



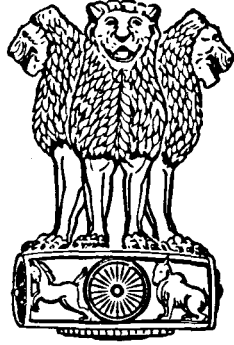
सत्यमेव जयते

Census of India, 1951

VOLUME XVI

VINDHYA PRADESH

PART I—Report



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Census of India, 1951

VOLUME XVI

VINDHYA PRADESH

PART I

Report and Subsidiary Tables

BY

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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.

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 integratiag 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 varions 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. Gopaldaswami, I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India for timely instructions, perscnal discussions, and very kind help and guidance at every step without which success of the work would have been difficult.

N. K. DUBE.

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.

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190	1'1	Bundelkhand Division Percentage	5	3.8	8.0
190	1'1	Baghelkhand Division Percentage	5	89.8	19.8
190	1'1	—do.—	7	30	30.2
191	1'1	—do.—	8	39.9	19.9
192	1'2	Chhatarpur	4	+0.76	-0.76
192	1'2	Satna	4	8.22	8.27
192	1'2	Rewa	3	14.41	14.44
194	1'3	Bundelkhand Division	11	+3.8	+3.2
194	1'3	Datia	11	+0.6	+0.6
194	1'3	Tikamgarh	12	+3.3	+11.3
194	1'3	Chhatarpur	11	-3.6	+3.6
194	1'3	Panna	13	+5.98	+5.93
194	1'3	Baghelkhand Division	12	+8.4	+14.1
194	1'3	Shahdol	12	+14.6	+13.3
196	1'4	Satna	9	588,198	528,198
197	1'4	Shahdol	25	nil	7
200	1'6	Vindhya Pradesh	7	37,417	-37,408
202	2'1	—do.—	2	229	299
202	2'1	Bundelkhand Division	2	239	339
203	2'2	Vindhya Pradesh	4	+9.09	+9.01
203	2'2	Sidhi	5	1,141	114
203	2'3	Shahdol	5	11	110
204	2'3	Tikamgarh	9	316,789	315,289
204	2'3	—do.—	8	9,855	12,855
204	2'3	—do.—	9	38,558	35,558
204	2'3	—do.—	12	12.2	11.3
204	2'3	Panna	10	10,333	10,332
204	2'3	Baghelkhand Division	9	253,107	263,107
204	2'3	—do.—	12	13.6	14.2
204	2'3	Satna	13	7.2	7.3
206	2'4	—do.—	4	2,298	2,279
207	3'1	Shahdol	2	3,997	3,897
207	3'2	Satna	4	1,569	+15.69
208	3'3	Chhatarpur	13	-1.29	-1.92
212	3'7	Satna	7	1,864	1,854
220	4'5	Satna	8	1	14
222	4'6	Vindhya Pradesh	5	414,673	414,657
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230	5'1 (A)	Baghelkhand Division	4	1,078	15,070
232	5'2	Bundelkhand Division urban	4	Misprint	1,016
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241	5'6	Vindhya Pradesh Class V	12	4,614	47,614
243	5'8	Heading over Column	8	06	0.6
244	5'9	Panna	3	5,331	5,339
245	5'10	Vindhya Pradesh Total	11	455	445
245	5'10	Vindhya Pradesh Urban	12	1,250	1,200
245	5'10	Satna	10	1,077	1,097
246	5'11	Bundelkhand Division Total	10	18	9
246	5'11	Panna	10	54	28
247	5'12	Vindhya Pradesh Total	8	151	154
247	5'12	—do.—	9	4,563	4,569

Page No.	Table	Description	Col. No.	For	Read
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247	5-12	Bundelkhand Division Total	10	nil	3
248	5-13	Bundelkhand Division Total	3	132	181
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250	5-15	Bundelkhand Rural	5	1,104	1,184
251	5-16	Bundelkhand Division Urban	4	1,359	1,319
252	5-17	Satna	4	887	687
253	5-17	Vindhya Pradesh Rural	5	1,789	1,779
253	5-17	Baghelkhand Division Rural	9	447	1,147
254	6-1	Chhatarpur	8	4,242	4,264
255	6-1	Datia	14	4,614	4,602
255	6-1	Rewa	11	4,043	4,073
255	6-1	Rewa	13	3,748	3,739
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267	6-9	Datia	3	124	144
270	6-12	Vindhya Pradesh	5	3,418	3,472
270	6-12	Bundelkhand Division	7	1,882	1,283
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270	6-12	Tikamgarh	4	1,335	1,334
270	6-12	Panna	8	130	139
270	6-12	Satna	4	1,685	1,635
271	6-13	Vindhya Pradesh	7	983	988
272	6-14	Bundelkhand Division	2	834	884
272	6-14	Rewa	12	48	42

In Subsidiary tables of 4th and 5th series in case of 1000/10,000 distribution, the totals for the various columns which give this distribution may not add upto 1000/10,000 because no rounding has been done.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL POPULATION

Section-I Preliminary Remarks.

1. **VINDHYA PRADESH**:—This report deals with the area known as Vindhya Pradesh State. This State was formed in 1948 by the union of 34 States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Political Agencies of Central India and one State of Gwalior Residency. In previous

Censuses this area and the individual States were dealt with in the Central India Agency Census Reports. In 1931 Census Report this area is referred to as Central India East.

2. Following States were united in 1948 to form the union of Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE 1

Serial number	Name of State.	Area in sq. miles	Name of Political Agency to which the State belonged in 1941	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Population of 1941
1	Rewa	12,830	BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY	6,499	1,820,445
2	Kothi	166		77	24,776
3	Nagod	532		335	87,911
4	Sohawal	251		302	50,435
5	Jaso	72		52	8,727
6	Maihar	412		203	79,558
7	Barondha	228		76	17,306 ✓
8	Bhaisundha	32		15	5,147 ✓
9	Kamta Rajaula	13		1	1,411
10	Pahra	27		12	4,062
11	Paldev	52		21	9,820
12	Taraon	26		14	3,841
1	Orchha	1,999	BUNDELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY	847	363,405
2	Panna	2,580		813	231,170
3	Chhatarpur	1,170		324	184,720
4	Datia	846		470	174,072
5	Charkhari	785		330	123,594
6	Bijawer	980		318	120,990
7	Ajaigarh	788		345	96,596
8	Samthar	189		92	38,279
9	Baoni	122		51	25,256
10	Alipura	73		26	17,735
11	Banka-Pahari	5		1	1,241 ✓
12	Beri	32		9	5,092
13	Bihat	16		8	4,365 ✓
14	Bijna	7		3	1,742 ✓
15	Dhurwai	12		6	2,423
16	Garrauli	39		15	5,827
17	Gaurihar	72		14	10,481
18	Jigni	22		6	4,745
19	Lugasi	45		22	7,752
20	Naigwan Rewai	12		4	2,888
21	Sarila	35		9	7,250
22	Tori-Fatehpur	27		10	6,269
1	Khanniadhana	101	GWALIOR RESIDENCY	55	20,124
35		24,598		11,285	3,569,455

3. In 1950 the enclaves were transferred to the neighbouring states. As a result of the transfers the following number of villages and population were transferred.

TABLE 2

Number of villages	Total population	Transferred from State	To State
- 477	197,982	Vindhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh ✓
- 21	4,000	Vindhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh ✓
- 67	19,575	Vindhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat ✓
+ 20	14,585	Uttar Pradesh	Vindhya Pradesh } }
+ 15	4,166	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhya Pradesh }

4. ADMINISTRATION DIVISIONS:— the following administration divisions existed on After the integration and the transfer of enclaves 1st March, 1951 the reference date of the Census.

TABLE 3

Name of the commissioner division with headquarter	Name of the district	Name of tehsil	Name of the defunct States which form the main area of the tehsil
(a) Baghelkhand Division	1. Rewa	1. Hazur 2. Mauganj 3. Teonthar 4. Sirmour	Old teshils of Rewa State " " "
(b) Rewa	2. Sidhi	1. Gopadbanas 2. Deosar 3. Singrauli	" " "
	3. Shahdol	1. Beohari 2. Sohagpur 3. Bandhogarh 4. Pushprajgarh	" " " "
	4. Satna	1. Amarpatan 2. Raghuraj Nagar 3. Maihar 4. Nagod	Old Reghuraj nagar tehsil of Rewa State and Kothi Sohawal Baronda and remaining Chaubiana Jagirs. Maihar State. Nagod and Jaso State.
(a) Bundelkhand Division	1. Datia	1. Datia	Datia State (except Nadi-gaon tehsil merged in U. P.).
(b) Nowgong		2. Seondha	"
	2. Tikamgarh	1. Tikamgarh 2. Jatara 3. Newari	Orchha State. " "
	3. Chhatarpur	1. Chhatarpur 2. Laundi 3. Bijawar	Alipura and Chhatarpur State. Part of Charkhari State. Bijawar State.
	4. Panna	1. Panna 2. Pawai 3. Ajaigarh	Panna State. " Ajaigarh State.

5. Area as given by the Survey of India Office Dehra Dun is as following for each district:—

TABLE 4

BAGHELKHAND DIVISION							14,743.8	Square Miles
1. Rewa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,513.0	" "
2. Sidhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,071.8	" "
3. Shadol	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,419.1	" "
4. Satna	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,739.9	" "
BUNDELKHAND DIVISION							8,859.3	" "
1. Datia	....	....	....	....	....	....	733.6	" "
2. Tikamgarh	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,948.0	" "
3. Chhatarpur	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,388.9	" "
4. Panna	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,788.8	" "
VINDHYA PRADESH						Total	23,603.1	" "

6. BOUNDRIES:—Vindhya Pradesh is situated between 78' and 83' east longitude 22' and 26' North latitude. It is bounded on the North by Jhansi, Hamirpnr, Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh. On the East it is touched by district Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh and districts Surguja and Bilaspur of Madhya Pradesh. In the South it is bounded by districts Bilaspur, Jubbulpore and Saugor of Madhya Pradesh, on the West it is bounded by Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat State.

7. PHYSICAL FEATURES:—Vindhya Pradesh can firstly be divided into two main regions.

(i) Eastern Vindhya Pradesh or the region east of river Ken which flows from South to North 12 miles west of Panna town. This region is full of forests hills and plateaus and has several beautiful water falls.

(ii) Western Vindhya Pradesh or the region West of river Ken which is plain alluvial land watered by the rivers Betwa and Dhasan and their feeders.

8. EASTERN VINDHYA PRADESH:—Eastern Vindhya Pradesh again is divided by nature into 4 tracts.

(i) The northern most portion locally known as Tarihar is the plain alluvial tract, continuation of the Uttar Pradesh plane south of the Jamuna and the Ganges. It has

good black or the mixture of the black and yellow loam. Water is not far in the wells and irrigation from wells is not un-common.

(ii) South of the Tarihar is the Uparihar or the Rewa plateau extending from the river Ken in the West to near Mirzapur in the East. The plateau is about 160 miles long and 50 to 60 miles broad. Kaimure Range of the Vindhyas forms the southern boundry of this plateau. The maximum height of this plateau is 2,078 feet above the sea level in tehsil Nagod (Kusala). There is hard rock near the surface every where in this plateau. There are no under currents of water in this region. Wells get their supply of water from the near about storage of water in the tanks or river beds. Tanks, embanked fields, water reserviors are very common in this area. Embanked fields of 100 acres or even more are not uncommon. Irrigation from wells except for vegetables, is not possible in this region. Rivers flow from south to north in this plateau and form beautiful waterfalls when they leave the plateau to join the Ganges in the North. Waterfalls of (1) Chachai (300 feet) (2) Purwa (200 feet) (3) Keoti (333 feet) and Bahuti (465 feet)

all in district Rewa are beautiful waterfalls. No. 1 and 3 are connected by motorable roads and are at a distance of about 100 miles from Allahabad *via* Rewa. Agriculture is poor in this area. There are no canals, and wells have not got sufficient water for irrigation. There is no dirth of perennial streams in the area. All the streams rise in South in the Kaimur and flow towards the North. Allahabad-Jubbulpore section between Manikpur and Katni of the G. I. P. Railway Line passes through this plateau North and South from Manikpur to Katni.

- (iii) South of the Rewa plateau is the region of the rivers Son, Johilla, Gopat, Banas and their feeders. The region is full of hills and ranges running east west almost parallel to each other. The river Son, Johilla, Gopat and Banas with their in-numerable feeders travers this area. It is full of dense forest infested with the furious tigers, bisons, bears, leapords and other kinds of wild animals. Gondwana Coal field runs through this area. Iron, Copper, Mica, Coal, Currundum and various other minerals are found in this area. Water in the wells is not for off. Land by the rivers and between the hills is water logged and grows abundant rice. Soil is mostly yellow and sandy. Primitive tribes form large population. This area is very malarious and is thinly populated. It is very undeveloped and transport facilities are scarce. It is bounded in the south by the Maikal plateau. Katni Bilaspur section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway passes through the southern most portion of this region.

- (iv) *The Maikal Plateau* :—The southern eastern portion of the eastern Vindhya Pradesh is formed by the Maikal Plateau. The sacred place Amarkantak the source of the Narbada, the Son and the Johilla is the southern most point of this plateau. Amarkantak is

situated at 3,493 feet above the sea level. The highest peak of the Maikal is 3,895 feet above the sea level. The Narbada rises at Amarkantak and flows west from Amarkantak hill and forms the southern boundary of Vindhya Pradesh for about 80 miles and after it flows to south west and enters Jubbulpore district of Madhya Pradesh State. Son rises at the Amarkantak hill and flows to north then west and then to north and then again to east and after flowing for about 200 miles in the southern portion of the Eastern Vindhya Pradesh goes to meet the Ganges near Patna city in Bihar State. A very large quantity of the forest produce is flown through Son to Dehri on Son in Behar State. Amarkantak plateau is the abode of primitive tribes Gonds, Baiga, Panika and other hill tribes who are yet far away from civilisation.

9. *Western Vindhya Pradesh* :—The region west of river Ken is plane country having good black soil. Cultivation is improved in this area. Agriculturists are accustomed to the use of Persian wheel for irrigating their fields. Tanks are also common in this area. There are no canals for irrigation. It is mostly wheat and gram growing area. Increased facilities of irrigation are badly needed. There is some forest in Bijawar tehsil forming the southern portion of Chhatarpur district. People are tall strong and hard working and are not dissimilar to the inhabitants of the adjoining area of Uttar Pradesh.

10. *Roads* :—Rewa the capital city of Vindhya Pradesh is connected by metalled roads with Jhansi, Allahabad, Jubbulpur, Shahdol, Umaria and Sidhi. All the districts are connected by metalled roads with Rewa. All Tehsils are connected with metalled or fair weather roads with their respective district head quarters. High level bridges are wanting on some of the rivers. During the rains some of the tehsils loose connection with their district head quarters. For want of roads agriculture and trade both are in a very undeveloped condition. District Sidhi in the east is very backward for want of roads. The surplus agricultural produce is carried on pack animals from Waidhan to Hanumana a distance of about 90 miles

in 5 days and the cost of transport becomes so prohibitive that the production of surplus food grains is discouraged. Similarly the northern portion of Tikamgarh district has no roads and the agriculture is discouraged. Southern portion

of Panna and Chhatarpur districts are very deficient in roads and the result is that the tract abounds in thick forests and provides secure asylums for notorious gangs of dangerous dacoits. Following table gives the total milage of roads.

TABLE 5.

Divisions	Cement concrete roads	Black topped	Metalled	Fair weather
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
EASTERN VINDHYA PRADESH				
1. P. W. D. Rewa Division (Districts Rewa and Sidhi)	3	46	364	283
2. P.W.D. Panna Division (Districts Panna and Satna)	....	5	300	381
3. P. W. D. Shahdol Division (District Shahdol)	....	....	149	260
WESTERN VINDHYA PRADESH				
4. P. W. D. Nowgong Division (Districts Chhatarpur Tikamgarh & Datia)	....	4	483	151
TOTAL	3	55	1296	1075

District Railway Mileage

Datia	....	33	Miles
Tikamgarh	....	26	"
Chhatarpur	....	14	"
Satna	....	80	"
Rewa	....	6	"
Shahdol	....	138	"

11. *Railways* :- Total milage of Railway in each district is given above. Allahabad, Jubbulpur section of G. I. P. R. passes through Satna district. Railway Station Satna is the rail head for the trade of about half of Vindhya Pradesh. Imports and exports of Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Panna and half of Shahdol district pass through Satna railway station. There are 1. Jukehi, 2. Amadara, 3. Bhadanpur, 4. Maihar, 5. Unchehra, 6. Lagargawan, 7. Satna, 8. Jaitwara, 9. Chitahra and 10. Majhgawan Railway Stations of the Allahabad-Jubbulpur section in the Satna district jurisdiction.

(b) Katni-Bilaspur section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway passes through Shahdol district. Railway Stations of this line all in Shahdol district are.

1. Chandia, 2. Umaria, 3. Karkeli, 4. Naurozabad, 5. Pali Birsinghpur, 6. Ghunghuti, 7. Shahdol, 8. Budhar, 9. Anuppur, 10. Jaitahri, 11. Venkatnagar, 12. Dhurwasin, 13. Kotma, 14. Bijri.

All the coalfields and the forest areas and the surplus agricultural produces keep the railway very busy in this area.

(c) Manikpur and Jhansi section of the G. I. P. Railway line passes by the northern boundary of the western Vindhya Pradesh. The Railway Stations on this line provide markets for this area. Harpalpur, Newari, Taherka, Orchha are the railway stations in this line which are within Vindhya Pradesh.

(d) Bombay Delhi line of the G. I. P. railway touches the eastern boundary of the Vindhya Pradesh. Basai, Datia and Sonagir are the railway stations of this line within Vindhya Pradesh.

12. Shri C. S. Venkatachar I. C. S., C. I. E. now Secretary Ministry of States, then Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India in 1931 has noted in his Central India Report about the progress of Railway extension in this part of the country at page 13 para 31 as following.

"For various reasons the extension of Railway in the State has not made much headway as the economic development of the country would require. In the early days of railway construction more attention was naturally paid to British India and the States came into the picture only when they lay on the Imperial or Strategic lines of communication. Malwa and Bundelkhand as

stated above did not lie on the main route to north. The foreign nature of the jurisdiction was perhaps a hindrance. Other considerations like the financial help and prohibitive cost of certain routes may also have influenced the policy of construction. It should also be noted that some of the States at times disliked the Railway for fear of their territories getting accessible and they were not prepared to exchange their life of isolation to one of constant intercourse with the outside world. Above all lack of inter-statal co-operation, the extraordinary interlacing of territories and jurisdictions and the reluctance of the States to join in any collective schemes have effectively and adversely operated against the internal development of communications in Central India. Economically the various parts of the Agency will not become rich unless the means of communication are improved, markets are obtained, grain and cotton are easily transported, and more people are attracted. A glance at the map will show how large areas in Malwa, the fertile cotton growing tract south of Vindhya, the rich forest area with coal, mineral and other forest produce to the south of the Kaimur, the untapped mineral resource of Bijawar and Panna, still await exploitation by improved means of communication".

The position as far as the Railways are concerned is exactly the same to day as in 1931. Buses and Trucks have begun to ply in large number on every fair weather road during the last 20 years.

13. Agricultural production can not be increased where the produce has to be carried on pack animals for a distance of 100 to 150 miles and through dense forests for marketing. For want of easy means of communications the old primitive method of buying and selling through the village money lenders monopoly are common and the agriculturists have little say or initiative in disposing of the produce of their fields. A Railway line from Satna to Rewa and thence further east to Waidhan and south to Shahdol will diminish the cost of transporting agricultural produce substantially and the vast areas of cultivable land will come under cultivation. Similarly a line from Satna to Chhatarpur and then to Bina will open the western Vindhya Pradesh. Railway line will increase the agricultural production in Vindhya Pradesh as irrigational facilities may do in more advanced areas of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab. Fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigational facilities can accelerate agricultural production where means of communication and transport are advanced; where these are deficient the first need is the improvement of the means of communications

and transport to take out whatever is already produced and to provide easier and better price and markets for the surplus production. Already existing roads need improvement in gradients so that the bullock-carts instead of pack animals may be utilised for carrying the agricultural produce. Fairweather roads should be planned so that no village should be at a distance of more than 5 miles from a fair-weather road. Eastern Vindhya Pradesh in its eastern district Sidhi has even no village roads and for the matter of that no bullock-carts.

14. *Social Customs*:—Kingship and Feudalism coming back from ages are the main background of the culture throughout Vindhya Pradesh. Implicit faith in old customs, conservatism to follow the past practices are very common. Autocracy of the ages has humiliated the humanity, and they have lost all adventure and initiative. The purda and the caste systems are very rigid. Rulers were not only the political heads of the people but they were also the social heads, and every body did as they did. A good deal of pomp and show and observance of old practices in every social function always beyond the financial means of the performer are the common feature in every activity throughout the Vindhya Pradesh. Polygamy is less common among the richer classes than what it was in the 19th Century. Infanticide for the prevention of which a special staff used to be maintained among the Rajputs has practically disappeared. Child marriages are still very common amongst all classes of the population. Widow marriage is common among the Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes & the Backward Classes. Agricultural labourers are still paid the customary dues. Agricultural labourers (Harwahas) used to be bought and sold for Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/- and the State Police used to arrest them if they fled away from their legal masters and used to hand them over to their proprietors even upto 1935. Agricultural labourers are very ignorant and spend their earning in drink. People generally are shy of soiling their hands in manual labour & the higher castes Brahmans and Rajputs consider the touching of the plough as irreligious. Hereditary professions are attempted to be followed. Caste consciousness prejudices and notions of un-touchability are perceptible in all kind of activities and in all spheres of life. They have crippled broad mindedness, ideas of advancement and development of every kind.

15. *Migration into Vindhya Pradesh in the Past*:—Migration into eastern Vindhya Pradesh have generally been from all direction in the past. After the penetration of the Muslims in Gujrat

the Baghels migrated from Gujrat to eastern Vindhya Pradesh in about the 13th century A. D. The Rathaur Telies who now claim to be Rathor Rajputs say that they came from the south. Similarly the Gonds of District Shahdol say that their forefathers used to say that they had migrated from the southern country. The Chauhans migrated from Mainpuri side in U. P. Telies and Kumhars of Singrauli Tehsil in district Sidhi have migrated from Mirzapur district in U.P. Sarwariya Brahmans have migrated into eastern Vindhya Pradesh from Eastern U. P. Kayasthas and Banyas have also migrated into Vindhya Pradesh from U. P.

In western Vindhya Pradesh the migrations have generally been from the north or the west. The Rajputs, Ahirs and Gujars have come from the west. Brahmans Kayasthas and Banyas have come from the adjoining districts of U.P.

16, HISTORY

Palaeolithic Age

Vindhya Pradesh region was one of the earliest abode of men. The ruddle of haematite drawings discovered in the caves or the rock shelters of the Kaimur and Vindhyan hills testify to the earliest abode of mankind in this region.*1. These drawings are estimated to be 3000 years old or even more. Pygmy flints of neolithic ages in large number were discovered by Mr. A. C. Carlleyle in 1867-68 in Rewa State *2

During the epic period Vindhya hills had their own importance by the existence of sacred Chitrakot amongst the hills where Maharaja Shri Ram Chandra had fixed up his residence after leaving Ajodhya and before going to Panchwati Shabri Ashram and Sarbhanga Rishi Ashram are located in Vindhya Pradesh. Balmiki Rishi ashram was also located on Tamas south of Allahabad in U. P. 3. During the early Budhists period Panchals of Kannuj ruled in western portion and Chedies or Kalchuries ruled in eastern portion of this region *4. During the Budhist period Bharhut stupa was built between 200 and 150 B. C. near Satna which shows that it was some important place in those days between Kosambi and Vidisa.

In the early Hindu period according to Dr. K.P. Jaiswa the Vaktakas rose in Bundelkhand in Tikamgarh district. Vindhya Shakti the first

king of the house established his power in the last quarter of the third century A. D. His son Pramarsen assumed the title of Samrat and performed four Ashvemedhs and other sacrifices like the Vajra and Brihaspati. His son Gautamputre married the daughter of Bharsaiva King Bhavanaga I* ruling in the eastern regions of Vindhya Pradesh.

Bharasiva kings flourished in Baghelkand area. At that time Uchkalpa and Pauorjah Kajas were ruling at Koh near Nagod in Satna district under the imperial Guptas as is known from the inscription at Koh *2. In that inscription this region is mentioned as kingdom of Dahala. Conquest of these kingdoms is mentioned in Allahabad pillar by Samudra Gupt in 350 A. D. *3.

Chandels came into prominence in Bundelkhand under the leadership of Nannuka early in 9th Century A. D. *4 Their original seat was Maniagarh on the Ken in Chhatarpur district. Nannuka's grand son was Jeja or Jaya Sakti after whom the kingdom was called Jejakbhukti. The first few princes of the dynasty were feudataries of the great Pratihara emperors of Kannuj. According to Khajuraho inscription Yasowarman Chandel conquered Kalinjar and compelled Devapal Pratihara of Kannuj to surrender to him the celebrated image of Vishnu which he set up in a stately shrine at Khajuraha. Yasowarmin's son Dhanga ruled from 950-100 A. D. Dhanga's son Ganda jointed the coalition formed by Anand Pal Sahi in 1008 A. D. to repel the invasion of Mohammad Gazni. Mohammad Gazni defeated the Chandels and conquered the fort of Kalinjar in 1023 A. D. Kalchuri Kings Gangevadeva and Lakshmi Karna of Tripuri who ruled over Baghelkhand area fought with the Chandels. Kirtiwarmen Chandel defeated the Chedis or Kalchuries according to Prabodha Chandrodaya of Krishna Misra. Madanvarman Chandel who ruled from 1129 to 1163 A. D. defeated Gurjara Kings of Ujjain and according to Mau. (Jhansi) inscription defeated the Chedi monarch Gaja Karna. He also defeated the kings of Malwa and Kashi. Parmal was the last Chandel monarch who ruled from 1165 A. D. to 1203 A. D. He offered stubborn resistance to Qutubuddin Aiback during the seize of Kalinjar but was defeated. Though the Chandels lingered on as petty chieftains till the sixteenth century their power was lost.

*1 Imperial Gazetteer of India Vol. 2 Page 94

*2 " " " " Page 92

*3 Balmiki Ramayan. " " " " Page 92

*4 Rys Davids Budhists of India Page 26.

*1 History of Ancient India by Dr. S. R. Tripathi Page 277.

*2 Rewa State Gazetteer Page 8

*3 R. S. Tripathi's Ancient India Page 373

*4 Dr. R. S. Tripathi History of Ancient India Page 373.

Karandeva Baghel whose father had migrated in 1233 A.D. from Gujrat to Marpha near Kalinjar married the daughter of Haihaya Chief of Ratanpur and got Bandhogarh fort in dowery. Karandeva moved from Murpha and established himself at Bandhogarh in the thirteenth century.

The earliest historical reference to a Baghel chief is in the time of Bahlol Lodi *1 (1451-89). Sikandar lodi attacked Bandhogarh in the reign of Salivahan Baghel but was unable to take it.

Maharaja Birsingh Baghel of Bandhogarh fought with 4000 horses with Rana Sanga against Babar at the battle of Kanhava (March 16, 1527) 2*. Maharaja Ram Chandra Baghel of Bandhogarh presented his celebrated court musician Tansen Kalawat to his contemporary Emperor Akbar. Maharaja Jai Singh of Rewa entered into treaty alliance with the British in 1812. Maharajas of Rewa were great Sanskrit scholars of their times, and patrons of art and literature. Maharaja Birbhadra wrote Kandarp Chintamani, Maharaja Vishwanath Singh wrote Anand Raghunandan Natak, Sarwa Sidhant Sangrah and Balmiki Ramayan Sar. Maharaja Raghuraj Singh wrote several books. Jagdish Shatak and Bhaktamal are famous. He was a great devotional poet of Hindi and his devotional songs are sung by the side of Mira's songs all over India.

Bundelas appeared at Garh Kunder and ruled the surrounding country from 11th to the 15th Century. Rudra Pratap moved from Garh Kunder to Orchha in the beginning of the 16th Century during the disturbed conditions on account of Babar's invasion. Champat Rai Jagirdar of Mau Mahewa fought with the Mughals and his son Maharaja Chatrasal joined hands with the Maharattas in liquidating the Moghal empire. Maharajas of Orchha, Panna, Charkhari, Bijawer, Chhatarpur were great patronisers of Hindi literature. Hindi poets and writers were always helped by them. Padmaker, Keshava and several other Hindi poets were supported by them. It was their benevolence that has produced a large number of Hindi poets in Bundelkhand.

17. *Village Institutions*:—Vindhya Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural country. Nearly 88% of the population live on agriculture and are scattered in 10,924 villages. Village is an institution coming from past undisturbed by

political changes, self-sufficient and self-contained run more or less on co-operative and family basis. Caste more or less on the basis of the division of labour did exist but every family had its responsibilities and duties to the village fixed from time immemorial. The economic upheaval caused by the second World War has changed the values & outlook, has effected the village economy. High wages in the neighbouring industrial towns have disturbed the old relations between the labouring class and the agriculturists in the villages, and the able bodied labourers have left the villages to earn higher wages and see cinemas in the industrial towns. The products of village industries have been replaced by cheap factory products from outside. Zamindars have lost the personal and sympathetic contact with their tenants. The increased facilities of communication and spread of education are slowly preparing the village people to a brighter outlook of life and a higher standard of living. The village as coming from the past is changing, the ties are disappearing and all village services are slowly being replaced by piece work cash wages.

18. *Tenures*:—Vindhya Pradesh is a union of 36 princely states. Every State had a ruling chief and the State was partly (Khalasa) unalienated and partly alienated among the scions of the ruling houses and others. Regular land Revenue Survey and Settlement was done in all the States in the past under experienced Officers from Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh. In some States Settlement has also been revised once or twice. Village Maps exists in all the States, though they have not been posted upto date. Published and printed Land Revenue and Tenancy Laws also exist seperately for all the integrating States codified on the basis of Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh. Land Revenue and Tenancy Laws have to be codified into one Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Law. Pawaidars in Baghelkhand area and Jagirdars in Bundelkhand area collect the rent and pay revenue to the Government after keeping their share which in some cases is a substantial percentage. They cannot enhance the rent or eject a tenant except through the Court in compliance with the Tenancy Law. Tenants have hereditary and transferable rights and full right of effecting improvements. Rights of Pawaidars and Zamindars are unlimited in the fields recorded as their Sir in the last settlement. Rights of tenants to sublet are restricted. Pawaiders and Zamindars have transferable and

*1 Rewa State Gazetteer Page 13.

*2 Esskina-Babar's Memories Page 360.

hereditary rights. Illakadars and Pawaidars in Baghelkhand area have no rights to try revenue or criminal cases within the area of their pawais. Area of alienated villages and non-alienated villages in Baghelkhand is about half and half. In Bundelkhand it is about 1/5 and 4/5. Yearly Revenue papers such as Khasara, Khatuni are prepared by the Patwaries. There is a regular Land Records Department on the lines of Uttar Pradesh. In unalienated villages the Patwaries realise the Revenue direct from the Tenants and deposit it in the tehsil treasury. All the tenants whether in unalienated or alienated villages have got settlement Pattas or leases and receive receipts on printed form for payments of rents. In Bundelkhand area in unalienated villages the rents from the tenants are collected by the collecting agents who are locally called Zamindars and they are paid from 2% to 6% on the amounts collected by them. All land belongs to the Government. The assessment of rent is based on the customary 1/6 on the gross produce. There is no irrigation from canals in Vindhya Pradesh. Irrigation from old tanks is practised in Tikamgarh district and from wells with the help of locally made Persian wheels in Chhatarpur district. In Baghelkhand area the depressions and nallas are embanked and water is stored on such fields from July and August to October and November when the water is drained off and wheat is sown; production in such fields is very good, but rust often damages the crops in the embanked fields. Tenants have not yet learnt the use of fertilisers. It is only during the last two years that tractors, imported fertilisers and good seed from outside have been introduced on a large scale.

