



सत्यमेव जयते

# Census of India, 1951

VOLUME XVI

## VINDHYA PRADESH

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PART I

Report and Subsidiary Tables

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BY

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Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi.  
Printed by B. B. Kapur at the (Raja) Ram Kumar Press,  
LUCKNOW.

1953.

Price Rs. 5/-

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## NOTE

1. Census of India, 1951, Volume XVI, for Vindhya Pradesh, is divided into the following parts:—

Part I ... Report and Subsidiary Tables.

Part II ... General Population, Age, Social and Economic Tables.

Part III ... District Census Handbooks.

2. The Administration Report is in two parts:—

Part I ... Enumeration (The Enumeration Procedure—Training of Staff—The Census Questionnaire and details of putting it across to the People—The National Register of Citizens).

Part II ... Tabulation.

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## INTRODUCTION

**Introductory:**—The Census of 1951 is the eighth decennial census of the people of Vindhya Pradesh. All the past censuses in this Pradesh have been synchronous with those in the rest of India.

**2. Reference Date:**—Sunrise of 1st March, 1951 was fixed as the reference date for 1951 Census. Enumeration began from the 9th February, 1951 and continued upto 28th February, 1951. Final checking was done on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1951 with reference to the position at the Sunrise time on the 1st March, 1951. A slip was prepared for each person. The old system of one night census was given up in the 1951 Census. Everybody was recorded at his normal place of residence. The enumeration lasted for 20 days. If a person was not to be in his normal place of residence between the 9th and the 28th February, he was not enumerated in his normal place of residence.

**3. Houseless persons, Tourists and Wandering Tribes:**—These were enumerated on the evening of the 28th February wherever found camping. In 1951 Census the old system of stopping the Railway trains and enumerating all the passengers was given up. Every body who was expected to be in his normal place of residence between 9th and 28th February was enumerated at his place of residence. Enumerators were instructed to inquire from guests and persons found in hotels and Dharamshalas if they expected to return to their normal places of residence during the enumeration period or if they had left their normal residences after the enumeration had started and if their replies were in the negative to both the questions, they were enumerated where found.

**4. Census Divisions:**—District Census Officers (Additional Deputy Commissioners) were responsible for all the Census work in their districts. Every Tehsil and every Municipal town were made into a Census Charge and the Tehsildar or the Municipal Secretary was appointed as the Charge Superintendent. Every charge was divided into Census circles and every circle into blocks. From 10 to 15 blocks were made into a circle. One enumerator was responsible for one block and one Supervisor was responsible for one circle. In Rural areas Revenue Patwaries and School teachers were appointed Supervisors. All Supervisors were Government Servants. There were 37 Census charges, 1,765 Circles, 20,648 Blocks and 1,765 Supervisors and 20,648 Enumerators in Vindhya Pradesh.

**5. House Numbering:**—One number was allotted to every household living in a house. Numbers were painted on every house. It was impressed on the census staff and the people living in the houses that the Census numbers will be maintained by the occupier or the owner of the house in future. There were continuous numbers in a village. In towns and big villages the numbers continued for a Mohalla or a ward. House lists were prepared simultaneously with the house numbering. There are 10,988 villages and towns and 756,957 Houses in Vindhya Pradesh.

**6. Location Code Number:**—Location Code Numbers for the Districts were fixed by the Census Commissioner for India. Location Code Numbers for the charges were fixed by the Superintendent, Census Vindhya Pradesh. Location Code Numbers for the circles were fixed by the Charge Superinten-

dents with the approval of the District Census Officers. Serial numbers for the blocks in every circle were fixed by the Supervisors.

7. **Non-Synchronous Tracts:**—Hilly and Forest areas were treated as non-synchronous tracts and enumeration in such areas was begun from 1st February instead of the 9th February.

(1) Singrauli, (2) Deosar, (3) Gopadbanas, (4) Pushprajgarh, (5) Beohari, (6) Pawai, (7) Bijawar, (8) Ajaigarh, (9) Shahdol (Rural) and (10) Seondha Tahsils were treated as non-synchronous areas.

8. **Census Act:**—1948 Census Act of India was applicable in Vindhya Pradesh also.

9. **Enumeration slips:**—There were the following 14 questions marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on on the slips. Replies to the questions were recorded by contractions except for the first question which was for name with father's or husband's name. Contractions reduced the writing work to the minimum and they were very much appreciated. Roman numerals would have been easier to decipher than the Arabic numerals for those who are not familiar with the English numerals. Following were the Census questions.

