj Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Baraily Tahsil	926	74	943	57	897	103	944	56
6 Silwani Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Udaipura Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT ..	717	283	803	197	654	346	884	116
1 Harda Tahsil	844	156	851	149	684	316	893	107
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil ..	839	161	877	123	687	313	904	96
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil ..	638	362	718	282	639	361	839	161
4 Sohagpur Tahsil	579	421	814	186	613	387	895	105
29 BETUL DISTRICT	906	94	913	87	756	244	904	96
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Betul Tahsil	805	195	867	133	591	409	818	182
3 Multai Tahsil	900	100	904	96	748	252	927	73
V Jabalpur Division	*813*	*187*	*829*	*171*	*717*	*283*	*871*	*129*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT	778	222	789	211	715	285	791	209
1 Khurai Tahsil	609	391	783	217	561	439	732	268
2 Banda Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Sagar Tahsil	734	266	603	397	626	374	743	257
4 Rehli Tahsil	846	154	902	98	762	238	790	210
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	894	106	889	111	818	182	927	73
1 Hatta Tahsil	919	81	950	50	925	75	946	54
2 Damoh Tahsil	879	121	857	143	775	225	919	81

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State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT	643	357	588	412	521	479	922	78
1 Murwara Tahsil ..	702	298	733	267	757	243	965	35
2 Sihora Tahsil	947	53	937	63	818	182	975	25
3 Patan Tahsil	888	112	946	54	823	177	749	251
4 Jabalpur Tahsil	333	667	311	689	153	847	573	427
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT ..	891	109	884	116	758	242	915	85
1 Gadarwara Tahsil ..	942	58	928	72	843	157	961	39
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil ..	850	150	838	162	675	325	867	133
34 MANDLA DISTRICT	918	82	950	50	868	132	928	72
1 Niwas Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Dindori Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Mandla Tahsil	840	160	892	108	758	242	856	144
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT ..	880	120	886	114	810	190	798	202
1 Chhindwara Tahsil ..	827	173	852	148	684	316	805	195
2 Amarwara Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
3 Sausar Tahsil	901	99	861	139	824	176	632	368
36 SEONI DISTRICT	952	48	945	55	854	146	888	112
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Seoni Tahsil	930	70	912	88	790	210	821	179
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT	840	160	940	60	822	178	950	50
1 Waraseoni Tahsil	759	241	920	80	813	187	913	87
2 Balaghat Tahsil	862	138	935	65	791	209	970	30
3 Baihar Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
VI Bilaspur Division	*878*	*122*	*929*	*71*	*812*	*188*	*919*	*81*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	909	91	947	53	703	297	974	26
1 Bharatpur Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil ..	911	89	957	43	657	343	983	17
3 Surajpur Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Pal Tahsil	971	29	968	32	222	778	970	30
5 Manendragarh Tahsil ..	581	419	772	228	498	502	786	214
6 Ambikapur Tahsil ..	922	78	954	46	660	340	986	14
7 Samri Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	858	142	913	87	845	155	878	122
1 Mungeli Tahsil	893	107	967	33	865	135	804	196
2 Bilaspur Tahsil	776	224	832	168	748	252	830	170
3 Katghora Tahsil	869	131	953	47	905	95	966	34
4 Janjgir Tahsil	922	78	932	68	908	92	874	126
5 Sakti Tahsil	939	61	976	24	839	161	933	67
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	888	112	940	60	781	219	949	51
1 Udaipur Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Jashpur Tahsil	964	36	979	21	975	25	985	15
3 Gharghoda Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Raigarh Tahsil	677	323	804	196	540	460	867	133
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	922	78	955	45	858	142	930	70
VII Raipur Division	*839*	*161*	*888*	*112*	*688*	*312*	*926*	*74*
41 DURG DISTRICT	751	249	842	158	620	380	896	104
1 Kawardha Tahsil	919	81	948	52	657	343	784	216
2 Khairagarh Tahsil.. ..	811	189	895	105	783	217	838	162
3 Bemetara Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil ..	682	318	828	172	593	407	852	148
5 Durg Tahsil	527	473	666	334	281	719	827	173
6 Sanjari-Balod Tahsil ..	883	117	908	92	857	143	971	29

E-I.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES WHICH ARE EITHER VACANT OR USED AS DWELLINGS, SHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS, WORKSHOP-*CUM*-DWELLINGS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—*concld.*

State/Division/District/Tahsil	Vacant		Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	868	132	889	111	728	272	939	61
1 Baloda Bazar Tahsil ..	938	62	953	47	906	94	959	41
2 Raipur Tahsil	705	295	680	320	433	567	811	189
3 Mahasamund Tahsil ..	939	61	976	24	938	62	990	10
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	895	105	912	88	645	355	870	130
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	974	26	972	28	905	95	982	18
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
2 Kanker Tahsil	964	36	954	46	964	36	948	52
3 Narayanpur Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
4 Kondagaon Tahsil.. ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
5 Bijapur Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
6 Dantewara Tahsil ..	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil	846	154	929	71	535	465	980	20
8 Konta Tahsil	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0

E-II. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LINNING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-II.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-II. 1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

S. No.	State/Division/District/ Tahsil	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MADHYA PRADESH ..	**948**	**6**	**44**	**2**
I	*Gwalior Division* ..	*969*	*5*	*22*	*4*
1	MORENA DISTRICT ..	988	3	8	1
1	Ambah Tahsil ..	988	2	10	0
2	Morena Tahsil ..	992	2	4	2
3	Joura Tahsil ..	987	3	10	N
4	Sabalgarh Tahsil ..	991	3	4	2
5	Bijeypur Tahsil ..	975	4	18	3
6	Sheopur Tahsil ..	989	5	6	N
2	BHIND DISTRICT ..	959	5	24	12
1	Bhind Tahsil ..	971	3	9	17
2	Gohad Tahsil ..	975	2	15	8
3	Mehgaon Tahsil ..	963	3	22	12
4	Lahar Tahsil ..	931	10	49	10
3	GWALIOR DISTRICT ..	976	5	11	8
1	Gird Tahsil ..	974	3	13	10
2	Pichhore Tahsil ..	978	6	6	10
3	Bhander Tahsil ..	976	3	19	2
4	DATIA DISTRICT ..	942	9	48	1
1	Seondha Tahsil ..	936	17	47	0
2	Datia Tahsil ..	948	3	48	1
5	SHIVPURI DISTRICT ..	967	6	27	N
1	Pohri Tahsil ..	962	3	35	0
2	Shivpuri Tahsil ..	973	4	20	3
3	Karera Tahsil ..	966	8	26	0
4	Kolaras Tahsil ..	964	5	31	0
5	Pichhore Tahsil ..	968	6	26	0
6	GUNA DISTRICT ..	964	7	29	N
1	Guna Tahsil ..	957	6	37	0
2	Ashoknagar Tahsil	977	6	17	0
3	Mungaoli Tahsil ..	978	7	15	0
4	Raghogarh Tahsil ..	958	7	35	N
5	Chachaura Tahsil ..	942	8	50	0
II	*Rewa Division* ..	*940*	*7*	*52*	*1*
7	TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	941	5	48	6
1	Niwari Tahsil ..	930	7	57	6
2	Jatara Tahsil ..	960	3	27	10
3	Tikamgarh Tahsil ..	930	6	63	1
8	CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	932	6	62	0
1	Laundi Tahsil ..	934	7	59	0
2	Chhatarpur Tahsil ..	944	4	52	0
3	Bijawar Tahsil ..	912	7	81	0
9	PANNA DISTRICT ..	921	9	66	4
1	Ajaigarh Tahsil ..	911	12	62	15
2	Panna Tahsil ..	911	9	76	4
3	Pawai Tahsil ..	933	7	59	1
10	SATNA DISTRICT ..	930	9	60	1
1	Raghurajnagar Tahsil	930	12	56	2
2	Nagod Tahsil ..	929	5	66	N
3	Amarpatan Tahsil ..	929	7	61	3
4	Maihar Tahsil ..	932	7	61	0
11	REWA DISTRICT ..	945	8	47	N
1	Teonthar Tahsil ..	965	11	24	0
2	Sirmour Tahsil ..	944	9	47	0
3	Mauganj Tahsil ..	941	7	52	0
4	Huzur Tahsil ..	935	6	58	1
12	SHAHDOL DISTRICT ..	956	4	40	0
1	Beohari Tahsil ..	934	6	60	0
2	Bandhogarh Tahsil	976	3	21	0
3	Sohagpur Tahsil ..	949	5	46	0
4	Pushparajgarh Tahsil	987	2	11	0
13	SIDHI DISTRICT ..	946	5	49	0
1	Gopadbanas Tahsil	942	7	51	0
2	Deosar Tahsil ..	949	3	48	0
3	Singrauli Tahsil ..	954	3	43	0
III	*Indore Division* ..	*959*	*10*	*27*	*4*
14	MANDSAUR DISTRICT	966	4	27	3
1	Jawad Tahsil ..	958	6	36	0
2	Neemuch Tahsil ..	1,000	0	0	0
3	Manasa Tahsil ..	973	4	23	0
4	Bhanpura Tahsil ..	983	2	15	0
5	Malhargarh Tahsil ..	958	5	37	0
6	Garoth Tahsil ..	934	8	38	20
7	Mandsaur Tahsil ..	941	9	50	0
8	Sitamau Tahsil ..	1,000	0	0	0
15	RATLAM DISTRICT ..	949	10	33	8
1	Jaora Tahsil ..	927	9	46	18
2	Alot Tahsil ..	952	20	23	5
3	Sailana Tahsil ..	1,000	N	0	0
4	Ratlam Tahsil ..	940	12	46	2
16	UJJAIN DISTRICT ..	948	8	44	0
1	Khacharod Tahsil ..	914	3	83	0
2	Mahidpur Tahsil ..	952	12	36	0
3	Tarana Tahsil ..	952	5	43	0
4	Badnagar Tahsil ..	960	11	29	0
5	Ujjain Tahsil ..	961	9	30	0
17	JHABUA DISTRICT ..	980	8	9	3
1	Thandla Tahsil ..	983	7	5	5
2	Petlawad Tahsil ..	964	14	19	3
3	Jhabua Tahsil ..	979	6	12	3
4	Jobat Tahsil ..	990	8	2	0
5	Alirajpur Tahsil ..	981	7	6	6
18	DHAR DISTRICT ..	948	16	17	19
1	Badnawar Tahsil ..	866	21	49	64
2	Sardarpur Tahsil ..	976	19	1	4
3	Dhar Tahsil ..	923	14	14	49
4	Kukshi Tahsil ..	972	20	7	1
5	Manawar Tahsil ..	969	10	19	2
19	INDORE DISTRICT ..	958	13	28	1
1	Depalpur Tahsil ..	929	24	47	0
2	Sawer Tahsil ..	939	7	54	0
3	Indore Tahsil ..	968	18	12	2
4	Mhow Tahsil ..	995	0	5	0
20	DEWAS DISTRICT ..	936	8	56	N
1	Sonkatch Tahsil ..	933	7	60	0
2	Dewas Tahsil ..	930	11	59	N
3	Bagli Tahsil ..	933	7	30	0
4	Kannod Tahsil ..	927	10	63	0
5	Kahtegaon Tahsil ..	920	7	73	0
21	WEST NIMAR DISTRICT	966	11	21	2
1	Barwaha Tahsil ..	947	8	39	6
2	Maheshwar Tahsil ..	948	12	39	1
3	Barwani Tahsil ..	982	10	4	4
4	Rajpur Tahsil ..	954	11	33	2
5	Kasrawad Tahsil ..	946	16	37	1
6	Sendhwa Tahsil ..	990	7	3	0
7	Khargone Tahsil ..	975	16	9	0
8	Bhikangaon Tahsil	969	8	23	N

E-II. 1—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AREAS—*concld.*

(*Based on 20% sample*)

S. No.	State/Division/District/ Tahsil	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Work-shop-*cum*-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	967	8	25	0
1	Khandwa Tahsil ..	967	8	25	0
2	Harsud Tahsil ..	966	5	29	0
3	Burhanpur Tahsil ..	968	11	21	0
IV	*Bhopal Division* ..	*944*	*7*	*42*	*7*
23	SHAJAPUR DISTRICT ..	961	9	30	0
1	Susner Tahsil ..	968	14	18	0
2	Agar Tahsil ..	962	6	32	0
3	Shajapur Tahsil ..	964	7	29	0
4	Shujalpur Tahsil ..	954	9	37	0
24	RAJGARH DISTRICT ..	940	10	50	0
1	Khilchipur Tahsil ..	911	12	77	0
2	Rajgarh Tahsil ..	929	3	68	0
3	Biaora Tahsil ..	936	15	49	0
4	Sarangpur Tahsil ..	950	10	40	0
5	Narsingarh Tahsil ..	980	6	14	0
25	VIDISHA DISTRICT ..	965	8	26	1
1	Lateri Tahsil ..	946	6	48	0
2	Sironj Tahsil ..	1,000	0	0	0
3	Kurwai Tahsil ..	979	3	18	0
4	Basoda Tahsil ..	959	10	29	2
5	Vidisha Tahsil ..	954	12	34	0
26	SEHORE DISTRICT ..	898	7	47	48
1	Berasia Tahsil ..	965	4	31	0
2	Sehore Tahsil ..	716	7	52	225
3	Huzur Tahsil ..	962	9	18	11
4	Ashta Tahsil ..	932	7	57	4
5	Ichhawar Tahsil ..	920	4	71	5
6	Nasrullaganj Tahsil	940	6	51	3
7	Budni Tahsil ..	931	13	53	3
27	RAISEN DISTRICT ..	937	8	54	1
1	Raisen Tahsil ..	963	6	31	0
2	Ghairatganj Tahsil	954	15	31	0
3	Begamganj Tahsil ..	934	4	59	3
4	Goharganj Tahsil ..	943	12	41	4
5	Barailv Tahsil ..	925	4	71	0
6	Silwani Tahsil ..	936	12	52	0
7	Udaipura Tahsil ..	919	9	72	0
28	HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT	952	5	43	N
1	Harda Tahsil ..	948	8	44	0
2	Seoni-Malwa Tahsil	932	6	62	0
3	Hoshangabad Tahsil	994	1	5	0
4	Sohagpur Tahsil ..	922	6	70	2
29	BETUL DISTRICT ..	955	3	42	N
1	Bhainsdehi Tahsil ..	969	4	27	N
2	Betul Tahsil ..	960	3	37	0
3	Multai Tahsil ..	942	3	55	N
V	*Jabalpur Division* ..	*894*	*7*	*99*	N
30	SAGAR DISTRICT ..	753	10	236	1
1	Khurai Tahsil ..	965	6	29	0
2	Banda Tahsil ..	820	10	166	4
3	Sagar Tahsil ..	560	12	428	0
4	Rehli Tahsil ..	745	10	245	0
31	DAMOH DISTRICT ..	865	8	127	N
1	Hatta Tahsil ..	887	9	104	0
2	Damoh Tahsil ..	852	7	140	1
32	JABALPUR DISTRICT ..	797	8	195	0
1	Murwara Tahsil ..	901	9	90	0
2	Sihora Tahsil ..	566	7	427	0
3	Patan Tahsil ..	911	8	81	0
4	Jabalpur Tahsil ..	952	6	42	0
33	NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT	907	13	79	1
1	Gadarwara Tahsil ..	914	11	75	N
2	Narsimhapur Tahsil	899	15	83	3
34	MANDLA DISTRICT ..	969	5	24	2
1	Niwas Tahsil ..	963	5	30	2
2	Dindori Tahsil ..	978	4	15	3
3	Mandla Tahsil ..	967	6	27	0
35	CHHINDWARA DISTRICT	960	6	34	N
1	Chhindwara Tahsil	967	4	29	0
2	Amarwara Tahsil ..	943	11	46	0
3	Sausar Tahsil ..	963	5	32	N
36	SEONI DISTRICT ..	983	2	15	N
1	Lakhnadon Tahsil ..	958	5	37	N
2	Seoni Tahsil ..	999	0	1	0
37	BALAGHAT DISTRICT ..	950	6	44	N
1	Waraseoni Tahsil ..	955	7	38	0
2	Balaghat Tahsil ..	942	7	51	0
3	Baihar Tahsil ..	951	4	44	1
VI	*Bilaspur Division* ..	*966*	*5*	*29*	*N*
38	SURGUJA DISTRICT ..	985	2	13	N
1	Bharatpur Tahsil ..	976	3	21	0
2	Baikunthpur Tahsil	963	3	34	0
3	Surajpur Tahsil ..	999	N	1	0
4	Pal Tahsil ..	999	0	1	0
5	Manendragarh Tahsil	984	5	11	N
6	Ambikapur Tahsil ..	971	4	25	0
7	Samri Tahsil ..	999	1	N	0
39	BILASPUR DISTRICT ..	969	6	25	N
1	Mungeli Tahsil ..	975	5	20	0
2	Bilaspur Tahsil ..	973	4	23	0
3	Katghora Tahsil ..	966	9	25	0
4	Janjgir Tahsil ..	971	7	22	0
5	Sakti Tahsil ..	955	5	40	N
40	RAIGARH DISTRICT ..	942	5	53	0
1	Udaipur Tahsil ..	940	5	55	0
2	Jashpur Tahsil ..	952	4	44	0
3	Gharghoda Tahsil ..	943	3	54	0
4	Raigarh Tahsil ..	933	6	58	0
5	Sarangarh Tahsil ..	934	7	59	0
VII	*Raipur Division* ..	*980*	*4*	*16*	*N*
41	DURG DISTRICT ..	980	4	16	N
1	Kawardha Tahsil ..	983	1	15	1
2	Khairagarh Tahsil ..	961	8	31	0
3	Bemetara Tahsil ..	998	N	2	0
4	Rajnandgaon Tahsil	984	3	13	0
5	Durg Tahsil ..	982	5	13	0
6	Sanjari-Balod Tahsil	968	6	26	0
42	RAIPUR DISTRICT ..	975	4	21	0
1	Baloda Bazar Tahsil	965	6	29	0
2	Raipur Tahsil ..	978	3	19	0
3	Mahasamund Tahsil	966	4	30	0
4	Dhamtari Tahsil ..	994	1	5	0
5	Bindranawagarh Tahsil	989	N	11	0
43	BASTAR DISTRICT ..	989	3	7	1
1	Bhanupratappur Tahsil	989	0	2	9
2	Kanker Tahsil ..	1,000	0	0	0
3	Narayanpur Tahsil	984	1	15	0
4	Kondagaon Tahsil ..	990	3	6	1
5	Bijapur Tahsil ..	996	1	3	0
6	Dantewara Tahsil ..	995	1	4	0
7	Jagdalpur Tahsil ..	978	8	14	0
8	Konta Tahsil ..	1,000	0	0	N

E-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH	**405**	**541**	**10**	**7**	**26**	**10**	**N**	**1**
I Gwalior Division	*477*	*493*	*9*	*6*	*10*	*4*	*N*	*1*
1 MORENA DISTRICT	512	447	17	7	8	4	2	3
1 Ambah Tahsil	661	321	13	0	0	5	0	0
2 Morena Tahsil	416	542	26	9	5	0	0	2
3 Joura Tahsil	573	419	0	0	0	0	0	8
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	631	300	19	16	9	6	16	3
5 Bijeypur Tahsil ..	769	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Sheopur Tahsil	471	475	12	6	18	12	0	6
2 BHIND DISTRICT	629	338	8	6	11	5	1	2
1 Bhind Tahsil	559	415	9	8	2	5	2	0
2 Gohad Tahsil ..	692	252	11	0	29	5	0	11
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	696	269	0	14	14	7	0	0
4 Lahar Tahsil	804	164	0	5	22	5	0	0
3 GWALIOR DIST ICT	402	574	7	8	5	4	N	0
1 Gird Tahsil	387	590	6	8	5	4	0	0
Gwalior City (Municipal Corporation)	387	590	6	8	5	4	0	0
2 Pichhore Tahsil	467	480	23	6	12	9	3	0
3 Bhander Tahsil	843	128	7	0	22	0	0	0
4 DATIA DISTRICT	695	271	1	2	25	6	0	0
1 Seondha Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Datia Tahsil	695	271	1	2	25	6	0	0
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT	529	456	10	1	3	1	0	0
1 Pohri Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	457	525	12	1	4	1	0	0
3 Karera Tahsil	684	296	5	5	5	5	0	0
4 Kolaras Tahsil	754	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Pichhore Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 GUNA DISTRICT	542	412	10	4	25	6	N	1
1 Guna Tahsil	432	535	15	5	9	4	0	0
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil ..	533	451	5	5	3	3	0	0
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	647	285	8	2	38	13	2	5
4 Raghogarh Tahsil ..	708	188	12	0	88	4	0	0
5 Chachaura Tahsil	704	229	0	0	63	4	0	0
II Rewa Division	*553*	*390*	*13*	*5*	*31*	*6*	*1*	*1*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	748	214	2	2	24	1	5	4
1 Niwari Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Jatara Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil ..	748	214	2	2	24	1	5	4
8 CHHATAPUR DISTRICT ..	703	230	8	3	52	4	0	0
1 Laundi Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	697	242	8	3	45	5	0	0
3 Bijawar Tahsil	741	154	9	0	96	0	0	0
9 PANNA DISTRICT	631	285	7	4	57	10	1	5
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Panna Tahsil	631	285	7	4	57	10	1	5
3 Pawai Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 SATNADISTRICT	482	465	12	7	26	4	1	3
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil ..	371	601	12	8	3	2	1	2
2 Nagod Tahsil ..	650	210	12	7	108	10	0	3
3 Amarpatan Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Maihar Tahsil	634	332	11	4	9	5	2	3
11 REWA DISTRICT	479	464	21	8	21	7	0	0
1 Teonthar Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sirmour Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mauganj Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Huzur Tahsil	479	464	21	8	21	7	0	0

E-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS —*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with of population 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	467	488	13	5	20	7	0	0
1 Beohari Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil ..	571	425	4	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	443	503	14	6	25	9	0	0
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	481	426	46	12	27	8	0	0
1 Gopadbanas Tahsil ..	481	426	46	12	27	8	0	0
2 Deosar Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Singrauli Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III Indore Division	*358*	*589*	*11*	*10*	*20*	*10*	*1*	*1*
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT	506	456	4	3	22	9	0	0
1 Jawad Tahsil	605	335	3	3	40	14	0	0
2 Neemuch Tahsil ..	420	571	0	0	2	7	0	0
3 Manasa Tahsil	592	355	7	2	38	6	0	0
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	620	343	11	0	21	5	0	0
5 Malhargarh Tahsil.. ..	675	248	3	3	66	5	0	0
6 Garoth Tahsil	567	392	9	12	17	3	0	0
7 Mandsaur Tahsil ..	380	574	4	4	22	16	0	0
8 Sitamau Tahsil	722	278	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	362	575	15	10	23	13	1	1
1 Jaora Tahsil	525	413	20	10	21	8	1	2
2 Alot Tahsil	618	274	23	16	57	12	0	0
3 Sailana Tahsil	603	285	26	9	47	22	4	4
4 Ratlam Tahsil ..	255	693	11	9	16	14	1	1
Ratlam (Municipality) ..	255	693	11	9	16	14	1	1
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	305	657	8	8	15	7	0	0
1 Khacharod Tahsil ..	306	645	12	4	27	6	0	0
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	619	319	31	9	17	5	0	0
3 Tarana Tahsil	560	396	23	0	19	2	0	0
4 Badnagar Tahsil ..	424	481	14	10	53	18	0	0
5 Ujjain Tahsil	251	722	4	8	8	7	0	0
Ujjain City (Municipality) ..	251	722	4	8	8	7	0	0
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	512	364	32	8	64	18	0	2
1 Thandla Tahsil	504	323	36	0	114	18	0	5
2 Petlawad Tahsil	571	301	41	15	46	26	0	0
3 Jhabua Tahsil	474	416	22	8	68	10	0	2
4 Jobat Tahsil	469	401	31	13	80	6	0	0
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	552	337	38	8	35	28	0	2
18 DHAR DISTRICT	556	330	23	11	46	15	3	16
1 Badnawar Tahsil	566	342	15	8	23	38	4	4
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	837	10	49	0	49	0	0	55
3 Dhar Tahsil	458	466	15	15	21	9	6	10
4 Kukshi Tahsil	649	234	18	16	62	18	3	0
5 Manawar Tahsil	542	273	34	9	96	23	0	23
19 INDORE DISTRICT	219	746	9	13	5	8	0	0
1 Depalpur Tahsil	586	263	48	11	81	11	0	0
2 Sawer Tahsil	537	320	63	6	51	23	0	0
3 Indore Tahsil	214	753	7	13	4	9	0	0
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)	214	753	7	13	4	9	0	0
4 Mhow Tahsil	195	779	9	7	5	5	0	0
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	496	430	16	11	36	9	1	1
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	588	308	25	9	54	16	0	0
2 Dewas Tahsil	399	553	9	14	16	7	1	1
3 Bagli Tahsil	594	260	34	5	94	13	0	0
4 Kannod Tahsil	585	309	20	20	53	13	0	0
5 Khategaon Tahsil	629	371	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT ..	475	438	21	12	33	15	2	4
1 Barwaha Tahsil ..	348	579	27	11	15	8	2	10
2 Maheshwar Tahsil ..	493	346	22	15	87	24	4	9
3 Barwani Tahsil	516	398	19	11	33	14	3	6
4 Rajpur Tahsil	602	288	23	11	60	14	1	1
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	625	222	46	19	69	19	0	0
6 Sendhwa Tahsil	427	495	19	18	12	23	1	5
7 Khargone Tahsil	475	467	16	9	16	16	1	0
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil ..	423	540	0	16	16	5	0	0
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT ..	418	529	10	5	29	9	0	0
1 Khandwa Tahsil ..	360	611	10	6	8	5	0	0
Khandwa (Municipality) ..	360	611	10	6	8	5	0	0
2 Harsud Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Burhanpur Tahsil ..	464	465	9	4	46	12	0	0
Burhanpur (Municipality) ..	499	422	8	4	53	14	0	0
IV Bhopal Division	*422*	*535*	*8*	*5*	*20*	*9*	*N*	*1*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	579	358	26	8	23	6	0	0
1 Susner Tahsil	588	311	79	10	12	0	0	0
2 Agar Tahsil ..	611	348	16	9	9	7	0	0
3 Shajapur Tahsil ..	551	386	7	3	49	4	0	0
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	581	369	15	11	11	13	0	0
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	623	318	12	3	35	8	0	1
1 Khilchipur Tahsil	759	238	3	0	0	0	0	0
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	472	491	13	6	13	5	0	0
3 Biaora Tahsil	588	377	12	5	14	2	0	2
4 Sarangpur Tahsil ..	708	194	7	0	78	13	0	0
5 Narsingarh Tahsil ..	611	296	21	6	52	14	0	0
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	544	416	13	5	14	7	N	1
1 Lateri Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sironj Tahsil	849	134	7	0	7	3	0	0
3 Kurwai Tahsil	581	360	29	5	25	0	0	0
4 Basoda Tahsil	490	457	12	7	16	12	2	4
5 Vidisha Tahsil	380	576	14	7	15	8	0	0
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	318	658	3	4	10	7	N	N
1 Berasia Tahsil	600	335	19	42	4	0	0	0
2 Sehore Tahsil	464	436	11	5	52	29	1	2
3 Huzur Tahsil	267	723	1	5	1	3	0	0
Bhopal City (Municipality) ..	287	705	1	3	1	3	0	0
4 Ashta Tahsil	661	245	6	0	61	27	0	0
5 Ichhawar Tahsil ..	745	191	20	0	34	5	5	0
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Budni Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	549	284	7	3	116	40	1	0
1 Raisen Tahsil	598	382	8	4	4	4	0	0
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Begamganj Tahsil ..	443	231	5	5	228	85	3	0
4 Goharganj Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Baraily Tahsil	659	262	8	0	63	8	0	0
6 Silwani Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udaipura Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT ..	407	549	10	7	17	9	N	1
1 Harda Tahsil	449	498	11	5	25	12	0	0
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil ..	511	408	23	13	35	10	0	0
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil ..	345	629	3	6	8	7	N	2
4 Sohagpur Tahsil	443	498	19	9	20	10	0	1
29 BETUL DISTRICT	429	517	6	3	32	10	1	2
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Betul Tahsil	488	468	3	0	32	9	0	0
3 Multai Tahsil	355	580	9	7	32	11	2	4

E-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V Jabalpur Division	*357*	*556*	*9*	*5*	*53*	*20*	*N*	*N*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT ..	348	409	8	3	165	67	0	0
1 Khurai Tahsil	410	565	3	2	13	7	0	0
2 Banda Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sagar Tahsil	318	403	8	3	176	92	0	0
Sagar City	322	419	8	4	153	94	0	0
4 Rehli Tahsil	364	182	15	4	371	64	0	0
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	479	437	6	1	61	15	0	1
1 Hatta Tahsil	627	267	11	3	82	5	0	5
2 Damoh Tahsil	448	472	5	1	57	17	0	0
32 *JABALPUR DISTRICT*	*296*	*663*	*6*	*6*	*20*	*9*	*N*	*N*
1 Murwara Tahsil ..	318	660	9	3	5	5	0	N
2 Sihora Tahsil	384	349	21	7	141	98	0	0
3 Patan Tahsil	355	264	28	4	292	57	0	0
4 Jabalpur Tahsil ..	285	689	5	6	10	5	N	0
Jabalpur City	278	698	5	6	8	5	N	0
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT ..	491	416	24	5	42	17	3	2
1 Gadarwara Tahsil ..	528	377	31	5	32	15	6	6
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil ..	475	432	22	6	46	18	1	0
34 MANDLA DISTRICT	439	505	10	2	34	8	1	1
1 Niwas Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Dindori Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mandla Tahsil	439	505	10	2	34	8	1	1
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT ..	465	463	8	4	50	10	0	0
1 Chhindwara Tahsil ..	351	603	9	5	23	9	0	0
2 Amarwara Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sausar Tahsil	688	190	5	2	104	11	0	0
36 SEONI DISTRICT	416	501	16	1	51	15	0	0
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Seoni Tahsil	416	501	16	1	51	15	0	0
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT	462	475	11	7	29	11	N	5
1 Waraseoni Tahsil ..	469	466	11	4	35	11	0	4
2 Balaghat Tahsil	450	489	12	13	19	11	1	5
3 Baihar Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI Bilaspur Division ..	*445*	*498*	*13*	*9*	*24*	*11*	*N*	*N*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	361	601	17	14	2	4	1	0
1 Bharatpur Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil ..	352	577	26	26	0	13	6	0
3 Surajpur Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Pal Tahsil	621	327	52	0	0	0	0	0
5 Manendragarh Tahsil ..	*233*	*740*	*10*	*9*	*4*	*4*	*0*	*0*
6 Ambikapur Tahsil ..	570	382	21	25	0	2	0	0
7 Samri Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	444	494	12	8	30	12	0	N
1 Mungeli Tahsil ..	514	337	21	15	94	19	0	0
2 Bilaspur Tahsil ..	392	563	8	6	21	10	0	0
Bilaspur (Municipality) ..	333	641	3	6	10	7	0	0
3 Katghora Tahil ..	504	457	11	9	7	12	0	0
4 Janjgir Tahsil	589	329	17	12	41	12	0	0
5 Sakti Tahsil	474	372	49	12	70	20	0	3

E-II.2—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPES OF CENSUS HOUSES AND TENURE STATUS IN URBAN AREAS—*concld.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Dwellings		Shop-*cum*-dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings		Dwellings with other uses	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	516	424	13	8	26	13	0	0
1 Udaipur Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Jashpur Tahsil	494	463	0	4	22	17	0	0
3 Gharghoda Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Raigarh Tahsil	477	472	13	10	17	11	0	0
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	723	164	22	3	71	17	0	0
VII Raipur Division	*416*	*553*	*11*	*8*	*8*	*4*	*N*	*N*
41 DURG DISTRICT	396	566	14	9	10	4	N	1
1 Kawardha Tahsil	696	200	15	2	85	2	0	0
2 Khairagarh Tahsil.. ..	463	451	17	4	51	9	0	5
3 Bemetara Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil ..	378	600	6	6	4	6	0	0
5 Durg Tahsil	422	544	17	10	4	3	0	0
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township)	443	520	20	11	4	2	0	0
6 Sanjari Balod Tahsil ..	126	850	3	12	0	5	1	3
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	435	539	9	7	6	4	0	0
1 Balodabazar Tahsil ..	504	456	12	7	14	7	0	0
2 Raipur Tahsil	383	589	10	8	6	4	0	0
Raipur City (Municipality) ..	348	627	9	9	3	4	0	0
3 Mahasamund Tahsil ..	553	415	14	6	10	2	0	0
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	617	381	2	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	491	509	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Kanker Tahsil ..	573	427	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Narayanpur Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kondagaon Tahsil.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bijapur Tahsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Dantewara Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil ..	465	535	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Konta Tahsil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-III 1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	103
	U	183
200	R	31
	U	56
207	R	52
	U	24
209	R	18
	U	97
21	R	2
	U	4
22	R	178
	U	164
220	R	178
	U	163
23	R	64
	U	83
235	R	59
	U	55
24	R	1
	U	1
25	R	5
	U	3
255	R	5
	U	3
26	R	N
	U	2
27	R	58
	U	126
273	R	56
	U	121
28	R	171
	U	80
283	R	71
	U	6
288	R	89
	U	36
29	R	N
	U	1
30	R	N
	U	8
31	R	172
	U	60
311	R	153
	U	54
32	R	N
	U	2
33	R	1
	U	8
34 & 35	R	90
	U	39
350	R	88
	U	32
36	R	105
	U	61
369	R	102
	U	33
37	R	N
	U	8
38	R	3
	U	58
388	R	3
	U	45
39	R	47
	U	109
393	R	42
	U	88
I GWALIOR DIVISION		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	147
	U	287
200	R	29
	U	84
207	R	91
	U	48
209	R	24
	U	144
21	R	N
	U	4
22	R	1
	U	18
220	R	1
	U	17
23	R	42
	U	54
235	R	33
	U	43
24	R	N
	U	N
25	R	5
	U	1
255	R	5
	U	1
26	R	0
	U	N
27	R	57
	U	140
273	R	53
	U	129
28	R	255
	U	73
283	R	157
	U	10
288	R	77
	U	20
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	N
	U	13
31	R	193
	U	88
311	R	182
	U	79
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	3
	U	14
34 & 35	R	154
	U	31

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
1 GWALIOR DIVISION—*concld.*		
350	R	153
	U	26
36	R	91
	U	61
369	R	89
	U	38
37	R	0
	U	8
38	R	4
	U	67
388	R	4
	U	53
39	R	48
	U	138
393	R	41
	U	108
1 MORENA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	248
	U	394
200	R	56
	U	105
207	R	143
	U	74
209	R	48
	U	209
21	R	0
	U	4
22	R	1
	U	1
23	R	63
	U	21
235	R	54
	U	0
24	R	N
	U	0
27	R	60
	U	106
273	R	40
	U	97
28	R	241
	U	75
1 MORENA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
283	R	132
	U	1
288	R	61
	U	10
30	R	0
	U	10
31	R	62
	U	52
311	R	44
	U	30
32	R	0
	U	1
33	R	3
	U	9
34 & 35	R	193
	U	30
350	R	188
	U	30
36	R	65
	U	42
369	R	64
	U	32
37	R	0
	U	4
38	R	6
	U	43
388	R	6
	U	36
39	R	58
	U	208
393	R	48
	U	170
2 BHIND DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	245
	U	306
200	R	52
	U	69
207	R	159
	U	58
2 BHIND DISTRICT—*contd.*		
209	R	32
	U	173
21	R	0
	U	2
22	R	N
	U	2
23	R	73
	U	3
235	R	49
	U	0
25	R	N
	U	2
255	R	N
	U	2
27	R	60
	U	168
273	R	54
	U	155
28	R	245
	U	75
283	R	165
	U	26
288	R	59
	U	0
		0
30	R	9
	U	
31	R	49
	U	121
311	R	48
	U	118
33	R	7
	U	15
34 & 35	R	180
	U	32
350	R	179
	U	28
36	R	93
	U	73
369	R	92
	U	66
37	R	0
	U	2

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
2 BHIND DISTRICT—*concld.*		
38	R	5
	U	60
388	R	5
	U	57
39	R	43
	U	130
393	R	41
	U	113
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	214
	U	289
200	R	51
	U	96
207	R	120
	U	34
209	R	29
	U	140
21	R	1
	U	5
22	R	0
	U	9
220	R	0
	U	8
23	R	26
	U	14
235	R	25
	U	2
24	R	0
	U	1
25	R	1
	U	1
255	R	1
	U	1
26	R	0
	U	N
27	R	74
	U	187
273	R	67
	U	172
28	R	330
	U	63
283	R	199
	U	7
288	R	110
	U	13
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	0
	U	19
31	R	30
	U	79
311	R	24
	U	72
32	R	0
	U	4
33	R	7
	U	18
34 & 35	R	160
	U	23
350	R	158
	U	16
36	R	110
	U	74
369	R	109
	U	35
37	R	0
	U	15
38	R	6
	U	107
388	R	6
	U	82
39	R	41
	U	91
393	R	39
	U	69

Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
GWALIOR CITY (Municipal Corporation)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		**279**
200		**89**
207		28
209		142
21		**5**
22		10
220		**8**
23		15
235		**2**
24		**1**
26		**1**
27		203
273		189
28		61
283		**4**
288		13
29		1
30		21
31		74
311		67
32		**5**
33		19
34 & 35		19
350		11
36		76
369		34
37		16
38		109
388		83
39		85
393		61