19. *Industrial and Economic*:—There are very few large scale industries in Vindhya Pradesh. There are nine collieries in the eastern Vindhya Pradesh on the Katni-Bilaspur Railway line. There is a shellac factory, a cardboard and a pottery works at Umaria. Lime is produced in a large scale by burning lime stone at Maihar, Satna and Majhgawan. There are three distilleries at Satna, Nowgogg and Tikamgarh producing country liquor and some Indian Made Foreign Liquor. There is one Match Factory at Unchehra. There are some rice mills and oil mills and small flour mills scattered all over the towns. There are Diamond mines round about Panna town. Cloth and yarn is made in some villages on a very small scale. Biri manufacture is on the increase. From railway stations it is extending to the towns in the interior. Its products are mainly exported to Uttar Pradesh. Red and Yellow Ochre is unearthed near Jaitwara. Sand for manufacue

of Glassware is excavated near Dabhaura. Corundum is excavated in Singrauli Tehsil of District Sidhi.

20. *Census Tables*:—Part II of the Census Report containing All India tables is published separately, It contains the following tables.

TABLE 6

A—General Population Tables

- I. Area, Houses and population.
- II. Variation in population during fifty years.
- III. Towns and villages classified by population.
- IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1901.
- V. Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes.

B—Economic Tables

- I. Livelihood classes and Sub-classes.
- II. Secondary means of livelihood.
- III. Employers, Employees and Independent workers by Industries and Services Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

C—Household and Age (Sample) Tables

- I. Household (Size and Composition).
- II. Livelihood Classes by Age Groups.
- III. Age and Civil condition.
- IV. Age and Literacy.
- V. Single year age returns.

D—Social and Cultural Tables

- I. Language.
- II. Religion.
- III. Scheduled castes and tribes.
- IV. Migrants.
- V. Displaced Persons.
- VI. Non Indian Nationals.
- VII. Livelihood Classes by Educational standards.

E—Summary Figures for Districts

- D V (i) Displaced persons by year of arrival.
D V (ii) Displaced persons by Livelihood Classes.

FLY LEAF

- Fly leaf to Table B III.
Fly leaf to Table C IV.
Fly leaf to Table D III.

CHAPTER I

Section 2

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

In the Census of 1951 the Total population of Vindhya Pradesh has been found out to be 3,574,690 persons, 1,832,940 males and 1,741,750 females distributed in the districts as follows:—

TABLE 7

Natural divisions and districts	Area in square miles	Total	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	23,603	3,574,690	1,832,940	1,741,750
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	8,859	1,270,322	665,446	604,876
District Datia	733	164,314	86,398	77,916
„ Tikamgarh	1,948	366,165	191,610	174,555
„ Chhatarpur	3,389	481,140	254,163	226,977
„ Panna	2,789	258,703	133,275	125,428
BAGHELKHAND DIVISION	14,743	2,304,368	1,167,494	1,136,874
District Satna	2,740	555,603	281,201	274,402
„ Rewa	2,513	633,706	320,181	313,525
„ Sidhi	4,072	464,302	235,616	228,686
„ Shahdol	5,419	650,757	330,496	320,261

2. *Density in 1951*:—The density per square mile in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 is 151 persons as compared to 143 persons per square mile

in 1941 and 115 persons per square mile in 1921. Density of the other States in India are as following:—

TABLE 8

State	Density		Variation during the decade
	1941	1951	
PART A STATES	334	378	+ 4 persons per sq. mile
1. Assam	140	169	+ 29
2. Bihar	519	571	+ 52
3. Bombay	255	310	+ 55
4. Madhya Pradesh	151	164	+ 13
5. Madras	390	446	+ 56
6. Orissa	229	245	+ 16
7. Punjab	337	338	+ 1
8. Uttar Pradesh	502	562	+ 60
9. West Bengal	741	841	+ 100

TABLE 8—Contd.

State	Density		Variation during the decade
	1941	1951	
PART B STATES			
1. Hyderabad	198	227	+ 29 persons per sq. mile
2. Kashmir and Jammu	49	---	Not available
3. Madhya Bharat	153	170	+ 17 persons per sq. mile.
4. Mysore	248	308	+ 60 "
5. Pepsu	339	343	+ 4 "
6. Rajashthan	103	119	+ 16 "
7. Saurashtra	163	196	+ 33 "
8. Travancore-Cochine	821	1,012	+ 191 "
PART C STATES			
1. Ajmer	243	285	+ 42 "
2. Bhopal	115	121	+ 6 "
3. Bilaspur	241	282	+ 38 "
4. Coorg	106	144	+ 38 "
5. Delhi	1,599	3,033	+ 1,439 "
6. Himachal Pradesh	88	93	+ 5 "
7. Kutch	59	67	+ 8 "
8. Manipur	59	67	+ 8 "
9. Tripura	127	158	+ 31 "
10. Vindhya Pradesh	142	151	+ 9 "
1. Andman, Nichobar Islands	11	10	- 1 "
2. Sikkim	44	49	+ 5 "

3. Density per square mile in division and districts:—Density per square mile is not the same all through Vindhya Pradesh. It varies

from district to district. The table gives the density for every district and Natural division at the past censuses.

TABLE 9

Natural Divisions and districts	Density in			
	1951	1941	1931	1921
VINDHYA PRADESH	151	143	126	115
BUNDELKHAND Division	143	139	126	120
District Datia	221	223	201	188
" Tikamgarh	184	182	163	148
" Chhatarpur	142	137	128	129
" Panna	92	89	77	72
BAGHELKHAND Division	156	145	126	112
District Satna	201	194	168	155
" Rewa	252	233	204	191
" Sidhi	114	104	89	71
" Shahdol	120	110	96	80

It will be seen from the above table that Rewa district is the most thickly populated of all the districts in Vindhya Pradesh and has the density of 252 persons per square mile. The density of Rewa district has increased during the last thirty years by 61 persons. Total culturable area in Rewa district in 1951 is 1,143,221 acres or 71.08% of the total area and total cultivated area in 1951 is 6,28,681 acres or 54.99% of the culturable area. Rewa district is all plain country has facilities of good communications and transport and big markets for the disposal of all agricultural produce in Rewa, Allahabad and Mirzapur. Yearly rainfall is 47.75 inches.

Datia district comes next. Density per square mile for Datia district is 224 persons. During the last 30 years density in Datia district has increased by 36 persons. Total culturable area in 1951 in Datia district is 402,274 acres or 85.68% of the total area and the total cultivated area in the district is 249,820 acres or 62.10% of the culturable area. Except for a little forest in the north near river Dhasan all is plain country. There is a good deal of black cotton soil in this district and the agriculturists are hard working. Average yearly rainfall is 24.13. The district has facilities of good roads and a big market of Jhansi city near it.

Satna district has a density of 203 persons per square mile. During the last 30 years density has increased in this district by 48 persons per square mile. In the northern part of the district comprising of the old states of Baraundha, Kothi, Nagod, Sohawal, Maihar and part of old Panna State the means of communications are very much developed. Major portion of the old states is mostly covered by forests and hills. Total culturable area of the district is 1,201,028 acres or 68.49% of the total area. Total cultivated area is 620,071 acres or 51.63% of the culturable area. Average yearly rainfall in the district is 42.56. The district has black cotton soil in the larger part of its area but no cotton is grown. Wheat Gram, Juar, Kodon, Alsi and rice are the main crops in the district.

Tikamgarh district has a density of 188 persons per square mile. During the last 30 years density in Tikamgarh has increased by 40 persons per square mile. Total culturable area in the district is 895,354 acres or 71.82% of the total area of the district. Total cultivated area is 345,177 acres or 38.55% of the total culturable area. Average yearly rainfall in the district is 29.6. It has good blackcotton soil. Water level in the wells is very low and so irrigation from wells is very difficult. There is

some irrigation in this district from old tanks. Condition of agriculture is poor. Increased facilities of irrigation are the pressing need of the district.

Chhatarpur district has a density of 142 persons per square mile. During the last 30 years density in this district has increased by only 13 persons per square mile. Total culturable area in Chhatarpur district is 1,59,669 acres which is 76.52% of the total area of the district. Total cultivated area of the district is 506,170 acres which is 30.50% of the culturable area. Average yearly rain fall in Chhatarpur district is 51.90. Southern portion of the district comprising of Bijawer tehsil is full of forests. There are hillocks and hills in the whole district. Use of Persian wheel is very common in this district. Agriculturists are industrious, Northern portion of the district is not far away from Jhansi Manikpur line. Bullock-carts are common in every village.

Shahdol:—Shahdol district has an average density of 120 persons per square mile. During the last 30 years the average density has increased by 40 persons per square mile. Katni-Bilaspur line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway passes 104 miles through the district. The district is full of dense forest and various ranges of the Maikal hills. River Narbada forms the southern boundry of the district. Total culturable area is 1,753,757 acres which is 50.57% of the total area of the district. Total cultivated area of the district is 776,352 which is 44.27% of the total culturable area. Average yearly rainfall of the district is 54.98 inches Rice is the main crop produced in the district. Soil is yellow and sandy. Aboriginal tribes form the main part of the population in this district

Sidhi:—Sidhi district has an average density of 114 persons per square mile. During the last 30 years density has increased by 37 persons per square mile. The district is full of dense forests and hills and rivers. Average yearly rainfall is 66.61 inches. Total culturable area in the district is 989,855 acres which is 37.98% of the total area of the district. Total cultivated area is 523,739 acres which is 52.91% of the culturable area. The district is very much undeveloped. Means of communications and transport need a good deal of improvement in this district. Nearest railway stations from the Head Quarters of the district are 100 miles Satna, 100 miles Shahdol and 110 miles Mirzapur. These distances are increased by another 70 miles for the Head Quarter of the eastern tahsil Waidhan of this district. Aboriginal tribes form the main part of the population of this district.

Panna:—Panna district is the most thinly populated district in Vindhya Pradesh. The average density per square mile is 92 persons in 1951. During last 30 years density has increased by 20 persons per square mile. The district is full of hills and forests. The southern most tehsil of Pawai of this district is not yet connected with Panna town, the head quarter of this district by even a fairweather road. Means of communication are poor. Average rainfall in this district is 43.30 inches. Soil is red and sandy except Ajaigarh tehsil where there is good black soil growing wheat. Total culturable area of the district is 1,211,097 acres which is 87.45 % of the total area of the district. The cultivated area of the district is 352,681 acres which is 29.12% of the total culturable area.

4. In short the total culturable area in Vindhya Pradesh is 9,256,255 acres which is 61.28% of the total area of the state. The percentage of forest and non-culturable waste land is 38.72% of the 9,256,255 acres of culturable land only 4,002,691 acres of land is cultivated which gives a percentage of 43.24 as compared to 64% in U.P., 67% in Orissa 66% in Madhya Pradesh and 92% in Travancore-Cochin. Less than half of the culturable land is in cultivation. Total culturable land still available for cultivation is 5,253,564 acres or 56.76%. Thus there is much scope even for extensive cultivation if efforts in that direction are made in right earnest. Pushprajgarh tehsil on the Maikal hills of the Shahdol district abounds in very rich black cotton soil but is full of 'Mawa', a kind of grass which can be eradicated by powerful tractors. There the system of cultivation is primitive. On account of its altitude and cooler climate fruit growing can be developed in Pushprajgarh tehsil.

5. Tehsils, according to Density

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.1

(a) Tehsils with density of below 100 per square mile.

Tehsils Bijawer, Panna, Pawai in Bundelkhand division and Tehsils Deosar, Pushprajgarh and Bandhogarh in Baghelkhand division have density below 100% square mile. Total area of the six tehsils of the lowest density is 7,469 square miles or 31.64% of the total area of Vindhya Pradesh. Total population of the six tehsils is 669,415 or 18.73% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. These tehsils are full of forest areas and the most deficient in the means of communication. They have no pucca roads and even the fairweather roads are wanting.

Climate in them is very malarious. There are large areas of culturable land lying vacant.

(b) Tehsils with density between 100 and 150 per square mile.

Tehsil Laundi in Bundelkhand division and Tehsil Gopadbanas, Singrauli and Beohari in Baghelkhand area have density between 100 and 150 per square mile. Their total area is 4,339 square miles or 18.38% of the total area of Vindhya Pradesh and the total population of four thesils is 559,582 or 15.65% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

(c) Tehsils with density between 150 and 200 per square mile.

Tehsil Tikamgarh, Jatara, Chhatarpur and Ajaigarh in Bundelkhand division and Tehsils Raghurajgarh, Nagod and Schagpur in Baghelkhand division have density between 150 and 200 per square mile. Their total area is 7,343 square miles or 31.11% of the total area of Vindhya Pradesh. Their total population is 1,249,710 persons or 34.96% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

(d) Tehsils with density between 200-300 persons per square mile.

Tehsils Datia, Seondha and Newari in Bundelkhand division and tehsils Maihar, Hazur Sirmour, Mauganj and Teonthar in Baghelkhand division have density between 200-300 persons per square mile. Their total area is 4,062 square miles or 17.21% of the total area of Vindhya Pradesh. And their total population is 286,662 persons or 27.60% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

(e) Tehsils with density between 300-400 persons per square mile.

Tehsil Amarpatan in Baghelkhand division has the highest density (300-400) in the whole of Vindhya Pradesh. Its total area is 390 square miles or 1.65% of the total area of Vindhya Pradesh and its population is 118,321 persons or 3.31% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

(f) To Summaries.

1. Highest density area 300-450
 1. Tehsil Amarpatan District Satna
2. Medium density area 200-300
 1. Tehsil Datia District Datia
 2. Tehsil Seondha, District Datia

3. Tehsil Newari District	Tikamgarh	4. Density 100-150 persons per sq. mile.	
4. " Maihar "	Satna	1. Laundi	Chhatarpur
5. " Hazur "	Rewa	2. Gopadbanas	Sidhi
6. " Sirmour "	Rewa	3. Singrauli	Sidhi
7. " Mauganj "	Rewa	4. Beohari	Shahdol.
8. " Teonthar "	Rewa		
3. Low density areas 150-200		5. Very low density areas under 100.	
150-200 Tehsil	District	Tehsil	District
1. Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	1. Bijawer	Chhatarpur
2. Jatara	Tikamgarh	2. Panna	Panna
3. Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	3. Pawai	Panna
4. Ajaigarh	Panna	4. Deosar	Sidhi
5. Raghurajnagar	Satna	5. Pushparajgarh	Shahdol
6. Nagod	Satna	6. Bandhogarh	Shahdol.
7. Sohagpur	Shahdol		

CHAPTER I

Section 3

GROWTH

1. *Growth of Population*:—In 1951 census the total population of Vindhya Pradesh is 3,574,690 persons as compared to 3,366,649 persons in 1941. Total increase in population during the decade is 208,041 person. During the decade the recorded increase is 6.18%. Population of males in 1951 is 1,832,940 as compared to 1,713,353 males in 1941. Total increase in the population of males is 119,586 which is 6.98% over the population of males in 1941. Total number of females in 1951 is 1,741,750 as compared to 1,653,295 females in 1941. Increase during the decade among females is 5.35%.

Increase in the total population of Vindhya Pradesh during the last 50 years is 879,143 persons. In 1901 the total population of Vindhya Pradesh was 2,695,457 persons. The increase during 50 years from 1901 per every hundred persons is 32.61 persons. During the last 50 years increase in the male population is 35.07% and in the female population is 30.13%.

GROWTH OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Datia:—In 1951 population of Datia district has been found out to be 164,314 persons 86,398 males and 77,916 females as compared to 163,336 persons, 85,697 males, 77,637 females in 1941 and 161,064 persons, or 83,764 males & 77,300 females in 1901. During the decade the population has increased by 0.60%. Increase in male population is .84% and among the females the increase is .33%. During the last 50 years total increase is 2.02%. Among the male population the increase is 3.14% and among the female population the increase is .80%.

Tikamgarh:—Total population in 1951 of Tikamgarh district has been recorded as 366,165 persons, 191,610 males and 174,555 females as compared to 354,992 persons, 184,791 males and 170,201 females in 1941 and 326,139 persons, 168,046 males and 158,093 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 3.15%. Among the males the increase is 3.69% and among the females the increase is 2.56%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 12.27%. Among the males the increase during 50 years is 14.02% and among females the increase during the last 50 years is 10.41%.

Chhatarpur:—Total population in 1951 of Chhatarpur district has been recorded as 481,140 persons 254,163 males and 226,977 females as compared to 464,041 persons, 242,769 males and 221,272 females in 1941 and 441,124 persons, 226,984 males, 214,140 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 3.68%. Among the males the increase is 4.69% and among the females the increase is 2.58%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 9.07%. Among males the increase during 50 years is 11.97% and among females the increase during the last 50 years is 5.99%.

Panna:—Total population in 1951 of Panna district has been recorded as 258,703 persons 133,275 males, 125,428 females as compared to 248,313 persons 126,356 males 121,957 females in 1941 and 164,724 persons 82,782 males, 81,942 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 4.18%. Among the males the increase is 5.48% and among females the increase is 2.89%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 57.05%. Among males the increase during 50 years is 60.99% and among females the increase during the last 50 years is 53.07%.

Satna:—Total population in 1951 of Satna district has been recorded as 555,603 persons, 281,201 males, 274,402 females as compared to 530,579 persons, 267,124, males, 263,455 females in 1941 and 416,411 persons, 204,053 males, 212,358 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 4.72%. Among the males the increase is 5.27% and among the females the increase is 4.16%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 33.43%. Among the males the increase during 50 years is 37.81% and among females the increase during the 50 years is 29.22%.

Rewa:—Total population in 1951 of Rewa district has been recorded as 633,706 persons, 320,181 males, 313,525 females as compared to 586,431 persons, 293,805 males, 292,626 females in 1941 and 464,828 persons, 230,833 males, and 2,33,995 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 8.60%. Among the males the increase is 8.98% and among the females the increase is 7.14%. During the last 50 years the increase

in the total population is 36.33%, among the males the increase is 38.71%. Among females the increase during the last 50 years is 33.99%.

Sidhi:—Total population in 1951 of district has been recorded as 464,302 persons, 235,616 males, 228,686 females as compared to 424,159 persons 213,474 males, 210,685 females in 1941; and 314,465 person, 157,338 males, 157,127 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 9.46%, among the males the increase is 10.37% and among the females the increase is 8.54%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 47.65%. Among males the increase during 50 years is 49.75% and among females the increase during the last 50 years is 45.54%.

Shahdol:—Total population in 1951 of Shahdol district has been recorded as 650,757 persons, 330,496 males, 320,261 females as compared to 594,798 persons, 299,356 males, 295,442 females in 1941 and 406,792 persons 203,254 males, 203,538 females in 1901. During the decade the increase in the total population is 9.41%. Among the males the increase is 10.40% and among the females the increase is 8.40%. During the last 50 years the increase in the total population is 59.97% among males the increase during 50 years is 62.60% Among females the increase in the total population during the last 50 years is 57.35%.

It will be seen that amongst the 8 districts of Vindhya Pradesh Shahdol district (where tribal population preponderates with 59.97% increase in the total population during the last 50 years) ranks first and Panna district (where again the tribes, Backward classes and Scheduled castes form a large portion of the population) comes next with an increase of 57.05% during the corresponding period, and then Sidhi district comes third with an increase of 47.65% during the last 50 years. Similarly Satna and Rewa districts which are on the Vindhya Plateau with almost similar physical features account for an increase of 33.43% and 36.33% respectively.

Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts have increases of 12.27% and 9.07% respectively during the last 50 years; the other remaining district of Bundelkhand division Datia district with only 2.02% increase has recorded the lowest percentage of increase during the last 50 years.

Occupied Houses:—In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 756,957 occupied houses. On the average there are 4.72 persons per house. Houses have been numbered according to the number of families in them. One family has been numbered as one house. In 1941 the average number of persons per houses was 4.82.

Households:—Total number of households in Vindhya Pradesh are 760,676 (against 756,957 occupied houses). The total household population is 3,571,267 persons, 1,829,753 males and 1,741,514 females (against total population of 3,574,690 persons and 1,832,940 males and 1,741,750 females). So the institutional population and the homeless persons enumerated in 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh were only 3,423.

Size of Households:—Out of the total households numbering 760,676, 4% sample were taken from National Citizen Register. The total Sample Households taken are 24,922. Villages with less than 25 households were left out altogether.

Out of 24,922 house-holds, 10,210 households or 40.97% are small households of 3 or less members 10,294 or 41.30% are medium households of 4 to 7 members 3,325 households or 13.34% are large households of 7 to 9 members and 1,093 household, or 4.39% are very large households of 10 members and above.

It will appear that with 40.97% of small households and 41.30% of medium households people are drifting away from the old tradition of joint family system.

Constitution of Households:—In total 24,922 sample households and total 111,654 sample households population the composition of the households has been found as follows:—

TABLE 10

	Males	Females	Total	% of the total household population,
Heads of Households	23,505	19,331	42,836	38.37 %
Sons of heads of Households	25,188	....	....	22.56 %
Daughter of heads of Households	....	18,366	....	16.45 %
Other male relations of the head of the Household	9,600	....	....	8.63 %
Other female relations of the heads of the Households	....	....	15,624	13.99 %

Livelihood pattern of Vindhya Pradesh compared with some of the other States of India.

TABLE 11

Name of the State	Percentage of total population mainly dependent on agriculture	Percentage of total population dependent upon Non-Agricultural occupations			
		Production (other than cultivation)	Commerce	Transport	Other services and miscellaneous sources
VINDHYA PRADESH	87.12	4.55	2.90	0.43	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	76.00	10.60	4.40	1.50	7.50
Bombay	61.46	13.76	7.61	2.23	14.94
Orissa	79.29	6.33	2.90	0.53	10.95
Bihar	86.03	3.94	3.40	0.72	5.89
Uttar Pradesh	74.19	8.38	5.03	1.36	11.04
Madras	64.90	12.40	6.70	1.70	14.30
Assam	73.34	14.68	3.90	1.28	6.80
Punjab, Pepsu	62.60	7.97	9.66	1.97	17.80
Himachal Pradesh					
Delhi and Bilaspur					
Rajasthan	70.87	8.88	6.58	0.94	12.73

CHAPTER I

Section 4

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Growth of population during the last decade and during the last 50 years has been discussed in Section 3; Physical movement of population *i.e.* emigration and immigration is discussed in this section.

2. Of the total population of 3,574,690 persons enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh 3,483,855 were born in Vindhya Pradesh and the remainder 90,835 *i.e.* 2.54% were immigrants.

3. *Migration within the State*:—Of the total population of 3,574,690 persons 3,442,033 or 96.29% were enumerated in the district where

they were born and 41,822 or 1.17% were enumerated in other than the birth district in Vindhya Pradesh which shows that migration from one district to another within Vindhya Pradesh is very negligible. There being no large scale industries within Vindhya Pradesh. There is little migration from one district to another. If anybody is unable to make the two ends meet in his house he has to think of going to the industrial towns of Uttar Pradesh or Bombay to earn his living there as unskilled labourer in factories or as an agricultural labourer in Berar or Narbada division in Madhya Pradesh.

4. Information received from other States shows that 224,099 persons born in Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated in other States as follows:—

TABLE 12

State	Persons	Males	Females	Livelihood Classes																
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Madhya Pradesh	94,033	41,735	52,298	9,338	20,464	2,106	1,180	4,991	8,404	415	571	10,405	6,767	6,354	4,751	2,456	1,960	5,670	8,201	
Travancore Cochin	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mysore	41	37	4	1	1	1	35	3
Assam	1,594	927	667	29	120	22	53	....	10	1	3	808	443	19	5	16	4	32	19
Tripura	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rajasthan	66	47	19	Livelihood Classwise figures are not available																
Delhi and Himachal	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Punjab	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bihar	171	102	69	3	....	3	....	....	39	....	1	78	4	11	5	....	18	8	2
West-Bengal	12,074	1,712	362	11	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	227	231	719	22	203	60	503	52
Madras	16	14	2	6	1	4	1	3	1
Uttar Pradesh...	99,711	26,217	73,494	6,944	40,136	2,029	3,917	5,051	7,913	335	1,769	4,478	7,053	1,987	3,546	873	1,154	4,520	8,006	
Bombay	2,269	2,049	220	10	50	....	....	2	1	....	3	46	100	43	10	10	12	1,938	44
Saurashtra	1	1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orissa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madhya Bharat	23,334	6,908	16,426	Livelihood Classwise figures are not available																
Hyderabad	306	183	123	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	118	108	8	5	3	3	51	6
Bhopal	469	206	263	Livelihood Classwise figures are not available																
TOTAL	224,099	80,152	143,947																	

5. Largest emigration from Vindhya Pradesh is to Uttar Pradesh (99,711) and to

Madhya Pradesh (94,033). 93.47% of them are in the districts which border on Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE 13

Border districts of Madhya Pradesh				Persons enumerated who were born in Vindhya Pradesh.			
				Persons	Males	Females	
1.	Jnbbulpore	---	---	---	45,349	22,268	23,081
1.	Saugor	---	---	---	10,165	3,069	7,097
3.	Mandla	---	---	---	8,641	1,668	6,973
4.	Bilaspur	---	---	---	9,669	3,159	6,510
5.	Surguja	---	---	---	13,151	7,791	5,360
TOTAL				---	86,976	37,955	49,021

Border district of Uttar Pradesh							
1.	Jhansi	---	---	---	36,904	8,253	28,651
2.	Hamirpur	---	---	---	19,045	4,110	14,935
3.	Banda	---	---	---	16,650	4,252	12,398
4.	Allahabad	---	---	---	10,527	4,081	6,446
5.	Mirzapur	---	---	---	8,731	3,283	5,448
6.	Jalaun	---	---	---	2,256	466	1,790
TOTAL				---	94,113	24,445	69,668

6. It is difficult to say how many of the above emigrants have migrated permanently. From inquiries in the villages it is generally reported that people go out temporarily during September and October every year when the ploughing and sowing operations are over and

return by the middle of July to their houses. Generally the able bodied labourers between the ages of 12 and 35 go out temporarily every year. Females predominate among the emigrants and immigrants, this is because of the inter-state marriages.

TABLE 14

7. *Immigration.*—90,835 persons or 2.54% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh who were born outside Vindhya Pradesh as follows:—

States	Persons Males Females			Livelihood—Classes															
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
				M	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F	M	F
Uttar Pradesh	41,320	12,631	28,689	1,978	9,500	730	906	991	1,176	903	17,861	657	2,646	1,081	2,150	547	619	4,744	9,906
Madhya Pradesh	23,239	7,487	15,752	1,107	6,401	490	871	846	1,236	155	519	1,545	1,932	1,198	1,548	832	802	1,314	2,443
Madhya Bharat	9,536	2,054	7,482	740	1,514	261	1,052	371	813	36	398	122	863	137	990	23	349	364	1,503
Bihar	268	74	194	27	91	1	18	....	1	1	7	18	26	3	2	3	8	21	41
Bombay	150	78	72	15	1	....	....	7	....	2	3	18	10	7	9	9	24	20	25
Orissa	275	186	89	3	2	1	....	2	2	1	....	18	28	49	4	80	40	32	13
Punjab	240	142	98	....	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	48	63	62	11	4	1	23	20
Mysore	21	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	4	6	....	....	....	....
Madras	149	62	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	31	1	5	24	39	24	12
West Bengal	529	273	256	1	6	1	2	....	....	1	....	140	159	13	30	102	27	15	23
Hyderabad	86	46	40	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	7	9	22	23	10	1	4	6
Bilaspur	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....
Assam	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Kutch	13	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	4	5
Ajmer	14	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	5
Rajasthan	314	193	121	11	6	10	2	18	2	13	11	42	35	50	29	5	....	44	36
Bhopal	176	91	85	11	12	2	1	1	1	7	11	41	28	5	7	3	5	21	20
Delhi	43	22	21	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	4	8	....	1	1	....	14	9
Travancore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cochin	12	7	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	2	4
Pepsu	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....
Coorg	100	54	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	24	2	6	3	10	2	5
Pakistan	14,264	8,069	6,195	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nepal	44	25	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bhutan	7	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burma	15	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goa	6	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
England	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
America	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Livelihood classwise figures are not available

Immigrations:—In 1951 Census 90,835 persons, 31,538 males, 59,297 females born in other states have been enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE 15

Enumerated in District	Born in States			
	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat	Bihar
<i>Bundelkhand Div.</i>	26,623	5,653	9,414	25
Datia	7,297	265	9,056	19
Tikamgarh	7,605	298	322	6
Chhatarpur	9,522	1,845	19	....
Panna	2,199	3,245	17	....
<i>Baghelkhand Div.</i>	14,697	17,586	122	243
Satna	4,822	4,156	73	20
Rewa	5,476	309	19	151
Sidhi	2,509	272	....	....
Shahdol	1,890	12,849	30	72
TOTAL	41,320	23,239	9,536	268

TABLE 15 (Contd)
Born in States

Enumerated in District				Bombay	Orissa	Punjab	Mysore	Madras	West-Bengal	Hyderabad	Bilaspur	Assam	Kutch
BUNDELKHAND DIV.				37	...	16	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Datia	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tikamgarh	...	...	...	19	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhatarpur	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Panna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
BAGHELKHAND DIV.				113	275	224	21	149	528	86	...	2	13
Satna	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	4
Rewa	...	...	...	12	4	76	...	5	6	24	...	...	...
Sidhi	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdol	...	...	...	51	204	148	21	144	488	62	...	2	9
TOTAL				150	275	240	21	149	529	86	3	2	13

Born in States

Enumerated in District				Ajmer	Rajasthan	Bhopal	Delhi	Travancore-Cochin	Pepsu	Coorg	Pakistan
BUNDELKHAND DIV.				5	155	168	17	...	4	...	5,506
Datia	...	...	...	72	...	...	3	...	4	...	4,478
Tikamgarh	...	...	...	1	31	8	...	...	...	...	566
Chhatarpur	...	...	...	4	30	155	14	...	...	...	335
Panna	...	...	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	...	126
BAGHELKHAND DIV.				9	159	8	26	12	1	100	8,759
Satna	...	...	...	...	68	...	13	8	...	...	6,033
Rewa	...	...	...	4	6	...	2	4	...	2	943
Sidhi	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	29
Shahdol	...	...	...	3	85	8	9	...	1	98	1,754
TOTAL				14	314	176	43	12	5	100	14,264 76,495
											90,759

76 persons born in Foreign countries are enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 census. In districts their number is as following :—

TABLE 16

Enumerated in District	Born in Foreign Countries (Asia)			
	Nepal	Bhutan	Goa	Burma
BUNDELKHAND DIV.	17		14	
Datia				
Tikamgarh				
Chhatarpur				
Panna	17		14	
BAGHELKHAND DIV.	27	7	1	1
Satna				
Rewa	6	7	1	
Sidhi				
Shahdol	21			1
TOTAL	44	7	15	1

Enumerated in District	Born in Foreign Countries		
	Europe		
	England	Switzerland	America
BUNDELKHAND DIV.			2
Datia			
Tikamgarh			
Chhatarpur			
Panna			2
BAGHELKHAND DIV.	6	1	
Satna			
Rewa	1	1	
Sidhi			
Shahdol	5		
TOTAL	6	1	2-76

TABLE 17

Name of the State	Immigrants to Vindhya Pradesh from the State mentioned in Col. 1	Emigrants from Vindhya Pradesh to other State mentioned in Col. 1
States adjacent to Vindhya Pradesh	74,095	217,078
Uttar Pradesh	41,320	99,711
Madhya Pradesh	23,239	94,033
Madhya Bharat	9,536	23,334
Other States beyond Vindhya Pradesh.	16,740	7,012
Rajasthan	314	66
Ajmer	14	...
Bhopal	176	46
Bilaspur	3	...
Coorg	100	...
Delhi	43	...
Saurashtra	—	1
Assam, Tripura & Manipur	2	1,594
Bombay	150	2,269
Bihar	268	171
Madras	149	16
Mysore	21	41
Orissa	275	...
Punjab	240	1
West Bengal	529	2,074
Pepsu & Himanchal Pradesh...	5	3
Hyderabad	86	306
Travancore-Cochine	12	1
Kutch	13	...
Pakistan	14,264	...
Nepal	44	...
Bhutan	7	...
Goa	15	...
United Kingdom	6	...
Switzerland	1	...
Burma	1	...
America	2	...