1. Name with father's or husband's name (for married women) with relationship with the head of the family.
2. (a) Nationality  
(b) Religion  
(c) Special (Group)
3. Civil Condition
4. Age
5. Birthplace
6. Are you a displaced person? District of origin and year of coming.
7. Mother tongue.
8. Any other Indian Language, if spoken.
9. (a) Are you self-supporting or partly or wholly dependent?  
(b) Are you an employer, or an employee or an independent worker?
10. Occupation.
11. Secondary occupation.
12. Literacy.
13. Un-employment.
14. Sex.

At the top of each slip the name of the village, the Charge Number, the Circle Number the Block number and the number of the House was written in ink by the enumerator.

10. Out the 14 questions, question No. 13 was left for any kind of local inquiry. Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner directed that like Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, States inquiry should be made about the number of un-employed persons in Vindhya Pradesh and the period of their un-employment.

11. National Citizen Registers were written for every village simultaneously with the writing of the slips. The register contains the same information about every individual as the Enumeration slip: One line has been devoted for one person. This will afford a permanent record of the population and it will maintain an upto date information by postings yearly about Births and Deaths and Migration and will serve useful purpose for maintaining the Electoral Rolls and for any kind of sample inquiries.

12. **Sorting and Tabulation:—**A Central Sorting and Tabulation Office was opened at Rewa and the I. T. C. Military Buildings were kindly allowed for office use by the Central Defence Department through the good offices of the Census Commissioner for India. The office was started from 1-4-1951. 150. Sorters @ Rs. 25/- + Rs. 21/- D.A. per month and 22 Compiler-Checkers on Rs. 45/- + Rs. 33/- D. A. and 11 Supervisors on Rs. 75/- + Rs. 33/- D. A. were appointed. The whole staff was recruited between the 20th March and the 15th April, 1951. Sorter Tickets, Compilation Statements and Sorting Instructions were printed in Hindi at the Government Press, Rewa. The Sorting Office was disabanded from 31-7-1951. 4 Head Tabulators on Rs. 75/- + Rs. 33/-, 10 Tabulators on Rs. 55/- + Rs. 33/- D. A. and 8 Assistant Tabulators on Rs. 35/- + Rs. 26/- D. A. were selected from the Sorting office staff for Tabulation Office. This number was reduced from after the end of October 1951 and the remaining staff worked till the end of March 1952. Two Head Tabulators Shri Beni Madhow and Shri Chhote Lal worked till the publication of the Report and the Tables was completed. On account of their knowledge of the details from the very beginning they were very helpful till the completion of the work.

13. **Provisional Total:—**Provisional totals were telegraphed by the District Census Officers to the Census Commissioner for India on the 10th of March, 1951. Charge Superintendents were scheduled to communicate the Charge totals to the District Census Officers on the 8th March and the Supervisors were to communicate the provisional totals of their circle on the 6th March. The Enumerators after the final checking from the 1st to the 3rd March were to assemble at a previously fixed spot in their circles and were to deliver the enumerator's abstract for their respective blocks on the 4th March. The provisional total for Vindhya Pradesh was 3,577,429 persons and the final total has come out to be 3,574,690; a difference of 2,739.

14. Officials of the various departments and offices who were enrolled as Enumerators and Supervisors were allowed leave individually for 1 to 2 days for training in October and for about 2 or 3 days for numbering the houses during November and half holiday of about a week during the preliminary enumeration during February and again half holiday for submitting the provisional totals between 1st to 4th March. No general holidays were declared for census work.

15. **Cost of the Census:—**Actual expenditure under head Census during 1950-51 was Rs. 41,000, during 1951-52 Rs. 95,108 and during 52-53 Rs. 25,267. During 53-54 up to 31st August Rs. 4,781/-. Estimated expenditure from

1st September, 1953 to 31st December, 1953 is Rs. 8,460/-. So the total cost including printing will be Rs. 174,614/-. Cost of the Census enumeration, Sorting Tabulation and printing of Report during 1941 for Rewa State was Rs. 33,824/10/9. In 34 integrating States cost of enumeration was incurred by the States individually, Partial Sorting and Tabulation was done for them at Nowgong and its cost was Rs. 14,429.

16. **Co-operation of the public:**—This was the first Census of the Independent India. In some towns some unwillingness on the part of the non-officials to shoulder the responsibilities of the enumerators was reported. There was no difficulty in this connection in the Rural areas. A message from Hon'ble The Home Minister C. Rajagopalachari explaining the national aspect of the Census work encouraged the Honorary Census staff to accomplish their task carefully and enthusiastically. In certain towns un-willing enumerators had to be changed by sensible and willing workers. Action against them under the Indian Census Act was too cumbersome to be of any help.

17. **Recognition of the Census work:**—36 President's Silver Medals and 72 Bronze Medals accompanied by a certificate signed by the Registrar General have been awarded to those among the District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators, who have shown zeal and responsibility in the enumeration. Award of medals encouraged the enumeration very much.

