

CENSUS OF INDIA
1981

SERIES 11

MADHYA PRADESH

PART VII

TABLES ON HOUSES & DISABLED POPULATION

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1981 CENSUS—PUBLICATION PLAN

1981 Census Publications, Series 11 in All India Series, will be published in the following parts:

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PART II-B	..	Primary Census Abstract
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PREFACE

This volume is based on the data thrown up by the Houselist. Census of India is the repository of a vast mass of demographic data. But, in the Census organisation itself, the entire time is taken up by the collection and compilation of a massive data and there is hardly any time to stand and stare at all this valuable data which conceals many secrets about the people of the State.

As far as I am concerned, the massive and awe-inspiring exercise of enumeration and its preliminaries and tabulation and its subsequence has kept me fully nailed all these four years that I have been here. Added to all the burden that organising for the collection and compilation of this gigantic mass of demographic data in this sprawling State involves, has been the load of running a permanent and big set-up and this load, I must state, has been quite a heavy one.

All said and done, it has always been a thrill going in a big way to collect and compile such a massive data and a pleasure running the permanent census set-up. I only wish I had a little free time when mind could wander on its own and unhampered in the labyrinths of the world of figures. Perhaps, some deeper probing could be done than what has been presented in this volume. However, *wanderjahre* in the jungle of data and figures has been a very satisfying and pleasurable time.

I am grateful to my colleagues who have helped me by getting the data compiled and tabulated. It will not be fair of me to name only a few of them for an exercise of the nature and dimensions of the Census is always a collective, co-operative achievement and a team-work. However, I must mention Shri Vishram Singh and Shri N. P. Sharma, Tabulation Officers and the enthusiastic team working under them who have specially worked hard in preparing the tables given in this volume. Shri N. P. Sharma has also helped me in preparing the various inset tables presented in the write-up. Shri M. L. Sharma, Deputy Director (Technical) and Shri M. G. Mohril, Assistant Director of Census Operations, have effectively carried out the supervisory functions and helped me in various ways in the interpretation of data and preparation of this volume. I am thankful to all these colleagues.

Grateful thanks are due to the officials of the Land Records Department of the State Government for having collected the field data. The *Patwaris* worked as the enumerators in the rural areas and the Revenue Inspectors supervised their work. The *Patwaris* are usually great stickler for details and accuracy and I hope the data from the rural areas is as correct as it could possibly be. In the urban areas, the houselist enumerators were the primary school teachers and they had to face the brunt that collection of data in urban area involves. I am grateful to all of them.

I am grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner for all the assistance, guidance and encouragement that I have had the privilege to receive. I am equally grateful to the officers and experts of the Census division of the Registrar General's office for going through the draft and for correcting mistakes which only such trained eyes as theirs can detect.

BHOPAL,
3rd June, 1983

K. C. DUBEY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Indian Census has a phenomenal accuracy and this accuracy is in-built in the system itself. Looked at from one angle, the system of census taking in India is rather primitive—the canvasser method, manuscript registers, descriptive entries and so on. Viewed from a different angle, the system itself ensures accuracy. It is normally difficult to escape from the notice of Indian Census enumerator unless some one deliberately evades and avoids him.

It will be useful to briefly and crudely describe how we go about for the massive exercise of counting our population. It is a gigantic task and can easily be nerve-wrecking if not tackled in a systematic and advanced-planning manner.

The first tasks are to secure and check the latest revenue and survey maps with the object of determining the boundaries of the different administrative units and their constituents down up to the lowest unit and to identify the rural-urban break up. The second stage begins with identification of all settlements or habitations and fixing of the levels of census responsibilities which usually conform to the administrative hierarchy: the district, sub-division, tahsil, charge, circle, block. This is accomplished by the preparation of two registers called the General Village/Town Register and Charge Register. The basic operational strategy is prepared in the latter register and this strategy, which can be subject to minor modifications, is chalked out easily more than one-and-a-half years in advance. A rough feel of the task—the size of the population—is also had at this time itself.

The third indispensable stage begins with the numbering and listing of all houses and structures containing or likely to contain human beings. This is a massive operation in itself and helps in preparing the administrative and executive machinery for the final operation—enumeration. The stage is called house-listing operation. The secrets of accuracy in Indian Census start operating in a big way from this stage onwards.

The houselisting enumerator takes a round of his area, prepares a notional sketch showing all such structures as have been referred to in the preceding paragraph, makes a scheme of house-numbering on this map, visits the field to examine if this would be in order, visits the area again to prepare a final notional map and to put the number on the structures and then list the structures. In these two or three visits that he makes and the work that is involved in these visits, hardly leaves any scope for any structure escaping his notice.

Houselisting operation, thus, constitutes an essential preliminary of the final count. It also helps in (i) the final demarcation of census blocks and assessment of personnel requirements, (ii) securing the identity of every likely habitation, (iii) having a forecast of the census count and (iv) assessment of the requirement of census forms and schedules.

The final stage is the enumeration of all individuals with reference to a particular point of time. At this stage also, the enumerator prepares a notional map and any omission that the houselisting enumerator may have made comes to his notice. New houses or structures are also taken note of and numbered. However, since the present volume deals with the data collected at houselisting stage, we may better halt here in our description of the stages and only say again that accuracy is in-built in the very system of census taking in India.

House-numbering and houselisting has been an indispensable preparatory feature of all censuses since 1881. But despite its having been almost as thorough and systematic an undertaking as the population count itself, it was only being put to operational use, no use was made of it in the past to turn it into an ad-hoc housing census. Perhaps one of the basic reasons for this was the flexible concept and definition of the census house itself which rendered its uniform application.

The sole aim of house-numbering and house-listing operation from 1881 to 1951 was therefore purely operational, that is, to show the enumerator what place he was required to visit. The houselist only served as a locating and identifying device so that there could not be even the least likelihood of any one getting missed at the counting. Such a big operation like the houselisting could not be put to any statistical use for a small deficiency of a uniform definition.

This deficiency was removed in the Census of 1961 and a uniform definition was applied in the houselisting carried out in 1960. Thus, it could be said that it was in 1960 that the houselisting operations of 1960, which preceded the census count of 1961, proved to be valuable statistical document in addition to their time-proven operational utility. In other words, the houselisting operations of 1960 became the first Housing Census in Indian Census history.

The form on which houselisting was done in 1961 was indeed elaborate—being 50 cms × 33.75 cms with 18 columns in all. This form contained a wealth of information and 11 columns yielded the five housing tables of 1961 census. In fact, it was a combination of houselist and, what was later known as, Establishment Schedule. It appears that the patience, perseverance and capacity of understanding of the houselisting enumerators (who in case of Madhya Pradesh were the patwaris) was taken for granted, for, in

1971, two forms were put forth respectively known as the Houselist and Establishment Schedule. The Houselist of 1971 contained only two additional information: (i) whether the head of the household is Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (ii) does the household cultivate land. 1961 Houselist contained information only about manufacturing establishments. 1971 Establishment Schedule covered trading and all other establishments e.g., Government Office, School, Hospital, Cinema etc. and it also contained information about the ownership.

In 1980, what we used in the houselist operation was a simpler form which contained 14 columns. Apart from location particulars, building number, census house number and household number information was collected on purpose for which the census house was used (col. 4), name of the head of household (col. 6) and the number of persons (Total, males and females) normally residing in census household (cols. 8 to 10). Further 3 of the columns related to physically handicapped persons and one column pertained to enterprise in which the household is engaged outside the census house (if any).

Detailed data regarding housing conditions and elementary information regarding water supply, electricity etc. relating to the households were collected in Part I of the household schedule canvassed in the 1981 Census.

The Enterprise list canvassed during the houselisting actually belonged to the Central Statistical Organization, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. It was a 18-column form and it is not proposed to dwell on this any more.

The other information that was collected in the houselists related to disabled population in so far as it pertained to total blindness, total dumbness and totally crippled. This data has been given a brief treatment in the present Volume and as such it deserves a short note. This data was collected on the request of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India. The collection of this data was very much in keeping with United Nations had proclaimed 1981 as the International year for the disabled persons and therefore it would be appropriate to collect the data on them.

Census Commissioner for India has described in detail the approach to the collection of data on infirmities, and reference may be made of Part VII-B of his Report. One point should be clear about the questions contained in the houselist and the limitation of the data. For reasons that the Census Commissioner has given, it was just not possible to go in for a detailed survey. All that could be done and has been done is to limit the enquiry to elicit information on the aggregate numbers of those who are totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled. The intention in putting the questions in the houselist is not to make an in-depth survey of the infirm population but just to provide a frame for future surveys by other agencies. Sex, age and other characteristics were deliberately kept off keeping in view the capacity of the enumerator.

The present report is based on the houselist and as such, only two data are being presented—viz., the use of census houses and the population of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. These are presented in the following pages as Table H.1 and Table H.2. Brief analytical notes on these are also being given in Chapters II and III respectively on Uses of Census Houses and Disabled Population.

For a better appreciation of the tables and analytical note thereon, it may be useful to know something about the concepts used: these are building and census house and the house-numbering system adopted in the Census of 1981, factory and workshop, vacant census house and totally crippled. No elaboration is considered necessary regarding totally blind and totally dumb because the terms are self-explanatory and there is no possibility of any misinterpretation of these terms by the enumerators.

Perhaps nothing better can be done than to reproduce the instructions to enumerators. The relevant extracts are being given below:—

(i) **Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas :—**

You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometime part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

Building: A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons.

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HOUSELIST

Page No.....

Name of State/Union Territory.....Code No.....

Name of District.....Code No.....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc.....Code No.....

Name of Village/Town.....Code No.....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....Code No.....

Enumerator's Block No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises & If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household & If so, indicate number of those who are totally			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
Total	××	(a)	×××	(a)	×××	××							×××

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....

Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....

Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

3

In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometime there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person. e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

The buildings should be numbered as follows:—

(i) If in a village the locality consists of a number of streets, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from north-west to south-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete 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 number began.

(ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.

(iii) Arabic numerals, i.e., 1, 2, 3 ..... etc. should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either Pucca or Kutcha is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1.

Note:— These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census house

A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant, it may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from 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 a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining room as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-house or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However, if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g., a baithak, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as "baithak" as a separate census house.

It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if there are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

(ii) **Uses of Census houses : Factory, Workshop etc.**

Col. 4: Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).

The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but it is important for you to use this as guideline and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

(1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, biri rolling, papad making, toy making, etc., is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or for some processing or repairing even on a household industry basis, as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

(3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc.: Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institutions.

(7) Hotel, sarai, dharmshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place: A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as workshop.

(9) Place of entertainment:
Example—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (*Panchayatghar*), etc.

(10) Place of worship, etc.:
Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institutions:
Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.

(12) Others:
Examples— Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter, etc. (The exact use to be fully described in each case).

This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the houselisting is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghani), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting, there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

If the census house is found vacant, i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc.' If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.

(iii) **Physically handicapped persons**

Col. 11-13: *Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.*

In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped persons in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs.

The loss of either of these, i.e., both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same persons should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such a disability.

This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

With this brief introductory note, we may now go over to equally brief analysis of the two tables presented in this volume. This is being given in the two following chapters.

CHAPTER II

ANALYTICAL NOTE ON TABLE H-1

Census houses can very broadly be classified as:—

(a) those which are occupied, and,

(b) those which are vacant.

Houses which are occupied are put to various uses. These uses are classified into the following 11 types:—

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-cum-residence

(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household Industry

(iv) Hotels, sarais, dharmshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses

(v) Shops excluding eating houses

(vi) Business houses and offices

(vii) Factories and workshops

(viii) Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places

(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship

(x) Places of worship e.g., temples, churches, mosques, gurudwara etc.

(xi) Others.

The last category—'Others' is a residual category and includes all houses which are not included in any of the earlier categories. This category of 'Others', therefore, includes such houses as cattle sheds, goshalas, monuments, schools, colleges, other leading institutions, carpentry, music and dancing schools, agriculture training centre, shorthand and typing institutes, hospitals, doctors clinics, nursing homes, maternity homes, veterinery hospitals, mental hospitals, leper asylum, dental clinics, homoeopathic, unani and ayurvedic dispensary, vaccination centre, X-ray clinics, first aid centres, home for handicapped, garages (for keeping the automobile, tonga etc.) laundry, passengers' shelters and waiting rooms, poultry breeding centre, power sub-station, pump house, godowns, petrol bank, latrine, etc. From the above it may be observed that this is a big category particularly in the rural situation where practically every residential house has a counterpart cattle shed. In urban areas also the size of this category is normally related to the size class of towns.

Occupied-Residential houses—Difference between houselist and Enumeration.

At the time of house-listing there were 11,572,195 census houses in the State. Of these 8,933,165 census houses were being used wholly or partly as residential. The house-listing operations were conducted in September-October 1980.

The number of occupied residential houses in the State as revealed by enumeration carried out in February 1981 was 8,929,190.

Thus, there is a difference of 3,975 between the figures of house listing and enumeration. It will be useful to look at the difference in rural and urban areas separately.

Statement II-1

Operation	Number of residential Census houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Houselisting .	8,933,165	7,123,445	1,809,720
Enumeration .	8,929,190	7,071,115	1,858,075
Difference	(—3,975)	(—52,330)	(+48,355)
% of difference .	—0.04	—0.73	+2.67

It will be seen from the above that whereas there is a difference of only 3,975 between the figures of total residential houses counted at two operations, there is inverse variation in the rural and urban areas. Whereas in the rural areas the number of occupied residential census houses went down by 52,330 at the time of enumeration as compared to what it was at the time of houselisting, that in the urban areas went up by 48,355.

It is easy to account for the increase in the number of occupied residential census houses in the urban areas : in an urban situation of 327 towns, it only means about 148 new houses per town which is not much looking to the speed and pace of construction activity going on in the urban areas.

The diagnostic feature of a census house is the roof: constructions without roof at the time of house listing were not counted as houses at all; those having roof completed and inhabited were counted as 'occupied census houses'.

Also, a *jhuggi* is a census house by all means. The speed at which *jhuggis* are constructed and slums develop, is enough to show that the difference of 48,355 in four months is nothing unusual.

That the difference in the number of 'occupied residential houses' between house-listing and enumeration data is mainly due to development of slums in bigger towns is proved by the data itself. The difference between the house-listing and enumeration figures

of 'occupied residential census houses' in respect of urban areas of the district having big towns is shown below:

District	No. of occupied census houses in the urban areas at		Difference
	Houselisting	Enumeration	
1	2	3	4
Gwalior	90,625	93,995	3,370
Guna	22,030	23,371	1,341
Sagar	57,315	60,807	3,492
Indore	147,825	156,455	8,630
Bhopal	119,280	121,743	2,463
Jabalpur	169,900	178,628	8,728

Only some illustrative cases are being given here. Position in respect of all the districts is given in a table given in the succeeding pages.

It may, however, be stated at this point itself that 40 districts show an increase in the number of occupied residential houses at the time of enumeration. Five districts which show decrease are Shahdol (−262), Mandsaur (−14), Shajapur (−73), Seoni (−27) and Raipur (−2,652). Except Raipur district and, to some extent, Shahdol, the remaining 3 districts show only nominal decrease. In Shahdol district, the decrease by 262 is not surprising at all in view of the fast changing scene at Bansagar which is an urban area. Presence of 262 temporary hutments in September-October and their disappearance in February is not unlikely. In addition, this district has collieries where there is always a state of flux.

The situation of Raipur district is little more difficult to explain. This district has 6 towns and on an average the decrease is 442 occupied residential houses per town. But, in fact, all the towns are not equally affected. The author had himself seen large number of temporary hutments of the nomadic *Dewar* caste (professional tattooers) on Raipur—Bilaspur road within the limit of Raipur town as well temporary *tatta* hutments at the construction sites behind science college. These hutments and temporary shelters constructed during rains and listed in the house-listing operations had disappeared by January 1981.

Even otherwise, Raipur town does not show that nature and kind of *jhuggi* construction and development of slums as are observed in Bhopal or Indore. This feature coupled with the presence of temporary hutments in September-October and their disappearance in January-February easily explains the shortfall in the number of occupied residential houses in Raipur district at enumeration.

The position in the rural areas is a little more complex. Here, the number of residential census houses has decreased by 52,330. There can be a variety of reasons for this and some of these may be listed below:—

(i) A number of residential census houses which had existed at the time of houselisting did not exist at the time of enumeration. This is particularly the case at construction sites of reservoirs, mining centres, forest plantation and clearance works and so on.

(ii) The period of houselisting was in the thick of the *kharif* season. In the cultivation period, peasants construct temporary huts in the fields and live there. They return to their permanent houses after the season. The temporary huts might have been counted as residential at houselisting.

(iii) Out-migration after the *kharif* season in search of livelihood is a common feature in the Chhattisgarh region. Houses classified as residential may thus have been vacant at the time of enumeration. This out-migration was particularly noticeable in Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh and Raipur districts.

(iv) Wheat-harvesters, locally known as *Chaitua* had moved out from their villages together with their families to wheat-growing areas where they lived under the sky as houseless persons or built temporary houses. In either case, their residence in the parent area remained vacant. The movement of these *chaitua* begins from last week of December and they return to their villages only by end of April or beginning of May. In such a situation, the residential houses of these wheat harvesters was occupied at the time of houselisting but was vacant at the time of enumeration.

Vacant Census Houses

It will be seen that the proportion of vacant houses is small in some districts and four-times larger in others. Though it is difficult to list all the categories that may have been returned as vacant, it is quite likely that a major proportion of these may be those which are or could be residential. The present writer's own experience in the course of his tours through the length and breadth of this State indicates that these vacant houses consisted of the following:—

(i) Residential houses, the inmates of which had gone away in search of livelihood. Bus and truck-loads of labourers together with their families were out-migrating from Chhatarpur, Rajnandgaon and Bilaspur.

(ii) Residential houses under construction on which roof had been laid but which were not yet complete for habitation. Such a situation can easily be observed in urban areas.

(iii) Clusters of abandoned houses in the deserted villages of the tribal areas of central, eastern and south-eastern Madhya Pradesh, they are a common site in Bastar and particularly in Abujhmarh.

(iv) Field houses, locally known as *lari* in Chhattisgarh region and *kenli* in the Hill Maria area of Bastar are vacant for the field owner

Number of residential houses during Houselisting and Enumeration

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of residential houses						Difference		
		Houselisting			Enumeration					
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Morena	193,820	165,870	27,950	191,449	162,710	28,739	— 2,371	— 3,160	+ 789
2.	Bhind	140,360	114,730	25,630	139,571	113,589	25,982	— 789	— 1,141	+ 352
3.	Gwalior	164,000	73,375	90,625	167,247	73,252	93,995	+ 3,247	— 123	+ 3,370
4.	Datia	46,540	38,035	8,505	46,874	38,142	8,732	+ 334	+ 107	+ 227
5.	Shivpuri	149,325	131,295	18,030	146,522	127,833	18,689	— 2,803	— 3,462	+ 659
6.	Guna	163,795	141,765	22,030	163,141	139,770	23,371	— 654	— 1995	+ 1,341
7.	Tikamgarh	125,030	110,545	14,485	122,665	107,826	14,839	— 2,365	— 2,719	+ 354
8.	Chhatarpur	155,805	132,475	23,330	149,979	125,751	24,228	— 5,826	— 6,724	+ 898
9.	Panna	96,585	88,880	7,705	96,492	88,640	7,852	— 93	— 240	+ 147
10.	Sagar	223,425	166,110	57,315	225,882	165,075	60,807	+ 2,457	— 1,035	+ 3,492
11.	Damoh	132,380	114,450	17,930	131,346	113,028	18,318	— 1,034	— 1,422	+ 388
12.	Satna	195,400	161,235	34,165	193,741	159,025	34,716	— 1,659	— 2,210	+ 551
13.	Rewa	196,415	169,775	26,640	193,912	166,449	27,463	— 2,503	— 3,326	+ 823
14.	Shahdol	248,425	200,790	47,635	246,262	198,889	47,373	— 2,163	— 1,901	— 262
15.	Sidhi	163,685	159,780	3,905	163,598	159,409	4,189	— 87	— 371	+ 284
16.	Mandsaur	213,515	171,010	42,505	213,054	170,563	42,491	— 461	— 447	— 14
17.	Ratlam	129,075	89,080	39,995	131,919	91,141	40,778	+ 2,844	+ 2,061	+ 783
18.	Ujjain	175,860	104,170	71,690	186,495	114,621	71,874	+10,635	+10,451	+ 184
19.	Shajapur	138,955	118,885	20,070	139,941	119,944	19,997	+ 986	+ 1,059	— 73
20.	Dewas	123,945	100,200	23,745	126,645	101,803	24,842	+ 2,700	+ 1,603	+ 1,097
21.	Jhabua	130,955	120,310	10,645	127,833	116,378	11,455	— 3,122	— 3,932	+ 810
22.	Dhar	164,550	143,770	20,780	163,725	142,153	21,572	— 825	— 1,617	+ 792
23.	Indore	219,535	71,710	147,825	228,348	71,893	156,455	+ 8,813	+ 183	+ 8,630
24.	West-Nimar	244,140	206,610	37,530	246,897	207,618	39,279	+ 2,757	+ 1,008	+ 1,749
25.	East-Nimar	187,730	141,435	46,295	190,015	141,986	48,029	+ 2,285	+ 551	+ 1,734
26.	Rajgarh	129,245	112,525	16,720	128,732	111,440	17,292	— 513	— 1,085	+ 572
27.	Vidisha	130,100	111,325	18,775	130,225	110,608	19,617	+ 125	— 717	+ 842
28.	Bhopal	155,330	36,050	119,280	157,332	35,589	121,743	+ 2,002	— 461	+ 2,463
29.	Sehore	105,565	91,420	14,145	106,540	91,926	14,614	+ 975	+ 506	+ 469
30.	Raisen	115,415	103,550	11,865	115,962	103,901	12,061	+ 547	+ 351	+ 196
31.	Betul	154,750	128,785	25,965	157,791	129,889	27,902	+ 3,041	+ 1,104	+ 1,937
32.	Hoshangabad	174,385	129,010	45,375	176,645	130,946	45,699	+ 2,260	+ 1,936	+ 324
33.	Jabalpur	396,360	226,460	169,900	400,967	222,339	178,628	+ 4,607	— 4,121	+ 8,728
34.	Narsimhapur	108,360	93,925	14,435	109,042	94,061	14,981	+ 682	+ 136	+ 546
35.	Mandla	189,420	175,650	13,770	190,595	176,682	13,913	+ 1,175	+ 1,032	+ 143
36.	Chhindwara	217,190	169,790	47,400	221,049	173,266	47,783	+ 3,859	+ 3,476	+ 383
37.	Seoni	142,000	130,645	11,355	141,701	130,373	11,328	— 299	— 272	— 27
38.	Balaghat	212,205	193,600	18,605	211,772	192,582	19,190	— 433	— 1,018	+ 585
39.	Surguja	298,955	271,030	27,925	301,373	273,053	28,320	+ 2,418	+ 2,023	+ 395
40.	Bilaspur	536,220	457,840	78,380	528,979	450,109	78,870	— 7,241	— 7,731	+ 490
41.	Raigarh	274,705	252,040	22,665	273,646	250,487	23,159	— 1,059	— 1,553	+ 494
42.	Rajnandgaon	205,495	179,510	25,985	203,551	176,918	26,633	— 1,944	— 2,592	+ 648
43.	Durg	354,165	229,410	124,755	354,245	227,917	126,328	+ 80	— 1,493	+ 1,573
44.	Raipur	576,980	483,105	93,875	549,782	458,559	91,223	—27,198	—24,546	— 2,652
45.	Bastar	333,070	311,485	21,585	335,708	312,982	22,726	+ 2,638	+ 1,497	+ 1,141

lives in his house in the village. *Lari* is used for storing threshed grain temporarily.

(v) Roofed structures are quite a common feature in the rural weekly market places not only in Chhattisgarh region but over major part of Mahakoshal districts—and particularly so in the tribal areas of Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bastar etc. As a rule such structures should have been classified as 'Others' but the houselisting enumerator may have chosen to list them as vacant. Such entries came to notice not only during houselisting itself when they were corrected, but also later, when nothing could be done.

All these reasons of vacancy of Census houses are particularly noticeable in the eastern and south-eastern areas of the State. As an illustration, it may be seen that 7 districts of Raipur and Bilaspur divisions contain 30.97 per cent of the total vacant census houses of the State.

Most of the vacant Census houses are in the rural areas. Rural-Urban break-up of the vacant census houses is 72.80 : 27.20. As may be apparent from the discussions given in the beginning of this section, the reasons of vacancy differ in rural and urban areas. Whereas in the rural areas the reason might be deserted villages, field houses, market sheds and delapidated houses with roof remaining intact, the main reason in the urban areas are incomplete construction, ancient structures and vacancy for want of tenants.

The situation in the State may now be taken up for a little closer scrutiny in three parts—for the State as a whole, for rural areas only and for urban areas only.

Vacancy and Population Density

The very first feature which presents itself is the fact that the number of vacant houses has no correlation with the density of population in the district. The simplest situation could be for the districts with high population density to have less proportion of their houses remaining vacant and vice versa. However, this simple situation is not to be found. Only one or two examples may be given here leaving the readers to study the table below for satisfying themselves. Sidhi district having a population density of 94 shows more than 70 census houses of its per 1000 census houses as vacant whereas Durg district having more than twice the density has more proportion of vacant houses. Again, Surguja district with a density of 73 has 47.1 vacant houses in per 1,000 census houses whereas Bilaspur which has a little more than twice the density has 63.3 vacant houses per 1000 census houses.

Rural areas also show the absence of correlation between vacancy and density. Sidhi district having a rural density of 92 show vacancy of 71 per 1000 census houses whereas districts having lower densities—Chhatarpur (89), Chhindwara (83), Shahdol (81), Panna (70), Surguja (67), Betul (78), East-Nimar (79) and so on show lower proportion of vacant houses. Durg district with a rural density of 155 has 65 vacant census houses per 1000 census houses whereas Bastar district having a population density of 44 has only about 40 vacant houses.

Same picture is revealed by the urban areas. Bhind district having a density of 967 has 46.8 vacant houses per 1000 census houses whereas Chhindwara having more than three and a half times more density shows more than 80 vacant census houses. Again, Surguja district having a population density of 2,566 shows 94.8 vacancy per 1000 whereas Rewa with less than three and a half times density of Surguja shows less than two-third vacant census houses.

It will perhaps not be appropriate to spend any more time on thread-bare analysis; instead, the following table may be given which are self-explanatory.

TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
Districts in descending order of vacancy	No. of vacant census houses per 1,000 census houses	Density	Districts in descending order of vacancy	No. of vacant census houses per 1,000 census houses	Density	Districts in descending order of vacancy	No. of vacant census houses per 1,000 census houses	Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Durg	72.3	221	Sidhi	71.0	92	Chhatarpur	96.0	552
Sidhi	70.6	94	Durg	65.0	155	Surguja	94.8	2566
Bilaspur	63.3	148	Bilaspur	61.2	129	Hoshangabad	91.6	1978
Rajnandgaon	59.3	105	Jabalpur	58.9	124	Durg	86.4	2737
Damoh	58.1	99	Rajnandgaon	58.1	92	Damoh	84.3	2534
Chhatarpur	58.0	102	Damoh	54.0	85	Chhindwara	80.7	3501
Chhindwara	57.6	104	Shivpuri	53.7	74	Jhabua	80.2	1950
Bhopal	55.0	323	Chhatarpur	52.0	89	Balaghat	79.3	2015

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jabalpur	54.3	216	Chhindwara	51.7	83	Seoni	77.2	2300
Shivpuri	53.0	84	Satna	48.5	122	Bastar	76.7	2087
Hoshangabad	51.6	100	Shahdol	47.9	81	Bilaspur	74.7	1799
Shahdol	50.9	96	Sagar	43.7	94	Datia	74.1	8713
Satna	49.8	154	Panna	43.3	70	Mandsaur	73.2	4414
Surguja	47.1	73	Raipur	41.9	121	Tikamgarh	68.2	1293
Sagar	44.7	129	Surguja	41.5	67	Rajnandgaon	67.1	2991
			Indore	41.4	128	Rajgarh	63.9	1039
MADHYA PRADESH	44.2	118	Betul	40.4	78	Mandla	63.4	1221
Panna	44.1	76				Shahdol	62.8	686
East-Nimar	43.3	107	MADHYA PRADESH	40.3	95	Sehore	62.3	2138
Betul	43.3	92	Gwalior	40.2	102	Rewa	61.7	741
Raipur	43.1	145	East Nimar	39.5	79	West Nimar	61.6	4186
Seoni	42.3	92	Seoni	39.2	86	Morena	61.5	5895
Rewa	42.0	94	Rewa	38.7	172	Bhopal	60.7	2388
Balaghat	40.9	124	Bhopal	37.8	86	Ujjain	60.5	3836
Gwalior	39.6	212	Hoshangabad	37.1	76	Vidisha	60.1	8492
Ujjain	38.7	183	Guna	36.8	78			
Indore	38.7	362	Balaghat	36.5	114	MADHYA PRADESH	60.0	2179
Datia	38.0	153	Raigarh	36.4	103	Raisen	59.8	765
Raisen	38.0	84	Raisen	35.6	76	Sidhi	59.0	1946
Guna	37.9	91	Narsimhapur	33.9	111	Betul	58.7	3673
Raigarh	37.3	112	Bastar	33.9	44	Shajapur	56.6	2638
Bastar	37.0	47	Morena	32.5	97	East-Nimar	55.9	3064
Narsimhapur	36.8	127	Datia	31.0	124	Satna	55.8	1048
Morena	36.7	112	Tikamgarh	30.7	130	Panna	54.8	3551
West Nimar	34.9	121	Sehore	30.3	87	Narsimhapur	54.4	1738
Tikamgarh	34.7	146	West-Nimar	29.8	104	Dhar	50.3	1792
Sehore	34.3	100	Mandla	28.9	73	Raipur	49.2	3176
Mandla	31.2	78	Ujjain	26.3	117	Dewas	48.7	2864
Rajgarh	30.8	130	Vidisha	26.0	88	Jabalpur	48.1	2498
Vidisha	30.7	106	Rajgarh	25.5	115	Sagar	47.8	2697
Ratlam	30.2	161	Ratlam	25.2	113	Bhind	46.8	967
Dewas	29.3	113	Dewas	25.2	93	Raigarh	46.8	1394
Mandsaur	28.5	129	Dhar	22.4	114	Shivpuri	45.3	1195
Shajapur	26.1	136	Shajapur	21.0	116	Guna	44.9	2783
Dhar	26.0	130	Mandsaur	17.4	104	Ratlam	43.3	4432
Jhabua	22.4	117	Jhabua	17.0	108	Gwalior	38.8	1958
Bhind	19.8	218	Bhind	14.2	188	Indore	37.2	6362

Distribution

TOTAL

There are 15 districts which show higher vacancy than the State average. The districts in the eastern half of the State shows larger number of districts with higher vacancy rate. If a line is drawn at the western/south-western boundaries of Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni, the State gets neatly divided into two portions having more or less equal population. These two parts may, for the sake of discussion, be called as Eastern Madhya Pradesh and Western Madhya Pradesh. Of the 18 ditsricts of Eastern Madhya Pradesh, 10 are above the State average while of the 27 districts of Western Madhya Pradesh, only 5 are above the state average. Proportion-wise, 55.55 per cent of the districts of the eastern half of the state are above the State average while only 18.52 per cent of the western half are so placed.

The above discussion may be reduced in the form of a small statement:—

Unit	No. of districts	Proportion of State population	Proportion of the total vacant houses
1	2	3	4
Eastern Madhya Pradesh	18	49.93	56.8
Western Madhya Pradesh	27	50.07	43.2

Distribution pattern emerges more sharply on the map. If the difference between highest and the lowest proportions is divided into five parts, these divisions would be as follows:—

Division	No. of vacant houses per 1000 census houses
1	2
1 . .	18.1—29.0
2 . .	29.1—40.0
3 . .	40.1—51.0
4 . .	51.1—62.0
5 . .	62.1—73.0

On the map the picture is that the districts having lowest proportions are in the western region while those having highest proportions are in the esatern region. The distribution of second lowest proportion is also mostly in the western part of the State. As against this, the three higher divisions cover more districts of the eastern half of the State than its western half.

Bhind and Jhabua districts show the least vacancy situation for different reasons. Bhind is a high density area (218) whereas Jhabua has a much lower density (117). Bhind district has been suffering the curse of dacoity since a long time and people naturally live in compact settlements, there are no field houses; the houses are permanent in nature. Jhabua is a tribal preponderant district with settlements of isolated homesteads type with the result that there are no field houses which could possibly come under vacant census houses. It appears that construction activity is much less in these districts as compared to others.

What is true of the distribution of vacant census houses for the total area is also true of the rural areas. The general pattern remains, more or less, the same. The distribution could be plotted on the map with five divisions made between the lowest and the highest proportion.

The picture in the urban areas gets more mixed-up. Curiously enough, Chhatarpur district shows high vacancy proportion, and the possibility of archaeological monuments having been listed as vacant cannot be completely ruled out. In addition, there are quite a good number of old structures with their roof intact in Chhatarpur town itself and these may have been rightly listed as vacant. Actually speaking, Chhatarpur district is full of ancient structures examples of which may be seen on the road from Chhatarpur town to Nowgong town. Also, it is likely that the tatta-roofed structures of betel-leaf farming may have been wrongly listed as vacant—there are a good number of them in Garhi-Malehra town.

Hoshangabad district also shows high vacancy in urban areas. This is evidently due to substantial construction activity in Hoshangabad town itself where a colony was in progress on the road to Piparia but which was unoccupied at the time of houselisting. Also, during September-October, Pachmarhi town had a sizeable number of houses remaining vacant even the Raj Bhawan remains as such. Ranipura town had also quite a good number of vacant houses because of Tawa Project having been completed. Defence establishment on the southern part of Itarsi town was under construction but was not yet occupied at the time of houselisting. All these features gave high vacancy ratio to the urban areas of Hoshangabad district.

Residential

'House' has been defined in the Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary as follows:—

HOUSE:—A building for dwelling in; a building in general; a dwelling place; an inn; a public house; a household; a family in line of descent; kindred; a trading establishment; one of the twelve divisions of the heavens in astrology; a legislative or deliberative body or its meeting-place; a convent; school boarding-house; pupils of such collectively; section of a school where no such boarding-house exists; an audience; auditorium, or performance; etc.

It will be seen from this that the basic concept of a house is a residential house. Speaking historically, it can safely be presumed that when man first conceived of and constructed a house, it was for residing therein. And, the overwhelming preponderant use of the census house still remains for residing therein.

Residential houses may be wholly residential or partly residential. Taking these together, 77.2 per cent of the census houses in the State are being used for residential purposes wholly or partly. 22 districts in the state are above this average. These high residential—use districts form a compact block in the eastern part of the state and though Jabalpur, Narsimbapur, Betul, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Bhopal and Rajgarh, throw a tongue in the centre of the State. There is an isolated pocket in the south-west of the State comprising Jhabua, Dhar and West-Nimar districts.

The eastern districts show an interesting distribution. Entire Raipur-Bastar, Bilaspur and Rewa Revenue divisions show higher proportion of residential houses. 10 of these 22 districts have more than 25 per cent tribal population. It is perhaps useless to make any correlation of the high or low proportion of residential houses (wholly and partly) with the proportion of tribal population or with prosperity for it is curious to find districts like Jabalpur, Bhopal and Durg with districts like Jhabua, Sidhi and Bastar.

The districts of the State could be classified as follows on the basis of proportion of their houses being used for residential—wholly or partly.

Below 62.5	62.6—70 0	70.1—77.5	77.6—85 0	85 1—92 5
Shivpuri	Bhind	Morena	Jhabua	Satna
	Datia	Gwalior	Dhar	Rewa
	Tikamgarh	Guna	Rajgarh	Sidhi
	Chhatarpur	Panna	Bhopal	Shahdol
	Mandsaur	Sagar	Betul	Balaghat
	Ratlam	Damoh	Hoshangabad	Surguja
	Ujjain	Shajapur	Jabalpur	Raigarh
	Dewas	Indore	Narsimhapur	Bastar
	Sehore	West Nimar	Bilaspur	
	Mandla	East Nimar	Rajnandgaon	
		Vidisha	Durg	
		Raisen	Raipur	
		Chhindwara		
		Seoni		

It may be observed from the above table that low values for residential houses are all situated in the western part of the state with Mandla district being the only exception. Value 70.1-77.5 per cent is represented by districts which are located in the central part of the State but are more towards the western half than towards the eastern. Higher values are represented by rice-growing districts of the east and the tribal-preponderant districts of Dhar and Jhabua. Bhopal in which the capital of the State is situated, naturally shows a high value for residential houses : 74.99 per cent of its population lives only in Bhopal town itself.

The case of Shivpuri district is a little difficult to explain and may require further probing and field enquiries to find out the reason. Actually speaking Shivpuri district has always been registering lowest proportion for residential houses.

	1961	1971	1931
Proportion of residential Census houses (wholly and partly both)	55.1	58.79	59.87

Before attempting any explanation it will be useful to have a look at the rural-urban dispersal.

If the rural and urban picture is viewed separately and for the state as a whole the situation is that rural areas have lower proportion of their houses being used as wholly or partly residence. The respective values for Madhya Pradesh rural are 76.97 per cent as against 78.12 per cent for urban. To bring the picture in better perspective, we may look at the wholly residence and partly residence separately.

Normally one would expect higher proportion for purely residential houses in the rural areas for the urban areas having more diversified economic picture could be expected to have more houses being used as partly residence as well as higher proportion under various other uses. But, for the State as a whole of the 100 houses in the rural areas 72.64 are used purely for residential purpose whereas of the 100 houses in the urban areas, the number used purely for residence is 73.52. Instead of going in for a full-length discussion, it may be useful to arrange the districts in the following statements:—

Purely Residential

Districts where the proportion of census houses being used for purely residential purposes:

Higher value in rural areas than in urban	Lower value in rural areas than in urban
Morena	Bhind
Guna	Gwalior
Satna	Datia
Rewa	Shivpuri
Shahdol	Tikamgarh
Sidhi	Chhatarpur
Jhabua	Panna
Dhar	Sagar
West Nimar	Damoh
East Nimar	Mandsaur
Rajgarh	Ratlam
Raisen	Ujjain
Hoshangabad	Shajapur
Narsimhapur	Dewas
Seoni	Indore
Balaghat	Vidisha
Surguja	Bhopal
Bilaspur	Sehore
Raigarh	Betul
Rajnandgaon	Jabalpur
Raipur	Mandla
Bastar	Chhindwara
	Durg

Shop-cum-residence

Except in Gwalior, Bhopal and Raipur districts, the proportion of houses being used as shop-cum-residence is lower in rural than in urban areas in all the other 42 districts. This is quite natural because the needs of a relatively bigger and better-off residential area have to be served in the urban situation. Why there is a larger percentage of shop-cum-residence in Gwalior district can be easily understood if one visits Mohna village thereof. In fact all villages of Gwalior district lying on Agra-Bombay Highway have large number of shop-cum-residence structures. So is the case in Bhopal where villages all along the periphery of Bhopal town have got shop-cum-residence houses selling the usual daily necessities. One can see the same situation in Raipur district in villages like Simga, Kurud, Dharsiwa, Abhanpur, Rajim, Panduka, Nagri and so on. In fact many of these places are on the way to urbanisation and when they do so, these districts also may fall in line with other districts in having larger proportion of shop-cum-residence registered by urban areas.

Workshop-cum-risidence

(Madhya Pradesh State : Rural 3.35; Urban 2.82).

Districts where the proportion of Census houses being used as workshop-cum-dwelling is:

Higher in rural areas than in urban	Lower in rural areas than in urban
1	2
Morena	Bhind
Chhatarpur	Gwalior
Panna	Datia
Sagar	Shivpuri
Damoh	Guna
Satna	Tikamgarh
Rewa	Dewas
Shahdol	Jhabua
Sidhi	Dhar
Mandsaur	East Nimar
Ratlam	Rajgarh
Ujjain	Vidisha
Shajapur	Bhopal
Indore	Schore
West Nimar	Raisen
Betul	Narsimhapur
Hoshangabad	Chhindwara
Jabalpur	Seoni
Mandla	Rajnandgaon
balaghat	
Surguja	
Bilaspur	
Raigarh	
Durg	
Raipur	
Bastar	

There are 26 districts in which the proportion of workshop-cum-residence in the rural areas is higher than its counterpart in the urban areas. In some districts the gap between the proportions is very narrow but in some others it is quite large. In fact workshop-cum-residence is quite a characteristic feature of the rural areas—the shoe-maker, the carpenter, the blacksmith, flour-mill and the like—all of which cater to the day-to-day needs of the rural agricultural population. The case of Sagar and Damoh districts deserves special mention. These districts as well as Jabalpur and Balaghat districts have bidi-rolling spread over quite a substantial scale in the rural areas and this is responsible for the high proportion they show.

Another point which may be mentioned in this connection is that the rural areas of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Shivpuri districts show relatively low percentages of workshop-cum-residence and this could probably be due to the fact that being contiguous, they are served by the Gwalior urban complex rather than by rural workshops.

Workshop-cum-residence situation indicates what has been defined in the census, as the household industry. It will therefore, be interesting to study if the proportion of census houses being used as workshop-cum-residence shows any correlation with the proportion of workers engaged in household industry. For this purpose the districts could be ranked according to the proportions of workshop-cum-residence and the workers engaged in household industry. It may, however, be mentioned that the proportion of workers engaged in household industry is based on the figures given in Paper I of 1981 (Supplement) of Madhya Pradesh. The ranks are found to be as follows:—

Rank according to proportion of census houses used as workshop-cum-residence	District	Rank according to proportion of workers engaged in household industry
1	2	3
1	Sagar	1
2	Damoh	2
3	Balaghat	5
4	Jabalpur	3
5	Sidhi	32
6	Raigarh	14
7	Narsimhapur	6
8	Satna	4
9	Shahdol	28
10	Rajgarh	20
11	Panna	13
12	Ujjain	16
13	Shajapur	21
14	Ratlam	23
15	Raipur	29
16	Chhatarpur	9
17	Guna	12
18	Raisen	11
19	Betul	31
20	Rewa	8
21	Hoshangabad	17
22	Rajnandgaon	38
23	Dewas	22
24	Tikamgarh	10
25	Bilaspur	25
26	East-Nimar	39

1	2	3
27	Dhar	35
28	Bastar	41
29	Chhindwara	26
30	Durg	27
31	Mandla	36
32	Sehore	15
33	Mandsaur	33
34	Indore	24
35	Seoni	34
36	Surguja	43
37	Datia	18
38	West-Nimar	37
39	Vidisha	30
40	Gwalior	10
41	Jhabua	45
42	Bhopal	7
43	Shivpuri	40
44	Bhind	42
45	Morena	44

It may be observed that there are three situations:—

(i) Districts which occupy the same rank—these are Sagar, Damoh, Bilaspur and Mandsaur.

(ii) Districts which occupy a higher rank in respect of use of the census house as workshop-cum-residence but go down when ranked on the basis of proportion of workers engaged in household industry; and

(iii) Districts which improve their position when ranking is done on the basis of the proportion of workers engaged in household industry.

When the household industry is such and all or major number of the members of the household living in that house participate in that industry, then one could visualise that the district would maintain the same rank. Such is easily the situation as bidi-making, making earthenware and tiles and also weaving. The other situation can be where the household industry is such that only one member of the household is engaged in it while other working population of the household is engaged in other economic activities. Examples of such situations could be country shoe making and repairing, village tailor etc. In such cases the rank of the district where such industries are more numerous than others, will tend to go down when ranking is done on the basis of workers engaged in household industry.

The third situation could be of industries where the size of the concerned household is large and where apart from the members of the household some outsiders also participate. When such industries are more numerous than others, the districts would improve their portion.

Shops, Shop-cum-residence, Restaurants and eating houses

The use of census houses as shops and eating houses is mainly an urban situation and this is reflected in the tables. For the state as a whole only 6 per 1000 census houses are used as shops and 1 as restaurant and eating place in the rural areas. The corresponding figures in the urban areas are 49 and 7.

In fact the proportion of shop-cum-residence, shops and restaurants and eating houses added together could, to some extent, indicate the relative prosperity of districts. All the three uses relate to use of the census houses as trading establishments. So, higher the proportion of these in a district, greater may be the general prosperity subject, of course to the presumption that the size-class of units follows a uniform pattern in all the districts. Distribution of districts in various proportion ranges works out as below:—

Distribution of census houses used as workshop-cum-residences, shop and restaurants etc., by percentage range average

(*M.P. State* 2.91)

Below 2.0		2.0—2.75	2.76—3.50	3.51—5.0		5.1+	
Bastar	(1.23)	Tikamgarh	Dhar (2.78)	Guna	(3.60)	Bhopal	(5.30)
Surguja	(1.27)	Balaghat	Panna	Jabalpur	(3.61)	Indore	(6.50)
Mandla	(1.29)	Chhatarpur	Damoh	Satna	(3.62)		
Betul	(1.63)	Raisen	Bilaspur	Narsimhapur	(3.73)		
Seoni	(1.66)	Chhindwara	Raipur	Gwalior	(4.11)		
Raigarh	(1.79)	Shivpuri	Dewas	Ujjain	(4.15)		
Jhabua	(1.93)	Rajnandgaon	East-Nimar	Mandsaur	(4.19)		
Sidhi	(1.93)	Bhind	Sehore	Durg	(4.25)		
		Morena	Hoshangabad	Raisen	(4.61)		
			Datia				
			Shajapur				
			West-Nimar				
			Vidisha				
			Rajgarh				
			Rewa				
			Sagar				

It may be noted that, broadly speaking, the above table reflects the relative prosperity of districts. As has already been stated, the shops, eating houses etc. are more an urban situation though now, eating places are strewn along the bus arteries and in villages falling on the National and State highways. Taking urban areas alone, the distribution of districts in various percentage ranges is as below:—

Distribution of Census houses used as shop-cum-residence, shop and restaurants etc. in districts by percentage ranges average

(*M.P. State Urban 7.48*)

5.01—6.50		6.51—8.00		8 01—9.50		9.51—11.0		11.01+	
Raisen	(6.34)	Tikamgarh	(7.61)	Ratlam	(9.21)	Satna	(10.74)	Rewa	(11.51)
Bhopal	(6.33)	East-Nimar	(7.58)	Jhabua	(9.21)	Shajapur	(10.32)		
Rajnandgaon	(6.20)	Hoshangabad	(7.51)	Datia	(9.10)	Vidisha	(10.20)		
Chhindwara	(6.18)	Seoni	(7.26)	Sehore	(8.99)	Sidhi	(10.06)		
Jabalpur	(5.97)	Raipur	(7.02)	Rajgarh	(8.82)	Narsimhapur	(9.63)		
Chhatarpur	(5.86)	Mandla	(6.97)	Indore	(8.80)	Guna	(9.61)		
Bastar	(5.44)	Rajgarh	(6.77)	Bhind	(8.73)	Mandsaur	(9.59)		
Surguja	(5.31)	Bilaspur	(6.76)	Damoh	(8.68)	Panna	(9.59)		
Shahdol	(5.30)	Balaghat	(6.73)	Shivpuri	(8.60)	West-Nimar	(9.57)		
Betul	(5.04)	Gwalior	(6.71)	Dewas	(8.39)				
Durg	(5.03)			Sagar	(8.39)				
				Dhar	(8.33)				
				Morena	(8.24)				
				Ujjain	(8.04)				

These proportions are a little difficult to understand unless one has actually seen the field situation obtaining in Madhya Pradesh. For example it is difficult to understand how, on the one hand, districts like Rewa, Sidhi, West-Nimar and Panna show high proportion of their census houses in the urban areas under use as shop-cum-residence. shop and restaurants etc., whereas, on the other districts like Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Raipur show low proportions.

One has also to keep the proportions of other uses in view while appreciating any particular use. Rewa, Sidhi and Panna districts do not have industrial development and the preponderant economic activity, apart from cultivation is perhaps trading. The whole of Rewa city is full of shop-cum-residence situation and so in the case with Panna. In the absence of factories, workshops, and other uses, the use as partly or wholly shop emerges as a prominent use.

It is not possible to go into details district by district. One has to visit the towns of districts like Narsimhapur, Guna to see that they are what could be called trade-predominent districts. Rewa is particularly so being away from a railway route and the urban areas serving the rural interior by their trading establishments.

It is equally interesting to study the varying situation in cities. This is done in the table below. It may be noted that Khandwa, and Murwara are new entrants, as cities.

Distribution of Census Houses used as shop-cum-residence, shop and restaurants etc. in cities as percentage of total census houses

City	1981	1971	1961
1	2	3	4
Ratlam U.A.	9.41	7.5	8.0
Indore U.A.	8.92	7.3	8.1
Burhanpur	8.81	7.0	7.2
Sagar U.A.	8.39	8.6	7.8
Murwara U.A.	8 22	..	..
Ujjain U.A.	8.06	6.8	7.7
Khandwa	7.89	..	..
Bilaspur	7.75	6.1	5.4
Gwalior U.A	6.59	7.7	7 8
Raipur	6.50	7.8	8.0
Bhopal	6.24	7.3	7.6
Jabalpur	5.47	6.1	5.1
Durg-Bhilainagar U.A	4.90	5.2	4.3

Note.—1961 and 1971 constitution of these urban centres now treated as city may be kept in view.

It may be observed that Ratlam has always been high as a trade centre. It was occupying second rank in 1961, fourth in 1971 and is at the top now. The fact only shows that proportionately more shops and restaurants, eating places are being opened or constructed than houses for other uses.

The case of Burhanpur also shows that the use of census houses as shop-cum-residence, shop and restaurants is growing at a relatively faster pace than other uses. So is the case with Ujjain, Bilaspur and Indore. The situation seems to have stabilised elsewhere and may be construction activity for residential purposes has grown relatively at a faster pace than trading establishments and eating houses etc.

It will be pertinent, to clarify one point here. Panna district does not show any figure in urban areas for restaurants, sweetmeat shop, eating places and for places of entertainment. This is perhaps due to the fact that these tables have been prepared on a 20 per cent sample and Panna District urban presents that rare picture where such uses of census houses has not been noted in the sample. However, the possibility of wrong coding cannot be ruled out completely. One can see only number of sweetmeat shops and eating places at the bus stand itself of Panna town.

Hotels, Sarai, Dharmashala, Tourist Home and Inspection Houses

Relatively greater use of census houses as hotels, sarai, dharmashala, tourist home and Inspection houses can be expected in districts which have pilgrimage centres, places of tourist interest, trading and commercial centres and administrative centres. Considering the total picture the districts get classified as follows:—

Distribution of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses in district per 10,000 census houses thereof

5 and below		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		20+	
Panna	(5)	Datia	(9)	Bhind	(11)	Shivpuri	(20)	Bastar	(61)
Rewa	(3)	Guna	(10)	Morena	(12)	West-Nimar	(18)		
Sidhi	(5)	Tikamgarh	(10)	Gwalior	(15)	Mandla	(17)		
Durg	(5)	Chhatarpur	(8)	Satna	(11)				
		Sagar	(7)	Mandsaur	(15)				
		Damoh	(6)	Ujjain	(13)				
		Shahdol	(6)	Jhabua	(13)				
		Ratlam	(10)	Dhar	(13)				
		Shajapur	(6)	Indore	(11)				
		Dewas	(7)	Rajgarh	(14)				
		East-Nimar	(9)	Bhopal	(12)				
		Vidisha	(6)	Sehore	(11)				
		Raisen	(10)	Hoshangabad	(12)				
		Betul	(7)	Jabalpur	(13)				
		Narsimhapur	(8)						
		Chhindwara	(9)						
		Seoni	(8)						
		Balaghat	(9)						
		Surguja	(7)						
		Raigarh	(7)						
		Bilaspur	(7)						
		Rajnandgaon	(8)						
		Raipur	(7)						

In all the uses of census houses, it is this use in which there is the greatest likelihood of wrong description and its escape from notice during tabulation leading to wrong coding and consequent distruction of figures. It is in respect of the use as 'hotels' that this likelihood arises.

The common-sense appreciation of the term 'hotel' and the common-place use of this term is relating to what should correctly go to eating places. An humble tea-shop in the rural areas is also termed and known as 'hotel'. Though particular efforts were taken to beat the correct interpretation of this particular use as hotel down the line during training the figures which are before us show that the efforts have not succeeded or failed to reach the last and of the line-i.e the house-listing enumerator who mattered most.

These figures have therefore to be occupied with a pinch of salt. It is easy to understand the low proportion shown by Panna, Sidhi and Rewa but it is difficult to understand high proportions displayed by West-Nimar, Jhabua and Rajgarh as well many other districts.

However, the tribal preponderant district of Bastar represents a correct picture. One who is not conversant with the interior of Bastar just cannot appreciate the highest proportion of hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, inspection houses there. The fact is that most of the villages in North-Baster and practically all the villages in South-Bastar still retain the institution of what is known as *Thana Gudi*. *Thana Gudi* is a house constructed by the tribals in every village

for the use of visiting officials. In North-Bastar *Ghotul* or the village dormitory is often used as *Thana Gudi* if there is no independent *Gudi*. All such *Thana Gudis* has come under this use to produce the highest figure of 61 out of every 10,000 census houses being used as such.

Business houses and offices

This use includes offices, both government and private, business houses and bank etc. Business house has been defined as house where transaction in money or other articles takes place. From this itself it would be clear that this is a situation of administrative and commercial centres where government offices and banks tend to concentrate in some cities.

In the context of Madhya Pradesh, one could think of Bhopal and Indore districts showing high proportions and small districts which are less developed commercially and otherwise, like Datia, Panna Surguja etc., showing low proportions. This is exactly what the figures represent. For proper appreciation, the number of census houses under use as offices etc. are being shown out of 10,000 houses.

Distribution of census houses as offices, business houses etc. in districts out of 10,000 census houses thereof

M.P. State (30)

Below 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		31 to 45		46+	
Surguja	(20)	Damoh	(25)	Shajapur	(30)	Ujjain	(42)	Bhopal	(94)
Shivpuri	(18)	Rewa	(25)	Dhar	(30)	Jabalpur	(41)	Indore	(71)
Tikamgarh	(18)	West-Nimar	(25)	Chhindwara	(30)	Balaghat	(40)		
Panna	(18)	Bilaspur	(25)	Narsimhapur	(29)	Ratlam	(39)		
Datia	(15)	Morena	(24)	Bastar	(29)	Mandsaur	(38)		
		Sidhi	(24)	Satna	(28)	East-Nimar	(38)		
		Vidisha	(24)	Betul	(27)	Gwalior	(37)		
		Durg	(24)	Seoni	(27)	Dewas	(37)		
		Raipur	(24)			Hoshangabad	(35)		
		Bhind	(23)			Sagar	(34)		
		Rajgarh	(23)			Shahdol	(31)		
		Mandla	(23)			Sehore	(31)		
		Jhabua	(22)			Raisen	(31)		
		Raigarh	(22)						
		Rajnandgaon	(22)						
		Guna	(21)						
		Chhatarpur	(21)						

Bhopal, the district having the State capital has 9.4 houses per 1,000 census houses, which are under use as office/business houses. It is followed by Indore, the district having the commercial centre of the State. But there is quite a gap between Bhopal and Indore and again after quite a gap come Ujjain and Jabalpur districts.

Use of census houses as offices and business houses is also an urban situation. No doubt there are offices like panchayat office or Naib Tahsildar's Office or again the Gramin Bank or even the branch of nationalised bank in rural areas, the offices and business houses tend to concentrate in the urban areas.

For a better appreciation, the urban picture may be viewed separately.

M.P. State (94)

Below 70		71—90		91—110		111—130		131+	
Gwalior	(64)	Bhind	(89)	East-Nimar	(108)	Shajapur	(128)	Sidhi	(290)
Datia	(64)	Shahdol	(89)	Balaghat	(108)	Raisen	(128)	Sehore	(17)
Durg	(53)	Chhatarpur	(87)	Ratlam	(107)	Bastar	(126)	Jhabua	(161)
		Sagar	(87)	Dhar	(107)	Bhopal	(121)	Mandla	(158)
		Chhindwara	(87)	Morena	(105)	Dewas	(119)	Seoni	(151)
		Bilaspur	(86)	Satna	(100)	Guna	(116)	Panna	(137)
		Ujjain	(85)	West-Nimar	(97)	Damoh	(113)		
		Vidisha	(84)	Shivpuri	(96)	Mandsaur	(113)		
		Betul	(84)	Tikamgarh	(96)	Rewa	(112)		
		Raipur	(80)	Rajgarh	(96)	Narsimhapur	(111)		
		Jabalpur	(78)	Indore	(95)	Raigarh	(111)		
		Rajnandgaon	(74)	Hoshangabad	(95)				
				Surguja	(92)				

At first look, the picture appears somewhat ludicrous with Sidhi district urban showing the highest proportion of its houses being used as offices and business houses. Apparently there are two reasons. First, Sidhi district urban has the least number of houses in the State so the number of offices/business houses tend to show higher proportion. For example, it may be observed from the table that total number of census houses in Sidhi urban are 5,170 of which 150 are used as offices, business houses. As against this Sehore district urban has 19,724 census houses of which 335 are in use as offices and business houses. Though in terms of actual number Sehore district urban has larger number, the proportion gets reduced because of the total number.