CHAPTER I

Section 5

NATURAL INCREASE BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Total population 1,022,120 of age groups 0-10 is the number of children born during the decade to the total population of 1941 in Vindhya-Pradesh. The birth rate in Vindhya Pradesh per 1,000 population per annum comes to 30.5. The birth rate of male children per

1,000 total population comes to 31.5 and the birth rate of female children for 1,000 total population comes to 29.4 per year.

For each district the figures are as following:—

TABLE 18

	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	30.5	31.5	29.4
1. Datia	26.9	27.3	26.5
2. Tikamgarh	23.5	27.1	19.7
3. Chhatarpur	24.6	24.8	24.3
4. Panna	29.5	29.7	29.3
5. Satna	26.3	26.9	25.7
6. Rewa	28.3	28.4	28.1
7. Sidhi	28.5	33.1	23.8
8. Shahdol	30.0	29.8	30.3

Birth And Death Rates:—In Vindhya Pradesh the average birth rate for the decade worked out to be 30 per 1,000 of population per year and the death rate works out to 24 per 1,000 population per year.

Indian death rates averaged about 44 per 1,000 persons from 1881 to 1921. It declined to 36 per 1,000 in 1921-31 and further declined to 31 per 1,000 in 1931-41. It was 21.1 in 1943-47.

The average expectation of life at the time of birth for male child for Vindhya Pradesh for 1951 works out to be 23.23 years and for female child it is 25.18. For persons it is 24.17.

In other countries expectation of life at birth is as following and how it has increased will be seen from the following table:—

{ Page 8 of United Nations)
{ Economic & Social Council
Report)

TABLE 19

Expectation of life at Birth (Years)

		Males	Females
Sweden.	1755-76	33.2	35.7
	1841-45	41.9	46.6
	1871-80	45.3	48.6
	1901-10	54.5	57.0
	1936-40	64.3	66.9
Denmark.	1835-44	42.6	44.7
	1880-89	46.8	48.9
	1901-05	52.9	56.2
	1941-45	65.6	67.7
Netherlands.	1816-25	29.3	35.1
	1870-79	38.4	40.7
	1900-09	51.0	53.4
	1931-40	65.7	67.2
England & Wales.	1838-54	39.9	41.8
	1881-90	43.7	47.2
	1901-10	48.5	52.4
	1930-32	58.7	62.9
	1937	60.2	64.4

TABLE 19 (Contd.)
Original registration States

		Males	Females
United States. (White)	1900-02	48.2	51.1
	1919-20	54.1	56.4
	1939-41	63.1	67.2
All States.	1939-41	62.8	67.3
	1946	65.1	70.3
New Zealand (excluding Maoris)	1891-95	55.3	58.1
	1901-05	58.1	60.6
	1921-22	62.8	65.4
	1934-38	65.5	68.5

These Statistics show that the lowest mortality rates are now recorded in the countries which area economically most advanced and where the level of living is high. The economic development of those countries in the past has been accompanied by great reductions in mortality. A review of the History and causes of their falling death rates as shown in the findings of various studies should give an insight into the improvements to be expected as a result of similar economic development in the areas where mortality is still high.

High mortality is due to famine condition or food shortage, epidemic, diseases, poor health condition such as uncleaned water supply.

Average expectation of life is expected to increase as in other countries by economic development, social reform such as prohibition, improvement in labour conditions, increase in the marriageable age, improvements of environments, sanitation, facilities of medical health adequate protected water supply and general education.

Birth rates in some other countries and States are as following* :—

TABLE 20

Name of Countries	Year birth rate per 1,000 persons			
	Year of calculation			
	Persons	Year	Persons	Year
U. S. A.	55	1810	18	1933
Australia	35	1880	17	1933
Sweden			16	1932-38
United Kingdom			15	"
France			15	"
Norway			15	"
Switzerland			16	"
Denmark			17	"
Spain			25	"
Greece			28	"
Yugoslavia			30	"
Romania			32	"
Japan	34	1921-25	27	1938

*From U. N. Economic and Social Council Population Commission Report of 1950 pages 41 to 44.

High Birth Rate and its Natural Consequences

3. Countries where the birth rate is high the death rate is also high as will be clear from the figures in the next Chapt. It is in the backward countries that the birth rate and death rate both are high. In the educationally and economically developed countries the death rate is reduced by creating improved sanitary conditions of living by imparting improved knowledge about the ways of healthy living, by providing improved facilities of medical aid and by the control of epidemics. When the death rate is controlled or reduced to maintain the high and efficient standard of living, the late marriages and the family planning become the rule of the nation and so the birth rate is lowered.

In an undeveloped state the birth rate is high. Means of subsistence do not increase. The total production of the country remains the same, mouths continually increase, the natural result is the deterioration in the standard of living, bad nutrition, increase of poverty, bad health, easier liability to infections, low vitality against diseases, shortage of food grains, scarcity, famines and epidemics follow in quick succession. If the production is increased along with the increase of the population, the national wealth increases, the country becomes more and more prosperous.

Increase of population means the availability of large number of able bodied persons for more work and for defence of the country. For example in Europe during 1750-1900 the population increased considerably. According to the report of the Britains Royal Commission on population the result was as following* :—

“The proportion of the World’s population living in Europe increased considerably during this period of 150 years. This was accompanied by a more than proportionate increase in the relative importance of European civilisation. The increase in population provided both a motive for, and a means to, the development of modern techniques of production, trade and communications on which present day European standards of living are based, for it provided both an expanding market and an expanding labour supply. This twofold stimulus helped not only to develop the internal economic life of European countries, but also to build up the great system of internal trade, international investment and the development of Non-European territories which was such an essential part of the economic history of the Victorian age. European countries, needing food and raw

materials for their expanding populations, provided the markets without which the rapid development of North America and the other “new” countries would not have been worthy anybody’s while. They also provided by overseas emigration the manpower need for the work of development, and by international investment they provided the necessary equipment. Thus they not only built up their own highly developed industrial system but also created a new overseas world mainly inhabited by people of European descent, with European social and political systems and imbued with European culture”*.

Birth rates depend on the following —

1. Age at marriage.
2. Sex ratio in reproductive age groups.

Marriages—In Vindhya Pradesh Hindus form 97% of the total population. Among the Hindus marriage is universal. Marriage is arranged by parents. A father regards it his prime duty to arrange the marriages of his sons and daughters as soon as they reach the marriageable age.

Early Marriages :—In Vindhya Pradesh in Age Group 5 - 14 in rural areas 27% of the males and 32% of the females are married. In Urban areas 15% of the males and 20% of the females are married. Age Group 5 - 14 is the prohibited age group for marriages under the Sharda Act which was adopted by passing similar enactments in the Old Rewa and other important States in Vindhya Pradesh. It appears the Sharda Act has not produced the desired effect of eliminating the early marriages in Vindhya Pradesh and the child marriages are still common in Vindhya Pradesh. Shri P.K. Wattal in his book. “The population in India” page 29 writes that from the demographic point of view the marriages of immature persons is thoroughly bad. He mentioned the following injurious features.

- (a) In England the average weight of a baby at birth is 7lbs. In India it is 6lbs. For mother of the age of 16 and under, the average weight of the baby is only 5.88lbs.
- (b) The incidence of still birth is at the rate of 186 per 1,000 in the case of mother of the age of 16 and under, as compared with 88 per 1,000 for mother of 17 and over.

*Page 7 Report of the 1949 Royal Commission on Population in U. K.

- (c) There is a loss of fecundity.
- (d) There is greater maternal and infant mortality.
- (e) There is large number of child widows.

The social workers will be doing greater services to the States if they organise a movement to educated the people and create an atmosphere to disallow child marriages.

In the reproductive age group of 15 - 44 the percentage of married in Rural and Urban are as following :—

In the age group 15 - 24 in rural areas 60% males and 83% of the females are married and in Urban areas in the same age group 58 % of the males and 88% of the females are married.

In age group 25 - 34 in rural area 82% of the males and 87% of the females are married and in Urban area 85% of the males and 88% of the females are married.

In age group 35 - 44 in rural areas 84% of the males and 80% of the females are married.

Sex Ratio :—According to 1951 census 51.27% of the population were males and 48.73% were females in Vindhya Pradesh. In rural area it was 51.20% males and 48.80% females and in urban areas the ratio was 52.07% males and 47.93% females.

For the economic and social welfare of a State the male and female ratio should not vary much otherwise various abnormalities are found in the body politic of the state such as increase of crime and traffic in girls. No country has absolute equality of male or female ratio.

Sex ratios in other states are as following :—

TABLE 21

State	Per 100 of total population	
	Males	Females
1. VINDHYA PRADESH	51.27	48.73
2. Mysore	51.30	48.70
3. Madhya Bharat	51.98	48.02
4. Rajasthan	52.05	47.95
5. Uttar Pradesh	52.38	47.62
6. Hyderabad	50.84	49.16
7. Punjab	54.77	45.23

Widows :—Number of widows in the reproductive age groups is as following in Vindhya Pradesh :—

TABLE 22

Age Groups	Total number of widows in age-groups.
5 - 14	4,795
15 - 24	10,117
25 - 34	25,415
35 - 44	44,400

The number in the age groups 5 - 14, 15-24 and 25-34 are mostly the results of child-marriages and early child births. Child-marriages are common among the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the backward classes. Widow marriages are customary among these classes. Existence of a child widow in a Hindu home is not only inhuman for the unfortunate widow herself but it is a curse for the whole family. Happiness festivities and all recreations for the family disappear and the future lives of the boys and girls of that family is effected adversely without their share of human cheerfulness.

Vindhya pradesh is one of the most conservative part of our mother-land. Widow marriage among the non-backward Hindus is yet untalked of here. Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj and other similar social reformers have not yet entered this state.

Population by age groups.

TABLE 23

	Persons	Males	Females
0 - 14	134,265 or 37.7 %	71,502	62,763
15 - 54	196,382 or 55.7 %	102,477	93,905
55 - 75 & Over.	25,956 or 7.3 %	11,135	14,821

Population of age groups 0-14 is 37.7% of the total population and population of age group 15-54 is 55.7% and of the age group 55-75 and above is 7.3%. The accepted view of Sundbarg (page 15) quoted by P.K. Wattal in his book "The population problem in India" with regard to the progressiveness or otherwise of a population is that if the percentage of the population aged 0-15 is double of the percentage of the population aged 50 and over population must be regarded as progressioners.

According to Sundborg's above view the population of Vindhya Pradesh is progressive i.e. the population is expected to increase in the next decade. The percentage of able bodied persons in the age group 15-54 will be maintained and the number is also expected to increase along with increase of population in the next decade.

What will be the increase in the next decade?

Increase in population during the last 50 years has been as following—

TABLE 24

Years	Population persons	Variation	Net Variation
1901	2,695,547		
1911	2,976,746	+ 281,199	
1921	2,718,347	— 258,399	
1931	2,967,552	+ 249,205	
1941	3,366,649	+ 399,097	
1951	3,574,690	+ 208,041	879,143 or 32.61

In the decade 1951 - 1960 medical aid - sanitary conditions, facilities of communication facilities of education are expected to improve as a result of integration of States and democratic set up. All efforts are being made to improve conditions in villages. Better seeds and fertilizers are being provided. Agriculture is sure to be developed and improved. Conditions of wage earners is expected to improve in the next decade. Taking all this into consideration increase in the next census is expected to be between 10% and 12%.

As information received from District Medical officers the number of patients treated for important diseases in each district is as following.

TABLE 25

Cases Treated Outdoor and Indoor During the Year 1951

District	Name of diseases			
	Small Pox	Cholera	Malaria	Plague
VINDHYA PRADESH	33	117	89,131	367
Distt. Datia	1	10	3,465	—
" Tikamgarh	—	—	9,217	—
" Chhatarpur	9	55	14,266	129
" Panna	6	10	11,965	—
" Satna	9	12	11,047	181
" Rewa	8	23	20,631	57
" Sidhi	—	—	8,931	—
" Shahdol	—	7	9,609	—

The law of correspondence of births and deaths as illustrated by Dr. C. V. Drysdale in 1913 (diagrams of International Vital Statistics by C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc., William Bell, 162 Dumy Lane, London W.C.) clearly proves that in countries where the birth rate is high the death rate is also high, and where the birth rate is low the death rate is also low.

In Vindhya Pradesh the death rate comes to 25 yearly per 1,000 persons. The birth rate in Vindhya Pradesh as noted in para 1 of section 5 Chapt. I is 30 yearly per 1,000 persons.

No Vital Statistics are available. In the decade there was no serious epidemic and there was no famine. Cholera appears in summer and after the rains in the towns and spreads to the neighbouring villages. Inoculation against Cholera and Plague are given in the towns to only a part of the population. Malaria takes its usual toll every where. There is hardly any villager who does not suffer from Malaria during September and October and suffers from its effects for 2 or 3 months. Agricultural operations suffer very much on account of Malaria. Quinine and Cynchona and now Pallydrine and Mapachrin are available to the educated people of the towns. The villagers depend to cure their diseases on herbs and prayers to the village dieties. Total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Vindhya Pradesh is 101 which means that there is one dispensary for 35,393 population. Drinking water supply in the villages is very unsatisfactory. More than 90% of the wells in the villages have never been chlorinated. There are a large number of villages where there are no wells and the forest people have to depend on brooks and small streams for supply of drinking water.

In the towns there are no proper drainage and water supply arrangements. During the rains the towns become very dirty and Cholera is common every year. Small Pox and Chicken Pox practically appear every year. A regular staff of vaccinators is maintained during the winter and most of the children are vaccinated every year.

Vital Statistics figures not being available it is not possible to find out for Vindhya Pradesh the ratio of the yearly birth of the male and

female children and the mortality among children till the age of 5. From D. Ghosh's Statement (in page 7 of his book Pressure of population and Economic Efficiency in India published by the Indian Council of World Affairs Oxford University Press) it is found that more boys than girls are usually born in every society and that the ratio for boys is normally from 105 to 108 per 100 girls born. In this connection the single age figures of 10% Sample from Table C V for Vindhya Pradesh are the following:—

TABLE 26

	General		Rural		Urban	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
0	3,923	4,227	3,522	3,886	401	341
1	3,810	3,927	3,386	3,545	424	382
2	4,075	3,736	3,716	3,431	309	305
3	4,612	4,531	4,258	4,200	354	331
4	5,060	4,486	4,695	4,122	365	364
5	5,598	5,566	5,137	5,031	461	535
6	5,231	4,707	4,815	4,337	416	370
7	4,311	3,820	3,994	3,590	317	230
8	5,560	4,540	5,192	4,206	368	334
9	4,330	3,541	4,032	3,208	298	333
10	7,315	5,356	6,764	4,887	551	469

In the above figures the number of female children is greater than the number of male children in the single age group. 0 & 1 so it may be safely said that female infanticide has totally disappeared from Vindhya Pradesh. Shri C.S. Venkatachar in his Census Report of Central India for 1931 in pages 81 & 89 has given details of the prevalence of infanticide in Central India records of which were available from 1835.

From the above figures we find that the preponderance of the female child falls after the age of one and this condition continues roughly (Table C V) till age 50 and then after the age group 50 the females are large in number till the age group 100

This shows that females have greater longevity than men.

The ratio of female to male children in age group 0 and 1 is 100:108 and 100:102 respectively but it changes after it and in age group 10 the male and female children ratio is 100:73 which shows that mortality among the female children after age 1 is higher as compared to the mortality among male children inspite of the fact that vitality of the female child at birth is better than that of the male child as quoted above. This suggests that up keep of the female children is neglected after the age of 1 as compared to that of male children.

CHAPTER I

Section 6

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS

The entire population is sorted out in eight livelihood classes according to the reply recorded for question 10 in the enumeration slip. Question 10 was for recording the principal means of livelihood. For a self-supporting person his principal means of livelihood has been recorded in detail in column 10 and for the wholly or partly dependents, the principal means of livelihood of the person on whom they depend was recorded in Col. 10.

2. Following are the eight livelihood classes.

Agricultural Classes

1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents.
3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.
4. Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.

Non-Agricultural Classes

Persons including dependents who derive their principal means of livelihood from:—

5. Production other than cultivation.
6. Commerce.
7. Transport.
8. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

3. Economic table B I gives the details for each district of self-supporting persons, their non-earning and earning dependent under each livelihood class. Economic table B 2 gives the details of secondary means of livelihood of each livelihood Class. Economic table B 3 gives for each district the number of employers, employees and Independent workers in industries and services according to the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

District census hand-books published separately contain figures for each livelihood class for each village in the District.

4. Of the total population 3,574,690 in Vindhya Pradesh 3,114,364 or 87.12% depend for their livelihood on agriculture while in U. P. 74.19% in M. P. 76%, in Bombay 61.46%, in Orissa 79.29%, in Bihar 86.03%, in Madras 64.90%, In Assam 73.34% and in Rajasthan 70.87% depend on agriculture. Remaining 460,326 or 12.88% of the total population in Vindhya Pradesh depend on Non-agricultural occupations.

5. Among the 3,114,364 persons depending on agriculture 968,635 or 27.10% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are self supporting and 1,665,962 persons or 46.60% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are non-earning dependents and 479,767 or 13.42% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are partly earning dependents.

6. Of the total number of persons 3,114,364 depending for their livelihood on agricultural occupations 2,238,203 or 62.61% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are tenants cultivating wholly or mainly their own land as compared to U. P. 62.27%, M. P. 49.50% Travancore 26.30% and in Madras 34.90%. Among these 660,255 or 29.50% are self supporting persons 1,250,561 or 55.87% are persons wholly dependent and 327,387 or 14.63% partly dependent.

7. 227,395 persons or 6.36% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are tenants who cultivate wholly or mainly un-owned land while in U. P. They are 5.15%, in M. P. 4.47%, in Travancore-Cochin 7.10%. They are sub-tenants cultivating land owned by others. They are cultivators and have been depending on cultivation from generations but have no land and are able to get land for cultivation from other tenants or landlord on temporary year to year basis and are at the mercy of others for land for their cultivation and livelihood. Among them 79,317 or 34.89% are self supporting persons and 112,208 persons or 49.36% are non-earning dependents and 35,870 or 15.78% are earning dependents.

8. 629,813 persons or 17.62% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are labourers of agriculture operations while in U. P. they are 5.71% in M. P. 20.41%, in Madras 18.20% and in Travancore-Cochin 20.20%. Among them 221,767 or 35.21% are self supporting

persons 293,473 or 46.50% are non-earning dependents and 114,573 or 18.19% are earning dependents.

9. 18,953 persons or .53% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh are landlords whose main source of income is receiving rents while in U. P. they are 1.06%, in M. P. 1.62%, in Madras 2.20% and in Travancore-Cochin 1.20%. Of them 7,296 or 38.50% are self supporting persons 9,720 or 51.28% are non-earning dependents and 1,937 or 10.22% are earning dependents.

10. Of the total population 460,326 or 12.88% of Vindhya Pradesh derive their livelihood from non-agricultural occupations 164,231 or 4.52% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh depend on occupation of production other than agriculture such as coal mines while in U. P. they are 8.38%, in M. P. 10.60%, in Bombay 13.76%, in Madras 12.40% and in Rajasthan 8.88%. Among them 53,896 or 32.82% are self supporting, 89,405 or 54.44% are non-earning dependents and 20,930 or 12.74% are earning dependents.

11. Among the persons depending on non-agriculture occupations 100,036 or 2.80%

of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh depend on occupation connected with commerce and trade such as money lenders, Bank employers, shop keepers etc. while in U. P. they are 5.03% in M. P. 4.40%, in Bombay 7.61% in Himachal Pradesh 9.66% and in Rajasthan 6.58%. Among them 31,276 or 31.26% are self supporting, 60,940 or 60.92% are non-earning dependents and 7,820 or 7.83% are earning dependents

12. Among the persons depending on non-agricultural occupations 180,594 or 5.05% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh depend on occupation connected with other services and miscellaneous sources such as school teacher, village carpenter etc. Among them 66,830 or 37.01% in U. P., 11.04% in M. P. 7.50%, in Bombay, 14.94%, in Madras 14.30%, in Rajasthan 12.73% and in Himachal Pradesh 17.80% are self supporting persons 99,281 or 54.97% are non-earning dependents and 14,483 or 8.02% are earning dependents.

Vindhya Pradesh population distributed among the main livelihood classes compares as following with other States.

TABLE 27.

Livelihood Classes of general population per 10,000 population.

	L/C 1	L/C 2	L/C 3	L/C 4	L/C 5	L/C 6	L/C 7	L/C 8
Vindhya Pradesh	6,261	636	1,762	53	460	280	43	505
Uttar Pradesh	6,227	515	571	106	838	503	136	1,104
Madhya Pradesh	4,950	447	2,041	162	1,060	439	147	754
Travancore-Cochine	2,630	710	2,020	120	2,110	680	350	1,380
Madras and Coorg.	3,490	960	1,820	220	1,240	670	170	1,430

TABLE 28

Livelihood Patterns of Vindhya Pradesh compared with some of the States of India.

Name of the State	Percentage of total population mainly dependent on agriculture	Percentage of population dependent upon non-agricultural occupations			
		Production (other than cultivation)	Commerce	Transport and	Other services and miscellaneous sources
Vindhya Pradesh	87.12	4.55	2.90	0.43	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	76.00	10.60	4.40	1.50	7.50
Bombay	61.46	13.76	7.61	2.23	14.94
Orissa	79.29	6.33	2.90	0.53	10.95
Bihar	86.03	3.94	3.40	0.72	5.89
Uttar Pradesh	74.19	8.38	5.03	1.36	11.04
Madras	64.90	12.40	6.70	1.70	14.30
Assam	73.34	14.68	3.90	1.28	6.80
Punjab, Pepsu	62.60	7.97	9.66	1.97	17.80
Himachal Pradesh					
Delhi & Bilaspur					
Rajasthan	70.87	8.88	6.58	0.94	12.73

CHAPTER I

Section 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Population in Vindhya Pradesh is mostly rural living in small villages.

10,988 is the total number of towns and villages in Vindhya Pradesh and the number of villages with less than 500 population is 9,099 or 82.81% of the total number of villages. The total population living in villages of less than 500 population is 1,695,915 or 47.44% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Another 951,443 population or 26.62% of the total population lives in villages of 500 to 1,000 population which means that 2,647,358 persons are nearly 3/4th of the total population are living in villages with less than 1,000 population. These small villages are not expected to have any of the present age amenities. There may be no Post Office, no school, no Government office, no weekly market, no dispensary, no municipality, no rules and regulations about sanitation in these small villages. Majority of them may have no village roads and on account of their smallness even the Government officials may not have ever camped in them or may have ever visited them.

There are 380 villages between 1,000 & 2,000 population and the total number of persons living in them is 497,483 or 13.92% of the total population.

There are 89 villages and towns having population between 2,000 to 5,000 persons. Total population in these villages is 242,800 persons.

2. There are 11 towns (Shahdol, Umaria, Maihar, Unchehra, Bijawer, Nowgong, Malehra, Maharajpur, Burhar, Seondha and Nagod) with population between 5,000 and 10,000 persons. Total population living in them is 72,013 and there are 3 towns (Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna) having population between 10,000 and 15,000 and the total number of persons living in them is 39,783 persons and there are 3 towns (Rewa, Satna and Datia) with population between 20,000 and 30,000 and the total population living in these 3 towns is 76,253.

3. In Vindhya Pradesh villages below 2,000 population have 3,144,811 persons or 87.98% of the total population. This is because there are no industries to develop the bigger villages into towns or to attract the people from the villages to the industrial centres and this is the cause of the backwardness of the country in matters of trade, education, communication and agriculture.

Among the districts Rewa district has 86.67%, Satna 86.10%, Shahdol 90.47%, Sidhi 97.60%, Datia 75.71%, Tikamgarh 85.77%, Chhatarpur 83.44% and Panna 91.15% of their population living in villages of below 2,000 population.

4. From the density point of view 17 tehsils with total area of 19,151 square miles or 81.14% of the total area have density below 200 persons per square mile with a total population of 2,469,707 persons or 69.09% of the total population. Tehsils of a total area of 4,062 square miles or 17.21% of the total area with a total population of 986,762 persons or 27.60% have density between 200 and 300 persons per square mile. Only one tehsil Amarpatan (which bears the ancient name of Puranic age-Pattan synonym for city in Sanskrit literature) has the highest density of between 300 to 450 per square mile. These facts suggest that in the vast area which has such a lower density as below 200 persons per square mile, rehabilitation on large scale is possible if better communications and medical aid are provided.

Growth of Population

5. During the last three decades the growth during the 1931-1941 decade was the highest. It was 13.45% for the whole of Vindhya Pradesh and among the districts it was the highest in Sidhi district being 17.21%. Baghelkhand division registered a growth of 15.16% as compared to 10.59% in Bundelkhand division. In comparison to the high increase of 1931-1941 decade the increase during the 1941-51 is 6.16% in Vindhya Pradesh, 3.22% in Bundelkhand division and 7.88% in Baghelkhand division. Sidhi district has shown the highest increase of 9.46% and Shahdol and Rewa districts 9.41% and 8.06% respectively. Increase in the remaining five districts in 1941-1951 is as following.

Satna district	4.72%
Panna district	4.18%
Chhatarpur district	3.68%
Tikamgarh district	3.15%
Datia district.	0.60%

6. In the total population 3,574,690 of Vindhya Pradesh 74,095 or 2.07% are persons born in the adjacent States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat; and there are 2,400 persons born in other States of Indian Union.

14,837 are displaced persons of Pakistan origin and there are 76 persons born in other countries beyond India and Pakistan. A large number of persons born in the adjacent states and enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh are due to marriage migrations. Roughly 50% of the total migrants may be taken as marriage immigrations. There is little to attract people in Vindhya Pradesh from other States except Government and commercial services, unskilled and skilled works in

colleries, forest extraction work and transport services.

224,099 persons born in Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated beyond Vindhya Pradesh. From these figures roughly 25% or 56,026 may be roughly taken as emigrations due to marriage and the rest 168,074 may be taken as emigrations in search of means of livelihood in Industrial centres of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER II

Section I

RURAL POPULATION

Preliminary Remarks

The general distribution, growth movement, births, deaths and livelihood patterns of the rural population are discussed in this Chapter with the help of Subsidiary Tables of series 2.

2. Rural population has special importance in Vindhya Pradesh as it forms 92.01% or the over whelming majority of total population. In Vindhya Pradesh 47.44% of the total population or 1,695,915 persons are living in small villages having population of below 500 persons.

3. References to livelihood classes by number will be found in this and other chapters so their full description is given below :

L/C I Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependents.

L/C 2 Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependents.

L/C 3 Cultivating labourers; and their dependents.

L/C 4 Non-Cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers; and their dependents.

L/C 5 Production (other than cultivation.)

L/C 6 Commerce

L/C 7 Transport.

L/C 8 Other services, and miscellaneous sources.

CHAPTER II

Section II

General distribution and distribution among villages classified by size of rural population.

Village:—A revenue village has been taken as a village for census purposes. Throughout Vindhya Pradesh regular Revenue Survey and Settlements have taken place and village maps exist for every village. Village lists were also available for every tehsil. For census purposes hamlets have been allowed to be included in the parent villages exactly as they were in the Revenue Survey Maps of the villages.

A Rural village is a congregation of houses originally set up by one, two or more families coming from some other over-growing village with a view to bring under cultivation the surrounding land after clearing the forest and embanking the depressions. In the beginning the new fields at a distance are cultivated from the original house in the parent village for one or two generations and then slowly the houses appear first as temporary habitation for harvesting the crop and then after-wards as permanent residences. If the distance is not much from the original houses in the parent village the new settlement continues as a hamlet of the parent village. But if the distance is great the new habitation becomes a new village.

2. In a majority of villages in Baghelkhand Division there is no self sufficiency. The villages are small and village carpenter or village potter, village bania or village money lender or the village barber or the village priest or the village watchman or the village accountant are not to be found in every village. In the very old and large villages all these persons are to be found and such villages are not many in the jurisdiction of a Thana. The larger and old villages are coming from several generations. It seems that a very large number of villages have grown up during the last 200 years. The grant of village areas to the scions of the ruling family or to the priests or to the heirs of those who lost their lives in fighting for the ruling family improved the villages and cultivation in them. The villages have marked boundaries. The inhabitants of the village or the Kotwar Gauntia or Mukhia or the Lambar-dar know the boundaries of their villages. In Bundelkhand division the village sites have been permanent and the villages have existed where they are from the last several hundreds of years. In Baghelkhand division village sites used to be shifted and all houses used to be built on a new site within the same village boundary every 10 or 12 years. The system has been abandoned

during the last 25 years after the last settlement and now the village sites are not changed.

3. From Subsidiary Table 2.1 it will be seen that average population per village in Vindhya Pradesh is 299 persons. In Bundelkhand division the average is 339 and in Baghelkhand the average is 281 which shows that the villages in Bundelkhand are bigger than in Baghelkhand. Tikamgarh district has an average population of 409 persons per village and next comes Chhatarpur district with 383 persons per village. And the lowest average per village is in Panna with an average of 241 and then comes Sidhi district with 268 and Rewa with 270. In Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts drinking water in wells is 50 to 60 feet below the ground and in some cases it is even more. Well can not be dug by people of ordinary means as their construction is very costly so houses cluster round the existing wells and villages go on enlarging and are comparatively big, while in Sidhi, Rewa and Shahdol the water in wells is hardly 20 to 30 feet below the ground and the wells are cheaper to construct. One who builds a house constructs a well himself first and so there is no necessity to build houses near the old wells and in old village sites. Consequently the villages in these districts are smaller. Panna is like Baghelkhand in this respect being on the Rewa plateau full of forests and hills. Bigger the village the more self sufficient and organised it is. There is corporate life in it and there is some trade and contact with the outside world. Smaller villages have little reason to have contact with outside world and so the people in these are very backward and conditions in them are generally very undeveloped.

4. Numer per thousand of the general population living in villages of less than 500 people is the highest in Panna district being 625 and then comes Sidhi and Shahdol with 585 and 563 respectively. The number is the lowest in Tikamgarh district being 392 only. The same explanation as given above holds good here as well. Where drinking water is near to the ground, number of villages of less than 500 population spring up any where and every where and so their number is large, where drinking water is at great depth and wells can only be constructed at a prohibitive cost instead of new village coming into existence old village continue to enlarge themselves by addition of new houses.

Number of persons of 1,000 of rural population living in villages with population between 500 and 2,000 is the largest in Chhatarpur district being 532 per thousand. Next is district Tikamgarh having 514 and then district Datia 453. The lowest figure is 356 in district Panna next is district Sidhi having 391 and then district

Rewa having 411.

5. Number per 1,000 of rural population living in villages with population between 2,000 and 5,000 is again the highest in Tikamgarh district being 93, next is Chhatarpur 70 and then Rewa 50. The lowest figure is 10 in Shahdol.

CHAPTER II

Section III

GROWTH

Rural population has increased in Vindhya Pradesh during the decade from 3,096,788 persons to 3,268,780 persons or by 6% as compared to 13% in 1931-41 decade. The increase in 1941-51 decade is about half of the increase of the decade of 1931-41. World war II and its economic effects are probably the cause of the lower increase. Recruitment on very extensive scale and migration to industrial towns for employment in the war industries seems to have adversely effected the growth of the rural population. In 1931-41 there were no such causes and the growth was 13%. Datia district has marked a decrease of -4% instead of increase. Some of the districts have shown only half increase during 1941-51 as compared to the increase in 1931-41. There was no famine or epidemic during 1941-51 which could have accounted for the low growth. Panna district has shown a growth of 4% in 1941-51 decade as compared to 15.84% increase in 1931-41 decade.

Rural population of male has increased from 1,574,206 males in 1941 to 1,673,635 males in 1951 or 6.32%. And rural population of females has increased from 1,522,582 females to 1,595,145 females or 4.77%.