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE DIVISION DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
4 DATIA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	163
	U	244
200	R	28
	U	58
207	R	111
	U	80
209	R	23
	U	99
21	R	N
	U	9
22	R	0
	U	29
220	R	0
	U	22
23	R	48
	U	31
235	R	43
	U	13
25	R	0
	U	2
255	R	0
	U	2
27	R	4
	U	34
273	R	0
	U	13
28	R	375
	U	107
283	R	198
	U	9
288	R	155
	U	71
29	R	0
	U	2
30	R	0
	U	5
31	R	83
	U	204
311	R	80
	U	166
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	4
	U	18
34 & 35	R	167
	U	33
350	R	166
	U	25
36	R	112
	U	49
369	R	110
	U	25
38	R	6
	U	43
388	R	6
	U	42
39	R	38
	U	188
393	R	37
	U	150
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	102
	U	349
200	R	12
	U	99
207	R	73
	U	99
209	R	15
	U	149
22	R	1
	U	4
220	R	1
	U	4
23	R	32
	U	42
235	R	23
	U	31
25	R	8
	U	0
255	R	8
	U	0
27	R	78
	U	97
273	R	77
	U	90
28	R	219
	U	79
283	R	134
	U	2
288	R	70
	U	35
30	R	0
	U	9
31	R	250
	U	70
311	R	245
	U	66
33	R	2
	U	15
34 & 35	R	142
	U	15
350	R	142
	U	15
36	R	110
	U	77
369	R	105
	U	72
37	R	0
	U	2
38	R	3
	U	39
388	R	3
	U	29
39	R	53
	U	202
393	R	46
	U	151

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
6 GUNA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	60
	U	195
200	R	14
	U	59
207	R	25
	U	19
209	R	19
	U	114
21	R	N
	U	4
22	R	1
	U	60
220	R	1
	U	60
23	R	27
	U	222
235	R	23
	U	218
24	R	1
	U	0
25	R	12
	U	0
255	R	12
	U	0
27	R	44
	U	107
273	R	43
	U	107
28	R	**238**
	U	73
283	R	161
	U	16
288	R	60
	U	24
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	N
	U	6
6 GUNA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
31	R	382
	U	62
311	R	353
	U	62
33	R	1
	U	3
34 & 35	R	125
	U	55
350	R	124
	U	54
36	R	61
	U	36
369	R	58
	U	24
37	R	0
	U	7
38	R	1
	U	14
388	R	1
	U	8
39	R	47
	U	155
392	R	34
	U	117
II REWA DIVISION		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
& 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	137
	U	**217**
200	R	**8**
	U	53
207	R	118
	U	65
209	R	10
	U	95
21	R	1
	U	2
22	R	16
	U	**38**
II REWA DIVISION—*contd.*		
220	R	**16**
	U	**38**
23	R	**15**
	U	**10**
235	R	12
	U	**6**
24	R	**2**
	U	0
25	R	11
	U	**N**
255	R	11
	U	N
26	R	N
	U	**0**
27	R	**31**
	U	112
273	R	30
	U	108
28	R	236
	U	130
283	R	**85**
	U	**5**
288	R	**141**
	U	**88**
30	R	**N**
	U	**6**
31	R	**230**
	U	**54**
311	R	**220**
	U	**50**
32	R	**0**
	U	**2**
33	R	**2**
	U	**9**
34 & 35	R	**139**
	U	**57**
350	R	137
	U	49
36	R	122
	U	101
369	R	120
	U	35

E-III. I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion, of factories and workshops
1	2	3
II REWA DIVISION—*concld.*		
37	R	0
	U	8
38	R	1
	U	70
388	R	1
	U	51
39	R	57
	U	184
393	R	153
	U	158
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	120
	U	248
200	R	11
	U	60
207	R	96
	U	64
209	R	13
	U	117
21	R	0
	U	7
22	R	1
	U	3
220	R	1
	U	3
23	R	39
	U	67
235	R	38
	U	60
24	R	N
	U	0
25	R	3
	U	0
255	R	3
	U	0
27	R	41
	U	117
273	R	38
	U	110
28	R	325
	U	43
283	R	121
	U	10
288	R	186
	U	13
30	R	0
	U	7
31	R	199
	U	37
311	R	167
	U	37
33	R	2
	U	20
34&35	R	139
	U	147
350	R	139
	U	100
36	R	100
	U	90
369	R	96
	U	40
38	R	2
	U	57
388	R	2
	U	50
39	R	29
	U	157
393	R	26
	U	134
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	130
	U	192
200	R	14
	U	43
207	R	104
	U	87
209	R	12
	U	61
21	R	N
	U	1
22	R	10
	U	1
220	R	10
	U	1
23	R	16
	U	6
235	R	12
	U	0
24	R	3
	U	0
25	R	7
	U	1
255	R	7
	U	1
26	R	N
	U	0
27	R	36
	U	110
273	R	36
	U	100
28	R	283
	U	205
283	R	88
	U	8
288	R	186
	U	154
30	R	N
	U	6
31	R	251
	U	98
311	R	233
	U	87
32	R	0
	U	1
33	R	2
	U	6
34&35	R	124
	U	51
350	R	122
	U	51
36	R	102
	U	118
369	R	99
	U	45
37	R	0
	U	2
38	R	1
	U	33

E-III 1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
388	R	1
	U	23
39	R	35
	U	169
393	R	34
	U	166
9 PANNA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	99
	U	281
200	R	5
	U	60
207	R	86
	U	123
209	R	8
	U	98
21	R	N
	U	0
22	R	10
	U	16
220	R	10
	U	16
23	R	11
	U	3
235	R	6
	U	3
25	R	20
	U	0
255	R	20
	U	0
27	R	45
	U	145
273	R	45
	U	142
28	R	271
	U	218
283	R	89
	U	0
288	R	163
	U	129
30	R	0
	U	3
31	R	225
	U	60
311	R	223
	U	57
32	R	0
	U	3
33	R	4
	U	6
34 &35	R	143
	U	57
350	R	143
	U	57
36	R	102
	U	41
369	R	99
	U	38
38	R	2
	U	47
388	R	2
	U	44
39	R	68
	U	120
393	R	59
	U	120
10 SATNA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	114
	U	212
200	R	8
	U	60
207	R	97
	U	44
209	R	9
	U	102
21	R	0
	U	2
22	R	42
	U	87
220	R	42
	U	87
23	R	10
	U	5
235	R	8
	U	0
24	R	9
	U	0
25	R	17
	U	0
255	R	17
	U	0
27	R	28
	U	63
273	R	28
	U	63
28	R	210
	U	113
283	R	112
	U	6
288	R	91
	U	86
30	R	0
	U	9
31	R	204
	U	36
311	R	202
	U	34
32	R	0
	U	4
33	R	2
	U	6
34 &35	R	140
	U	54
350	R	137
	U	40
36	R	131
	U	171
369	R	128
	U	29
37	R	0
	U	14
38	R	1
	U	70
388	R	1
	U	54
39	R	92
	U	154
393	R	84
	U	134

E-III PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
11 REWA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	160
	U	146
200	R	12
	U	54
207	R	136
	U	15
209	R	12
	U	71
21	R	0
	U	2
22	R	35
	U	105
220	R	35
	U	105
23	R	3
	U	4
235	R	3
	U	0
25	R	6
	U	0
255	R	6
	U	0
27	R	33
	U	128
273	R	31
	U	128
28	R	226
	U	54
283	R	96
	U	2
283	R	123
	U	2
30	R	0
	U	9
31	R	163
	U	11
311	R	162
	U	11
33	R	2
	U	4
34&35	R	156
	U	4
350	R	154
	U	4
36	R	128
	U	49
369	R	127
	U	15
37	R	0
	U	13
38	R	2
	U	176
388	R	2
	U	120
39	R	86
	U	295
393	R	83
	U	231
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	129
	U	254
200	R	3
	U	48
207	R	113
	U	61
209	R	13
	U	140
21	R	3
	U	0
22	R	1
	U	0
220	R	1
	U	0
23	R	19
	U	7
235	R	15
	U	5
25	R	22
	U	0
255	R	22
	U	0
27	R	12
	U	145
273	R	12
	U	140
28	R	160
	U	106
283	R	24
	U	0
288	R	125
	U	84
30	R	0
	U	2
31	R	297
	U	58
311	R	287
	U	55
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	4
	U	17
34&35	R	145
	U	79
350	R	145
	U	75
36	R	149
	U	56
369	R	148
	U	43
37	R	0
	U	12
38	R	2
	U	56
388	R	2
	U	36
39	R	57
	U	206
393	R	46
	U	152
13 SIDHI DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	192
	U	423
200	R	1
	U	70

E-III. I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
13 SIDHI DISTRICT—*contd.*		
207	R	184
	U	183
209	R	6
	U	169
21	R	5
	U	0
22	R	4
	U	0
220	R	4
	U	0
23	R	10
	U	0
235	R	8
	U	0
25	R	8
	U	0
255	R	8
	U	0
27	R	21
	U	254
273	R	21
	U	239
28	R	178
	U	42
283	R	54
	U	0
288	R	117
	U	0
30	R	0
	U	14
31	R	277
	U	14
311	R	276
	U	14
33	R	1
	U	14
34&35	R	127
	U	0
350	R	126
	U	0
36	R	138
	U	28
369	R	138
	U	14
38	R	1
	U	56
388	R	1
	U	56
39	R	38
	U	155
393	R	38
	U	127
III INDORE DIVISION		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	124
	U	205
200	R	47
	U	58
207	R	36
	U	27
209	R	36
	U	112
21	R	N
	U	5
22	R	1
	U	5
220	R	1
	U	5
23	R	28
	U	106
235	R	12
	U	48
24	R	1
	U	3
25	R	3
	U	9
255	R	3
	U	9
26	R	N
	U	1
27	R	109
	U	163
273	R	108
	U	154
28	R	229
	U	86
283	R	133
	U	11
288	R	85
	U	37
29	R	0
	U	2
30	R	N
	U	9
31	R	272
	U	79
311	R	232
	U	74
32	R	0
	U	3
33	R	N
	U	8
34 & 35	R	99
	U	42
350	R	94
	U	33
36	R	82
	U	80
369	R	79
	U	49
37	R	N
	U	9
38	R	7
	U	66
388	R	6
	U	52
39	R	45
	U	119
393	R	38
	U	90

E-III.I PORPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	119
	U	203
200	R	39
	U	43
207	R	26
	U	23
209	R	50
	U	134
21	R	N
	U	5
22	R	1
	U	3
220	R	1
	U	3
23	R	56
	U	59
235	R	16
	U	7
24	R	1
	U	0
25	**R**	**7**
	U	**28**
255	R	7
	U	27
26	R	0
	U	N
27	R	97
	U	142
273	R	95
	U	135
28	**R**	**245**
	U	**126**
283	R	114
	U	14
288	R	118
	U	79
29	**R**	**0**
	U	
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
30	R	0
	U	7
31	R	222
	U	107
311	R	116
	U	97
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	N
	U	4
34 & 35	R	104
	U	53
350	R	103
	U	40
36	R	78
	U	46
369	R	77
	U	33
37	R	N
	U	8
38	R	9
	U	53
388	R	9
	U	43
39	R	61
	U	154
398	R	47
	U	100
15 RATLAM DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	98
	U	169
200	R	33
	U	50
207	R	25
	U	19
209	R	30
	U	95
15 RATLAM DISTRICT—*contd.*		
21	R	0
	U	2
22	R	0
	U	6
220	R	0
	U	6
23	R	8
	U	49
235	R	1
	U	27
25	R	7
	U	27
255	R	6
	U	27
27	R	89
	U	159
273	R	88
	U	151
28	R	240
	U	81
283	R	150
	U	3
288	R	84
	U	45
29	R	0
	U	2
30	R	0
	U	10
31	R	317
	U	92
311	R	215
	U	76
32	R	0
	U	N
33	R	N
	U	6
34 & 35	R	105
	U	33
350	R	103
	U	25
36	R	91
	U	143

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
15 RATLAM DISTRICT—*concld.*		
369	R	91
	U	68
37	R	0
	U	11
38	R	5
	U	75
388	R	5
	U	63
39	R	40
	U	135
393	R	30
	U	98
RATLAM (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		156
200		42
207		6
209		100
21		2
22		1
23		42
235		32
25		11
255		11
27		195
273		188
28		71
288		35
29		2
30		14
31		42
311		38
32		1
33		8
34 & 35		21
350		12
RATLAM (Municipality)—*concld.*		
36		184
369		69
37		17
38		83
388		66
39		150
393		103
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	78
	U	246
200	R	31
	U	76
207	R	17
	U	19
209	R	20
	U	141
21	R	1
	U	6
22	R	1
	U	5
220	R	1
	U	4
23	R	10
	U	93
235	R	5
	U	36
24	R	3
	U	1
25	R	1
	U	1
255	R	1
	U	1
26	R	0
	U	3
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT—*concld.*		
27	R	82
	U	167
273	R	81
	U	159
28	R	385
	U	91
283	R	148
	U	11
288	R	182
	U	40
30	R	0
	U	4
31	R	265
	U	94
311	R	236
	U	93
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	0
	U	9
34 & 35	R	105
	U	36
350	R	105
	U	20
36	R	91
	U	70
369	R	91
	U	37
37	R	N
	U	5
38	R	3
	U	51
388	R	2
	U	43
39	R	25
	U	116
393	R	21
	U	77

E-III I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
UJJAIN CITY (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		277
200		100
207		10
209		151
21		9
22		6
220		6
23		86
235		40
27		186
273		173
28		56
283		1
288		8
30		6
31		71
311		70
32		3
33		13
34 & 35		24
350		14
36		90
369		36
37		9
38		70
388		54
39		94
393		34

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
17 JHABUA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	151
	U	246
200	R	36
	U	39
207	R	62
	U	86
209	R	52
	U	101
21	R	0
	U	1
22	R	0
	U	2
220	R	0
	U	2
23	R	26
	U	28
235	R	10
	U	1
24	R	5
	U	1
25	R	0
	U	1
255	R	0
	U	1
26	R	N
	U	0
27	R	58
	U	151
273	R	58
	U	147
28	R	205
	U	83
283	R	80
	U	19
288	R	117
	U	33
30	R	1
	U	1

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
17 JHABUA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
31	R	231
	U	74
311	R	200
	U	61
34 & 35	R	152
	U	162
350	R	144
	U	161
36	R	135
	U	83
369	R	131
	U	71
38	R	7
	U	30
388	R	6
	U	21
39	R	29
	U	137
393	R	26
	U	119
18 DHAR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	165
	U	214
200	R	68
	U	43
207	R	51
	U	36
209	R	46
	U	131
21	R	0
	U	4
22	R	0
	U	1
220	R	0
	U	1
23	R	29
	U	83
235	R	11
	U	20

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
18 DHAR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
24	R	1
	U	10
25	R	2
	U	16
255	R	2
	U	16
26	R	0
	U	1
27	R	111
	U	202
273	R	111
	U	193
28	R	184
	U	74
283	R	121
	U	22
288	R	55
	U	25
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	0
	U	2
31	R	272
	U	89
311	R	266
	U	87
33	R	0
	U	4
34 & 35	R	115
	U	60
350	R	114
	U	52
36	R	81
	U	58
369	R	74
	U	43
38	R	6
	U	57
388	R	6
	U	54
39	R	34
	U	121
393	R	31
	U	97

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
19 INDORE DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	108
	U	219
200	R	47
	U	74
207	R	17
	U	12
209	R	29
	U	116
21	R	0
	U	7
22	R	N
	U	3
220	R	N
	U	3
23	R	29
	U	33
235	R	13
	U	9
24	R	5
	U	1
25	R	2
	U	0
255	R	2
	U	0
26	R	1
	U	1
27	R	96
	U	188
273	R	95
	U	168
28	R	228
	U	76

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
19 INDORE DISTRICT—*concld.*		
283	R	161
	U	4
288	R	57
	U	21
29	R	0
	U	6
30	R	N
	U	22
31	R	320
	U	42
311	R	308
	U	36
32	R	0
	U	7
33	R	1
	U	20
34 & 35	R	98
	U	20
350	R	93
	U	7
36	R	64
	U	98
369	R	62
	U	58
37	R	0
	U	22
38	R	15
	U	118
388	R	15
	U	84
39	R	33
	U	117
393	R	26
	U	95

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
INDORE CITY (Municipal Corporation)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		222
200		76
207		14
209		115
21		7
22		4
220		4
23		36
235		9
24		1
26		1
27		179
273		157
28		67
288		15
29		6
30		23
31		35
311		31
32		8
33		23
34 &35		20
350		5
36		102
369		62
37		25
38		120
388		83
39		121
393		100

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
20 DEWAS DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	78
	U	184
200	R	27
	U	65
207	R	31
	U	30
209	R	17
	U	84
21	R	N
	U	3
22	R	1
	U	8
220	R	1
	U	8
23	R	13
	U	45
235	R	4
	U	7
24	R	N
	U	1
25	R	N
	U	0
255	R	N
	U	0
27	R	108
	U	145
273	R	100
	U	143
28	R	230
	U	134
283	R	171
	U	27
288	R	49
	U	52
30	R	0
	U	4
31	R	355
	U	132
311	R	345
	U	127
32	R	0
	U	3

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
20 DEWAS DISTRICT—*concld.*		
33	R	N
	U	4
34 &35	R	107
	U	59
350	R	95
	U	57
36	R	71
	U	86
369	R	67
	U	60
37	R	0
	U	3
38	R	5
	U	60
388	R	5
	U	52
39	R	32
	U	129
393	R	27
	U	102
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	211
	U	220
200	R	76
	U	60
207	R	91
	U	49
209	R	43
	U	109
21	R	0
	U	6
22	R	N
	U	11
220	R	N
	U	11
23	R	50
	U	112
235	R	35
	U	81
25	R	0
	U	5

E-III. I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
255	R	0
	U	5
27	R	177
	U	178
273	R	177
	U	178
28	R	132
	U	63
283	R	88
	U	10
288	R	24
	U	24
30	R	0
	U	3
31	R	209
	U	109
311	R	202
	U	108
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	N
	U	3
34 &35	R	73
	U	37
350	R	71
	U	36
36	R	78
	U	78
369	R	75
	U	56
37	R	0
	U	4
38	R	5
	U	51
388	R	5
	U	44
39	R	65
	U	118
393	R	65
	U	101
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	149
	U	141
200	R	73
	U	44
207	R	27
	U	26
209	R	47
	U	63
21	R	1
	U	5
22	R	1
	U	11
220	R	1
	U	11
23	R	17
	U	431
235	R	13
	U	233
24	R	0
	U	15
26	R	0
	U	1
27	R	141
	U	119
273	R	140
	U	118
28	R	197
	U	58
283	R	143
	U	9
288	R	44
	U	17
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	N
	U	9
31	R	280
	U	24
311	R	266
	U	22
32	R	0
	U	3
33	R	0
	U	5
34 & 35	R	61
	U	15
350	R	52
	U	10
36	R	83
	U	60
369	R	79
	U	34
37	R	N
	U	9
38	R	7
	U	36
388	R	7
	U	27
39	R	63
	U	57
393	R	59
	U	46
KHANDWA (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		332
200		64
207		81
209		167
21		15
22		6
220		6
23		29
235		6
24		2
27		166
273		166
28		74
283		8
288		10
30		21
31		35
311		34
32		8
33		13

E-III. 1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
KHANDWA(Municipality)—*concld.*		
34 & 35		11
350		5
36		98
360		66
37		11
38		66
388		37
39		113
393		100
BURHANPUR (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		67
200		35
207		6
209		21
21		1
22		12
220		12
23		582
235		318
24		19
26		1
27		104
273		101
28		53
283		9
288		19
29		1
30		5
31		19
311		18
BURHANPUR (Municipality)—*concld.*		
32		2
33		2
34 & 35		17
350		11
36		45
369		22
37		8
38		25
388		24
39		37
393		27
IV BHOPAL DIVISION		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	94
	U	203
200	R	29
	U	59
207	R	33
	U	29
209	R	20
	U	107
21	R	N
	U	3
22	R	6
	U	110
220	R	6
	U	110
23	R	28
	U	60
235	R	22
	U	42
24	R	1
	U	3
25	R	2
	U	N
IV BHOPAL DIVISION—*concld.*		
255	R	2
	U	N
26	R	0
	U	N
27	R	68
	U	156
273	R	66
	U	150
28	R	240
	U	86
283	R	152
	U	5
288	R	71
	U	38
29	R	0
	U	2
30	R	N
	U	9
31	R	315
	U	96
311	R	250
	U	84
32	R	N
	U	2
33	R	1
	U	8
34 & 35	R	99
	U	37
350	R	97
	U	34
36	R	100
	U	62
369	R	97
	U	32
37	R	N
	U	10
38	R	1
	U	53
388	R	1
	U	39
39	R	45
	U	100
393	R	40
	U	76

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	81
	U	253
200	R	19
	U	53
207	R	32
	U	67
209	R	26
	U	129
21	R	N
	U	0
22	R	0
	U	1
220	R	0
	U	1
23	R	23
	U	89
235	R	14
	U	50
24	R	1
	U	0
27	R	61
	U	157
273	R	59
	U	154
28	R	224
	U	44
283	R	116
	U	2
288	R	95
	U	13
30	R	0
	U	10
31	R	347
	U	127
311	R	258
	U	121
33	R	N
	U	15
34 & 35	R	126
	U	56
350	R	125
	U	56
36	R	90
	U	61
369	R	88
	U	40
37	R	N
	U	1
38	R	2
	U	32
388	R	2
	U	32
39	R	45
	U	154
393	R	37
	U	111
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	68
	U	243
200	R	13
	U	46
207	R	31
	U	51
209	R	23
	U	141
21	**R**	**0**
	U	**4**
22	R	N
	U	11
220	R	N
	U	11
23	R	18
	U	155
235	R	9
	U	138
27	R	58
	U	123
273	R	56
	U	121
28	R	220
	U	81
283	R	146
	U	0
288	R	62
	U	49
30	R	0
	U	**3**
31	R	374
	U	79
311	R	252
	U	**71**
32	R	1
	U	0
33	R	2
	U	6
34 & 35	R	138
	U	48
350	R	138
	U	47
36	R	71
	U	47
369	R	70
	U	27
37	R	**0**
	U	**2**
38	R	2
	U	37
388	R	2
	U	35
39	R	48
	U	161
393	R	40
	U	125

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	77
	U	265
200	R	27
	U	64
207	R	30
	U	45
209	R	19
	U	152
21	R	0
	U	3
22	R	5
	U	15
220	R	5
	U	15
23	R	3
	U	7
235	R	1
	U	0
25	R	12
	U	0
255	R	12
	U	0
27	R	58
	U	112
273	R	56
	U	90
28	R	326
	U	91
283	R	222
	U	11
288	R	93
	U	50
30	R	0
	U	4
31	R	260
	U	219
311	R	212
	U	197
32	R	0
	U	1
33	R	1
	U	10
34 & 35	R	155
	U	35
350	R	149
	U	34
36	R	75
	U	59
369	R	73
	U	39
37	R	0
	U	7
38	R	1
	U	37
388	R	N
	U	34
39	R	27
	U	135
393	R	21
	U	115
26 SEHORE DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	71
	U	216
200	R	22
	U	65
207	R	34
	U	20
209	R	15
	U	117
21	R	N
	U	5
22	R	N
	U	56
220	R	N
	U	56
23	R	21
	U	70
235	R	18
	U	52
24	R	1
	U	0
25	R	1
	U	0
255	R	1
	U	0
26	R	0
	U	N
27	R	90
	U	180
273	R	87
	U	174
28	R	272
	U	70
283	R	187
	U	2
288	R	56
	U	6
29	R	0
	U	6
30	R	1
	U	16
31	R	307
	U	75
311	R	245
	U	62
32	R	0
	U	5
33	R	1
	U	11
34 & 35	R	109
	U	26
350	R	108
	U	26
36	R	88
	U	74
369	R	86
	U	25

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
26 SEHORE DISTRICT—*concld.*		
37	R	0
	U	22
38	R	N
	U	95
388	R	N
	U	62
39	R	38
	U	73
393	R	33
	U	46
BHOPAL CITY (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		235
200		85
207		14
209		117
21		7
22		63
220		62
23		14
235		1
26		1
27		178
273		169
28		76
283		1
288		1
29		9
30		23
31		47
311		45
32		8
33		12
34 & 35		20
350		19
36		83
369		21
37		34
38		133
388		76
39		57
393		25
27 RAISEN DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	72
	U	78
200	R	33
	U	30
207	R	13
	U	5
209	R	24
	U	42
22	R	43
	U	709
220	R	43
	U	709
23	R	19
	U	2
235	R	11
	U	1
24	R	0
	U	1
25	R	2
	U	0
255	R	2
	U	0
27	R	75
	U	63
273	R	70
	U	58
28	R	248
	U	34
283	R	149
	U	7
288	R	82
	U	16
31	R	320
	U	26
311	R	311
	U	22
33	R	1
	U	1
34 & 35	R	85
	U	17
350	R	85
	U	17
36	R	97
	U	30
369	R	94
	U	16
37	R	N
	U	1
38	R	2
	U	12
388	R	2
	U	12
39	R	36
	U	26
393	R	33
	U	21
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	67
	U	204
200	R	36
	U	77
207	R	14
	U	13
209	R	14
	U	106

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1		2	3
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT —*contd.*			
21		R	0
		U	4
22		R	N
		U	7
	220	R	N
		U	7
23		R	21
		U	39
	235	R	16
		U	24
24		R	2
		U	14
25		R	1
		U	0
	255	R	1
		U	0
27		R	72
		U	205
	273	R	68
		U	203
28		R	234
		U	162
	283	R	155
		U	2
	288	R	63
		U	96
30		R	0
		U	10
31		R	409
		U	109
	311	R	340
		U	104
32		R	0
		U	1
33		R	1
		U	5
34 & 35		R	53
		U	26
	350	R	52
		U	20
36		R	94
		U	64
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT —*concld.*			
	369	R	91
		U	37
37		R	0
		U	11
38		R	1
		U	45
	388	R	1
		U	28
39		R	45
		U	94
	393	R	41
		U	77
29 BETUL DISTRICT			
All Divisions		**R**	**1,000**
		U	**1,000**
2 & 3		**R**	**1,000**
		U	**1,000**
20		R	232
		U	157
	200	R	53
		U	71
	207	R	77
		U	37
	209	R	18
		U	41
21		R	N
		U	6
22		R	N
		U	0
	220	R	N
		U	0
23		R	84
		U	35
	235	R	82
		U	8
25		R	2
		U	1
	255	R	2
		U	1
27		R	63
		U	205
29 BETUL DISTRICT —*concld.*			
	273	R	62
		U	201
28		R	183
		U	126
	283	R	107
		U	24
	288	R	53
		U	73
30		R	0
		U	11
31		R	136
		U	95
	311	R	105
		U	64
33		R	N8
		U	
34 & 35		R	44
		U	93
	350	R	40
		U	78
36		R	184
		U	92
	369	R	178
		U	56
37		R	0
		U	3
38		R	1
		U	44
	388	R	1
		U	37
39		R	71
		U	124
	393	R	71
		U	113

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
V JABALPUR DIVISION		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	58
	U	102
200	R	18
	U	38
207	R	27
	U	8
209	R	11
	U	52
21	R	1
	U	3
22	R	505
	U	447
220	R	505
	U	447
23	R	18
	U	70
235	R	16
	U	52
24	R	1
	U	N
25	R	3
	U	N
255	R	3
	U	N
26	R	N
	U	0
27	R	42
	U	76
273	R	40
	U	74
28	R	107
	U	64
283	R	37
	U	3
288	R	64
	U	35
V JABALPUR DIVISION—*concld.*		
29	R	0
	U	N
30	R	N
	U	5
31	R	107
	U	37
311	R	98
	U	31
32	R	N
	U	1
33	R	1
	U	5
34 & 35	R	46
	U	35
350	R	44
	U	27
36	R	78
	U	35
369	R	74
	U	19
37	R	N
	U	5
38	R	2
	U	39
388	R	2
	U	32
39	R	31
	U	76
393	R	29
	U	66
30 SAGAR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	20
	U	41
200	R	9
	U	18
30 SAGAR DISTRICT—*contd.*		
207	R	6
	U	3
209	R	4
	U	18
21	R	0
	U	1
22	R	814
	U	771
220	R	814
	U	771
23	R	1
	U	3
235	R	1
	U	2
24	R	N
	U	0
25	R	2
	U	1
255	R	1
	U	1
27	R	12
	U	33
273	R	11
	U	33
28	R	60
	U	26
283	R	23
	U	1
288	R	35
	U	13
29	R	0
	U	N
30	R	0
	U	2
31	R	37
	U	21
311	R	34
	U	15

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
30 SAGAR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
32	R	0
	U	1
33	R	N
	U	3
34 & 35	R	19
	U	14
350	R	19
	U	12
36	R	26
	U	16
369	R	25
	U	8
37	R	N
	U	2
38	R	1
	U	14
388	R	1
	U	12
39	R	8
	U	51
393	R	7
	U	47
SAGAR CITY		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		39
200		17
207		3
209		17
21		2
22		759
220		759
23		2
235		1
27		45
273		45
28		21
283		N
288		5
29		N
30		3

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
SAGAR CITY—*concld.*		
31		10
311		9
32		1
33		4
34 &35		15
350		13
36		12
369		6
37		2
38		17
388		13
39		68
393		63
31 DAMOH DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	37
	U	108
200	R	10
	U	39
207	R	17
	U	10
209	R	9
	U	57
21	R	0
	U	1
22	R	527
	U	417
220	R	527
	U	417
23	R	10
	U	4
235	R	7
	U	2
24	R	N
	U	0
25	R	3
	U	0

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
31 DAMOH DISTRICT—*concld.*		
255	R	3
	U	0
27	R	25
	U	63
273	R	24
	U	58
28	R	151
	U	99
283	R	55
	U	10
288	R	93
	U	67
30	R	0
	U	2
31	R	113
	U	37
311	R	110
	U	34
33	R	1
	U	6
34 &35	R	59
	U	33
350	R	59
	U	29
36	R	56
	U	62
369	R	50
	U	39
37	R	N
	U	2
38	R	1
	U	30
388	R	1
	U	26
39	R	17
	U	136
393	R	16
	U	129

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	23
	U	146
200	R	4
	U	55
207	R	13
	U	10
209	R	5
	U	74
21	R	0
	U	2
22	R	645
	U	246
220	R	645
	U	246
23	R	3
	U	80
235	R	3
	U	16
24	R	2
	U	0
25	R	3
	U	0
255	R	3
	U	0
27	R	21
	U	90
273	R	20
	U	88
28	R	72
	U	95
283	R	25
	U	4
288	R	44
	U	48
29	R	0
	U	1
30	R	N
	U	12
31	R	115
	U	33
311	R	107
	U	32
32	R	0
	U	3
33	R	1
	U	10
34 &35	R	57
	U	76
350	R	53
	U	55
36	R	36
	U	41
369	R	34
	U	26
37	R	N
	U	8
38	R	1
	U	78
388	R	1
	U	63
39	R	21
	U	79
393	R	16
	U	62
JABALPUR CITY		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		171
200		70
207		11
209		81
21		3
22		47
220		47
23		145
235		28
27		121
273		118
28		111
283		1
288		45
29		1
30		20
31		22
311		20
32		3
33		14
34 &35		75
350		64
36		47
369		28
37		13
38		118
388		93
39		89
393		63
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	84
	U	188
200	R	29
	U	71
207	R	28
	U	6
209	R	20
	U	110
21	R	0
	U	6
22	R	2
	U	35
220	R	2
	U	34
23	R	54
	U	36
235	R	41
	U	33

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and work shops
1	2	3
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
24	R	13
	U	0
25	R	5
	U	0
255	R	5
	U	0
27	R	100
	U	215
273	R	90
	U	203
28	R	236
	U	124
283	R	124
	U	5
288	R	105
	U	71
30	R	N
	U	4
31	R	269
	U	126
311	R	268
	U	122
33	R	2
	U	3
34&35	R	72
	U	8
350	R	71
	U	7
36	R	113
	U	57
369	R	86
	U	26
37	R	0
	U	3
38	R	1
	U	48
388	R	1
	U	47
39	R	49
	U	147
393	R	46
	U	133
34 MANDLA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	79
	U	225
200	R	7
	U	116
207	R	49
	U	4
209	R	23
	U	98
21	R	12
	U	9
22	R	2
	U	4
220	R	2
	U	4
23	R	68
	U	2
235	R	67
	U	2
24	R	1
	U	2
25	R	5
	U	0
255	R	5
	U	0
27	R	41
	U	160
273	R	37
	U	160
28	R	241
	U	144
283	R	10
	U	0
288	R	219
	U	103
30	R	N
	U	4
31	R	179
	U	81
311	R	170
	U	79
33	R	N
	U	4
34 MANDLA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
34&35	R	77
	U	83
350	R	74
	U	52
36	R	260
	U	107
369	R	257
	U	30
38	R	2
	U	52
388	R	2
	U	33
39	R	33
	U	123
393	R	30
	U	96
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	185
	U	162
200	R	46
	U	36
207	R	103
	U	22
209	R	35
	U	100
21	R	0
	U	4
22	R	N
	U	1
220	R	N
	U	1
23	R	45
	U	327
235	R	42
	U	318
25	R	9
	U	0
255	R	9
	U	0
27	R	116
	U	144

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED, MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
273	R	116
	U	137
28	R	147
	U	77
283	R	94
	U	13
288	R	35
	U	38
30	R	0
	U	3
31	R	183
	U	67
311	R	130
	U	53
32	R	1
	U	0
33	R	4
	U	5
34 & 35	R	37
	U	39
350	R	35
	U	37
36	R	202
	U	53
369	R	196
	U	31
37	R	N
	U	8
38	R	3
	U	35
388	R	3
	U	30
39	R	68
	U	75
393	R	68
	U	63
36 SEONI DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	158
	U	127
200	R	33
	U	37
207	R	73
	U	17
209	R	26
	U	66
21	R	0
	U	6
22	R	1
	U	0
220	R	1
	U	0
23	R	28
	U	285
235	R	22
	U	275
24	R	1
	U	1
26	R	4
	U	0
27	R	102
	U	117
273	R	99
	U	111
28	R	144
	U	94
283	R	43
	U	0
288	R	87
	U	45
29	R	0
	U	6
30	R	1
	U	3
31	R	193
	U	45
311	R	170
	U	45
32	R	0
	U	3
33	R	N
	U	4
34 & 35	R	64
	U	14
350	R	55
	U	13
36 SEONI DISTRICT—*contd.*		
36	R	229
	U	58
369	R	224
	U	22
37	R	N
	U	7
38	R	8
	U	46
388	R	8
	U	32
39	R	67
	U	184
393	R	65
	U	166
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	195
	U	197
200	R	88
	U	85
207	R	80
	U	14
209	R	26
	U	96
21	R	N
	U	9
22	R	44
	U	19
220	R	44
	U	19
23	R	74
	U	241
235	R	73
	U	233
27	R	130
	U	146
273	R	123
	U	145
28	R	145
	U	88
283	R	21
	U	0

E-III.1 PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT—*concld.*		
288	R	110
	U	57
30	R	0
	U	11
31	R	73
	U	33
311	R	62
	U	17
33	R	1
	U	4
34 & 35	R	44
	U	29
350	R	43
	U	20
36	R	171
	U	59
369	R	168
	U	37
37	R	0
	U	7
38	R	9
	U	85
388	R	9
	U	69
39	R	114
	U	72
393	R	113
	U	57
VI BILASPUR DIVISION		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	126
	U	185
200	R	66
	U	53
207	R	39
	U	10
209	R	21
	U	118
21	R	5
	U	6
22	R	5
	U	36
220	R	5
	U	36
23	R	261
	U	238
235	R	260
	U	227
24	R	3
	U	1
25	R	3
	U	0
255	R	3
	U	0
26	R	0
	U	34
27	R	46
	U	98
273	R	44
	U	98
28	R	145
	U	60
283	R	5
	U	1
288	R	127
	U	24
29	R	N
	U	1
30	R	0
	U	4
31	R	74
	U	22
311	R	68
	U	19
32	R	0
	U	1
33	R	1
	U	10
34 & 35	R	99
	U	50
350	R	97
	U	44
36	R	146
	U	54
369	R	141
	U	26
37	R	N
	U	7
VI BILASPUR DIVISION—*concld.*		
38	R	5
	U	64
388	R	5
	U	52
39	R	81
	U	129
393	R	72
	U	115
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	39
	U	309
200	R	2
	U	78
207	R	17
	U	10
209	R	20
	U	211
21	R	20
	U	25
22	R	1
	U	44
220	R	1
	U	44
23	R	211
	U	5
235	R	210
	U	0
27	R	6
	U	39
273	R	6
	U	39
28	R	181
	U	181
283	R	5
	U	0
288	R	165
	U	108
30	R	0
	U	10
31	R	156
	U	44

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT—*concld.*		
311	R	153
	U	44
32	R	0
	U	20
33	R	N
	U	24
34&35	R	129
	U	5
350	R	128
	U	5
36	R	226
	U	34
369	R	221
	U	20
37	R	1
	U	5
38	R	4
	U	44
388	R	2
	U	20
39	R	26
	U	211
393	R	25
	U	191
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	78
	U	180
200	R	35
	U	57
207	R	19
	U	7
209	R	24
	U	113
21	R	2
	U	5
22	R	6
	U	38
220	R	6
	U	37

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT—*contd.*		
23	R	243
	U	231
235	R	241
	U	228
24	R	1
	U	N
25	R	8
	U	0
255	R	8
	U	0
26	R	0
	U	48
27	R	86
	U	97
273	R	83
	U	96
28	R	142
	U	48
283	R	5
	U	1
288	R	121
	U	11
29	R	N
	U	1
30	R	0
	U	3
31	R	102
	U	18
311	R	93
	U	17
33	R	1
	U	8
34&35	R	79
	U	58
350	R	76
	U	56
36	R	138
	U	61
369	R	134
	U	26
37	R	0
	U	8
38	R	8
	U	65