Second, the proportion of all other uses tend to get inflated because Sidhi urban does not show any figure in places of entertainment. This may be, as already stated in one of the preceding paragraphs, due to sampling or due to coding error. The chances for the second possibility are however, very remote : a cinema house is difficult to get wrong code.

The other way to look at the situation is this. It is the so-called backward districts which show higher proportion of office etc. in their urban areas. The size of urban areas in these districts is less a scompared to say district like Raipur, Jabalpur or Indore but the urban area(s) have to get the same number of government offices or may be even more. The proportion therefore goes up. It has also to be remembered that various other offices like pleader's offices, political parties' offices and similar others are included in this category.

Places of entertainment etc.

The constituents of this use are cinema houses, theatre, community hall, panchayat ghar etc. and its distribution in 10,000 census houses districts-wise brings out an interesting picture because it not only indicates the general prosperity of a district (in say, having cinema houses and community halls) but also indicates a social picture. A tribal preponderant district where tribal panchayat system is strong or again where dormitory system is in vogue (as in Baster district), the number is likely to go up. The table has, therefore, to be seen with this angle.

Be that as it may, the number of places of entertainment and places of community gathering is as follows:—

Distribution of census houses used as places of entertainment etc. in districts by range average in 10,000 census house

MP. State (10)

Below—5		6—9		10—12		13—15		16+	
Satna	(2)	Morena	(9)	Ratlam	(12)	West-Nimar	(15)	Bastar	(26)
Panna	(1)	Gwalior	(9)	Rajgarh	(12)	Tikamgarh	(13)		
Rewa	(1)	Damoh	(9)	Durg	(12)	Dewas	(13)		
Sidhi	(1)	Shahdol	(9)	Shivpuri	(11)	Jhabua	(13)		
		Vidisha	(9)	Mandsaur	(11)	Indore	(13)		
		Bhopal	(9)	Shajapur	(11)	Raipur	(13)		
		Raisen	(9)	Hoshangabad	(11)				
		Chhindwara	(9)	Jabalpur	(11)				
		Balaghat	(9)	Narsimhapur	(11)				
		Bhind	(8)	Seoni	(11)				
		Chhatarpur	(8)	Ujjain	(10)				
		Sagar	(8)	East-Nimar	(10)				
				Sehore	(10)				
				Mandla	(10)				
				Raigarh	(10)				
				Rajnandgaon	(10)				

Quite understandably, Bastar district shows the highest figure of 2.6 census houses being used as place of entertainment etc. out of this every 1,000 houses (in other words 26 out of 10,000). The entire Muria country in Narayanpur and Kondagaon tahsils is a 'Kingdom of the Youngs' with their well organised *Ghotul* system in voguel. Practically every Muria village in these tahsils and also practically all the villages in the remote Abhuphmar area have the *ghotal* house which is used as a place of community gathering. Those areas in Bastar district which do not have the *ghotal* system, have a strong tribal organisation in tribal panchayats and many villages have a separate building or house for this purpose.

West-Nimar and Jhabua districts also have a strong tribal panchayat organisation. As against this picture we have the districts in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand areas where the indigenous panchayat system is almost non-existent and where perhaps cinema houses are the only census houses which qualify inclusion in this column.

The case of districts like Indore, Raipur, Jabalpur etc. presents a picture of general prosperity in the form of cinema houses and community halls. The drive of the State Govt. in constructing Panchayat-ghar in many districts has also given this picture reflected in this statement above.

Places of Worship etc.

The proportion of Census houses used as places of worships depends to a large extent on the historical background as well as the religious history of the district. The statement given below shows the number of Census houses in use as places of worship per 10,000 census houses: —

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35—70		71—100		101—140		141—200		201+	
Raigarh	(69)	Rewa	(97)	Morena	(134)	Shivpuri	(187)	Vidisha	(206)
Mandla	(68)	Bilaspur	(96)	Bhind	(133)	Datia	(183)		
Shahdol	(62)	Balaghat	(87)	Ratlam	(132)	Shajapur	(175)		
Seoni	(60)	Sidhi	(86)	Chhatarpur	(131)	Gwalior	(175)		
Jhabua	(40)	Narsimhapur	(85)	Raisen	(119)	Guna	(163)		
Surguja	(35)	Rajnandgaon	(84)	Sehore	(115)	Mandsaur	(159)		
		Chhindwara	(83)	Dewas	(106)	Ujjain	(158)		
		Betul	(82)	Dhar	(105)	Raigarh	(156)		
		Indore	(80)	Jabalpur	(104)	Satna	(145)		
		Bhopal	(80)	Raipur	(102)	Tikamgarh	(141)		
		Damoh	(79)	Bastar	(101)	Panna	(141)		
		Durg	(78)			Sagar	(141)		
		East-Nimar	(74)						
		Hoshangabad	(74)						
		West-Nimar	(72)						

With a glorious historical tradition and religious history behind it Vidisha district shows the highest proportion as places of worship. And, in fact Shivpuri, Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain also show the more or less same trend for similar reasons. The tribal areas of Bastar, Raipur have a structure with roof for the various village deities. The high residential content in districts like Bhopal, Indore and Durg tend to lower down the proportion of places of worship. The tribal preponderant Raigarh, Mandla, Shadhol, Jhabua and Surguja show relatively less proportion because here the tribal either do not have a village deity at all or their deitis are placed under a *Saja* tree. Except the Church that the Christian missionary are constructing in the interior of Raigarh district, these tribal areas do not have separate community place of worship.

Other census houses

For the total area of State as a whole the 'other' category of use of census houses is next only to wholly residential census houses, except in Sidhi, Balaghat and Raigarh districts, where the category of workshop-cum-residence take precedence over it.

The category of 'other' census houses is a residual category. It may however, be useful to indicate, as far as possible the uses of census houses, which were given the code as 'others'.

(1) Schools.
(2) Carpentry Training centre.
(3) Weaving Training Centre.
(4) Agriculture Training Centre.
(5) Adult Education Training Centre.
(6) Shorthand and Typing Training Centre.
(7) Public Library.
(8) Health and Medical Institutions.
(9) Hospitals and Dispensaries.
(10) Nursing Homes.
(11) Vaccination Centre.
(12) X-Ray Clinics.
(13) Mental Asylum.
(14) Home for Handicaps.
(15) Cattle Shed.
(16) Garrage.
(17) Godown.
(18) Laundry Houses.
(19) Petrol Pump.
(20) Public Latrines.
(21) Coaching Centres.
(22) Study Rooms.
(23) Tube Well Houses.
(24) Control Room.
(25) Kitchen.
(26) Goushala.
(27) Pinjarpole and Kanji House.
(28) Cratche (Zoolaghar).
(29) Menstruation hut or Hala. Pedoghaoi of Abhujhmar Area.

In addition residential houses partly having non-residential use other than shop and workshop were also classified as 'others.'

In the rural situation it is usually the cattle sheds which have come under this category. Distribution of census houses used as 'others' in the districts in percentage ranges is given below:—

Below 5.00		5.00—9.99		10.00—14.99		15.00—19.99		20.00—24.99		25.00 and above	
Shahdol	(4.96)	Durg	(9.88)	Sagar	(14.71)	Panna	(19.78)	Bhind	(24.92)	Shivpuri	(29.78)
Bastar	(4.85)	Raipur	(9.59)	Rajgarh	(13.50)	Chhindwara	(19.45)	Mandsaur	(24.56)	Mandla	(28.14)
Sidhi	(4.23)	Narsimhapur	(9.43)	Betul	(13.24)	Damoh	(19.26)	Dewas	(23.37)	Tikamgarh	(27.98)
Balaghat	(4.23)	Rajnandgaon	(8.64)	Hoshangabad	(12.73)	Vidisha	(19.03)	Ratlam	(21.87)	Datia	(26.70)
Raigarh	(3.68)	Bhopal	(8.10)	Indore	(11.28)	East-Nimar	(18.02)	Ujjain	(21.38)	Chhatarpur	(25.94)
Surguja	(3.19)	Rewa	(7.52)	Satna	(10.94)	Morena	(17.60)	Shajapur	(20.97)	Sehore	(25.45)
		Jabalpur	(7.06)			Guna	(17.23)				
		Bilaspur	(5.46)			Gwalior	(17.09)				
						Jhabua	(16.49)				
						Seoni	(15.91)				
						Dhar	(15.26)				
						Raisen	(15.13)				
						East-Nimar	(15.12)				

Yet another angle

It must have become amply clear by now that it will be a mistake mentally to equate a census house with a dwelling for human beings. However use of the census houses purely for residential purposes still remains, and will perhaps continue to remain, the overwhelmingly preponderant use. In addition to the use for residence, the census houses have 10 other uses.

The author does not deserve to be accused of making only a very crude analysis of the data given in this volume : surely, one could present a much clearer picture of the variegated facets of this large State. Census of India has a tradition of meticulous collection of data from the field, correctly compiling and tabulating it and presenting that data with just obvious conclusions leaving the field to discriminating scholars and research workers to dive deeper.

The analysis is however, clear enough to show incidence of various uses changes from district to district. Leaving the vacant census houses out of consideration, rest of the 11 columns may be seen closely. Use of the census houses purely for residential purpose is the largest single use everywhere in all the 45 districts and for the sake of brevity this may also be put off out consideration. We are then left with ten uses and, even at the risk of repetition, it will be useful to have a hard look at them again.

The various uses of census houses could be arranged in order of the proportionate incidence of use and could be given rank from 1 to 11 (including purely residential use). In the State as a whole and in all the 45 districts, use as purely residence, gets the first rank. This, as has already been stated, may be left from consideration. The other 10 uses then interchanges places as we go from one district to another. (This exercise is given as annexure and may be seen to advantage).

For the State as a whole and for its rural and urban areas separately, the ranking of the different uses is as shown below:—

Sl. No	Use	Rank for the State as a whole		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Purely residential	1	1	1
2.	Shop-cum-residence	5	5	6
3.	Workshop-cum-residence	3	3	4
4.	Hotels etc.	10	11	10
5.	Shops	4	6	3
6.	Offices etc.	8	8	7
7.	Factories and Workshops	7	7	5
8.	Restaurants etc.	9	9	9
9.	Places of entertainment	11	10	11
10.	Places of worship	6	4	8
11.	Others	2	2	2

Does this by itself not provide an interesting picture worth looking at? We will first look at the State as a whole and then go over to the districts.

As already stated earlier, the category 'Others' is a residual category. It rank 2 in the various uses in all—total, rural and urban—and quite understandably so. In the rural areas, every cultivator of some importance as well as others following different vocation have a cattle shed attached to their houses which comes under this category. It is certain that in the rural areas this has formed the major part of 'Others'.

As against this, the urban areas have any number of garages for parking cars, tongas and *rikshas* and other census houses under use already listed. Thus, as far as the total, rural and urban picture, of the State as a whole is concerned, the 'Others' category occupying rank two is not difficult to understand.

For rest of the uses, we may go rank by rank. For total area as well as rural, workshop-cum-residence occupies rank 3 but in the urban areas, it is the use as shop that comes to the third rank. This is, again, a true reflection of the exact field situation. In the rural areas, the margin between a workshop and shop is very narrow. A *basor* makes his bamboo baskets in the house where he lives and sells it there itself or in the markets. This house becomes workshop-cum-residence in either case for manufacture is more important than selling. And so does the *Kumhar* (potter), *Lohar* (blacksmith), *Teli* (oil-presser) *Katia, Kori* or *Julaha* (weaver), *badhai* (Carpenter), *mochi* (shoe-maker) and so on. All these cater to the needs of the rural population and no independent shop becomes necessary. With 0.98 per cent of the census houses being in the rural areas, the rural picture is reflected in the total picture.

Whereas in the rural areas, the producer of goods and the seller of the goods is the same, the picture becomes different in the urban areas: here trading takes precedence over making or manufacture, a dichotomy is created. Goods manufactured elsewhere are sold unlike in the rural areas. So in the urban areas the use of census house as shop comes to fore.

The story of the fourth rank becomes interesting. Shops occupy this rank for the total area and obviously the urban situation influences and dominates the total picture. In the urban areas, it is the workshop-cum-residence that comes to this rank for in smaller towns the tailor, shoe-maker, carpenter, weaver and others have still a workshop-cum-residence rather than factory picture. In the rural areas it is the places of worship that come to the fourth rank.

In the ranking of uses 1 to 4, which have been discussed so far, it is really a beautiful and true picture of the State is revealed. In the rural areas the order is houses used as dwellings—houses for the cattle, workshop-cum-residence, places of worship. In another words residence for the self, shed for the cattle still the backbone of cultivation, workshop at the place of residence itself to sustain the rural economy and then places for the myriad gods and godlings.

Urban life is a hustle-bustle the idea of the almighty god becomes slightly diluted, life as it is here becomes more important than life that it would be 'there' and so the order is—residence for the self—schools, hospitals, garages and so on—shops for trading and ensuring flow of goods to those who do not produce and then the petty manufacturers in workshop-cum-residence.

Rather than philosophising, we may go over to the fifth rank now. Shop-cum-residence occupies this rank in order of proportionate use in case of total and rural areas but it is the factories and workshops which come to this rank in the urban areas. The sixth rank is quite a heterogeneous picture—places of worship in the total area, shops in the rural areas and shop-cum-residence in the urban areas. In this rank, trading becomes important whether it is the "break the book" type petty shopkeeper who keeps small quantities for sale at his residence itself or the real, pure shops.

Factories and workshops occupy the seventh rank in the total and rural areas and it is quite interesting to find offices and business houses standing by their side in the urban areas. In other words, white-collared jobs stand side by side with soiled hands and sweated face.

With the decentralisation of administration, it is not at all curious to see offices etc. occupying the eight rank in the total and rural areas—the gram sachivalayas, gram sewaks, gram sahayks and others serving the rural community. In urban areas it is the places of worship : for rural areas it came much earlier at rank four.

If, apart from use as purely dwellings and use as 'others' there is any uniformity and oneness of rank, it is the use of census houses as restaurants and sweetmeat shops etc. In all areas—total, rural and urban—this use occupies rank 9. It should not be surprising to find the rural areas competing with the urban in this respect. With the phenomenal growth of road transport any number of *'dhabas'* have come in. One has to travel by a state transport or private transport bus even to as hupny-tupny a place as, say, Rampur—Naikin and Churhat to realize what this use of census house means in rural areas and how it competes with that in the urban areas.

Rank number 10 is occupied by use as hotels etc. in urban areas but, curiously and happily enough, by places of entertainment in the rural areas. It is really an extremely present picture of the rural life in Madhya Pradesh—a big contribution has been made by that heaven of tribal life and culture—Bastar district. With whatever has been said, nothing more remains to be said about rank 11 for it is just the ante-thesis of rank 10.

It is interesting to find that of the 45 districts, it is only one district—Sehore—which shows the same pattern as the state average in respect of the total area. In situation, Sehore district is situated to a little west of the centre of the state. If one wants to have an idea of how the census houses in the state are being used as, Sehore district may be visited to see the picture.

The districts occupy the same rank or different rank as the State average in respect of proportionate use. The different uses, except purely residential, may be viewed one by one in the following :—

Shop-cum-residence

(M.P.—Rank according to proportionate use—5) There are only 7 districts—Satna, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Durg, Raipur and Bastar—which show the same rank i.e. 5.

Districts which show higher ranks are :—

Rank 3 :—Jhabua, West-Nimar.

Rank 4 :—Panna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Dhar, Rajgarh, Betul, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Surguja Bilaspur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon.

Districts which show lower ranks are :—

Rank 6 :—Bhind, Guna, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas, Indore, East Nimar, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Seoni.

Rank 7 :—Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Mandsaur, Shajapur.

As has been said earlier, shop-cum-residence should be seen along with shops and restaurants etc. This may be kept in view while going through this part of the analysis. It is, however, proposed to go through the uses in accordance with the serial in which they occur in the table. For the present we may dwell for a little while on the shop-cum-residence situation.

Shop-cum-dwelling, is unmistakably identified as small retail trade conducted without much investment as a family enterprise. It can be equated with traditional village retail trade, vestiges of which are curiously enough prominently present even in cities like Indore and Bhopal.

A shop-cum-dwelling mainly appears to subsist on "breaking the book", that is, on the sale of small unit of goods, like a cigarette instead of a packet, ten grams of turmeric instead of a kilogram and a quarter bottle of kerosene rather than a tin and so on, that is shops of people who cannot afford to put in large stocks, for people who cannot afford to buy in large quantities either.

This discussion immediately fits in the districts described above in a perfectly realistic and factual picture. Districts occupying higher rank than the State average of 5, are the ones which reflect the situation described in the preceding paragraphs and districts occupying lower rank than the State average are, commercially speaking, advanced districts.

The distribution of shop-cum-residence suggests in a way that their proportion goes inversely with modernisation and enlargement of trade and commerce. This may be seen from the data, and very broadly seen from the ranks the proportions of shop-cum-residence and shops occupy in various districts.

Workshop-cum-residence

In respect of proportion the use as workshop-cum-residence class of census houses occupy rank 3 for the State (all areas). There are 30 districts—Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damoh, Satna, Rewa-Shahdol, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Dhar, East-Nimar, Rajgarh, Sehore, Raisen, Betul, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Surguja, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, and Bastar—in which this use of the census house has the same rank as the State i.e. rank 3. In fact, apart from the residual category 'Others' the largest uniformity in the districts of the State, is seen in respect of this use. The districts which occupy higher rank or lower one than the State average of 5 are indicated below:—

Rank 2:—Sagar, Sidhi, Balaghat, Raigarh.

All these districts, as has already been described earlier, are the household—industry predominant districts. Sagar district has the *bidi*-rolling industries with wide and deep ramifications. To understand the real picture of Sidhi district, a flying investigatory visit was made to that district. Apart from the usual household industries that one comes across—earthen ware making, weaving, blacksmithy, carpentry and so on. Sidhi has yet another very common household industry viz. processing of food-grains and pulses. Raigarh has quite a preponderance of weavers and grain parchers in addition and Balaghat, more advanced than these has instead, tailoring in addition to the usual chore.

Rank 4:—Jhabua district is only a rank below the State average.

Rank 5 :—Datia, Indore, West-Nimar districts naturally come two places below the State rank showing decay of the household industry and consequently workshop-cum-residence picture.

Rank 6 :—Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Vidisha.

Rank 7:—Bhind, Bhopal.

Workshop-cum-residence does not in any way reflect the total picture of household industry. A workshop attached to the living or sleeping room qualifies under a workshop-cum-residence but when the equally humble workshop was a separate structure on the ground it went to the column of factories and workshops and then it was not possible to say if it related to household industry or non-household one.

Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas etc.

21 districts have the same rank as the State. Districts which show higher ranks are:—

Rank 6 :—Bastar because of its *thana gudis*

Rank 8 :—Shivpuri

Rank 9 :—Patna, Sanna, Sidhi, Mandla, perhaps show wrong listing or wrong coding; eating places and tea shops having come under hotels.

Districts having lower ranks are:—

Rank 11 :—Tikamgarh, Sagar, Damoh, Shahdol, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Indore, East-Nimar, Vidisha, Betul, Narsimhapur, Seoni, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg and Raipur.

Shops:—

Shops show an inverse proportion to shop-cum-residence. Both relate to trading establishment and the former only shows an advanced stage of commercial activity. The inversely proportional relationship may be observed from the annexure showing rank of various uses. The State picture is quite uneven as only 14 districts show the same rank as the State.

Districts which show higher rank are surely commerically more advanced districts. These are :—

Rank 3:—Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Mandsaur, Indore, Bhopal.

Districts which show lower rank :

Rank 5 :—Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Shahdol, Shajapur, Jhabua, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, districts are a rank below the State average and indicate average to good trading activity.

Rank 6 :—Panna, Sidhi, Dhar, Rajgarh, Raisen, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Raigarh.

Rank 7:—districts of poor trading establishments are Betul and Bastar.

Offices etc.

Actually speaking the districts show a much more uniform picture than workshop-cum-residence use. This is quite natural also for the pattern of government offices is the same. 29 districts occupy the same rank as the State average. 15 districts occupy a rank less whereas Bhopal, the State headquarters naturally occupies a much higher rank viz. 5.

Factories and workshops.

For the State as a whole this use of the Census houses occupies rank 7 in order of proportionate use. 19 districts of the State have the same rank. Only 1 district—Bastar—is a rank below whereas 25 districts show higher rank. These 25 districts are:—

Rank 4:—Indore, Bhopal, Seoni, Indore and Bhopal are easy to understand. Seoni shows abundance of rice mills. It is also necessary to keep the comments made in connection with workshop-cum-residence in view. An independent structure on the ground even though housing household industry becomes qualified to come in this column and so does a room of the house having a separate entrance. However, the position of Indore and Bhopal is quite clear and district.

Rank 5:—Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Damoh, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, East-Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara.

Rank 6 :—Datia Tikamgarh, Sagar, Shajapur, West-Nimar, Betul, Surguja, Durg, Raipur.

A glance at the above list is enough to show how behind Madhya Pradesh is in industrial development.

Restaurants, Sweetment shops etc

Again a more-or-less uniform picture is available. 25 districts have the same rank as the State rank 9.

13 districts occupy higher rank and 7 districts have lower ranks. These districts are: -

Higher rank :—

Rank 8:—Morena, Datia, Guna, Sagar, Damoh, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dhar, West-Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Narsimhapur.

It is interesting to find districts like Gwalior, Ujjain, Indore, and Bhopal holding on to the State average whereas, districts like Datia, Dhar, Rajgarh etc. showing 'improved' rank. The actual situation is the proliferation of small establishments and petty sweetmeat shops and stalls as against bigger, but smaller in number, establishments and restaurants. That way census is a great leveller : a ramshackle *tapra* sweetmeat shop occupies the same place as an establishment as the biggest and finest of restaurant.

Lower Ranks:

Rank 10:—Shivpuri, Panna, Satna, Sidhi, Jhabua,

Rank 11:—Mandla, Bastar.

Places of Entertainment etc.

This is one use in which all districts have proportions of their census house as more or less the same. There are only 3 ranks here : 9, 10 and 11. Rank 9 is registered by Jhabua—the Bhil predominant district where murders occur at alarming rate. It is quite likely that more of entertainment places and places of community gathering may have resulted in less of murders the individualistic tendencies and the possessive instinct of the Bhils may have then got diluted to some extent.

Tikamgarh, Sagar, Damoh, Shahdol, Ratlam Shajapur, Dewas, Indore, East-Nimar, Vidisha, Betul, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Seoni, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar districts occupy a rank below the State average of 11. Rest 25 districts confirm to State average.

Places of worship

The use of census houses as places of worship shows as uneven a picture as the use as shop-cum-residence but like the latter use, this is also one of the primordial use of a census house. It is very interesting to see the material use and the spiritual use showing the same pattern as far as the present angle of looking at statistics is concerned.

Only 8 districts— Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Jhabua, Sehore, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Rajnandgaon conform to State rank 6. A visit through the length and breadth of any of these districts would be enough to show what place God occupies in the lives of the people of Madhya Pradesh.

Higher ranks:

Rank 3:—Shivpuri, Vidisha,

It is not known if the *Chhatris* of Shivpuri and Buddhist caves of Vidisha have been listed as place of worship, for the actual field does not give an impression that these districts have any different complexion as regards places of worship.

Rank 4:—Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Betul, Bastar.

Rank 5:—Panna, Sagar, Sidhi, Ujjain, Dhar, Rajgarh, Betul, Mandla, Raigarh.

Lower Rank:

Rank 7:—Damoh, Ratlam, Dewas, Indore, West-Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Surguja, Durg and Raipur.

Rank 8:—Bhopal.

Others:

41 districts conform to the State rank, 4 districts—Sagar, Sidhi, Balaghat and Raigarh are a rank below. The category is so large that it is difficult to go any further than mere guess. May be less schools and hospitals etc., less of cattle sheds and garages for parking cars and tongas; may be higher proportion of houses under workshop-cum-residence has reduced the proportion of 'others' in these districts. These are the 4 districts where workshop-cum-residence occupies second rank.

So far only the State as a whole has been considered. It is not proposed to make similar survey of its rural and urban areas separately; that I leave to readers to see for themselves.

Even this limited data—the various uses to which census houses are put in the State, its rural and urban areas and the different districts is a data of significant economic and sociological importance. At the same time, it is certainly of immense use to administrator for the purpose of planning.

It is true that statistics do not lend themselves easily to all. It is also true statistics tend to play myraid games with those who care to handle them. However, they appear clear and distinct to discerning eyes. Statistics certainly provide the hardest and strongest foundation to the superstructure of planning and, most of all, they help in identifying areas—dark from those that are bright, more so when they are sincerely, and assiduously collected and compiled on such a massive and all comprehending scale as the census of India.