Total number of villages in Vindhya Pradesh in 1941 was 10,713 and the number has grown to 10,924 in 1951 an increase of 1.78%. The number of villages during the last 50 years has increased by 6.95% from 10,214 in 1901 to 10,924 in 1951.

2. *Emigration*:—224,099 persons born in Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated outside Vindhya Pradesh in 1951. The whole of this population is from rural areas. Generally there is no emigration to any other State from the Urban areas.

There is no immigration from anywhere to the rural areas of Vindhya Pradesh except on account of marriage migration. 90,835 persons born outside Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh. Half of them may be taken to belong to the trade, Transport and services in the Urban areas.

3. There is no registration of births and deaths in Vindhya Pradesh, so no figures of births and deaths in the rural areas are available.

There are at present no public health and sanitary services in the rural areas. Cholera, typhoid and similar diseases are very common as in the villages drinking water is generally very unclean. H. Bomford Esqr. I. C. S. Settlement Commissioner of Rewa State in his Settlement Report of 1929 in para 13 page 6 remarks about one common phrase 'Abohawa' "Untill I came to Rewa I never realised why the Indian always puts water before climate in his estimate of the amenities of a district. There are few decent wells in the State and the water drunk is usually from shallow wells in the State and small streams and is on the whole bad and dirty" The condition has changed little during the last 20 years as far as the rural areas in Baghelkhand are concerned. The rural areas in Bundelkhand are also the same in this respect except that the wells are very deep but are seldom cleaned. There is absolutely no village sanitation. Men and cattle use the same tank and water in them during the pre-monsoon fortnights is any thing but drinkable. There are no sanitary rules and regulations for the villages. Health mindedness needs to be introduced among the village school children by lessons in their books on the sanitary subjects and by lecture tours of the Health Officers of the districts. There should also be some law to regulate the use of the tank and wells in sanitary way and for regulating the use of lands, for draining off the dirty water of the houses in sanitary cess pools disposal of the dead bodies of the cattle and about building of houses and wells and about other allied subjects so that the sanitation in the villages may improve. Such efforts may be begun in bigger villages such as villages above 1,000 population.

4. *Occupied Houses*:—Residence of one family has been numbered as one house. During the house numbering there were clear and very definite instructions that such house as are not used for human habitation should not be numbered and that only one number should be put on the cluster of houses used for the habitation of one family.

In 1951 Census 756,957 occupied houses have been found in the whole of Vindhya Pradesh, out of them 687,100 or 90.77% are in the villages. Largest number of houses in rural area are in Shajdol district being 1,23,004 houses with an average population per house of 4.85 persons.

Second largest number of houses are in the rural area of Rewa district being 117,321 houses with an average population per house of 4.88 persons. District Satna has 105,618 houses in the rural area with 4.67 persons as the average population per house. District Chhatarpur has 94,978 houses in the rural area and an average population per house of 4.54 persons. District Sidhi has 89,441 houses in the rural area and an average population per house of 5.19 persons. District Tikamgarh has 76,948 houses in the rural area with an average population of 4.40 persons per house. District Panna has 53,533 houses in the rural area with an average population of 4.41 persons per house. Datia district has 26,257 houses in the rural area with an average population of 4.82 persons per house.

Density of Rural Population

5. Density of rural population in Vindhya Pradesh is 140 persons per sq. mile as compared to 151 for the general population. Rewa district has the highest rural density. It has 232 persons per sq. mile, next are Satna and Datia districts each with rural density of 183 persons per sq. mile. Then is Tikamgarh district with 179 persons per sq. mile. Chhatarpur has a rural density of 130, Sidhi 114, Shahdol 111 and Panna has the least being 87 persons per sq. mile. The density of rural areas in districts varies with the facilities of communication,

transport nearness to the markets in the district. The better the facility of communication transport and trade higher is the density of the rural area. District Rewa has a net work of roads round about Rewa market and it has the highest density of 232 persons in the rural area. Satna and Datia districts have also got trade and big markets and density in these is next to the density of Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol and Panna districts are very deficient in roads. Dense forest and hills make transport difficult and so the density is lowest in these districts as given above.

Displaced Persons In Rural Areas

6. Out of the total population of 14,837 displaced persons, 4,149 are enumerated in the rural areas. Of them 347 are in the rural area of Bundelkhand division and 3,802 in the rural area of Baghelkhand division. Bundelkhand district of Panna has 31, Chhatarpur 32, Tikamgarh 123 and Datia 161 displaced persons in the rural area. Baghelkhand district of Satna has 3,528, Shahdol 205, Rewa 47, and Sidhi 22 displaced persons. The displaced persons' camp in Satna district was situated in the rural area so the figure of Satna district for rural area appears to be big. Generally the displaced persons had not settled down in the rural area till the census enumeration of 1st March, 1951.

Size and composition of family household in rural area is discussed in Chapter IV Section 3.

CHAPTER II

Section IV

MOVEMENT

Growth of rural population has been discussed in section 3. Physical movement of rural population *i. e.* emigration and immigration is discussed in this section.

2. The total rural population 3,268,780 persons enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh may be taken as born in Vindhya Pradesh.

3. There is little migration from one district to the other as is indicated by the following figures.

In Datia District the total rural population born and enumerated is the district in 113,497 or 89.66%. In Tikamgarh district 3,37,484 persons or 97.56% of the rural population were born in the district of enumeration. In Chhatarpur 97.51% in Panna 96.18%, in Satna 96.30%, in Rewa 98.73 in Sidhi 98.30% and in Shahdol 97.04% of the enumerated population were born in the district of enumeration. This shows that there is very little movement of population from one district to the other. Economic conditions are alike in all the districts. There are no large scale industries in any district to attract the unemployed or surplus population of another district.

Figures received from other states of India show that 2,24,099 persons or 6.97% of the

total population of Vindhya Pradesh born in Vindhya Pradesh have been enumerated outside Vindhya Pradesh. These figures do not give any information about the district of their birth in Vindhya Pradesh. Such information would have been very useful to indicate the district from which emigration generally takes place and would have helped in finding out the economic causes encouraging emigration from those districts. A part of migration is due to marriage migration but a large part is surely due to economic causes. Of the total 224,099 persons born in Vindhya Pradesh and enumerated outside Vindhya Pradesh, 80,152 are males and 143,947 are females. Roughly 50% of the females may be taken to have migrated for being married outside Vindhya Pradesh and 10% of the males may roughly be taken to have their houses outside Vindhya Pradesh though born in Vindhya Pradesh as married girls in ordinary families generally come to their mother's home for their first delivery.

The number of 224,099 persons, 80,152 males and 143,947 females were born in Vindhya Pradesh but have been enumerated outside and 90,835 persons 31,538 males, 59,297 females born outside have been enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh so the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants by 133,264 persons, 48,614 males and 84,650 females.

People born in Vindhya Pradesh and enumerated outside Vindhya Pradesh are of the following livelihood classes :—

TABLE 29

Enumerated in	Livelihood classes															
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Uttar Pradesh	6,944	40,136	2,029	3,917	5,051	7,913	335	1,769	4,478	7,053	1,987	3,546	873	1,154	4,520	8,006
2. Madhya Pradesh	9,338	20,464	2,106	1,180	4,991	8,404	415	571	10,405	6,767	6,354	4,751	2,456	1,960	8,670	8,201
3. Madhya Bharat	In all agricultural classes Males 3,673 & Females 12462 In Non agricultural classes 3,235 males 3964 females															
4. Mysore	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	3
5. Assam	29	120	22	53	....	10	1	3	808	443	19	5	16	4	32	23
6. Manipur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7. Tripura	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Rajasthan	In all agricultural classes Males 21 & Females 17 In all Non agricultural classes Males 26 Females 2															
9. Delhi & Himanchal	No persons in agricultural classes " " " " " " 3 "															
10. Pepsu	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Coorg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12. Bihar & Patna	3	....	3	....	....	39	....	1	78	4	11	5	....	18	8	2
13. West Bengal.	11	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	227	231	719	22	203	60	503	52
14. Madras	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	3	1
15. Bombay	10	50	....	....	2	1	....	3	46	10	43	10	10	12	1,933	44
16. Saurashtra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
17. Bhopal	In all agricultural classes Males 22 Females 37 In all Non-agricultural classes males 184 Fem 226															
18. Travancore-Cochin	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19. Kutch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20. Ajmer	In all agricultural classes Males 2 Females Nil In all Nonagricultural classes Males 124 Fem 2															
21. Bilaspur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22. Punjab	No persons in agricultural classes In non-agricultural classes Males 9 & Fem. nil															
23. Hyderabad.	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	118	103	8	5	3	3	51	6

As emigration wholly takes place from the rural areas all the above emigrants may safely be taken to have gone out from rural areas.

People born outside Vindhya Pradesh but are enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh are of the following livelihood classes.

TABLE 30

Born in State	Livelihood Classes.															
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Uttar Pradesh	1,978	9,500	730	906	991	1,176	903	1,786	1,657	2,646	1,081	2,150	547	619	4,744	9,906
2. Madhya Pradesh	1,107	6,401	490	871	846	1,236	155	519	1,545	1,932	1,198	1,548	832	802	1,314	2,443
3. Madhya Bharat	740	1,514	261	1,052	371	813	36	398	122	863	137	990	23	349	364	1,503
4. Bihar	27	91	1	18	...	1	1	7	18	26	3	2	3	8	21	41
5. Bombay	15	1	...	...	7	...	2	3	18	10	7	9	9	24	20	25
6. Orissa	3	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	18	28	49	4	80	40	32	13
7. Punjab	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	48	63	62	11	4	1	23	20
8. Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	6	...	...	...	...
9. Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	31	1	5	24	39	24	12
10. West Bengal	1	6	1	2	...	...	1	...	140	159	13	39	102	27	15	23
11. Hyderabad	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	9	22	23	10	1	4	6
12. Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
13. Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	5
15. Ajmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	5	5
16. Rajasthan	11	6	10	2	18	2	13	11	42	35	50	29	5	...	44	36
17. Bhopal	11	12	2	1	1	1	7	11	41	28	5	7	3	5	21	20
18. Delhi	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	8	...	1	1	...	14	9
19. Travancore-Cochin	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	4
20. Pepsu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
21. Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	47	24	2	6	3	10	2	5
22. Pakistan	In all livelihood classes 8,069 are males and 6,195 are females															
23. Nepal	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24. Bhutan	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25. Burma	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26. Goa	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27. United Kingdom	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28. Switzerland	"	"	"	...	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29. America	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

From the above figures it may be concluded that the conditions of life in Vindhya Pradesh are very stationary. There is very little movement of population from one district to another within the State. On account of there being no employment in agricultural occupations the unemployed go in search of job to the industrial centres of the neighbouring states of U.P., M.P. and Madhya Bharat. 224,099 population born in Vindhya Pradesh migrated to the other states in search of livelihood. 6% of the population has gone out which means we could not utilise such a large quantity of the man power to useful production of commodities or agriculture. And we could not use this much man power to useful production for want of Capital and organising capacity.

The two lacs people who have migrated from here if they had earned an average wage of even -/8/- per man per day in Vindhya Pradesh the total yearly income would have been Rs. 36,500,000. We lost Rs. 36,500,000 as National income in 10 years and this has been the loss to the State during the decade.

Displaced Persons:—14,837 displaced persons from Sindh, East Bengal and West Punjab States of Pakistan have migrated to Vindhya Pradesh on account of the partition of India and are settling down in Vindhya Pradesh. Their original occupations were as following:—

TABLE 31

Livelihood Class	Number.
I	411
II	126
III	32
IV	15
V	1,017
VI	10,478
VII	470
VIII	2,288

CHAPTER II

Section V

NATURAL INCREASE - BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(All figures are from the tables of C Series)

The first factor of the growth of the rural population i. e. migration has been discussed in the previous section. The second factor of the growth of the rural population namely the excess of births over deaths of the natural increase will be discussed here.

Total 1951 rural population 97,954 of the age group 0 to 10 is the number of children born during the decade to the total rural population 3,096,788 persons of 1941 in Vindhya Pradesh.

So the birth rate per 1,000 persons rural per annum comes to 32.3. Total of the age group 0-10 rural male is 53,511. The birth rate of male children per 1,000 total male rural population comes to 31.2. Total of the age group 0-10 of rural female is 44,443. Birth rate of females children per 1,000 of total rural female population come to 26.9 per year.

Rural birth rate for each division and district is as following:—

TABLE 32

Name of district	Average birth rate per 1,000 rural population per year.	Rural average (birth rate per year per 1,000 males rural 1,000 female rural)	
		1,000 males rural	1,000 female rural
1. BUNDELKHAND	27.16	27.71	26.52
2. Datia	25.2	25.9	24.4
3. Tikamgarh	27.5	29.7	24.8
4. Chhatarpur	27.2	27.2	27.2
5. Panna	33.6	34.1	33.1
6. BAGHELKHAND	29.57	30.07	29.06
7. Satna	29.5	29.9	29.1
8. Rewa	32.0	31.8	32.2
9. Sidhi	30.2	35.3	26.5
10. Shahdol	33.7	32.9	33.4

The birth rate in a State depends on the State of feeling about the institution of marriage. Vindhya Pradesh is a conservative State. Every parent to whatever caste he belongs is anxious to arrange the marriage of his children as early as possible after they are grown up.

Sex Ratio:—There are 953 females per every 1,000 males in the rural area of Vindhya Pradesh. In Bundekhand districts the ratio of females per 1,000 males is lower than in Baghelkhand division. In Datia there are only 889

females for every 1,000 males. In Chhatarpur there are only 892 females per 1,000 males. In Tikamgarh there are only 909 females for every 1,000 males. In Panna there are 942 females for every 1,000 males. This explains to some extent the variations in the increases in the total population during the last decade. The comparison of the number of females for every 1,000 males in each district with the percentage of increase in the total population of the district during the last decade is interesting as following:—

TABLE 33

Name of District.	In Rural Population females per every 1,000 males.	Increase of rural population during the decade 1941-51	Increase of total population during the decade 1941-51
VINDHYA PRADESH	953	+	6.18%
<i>Bundelkhand</i>	907	+	3.22%
Datia	889	-	.60%
Tikamgarh	909	+	3.15%
Chhatarpur	892	+	3.68%
Panna	942	+	4.18%
<i>Baghelkhand</i>	979	+	7.88%
Satna	981	+	4.72%
Rewa	991	+	8.06%
Sidhi	971	+	9.46%
Shahdol	972	+	9.41%

From subsidiary table 6.4 it will be seen that the number of females per 1,000 males has been steadily decreasing in all the districts during the last 30 years.

The above is the position about the population in general, now we shall see the sex ratio in the reproductive ages.

Age from 15 years to 45 years for females and age from 20 to 50 years in males may be taken as the reproductive age. Sex ratios in

these age groups for Vindhya Pradesh and for the districts are as following:—

In Vindhya Pradesh in rural areas in the reproductive age (15 to 45 for females and 20 to 50 for males) there are 1,001 females per every 1,000 males.

In the reproductive age group the number of males and females is as following in the rural areas of the districts:—

TABLE 34

Vindhya Pradesh and District.	Females of 15-45 age per 1,000 males of 20-50 age	Females per 1,000 males at all ages.
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,001	930
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,021	867
Datia	954	900
Tikamgarh	831	783
Chhatarpur	848	883
Panna	1,038	948
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	892	965
Satna	1,077	973
Rewa	1,082	983
Sidhi	1,124	945
Shahdol	999	956

The above figures show that in district Sidhi, Rewa, Satna, Panna the number of females in the reproductive age group is more than the males. In District Shahdol it is just equal. The excess of females over males sometimes leads to illegal traffic in girls to the area where females are short. Several individual cases were heard of such illegal traffic from Baghelkhand area to the Punjab 15 or 20 years back. They

are not heard now. Whether they do not come to light or whether they do not occur now is difficult to guess.

Early marriages in the rural area are common inspite of the early marriages prevention Law. There are 94,396 married males below the age of 15 and there are 123,001 females married below the age of 15. Figures for districts are as following:—

TABLE—35

	Number of married		Number of widows below 15
	Males below 15	Females below 15	
VINDHYA PRADESH	94,396	123,001	4,743
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	15,798	26,889	2,139
Datia	1,016	3,324	146
Tikamgarh	1,529	3,147	1,753
Chhatarpur	9,368	12,220	90
Panna	3,885	8,198	150
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	78,598	96,112	2,604
Satna	16,245	23,555	544
Rewa	25,980	32,392	813
Sidhi	22,403	17,787	743
Shahdol	13,970	22,378	504

Early marriages result in weak progeny shattered health of the mother, and child widows, which on account of poverty in villages leads to illegal traffic in girls. There is no position worse than that of the child widows in the Hindu society. Every effort should be made

to stop the child marriages.

Following figures from the ten percent sample are reproduced to show the ratios of the married males and females on the total rural population of age group 15-34.

In all other districts the females between 15-34 are 90% married. In district Tikamgarh the percentage of married women in 15-34 age is only 68% which is very low. Males too are only 54% married in age group 15-34.

Tikamgarh District officer on inquiry could not give any cause for so low percentage. It shows girls and boys marry late in Bundelkhand as compared to Baghelkhand.

TABLE 36

	Total Rural of age 15-34		Total of married rural age 15-34		% of Col. 3 over 1	% of Col. 4 over 2
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
VINDHYA PRADESH....	56,095	50,645	41,464	44,111	73.92	87.10
BUNDEL KHAND	20,626	16,188	13,816	13,090	66.98	89.86
Datia	2,488	2,128	1,732	1,862	69.61	87.50
Tikamgarh	6,265	4,393	3,396	3,015	54.21	68.63
Chhatarpur	7,417	5,785	5,938	4,755	75.96	82.20
Panna	4,056	3,882	2,750	3,458	67.80	89.08
BAGHELKHAND	35,469	34,457	27,648	31,024	77.95	90.04
Satna	8,225	7,960	6,331	7,218	76.97	90.68
Rewa	9,707	9,277	7,542	8,326	77.70	89.75
Sidhi	7,468	7,547	5,693	6,517	76.23	86.35
Shahdol	10,069	9,673	8,082	8,963	80.27	92.66

We have explained the position as noted by Census figure in regard to marriage. Considering all the aspects the position can not be said to be satisfactory. Marriage is a healthful institution, but only for people physically mature and healthy persons.

The child marriage Prevention Act should be made more effective, the ill sorted marriage *i. e.* marriage of old men with young girls or young boys with elderly women should not be allowed. Public opinion should be created to prevent marriages of persons suffering from insanity, infectious diseases, like tuberculosis, leprosy, heart diseases venereal disease *ect.* As quoted in his book Population problem in India by P. K. Wattal the following advice which used to be broadcast daily in Germany may be interesting to note.

"In seeking a husband (for your daughter) remember that racially a man who is healthy and can help you to provide the State with a healthy stock is to be preferred to a jolly, good nature weakling."

Common place though the above advice may seem it is not always borne in mind, on account of the very limited circle from which the bridegroom has necessarily to be selected.

Death rate in rural areas is as following:—

TABLE 37

VINDHYA PRADESH	21.80
BUNDELKHAND DIVN.	24.32
Datia	29.33
Tikamgarh	22.70
Chhatarpur	24.33
Panna	26.33
BAGHELKHAND DIVISION.	23.02
Satna	26.98
Rewa	24.21
Sidhi	21.96
Shahdol	25.46

There is no registration of births and deaths in Vindhya Pradesh. In epidemic such as Cholera and Malaria the rural population suffers most as there is no medical aid in the villages. Generally there is a dispensary at the tehsil Head Quarter and the villagers at distances from the tehsil Head Quarter are seldom benefited from them in epidemics. There is hardly

any person in the villages who does not suffer from Malaria once or twice in the year. Malaria is almost universally prevalent in Vindhya Pradesh. Malaria debilitates where it does not kill. The total male population (rural) of the age group 15 to 84 is 980,149 males. If 15 days in the year are lost for every male person 14,702,235 man days are lost. If we take -/8/- per day as the average wage for a man day the total loss to State comes to Rs. 7,351,000 year. The diseases common in villages are malaria, filaria, skin diseases.

Common Food of the People in the Rural Areas:—

Rice for middle and rich class and Kodon for the agriculture labourer forms the staple food of the people in Vindhya Pradesh. The morning meal consists of rice or Kodon with one pulse. Masur, Urd, Arhar are the common pulses. In the whole of Baghelkhand area rice or Kodon is eaten by every body atleast in the morning meal. The evening meal also consists of rice or Kodon where it is possible otherwise wheat, gram, barley, Juwar, Maize with any one of the pulses, viz Masur, Urd, Moong or Arhar. Vegetables are the luxuries of the town people or of the rich Zamindars in the villages. Ghee Milk, and the milk preparations are added to the meal according to the availability in particular season. Every agriculturist keeps one or two cows. The cows are of very short stature and generally give one to one and half pound of milk twice a day for 4 or 5 months in the year.

People in the villages live in houses made of mud walls and tiled roofs. The doors are hardly more than 4 feet high. Rooms have no windows. Four rooms surrounding a courtyard is the common plan of the house. The rooms are generally 10 to 12 feet long, 6 to 7 feet broad with 5 to 6 feet high walls. Every room has one door and no windows. One room generally the back one is used as Kitchen and one side room for storing seeds and implements, one side room as cattleshed for 2 bullocks, one or two cows and the front room as sleeping and sitting room. The houses generally have a well in front of the house with a neem or a mango tree by it under which cattle are tied during the summer. The houses are built generally by the agriculturist himself and no paid labour is employed. A very bad custom prevails in the Baghelkhand division villages that earth for building the walls of the house is dug from just near the house site and in this way a pit of 5 to 6 feet deep with a circumference of about 8 to 10 feet diameter is created near the house which remains filled with dirty water from July to November. Water from this pit is used for washing purposes and cases of children drowning in them are not uncommon. Bigger villages have one or two small grocers shops for selling Kerosine oil, salt, sugar and soap. Generally the agriculturists bring their requirements from the town markets where they go to sell their field produce. Purda which appears very common in towns does not prevent women folk going about their works in the fields.

CHAPTER II
Section VI
LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS

TABLE—38

Rural population is distributed among the eight livelihood classes as following :—

	Livelihood Classes							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
VINDHYA PRADESH	2,179,067	219,135	610,166	17,542	114,719	43,695	3,855	80,601
BUNDELKAND	827,032	46,315	153,728	9,963	50,220	18,150	902	34,998
Datia	97,647	8,590	10,088	1,187	2,330	2,002	196	4,549
Tikamgarh	267,846	13,515	35,003	1,661	12,250	6,354	261	9,033
Chhatarpur	299,714	15,739	64,688	5,013	26,926	6,547	233	13,130
Panna	161,825	8,471	43,949	2,102	8,714	3,247	212	8,086
BAGHELKHAND	1,352,035	172,820	456,438	7,579	64,499	25,545	2,953	45,803
Satna	303,158	25,337	112,644	3,251	19,423	9,235	1,173	20,017
Rewa	325,312	64,057	150,979	1,241	12,324	6,761	368	11,889
Sidhi	288,319	56,388	99,876	1,594	8,044	4,228	111	5,742
Shahdol	435,246	27,038	92,939	1,493	24,708	5,321	1,301	8,155

Main occupation of the rural population is agriculture in Vindhya Pradesh. Out of every 10,000 persons in rural area 9,251 persons or 92.51% depend on agricultural occupations. 6,666 persons out of every 10,000 living in villages depend on the cultivation of their owned land. 670 persons out of every 10,000 persons living in villages depend on cultivation of lands not owned by themselves i. e. they are landless cultivators or Shikamis. Total rural population depending on livelihood class 2 in Vindhya Pradesh is 219,135 or 7.04% of the total population depending on agricultural occupations. Total population of agricultural labourers in Livelihood Class No. 3 in Vindhya Pradesh is 610,166 or 19.59% of the total population depending on agriculture. Among every 10,000 population living in villages 1,866 have returned their occupation as agricultural labourer. By the abolition of Zamindari or by the creation of the tenancy rights in the Sir land persons in the 2nd and 3rd Livelihood Classes will be benefitted. Their total number including dependents is 829,301 or 25.39% of the population in Vindhya Pradesh. Among them 291,854 are self-supporting persons and are 537,447 independents persons.

Rural population in livelihood Classes 5,6,7, and 8 are in very small percentages in rural areas. There is no other occupation available except the agricultural occupation.

Self supporting, earning and non-earning dependents in rural areas.

In the four agricultural livelihood classes 757,282 males and 185,515 females have been enumerated as self-supporting persons. 633,887 males and 977,912 females have been enumerated as non-earning dependents and 153,092 males and 318,222 females have been recorded as earning dependents. These figures show that one self-supporting person has to support 2.2 persons as his earning and non-earning dependents, which means earnings or wages of one man have to support 2.2 persons in addition to himself i. e. one day wage have to support 3.2 persons. The wages or earnings of one man are not so liberal these days as to be enough for 3.2 persons and this is the basic reason for the poverty and low standard of living of the people in the villages. What work should be done by the dependents sitting at home or where should they go to earn a living when there is no demand of labour within the area of their acquaintance is the problem. Cottage industries on the lines of Japan need be introduced by the State so as to provide work for a part of the dependent population.

Introduction of the cottage industries on a very wide scale is the need of the hour to drive out the poverty of the villages and to improve the most miserable standard of living of our village people.

The number of self supporting persons with the earning and non-earning dependents for every 10,000 population of all agricultural classes in the district is given below:—

TABLE 39

State and Districts	Number per 10,000 of all agricultural classes		Number of dependents per each selfsupporting persons.
	Selfsupporting	Dependent	
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,116	6,884	2.2
BUNDELKHAND	3,049	6,317	2.0
Datia	3,308	6,692	2.1
Tikamgarh	3,009	6,991	2.3
Chhatarpur	2,885	7,141	2.5
Panna	3,259	6,741	2.0
BAGHELKHAND	3,151	6,849	2.2
Satna	27,142	7,258	2.6
Rewa	3,343	6,648	1.9
Sidhi	3,291	6,707	2.0
Shahdol	3,168	6,832	2.2

Number of dependants for every self-supporting person is least in Rewa and largest in Datia and Satna.

Agrarian reforms will mostly effect the rural population. In the livelihood Class number 4 self supporting persons depending on rents collected from the tenants are in the following numbers:—

TABLE 40

State and District	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	6,883	4,310	2,573
Bundelkhand	4,178	2,481	1,697
Datia	432	275	157
Tikamgarh	627	415	212
Chhatarpur	2,187	1,255	932
Panna	932	536	396
Baghelkhand	2,705	1,829	876
Satna	1,099	806	293
Rewa	384	278	106
Sidhi	710	374	336
Shahdol	512	371	141

Self supporting persons in the livelihood Class 4 are going to be affected adversely by the Zamindari Abolition. Their number in Vindhya-Pradesh is 6,883, more than three fourth of these may be so small Zamindars that they may be cultivating all their Zamindari land themselves or in other words there may be no sub tenants in their Zamindaries. Such Zamindars may not be affected at all by the zamindari abolition as they will continue in possession as tenants of their Zamindari lands but they may lose the benefit of the savings accruing to them between tenancy rents and Zamindari revenue which they have been paying.

In Industries and services 82,822 persons 69,592 males and 13,230 females of the rural population are employed. Of them only 919 males and 209 females or 1,128 persons are engaged as employers and 17,550 males and 2,532 females or 20,082 persons are engaged as employees and 51,123 males and 10,489 females or 61,612 persons are employed as independent workers. In the rural areas independent workers are village carpenters, ironsmiths, potters, grocers, priests, barbers, washerman, scavengers, grazers and shoemakers etc. This number of 61,612 the dependants is small as compared to the total rural population 3,268,780 of Vindhya Pradesh. If the ratio of self supporting and dependants is taken as 1 to 2 the number of dependant workers in industries and services in rural area comes to 1 person for every 600 population. This means that the rural population in general does not require any services except that of a carpenter once a year to mend their ploughs and of a barber occasionally. This also means that in villages there is hardly any other occupation except agricultural occupation.

The number of employers is 1,128 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. This small number again suggests that there are no trades in the villages. This number constitutes forest contractors and exporter of hides, skins, bones, fishes, bullocks etc. Their number in the rural areas in the divisions and districts are as followings:—

TABLE 41

Divisions and Districts.	Persons	Males	Females
Bundelkhand	511	445	66
Datia	1	1	....
Tikamgarh	....	....	....
Chhatarpur	362	352	10
Panna	148	92	56
Baghelkhand	617	474	173
Satna	173	166	7
Rewa	47	43	4
Sidhi	189	181	8
Shahdol	208	84	124

The number of employees in the rural areas in the divisions and districts are as following:—

TABLE 42

State and Districts	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	20,082	17,550	2,532
Bundelkhand	5,972	5,148	824
Datia	1,001	903	98
Tikamgarh	1,261	1,100	161
Chhatarpur	1,858	1,712	146
Panna	1,852	1,433	419
Baghelkhand	14,110	12,402	1,708
Satna	2,549	2,274	275
Rewa	1,423	1,324	99
Sidhi	2,423	2,020	403
Shahdol	7,715	6,784	931

The number of employees in the district Shahdol rural area is 7,715. They are labourers in the colleries. All colleries in Vindhya Pradesh are situated in district Shahdol. Similarly the employees in district Sidhi are the employees in the forest produce extraction works. In Satna district the labourers in the lime kilns at Maihar and Satna and in the Jaitwara red ochre mine are classed as employees. In district Panna and Chhatarpur the labourers in the Diamond mines and forest extraction work are classed as employees. In District Rewa the labourers in the Stone quarries and in forest produce extraction works form the number of the employees.

The number of independent workers in the rural areas of the Division and districts are as following:—

TABLE 43

State and Districts	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	61,612	51,123	10,489
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	28,677	24,243	3,834
Datia	2,134	1,906	228
Tikamgarh	7,846	7,007	839
Chhatarpur	12,083	10,815	1,268
Panna	6,014	4,515	1,499
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	33,535	26,880	6,655
Satna	12,971	10,707	2,264
Rewa	9,266	7,195	2,071
Sidhi	3,973	3,112	861
Shahdol	7,325	5,866	1,459

The prosperity of the rural areas depends on timely and regular monsoon. The rainy season begins in Vindhya Pradesh from the 1st week of June and lasts till the end of September. The Arabian Sea Monsoon and the Bay of Bengal Monsoon both bring rain to Vindhya Pradesh. Ploughing of the fields begins from after the first rain fall in June and sowing of Jowar, Kodon, Arhar, Paddy begin within a week or ten days of the monsoon. The soil generally being sandy continual rainfall is needed. A break of more than two weeks at any time during the four months of the rainy season at once rushes in cry for rains and loss of crop and scarcity begins to be reported. Paddy and Kodon are harvested in October and Jowar in November.

If the rainfall is continued during the rainy season with an occasional break of not more than a week at a time the sowing of the rainy season crops of Kodon, Arhar, Jowar and rice is finished by the end of July. From about the 15th August or beginning of September the sowing of linseed Tilseed, Gram, Barley, wheat is begun one after the other till by the end of November, all sowings are completed. After

sowing 2 to 3 inches rain is expected during November which often fails, and the germination suffers. Rainy season crops are harvested in October and the winter crops are harvested in March.

Total dependence on monsoon is not enough to produce the maximum quantity. Facilities of irrigation are absolutely necessary. Winter crops such as wheat, barley and gram can not grow without sufficient water atleast thrice after the sowing. Once after sowing and then two times after germination. An Irrigation engineer Mr. Maccall of C. P. Service who came here on deputation after staying here for about one year had done the irrigation survey and had prepared several schemes for the construction of water reservoir dams. At that time their construction was postponed for scarcity and famine years. For one or the other reason not one of his several schemes could be taken up upto now. The schemes deserve examination now as maximum food production is the chief question at present. There are two dams in Vindhya Pradesh. one Gangua Dam on the Ken river in Chhatarpur district and another on river Dhasan near Harpalpur is also in Chhatarpur district but irrigation channels are utilised in U. P. There is some irrigation from Old Tanks in Tikamgarh district. Irrigation from wells too deserves to be encouraged in areas where water level is not very deep. In the Rewa Plateau area according to Mr. West-Ex-Director of Geological Survey of India there are no underground water channels as he found out by his water survey in Old Rewa State, so he was of opinion that irrigation from wells is not possible in the Rewa Plateau areas. In this area he was of opinion that big water reservoirs only can be of help for irrigation. In Chhatarpur district and places where crude persian wheels are used better kind of persian wheels can be introduced to lift water from the river or wells by affording financial and technical help to the deserving tenants.