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
388	R	8
	U	57
39	R	106
	U	131
393	R	95
	U	116
BILASPUR (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		231
200		67
207		11
209		146
21		6
22		38
220		38
23		110
235		106
27		135
273		133
28		68
288		12
29		2
30		6
31		9
311		6
33		12
34&35		40
350		39
36		74
369		40
37		6
38		121
388		95
39		142
393		27

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	213
	U	174
200	R	124
	U	36
207	R	70
	U	18
209	R	18
	U	110
21	R	4
	U	7
22	R	4
	U	29
220	R	4
	U	28
23	R	301
	U	309
235	R	301
	U	276
24	R	5
	U	2
25	R	N
	U	**0**
255	R	N
	U	0
27	R	17
	U	117
273	R	17
	U	117
28	R	134
	U	67
283	R	3
	U	1
288	R	118
	U	44
30	R	0
	U	5
31	R	13
	U	28
311	R	8
	U	19
33	R	1
	U	12
34 & 35	R	108
	U	34
350	R	107
	U	18
36	R	122
	U	40
369	R	118
	U	27
37	R	N
	U	7
38	R	2
	U	66
388	R	2
	U	45
39	R	76
	U	103
393	R	66
	U	92

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*		
VII RAIPUR DIVISION		
All Divisions	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	**R**	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	140
	U	255
200	R	63
	U	89
207	R	54
	U	16
209	R	23
	U	142
21	R	6
	U	8
22	R	10
	U	29
220	R	10
	U	29
23	R	215
	U	50
235	R	213
	U	44
24	R	1
	U	0
25	R	14
	U	4
255	R	14
	U	4
26	R	N
	U	0
27	R	102
	U	161
273	R	101
	U	159
28	R	102
	U	98
283	R	5
	U	1
288	R	87
	U	18
29	R	N
	U	N
30	R	N
	U	8
31	R	85
	U	23
311	R	81
	U	18
32	R	0
	U	4
33	R	N
	U	16
34 & 35	R	91
	U	41
350	R	88
	U	36
36	R	175
	U	63
369	R	170
	U	29
37	R	N
	U	14
38	R	8
	U	99
388	R	7
	U	66
39	R	51
	U	127
393	R	49
	U	104

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
41 DURG DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	90
	U	227
200	R	24
	U	56
207	R	46
	U	16
209	R	20
	U	147
21	R	1
	U	8
22	R	17
	U	30
220	R	17
	U	30
23	R	156
	U	51
235	R	156
	U	48
24	R	3
	U	0
25	R	23
	U	6
255	R	23
	U	6
27	R	124
	U	206
273	R	123
	U	206
28	R	74
	U	83
283	R	2
	U	1
288	R	60
	U	24
30	R	N
	U	9
31	R	139
	U	31
311	R	134
	U	28
32	R	0
	U	2
33	R	N
	U	10
34&35	R	88
	U	52
350	R	85
	U	48
36	R	228
	U	43
369	R	221
	U	21
37	R	0
	U	16
38	R	7
	U	79
388	R	7
	U	55
39	R	50
	U	147
393	R	49
	U	119
BHILAINAGAR (Industrial Township)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		371
200		27
209		332
21		5
271		158
273		158
28		106
288		8
30		16
31		30
311		22
32		3
33		8
34 & 35		11
36		82
369		33
37		54
38		112
388		68
39		44
393		11
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	195
	U	281
200	R	102
	U	123
207	R	68
	U	18
209	R	25
	U	132
21	R	2
	U	7
22	R	7
	U	80
220	R	7
	U	30
23	R	230
	U	54
235	R	230
	U	43
25	R	11
	U	2
255	R	11
	U	2
26	R	N
	U	0
27	R	111
	U	112
273	R	109
	U	108

E-III.I PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*		
28	R	99
	U	109
283	R	5
	U	N
288	R	83
	U	14
29	R	N
	U	1
30	R	0
	U	8
31	R	68
	U	17
311	R	64
	U	11
32	R	0
	U	5
33	R	N
	U	22
34 & 35	R	86
	U	32
350	R	83
	U	24
36	R	126
	U	83
369	R	125
	U	35
37	R	N
	U	14
38	R	10
	U	113
388	R	7
	U	73
39	R	55
	U	110
393	R	51
	U	92
RAIPUR CITY (Municipality)		
All Divisions		**1,000**
2 & 3		**1,000**
20		247
200		107
207		16
209		111
21		14
22		28
220		28
23		65
235		50
27		69
273		62
28		154
283		1
288		4
29		1
30		13
31		14
311		9
32		7
33		27
34 & 35		16
350		7
36		85
369		39
37		24
38		149
388		78
39		87
393		71
43 BASTAR DISTRICT		
All Divisions	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
2 & 3	R	**1,000**
	U	**1,000**
20	R	53
	U	258
200	R	12
	U	54
207	R	20
	U	8
209	R	20
	U	192
21	R	33
	U	21
22	R	3
	U	13
220	R	3
	U	13
23	R	306
	U	8
235	R	296
	U	4
25	R	2
	U	0
255	R	2
	U	0
27	R	13
	U	229
273	R	12
	U	225
28	R	189
	U	113
283	R	9
	U	8
288	R	171
	U	0
30	R	0
	U	8
31	R	10
	U	0
311	R	9
	U	0

E-III.I—PROPORTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS TO 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY, TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*concld.*

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Rural Urban	Proportion of factories and workshops
1	2	3
43 BASTAR DISTRICT—*contd.*		
32	R	0
	U	8
33	R	1
	U	13
34 & 35	R	117
	U	38
350	R	116
	U	37
36	R	230
	U	42
369	R	218
	U	38
37	R	0
	U	4
38	R	5
	U	137
43 BASTAR DISTRICT—*contd.*		
388	R	4
	U	104
39	R	38
	U	108
393	R	38
	U	87

E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH—RURAL							
Total	655	336	5	3	1	N	N
I All fuels	472	496	13	10	6	2	1
Electricity	447	435	25	49	27	7	10
Liquid fuel	474	500	13	8	4	1	N
Coal, wood & bagasse	200	200	0	200	100	100	200
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	659	333	5	2	1	N	N
MADHYA PRADESH—URBAN							
Total	443	498	30	16	9	2	2
I All fuels	291	513	82	55	33	11	15
Electricity	288	502	91	58	33	12	16
Liquid fuel	303	561	55	43	32	4	2
Coal, wood & bagasse	155	293	52	52	86	69	293
Other power	429	571	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	462	496	24	11	5	1	1
Gwalior Division—Rural							
Total	*718*	*278*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*N*
I All fuels	*229*	*738*	*18*	*7*	*6*	*0*	*2*
Electricity	*105*	*474*	*53*	*158*	*210*	*0*	*0*
Liquid fuel	*232*	*749*	*17*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*334*	*333*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*333*
II No power	*733*	*263*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*0*
Gwalior Division—Urban							
Total	*460*	*484*	*25*	*18*	*9*	*2*	*2*
I All fuels	*206*	*640*	*61*	*49*	*22*	*8*	*14*
Electricicy	*217*	*632*	*60*	*36*	*22*	*13*	*20*
Liquid fuel	*182*	*677*	*61*	*65*	*15*	*0*	*0*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*286*	*333*	*95*	*143*	*95*	*0*	*48*
Other power	*250*	*750*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
II No power	*495*	*463*	*19*	*14*	*7*	*1*	*1*
Morena District—Rural							
Total	624	364	5	4	3	0	0
I All fuels	143	781	25	17	34	0	0
Electricity	91	454	0	91	364	0	0
Liquid fuel	148	815	28	9	0	0	0
II No power	656	336	4	3	1	0	0
Morena District—Urban							
Total	432	516	26	20	6	0	0
I All fuels	95	674	84	116	31	0	0
Electricity	71	500	214	143	72	0	0
Liquid fuel	66	737	66	105	26	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	500	250	0	250	0	0	0
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	486	491	16	5	2	0	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhind District—Rural							
Total	693	304	3	0	0	0	0
I All fuels	212	762	26	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	208	765	27	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	719	280	1	0	0	0	0
Bhind District—Urban							
Total	401	559	26	11	3	0	0
I All fuels	45	803	76	61	15	0	0
Electricity	67	900	33	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	29	765	118	88	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	500	500	0	0
II No power	441	532	20	5	2	0	0
Gwalior District—Rural							
Total	623	373	3	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	284	716	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	250	750	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	286	714	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	642	353	4	1	0	0	0
Gwalior District—Urban							
Total	449	480	33	19	10	4	5
I All fuels	251	579	66	34	27	16	27
Electricity	232	596	64	35	25	19	29
Liquid fuel	349	508	79	32	32	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
II No power	482	463	28	16	7	2	2
Gwalior City (Municipal Corporation)							
Total	441	488	34	18	10	4	5
I All fuels	239	592	61	36	27	18	27
Electricity	230	595	65	36	26	19	29
Liquid fuel	364	545	0	45	46	0	0
II No power	475	470	30	15	7	2	1
Datia District—Rural							
Total	685	314	1	0	0	0	0
I All fuels	276	707	17	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	276	707	17	0	0	0	0
II No power	697	303	0	0	0	0	0
Datia District—Urban							
Total	521	467	5	5	2	0	0
I All fuels	239	717	0	22	22	0	0
Electricity	111	889	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	231	731	0	38	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	400	500	0	0	100	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	546	444	6	4	0	0	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and work shops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shivpuri District—Rural							
Total	785	211	4	N	0	0	N
I All fuels	197	790	0	0	0	0	13
Liquid fuel	200	800	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
II No power	792	204	4	N	0	0	0
Shivpuri District—Urban							
Total	579	406	4	11	0	0	0
I All fuels	232	714	0	54	0	0	0
Electricity	250	722	0	28	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	211	684	0	105	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	628	362	5	5	0	0	0
Guna District—Rural							
Total	732	264	3	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	338	612	25	25	0	0	0
Electricity	0	250	250	500	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	355	632	13	0	0	0	0
II No power	738	258	3	1	0	0	0
Guna District—Urban							
Total	457	472	21	29	20	1	0
I All fuels	221	653	74	42	10	0	0
Electricity	245	622	67	44	22	0	0
Liquid fuel	222	711	45	22	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	250	500	250	0	0	0
Other power	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	481	454	15	28	21	1	0
Rewa Division—Rural							
*Total .. ..

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhatarpur District—Rural							
Total	799	199	1	1	N	N	N
I All fuels	180	812	0	0	0	8	0
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	187	805	0	0	0	8	0
II No power	808	190	1	1	N	0	N
Chhatarpur District—Urban							
Total	575	413	5	3	3	1	0
I All fuels	333	617	33	0	17	0	0
Electricity	550	400	50	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	225	725	25	0	25	0	0
II No power	591	400	3	3	2	1	0
Panna District—Rural							
Total	871	128	1	N	0	0	0
I All fuels	267	700	33	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	286	678	36	0	0	0	0
II No power	875	124	1	N	0	0	0
Panna District—Urban							
Total	511	470	3	13	3	0	0
I All fuels	333	667	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	455	545	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	200	800	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	524	456	3	14	3	0	0
Satna District—Rural							
Total	764	215	7	10	3	1	0
I All fuels	269	716	15	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	295	689	16	0	0	0	0
II No power	768	211	7	10	3	1	0
Satna District—Urban							
Total	391	475	48	50	28	5	3
I All fuels	172	634	86	65	32	0	11
Electricity	150	675	75	62	25	0	13
Liquid fuel	308	384	154	77	77	0	0
II No power	415	457	43	48	28	6	3
Rewa District—Rural							
Total	793	202	4	1	N	0	0
I All fuels	519	481	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	519	481	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	795	200	4	1	N	0	0
Rewa District—Urban							
Total	529	381	60	11	13	6	0
I All fuels	219	520	151	55	41	14	0
Electricity	206	524	143	63	48	16	0
Liquid fuel	300	500	200	0	0	0	0
II No power	578	359	46	4	9	4	0

E-III,2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shahdol District—Rural							
Total	729	265	5	1	N	0	N
I All fuels	291	583	42	42	42	0	0
Electricity	500	0	0	500	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	273	636	45	0	46	0	0
II No power	731	263	5	1	N	0	N
Shahdol District—Urban							
Total	533	440	17	3	5	0	2
I All fuels	191	690	71	24	0	0	24
Electricity	158	737	105	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	217	652	43	44	0	0	44
II No power	559	421	13	2	5	0	0
Sidhi District—Rural							
Total	757	236	6	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	167	833	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	167	833	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	758	235	6	1	0	0	0
Sidhi District—Urban							
Total	747	225	28	0	0	0	0
I All fuels	500	167	333	0	0	0	0
Electricity	500	250	250	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	500	0	500	0	0	0	0
II No power	769	231	0	0	0	0	0
Indore Division—Rural							
*Total	733	262	4	1	N	N	N
*I All fuels	503	467	16	9	3	1	1
*Electricity	514	375	0	55	42	0	14
*Liquid fuel	502	472	16	6	2	1	1
*Coal, wood & bagasse	333	0	0	667	0	0	0
*II No power	745	251	3	1	N	N	0
Indore Division—Urban							
*Total	483	468	26	12	6	2	3
*I All fuels	298	532	72	44	25	12	17
*Electricity	287	524	85	49	25	13	17
*Liquid fuel	339	573	32	30	23	3	0
*Coal, wood & bagasse	0	133	0	0	0	200	667
*Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
*II No power	511	458	19	8	3	1	N
Mandsaur District—Rural							
Total	723	271	4	1	0	1	0
I All fuels	321	602	46	22	3	3	3
Electricity	167	663	0	167	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	324	601	47	19	3	3	3
II No power	743	255	2	N	N	0	0
Mandsaur District—Urban							
Total	469	508	11	7	4	N	1
I All fuels	234	634	53	48	22	0	9
Electricity	237	619	93	31	10	0	10
Liquid fuel	233	651	23	62	31	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
II No power	487	498	8	4	3	N	N

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ratlam District—Rural							
Total	803	194	1	1	1	N	0
I All fuels	398	556	0	15	23	8	0
Electricity	0	333	0	333	334	0	0
Liquid fuel	408	561	0	8	15	8	0
II No power	818	181	1	0	N	N	0
Ratlam District— Urban							
Total	487	474	15	9	6	3	6
I All fuels	254	593	17	40	34	17	45
Electricity	232	634	27	27	27	9	44
Liquid fuel	316	567	0	07	50	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	400	600
II No power	511	462	15	5	3	2	2
Ratlam (Municipality)							
Total	457	498	20	8	7	3	7
I All fuels	183	600	26	43	52	26	70
Electricity	207	621	35	34	34	12	57
Liquid fuel	130	652	0	87	131	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	400	600
II No power	486	487	19	4	3	0	1
Ujjain District—Rural							
Total	803	195	1	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	467	533	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	750	250	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	454	546	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	814	184	1	1	0	0	0
							0
Ujjain District—Urban							
Total	468	489	17	9	8	4	5
I All fuels	358	486	17	32	46	20	41
Electricity	401	423	15	40	44	26	51
Liquid fuel	203	716	27	0	54	0	0
II No power	484	489	17	6	3	1	0
Ujjain City (Municipality)							
Total	474	459	28	15	13	6	5
I All fuels	413	420	23	35	55	23	31
Electricity	416	420	17	38	50	25	34
Liquid fuel	369	421	105	0	105	0	0
II No power	486	468	28	11	5	2	0
Jhabua District—Rural							
Total	576	414	10	0	0	0	0
I All fuels	359	625	16	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	359	625	16	0	0	0	0
II No power	585	405	10	0	0	0	0
Jhabua District —Urban							
Total	575	414	6	5	0	0	0
I All fuels	391	587	0	22	0	0	0
Electricity	571	429	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	359	615	0	26	0	0	0
II No power	584	405	7	4	0	0	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhar District—Rural							
Total	618	376	5	1	N	0	0
I All fuels	441	543	16	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	441	543	16	0	0	0	0
II No power	632	363	4	1	N	0	0
Dhar District—Urban							
Total	533	455	9	1	1	0	1
I All fuels	289	678	11	11	0	0	11
Electricity	88	853	30	0	0	0	29
Liquid fuel	407	574	0	19	0	0	0
Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	549	440	9	1	1	0	0
Indore District—Rural							
Total	600	389	7	4	0	N	0
I All fuels	409	567	24	0	0	0	0
Electricity	586	414	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	370	600	30	0	0	0	0
II No power	611	378	7	4	0	N	0
Indore District—Urban							
Total	469	427	56	30	10	4	4
I All fuels	272	479	115	67	32	17	18
Electricity	274	476	119	70	34	16	11
Liquid fuel	300	633	67	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	143	857
Other power	250	750	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	518	414	42	21	5	N	N
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)							
Total	444	437	64	35	11	4	5
I All fuels	272	467	122	70	33	17	19
Electricity	272	472	122	72	33	17	12
Liquid fuel	454	364	182	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	143	857
II No power	493	428	48	25	5	1	N
Dewas District—Rural							
Total	747	249	2	1	1	0	N
I All Fuels	450	517	0	13	13	0	7
Electricity	400	100	0	200	200	0	100
Liquid fuel	454	546	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	756	240	2	1	1	0	0
Dewas District—Urban							
Total	558	426	8	5	2	1	0
I All fuels	250	730	0	20	0	0	0
Electricity	228	737	0	35	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	279	721	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	586	399	9	3	2	1	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Nimar District—Rural							
Total	762	230	5	3	N	0	0
I All fuels	703	265	15	17	0	0	0
Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	706	267	15	12	0	0	0
Coal wood & bagasse	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
II No power	767	226	5	2	N	0	0
West Nimar District—Urban							
Tota	538	435	13	7	4	2	1
I All fuels	503	426	31	20	15	5	0
Electricity	540	408	26	13	13	0	0
Liquid fuel	469	442	35	27	18	9	0
Other power	667	333	0	0	0	0	0
II **No power**	541	436	12	6	3	2	N
East Nimar District—Rural							
Total	789	209	1	1	N	0	0
I All fuels	724	276	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	533	467	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	733	267	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	794	204	1	1	N	0	0
East Nimar District—Urban							
Total	383	541	48	14	6	4	4
I All fuels	274	553	104	38	14	9	8
Electricity	251	576	101	40	14	9	9
Liquid fuel	509	298	140	17	18	18	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	424	536	28	5	4	2	3
Khandwa (Municipality)							
Total	398	530	56	11	3	2	0
I All fuels	330	428	179	45	18	0	0
Electricity	286	488	167	47	12	0	0
Liquid fuel	462	231	231	38	38	0	0
Other power	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	413	552	29	4	0	2	0
Burhanpur (Municipality)							
Total	378	544	44	15	8	5	6
I All fuels	232	579	88	36	13	12	10
Electricity	244	594	90	39	15	10	8
Liquid fuel	533	367	67	0	0	33	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	429	528	25	6	5	3	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhopal Division—Rural							
Total	*702*	*294*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*N*	*N*
I ***All fuels***	*564*	*418*	*10*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*
Electricity	*516*	*355*	*97*	*32*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Liquid fuel	*566*	*421*	*8*	*2*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*334*	*333*	*333*
II ***No power***	*705*	*291*	*2*	*1*	*N*	*0*	*0*
Bhopal Division—Urban							
Total	*475*	*484*	*22*	*11*	*6*	*1*	*1*
I ***All fuels***	*295*	*581*	*58*	*35*	*20*	*5*	*6*
Electricity	*270*	*582*	*67*	*45*	*24*	*3*	*9*
Liquid fuel	*346*	*581*	*40*	*17*	*13*	*3*	*0*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1,000*	*0*
II *No power*	*495*	*473*	*18*	*9*	*4*	*1*	*0*
Shajapur District—Rural							
Total	793	198	3	1	N	N	N
I All fuels	318	646	0	9	9	9	9
Electricity	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	330	661	0	9	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	334	333	333
II No power	807	190	3	N	0	0	0
Shajapur District—Urban							
Total	563	430	6	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	338	634	14	14	0	0	0
Electricity	263	684	53	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	366	615	0	19	0	0	0
II No power	581	413	6	0	0	0	0
Rajgarh District—Rural							
Total	757	241	1	N	1	0	0
I All fuels	248	733	0	0	19	0	0
Liquid fuel	248	733	0	0	19	0	0
II No power	766	233	1	N	N	0	0
Rajgarh District—Urban							
Total	512	457	19	7	5	0	0
I All fuels	307	661	32	0	0	0	0
Electricity	200	600	200	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	316	667	17	0	0	0	0
II No power	525	444	18	8	5	0	0
Vidisha District—Rural							
Total	732	265	2	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	318	682	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	318	682	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	744	253	2	1	0	0	0
Vidisha District—Urban							
Total	544	426	16	6	4	4	0
I All fuels	239	642	44	30	15	30	0
Electricity	200	733	0	67	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	255	627	59	20	20	19	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
II No power	572	406	14	4	3	1	0

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sehore District—Rural							
Total	733	265	2	N	0	0	0
I All fuels	522	463	15	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	600	400	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	542	458	0	0	0	0	3
II No power	738	261	1	N	0	0	0
Sehore District—Urban							
Total	357	563	42	23	11	2	2
I All fuels	183	650	72	45	32	5	13
Electricity	178	644	75	49	34	6	14
Liquid fuel	241	724	35	0	0	0	0
II No power	385	548	37	20	8	2	0
Bhopal City (Municipality)							
Total	343	567	45	29	13	2	1
I All fuels	193	646	76	47	32	3	3
Electricity	189	652	73	48	32	3	3
Liquid fuel	667	0	333	0	0	0	0
II No power	382	547	37	24	8	2	0
Raisen District—Rural							
Total	675	319	3	2	1	0	0
I All fuels	438	529	11	11	11	0	0
Electricity	300	500	100	100	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	446	531	6	6	11	0	0
II No power	684	312	2	2	N	0	0
Raisen District—Urban							
Total	492	493	7	7	1	0	0
I All fuels	286	628	86	0	0	0	0
Electricity	125	625	250	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	333	630	37	0	0	0	0
II No power	499	488	5	7	1	0	0
Hoshangabad District—Rural							
Total	693	303	3	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	774	214	12	0	0	0	0
Electricity	800	200	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	773	215	12	0	0	0	0
II No power	690	306	3	1	0	0	0
Hoshangabad District—Urban							
Total	529	436	20	9	6	0	0
I All fuels	416	442	74	47	21	0	0
Electricity	389	479	66	58	8	0	0
Liquid fuel	464	377	87	29	43	0	0
II No power	546	435	12	3	4	0	0
Betul District—Rural							
Total	513	483	4	N	0	0	0
I All fuels	775	209	16	0	0	0	0
Electricity	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	771	213	16	0	0	0	0
II No power	498	499	3	N	0	0	0
Betul District—Urban							
Total	534	451	11	3	1	0	0
I All fuels	514	405	13	25	13	0	0
Electricity	576	379	15	15	15	0	0
Liquid fuel	385	538	0	77	0	0	0
II No power	533	456	11	0	0	0	0

E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and work shops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Jabalpur Division—Rural				
Total	*623*	*368*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*N*	*N*
I *All fuels*	*551*	*432*	*6*	*8*	*2*	*0*	*1*
Electricity	*595*	*327*	*26*	*26*	*17*	*0*	*9*
Liquid fuel	*548*	*440*	*5*	*7*	*N*	*0*	*0*
II *No power*	*624*	*367*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*N*	*N*
			Jabalpur Division—Urban				
Total	*417*	*527*	*31*	*15*	*7*	*2*	*1*
I *All fuels*	*368*	*430*	*100*	*61*	*28*	*5*	*8*
Electricity	*370*	*426*	*102*	*62*	*27*	*5*	*8*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*500*	*500*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other power	*333*	*667*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
II *No power*	*422*	*536*	*24*	*11*	*5*	*1*	*1*
			Sagar District—Rural				
Total	535	460	3	1	1	N	0
I All fuels	431	563	0	3	3	0	0
Electricity	666	167	0	0	167	0	0
Liquid fuel	426	571	0	3	0	0	0
II No power	536	459	3	1	1	N	0
			Sagar District—Urban				
Total	390	576	23	7	3	1	N
I All fuels	362	474	97	46	12	3	6
Electricity	382	444	104	50	12	4	4
Liquid fuel	290	580	72	29	15	0	14
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	391	579	20	6	3	1	N
			Sagar City				
Total	407	558	23	8	3	1	N
I All fuels	398	406	111	61	16	4	4
Electricity	395	408	117	58	13	5	4
Liquid fuel	450	350	50	100	50	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	407	564	20	5	3	1	N
			Damoh District—Rural				
Total	701	280	3	8	7	1	N
I All fuels	364	636	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	364	636	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	705	276	3	8	7	1	N
			Damoh District—Urban				
Total	507	451	13	21	8	0	0
I All fuels	368	569	29	15	29	0	0
Electricity	396	562	42	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	263	579	0	53	105	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	516	444	12	21	7	0	0

E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jabalpur District—Rural							
Total	658	337	2	2	1	N	N
I All fuels	466	513	7	7	0	0	7
Electricity	409	500	0	46	0	0	45
Liquid fuel	476	516	8	0	0	0	0
II No power	658	336	2	2	2	N	N
Jabalpur District—Urban							
Total	421	481	43	32	17	3	3
I All fuels	358	414	105	66	40	6	11
Electricity	357	419	103	67	37	6	11
Liquid fuel	412	118	176	59	235	0	0
II No power	435	496	29	24	12	3	1
Jabalpur City							
Total	393	477	54	43	25	4	4
I All fuels	345	420	106	69	45	6	9
Electricity	347	424	105	69	41	6	8
Liquid fuel	125	0	250	125	500	0	0
II No power	413	499	34	33	17	2	2
Narsimhapur District—Rural							
Total	732	265	1	1	1	N	0
I All fuels	763	222	0	15	0	0	0
Electricity	714	286	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	765	219	0	16	0	0	0
II No power	731	267	1	1	N	N	0
Narsimhapur District—Urban							
Total	620	342	20	12	2	1	3
I All fuels	333	452	167	48	0	0	0
Electricity	256	513	205	26	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	400	400	133	67	0	0	0
II No power	651	330	4	8	2	1	4
Mandla District—Rural							
Total	546	446	6	1	1	N	0
I All fuels	455	515	0	30	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	455	515	0	30	0	0	0
II No power	546	445	6	1	1	1	0
Mandla District—Urban							
Total	466	500	13	11	4	2	4
I All fuels	50	850	0	0	0	50	50
Electricity	0	834	0	0	0	83	83
Liquid fuel	125	875	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	483	487	13	11	4	0	2
Chhindwara District—Rural							
Total	703	289	5	2	1	N	0
I All fuels	852	133	6	3	6	0	0
Electricity	727	200	37	18	18	0	0
Liquid fuel	877	119	0	0	4	0	0
II No power	696	297	5	2	N	N	0
Chhindwara District—Urban							
Total	389	550	49	7	3	2	N
I All fuels	602	250	65	65	18	0	0
Electricity	574	268	69	69	20	0	0
Liquid fuel	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	376	568	48	3	2	2	1

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Seoni District—Rural							
Total	655	342	2	1	0	0	0
I All fuels	503	484	0	13	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	503	484	0	13	0	0	0
II No power	660	337	2	1	0	0	0
Seoni District—Urban							
Total	408	532	46	12	1	1	0
I All fuels	367	429	61	123	20	0	0
Electricity	383	425	43	128	21	0	0
Liquid fuel	0	500	500	0	0	0	0
II No power	411	539	45	3	0	2	0
Balaghat District—Rural							
Total	587	372	9	15	15	2	0
I All fuels	360	603	23	14	0	0	0
Electricity	423	500	39	38	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	354	613	22	11	0	0	0
II No power	595	364	8	15	16	2	0
Balaghat District—Urban							
Total	402	531	40	17	5	5	0
I All fuels	325	458	133	84	0	0	0
Electricity	313	484	156	47	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	375	313	62	250	0	0	0
Other power	333	667	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	413	541	28	8	5	5	0
Bilaspur Division—Rural							
Total	*512*	*471*	*12*	*3*	*2*	*N*	*N*
I All fuels	*417*	*456*	*25*	*47*	*33*	*11*	*11*
Electricity	*500*	*296*	*23*	*91*	*0*	*45*	*45*
Liquid fuel	*400*	*487*	*26*	*39*	*39*	*5*	*4*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*0*	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other power	*1,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
II No power	*513*	*471*	*11*	*3*	*2*	*N*	*0*
Bilaspur Division—Urban							
Total	*310*	*597*	*54*	*19*	*17*	*1*	*2*
I All fuels	*253*	*500*	*104*	*52*	*68*	*0*	*23*
Electricity	*213*	*557*	*99*	*47*	*68*	*0*	*16*
Liquid fuel	*343*	*412*	*118*	*68*	*49*	*0*	*10*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*143*	*357*	*72*	*0*	*214*	*0*	*214*
II No power	*315*	*606*	*49*	*16*	*13*	*1*	*N*
Surguja District—Rural							
Total	604	386	6	2	1	N	1
I All fuels	233	400	33	100	67	67	100
Electricity	0	333	0	167	0	167	333
Liquid fuel	291	417	42	83	83	42	42
II No power	606	386	6	2	N	0	0
Surguja District—Urban							
Total	377	525	44	44	10	0	0
I All fuels	355	484	32	97	32	0	0
Electricity	214	572	0	143	71	0	0
Liquid fuel	470	412	59	59	0	0	0
II No power	381	532	46	35	0	6	0

E-III. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*contd.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 person and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bilaspur District—Rural							
Total	543	431	18	5	3	N	0
I All fuels	447	452	23	41	32	5	0
Electricity	579	290	26	79	0	26	0
Liquid fuel	416	489	22	34	39	0	0
Other power	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	544	431	18	4	3	N	0
Bilaspur District—Urban							
Total	315	592	54	18	18	1	2
I All fuels	237	479	126	56	79	0	23
Electricity	201	528	125	49	83	0	14
Liquid fuel	339	415	138	77	31	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
II No power	322	602	48	14	12	2	N
Bilaspur (Municipality)							
Total	295	599	51	26	21	2	6
I All fuels	147	526	137	95	53	0	42
Electricity	171	579	132	79	26	0	13
Liquid fuel	77	461	231	231	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
II No power	314	608	40	17	17	3	1
Raigarh District—Rural							
Total	443	547	7	2	1	0	0
I All fuels	379	551	35	35	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	393	535	36	36	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	444	547	6	2	1	0	0
Raigarh District—Urban							
Total	279	630	55	16	18	0	2
I All fuels	258	581	65	16	48	0	32
Electricity	265	677	29	0	0	0	29
Liquid fuel	250	400	100	50	150	0	50
Coal, wood & bagasse	250	625	125	0	0	0	0
II No power	281	634	54	16	15	0	0
Raipur Division—Rural							
Total	*509*	*474*	*12*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*N*
I All fuels	*383*	*540*	*24*	*30*	*18*	*5*	*0*
Electricity	*315*	*602*	*18*	*37*	*19*	*9*	*0*
Liquid fuel	*399*	*526*	*26*	*28*	*17*	*4*	*0*
II No power	*512*	*472*	*12*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*N*
Raipur Division—Urban							
Total	*357*	*506*	*55*	*37*	*24*	*11*	*10*
I All fuels	*201*	*400*	*116*	*116*	*88*	*40*	*39*
Electricity	*206*	*408*	*118*	*114*	*76*	*39*	*39*
Liquid fuel	*167*	*333*	*97*	*139*	*208*	*56*	*0*
Coal, wood & bagasse	*0*	*400*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*600*
II No power	*389*	*527*	*43*	*21*	*11*	*5*	*4*

E-III.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH KIND OF FUEL USED BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—*concld.*

Kind of Fuel or Power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment						
	1 person	2-5 persons	6-9 persons	10-19 persons	20-49 persons	50-99 persons	100 persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Durg District—Rural							
Total	545	443	10	1	1	N	0
I All fuels	386	575	22	13	0	4	0
Electricity	361	583	0	28	0	28	0
Liquid fuel	391	574	25	10	0	0	0
II No power	548	440	10	1	1	0	0
Durg District—Urban							
Total	376	503	45	29	21	10	16
I All fuels	170	378	118	94	94	52	94
Electricity	175	364	124	98	93	54	87
Liquid fuel	125	875	0	0	0	0	0
Coal, wood & bagasse	0	400	0	0	0	0	600
II No power	409	524	33	19	9	3	3
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township)							
Total	305	406	87	38	57	44	63
I All fuels	46	218	81	46	195	150	264
Electricity	47	209	81	47	198	151	267
Liquid fuel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	386	464	89	36	14	11	0
Raipur District—Rural							
Total	486	495	12	4	2	1	N
I All fuels	358	532	23	47	33	7	0
Electricity	291	611	28	42	28	0	0
Liquid fuel	379	507	22	48	35	9	0
II No power	489	495	12	3	1	N	N
Raipur District—Urban							
Total	344	504	62	45	28	13	4
I All fuels	226	412	112	121	90	33	6
Electricity	228	435	115	122	64	29	7
Liquid fuel	213	213	85	106	319	64	0
II No power	374	527	49	26	12	8	4
Raipur City (Municipality)							
Total	279	521	90	66	27	12	5
I All fuels	206	434	142	132	50	29	7
Electricity	204	434	143	133	50	29	7
Liquid fuel	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
II No power	304	550	72	44	19	6	5
Bastar District—Rural							
Total	504	468	19	5	3	1	0
I All fuels	547	405	48	0	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	547	405	48	0	0	0	0
II No power	504	469	19	5	3	N	0
Bastar District—Urban							
Total	325	545	79	29	9	4	9
I All fuels	111	445	148	259	0	37	0
Electricity	200	500	100	200	0	0	0
Liquid fuel	59	412	176	294	0	59	0
II No power	352	559	71	0	9	0	9

ANNEXURE TO TABLE E-III.3

Code number of factories and workshops which run without power

Name of unit		Code No. of major group and minor group
MADHYA PRADESH	**R**	**209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 32, 388, 393.**
	U	**22, 220, 255, 288, 350.**
Gwalior Division	*R*	*209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 38, 388, 393,*
	U	*209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 273, 283, 288, 29, 350.*
Morena District	R	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Bhind District	R	209, 22, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 23, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 388.
Gwalior District	R	209, 21, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 273, 283, 288, 29, 350, 388, 393.
Gwalior City (Municipal Corporation)	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 273, 283, 288, 29, 350, 388, 393.
Datia District	R	207, 209, 21, 23, 235, 27, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 32, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 38, 388.
Shivpuri District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 37, 388.
Guna District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 393.
Rewa Division	*R*	*209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 26, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393,*
	U	*209, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 238, 31, 311, 350, 388,*
Tikamgarh District	R	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
Chhatarpur District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 26, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 25, 255, 27, 273, 288, 283, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388.
Panna District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 28, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388.
Satna District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393, 311.
	U	209, 22, 220, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 369, 388.
Rewa District ..	R	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Shahdol District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350. 369, 38, 388, 39, 393,
	U	209, 235, 27, 273, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Sidhi District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 27, 273, 30, 31, 311, 33, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
Jabalpur Division	*R*	*209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 388, 393.*
	U	*22, 220, 235, 24, 255, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350.*

ANNEXURE—*contd.*

Code number of factories and workshops which run without power

Name of unit		Code No. of major group and minor group
Mandsaur District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 255, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Ratlam District	R	209, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Ratlam (Municipality) ..	U	209, 22, 235, 25, 255, 273, 288, 29, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Ujjain District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
	U	22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 388, 393.
Ujjain City (Municipality) ..	U	22, 220, 235, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 388, 393.
Jhabua District	R	209, 235, 24, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Dhar District	R	209, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Indore District	R	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	22, 220, 235, 24, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350.
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)	U	22, 220, 235, 24, 273, 288, 31, 311, 350.
Dewas District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 350, 369, 37, 388, 393.
West Nimar District	R	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 388.
East Nimar District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 350, 36, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Khandwa (Municipality) ..	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Bhurhanpur (Municipality) ..	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 33, 350, 388, 39, 393.
Bhopal Division	*R*	*209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350 36, 369, 38, 388, 393,*
	U	*22, 220. 24, 25, 255, 26, 273, 283, 288, 29, 311, 350, 388,*
Shajapur District	R	207, 209, 21, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 38, 388, 393.
Rajgarh District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 38, 388.
Vidisha District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 22, 220, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Sehore District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	22, 220, 26, 273, 283, 288, 29, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Bhopal City (Municipality) ..	U	22, 220, 235, 26, 273, 283, 288, 29, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Raisen District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 393.
	U	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
Hoshangabad District ..	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 388, 393.