Distribution of census houses by different uses *in all areas* (percentage)

State/District	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmsalas, Tourist Home & Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshop and worksheds	Restaurants, Sweet-meat-shop and eating places	Places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of Worship.	Places of Worship (e.g. Temple Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MADHYA PRADESH	**100 00**	**4.42**	**72.82**	**1.14**	**3 24**	**0.11**	**1.52**	**0.30**	**0.99**	**0.25**	**0.10**	**1.06**	**14.05**
1. Morena	100.00	3.67	72.48	0.48	0.58	0 12	1.98	0.24	1 16	0.26	0.09	1.34	17.60
2. Bhind	100 00	1.98	67.12	0.81	0.60	0 11	1.73	0 23	0.93	0.16	0.08	1.33	24.92
3. Gwalior	100.00	3 96	69.83	1.06	1 22	0.15	2.69	0 37	1.47	0 36	0.09	1.71	17.09
4. Datia	100.00	3 80	61.53	0.83	1.64	0 09	2.11	0 15	1.02	0.24	0.06	1.83	26.70
5. Shivpuri	100.00	5.30	58.73	0.47	0.63	0.20	1.65	0 18	0.90	0 18	0 11	1.87	29 78
6. Guna	100.00	3.79	70.25	1.21	2 81	0.10	1 59	0 21	0.85	0.26	0.07	1 63	17.23
7. Tikamgarh	100 00	3.47	61.43	0.72	2.35	0 10	1 14	0.18	0.92	0 17	0.13	1.41	27.98
8 Chhatarpur	100.00	5.80	60.79	0.87	2.84	0.08	1.05	0.21	0.85	0.17	0.08	1.31	25.94
9. Panna	100.00	4.41	67 63	1.49	3.33	0.05	1.27	0.18	0.41	0.03	0.01	1.41	19.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Sagar	100.00	4.47	54.84	1.06	19.28	0.07	1.90	0.34	1.30	0.54	0.08	1.41	14.71
11. Damoh	100.00	5.81	54.31	0.88	15.64	0.06	1.37	0.25	0.98	0.56	0.09	0.79	19.26
12. Satna	100.00	4.98	74.08	1.72	3.92	0.11	1.84	0.28	0.55	0.06	0.02	1.45	10.99
13. Rewa	100.00	4.20	80.51	2.13	2.72	0.03	1.28	0.25	0.33	0.05	0.01	0.97	7.52
14. Shahdol	100.00	5.09	82.52	1.35	3.61	0.06	0.80	0.31	0.49	0.10	0.09	0.62	4.96
15. Sidhi	100.00	7.06	80.67	1.49	4.68	0.05	0.42	0.24	0.27	0.02	0.01	0.86	4.23
16. Mandsaur	100.00	2.85	62.67	0.91	1.74	0.15	2.75	0.38	1.76	0.53	0.11	1.59	24.56
17. Ratlam	100.00	3.02	63.83	1.56	3.17	0.10	2.57	0.39	1.57	0.48	0.12	1.32	21.87
18. Ujjain	100.00	3.87	63.87	1.47	3.22	0.13	2.33	0.42	1.28	0.35	0.10	1.58	21.38
19. Shajapur	100.00	2.61	66.32	1.39	3.18	0.06	1.55	0.30	1.40	0.36	0.11	1.75	20.97
20. Dewas	100.00	2.93	65.49	1.19	2.49	0.07	1.36	0.37	1.22	0.32	0.13	1.06	23.37
21. Jhabua	100.00	2.24	77.02	1.13	1.06	0.12	0.68	0.22	0.39	0.12	0.13	0.40	16.49
22. Dhar	100.00	2.60	74.70	1.49	2.16	0.13	0.97	0.30	0.94	0.32	0.08	1.05	15.26
23. Indore	100.00	3.87	72.33	1.12	1.73	0.11	4.76	0.71	2.54	0.62	0.13	0.80	11.28
24. West-Nimar	100.00	3.49	74.40	1.62	1.33	0.18	1.47	0.25	1.00	0.27	0.15	0.72	15.12
25. East Nimar	100.00	4.33	69.80	0.92	2.20	0.09	1.85	0.38	1.35	0.22	0.10	0.74	18.02
26. Rajgarh	100.00	3.08	73.61	1.60	3.38	0.14	1.58	0.23	0.92	0.28	0.12	1.56	13.50
27. Vidisha	100.00	3.07	69.67	1.34	1.27	0.06	1.78	0.24	1.11	0.28	0.09	2.06	19.03
28. Bhopal	100.00	5.50	75.86	0.89	0.87	0.12	3.81	0.94	2.42	0.60	0.09	0.80	8.10
29. Sehore	100.00	3.43	63.56	1.29	1.81	0.11	1.60	0.31	0.98	0.21	0.10	1.15	25.45
30. Raisen	100.00	3.80	73.54	0.95	2.80	0.10	0.95	0.31	0.89	0.25	0.09	1.19	15.13
31. Betul	100.00	4.33	76.06	0.83	2.76	0.07	0.63	0.27	0.74	0.17	0.08	0.82	13.24
32. Hoshangabad	100.00	5.16	73.82	1.08	2.68	0.12	1.77	0.35	1.14	0.30	0.11	0.74	12.73
33. Jabalpur	100.00	5.43	74.86	1.27	5.94	0.13	1.98	0.41	1.41	0.36	0.11	1.04	7.06
34. Narsimapur	100.00	3.68	76.67	2.34	3.98	0.08	1.01	0.29	1.18	0.38	0.11	0.85	9.43
35. Mandla	100.00	3.12	63.97	0.68	1.82	0.17	0.54	0.23	0.48	0.07	0.10	0.68	28.14
36. Chhindwara	100.00	5.76	68.13	1.00	2.13	0.09	0.99	0.30	1.00	0.23	0.09	0.83	19.45
37. Seoni	100.00	4.23	73.96	0.64	1.71	0.08	0.85	0.27	1.47	0.17	0.11	0.60	15.91
38. Balaghat	100.00	4.09	79.94	0.95	7.71	0.09	0.91	0.40	0.60	0.19	0.02	0.87	4.23
39. Surguja	100.00	4.71	88.12	0.71	1.67	0.07	0.47	0.20	0.36	0.09	0.06	0.35	3.19
40. Bilaspur	100.00	6.33	81.17	1.38	2.27	0.07	1.28	0.25	0.60	0.16	0.07	0.96	5.46
41. Raigarh	100.00	3.73	85.21	1.03	4.12	0.07	0.65	0.22	0.39	0.11	0.10	0.69	3.68
42. Rajnandgaon	100.00	5.93	78.47	1.23	2.62	0.08	0.97	0.22	0.70	0.20	0.10	0.84	8.64
43. Durg	100.00	7.23	75.85	1.27	1.97	0.05	1.49	0.24	0.90	0.22	0.12	0.78	9.88
44. Raipur	100.00	4.31	77.89	1.19	2.87	0.07	1.47	0.24	1.04	0.18	0.13	1.02	9.59
45. Bastar	100.00	3.70	85.47	0.62	2.14	0.61	0.50	0.29	0.44	0.11	0.26	1.01	4.85

Distribution of census houses by different uses *in rural areas* (percentage)

State/District	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work-shop-cum-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharmsalas, Tourist Home & Inspection houses	Shops excluding Eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, work-shop and Work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shop and Eating places	Places of entertainment and Community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MADHYA PRADESH	**100.00**	**4.03**	**72.64**	**0.98**	**3.35**	**0.09**	**0.66**	**0.14**	**0.56**	**0.12**	**0.10**	**1.13**	**16.20**
1. Morena	100.00	3.25	72.94	0.38	0.42	0.10	0.96	0.10	0.61	0.08	0.11	1.40	19.65
2. Bhind	100.00	1.42	66.26	0.72	0.53	0.11	0.71	0.10	0.52	0.03	0.09	1.41	28.10
3. Gwalior	100.00	4.02	62.43	0.60	0.40	0.16	0.96	0.12	0.54	0.03	0.11	2.13	28.50
4. Datia	100.00	3.10	60.28	0.77	1.39	0.09	1.18	0.60	0.72	0.07	0.07	1.93	30.34
5. Shivpuri	100.00	5.37	57.21	0.43	0.55	0.20	1.13	0.10	0.65	0.08	0.12	1.94	32.22
6. Guna	100.00	3.68	71.06	1.06	1.87	0.09	0.92	0.06	0.40	0.09	0.08	1.73	18.96
7. Tikamgarh	100.00	3.07	61.09	0.63	2.01	0.09	0.72	0.09	0.72	0.08	0.14	1.45	29.91
8. Chhatarpur	100.00	5.20	59.71	0.84	2.96	0.06	0.60	0.10	0.59	0.07	0.09	1.32	28.46
9. Panna	100.00	4.33	67.08	1.31	3.38	0.04	0.93	0.09	0.38	0.03	0.01	1.38	21.04
10. Sagar	100.00	4.37	53.40	0.80	20.08	0.05	0.68	0.18	0.84	0.34	0.07	1.53	17.66
11. Damoh	100.00	5.40	53.99	0.79	15.85	0.04	0.72	0.12	0.67	0.41	0.09	0.74	21.18
12. Satna	100.00	4.85	74.21	1.48	4.13	0.07	0.60	0.13	0.35	0.04	0.01	1.53	12.60
13. Rewa	100.00	3.87	81.61	1.73	2.82	0.01	0.37	0.11	0.24	0.01	0.01	1.00	8.22
14. Shahdol	100.00	4.79	83.57	1.16	4.03	0.04	0.28	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.62	5.11
15. Sidhi	100.00	7.10	80.91	1.47	4.77	0.05	0.22	0.17	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.86	4.22
16. Mandsaur	100.00	1.74	62.65	0.83	1.78	0.14	1.65	0.19	1.13	0.37	0.11	1.62	27.79
17. Ratlam	100.00	2.52	60.83	1.36	3.18	0.08	1.22	0.14	0.81	0.27	0.15	1.41	28.03
18. Ujjain	100.00	2.63	59.09	0.89	3.63	0.08	0.83	0.18	0.75	0.22	0.11	1.76	29.83
19. Shajapur	100.00	2.10	66.18	1.10	3.39	0.04	0.90	0.14	0.99	0.14	0.11	1.80	23.11
20. Dewas	100.00	2.52	64.45	0.88	2.39	0.03	0.61	0.20	0.95	0.20	0.12	1.11	26.54
21. Jhabua	100.00	1.70	78.00	0.83	0.84	0.09	0.35	0.09	0.25	0.05	0.13	0.32	17.35
22. Dhar	100.00	2.24	75.44	1.19	1.93	0.09	0.55	0.18	0.60	0.22	0.09	1.04	16.43
23. Indore	100.00	4.14	66.92	1.01	1.97	0.07	0.93	0.25	0.90	0.34	0.11	1.33	22.03
24. West-Nimar	100.00	2.98	75.14	1.35	1.41	0.13	0.68	0.12	0.62	0.15	0.16	0.67	16.59
25. East-Nimar	100.00	3.95	69.82	0.74	1.41	0.07	0.72	0.16	0.69	0.11	0.10	0.68	21.55
26. Rajgarh.	100.00	2.55	74.49	1.45	3.27	0.06	0.98	0.12	0.56	0.19	0.12	1.55	14.66
27. Vidisha	100.00	2.60	69.54	1.10	1.15	0.04	1.10	0.14	0.64	0.11	0.09	2.20	21.29
28. Bhopal	100.00	3.78	70.92	1.11	0.77	0.04	0.90	0.12	0.49	0.13	0.10	1.46	20.18
29. Sehore	100.00	3.03	63.04	1.20	1.71	0.07	0.93	0.11	0.62	0.13	0.11	1.16	27.89
30. Raisen	100.00	3.56	74.06	0.84	2.31	0.09	0.64	0.19	0.64	0.20	0.09	1.22	16.16
31. Betul	100.00	4.04	75.21	0.65	3.01	0.07	0.24	0.16	0.60	0.09	0.09	0.88	14.96
32. Hoshangabad	100.00	3.71	74.19	1.00	3.06	0.08	0.48	0.13	0.71	0.09	0.12	0.70	15.73
33. Jabalpur	100.00	5.89	71.89	1.14	8.70	0.07	0.59	0.13	0.49	0.14	0.11	1.30	9.55
34. Narsimhapur	100.00	3.39	77.94	2.06	3.80	0.06	0.48	0.16	0.82	0.21	0.11	0.82	10.15
35. Mandla	100.00	2.89	63.52	0.61	1.84	0.12	0.23	0.14	0.34	0.04	0.08	0.66	29.53
36. Chhindwara	100.00	5.17	67.06	0.78	2.03	0.06	0.33	0.15	0.58	0.10	0.07	0.88	22.79
37. Seoni	100.00	3.92	74.24	0.58	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.17	1.38	0.11	0.10	0.58	16.87
38. Balaghat	100.00	3.65	80.81	0.84	8.27	0.07	0.52	0.32	0.40	0.17	0.01	0.93	4.01
39. Surguja	100.00	4.15	89.33	0.54	1.79	0.06	0.23	0.11	0.19	0.03	0.07	0.36	3.14
40. Bilaspur	100.00	6.12	82.20	1.34	2.30	0.06	0.68	0.14	0.37	0.07	0.07	1.01	5.64
41. Raigarh.	100.00	3.64	85.95	0.91	4.27	0.06	0.34	0.13	0.28	0.04	0.11	0.70	3.57
42. Rajnandgaon	100.00	5.81	78.98	1.18	2.55	0.05	0.53	0.14	0.45	0.12	0.10	0.88	9.21
43. Durg	100.00	6.50	73.80	1.17	2.49	0.03	0.68	0.10	0.56	0.13	0.13	1.04	13.37
44. Raipur	100.00	4.19	78.15	1.11	2.93	0.06	0.83	0.13	0.68	0.07	0.14	1.12	10.59
45. Bastar	100.00	3.39	86.21	0.56	2.19	0.61	0.28	0.22	0.32	0.07	0.26	1.05	4.84

Distribution of census houses by different uses *in urban areas* (percentage)

State/District	Total number of Census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house listing	Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work-shop-cum-residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharm Salas, Tourist Home & Inspection houses	Shops excluding Eating houses	Business houses and Offices	Factories, work-shop and work-sheds	Restaurants, Sweet-meat shop and Eating places	Places of entertainment and community Gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MADHYA PRADESH	**100 00**	**6.00**	**73 52**	**1.76**	**2.82**	**0.19**	**4.95**	**0.94**	**2.68**	**0.77**	**0 09**	**0.81**	**5.47**
1. Morena	100.00	6.15	69.78	1.03	1.53	0.23	7.91	1.05	4.31	1.36	0.02	1.01	5.62
2. Bhind	100.00	4.68	71.33	1.26	0.95	0.10	6.70	0.89	2.96	0.77	0.03	0 90	9.43
3. Gwalior	100 00	3.88	77 50	1.53	2.07	0 14	4.49	0.64	2.44	0.69	0.07	1 27	5.28
4. Datia	100.00	7.41	67.98	1.10	2.97	0.09	6.90	0 64	2.58	1.10	..	1.31	7.92
5. Shivpuri	100.00	4.53	73.01	0.86	1.40	0.25	6.57	0.96	3.19	1.17	..	1.23	6 83
6. Guna	100.00	4.49	64.91	2.21	9.04	0.21	6.05	1.16	3.80	1.35	0.04	0.97	5 77
7. Tikamgarh	100.00	6.82	64 33	1.47	5.22	0.22	4.71	0.96	2 60	0.98	0.02	1.05	11.62
8. Chhatarpur	100.00	9.60	67 63	1.09	2 14	0 18	4.01	0 87	2.48	0.76	0.03	1.23	9 98
9. Panna	100.00	5.48	74 65	3.90	2.69	0.16	5 69	1.37	0.84	..	..	1.85	3.37
10. Sagar	100.00	4.78	59.23	1.85	16.83	0.16	5.60	0.82	2.71	1.15	0.09	1.04	5.74
11. Damoh	100.00	8.43	56.40	1.51	14.27	0.22	5.66	1.13	3.04	1.51	0.06	1.11	6.66
12. Satna	100.00	5.58	73 46	2 89	2.92	0.29	7.66	1.00	1.48	0.19	0.03	1.08	3.42
13. Rewa	100.00	6.17	74 00	4.52	2.07	0.13	6.72	1.12	0 82	0.27	0.03	0.82	3.33
14. Shahdol	100.00	6.28	78 41	2.08	1.95	0 16	2.85	0 89	1.92	0.37	0.09	0.60	4.40
15. Sidhi	100.00	5.90	72.05	2.13	1.35	0 10	7.74	2.90	2.51	0 19	..	0 68	4 45
16. Mandsaur	100.00	7.32	62.78	1.20	1.57	0.22	7.19	1.13	4.34	1.20	0 12	1.46	11 47
17. Ratlam	100.00	4.33	71.69	2.07	3.13	0 13	6.11	1.07	3.57	1.03	0 06	1.08	5.73
18. Ujjain	100.00	6.05	72.32	2.49	2.51	0 22	4.98	0.85	2.24	0.57	0.07	1.25	6.45
19. Shajapur	100.00	5.66	67.14	3.11	1.90	0.22	5.48	1.28	3.90	1.73	0 11	1.42	8.05
20. Dewas	100.00	4.87	70 40	2 66	2.99	0.26	4.90	1.19	2.50	0.91	0 16	0.82	8.34
21. Jhabua	100.00	8.02	66.75	4.38	3.39	0.49	4.06	1.61	1.92	0.77	0.14	1.15	7.32
22. Dhar	100.00	5.03	69.71	3.50	3.68	0.43	3.83	1.07	3.22	1.00	0.02	1.15	7.36
23. Indore	100.00	3.72	75.26	1.18	1.61	0.12	6.84	0.95	3.43	0.78	0.14	0.52	5.45
24. West-Nimar	100.00	6 16	70.51	3.07	0.94	0.40	5.64	0.97	3.02	0.86	0.06	0.98	7.39
25. East-Nimar	100.00	5.59	69.73	1.50	4.75	0.14	5.51	1.08	3.49	0.57	0.09	0.93	6.62
26. Rajgarh	100.00	6 39	67.98	2.59	4.09	0.69	5.40	0.96	3.19	0.83	0.09	1.63	6.16
27. Vidisha	100.00	6.01	70.46	2.83	1.99	0.18	6.03	0.84	4.07	1.34	0.06	1.22	4.97
28. Bhopal	100.00	6.07	77.48	0 81	0.91	0.15	4.77	1.21	3.06	0.75	0.08	0.59	4 12
29. Sehore	100.00	6.23	67.25	1.87	2.53	0.35	6.33	1.70	3.55	0.79	..	1.09	8 31
30. Raisen	100.00	5.98	68.95	1.91	7.13	0.20	3.71	1.28	3.09	0.72	0.06	0.89	6.08
31. Betul	100.00	5.87	80.52	1.77	1.45	0.05	2.66	0.84	1.50	0.61	0.05	0.50	4.18
32. Hoshangabad	100.00	9.16	72.81	1.32	1.62	0.23	5.30	0.95	2.31	0.89	0.07	0.86	4.48
33. Jabalpur	100 00	4.81	78.86	1.45	2.23	0.20	3.86	0.78	2.64	0.66	0 10	0.68	3 73
34. Narsimhapur	100.00	5 44	68.99	4.06	5.06	0.22	4.22	1.11	3.38	1.35	0 11	1.03	5.03
35. Mandla	100.00	6.34	70.35	1.63	1.66	0.94	4.89	1.58	2.41	0.45	0 37	0.93	8.45
36. Chhindwara	100 00	8.07	72.34	1.86	2.53	0.21	3.59	0.87	2.67	0.73	0 14	0 65	6.34
37. Seoni	100 00	7.72	70.75	1.38	4 13	0.40	4.94	1.51	2.49	0.94	0 13	0.81	4.80
38. Balaghat	100.00	7.93	72 27	1.90	2.71	0.27	4.40	1.08	2.46	0.43	0 10	0.33	6.12
39. Surguja	100 00	9.48	77.71	2.15	0.65	0.22	2.58	0.92	1.74	0 58	0.03	0.32	3.62
40. Bilaspur	100.00	7.47	75.61	1.62	2.10	0.13	4.47	0.86	1.82	0.67	0.08	0.67	4.50
41. Raigarh	100.00	4.68	77.77	2.22	2.57	0.20	3.75	1.11	1.51	0.80	0.04	0.58	4.77
42. Rajnandgaon	100 00	6 71	75.06	1.56	3.11	0.25	3.90	0.74	2.42	0.74	0.14	0.55	4.82
43. Durg	100.00	8 64	79.85	1.45	0.96	0.09	3.07	0.53	1.55	0.42	0.09	0.29	3.06
44. Raipur	100.00	4.92	76.57	1.57	2.57	0.09	4.68	0.80	2.84	0.77	0.09	0.53	4.57
45. Bastar	100.00	7.67	76.01	1.35	1.42	0.55	3.45	1.26	2.04	0.64	0.20	0.46	4.95

CHAPTER III

Disabled Population

"But what we're born for, we must bear;
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here
If't chance to me, I must not grutch".

—**Ben Jonson**

Indian Census from its very inception has been interested in collecting statistics of Infirmities. The infirmities for which figures were collected in the censuses from 1872 to 1931 were—

1. Insanity or people of unsound mind;
2. Deaf-mutes from birth;
3. Blind; and,
4. Lepers.

After 1931, such enquiries were given up and as such we do not have any figures for infirmities in the censuses of 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971.

One of the novel features of the 1981 Census is collection of data in the houselist in respect of three kinds of disabilities. These were about persons who are (i) totally blind, (2) totally crippled and (3) totally dumb. It was accepted that this data would suffer from three limitations. First, collected at the house-listing stage and not at the stage of enumeration, the data would only indicate the number of persons, if any, in the household who suffer from any of the three disabilities. That means it is the household that would be identified and not the person. Second, the data would relate to persons and sexwise or age-wise break-up would not be available. Third, only total, and not partial, disability would be taken into consideration.

This data of disabled population was collected in columns 11 to 13 of the houselist. The instructions to enumerators are reproduced below :—

"Col. 11—13 Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb.

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped persons will have to be recorded.

87. The term totally crippled refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped person in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

88. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost *both* arms and legs. The loss of either of these, i.e., both arms *or* both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

89. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intension is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be stated that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

90. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such disability.

91. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined".

The data which has been collected is shown in Table H.2. Before that table is taken up for a crude analysis, it would be relevant to look at the position Madhya Pradesh occupies in India in respect of the three disabilities.

In all there are 101,873 persons in Madhya Pradesh who suffer from the disabilities indicated earlier. Of this, total blindness has the largest incidence and 52.47 per cent of the disabled population belong to the category of totally blind. Totally crippled account for 33.60 per cent of the disabled population whereas totally dumb persons constitute 13.93 per cent of the disabled.

Even though the data of disabled was collected earlier than enumeration, the data could still be visualised in the light of the 1981 population figures keeping the

limitations in mind. The population of Madhya Pradesh is 52,178,844 and computing on this basis, 0.19, per cent of the population is totally disabled on account of one or more of three disabilities. In other words, 190 persons out of every 100,000 population of the state are disabled.

Total blindness and total dumbness is generally a natural misfortune though in a few cases blindness may be caused by injuries. As against this, total crippled may largely be due to physical accidents, though this disability can no doubt come as a result of old age, as a result of malnutrition and so on.

TOTALLY BLIND

Think for a moment of the blind people we are talking about. They are amongst the poorest of the poor, members of that twilight fourth world, the economic bedrock of every rational development programme. They live in communities which are underprivileged, underserved, undermotivated, under-valued, the very communities which are increasingly becoming the central focus of United Nations strategy. They are not just embarrassing statistics. They are individuals, not rehabilitated blind people with jobs and status, but people for whom blindness is a thing of bitterness, dragging their families into destitution killing hope.

(Extract from the statement by Sir John Wilson, C.B.E., President, International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness & Director, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Commonwealth House, Haywards Health Sussex RH16 3AZ, UK).

The population of totally blind in India and different States and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 blind persons in India in the States and Union Territories is shown in the following inset:—

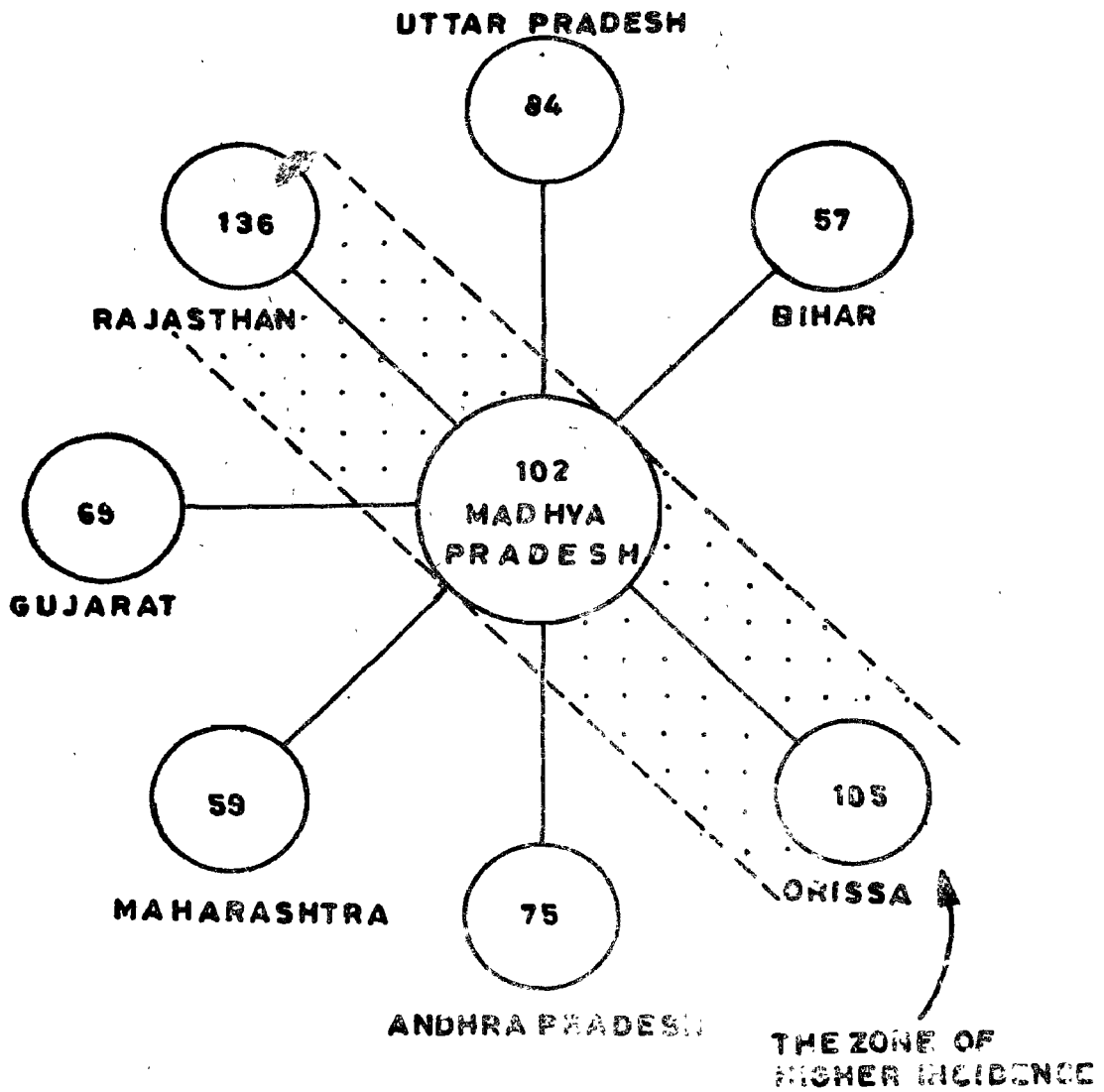
Unit	Population of totally blind persons	State and Union Territory-wise distribution of 1,000 blind persons in India
1	2	3
INDIA*	478,657	1,000
Uttar Pradesh	93,618	195.58
Madhya Pradesh	53,451	111.67
Rajasthan	46,465	97.07
Andhra Pradesh	39,902	83.36
Bihar	39,719	82.98
Maharashtra	36,964	77.22
Tamil Nadu	29,215	61.04
West Bengal	29,155	60.91
Orissa	27,625	57.71
Gujarat	23,442	48.97
Karnataka	18,106	37.83
Punjab	9,047	18.9
Kerala	8,178	17.09
Haryana	7,656	16.00
Himachal Pradesh	3,924	8.20
Jammu & Kashmir	3,891	8.13
Delhi	1,962	4.10
Tripura	1,521	3.18
Meghalaya	1,117	2.33
Arunachal Pradesh	738	1.54
Manipur	620	1.30
Nagaland	518	1.08
Pondicherry	480	1.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	463	0.97
Mizoram	366	0.76
Sikkim	182	0.38
Chandigarh	98	0.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	0.19
Lakshadweep	75	0.16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	0.14

*Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

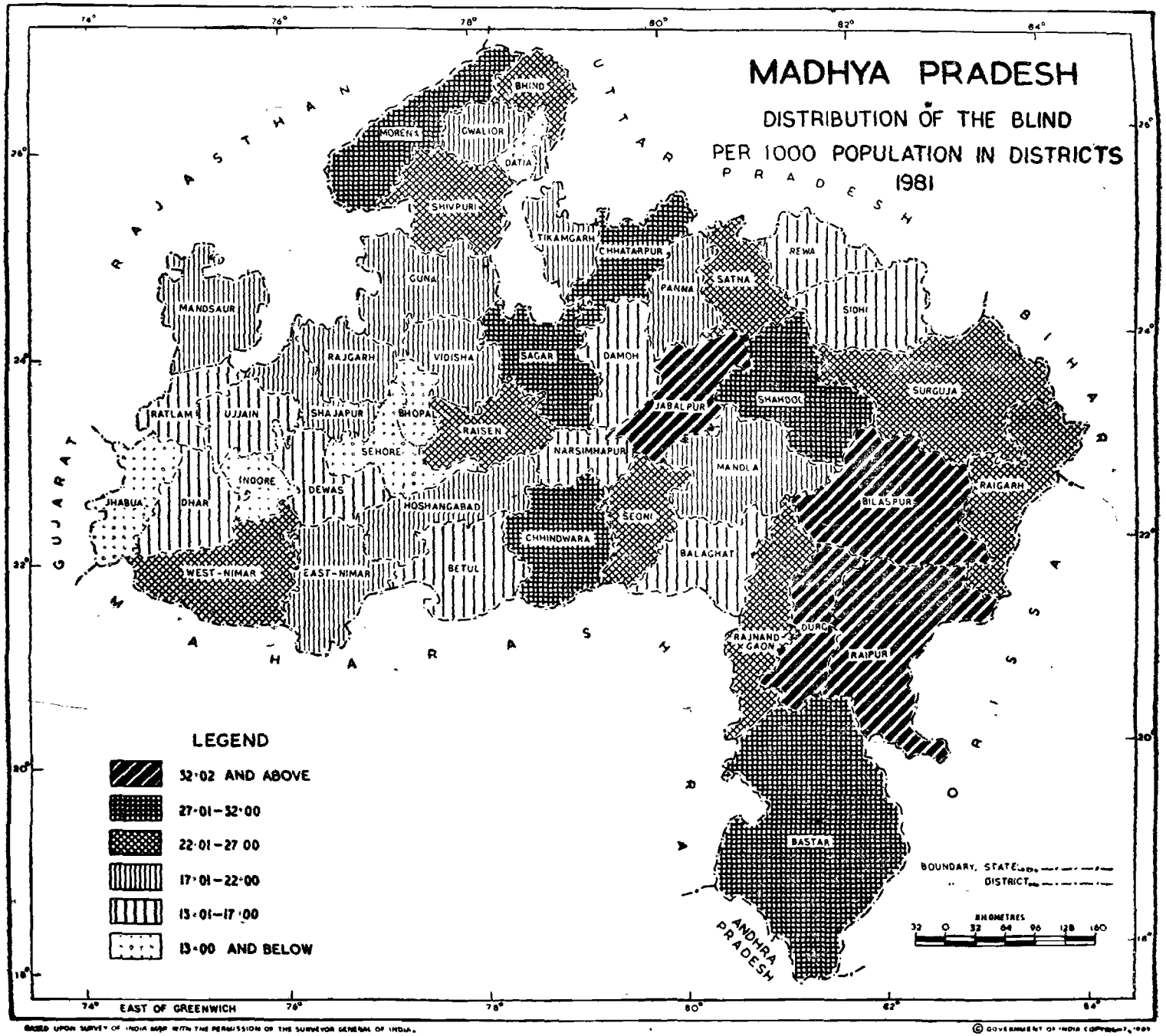
It is not proposed to discuss the all-India picture because that would be outside the scope of this work. Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest state in terms of size of total population but in respect of blindness it occupies second position. This itself shows that Madhya Pradesh has a high incidence of blindness. In fact, per lakh population, Madhya Pradesh has 1,024 totally blind persons as against 844 of Uttar Pradesh. The north-western and south-eastern neighbours—respectively Rajasthan and Orissa—have higher incidence of totally blind persons per lakh of population than Madhya Pradesh (Rajasthan 1,356; Orissa, 1,048). Madhya Pradesh is one of the 5 States and Union Territories of India where the incidence of totally blind i.e., number of totally blind to one lakh of population, reaches four figures. These are—

Lakshadweep	1,863
Rajasthan	1,356
Arunachal Pradesh	1,168
Orissa	1,048
Madhya Pradesh	1,024

It will not be proper to dilate on this any further. The picture within the state may be seen now. Table H-2 shows the number of disabled persons of the aforesaid three categories in the State and in the districts for total, rural and urban areas separately. In the appendix to this table, the number of persons in each category of disability per 1,000 population is given districtwise and for total, rural and urban population thereof.



SOCIOGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TOTALLY BLIND PERSONS (HOUSELIST) PER 1 LAKH POPULATION (ENUMERATION) IN MADHYA PRADESH AND IT'S NEIGHBOURS.



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
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The disability of total blindness may be taken up first. The distribution of totally blind persons in the distinctly bears a striking correlation with the population distribution in some cases whereas in other cases there is a very wide gap. Examples are : Jabalpur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Datia occupy respectively 3rd, 4th, 16th and 45th rank in the State in respect of total population and they occupy the same rank in respect of the population of totally blind persons. As against this Indore and Bhopal are at position 9 and 29 in respect of population size whereas they are respectively in positions 42 and 44 in respect of size of totally blind population.

The ranking of the districts on the basis of total population and that on the basis of the size of totally blind population, will help to have an appreciation of the relative incidence of the disability district-wise. This feature will be better brought out in a subsequent inset which shows the number of totally blind persons per 1,000 population of the district:—

Rank in total population	District	Rank in population of totally blind
1	2	3
1	Raipur	2
2	Bilaspur	1
3	Jabalpur	3
4	Durg	4
5	Bastar	10
6	Surguja	11
7	West-Nimar	18
8	Raigarh	19
9	Indore	43
10	Shahdol	6
11	Sagar	9
12	Morena	8
13	Mandsaur	26
14	Chhindwara	7
15	Rewa	37
16	Rajnandgaon	16
17	East-Nimar	30
18	Satna	15
19	Balaghat	38
20	Ujjain	33
21	Gwalior	29
22	Dhar	40
23	Mandla	24
24	Hoshangabad	23
25	Guna	20
26	Sidhi	36
27	Betul	31
28	Bhind	14
29	Bhopal	44
30	Chhatarpur	5
31	Shivpuri	12
32	Shajapur	22
33	Seoni	17
34	Rajgarh	27
35	Jhabua	42
36	Dewas	32
37	Ratlam	39
38	Vidisha	28
39	Tikamgarh	21
40	Damoh	35
41	Raisen	13
42	Sehore	41
43	Narsimhapur	34
44	Panna	25
45	Datia	5

1,000 totally blind persons in Madhya Pradesh are distributed in the districts as shown in the following inset:—

District	Component in the district of 1,000 totally blind persons in Madhya Pradesh
1	2
Bilaspur	56.16
Raipur	52.66
Jabalpur	44.04
Durg	37.19
Chhatarpur	31.80
Shahdol	29.19
Chhindwara	28.17
Morena	27.95
Sagar	27.61
Bastar	27.60
Surguja	26 83
Sheopuri	25.80
Raisen	25.80
Bhind	24.36
Satna	24.21
Rajnandgaon	23.61
Seoni	23.35
West-Nimar	23.31
Raigarh	22.96
Guna	21.65
Tikamgarh	21.48
Shajapur	20.52
Hoshangabad	20.22
Mandla	19.81
Panna	19.72
Mandsaur	18.97
Rajgarh	18 88
Vidisha	18.73
Gwalior	18.52
East-Nimar	17.95
Betul	16.95
Dewas	16.41

1	2	3
Ujjain		16.20
Narsimhapur		16.18
Damoh		15.83
Sidhi		15.57
Rewa		15.40
Balaghat		14.44
Ratlam		13.75
Dhar		13.21
Sehore		12.22
Jhabua		10.53
Indore		10.44
Bhopal		7.69
Datia		6.12

From the above inset it may be seen that nearly one fourth of the totally blind persons are found in the 7 eastern districts of the rice bowl of the State (Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Bastar). The diet has perhaps nothing to do with this—because the incidence of total blindness is low in these areas as further discussion would show. The lead may be picked up by researchers in this field.

If a line is drawn at the western boundary of Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni, the State is divided into two equal portions which could arbitrarily be said to be eastern and western Madhya Pradesh. The districts in the so-carved eastern Madhya Pradesh are—Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Bastar. The rest 27 districts could be said to fall under western Madhya Pradesh. This arbitrary division of the State actually divides it into more or less two equal halves in respect of area, population and totally blind persons. This would be clear from the following:—

Unit	No. of districts	Proportion of total State area	Proportion of total State population	Proportion of totally blind persons
Eastern M.P.	18	53.73	49.93	50.34
Western M.P.	27	46.27	50.07	49.96

It will be clear from this that the eastern part of the State has higher incidence than the western. These 18 districts mentioned earlier have 53.73 per cent of the State area but only 49.93 per cent of the State population. However, they contain 50.04 per cent of the total blind persons of the State. In other words, half of the total blind persons of the State are in 18 districts of the eastern half and the other half are distributed in 27 districts of the western half.

The incidence of this disability of total blindness in the districts may be seen from Annexure I to Table 1.2 which also shows the incidence of the other two disabilities. A very crude analysis of the figures given in this annexure may be made here leaving detailed and finer analysis to more competent scholars who will also have more time at their disposal.

(1) In general tribal areas have less incidence of blindness. This is quite understandable: (i) there is little for them to strain their eyes—not much of a reading and no damage done by artificial light; (ii) No dust and smoke because of vegetation and cooking in open; (iii) No *purdah* system and infection in eyes by dirty clothes.

(2) Indore district has the least incidence of 4 totally blind persons per 10,000 of population and Raisen district has the highest incidence of 20 totally blind persons per 10,000 population. Bhopal district also has quite low incidence. In general, the districts which are the divisional headquarters seem to have less incidence, may be due to better eye-care because of medical colleges.

(3) Roughly speaking, the incidence in the State rises like a pyramid with Raisen district as the peak. What the reason for this is, it is difficult to say.

(4) Even though the number of totally blind persons is high in Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Durg, the incidence of total blindness is not high. Per 10,000 of population Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg and Jabalpur respectively have 10, 9, 11 and 11 totally blind persons whereas Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Guna respectively have 12, 12, 16 and 12 totally blind persons.

(5) If a map of areas having less than 10 totally blind *persons per 10,000 population (taking district as* the unit) is carved on the map of the State, two compact areas of low incidence emerge: (i) Western and south-western part of the State—(Mandsaur, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar, East Nimar), (ii) the eastern, the southern-eastern fringe (Bastar, Raipur, Raigarh, Surguja, Sidhi, Rewa).

(6) It appears that regional social customs have some relation with total blindness. This could not be said with any degree of certainty since sex-wise figure's of totally blind are not available. However, areas where women are not secluded and lead outdoor life, seem to have less incidence than those where *purdah* system prevails.

(7) The urban areas have less incidence than the rural. This is quite easy to explain because the chances of better eye-care are greater in urban areas.

(8) In Shajapur, Jhabua and Balaghat districts there is no or very little difference between the incidence of total blind in urban areas and rural areas. In other districts, there is difference in the incidence and the difference appears to be greatest in Raisen district.

(9) More pin-pointed analysis could be made by looking at the tahsil-wise figures. That is not being

not being given here and are available in the compilation sheets.

It may be useful to classify the districts on the basis of incidence of total blindness i.e., number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population.

Total population

Number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	District
1	2
4	Indore
6	Rewa, Jhabua, Bhopal
7	Dhar, Balaghat
8	Sidhi, Mandsaur. Ujjain, West Nimar, Raigarh, Bastar
9	Gwalior, East Nimar, Surguja, Raipur
10	Datia, Ratlam, Sehore, Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur.
11	Sagar, Satna, Shahdol, Dewas, Hoshangabad Jabalpur, Rajnandgaon, Durg
12	Morena, Bhind, Guna, Damoh, Rajgarh, Chhindwara
13	Shajapur, Vidisha
14	Narsimhapur
15	Seoni
16	Shivpuri, Tikamgarh
18	Chhatarpur
19	Panna
20	Raisen

Rural population

Number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	District
1	2
7	Rewa, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Balaghat
8	Sidhi, West Nimar
9	Mandsaur, Raigarh, Bastar
10	East Nimar, Bhopal, Surguja, Raipur
11	Sehore, Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur
12	Morena, Datia, Satna, Ujjain, Rajnandgaon
13	Guna, Damoh, Shahdol, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dewas, Rajgarh, Hoshangabad
14	Bhind, Sagar, Chhindwara
15	Gwalior, Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Durg
16	Tikamgarh, Seoni
17	Shivpuri, Jabalpur
19	Chhatarpur
20	Panna
22	Raisen

Urban population

No. of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	Districts
1	Rewa, Ujjain
2	Bhopal, Mandla, Durg, Bastar
3	Satna, Dhar, Indore, Jabalpur, Seoni, Surguja, Raipur
4	Gwalior, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur
5	Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Sagar, Shahdol, Dewas, Jhabua, Betul, Narsimhapur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon.
6	Bhind, Damoh, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore.
7	Raisen, Chhindwara, Balaghat
8	Tikamgarh
10	Panna
12	Shajapur
13	Chhatarpur

With all the limitations that it suffers from, the data of totally blind persons, thrown up by the house-lists, is still highly significant, relevant and important both for medical department as well as social service organisations. It is a pity that because of time-constraint, highly insufficient analysis is being made in the present work.

The number of totally blind persons, the incidence of total blindness and the causes therefor may vary from area to area in the sprawling area that Madhya Pradesh is, depending on topographic, climatic, socio-economic and cultural features.

The main diseases responsible for the disability of total blindness may be—cataract, trachoma, infections of the eye, small pox, malnutrition, injuries to the eye, glaucoma, and others. The category of 'others' includes congenital disorders, aveitis, detachment, tumours, diabetes, hypertension and diseases of the nervous system.

TOTALLY CRIPPLED

Volo, Non-Valeo.*

Madhya Pradesh in India

The population of totally crippled in India and the different States and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 totally crippled persons in India in these states and Union Territories is shown in the following inset:—

Unit	Population of totally crippled persons	State and Union Territory wise distribution of 1,000 totally crippled persons in India
1	2	3
India**	363,600	1,000
Uttar Pradesh	41,502	114.14

*Latin phrase meaning 'I am willing, but unable.'

**Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

1	2	3
Bihar	35,232	96.90
Madhya Pradesh	34,228	94.14
West Bengal	34,129	93.86
Gujarat	32,386	89.07
Tamil Nadu	30,088	82.75
Andhra Pradesh	30,070	82.70
Maharashtra	26,365	72.51
Rajasthan	21,517	59.18
Orissa	19,911	54.76
Karnataka	19,011	52.29
Kerala	12,056	33.16
Punjab	6,389	17.57
Jammu & Kashmir	5,019	13.80
Haryana	4,828	13.28
Himachal Pradesh	2,695	7.41
Delhi	2,158	5.94
Tripura	1,494	4.11
Meghalaya	749	2.06
Manipur	703	1.93
Goa, Daman & Diu	643	1.77
Nagaland	573	1 58
Mizoram	430	1.18
Arunachal Pradesh	401	1.10
Sikkim	360	0.99
Pondicherry	287	0.79
Chandigarh	164	0.45
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	114	0.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	0.17
Lakshadweep	35	0.10

As has already been stated earlier, Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest state in India in respect of population but in respect of the population of totally crippled persons it ranks third in the country and contains 9.14 per cent of the total crippled population of the country. Statistically it is incorrect to compare two sets of data which were collected at two different times but it may still be done because the time interval was only about six months and also because broad picture can still be obtained.

Per one lakh of population, Madhya Pradesh has 66 (65.59) persons who are totally crippled. The states which are its neighbours have varying incidence as given below:—

Uttar Pradesh	37
Bihar	50
Orissa	76
Andhra Pradesh	56
Maharashtra	42
Gujarat	95
Rajasthan	63

There are 34,228 totally crippled persons in Madhya Pradesh. If districts are arranged in descending order according to the number of totally crippled persons, the picture is as shown in the following inset:—

	District	Number of totally crippled		District	Number of totally crippled
1		2	1		2
1.	Bilaspur	2,211	24.	Shajapur	589
2.	Jabalpur	1,900	25.	Guna	587
3.	Raipur	1,611	26.	East-Nimar	562
4.	Mandla	1,308	27.	Damoh	560
5.	Surguja	1,268	28.	Dewas	554
6.	Raigarh	1,235	29.	Betul	542
7.	Bastar	1,192	30.	Bhind	534
8.	Shahdol	1,185	31.	Ratlam	510
9.	Chhindwara	1,135	32.	Hoshangabad	487
10.	Seoni	1,053	33.	Shivpuri	479
11.	Raisen	1,049	34.	Rajgarh	470
12.	Durg	1.017	35.	Ujjain	448
13.	Mandsaur	939	36.	Narsimhapur	408
14.	Sagar	877	37.	Vidisha	371
15.	Balaghat	859	38.	Gwalior	333
16.	Rajnandgaon	838	39.	Tikamgarh	324
17.	Morena	830	40.	Chhatarpur	317
18.	Satna	783	41.	Sehore	305
19.	West-Nimar	782	42.	Sidhi	304
20.	Dhar	745	43.	Panna	299
21.	Indore	721	44.	Bhopal	240
22.	Jhabua	717	45.	Datia	102
23.	Rewa	642			

The relative incidence in the district as also the distribution of the totally crippled may be seen from the following inset which shows distribution of the 1981 census population and the number of disabled persons.

Distribution of 100 population and 100 totally crippled persons in the districts

S.No.	Districts	Distribution of 100 each of	
		Population	Totally crippled
1	2	3	4
1.	Morena	2 50	2.43
2.	Bhind	1.87	1 56
3.	Gwalior	2.12	0 97
4.	Datia	0.60	0 30
5.	Shivpuri	1.66	1 39
6.	Guna	1.92	1.72
7.	Tikamgarh	1.41	0 95
8.	Chhatarpur	1.70	0.93

1	2	3	4
9.	Panna	1.04	0 87
10.	Sagar	2.54	2.56
11.	Damoh	1.38	1 64
12.	Satna	2.21	2.29
13.	Rewa	2.31	1.88
14.	Shahdol	2 58	3.45
15.	Sidhi	1.90	0 89
16.	Mandsaur	2 42	2 74
17.	Ratlam	1 50	1 49
18.	Ujjain	2 14	1 31
19.	Shajapur	1 61	1 72
20.	Dewas	1 53	1.62
21.	Jhabua	1 52	2 10
22.	Dhar	2 03	2.18
23.	Indore	2 70	2 11
24.	West-Nimar	3 13	2.23
25.	East-Nimar	2 21	1 64
26.	Rajgarh	1 54	1.37
27.	Vidisha	1.50	1.03
28.	Bhopal	1.72	0 70
29.	Sehore	1 26	0.89
30.	Raisen	1.36	3 06
31.	Betul	1.77	1.58
32.	Hoshangabad	1.92	1.42
33.	Jabalpur	4.21	5.55
34.	Narsimhapur	1.25	1.19
35.	Mandla	1.99	3.82
36.	Chhindwara	2.36	3.31
37.	Seoni	1.55	3.08
38.	Balaghat	2.20	2.54
39.	Surguja	3.13	3.70
40.	Bilaspur	5 66	6 46
41.	Raigarh	2.76	3.61
42.	Rajnandgaon	2.24	2.45
43	Durg	3.62	2.97
44.	Raipur	5.90	4.71
45.	Bastar	3.53	3.48

As in the case of total blindness the distribution of population and the distribution of totally crippled persons bears a striking correlation in a few cases in as much as the contents in the district of the total population of the State and of the total crippled population are more or less, the same. These districts are Sagar, Satna, Ratlam. The other group of districts are where the proportion component in the district of the total crippled population is less than the district proportion component of the State population. In other words the incidence of totally crippled is less here. These districts are:—

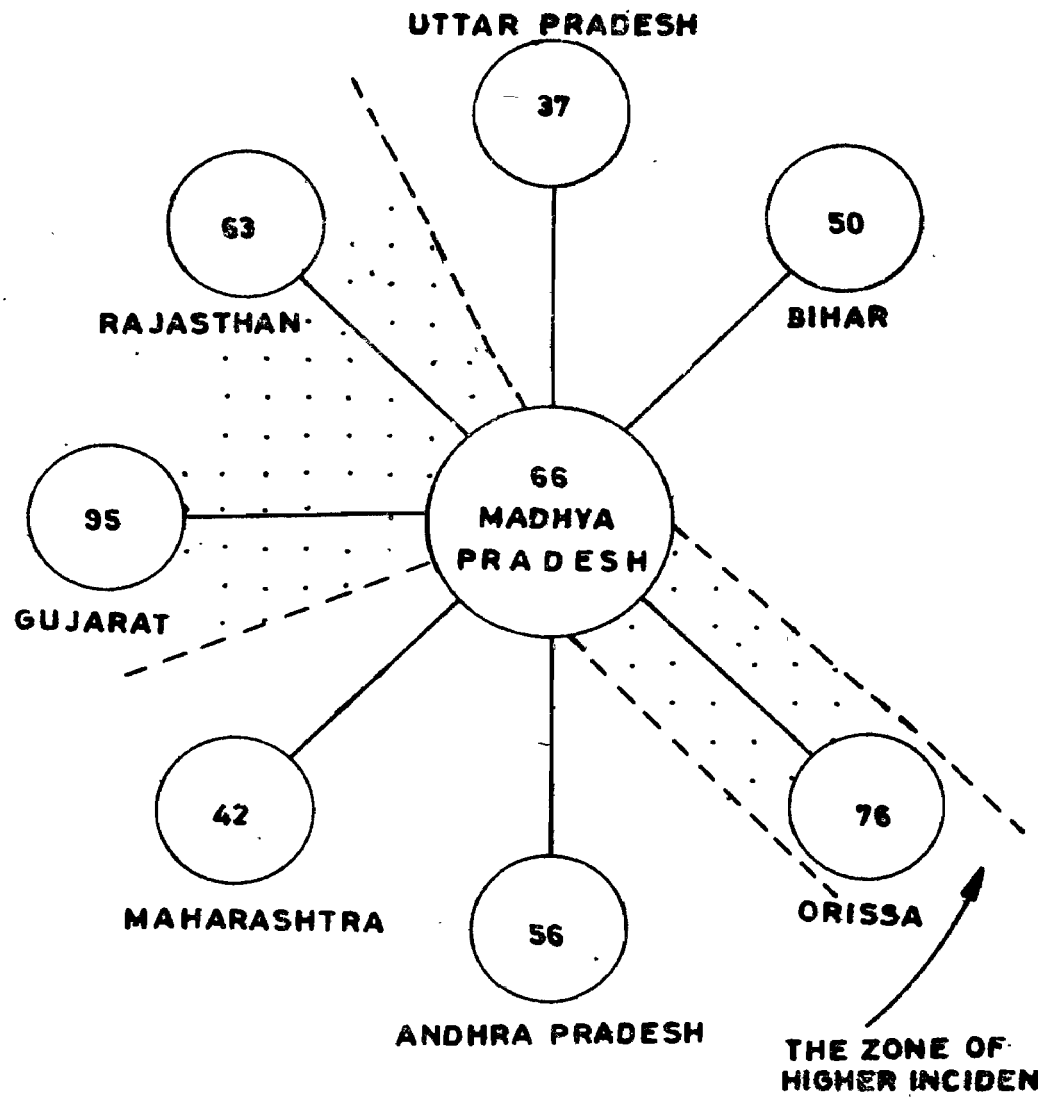
Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Sidhi, Ujjain, Indore, West-Nimar, East-Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar.

The other 17 districts are those where the district proportion content of the totally crippled of the State is greater than their proportion population content. These 17 districts are:—

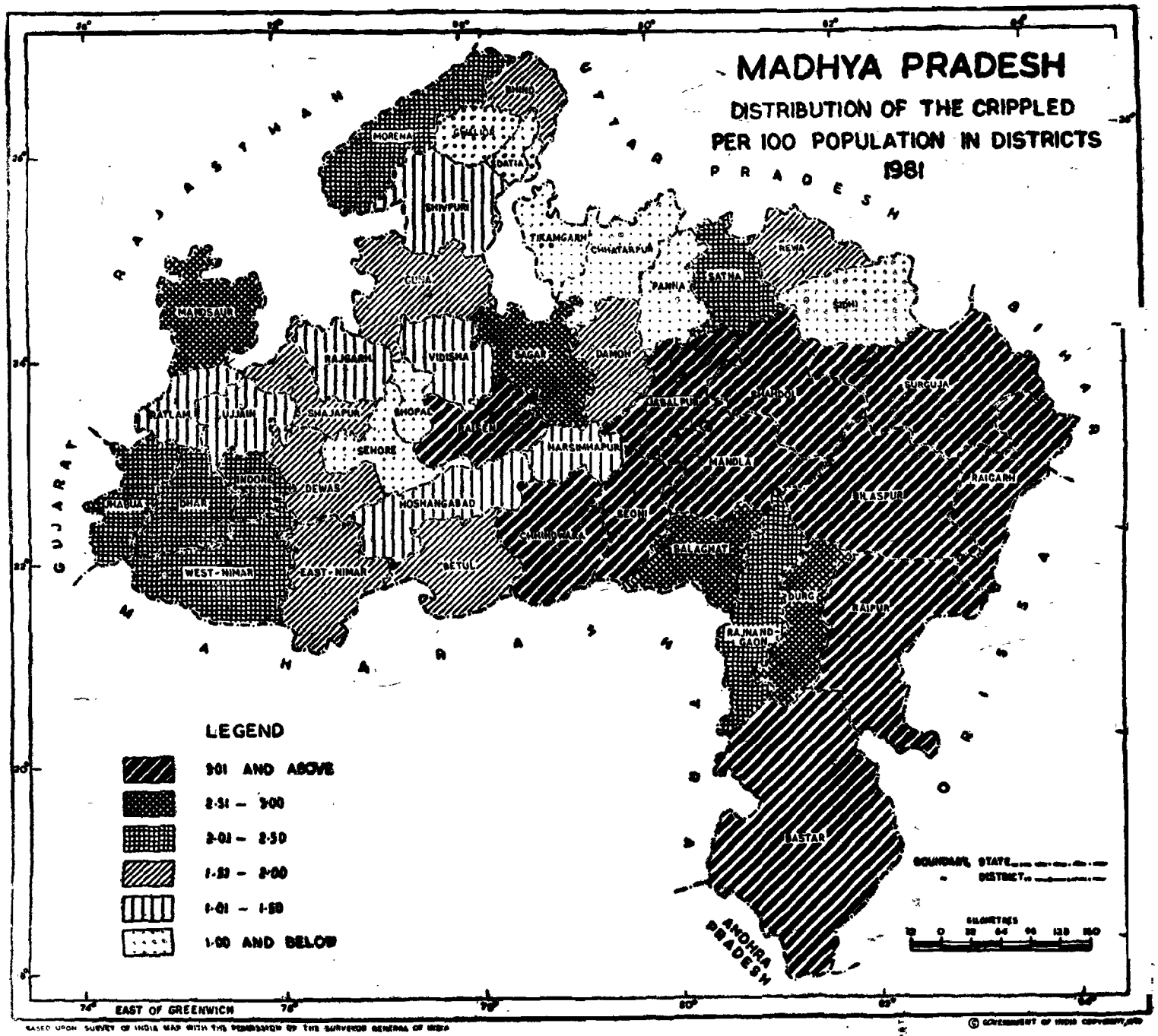
Damoh, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Raisen, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon.

The ranking of the districts on the basis of population and on the basis of the number (absolute figure) of totally crippled persons will help in better appreciation of the relative incidence of the disability under discussion here:—

Rank in population	District	Rank in the number of totally crippled
1	2	3
1	Raipur	3
2	Bilaspur	1
3	Jabalpur	2
4	Durg	12
5	Bastar	7
6	Surguja	5
7	West-Nimar	19
8	Raigarh	6
9	Indore	21
10	Shahdol	8
11	Sagar	14
12	Morena	17
13	Mandsaur	13
14	Chhindwara	9
15	Rewa	23
16	Rajnandgaon	16
17	East-Nimar	26
18	Satna	18
19	Balaghat	15
20	Ujjain	35
21	Gwalior	38
22	Dhar	20
23	Mandla	4
24	Hoshangabad	32
25	Guna	25
26	Sidhi	42
27	Betul	29
28	Bhind	30
29	Bhopal	44
30	Chhatarpur	40
31	Shivpuri	33
32	Shajapur	24
33	Seoni	10
34	Rajgarh	34
35	Jhabua	22
36	Dewas	28
37	Ratlam	31
38	Vidisha	37
39	Tikkamgarh	39



SOCIOGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TOTALLY CRIPPLED PERSONS (HOUSELIST) PER 1 LAKH POPULATION (ENUMERATION) IN MADHYA PRADESH AND IT'S NEIGHBOURS.


MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIPPLED
PER 100 POPULATION IN DISTRICTS
1981
LEGEND
3·01 AND ABOVE
2·51 – 3·00
2·01 – 2·50
1·51 – 2·00
1·01 – 1·50
1·00 AND BELOW
MORENA
BHIND
DATIA
SHIVPURI
GUNA
TIKAMGARH
CHHATARPUR
PANNA
SATNA
REWA
MANDSAUR
RAJGARH
VIDISHA
SAGAR
DAMOH
SURGUJA
RATLAM
UJJAIN
SHAJAPUR
BHOPAL
SEHORE
NARSIMHAPUR
MANDLA
INDORE
DEWAS
HOSHANGABAD
BILASPUR
RAIGARH
KHARGONE
BARWANI
BETUL
BALAGHAT
WEST-NIMAR
EAST-NIMAR
DURG
RAIPUR
RAJNANDGAON
BASTAR
ANDHRA PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
EAST OF GREENWICH

1	2	3
40	Damoh	27
41	Raisen	11
42	Sehore	41
43	Narsimhapur	36
44	Panna	43
45	Datia	35

It may be observed from the figures of the totally crippled persons, as also from the inset showing districtwise proportion that—

(i) The 7 districts of Raipur and Bilaspur revenue divisions, contain more than one-fourths (27.37%) of the State;

(ii) If Balaghat and Seoni districts which are also rice-growing regions are also added to Raipur and Bilaspur revenue divisions for this purpose, the number of totally crippled in these 9 districts (20 per cent of the districts) comes to nearly one-third of the total number of crippled population of the State (32.98 per cent);

(iii) If the coal-mining, manganese mining, iron-mining and dolomite and stone-quarrying districts—Chhindwara, Shahdol, Surguja, Balaghat, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raisen and Mandsaur (20% of the total number of districts of the State) are taken for consideration of crippled population; they contain nearly one-third (28.76 per cent) of the total crippled population of the State.