Along with the lack of education another important handicap to the development of agriculture is lack of Capital with the tenants. Rate of interest on personal security is -/1/- per rupee per month from the village money lenders which works out to be 75% per annum. In addition to the high rate of interest the method of repayment is another disadvantage. In the document the condition is mentioned that the borrowed Capital along with the interest will be repaid on Jethipunam. i.e. the full moon day of the month of Jeth which is near the 15th June, and on that day the money lender is seldom to be found in

his house. By Law this hard condition should be made void and the debtor should have the option to pay off his debt through the Court on any convenient date. Another difficulty which the borrower has to face is that the money lender generally has the original document written in his money lending book. The debtor should be able under the provision of law to have the original document produced in the Law Court for payment of the debt against him, and if the document is not produced it should become unproducible against him in any future proceedings against him. The rate of interest should also not be allowed above 6% in spite of any mention in the document concerned.

The main factor to influence the national dividend of a State is the size of its working population for though the whole population enjoys the fruit of the National Production it is only a section, those in the working ages that is responsible for the total production. The total number of workers in age group 15 to 60 in the rural population is 1,914,790 or 58.58% of the total rural population. Districtwise the figures are as following :—

TABLE 44

State and Districts	Total Rural population.	Number in the age group 15-60 Rural	Percentage on the total rural population.
VINDHYA			
--- PRADESH	3,268,780	1,914,790	58.58
<i>Bundelkhand</i>	1,141,108	679,073	59.51
Datia	126,589	77,782	61.44
Tikamgarh	345,923	214,713	62.07
Chhatarpur	431,990	248,848	57.60
Panna	236,606	137,730	58.21
<i>Baghelkhand</i>	2,127,672	1,235,717	58.07
Satna	494,238	287,246	58.12
Rewa	572,931	330,276	57.65
Sidhi	464,302	269,721	58.09
Shahdol	596,201	348,474	58.45

Number in the working age Group 15-60 is greater than the number of self supporting persons in the rural population which shows that all the people of the working age group are not self supporting. The total number of working age is 1,914,790 and the number of self supporting is 1,126,115 i. e. only 58.81% of the working age people or only 31.44% of the total rural population are self supporting.

CHAPTER II .

Section VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

91.44% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh live in villages. Of the total rural population 51.88% live in villages of 500 or less population. 43.56% live in villages of population between 500 and 2,000 and 4.37% live in villages of population between 2,000 and 5,000. Generally the tehsil Head Quarters are connected with the District Head Quarters by roads. There are few village roads.

The main occupation of the rural population is agriculture. Of the total rural population 92.57% depend on agricultural occupations. Among those who depend on the agricultural occupation 72.01% cultivate their own land, 7.24% cultivate as subtenants land owned by others, 20.16% are agricultural labourers and .58% have their main income from the rent collected from the occupiers of land. Only 7.43% of the rural population has other than agriculture as source of income. Of them 47.23% depend on production other than agriculture and 17.99% depend on trade and Commerce, 1.59% depend on Transport and 33.19% depend on other trades and services.

For lack of necessary knowledge, education, necessary Capital and initiative the agriculturists are poor. The agricultural methods and implements are those as are coming from past ages. The Economic and Sanitary condition of the villages have vast scope for improvement. There are villages where clean drinking water is difficult to get as there are no deep wells and villagers use water of the nearby streams. Facilities of transport are wanting in villages. In the Eastern and Northern Baghelkhand area the pack animals are the only means of transporting the produce of the fields to the house and thence to the market as there are no roads for the wheel traffic to ply. Education has to be extended to the villages. Out of every 100 persons only 5.17 have been recorded as literates in the rural areas. The definition for literates for census enumeration purposes was that those who can read and write a letter could be recorded as literates. For rural areas in the district the figure of percentage of literacy is as following:—

TABLE 45

State and Districts	Rural density per sq. mile.	Literates per 100 persons in rural area.
VINDHYA PRADESH	140	4.81
<i>Bundelkhand</i>	132	3.73
Datia	183	5.95
Tikamgarh	179	3.37
Chhatarpur	130	3.21
Panna	87	4.03
<i>Baghelkhand</i>	146	5.39
Satna	183	7.27
Rewa	232	6.96
Sidhi	114	3.42
Shahdol	111	3.84

Tehsilwise percentage of the literacy which give a correct picture of the rural area is as following:—

TABLE 46

Name of tehsils	Rural density per sq. mile.	Literate per 100 persons in rural area
Datia	174	5.47
Seondha	193	6.49
Tikamgarh	163	3.42
Jatara	163	2.11
Newari	240	4.96
Chhatarpur	161	2.41
Bijawer	94	3.33
Laundi	144	4.72
Panna	82	4.24
Ajaigarh	160	4.90
Pawai	76	3.45
Raghurajnaragar	166	8.49
Maihar	194	3.76
Nagod	147	7.50
Amarpatan	288	7.26
Huzur	211	6.13
Sirmour	285	9.69
Mauganj	239	5.37
Teonthar	201	6.70
Gopadbanas	145	4.07
Deosar	77	2.62
Singrauli	112	2.41
Sohagpur	139	3.67
Bandhogarh	83	4.83
Beohari	97	4.86
Pushprajgarh	97	1.50

The total school going age (5 - 14) population of Vindhya Pradesh is 919,280 persons. The total number of children in all kinds of schools is 103,738 which means that out of

every 100 children of school going age (5 - 14) only 12 are in the schools and the remaining 88 children are being brought up without being educated.

TABLE 47

Districts	Total No. of persons of age 5 to 14.	School going Children	Percentage of school going children to total population of age 5 to 14.
VINDHYA PRADESH	919,280	103,738	11.28
BUNDELKHAND	304,480	27,795	9.13
District Datia	38,570	4,758	12.34
" Tikamgarh	81,580	7,499	9.19
" Chhatarpur	114,550	9,899	8.64
" Panna	69,780	5,639	8.08
BAGHELKHAND	614,800	75,943	12.35
District Satna	151,940	22,153	14.58
" Rewa	176,030	26,740	15.19
" Sidhi	116,700	11,013	9.44
" Shahdol	170,130	16,037	9.43

CHAPTER III

Section I.

URBAN POPULATION

Preliminary Remarks.

1. In this Chapter the general distribution Growth, Movement, Births and Deaths of the Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh is discussed. The Statistics relevant to this Chapter will be found in the following tables:—

Table No. A-I Area, House and population rural and urban.

Table No. A-III Towns and villages classified by population.

Table No. A-IV Towns classified by population with variation since 1901.

Table No. A-V Towns arranged Territorially with population by Livelihood classes.

Table No. B-I (Total population) Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes Rural and Urban.

Table No. B-III (Total population) Employers, Employees and Independent workers in industries and services by Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

Table No. C-III Age and Civil condition for sample population Rural and Urban.

Total No. C-IV Age and Literacy for sample population Rural and Urban.

Table No. C-V Single year age returns for sample population Rural and Urban.

Table No. E Summary figures-Rural and Urban.

2. The following Subsidiary tables are relevant to the Urban Statistics.

Subsidiary table - Section 3

3-1 Distribution of population between towns

3-2 Variation and density of Urban population.

3-3 Mean decennial growth rates during decades - Urban population.

3-4 Towns classified by population.

3-5 Cities Chief figures.

3-6 Number of persons of general population of each livelihood classes who live in towns.

3-7 Livelihood pattern of Urban population.

3. Description of Urban & Rural areas and of City, towns and villages.

Urban Area:—All areas classed as towns have been taken up as Urban area.

Rural Area:—Area which has not been classed as Urban has been taken as Rural Area.

City:—A town of more than 1,00,000 population is classed as city.

Towns:—(a) All Municipal or notified areas and Civil lines.

(b) Villages of 5,000 and above population with urbanity in them.

(c) Towns being Capital of the old integrating States or seats of Thakuraitis having amenities of a town such as hospital, High School, Cinema, Electricity etc.

(d) Towns having historical importance with urbanity about them.

(e) Railway Stations, Trade centers, marketing towns though their population is below 5,000.

Villages:—All congregation of houses which are not declared towns are villages. Generally a revenue village is taken as a village along with its hamlets.

4. On the above basis the following towns have been taken in 1951 Census:—

TABLE 48

Class	Name of District.	Towns	Population in 1951		
			Persons	Males	Females
Class I ...	100,000 and above				
Class II ...	50,000 to 100,000				
Class III ...	20,000 to 50,000	Rewa	29,623	16,552	13,071
		Datia	26,447	13,449	12,998
		Satna	20,183	10,666	9,517
Class IV ...	10,000 to 20,000	Chhatarpur	14,110	7,468	6,642
		Tikamgarh	13,429	6,860	6,569
		Panna	12,244	6,396	5,848
Class V ...	5,000 to 10,000	Satna	9,397	4,778	4,619
		Shahdol	9,288	4,964	4,324
		Shahdol	8,175	4,288	3,887
		Satna	6,371	3,230	3,141
		Chhatarpur	6,119	3,115	3,004
		Chhatarpur	5,552	3,028	2,524
		Chhatarpur	5,384	2,721	2,663
		Chhatarpur	5,362	2,752	2,610
		Shahdol	5,254	2,696	2,558
		Datia	5,186	2,786	2,400
Class VI under 5,000		Satna	4,712	2,539	2,173
		Rewa	4,579	2,335	2,254
		Rewa	3,927	1,971	1,956
		Shahdol	3,909	2,034	1,875
		Shahdol	3,835	1,869	1,966
		Shahdol	3,691	1,888	1,803
		Chhatarpur	3,691	1,947	1,744
		Tikamgarh	3,688	1,889	1,799
		Shahdol	3,659	1,786	1,873
		Shahdol	3,651	1,910	1,741
		Chhatarpur	3,643	1,982	1,661
		Panna	3,561	1,842	1,719
		Rewa	3,448	1,732	1,716
		Satna	3,282	1,632	1,650
		Shahdol	3,191	1,669	1,525
		Tikamgarh	3,125	1,637	1,488
		Satna	3,124	1,624	1,500
		Shahdol	3,106	1,613	1,493
		Rewa	3,093	1,573	1,520
		Chhatarpur	2,677	1,401	1,273
		Panna	2,621	1,298	1,323
		Chhatarpur	2,612	1,366	1,246
		Datia	2,545	1,294	1,251
		Rewa	2,326	1,182	1,144
		Rewa	2,313	1,155	1,158
		Rewa	2,304	1,244	1,060
		Shahdol	2,183	1,129	1,054
		Satna	2,149	1,077	1,072
		Satna	2,125	1,074	1,051
		Rewa	2,050	980	1,070
		Rewa	2,033	1,020	1,013
		Satna	2,019	984	1,035
		Shahdol	1,963	993	970
		Satna	1,919	980	939
		Rewa	1,818	988	830
		Datia	1,775	944	831
		Datia	1,772	923	849
		Satna	1,736	876	860
		Panna	1,695	863	832
		Satna	1,678	890	788
		Satna	1,593	779	814
		Shahdol	1,576	793	783
		Panna	1,976	1,014	962
		Rewa	1,273	651	622
		Rewa	1,125	595	530
		Satna	1,077	556	521
		Shahdol	1,072	557	515
		Rewa	863	485	378

5. In 1951, 64 towns are reckoned as towns in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 19 towns in 1941. Following were taken as towns in 1941.

Name of towns	District.
1. Datia	Datia
2. Seondha	Datia
3. Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh
4. Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur
5. Bijawer	Chhatarpur
6. Nowgong	Chhatarpur
7. Malehra	Chhatarpur
8. Maharajpur	Chhatarpur
9. Rajnagar	Chhatarpur
10. Panna	Panna
11. Ajaigarh	Panna
12. Satna	Satna
13. Mailar	Satna
14. Unchehra	Satna
15. Nagod	Satna
16. Rewa	Rewa
17. Govindgarh	Rewa
18. Shahdol	Shahdol
19. Umaria	Shahdol

6. *New towns in 1951 as compared to 1941*:—The following 45 towns which were not reckoned as towns in 1941 have been reckoned as towns in 1951.

1. Indergarh	24. Mauganj
2. Unnao	25. Hanumana
3. Basai	26. Naigarhi
4. Jataa	27. Faikuntapur
5. Newari	28. Semaria
6. Laundi	29. Mangawna
7. Harpalpur	30. Raghunathganj
8. Buxwaha	31. Chak
9. Davendranagar	32. Dabhaura
10. Amanganj	33. Sohagi
11. Pawai	34. Kotma
12. Amarpatan	35. Burhar

13. Sohawal	36. Beohari
14. Ram Nagar	37. Jaitabri
15. Jaso	38. Amarpur
16. Madhogarh	39. Jaisingh Nagar
17. RampurBaghelan	40. Sohagpur
18. Deura	41. Dhanpuri
19. Jaitwara	42. Annuppur
20. Jhukehi	43. Chandia
21. Amdara	44. Pali-Birsinghpur
22. Gurh	45. Manpur
23. Raipur	

7. *Towns In Ancient Period*:—Certain places which were centres of trade and were situated on main lines of communications from North to South have now dwindled into villages of no importance while some of them continue to be Bazars of Local importance.

Bharhut which might have been Bhar-hat or the market town of the Bhars in the fourth century before Christ. It was so important at the time that an important stupa was built here. Now Bhar-hut is a village situated near Satna Railway Station between Bombay and Calcutta on the Bombay Calcutta main line of central railway.

Khajuraho:—Khajuraho in Chhatarpur district south of Mahoba Railway Station on Jhansi and Manikpur Railway Lines of the Central Railway is another important town of the old days. One thousand years old Temples with their marvellous carvings testify to its being an important town on the trade route from North to South. It has a group of old temples in thoroughly good conditions.

Bandhogarh:—In Shahdol district Capital town of the Baghel Maharajas from the 13th Century A. D. Ptolemy mentions it as Palantipyrgon as one of the towns of the Adcisathroi Cunnigham has suggested that this is a Greek rendering of Haya Kshetra the country of the Haihayas. Tradition assigns the early rule of this region to the Baland tribes which give support to the name of the towns to Balandipur and Balantipur.

Orchha:—In Tikamgarh State, Capital of Orchha State, 12 miles from Jhansi city was an important town in the days of the Moghols. Probably Jhansi city did not exist then. With its old Fort palaces and temples it is a village now with 13,429 population.

8. Villages which need classification as towns in the next census.

Towns.	Population in 1951	Reasons for recognition.
1. Teonthar	2,408	It is the head quarter of the tehsil and possesses many Pukka buildings and a regular Bazar. There is a gram Panchayat at Teonthar.
2. Nayagavna near Chitrakot	909	As we all know Chitrakot is a very famous centre of pilgrimage and have an important village called Nayagaon in Vindhya Pradesh territory situated just on one bank of the sacred river on the other bank of which is the U. P. territory. At Nayagaon including Kamta (Rajaula) there is also a Gram-Panchayat. The pili kothi institution is a very famous place at Kamta and practically every day travellers from outside go there for visit. There is a police station at Nayagaon.
3. Kothi	2,329	It was the seat of the Old Kothi State. There is Gram Panchayat established there.
4. Bijuri	732	Both are railway stations and the important markets may be considered for inclusion in the list of towns.
5. Venkatnagar	1,506	
6. Sidhi	820	Sidhi and Majhauili in the Sidhi district may also be considered for inclusion in the list of towns. Sidhi is the Head Quarter of the District.
7. Majhauili	2,201	
8. Kharagpur.	3,649	Kharagpur in Tikamgarh district may also be considered for inclusion.
9. Churhut	1,756	
10. Rampur Naikin	1,511	
11. Waidhan	1,004	

Village Panchayats are being organised in Vindhya Pradesh. The Head Quarter of the village Panchayat may grow in importance slowly and form nucleus of new towns.

9. Variation from 1941:—Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 is 305,910 or 8.56% of the total population living in 64 towns. It has increased by 13.36% from 1941 and 29.34% from 1931. The cause of the increase of urban population are increase in export and import trade. Organisation of the transport services, establishment of flour and oil mills, increase of educational institutions, starting of small and subsidiary industries and important facilities of medical aid and improvement in sanitary conditions of the towns.

TABLE 49

District	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of Urban Population over total population
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	305,910	8.56
Bundelkhand Divn.	1,270,322	129,214	10.17
Datia	164,314	37,725	22.96
Tikamgarh	36,165	20,242	5.53
Chhatarpur	481,140	49,150	10.22
Panna	258,703	22,097	8.54
Baghelkhand Divn.	2,304,358	176,696	7.67
Satna	555,603	61,365	11.04
Rewa	633,706	60,775	9.59
Sidhi	464,302	—	—
Shahdol	650,757	54,556	8.38

11. *Religion in Towns*:—In the total Urban population of Vindhya Pradesh 86·73% are Hindus, 11·53% are Muslims, 1·31% are Jains,

·31 are Christians, ·12% are Sikhs and ·01 are Zorastrians. Districtwise position is as following:—

TABLE 50

Districts	HINDUS				MUSLIMS			
	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district
VINDHYA PRADESH	265,324	137,750	127,574	85·73	35,278	18,859	16,419	11·53
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	108,939	55,651	53,288	84·30	16,758	9,575	7,183	12·97
Datia	33,573	17,230	16,293	88·99	4,106	2,109	1,997	10·88
Tikamgarh	14,812	7,555	7,257	73·17	4,162	2,254	1,898	20·56
Chhatarpur	42,599	22,388	20,211	86·67	4,985	2,538	2,447	10·14
Panna	17,95	58,428	9,527	81·26	3,505	2,664	841	15·86
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	156,385	82,099	74,286	88·51	18,520	9,284	9,236	10·48
Satna	53,800	27,962	25,838	87·67	6,858	3,368	3,490	11·16
Rewa	53,730	28,863	24,917	88·49	6,825	3,485	3,340	11·23
Sidhi			No Urban Population in this district					
Shahdol	48,805	25,274	23,531	89·64	4,837	2,431	2,406	8·87

Districts	SIKHS				JAINS			
	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district
VINDHYA PRADESH	354	195	159	·12	4,014	2,005	2,009	1·31
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	200	119	81	·15	2,712	1,313	1,399	2·09
Datia	22	5	17	·06	7	2	5	·02
Tikamgarh	12	5	7	·06	1,248	557	691	6·17
Chhatarpur	157	104	53	·32	836	443	393	1·70
Panna	9	5	4	·04	621	311	310	2·81
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	154	76	78	·87	1,302	692	610	·74
Satna	64	30	34	·10	544	271	273	·88
Rewa	44	21	23	·07	124	82	42	·20
Sidhi			No Urban Population in this District					
Shahdol	46	25	21	·08	634	339	295	1·16

Districts	CHRISTIANS				ZORASTRIANS			
	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage on the total Urban population of the district
VINDHYA PRADESH	495	443	938	·31	1	1	2	·01
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	320	285	605	·47	---	---	---	---
Datia	---	17	17	·05	---	---	---	---
Tikamgarh	5	3	8	·04	---	---	---	---
Chattarpur	310	263	573	1·17	---	---	---	---
Panna	5	2	7	·03	---	---	---	---
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	175	158	333	·19	1	1	2	·01
Satna	54	45	99	·16	---	---	---	---
Rewa	2	---	2	·01	---	---	---	---
Sidhi	---	---	No Urban Population in this district	---	---	---	---	---
Shahdol	119	113	232	·42	1	1	2	·01

12. *Scheduled castes and Tribes*:—In the total urban population of Vindhya Pradesh there are 27,153 scheduled castes and 9298 scheduled tribes. Their percentage on the total urban population in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Scheduled castes 8·87%
Scheduled tribes 3·04%

In District Urban population their percentage is as following:—

TABLE 51

Districts	Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
	Persons	Percentage on total urban population	Persons	Percentage on total urban population
VINDHYA PRADESH	27,154	8·88	9,296	3·04
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	15,178	11·75	4,231	3·27
Datia	3,754	9·95	1,145	3·04
Tikamgarh	2,595	12·82	1,491	7·37
Chhatarpur	6,556	13·34	182	·37
Panna	2,273	10·29	1,413	6·39
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	11,976	6·78	5,065	2·06
Satna	5,858	9·55	1,089	1·77
Rewa	3,721	6·12	12	·02
Sidhi	---	No Urban towns in this district	---	---
Shahdol	2,397	4·39	3,964	7·27

Literacy in the Urban Areas:—Literacy in the urban areas is higher than in rural areas as facilities of education in the urban areas are greater than in rural areas. The percentage in the district is as following:—

TABLE 52

Districts	Percentage of literacy in the urban area as a whole in the district.
VINDHYA PRADESH	19·72
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	17·58
Datia	15·88
Tikamgarh	10·23
Chhatarpur	19·64
Panna	22·65
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	21·29
Satna	21·94
Rewa	22·37
Sidhi	No-towns in this district.
Shahdol	19·39

CHAPTER III

Section II

URBAN POPULATION

General Distribution and Distribution Among Towns Classified by Size of Urban Population.

1. There are 64 towns in Vindhya Pradesh in the 1951 Census. Average population per town is 4,780 persons in Vindhya Pradesh.

Datia district has the largest average number of persons per town. The average for Datia district is 7,545 persons per town. Number of towns in Datia district is 5. Tikamgarh district has 3 towns and the average number of persons per town comes to 6,747. Chhatarpur has 9 towns and the average population per town is 5,461 persons. Panna district has 5 towns and the average population per town is 4,419 persons. Satna district has 14 towns and the average population per town is 4,383 persons. Rewa district has 14 towns and the average population per town is 4,341 persons. Shahdol district has 14 towns and the average population per town is 3,894 persons.

In Bundelkhand 10.17% of the total population of Bundelkhand live in towns and in Baghelkhand 7.67% of the total population of Baghelkhand live in towns. In Bundelkhand districts the majority of the Urban population live in the towns of over 5,000 while in Baghelkhand district the majority or nearly half of the total Urban population live in villages below 5,000 population.

2. The following towns in Vindhya Pradesh have Municipal Boards.

TABLE 53

Towns	Population of 1951	Population of 1941	Percentage of increase
1. Datia	26,447	22,086	19.75
2. Tikamgarh	13,429	16,112	16.65
3. Chhatarpur	14,110	13,210	6.81
4. Nowgong	5,552	5,999	7.45
5. Panna	12,244	13,375	8.46
6. Satna	20,183	11,575	74.37
7. Maihar	9,397	8,495	10.62
8. Rewa	29,623	26,008	10.05
9. Shahdol	9,288	6,753	37.54
10. Umariya	8,175	6,842	19.48
11. Maharajpur	5,362	5,195	3.21

The Municipal affairs of every municipal town are controlled by an elected Committee having one of its elected member as Chairman. The Municipal Committee is helped by a Secre-

tary as an Executive Officer. The Secretary is appointed or removed by the order of the Commissioner. No Municipal Committee is able to meet all its expenditure by its own income. The Government subsidises their expenditure by annual grants from the State exchequer.

Sanitation of the municipal towns is under the Health Officers paid from the Government's Medical and Health Department who work under the Director of Public Health and Medical services. Health officers are posted at. 1. Rewa, 2. Satna 3. Sohagpur 4. Sidhi 5. Maihar 6. Nagod 7. Panna 8. Chhatarpur 9. Tikamgarh.

There are sanitary Inspectors in important towns. They are subordinate to Health Officers and are paid from the Director of Health and Medical Service's budget.

Sweepers are engaged in every Municipal town in sufficient numbers to clean the streets and latrines and are paid from the Municipal Budget. They earn additional wages from private employments as cleaners of latrines of houses in the towns. No town in Vindhya Pradesh has water works. There are no properly designed drainage system in any town. Almost all the towns which were Capitals of the old big States have electricity and have Hospitals, or dispensaries and High Schools.

Area and density of Municipal towns is as following:—

TABLE 54

Towns	Area in sq. mile	Density per sq. mile
1. Datia	27.45	963
2. Tikamgarh	2.13	6,305
3. Chhatarpur	6.25	2,258
4. Panna	31.25	392
5. Nowgong	7.2	771
6. Satna	4.4	4,587
7. Rewa	2.6	11,393
8. Maihar	1.9	4,946
9. Shahdol	1.7	5,464
10. Umariya	10.1	809
11. Maharajpur	8.95	599

3. Sex ratio in urban areas is as following of each district.

TABLE 55

Districts	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males
VINDHYA PRADESH	159,305	146,605	920
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	66,978	62,236	929
Datia	19,396	18,329	945
Tikamgarh	10,386	9,856	949
Chhatarpur	25,783	23,367	907
Panna	11,413	10,684	936
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	92,327	84,369	914
Satna	31,685	29,680	937
Rewa	32,453	28,322	873
Sidhi	....	....	....
Shahdol	28,189	26,367	935

TABLE 56

Districts	Married per 1,000 in the urban area in the following age group									
	5 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 54	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	138	205	577	883	868	881	874	770	829	559
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	106	140	502	838	833	839	838	746	767	591
Datia	41.28	168.83	483.05	925.07	846.42	870.77	847.46	759.26	672.84	543.48
Tikamgarh	351.93	151.11	447.06	792.68	848.48	715.12	871.43	643.66	850.47	650.60
Chhatarpur	77.41	134.98	554.84	739.25	820.40	836.86	816.12	779.87	760.71	701.22
Panna	67.38	101.45	455.96	913.98	825.30	904.49	848.48	737.70	842.59	413.04
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	162	252	630	916	891	911	902	788	877	536
Satna	214.29	314.00	662.77	929.44	894.27	938.74	919.19	827.99	897.89	542.22
Rewa	164.54	233.85	617.91	904.28	866.66	885.65	891.48	763.93	844.07	585.82
Sidhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shahdol	94.10	200.00	612.97	912.75	913.63	900.45	897.64	773.29	891.89	462.31

Number for every religion per 1,000 of urban population living in towns is as following in each district.

TABLE 57

Districts	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Zorastrians	Muslims	Christians	Other tribal and Non-tribal
1. Datia	889.94	.58	.19	....	108.84	.45	....
2. Tikamgarh	731.75	.59	61.65	....	205.61	.49	....
3. Chhatarpur	866.71	3.19	17.01	....	101.42	11.66	....
4. Panna	812.55	.41	28.10	....	158.62	.32	....
5. Satna	876.72	1.04	8.87	....	111.76	1.61	....
6. Rewa	884.90	.73	2.04	....	112.30	.03	....
7. Sidhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8. Shahdol	894.58	.84	11.62	.03	88.68	4.25	....

CHAPTER III
Section III
URBAN POPULATION
GROWTH.

1. In 1951 the urban population in Vindhya Pradesh is 305,910 persons as compared to 269,861 in 1941. There is an increase of 36,049 persons or 13.36% in the decade. During the last 5 years the urban population has increased by 93,372 persons or by 43.93%. The increase during the last decade of 36,049 persons has been the largest as compared to the other four decades from 1901.

The mean decennial growth in urban population during 1941-50, 1931-40 and 1921-30 has been 12.52, 13.17, 10.41 respectively. The growth appears to be steady.

Satna and Shahdol have recorded a mean decennial growth of 23.93 and 20.34 respectively during the last decade.

Shahdol and Satna are the only two districts which have the 4/5 of the total Railway line of Vindhya Pradesh running through them. In both the districts the towns are growing as the export and import trade grows in Shahdol district. Lime and lime stone in Satna district and forest produce in both the districts are collected and exported.

The urban population in Tikamgarh and Panna districts has decreased by 7.67% during the last decade. The old Capital towns of these States though from the Head Quarters of the two districts have shown a decline.

Sidhi district the Head Quarter of which is Sidhi. Sidhi is about 100 miles from the nearest Railway Station has no town. Village Sidhi where the Head Quarter of the district is located has been declared as a notified area. The construction of a bridge on the Sone and other small rivers on the Rewa-Sidhi road has now established all the year round communication between the district Head Quarter and the Capital of the State. The occupation of 99% of the population of the bigger villages has been recorded as agriculture so none could be classed as a town but the bigger villages such as Churahat, Rampur, Sidhi, Waidhan on the main road from Rewa to Singrauli may develop in future as fit to be recognised as towns by the next census.

2. **DENSITY**:—Density per sq. miles in the urban area of Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 is 929 persons per sq. mile. There has been a steady growth in the density per sq. mile during the

last 30 years from about 11 to 13 persons per sq. mile in every decade. Urban area in district Tikamgarh has the largest density as it is 1,730 persons per sq. mile. Next comes Satna district with 1,461 persons per sq. mile and then is Rewa district having 1,360 persons per sq. mile in the urban area. Panna district has the lowest density of urban area having 383 persons living per sq. mile.

3. Increase in the Urban population is greater than in the rural population during the last decade as in urban population the increase is 13.36% and in rural population the increase is 5.55%. In Vindhya Pradesh density in Urban area is 929 persons per sq. mile as compared to 140 persons per sq. mile in the rural area.

In Satna district the increase in population in the urban population is 27.18%, while the rural population has increased by only 2.47%. Similarly in Shahdol district the increase in the urban population during the last decade is 22.64% as compared to 8.34%, increase in the rural population. Similarly increase during the last decade in the urban population of Datia district is 17.98%, while the rural population of Datia district during the last decade has decreased by 3.63%. In Tikamgarh district though the rural population has increased during the last decade by 3.86% its urban population has decreased by 7.67%. Similar is the position in Panna district. Its rural population has increased during the decade by 5.37% and its urban population has decreased by 7.06%. In district Rewa the urban population during the last decade has increased by 10.54% and the rural population has increased by 7.81% only. In Chhatarpur district during the last decade the urban population has increased by 10.52% while the rural population has increased by only 2.96%.

The above facts show that population in Urban areas is increasing at a greater pace than the population in the rural areas. The development of roads and facilities of communications, increase of productions and so increase of exports, increase of imports on account of increased demand for consumers goods by increase of population and increase of trade all naturally lead to increase in the urban population of the State. Only insignificant increase in the urban population can be accounted for by

improvement in sanitation and Medical and Health services during the decade. The real cause of the increase in the urban population is the exodus from villages to the towns.

4. Occupied houses in 1951 in all towns (Municipal and Non-Municipal areas) are 69,857 as compared to 52,094 in 1941. Houses have grown in towns. In Municipal areas the construction of house is controlled by Municipal laws, In Non-Municipal towns the construction of houses is controlled by the Tehsildars. The construction of houses in Non-Municipal towns is without any plan or system. Buildings in the towns are generally constructed of bricks or stones. There are flat roofs or tiled roofs. Corrugated iron sheets are used generally for godowns. In houses meant for living or for shops corrugated iron sheets are not used. The scheduled castes make their houses on the outer

fringe of the towns. Muslims have their own Mohallas where they generally make their houses.

5. Displaced Persons In Urban Area.

Out of the total population of 14,837 of displaced persons, 10,688 are enumerated in the urban areas. Of them 5,702 are in the urban area of Bundelkhand division and 4,986 in the urban area of Bahgelkhand division. Bundelkhand district of Panna has 97, Chhatarpur 177, Tikamgarh 441, and Datia 4,987 displaced persons in the urban area. Baghelkhand district of Satna has 2,507, Shahdol 1,601, Rewa 878 and Sidhi nil displaced persons.

Size and composition of family households in urban area is discussed in Chapter VI section 3.

CHAPTER III

Section IV

MOVEMENT

1. Physical movement or immigration and emigration of urban population is discussed in this Chapter.

Tables which contain informations about this Chapter are the following:—

- (1) Table D-IV Migrants
- (2) Subsidiary table 1.4 Immigration
- (3) Subsidiary table 1.5 Emigration
- (4) Subsidiary table 1.6 Migration between the State and other parts of India.

(5) Subsidiary table 1.7 Variation in Natural Population.