ANNEXURE—*concld.*

Code number of factories and workshops which run without power

Name of unit		Code No. of major group and minor group
Betul District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 388.
Jabalpur Division	*R*	*209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 255, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 388, 393.*
	U	*209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 25, 255, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350, 388,*
Sagar District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 37, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Sagar City	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Damoh District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 38, 388.
Jabalpur District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 36, 369, 37, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Jabalpur City	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350, 388.
Narsimhapur District ..	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 393.
	U	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 369, 38, 388.
Mandla District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 27, 273, 28, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 39, 393.
Chhindwara District	R	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Seoni District	R	207, 209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 26, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 21, 235, 24, 27, 273, 288, 29, 30, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388.
Balaghat District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 39, 393.
Bilaspur Division	*R*	*209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 33, 350, 38, 388, 39, 393,*
	U	*209, 22, 220, 235, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350,*
Surguja District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	207, 209, 22, 220, 27, 273, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
Bilaspur District	R	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 33, 350, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 24, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350.
Bilaspur (Municipality) ..	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 388, 393.
Raigarh District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 28, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 388, 393.
Raipur Division	*R*	*209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 30, 31, 311, 350, 36, 369, 37, 388, 39, 393,*
	U	*22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 288, 29, 31, 311, 350,*
Durg District	R	209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 24, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 30, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 32, 350, 388.
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township)	U	209, 21, 27, 273, 288, 31, 311, 32, 388, 393.
Raipur District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 26, 27, 273, 283, 288, 29, 31, 311, 33, 350, 36, 369, 37, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	22, 220, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 288, 29, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350.
Raipur City (Municipality)	U	22, 220, 235, 27, 273, 288, 29, 31, 311, 34 & 35, 350.
Bastar District	R	207, 209, 21, 22, 220, 23, 235, 25, 255, 27, 273, 283, 288, 31, 311, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 38, 388, 39, 393.
	U	209, 22, 220, 23, 235, 27, 273, 283, 30, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 350, 36, 369, 388, 39, 393.

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MADHYA PRADESH						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**20**	**1**	**19**	**N**	**N**	**980**
			U	**1,000**	**109**	**84**	**24**	**1**	**N**	**891**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**20**	**1**	**19**	**N**	**N**	**980**
			U	**1,000**	**109**	**84**	**24**	**1**	**N**	**891**
	20		R	1,000	182	10	172	0	0	818
			U	1,000	321	218	103	N	0	679
		200	R	1,000	603	32	571	0	0	397
			U	1,000	944	641	303	N	0	56
		207	R	1,000	4	N	4	0	0	996
			U	1,000	234	153	81	0	0	766
		209	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	21		R	1,000	8	6	0	0	2	992
			U	1,000	546	410	55	7	74	454
	23		R	1,000	5	1	4	N	0	995
			U	1,000	177	154	22	1	0	823
		235	U	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
	24		U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
	25		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	5	0	5	0	0	995
	26		R	1,000	40	0	40	0	0	960
			U	1,000	97	97	0	0	0	903
	27		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		273	U	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
	28		R	1,000	2	N	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	115	92	23	0	0	885
		283	U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	29		U	1,000	65	49	16	0	0	935
	30		R	1,000	187	187	0	0	0	813
			U	1,000	570	535	35	0	0	430
	31		U	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
		311	U	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
	32		U	1,000	604	597	7	0	0	396
	33		R	1,000	14	3	11	0	0	983
			U	1,000	65	53	3	9	0	935
	34&35		R	1,000	1	N	1	N	0	999
			U	1,000	18	10	3	5	0	982
		350	R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
	36		R	1,000	N	N	N	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	80	76	1	3	0	920

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	*Major Group*	*Minor Group*		*Total*	*All Fuels*	*Electricity*	*Liquid Fuel*	*Coal, Wood & Bagasse*	*Other Power*	*No Power*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MADHYA PRADESH—(*concld.*)						
		369	R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	53	49	N	4	0	947
	37		R	1,000	450	250	200	0	0	550
			U	1,000	571	537	24	10	0	429
	38		R	1,000	4	3	1	0	0	996
			U	1,000	86	80	4	2	N	914
		388	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	39		R	1,000	2	N	2	N	0	998
			U	1,000	18	16	1	1	0	982
		393	U	1,000	10	10	N	0	0	990
				GWALIOR DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**N**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**123**	**75**	**44**	**3**	1	877
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**N**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**123**	**75**	**44**	**3**	**1**	**877**
	20		R	1,000	197	4	193	0	0	803
			U	1,000	309	171	138	N	0	691
		200	R	1,000	964	17	947	0	0	36
			U	1,000	962	538	424	0	0	38
		207	R	1,000	8	0	8	0	0	992
			U	1,000	154	74	80	0	0	846
	21		U	1,000	520	240	80	80	120	480
	23		U	1,000	31	28	3	0	0	969
	26		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		U	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	50	34	16	0	0	950
	30		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	547	494	53	0	0	453
	31		U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
		311	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	32		U	1,000	571	500	71	0	0	429
	33		R	1,000	29	0	29	0	0	971
			U	1,000	73	12	0	61	0	927
	34 & 35		R	1,000	3	2	N	1	0	997
			U	1,000	32	21	0	11	0	968
	36		R	1,000	1	1	N	0	0	999
			U	1,000	49	41	3	5	0	951

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT CITY, AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GWALIOR DIVISION—*concld.*						
		369	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	22	18	0	4	0	978
	37		U	1,000	440	300	40	100	0	560
	38		U	1,000	70	55	12	0	3	930
		388	U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	39		R	1,000	5	2	2	1	0	995
			U	1,000	30	22	3	5	0	970
		393	U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
				MORENA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**62**	**6**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**938**
			U	**1,000**	**136**	**20**	**109**	**6**	**1**	**864**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**62**	**6**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**938**
			U	**1,000**	**136**	**20**	**109**	**6**	**1**	**864**
	20		R	1,000	233	11	222	0	0	767
			U	1,000	276	33	243	0	0	724
		200	R	1,000	1,000	46	954	0	0	0
			U	1,000	973	110	863	0	0	27
		207	R	1,000	11	0	11	0	0	989
			U	1,000	96	19	77	0	0	904
	21		U	1,000	1,000	0	0	667	333	0
	23		U	1,000	133	66	67	0	0	867
	28		U	1,000	38	0	38	0	0	962
	30		U	1,000	429	286	143	0	0	571
	33		R	1,000	167	0	167	0	0	833
	34 & 35		R	1,000	16	13	3	0	0	984
	36		R	1,000	8	8	0	0	0	992
			U	1,000	34	0	0	34	0	966
		369	R	1,000	8	8	0	0	0	992
			U	1,000	45	0	0	45	0	955
	37		U	1,000	333	0	0	333	0	667
	38		U	1,000	133	33	100	0	0	867
	39		U	1,000	21	7	14	0	0	979
				BHIND DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**51**	**0**	**51**	N	**0**	**949**
			U	**1,000**	**101**	**46**	**52**	**3**	**0**	**899**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**51**	**0**	**51**	N	**0**	**949**
			U	**1,000**	**101**	**46**	**52**	**3**	**0**	**899**

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BHIND DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	20		R	1,000	207	0	207	0	0	793
			U	1,000	275	115	160	0	0	725
		200	R	1,000	927	0	927	0	0	73
			U	1,000	1,000	333	667	0	0	0
		207	R	1,000	14	0	14	0	0	986
			U	1,000	263	210	53	0	0	737
	21		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	28		U	1,000	61	20	41	0	0	939
	30		U	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
	34 &35		R	1,000	3	0	0	3	0	997
			U	1,000	95	0	0	95	0	905
	37		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		U	1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974
	39		U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
		393	U	1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986
				GWALIOR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**54**	**3**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**946**
			U	**1,000**	**147**	**122**	**25**	**N**	**0**	**853**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**54**	**3**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**946**
			U	**1,000**	**147**	**122**	**25**	**N**	**0**	**853**
	20		R	1,000	239	12	227	0	0	761
			U	1,000	352	274	77	1	0	648
		200	R	1,000	961	52	909	0	0	39
			U	1,000	976	777	199	0	0	24
		207	R	1,000	11	0	11	0	0	989
			U	1,000	218	126	92	0	0	782
	21		U	1,000	417	417	0	0	0	583
	23		U	1,000	222	222	0	0	0	778
	26		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	28		R	1,000	4	0	4	0	0	996
			U	1,000	37	37	0	0	0	963
	30		U	1,000	612	612	0	0	0	388
	31		U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
		311	U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	32		U	1,000	667	584	83	0	0	333
	33		R	1,000	91	0	91	0	0	909
			U	1,000	22	22	0	0	0	978

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GWALIOR DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	34 & 35		U	1,000	67	67	0	0	0	933
	36		R	1,000	6	0	6	0	0	994
			U	1,000	58	53	5	0	0	942
		369	U	1,000	33	33	0	0	0	967
	37		U	1,000	342	289	53	0	0	658
	38		U	1,000	55	47	8	0	0	945
	39		U	1,000	43	43	0	0	0	957
				GWALIOR CITY (Municipal Corporation)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**143**	**133**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**857**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**143**	**133**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**857**
	20			1,000	335	307	28	0	0	665
		200		1,000	976	903	73	0	0	24
		207		1,000	215	169	46	0	0	785
	21			1,000	417	417	0	0	0	583
	23			1,000	229	229	0	0	0	771
	26			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27			1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	28			1,000	42	42	0	0	0	958
	30			1,000	625	625	0	0	0	375
	31			1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		311		1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	32			1,000	667	583	84	0	0	333
	33			1,000	23	23	0	0	0	977
	34 &35			1,000	91	91	0	0	0	909
	36			1,000	63	57	6	0	0	937
		369		1,000	38	38	0	0	0	962
	37			1,000	342	289	53	0	0	658
	38			1,000	51	51	0	0	0	949
	39			1,000	51	51	0	0	0	949
				DATIA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**28**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**972**
			U	**1,000**	**83**	**16**	**47**	**18**	**2**	**917**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**28**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**972**
			U	**1,000**	**83**	**16**	**47**	**18**	**2**	**917**

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				DATIA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	20		R	1,000	173	0	173	0	0	827
			U	1,000	215	45	170	0	0	785
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	813	188	625	0	0	187
		207	U	1,000	68	0	68	0	0	932
	21		U	1,000	200	0	0	0	200	800
	30		U	1,000	1,000	333	667	0	0	0
	33		U	1,000	500	0	0	500	0	500
	36		U	1,000	37	0	0	37	0	963
	39		U	1,000	67	19	10	38	0	933
		393	U	1,000	24	24	0	0	0	976
				SHIVPURI DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**12**	**0**	**12**	**N**	**0**	**988**
			U	**1,000**	**123**	**79**	**42**	**0**	**2**	**877**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**12**	**0**	**12**	**N**	**0**	**988**
			U	**1,000**	**123**	**79**	**42**	**0**	**2**	**877**
	20		R	1,000	118	0	118	0	0	882
			U	1,000	270	157	113	0	0	730
		200	R	1,000	987	0	987	0	0	13
			U	1,000	889	556	333	0	0	111
		207	U	1,000	67	0	67	0	0	933
	28		U	1,000	83	83	0	0	0	917
	30		U	1,000	500	250	250	0	0	500
	36		U	1,000	29	29	0	0	0	971
		369	U	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970
	38		U	1,000	222	167	0	0	55	778
	39		R	1,000	3	0	0	3	0	997
			U	1,000	33	33	0	0	0	967
		393	U	1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986
				GUNA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**17**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**983**
			U	**1,000**	**89**	**42**	**42**	**4**	**1**	**911**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**17**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**983**
			U	**1,000**	**89**	**42**	**42**	**4**	**1**	**911**
	20		R	1,000	258	4	254	0	0	742
			U	1,000	324	131	193	0	0	676
		200	R	1,000	955	15	940	0	0	45
			U	1,000	1,000	413	587	0	0	0

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE —*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				GUNA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
		207	R	1,000	8	0	8	0	0	992
			U	1,000	200	50	150	0	0	800
	21		U	1,000	750	0	500	0	250	250
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	103	64	39	0	0	897
	30		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
	36		R	1,000	105	105	0	0	0	895
	37		U	1,000	1,000	429	0	571	0	0
	38		U	1,000	267	267	0	0	0	733
		388	U	1,000	111	111	0	0	0	889
	39		R	1,000	18	9	9	0	0	982
			U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
				REWA DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**85**	**58**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**915**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**85**	**58**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**915**
	20		R	1,000	54	2	52	0	0	946
			U	1,000	258	158	0	100	0	742
		200	R	1,000	903	28	875	0	0	97
			U	1,000	985	589	0	396	0	15
		207	R	1,000	N	0	N	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	58	46	12	0	0	942
	21		R	1,000	16	16	0	0	0	984
			U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23		R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	158	79	0	79	0	842
	28		R	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	54	31	0	23	0	946
	30		U	1,000	625	583	0	42	0	375
	32		U	1,000	286	286	0	0	0	714
	34 & 35		U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	36		R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	32	29	0	3	0	968
		369	U	1,000	15	15	0	0	0	985
	37		U	1,000	310	241	0	69	0	690
	38		U	1,000	111	103	0	8	0	889
	39		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		393	U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				TIKAMGARH DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**989**
			U	**1,000**	**67**	**57**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**933**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**989**
			U	**1,000**	**67**	**57**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**933**
	20		R	1,000	91	0	91	0	0	909
			U	1,000	243	203	40	0	0	757
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	833	167	0	0	0
		207	R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
	21		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23		U	1,000	50	50	0	0	0	950
				CHHATARPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**987**
			U	**1,000**	**60**	**20**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**940**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**987**
			U	**1,000**	**60**	**20**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**940**
	20		R	1,000	98	3	95	0	0	902
			U	1,000	225	47	178	0	0	775
		200	R	1,000	897	28	869	0	0	103
			U	1,000	1,000	209	791	0	0	0
	21		R	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23		R	1,000	6	0	6	0	0	994
			U	1,000	333	0	333	0	0	667
	28		U	1,000	15	5	10	0	0	985
	30		U	1,000	333	166	167	0	0	667
	36		U	1,000	34	34	0	0	0	966
		369	U	1,000	44	44	0	0	0	956
	37		U	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	500
	38		U	1,000	121	121	0	0	0	879
	39		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		393	U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
				PANNA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**5**	**N**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**995**
			U	**1,000**	**66**	**35**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**934**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**5**	**N**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**995**
			U	**1,000**	**66**	**35**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**934**
	20		R	1,000	53	4	49	0	0	947
			U	1,000	202	90	112	0	0	798

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				PANNA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
		200	R	1,000	1,000	69	931	0	0	0
			U	1,000	947	421	526	0	0	53
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
	30		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	39		U	1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974
		393	U	1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974
				SATNA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**101**	**87**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**899**
2& 3			**R**	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**101**	**87**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**899**
	20		R	1,000	67	6	61	0	0	933
			U	1,000	321	270	51	0	0	679
		200	R	1,000	1,000	90	910	0	0	0
			U	1,000	982	836	146	0	0	18
		207	U	1,000	220	171	49	0	0	780
	21		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23		U	1,000	200	200	0	0	0	800
	28		U	1,000	67	48	19	0	0	933
	30		U	1,000	875	875	0	0	0	125
	32		U	1,000	250	250	0	0	0	750
	34 & 35		U	1,000	20	20	0	0	0	980
	36		U	1,000	38	32	6	0	0	962
	37		U	1,000	77	77	0	0	0	923
	38		U	1,000	46	46	0	0	0	954
	39		U	1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986
		393	U	1,000	16	16	0	0	0	984
				REWA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**991**
			U	**1,000**	**137**	**118**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**863**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**991**
			U	**1,000**	**137**	**118**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**863**
	20		R	1,000	55	0	55	0	0	945
			U	1,000	423	372	51	0	0	577
		200	R	1,000	726	0	726	0	0	274
			U	1,000	1,000	897	103	0	0	0

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				REWA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
		207	R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	500	375	125	0	0	500
	21		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	23		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	345	207	138	0	0	655
	30		U	1,000	800	800	0	0	0	200
	36		U	1,000	77	77	0	0	0	923
	37		U	1,000	714	714	0	0	0	286
	38		U	1,000	181	160	21	0	0	819
				SHAHDOL DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**3**	**N**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**997**
			U	**1,000**	**72**	**33**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**928**
2& 3			R	**1,000**	**3**	**N**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**997**
			U	**1,000**	**72**	**33**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**928**
	20		R	1,000	21	1	20	0	0	979
			U	1,000	188	60	128	0	0	812
		200	R	1,000	1,000	50	950	0	0	0
			U	1,000	964	286	678	0	0	36
		207	U	1,000	28	28	0	0	0	972
	23		R	1,000	7	0	7	0	0	993
			U	1,000	250	0	250	0	0	750
	28		R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	81	49	32	0	0	919
	30		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	36		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	37		U	1,000	286	143	143	0	0	714
	38		U	1,000	152	152	0	0	0	848
				SIDHI DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**999**
			U	**1,000**	**85**	**57**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**915**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**999**
			U	**1,000**	**85**	**57**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**915**
	20		R	1,000	4	0	4	0	0	996
			U	1,000	167	133	34	0	0	833
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	800	200	0	0	0
	28		U	1,000	333	0	333	0	0	667

E-III 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
on	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electriciity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				INDORE DIVISION						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**49**	**2**	**47**	**N**	**0**	**951**
			U	**1,000**	**133**	**101**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**867**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**49**	**2**	**47**	**N**	**0**	**951**
			U	**1,000**	**133**	**101**	**30**	**1**	**1**	**867**
	20		R	1,000	368	11	357	0	0	632
			U	1,000	300	196	104	0	0	700
		200	R	1,000	944	27	917	0	0	56
			U	1,000	911	609	302	0	0	89
		207	R	1,000	33	3	30	0	0	967
			U	1,000	289	150	139	0	0	711
		209	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	21		U	1,000	633	398	92	0	143	367
	23		R	1,000	64	7	57	0	0	936
			U	1,000	281	233	46	2	0	719
	25		U	1,000	6	0	6	0	0	994
	26		R	1,000	333	0	333	0	0	667
			U	1,000	813	813	0	0	0	187
	27		U	1,000	13	13	0	0	0	987
	28		R	1,000	3	N	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	89	63	26	0	0	911
	29		U	1,000	97	65	32	0	0	903
	30		R	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
			U	1,000	522	517	5	0	0	478
	32		U	1,000	638	638	0	0	0	362
	33		R	1,000	100	100	0	0	0	900
			U	1,000	105	93	12	0	0	895
	34 & 35		R	1,000	2	0	1	1	0	998
			U	1,000	13	10	1	2	0	987
	36		R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	89	86	1	2	0	911
		369	R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	57	54	1	2	0	943
	37		R	1,000	600	400	200	0	0	400
			U	1,000	618	602	16	0	0	382
	38		R	1,000	8	4	4	0	0	992
			U	1,000	69	64	2	3	0	931
		388	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	39		R	1,000	16	0	16	0	0	984
			U	1,000	18	15	3	0	0	982
		393	U	1,000	9	9	0	0	0	991

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MANDSAUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**47**	**1**	**46**	**0**	**0**	**953**
			U	**1,000**	**73**	**31**	**42**	**N**	**0**	**927**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**47**	**1**	**46**	**0**	**0**	**953**
			U	**1,000**	**73**	**31**	**42**	**N**	**0**	**927**
	20		R	1,000	335	4	331	0	0	665
			U	1,000	221	72	149	0	0	779
		200	R	1,000	994	10	984	0	0	6
			U	1,000	881	318	563	0	0	119
		207	R	1,000	24	5	19	0	0	976
			U	1,000	278	28	250	0	0	722
	21		U	1,000	200	67	133	0	0	800
	23		R	1,000	32	0	32	0	0	968
			U	1,000	93	22	66	5	0	907
	25		U	1,000	11	0	11	0	0	989
	28		R	1,000	6	0	6	0	0	994
			U	1,000	54	13	41	0	0	946
	29		U	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	30		U	1,000	273	227	46	0	0	727
	32		U	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
	36		U	1,000	35	35	0	0	0	965
		369	U	1,000	10	10	0	0	0	990
	37		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	652	609	43	0	0	348
	38		U	1,000	42	42	0	0	0	958
	39		R	1,000	61	0	61	0	0	939
			U	1,000	23	21	2	0	0	977
				RATLAM DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**35**	**1**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**965**
			U	**1,000**	**92**	**58**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**908**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**35**	**1**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**965**
			U	**1,000**	**92**	**58**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**908**
	20		R	1,000	344	3	341	0	0	656
			U	1,000	300	178	122	0	0	700
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	969	604	365	0	0	31
		207	R	1,000	21	0	21	0	0	979
			U	1,000	139	0	139	0	0	861
	21		U	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
	23		R	1,000	107	71	36	0	0	893
			U	1,000	189	63	126	0	0	811

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RATLAM DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	27		U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	28		U	1,000	83	51	32	0	0	917
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	33		U	1,000	91	0	91	0	0	909
	34 & 35		R	1,000	8	0	8	0	0	992
	36		U	1,000	36	32	0	4	0	964
		369	U	1,000	23	15	0	8	0	977
	37		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	38		U	1,000	76	48	0	28	0	924
	39		U	1,000	15	8	7	0	0	985
				RATLAM (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**96**	**73**	**19**	**4**	**0**	**904**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**96**	**73**	**19**	**4**	**0**	**904**
	20			1,000	267	182	85	0	0	733
		200		1,000	941	667	274	0	0	59
		207		1,000	286	0	286	0	0	714
	21			1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23			1,000	180	120	60	0	0	820
	27			1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
	28			1,000	93	81	12	0	0	907
	30			1,000	471	471	0	0	0	529
	32			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	33			1,000	100	0	100	0	0	900
	36			1,000	45	41	0	4	0	955
		369		1,000	36	24	0	12	0	964
	37			1,000	524	524	0	0	0	476
	38			1,000	110	70	0	40	0	890
	39			1,000	22	11	11	0	0	978
				UJJAIN DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**32**	**2**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**968**
			U	**1,000**	**128**	**101**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**872**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**32**	**2**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**968**
			U	**1,000**	**128**	**101**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**872**
	20		R	1,000	394	18	376	0	0	606
			U	1,000	327	250	77	0	0	673

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				UJJAIN DISTRICT—*concld.*						
		200	R	1,000	972	38	934	0	0	28
			U	1,000	961	738	223	0	0	39
		207	R	1,000	10	10	0	0	0	990
			U	1,000	235	137	98	0	0	765
		209	U	1,000	8	8	0	0	0	992
	21		U	1,000	471	412	59	0	0	529
	23		R	1,000	54	0	54	0	0	946
			U	1,000	152	112	40	0	0	848
	26		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27		U	1,000	9	9	0	0	0	991
	28		U	1,000	77	53	24	0	0	923
	30		U	1,000	636	636	0	0	0	364
	32		U	1,000	600	600	0	0	0	400
	33		U	1,000	43	43	0	0	0	957
	34 & 35		U	1,000	20	20	0	0	0	980
	36		U	1,000	63	63	0	0	0	937
		369	U	1,000	10	10	0	0	0	990
	37		R	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	506
			U	1,000	714	714	0	0	0	289
	38		R	1,000	71	0	71	0	0	929
			U	1,000	51	44	7	0	0	941
	39		U	1,000	29	13	16	0	0	971
				UJJAIN (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**172**	**159**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**828**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**172**	**159**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**828**
	20			1,000	385	363	22	0	0	615
		200		1,000	960	913	47	0	0	400
		207		1,000	600	467	133	0	0	400
		209		1,000	13	13	0	0	0	987
	21			1,000	462	385	77	0	0	538
	23			1,000	203	180	23	0	0	797
	27			1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986
		283		1,000	133	133	0	0	0	867
	30			1,000	778	778	0	0	0	222
	32			1,000	600	600	0	0	0	400

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				UJJAIN (Municipality)—*concld.*						
	33			1,000	50	50	0	0	0	950
	34 & 35			1,000	57	57	0	0	0	943
	36			1,000	90	90	0	0	0	910
		369		1,000	19	19	0	0	0	981
	37			1,000	714	714	0	0	0	286
	38			1,000	67	58	9	0	0	933
	39			1,000	64	28	36	0	0	936
				JHABUA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**43**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**957**
			U	**1,000**	**49**	**8**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**951**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**43**	**0**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**957**
			U	**1,000**	**49**	**8**	**41**	**0**	**0**	**951**
	20		R	1,000	257	0	257	0	0	743
			U	1,000	163	21	142	0	0	837
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	135	865	0	0	0
		207	R	1,000	43	0	43	0	0	957
			U	1,000	12	0	12	0	0	988
	21		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	23		R	1,000	154	0	154	0	0	846
			U	1,000	77	38	39	0	0	923
	28		R	1,000	3	0	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	51	0	51	0	0	949
	38		U	1,000	36	0	36	0	0	964
				DHAR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**73**	**0**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**927**
			U	**1,000**	**64**	**24**	**38**	**0**	**2**	**936**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**73**	**0**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**927**
			U	**1,000**	**64**	**24**	**38**	**0**	**2**	**936**
	20		R	1,000	412	0	412	0	0	588
			U	1,000	235	89	146	0	0	765
		200	R	1,000	942	0	942	0	0	58
			U	1,000	983	417	566	0	0	17
		207	R	1,000	78	0	78	0	0	922
			U	1,000	235	39	196	0	0	765
	21		U	1,000	600	0	200	0	400	400
	23		R	1,000	147	0	147	0	0	853
			U	1,000	90	16	74	0	0	910
	28		R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	38	38	0	0	0	962
	38		U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				INDORE DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**53**	**9**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**947**
			U	**1,000**	**199**	**189**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**801**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**53**	**9**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**947**
			U	**1,000**	**199**	**189**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**801**
	20		**R**	1,000	438	66	372	0	0	562
			U	1,000	356	331	25	0	0	644
		200	**R**	1,000	993	151	842	0	0	7
			U	1,000	892	822	70	0	0	108
		207	**R**	1,000	20	0	20	0	0	980
			U	1,000	711	692	19	0	0	289
		209	**U**	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
	21		**U**	1,000	857	714	0	0	143	143
	23		**R**	1,000	90	56	34	0	0	910
			U	1,000	312	284	0	28	0	688
	26		**R**	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	500
			U	1,000	667	667	0	0	0	333
	27		**U**	1,000	47	47	0	0	0	953
	28		**R**	1,000	11	1	10	0	0	989
			U	1,000	191	175	16	0	0	809
	29		**U**	1,000	42	42	0	0	0	958
	30		**R**	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	634	634	0	0	0	366
	32		**U**	1,000	933	933	0	0	0	67
	33		**U**	1,000	163	163	0	0	0	837
	34 & 35		**U**	1,000	58	58	0	0	0	942
	36		**U**	1,000	254	244	3	7	0	746
		369	**U**	1,000	192	184	4	4	0	808
	37		**U**	1,000	674	674	0	0	0	326
	38		**U**	1,000	106	104	2	0	0	894
		388	**U**	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	39		**U**	1,000	28	28	0	0	0	972
		393	**U**	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE —*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				INDORE CITY (Municipal Corporation)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**221**	**216**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**779**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**221**	**216**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**779**
	20			1,000	369	360	9	0	0	631
		200		1,000	898	872	26	0	0	102
		207		1,000	735	735	0	0	0	265
		209		1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	21			1,000	833	833	0	0	0	167
	23			1,000	344	313	0	31	0	656
	26			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	27			1,000	57	57	0	0	0	943
	28			1,000	239	231	8	0	0	761
	29			1,000	48	48	0	0	0	952
	30			1,000	663	663	0	0	0	337
	32			1,000	933	933	0	0	0	67
	33			1,000	171	171	0	0	0	829
	34 & 35			1,000	69	69	0	0	0	931
	36			1,000	285	274	3	8	0	715
		369		1,000	211	202	5	4	0	789
	37			1,000	711	711	0	0	0	289
	38			1,000	123	121	2	0	0	877
		388		1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993
	39			1,000	32	32	0	0	0	968
		393		1,000	33	33	0	0	0	967
				DEWAS DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**28**	**2**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**972**
			U	**1,000**	**82**	**47**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**918**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**28**	**2**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**972**
			U	**1,000**	**82**	**47**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**918**
	20		R	1,000	331	14	317	0	0	669
			U	1,000	283	162	121	0	0	717
		200	R	1,000	924	28	896	0	0	76
			U	1,000	734	418	316	0	0	266
		207	R	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
			U	1,000	139	83	56	0	0	861
	21		U	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	500

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuelor Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				DEWAS DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	23		R	1,000	88	15	73	0	0	912
			U	1,000	296	74	222	0	0	704
	28		R	1,000	3	0	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	49	37	12	0	0	951
	30		U	1,000	800	800	0	0	0	200
	33		R	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	34 & 35		U	1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986
	36		R	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
			U	1,000	10	10	0	0	0	990
		369	R	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	38		R	1,000	34	34	0	0	0	966
			U	1,000	55	55	0	0	0	945
	39		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
				WEST NIMAR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**75**	**N**	**74**	**1**	**0**	**925**
			U	**1,000**	**90**	**35**	**52**	**0**	**3**	**910**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**75**	**N**	**74**	**1**	**0**	**925**
			U	**1,000**	**90**	**35**	**52**	**0**	**3**	**910**
	20		R	1,000	339	1	338	0	0	661
			U	1,000	295	109	186	0	0	705
		200	R	1,000	908	3	905	0	0	92
			U	1,000	908	377	531	0	0	92
		207	R	1,000	27	0	27	0	0	973
			U	1,000	215	28	187	0	0	785
	21		U	1,000	786	214	143	0	429	214
	23		R	1,000	49	0	49	0	0	951
			U	1,000	78	20	58	0	0	922
	28		R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	102	58	44	0	0	898
	30		U	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
	34 & 35		R	1,000	9	0	3	6	0	991
	36		U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
	37		U	1,000	625	375	250	0	0	375
	38		U	1,000	9	9	0	0	0	991
	39		U	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
		393	U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				EAST NIMAR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**67**	**3**	**64**	**N**	**0**	**933**
			U	**1,000**	**272**	**246**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**728**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**67**	**3**	**64**	**N**	**0**	**933**
			U	**1,000**	**272**	**246**	**24**	**1**	**1**	**728**
	20		R	1,000	440	21	419	0	0	560
			U	1,000	415	339	76	0	0	585
		200	R	1,000	880	40	840	0	0	120
			U	1,000	922	814	108	0	0	78
		207	R	1,000	59	8	51	0	0	941
			U	1,000	705	475	230	0	0	295
	21		U	1,000	818	545	91	0	182	182
	23		R	1,000	77	0	77	0	0	923
			U	1,000	428	400	28	0	0	572
	26		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	28		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	81	74	7	0	0	919
	29		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	30		U	1,000	429	429	0	0	0	571
	32		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	33		U	1,000	83	0	83	0	0	917
	34 & 35		R	1,000	4	0	0	4	0	996
			U	1,000	83	0	28	55	0	917
	36		U	1,000	50	50	0	0	0	950
		369	U	1,000	50	50	0	0	0	950
	37		U	1,000	476	476	0	0	0	524
	38		U	1,000	71	71	0	0	0	929
	39		U	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970
		393	U	1,000	28	28	0	0	0	972
				KHANDWA (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**180**	**135**	**42**	**0**	**3**	**820**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**180**	**135**	**42**	**0**	**3**	**820**
	20			1,000	364	262	102	0	0	636
		200		1,000	900	675	225	0	0	100
		207		1,000	780	540	240	0	0	220
	21			1,000	778	445	111	0	222	222
	23			1,000	222	167	55	0	0	778

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				KHANDWA (Municipality)—*concld.*						
	28			1,000	109	87	22	0	0	891
	30			1,000	308	308	0	0	0	692
	32			1,000	200	200	0	0	0	800
	33			1,000	125	0	125	0	0	875
	34 & 35			1,000	143	0	143	0	0	857
	36			1,000	82	82	0	0	0	918
		369		1,000	49	49	0	0	0	951
	37			1,000	286	286	0	0	0	714
	38			1,000	73	73	0	0	0	927
	39			1,000	57	57	0	0	0	943
		393		1,000	48	48	0	0	0	952
				BURHANPUR (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**305**	**286**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**695**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**305**	**286**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**695**
	20			1,000	518	491	27	0	0	482
		200		1,000	932	915	17	0	0	68
		207		1,000	364	182	182	0	0	636
	21			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	23			1,000	432	405	27	0	0	568
	26			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	28			1,000	67	67	0	0	0	933
	30			1,000	625	625	0	0	0	375
	32			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	34 & 35			1,000	71	0	0	71	0	929
	36			1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974
		369		1,000	54	54	0	0	0	946
	37			1,000	571	571	0	0	0	429
	38			1,000	70	70	0	0	0	930

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BHOPAL DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**N**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**102**	**67**	**35**	**N**	**0**	**898**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**N**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**102**	**67**	**35**	**N**	**0**	**898**
	20		R	1,000	298	6	292	0	0	702
			U	1,000	305	168	136	1	0	695
		200	R	1,000	979	21	958	0	0	21
			U	1,000	984	533	449	2	0	16
		207	R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	110	75	35	0	0	890
		209	U	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	21		U	1,000	333	300	33	0	0	667
	23		R	1,000	21	0	19	2	0	979
			U	1,000	76	39	37	0	0	924
		235	U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	27		U	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	28		R	1,000	4	1	3	0	0	996
			U	1,000	125	97	28	0	0	875
	30		U	1,000	551	436	115	0	0	449
	31		U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	32		U	1,000	563	563	0	0	0	437
	33		U	1,000	41	41	0	0	0	959
	34 & 35		U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	36		U	1,000	57	57	0	0	0	943
		369	U	1,000	29	29	0	0	0	971
	37		R	1,000	667	667	0	0	0	333
			U	1,000	563	517	46	0	0	437
	38		U	1,000	113	107	6	0	0	887
	39		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	13	12	1	0	0	987
		393	U	1,000	9	8	1	0	0	991

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE —*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				SHAJAPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**N**	**18**	**N**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**76**	**20**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**924**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**N**	**18**	**N**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**76**	**20**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**924**
	20		R	1,000	218	2	216	0	0	782
			U	1,000	225	60	165	0	0	775
		200	R	1,000	933	8	925	0	0	67
			U	1,000	980	245	735	0	0	20
		207	U	1,000	65	16	49	0	0	935
	23		R	1,000	20	0	0	20	0	980
			U	1,000	96	0	96	0	0	904
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	122	24	98	0	0	878
	30		U	1,000	222	111	111	0	0	778
	36		U	1,000	18	18	0	0	0	982
		369	U	1,000	27	27	0	0	0	973
	37		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	39		U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993
				RAJGARH DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**983**
			U	**1,000**	**61**	**5**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**939**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**983**
			U	**1,000**	**61**	**5**	**56**	**0**	**0**	**939**
	20		R	1,000	194	0	194	0	0	806
			U	1,000	191	4	187	0	0	809
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	957	21	936	0	0	43
		207	U	1,000	38	0	38	0	0	962
	23		R	1,000	159	0	159	0	0	841
			U	1,000	51	0	51	0	0	949
	28		R	1,000	3	0	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	24	0	24	0	0	976
	36		U	1,000	21	21	0	0	0	979
		369	U	1,000	37	37	0	0	0	963
	37		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	39		U	1,000	12	6	6	0	0	988
		393	U	1,000	16	8	8	0	0	984

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				VIDISHA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**27**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**973**
			U	**1,000**	**83**	**19**	**63**	**1**	**0**	**917**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**27**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**973**
			U	**1,000**	**83**	**19**	**63**	**1**	**0**	**917**
	20		R	1,000	351	0	351	0	0	649
			U	1,000	235	38	192	5	0	765
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	980	157	804	19	0	20
	21		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23		U	1,000	167	0	167	0	0	833
	28		U	1,000	82	14	68	0	0	918
	30		U	1,000	667	0	667	0	0	333
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	36		U	1,000	21	21	0	0	0	979
	37		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	38		U	1,000	67	0	67	0	0	933
				SEHORE DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**22**	**1**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**978**
			U	**1,000**	**142**	**131**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**858**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**22**	**1**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**978**
			U	**1,000**	**142**	**131**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**858**
	20		R	1,000	290	7	283	0	0	710
			U	1,000	317	275	42	0	0	683
		200	R	1,000	948	23	925	0	0	52
			U	1,000	982	848	134	0	0	18
		207	R	1,000	5	0	5	0	0	995
			U	1,000	204	185	19	0	0	796
		209	U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	21		U	1,000	357	286	71	0	0	643
	23		R	1,000	15	0	15	0	0	985
			U	1,000	75	70	5	0	0	925
		235	U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993
	27		U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	28		R	1,000	4	1	3	0	0	996
			U	1,000	227	216	11	0	0	773
	30		U	1,000	707	707	0	0	0	293
	31		U	1,000	10	10	0	0	0	990

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				SEHORE DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	32		U	1,000	462	462	0	0	0	538
	33		U	1,000	100	100	0	0	0	900
	36		U	1,000	97	97	0	0	0	903
		369	U	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970
	37		U	1,000	525	525	0	0	0	475
	38		U	1,000	163	159	4	0	0	837
	39		U	1,000	16	16	0	0	0	984
				BHOPAL CITY (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**206**	**204**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**794**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**206**	**204**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**794**
	20			1,000	380	374	6	0	0	620
		200		1,000	977	962	15	0	0	23
		207		1,000	381	381	0	0	0	619
		209		1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	21			1,000	400	400	0	0	0	600
	23			1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	27			1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
	28			1,000	336	336	0	0	0	664
	30			1,000	722	722	0	0	0	278
	31			1,000	28	28	0	0	0	972
	32			1,000	462	462	0	0	0	538
	33			1,000	158	158	0	0	0	842
	36			1,000	141	141	0	0	0	859
		369		1,000	61	61	0	0	0	939
	37			1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	38			1,000	201	196	5	0	0	799
	39			1,000	23	23	0	0	0	977