(iv) If heavy industrial centre bearing districts—Jabalpur, Raipur, Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Gwalior are also added to the mining districts shown in (iii) above, the number of these districts comes to 15 i.e., one-third of the total districts of the State (33.33%). However, they contain 45.02% of the totally crippled population of the State.

(v) If an arbitrary line is drawn, as was done in the discussion of total blindness, at the western boundary of Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni, the State gets divided into nearly two equal halves. Whereas in the case of total blindness, the eastern half contained 50.04 per cent of the total blind, the proportion that it contains of totally crippled comes to 54.31. For ready reference the same may be shown as follows:—

Unit	No. of districts	Proportion of State area	Proportion of State population	Proportion of total crippled of the state
Eastern M.P.	18	53.73	49.93	54.31
Western M.P.	27	46.27	50.07	45.69

It may incidentally be mentioned that it is the eastern half where *Khesri dal* (Lathyrus Sativus) is consumed as an item of food. However, Rewa and Rajnandgaon districts which appeared in the newspapers as afflicted by lathyrism, do not return appreciable figures of totally crippled. As against this Raisen district, where also *khesri dal* is used, returns an appreciable figure of 1,049.

(vi) 89.49 per cent of the total totally-crippled persons live in the rural areas and only 10.57 per cent inhabit the areas. It may be remembered that 79.69 per cent of the State population is rural. The distribution of the totally crippled, therefore, is heavier in the rural areas.

(vii) Even though the data of disabled population was collected about six months prior to actual enumeration, the figures may still be computed on the basis of the 1981 population to find out the districtwise incidence of the disability.

If the number of totally crippled persons in the district for the total population and rural-urban components separately, (as collected during houselists) are computed for one lakh population of the respective components i.e., total, rural and urban, the picture comes out as shown in the following 3 insets:—

Total Population

No. of totally crippled persons per 10,000 of district population	Districts
1	2
3	Gwalior, Datia, Sidhi, Bhopal
4	Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Ujjain
5	Bhind, Rewa, West Nimar, East Nimar, Vidisha, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Durg, Raipur
6	Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Panna, Indore, Rajgarh, Betul
7	Sagar, Satna, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dewas, Dhar, Narsimhapur, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Bastar.
8	Damoh, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Jabalpur, Surguja
9	Shahdol, Chhindwara, Raigarh
13	Mandla, Seoni
16	Raisen

Rural Population

No. of totally crippled persons per 10,000 of district population	Districts
1	2
3	Datia
4	Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Sidhi

1	2
5	Tikamgarh Ujjain, West Nimar, East Nimar, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore
6	Bhind, Shivpuri. Guna, Panna, Rewa, Rajgarh, Betul. Hoshangabad, Raipur
7	Morena, Sagar, Satna, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, Narsimhapur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Bastar
8	Damoh, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Jhabua, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh.
10	Shadol, Chhindwara
13	Mandla
14	Jabalpur, Seoni
16	Raisen

Urban Population

Number of totally crippled persons per 10,000 population of the district	Districts
1	2
1	Rewa, Sidhi, Narsimhapur, Bastar
2	Datia, Shivpuri, Ujjain, West Nimar, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Surguja, Durg
3	Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Satna, Ratlam, Vidisha, Betul, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Raipur
4	Panna, Sagar, Shajapur, Dhar, Indore, Sehore, Seoni Bilaspur
5	Damoh, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Jhabua, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Balaghat
6	Guna, Raisen
7	Dewas
10	Rajnandgaon
15	Raigarh

No attempt has been made here to cluster the data. It is admitted that it could have been presented as 1-5 per 10,000; 6-10, 11 to 15 and so on. The data shown herein is being given as it is in the hope that future workers will pick up the lead.

Curiously enough, Raisen district has the highest incidence of this disability in the total and rural population. In respect of urban population it is Raigarh district which returns the highest figures. In respect of the rural population, there is a compact pocket in the centre of the State which is the area of high incidence of crippled. This pocket comprises Shahdol, Mandla, Jabalpur, Seoni and Chhindwara districts. Separated from this pocket and westwards of it is Raisen district, the highest incidence district.

It will be hazardous to offer any explanation for the existence of this pocket. It may be a mere coincidence that this pocket is a tribal belt in the central tribal zone of Madhya Pradesh inhabited by Gond, Baiga, Bhumia, Bharia and Kol tribes in addition to some other numerically small tribes.

Broadly speaking, the northern and central districts seem to have lower incidence as compared to the eastern and south-eastern ones.

No causes for the disability can be offered in the present report. As in the case of total blindness, the subject would need further investigation at more competent hands. Again, at first sight, the probable causes appear to be topographic, food habits, climatic, economic and medical.

TOTALLY DUMB

Madhya Pradesh in India

The population of totally dumb persons in India and in the different states and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 totally dumb persons of India in the different States/Union Territories is shown in the following table:—

Unit	Population of totally dumb persons	State/Union Territory wise distribution of 1,000 totally dumb person
1	2	3
India*	276,691	1,000
West Bengal	37,671	136.15
Andhra Pradesh	30,580	110.52
Uttar Pradesh	29,436	106.39
Tamil Nadu	28,128	101.66
Bihar	23,784	85.96
Maharashtra	19,063	68.90
Karnataka	17,613	63.66
Madhya Pradesh	14,194	51.30
Orissa	13,762	49.74
Gujarat	12,571	45.43
Rajasthan	12,061	43.59
Kerala	10,819	39.10
Jammu & Kashmir	4,885	17.65
Himachal Pradesh	4,095	14.80
Punjab	3,892	14.07
Haryana	3,359	12.14
Sikkim	1,941	7.01
Nagaland	1,701	6.15
Arunachal Pradesh	1,487	5.37
Tripura	1,128	4.08
Delhi	1,037	3.75
Manipur	844	3.05
Meghalaya	810	2.93
Mizoram	751	2.71
Goa, Daman & Diu	525	1.90
Pondicherry	275	0.99
Chandigarh	83	0.30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79	0.28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	0.26
Lakshadweep	45	0.16

* Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Whereas in respect of totally blind persons and totally crippled persons, Madhy Pradesh was presenting a somewhat unhappy picture, the tone seems to have improved in respect of totally dumb persons. Madhya Pradesh, the sixth largest state in the country, ranks eight in respect of totally dumb persons.

Madhya Pradesh contains a little more than 5 per cent of totally dumb persons in India. Within it, 270 persons of every one million of its population are suffering from the disability of total dumbness. However, there still appears a silver streak in the figures. In respect of incidence i.e., number of totally dumb persons (houselist) in 1 lakh population, Madhya Pradesh along with its northern neighbour, occupies the bottom position:—

Andhra Pradesh	57
Orissa	52
Gujarat	37
Rajasthan	35
Bihar	34
Maharashtra	30
Uttar Pradesh	27
Madhya Pradesh	27

The same picture is diagrammetically represented below:—

There are in all 14,194 totally dumb persons in Madhya Pradesh. This disability constitutes 13.93 per cent of the total disabled persons (totally blind, totally crippled, totally dumb) in the State. Of the three disabilities, therefore, the disability of total dumbness, has the least incidence in the State.

If the 45 districts of the State are arranged in descending order according to the number of totally dumb persons, the picture is as below:—

Sl. No.	District	No. of totally dumb persons
1	2	3
1.	Raipur	1,031
2.	Bilaspur	756
3.	Bastar	725
4.	Durg	612
5.	Surguja	611
6.	Raigarh	586
7.	Chhindwara	428
8.	Jabalpur	415
9.	West Nimar	410
10.	Rewa	376
11.	Shahdol	376
12.	Rajnandgaon	372
13.	Sagar	355
14.	Sidhi	333
15.	Betul	324
16.	Mandsaur	315
17.	Mandla	309
18.	Satna	303
19.	Morena	291
20.	Shivpuri	281
21.	Seoni	280
22.	Raisen	273
23.	Narsimhapur	266
24.	East Nimar	262
25.	Bhind	259
26.	Dhar	252
27.	Jhabua	250
28.	Guna	242
29.	Balaghat	236
30.	Hoshangabad	222
31.	Chhatarpur	199
32.	Gwalior	197
33.	Ratlam	194
34.	Ujjain	190
35.	Dewas	190
36.	Indore	176
37.	Panna	169
38.	Shajapur	168
39.	Damoh	165
40.	Rajgarh	153
41.	Tikamgarh	152
42.	Vidisha	151
43.	Sehore	151
44.	Bhopal	115
45.	Datia	78

The relative incidence in the districts as also the districtwise distribution of the totally dumb persons in the State may be seen from the following inset which shows percentage distribution of this 1981 Census population and of the totally dumb persons:—

Sl. No.	Districts	Distribution of 100	
		1981 population	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4
1.	Morena	2.50	2.05
2.	Bhind	1.87	1.83
3.	Gwalior	2.12	1.39
4.	Datia	0.60	0.55
5.	Shivpuri	1.66	1.98
6.	Guna	1.92	1.71
7.	Tikamgarh	1.41	1.07
8.	Chhatarpur	1.70	1.40
9.	Panna	1.04	1.19
10.	Sagar	2.54	2.50
11.	Damoh	1.38	1.16
12.	Satna	2.21	2.14
13.	Rewa	2.31	2.65

1	2	3	4
14.	Shahdol	2.58	2.65
15.	Sidhi	1.90	2.35
16.	Mandsaur	2.42	2.22
17.	Ratlam	1.50	1.37
18.	Ujjain	2.14	1.34
19.	Shajapur	1.61	1.18
20.	Dewas	1.53	1.34
21.	Jhabua	1.52	1.76
22.	Dhar	2.03	1.78
23.	Indore	2.70	1.24
24.	West Nimar	3.13	2.89
25.	East Nimar	2.21	1.85
26.	Rajgarh	1.54	1.08
27.	Vidisha	1.50	1.06
28.	Bhopal	1.72	0.81
29.	Sehore	1.26	1.06
30.	Raisen	1.36	1.92
31.	Betul	1.77	2.28
32.	Hoshangabad	1.92	1.56
33.	Jabalpur	4.21	2.92
34.	Narsimhapur	1.25	1.87
35.	Mandla	1.99	2.18
36.	Chhindwara	2.36	2.98
37.	Seoni	1.55	1.97
38.	Balaghat	2.20	1.66
39.	Surguja	3.13	4.30
40.	Bilaspur	5.66	5.33
41.	Raigarh	2.76	4.13
42.	Rajnandgaon	2.24	2.62
43.	Durg	3.62	4.31
44.	Raipur	5.90	7.26
45.	Bastar	3.53	5.11

For the sake of convenience, the districts may be ranked on the basis of population (1981 Census) and on the basis of number of totally dumb persons. This inset will give better and easier appreciation of the above table.

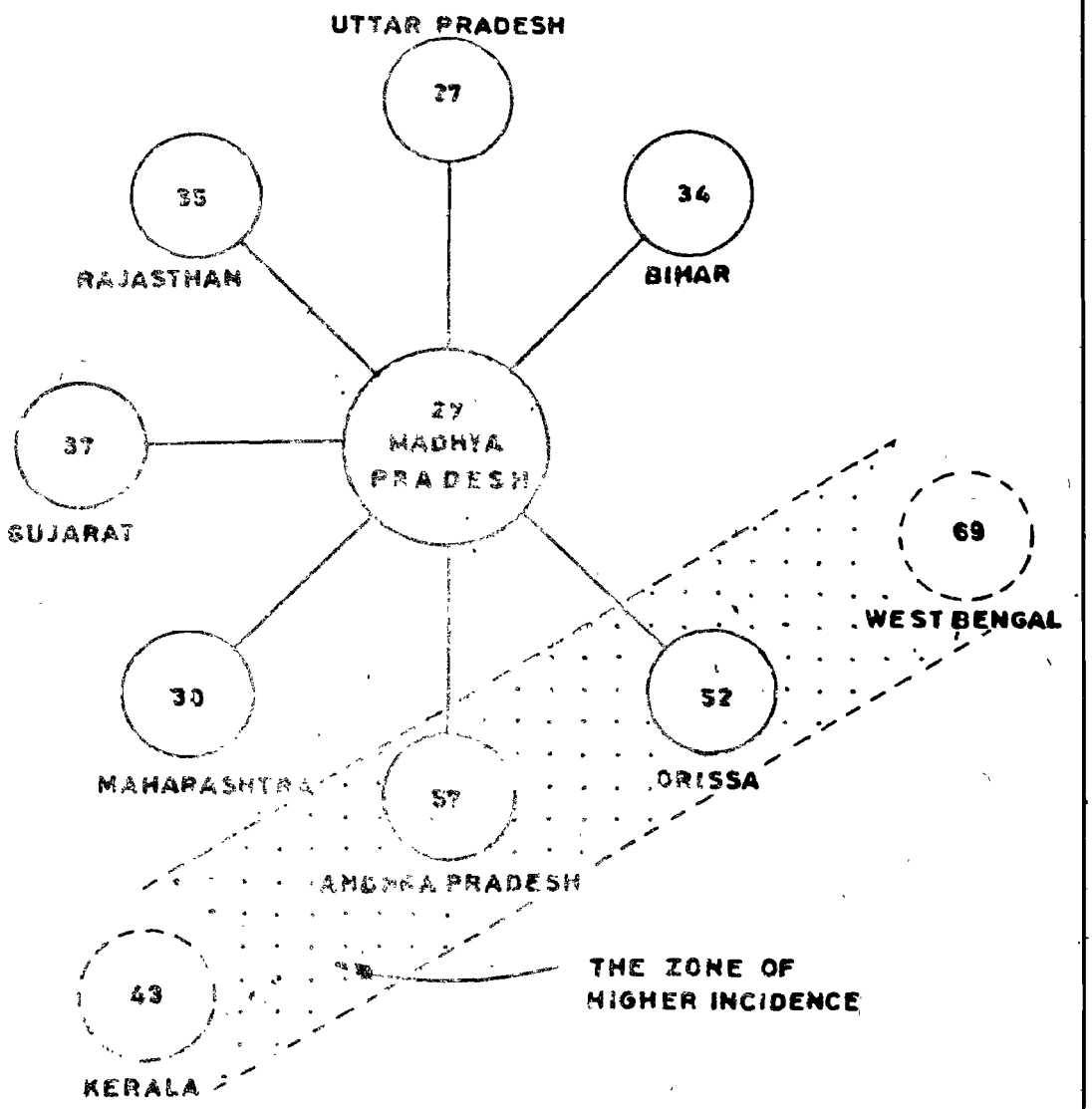
Rank in population	District	Rank in number of totally dumb
1	2	3
1	Raipur	1
2	Bilaspur	2
3	Jabalpur	8
4	Durg	4
5	Bastar	3
6	Surguja	5
7	West Nimar	9
8	Raigarh	6
9	Indore	36
10	Shahdol	11
11	Sagar	13

1	2	3
12	Morena	19
13	Mandsaur	16
14	Chhindwara	7
15	Rewa	10
16	Rajnandgaon	12
17	East Nimar	24
18	Satna	18
19	Balaghat	29
20	Ujjain	34
21	Gwalior	32
22	Dhar	26
23	Mandla	17
24	Hoshangabad	30
25	Guna	28
26	Sidhi	14
27	Betul	15
28	Bhind	25
29	Bhopal	44
30	Chhatarpur	31
31	Shivpuri	20
32	Shajapur	38
33	Seoni	21
34	Rajgarh	40
35	Jhabua	27
36	Dewas	35
37	Ratlam	33
38	Vidisha	42
39	Tikamgarh	41
40	Damoh	39
41	Raisen	22
42	Sehore	43
43	Narsimhapur	23
44	Panna	37
45	Datia	45

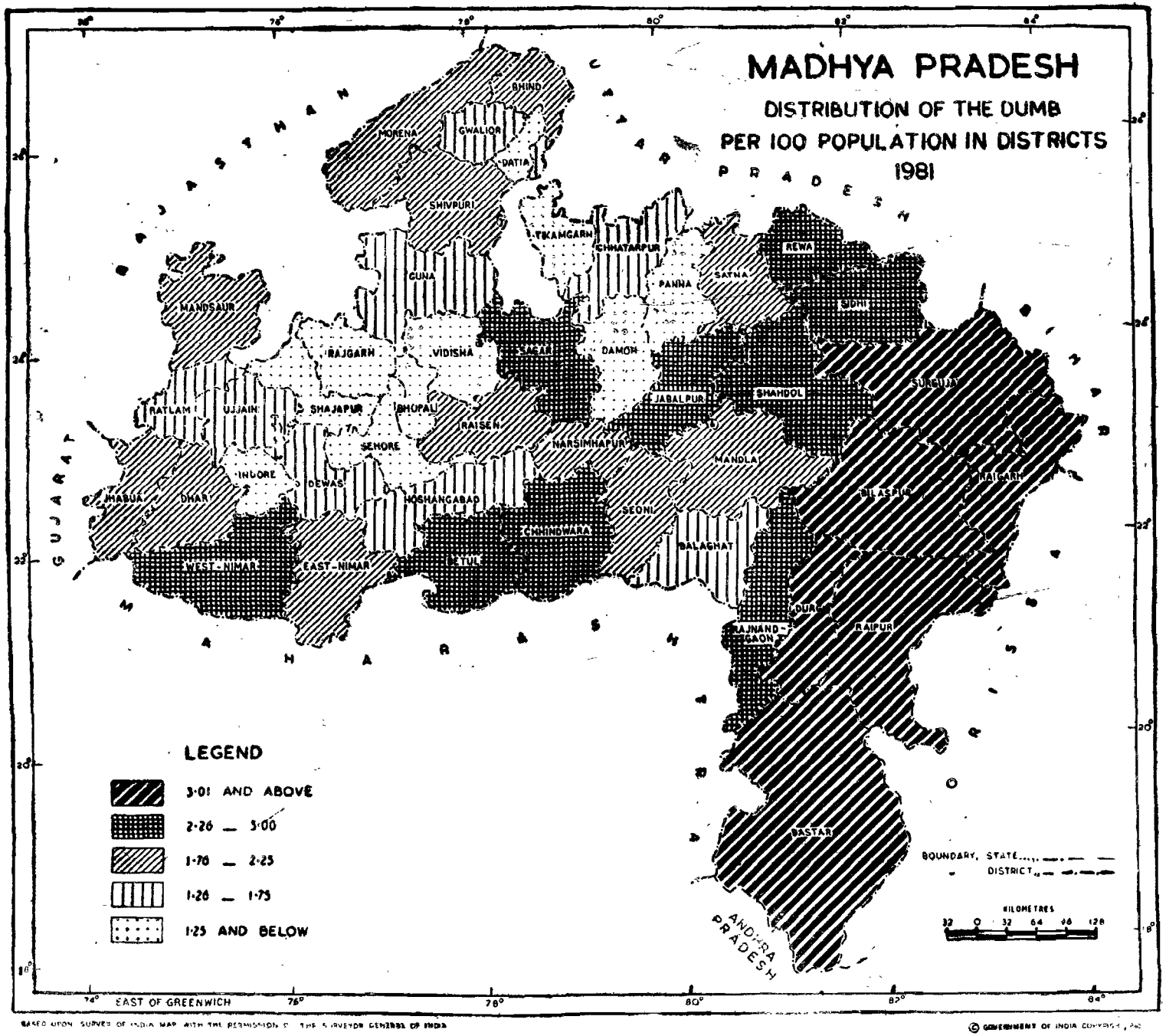
If the incidence, i.e., number of totally dumb to per 10,000 population of the district is studied, it is found that the picture is as follows. For the purpose of clarity, the incidence of dumbness for total, rural and urban is being given separately:—

Total Population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	2
1	Ujjain, Indore, Morena, Gwalior, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Satna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur.
3	Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Panna, Sagar, Rewa, Shahdol, Dewas, Jhabua, Betul, Mandla, Rajnandgaon, Durg.
4	Sidhi, Raisen, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Bastar.



SHOWING THE TOTALLY DUMB PERSONS (HOUSELIST)
POPULATION (ENUMERATION) IN MADHYA PRADESH
AND ITS NEIGHBOURS


MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF THE DUMB
PER 100 POPULATION IN DISTRICTS
1981
MORENA
BHIND
GWALIOR
DATIA
SHIVPURI
TIKAMGARH
CHHATARPUR
PANNA
SATNA
REWA
SIDHI
GUNA
MANDSAUR
RAJGARH
VIDISHA
SAGAR
DAMOH
SURGUJA
RATLAM
UJJAIN
SHAJAPUR
BHOPAL
RAISEN
JABALPUR
SHAHDOL
SEHORE
NARSIMHAPUR
MANDLA
INDORE
DEWAS
JHABUA
DHAR
HOSHANGABAD
BILASPUR
RAIGARH
SEONI
CHHINDWARA
BALAGHAT
WEST-NIMAR
EAST-NIMAR
BETUL
DURG
RAJNAND-GAON
RAIPUR
BASTAR
ANDHRA PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
CHHATTISGARH
LEGEND
3·01 AND ABOVE
2·26 — 3·00
1·76 — 2·25
1·26 — 1·75
1·25 AND BELOW
BOUNDARY, STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
32 0 32 64 96 128
EAST OF GREENWICH
74° 76° 78° 80° 82° 84°
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1982

Rural Population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	2
2	Morena, Gwalior, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Ujjain. Shajapur, Indore, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Balaghat, Bilaspur.
3	Bhind, Datia, Panna, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Rajnandgaon.
4	Shivpuri, Raisen, Betul, Surguja, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar.
5	Narsimhapur.

Urban Population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	2
1	Morena, Gwalior, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Ujjain, Shajapur, Indore, Vidisha, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilasupur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Bastar.
2	Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Rajgarh, Sehore, Betul, Narsimhapur, Seoni.
3	Bhind, Panna, East Nimar, Raisen, Chhindwara.

Whereas blindness is mainly caused by external factors like malnutrition, ageing, disease, glare and dust, injuries and the like and total crippling is also perhaps due to external factors like injury, dietics, disease and ageing, total dumbness is more a congenital disability though I know of a case where a man became dumb after he was attacked by but escaped from a tiger. Such cases are extremely rare and dumbness is more a congenital disability.

As such it is futile to search out for any correlation with such factors as dietics, climate etc. All the same, there are some salient features of distribution which may be mentioned.

(i) The 7 districts of Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions contain 26.86 per cent of the State population but they have 33.06 per cent of the total dumb persons of the State.

(ii) In the total population, two well-identified areas seem to emerge having highest incidence of total dumbness. These are—the districts of Raisen, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara and Seoni form one compact block in southern—central Madhya Pradesh and the other compact block is formed in the eastern portion of the state comprising the districts of Sidhi, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Bastar.

(iii) If only rural areas are concerned, a semi-circular block is made out by districts of Raisen, Narsimhapur and Betul whereas the eastern block becomes shorter but broader with Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Durg and Bastar districts.

(iv) It is difficult to understand the case of Raisen district and it is being left at that—

(v) It is true that one can statistically play with all sorts of permutations and combinations. Not withstanding this, the state could be divided by almost a straight line running in the north-east-south-west directions. The 26 districts on the upper side of this diagonally-running line are the 6 districts of Gwalior division, 5 districts of Ujjain division, 5 districts of Sagar division, 3 districts—Indore, Dhar, Jhabua—of Indore division. 5 districts—Rajgarh, Vidisha. Raisen, Sehore and Bhopal—of Bhopal division and 2 districts—Satna and Rewa of Rewa division. The area lying to the south of the diagonal are the 13 of Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur divisions, West Nimar and East Nimar districts of Indore division, 2 districts—Hoshangabad and Betul and 2 districts—Sidhi and Shahdol of Rewa division.

The upper and lower areas with reference to the diagonally running line, then, present the following picture:—

Unit	No. of Districts	Proportion of the State		
		Area	Population	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Upper . .	26	40.84	46.09	39.78
Lower . .	19	54.16	53.91	60.22

Somehow, the area and the proportion of dumb population seem to be correlated but not the population and the number of totally dumb: 46 per cent of the total population has only 39.78 per cent of the dumb of the State whereas nearly 54 per cent of the population contains a little more than 60 per cent of the dumb.

The case of Raisen district is difficult to understand as has already been stated earlier. This district which lies to a little west of the centre of the State and which lies within the shadow of Bhopal district bearing the State capital, has the highest incidence of all the three disabilities in the total population as also in respect of the rural component thereof.

Only very crude analysis has been made in the above. It is the duty of the census of India to compile and tabulate raw data and leave it at that for its treatment at the hands of able and competent scholars. It is hoped that data users will find the data and the preliminary analysis of the same made in this Chapter useful and will certainly probe further and deeper to analyse the three kinds of disabilities.

Distribution of 100 totally Blind, Crippled, and Dumb persons—All Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Morena	2.80	2.49	2.05
2. Bhind	2.44	1.56	1.82
3. Gwalior	1.85	0.97	1.39
4. Datia	0.61	0.30	0.55
5. Shivpuri	2.59	1.39	1.98
6. Guna	2.16	1.72	1.71
7. Tikamgarh	2.15	0.95	1.07
8. Chhatarpur	3.18	0.93	1.40
9. Panna	1.97	0.87	1.19
10. Sagar	2.76	2.56	2.50
11. Damoh	1.58	1.64	1.16
12. Satna	2.42	2.29	2.14
13. Rewa	1.54	1.88	2.65
14. Shahdol	2.92	3.46	2.65
15. Sidhi	1.56	0.89	2.35
16. Mandsaur	1.90	2.74	2.22
17. Ratlam	1.38	1.49	1.37
18. Ujjain	1.62	1.31	1.34
19. Shajapur	2.05	1.72	1.18
20. Dewas	1.64	1.62	1.34
21. Jhabua	1.05	2.09	1.76
22. Dhar	1.32	2.18	1.78
23. Indore	1.04	2.11	1.24
24. West Nimar	2.33	2.28	2.89
25. East Nimar	1.80	1.64	1.85
26. Rajgarh	1.89	1.37	1.08
27. Vidisha	1.87	1.08	1.06
28. Bhopal	0.77	0.70	0.81
29. Sehore	1.22	0.89	1.06
30. Raisen	2.58	3.07	1.92
31. Betul	1.70	1.58	2.28
32. Hoshangabad	2.02	1.42	1.56
33. Jabalpur	4.40	5.55	2.92
34. Narsimhapur	1.62	1.19	1.87
35. Mandla	1.98	3.82	2.18
36. Chhindwara	2.82	3.31	2.98
37. Seoni	2.33	3.08	1.97
38. Balaghat	1.44	2.54	1.66
39. Surguja	2.68	3.70	4.31
40. Bilaspur	5.62	6.46	5.33
41. Raigarh	2.30	3.61	4.13
42. Rajnandgaon	2.36	2.45	2.62
43. Durg	3.72	2.97	4.31
44. Raipur	5.27	4.71	7.06
45. Bastar	2.76	3.48	5.11

Distribution of 100 totally Blind, Crippled, and Dumb persons—Rural Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Morena	2.86	2.52	2.07
2. Bhind	2.43	1.56	1.91
3. Gwalior	1.49	0.58	0.91
4. Datia	0.60	0.29	0.51
5. Shivpuri	2.69	1.47	2.02
6. Guna	2.20	1.64	1.68
7. Tikamgarh	2.18	0.96	1.09
8. Chhatarpur	3.09	0.88	1.39
9. Panna	2.05	0.93	1.23
10. Sagar	2.63	2.34	2.35
11. Damoh	1.58	1.67	1.17
12. Satna	2.49	2.39	2.12
13. Rewa	1.62	2.05	2.85
14. Shahdol	2.92	3.50	2.66
15. Sidhi	1.67	0.03	2.61
16. Mandsaur	1.83	2.67	2.08
17. Ratlam	1.31	1.39	1.24
18. Ujjain	1.62	1.23	1.24
19. Shajapur	1.92	1.77	1.21
20. Dewas	1.64	1.49	1.22
21. Jhabua	1.07	2.23	1.88
22. Dhar	1.36	2.26	1.80
23. Indore	0.65	1.07	0.74
24. West Nimar	2.35	2.35	2.86
25. East Nimar	1.70	1.32	1.47
26. Rajgarh	1.91	1.38	1.04
27 Vidisha	1.87	1.10	1.03
28. Bhopal	0.51	0.41	0.35
29. Sehore	1.23	0.88	1.06
30. Raisen	2.69	3.28	2.00
31. Betul	1.70	1.65	2.28
32. Hoshangabad	2.00	1.37	1.47
33. Jabalpur	4.28	5.50	2.69
34. Narsimhapur	1.67	1.29	1.99
35. Mandla	2.11	4.20	2.38
36. Chhindwara	2.70	3.28	2.69
37. Seoni	2.49	3.36	2.10
38. Balaghat	1.44	2.67	1.76
39. Surguja	2.82	4.06	4.63
40. Bilaspur	5.73	6.70	5.48
41. Raigarh	2.37	3.43	4.45
42. Rajnandgaon	2.41	2.26	2.80
43. Durg	3.78	2.99	4.28
44. Raipur	5.38	4.78	7.60
45. Bastar	2.96	3.86	5.61

Distribution of 100 Totally Blind, Crippled and Dumb persons—Urban Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Morena	2.07	1.58	1.86
2. Bhind	2.48	1.56	1.06
3. Gwalior	6.14	4.34	5.45
4. Datia	0.75	0.39	0.86
5. Shivpuri	1.25	0.72	1.60
6. Guna	1.76	2.36	1.93
7. Tikamgarh	1.78	0.81	0.86
8. Chhatarpur	4.21	1.33	1.53
9. Panna	1.01	0.42	0.86
10. Sagar	4.36	4.45	3.79
11. Damoh	1.64	1.31	1.13
12. Satna	1.54	1.42	2.26
13. Rewa	0.60	0.42	0.93
14. Shahdol	2.91	3.11	2.53
15. Sidhi	0.19	0.03	0.13
16. Mandsaur	2.65	3.36	3.39
17. Ratlam	2.17	2.31	2.39
18. Ujjain	1.66	2.00	2.19
19. Shajapur	3.61	1.31	0.93
20. Dewas	1.68	2.70	2.33
21. Jhabua	0.82	0.97	0.73
22. Dhar	0.87	1.47	1.60
23. Indore	5.75	10.90	5.45
24. West Nimar	2.14	1.75	3.13
25. East Nimar	2.94	4.36	5.05
26. Rajgarh	1.61	1.31	1.40
27. Vidisha	1.85	0.97	1.33
28. Bhopal	3.83	3.20	4.70
29. Sehore	1.13	1.06	1.13
30. Raisen	1.23	1.22	1.26
31. Betul	1.61	1.03	2.33
32. Hoshangabad	2.31	1.86	2.39
33. Jabalpur	5.92	5.95	4.92
34. Narsimhapur	1.06	0.33	0.93
35. Mandla	0.46	0.58	0.47
36. Chhindwara	4.24	3.59	5.39
37. Seoni	0.46	0.67	0.86
38. Balaghat	1.52	1.44	0.86
39. Surguja	1.03	0.67	1.60
40. Bilaspur	4.28	4.39	4.06
41. Raigarh	1.39	5.09	1.40
42. Rajnandgaon	1.73	4.09	1.13
43. Durg	3.03	2.81	4.59
44. Raipur	3.97	4.06	4.46
45. Bastar	0.36	0.30	0.86

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In the foregoing pages a very brief note has been given on the houselisting operations, an essential preliminary of the Census of India. It is a preliminary operation only in name for in magnitude it is as gigantic as the Census itself. To those who are not acquainted with the dimensions of Indian Census, it gives a 'feel' of the task ahead.