2. Information about emigration and immigration for towns has not been separately sorted. So no figures can be given as to the number of the people who during the decade have gone out of the towns and similarly of those who have settled in the towns coming from villages. From general information it may be noted that the towns have absorbed 90% of the immigrants in Vindhya Pradesh. Emigration from towns is negligible. Only very few educated young unemployed people who might have found out a better opening outside might have migrated from Vindhya Pradesh.

CHAPTER III

Section V

NATURAL INCREASES: BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1. The first factor in the growth of the Urban population *i.e.* emigration has been discussed in the previous section. The second factor in the growth of the urban population namely the excess of births over deaths or the natural increase is discussed here.

2. Total 1951 urban population 8,258 of age group 0 to 10 is the number of children born during the decade to the urban population 269,861 persons of 1941 in Vindhya Pradesh. So the birth rate per 1000 persons urban for the decade comes to 30.64. Total of the age group 0-10 urban male is 4,264. The birth rate of male children per 1000 total male urban population comes to 30.64. Total of the age group 0-10 of urban female is 3994. Birth rate of female children per 1000 of total urban female population comes to 30.56 for the decade.

Urban birth rate for each district is as following:—

TABLE No. 58

Name of Districts	Average birth rate per 1000 urban population for the decade	Average birth rate for the decade per	
		1000 males urban	1000 females urban
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	29.1	29.2	29.0
Datia	30.43	31.4	32.0
Tikamgarh	23.0	23.6	22.4
Chhatarpur	31.1	32.1	29.9
Panna	27.8	26.2	29.5
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	31.8	31.8	31.8
Satna	31.2	30.9	31.4
Rewa	31.2	31.3	31.2
Sidhi	—	No towns in this district	
Shahdol	33.3	33.4	33.2

TABLE No. 59

Name of Districts	Urban population of females per every 1,000 urban males
VINDHYA PRADESH	920
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	929
Datia	945
Tikamgarh	949
Chhatarpur	907
Panna	936
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	94
Satna	937
Rewa	873
Sidhi	Nil
Shahdol	935

3. The above is the position about the population in general now we shall see the sex ratio in the productive ages.

Ages from 15 years to 45 years for females and from 20 to 50 for males may be taken as the reproductive ages. Sex ratio in these age groups for Vindhya Pradesh and for the districts is as following:—

In Vindhya Pradesh Urban area in the reproductive age group (15 to 45 for females and 20 to 50 for males) there are 969 females for every 1000 males.

In the reproductive age group the number of males and females is as following in the Urban areas of the districts:—

TABLE No. 60

State and Districts	Females of 15-45 age per 1000 males of 20-50 age in urban areas	Females per 1000 males at all ages in urban area
VINDHYA PRADESH	969	894
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	978	896
Datia	1,178	972
Tikamgarh	1,006	916
Chhatarpur	851	806
Panna	953	978
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	962	965
Satna	1,001	941
Rewa	958	833
Sidhi	Nil	Nil
Shahdol.	926	909

The above figures show that in district Datia and Tikamgarh the number of females in the reproductive age group is more than the males. In District Satna it is equal. In Districts Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Shahdol it is less than the males. At all ages the number of females is also less than the males.

4. Early marriages in the Urban area are common inspite of the early marriage Prevention Law. There are 5256 married males below the age of 15 and there are 7069 females married below the age of 15. Figures for district are as following:—

TABLE No. 61

	Number of married		Number of widows below 15
	Males below 15	Females below 15	
VINDHYA PRADESH	5,256	7,069	183
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,618	1,996	132
Datia	186	661	93
Tikamgarh	788	334	9
Chhatarpur	450	726	---
Panna	194	275	30
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	3,608	5,104	51
Satna	1,731	2,318	21
Rewa	1,265	1,561	20
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	600	1,276	10

TABLE No. 62

	From 10% sample urban			
	Total urban of age 15-34		Total of married urban age 15-34	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VINDHYA PRADESH	5,601	4,952	4,025	4,367
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	2,290	2,075	1,516	1,740
Datia	647	672	419	604
Tikamgarh	368	336	244	253
Chhatarpur	916	703	628	552
Panna	359	364	225	331
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	3,311	2,877	2,509	2,627
Satna	1,071	1,051	839	982
Rewa	1210	937	882	839
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	1030	889	788	806
			% of col. 3 over I	% of col. 4 over II
			(5)	(6)
VINDHYA PRADESH	....	....	71.86	88.19
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	....	....	66.20	83.86
Datia	....	....	64.76	89.88
Tikamgarh	....	....	66.30	75.30
Chhatarpur	....	....	68.56	78.52
Panna	....	....	62.67	90.94
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	....	....	75.77	91.07
Satna	....	....	78.34	93.43
Rewa	....	....	72.89	89.54
Sidhi	....	....	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	....	....	76.50	90.66

From the, above figures it appears that in Urban areas large number of both males and females marry at a higher age than 15 years in Bundelkhand districts as compared to Baghelkhand districts, this is due to the healthier climate of Bundelkhand, the local customs and the absence of tribes in that area.

CHAPTER III

Section VI

LIVELIHOOD PATTERNS

1. Total Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh is 305,910 persons and is distributed among the eight livelihood classes as following:—

TABLE No. 63

	Livelihood-Classes							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
VINDHYA PRADESH	59,136	8,260	19,647	1,411	49,512	56,341	11,610	99,993
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	22,575	2,682	6,885	855	22,234	24,088	2,421	47,474
Datia	8,705	606	1,017	376	4,253	9,971	252	12,545
Tikamgarh	4,192	309	1,056	162	2,536	3,653	319	8,015
Chhatarpur	6,785	1,404	3,465	204	12,784	7,302	1,300	15,906
Panna	2,893	363	1,347	113	2,661	3,162	550	11,008
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	36,561	5,578	12,762	556	27,278	32,253	9,189	52,519
Satna	10,204	1,166	3,574	246	12,962	11,377	4,318	17,518
Rewa	10,615	3,313	4,147	183	6,656	11,427	914	23,520
Sidhi	No towns in this district							
Shahdol	15,742	1,099	5,041	127	7,660	9,449	3,957	11,481

2. Main occupation of the Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh is non-agricultural. Out of every 10,000 persons in Urban area 7,108 persons or 71.08% depend on non-agricultural occupations. 1,619 persons out of every 10,000 living in towns depend on production other than cultivation. 1,842 persons out of every 10,000 persons living in towns depend on commerce *i.e.* total population depending on livelihood Class VI is 56,341 or 25.9% of the total population depending on non-agricultural occupations. Total population of transport

workers in towns in Livelihood Class VII in Vindhya Pradesh is 11,610 or 5.3% of the total population depending on non-agricultural occupations. Total population in towns depending on livelihood Class VIII of "Other services and miscellaneous sources" in Vindhya Pradesh is 99,993 or 46.0% of the total population depending on non-agricultural occupations.

Urban population in livelihood Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, or agricultural occupations is in very small percentages as in towns agricultural occupations are not available.

3. The number of self supporting persons with the earning and non-earning dependents for every 10,000 population of all non-agricultural classes in the urban area of the district is given below:—

TABLE No. 64

Districts	Number per 10,000 of all non-agricultural classes		Number of dependents per each self supporting persons
	Self supporting	Dependent	
VINDHYA PRADESH.	3,337	6,663	2.0
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,235	6,765	2.1
Datia	3,062	6,938	2.3
Tikamgarh	3,109	6,891	2.2
Chhatarpur	3,344	6,656	2.0
Panna	3,375	6,625	2.0
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,418	6,582	1.9
Satna	3,209	6,791	2.1
Rewa	3,678	6,322	1.7
Sidhi	....	No towns in this district	....
Shahdol	3,376	6,624	1.9

Number of dependents for every self supporting persons in non-agricultural occupations in Urban area is least in Rewa and largest in Datia.

4. In Vindhya Pradesh 20,254 persons 16,920 males and 3,334 females of the Urban population are employed in Production other than cultivation. Of these only 211 persons 203 males and 8 females are engaged as employers and 3,538 persons 3,151 males and 387 females are engaged as employees and 16,505 persons or 13,566 males and 2,939 females are employed as independent workers. In Commerce or Livelihood Class VI 16,557 persons 13,975 males and 2,582 females of the Urban population are employed. Of these 650 persons or 649 males and 1 female are engaged as employers and 1,228 persons or 1,202 males and 26 females are engaged as employees and 14,679 persons 12,124 males and 2,555 females are employed as Independent workers. In Transport of Livelihood Class VII 5,845 persons or 5,004 males and 841 females of the Urban population are employed. Amongst them only 16 persons or 15 males and 1 female are engaged as employers and 2,217 persons or 2,163 males and 54 females are engaged as employees and 3,612 persons or 2,826 males and 786 females are employed as Independent workers. In services and miscellaneous sources or Livelihood Class VIII 27,258 persons or 21,821 males and 5,437 females are employed. Of these 14 persons or 13 males and 1 female are employers and 17,563 persons or 14,529 males and 3,034 females are engaged as employees and 9,681 persons or 7,279 males and 2,402 females are employed as Independent workers.

5. The number of employers in Urban area of Vindhya Pradesh is 893 persons. Their number in Urban area of every Division and District is as following:—

TABLE No. 65

Districts	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	117	109	8
Datia	34	28	6
Tikamgarh	....	....	....
Chhatarpur	....	....	....
Panna	83	81	2
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	776	772	4
Satna	141	138	3
Rewa	571	570	1
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	64	64	Nil

6. The number of employees in the Urban areas in the Divisions and Districts are as following:—

TABLE No. 66

Districts	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH.	24,879	21,352	3,527
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	11,772	9,049	2,723
Datia	2,741	2,232	509
Tikamgarh	1,948	1,556	392
Chhatarpur	3,423	2,206	1,217
Panna	3,660	3,055	605
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	13,107	12,303	804
Satna	5,289	5,031	258
Rewa	6,008	5,590	418
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	1,810	1,682	128

The number of employees in District Rewa Urban area is 6,008. Mostly they are workers in the Government Offices. All the main Government Offices in Vindhya Pradesh are situated in district Rewa or Rewa town. The employees in district Satna are the employees in the railways at Railway Stations Satna Maihar, Unchehra, Jukehi and Jaitwara etc and the labourers in the lime kilns at Maihar and Satna and red ochre mine at Jaitwara and Match factory at Unchehra towns are classed as employees. The employees in district Panna and Chhatarpur are the labourers in the Diamond mines and Government servants and in Chhatarpur district the labourers in Railways are also classed as employees. The employees in district Shahdol Urban area are mostly the workers in the Railways and Government Offices and the labourers in the Shellac factory at Umaria town are also classed as employees. Colliery areas except in Umaria are situated outside Municipal areas.

7. The number of Independent workers in the Urban areas of the districts are as following :—

TABLE No. 67

Districts	Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH.	45,636	36,730	8,906
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	18,238	15,015	3,223
Datia	5,488	4,951	537
Tikamgarh	2,427	2,190	237
Chhatarpur	8,109	6,012	2,097
Panna	2,214	1,862	352
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	27,398	21,715	5,683
Satna	9,025	7,105	1,920
Rewa	9,322	7,351	1,971
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	9,051	7,259	1,792

8. The main factor to influence the National dividend of a State is the size of its working population for though the whole population enjoys the fruits of the National production, it is only a section, those in the working ages, that is responsible for the total production. The total number of workers in age group 15 to 60 in the Urban population of Vindhya Pradesh is 182,770 or 60% of the total Urban population. Districtwise figures are as following :—

TABLE No. 68

Districts	Total urban population	Number in the age group 15-60 urban	Percentage on the total population
VINDHYA PRADESH.	305,910	182,770	59.75
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	129,214	67,500	52.25
Datia	37,725	22,550	59.79
Tikamgarh	20,242	12,280	60.66
Chhatarpur	49,150	29,610	60.24
Panna	22,097	13,070	59.19
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	176,696	105,260	59.57
Satna	61,365	35,410	57.70
Rewa	60,775	37,070	61.00
Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahdol	54,556	32,780	60.08

Number in the working age group 15-60 is greater than the number of self supporting persons in the Urban population which shows that all the persons of the working age group 15-60 are not self supporting. The total number of persons of working age 15-60 is 182,770 and the number of self supporting is 98,408 i.e. only 53.84% of the working age people or only 32.17% of the total Urban population or self supporting.

CHAPTER III

Section VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. "The modern city in Asia is of peculiar significance because it is the diffusion centre of Western traits. The city is where social change begins where the specialization talent and organization necessary for originating and executing new ideas are available. City development is therefore a good index of past economic progress and a safe augury of new progress to come. In many ways what is happening in the city today is what will be happening to all India in the future."^{*1}

"Apart from biological inheritance an individual's residence and environment determine to a great extent the specific personality trait that any person may acquire. In determining the personality of individuals or communities a classification of any given unit of population on the basis of residence and environment becomes important. Rural life and urban life

present sharp contrast all over the world and the contrast is perhaps sharpest in India. A rural population is predominantly agricultural in its occupation has a low density per sq. mile and enjoys a high social and cultural stability arising out of cultural and ethnic continuity and homogeneity. All the traditional moves of culture are strongly preserved in a rural society, promoting conservatism which offers the most resistance to reform and innovation. For these reasons a detailed classification of the population on the basis of residential characteristics becomes necessary in any demographic analysis."² It is through the towns that the new ideas and new ways emerge to the villages. Other States have been more fortunate in their growth of Urban population during the last decade. The growth of Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh and other States has been as following:—

TABLE No. 69.

States.	Number of Cities of over 1 Lac population in 1951.	Total urban population in 1951.	Percentage of Urban over the total population.
Vindhya Pradesh	Nil.	305,910	8.6
Uttar Pradesh	16	8,625,699	13.6
Madhya Pradesh	2	2,877,339	13.5
Bombay	8	11,170,340	31.1
Madras	13	11,183,734	19.6
Behar	5	2,704,731	6.7
West Bengal	7	6,153,263	24.8
Orissa	1	594,070	4.1
Travancore-Cochin	2	1,488,292	16.0
Madhya Bharat	3	1,441,231	18.1
Hyderabad	2	3,476,159	18.6
Mysore	3	2,178,727	24.0
Rajasthan	3	2,649,367	17.3
India	65	61,825,214	17.3

*1 Kingslay Davis. The Population of India and Pakistan.

2. S. Chandrashekher's "Population of India"?

TABLE No. 70.

Country.	Year.	Percentage of Urban population (living in towns and cities of 5,000 and over population) over the total population of the Country.
Australia	1939	71.2
Newzealand	1941	52.5
Japan	1935	64.5
India	1941	12.3
Great Britain	1931	81.7
Germany	1939	57.4
France	1936	41.7
Sweden	1940	35.9
Greece	1937	33.1
Poland	1931	22.8
United States	1940	52.7
Canada	1941	43.0

2. Increase in the population of cities in the neighbouring States during the last decade.

TABLE No. 71.

Name of neighbouring States.	Name of City.	Population in 1951.	Percentage of increase over 1941 population.	
Madhya Pradesh.	1. Nagpur	449,099	48.73%	
	2. Jubbulpore	256,998	44.11%	
	Uttar Pradesh	3. Kanpur	705,383	44.75%
		4. Lucknow	496,861	28.33%
	5. Agra	375,665	32.21%	
	6. Banaras	355,777	35.23%	
	7. Allahabad	332,295	27.50%	
	8. Meerut	233,183	37.74%	
	9. Bareilly	208,083	7.99%	
	10. Moradabad	161,854	13.65%	
	11. Saharanpur	148,435	37.11%	
	12. Dehra Dun	144,216	84.35%	
	13. Aligarh	141,618	25.71%	
	14. Rampur	134,277	50.33%	
	15. Gorakhpur	132,436	33.80%	
	16. Jhansi	127,365	23.35%	
	17. Mathura	105,773	31.34%	
	18. Shahjahanpur	104,835	4.84%	
Madhya Bharat	19. Indore	310,859	52.61%	
	20. Gwalior	241,577	32.38%	
	21. Ujjain	129,817	59.73%	

3. Growth of towns in Vindhya Pradesh is generally due to internal migration from the rural areas and from migration from neighbouring States to the town in Vindhya Pradesh. Birth rate in the urban area is generally lower than the rural area and death rate is generally higher in urban area than in the rural area, so it is generally the migration which increase the population of towns.

"Migration on a large scale from the country side to the cities appears to have been a universal accompaniment of industrialisation in recent times, in all those countries where a repaid expansion of manufacturing and commerce has taken place. In some cases the internal movement has been accompanied by heavy immigration from abroad.*

4. Proportion of females per 1,000 males is not so low in Vindhya Pradesh towns as in other States which shows that the proportion of immigrants from villages in towns is not so high as in the urban area of the other States.

TABLE No. 72.

States.	Number of females per 1,000 males in the Urban population.
Vindhya Pradesh	929
Uttar Pradesh	820
Madhya Pradesh	925
Madhya Bharat	904
Madras	989
Travancore Cochin	981
Orissa	881
Bhopal	891

5. Literacy.—Percentage of Literacy in the Urban area as compared to the rural area is high in Vindhya Pradesh as in all other States.

TABLE No. 73.

States.	Percentage of Literacy in Urban area.	Percentage of Literacy in Rural area.
Vindhya Pradesh	19.72	4.81
Uttar Pradesh	29.97	7.76
Madhya Bharat	33.05	6.75
Bombay	40.61	16.86
Orissa	37.51	14.88
Assam	50.27	16.52
Tripura	40.23	13.76
Rajasthan	24.7	4.9
West Bengal	45.2	17.7

*United Nations Economic and Social Council's report of Population Commission 1950 Page 111.

6. Towns provide non-agricultural occupations and that is the attraction for the landless cultivators and landless labourers to migrate to

towns. The division of the Urban Population into agricultural and non-agricultural occupations is as following in Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE No. 74.

Districts.	Towns	Popula- tion of towns.	Percentage of the total population (employed in Livelihood Classes).				
			Total I to IV.	V	VI	VII	VIII
Datia	1. Datia	26,447	15.32	12.33	31.57	.72	40.06
	2. Seondha	5,186	51.93	11.47	14.33	.05	22.21
	3. Unnao	2,545	57.64	9.55	14.30	.16	18.35
	4. Basai	1,775	51.66	8.28	23.50	3.10	13.46
	5. Indergarh	1,772	88.94	.40	5.47	....	5.19
Tikamgarh	6. Tikamgarh	13,429	14.60	11.27	20.92	2.08	51.14
	7. Jatara	3,688	64.40	10.11	11.55	.54	13.40
	8. Newari	3,125	44.26	20.80	13.38	.64	2.92
Chhatarpur	9. Chhatarpur	14,110	20.54	15.01	17.34	2.74	44.37
	10. Bijawer	6,119	10.95	15.17	19.90	3.60	50.38
	11. Nowgong	5,552	8.16	9.06	26.73	8.03	48.02
	12. Garhi Malehra	5,384	16.42	69.69	3.25	.80	9.84
	13. Maharaipur	5,362	18.80	70.16	3.80	.17	7.09
	14. Rajnagar	3,691	37.31	26.61	9.73	.95	25.41
	15. Laundi	3,643	80.40	3.79	4.53	....	11.28
	16. Harpalpur	2,677	6.17	6.80	36.79	6.01	44.23
	17. Buxwaha	2,612	56.47	16.04	10.15	....	17.34
Panna	18. Panna	12,244	9.36	13.65	12.14	3.03	61.82
	19. Ajaigarh	3,561	15.22	10.53	16.85	2.64	54.76
	20. Pawai	2,621	49.41	14.99	12.40	.08	23.12
	21. Davendra Nagar	1,976	44.84	2.48	24.39	2.28	26.01
	22. Amanganj	1,695	49.97	10.21	15.81	2.24	21.77
Satna	23. Satna	20,183	7.01	16.04	22.74	17.11	37.03
	24. Maihar	9,397	14.32	32.85	20.17	4.68	27.98
	25. Unchehra	6,371	25.22	31.35	14.50	2.29	26.64
	26. Nagod	4,712	24.45	29.27	17.08	1.53	27.67
	27. Madhogarh	3,282	33.33	17.92	16.30	.73	31.72
	28. Amarpatan	3,124	33.77	24.26	27.59	.35	14.03
	29. Rampur	2,149	55.00	12.75	12.24	....	20.01
	30. Ramnagar	2,125	41.13	14.55	19.35	.05	24.52
	31. Sohawal	2,019	38.14	22.69	5.40	1.58	32.19

TABLE No. 74.—(Contd.)

Districts.	Towns.	Popula- tion of towns.	Percentage of the total population employed in Livelihood Classes.				
			Total I to IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Satna	32. Deora	1,919	41·90	12·87	17·93	—	27·30
	33. Jhukehi	1,726	90·32	1·27	2·65	1·39	4·37
	34. Jaitwara	1,678	27·53	21·27	22·11	2·92	26·17
	35. Jaso	1,593	70·31	13·06	2·07	·19	14·37
	36. Amdara	1,077	68·15	3·62	17·55	5·66	5·01
	Rewa	37. Rewa	29,623	7·35	11·83	17·70	2·50	60·62
38. Mauganj		4,579	60·76	5·70	15·79	·17	17·58
39. Gurh		3,927	60·68	12·86	13·95	·10	12·40
40. Govindgarh		3,448	20·94	17·52	13·40	3·39	44·77
41. Baikunthpur		3,093	44·52	15·32	21·60	·10	18·46
42. Mangawan		2,326	23·26	24·38	33·49	·09	18·79
43. Semaria		2,313	62·78	9·51	12·80	—	14·92
44. Dabhaura		2,304	80·86	—	7·55	—	11·59
45. Naigarhi		2,050	60·49	9·95	10·93	·05	18·59
46. Raipur		2,033	73·49	3·34	13·43	—	9·74
47. Hanumana		3,818	18·43	7·48	56·05	1·82	16·23
48. Raghunathganj		1,273	52·24	—	47·76	—	—
49. Sohagi		1,125	86·93	1·87	7·91	—	3·29
50. Chak		863	28·74	10·54	37·20	·70	22·83
Sidhi	No town	in this district					
Shahdol	51. Shahdol	9,288	17·79	4·65	18·49	28·70	30·37
	52. Umaria	8,175	10·91	50·86	13·87	6·29	18·07
	53. Burhar	5,254	20·80	8·81	35·04	3·10	32·24
	54. Beohari	3,909	61·40	6·55	22·00	·33	9·72
	55. Chandia	3,835	83·42	3·52	4·77	—	8·29
	56. Kotma	3,691	22·68	6·04	27·93	2·25	41·10
	57. Jaitahri	3,659	40·72	4·26	26·68	1·64	26·70
	58. Annuppur	3,651	60·31	7·27	13·97	5·92	12·54
	59. Pali Birsinghpur	3,194	21·57	26·27	20·82	7·48	23·86
	60. Sohagpur	3,106	86·45	·96	1·71	·10	10·78
	61. Manpur	2,183	56·30	3·16	12·92	—	27·62
	62. Jaisinghnagar	1,963	92·00	3·47	1·27	—	3·26
	63. Dhanpuri	1,576	59·90	35·15	2·73	—	2·22
	64. Amarapur	1,072	83·12	1·12	12·03	—	3·73

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CHAPTER IV

Section I

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Preliminary Remarks

In this Chapter the relative proportion of different Agricultural classes, number of their self supporting persons and dependents, their secondary means of Livelihood and progress of cultivation co-related to growth of general population is discussed. The Statistics relevant to this Chapter will be found in the following tables and Subsidiary tables.

ALL INDIA TABLE B-I & B-II

SUBSIDIARY TABLES 4th SERIES

CHAPTER IV

Section II

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS

(Subsidiary table 4.1)

1. Total number of persons depending on Agricultural occupations in Vindhya Pradesh is 3,114,364 or 87.12% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

Ratio of the population depending on agriculture in Vindhya Pradesh with the total population of Vindhya Pradesh compares as following with the ratio of the population depending on agriculture in other states with the total population of that State.

TABLE No. 75

States	Ratio
Vindhya Pradesh	87%
Uttar Pradesh	74%
Madhya Pradesh	76%
Bihar	86%
Rajasthan	71%
Punjab	63%
Bombay	61%
Madras	65%
Orissa	79%

Agricultural classes form the main population of the rural areas. Of the total rural population 3,268,780 persons of Vindhya Pradesh 3,025,910 persons or 93% depend on agricultural occupations. Of the total urban population 305,910 persons in Vindhya Pradesh 88,454 persons or 29% depend on agricultural occupations.

2. Agricultural Classes and Religion

Hindus form 97% of the agricultural classes of Vindhya Pradesh. Muslims are 3% of the agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh. Jains, Christians, Sikhs and Zorastrians are not agriculturists in Vindhya Pradesh. They all belong to occupations of trade, Commerce, Transport or service class. In Bundelkhand division 84% of the total population depend on

agriculture while in Baghelkhand division 89% depend on agriculture. In district Sidhi of Baghelkhand division 96% depend on agriculture. It is a district the nearest part of which is more than 100 miles from any railway station and its distant parts are more than 160 miles from the railway station. It has no other occupation but agriculture. In Datia district only 78% depend on agriculture. Datia district being traversed by railway line and being adjacent to Jhansi and Gwalior cities has some industries and occupations other than agriculture. Shahdol, Rewa and Tikamgarh districts have 88% of their total population depending on agriculture. Panna district has 85% of its population depending on agriculture and Chhatarpur and Satna have 83%.

3. Self Supporting Persons

In Vindhya Pradesh there are 31% self supporting persons in all agricultural classes. The corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh is 30%, for Uttar Pradesh it is 30%, for Orissa the corresponding figure is 28%. Vindhya Pradesh has the largest percentage of self supporting persons in its agricultural population as compared to the neighbouring States.

Bundelkhand division has 30% self supporting persons in all the agricultural classes taken together while Baghelkhand division has 31% self supporting persons in all agricultural classes taken together. Rewa district has 33% self supporting persons in all the agricultural classes taken together the number is the largest in all districts of Vindhya Pradesh. The smallest number 27% is in Satna district.

4. Earning Dependents.

Of the total population depending on agricultural occupation as noted above 31% have been classed as self supporting and 15% are classed as earning dependents as compared to 29% in Madhya Pradesh, 14% in Uttar Pradesh 10% in Orissa, 11% in Madhya Bharat, 5% in Madras. This means that dependents on account of the poverty of the household are forced to engage themselves in employment.

Sidhi district has 18% earning dependents in agricultural population while the lowest number 8% is in Datia district. This shows that more the district is undeveloped or has no non-agricultural occupations the largest is the percentage of earning dependents in the total agricultural population.

5. Non-Earning Dependents

Along with 31% self supporting persons, 15% are earning dependents. There are 53% non-earning dependents in the population depending on agriculture in Vindhya Pradesh. Non-earning dependents are 41% in Madhya Pradesh, 56% in Uttar Pradesh, 62% in Orissa, 57% in Madhya Bharat, 71% in Madras.

In the total all agricultural classes there are 60% non-earning dependents in Tikamgarh district; while in Sidhi district they are 49%. The proportion of non-earning dependents depends on the facilities of education in the district. If there are facilities of Primary education children go to school and the number of the non-earning dependents is higher. If the facilities of the Primary education are meagre the children in the villages engage themselves in helping their father in the agricultural operations and the number of non-earning dependents is decreased.

The proportion of the non-earning dependents is more in Bundelkhand division than in Baghelkhand Division. It is 56% in Bundelkhand and 52% in Baghelkhand. Reason for this variation does not seem to be any other than what is explained above.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 76

State Divisions and Districts	Percentage of the population depending on agriculture over the total population	Percentage of the population depending on agriculture returned as		
		Self-supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earning dependents
VINDHYA PRADESH	87.12	31.10	15.41	53.49
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	84.23	30.49	13.39	56.12
Distt. Datia	78.03	32.25	8.03	59.12
„ Tikamgarh	88.41	30.09	9.76	60.15
„ Chhatarpur	82.51	28.88	17.53	53.59
„ Panna	85.45	32.59	14.38	53.03
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	88.72	31.42	16.46	52.12
„ Satna	82.72	27.40	14.92	57.68
„ Rewa	88.34	33.45	14.86	51.69
„ Sidhi	96.10	32.91	18.10	48.99
„ Shahdol	88.93	31.49	17.97	50.54

6. Cultivators of Land Wholly or Mainly Owned & Their Dependents.

In Vindhya Pradesh out of the total population engaged in agriculture 72% (including dependents) are such as cultivate wholly or partly their owned land as compared to 84% in U. P., 65% in M. P., 75% in Orissa, 54% in Madras, and 70% in Madhya Bharat.

The figures for the districts are as following:—

TABLE No. 77

State Divisions and Districts.	Percentage of the cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned over the total population depending on agriculture.
VINDHYA PRADESH.	71.87%
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	79.40%
Datia	82.95%
Tikamgarh	84.03%
Chhatarpur....	77.20%
Panna	74.51%
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	67.92%
Satna	68.18%
Rewa	60.00%
Sidhi	64.62%
Shahdol.	77.93%

7. Cultivators of land Wholly or Mainly Unowned and their Dependents

In Vindhya Pradesh in the total population depending on agricultural occupation 7% are such as cultivate land but have no land of their own *i. e.* they are Shikamies or Sub-tenants and depend on the mercy of the land owners for land from year to year. This kind of tenancy has no security and this kind of tenant has no interest in his job. Some of the best agriculturist such as Kachies or vegetable and sugarcane or tobacco growers belong to this category. The insecurity of the tenancy does not encourage any kind of improvement in land. They need special encouragement as they are expected to be benefitted by the abolition of the Zamindari. Their total population including dependents in Vindhya Pradesh is 227,395 persons.

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned in Madhya Pradesh are 6%. In Uttar Pradesh they are 7%. In Orissa they are 7%. In Travancore-Cochin they are 13%.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No.78

State Divisions and Districts.	Percentage of the cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents over the total population depending on agriculture.
VINDHYA PRADESH.	7.30
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	4.58
Distt. Datia	7.17
„ Tikamgarh ...	4.27
„ Chhatarpur ...	4.32
„ Panna	4.00
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	8.73
Distt. Satna	5.77
„ Rewa	12.03
„ Sidhi	12.64
„ Shahdol	4.86

8. Cultivating Labourers and their Dependents

In Vindhya Pradesh of the total population depending on agricultural occupations 20% depend on agricultural labour. In Uttar-Pradesh they are 8%. In Orissa they are 16%, and in Travancore-Cochin Union they are 37%. It shows there is no dearth of agricultural labourers in Vindhya Pradesh, though in villages there is a general complaint that the agricultural labourers are becoming scarce which probably means that they are fewer than what they were twenty or thirty years ago.

The largest proportion of agricultural labourers and their dependents is in Rewa district where in the total agricultural population they are 27% while in Datia district they are only 9%.

In Bundelkhand division there are only 15% agricultural labourers (with their dependents) while in Baghelkhand division they are 23% (with their dependents) in all agricultural classes. In Bundelkhand districts there is greater dearth of labourers than it is in Baghelkhand districts.

9. Non-Cultivating Owners of Land or Agricultural Rent Receivers and their Dependents

In Vindhya Pradesh there is only 6% population in the total agricultural classes whose main occupation has been recorded as receiving rents. They are 2% in Madhya Pradesh 1% in Uttar Pradesh, 2% in Orissa and 2% in Travancore-Cochin Union. Vindhya Pradesh has Ryotwari land tenure and there are a few big assignees of rents in Baghelkhand and a small number of small assignees of rents in Bundelkhand area.

10. Distribution of 1,000 Agricultural Holdings by size of Holdings

The Land Records department or the Revenue department in Vindhya Pradesh could not give any information about the number of the various size of holdings. The information would have been immensely useful in finding out the number of economic and un-economic holdings in Vindhya Pradesh.

As only 50% of the total cultivable area is under cultivation there should be very few un-economic holdings.