18. **Acknowledgement:**—My first thanks go to 20,648 enumerators and 1,765 Supervisors who worked hard in thick jungles and difficult and distant corners to complete the enumeration according to the instructions and according to the time schedule. Their job was honorarv. Then I thank the thirty-seven Charge Superintendents on whom was the responsibility of supervising the house numbering, enumeration, and distribution of various forms to the Supervisors and enumerators. District Census Officers were responsible for the Census work of their districts. I thank them for their hard and timely work. I thank Pt. Har Prasad Tiwari retired Deputy Secretary Revenue for his tactful handling of the Tabulation Office.

I am grateful to Shri B. K. Pillay, I.C.S. Chief Commissioner and after him Shri K. Santhanam, Lieutenant Governor of Vindhya Pradesh for the personal interest they took in the Census work which resulted in warding off all hurdles for me during Enumeration, Tabulation, writing of the report and its publication.

I can not close this without expressing my deep sense of gratitude to Shri R. A. Gopalswami, I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India for timely instructions, personal discussions, and very kind help and guidance at every step without which success of the work would have been difficult.

N. K. DUBE.

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NOTE

The Statements made and conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.

# CONTENTS

	PAGES
Introduction	i-iv
<b>CHAPTER I ... General Population.</b>	
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	1-9
Section 2—General distribution and density	10-14
Section 3—Growth	15-17
Section 4—Movement	18-25
Section 5—Natural increase births and deaths	26-31
Section 6—Livelihood Pattern	32-33
Section 7—Concluding Remarks	34-35
<b>CHAPTER II ... Rural Population.</b>	
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	36
Section 2—General distribution; and distribution among villages classified by size of rural population.	37-38
Section 3—Growth	39-40
Section 4—Movement	41-44
Section 5—Natural increase births and deaths	45-48
Section 6—Livelihood Pattern	49-52
Section 7—Concluding Remarks	53-54
<b>CHAPTER III ... Urban Population.</b>	
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	55-60
Section 2—General distribution; and distribution among towns classified by size of urban population.	61-62
Section 3—Growth	63-64
Section 4—Movement	65
Section 5—Natural increase births and deaths	66-67
Section 6—Livelihood Pattern	68-70
Section 7—Concluding Remarks	71-74
<b>CHAPTER IV ... Agricultural Classes.</b>	
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	75
Section 2—Agricultural population ratios, Self-supporting persons and Dependents; Secondary means of Livelihood of Agricultural Classes.	76-83
Section 3—Relative proportions of different Agricultural Classes; Correlated to distribution of land in agricultural holdings of different sizes.	84
Section 4—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents	85-86
Section 5—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependents	87-89
Section 6—Cultivating labourers; and their dependents	90-91
Section 7—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers; and their dependents	92-93
Section 8—Active and Semi-active in cultivation	94-96
Section 9—Progress of cultivation correlated to growth of general population	97-109
Section 10—Concluding Remarks	110-116

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V ... Non-Agricultural Classes.	PAGES
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	117
Section 2—Non-agricultural population Ratios; Self-supporting persons and Dependents; Secondary means of Livelihood of Non-agricultural Classes.	118-128
Section 3—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers; and employment in Factories and Small Scale Industries.	129-132
Section 4—Primary Industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying	133
Section 5—Mining and quarrying	134
Section 6—Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, Textiles and products thereof	135-136
Section 7—Processing and manufacture metals Chemicals and products thereof	137-138
Section 8—Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified	139-140
Section 9—Construction and Utilities	141
Section 10—Commerce	142-143
Section 11—Transport, Storage and Communication	144-145
Section 12—Health, Education and Public Administration	146
Section 13—Services not elsewhere specified and miscellaneous means of livelihood	147-148
Section 14—Concluding Remarks	149
<b>CHAPTER VI ... Families, Sexes and Principal Age Groups.</b>	
Section 1—Preliminary Remarks	150
Section 2—Territorial Distribution of houses and households	151-154
Section 3—Size and Composition of Family Households	155-161
Section 4—Sex ratio	162-167
Section 5—Marital Status Ratios	168-169
Section 6—Infants Aged 0	170-171
Section 7—Young children (aged 1-4)	172-173
Section 8—Boys and Girls (aged 5-14)	174-176
Section 9—Young men and women (aged 15-34)	177-179
Section 10—Middle aged persons (aged 35-54)	180-183
Section 11—Elderly persons (aged 55 and over)	184-185
Section 12—Concluding Remarks	186-187