Houselisting operation is an operational necessity: it is a definite step ensuring the phenomenal accuracy of the Indian Census. But, if it could be so crudely stated, it is for 'internal consumption'; the world not connected with the census hardly becomes aware of a mammoth task tackled without a bang; the Organization itself accepts it without a whimper. However, it certainly provides the Director of Census Operations to test his muscles and measure his weight.

Houselists are of immense operational use. At least, it is difficult for the writer of these lines to comprehend a census without a houselist. But that is so far as the houselist goes in the field. It also collects some valuable data of great statistical use; that is what it was in 1961 and 1971. But with the enterprise slip coming in as a part of it, much of its material was thrown over to the Household Schedule.

The Houselist threw up two very significant data viz., first, the use of census house and second, the data on disabled population. These are the two data briefly, crudely, very succinctly discussed in the pages that the readers have, presumably, already gone through.

How else one could explain Sidhi urban area, i.e., Sodhi town, registering a higher proportion of shops, shops-cum-residence and restaurants, sweetmeat shops etc. The writer of these lines, along with two of his ablest officers and observers, went through the length and breadth of the motley settlement that Sidhi town is, to investigate at depth how it could supersede Indore, the commercial heart-beat of the State, and found to his greatest surprise that the statistics were not a thousandth-of-a-millimetre away from the fact.

Statistics definitely play hide and seek if they are viewed at in isolation. With a knowledge of the field, they just fit in. With no attempt at self-glorification and self-aggrandizement, the author can say in all humility that no simple person in administration has as thorough and compact a picture of the State as the Director of Census Operations.

Or how else could one explain Sidhi district rural which has population density of 92 persons per square kilometre showing 71 vacant houses of every 1,000 Census houses and districts with lower population density showing higher vacancy rate. Or, again, Bhind district urban with population density of only 967 showing nearly 47 houses vacant in every 1,000 census houses and Chhindwara district urban having thrice as much density has nearly 80 vacant houses out of 1,000 census houses. Chhatarpur district urban shows high vacancy rate but residential accommodation is difficult to get in Chhatarpur town.

While appreciating statistics such as the ones which are presented in this volume, one has to be very clear as to what they stand for, i.e., whether they are proportions or absolute figures. Second, knowledge or acquaimance with the local area always gives flesh and blood to the dry bones of statistics.

The statistics presented in this volume will be, it is hoped, of immense use to administrators and planners. They will be equally useful from the point of view of sociologists, students of public health, scholars of dietics and researchers of economics. Any number of questions get thrown up—why is there proportionately more places of worship in one area than in the other, why should there be more blind persons in one district than in the other and so on.

These aspects have not been touched not because of any lack of ability and understanding but because of lack of time. One almost gets a feeling of helplessness looking at this mine of golden data before him but not being allowed to explore its depths because the bird of time is flying so fast. However, the feeling that one had played a little part in the collection and compilation of this useful wealth of data is by itself a great consolation and a big reward.

It is true that no definite conclusion can be reached regarding the state of the economy on the basis of the figures relating to use of census houses alone. These data are undimensional and lack other essential details like the quantity of output, prices, nature of goods sold or produced and so on. Unless this is done even on a sample basis, it would be futile to base any conclusion on the use alone.

A glance at Table H-1 will show that as urbanisation and industrialisation progresses, the proportion of houses used for residential purposes increases. It is neither considered necessary to theorize this nor to elaborate the statement. However, a simple statement may be given below arranging the districts into two categories:—

Districts in which the proportion of houses used purely for residential purposes is greater in urban areas than what it is in rural.	Districts in which the proportion of houses used purely for residential purposes is greater in rural areas than what it is in urban.
1	2
MADHYA PRADESH	
STATE : RURAL 72.64	**URBAN 73.52**
Bhind	Morena
Gwalior	Guna
Datia	Satna
Shivpuri	Rewa
Tikamgarh	Shahdol
Chhatarpur	Sidhi
Panna	Jhabua
Sagar	Dhar
Damoh	West Nimar
Mandsaur	East Nimar
Ratlam	Rajgarh
Ujjain	Raisen
Shajapur	Hoshangabad
Dewas	Narsimhapur
Indore	Seoni
Vidisha	Balaghat
Bhopal	Surguja
Sehore	Bilaspur
Betul	Raigarh
Jabalpur	Rajnandgaon
Mandla	Raipur
Chhindwara	Bastar
Durg	

As has been stated more than once, no finer analysis is being attempted. It may, however, be noted that in some districts the gap between the proportions is very narrow while in others it is quite large.

The use of census house is an undimensional picture by itself and not much useful can be gained or said on the basis of this data alone. However, a little has yet been said and it is earnestly hoped that the line will be pursued by scholars of universities and students of rural-urban studies.

Any amount of work can be done on the data on disabled population that the humble exercise in house-listing operations has thrown up. Firstly, it provides a frame for detailed, more probing and greater in-depth research by competent scholars and devoted Social science organisations. But, questions like—

- why is blindness prevalent in certain areas than in others—certainly come up.

It is not possible to dwell on much questions within the framework of this volume for all that can come into the ambit of the present work is an analytical note. All the same, will definer areas have been identified.

Blindness is the greatest of the physical disability. This beautiful word is lost to the blind. Prevention and cure of blindness, particularly in a state like Madhya Pradesh which shows the high incidence of this disability, needs immediate attention of all concerned agencies. The data that is presented in this volume will be useful to some extent in giving a very rough idea of the magnitude of the problem.

The cases of congenital blindness are certainly there but they are few and far between. Most of the blindness is acquired later in life; the reasons may be any—cataract, corneal blindness, posterior segment lessions, xerophthalmia, onchocerciasis, trachoma and so on. Most of the cases are those of curable blindness. It is a sincerely hoped that the data, for whatever it is worth, will provide a lead in the eradication or, in any case, in minimising this disability.

Totally crippled are a product of the age of technology and industrialisation. At least that is what the data indicates when the picture within the state is taken into view—Mandsaur, Dewas, Raisen, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Bilaspur etc. showing larger incidence. There are either factory centres a open-pit mining and stone-quarrying areas. But the case of Dhar and Jhabua districts is difficult to understand. As in the case of blindness the data needs further probing and confirmation. However, Raisen district deserves special attention both in respect of blindness and totally crippled persons.

Whereas in case of blindness and totally crippled, Madhya Pradesh presents a rather sad spectacle, the position improves a bit in respect of the disability of total dumbness. The case of Bastar district deserves special mention in the contact of total dumbness. This district fares very well in respect of the other two disabilities but the situation considerably worsens in respect of total dumbness. What could be the reason? It is not possible for the author to say within the scope of this volume.

Actually speaking the caption of this chapter is rather unhappy. No conclusions can be drawn; only indications can be given. The data itself is only indicatory and not conclusive. Anyway, having a hard work look at it has been by itself a very satisfying exercise. One only wishes that time should have stood still. That is not to be and so it is better to ask the hard to stop here.

Annexure to Chapter I

Definition of Census House in some earlier Censuses and comments of Superintendents of Census Operations thereon

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901 : CENTRAL PROVINCES

R.V. RUSSELL

To define what constitutes a house is the great difficulty of the preliminary census instructions, and in this Province, to judge from the criticisms received, no finally satisfactory solution has yet been arrived at, if, indeed, any such is possible. The definition adopted was the standard one prescribed by the Census Commissioner as follows :—'A house is the dwelling-place of one or more families with their dependents and servants, having a separate main entrance from the common way space or compound. In the case of a number of huts inside an enclosure, families messing together should be counted as one household, and those messing separately as separate households. Any building in which anyone usually sleeps at night should be counted as a house. Houses temporarily empty owing to their inmates being absent on relief-works should be counted'. Criticisms on the instructions were invited in the district reports and were freely forthcoming. One report remarked : 'The definition though ... is still somewhat ambiguous. misleading, and confounding'. The same writer goes on to say : 'on the whole it is safe to trust the matter to the discretion of the supervisor and his enumerator, who, if left to themselves, will call a spade a spade'. But whether they would agree as to what should be called a house is a point on which, in view of the diversity of opinion among Deputy Commissioners, it seems permissible to entertain some doubt. Nor does the author of the report himself appear in reality to rely so implicitly on the intelligence of the census staff; for he remarks elsewhere in the report: 'Printed instructions for such people are waste paper and labour lost; they require to be orally instructed and dictated to, line upon line and precept upon precept'; and in conclusion he offers a fresh definition which would extend to about a page of print. Another report objects to the use of the word 'ghar' as a translation of house, on the ground that it really means household: but as it is practically a return of households that is wanted, this is not a very serious criticism. The principal difficulty arises in the case of the Chhattisgarh enclosure or 'bara', which is described in the last Census Report. In some cases there are families or persons inside an enclosure who live in separate huts and mess together; in others they live in the same building and mess separately. Instances of houses in towns where the ground floor may be occupied as a shop, and the upper storey by a separate family or even two, with a staircase sometimes inside and sometimes outside the house, also arose and presented difficulties. It is frequently no easy matter, especially in villages to say what is a common way, owing to the irregular manner in which huts are constructed. One reference as to whether a man who lived outside the village under a tree, and cooked and slept there, should be counted as a householder, caused some hesitation, the point being that unless he was considered to have a house he could not be included in the preliminary enumeration. Finally, he was allowed by fiction to have a house. On the whole the definition seems to be fairly satisfactory, and to have yielded a correct return of houses, or parts of houses separately occupied by families or their servants. The objection to a 'chulhawar' definition or that of the family joint in food as the household, which is advocated by some officers, is that it would necessitate showing as separate households all private servants who slept on the premises, but took their meals apart from the family: and there is no object in obtaining such a return. On the whole it seems doubtful whether any improvement can be made on the present definition; and it is very undesirable, except for substantial reasons, to make alterations which would have the effect of preventing comparison of the returns of successive enumerations, as the deductions from such comparisons are really the most important results of census statistics. The number of families in a house had under the rules to be entered in a separate column of the block list. It is probable that the distinction was not strictly adhered to, and there was some confusion between houses and families; but the number of cases in which two families live under the same roof with only one main exit, is apparently very small.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901 : CENTRAL INDIA

CAPTAIN C. ECKFORD LUARD

Before considering the figures it will be as well to define a "house' as regards the Census work.

The general definition was "a building to which a separate number had been affixed". This only raised the question "To what building was a separate number to be affixed?"

Instructions were. therefore, given to those conducting the operation of numbering, than in areas where there were no regular numbers, a dwelling house, for Census purposes, was any place in which one or more persons habitually slept.

That this rule is open to objections is certain, but it is impossible to give any hard and fast definition which would include every dwelling place from the movable pent roof shelter of a wandering Banjara and the shifting home of the Bhil to the rabbit warren like palace of a ruling Chief, and embracing at the

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same time between these extremes the ordinary village hut and the more or less permanent erection raised by the cultivator during the crop season, in his most distant fields.

Much had to be left to the discretion of the official, the object kept in view being to miss no one out.

In judging of buildings it was laid down that where there was but one main entrance, i.e., front door, only one number was to be affixed, even if the house was let in flats to several families. A building with any form of partition wall provided there was a separate entrance to each portion, had a number assigned to each part. Generally speaking there were as many "houses" as front doors. Certain exceptions to this rule were specially dealt with.

Census of India, 1911: Central Provinces and Berar

J. T. Marten

The definition of house adopted for the purpose of census was practically the same as that in force the last census and depends on the house as a structural unit and not, as in some other provinces, on the family as a social unit. The definition runs: "By a house is meant a building which has a separate main entrance from the common space or compound and is used as the dwelling of one or more families." The definition was fortified by explanations and illustrations, the object of which was usually to secure that every structure that was in any respect an independent tenement should get a separate main number. Thus it was definitely laid down that in the case of enclosures the compound of the enclosure was the "common way" of the separate sheds opening from it, so that these should be numbe ed separately. Again the separate tenements of the chauks and servants' lies were to receive each a separate number; and though some exceptions were made, as in the case of large private houses, where the enumeration was carried out by a special enumerator and the internal numbering of tenements was subsidiary to the main number of the town or village, the tendency was certainly in the direction of the greater sub-division of separate tenements than at the two previous censuses, when houses inside enclosures usually did not receive a separate main number. The general opinion among Deputy Commissioners is that the definition adopted (which was issued at the very beginning of proceedings) was in the end fairly generally understood and fairly uniformly applied. It is more generally popular than the *chulhawar* definition, which identified the household with the commensal family and its dependents and servants. It is now familiar to the people and is probably more suitable to the varied conditions of these Provinces than the family definition. The latter was, however, retained on this occasion in the five States recently transferred from Chota Nagpur, as it had been in force in them in the census of 1901, and it was inadvisable to introduce a new definition until the conditions in the States were more clearly known.

Census of India, 1921 : Central India Agency

Lieut. Colonel C. E. Luard

The same definition of a house was followed as in 1901, viz.,

A house for the Census purpose is defined as follows:—

(i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.

(ii) The dwelling place of one commensal family with its dependents and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.

Census of India, 1921: Central Provinces and Berar

N. J. Roughton

For the purposes of the census in India a house may be defined either as a separate structure or as the abode of all members of a family who dine together at the common *chulha*. The commensal definition is open to the objection that houses may have in them a large number of *chulhas* and difficulties would arise at the time of preparing the houselist. The structural definition has always been adopted in this Provinces, except in the five Chhota Nagpur States which were transferred from Bengal in 1905. At the present census this definition was everywhere adopted. It runs as follows:— "By a house is meant a building which has a separate main entrance from the common way, space or compound and is used as a dwelling place of one or more families." The chief difficulty in connection with the definition lies in deciding what is or is not a separate main entrance; but in practice I found that the definition worked very well and majority of district officers undoubtedly prefer it to the *chulhawar* definition. The effect of the structural definition is to increase slightly the number of houses, and this must be borne in mind in comparing statistics of houses in this Province with those of other parts of India.

Census of India, 1931 : Gwalior

Rang Lal

The definition of a house was the same as that at the previous census, i.e., it was generally the building or buildings or part of a building occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. There were a few exceptions such as bungalows and public buildings (Hospitals, Jails, Military and Police Lines, etc.) where each ward, barrack or building was taken as a house. This definition was well understood everywhere. Before 1921, the definition was different.

Extracts from earlier Census Reports about blindness and deaf-mutism

CENSUS OF 1901; CENTRAL PROVINCES

R. V. RUSSELL

(Vol. XIII, Part I)

Blindness

For the generally greater frequency of blindness in India than in Europe, the more brilliant and glaring atmosphere, the dirty surroundings of the lower classes, and the numbers of flies, the neglect and improper treatment of smallpox and ophthalmic diseases, and the presence of the leprous and syphilitic taints have been suggested as reasons. It is probable, however, that blindness is more often produced by smallpox than any other agent, and that it should tend to decrease with increased efficiency in the prevention and treatment of this disease. It was estimated that before the introduction of compulsory vaccination into England 35 per cent of the blindness was due to smallpox.

The local distribution of the blind closely resembles that of the last two censuses. The Oriyas are freer from blindness than any other race, while it is most prevalent in the Vindhyan districts and the Nerbudda valley. There is a noticeable decrease in the Maratha country, which is now one of the most lightly afflicted tracts, while the Satpura districts retain their comparatively good position. In Raipur there is a remarkable increase of nearly 1,300 blind. It seems probable that, as suggested by the Civil Surgeon of Raipur, the increase should be attributed to the immigration of beggars from the Feudatory States attracted by the more efficient arrangements for relief in British territory. The castes showing a high average of blindness differ greatly in social position and occupation. There are a number of low castes—as Balahi (25), Bhil (28), Bhilala (38), Chamar (25), Chadar (27), Gadaria (23), Khangar (31), Kori (24) and Panka (19)—among whom it may perhaps be attributed to ophthalmic disease or smallpox consequent on their insanitary surroundings. It is also prevalent among the agricultural castes of the Northern districts—Gujar (22), Jadam (31), Kachhi (23), Kirar (17), Kurmi (20) and Lodhi (20); these occupy a fairly high social position in the Central Provinces and the comparatively greater tendency to blindness may possibly be due to their unwillingness to have their children vaccinated in previous years, and, in the case of women, to their being more secluded and doing most of their cooking in-doors. In the case of Bairagis (19) and Gosains (17) and perhaps also Bhats (23), there are a high proportion of blind because these are begging castes, and the infirm would naturally try to obtain admission into or pass themselves off as belonging to castes to whom it is a religious obligation to give alms. Brahmans (17), Vidurs (15) and Banias (17) have a proportionately high number of blind, perhaps owing to their occupations involving a great deal of sedentary and literary work, and occupation may also be th explanation in the case of Darzis (22). Barais, or betel-leaf growers and sellers, have a high combined average of all infirmities, and the same fact was noticed in the India Census Report for 1891; but I do not know whether any injurious effects can be associated with the cultivation or preparation of the betel-leaf.

CENSUS OF 1911 : CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

J. T. MARTEN

Volume X

The infirmity is most prevalent in the north of the Provinces, in the Vindhyan Hills and the open stretches of wheat country in the Nerbudda Valley, and in the arid and traceless tracts of the Chhattisgarh rice country. It is least common in hilly and wooded country.

In western countries smallpox has been held to be an important factor in the prevalence of blindness, but it was fairly clearly established at last census that there is little correlation between the prevalence of smallpox and of blindness in India, and that more important factors are ophthalmia and cataract, brought on by constant exposure to glare and to the smoky atmosphere of ill-ventilated houses.

The examination of the prevalence of blindness among different castes throws some light on the causes of that infirmity. Its commonness among Bairagis is easily understood as they are professional beggars. In this case it is naturally more common among the men than the women. Its prevalence among Brahmans and Banias may be due to their literary occupation, and here again the proportion of women to men afflicted is less than in most other castes. Again in the case of the Kacheras (glass-workers), Sunars (goldsmiths) and Barhais (carpenters), their occupation is responsible for the high number of the afflicted, who are mostly males. Another caste who risk their eyesight in their occupation are the Nais (barbers) among whom blindness is very common. An interesting contrast is that between the Ahirs and the Gadarias. The former, who graze cattle chiefly in the well, shaded jungles, have a very small proportion of blind; the latter, who are exposed to the glare of the open fields, where their sheep graze, have an exceptionally large number of afflicted. Among cultivating castes the Kachhis, Kurmis,

Marathas and Chadars seem to suffer most, while among the Chamars of the Chhattisgarh Plain the risk to which they are already exposed in the heat, glare and dust of that country is no doubt enhanced by their naturally insanitary habits

CENSUS OF 1921 : CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

N. J. ROUGHTON

Part I Report

In British territory the infirmity is most prevalent in the Chhattisgarh and Nerbudda valley divisions, particularly in the wheatgrowing districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur, and is least in evidence in the Plateau division. In the Feudatory States extraordinarily high figures and large increases are reported from Kawardha and Chhuikhadan, probably owing to the temporary exodus of a large portion of the able-bodied in search of work to industrial centres, while, the incidence is very low in the forest country of Surguja and Bastar.

It is generally accepted that the glare of the sun, the dust of the dry weather and the smoke of the cooking fire are the chief causes of blindness in India. The sore eyes of the children are a matter of common observation, and the remedies adopted are often not such as would commend themselves to the scientific.

The most afflicted of the castes tabulated is that of the religious mendicant Bairagis. The Bhils also have a high proportion, but other jungle tribes such as the Gonds and Korkus, are more fortunate, while the Oraons, a primitive tribe of jashpur State, many of whom have embraced Christianity, are the least afflicted. The high proportion among Telis may be connected with their traditional occupations. The cultivating classes are generally well off, the Rajputs being particularly favoured in this respect.

CENSUS OF 1901 : CENTRAL PROVINCES

R. V. RUSSELL

(Vol. XIII, Part I)

Deaf-mutism

The deaf-mute return varies considerably from census to census, but it is considered to be steadily decreasing in India. It has been suggested that it is less invariably congenital and more frequently due to zymotic diseases (fevers, cholera, small-pox, and venereal disease) than is the case in Europe. It has been held that deaf-muteness has a tendency to be more prevalent in mountainous countries and to follow the course of certain rivers. But such theories are very tentative, as would appear from the fact that of the countries for which figures are given in the India Census Report, Scottland, Portugal and Ceylon present the lowest averages, and none of these countries can be correctly described as flat.

As at last census there are most deaf-mutes in the Satpura districts, the Nerbudda valley, and the Vindhyan districts, and least in Chhattisgarh. Next to Chhattisgarh, Sambalpur and the Maratha country have the smallest averages. The caste distribution of the deaf-mute does not show that the infirmity is specially prevalent in any particular group of castes or occupations; and except that it seems to favour certain localities, it is natural to assume that congenital deaf-muteness is more often to be attributed to special physical characteristics in the constitution of the parents than to any other cause.

CENSUS OF 1911 : CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

J. T. MARTEN

Volume X

Deaf-mutism is most prevalent in the Nerbudda Valley and the hilly and jungly portions of the Provinces: but in the Chota Nagpur States perhaps owing to defective enumeration little is reported except from Chang Bhakar. A large number of the deaf-mutes are probably beggars who doubtless congregate at the ghats and fairs along the Nerbudda River.

Deaf-mutism is usually congenital and only cases of deaf-mutism from birth were asked for. Though it is probable that a certain number of cases of the infirmity acquired during life-time have been returned, the curve which descends with the curve of population shows that the bulk of the entries are congenital cases; the fact that the record begins somewhat later than the period of infancy being due to the non-return of the infirmity in the case of their children by parents who still hope that it is not incurable.

The connection of deaf-mutism with cretinism is well-known. Unfortunately there are no statistical means of testing this connection here, as cases of dual infirmities were rarely recorded and were not abstracted, and it is impossible in a record of this kind to distinguish cretinism from other forms of insanity. In a pamphlet on the marriage of first cousins by Miss Ethel Elderton, a co-worker with Professor Kari Pearson at the Galton Laboratory, for National "Eugenics" at the London University, the author states on the basis of statistical enquiries that the offspring of cousin marriages appear to be particularly liable to be deaf-mutes. "There seems little doubt that if there is any deaf-mutism in a stock, a cousin marriage, even when both parties are free from the disease, is most dangerous to the offspring." There is nothing in the statistics of the Central Provinces to confirm this view. Of the castes among whom deaf-mutism is most common the Banias, Bhoyars, Chadars and Kirars avoid cousin marriage and it is not common among the Sunars. Again, cousin marriage is common among Muhammadans and aborigines who have a low proportion of deaf-mutes, and less common generally in the north where deaf-mutism is most prevalent, than in the south. A more profitable line of correlation would probably be between deaf-mutism and endemic malaria. The local distribution of deaf-mutism corresponds fairly closely with the hyper-endemic areas determined by Major Kenrick I.M.S.'s recent investigations. Unfortunately the scanty figures do not admit of any detailed topographical analysis.

CENSUS OF 1921 : CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

N. J. ROUGHTON

Part I Report

The most favoured localities are Chhattisgarh and the upland country of the Plateau division, and it would therefore appear that malaria cannot be considered a determining factor.

The Bairagis, who are religious mendicants, naturally show a high proportion of deaf-mutes, as in such a case the ailment would be exploited. Dhimars, a caste of fishermen, are also high in the list, but Kewats, who follow the same profession, are very low down. Other important castes particularly liable to this infirmity are Banias, Malis and Sunars, while the fact that Kalars, in whose hands the liquor trade is largely found, are placed in the middle of the list would suggest that there is no correlation between the use of intoxicants and deaf-mutism. Castes which appear to be less afflicted are jungle-dwellers like the Gonds, Kols and Korkus, and Rajputs, and Chamars; and, as far as any tendency can be observed, it would appear to be in the direction of an increase of the infirmity among the more sedentary section of the population.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911
VOLUME XVII
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
REPORT AND TABLES

By

Major C. L. LUARD

Deaf-Mutism

Deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and those who suffer from it are weaklings soon left behind in the race of life.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931
VOLUME XX
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
PART I—REPORT

By

C. S. VENKATACHAR

It is stated that deaf-mutism co-exists with cretinism and goitre and it is also believed the pathogenic effect of certain waters has some connection with the spread of this infirmity. There is no information available to prove or disprove these conclusions so far as these parts are concerned. This is a question for investigation by the expert.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931
VOLUME XXII
GWALIOR
PART I—REPORT

By

RANG LAL

The cause of deaf-mutism appears to be entirely obscure. It has been held that the congenitally deaf are the offspring of consanguineous marriages. Besides this little is known.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931
VOLUME XX
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
PART I—REPORT

By

C. S. VENKATACHAR

Blindness

It is least prevalent in the hilly States of Ali-Bajpur (13), Barwani (132), Jhabua (128) and Rewa (142). It is more marked in these places which lie wholly on the plateau or on the low-lying parts in the East. These includes Datia (445), Samthar (384), Rajgarh (326), Narsinghgarh (312) and Baoni (376). Blindness is supposed to be less prevalent in parts where the climate is humid and the country green. It is more common in places which have an arid soil and are exposed to glare. This supports to some extent the distribution in Central India, but it is extremely doubtful if locality has a marked influence. Central India enjoys a mild climate, abundant rainfall and its landscape is always pleasing to the eye. In Western countries the most reliable statistics deal with blindness in the first quarter of life. There it is found that congenital anomalies cause 25 per cent, of blindness. Opthal-mianeonatorum causes approximately another 25 per cent. Syphilis accounts for 10 per cent of blindness. Atrophy of the optic nerve and injuries respectively cause under 10 per cent. It seems the causes for blindness are also to be sought for in the disease of the body besides the external influences like locality or physical environment.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931
VOLUME XXII
GWALIOR
PART I—REPORT

By

RANG LAL

The most important cause of blindness is constant exposure to glare and dust and to the smoky atmosphere of small ill-ventilated huts. The latter factor is more or less evenly distributed and its effects are seen everywhere in the relatively high proportion of the blind among the females. But the former factor is more potent in the North and we find neglecting the exceptional case of Shajapur) that the Southern districts of the State are on the whole less affected than the Northern.