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RAISEN DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**36**	**2**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**964**
			U	**1,000**	**32**	**7**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**968**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**36**	**2**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**964**
			U	**1,000**	**32**	**7**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**968**
	20		R	1,000	466	16	450	0	0	534
			U	1,000	376	70	306	0	0	624
		200	R	1,000	1,000	35	965	0	0	0
			U	1,000	970	182	788	0	0	30
	28		R	1,000	6	1	5	0	0	994
			U	1,000	54	27	27	0	0	946
	36		U	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970
	37		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	39		R	1,000	11	0	11	0	0	989
				HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**36**	**1**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**964**
			U	**1,000**	**129**	**82**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**871**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**36**	**1**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**964**
			U	**1,000**	**129**	**82**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**871**
	20		R	1,000	521	19	502	0	0	479
			U	1,000	395	209	186	0	0	605
		200	R	1,000	965	35	930	0	0	35
			U	1,000	1,000	531	469	0	0	0
		207	U	1,000	316	158	158	0	0	684
	21		U	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
	23		R	1,000	7	0	7	0	0	993
			U	1,000	140	123	17	0	0	860
	28		R	1,000	3	1	2	0	0	997
			U	1,000	130	101	29	0	0	870
	30		U	1,000	214	143	71	0	0	786
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	34 & 35		U	1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974
	36		U	1,000	63	63	0	0	0	937
		369	U	1,000	73	73	0	0	0	927
	37		U	1,000	688	438	250	0	0	312
	38		U	1,000	106	106	0	0	0	894
	39		U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BETUL DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**54**	**1**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**946**
			U	**1,000**	**112**	**93**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**888**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**54**	**1**	**53**	**0**	**0**	**946**
			U	**1,000**	**112**	**93**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**888**
	20		R	1,000	226	4	222	0	0	774
			U	1,000	495	423	72	0	0	505
		200	R	1,000	997	17	980	0	0	3
			U	1,000	1,000	840	160	0	0	0
		207	U	1,000	192	192	0	0	0	808
	21		U	1,000	750	750	0	0	0	250
	28		R	1,000	11	0	11	0	0	989
			U	1,000	56	56	0	0	0	944
	30		U	1,000	875	250	625	0	0	125
	36		U	1,000	31	31	0	0	0	969
	37		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	38		U	1,000	65	65	0	0	0	935
	39		U	1,000	45	45	0	0	0	955
		393	U	1,000	50	50	0	0	0	950
				JABALPUR DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**14**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**986**
			U	**1,000**	**81**	**72**	**9**	**N**	**N**	**919**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**14**	**1**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**986**
			U	**1,000**	**81**	**72**	**9**	**N**	**N**	**919**
	20		R	1,000	234	15	219	0	0	766
			U	1,000	389	320	69	0	0	611
		200	R	1,000	755	49	706	0	0	245
			U	1,000	929	759	170	0	0	71
		207	R	1,000	1	N	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	485	427	58	0	0	515
	21		U	1,000	431	353	19	0	59	569
	23		U	1,000	221	219	2	0	0	779
	25		R	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	27		U	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
		273	U	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	28		R	1,000	1	N	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	150	137	13	0	0	850
		283	U	1,000	14	14	0	0	0	986

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE —*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				JABALPUR DIVISION—*concld.*						
	30		R	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
			U	1,000	709	691	18	0	0	291
	32		U	1,000	783	783	0	0	0	217
	33		R	1,000	10	0	10	0	0	990
			U	1,000	45	45	0	0	0	955
	34 & 35		R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	24	15	8	1	0	976
		350	R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
	36		R	1,000	N	N	N	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	84	81	3	0	0	916
		369	R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	54	54	0	0	0	946
	37		R	1,000	143	143	0	0	0	857
			U	1,000	543	532	11	0	0	457
	38		R	1,000	8	8	0	0	0	992
			U	1,000	88	87	1	0	0	912
	39		R	1,000	N	0	N	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	17	16	0	1	0	983
		393	U	1,000	11	11	0	0	0	989
				SAGAR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**9**	**N**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**991**
			U	**1,000**	**33**	**26**	**7**	**N**	**0**	**967**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**9**	**N**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**991**
			U	**1,000**	**33**	**26**	**7**	**N**	**0**	**967**
	20		R	1,000	467	7	460	0	0	533
			U	1,000	482	344	138	0	0	518
		200	R	1,000	1,000	16	984	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	721	279	0	0	0
		207	U	1,000	355	258	97	0	0	645
	21		U	1,000	727	636	91	0	0	273
	23		U	1,000	212	182	30	0	0	788
	28		U	1,000	178	155	23	0	0	822
	30		U	1,000	1,000	895	105	0	0	0
	32		U	1,000	714	714	0	0	0	286
	33		U	1,000	34	34	0	0	0	966
	34 & 35		U	1,000	7	0	0	7	0	993
	36		U	1,000	50	38	12	0	0	950
		369	U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
	37		U	1,000	875	812	63	0	0	125

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				SAGAR DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	38		R	1,000	36	36	0	0	0	964
			U	1,000	105	105	0	0	0	895
	39		U	1,000	18	18	0	0	0	982
		393	U	1,000	11	11	0	0	0	989
				SAGAR CITY						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**40**	**37**	**3**	**N**	**0**	**960**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**40**	**37**	**3**	**N**	**0**	**960**
	20			1,000	502	448	54	0	0	498
		200		1,000	1,000	925	75	0	0	0
		207		1,000	688	500	188	0	0	312
	21			1,000	778	778	0	0	0	222
	23			1,000	538	461	77	0	0	462
	28			1,000	336	305	31	0	0	664
	30			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	32			1,000	714	714	0	0	0	286
	33			1,000	48	48	0	0	0	952
	34 & 35			1,000	11	0	0	11	0	989
	36			1,000	93	67	26	0	0	907
		369		1,000	29	29	0	0	0	971
	37			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38			1,000	143	143	0	0	0	857
	39			1,000	19	19	0	0	0	981
		393		1,000	13	13	0	0	0	987
				DAMOH DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**990**
			U	**1,000**	**56**	**39**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**944**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**990**
			U	**1,000**	**56**	**39**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**944**
	20		R	1,000	271	0	271	0	0	729
			U	1,000	386	265	121	0	0	614
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	979	708	271	0	0	21
		207	U	1,000	333	83	250	0	0	667
	23		U	1,000	75	50	25	0	0	925

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				DAMOH DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	30		U	1,000	667	667	0	0	0	333
	36		U	1,000	39	39	0	0	0	961
		369	U	1,000	21	21	0	0	0	979
	37		U	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
	39		U	1,000	12	6	0	6	0	988
		393	U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
				JABALPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**996**
			U	**1,000**	**180**	**177**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**820**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**996**
			U	**1,000**	**180**	**177**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**820**
	20		R	1,000	170	23	147	0	0	830
			U	1,000	425	414	11	0	0	575
		200	R	1,000	1,000	134	866	0	0	0
			U	1,000	984	961	23	0	0	16
		207	U	1,000	754	719	35	0	0	246
	21		U	1,000	455	455	0	0	0	545
	23		U	1,000	722	720	2	0	0	278
	27		U	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
		273	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	28		U	1,000	211	211	0	0	0	789
		283	U	1,000	43	43	0	0	0	957
	30		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
			U	1,000	809	809	0	0	0	191
	32		U	1,000	857	857	0	0	0	143
	33		R	1,000	45	0	45	0	0	955
			U	1,000	73	73	0	0	0	927
	34 & 35		R	1,000	N	N	0	0	0	1,000
			U	1,000	38	24	14	0	0	962
		350	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	36		U	1,000	199	199	0	0	0	801
		369	U	1,000	127	127	0	0	0	873
	37		U	1,000	591	591	0	0	0	409
	38		R	1,000	19	19	0	0	0	981
			U	1,000	110	107	3	0	0	890
	39		U	1,000	25	25	0	0	0	975
		393	U	1,000	15	15	0	0	0	985

E-III. 3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE,DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE —*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				JABALPUR CITY						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**285**	**282**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**715**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**285**	**282**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**715**
	20			1,000	457	455	2	0	0	543
		200		1,000	976	976	0	0	0	24
		207		1,000	935	903	32	0	0	65
	21			1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	23			1,000	728	728	0	0	0	272
	27			1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		273		1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	28			1,000	301	301	0	0	0	699
		283		1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	30			1,000	817	817	0	0	0	183
	32			1,000	800	800	0	0	0	200
	33			1,000	98	98	0	0	0	902
	34 & 35			1,000	59	32	27	0	0	941
	36			1,000	268	268	0	0	0	732
		369		1,000	205	205	0	0	0	795
	37			1,000	703	703	0	0	0	297
	38			1,000	127	124	3	0	0	873
	39			1,000	42	42	0	0	0	958
		393		1,000	27	27	0	0	0	973
				NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**96**	**45**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**904**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**30**	**1**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**970**
			U	**1,000**	**96**	**45**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**904**
	20		R	1,000	347	13	334	0	0	653
			U	1,000	390	171	219	0	0	610
		200	R	1,000	1,000	37	963	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	435	565	0	0	0
		207	U	1,000	400	200	00	0	0	600
	28		R	1,000	1	0	1	0	0	999
			U	1,000	130	46	84	0	0	870
	36		U	1,000	40	40	0	0	0	960
	37		U	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
	39		R	1,000	3	0	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	23	23	0	0	0	977
		393	U	1,000	26	26	0	0	0	974

E-111.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MANDLA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**993**
			U	**1,000**	**37**	**22**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**963**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**7**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**993**
			U	**1,000**	**37**	**22**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**963**
	20		R	1,000	83	0	83	0	0	917
			U	1,000	139	74	65	0	0	861
		200	R	1,000	892	0	892	0	0	108
			U	1,000	270	143	127	0	0	730
	36		U	1,000	17	17	0	0	0	983
		369	U	1,000	62	62	0	0	0	938
	38		U	1,000	71	71	0	0	0	929
				CHHINDWARA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**46**	**8**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**954**
			U	**1,000**	**56**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**944**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**46**	**8**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**954**
			U	**1,000**	**56**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**944**
	20		R	1,000	244	37	207	0	0	756
			U	1,000	261	239	22	0	0	739
		200	R	1,000	967	141	826	0	0	33
			U	1,000	985	882	103	0	0	15
		207	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	286	286	0	0	0	714
	21		U	1,000	625	625	0	0	0	375
	23		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
	25		R	1,000	15	15	0	0	0	985
	28		R	1,000	4	3	1	0	0	996
			U	1,000	61	61	0	0	0	939
	30		U	1,000	200	200	0	0	0	800
	34 & 35		U	1,000	13	13	0	0	0	987
	36		R	1,000	1	1	N	0	0	999
			U	1,000	20	20	0	0	0	980
		369	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
	37		R	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
			U	1,000	187	187	0	0	0	813
	36		U	1,000	29	29	0	0	0	971

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				SEONI DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**967**
			U	**1,000**	**71**	**68**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**929**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**967**
			U	**1,000**	**71**	**68**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**929**
	20		R	1,000	208	0	208	0	0	792
			U	1,000	330	307	23	0	0	670
		200	R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	**0**
			U	1,000	885	846	39	0	0	**115**
		207	U	1,000	500	417	83	0	0	500
	26		U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	28		U	1,000	92	92	0	0	0	908
	32		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	37		U	1,000	600	600	0	0	0	**400**
	39		U	1,000	219	219	0	0	0	**781**
			U	1,000	16	16	0	0	0	984
		396	U	1,000	17	17	0	0	0	**983**
				BALAGHAT DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**33**	**3**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**967**
			U	**1,000**	**119**	**92**	**23**	**0**	**4**	**881**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**33**	**3**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**967**
			U	**1,000**	**119**	**92**	**23**	**0**	**4**	**881**
	20		R	1,000	169	14	155	0	0	831
			U	1,000	453	336	117	0	0	547
		200	R	1,000	372	32	340	0	0	628
			U	1,000	966	695	271	0	0	34
		207	R	1,000	3	0	3	0	0	997
			U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	21		U	1,000	667	167	0	0	500	333
	23		U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
	28		R	1,000	3	1	2	0	0	997
			U	1,000	148	148	0	0	0	852
	30		U	1,000	125	125	0	0	0	875
	36		U	1,000	49	49	0	0	0	951
		369	U	1,000	38	38	0	0	0	962
	37		U	1,000	400	400	0	0	0	600
		38	U	1,000	17	17	0	0	0	983

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BILASPUR DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**N**	**N**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**82**	**51**	**27**	**4**	**0**	**918**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**N**	**N**	**992**
			U	**1,000**	**82**	**51**	**27**	**4**	**0**	**918**
	20		R	1,000	57	8	49	0	0	943
			U	1,000	289	170	119	0	0	711
		200	R	1,000	108	14	94	0	0	892
			U	1,000	949	545	404	0	0	51
		207	R	1,000	2	1	1	0	0	998
			U	1,000	351	270	81	0	0	649
	21		R	1,000	17	11	0	0	6	983
			U	1,000	522	478	44	0	0	478
	23		U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	24		U	1,000	333	333	0	0	0	667
	28		R	1,000	5	1	4	0	0	995
			U	1,000	102	35	67	0	0	898
	29		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	30		U	1,000	429	429	0	0	0	571
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	34 & 35		R	1,000	1	0	1	N	0	999
			U	1,000	43	0	0	43	0	957
	36		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	59	34	0	25	0	941
		369	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	83	31	0	52	0	917
	37		R	1,000	750	750	0	0	0	250
			U	1,000	704	667	37	0	0	296
	38		R	1,000	62	50	8	4	0	938
		388	U	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	995
	39		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		393	U	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
				SURGUJA DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**994**
			U	**1,000**	**152**	**69**	**83**	**0**	**0**	**848**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**994**
			U	**1,000**	**152**	**69**	**83**	**0**	**0**	**848**
	20		R	1,000	68	10	58	0	0	932
			U	1,000	254	48	206	0	0	746

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				SURGUJA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
		200	R	1,000	1,000	167	833	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	187	813	0	0	0
		207	R	1,000	22	0	22	0	0	978
	21		U	1,000	200	200	0	0	0	800
	23		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	28		R	1,000	12	2	10	0	0	988
			U	1,000	108	0	108	0	0	892
	30		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	32		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	36		R	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
		369	R	1,000	2	2	0	0	0	998
	37		R	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
			U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		U	1,000	222	222	0	0	0	778
				BILASPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			R	**1,000**	**15**	**3**	**12**	**0**	**N**	**985**
			U	**1,000**	**81**	**54**	**25**	**2**	**0**	**919**
2 & 3			R	**1,000**	**15**	**3**	**12**	**0**	**N**	**985**
			U	**1,000**	**81**	**54**	**25**	**2**	**0**	**919**
	20		R	1,000	173	27	146	0	0	827
			U	1,000	317	201	116	0	0	683
		200	R	1,000	390	59	331	0	0	610
			U	1,000	967	607	360	0	0	33
		207	R	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
			U	1,000	316	263	53	0	0	684
	21		R	1,000	130	87	0	0	43	870
			U	1,000	583	500	83	0	0	417
	23		U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
	28		R	1,000	5	1	4	0	0	995
			U	1,000	109	62	47	0	0	891
	29		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	30		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	34 & 35		R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
	36		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	75	44	0	31	0	925
		369	R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	116	44	0	72	0	884

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*concld.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BILASPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	37		U	1,000	750	700	50	0	0	250
	38		U	1,000	41	23	12	6	0	959
		388	U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993
	39		U	1,000	6	6	0	0	0	994
		393	U	1,000	3	3	0	0	0	997
				BILASPUR (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**116**	**93**	**16**	**7**	**0**	**884**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**116**	**93**	**16**	**7**	**0**	**884**
	20			1,000	307	275	32	0	0	693
		200		1,000	982	891	91	0	0	18
		207		1,000	444	333	111	0	0	556
	21			1,000	1,000	800	200	0	0	0
	23			1,000	11	11	0	0	0	989
	28			1,000	107	53	54	0	0	893
	29			1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	30			1,000	400	400	0	0	0	600
	36			1,000	164	82	0	82	0	836
		369		1,000	242	91	0	151	0	758
	37			1,000	1,000	800	200	0	0	0
	38			1,000	61	31	20	10	0	939
	39			1,000	9	9	0	0	0	991
				RAIGARH DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**N**	**0**	**998**
			U	**1,000**	**70**	**38**	**23**	**9**	**0**	**930**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**N**	**0**	**998**
			U	**1,000**	**70**	**38**	**23**	**9**	**0**	**930**
	20		R	1,000	10	0	10	0	0	990
			U	1,000	219	122	97	0	0	781
		200	R	1,000	17	0	17	0	0	983
			U	1,000	844	438	406	0	0	156
		207	U	1,000	437	312	125	0	0	563
	21		U	1,000	667	667	0	0	0	333
	24		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	28		U	1,000	83	0	83	0	0	917

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.				Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Rural Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RAIGARH DISTRICT—*concld.*						
	34 & 35		R	1,000	1	0	0	1	0	999
			U	1,000	267	0	0	267	0	733
	37		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	38		U	1,000	102	102	0	0	0	898
	39		U	1,000	11	11	0	0	0	989
				RAIPUR DIVISION						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**3**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**169**	**152**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**831**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**3**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**169**	**152**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**831**
	20		R	1,000	124	23	101	0	0	876
			U	1,000	373	320	53	0	0	627
		200	R	1,000	272	50	222	0	0	728
			U	1,000	968	832	136	0	0	32
		207	R	1,000	2	0	2	0	0	998
			U	1,000	507	413	94	0	0	493
		209	U	1,000	8	8	0	0	0	992
	21		U	1,000	684	658	26	0	0	316
	23		U	1,000	31	26	0	5	0	969
	28		R	1,000	8	2	6	0	0	992
			U	1,000	229	211	18	0	0	771
		283	U	1,000	167	167	0	0	0	833
	30		U	1,000	500	474	26	0	0	500
	32		U	1,000	353	353	0	0	0	647
	33		R	1,000	71	0	71	0	0	929
			U	1,000	83	83	0	0	0	917
	34 & 35		R	1,000	1	1	0	0	0	999
			U	1,000	16	16	0	0	0	984
	36		U	1,000	185	185	0	0	0	815
		369	U	1,000	136	136	0	0	0	864
	37		U	1,000	646	646	0	0	0	354
	38		R	1,000	4	4	0	0	0	996
			U	1,000	115	106	0	9	0	885
		388	U	1,000	7	7	0	0	0	993
	39		U	1,000	34	34	0	0	0	966
		393	U	1,000	32	32	0	0	0	968

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group	Urban	Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				DURG DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**21**	**3**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**979**
			U	**1,000**	**138**	**132**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**862**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**21**	**3**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**979**
			U	**1,000**	**138**	**132**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**862**
	20		R	1,000	232	36	196	0	0	768
			U	1,000	271	254	17	0	0	729
		200	R	1,000	844	134	710	0	0	156
			U	1,000	983	914	69	0	0	17
		207	R	1,000	8	0	8	0	0	992
			U	1,000	424	424	0	0	0	576
	21		U	1,000	588	588	0	0	0	412
	23		U	1,000	28	19	0	9	0	972
	28		R	1,000	5	0	5	0	0	995
			U	1,000	231	231	0	0	0	769
	30		U	1,000	500	500	0	0	0	500
	33		R	1,000	500	0	500	0	0	500
			U	1,000	143	143	0	0	0	857
	34 & 35		U	1,000	28	28	0	0	0	972
	36		U	1,000	348	348	0	0	0	652
		369	U	1,000	181	181	0	0	0	819
	37		U	1,000	727	727	0	0	0	273
	38		R	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
			U	1,000	171	146	0	25	0	829
	39		U	1,000	29	29	0	0	0	971
		393	U	1,000	24	24	0	0	0	976
				BHILAINAGAR (Industrial Township)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**237**	**234**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**763**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**237**	**234**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**763**
	20			**1,000**	**74**	**66**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**926**
		200		1,000	1,000	900	100	0	0	0
	28			1,000	308	308	0	0	0	692
	30			1,000	833	833	0	0	0	167
	33			1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				BHILAINAGAR (Industrial Township)—*concld.*						
	34 & 35			1,000	750	750	0	0	0	250
	36			1,000	733	733	0	0	0	267
		369		1,000	417	417	0	0	0	583
	37			1,000	950	950	0	0	0	50
	38			1,000	268	268	0	0	0	732
	39			1,000	125	125	0	0	0	875
				RAIPUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**4**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**203**	**182**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**797**
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**18**	**4**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**982**
			U	**1,000**	**203**	**182**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**797**
	20		R	1,000	88	20	68	0	0	912
			U	1,000	463	392	71	0	0	537
		200	R	1,000	168	38	130	0	0	832
			U	1,000	960	815	145	0	0	40
		207	U	1,000	550	425	125	0	0	450
		209	U	1,000	17	17	0	0	0	983
	21		U	1,000	813	813	0	0	0	187
	23		U	1,000	33	33	0	0	0	967
	28		R	1,000	10	4	6	0	0	990
			U	1,000	224	220	4	0	0	776
		283	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	30		U	1,000	556	500	56	0	0	444
	32		U	1,000	545	545	0	0	0	455
	33		U	1,000	62	62	0	0	0	938
	34 & 35		R	1,000	1	1	N	0	0	999
	36		U	1,000	118	118	0	0	0	882
		369	U	1,000	127	127	0	0	0	873
	37		U	1,000	548	548	0	0	0	452
	38		U	1,000	91	91	0	0	0	909
		388	U	1,000	12	12	0	0	0	988
	39		U	1,000	45	45	0	0	0	955
		393	U	1,000	43	43	0	0	0	957

E-III.3 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN EACH DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP AND MINOR GROUP BY KIND OF FUEL OR POWER USED IN STATE, DIVISION, DISTRICT, CITY AND TOWN WITH POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE—*contd.*

Codes of Industries of I. S. I. C.			Rural Urban	Kind of Fuel or Power used						
Division	Major Group	Minor Group		Total	All Fuels	Electricity	Liquid Fuel	Coal, Wood & Bagasse	Other Power	No Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RAIPUR CITY (Municipality)						
All Divisions				**1,000**	**254**	**252**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**746**
2 & 3				**1,000**	**254**	**252**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**746**
	20			1,000	487	483	4	0	0	513
		200		1,000	992	983	9	0	0	8
		207		1,000	722	722	0	0	0	278
	21			1,000	813	813	0	0	0	187
	23			1,000	56	56	0	0	0	944
	28			1,000	241	241	0	0	0	759
		283		1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	30			1,000	714	643	71	0	0	286
	32			1,000	750	750	0	0	0	250
	33			1,000	100	100	0	0	0	900
	36			1,000	234	234	0	0	0	766
		369		1,000	233	233	0	0	0	767
	37			1,000	630	630	0	0	0	370
	38			1,000	139	139	0	0	0	861
		388		1,000	23	23	0	0	0	977
	39			1,000	94	94	0	0	0	906
		393		1,000	115	115	0	0	0	885
				BASTAR DISTRICT						
All Divisions			**R**	**1,000**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**990**
			U	**1,000**	**113**	**42**	**71**	**0**	**0**	887
2 & 3			**R**	**1,000**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**990**
			U	**1,000**	**113**	**42**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**887**
	20		R	1,000	167	0	167	0	0	833
			U	1,000	242	97	145	0	0	758
		200	R	1,000	720	0	720	0	0	280
			U	1,000	1,000	462	538	0	0	0
		207	U	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0
	21		U	1,000	600	400	200	0	0	400
	28		R	1,000	8	0	8	0	0	**992**
			U	1,000	259	0	259	0	0	**741**
	37		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
	38		U	1,000	30	30	0	0	0	970

E-IV. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-IV. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLIINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADHYA PRADESH ..	R	75	66	666	67	28	1	90	N	7
	U	38	22	266	177	362	5	118	6	6
I *Gwalior Division*	*R*	*11*	*32*	*498*	*131*	*49*	*1*	*256*	*1*	*21*
	U	*1*	*2*	*192*	*137*	*200*	*1*	*456*	*1*	*11*
1 MORENA DISTRICT	R	12	30	467	34	67	1	370	3	16
	U	1	2	91	23	417	2	459	0	5
1 Ambah Tahsil	R	2	3	718	97	146	0	15	N	19
	U	0	0	290	268	442	0	0	0	0
2 Morena Tahsil	R	0	2	522	30	73	2	336	15	20
	U	1	0	87	0	898	0	13	0	1
3 Joura Tahsil	R	N	3	605	6	20	0	333	0	33
	U	0	0	213	0	84	0	703	0	0
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	R	5	8	543	6	4	0	429	N	5
	U	0	0	60	0	0	0	934	0	6
5 Bijeypur Tahsil	R	38	79	41	0	13	1	823	0	5
	U	0	0	13	0	0	0	987	0	0
6 Sheopur Tahsil	R	38	107	169	33	104	2	539	N	8
	U	2	8	21	0	95	7	864	0	13
2 BHIND DISTRICT	R	1	2	738	110	78	N	50	N	21
	U	N	4	351	119	416	0	109	0	1
1 Bhind Tahsil	R	3	1	771	153	71	N	1	0	N
	U	1	5	217	178	597	0	2	0	0
2 Gohad Tahsil	R	0	1	641	30	22	N	239	1	66
	U	0	0	475	0	5	0	515	0	5
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	R	0	5	717	112	110	N	23	0	33
	U	0	7	579	0	407	0	7	0	0
4 Lahar Tahsil	R	N	1	783	109	99	0	3	N	5
	U	0	4	627	116	253	0	0	0	0
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT	R	1	8	484	79	57	N	334	1	36
	U	N	1	166	90	192	N	544	2	5
1 Gird Tahsil	R	2	12	237	7	11	0	705	1	25
	U	N	1	153	77	185	N	583	1	0
Gwalior City (Municipal corporation)	U	N	1	153	77	185	N	583	1	0
2 Pichhore Tahsil	R	0	7	636	23	112	N	177	2	43
	U	0	0	256	194	337	0	137	13	63
3 Bhander Tahsil	R	0	1	590	354	12	0	0	0	43
	U	4	0	489	350	113	0	4	0	40
4 DATIA DISTRICT	R	0	7	477	398	45	1	66	1	5
	U	0	0	47	853	87	0	8	0	5
1 Seondha Tahsil	R	0	4	581	248	59	2	102	2	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Datia Tahsil	R	0	10	385	531	33	0	34	0	7
	U	0	0	47	853	87	0	8	0	5
SHIVPURI DISTRICT	R	4	55	133	329	37	N	421	1	20
	U	1	1	24	135	1	0	835	0	3
1 Pohri Tahsil	R	2	60	68	6	0	N	859	1	4
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	R	N	60	161	4	0	0	759	0	16
	U	1	1	12	1	1	0	981	0	3
3 Karera Tahsil	R	1	21	120	551	117	0	188	0	2
	U	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kolaras Tahsil	R	6	61	367	N	0	0	540	2	24
	U	0	0	114	0	0	0	886	0	0
5 Pichhore Tahsil	R	6	74	8	669	33	N	170	1	39
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 GUNA DISTRICT	R	36	63	674	22	8	1	171	2	23
	U	6	8	437	137	62	1	292	1	56
1 Guna Tahsil	R	79	105	471	0	1	0	318	3	23
	U	2	9	495	188	46	2	208	1	49
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil	R	8	50	786	14	3	2	117	0	20
	U	12	5	507	198	162	2	54	2	58
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	R	28	96	471	62	24	N	277	1	41
	U	15	7	310	0	10	0	584	0	74
4 Raghogarh Tahsil	R	58	34	844	20	7	N	27	6	4
	U	0	12	0	88	8	0	888	0	4
5 Chachaura Tahsil	R	14	21	829	10	5	0	96	0	25
	U	4	4	693	118	92	0	0	0	89
II Rewa Division	*R*	*15*	*24*	*838*	*63*	*18*	*N*	*35*	*N*	*7*
	U	*2*	*6*	*524*	*164*	*167*	*2*	*122*	*1*	*12*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	R	1	4	487	381	58	0	56	N	13
	U	0	0	439	389	167	0	4	0	1
1 Niwari Tahsil	R	N	9	223	530	128	0	84	1	25
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Jatara Tahsil	R	1	2	641	267	40	0	47	N	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil ..	R	N	3	535	382	23	0	43	N	14
	U	0	0	439	389	167	0	4	0	1
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	R	7	11	815	57	24	N	76	0	10
	U	1	1	603	204	157	1	5	N	28
1 Laundi Tahsil	R	1	14	856	N	56	N	65	N	8
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	R	N	4	913	60	17	0	6	0	N
	U	N	1	587	208	175	1	1	0	27
3 Bijawar Tahsil	R	23	21	632	92	10	0	195	0	27
	U	3	0	702	181	48	0	30	3	33

E-IV. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9 PANNA DISTRICT	R	5	52	743	40	6	0	150	1	3
	U	0	0	23	12	14	0	887	0	64
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	R	3	7	933	12	11	0	31	0	3
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Panna Tahsil	R	7	79	734	10	5	0	157	2	6
	U	0	0	23	12	14	0	887	0	64
3 Pawai Tahsil	R	4	44	677	79	5	0	189	0	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 SATNA DISTRICT	R	5	18	914	26	6	1	25	N	5
	U	5	8	533	136	270	2	42	1	3
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil	R	9	25	879	19	10	1	55	N	2
	U	9	10	425	92	396	3	61	2	2
2 Nagod Tahsil	R	6	26	903	51	3	N	4	0	7
	U	0	3	732	89	164	0	12	0	0
3 Amarpatan Tahsil	R	0	5	950	26	3	0	4	0	12
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Maihar Tahsil	R	2	5	968	14	5	0	4	N	2
	U	0	6	639	316	9	2	21	0	7
11 REWA DISTRICT	R	9	29	943	7	5	0	6	0	1
	U	1	10	608	5	56	3	315	N	2
1 Teonthar Tahsil	R	32	87	855	3	9	0	14	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sirmour Tahsil	R	4	27	956	6	3	0	4	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mauganj Tahsil	R	4	12	396	6	5	0	3	0	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Huzur Tahsil	R	0	3	974	12	4	0	6	0	1
	U	1	10	608	5	56	3	315	N	2
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	R	31	36	878	20	28	N	1	N	6
	U	3	7	545	255	171	2	11	N	6
1 Beohari Tahsil	R	N	44	922	26	4	0	1	0	3
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil	R	49	18	845	22	45	N	1	1	19
	U	8	4	461	276	225	12	12	2	0
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	R	18	9	919	16	32	N	1	N	5
	U	1	8	564	250	158	0	11	0	8
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil	R	117	195	650	25	10	1	1	0	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	R	38	22	918	5	2	0	3	0	12
	U	4	39	593	0	349	0	15	0	0
1 Gopalbanas Tahsil	R	37	17	937	6	2	0	1	0	M
	U	4	39	593	0	349	0	15	0	0

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Deosar Tahsil	R	**58**	**30**	**851**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**46**
	U	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3 Singrauli Tahsil	R	**14**	**27**	**945**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**9**
	U	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
III Indore Division	*R*	***152***	***78***	***518***	***98***	***31***	***1***	***100***	***N***	***22***
	U	***24***	***15***	***152***	***346***	***379***	***9***	***61***	***6***	***8***
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT	R	31	15	558	7	10	3	369	1	6
	U	5	8	140	75	268	1	500	1	2
1 Jawad Tahsil	R	16	14	137	1	N	0	830	0	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
2 Neemuch Tahsil	R	23	4	380	2	1	N	588	N	2
	U	2	1	178	99	424	0	294	1	1
3 Manasa Tahsil	R	52	45	428	1	2	15	426	1	30
	U	7	2	86	180	37	0	687	1	0
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	R	123	84	329	12	24	1	420	3	4
	U	5	116	37	5	573	11	251	0	2
5 Malhargarh Tahsil	R	12	2	635	8	10	0	324	0	9
	U	0	0	363	85	101	0	451	0	0
6 Garoth Tahsil	R	53	3	706	8	8	1	218	N	3
	U	17	2	413	7	332	3	221	0	5
7 Mandsaur Tahsil	R	7	1	820	15	10	1	143	2	1
	U	4	1	66	57	314	0	554	0	4
8 Sitamau Tahsil	R	16	2	815	11	26	2	128	0	0
	U	0	0	3	37	3	0	947	7	3
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	R	35	62	763	54	18	1	59	1	7
	U	2	N	187	394	369	6	29	11	2
1 Jaora Tahsil	R	12	15	880	66	23	1	3	N	N
	U	2	0	487	127	375	2	6	0	1
2 Alot Tahsil	R	10	4	953	13	10	N	9	0	1
	U	0	0	379	474	131	0	9	0	7
3 Sailana Tahsil	R	135	304	315	38	14	2	166	2	24
	U	0	0	164	763	52	0	0	0	21
4 Ratlam Tahsil	R	14	1	784	80	21	2	89	N	9
	U	3	1	62	444	424	9	41	16	N
Ratlam (Municipality)	U	3	1	62	444	424	9	41	16	N
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	R	17	4	867	44	20	1	40	N	7
	U	9	4	155	425	386	13	3	4	1
1 Khachanod Tahsil	R	30	7	908	29	11	1	12	1	1
	U	22	9	156	525	206	71	4	2	5
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	R	14	5	868	21	14	N	77	0	1
	U	0	0	271	552	167	0	10	0	0
3 Tarana Tahsil	R	7	1	858	78	21	1	9	1	24
	U	5	0	417	449	120	5	0	0	4
4 Badnagar Tahsil	R	5	6	908	39	24	2	15	0	1
	U	1	0	179	591	229	0	0	0	0

E-IV. 1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 Ujjain Tahsil	R	26	1	805	49	29	N	84	0	6
	U	8	4	125	373	479	3	2	6	N
Ujjain City (Municipality) ..	U	8	4	125	373	479	3	2	6	N
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	R	139	393	246	63	55	N	96	N	8
	U	52	68	152	564	155	2	2	0	5
1 Thandla Tahsil	R	287	230	305	16	84	1	55	1	21
	U	91	127	105	482	186	5	0	0	4
2 Petlawad Tahsil	R	67	78	194	70	15	1	564	N	11
	U	15	26	286	582	76	0	15	0	0
3 Jhabua Tahsil	R	23	735	167	52	3	0	17	N	3
	U	50	2	239	562	133	2	0	0	12
4 Jobat Tahsil	R	31	384	378	153	45	0	8	0	1
	U	179	0	136	469	216	0	0	0	0
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	R	288	345	207	30	118	1	3	N	8
	U	0	166	10	642	179	0	0	0	3
18 DHAR DISTRICT	R	162	106	436	139	21	1	133	N	2
	U	38	15	97	704	104	3	32	5	2
1 Badnawar Tahsil	R	13	1	824	63	2	1	94	1	1
	U	0	84	392	475	45	4	0	0	0
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	R	73	90	429	119	12	N	277	0	0
	U	7	17	24	698	80	0	174	0	0
3 Dhar Tahsil	R	249	31	542	87	17	0	73	0	1
	U	13	4	30	837	98	3	3	12	0
4 Kukshi Tahsil	R	147	212	196	206	33	2	198	1	5
	U	130	18	57	691	94	0	10	0	0
5 Manawar Tahsil	R	221	130	382	164	26	2	73	1	1
	U	62	2	164	541	164	9	47	0	11
19 INDORE DISTRICT	R	27	9	777	82	54	2	11	1	37
	U	14	29	134	227	541	18	8	11	18
1 Depalpur Tahsil	R	23	2	834	67	55	N	18	0	1
	U	16	0	462	479	38	0	0	0	5
2 Sawer Tahsil	R	6	10	870	69	35	1	2	0	7
	U	0	0	377	497	120	0	0	0	6
3 Indore Tahsil	R	25	4	802	66	70	5	6	1	21
	U	13	33	139	207	554	20	1	12	21
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)	U	13	33	139	207	554	20	1	12	21
4 Mhow Tahsil	R	52	23	672	151	50	2	16	3	131
	U	22	1	34	350	525	N	62	4	2
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	R	226	50	556	99	38	1	17	N	13
	U	50	10	284	265	382	1	5	1	2
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	R	11	12	790	106	12	N	25	0	44
	U	5	0	394	547	47	0	0	0	7
2 Dewas Tahsil	R	22	3	847	94	31	1	2	N	N
	U	1	1	233	96	662	1	4	1	1

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unbrunt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Bagli Tahsil	R	177	76	587	120	25	1	10	0	4
	U	21	39	500	352	83	0	3	2	0
4 Kannod Tahsil	R	587	90	133	143	8	0	38	N	1
	U	276	23	246	355	70	3	27	0	0
5 Khategaon Tahsil	R	541	103	178	11	152	1	9	0	5
	U	183	13	66	485	244	9	0	0	0
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT	R	343	17	364	163	38	N	27	N	48
	U	72	6	204	537	168	1	4	2	6
1 Barwaha Tahsil	R	90	37	505	254	69	0	15	0	30
	U	23	2	186	603	184	0	2	0	0
2 Maheshwar Tahsil	R	203	1	480	213	52	0	44	0	7
	U	11	0	258	608	121	0	2	0	0
3 Barwani Tahsil	R	628	0	238	99	34	0	N	N	1
	U	24	2	329	295	332	2	6	10	0
4 Rajpur Tahsil	R	258	17	452	146	50	N	9	N	68
	U	82	0	200	605	81	3	3	1	25
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	R	85	N	509	262	46	N	46	N	52
	U	19	9	269	611	69	5	0	0	18
6 Sendhwa Tahsil	R	796	20	116	39	22	N	1	0	6
	U	229	20	163	272	309	0	3	0	4
7 Khargone Tahsil	R	346	25	311	206	31	0	60	1	20
	U	66	10	119	703	93	2	5	2	0
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil	R	243	17	409	110	15	N	25	0	181
	U	106	0	354	450	37	0	11	0	42
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	R	212	85	380	175	34	2	57	1	54
	U	52	7	96	467	358	6	6	1	7
1 Khandwa Tahsil	R	79	44	468	200	23	5	97	1	83
	U	38	14	77	514	337	3	14	2	1
Khandwa (Municipality) ..	U	38	14	77	514	337	3	14	2	1
2 Harsud Tahsil	R	336	251	228	118	27	0	36	N	4
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Burhanpur Tahsil	R	328	3	367	184	61	1	5	2	49
	U	64	1	111	430	374	8	0	1	11
Burhanpur (Municipality) ..	U	35	1	128	494	340	2	0	0	0
IV Bhopal Division	*R*	*110*	*91*	*606*	*84*	*37*	*1*	*68*	*N*	*3*
	U	*30*	*17*	*198*	*172*	*433*	*3*	*128*	*12*	*7*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	R	23	3	792	101	62	1	15	1	2
	U	5	4	363	274	348	0	3	2	1
1 Susner Tahsil	R	15	1	757	158	38	N	21	0	10
	U	2	0	467	483	41	0	3	2	2
2 Agar Tahsil	R	19	4	925	N	38	1	13	0	0
	U	0	0	87	812	85	0	7	9	0