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## 1st Series

1'1—Area and Population, Actual and percentage by Taluk or Tehsil Density	190-191
1'2—Variation and Density of General Population	192-193
1'3—Mean Decennial Growth Rates During three Decades: General Population	194-195
1'4—Immigration	196-197
1'5—Emigration	198-199
1'6—Migration between the States and other parts of India	200
1'7—Variation in Natural Population	200
1'8—Livelihood Pattern of General Population	201

## 2nd Series

2'1—Distribution of Population between Villages	202
2'2—Variation and Density of Rural Population	203
2'3—Mean Decennial Growth Rates during three decades, Rural Population	204-205
2'4—Livelihood Pattern of Rural Population	206



## CONTENTS.

3rd Series	PAGES
3.1—Distribution of Population between Towns	207
3.2—Variation and Density of Urban Population	207
3.3—Mean Decennial Growth Rates during three decades, Urban Population	208-209
3.4—Towns Classified by Population	210
3.5—Cities—Chief Figures	210
3.6—Number per 1,000 of the General Population and of each Livelihood Classes who lives in towns	211
3.7—Livelihood Pattern of Urban Population	212
<b>4th Series</b>	
4.1—Agricultural classes per 1,000 of General Population; Number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes and comparison with agricultural holdings by size.	213
4.2—Livelihood Class I, (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood class I in each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I and Comparison with 1931 Census.	214-215
4.3—Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in each sub-class, Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II.	216-217
4.4—Livelihood class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependents) Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III.	218-219
4.5—Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependents). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each sub-class, Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV.	220-221
4.6—Active and Semi-active workers in cultivation	222-223
4.7—Progress of Cultivation during three decades	224-22
4.8—Components of cultivated area per capita during three decades	226
4.9—Land area per capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per capita during three decades	227
<b>5th Series</b>	
5.1—Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General Population; Number in each class and sub-class. Per 1,000 persons of all Non-agricultural Classes; and number of Employers, Employees, and Independent worker per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural classes.	229
5.1 (A) Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of rural population; Number in each Class and Sub-Class per 10,000 persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes, and number of Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes.	230
5.1 (B) Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of urban population; number in each Class and Sub-Class per 10,000 persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes and number of Employers, Employees and Independent Workers per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural Classes.	231
5.2—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in General Population	232-233
5.3—Livelihood Class VI (Commerce). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each sub-class; Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Employers, Employees and independent workers; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI.	234-235
5.4—Livelihood class VII (Transport) Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in each sub-class, Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are Employers, Employees and Independent workers; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII.	236-237
5.5—Livelihood class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII in each sub-class, Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are Employers, Employees and Independent workers; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII.	238-239
5.6—Comparison of the Classification of the population of Vindhya Pradesh by Livelihood Classes at the 1951 census and 1931 census.	240-241
5.7—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of All Industries and Services in the State	242
5.8—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified (By sub-divisions)	243
5.9—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Mining and Quarrying (by Sub-Divisions)	244

( viii )

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
5 10—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Processing and Manufacture foods:uffs, textiles, leather, and products there of (By sub-divisions).	245
5 11—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Processing and Manufacture Metals, chemicals and products thereof.	246
5 12—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified (By sub-divisions).	247
5 13—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in construction and utilities (By sub-division).	248
5 14—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Commerce (By sub-divisions)	249
5 15—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Transport (By sub-divisions)	250
5 16—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in Health and Public Administration (By sub-divisions).	251
5 17—Territorial distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the state engaged in services not else where specified (By sub-divisions).	252-253
<b>6th Series.</b>	
6 1—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles	254-255
6 2—Number of Households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size, of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban Population.	256-257
6 3—Family composition of 1,000 Households of the General Population	258
6 4—Females per 1,000 males (General, Rural and Urban Population) and comparison with previous censuses	259
6 5—Females per 1,000 males in Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes	260-261
6 6—Females per 1,000 males in Non-Agricultural classes and Sub-Classes	262-263
6 7—Marital Status of 1,000 of each sex of General Population and comparison with previous censuses	264-265
6 8—Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex and comparison with 1941 census	266
6 9—Infants per 10,000 persons	267
6 10—Young children aged (1-4) per 10,000 persons	268
6 11—Boys and Girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons	269
6 12—Young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons	270
6 13—Middle aged persons (aged 35-54 ) per 10,000 persons	271
6 14—Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons	272
<b>7th Series.</b>	
7 1—Progress of literacy in Vindhya Pradesh	273
7 2—Literacy Standard of Livelihood Classes; Number per 1,000 males and 1,000 females of each Livelihood Class by Literacy and Educational Standard.	274
7 3—Educational Services and Research	275
District Index of Non-agricultural Occupations	278-299

Map of Vindhya Pradesh.