TABLES

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

H—1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as										
				Residence	Shop-cum-residence	Work-shop-cum residence including household industry	Hotels, sarais, dharam-halas, tourist home and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Restau-rants, sweet-meat shops & eating places	Places of entertain-ment & commu-nity gathering (Pancha-yat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MADHYA PRADESH	**Total**	**11,572,195**	**511,630**	**8,426,560**	**131,670**	**374,935**	**13,150**	**175,725**	**34,990**	**113,920**	**28,660**	**11,405**	**123,150**	**1,626,400**
	Rural	**9,254,745**	**372,475**	**6,722,775**	**90,970**	**309,700**	**8,645**	**60,950**	**13,180**	**51,795**	**10,925**	**9,375**	**104,295**	**1,499,660**
	Urban	**2,317,450**	**139,155**	**1,703,785**	**40,700**	**65,235**	**4,505**	**114,775**	**21,810**	**62,125**	**17,735**	**2,030**	**18,855**	**126,740**
1. Morena	Total	263,570	9,675	191,035	1,260	1,525	320	5,225	625	3,045	695	250	3,535	46,380
	Rural	224,935	7,300	164,075	860	935	230	2,170	220	1,380	170	240	3,145	44,210
	Urban	38,635	2,375	26,960	400	590	90	3,055	405	1,665	525	10	390	2,170
2. Bhind	Total	204,795	4,045	137,465	1,660	1,235	220	3,545	475	1,910	320	160	2,720	51,040
	Rural	169,945	2,415	112,605	1,220	905	185	1,210	165	880	50	150	2,405	47,755
	Urban	34,850	1,630	24,860	440	330	35	2,335	310	1,030	270	10	315	3,285
3. Gwalior	Total	227,430	8,995	158,820	2,405	2,775	350	6,120	845	3,350	805	210	3,885	38,870
	Rural	115,675	4,655	72,215	695	465	190	1,105	135	620	35	130	2,460	32,970
	Urban	111,755	4,340	86,605	1,710	2,310	160	5,015	710	2,730	770	80	1,425	5,900
Gwalior U.A.	Urban	99,350	3,480	78,155	1,575	2,070	130	4,305	630	2,410	660	70	1,275	4,590
4. Datia	Total	72,725	2,765	44,745	600	1,195	65	1,535	110	745	175	45	1,330	19,415
	Rural	60,920	1,890	36,720	470	845	55	720	35	440	45	45	1,175	18,480
	Urban	11,805	875	8,025	130	350	10	815	75	305	130	..	155	935
5. Shivpuri	Total	249,585	13,215	146,575	1,175	1,575	505	4,125	455	2,240	455	270	4,670	74,325
	Rural	225,630	12,130	129,085	970	1,240	445	2,550	225	1,475	175	270	4,375	72,690
	Urban	23,955	1,085	17,490	205	335	60	1,575	230	765	280	..	295	1,635
6. Guna	Total	220,535	8,350	154,925	2,680	6,190	225	3,505	460	1,875	570	155	3,605	37,995
	Rural	191,610	7,050	136,150	2,040	3,575	165	1,755	125	775	180	145	3,325	36,325
	Urban	28,925	1,300	18,775	640	2,615	60	1,750	335	1,100	390	10	280	1,670
7. Tikamgarh	Total	193,850	6,720	119,080	1,395	4,555	195	2,210	355	1,785	330	250	2,730	54,245
	Rural	173,455	5,330	105,960	1,095	3,490	150	1,250	160	1,255	130	245	2,515	51,875
	Urban	20,395	1,390	13,120	300	1,065	45	960	195	530	200	5	215	2,370
8. Chhatarpur	Total	241,510	14,000	146,820	2,110	6,875	190	2,560	500	2,045	405	195	3,160	62,650
	Rural	208,590	10,840	124,555	1,750	6,170	130	1,240	215	1,230	155	185	2,755	59,365
	Urban	32,920	3,160	22,265	360	705	60	1,320	285	815	250	10	405	3,285
9. Panna	Total	133,325	5,885	90,160	1,985	4,440	70	1,690	235	545	40	15	1 885	26 375
	Rural	123,840	5,365	83,080	1,615	4,185	55	1,150	105	465	40	15	1,710	26,055
	Urban	9,485	520	7,080	370	255	15	540	130	80	..	..	175	320

10. Sagar	Total	297,205	13,295	162,990	3,145	57,290	220	5,645	1,010	3,880	1,600	230	4,190	43,710
	Rural	223,640	9,780	119,420	1,780	44,910	105	1,525	405	1,885	755	160	3,425	39,490
	Urban	73,565	3,515	43,570	1,365	12,380	115	4,120	605	1,995	845	70	765	4,220
Sagar U.A.	Urban	38,620	1,315	23,870	640	5,825	50	2,145	335	1,190	455	35	390	2,370
11. Damoh	Total	186,885	10,850	101,505	1,650	29,225	115	2,565	470	1,835	1,040	170	1,475	35,985
	Rural	162,045	8,755	87,495	1,275	25,680	60	1,160	190	1,080	665	155	1,200	34,330
	Urban	24,840	2,095	14,010	375	3,545	55	1,405	280	755	375	15	275	1,655
12. Satna	Total	245,100	12,210	181,565	4,225	9,610	260	4,520	695	1,345	155	35	3,555	26,925
	Rural	202,000	9,805	149,905	2,980	8,350	135	1,220	265	705	75	20	3,090	25,450
	Urban	43,100	2,405	31,660	1,245	1,260	125	3,300	430	640	80	15	465	1,475
13. Rewa	Total	230,110	9,660	185,270	4,895	6,250	65	2,955	580	750	115	25	2,240	17,305
	Rural	197,055	7,620	160,810	3,400	5,565	20	735	210	480	25	15	1,970	16,205
	Urban	33,055	2,040	24,460	1,495	685	45	2,220	370	270	90	10	270	1,100
14. Shahdol	Total	283,990	14,455	234,345	3,830	10,250	175	2,275	880	1,380	285	265	1,750	14,100
	Rural	226,210	10,825	189,040	2,630	9,120	85	630	365	270	70	210	1,405	11,560
	Urban	57,780	3,630	45,305	1,200	1,130	90	1,645	515	1,110	215	55	345	2,540
15. Sidhi	Total	188,495	13,315	152,060	2,810	8,815	90	800	460	510	30	15	1,620	7,970
	Rural	183,325	13,010	148,335	2,700	8,745	85	400	310	380	20	15	1,585	7,740
	Urban	5,170	305	3,725	110	70	5	400	150	130	10	..	35	230
16. Mandsaur	Total	326,895	9,315	204,875	2,960	5,680	495	8,990	1,235	5,765	1,745	370	5,190	80,275
	Rural	262,050	4,570	164,165	2,180	4,665	355	4,325	500	2,950	965	295	4,245	72,835
	Urban	64,845	4,745	40,710	780	1,015	140	4,665	735	2,815	780	75	945	7,440
17. Ratlam	Total	188,300	5,685	120,185	2,930	5,960	185	4,840	740	2,955	905	235	2,485	41,185
	Rural	136,285	3,430	82,895	1,855	4,330	115	1,660	185	1,110	370	205	1,925	38,205
	Urban	52,015	2,255	37,290	1,075	1,630	70	3,180	555	1,855	535	30	560	2,980
Ratlam U.A.	Urban	33,670	1,275	25,390	550	745	45	2,240	365	1,095	380	20	235	1,330
18. Ujjain	Total	256,495	9,925	163,825	3,770	8,265	335	5,975	1,090	3,295	885	255	4,040	54 835
	Rural	163,770	4,310	96,765	1,465	5,940	135	1,355	300	1,220	360	185	2,885	48,850
	Urban	92,725	5,615	67,060	2,305	2,325	200	4,620	790	2,075	525	70	1 155	5,985
Ujjain U.A.	Urban	62,240	3,930	44,780	1,545	1,190	150	3,185	575	1,495	285	45	705	4,355
19. Shajapur	Total	196,025	5,115	130,000	2,720	6,235	120	3,030	595	2,750	710	220	3,425	41,105
	Rural	168,210	3,540	111,325	1,855	5,705	60	1,505	240	1,665	230	190	3,030	38,865
	Urban	27,815	1,575	18,675	865	530	60	1,525	355	1,085	480	30	395	2,240
20. Dewas	Total	179,195	5,255	117,345	2,130	4,470	130	2,430	670	2,180	580	235	1,895	41,875
	Rural	147,975	3,735	95,365	1,300	3,535	50	900	300	1,400	295	185	1,640	39,270
	Urban	31,220	1,520	21,980	830	935	80	1,530	370	780	285	50	255	2,605
21. Jhabua	Total	165,305	3,705	127,325	1,875	1,755	205	1,115	370	650	190	210	655	27,250
	Rural	151,020	2,560	117,790	1,250	1,270	135	535	140	375	80	190	490	26,205
	Urban	14,285	1,145	9,535	625	485	70	580	230	275	110	20	165	1,045
22. Dhar	Total	210 025	5,450	156,895	3,125	4,530	280	2,040	625	1,965	675	175	2,210	32,055
	Rural	183.000	4,090	138,055	2,180	3,535	165	1,005	335	1,095	405	170	1,900	30,065
	Urban	27025	1,360	18,840	945	995	115	1,035	290	870	270	5	310	1,990
23. Indore	Total	292,020	11,300	211,210	3,270	5,055	310	13,905	2,055	7,420	1,820	385	2,340	32,950
	Rural	102,595	4,250	68,655	1,040	2,015	75	950	260	925	345	115	1.365	22,600
	Urban	189,425	7,050	142,555	2,230	3,040	235	12,955	1,795	6,495	1,475	270	975	10,350
Indore U.A.	Urban	173,380	6,100	130,720	1,930	2,695	210	12,185	1,690	6,060	1,345	230	820	9,395

H—1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT—*Contd.*

State/District/City	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Number of census houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of house-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as										
				Residence	Shop-cum-re-sidence	Work-shop-cum residence including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, dharam-shalas, tourist home and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and work-sheds	Restau-rants, Sweet-meat Shops & eating places	Places of entertain-ment & commu-nity gathering (Pancha-yat ghar) excluding place of worship	Places of worship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc).	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24. West Nimar .	Total	315,590	11,005	234,800	5,125	4,215	555	4,630	800	3,170	845	460	2,265	47,720
	Rural	265,230	7,905	199,290	3,580	3,740	355	1,790	310	1,650	410	430	1,770	44,000
	Urban	50,360	3,100	35,510	1,545	475	200	2,840	490	1,520	435	30	495	3,720
25. East Nimar .	Total	257,450	11,160	179,705	2,360	5,665	230	4,770	970	3,475	565	255	1,905	46,390
	Rural	196,520	7,755	137,220	1,445	2,770	145	1,415	310	1,350	220	200	1,335	42,355
	Urban	60,930	3,405	42,485	915	2,895	85	3,355	660	2,125	345	55	570	4,035
Khandwa City	Urban	24,010	1,470	17,685	320	380	60	1,440	350	615	135	35	155	1,365
Burhanpur City	Urban	25,290	1,180	15,875	430	2,270	85	1,645	245	1,280	155	15	325	1,865
26. Rajgarh . .	Total	164,460	5,060	121,055	2,635	5,555	235	2,600	390	1,510	455	195	2,565	22,205
	Rural	142,065	3,630	105,830	2,055	4,640	80	1,390	175	795	270	175	2,200	20,825
	Urban	22,395	1,430	15,225	580	915	155	1,210	215	715	185	20	365	1,380
27. Vidisha . .	Total	180,000	5,530	125,405	2,410	2,285	105	3,200	430	2,000	510	160	3,710	34,255
	Rural	155,055	4,030	107,830	1,705	1,790	60	1,695	220	985	175	145	3,405	33,015
	Urban	24,945	1,500	17,575	705	495	45	1,505	210	1,015	335	15	305	1,240
28. Bhopal . .	Total	200,120	11,010	151,810	1,775	1,745	245	7,625	1,885	4,840	1,200	175	1,610	16,200
	Rural	49,520	1,870	35,120	550	380	20	445	60	240	65	50	725	9,995
	Urban	150,600	9,140	116,690	1,225	1,365	225	7,180	1,825	4,600	1,135	125	885	6,205
Bhopal City .	Urban	148,055	8,955	115,170	1,175	1,340	220	6,945	1,800	4540	1,120	120	835	5,835
29. Sehare . .	Total	158,360	5,435	100,660	2,040	2,865	165	2,535	490	1,555	335	160	1,820	40,300
	Rural	138,620	4,205	87,385	1,670	2,365	95	1,285	155	855	180	160	1,605	38,660
	Urban	19,740	1,230	13,275	370	500	70	1,250	335	700	155	.	215	1,640
30. Raisen . .	Total	149,330	5,680	109,820	1,415	4,180	155	1,425	455	1,325	370	135	1,775	22,595
	Rural	134,115	4,770	99,330	1,125	3,095	125	860	260	855	260	125	1,640	21,670
	Urban	15,215	910	10,490	290	1,085	30	565	195	470	110	10	135	925
31. Betul . .	Total	194,285	8,415	147,770	1,615	5,365	135	1,215	525	1,435	340	165	1,585	25,720
	Rural	163,280	6,595	122,805	1,065	4,915	120	390	265	970	150	150	1,430	24,425
	Urban	31,005	1,820	24,965	550	450	15	825	260	465	190	15	155	1,295
32. Hoshangabad .	Total	224,785	11,600	165,940	2,430	6,015	270	3,970	790	2,555	680	245	1,670	28,620
	Rural	164,885	6,115	122,325	1,640	5,045	135	795	220	1,170	145	205	1,155	25,935
	Urban	59,900	5,485	43,615	790	970	135	3,175	570	1,385	535	40	515	2,685

33. Jabalpur	Total	482,925	26,230	361,535	6,145	28,680	610	9,585	1,965	6,805	1,725	525	5,000	34,120
	Rural	277,095	16,330	199,210	3,150	24,100	200	1,635	365	1,365	370	310	3,610	26,450
	Urban	205,830	9,900	162,325	2,995	4,580	410	7,950	1,600	5,440	1,355	215	1,390	7,670
Murwara U.A.	Urban	28,405	1,090	22,105	410	255	65	1,645	265	905	280	15	205	1,165
Jabalpur U.A.	Urban	153,685	7,230	124,120	1,775	1,890	330	5,700	1,140	4,040	920	165	960	5,415
34. Narsimhapur	Total	130,555	4,800	100,100	3,060	5,200	105	1,315	385	1,545	490	140	1,105	12,310
	Rural	112,075	3,795	87,350	2,310	4,265	65	535	180	920	240	120	915	11,380
	Urban	18,480	1,005	12,750	750	935	40	780	205	625	250	20	190	930
35. Mandla	Total	284,975	8,885	182,290	1,930	5,200	490	1,525	660	1,365	190	295	1,940	80,205
	Rural	266,275	7,700	169,135	1,625	4,890	315	610	365	915	105	225	1,765	78,625
	Urban	18,700	1,185	13,155	305	310	175	915	295	450	85	70	175	1,580
36. Chindwara	Total	304,785	17,555	207,645	3,050	6,495	275	3,020	910	3,050	690	265	2,530	59,300
	Rural	243,015	12,570	162,960	1,900	4,930	145	805	375	1,400	240	175	2,130	55,385
	Urban	61,770	4,985	44,685	1,150	1,565	130	2,215	535	1,650	450	90	400	3,915
37. Seoni	Total	186,070	7,865	137,625	1,190	3,185	145	1,590	510	2,725	320	195	1,120	29,600
	Rural	171,180	6,715	127,090	985	2,570	85	855	285	2,355	180	175	1,000	28,885
	Urban	14,890	1,150	10,535	205	615	60	735	225	370	140	20	120	715
38. Balaghat	Total	239,520	9,785	191,480	2,265	18,460	220	2,185	955	1,445	465	55	2,085	10,120
	Rural	215,320	7,865	173,990	1,805	17,805	155	1,120	695	850	360	30	2,005	8,640
	Urban	24,200	1,920	17,490	460	655	65	1,065	260	595	105	25	80	1,480
39. Surguja	Total	330,365	15,565	291,100	2,340	5,515	240	1,565	660	1,170	295	210	1,170	10,535
	Rural	295,680	12,275	264,145	1,595	5,290	165	670	340	565	95	200	1,060	9,280
	Urban	34,685	3,290	26,955	745	225	75	895	320	605	200	10	110	1,255
40. Bilaspur	Total	632,175	40,035	513,125	8,725	14,370	445	8,055	1,590	3,795	1,035	430	6,030	34,540
	Rural	533,375	32,655	438,420	7,125	12,295	315	3,640	740	1,995	375	355	5,365	30,095
	Urban	98,800	7,380	74,705	1,600	2,075	130	4,415	850	1,800	660	75	665	4,445
Bilaspur U.A.	Urban	43,480	2,090	34,115	410	570	45	2,580	430	800	380	35	225	1,800
41. Raigarh	Total	304,035	11,350	259,060	3,120	12,525	220	1,980	665	1,180	335	315	2,090	11,195
	Rural	276,580	10,065	237,710	2,510	11,820	165	950	360	765	115	305	1,930	9,885
	Urban	27,455	1,285	21,350	610	705	55	1,030	305	415	220	10	160	1,310
42. Rajnandgaon	Total	249,620	14,800	195,880	3,075	6,540	195	2,415	540	1,760	510	255	2,095	21,555
	Rural	217,035	12,615	171,420	2,565	5,525	115	1,145	300	970	270	210	1,915	19,985
	Urban	32,585	2,185	24,460	510	1,015	80	1,270	240	790	240	45	180	1,570
43. Durg	Total	447,815	32,360	339,670	5,670	8,825	215	6,685	1,085	4,015	1,010	525	3,505	44,250
	Rural	296,160	19,260	218,570	3,465	7,375	80	2,025	290	1,665	370	385	3,070	39,605
	Urban	151,655	13,100	121,100	2,205	1,450	135	4,660	795	2,350	640	140	435	4,645
Durg-Bhilainagar U.A.	Urban	124,835	11,270	99,490	1,750	1,150	70	3,780	605	2,045	590	105	300	3,680
44. Raipur	Total	704,075	30,340	548,395	8,350	20,235	475	10,330	1,695	7,295	1,335	905	7,180	67,540
	Rural	587,750	24,620	459,330	6,525	17,250	375	4,880	765	3,985	435	800	6,565	62,220
	Urban	116,325	5,720	89,065	1,825	2,985	100	5,450	930	3,310	900	105	615	5,320
Raipur City	Urban	72,600	3,465	58,185	915	625	75	3,270	635	2,020	535	70	300	2,505
45. Bastar	Total	377,530	13,980	322,670	2,340	8,060	2,295	1,905	1,100	1,675	430	965	3,805	18,305
	Rural	350,135	11,880	301,845	1,970	7,670	2,145	960	755	1,115	255	910	3,680	16,950
	Urban	27,395	2,100	20,825	370	390	150	945	345	560	175	55	125	1,355

H–2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

Sl. No.	State/District, City	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MADHYA PRADESH	**T**	**53,451**	**34,228**	**14,194**
		R	**49,296**	**30,631**	**12,690**
		U	**4,155**	**3,597**	**1,504**
1.	Morena	T	1,494	830	291
		R	1,408	773	263
		U	86	57	28
2.	Bhind	T	1,302	534	259
		R	1,199	478	243
		U	103	56	16
3.	Gwalior	T	990	333	197
		R	735	177	115
		U	255	156	82
	Gwalior U.A.	U	234	149	65
	(a) Gwalior (M.C.)	U	231	148	65
	(b) Mora Cantt. (Cantt.)	U	3	1	..
4.	Datia	T	327	102	78
		R	296	88	65
		U	31	14	13
5.	Shivpuri	T	1,379	476	281
		R	1,327	450	257
		U	52	26	24
6.	Guna	T	1,157	587	242
		R	1,084	502	213
		U	73	85	29
7.	Tikamgarh	T	1,148	324	152
		R	1,074	295	139
		U	74	29	13
8.	Chhatarpur	T	1,700	317	199
		R	1,525	269	176
		U	175	48	23
9.	Panna	T	1,054	299	169
		R	1,012	284	156
		U	42	15	13
10.	Sagar	T	1,476	877	355
		R	1,295	717	298
		U	181	160	57
	Sagar U.A.	U	90	72	24
	(a) Sagar	U	81	65	20
	(i) Sagar (M)	U	72	58	19
	(ii) Makonia Buzurg (O.G.)	U	1	1	..
	(iii) Gaur Nagar (O.G.)	U	..	2	..
	(iv) Raja Khedi (O.G.)	U	4	..	..
	(v) Bhainsa (O.G.)	U	2	3	..
	(vi) Kapuria (O.G.)	U	2	1	1
	(b) Sagar Cantt. (Cantt.)	U	9	7	4
11.	Damoh	T	846	560	165
		R	778	513	148
		U	68	47	17

H—2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY- *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Satna	T	1,294	783	303
		R	1,230	732	269
		U	64	51	34
13.	Rewa	T	823	642	376
		R	798	627	362
		U	25	15	14
14.	Shahdol	T	1,560	1,185	376
		R	1,439	1,073	338
		U	121	112	38
15.	Sidhi	T	832	304	333
		R	824	303	331
		U	8	1	2
16.	Mandsaur	T	1,014	939	315
		R	904	818	264
		U	110	121	51
17.	Ratlam	T	735	510	194
		R	645	427	158
		U	90	83	36
	Ratlam U.A.	U	19	48	17
	(i) Ratlam (M)	U	19	41	14
	(ii) Railway Colony (Ratlam Kasba) (O.G.)	U	..	7	3
18.	Ujjain	T	866	448	190
		R	797	376	157
		U	69	72	33
	Ujjain U.A.	U	27	27	11
	(i) Ujjain (M.C.)	U	25	27	10
	(ii) Nagjhiri (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(iii) Lalpur (O.G.)	U	1	..	1
	(iv) Panwasa (O.G.)	U	1	..	..
	(v) Goyala (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(vi) Malanwasa (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
19.	Shajapur	T	1,097	589	168
		R	947	542	154
		U	150	47	14
20.	Dewas	T	877	554	190
		R	807	457	155
		U	70	97	35
21.	Jhabua	T	563	717	250
		R	529	682	239
		U	34	35	11
22.	Dhar	T	706	745	252
		R	670	692	228
		U	36	53	24
23.	Indore	T	558	721	176
		R	319	329	94
		U	239	392	82
	Indore (M.C.)	U	202	341	69

H—2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	West-Nimar	T	1,246	782	410
		R	1,157	719	363
		U	89	63	47
25.	East-Nimar	T	960	562	262
		R	838	405	186
		U	122	157	76
	Khandwa (M)	U	35	96	21
	Burhanpur (M)	U	72	35	43
26.	Rajgarh	T	1,009	470	153
		R	942	423	132
		U	67	47	21
27.	Vidisha	T	1,001	371	151
		R	924	336	131
		U	77	35	20
28.	Bhopal	T	411	240	115
		R	252	125	45
		U	159	115	70
	Bhopal (M.C.)	U	156	114	68
29.	Sehore	T	653	306	151
		R	606	268	134
		U	47	38	17
30.	Raisen	T	1,379	1,049	273
		R	1,328	1,005	254
		U	51	44	19
31.	Betul	T	906	542	324
		R	839	505	289
		U	67	37	35
32.	Hosangabad	T	1,081	487	222
		R	985	420	186
		U	96	67	36
33.	Jabalpur	T	2,354	1,900	415
		R	2,108	1,686	341
		U	246	214	74
	Murwara U.A.	U	43	31	14
	(a) Murwara	U	34	26	10
	(i) Murwara (M)	U	25	26	9
	(ii) Kuthla (O.G.)	T	..	..	1
	(iii) Murwaragaon (O.G.)	U	.		—
	(iv) Khirhani (O.G.)	T	8	..	.
	(v) Bargawan (O.G.)	U	.	..	..
	(vi) Tikariya (O.G.)	U	1	..	..
	(vii) Chhaparwah (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(b) New Katni Railway Junction Area	U	5	..	1
	(i) New Katni Railway Junction Area (N.M.)	U	..	..	..
	(ii) Chhaparwah (O.G.)	U	..	..	1
	(iii) Hirwara (O.G.)	U	5	..	..

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(c) Tikuri	U	3	2	3
	(i) Tikuri (N.M.)	U	3	2	3
	(ii) Padarwara (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(iii) Jhinjhari (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(d) Ordnance Factory Area Katni (N.M.)	U	1	3	..
	Jabalpur U.A.	U	101	128	39
	(a) Jabalpur	U	78	104	35
	(i) Jabalpur (M.C.)	U	67	96	33
	(ii) Karmeta (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(iii) Regwa (O.G.)	U	1	..	..
	(iv) Amkhera (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(v) Suhagi (O.G.)	U	2	..	..
	(vi) Maharajpur (O.G.)	U	1	..	..
	(vii) Kheri (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(viii) Pipariya (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(ix) Bilpura (O.G.)	U	5	5	
	(x) Manegaon (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(xi) Heavy Vehicle Factory Area (O.G.)	U	2	3	1
	(b) Jabalpur (Cantt.)	U	15	14	3
	(c) Khamaria	U	8	10	1
	(i) Khamariya (N.M.)	U	5	8	1
	(ii) G.C.F. (Khamaria) (O.G.)	U	3	2	..
	(iii) Ghana (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(iv) Tighra (O.G.)	U	..	.	..
	(v) Piparia (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
34.	Narsimhapur	T	865	408	266
		R	821	396	252
		U	44	12	14
35.	Mandla	T	1,059	1,308	309
		R	1,040	1,287	302
		U	19	21	7
36.	Chhindwara	T	1,506	1,133	423
		R	1,330	1,004	342
		U	176	129	81
37.	Seoni	T	1,248	1,053	280
		R	1,229	1,029	267
		U	19	24	13
38.	Balaghat	T	772	869	236
		R	709	817	223
		U	63	52	13
39.	Surguja	T	1,434	1,268	611
		R	1,391	1,244	587
		U	43	24	24

H-2 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF DISABILITY– *Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Bilaspur	T	3,002	2,211	756
		R	2,824	2,053	695
		U	178	158	61
	Bilaspur U.A.	U	72	46	24
	(a) Bilaspur	U	69	46	24
	(i) Bilaspur (M)	U	55	41	23
	(ii) Tifra (O.G.)	U	.	..	..
	(iii) Deori (O.G.)	U	1	..	..
	(iv) Bilaspur Railway Colony (O.G.)	U	13	5	1
	(b) Sirgiti (N.M.)	U	3	..	..
41.	Raigarh	T	1,227	1,235	586
		R	1,169	1,052	565
		U	58	183	21
42.	Rajnandgaon District	T	1,262	838	372
		R	1,190	691	355
		U	72	147	17
43.	Durg District	T	1,988	1,017	612
		R	1,862	916	543
		U	126	101	69
	Durg-Bhilainagaon U.A.	U	96	80	49
	(a) Durg	U	25	16	10
	(i) Durg (M)	U	23	16	8
	(ii) Urla (O.G.	U	2	..	1
	(iii) Baghera (O.G.)	U	..	.	1
	(b) Bhilainagar	U	65	62	36
	(i) Bhilainagar (N.M.)	U	56	60	33
	(ii) Kohka (O.G.)	U	8	1	1
	(iii) Chhaoni (O.G.)	U	1	1	2
	(iv) Junwari (O.G.)	U	..	..	.
	(c) Charoda	U	2	1	2
	(i) Charoda (N.M.)	U	2	1	2
	(ii) Sirsakalan (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(iii) Deobaloda (O.G.)	U	..	..	..
	(d) Jamul (N.M.)	U	1	..	..
	(e) Bhilai Kalan (N.M.)	U	3	1	1
44.	Raipur	T	2,815	1,611	1,031
		R	2,650	1,465	964
		U	165	146	67
	Raipur (M.C.)	U	69	64	26
45.	Bastar	T	1,475	1,192	725
		R	1,460	1,181	712
		U	15	11	13

MGIPCBE—S VI—9 RGI/ND/83—29-10-84—300.