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Shajapur Tahsil	R	34	2	759	80	101	1	20	2	1
	U	0	0	455	0	542	0	2	0	1
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	R	16	6	757	163	48	1	8	N	1
	U	19	17	395	5	564	0	0	0	0
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	R	29	2	650	137	18	N	163	N	1
	U	2	1	184	308	336	0	169	N	N
1 Khilchipur Tahsil	R	12	2	552	122	13	1	298	N	N
	U	3	0	0	531	283	0	183	0	0
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	R	45	N	455	112	17	0	371	0	N
	U	3	0	2	499	291	0	205	0	0
3 Biaora Tahsil	R	37	2	740	124	8	0	88	N	1
	U	0	0	232	5	759	0	0	2	2
4 Sarangpur Tahsil	R	31	0	724	194	36	0	15	0	0
	U	0	0	480	415	105	0	0	0	0
5 Narsingarh Tahsil	R	32	5	778	139	20	0	25	0	1
	U	4	2	118	193	244	0	439	0	0
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	R	38	37	801	20	9	N	93	N	2
	U	1	1	454	133	154	7	249	0	1
1 Lateri Tahsil	R	68	65	843	12	5	0	7	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sironj Tahsil	R	12	48	905	12	8	0	7	N	8
	U	0	0	689	70	158	2	81	0	0
3 Kurwai Tahsil	R	23	45	744	15	16	2	154	N	1
	U	0	10	10	0	10	0	960	0	10
4 Basoda Tahsil	R	40	35	783	26	9	1	105	N	1
	U	7	2	485	200	247	2	56	0	1
5 Vidisha Tahsil	R	47	22	780	20	7	N	124	N	N
	U	0	1	375	160	129	13	322	0	0
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	R	90	65	731	46	41	1	24	N	2
	U	33	24	118	42	558	5	181	28	11
1 Berasia Tahsil	R	51	28	888	13	11	0	8	0	1
	U	15	8	527	335	111	4	0	0	0
2 Sehore Tahsil	R	49	4	821	75	23	N	22	0	6
	U	11	15	293	289	387	2	2	1	0
3 Huzur Tahsil	R	48	20	754	35	21	6	114	2	0
	U	38	28	60	1	599	6	220	34	14
Bhopal City (Municipality) ..	U	38	28	60	1	599	6	220	34	14
4 Ashta Tahsil	R	13	11	904	6	65	0	1	0	0
	U	0	0	358	0	642	0	0	0	0
5 Ichhawar Tahsil	R	35	130	761	24	40	0	10	0	N
	U	5	0	676	157	162	0	0	0	0
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil	R	344	317	166	115	57	0	N	0	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7 Budni Tahsil	R	192	73	565	69	85	0	15	N	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	R	28	375	323	75	34	3	160	N	2
	U	5	22	482	119	119	0	253	0	0
1 Raisen Tahsil	R	34	109	268	7	6	13	560	N	3
	U	11	4	87	4	34	0	860	0	0
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil	R	10	158	755	41	17	3	15	0	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Begamganj Tahsil	R	5	433	303	21	4	0	234	0	0
	U	5	41	596	275	80	0	3	0	0
4 Goharganj Tahsil	R	103	208	247	71	44	4	321	N	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Baraily Tahsil	R	9	406	395	89	68	N	33	0	0
	U	0	12	722	0	266	0	0	0	0
6 Silwani Tahsil	R	16	753	28	157	34	0	4	0	8
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udaipura Tahsil	R	20	513	318	108	32	1	8	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT ..	R	269	138	338	169	71	1	9	N	5
	U	60	22	91	372	442	2	6	1	4
1 Harda Tahsil	R	294	127	303	168	78	N	15	N	15
	U	54	30	110	0	798	2	1	2	3
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil	R	515	N	197	204	65	N	19	0	N
	U	395	0	56	309	220	0	20	0	0
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil.. ..	R	207	223	317	166	80	1	5	0	1
	U	30	23	63	510	356	3	6	2	7
4 Sohagpur Tahsil	R	187	129	467	157	57	1	1	N	1
	U	14	19	137	494	331	0	5	0	0
29 BETUL DISTRICT	R	249	46	614	28	15	N	38	N	10
	U	38	11	278	175	444	2	37	1	14
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil	R	543	18	362	32	20	N	23	N	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Betul Tahsil	R	284	119	530	40	21	1	4	N	1
	U	39	11	281	214	426	1	1	3	24
3 Multai Tahsil	R	37	3	839	14	7	N	76	1	23
	U	38	11	274	125	468	2	82	0	0
V Jabalpur Division	*R*	*87*	*85*	*599*	*84*	*36*	*N*	*108*	*N*	*1*
	U	*16*	*48*	*309*	*103*	*427*	*3*	*88*	*5*	*1*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT	R	12	98	328	132	22	N	406	N	2
	U	16	58	99	211	195	5	406	5	5
1 Khurai Tahsil	R	7	44	543	26	35	1	343	N	1
	U	15	19	183	272	294	12	195	9	1

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Banda Tahsil	R	2	47	138	139	9	0	665	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sagar Tahsil	R	17	63	294	171	16	1	437	0	1
	U	11	72	37	212	184	3	470	5	6
Sagar City	U	9	70	36	224	194	3	454	4	6
4 Rehli Tahsil	R	16	220	308	174	28	0	248	1	5
	U	34	66	211	107	75	0	498	0	9
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	R	10	37	250	116	69	N	518	0	N
	U	19	14	278	344	157	1	187	0	N
1 Hatta Tahsil	R	15	35	340	163	35	0	412	0	0
	U	0	5	8	64	26	0	897	0	0
2 Damoh Tahsil	R	7	39	199	90	88	N	577	0	N
	U	23	15	334	403	184	1	40	0	N
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT	R	33	21	724	175	30	N	17	0	N
	U	6	19	362	3	593	3	6	8	N
1 Murwara Tahsil	R	8	3	677	261	32	N	19	0	N
	U	5	3	310	0	667	8	7	N	0
2 Sihora Tahsil	R	17	11	769	174	25	0	4	0	0
	U	20	9	687	2	282	0	0	0	0
3 Patan Tahsil	R	48	70	588	190	47	0	56	0	1
	U	59	4	554	6	277	0	100	0	0
4 Jabalpur Tahsil	R	84	24	814	44	26	N	8	N	0
	U	4	23	354	4	599	2	4	10	N
Jabalpur City	U	4	24	347	2	608	2	3	10	N
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT ..	R	83	141	558	158	28	N	32	N	N
	U	28	80	270	332	286	3	1	N	0
1 Gadarwara Tahsil	R	80	56	683	125	23	N	33	N	N
	U	16	2	421	45	511	0	3	2	0
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil ..	R	86	235	420	195	33	N	31	N	0
	U	33	113	207	451	192	4	0	0	0
34 MANDLA DISTRICT	R	333	43	548	49	26	N	N	0	1
	U	95	264	169	100	366	1	3	0	2
1 Niwas Tahsil	R	365	19	509	85	19	0	1	0	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Dindori Tahsil	R	312	9	560	72	46	N	1	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mandla Tahsil	R	326	79	565	12	17	N	N	0	1
	U	95	264	169	100	366	1	3	0	2
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT ..	R	79	100	693	13	77	1	34	N	3
	U	25	13	443	177	290	1	46	3	2

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population or 50,000 os more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Chhindwara Tahsil	R	70	65	721	7	124	1	5	1	6
	U	4	14	349	267	343	1	19	3	0
2 Amarwara Tahsil	R	38	207	702	3	49	0	1	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sausar Tahsil	R	134	62	634	35	15	0	119	1	N
	U	68	12	628	1	186	1	99	1	4
36 SEONI DISTRICT	R	23	326	590	42	18	N	1	0	0
	U	13	419	126	191	251	0	0	0	0
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil	R	22	554	317	83	23	N	1	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Seoni Tahsil	R	24	179	766	16	15	N	N	0	N
	U	13	419	126	191	251	0	0	0	0
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT	R	104	7	864	5	20	N	0	0	N
	U	35	5	522	63	375	0	0	N	0
1 Waraseoni Tahsil	R	22	14	944	1	19	N	0	0	N
	U	50	8	527	2	413	0	0	0	0
2 Balaghat Tahsil	R	72	2	898	10	18	0	0	0	0
	U	8	0	513	166	312	0	0	1	0
3 Baihar Tahsil	R	360	1	610	5	24	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI Bilaspur Division	*R*	*57*	*34*	*831*	*21*	*19*	*N*	*37*	*N*	*1*
	U	*60*	*19*	*460*	*41*	*399*	*1*	*16*	*2*	*2*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	R	70	54	844	7	22	N	N	N	3
	U	173	24	424	56	312	2	4	5	0
1 Bharatpur Tahsil	R	374	7	603	2	14	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil	R	69	21	878	11	14	N	0	1	0
	U	0	7	526	160	301	0	6	0	0
3 Surajpur Tahsil	R	20	31	945	1	3	0	0	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Pal Tahsil	R	195	123	678	N	3	N	N	0	1
	U	0	150	536	111	203	0	0	0	0
5 Manendragarh Tahsil.. ..	R	194	24	547	46	166	0	2	0	21
	U	296	7	275	40	373	3	6	0	0
5 Ambikapur Tahsil	R	13	68	916	1	2	0	N	0	0
	U	0	35	685	49	213	0	0	18	0
7 Samri Tahsil	R	1	82	913	2	2	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	R	73	30	792	21	20	N	64	N	N
	U	44	23	413	48	464	1	5	N	2
1 Mungeli Tahsil	R	305	106	527	31	14	0	16	0	1
	U	325	10	281	0	361	0	19	0	4

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Bilaspur Tahsil	R	33	9	856	16	23	N	63	0	N
	U	6	20	392	73	504	1	3	N	1
Bilaspur (Municipality)	U	5	24	327	94	546	1	3	N	0
3 Katghora Tahsil	R	74	57	833	19	14	N	3	N	N
	U	173	101	307	0	405	1	0	1	12
4 Janjgir Tahsil	R	4	2	826	27	24	0	117	N	N
	U	12	4	551	0	422	0	11	0	0
5 Sakti Tahsil	R	1	N	852	14	21	N	112	0	0
	U	6	0	657	3	320	3	0	0	11
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	R	12	23	898	32	14	N	20	N	1
	U	10	2	624	13	291	1	57	2	0
1 Udaipur Tahsil	R	6	39	939	6	10	N	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Jashpur Tahsil	R	10	50	929	3	7	N	N	0	1
	U	0	9	580	4	398	0	0	9	0
3 Gharghoda Tahsil	R	36	12	938	4	9	N	N	N	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Raigarh Tahsil	R	13	2	959	10	13	0	1	N	2
	U	13	2	651	17	313	2	1	1	0
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	R	5	1	729	136	32	0	97	0	N
	U	0	0	515	0	118	0	367	0	0
VII Raipur Division	*R*	*75*	*103*	*718*	*13*	*16*	*N*	*73*	*N*	*2*
	U	*151*	*30*	*368*	*35*	*363*	*6*	*33*	*12*	*2*
41 DURG DISTRICT	R	33	12	875	12	15	N	52	N	1
	U	261	49	278	27	350	10	4	20	1
1 Kawardha Tahsil	R	109	27	822	21	4	0	17	0	N
	U	7	2	843	10	138	0	0	0	0
2 Khairagarh Tahsil	R	19	17	922	9	7	0	26	N	N
	U	3	3	492	1	482	2	5	12	0
3 Bemetara Tahsil	R	15	8	837	27	17	0	96	N	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil	R	2	2	898	10	16	0	72	0	N
	U	10	4	495	181	308	2	0	0	N
5 Durg Tahsil	R	25	6	879	1	29	1	55	N	4
	U	275	71	210	0	404	11	N	28	1
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township) ..	U	354	88	83	0	423	15	N	35	2
6 Sanjari-Balod Tahsil	R	50	19	887	8	9	1	26	N	N
	U	792	26	72	0	43	21	30	10	6
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	R	30	17	783	19	20	N	129	N	2
	U	13	7	478	43	378	1	76	3	1
1 Baloda-Bazar Tahsil	R	13	8	573	15	19	0	369	0	3
	U	5	6	511	169	269	1	38	0	1

E-IV.1 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY WALL MATERIAL—*concld.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Raipur Tahsil	R	2	3	853	9	18	N	114	N	1
	U	17	7	471	11	388	2	99	4	1
Raipur City (Municipality) ..	U	18	8	459	4	417	2	87	4	1
3 Mahasamund Tahsil	R	24	18	862	35	29	1	29	N	2
	U	0	4	471	334	161	0	30	0	0
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	R	N	23	942	12	13	N	10	0	N
	U	3	10	493	4	489	0	1	0	0
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil ..	R	159	51	753	14	11	0	9	0	3
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	R	228	419	332	4	9	N	3	N	5
	U	22	12	485	73	395	2	0	0	11
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil ..	R	345	61	565	4	9	0	0	0	16
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Kanker Tahsil	R	4	18	965	5	5	0	0	1	2
	U	11	0	601	301	87	0	0	0	0
3 Narayanpur Tahsil	R	345	441	194	0	15	0	0	0	5
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kondagaon Tahsil	R	17	671	274	5	13	N	N	0	20
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bijapur Tahsil	R	292	667	23	4	14	0	0	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Dantewara Tahsil	R	211	724	53	3	9	N	0	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil	R	352	300	324	4	6	N	11	N	6
	U	25	16	449	2	491	2	0	0	16
8 Konta Tahsil	R	336	553	102	0	9	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH ..	R	**123**	**800**	**24**	**4**	**4**	**23**	**22**
	U	**60**	**564**	**161**	**49**	**23**	**127**	**16**
I Gwalior Division	*R*	***155***	***446***	***4***	***20***	***40***	***207***	***128***
	U	***42***	***162***	***17***	***95***	***93***	***562***	***29***
1 MORENA DISTRICT	R	208	100	4	43	63	392	190
	U	39	31	22	284	231	371	22
1 Ambah Tahsil	R	157	0	3	65	124	35	616
	U	201	0	0	433	112	129	125
2 Morena Tahsil	R	278	2	1	104	115	371	129
	U	19	0	19	482	338	142	0
3 Joura Tahsil	R	230	1	1	50	54	627	37
	U	38	0	13	515	67	355	12
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	R	109	3	1	13	28	824	22
	U	6	3	0	63	37	891	0
5 Bijeypur Tahsil	R	303	14	16	9	21	386	251
	U	58	0	0	0	282	660	0
6 Sheopur Tahsil	R	218	533	6	5	8	214	16
	U	25	119	55	22	247	490	42
2 BHIND DISTRICT	R	174	344	6	37	84	29	326
	U	34	192	39	411	75	73	176
1 Bhind Tahsil	R	274	19	9	65	61	20	552
	U	33	11	55	658	3	21	219
2 Gohad Tahsil	R	226	291	6	34	135	40	268
	U	40	480	5	3	201	263	8
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	R	171	251	7	31	72	57	411
	U	69	0	28	303	21	21	558
4 Lahar Tahsil	R	11	873	2	9	87	11	7
	U	4	684	27	0	240	36	9
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT	R	124	556	2	16	50	179	73
	U	53	41	7	23	91	779	6
1 Gird Tahsil	R	191	200	3	25	103	387	91
	U	55	3	7	22	97	816	N
Gwalior City (Municipal Corporation) ..	U	55	3	7	22	97	816	N
2 Pichhore Tahsil	R	111	700	3	14	24	84	64
	U	48	352	15	26	42	467	50
3 Bhander Tahsil	R	26	898	0	4	9	5	58
	U	0	799	4	40	0	29	128
4 DATIA DISTRICT	R	12	934	1	1	11	38	3
	U	99	631	4	98	132	85	11
1 Seondha Tahsil	R	8	943	2	N	14	31	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leave, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Datia Tahsil	R	16	927	1	2	7	43	4
	U	39	631	4	98	132	85	11
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT	R	150	473	1	2	11	324	39
	U	6	83	1	84	41	780	5
1 Pohri Tahsil	R	273	6	N	1	9	685	26
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	R	256	3	0	5	8	714	14
	U	5	0	1	84	32	874	4
3 Karera Tahsil	R	30	893	N	0	27	48	2
	U	0	617	0	0	129	239	15
4 Kolaras Tahsil	R	209	285	2	2	4	399	99
	U	24	0	0	166	0	810	0
5 Pichhore Tahsil	R	98	698	2	1	6	150	45
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 GUNA DISTRICT	R	140	726	6	1	1	110	16
	U	23	587	33	38	3	234	62
1 Guna Tahsil	R	243	652	10	2	1	85	7
	U	15	630	76	9	5	211	54
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil	R	95	713	9	2	1	141	39
	U	20	636	58	14	2	118	152
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	R	205	514	1	N	N	262	18
	U	58	231	2	100	0	576	33
4 Raghogarh Tahsil	R	104	880	6	N	1	9	N
	U	4	848	100	0	8	40	0
5 Chachaura Tahsil	R	31	954	4	N	2	4	5
	U	11	830	0	126	0	11	22
II Rewa Division	*R*	*57*	*930*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*3*
	U	*41*	*746*	*22*	*28*	*20*	*105*	*38*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	R	19	973	N	1	1	3	3
	U	1	802	8	9	5	84	91
1 Niwari Tahsil	R	61	927	0	0	1	5	6
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Jatara Tahsil	R	3	990	N	1	2	2	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil	R	2	992	0	N	2	1	3
	U	1	802	8	9	5	84	91
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	R	12	970	N	1	2	9	6
	U	9	881	9	17	14	46	24
1 Laundi Tahsil	R	1	987	0	1	2	1	8
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	R	2	991	1	2	1	1	2
	U	10	873	11	15	14	53	24
3 Bijawar Tahsil	R	35	926	N	N	2	27	10
	U	0	931	3	27	15	3	21
9 PANNA DISTRICT	R	85	907	1	N	1	2	4
	U	0	408	11	5	104	268	204
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	R	5	987	0	N	2	3	3
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Panna Tahsil	R	130	856	1	1	1	4	7
	U	0	408	11	5	104	268	204
3 Pawai Tahsil	R	73	923	1	N	N	1	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 SATNA DISTRICT	R	30	956	5	1	1	4	3
	U	7	697	19	85	15	156	21
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil	R	39	946	5	1	1	7	1
	U	11	635	21	142	14	176	1
2 Nagod Tahsil	R	54	927	12	N	0	1	6
	U	2	814	10	2	26	143	3
3 Amarpatan Tahsil	R	5	982	4	0	N	1	8
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Maihar Tahsil	R	14	980	1	1	N	2	2
	U	2	755	21	9	9	109	95
11 REWA DISTRICT	R	57	936	1	1	N	4	1
	U	5	747	24	N	23	201	0
1 Teonthar Tahsil	R	175	816	N	2	N	7	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sirmour Tahsil	R	42	955	0	1	0	2	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mauganj Tahsil	R	22	970	1	N	0	6	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Huzur Tahsil	R	14	980	1	1	N	2	2
	U	5	747	24	N	23	201	0
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	R	114	861	11	8	N	3	3
	U	159	737	43	11	13	6	31
1 Beohari Tahsil	R	29	969	2	N	0	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil	R	92	863	2	30	N	11	2
	U	0	849	85	2	60	0	4
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	R	50	923	17	5	N	1	4
	U	196	711	33	13	2	7	38

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil	R	638	351	9	1	0	1	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	R	66	933	N	N	0	1	N
	U	0	876	27	8	0	27	62
1 Gopadbanas Tahsil	R	26	974	N	N	0	N	N
	U	0	876	27	8	0	27	62
2 Deosar Tahsil	R	140	858	N	0	N	2	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Singrauli Tahsil	R	102	895	0	0	0	1	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
III Indore Division	*R*	*138*	*672*	*129*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*54*
	U	*84*	*367*	*420*	*30*	*12*	*59*	*28*
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT	R	69	856	47	1	2	18	7
	U	84	585	166	3	26	104	32
1 Jawad Tahsil	R	48	879	23	1	8	30	11
	U	3	619	238	5	23	89	23
2 Neemuch Tahsil	R	62	870	33	2	4	21	8
	U	4	662	45	0	0	271	18
3 Manasa Tahsil	R	105	828	57	1	0	5	4
	U	8	713	207	0	0	58	14
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	R	175	738	48	0	1	37	1
	U	16	623	235	5	0	34	87
5 Malhargarh Tahsil	R	25	937	16	0	0	18	4
	U	16	696	261	0	14	13	0
6 Garoth Tahsil..	R	80	888	16	0	N	12	4
	U	22	567	142	0	5	141	123
7 Mandsaur Tahsil	R	61	789	119	3	1	8	19
	U	279	394	196	6	84	26	15
8 Sitamau Tahsil	R	46	895	35	N	N	23	1
	U	27	672	187	13	7	47	47
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	R	165	583	203	2	1	3	43
	U	59	266	531	32	16	83	13
1 Jaora Tahsil	R	163	544	216	1	2	1	73
	U	33	457	475	0	0	33	2
2 Alot Tahsil	R	174	734	57	2	1	3	29
	U	4	731	127	3	2	18	115
3 Sailana Tahsil	R	197	754	44	2	0	3	0
	U	4	388	578	0	9	21	0
4 Ratlam Tahsil	R	144	417	387	1	2	3	46
	U	79	124	609	48	24	114	2
Ratlam (Municipality)	U	79	124	609	48	24	114	2

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

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State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other materials
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	R	177	398	229	2	1	3	190
	U	92	291	472	43	17	43	42
1 Khacharod Tahsil	R	42	140	228	1	N	5	584
	U	61	197	560	8	11	151	12
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	R	159	668	139	1	0	2	31
	U	3	564	417	14	0	2	0
3 Tarana Tahsil	R	136	684	176	1	N	1	2
	U	101	511	371	2	5	5	5
4 Badnagar Tahsil	R	369	83	334	2	2	1	209
	U	36	108	582	12	0	2	260
5 Ujjain Tahsil	R	191	446	258	5	0	6	94
	U	111	297	452	60	22	28	30
Ujjain City (Municipality) ..	U	111	297	452	60	22	28	30
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	R	74	883	26	2	N	1	14
	U	45	573	290	27	0	42	23
1 Thandla Tahsil	R	64	887	30	9	N	N	10
	U	0	577	282	14	0	9	118
2 Petlawad Tahsil	R	232	709	55	1	N	3	N
	U	92	520	306	0	0	82	0
3 Jhabua Tahsil	R	64	874	14	N	0	0	48
	U	64	567	287	48	0	22	12
4 Jobat Tahsil	R	21	945	33	1	0	0	0
	U	25	772	142	6	0	55	0
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	R	42	942	15	0	0	1	N
	U	30	521	350	30	0	61	8
18 DHAR DISTRICT	R	109	673	97	1	1	2	117
	U	72	447	427	8	7	13	26
1 Badnawar Tahsil	R	13	397	193	6	0	N	391
	U	38	338	548	15	4	8	46
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	R	143	738	97	0	0	1	21
	U	10	500	476	0	7	4	3
3 Dhar Tahsil	R	226	319	134	2	3	2	314
	U	135	407	417	14	5	14	8
4 Kukshi Tahsil	R	54	882	57	1	N	2	4
	U	18	496	382	0	21	26	57
5 Manawar Tahsil	R	97	837	63	1	N	2	N
	U	21	525	396	2	0	11	45
19 INDORE DISTRICT	R	185	403	254	2	N	6	150
	U	115	271	461	41	6	78	28
1 Depalpur Tahsil	R	323	131	297	1	0	N	248
	U	290	161	538	0	0	11	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Sawer Tahsil	R	53	276	339	6	0	6	320
	U	6	508	463	11	6	6	0
3 Indore Tahsil	R	111	572	262	3	1	5	46
	U	123	229	495	41	7	79	26
Indore City (Municipal Corporation)	U	123	229	495	41	7	79	26
4 Mhow Tahsil	R	238	615	120	0	0	13	14
	U	38	614	164	47	3	87	47
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	R	217	640	139	1	N	1	2
	U	108	433	435	1	1	20	2
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	R	70	670	251	N	N	1	8
	U	64	514	407	2	0	2	11
2 Dewas Tahsil	R	80	774	143	2	0	1	0
	U	126	315	519	0	1	39	0
3 Bagli Tahsil	R	199	742	55	N	0	2	2
	U	39	732	229	0	0	0	0
4 Kannod Tahsil	R	536	341	122	1	0	0	0
	U	229	412	359	0	0	0	0
5 Khategaon Tahsil	R	312	619	69	0	0	0	0
	U	48	524	419	5	0	4	0
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT	R	79	809	102	1	1	N	8
	U	61	571	324	14	8	6	16
1 Barwaha Tahsil	R	53	756	186	3	1	1	N
	U	84	532	303	36	14	1	30
2 Maheshwar Tahsil	R	82	839	74	0	0	0	5
	U	15	632	337	0	9	7	0
3 Barwani Tahsil	R	88	829	81	0	N	1	1
	U	17	740	193	6	19	24	1
4 Rajpur Tahsil	R	23	903	72	1	N	N	1
	U	3	841	120	6	0	3	27
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	R	50	849	97	2	N	N	2
	U	23	843	125	9	0	0	0
6 Sendhwa Tahsil	R	113	834	19	0	3	0	31
	U	85	491	354	3	9	8	50
7 Khargone Tahsil	R	69	751	177	0	1	1	1
	U	87	344	547	18	2	2	0
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil	R	149	762	64	5	0	0	20
	U	217	503	227	21	11	11	10

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVINGS IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

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State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	R	246	560	169	5	1	2	17
	U	22	358	472	45	19	43	38
1 Khandwa Tahsil	R	148	623	215	7	0	2	5
	U	22	475	372	6	24	44	57
Khandwa (Municipality) ..	U	22	475	372	6	24	44	57
2 Harsud Tahsil	R	202	770	25	1	1	1	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Burhanpur Tahsil	R	459	251	223	4	4	6	53
	U	22	265	551	75	16	48	23
Burhanpur (Municipality) ..	U	5	298	608	17	18	29	25
IV Bhopal Division	*R*	*95*	*874*	*20*	*2*	*N*	*7*	*2*
	U	*40*	*675*	*127*	*54*	*34*	*66*	*4*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	R	121	822	51	2	N	2	2
	U	68	593	304	4	4	26	1
1 Susner Tahsil	R	137	814	35	4	0	5	5
	U	91	722	165	7	10	5	0
2 Agar Tahsil	R	136	834	25	5	0	N	0
	U	20	748	205	0	0	22	5
3 Shajapur Tahsil	R	137	786	74	N	N	3	N
	U	101	482	397	7	1	12	0
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	R	81	860	53	1	0	1	4
	U	47	502	378	0	7	66	0
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	R	74	886	31	N	1	7	1
	U	20	727	150	7	16	76	4
1 Khilchipur Tahsil	R	36	931	19	0	2	11	1
	U	3	814	66	0	24	79	14
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	R	83	888	23	1	1	4	0
	U	3	680	168	35	69	40	5
3 Biaora Tahsil	R	42	943	5	2	N	7	1
	U	5	754	225	0	0	16	0
4 Sarangpur Tahsil	R	125	803	68	N	0	4	N
	U	45	779	167	5	0	2	2
5 Narsingarh Tahsil	R	103	848	42	0	0	5	2
	U	33	638	103	0	0	224	2
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	R	67	887	4	1	1	39	1
	U	11	619	58	68	83	160	1
1 Lateri Tahsil	R	69	929	1	0	0	1	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Sironj Tahsil	R	60	936	0	1	0	2	1
	U	7	852	6	2	51	82	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

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State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3 Kurwai Tahsil	R	84	809	2	3	0	100	2
	U	54	0	0	39	0	897	10
4 Basoda Tahsil	R	88	842	6	N	2	62	0
	U	12	593	38	16	266	75	0
5 Vidisha Tahsil	R	38	942	4	N	1	14	1
	U	4	603	111	139	23	119	1
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	R	97	881	15	5	N	1	1
	U	65	564	148	90	51	74	8
1 Berasia Tahsil	R	53	941	2	0	1	0	3
	U	46	850	85	11	0	4	4
2 Sehore Tahsil	R	106	876	14	3	0	N	1
	U	43	708	224	10	6	6	3
3 Huzur Tahsil	R	64	901	29	3	0	2	1
	U	69	526	135	109	62	90	9
Bhopal City (Municipality) ..	U	59	537	144	101	61	87	11
4 Ashta Tahsil	R	41	946	13	N	0	0	0
	U	24	721	255	0	0	0	0
5 Ichhawar Tahsil	R	171	804	24	1	0	N	0
	U	83	755	157	0	0	5	0
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil	R	246	729	23	2	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Budni Tahsil	R	83	877	10	26	0	1	3
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	R	56	921	14	2	N	3	4
	U	8	953	15	3	1	16	4
1 Raisen Tahsil	R	128	804	46	6	N	12	4
	U	27	905	19	4	0	45	0
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil ..	R	12	983	3	1	0	0	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Begamganj Tahsil	R	1	999	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	956	21	5	3	5	10
4 Goharganj Tahsil	R	142	809	21	3	0	6	19
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Baraily Tahsil	R	26	954	20	0	0	N	0
	U	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
6 Silwani Tahsil	R	71	926	1	0	1	1	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Udaipura Tahsil	R	13	984	1	1	N	1	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT	R	85	889	19	4	0	1	2
	U	16	824	99	16	1	43	1
1 Harda Tahsil	R	143	810	43	3	0	1	N
	U	14	710	232	12	0	29	3
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil	R	76	904	16	2	N	2	0
	U	15	800	177	0	0	8	0
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil	R	58	917	10	7	0	2	6
	U	24	819	61	13	N	81	2
2 Sohagpur Tahsil	R	50	945	2	2	0	N	1
	U	3	946	17	29	3	2	0
29 BETUL DISTRICT	R	156	839	3	1	0	1	N
	U	15	861	16	61	30	16	1
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil	R	302	692	6	N	0	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Betul Tahsil	R	148	847	3	N	N	1	1
	U	13	928	22	6	2	28	1
3 Multai Tahsil	R	72	925	1	2	0	N	N
	U	18	777	8	131	65	0	1
V Jabalpur Division	*R*	*104*	*885*	*3*	*1*	*N*	*5*	*2*
	U	*17*	*834*	*36*	*38*	*11*	*63*	*1*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT	R	33	932	2	2	N	30	1
	U	13	826	37	29	3	88	4
1 Khurai Tahsil	R	48	830	4	5	1	110	2
	U	15	688	48	71	1	174	3
2 Banda Tahsil	R	38	947	N	1	0	13	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sagar Tahsil	R	18	974	1	1	N	5	1
	U	16	845	37	17	5	75	5
Sagar City ..	U	14	877	39	18	5	42	5
4 Rehli Tahsil	R	34	965	1	0	N	0	0
	U	1	971	19	4	1	4	0
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	R	33	961	2	N	N	4	N
	U	4	932	20	13	N	29	2
1 Hatta Tahsil	R	57	933	4	0	N	6	N
	U	3	987	5	0	0	5	0
2 Damoh Tahsil	R	20	977	1	N	0	2	0
	U	4	920	24	16	1	33	2
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT	R	39	955	2	1	1	2	N
	U	20	805	25	51	19	79	1
1 Murwara Tahsil	R	12	976	4	2	N	6	N
	U	16	604	38	57	37	248	N

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State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Sihora Tahsil	R	43	955	1	N	N	1	N
	U	127	739	116	4	12	0	2
3 Patan Tahsil	R	52	944	2	1	1	N	N
	U	0	989	9	0	2	0	0
4 Jabalpur Tahsil	R	62	933	2	2	1	N	0
	U	17	847	18	53	16	48	1
Jabalpur City	U	17	847	17	53	16	49	1
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT	R	13	985	1	N	N	1	N
	U	14	894	59	9	5	17	2
1 Gadarwara Tahsil	R	10	989	1	0	N	0	0
	U	5	967	13	10	3	0	2
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil ..	R	16	982	1	N	N	1	N
	U	18	863	78	9	6	24	2
34 MANDLA DISTRICT	R	252	745	2	N	N	N	1
	U	9	820	100	50	1	19	1
1 Niwas Tahsil	R	135	865	N	0	0	0	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Dindori Tahsil	R	493	504	1	1	N	1	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Mandla Tahsil	R	169	825	3	1	N	1	1
	U	9	820	100	50	1	19	1
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT	R	184	801	8	5	0	N	2
	U	27	878	48	32	1	14	N
1 Chhindwara Tahsil	R	207	769	11	9	N	N	4
	U	31	872	31	47	1	18	0
2 Amarwara Tahsil	R	127	870	2	1	0	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Sausar Tahsil	R	196	796	8	0	0	N	N
	U	20	889	79	4	0	7	1
36 SEONI DISTRICT	R	154	844	1	1	N	N	N
	U	10	923	38	21	2	6	0
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil	R	140	858	1	1	0	N	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Seoni Tahsil	R	163	835	1	1	N	N	N
	U	10	923	38	21	2	6	0
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT	R	94	895	1	N	N	N	10
	U	4	868	67	3	13	42	3
1 Waraseoni Tahsil	R	32	966	2	0	N	0	N
	U	4	840	82	4	21	49	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Balaghat Tahsil	R	49	949	N	1	0	N	1
	U	5	916	41	0	0	29	9
3 Baihar Tahsil	R	329	621	1	1	N	0	48
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VI Bilaspur Division	*R*	*95*	*889*	*6*	*4*	*N*	*3*	*3*
	U	*38*	*791*	*56*	*42*	*8*	*61*	*4*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	R	102	874	2	13	N	7	2
	U	10	893	29	15	7	45	1
1 Bharatpur Tahsil	R	197	803	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil	R	40	928	5	10	1	7	9
	U	0	840	13	128	0	19	0
3 Surajpur Tahsil	R	69	929	1	N	N	N	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Pal Tahsil	R	269	731	0	0	0	0	N
	U	111	882	7	0	0	0	0
5 Manendragarh Tahsil	R	115	695	14	111	1	55	9
	U	5	877	46	9	0	63	0
6 Ambikapur Tahsil	R	66	933	N	0	0	1	N
	U	0	943	3	0	26	25	3
7 Samri Tahsil	R	134	866	0	0	0	N	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	R	59	924	11	2	N	1	3
	U	48	767	73	53	10	46	3
1 Mungeli Tahsil	R	56	937	3	1	N	N	3
	U	15	713	194	10	6	54	8
2 Bilaspur Tahsil	R	32	955	5	4	N	1	3
	U	29	835	16	70	10	38	2
Bilaspur (Municipality)	U	37	807	11	86	10	47	2
3 Katghora Tahsil	R	120	866	9	N	N	1	4
	U	299	445	77	66	0	101	12
4 Janjgir Tahsil	R	14	948	33	1	1	2	1
	U	6	691	263	3	20	17	0
5 Sakti Tahsil	R	101	887	6	N	N	1	5
	U	9	776	67	9	3	125	11
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	R	163	830	2	1	0	1	3
	U	33	776	29	34	4	118	6
1 Udaipur Tahsil	R	103	888	5	N	0	0	4
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Jashpur Tahsil	R	61	939	0	0	0	0	0
	U	4	974	0	13	0	9	0
3 Gharghoda Tahsil	R	81	915	1	1	0	N	2
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Raigarh Tahsil	R	271	712	3	4	N	2	8
	U	32	741	38	41	1	139	8
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	R	293	703	1	N	N	3	0
	U	54	836	2	7	20	81	0
VII Raipur Division	*R*	*213*	*779*	*2*	*2*	*N*	*1*	*3*
	U	*136*	*610*	*66*	*73*	*4*	*101*	*10*
41 DURG DISTRICT	R	83	907	3	3	N	1	3
	U	234	404	107	99	5	137	14
1 Kawardha Tahsil	R	107	873	3	4	0	1	12
	U	0	911	39	14	2	22	12
2 Khairagarh Tahsil	R	77	918	2	2	N	1	N
	U	6	836	47	88	6	17	0
3 Bemetara Tahsil	R	55	942	1	N	N	1	1
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil	R	28	969	1	N	0	0	2
	U	5	905	11	36	1	40	2
5 Durg Tahsil	R	110	868	9	7	N	2	4
	U	301	259	118	108	3	197	14
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township) ..	U	392	69	153	138	N	230	18
6 Sanjari-Balod Tahsil	R	108	888	N	2	N	2	N
	U	387	114	236	165	23	33	42
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	R	82	913	2	1	N	1	1
	U	14	858	17	44	2	61	4
1 Baloda-Bazar Tahsil	R	23	971	3	1	N	1	1
	U	2	937	17	13	0	29	2
2 Raipur Tahsil	R	48	941	2	2	N	4	3
	U	17	822	19	58	3	75	6
Raipur City (Municipality) ..	U	18	805	21	61	3	86	6
3 Mahasamund Tahsil	R	121	874	1	N	N	2	2
	U	16	946	4	6	0	28	0
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	R	120	879	N	N	0	N	1
	U	3	954	9	8	2	24	0
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil	R	127	872	N	0	0	1	N
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-IV.2 DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY ROOF MATERIAL—*concld.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more		Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slate, shingle	Corrugated iron, zinc, or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone slabs	All other material
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	R	678	312	2	N	0	1	7
	U	13	933	12	9	1	18	14
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil	R	340	644	7	0	0	0	9
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Kanker Tahsil	R	31	966	1	0	0	N	2
	U	7	942	7	33	0	11	0
3 Narayanpur Tahsil	R	885	109	1	0	0	0	5
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Kondagaon Tahsil	R	849	124	8	N	0	N	19
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Bijapur Tahsil	R	947	53	0	N	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Dantewara Tahsil	R	869	112	2	0	0	0	17
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil	R	655	337	2	N	0	3	3
	U	15	930	14	1	1	20	19
8 Konta Tahsil	R	963	36	1	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-V. 2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on 20% Sample)