Distribution of 1,000 agricultural holdings by size of holdings in the neighbouring States is as following:—

TABLE No. 81

		Under 0.5 acres	0.5—1.0 acres.	1—2 acres	2—3 acres	3—4 acres	4—5 acres
Madhya Pradesh	....	---	---	108	88	72	65
Uttar Pradesh	....	215	163	180	116	81	57
Orissa	....	---	220	161	134	101	83
		5—6 acres	6—7 acres	7—8 acres	8—9 acres	9—10 acres	10—12 acres
Madhya Pradesh	....	54	45	40	37	34	---
Uttar Pradesh	....	42	31	23	18	14	17
Orissa	....	---	---	140	---	---	---
		12—14 acres	14—16 acres	16—18 acres	18—20 acres	20—25 acres	Over 25 acres
Madhya Pradesh	....	---	152	---	---	---	140
Uttar Pradesh	....	11	8	5	4	6	9
Orissa	....	---	---	160	---	---	---
							Over 32 acres 30

11. Secondary Means of Livelihood of persons in Livelihood Class I, Cultivators of land Wholly or Mainly owned and their Dependents

In the total population of persons depending on Livelihood Class I (Cultivation of owned land) 29% are self supporting, 56% are non-earning dependents and 15% are earning dependents

in Vindhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh self supporting persons are 26% and earning dependents are 29%. In Uttar Pradesh the self supporting persons are 29% and earning dependents are 14%. In Orissa the self supporting persons are 27% and the earning dependents are 9%. In Travancore-Cochin the self supporting persons are 22% and the earning dependents are 6%.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 82

State Divisions and Districts	Total depending on livelihood class I	Percentage in L/C I of		
		Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents
Vindhya Pradesh	2,238,203	29.49	55.88	14.63
Bundelkhand	849,607	29.52	57.73	12.75
Distt. Datia	106,352	32.66	59.99	7.35
„ Tikamgarh	272,038	29.66	60.48	9.86
„ Chhatarpur	306,499	27.53	55.57	16.90
„ Panna	164,718	30.97	55.69	13.34
Baghelkhand	1,388,596	29.48	54.74	15.78
Distt. Satna	313,362	25.86	60.77	13.37
„ Rewa	335,927	30.70	56.14	13.16
„ Sidhi	288,319	29.81	51.78	18.41
„ Shahdol	450,988	30.88	51.41	17.71

In Livelihood Class I Datia district has 33% self supporting persons while Rewa, Shahdol and Panna have each 31% self supporting persons and Tikamgarh, Sidhi have each 30% self supporting persons. Chhatarpur has 28% and Satna has the least 26%.

Earning dependents of Livelihood Class I in the districts:—

Datia has 7% earning dependents in Livelihood Class I. District Tikamgarh comes next with 10%. Sidhi has 18% the highest percentage. Next in this respect comes Shahdol and Chhatarpur district having 17.5% and 17% respectively. Rewa, Satna and Panna districts have 13%. It seems that districts having tribal population have a large percentage of earning dependents as compared to districts which have no tribal areas and have greater facilities of education.

12. Secondary Means of Livelihood

Among the self supporting persons of Livelihood Class I 8% cultivate the lands owned by others as a subsidiary occupations .9% engage themselves as agricultural labour in others fields as income from the cultivation of their own land is not enough, .2% enjoy some income from their petty Zamindari lands, 1.2% have production other than cultivation as a subsidiary occupation, .7% are engaged in Commerce, .1% in Transport, 2.4% in other services and have miscellaneous

sources of income. Among the total self supporting persons in Livelihood Class I only 6.2% feel the need of engaging themselves in a subsidiary occupation. Why the remaining self supporting persons do not engage themselves in any subsidiary occupation? There can be only two reasons and they are that their main occupation is enough and there is no need to seek any supplementary occupation, or that no subsidiary occupation is available. The first of the two reasons seems to be more probable.

Among the earning dependents of Livelihood Class I in Vindhya Pradesh 89% help their heads of households in the cultivation of their own land, 1% engage themselves in the cultivation of un-owned land, 2% are employed as agricultural labourers and .1% have some income from their petty Zamindaries. .6% are engaged in production other than cultivation, .3% are engaged in Commerce, .03% in Transport and .6% in other services and miscellaneous sources.

In Datia, Satna and to some extent in Shahdol districts the earning dependents as well as the self supporting persons engage themselves in large numbers in the Non-agricultural subsidiary occupations as compared to the other districts. In other districts the secondary occupations are generally the agricultural ones for self supporting persons as well as for the

earning dependents which shows that the non-agricultural occupations are taken up as secondary occupations where they are available.

Satna district and Shahdol district are traversed by railway lines and in them non-agricultural occupations are possible to be taken up.

13. Secondary Occupation of persons of the Livelihood Class II or Cultivators of Land Wholly or Mainly Un-owned.

Among persons depending on Livelihood Class II (Cultivation of un-owned land) 35% are self supporting persons, 49% are non-earning dependents and 16% are earning dependents in Vindhya Pradesh.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 83

State Divisions and Districts.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II		
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,488	4,934	1,577
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	3,329	5,534	1,136
Distt. Datia	3,313	5,769	916
„ Tikamgarh	3,008	6,248	742
„ Chhatarpur	3,487	5,133	1,378
„ Panna	3,540	4,947	1,511
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	3,531	4,769	1,698
Distt. Satna	2,663	5,873	1,463
„ Rewa	3,452	4,917	1,629
„ Sidhi	4,134	3,894	1,971
„ Shahdol	3,330	5,130	1,538

Among the self supporting persons 6% have some owned land from which they derive a supplementary income. 3% work as agricultural labourer in their off seasons, 19% have some income from their very meagre share in Zamindari lands, 3% engage themselves in their off seasons in production other than agriculture, 1% derive a supplementary income by engaging themselves in commerce. 22% have recorded Transport as their Subsidiary occupation and 4% depend on the services and miscellaneous sources of income as their secondary occupations. In total only 19% of the self supporting persons in Livelihood Class II have any Subsidiary occupation, 10% are in agricultural occupations and 9% are in Non-agricultural occupations.

Among the earning dependents of Livelihood Class II in Vindhya Pradesh 8% are engaged in

cultivation of owned land, 65% are engaged in helping their heads of households, 5% engage themselves as agricultural labourers and .07% have some income from the Zamindari lands, 2% are engaged in Production other than cultivation, .5% in Commerce, .05% in Transport and 1% in other services and miscellaneous sources of income.

In district Sidhi 82%, in Shahdol 78%, in Rewa 72%, in Tikamgarh 62% in Satna 57%, of the earning dependents help heads of their households in agricultural operations. While in Datia only 23% in Chhatarpur and Panna districts 42% and 41% respectively help the heads of their households in agricultural operations. Where Non-agricultural occupations are not available the earning dependents are busy in helping the heads of their own households.

14. Secondary Means of Livelihood of persons Whose Main Occupation is Recorded as Cultivating Labourers or Livelihood Class 3.

Amongst the cultivating labourers in Vindhya Pradesh 35% are self-supporting, 47% are non-earning dependents and 18% are earning dependents. Position in the districts is as following.

TABLE No. 84

State Divisions and Districts	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III		
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,522	4,659	1,819
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	3,405	4,825	1,769
Datia	3,421	5,182	1,397
Tikamgarh	3,302	5,698	1,000
Chhata:pur	3,236	4,565	2,199
Panna	3,738	4,436	1,826
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	3,561	4,603	1,836
Satna	3,154	4,914	1,932
Rewa	3,897	4,308	1,795
Sidhi	3,694	4,672	1,634
Shahdol	3,374	4,631	195

Amongst the self supporting Labourers 6% have a secondary occupation of cultivation of their owned land, 2% as cultivators of un-owned land, .2% are rent receivers of their Zamindari lands, .7% have a secondary occupation of Production other than cultivation, .2% have secondary occupation of Commerce, .1% as Transport and .4% as other services. As cultivating labourers do not find employment in agriculture throughout the year they seek other occupation in off times. It will be seen that only 10% of the self supporting persons of this class have any secondary occupation. Which means that either the 90% of them do not stand in need of any subsidiary occupations or that they do not get it. From the dearth of the labour that has begun to be experienced in the rural areas the first seems to be more probable. Bundelkhand districts have a larger population engaged in non-agricul-

tural occupations than the Baghelkhand districts and it is because the non-agricultural occupations are available in Bundelkhand than in Baghelkhand.

The earning dependents of Livelihood Class III are distributed in the various occupations as following.—

30% depend on cultivation of owned land, 4% on cultivation of un-owned land, 54% are working as agricultural labour, .1% receivers of rents, 1% in production other than cultivation, .1% in Commerce, .05% in Transport and .9% in other services and miscellaneous sources. In Bundelkhand districts a larger proportion is engaged in production other than cultivation than in Baghelkhand districts, because such occupations are available in large scale in Bundelkhand than in Baghelkhand.

15. Secondary Means of Livelihood of Non-Cultivating owners of land or Receivers of Rents.

Amongst the Zamindars whose main source of income is rent collected from their Zamindari lands, 38% are self supporting, 51% non-earning dependents and 10% are earning dependents. The percentage of self supporting persons varies from 44% in Sidhi to 32% in Rewa district, and percentage of earning dependents varies from 16% in Shahdol to 6% in Datia, and the percentage of non-earning dependents varies from 59% in Datia to 40% in Sidhi according to the general size of Zamindaries. The position in the districts is as following.—

TABLE No. 85

State Divisions and Districts	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV		
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,849	5,128	1,022
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	4,078	5,045	876
Datia	3,422	5,943	633
Tikamgarh	3,691	5,392	916
Chhatarpur	4,289	4,839	870
Panna	4,361	4,609	1,029
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	3,545	5,239	1,215
Satna	3,360	5,616	1,023
Rewa	3,202	5,884	912
Sidhi	4,454	4,002	1,543
Shahdol	3,351	5,074	1,574

The secondary occupation of the Zamindars is cultivation of owned land for 43% in Vindhya Pradesh. The percentage varies from 6% in Datia to 62% in Sidhi district according to the size of Zamindaries. In district Sidhi the law of primogeniture is not customary among the Chauhan Rajputs and the Zamindaries are equally divided among the brothers so they have been divided into small fragmentations.

The earning dependents in L/C IV help the heads of their households in their work. Their percentage varies from 9% in Datia to 38% in Shahdol. Production other than cultivation and Commerce also attracts large percentage of self supporting and earning dependents of the Zamindari Class. Other services and miscellaneous sources as secondary occupations are recorded for considerable number in Datia and Tikamgarh districts.

CHAPTER IV

Section III

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL CLASSES CORELATED TO DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

1. Agricultural occupations have been divided into four following classes:—

1. Cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned. Locally known as Pattedar or 55/45 tenants and Khudkast and Sir cultivation by the Zamindar or Pawaidar himself.

2. Cultivation of land which is not owned. Locally known as sub-tenants or Shikmi tenants.

3. Agricultural labourers.

4. Agricultural rent receivers, locally known as Zamindars or Pawaidars who depend mainly on the rent collected from their Zamindary lands.

2. In the General population 87% of the population depends on agricultural occupations in Vindhya Pradesh. In Sidhi district the percentage is 96% which is the largest percentage in Vindhya Pradesh and lowest percentage is in Datia district where it is only 78%

3. Of all the agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh 72% are of Livelihood Class I and 7% belong to the Livelihood Class II and 20% belong to the Livelihood Class III and 6% belong to Livelihood Class IV.

Figures for Livelihood Class I, II and III for each district vary according as the districts have facilities for other occupations and trades.

The non-cultivating owners of land are only 2% in districts Shabdol and Rewa each where there are very big Zamindars. They are 3% in Sidhi district and 6% in Satna district. In Datia, Chhatarpur they are 9% and in Panna district they are 1.1 % and in Tikamgarh district they are 5%. Where there are big and extensive Zamindaries the percentage is low and where there are large number of small Zamindaries the percentage is high.

4. How far the cultivators have economic or un-economic holdings is an interesting inquiry specially when the pressure on land is growing and partitions have reduced the holdings to un-economic sizes. In Vindhya Pradesh only 55% of the culturable area is actually under cultivation so if anybody finds his holding un-economic he can arrange to have more land in his own village or in the villages of the neighbouring districts.

Land records Department or the Revenue Department in Vindhya Pradesh could not supply the figures of the number holdings according to the acreage.

CHAPTER IV.

Section IV.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS I OR CULTIVATION OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY OWNED, AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned form 72% of all the agricultural classes. All Agricultural classes form 87% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh so the cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned form 63% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Their total population including their earning and non-earning dependents in Vindhya Pradesh is 2,238,203.

Their total population and the percentage over the total population of the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 86

Name of District.	Total population of the district	Total population of the persons in Livelihood Class I with the earning and non-earning dependents whose main occupation is cultivating wholly or mainly owned land.	Percentage of Col. 3 over Col. 2.
1	2	3	4
Bundelkhand Divn.	1,270,322	849,607	67%
Datia	164,314	105,352	65%
Tikamgarh	356,165	272,033	74%
Chhatarpur	481,140	306,499	64%
Panna	258,703	164,718	64%
Baghelkhand Divn.	2,304,358	1,388,596	60%
Satna	555,603	313,362	56%
Rewa	633,706	335,927	53%
Sidhi	464,302	288,319	62%
Shahdol	650,757	450,988	69%

Among persons whose main occupation is recorded as cultivation of wholly or mainly owned land 30% are self supporting persons i. e. among the total population of Vindhya Pradesh 18.5% or 660,255 persons are self supporting persons whose main occupation is recorded as cultivation of wholly or mainly owned land.

For each district the figures are as following:

TABLE No. 87.

Districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total population of self supporting persons whose main occupation is cultivation of owned land.	Percentage of Col. 3 over Col. 2.
1	2	3	4
Bundelkhand Divn.	1,270,322	250,846	12%
Datia	164,314	34,734	21%
Tikamgarh	366,165	81,693	22%
Chhatarpur	481,140	84,403	18%
Panna	258,703	51,016	19%
Baghelkhand Divn.	2,304,368	409,409	18%
Satna	555,603	81,036	15%
Rewa	633,706	103,145	16%
Sidhi	464,302	85,937	18%
Shahdol	650,757	139,291	21%

2. These are the persons who are responsible for the production of food grains for the total population of Vindhya Pradesh and for a part of the population of neighbouring states. The cultivated area in Vindhya Pradesh is 4,002,691 acres and the total number of the self supporting persons in Livelihood Class I and II is 739,572. So one tenant has on the average 5.4 acres for cultivation. This may be taken as the average holding for Vindhya Pradesh. Tenants generally divide the holding half and half for showing Kharif and Rabi crops. In Kharif area $\frac{2}{3}$ is sown with rice or Kodos or Juwar Arhar and $\frac{1}{3}$ by tilseed, Urd and Moong and in Rabi area $\frac{1}{2}$ is sown with wheat and the remaining half is sown with Gram, Masur and Linseed. The tenants practice rotation of crops by sowing Kharif crops one year and the Rabi crops the next year in the same fields.

Canal or well irrigation is only found in a limited area of Vindhya Pradesh. There are no big reservoirs. In Tikamgarh district there is some irrigation from tanks and in Chhatarpur district there is some irrigation from wells with the help of locally constructed Persian wheels. In Baghelkhand area construction of Bandhs is very common. Embankments are constructed and water is allowed to accumulate over the fields till the month of October. When sowing of wheat is to commence the water is drained off and wheat is sown. These embanked fields produce abundant crop of wheat and even if winter rains fail there is a good crop in these fields.

Every tenant strives to have as many of his fields embanked as possible. 45% concession in the assessed rent of the embanked fields has been given in the past, so that the tenants may have the benefit of their investments in embanking the fields. Embanked fields of 50 to 100 acres each are not uncommon in the Baghelkhand area. Fallow land which pays only Rs. -/4/- or Rs. -/2/- per acre per year pays after being embanked at the rate of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- per acre after 20 or 30 years after deducting 45% concession. Use of fertilisers is not common in villages. All the cow-dung is used as fuel by the cultivators as their complaint is that they do not get any other fuel.

General condition of the tenants is poor. In the past tenants had to obtain permission for putting up an embankment in their fields, for building a house in their own land, for planting a grove in their own land, for digging a well in their own land, for cutting a tree standing in their own land and so on. Zamindars had even a more exacting code of rules for their tenants. So in the past there was no initiative for improvements. Things have changed now and are further changing by the abolition of the Zamindaries and it is expected conditions will improve substantially in future by the land reforms.

Gram Panchayats and Co-operative Societies are being organised. But all these institutions are absolutely new to the people. So a good deal of sound and sympathetic guidance to make the new institutions successful is needed.

Earning dependents.

3. Earning dependents in Livelihood Class I form 15% of the total number of persons whose main occupation has been recorded as cultivation of wholly or mainly owned land. Earning dependents in villages generally help in the

agricultural occupations of their main supporters. Districtwise population and percentage is as following—

TABLE No. 88.

Districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total number of the earning dependents of L/C I.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over Col. No. 2
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	327,387	9.1%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	108,350	8.5%
Datia	164,314	7,810	4.8%
Tikamgarh	366,165	26,798	7.3%
Chhatarpur	481,140	51,775	10.8%
Panna	258,703	21,967	8.5%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	219,037	9.5%
Satna	555,603	41,873	7.5%
Rewa	633,706	44,222	7.0%
Sidhi	464,302	53,073	11.4%
Shahdol	650,757	79,869	12.3%

4. Non-earning dependents in Livelihood Class I.

Non-earning dependents form 56% of the total population depending on the cultivation of wholly or mainly owned land.

Non-earning dependents of L/C I form 35% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh, their percentage on the total population of the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 89.

Districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total number of the non-earning dependents of L/C I.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over Col. No. 2
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	1,250,561	35.0%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	410,411	38.6%
Datia	164,314	63,808	38.8%
Tikamgarh	366,165	164,547	44.5%
Chhatarpur	481,140	170,321	35.4%
Panna	258,703	91,735	35.4%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	760,150	32.9%
Satna	555,603	190,453	34.3%
Rewa	633,706	188,560	29.7%
Sidhi	464,302	149,309	32.1%
Shahdol	650,757	231,828	35.6%

CHAPTER IV

Section V

LIVELIHOOD CLASS II OR CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY UN-OWNED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned are locally those who take land on one or two years leases from Pattedar or 55/45 tenants or Sir lands from the Zamindar or Pawaidars. The tenure is temporary and insecure and the yearly rent charged is as may be mutually agreed. Generally the rent charged from

Sub-tenants is very high.

2. The total population depending on Livelihood Class 2 in Vindhya Pradesh is 227,395 or 6.36% of the total population and 7.30% of the total agricultural classes. Figures for each district are as following:—

TABLE No. 90

Name of Districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total population of the districts depending on Livelihood Class 2	Percentage of Col. 3 over 2.
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	227,395	6.36%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	48,997	3.86%
Datia	164,314	9,196	5.60%
Tikamgarh	366,165	13,824	3.78%
Chhatarpur	481,140	17,143	3.56%
Panna	258,703	8,834	3.41%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,363	178,398	7.74%
Satna	555,603	26,503	4.77%
Rewa	633,706	67,370	10.66%
Sidhi	464,302	56,388	12.14%
Shahdol	650,757	28,137	4.32%

3. Number of sub-tenants who are recorded as self supporting in Vindhya Pradesh is 79,317 or 35% of the total population of Livelihood Class II or 2.54% of the total agricultural population

and 2.22% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Districtwise their population and percentage is as following:—

TABLE No. 91

Districts	Total population of the districts.	Number of the self supporting persons in Livelihood Class 2	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over 2
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	79,317	2.22%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	16,313	1.28%
Datia	164,314	3,047	1.85%
Tikamgarh	366,165	4,159	1.14%
Chhatarpur	481,140	5,979	1.24%
Panna	258,703	3,128	1.21%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	63,004	2.73%
Satna	555,603	7,058	1.27%
Rewa	633,706	23,262	3.67%
Sidhi	464,302	23,313	5.02%
Shahdol	650,757	9,371	1.44%

4. Earning Dependents in Livelihood Class II

Earning dependents are 16% in the total population of the Livelihood Class II. 60% of them help their guardians or main supporters in the cultivation of land. The percentage of earning dependents varies very much from district to district as following:—

TABLE No. 92

Districts	Total population of the districts.	Total population of the earning dependents in Livelihood Class 2	Percentage of Col. 3 over 2.
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	35,870	1.00%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	5,568	.44%
Datia	164,314	843	.51%
Tikamgarh	366,165	1,027	.28%
Chhatarpur	481,140	2,363	.49%
Panna	258,703	1,335	.52%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	30,302	1.31%
Satna	555,603	3,878	.69%
Rewa	633,706	10,978	1.73%
Sidhi	464,302	11,116	2.39%
Shahdol	650,757	4,330	.67%

It appears from the above figures that the number of the earning dependents is more in districts which are predominantly agricultural and it is lower where the districts have some other industrial occupations.

It is not known what is the actual acreage under temporary leases with the persons whose chief occupation is recorded as cultivating land wholly or mainly un-owned. In para 6 section 4 of this Chapter average holding of tenants and sub-tenants is calculated to be 5.4 acres. Self supporting persons in Livelihood Class II are 79,317 so the total land with the self supporting persons of Livelihood Class II is 428, 311 acres. This is the total amount of land which may be transferred to the sub-tenants by the abolition of the Zamindari.

Subsidiary occupation of the self supporting persons of Livelihood Class II is as following :—

TABLE No. 93

6%	Cultivators of owned land.
3%	Employment as agricultural labourers.
.19%	Receiving rent of agricultural land.
3%	Production other than cultivation.
1%	Commerce.
.22%	Transport.
4%	Other services and miscellaneous sources.
<hr/> 17.41%	

This shows that though their tenure as sub-tenants is very insecure and extends from year to year still they have no Subsidiary occupation to depend upon. This makes their condition very poor. Production other than agriculture provides a good deal of subsidiary occupation in Tikamgarh, Datia and Satna districts. This may be work in stone quarries. Village services provide subsidiary occupation in Datia, Tikamgarh and Rewa districts.

CHAPTER IV.

Section VI.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS III OR CULTIVATING LABOURERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

1. There are 629,813 persons who depend on agricultural labour. They are 20·22% of the total population depending on agriculture and are 17·61% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. The position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 94

Name of the Districts.	Total Population of the districts.	Total population of all agricultural classes.	Total population of agricultural labourers and their dependents.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Col. 2.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	3,114,364	629,813	17·61	22·23
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	1,070,035	160,613	12·64	15·01
Datia	164,314	128,216	11,105	6·76	8·66
Tikamgarh	366,165	323,744	36,059	9·85	11·14
Chhatarpur	481,140	397,012	68,153	14·16	17·19
Panna	258,703	221,063	45,296	17·51	20·49
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	2,044,329	459,200	20·36	22·95
Satna	555,603	459,580	116,218	20·92	25·29
Rewa	633,706	559,847	155,125	24·48	27·17
Sidhi	464,302	446,177	99,876	21·51	22·39
Shahdol	650,757	578,725	97,980	15·06	16·93

Among the total number of persons who have been recorded as depending on agricultural labour 35% are self supporting persons, 18% are earning dependents and 47% are non-earning dependents. Self supporting persons in the total population of Livelihood Class III in district Rewa are 39%, in district Panna 37%, in district Sidhi 37%, in district Datia 34%, in district Shahdol 34%, in district Tikamgarh 33%, in district Chhatarpur and Satna 32% each.

This means that every agricultural labourer has to support 3 persons more in addition to himself. That out of his daily wage which is on an average between Rs. -/12/- and Re. 1/- his is only one fourth share. An able bodied labourer has to feed himself on Rs. -/4/- daily where the cheapest grain is selling at 3 to 3½

seers per rupee. It clearly shows that the agricultural labourers live on one meal a day only.

The total number of earning and non-earning dependents in Livelihood Class III are 114,573 and 293,473 respectively in Vindhya Pradesh. Earning dependents form 18·19% and non-earning dependents form 46·60% respectively of the total population of Livelihood Class III.

2. Occupation of the earning dependents of Livelihood Class III.

Cultivation of owned land forms the occupation of 30% of the earning dependents of Livelihood Class III in Vindhya Pradesh. In district Satna it forms the occupation of 58%. In district Shahdol of 27%, in district Chhatar-

pur of 25%, in district Datia and Panna of 21% and 22% respectively, in district Tikamgarh of 14%, in district Sidhi of 11%, in Rewa district of 7% only. The highest percentage of 58% is in Satna and lowest 6% is in Rewa. This is a vast variation. This shows that in Satna district a large number of agricultural holdings are so small and uneconomic that the tenants of such holdings have to depend on other members of the family who live by agricultural labour and whose income from agricultural labour is so substantial that the income from their owned land uneconomic holding becomes nominal. In Rewa district the soil is fertile and the number of small and uneconomic holdings is not large hence the percentage of such dependents as are cultivators of owned land is very small. District Sidhi is similar to Rewa district in this respect. The other six districts have some un-economic holdings but not in such large proportion as Satna appears to have them.

Cultivation of unowned land forms the occupation of only 4% of the earning dependents of Livelihood Class III in Vindhya Pradesh. It forms the occupation of 11% in Sidhi, 7% in Datia, 4% in Rewa and between 3 to 2% in Panna, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Satna districts. In the districts where the percentage is very low some families have some cultivation on a piece of land un-owned but taken on temporary lease. In other districts like Sidhi where there is no dearth of cultivable land and where a labourer inspite of his low status can obtain land from a Zamindar the percentage is 11%. The percentage is low in the same proportion as the availability of culturable land for cultivation.

Employment as agricultural labourers forms the occupation of 54% of the dependents of the Livelihood Class III in Vindhya Pradesh. It forms the occupation of 77% in district Rewa, 62% in district Sidhi, 56% in district Shahdol, 57% in district Tikamgarh, 55% in districts Chhatarpur and Panna, 37% in district Satna and 32% in district Datia. The boys and girls of the agricultural labourers go with their parents to work in the fields in the districts which

are mainly agricultural as far as possible, but in the districts where non-agricultural occupations are available and which offer better wages the dependents go to work in the non-agricultural occupations and so their percentages are low in districts Satna and Datia.

Employment as receivers of rents of agricultural land is an inconsistent occupation for an agricultural labourer but in the Subsidiary table 4.4 there are some figures. For Vindhya Pradesh it is 0.2%, in district Sidhi it is 0.5%, in Panna it is 0.5%. For districts Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh the figures are .3% and .2% respectively. For Satna it is 0.06% for Rewa it is 0.02%. It shows that in the agricultural state of Vindhya Pradesh an agricultural labourer one in hundred or even 1 in a thousand owns some tiny piece of Zamindari land and gets a few annas or a few rupees in a year as rent.

3. Employment of the earning dependents of Livelihood class III in non-agricultural occupations.

The number of earning dependents among the agricultural labourers engaged in production other than cultivation in the Baghelkhand districts is below 1% while in Bundelkhand districts the number is between 2% and 3%.

Similar is the case about employment in Commerce. In all the districts their number is below 1% except in district Datia where it is 1.35%. In Transport in all the districts their number is below 1%. In other services and miscellaneous sources in Datia it is 8% and in districts Chhatarpur and Panna the number is 1% and in the remaining districts it is below 1%.

The earning dependents of the agricultural labourers have very few opportunities for being employed in Non-agricultural occupations. For such occupations can be found only in towns and cities so their number in Non-agricultural occupations is near about 1% except in district Datia.

CHAPTER IV

Section VII

LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV OR NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS OF CULTIVABLE LAND; AGRICULTURAL RENT RECEIVERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

1. Total population of the owners of cultivable land and receivers of rents and their dependents is 18,953 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. They are 61% of the total agricultural classes and 53% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. For districts their figure is as following:—

TABLE No. 95.

Districts.	Total Population of the districts.	Total population of all agricultural classes.	Total number of persons in L/C 4 in the district.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Col. 2.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	3,114,364	18,953	53	61
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	1,070,035	10,818	85	101
Datia	164,314	128,216	1,563	95	122
Tikamgarh	366,165	323,744	1,823	50	56
Chhatarpur	481,140	397,012	5,217	108	131
Panna	258,703	221,063	2,215	86	100
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	2,044,329	8,135	35	40
Satna	555,603	459,580	3,197	63	76
Rewa	633,706	559,847	1,424	22	25
Sidhi	464,302	446,177	1,594	34	36
Shahdol	650,757	578,725	1,620	24	28

2. Among the owners of cultivable land and receivers of rents in Vindhya Pradesh 7,296 persons are self supporting, 1937 persons are earning dependents, and 9,720 persons are non-earning dependents. The self supporting persons are 38.5% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh depending on Livelihood Class IV and are 23% of the total agricultural population of Vindhya Pradesh.

Districtwise position is as following:—

TABLE No. 96.

Districts.	Total Population of the districts.	Total Population of all the agricultural classes in the districts.	Total number of the self-supporting persons in L/C 4.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Col. 2.	Percentage of Col. 4 over Ccl. 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	3,114,364	7,296	20	23
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	1,070,035	4,412	35	41
Datia	164,314	128,216	535	32	42
Tikamgarh	366,165	323,744	673	18	20
Chhatarpur	481,140	307,012	2,238	47	56
Panna	258,703	221,063	966	37	44
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	2,044,329	2,884	12	14
Satna	555,603	459,580	1,175	21	26
Rewa	633,706	559,847	456	07	08
Sidhi	464,302	446,177	710	15	16
Shahdol	650,757	578,725	543	08	09

Self supporting persons are 38% of the total number of persons in Livelihood Class IV in Vindhya Pradesh. In district Sidhi they are 45%. In district Panna 44%, in district Chhatarpur 43%, in district Tikamgarh they are 37%. In Datia they are 34%. In Shahdol and Satna they are 34% and in Rewa they are 32%.

Earning dependents in Livelihood Class IV are 10% in Vindhya Pradesh and 16% in Shahdol, 15% in Sidhi, 10% in districts Satna and Panna and 9% in districts Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Rewa and 6% in district Datia.

Dependents of very petty Zamindars engage themselves in other occupations which are available near about their place of residence. In the whole of Vindhya Pradesh 19% are engaged in helping their guardians in the collection of rents. In Shahdol 37%, in Tikamgarh 26%, in Rewa 22%, in Satna 16%, in Sidhi 15%, in Panna and Chhatarpur 14%, and Datia 9% the earning dependents are engaged in helping their main supporters in the collection of rents.

Next to collection of rents the earning dependents are engaged in the cultivation of their owned land. For Vindhya Pradesh their percentage is 16%. In district Panna the

percentage is 32%, in Satna, Rewa, Shahdol 18%, in districts Sidhi, Chhatarpur, they are 12% & 11% respectively and districts Datia and Tikamgarh they are 4%. In order of importance the third occupation is agricultural labour. About 1% are engaged in it except in district Panna where the percentage is 6%. In Transport the number of earning dependents is practically nil. In Commerce and in Production other than cultivation they are about 1%. So from the Census figures it cannot be said that taking into consideration the coming abolition of Zamindari the sons of the landed proprietors are taking to non-agricultural occupations. On the other hand it appears they are consolidating their position as cultivator by taking greater interest in the cultivation of their home farm or *Sir* by increasing its area.

Big Zamindars in general are purchasing tractors, improved seeds, fertilisers and are increasing the area of cultivation by their ploughs. There are hardly any Non-Zamindars who can afford to purchase modern plough or any other machinery for use in their fields. Use of improved seed and fertilisers is also beyond the means of an ordinary agriculturists. Introduction of the improved methods is only possible by State Agency through the Co-operative Societies.

CHAPTER IV

Section VIII

ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION.

1. It is the actual cultivators of land and agricultural labourers in the field who produce food for the whole population. In Vindhya Pradesh there are 1,391,973 persons whose main or secondary occupation has been recorded as cultivation of owned or un-owned land and agriculture labour. This figure includes (1) the self supporting persons whose main occupation is cultivation of owned or un-owned land and labour in agriculture. (2) Persons whose main occupation is non-agricultural but whose secondary occupation is cultivation of owned or un-owned land or agriculture labour, and (3) Earning dependents whose secondary occupation has been recorded as cultivation of owned or un-owned land and agriculture labour. Persons in item No. 2 and 3 above can not be regarded as full time workers. So work of 6 persons in secondary occupation and of 3 persons in earning dependents category is taken as equal to work of one self supporting person.