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(Based on 20% Sample)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & mor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH	**3**	**541**	**276**	**102**	**42**	**36**
I Gwalior Division	*5*	*436*	*284*	*139*	*72*	*64*
1 MORENA DISTRICT	3	484	301	118	53	41
1 Ambah Tahsil	3	370	357	157	65	48
2 Morena Tahsil	1	518	315	94	40	32
3 Joura Tahsil	12	365	344	148	79	52
4 Sabalgarh Tahsil	N	435	329	135	59	42
5 Bijeypur Tahsil	0	768	164	38	17	13
6 Sheopur Tahsil	2	568	240	99	45	46
2 BHIND DISTRICT	3	320	349	182	84	62
1 Bhind Tahsil	2	270	311	205	118	94
2 Gohad Tahsil	2	336	348	187	74	53
3 Mehgaon Tahsil	5	350	356	165	70	54
4 Lahar Tahsil	1	355	395	159	57	33
3 GWALIOR DISTRICT	1	348	256	171	106	118
1 Gird Tahsil	1	407	283	148	79	82
Gwalior City (Municipal Corporation) ..	1	412	294	141	74	78
2 Pichhore Tahsil	0	281	220	200	141	158
3 Bhander Tahsil	1	155	183	238	186	237
4 DATIA DISTRICT	2	273	307	204	116	98
1 Seondha Tahsil	2	254	341	213	117	73
2 Datia Tahsil	2	285	286	198	115	114
5 SHIVPURI DISTRICT	18	557	235	99	46	45
1 Pohri Tahsil	20	665	192	59	30	34
2 Shivpuri Tahsil	21	569	249	81	44	36
3 Karera Tahsil	10	454	245	141	73	77
4 Kolaras Tahsil	43	574	218	94	36	35
5 Pichhore Tahsil	4	568	253	98	40	37
6 GUNA DISTRICT	1	519	269	109	56	46
1 Guna Tahsil	1	529	276	102	49	43
2 Ashoknagar Tahsil	2	481	272	120	70	55
3 Mungaoli Tahsil	2	423	274	149	78	74
4 Raghogarh Tahsil	0	642	244	66	27	21
5 Chachaura Tahsil	3	562	273	93	43	26
II Rewa Division	*6*	*472*	*282*	*130*	*60*	*50*
7 TIKAMGARH DISTRICT	18	440	292	142	66	42
1 Niwari Tahsil	N	535	284	110	45	26
2 Jatara Tahsil	52	413	283	144	72	36
3 Tikamgarh Tahsil	1	398	304	161	76	60
8 CHHATARPUR DISTRICT	5	506	278	127	51	33
1 Laundi Tahsil	6	633	247	77	25	12
2 Chhatarpur Tahsil	8	413	293	165	70	51
3 Bijawar Tahsil	N	585	275	92	34	14
PANNA DISTRICT .. .. —	1	613	232	96	37	21
1 Ajaigarh Tahsil	1	645	237	88	23	6
2 Panna Tahsil	2	566	249	108	45	30
3 Pawai Tahsil	0	652	212	85	33	18

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with Population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10 SATNA DISTRICT	1	435	274	144	74	72
1 Raghurajnagar Tahsil	2	405	255	155	86	97
2 Nagod Tahsil	N	495	274	121	60	50
3 Amarpatan Tahsil	N	391	283	171	81	74
4 Maihar Tahsil	2	499	310	109	53	27
11 REWA DISTRICT	9	457	286	127	64	57
1 Teonthar Tahsil	2	452	268	141	70	67
2 Sirmour Tahsil	13	527	288	111	35	26
3 Mauganj Tahsil	17	455	293	114	66	55
4 Huzur Tahsil	2	408	291	141	81	77
12 SHAHDOL DISTRICT	2	476	295	129	58	40
1 Beohari Tahsil	4	406	294	153	79	64
2 Bandhogarh Tahsil	1	514	266	122	54	43
3 Sohagpur Tahsil	1	510	307	111	44	27
4 Pushparajgarh Tahsil	2	319	289	211	108	71
13 SIDHI DISTRICT	11	431	293	134	64	67
1 Gopadbanas Tahsil	18	440	280	127	64	71
2 Deosar Tahsil	1	420	301	141	64	73
3 Singrauli Tahsil	1	416	326	148	61	48
III Indore Division	*3*	*582*	*262*	*89*	*34*	*30*
14 MANDSAUR DISTRICT	2	517	279	106	52	44
1 Jawad Tahsil	1	558	252	95	45	49
2 Neemuch Tahsil	0	519	275	105	52	49
3 Manasa Tahsil	2	526	269	107	49	47
4 Bhanpura Tahsil	2	579	257	90	40	32
5 Malhargarh Tahsil	3	498	289	116	57	37
6 Garoth Tahsil	1	556	273	98	45	27
7 Mandsaur Tahsil	4	450	304	121	65	56
8 Sitamau Tahsil	N	512	290	103	53	42
15 RATLAM DISTRICT	1	500	293	114	47	45
1 Jaora Tahsil	2	479	317	110	48	44
2 Alot Tahsil	1	498	332	108	40	21
3 Sailana Tahsil	0	578	254	93	37	38
4 Ratlam Tahsil	1	487	272	128	53	59
Ratlam (Municipality)	1	328	310	184	78	99
16 UJJAIN DISTRICT	2	604	249	76	35	34
1 Khacharod Tahsil	N	682	210	60	24	24
2 Mahidpur Tahsil	5	612	260	69	25	29
3 Tarana Tahsil	5	635	239	71	28	22
4 Badnagar Tahsil	2	629	221	74	35	39
5 Ujjain Tahsil	2	539	279	89	48	43
Ujjain City (Municipality)	1	423	330	116	66	64
17 JHABUA DISTRICT	1	723	197	51	15	13
1 Thandla Tahsil	1	750	176	45	13	15
2 Petlawad Tahsil	0	824	109	37	11	19
3 Jhabua Tahsil	1	806	142	31	9	11
4 Jobat Tahsil	2	656	242	70	17	13
5 Alirajpur Tahsil	1	607	287	69	23	13

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

(*Based on* 20% *Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18 DHAR DISTRICT	3	595	253	85	32	32
1 Badnawar Tahsil	N	669	220	62	26	23
2 Sardarpur Tahsil	2	619	233	75	28	43
3 Dhar Tahsil	2	654	194	77	34	39
4 Kukshi Tahsil	2	441	338	135	46	38
5 Manawar Tahsil	4	619	260	71	24	22
19 INDORE DISTRICT	5	522	284	103	42	44
1 Depalpur Tahsil	22	648	238	54	20	18
2 Sawer Tahsil	1	654	235	70	26	14
3 Indore Tahsil	3	477	301	120	47	52
Indore City (Municipal Corporation) ..	1	464	301	126	50	58
4 Mhow Tahsil	3	547	278	83	45	44
20 DEWAS DISTRICT	1	655	235	64	26	19
1 Sonkatch Tahsil	2	645	223	72	32	26
2 Dewas Tahsil	1	526	304	99	41	29
3 Bagli Tahsil	2	665	240	61	21	11
4 Kannod Tahsil	1	755	189	33	14	8
5 Khategaon Tahsil	0	779	179	27	8	7
21 WEST NIMAR DISTRICT	6	519	306	118	31	20
1 Barwaha Tahsil	7	642	233	72	27	19
2 Maheshwar Tahsil	1	581	261	100	33	24
3 Barwani Tahsil	0	438	361	137	38	26
4 Rajpur Tahsil	3	583	287	86	24	17
5 Kasrawad Tahsil	4	604	265	86	22	19
6 Sendhwa Thasil	12	377	348	210	35	18
7 Khargone Tahsil	9	400	366	150	45	30
8 Bhikangaon Tahsil	3	652	264	60	13	8
22 EAST NIMAR DISTRICT	1	677	221	63	22	16
1 Khandwa Tahsil	1	622	254	79	25	19
Khandwa (Municipality)	3	504	262	121	55	55
2 Harsud Tahsil	1	750	195	39	12	3
3 Burhanpur Tahsil	2	711	189	55	24	19
Burhanpur (Municipality)	5	527	267	97	59	45
IV Bhopal Division	*6*	*672*	*222*	*62*	*21*	*17*
23 SHAJAPUR DISTRICT	17	685	210	53	18	17
1 Susner Tahsil	6	699	213	43	21	18
2 Agar Tahsil	3	687	227	50	18	15
3 Shajapur Tahsil	54	664	185	59	18	20
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	2	693	218	55	18	14
24 RAJGARH DISTRICT	7	740	188	37	16	12
1 Khilchipur Tahsil	5	755	184	32	14	10
2 Rajgarh Tahsil	5	804	139	26	14	12
3 Biaora Tahsil	8	712	212	37	16	15
4 Sarangpur Tahsil	16	745	181	37	12	9
5 Narsingarh Tahsil	1	697	215	51	23	13
25 VIDISHA DISTRICT	1	614	239	82	35	29
1 Lateri Tahsil	3	676	228	62	20	11
2 Sironj Tahsil	0	710	201	48	20	21
3 Kurwai Tahsil	0	678	227	57	23	15
4 Basoda Tahsil	N	567	242	110	43	38
5 Vidisha Tahsil	1	571	264	86	43	35

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*contd.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with] population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26 SEHORE DISTRICT	5	642	249	61	24	19
1 Berasia Tahsil	2	627	236	79	35	21
2 Sehore Tahsil	14	582	275	71	33	25
3 Huzur Tahsil	4	597	284	65	26	24
Bhopal City (Municipality)	3	584	294	64	28	27
4 Ashta Tahsil	N	707	207	53	19	14
5 Ichhawar Tahsil	5	642	247	67	24	15
6 Nasrullaganj Tahsil	5	768	186	33	5	3
7 Budni Tahsil	0	772	182	29	9	8
27 RAISEN DISTRICT	3	763	171	40	13	10
1 Raisen Tahsil	1	718	190	54	24	13
2 Ghairatganj Tahsil	8	698	208	53	20	13
3 Begamganj Tahsil	N	661	238	67	18	16
4 Goharganj Tahsil	0	750	176	44	16	14
5 Baraily Tahsil	1	878	106	11	3	1
6 Silwani Tahsil	8	733	183	48	16	12
7 Udaipura Tahsil	6	794	157	32	6	5
28 HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT	5	607	253	85	27	23
1 Harda Tahsil	2	484	336	116	33	29
2 Seoni-Malwa Tahsil	2	621	234	86	28	29
3 Hoshangabad Tahsil	N	668	209	76	27	20
4 Sohagpur Tahsil	14	667	220	62	18	19
29 BETUL DISTRICT	4	692	213	65	15	11
1 Bhainsdehi Tahsil	5	741	201	40	7	6
2 Betul Tahsil	6	524	301	120	28	21
3 Multai Tahsil	3	809	145	31	8	4
V Jabalpur Division	*2*	*685*	*211*	*61*	*22*	*19*
30 SAGAR DISTRICT	1	684	205	59	26	25
1 Khurai Tahsil	1	632	240	67	30	30
2 Banda Tahsil	N	658	230	62	30	20
3 Sagar Tahsil	1	677	198	64	29	31
Sagar City	N	494	260	112	59	75
4 Rehli Tahsil	0	764	166	43	15	12
31 DAMOH DISTRICT	1	737	180	49	18	15
1 Hatta Tahsil	3	659	226	69	23	20
2 Damoh Tahsil	N	776	157	38	16	13
32 JABALPUR DISTRICT	1	658	226	65	26	24
1 Murwara Tahsil	N	677	233	55	21	14
2 Sihora Tahsil	1	661	225	72	24	17
3 Patan Tahsil	N	780	147	42	14	17
4 Jabalpur Tahsil	2	613	242	73	34	36
Jabalpur City	3	552	267	87	43	48
33 NARSIMHAPUR DISTRICT	N	775	163	38	13	11
1 Gadarwara Tahsil	N	822	135	28	8	7
2 Narsimhapur Tahsil	N	728	191	48	18	15
34 MANDLA DISTRICT	1	723	185	60	18	13
1 Niwas Tahsil	N	710	211	55	15	9
2 Dindori Tahsil	1	861	102	24	8	4
3 Mandla Tahsil	2	649	218	84	26	21

E-V.I DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED—*concld.*

(*Based on 20% Sample*)

State/Division/District/Tahsil/Town with population of 50,000 or more	No regular room	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35 CHHINDWARA DISTRICT	4	738	200	39	10	9
1 Chhindwara Tahsil	5	702	221	47	12	13
2 Amarwara Tahsil	6	798	166	22	5	3
3 Sausar Tahsil	1	756	190	37	9	7
36 SEONI DISTRICT	3	648	226	77	25	21
1 Lakhnadon Tahsil	4	633	245	76	23	19
2 Seoni Tahsil	2	657	215	77	26	23
37 BALAGHAT DISTRICT..	2	598	255	89	31	25
1 Wara-Seoni Tahsil	1	682	214	67	20	16
2 Balaghat Tahsil	3	494	292	119	49	43
3 Baihar Tahsil	5	577	295	87	22	14
VI Bilaspur Division	*N*	*482*	*313*	*112*	*48*	*45*
38 SURGUJA DISTRICT	N	366	287	142	89	116
1 Bhartpur Tahsil	0	345	320	157	89	89
2 Baikunthpur Tahsil	0	273	298	159	115	155
3 Surajpur Tahsil	1	183	245	190	145	236
4 Pal Tahsil	2	535	266	73	47	77
5 Manendragarh Tahsil	1	540	250	105	53	51
6 Ambikapur Tahsil	N	387	334	142	71	66
7 Samri Tahsil	0	491	310	112	51	36
39 BILASPUR DISTRICT	N	523	322	100	34	21
1 Mungeli Tahsil	N	575	298	87	26	14
2 Bilaspur Tahsil	N	544	306	97	31	22
Bilaspur (Municipality)	N	542	246	103	52	57
3 Katghora Tahsil	N	515	315	106	39	25
4 Janjgir Tahsil	1	470	363	111	34	21
5 Sakti Tahsil	N	501	336	103	40	20
40 RAIGARH DISTRICT	1	511	320	105	37	26
1 Udaipur Tahsil	N	507	295	119	44	35
2 Jashpur Tahsil	2	479	327	118	42	32
3 Gharghoda Tahsil..	0	449	348	133	46	24
4 Raigarh Tahsil	N	593	297	69	24	17
5 Sarangarh Tahsil	N	499	340	100	36	25
VII Raipur Division	*1*	*402*	*366*	*140*	*53*	*38*
41 DURG DISTRICT	1	410	334	148	61	46
1 Kawardha Tahsil	0	321	324	201	93	61
2 Khairagarh Tahsil	0	450	371	128	32	19
3 Bemetara Tahsil	2	337	347	178	76	60
4 Rajnandgaon Tahsil	N	391	350	153	58	48
5 Durg Tahsil	1	443	301	129	67	59
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township) ..	N	647	295	28	23	7
6 Sanjari-Balod Tahsil	0	451	343	136	47	35
42 RAIPUR DISTRICT	1	463	341	120	45	30
1 Baloda Bazar Tahsil	1	466	344	117	45	27
2 Raipur Tahsil	N	478	319	121	46	36
Raipur City (Municipality)	N	571	219	100	54	56
3 Mahasamund Tahsil	N	475	333	118	43	31
4 Dhamtari Tahsil	1	413	352	142	56	36
5 Bindranawagarh Tahsil	N	472	383	100	28	17
43 BASTAR DISTRICT	2	259	484	164	55	36
1 Bhanupratappur Tahsil	2	242	351	206	102	97
2 Kanker Tahsil	2	365	339	155	73	66
3 Narayanpur Tahsil	0	187	574	159	55	25
4 Kondagaon Tahsil	2	154	561	184	69	30
5 Bijapur Tahsil	13	285	518	136	31	17
6 Dantewara Tahsil..	0	516	403	68	8	5
7 Jagdalpur Tahsil	N	192	519	185	62	42
8 Konta Tahsil	0	245	523	187	30	15

D-V.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER

(Based on

State/Division/District City/Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				2 rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADHYA PRADESH	T	**2.68**	**4.82**	**4.08**	**2.09**	**1.99**	**4.08**	**2.54**	**1.30**	**1.24**	**5.08**
	R	**2.75**	**4.84**	**4.15**	**2.11**	**2.04**	**4.15**	**2.56**	**1.30**	**1.26**	**5.12**
	U	**2.33**	**4.70**	**3.64**	**1.98**	**1.66**	**3.64**	**2.44**	**1.29**	**1.15**	**4.89**
I Gwalior Division	*T*	*2.45*	*5.20*	*4.23*	*2.26*	*1.97*	*4.23*	*2.61*	*1.40*	*1.21*	*5.21*
	R	*2.50*	*5.23*	*4.31*	*2.30*	*2.01*	*4.31*	*2.64*	*1.42*	*1.22*	*5.27*
	U	*2.22*	*5.01*	*3.82*	*2.07*	*1.75*	*3.82*	*2.47*	*1.29*	*1.18*	*4.93*
1 Morena District	T	2.84	5.43	4.50	2.44	2.06	4.50	2.82	1.53	1.29	5.65
	R	2.88	5.46	4.55	2.46	2.09	4.55	2.85	1.55	1.30	5.71
	U	2.49	5.16	3.92	2.18	1.74	3.92	2.56	1.37	1.19	5.12
2 Bhind District	T	2.46	5.60	4.19	2.29	1.90	4.19	2.70	1.49	1.21	5.41
	R	2.47	5.65	4.23	2.31	1.92	4.23	2.70	1.49	1.21	5.41
	U	2.45	5.06	3.88	2.20	1.68	3.88	2.70	1.47	1.23	5.40
3 Gwalior District	T	2.03	5.20	3.98	2.14	1.84	3.98	2.44	1.29	1.15	4.87
	R	1.89	5.42	4.24	2.29	1.95	4.24	2.45	1.33	1.12	4.90
	U	2.21	4.98	3.80	2.04	1.76	3.80	2.43	1.25	1.18	4.85
Gwalior City (M. C.)	U	2.27	5.01	3.83	2.05	1.78	3.83	2.43	1.25	1.18	4.86
4 Datia District ..	T	1.91	4.95	3.79	1.98	1.81	3.79	2.30	1.21	1.09	4.60
	R	1.98	4.99	3.85	2.02	1.83	3.85	2.32	1.22	1.10	4.64
	U	1.59	4.73	3.47	1.80	1.67	3.47	2.15	1.12	1.03	4.31
5 Shivpuri District	T	2.68	4.91	4.31	2.27	2.04	4.31	2.53	1.34	1.19	5.07
	R	2.71	4.90	4.32	2.27	2.05	4.32	2.54	1.35	1.19	5.08
	U	2.32	5.04	4.03	2.18	1.85	4.03	2.49	1.29	1.20	4.98
6 Guna District ..	T	2.56	4.88	4.12	2.17	1.95	4.12	2.54	1.33	1.21	5.08
	R	2.63	4.85	4.16	2.18	1.98	4.16	2.54	1.33	1.21	5.08
	U	2.17	5.50	3.70	2.04	1.66	3.70	2.48	1.31	1.17	4.96
II Rewa Division	*T*	*2.43*	*4.84*	*3.99*	*2.04*	*1.95*	*3.99*	*2.43*	*1.25*	*1.18*	*4.86*
	R	*2.47*	*4.86*	*4.04*	*2.06*	*1.98*	*4.04*	*2.44*	*1.26*	*1.18*	*4.88*
	U	*2.00*	*4.43*	*3.27*	*1.82*	*1.45*	*3.27*	*2.26*	*1.20*	*1.06*	*4.52*
7 Tikamgarh District	T	2.35	4.73	3.96	2.08	1.88	3.96	2.39	1.27	1.12	4.79
	R	2.41	4.72	3.98	2.09	1.89	3.98	2.41	1.28	1.13	4.82
	U	1.64	5.03	3.34	1.85	1.49	3.34	2.09	1.09	1.00	4.19
8 Chhatarpur District	T	2.87	5.33	5.43	2.81	2.62	5.43	2.37	1.27	1.10	4.74
	R	2.99	5.40	5.56	2.87	2.69	5.56	2.38	1.27	1.11	4.77
	U	1.97	4.62	3.56	1.91	1.65	3.56	2.24	1.24	1.00	4.48
9 Panna District	T	2.65	4.39	3.83	1.96	1.87	3.83	2.44	1.27	1.17	4.89
	R	2.70	4.37	3.84	1.97	1.87	3.84	2.44	1.27	1.17	4.89
	U	1.97	4.67	3.35	1.74	1.61	3.35	2.43	1.26	1.17	4.85
10 Satna District ..	T	2.14	4.67	3.55	1.80	1.75	3.55	2.35	1.20	1.15	4.70
	R	2.14	4.70	3.58	1.80	1.78	3.58	2.36	1.20	1.16	4.72
	U	2.13	4.33	3.29	1.85	1.44	3.29	2.27	1.19	1.08	4.54
11 Rewa District ..	T	2.40	4.90	3.67	1.85	1.82	3.67	2.51	1.27	1.24	5.01
	R	2.45	4.93	3.72	1.86	1.86	3.72	2.53	1.28	1.25	5.05
	U	1.71	4.17	2.78	1.70	1.08	2.78	2.16	1.14	1.02	4.32
12 Shahdol District	T	2.38	4.59	3.60	1.83	1.77	3.60	2.37	1.21	1.16	4.74
	R	2.38	4.62	3.62	1.82	1.80	3.62	2.37	1.21	1.16	4.75
	U	2.32	4.26	3.36	1.84	1.52	3.36	2.33	1.23	1.10	4.66

HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD

20% *Sample*)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more				
P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
2.01	**1.03**	**0.98**	**6.02**	**1.69**	**0.86**	**0.83**	**6.76**	**1.31**	**0.68**	**0.63**	**8.23**	**MADHYA PRADESH**
2.02	**1.03**	**0.99**	**6.05**	**1.70**	**0.86**	**0.84**	**6.80**	**1.32**	**0.67**	**0.65**	**8.10**	
1.94	**1.02**	**0.92**	**5.83**	**1.64**	**0.85**	**0.79**	**6.56**	**1.27**	**0.69**	**0.58**	**8.63**	
2.03	*1.09*	*0.94*	*6.08*	*1.69*	*0.90*	*0.79*	*6.75*	*1.28*	*0.68*	*0.60*	*8.04*	*I Gwalior Division*
2.03	*1.09*	*0.94*	*6.09*	*1.70*	*0.91*	*0.79*	*6.78*	*1.29*	*0.69*	*0.60*	*8.00*	
2.02	*1.05*	*0.97*	*6.05*	*1.65*	*0.85*	*0.80*	*6.59*	*1.21*	*0.63*	*0.58*	*8.18*	
2.21	1.21	1.00	6.62	1.87	1.02	0.85	7.46	1.42	0.78	0.64	8.77	1 Morena District
2.20	1.21	0.99	6.60	1.86	1.01	0.85	7.44	1.43	0.79	0.64	8.71	
2.28	1.18	1.10	6.84	1.92	1.04	0.88	7.68	1.37	0.73	0.64	9.12	
2.18	1.18	1.00	6.55	1.85	1.00	0.85	7.41	1.48	0.79	0.69	8.73	2 Bhind District
2.19	1.18	1.01	6.58	1.86	1.01	0.85	7.44	1.50	0.80	0.70	8.71	
2.01	1.08	0.93	6.02	1.66	0.87	0.79	6.65	1.26	0.67	0.59	8.97	
1.92	1.02	0.90	5.77	1.61	0.84	0.77	6.45	1.17	0.62	0.55	7.58	3 Gwalior District
1.86	0.99	0.87	5.57	1.59	0.84	0.75	6.36	1.14	0.60	0.54	7.34	
2.01	1.05	0.96	6.04	1.65	0.84	0.81	6.59	1.24	0.65	0.59	8.05	
2.05	1.07	0.98	6.14	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.74	1.30	0.68	0.62	8.14	Gwalior City (M. C.)
1.80	0.94	0.86	5.40	1.51	0.81	0.70	6.04	1.11	0.59	0.52	7.06	4 Datia District
1.81	0.95	0.86	5.44	1.52	0.81	0.71	6.06	1.20	0.63	0.57	7.38	
1.72	0.86	0.86	5.16	1.47	0.79	0.68	5.89	0.88	0.47	0.41	6.20	
1.93	1.03	0.90	5.79	1.61	0.86	0.75	6.43	1.25	0.67	0.58	7.96	5 Shivpuri District
1.92	1.03	0.89	5.76	1.60	0.86	0.74	6.40	1.25	0.67	0.58	7.91	
2.01	1.03	0.98	6.03	1.68	0.89	0.79	6.71	1.20	0.62	0.58	8.30	
1.94	1.02	0.92	5.82	1.58	0.83	0.75	6.31	1.30	0.67	0.63	8.33	6 Guna District
1.92	1.02	0.90	5.77	1.58	0.83	0.75	6.33	1.31	0.68	0.63	8.03	
2.04	1.06	0.98	6.13	1.54	0.79	0.75	6.16	1.26	0.65	0.61	9.29	
1.92	*0.99*	*0.93*	*5.76*	*1.65*	*0.85*	*0.80*	*6.60*	*1.31*	*0.67*	*0.64*	*8.16*	*II Rewa Division*
1.93	*0.99*	*0.94*	*5.79*	*1.66*	*0.86*	*0.80*	*6.65*	*1.34*	*0.69*	*0.65*	*8.20*	
1.79	*0.95*	*0.84*	*5.36*	*1.50*	*0.79*	*0.71*	*6.00*	*1.10*	*0.60*	*0.50*	*7.82*	
1.82	0.96	0.86	5.47	1.59	0.84	0.75	6.34	1.19	0.62	0.57	7.27	7 Tikamgarh District
1.83	0.96	0.87	5.49	1.59	0.84	0.75	6.35	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.19	
1.72	0.89	0.83	516	1.54	0.82	0.72	6.15	1.10	0.56	0.54	7.61	
1.80	0.96	0.84	5.39	1.54	0.83	0.71	6.14	1.20	0.65	0.55	7.27	8 Chhatarpur District
1.80	0.96	0.84	5.39	1.55	0.83	0.72	6.21	1.24	0.67	0.57	7.31	
1.79	0.94	0.85	5.38	1.43	0.74	0.69	5.74	1.09	0.59	0.50	7.16	
1.84	0.96	0.88	5.52	1.50	0.79	0.71	6.01	1.10	0.57	0.53	7.20	9 Panna District
1.83	0.95	0.88	5.49	1.47	0.78	0.69	5.89	1.22	0.63	0.59	7.07	
1.99	1.08	0.91	5.98	1.83	0.92	0.91	7.31	0.71	0.36	0.35	8.29	
1.84	0.94	0.90	5.53	1.57	0.80	0.77	6.29	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.90	10 Satna District
1.85	0.94	0.91	5.55	1.58	0.81	0.77	6.32	1.21	0.62	0.59	7.83	
1.77	0.95	0.82	5.30	1.49	0.80	0.69	5.95	1.22	0.65	0.57	8.67	
2.07	1.05	1.02	6.21	1.77	0.90	0.87	7.06	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.78	11 Rewa District
2.10	1.06	1.04	6.30	1.80	0.92	0.88	7.18	1.45	0.73	0.72	8.90	
1.68	0.89	0.79	5.05	1.43	0.73	0.70	5.73	1.08	0.63	0.45	7.73	
1.92	0.98	0.94	5.76	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.70	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.50	12 Shahdol District
1.92	0.97	0.95	5.77	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.72	1.43	0.73	0.70	8.53	
1.87	0.99	0.88	5.62	1.60	0.84	0.76	6.41	1.24	0.67	0.57	8.10	

E—V.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER

(*Based on*

State/Division/District/ Total, Rural/Urban/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				2 rooms			
		No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13 Sidhi District ..	T	2.45	5.17	3.99	2.04	1.95	3.99	2.59	1.32	1.27	5.18
	R	2.46	5.19	4.00	2.04	1.96	4.00	2.59	1.32	1.27	5.19
	U	2.09	3.96	2.89	1.74	1.15	2.89	2.24	1.24	1.00	4.49
III Indore Division	*T*	*2.99*	*5.11*	*4.50*	*2.32*	*2.18*	*4.50*	*2.73*	*1.40*	*1.33*	*5.47*
	R	*3.31*	*5.14*	*4.64*	*2.37*	*2.27*	*4.64*	*2.82*	*1.44*	*1.38*	*5.63*
	U	*2.30*	*5.01*	*3.87*	*2.10*	*1.77*	*3.87*	*2.52*	*1.32*	*1.20*	*5.04*
14 Mandsaur District	T	2.61	4.94	4.22	2.20	2.02	4.22	2.56	1.32	1.24	5.11
	R	2.80	4.91	4.26	2.20	2.06	4.26	2.60	1.33	1.27	5.20
	U	2.08	5.04	3.97	2.19	1.78	3.97	2.40	1.25	1.15	4.80
15 Ratlam District	T	2.67	5.09	4.39	2.25	2.14	4.39	2.60	1.34	1.26	5.20
	R	3.07	5.13	4.56	2.32	2.24	4.56	2.72	1.40	1.32	5.44
	U	2.03	4.99	3.63	1.95	1.68	3.63	2.35	1.23	1.12	4.70
Ratlam (M) ..	U	1.99	4.86	3.54	1.91	1.63	3.54	2.28	1.20	1.08	4.56
16 Ujjain District	T	2.87	4.87	4.26	2.20	2.06	4.26	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.24
	R	3.39	4.90	4.48	2.28	2.20	4.48	2.77	1.42	1.35	5.54
	U	2.19	4.81	3.54	1.94	1.60	3.54	2.42	1.28	1.14	4.84
Ujjain City (M)	U	2.27	4.82	3.53	1.92	1.61	3.53	2.44	1.29	1.15	4.87
17 Jhabua District	T	3.97	5.63	5.41	2.75	2.66	5.41	2.97	1.51	1.46	5.95
	R	4.26	5.70	5.49	2.78	2.71	5.49	3.07	1.56	1.51	6.14
	U	2.06	4.80	3.86	2.11	1.75	3.86	2.20	1.11	1.09	4.40
18 Dhar District	T	3.05	5.13	4.63	2.36	2.27	4.63	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.48
	R	3.27	5.15	4.67	2.38	2.29	4.67	2.79	1.41	1.38	5.58
	U	1.91	4.95	3.97	2.09	1.88	3.97	2.37	1.24	1.13	4.74
19 Indore District	T	2.69	5.05	4.09	2.18	1.91	4.09	2.70	1.41	1.29	5.40
	R	3.29	5.19	4.57	2.36	2.21	4.57	2.88	1.50	1.38	5.75
	U	2.41	4.97	3.69	2.04	1.65	3.69	2.61	1.37	1.24	5.22
Indore City (M. C.)	U	2.40	4.93	3.64	2.01	1.63	3.64	2.60	1.37	1.23	5.20
20 Dewas District	T	3.18	4.89	4.34	2.24	2.10	4.34	2.80	1.44	1.36	5.60
	R	3.40	4.89	4.41	2.27	2.14	4.41	2.86	1.46	1.40	5.73
	U	2.35	4.87	3.77	1.98	1.79	3.77	2.55	1.35	1.20	5.09
21 West Nimar District	T	3.13	5.46	4.77	2.44	2.33	4.77	2.92	1.49	1.43	5.84
	R	3.28	5.51	4.85	2.48	2.37	4.85	2.97	1.51	1.46	5.93
	U	2.44	5.17	4.21	2.22	1.99	4.21	2.63	1.35	1.28	5.27
22 East Nimar District	T	3.30	4.93	4.44	2.29	2.15	4.44	2.74	1.40	1.34	5.47
	R	3.44	4.79	4.41	2.26	2.15	4.41	2.72	1.38	1.34	5.43
	U	2.90	5.48	4.58	2.43	2.15	4.58	2.78	1.44	1.34	5.57
Khandwa (M)	U	2.66	5.27	3.99	2.15	1.84	3.99	2.68	1.37	1.31	5.36
Burhanpur (M)	U	3.11	5.85	5.16	2.70	2.46	5.16	2.97	1.55	1.42	5.94
IV Bhopal Division	*T*	*3.15*	*4.75*	*4.29*	*2.22*	*2.07*	*4.29*	*2.64*	*1.37*	*1.27*	*5.29*
	R	*3.34*	*4.74*	*4.34*	*2.24*	*2.10*	*4.34*	*2.69*	*1.39*	*1.30*	*5.38*
	U	*2.43*	*4.81*	*3.93*	*2.14*	*1.79*	*3.93*	*2.47*	*1.32*	*1.15*	*4.93*
23 Shajapur District	T	3.27	4.81	4.36	2.24	2.12	4.36	2.71	1.37	1.34	5.41
	R	3.46	4.78	4.38	2.24	2.14	4.38	2.74	1.39	1.35	5.49
	U	2.21	5.07	4.00	2.11	1.89	4.00	2.48	1.26	1.22	4.97

HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD—*contd.*

20% *Sample*)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more					
P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
2.10	1.07	1.03	6.29	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.15	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.65	13	Sidhi District
2.10	1.07	1.03	6.29	1.79	0.92	0.87	7.18	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.66		
1.95	1.12	0.83	5.86	1.08	0.60	0.48	4.33	1.06	0.58	0.48	6.60		
2.07	*1.06*	*1.01*	*6.22*	*1.72*	*0.89*	*0.83*	*6.87*	*1.31*	*0.68*	*0.63*	*8.39*	*III*	*Indore Division*
2.14	*1.09*	*1.05*	*6.42*	*1.77*	*0.91*	*0.86*	*7.08*	*1.36*	*0.69*	*0.67*	*8.24*		
1.95	*1.03*	*0.93*	*5.86*	*1.66*	*0.87*	*0.79*	*6.63*	*1.28*	*0.68*	*0.60*	*8.50*		
1.98	1.01	0.97	5.94	1.60	0.83	0.77	6.40	1.26	0.64	0.62	8.04	14	Mandsaur District
2.02	1.03	0.99	6.06	1.63	0.84	0.79	6.51	1.33	0.66	0.67	8.28		
1.87	0.96	0.91	5.62	1.55	0.82	0.73	6.19	1.17	0.61	0.56	7.73		
2.00	1.03	0.97	6.01	1.67	0.86	0.81	6.69	1.28	0.67	0.61	8.11	15	Ratlam District
2.11	1.06	1.05	6.32	1.78	0.90	0.88	7.10	1.32	0.66	0.66	8.48		
1.88	0.99	0.89	5.65	1.58	0.82	0.76	6.30	1.26	0.67	0.59	7.92		
1.86	0.98	0.88	5.58	1.53	0.79	0.74	6.10	1.25	0.67	0.58	7.89		Ratlam (M)
2.03	1.05	0.98	6.09	1.70	0.88	0.82	6.78	1.27	0.65	0.62	8.36	16	Ujjain District
2.12	1.08	1.04	6.37	1.77	0.91	0.86	7.06	1.29	0.65	0.64	8.24		
1.94	1.02	0.92	5.82	1.66	0.87	0.79	6.63	1.26	0.65	0.61	8.39		
1.98	1.04	0.94	5.95	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.90	1.32	0.69	0.63	8.85		Ujjain City (M)
2.15	1.09	1.06	6.46	1.66	0.94	0.72	6.62	1.25	0.65	0.60	8.23	17	Jhabua District
2.26	1.13	1.13	6.78	1.86	1.09	0.77	7.42	1.23	0.62	0.61	7.86		
1.80	0.97	0.83	5.41	1.37	0.73	0.64	5.48	1.26	0.67	0.59	8.50		
2.02	1.02	1.00	6.05	1.67	0.88	0.79	6.68	1.25	0.65	0.60	7.54	18	Dhar District
2.07	1.03	1.04	6.21	1.77	0.92	0.85	7.09	1.44	0.75	0.69	7.95		
1.78	0.97	0.81	5.35	1.45	0.78	0.67	5.80	1.04	0.55	0.49	6.99		
2.09	1.10	0.99	6.26	1.84	0.97	0.87	7.35	1.33	0.72	0.61	9.15	19	Indore District
2.30	1.18	1.12	6.89	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.48	1.30	0.69	0.61	9.05		
2.01	1.07	0.94	6.02	1.83	0.97	0.86	7.32	1.33	0.72	0.61	9.17		
2.01	1.07	0.94	6.03	1.87	0.99	0.88	7.48	1.32	0.70	0.62	9.15		Indore (M. C.)
2.04	1.05	0.99	6.13	1.72	0.86	0.86	6.89	1.33	0.68	0.65	7.96	20	Dewas District
2.08	1.06	1.02	6.25	1.76	0.89	0.87	7.04	1.42	0.73	0.69	8.12		
1.95	1.04	0.91	5.84	1.66	0.82	0.84	6.64	1.24	0.62	0.62	7.80		
2.19	1.11	1.08	6.53	1.81	0.91	0.90	7.23	1.36	0.72	0.64	8.34	21	West Nimar District
2.24	1.14	1.10	6.71	1.89	0.96	0.93	7.56	1.41	0.71	0.70	8.11		
1.95	1.01	0.94	5.85	1.62	0.81	0.81	6.48	1.30	0.72	0.58	8.61		
2.12	1.07	1.05	6.37	1.78	0.92	0.86	7.13	1.60	0.85	0.75	9.92	22	East Nimar District
2.09	1.06	1.03	6.28	1.83	0.95	0.88	7.33	1.38	0.67	0.71	8.09		
2.18	1.08	1.10	6.54	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.93	1.73	0.96	0.77	11.15		
2.08	0.98	1.10	6.23	1.76	0.91	0.85	7.04	1.93	1.09	0.84	12.73		Khandwa (M)
2.33	1.20	1.13	6.99	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.90	1.51	0.81	0.70	9.50		Burhanpur (M)
2.03	*1.05*	*0.98*	*6.09*	*1.70*	*0.88*	*0.82*	*6.78*	*1.26*	*0.66*	*0.60*	*8.17*	*IV*	*Bhopal Division*
2.07	*1.05*	*1.01*	*6.20*	*1.72*	*0.88*	*0.84*	*6.87*	*1.30*	*0.66*	*0.64*	*7.96*		
1.94	*1.02*	*0.92*	*5.81*	*1.65*	*0.85*	*0.80*	*6.63*	*1.23*	*0.66*	*0.57*	*8.38*		
2.10	1.05	1.05	6.30	1.72	0.91	0.81	6.83	1.31	0.67	0.64	8.50	23	Shajapur District
2.16	1.08	1.08	6.49	1.81	0.96	0.85	7.23	1.41	0.72	0.69	8.57		
1.92	0.96	0.96	5.75	1.54	0.79	0.75	6.14	1.23	0.64	0.59	8.43		

E—V.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSONS PER

(*Bsed on*

State/Division/ District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				2 rooms			
		No.of persons per room	No.of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	AverageNo. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24* Rajgarh District	T	3.55	4.89	4.47	2.31	2.16	4.47	2.83	1.46	1.37	5.66
	R	3.73	4.89	4.50	2.32	2.18	4.50	2.89	1.49	1.40	5.79
	U	2.45	4.93	4.03	2.10	1.93	4.03	2.41	1.26	1.15	4.83
25* Vidisha District	T	2.86	4.77	4.17	2.22	1.95	4.17	2.60	1.38	1.22	5.20
	R	2.95	4.75	4.23	2.24	1.99	4.23	2.61	1.38	1.23	5.21
	U	2.36	4.87	3.64	1.99	1.65	3.64	2.56	1.35	1.21	5.11
26* Sehore *District*	T	*3.03*	*4.70*	*4.16*	*2.21*	*1.95*	*4.16*	*2.58*	*1.37*	*1.21*	5.16
	R	3.21	4.63	4.21	2.20	2.01	4.21	2.62	1.36	1.26	5.23
	U	2.74	4.82	4.05	2.23	1.82	4.05	2,54	1.40	1.14	5.07
Bhopal City (M) ..	U	2,89	4.82	4.07	2.24	1.83	4.07	2.61	1.40	1.21	5.22
27 Raisen District	T	3.34	4.46	4.13	2.15	1.98	4.13	2.63	1.38	1.25	5.26
	R	3.38	4.46	4.13	2.14	1.99	4.13	2.63	1.38	1.25	5.27
	U	2.74	4.59	4.00	2.17	1.83	4.00	2.56	1.36	1.20	5.12
28 Hoshangabad District	T	2.83	4.63	4.17	2.15	2.02	4.17	2.50	1.30	1.20	5.00
	R	3.12	4.62	4.23	2.16	2.07	4.23	2.56	1.32	1.24	5.12
	U	2.05	4.67	3.72	2.03	1.69	3.72	2.30	1.21	1.09	4.59
29 Betul District ..	T	3.43	4.96	4.56	2.29	2.27	4.56	2.78	1.40	1.38	5.56
	R	3.58	4.99	4.62	2.31	2.31	4.62	2.83	1.42	1.41	5.67
	U	2.35	4.71	3.73	2.01	1.72	3.73	2.44	1.26	1.18	4.89
V Jabalpur Division	*T*	*3.09*	*4.65*	*4.14*	*2.10*	2.04	*4.14*	*2.64*	*1.34*	*1.30*	*5.27*
	R	*3.23*	*4.63*	*4.21*	*2.12*	*2.09*	*4.20*	*2.65*	*1.34*	*1.31*	*5.30*
	U	*2.54*	*4.75*	*3.76*	*2.03*	*1.73*	*3.76*	*2.59*	*1.36*	*1.23*	*5.18*
30 Sagar District ..	T	3.04	4.68	4.14	2.15	1.99	4.14	2.68	1.38	1.30	5.35
	R	3.21	4.60	4.17	2.15	2.02	4.17	2.66	1.37	1.29	5.31
	U	2.58	5.01	3.99	2.15	1.84	3.99	2.74	1.43	1.31	5.48
Sagar City	U	2.45	5.19	3.96	2.13	1.83	3.96	2.74	1.43	1.31	5.49
31* Damoh District	T	3.12	4.40	4.02	2.04	1.98	4.02	2.53	1.29	1.24	5.06
	R	3.22	4.31	4.03	2.03	2.00	4.03	2.48	1.26	1.22	4.96
	U	2.57	5.10	4.00	2.14	1.86	4.00	2.78	1.43	1.35	5.55
32 Jabalpur District	T	2.85	4.49	3.84	1.98	1.86	3.84	2.54	1.31	1.23	5.07
	R	3.04	4.38	3.92	1.97	1.95	3.92	2.53	1.27	1.26	5.06
	U	2.58	4.67	3.66	1.99	1.67	3.66	2.54	1.34	1.20	5.08
Jabalpur City	U	2.57	4.79	3.69	2.02	1.67	3.69	2.56	1.36	1.20	5.13
33* Narsimhapur District	T	3.40	4.56	4.15	2.14	2.01	4.15	2.81	1.43	1.38	5.62
	R	3.50	4.55	4.19	2.15	2.04	4.19	2.80	1.42	1.38	5.60
	U	2.82	4.67	3.80	2.00	1.80	3.80	2.86	1.52	1.34	5.73
34 Mandla District	T	3.36	4.80	4.40	2.20	2.20	4.40	2.69	1.35	1.34	5.39
	R	3.45	4.82	4.44	2.22	2.22	4.44	2.72	1.36	1.36	5.43
	U	2.24	4.51	3.52	1.82	1.70	3.52	2.42	1.24	1.18	4.83
35 Chhindwara District	T	3.49	4.74	4.38	2.20	2.18	4.38	2.72	1.37	1.35	5.44
	R	3.65	4.73	4.42	2.21	2.21	4.42	2.75	1.37	1.38	5.50
	U	2.62	4.79	4.01	2.12	1.89	4.01	2.57	1.34	1.23	5.14
36 Seoni District ..	T	3.04	4.80	4.26	2.13	2.13	4.26	2.71	1.36	1.35	5.42
	R	3.12	4.80	4.29	2.14	2.15	4.29	2.72	1.36	1.36	5.44
	U	2.15	4.82	3.51	1.89	1.62	3.51	2.58	1.30	1.28	5.16

HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD—*contd.*

20% *Sample*)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more				
P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per house-hold	1
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	24	
2.29	1.18	1.11	6.88	1.94	0.99	0.95	7.77	1.37	0.69	0.68	9.06	24 Rajgarh District
2.44	1.25	1.19	7.31	2.06	1.05	1.01	8.25	1.36	0.68	0.68	8.60	
1.90	1.00	0.90	5.71	1.74	0.90	0.84	6.95	1.39	0.71	0.68	9.56	
2.00	1.05	0.95	6.01	1.66	0.87	0.79	6.64	1.26	0.67	0.59	8.10	25 Vidisha District
1.99	1.05	0.94	5.98	1.64	0.86	0.78	6.54	1.26	0.66	0.60	7.82	
2.04	1.06	0.98	6.13	1.75	0.89	0.86	6.98	1.28	0.72	0.56	8.88	
2.07	1.08	0.99	6.20	1.73	0.90	0.83	6.93	1.36	0.74	0.62	8.90	26 Sehore District
2.02	1.04	0.98	6.07	1.68	0.86	0.82	6.70	1.42	0.74	0.68	8.39	
2.14	1.14	1.00	6.41	1.79	0.94	0.85	7.17	1.33	0.74	0.59	9.19	
2.24	1.20	1.04	6.73	1.90	1.00	0.90	7.59	1.37	0.74	0.63	9.75	Bhopal City (M)
1.98	1.00	0.98	5.95	1.73	0.87	0.86	6.94	1.29	0.68	0.61	7.53	27 Raisen District
1.98	0.98	1.00	5.94	1.76	0.87	0.89	7.05	1.34	0.70	0.64	7.76	
2.00	1.15	0.85	6.01	1.53	0.86	0.67	6.10	1.08	0.56	0.52	6.59	
1.88	0.98	0.90	5.65	1.54	0.80	0.74	6.16	1.08	0.55	0.53	7.06	28 Hoshangabad District
1.97	1.02	0.95	5.92	1.58	0.81	0.77	6.33	1.07	0.53	0.54	6.91	
1.75	0.93	0.82	5.26	1.49	0.78	0.71	5.97	1.09	0.57	0.52	7.16	
2.07	1.04	1.03	6.21	1.72	0.84	0.88	6.86	1.30	0.67	0.63	8.41	29 Betul District
2.10	1.04	1.06	6.30	1.74	0.85	0.89	6.97	1.40	0.66	0.74	8.42	
1.93	1.04	0.89	5.78	1.65	0.80	0.85	6.60	1.19	0.67	0.52	8.39	
2.03	*1.04*	*0.99*	*6.09*	*1.71*	*0.87*	*0.84*	*6.86*	*1.36*	*0.74*	*0.62*	*8.95*	*V Jabalpur Division*
2.06	*1.04*	*1.02*	*6.16*	*1.74*	*0.87*	*0.87*	*6.95*	*1.32*	*9.67*	*0.65*	*8.33*	
1.97	*1.04*	*0.93*	*5.91*	*1.67*	*0.88*	*0.79*	*6.67*	*1.41*	*0.83*	*0.58*	*9.72*	
2.07	1.08	0.99	6.20	1.70	0.88	0.82	6.78	1.27	0.68	0.59	8.43	30 Sagar District
2.06	1.08	0.98	6.18	1.70	0.87	0.83	6.79	1.23	0.64	0.59	7.79	
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.24	1.70	0.89	0.81	6.78	1.30	0.72	0.58	9.02	
2.07	1.07	1.00	6.22	1.72	0.86	0.86	6.88	1.22	0.62	0.60	7.53	Sagar City
1.90	0.98	0.92	5.70	1.72	0.86	0.86	6.88	1.22	0.62	0.60	7.53	31 Damoh District
1.86	0.95	0.91	5.58	1.63	0.80	0.83	6.54	1.18	0.59	0.59	7.17	
2.03	1.05	0.98	6.09	1.88	0.98	0.90	7.53	1.27	0.65	0.62	8.01	
2.01	1.04	0.97	6.02	1.69	0.88	0.81	6.74	1.50	0.89	0.61	10.07	32 Jabalpur District
2.02	1.02	1.00	6.05	1.69	0.85	0.84	6.77	1.31	0.67	0.64	7.90	
2.00	1.07	0.93	5.99	1.68	0.90	0.78	6.72	1.58	0.99	0.59	11.16	
2.00	1.08	0.92	6.01	1.69	0.91	0.78	6.77	1.63	1.03	0.60	11.51	Jabalpur City
2.16	1.11	1.05	6.48	1.75	0.89	0.86	7.00	1.20	0.60	0.60	8.09	33 Narsimhapur District
2.15	1.08	1.07	6.46	1.69	0.86	0.83	6.76	1.18	0.58	0.60	7.77	
2.19	1.22	0.97	6.58	1.90	0.98	0.92	7.61	1.23	0.62	0.61	8.51	
2.03	1.05	0.98	6.08	1.83	0.91	0.92	7.31	1.44	0.70	0.74	8.92	34 Mandla District
2.08	1.08	1.00	6.24	1.87	0.92	0.95	7.48	1.49	0.73	0.76	8.95	
1.71	0.87	0.84	5.13	1.59	0.85	0.74	6.38	1.22	0.60	0.62	8.81	
2.08	1.04	1.04	6.24	1.68	0.85	0.83	6.73	1.46	0.91	0.55	9.65	35 Chhindwara District
2.15	1.06	1.09	6.44	1.80	0.90	0.90	7.18	1.57	1.03	0.54	10.52	
1.92	1.00	0.92	5.77	1.54	0.80	0.74	6.15	1.40	0.84	0.56	9.16	
2.02	1.00	1.02	6.06	1.67	0.83	0.84	6.68	1.18	0.60	0.58	7.97	36 Seoni District
2.05	1.01	1.04	6.15	1.68	0.83	0.85	6.71	1.15	0.56	0.59	7.75	
1.79	0.91	0.88	5.38	1.63	0.82	0.81	6.54	1.25	0.72	0.53	8.68	

E—V.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES PER ROOM AND PERSON PER

(Based on

State/Division/ District/City/ Town with population of 50,000 or more	Total Rural Urban	Total		One room				2 rooms			
		No.of persons per room	No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
37 Balaghat District	T	2.89	4.80	4.16	2.08	2.08	4.16	2.60	1.31	1.29	5.20
	R	2.96	4.82	4.20	2.09	2.11	4.20	2.62	1.32	1.30	5.24
	U	2.07	4.40	3.54	1.91	1.63	3.54	2.28	1.17	1.11	4.56
VI Bilaspur Division	*T*	*2.43*	*4.66*	*3.67*	*1.82*	*1.85*	*3.67*	*2.47*	*1.23*	*1.24*	*4.94*
	R	*2.44*	*4.70*	*3.71*	*1.83*	*1.88*	*3.71*	*2.48*	*1.24*	*1.24*	*4.96*
	U	*2.22*	*4.21*	*3.22*	*1.65*	*1.57*	*3.22*	*2.29*	*1.19*	*1.10*	*4.58*
38 Surguja District	T	1.96	4.83	3.83	1.95	1.88	3.83	2.33	1.20	1.13	4.67
	R	1.96	4.88	3.88	1.96	1.92	3.88	2.34	1.20	1.14	4.69
	U	1.97	3.92	3.16	1.75	1.41	3.16	2.08	1.10	0.98	4.17
39 Bilaspur District	T	2.61	4.52	3.53	1.73	1.80	3.53	2.47	1.22	1.25	4.94
	R	2.64	4.54	3.57	1.75	1.82	3.57	2.48	1.23	1.25	4.96
	U	2.29	4.22	3.16	1.56	1.60	3.16	2.33	1.21	1.12	4.67
Bilaspur (M)	U	2.31	4.48	3.51	1.85	1.66	3.51	2.38	1.23	1.15	4.77
40 Raigarh District	T	2.70	4.80	3.84	1.91	1.93	3.84	2.58	1.28	1.30	5.17
	R	2.73	4.82	3.87	1.91	1.96	3.87	2.60	1.28	1.32	5.19
	U	2.24	4.41	3.44	1.81	1.63	3.44	2.33	1.19	1.14	4.66
VII Raipur Division	*T*	*2.33*	*4.64*	*3.42*	*1.72*	*1.70*	*3.42*	*2.38*	*1.18*	*1.20*	*4.76*
	R	*2.33*	*4.74*	*3.49*	*1.71*	*1.78*	*3.49*	*2.41*	*1.19*	*1.22*	*4.81*
	U	*2.28*	*3.88*	*3.10*	*1.75*	*1.35*	*3.10*	*2.11*	*1.15*	*0.96*	*4.22*
41 Durg District ..	T	2.18	4.46	3.19	1.66	1.53	3.19	2.28	1.14	1.14	4.55
	R	2.17	4.66	3.29	1.62	1.67	3.29	2.33	1.14	1.19	4.67
	U	2.23	3.42	2.91	1.75	1.16	2.91	1.87	1.09	0.78	3.74
Bhilainagar (Industrial Township)		1.93	2.79	2.62	1.83	0.79	2.62	1.49	0.98	0.51	2.98
42 Raipur District	T	2.40	4.47	3.42	1.68	1.74	3.42	2.36	1.16	1.20	4.72
	R	2.40	4.47	3.42	1.66	1.76	3.42	2.35	1.15	1.20	4.70
	U	2.39	4.50	3.40	1.76	1.64	3.40	2.45	1.25	1.20	4.90
Raipur City (M)	U	2.41	4.59	3.51	1.85	1.66	3.51	2.43	1.26	1.17	4.86
43 Bastar District	T	2.46	5.33	4.16	2.07	2.09	4.16	2.55	1.28	1.27	5.11
	R	2.48	5.37	4.22	2.09	2.13	4.22	2.56	1.29	1.27	5.12
	U	1.95	4.09	3.13	1.64	1.49	3.13	2.09	1.06	1.03	4.17

Following notations have been used in all the Subsidiary Tables

(i) 'N' indicates that the figures are negligible

(ii) 'O' indicates that there are no figures at all

HOUSEHOLD IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD—*concld.*

20% *Sample*)

3 rooms				4 rooms				5 rooms & more					
P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household	P	M	F	Average No. of persons per household		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
2.03	1.01	1.02	6.10	1.74	0.86	0.88	6.96	1.34	0.68	0.66	8.64	37	Balaghat District
2.06	1.02	1.04	6.18	1.79	0.88	0.91	7.16	1.41	0.70	0.71	9.01		
1.78	0.94	0.84	5.33	1.38	0.69	0.69	5.51	1.04	0.56	0.48	7.12		
2.01	*1.01*	*1.00*	*6.03*	*1.69*	*0.84*	*0.85*	*6.76*	*1.23*	*0.63*	*0.60*	*7.76*	*VI*	*Bilaspur Division*
2.02	*1.01*	*1.01*	*6.06*	*1.69*	*0.84*	*0.85*	*6.77*	*1.23*	*0.63*	*0.60*	*7.69*		
1.85	*0.97*	*0.88*	*5.55*	*1.65*	*0.83*	*0.82*	*6.60*	*1.18*	*0.64*	*0.54*	*8.58*		
1.78	0.90	0.88	5.34	1.48	0.74	0.74	5.94	1.03	0.53	0.52	6.93	38	Surguja District
1.79	0.91	0.88	5.37	1.49	0.75	0.74	5.96	1.08	0.55	0.53	6.91		
1.57	0.83	0.74	4.71	1.26	0.66	0.60	5.04	1.03	0.56	0.47	7.37		
2.10	1.05	1.05	6.30	1.87	0.93	0.94	7.47	1.51	0.78	0.73	9.21	39	Bilaspur District
2.12	1.05	1.07	6.35	1.88	0.93	0.95	7.52	1.56	0.79	0.77	9.29		
1.91	1.00	0.91	5.74	1.77	0.91	0.86	7.09	1.28	0.70	0.58	8.85		
1.88	0.99	0.89	5.65	1.78	0.91	0.87	7.14	1.16	0.60	0.56	8.01		Bilaspur (M)
2.13	1.06	1.07	6.39	1.84	0.91	0.93	7.34	1.45	0.74	0.71	8.93	40	Raigarh District
2.14	1.06	1.08	6.42	1.85	0.92	0.93	7.41	1.52	0.77	0.75	8.93		
1.91	0.99	0.92	5.74	1.63	0.77	0.86	6.54	1.13	0.61	0.52	9.16		
1.99	*0.99*	*1.00*	*5.95*	*1.70*	*0.83*	*0.87*	*6.79*	*1.42*	*0.71*	*0.71*	*8.43*	*VII*	*Raipur Division*
1.99	*0.99*	*1.00*	*5.97*	*1.71*	*0.83*	*0.88*	*6.82*	*1.43*	*0.71*	*0.72*	*8.38*		
1.94	*1.02*	*0.92*	*5.82*	*1.61*	*0.83*	*0.78*	*6.43*	*1.29*	*0.70*	*0.59*	*8.82*		
1.95	0.98	0.97	5.84	1.60	0.76	0.84	6.39	1.35	0.33	0.67	8.01	41	Durg District
1.95	0.98	0.97	5.86	1.61	0.76	0.85	6.46	1.35	0.67	0.68	7.95		
1.81	0.94	0.87	5.43	1.41	0.74	0.67	5.63	1.33	0.73	0.60	8.81		
1.27	0.73	0.54	3.80	0.85	0.51	0.34	3.39	0.95	0.58	0.37	5.18		Bhilainagar (Industrial Township)
1.97	0.97	1.00	5.91	1.73	0.33	0.87	6.93	1.44	0.72	0.72	8.58	42	Raipur District
1.96	0.96	1.00	5.89	1.72	0.85	0.87	6.90	1.48	0.72	0.76	8.45		
2.03	1.06	0.97	6.09	1.79	0.91	0.88	7.16	1.31	0.72	0.59	9.15		
2.03	1.08	0.95	6.09	1.78	0.93	0.85	7.14	1.39	0.76	0.63	9.34		Raipur City (M)
2.09	1.05	1.04	6.27	1.85	0.94	0.91	7.42	1.52	0.76	0.76	9.21	43	Bastar District
2.09	1.04	1.05	6.28	1.87	0.94	0.93	7.47	1.56	0.78	0.78	9.35		
1.88	1.04	0.84	5.64	1.42	0.74	0.68	5.67	0.96	0.48	0.48	6.80		

APPEN
CENSUS OF
House-

Name of District.....(Code No.
Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/ Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)
Name of village/Ward/(Mohalla/Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

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.....

(The House-

DIX I
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					Males	Females	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Date.....		Total for page			X				

list Form)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist

Column 1— *Line number.*

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—*Building number (municipal or local authority or census number, if any).*

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other, should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e. g.*, the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given, If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the house-numbering and housclisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas *e. g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—*Building number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each census house.*

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers *e. g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the Census house. The Census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2 (2), 3 (2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household, in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (see instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—*Purpose for which census house used e. g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.*

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e. g.*, bank, etc., But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshop. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation of if unoccupied, 'Vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Column 5 to 8—*"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory".*

These columns apply in cases where the census house is a factory or workshop *i. e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—*Name of establishment or proprietor.*

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put 'X' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—*Name of product* (s), *repair or servicing undertaken.*

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—*Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).*

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—*Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e. g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Column 9 & 10—*Description of Census House.*

Column 9—*Material of wall.*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i. e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete etc., should be written, In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number* (*Column* 3).

A household is 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.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (A), 2 (B) and 2 (C) If building No. 4 has two census houses, the house will be numbered as 4 (1) and 4 (2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4 (1A), 4 (1B), 4 (1C) and 4 (2A) and 4 (2B).

Column 12—*Name of Head of Household.*

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes,is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes,

boarding houses, chummeries etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattleshed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put 'X' in this column.

Column 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in Census Household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census house or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example, if the census house is a shop, the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is a reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in Column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household.

Each person engaged in house numbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and housenumbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below:—

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District.....

Name and number of Tahsil, etc.....

Name and number of village/Ward/.....

Enumerator's Block, etc.....

Total number of sheets used.....

Census Household Numbers From.....To.....

Total number of Census Households.....

Number of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households:		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

APPENDIX II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
20	*Foodstuffs*—	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, and lozenge	209
21	*Beverages*—	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aearated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	*Tobacco Products*—	
	Manufacture of *bidi*	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of *hookah* tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	*Textile-Cotton*—	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine	239
24	*Textile-Jute*—	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	*Textile-Wool*—	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in powerloom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
26	*Textile-Silk—*	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by powerloom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
27	*Textile-Miscellaneous—*	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of Hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products—*	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	*Paper and Paper Products—*	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	*Printing and Publishing—*	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products—*	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather foot wear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—*	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purposes	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—concld.*	
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	*Chemicals and Chemical products—*	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—*	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	*Manufacture of Earthenware and Earthen Pottery—*	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	358
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—*	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment*	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, genearators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Division 2 & 3 Manufacturing

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment—concld.*	
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	*Transport Equipment—*	
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363.	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and handdrawn vehicles	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—*	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, opthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31st DECEMBER 1962

Agra

National Book House, Jeeni Mandi .. .. (Reg.)
Wadhawa and Co., 45, Civil Lines .. .. (Reg.)
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. (Rest.)

Ahmedabad

Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. .. (Reg.)
Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. (Rest.)
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road.] .. .. (Reg.)

Agartala

Laxmi Bhandar Books and Scientific Sales .. (Rest.)

Ahmednagar

V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path. .. .. (Rest.)

Ajmer

Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. (Reg.)
Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. (Reg.)
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. .. (Rest.)
Vijay Bros, Kutchery Road .. .. (Rest.)
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. (Rest.)

Aligarh

Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.)

Allahabad

Supdt., Printing & Stationery, U. P. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road. .. (Reg.)
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 .. (Reg.)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Reg.)
Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road .. .. (Reg.)
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. (Reg.)
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg .. .. (Rest.)
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg .. (Rest.)
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)

Ambala

English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. .. (Reg.)
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. .. .. (Rest.)

Amritsar

The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh .. (Reg.)
S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi. .. .. (Reg.)
Amar Nath and Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg.)

Anand

Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand .. .. (Rest.)

Bangalore

The Bangalore Legal Practitioner, Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. .. (Reg.)
S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road .. (Reg.)
The Bangalore Press, Lake View Mysore Road, P.O. Box 507 .. .. (Reg.)
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
Vichara Shitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. (Reg.)
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Ghandinagar (Reg.)
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. .. (Rest.)
International Book House (P) Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. .. (Reg.)
Navakaranataka Publications. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle .. .. (Rest.)

Bareilly

Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar .. .. (Reg.)

Baroda

Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest.)
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent .. .. (Rest.)

Beawar

The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. .. .. (Rest.)

Bhagalpur

Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road .. (Reg.)

Bhubaneswar

Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest.)

Bhopal

Supdt., State Government Press
Lvall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.)
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. .. (Rest.)

Belghria

Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24 Paraganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road .. (Reg.)

Bijapur

Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk. (Rest.)

Bikaner

Bhandani Bros. .. .. .. (Rest.)

Bilaspur

Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

Bombay

Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. .. (Reg.)
Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar. .. .. .. (Reg.)
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. .. .. (Reg.)
Current Technical Literature Co., (P) Ltd., India House, 1st Floor .. .. .. (Reg.)
International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. .. (Reg.)
Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi .. (Reg.)
P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road .. (Reg.)
New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)

Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. (Reg.)
Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street .. .. .. (Reg.)
D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. .. (Reg.)
Thacker & Co., Rampart Row .. .. (Reg.)
N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street .. (Reg.)
The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road .. (Reg.)
P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5 .. .. (Rest.)
C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street .. .. (Reg.)
Indo Nath & Co., 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road (Reg.)
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road .. .. (Reg.)
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road .. .. (Rest.)
Dominion Publishers, 23 Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road .. .. (Rest.)
Dowamadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard State .. .. (Rest.)

Calcutta

Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. (Reg.)
Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street .. (Reg.)
S.K. Lahiri & Co. Private Ltd., College Street .. (Reg.)
M.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee .. .. (Reg.)
W. Newman & Co. Ltd., B, Old Court House Street .. .. (Reg.)
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.. (Reg.)
R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension .. .. (Reg.)
S.C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., IC, College Square .. .. (Reg.)
Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade Est .. .. (Reg.)
Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane .. .. (Reg.)
K.K. Roy. P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 .. (Rest.)
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Maktaram Babu Street (Rest.)
Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street .. (Rest.)
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringee Centre .. (Rest.)
Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street .. .. (Reg.)
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street .. (Rest.)
Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road .. (Rest.)
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
The Book Depository, 4/1 Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road .. (Rest.)
Reliance Trading Co., 46/A, Netaji Subhash Road (Rest.)

Chapra

Alok Pustak Sadan .. .. .. (Rest.)

Chandigarh

Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)
Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D .. (Reg.)
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D .. .. (Rest.)
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B .. .. (Rest.)
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (Rest.)
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)

Calicut

Touring Book Stall .. .. .. (Rest.)

Chhindwara

The Verma Book Depot .. .. .. (Rest.)

Chochin

Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road .. (Reg.)

Cuttack

Press Officer, Orissa Secty. .. .. (Reg.)
Cuttack Law Times .. .. .. (Reg.)
Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35 .. (Reg.)
D. P. Sure Sons, Mangalabag .. .. (Rest.)
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. .. (Rest.

Dehra Dun

Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road .. .. (Reg.)
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. (Reg.)
Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road .. .. (Reg.)
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. (Reg.)
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318 Chukhuwala .. .. (Reg.)

Delhi

J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate .. .. (Reg.)
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate .. .. (Reg.)
Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmeri Gate .. (Reg.)
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. (Reg.)
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. .. (Reg.)
Book-Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565, Delhi-9 .. .. (Reg.)
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi .. (Reg.)
New Stationery House, Subzimandi .. .. (Reg.)
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak, Delhi-6 .. (Reg.)
Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar .. .. (Rest.)
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market .. .. .. (Rest.)
University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar .. .. .. (Rest.)
Govt. Book Agency, 2646, Balimaran .. .. (Rest.)
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines .. .. (Rest.)
Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhash Marg .. .. .. (Reg.)
B. Nath & Bros., 3303, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.)
Rajkamal Prakashan (P) Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhla Market .. (Reg.)
Tech., & Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhla Market (Rest.)
Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri Gate .. .. .. (Rest.)
G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309 Nehru Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)
Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohs. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate (Reg.)
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) Private Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. .. .. .. (Rest.

Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak .. .. (Rest.)

Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak .. .. (Rest.)

K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura .. .. (Rest.)

Dhanbad

Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines .. .. .. (Reg.)

New Sketch Press, Post Box No. 26 .. .. (Rest.)

Dharwar

Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. (Rest.)

Ernakulam

Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road .. .. (Rest.)

Ferozepore

English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road .. .. (Reg.)

Gaya

Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. (Reg.)

Goa

Jairam Sagoon Dhoud, Booksellers, Panjim .. (Rest.)

Guntur

Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadiguda, Chowrasta (Reg.)

Gorakhpur

Vishwa Vidhyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road .. (Rest.)

Gauhati

Mokshada Pustakalaya, Gauhati, Assam .. (Reg.)

Gwalior

Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M. B.

Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar .. (Reg.)

M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar .. .. .. (Rest.)

Ghazibad

Jayana Book Agency .. .. .. (Rest.)

Hyderabad

Director, Govt. Press .. .. ..

The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. (Reg.)

Book Lovers Private Ltd. .. .. (Rest.)

Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar .. (Rest.)

Hubli

Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road .. (Reg.)

Indore

Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road .. .. (Reg.)

Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura .. (Rest.

Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. (Rest.)

Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 17, Khajuri Bazar .. .. .. (Rest.)

Imphal

Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers .. .. (Rest.)

Jaipur City

Govt. Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan .. ..

Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema .. .. (Reg.)

Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Reg.)

Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway .. (Reg.)

Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

Popular Book Depot, Chouri Rasta .. (Reg.)

Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. .. (Rest.)

Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 (Rest.)

Jawalapur

Sahyog Book Depot .. .. .. (Rest.)

Jamshedpur

Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 .. (Reg.)

Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. .. .. (Reg.)

Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market .. .. (Rest.)

Jamnagar

Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. .. .. (Reg.)

Jodhpur

Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. .. (Reg.)

Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate .. .. .. (Reg.)

Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Reg.)

Jabalpur

Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj .. (Reg.)

Jullundur City

Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate .. .. (Rest.)

Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala .. (Reg.)

University Publishers, Railway Road .. (Rest.)

Kanpur

Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg.)

Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park .. (Reg.)

The Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. (Reg.)

Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk .. (Rest.)

Karur

Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram .. (Rest.)

Kolapur

Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. (Rest.)

Kodarma

The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumritelaiya, District Hazaribagh .. .. (Reg.)

Kumta

S. V. Kamat, Booksellers and Stationers (N. Kanara) (Reg.)

Lucknow

Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot) .. .. (Reg.)
Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 .. (Reg.)
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road .. .. (Reg.)
Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar .. .. (Rest.)
Acqurium Supply Co., 213, Faijabad Road .. (Rest.)
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park .. (Rest.)

Ludhiana (E. P.)

Lyall Book Depot., Chaura Bazar .. .. (Reg.)
Mohindra Brothers, Kathcyri Road .. .. (Rest)
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. (Rest.)
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. .. (Rest.)

Madurai

Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)

Mathura

Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat .. (Rest.)

Madras

Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road .. ..
Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore .. (Reg.)
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5 .. (Reg.)
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. .. (Reg.)
Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pyerafts Road, Triplicane. .. .. (Reg.)
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. (Reg.)
Palani Prachuram, 3 Tycrafts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.)
South India Traders, Exporters, Importers, Agents and Govt. Booksellers, Rapapettah .. .. (Reg.)
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest.)
V. Sadanand, The Personal Book shop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road .. .. (Rest.)

Mandya

K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town .. (Rest.)

Mangalore

U. R. Shenoye Sons., Car Street, P. Box 128 .. (Reg.)

Manjeshwar

Mukenda Krishna Nayak. .. .. (Rest.)

Meerut

Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchary Road (Reg.)
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)
Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .. .. (Reg.)
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank .. (Rest.)
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

Monghyr

Anusandan, Minerva Flats Building .. (Rest.)

Mussouri

Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall .. .. (Rest.)
Hind Traders .. .. .. (Rest.)

Muzaffarnagar

Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi .. .. (Rest.)
B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura .. .. (Rest.)

Muzaffarpur

Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate .. (Reg.)
Legal Corner Tikmanis' House—Amgola Road .. (Rest.)

Mysore

H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle .. (Reg.)
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace .. (Reg.)
Jeevana Pustakalaya, 1254/1, Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.)
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building .. (Rest.)

Nagpur

Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot .. ..
Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. (Reg.)
The Asst. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House .. .. .. (Rest.)

Nandid

R. S. Desay, Station Road .. .. (Rest.

Nanded

Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road. .. .. .. (Rest.)
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51 .. .. (Rest.)

New Delhi

Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. .. (Reg.)
Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj .. .. (Reg.)
English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 .. .. .. (Reg.)
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1 .. .. .. (Reg.)
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place .. .. .. (Reg.)
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House .. (Reg.)
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place .. .. (Reg.)
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus .. .. .. (Reg.)
Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.)
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta, Road, Dev Nagar .. .. .. (Reg.)
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road .. (Reg.)
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road... (Rest.
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 .. (Reg.)
Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street .. (Rest)
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. .. (Rest.)
Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Rd. (Reg.)
R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)

Sharma Bros. 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. (Reg.)
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar .. .. (Rest.)
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.)
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 .. .. (Rest.)
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road. .. (Rest.)
Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.)
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. (Rest.)

Pathankot

The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar .. (Rest.)

Patiala

Supdt., Bhupendra State Press ..
Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar .. .. (Reg.)

Patna

Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Aggarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli, Raghu Nath Bhawan .. .. .. (Reg.)
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli .. (Reg.)
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore .. .. (Reg.)
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. .. (Rest.)

Pithorgarh

Maniram Punetha & Sons .. .. (Rest.)

Poona

Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl Near Appa Balwant Chowke, Poona-2 .. .. (Reg.)
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar .. (Rest.)

Pudukkottai

Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road. .. .. .. (Rest.)

Rajkot

Mohan Lal Doccabhai Shah, Booksellers and sub-Agents. .. .. (Reg.)

Ranchi

Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. .. (Reg.)
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

Rourkela

The Rourkela Review .. .. .. (Rest.)

Rewa

Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, U. P. .. ..

Saharanpur

Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road .. (Rest.)

Secenderabad

Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street .. (Reg.)

Silchar

Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti .. .. (Rest.)

Sinnar

Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar, (Nasik) .. .. (Rest.)

Shillong

The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt., B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. .. (Rest.)

Sonepat

United Book Agency .. .. .. (Reg.)

Simla

Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt. Press .. (Reg.)
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. .. (Reg.)
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. (Reg.)

Srinagar

The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road .. (Reg.)

Surat

Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road .. (Reg.)

Tuticorin

Shri K. Thiagarajan, 18-C, French Chapal Road .. (Rest.)

Trichinopoly

Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur .. .. (Reg.)
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road .. .. .. (Reg.)
Palamiappa Bros. .. .. .. (Rest.)

Trivandrum

International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg.)
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .. (Rest.)

Udaipur

Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole .. .. (Rest.)

Ujjain

Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate .. (Rest.)

Varanasi

Students Firends & Co., Lanka .. .. (Rest.)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8. .. .. .. (Reg.)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka .. (Reg.)

Vizianagram

Sarda & Co. .. .. (Rest.)

Vijayawada

The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (Rest.)

Vezegapatam

Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. .. (Reg.)
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road .. .. (Reg.)

Vellore

A. Venkatasubhan Law Booksellers .. .. (Reg.)

Wardha

Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market .. .. (Reg.)

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
} FOR LOCAL SALES.

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-12-1962

(On S and R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad.

The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.

The Assistant Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.

The O. I/c Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.

The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad, (Gujarat).

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.

The O. I/c Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna Surat.

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 2, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.

The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.

The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jammal Road, Patna-1.

The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan and Ajmer; Shri Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.

Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Gandhi, Cuttack.

The Registrar of Companies, Gujrat State, Gujrat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.

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Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.

Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.

M. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

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(Foreign)

S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal).

S/S Aktie bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel Fredsgation-2 Box, 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden).

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.

The O. I/c University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.

O. I/c S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda.

O.I/c S. I. S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.

O. C. I/c S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.

O. C. I/c S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33 North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.

O. I/c S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta.

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna District (A. P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange. Jhabua.

Deputy Director, Incharge, S. I. S. I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan.

GRPG—889—Census—5-11-63-16,000.