According to the above formula the total number of effectively active persons engaged in the production of food grain in Vindhya Pradesh comes to 1,035,774. They by cultivating their owned or un-owned land or putting their labour in the cultivation produce food for the entire population of Vindhya Pradesh with some extra quantity which is exported to the neighbouring States. On an average one person produces food for 3.2 persons as compared to 3.3 persons in Madhya Pradesh, 4.0 persons in Uttar Pradesh, 4.3 in Orissa and 6.5 in Travancore-Cochin State. This shows that pressure of population on land is not so great in Vindhya Pradesh as it is in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Travancore-Cochin.

In the various districts of Vindhya Pradesh the pressure of population on land is as following:—

TABLE No. 97

Name of districts.	Total population of the districts.	Average number of persons for whom one effectively active persons in the cultivation of land produces food.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	3.29
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	3.43
Datia	164,314	3.74
Tikamgarh	366,165	3.48
Chhatarpur	481,140	3.32
Panna	258,703	3.20
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	3.15
Satna	555,603	3.83
Rewa	633,706	2.98
Sidhi	464,302	2.71
Shahdol	650,757	3.09

2. In the cultivation of owned land there are 904,316 persons engaged in Vindhya Pradesh. Among them 660,255 persons are such as have recorded themselves as self supporting persons having cultivation of owned land as their main occupations. 11,325 persons have been recorded as having cultivation of owned land as their secondary means of Livelihood though their main occupation is non-agricultural; and 232,736 persons are earning dependents who engage themselves in the cultivation of owned land.

TABLE No. 98.

Name of districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total No. of active or semi-active cultivators of owned land.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over 2.
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	904,316	25.30%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	334,829	26.36%
Datia	164,314	38,454	23.40%
Tikamgarh	366,165	102,398	27.99%
Chhatarpur	481,140	125,920	26.15%
Panna	258,703	68,157	26.35%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	569,487	24.71%
Satna	555,603	87,101	15.68%
Rewa	633,706	144,049	22.73%
Sidhi	464,302	138,514	29.83%
Shahdol	650,757	199,823	30.71%

3. In the cultivation of un-owned land 103,597 persons are engaged. 79,317 self supporting persons have recorded cultivation of un-owned land as their principle means of livelihood, and 2,342 self supporting persons whose principle means of livelihood is non-agricultural have recorded cultivation of un-owned land as their secondary means of livelihood; and 21,938 earning dependents have recorded their secondary means of livelihood as cultivation of un-owned land.

In the cultivation of un-owned land the employment of 103,597 active and semi-active workers or 7.5% of the total persons employed in the cultivation of land is uneconomic to the

State. As the cultivators of unowned land there is no incentive to improve the land or even improve the methods of cultivation and so the production in the fields is not at its maximum. If by agrarian reform these 103,597 active and semi-active workers are given sufficient land for atleast one plough each the production of food grain in Vindhya Pradesh can be accelerated by atleast 500,000 tons.

Districtwise percentage of active and semi-active cultivators of un-owned land is as following —

TABLE No. 99

Name of districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total No. of active and semi-active cultivators of un-owned land.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over 2.
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	103,597	2.90
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	21,543	1.70
Datia	164,314	3,806	2.32
Tikamgarh	366,165	4,901	1.34
Chhatarpur	481,140	8,460	1.76
Panna	258,703	4,376	1.69
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	82,054	3.56
Satna	555,603	9,521	1.71
Rewa	633,706	32,737	5.17
Sidhi	464,302	27,485	5.92
Shahdol	650,757	12,311	1.89

4. Active and semi-active workers as labourers in cultivation.

In Vindhya Pradesh 384,060 persons have been recorded as active and semi-active labourers in the cultivation of land. Among them 221,767 are self supporting persons whose principal means of Livelihood has been recorded as labourers in cultivation, 2,310 are persons who have some kind of non-agricultural principal means of livelihood but they have recorded their secondary means of livelihood as labourers in cultivation; 159,983 earning

dependents have recorded labour in cultivation as their secondary means of Livelihood. The principal means of livelihood of the guardian or main supporter is also recorded as the principal means of livelihood of the earning dependent, and the means of livelihood by which the

earning dependent brings a supplementary income is recorded as secondary means of Livelihood.

Districtwise position about active and semi-active labourers in cultivation is as following:—

TABLE No. 100

Name of districts.	Total population of the districts.	Total No. of active and semi-active employment as cultivating labourers.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over Col. 2.
1	2	2	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	384,060	10.74%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,270,322	91,017	7.16%
Datia	164,314	6,915	4.21%
Tikamgarh	366,165	15,429	4.21%
Chhatarpur	481,140	40,516	8.42%
Panna	258,703	28,157	10.88%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,304,368	293,043	12.72%
Satna	555,603	90,288	16.25%
Rewa	633,706	90,330	14.25%
Sidhi	464,302	54,799	11.80%
Shahdol	650,757	57,626	8.86%

CHAPTER IV

Section IX

PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION CORELATED TO GROWTH OF GENERAL POPULATION

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4-7, 4-8 & 4-9

1. At the outset it may be noted that the district officers in Vindhya Pradesh could not supply Land Record Statistics for other years than for 1951. Many of the States had no regular Land Record System so village statistics are not available of the past years. Even the Census Reports for 1941 or for 1931 for all the old 35 States individually are not available. Figures for 1931 have been calculated from 1931 Census Report of Central India.

2. The total average net area sown in 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh is 4,002,691 acres as compared to 3,743,748 acres in 1931. In 20 years there is an increase of 258,943 acres or 6.92% in the average net area sown yearly, while in U. P.

there is an increase of 11.13%, in M. P., 2.26%, in Orissa 12.78%, and in Travancore-Cochin 10.65%. There is an increase of 20.46% in the population of Vindhya Pradesh during the last 20 years. The population during the last 20 years has increased three times more than the increase in the average area sown yearly. This shows that the production of food grains is very much lagging behind the increase of the population in Vindhya Pradesh during the last twenty years. In 1931 ten acres of cultivated land had to feed throughout the year 8 persons while from 1951 the same ten acres have to feed 9 persons.

Corresponding position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 101

Name of the districts.	Percentage of increase in the population during the last 20 years.	Percentage of increase in the cultivated area during the last 20 years.	Variation between Col. 3 & 2 + or -
1	2	3	4
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	14.15	04	-14.11
Datia	11.47	10.66	.78
Tikamgarh	15.49	47.36	+31.87
Chhatarpur	10.86	(-4.69) (Decreased)	-15.55
Panna	20.69	(-31.38) (Decreased)	-52.07
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	24.24	11.28	-12.96
Satna	20.86	49.01	+30.56
Rewa	23.67	(-2.63) (Decreased)	-26.34
Sidhi	28.38	23.21	-5.18
Shahdol	24.98	(-3.55) (Decreased)	-41.43

Tikamgarh, Datia, Satna and Sidhi are the only districts which have kept pace with the increase of population in increasing their cultivated area. Panna, Chhatarpur, Shahdol and Rewa districts have fallen back in this respect.

If the number of mouths to be fed in a family have increased more during the last 20 years than the increase in the quantity of the rations available, the natural result will be that each member of the family will get less to eat than what each member used to get 20 years back and thus the physical health, resistance to deceases and the efficiency of the family will naturally be reduced. The same consideration holds good for all the people taken together in a State.

According to Malthus population has an inherent tendency to multiply in geometrical progression while the means of subsistence increase in arithmetical progression only. Naturally population can not maintain itself long beyond the means of subsistence so if its growth is not checked the natural agents such as malnutrition bad health, extreme poverty, diseases, epidemics, famines unwholesome occupations etc., have their play.

The total production of the material wealth of all kinds by the people of State divided by the total number of the people in a State gives the coefficient of the income per Capita in the State at a given time. If the population increases and the production of material wealth

does not increase or that the production of material wealth increases less than the increase in the population the coefficient of the income per Capita will be less than the first or the base coefficient which will further mean that the income per head of population is being diminished and the people are getting poorer every day. Now for the future good it is the duty of the administration or of the statesmen to prevent their State getting poorer or getting physically weaker.

In Europe diseases have been controlled and the advancement in the scientific knowledge of life and medicines has increased the longevity of the people in general. The growth of population beyond the means of subsistence has led to the incessant cry for more land for colonization and new markets for the consumption of the increased industrial production failing which the only alteration has been war.

3. Average area sown more than once.

In 1951 average area sown more than once is 691,930 acres as compared to 421,892 acres in 1931. So there is an increase of 270,038 acres or 64.01% in 20 years. In U. P. the increase in 20 years in the area sown more than once is 18.4%, in M. P. 28.7%, in M. B. 49.3%, in Madras 9.97%, in Orissa 64.5%, in Bhopal 21.3% and in Travencore-Cochin 79.9%.

In the districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 102

Name of districts.	Total acres sown more than once in		Variation percent + or -	Percentage of increase of population in 20 years.
	1951	1931		
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	286,026	156,590	+82.65	14.15
Datia	6,393	3,630	+76.12	11.47
Tikamgarh	57,957	49,920	+16.10	15.49
Chhatarpur	206,515	84,480	+144.45	10.86
Panna	15,161	18,560	-22.42	20.69
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	405,904	265,302	+53.00	24.24
Satna	109,961	27,077	+306.10	20.86
Rewa	92,986	80,243	+15.88	23.67
Sidhi	120,673	76,819	+57.09	28.31
Shahdol	82,284	81,163	+1.38	24.98

It is a good sign that the double cropped area has increased during the last twenty years by 60% in Vindhya Pradesh. It is the highest percentage among the bordering States. The pressure of population does force the people to increase the production of food grain. Production of a second crop on the same soil is the simplest method within their humble means to do it. All districts except Panna have increased the double cropped area. Satna has increased the most and Chhatarpur is the next in this respect. Shahdol has increased very little. Districts Satna, Chhatarpur and Datia have black cotton soil and a second crop is possible even without irrigation and with the help of the winter rains only as the soil retains moisture. Sandy and poor soil or most of the yellow soil which grows rice does not produce a second crop. Districts Shahdol is the rice growing area and has a very large proportion of the poor yellow soil which grows good rice during rains in embanked fields. Increase in the double cropped area during the last 20 years varies in the district according to the proportion of the area of the black soil in the district. Increase

in the area sown more than once has compensated to some extent but not fully the difference in the growth of population and the growth in the area sown. Increase in the area sown more than once proves that the pressure of the increase of the population is felt by the cultivators and to keep pace with it they according to their limited resources have increased the area sown more than once. In addition to the improvement in extensive cultivation facilities for which are available in Vindhya Pradesh intensive cultivation has a great future as it has not been tried in Vindhya Pradesh yet.

4. Average net area irrigated.

The total net area irrigated in Vindhya Pradesh in 1931 was 222,686 acres while in 1951 it is only 191,008 *i. e.* there is a decrease of 16.58% in the irrigated area. In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh the total irrigated area is 4.77% of the total area sown while in Orissa it is 16.2%, in U. P. 29.3%, in Madhya Bharat it is 3.8%, in Madhya Pradesh it is 6.7%. In the districts of Vindhya Pradesh the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 103.

Name of districts.	Irrigated area in 1931	Irrigated area in 1951	Percentage of irrigated area in 1951 on the total area sown in 1951.
1	2	3	4
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	218,303	185,996	12.79
Datia	5,563	7,519	3.01
Tikamgarh	119,680	83,743	24.26
Chhatarpur	69,120	89,696	12.72
Panna]	23,940	5,038	1.43
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	4,383	5,012	.19
Satna	2,150	1,739	.28
Rewa	1,000	300	.05
Sidhi	741	929	.18
Shahdol	492	2,044	.26

Average net area irrigated in Baghelkhand is negligible. In the whole of Baghelkhand division it is not even 1% of the total cultivated area. In Bundelkhand divisions the irrigated area is nearly 13% of the total cultivated area. Tikamgarh district has the highest percentage of 24% and Chhatarpur comes next. Datia has only 3% while Panna district is just like Baghelkhand districts. Tanks in Tikamgarh afford a good source of irrigation and Persian wheels in Chhatarpur district. The two systems of irrigation deserve to be introduced in other districts where possible.

5. Average area irrigated more than once.

The total area in Vindhya Pradesh irrigated more than once in 1951 is 125,884 acres or 3.15% of the average area sown in 1951 as compared to 2.14% in U. P., .07% in M. P., .06% in M. B., .06% in Orissa, .03% in Bhopal, 6.55% in Travancore-Cochin. Area irrigated more than once has appeared in 1951 only. In 1931 there was no area irrigated more than once except in Datia district where it has decreased from 126 acres to 69 acres from 1931 to 1951. In district Satna, Rewa and Shahdol there is no area even in 1951 which is irrigated more than once. Sidhi district in 1951 has 232 acres as area irrigated more than once. Tikamgarh district which has developed irrigation from the old tanks has the largest area irrigated more than once. There appears to be a regular water supply as area irrigated and are irrigated twice is the same. In Chhatarpur district about half of the total irrigated area is irrigated more than once. In Panna district 1313 acres out of total irrigated 5038 acres or 26.06% are irrigated more than once. Substantial increase in the irrigated area is necessary for the increase of production of foodgrains in Vindhya Pradesh. There are a large number of old tanks and their water maybe utilised for irrigating the fields round about them. Instead of the old tanks being utilised for irrigation some tanks have been brought under cultivation by draining off the water by influential tenants of the villages in general. This deserves serious attention of the administration.

Unirrigated area per Capita in Vindhya Pradesh comes to 91 cents as compared to 29.5 in U. P., 109.4 in M. P., 110.6 in M. B., 61.9 in Orissa, 20.0 in Travancore-Cochin and 135 in Bhopal. This figure is calculated according to the following formula.

Average net area sown + Average area irrigated more than once—Average area sown more

than once — Average net area irrigated) × 100 cents and divided by population.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1931 the unirrigated single crop area per Capita was 87 cents. There is an increase of 4 cents in 20 years. Districtwise the figures are as following:—

TABLE No. 104

Name of divisions and districts.	Un-irrigated single crop cultivation per Capita in cents	
	1951	1931
VINDHYA PRADESH	91	87
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	87	81
Datia	143	132
Tikamgarh	78	118
Chhatarpur	52	73
Panna	129	162
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	93	88
Satna	91	70
Rewa	84	87
Sidhi	87	75
Shahdol	106	111

There is an increase in the un-irrigated single cropped area per Capita in Vindhya Pradesh as a whole and in the two divisions. In districts Datia, Tikamgarh, Satna and Sidhi there is an increase per Capita but in districts Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa and Shahdol there is a decrease. Population in the districts increased during the last 20 years as following:—

TABLE No. 105.

Districts.	Percentage of increase of Population during two decades ending 1951.
Chhatarpur	10.86%
Panna	20.69%
Rewa	23.67%
Sidhi	28.38%
Shahdol	24.98%

The extension of cultivation could not keep pace with the increase of population which may be due to the low standard of living and general ignorance among the general population.

6. Unirrigated double cropped cultivation per Capita in cents

In Vindhya Pradesh unirrigated double cropped cultivation per Capita in 1951 is 16 cents against 12 cents in 1931. In 1951 in U.P. it is 13.7 cents in M. P. it is 16.6 cents, in M. B. it is 8.6 cents in Orissa 7.5 cents, in Travancore-Cochin 0.3 cents and in Bhopal 1.5 cents.

Position in the divisions and districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 106

Name of districts.	Unirrigated double cropped cultivation per Capita in Cents.	
	1951	1931
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	13	12
Datia	4	2
Tikamgarh	7	14
Chhatarpur	34	18
Panna	5	7
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	17	11
Satna	19	5
Rewa	15	13
Sidhi	26	1
Shahdol	13	14

During the last 20 years there is an increase in the unirrigated double cropped area in Vindhya Pradesh. In Bundelkhand division there is an increase from 11 cents in 1931 to 17 cents in 1951 and in Baghelkhand division from 12 cents to 13 cents. In district Datia, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa and Sidhi there is an increase in the unirrigated double cropped area per Capita. There is a decrease in district Tikamgarh, Panna and Shahdol. In Tikamgarh the decrease is frightening. Its cause appears to be several bad years and ravages of Kans. Similarly there is a substantial decrease in district Panna also where depreda-

tions of the wild animals and Malaria during the sowing season just after the rains are said to be the cause of the decrease.

7. Irrigated single crop cultivation per Capita

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 the irrigated single crop cultivation per Capita is 2 cents as compared to 7 cents in 1931, which shows that the population has been increased during the last 20 years by 20.46% and the facilities for irrigation have not increased, on the other hand the increased poverty has not enabled the cultivators to keep the means of irrigation in proper repairs and so they have fallen into disuse. In Baghelkhand division and districts the irrigated single crop area per Capita is below 1 cent.

8. Irrigated double crop cultivation per Capita

In Vindhya Pradesh the irrigated double crop cultivation per Capita is 4 cents in 1951 against nil in 1931. In Bundelkhand division irrigated double crop cultivation per Capita is 9 cents and in Baghelkhand division in 1951 and 1941 it is 0 cents. In Tikamgarh district it is 23 cents in 1951 against 0 cent in 1931 and in Chhatarpur district it is 8 cent in 1951 against 0 cent in 1931. Other districts have less than 1 cent per Capita irrigated double cultivation. Tikamgarh district has irrigation from old big tanks and Chhatarpur district has irrigation from Persian wheels. Other districts have irrigation from private wells only, the total area irrigated from which source comes to less than one cent per Capita.

9. Subsidiary table 4.9

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 land area per Capita is 423 cents as compared to 354 cents in Madhya Pradesh, 114 cents in Uttar Pradesh, 374 cents in Madhya Bharat, 262 cents in Orissa, 526 cents in Bhopal and 64 cents in Travancore-Cochin. Density of population per sq. mile in Vindhya Pradesh is 151, in U. P. 557, in M. P. 163, in M. B. 171, in Hyderabad 226, in Mysore 308, in Rajasthan 117, in Ajmer 287, in Travancore-Cochin 1015, in Madras 446, in Orissa 244, in Assam 176.

Area cultivated and cultivable per Capita in Vindhya Pradesh is 256 cents in 1951 as compared to 173 cents in Madhya Pradesh, 233 cents in Madhya Bharat, 95 cents in Uttar Pradesh, 123 cents in Orissa, 316 cents in Bhopal and 33 cents in Travancore-Cochin.

In Bundelkhand division the total land area per Capita is 454 cents and in Baghelkhand division the total land area per Capita is 409 cents. While the area cultivated and cultivable in Bundelkhand division is 321 cents and in Baghelkhand division 220 cents per Capita. In Bundelkhand division the cultivated and cultivable land per Capita is nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total land area per Capita while in Baghelkhand it is nearly half which shows the pressure of population on land is higher in Bundelkhand than in Baghelkhand division.

In the districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 107.

Name of districts.	Land area per Capita.		Density of population per sq. mile.
	Total land area per Capita in cents.	Area cultivated and cultivable per Capita in cents.	
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	423	256	151
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	454	321	143
Datia	285	245	224
Tikamgarh	340	217	188
Chhatarpur	450	345	142
Panna	690	469	92
<i>Baghelkhand Divn,</i>	409	220	156
Satna	315	204	203
Rewa	257	190	252
Sidhi	561	213	114
Shahdol	533	270	120

Total land area per Capita 690 cents is the highest in Panna district. In Sidhi district it is 561 cents. Both the districts are full of Jungle and are thinly populated. Density of population in Panna is 92 persons and in Sidhi is 114 persons per sq. mile. Shahdol with 533 cents, Chhatarpur with 450 cents, Tikamgarh with 340 cents, Satna with 315 cents, Datia with 285 cents and Rewa with 257 cents come next. Total area

per Capita is more or less according to the density of population in the district.

Area cultivated and cultivable per Capita in Sidhi is less than that of Panna because there is a large area of cultivable land in the shape of hills and forests in Sidhi as compared to Panna. In Panna there is lot of cultivable land but the population is small so the area of cultivated and cultivable land per Capita is larger in that district than in Sidhi district. Panna has the largest per Capita area of cultivated and cultivable land. It is 469 cents. Bundelkhand division has 321 cents per Capita of cultivated and cultivable land and Baghelkhand division has 220 cents cultivated and cultivable land which means Bundelkhand has less of uncultivable area and so the per Capita area of cultivated and cultivable land in Bundelkhand is 50% more than in Baghelkhand division. Chhatarpur district having 345 cents per Capita of cultivable and cultivated land comes next. Rewa district has 190 cents per Capita of cultivable and cultivated land because of the high pressure of population on land in the district.

10. Area cultivated per Capita and its comparison with 1931.

Vindhya Pradesh has 113 cents of cultivated land per Capita in 1951 as compared to 106 cents in 1931. There is an increase of 7 cents per Capita in the cultivated area during 20 years. In Bundelkhand the cultivated area per Capita is 114 cents in 1951. There is no increase from 1931. In Baghelkhand division it is 110 in 1951 as compared to 99 in 1931 which means there is an increase of 11 cents cultivated area per Capita during the last 20 years. More and more lands have been brought under cultivation in Baghelkhand and the population has not been allowed to increase more than the means of subsistence. In districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Satna, Sidhi the area of cultivated land per Capita has increased while in districts Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Shahdol the cultivated area per Capita has decreased. Vindhya Pradesh has been a surplus State and the increase in the cultivated area per Capita from 106 to 113 cents during the last 20 years shows that it will continue to be a surplus State for some time as there is possibility of increase of the cultivated area and of the introduction of intensive cultivation methods.

There was no rationing of food before during or after the 2nd World War in Vindhya Pradesh and the State could export (figures kindly supplied by Director of Food Vindhya Pradesh) food in the following quantity under the basic plan of the Government of India.

TABLE No. 108.

Statement showing figures of export from and import into Vindhya Pradesh in respect of Major Food Grains.

(Figures in tons).

S.No.	Grains.	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
		Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Rice	12,000	....	9,000	....	3,998	....	3,678	....	3,717	....	20,240	....	9,995	....
2	Wheat	260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....	....
3	Gram	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,922	....	2,652	....
4	Barley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Maize	36	....	....	....	267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	525	....
6	Bajra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Jowar	73	....	....	....	148	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	152	....
		12,369	....	9,000	....	4,413	....	3,678	....	3,717	....	22,262	....	13,234	....

Retail selling rates of principal food grains in 1940 and 1950 as kindly supplied by the Director of Food and Civil Supply Department Vindhya Pradesh are given below. Rise of prices from 1940 to 1950 is alarming in Vindhya Pradesh. Before the formation of the union of 36 States there was a custom corden between one State and the other and between States and the neighbouring provinces. Export were only allowed after paying a heavy export duty and this was the reason for the low prices. The labouring classes the service classes and all those who have to purchase food grains have been hard hit by rise of prices of wheat and rice by 400 to 600 times.

TABLE No. 109

Statement Showing Retails Rates of Food Grains at the District Head Quarters

Price in rupees per Maund

S. Dist- No, ricts.	Rice.		Jowar.		Maize.		Bajra.		Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.	
	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.	1950.	1940.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1. Rewa ...	16 0 23 0	4 0	...	3 4	...	2 6	...	3 2	13 5	2 8	...	2 4	10 0	2 6
2. Satna	23 0	4 8	...	3 0	...	2 4	...	3 0	14 0	3 0	...	2 14	9 0	2 8
3. Shahdol	16 3 20 0	3 4	10 0	3 2	8 0	2 0	...	2 2	14 0	2 14	8 0	2 12	8 0	2 12
4. Sidhi ...	16 0 20 0	3 12	...	3 1	...	2 4	...	...	...	3 4	...	2 12	...	2 12
5. Panna	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	...
6. Chhatar- pur	26 0 30 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	...	11 0	...
7. Tikam- garh	20 0 32 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	...	10 8	...
8. Datia ...	26 0 29 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	10	...	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	...

The Director of Food and Civil supplies Vindhya Pradesh has prepared the following very useful statement showing the position about food grains in each district of Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE No. 110

Statement Showing Names of Surplus (+) Deficit (=) or Self Sufficient (X) Districts in Vindhya Pradesh in Respect of Major Food Grains.

S.No.	Grains.	Rewa.	Satna.	Sidhi.	Shahdol.	Panna.	Chhatar- pur.	Tikam- garh.	Datia.	Remarks.
1.	Rice	...	(+)	(-)	(x)	(-)	(x)	(-)	(x)	(-)
2.	Wheat	...	(+)	(+)	(x)	(-)	(x)	(x)	(-)	(+)
3.	Gram	...	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(+)
4.	Barley	...	(+)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
5.	Maize	...	(+)	(x)	(x)	(+)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
6.	Bajra	...	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(+)
7.	Jowar	...	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)

The above statement shows that all the districts produce sufficient food for their needs in normal years. Only Satna, Chhatarpur and Datia districts need rice for their consumption from other districts, and Shahdol and Tikamgarh districts need wheat from other districts.

Under the All India Plan Food Grains were procured in Vindhya Pradesh under various systems and various rates from 1944 to 1950 and all the systems tried were very successful.

TABLE No. 111

Statement Showing Figures of Procurement, Rates and System of Procurement Etc.

1944						1945			
S. No.	Grains	Quantity produced in tons	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks	Quantity produced in tons	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks
			Rs. as.				Rs. as.		
1	Rice	12,366	7 0	Both levy and monopoly		9,000	10 6	Monopoly through trade	
2	Jowar	73	8 0	"					
3	Maize	36		"					
4	Bajra								
5	Wheat	260		"	Market price Rs. 10 0	317			Statutory price Rs. 10/4/-
6	Barley								
7	Gram	220	8 4	Monopoly through trade		93		Monopoly through trade	Market price Rs. 8/4/-
		12,955				9,410			
1946						1947			
S. No.	Grains	Quantity procured	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks	Quantity procured	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks
			Rs. as.				Rs. as.		
1	Rice	4,126	11 0	Monopoly through trade		8,970	8 0 12 0	Levy and monopoly	
2	Jowar	148	6 & 8 4						
3	Maize	267							
4	Bajra								
5	Wheat	2,555	10 8 11 8	Levy and monopoly		118			Average market price Rs. 13 0
6	Barley	2,003							
7	Gram	327	8 0	Both levy and monopoly					
		9,426				9,088			

TABLE No. 111 (Contd.)

		1948				1949			
S. No.	Grain	Quantity procured	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks	Quantity procured	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks
			Rs. as.				Rs. as.		
1	Rice	12,028	7 8 to 12 8	Monopoly through trade		18,672	13 8 18 0	Monopoly through trade	
2	Jowar					18	10 0		
3	Maize						9 5		
4	Bajra								
5	Wheat	3,149		Monopoly through trade	Average market price Rs. 15 0	3,348.5	14 14	Monopoly through trade	
6	Barley	275	9 5	"		1,386.5	9 5		
7	Gram	2,076	11 12	"		2,160	11 12		
		17,528				25,585			

		1950			
Serial No.	Grains	Quantity procured	Rate P.M.	System	Remarks
			Rs. as.		
1	Rice	10,960	11 7 17 1	Monopoly through trade	
2	Jowar	664	9 12	"	
3	Maize	445	8 12	"	
4	Bajra	74	9 14	"	
5	Wheat	2,499	14 5	"	
6	Barley	1,460	8 12	"	
7	Gram	2,962	11 4	"	
		19,064			

According to the Director of Food and Civil Supply Vindhya Pradesh the total area under food-grain during 1950 was 3,006,500 acres, and the total production of seven major food grains (*viz.* 1. Rice 2. Jowar 3. Maize 4. Bajra 5. Wheat 6. Barley and 7. Gram) was 387,900 tons.

According to the figures supplied by the District Officers and given in col. 2 of Subsidiary table 4.7 the total area sown is 4,002,691. The Director of Food has not taken into consideration the area under minor food grains *viz.* Kodon, Sama Kakun, Urd, Moong, Masur, Arhar and Oil seeds.

11. Following were the years of famine and scarcity in Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE No. 112

Years	
1. 1868	Famine
2. 1896	Famine
3. 1899	Famine
4. 1907	Famine
5. 1913	Scarcity
6. 1918	Scarcity
7. 1920	Famine
8. 1928	Scarcity
9. 1931	Scarcity
10. 1942	Famine in Baghelkhand division
11. 1950-51	Scarcity in Baghelkhand division

TABLE No. 113

Name of districts	Name of tehsils	Famine in	Scarcity in
Datia	Datia	1913, 1914	1942
	Seondha	1896-97, 1905-6, 1907-8, 1913-14, 1917-18	1941-42
Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	1899, 1927	1946, 1950
	Jatara	1868, 1877, 1883, 1899, 1905, 1913, 1919	1927, 1928, 1933, 1934
	Newari	1868, 1877, 1899, 1905, 1913, 1918	1935
Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Not available	
	Bjawaner	1899, 1913, 1928,	
	Laundi	1857, 1897	1929, 1940
Panna	Panna	1854, 1868, 1895, 1896, 1913	
	Ajaigarh	Not available	
	Pawai	1868, 1896, 1899	
Satna	Raghurajnagar	1868, 1896, 1907, 1918, 1927, 1928	
	Maihar	1899	1868
	Nagod	1868, 1896, 1918, 1931	1950
	Amarpatan	1896, 1899, 1931, 1907	1949-50
Rewa	Hazur	Not available	
	Sirmour	1896, 1907, 1917-18, 1920	1895, 1906, 1916, 1919
	Mauganj	1918, 1928, 1931, 1951	1868, 1896, 1907, 1931
	Teonthar	1896, 1907	1913, 1921, 1924, 1928, 1931, 1942, 1943, 1951

TABLE No. 113 (Contd.)

Name of districts	Name of tehsils	Famine in	Scarcity in
Sidhi	Gopadbanas	1868, 1896, 1907, 1920 1950, 1951-52	
	Deosar	1868, 1896, 1899, 1907 1920	1950-51
	Singrauli	Not available	
Shahdol	Sohagpur	1868, 1896, 1899, 1918, 1942	
	Bandhogarh	1871, 1896, 1899, 1907, 1918, 1920, 1930	1871, 1927, 1928, 1940 1941, 1942, 1951
	Beohari	1868, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1907, 1918, 1920, 1941	1905, 1927, 1951
	Pushprajgarh	1868, 1896, 1899, 1903 to 1907	1913, 1915, 1920, 1923

12. Following is the Statement showing the average rainfall at important towns in Vindhya Pradesh. The statement is supplied by Assistant Census Commissioner New Delhi 2.

TABLE No. 114
Average Rainfall During 1940

Towns	Annual	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sidhi	52·21	·99	·82	·52	·16	·46	5·59	16·12	16·95	7·95	1·89	·42	·34
Rewa	48·25	·81	·84	·42	·27	·43	5·94	15·70	14·36	7·09	1·72	·33	·34
Birsinghpur	36·51	·85	·65	·43	·18	·44	3·84	11·63	10·71	5·91	1·54	·23	·10
Umaria	54·18	1·01	1·00	·70	·46	·43	7·12	17·75	13·12	9·13	2·47	·64	·35
Datia	32·55	·41	·39	·23	·14	·26	3·58	9·90	10·41	5·67	1·08	·21	·27
Chhatarpur	42·79	·61	·60	·28	·16	·27	4·89	14·16	13·75	6·18	1·14	·45	·30
Nowgong	42·11	·59	·57	·30	·17	·37	5·44	13·81	13·09	5·81	1·13	·43	·40
Panna	50·05	·76	·68	·33	·26	·54	5·37	16·28	15·29	8·05	1·71	·42	·36

CHAPTER IV

Section X

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Concluding Remarks

1. "The population of a country can be regarded from two points of view. We can look upon it as a collection of human beings which grows and expands (or contracts) at a certain rate. We can also consider it as a body of persons engaged in producing various goods and services on which its material welfare depends."*

Material welfare of the people of Vindhya Pradesh depends on the maximum production of food grains for which there is ample scope. 87·12% of the population depends on agriculture so they do not stand in the need of the subject being introduced to them.

What they need is the introduction of improvements in the methods which they are in the habit of using in the production of food grains and improved knowledge for utilising their re-sources.

Condition of the agriculture classes has been going from bad to worse on account of the continued increase of population in the past. They by their very limited knowledge could neither expand their agriculture in the same proportion as increase in the population nor could they think of limiting the growth of population by artificial means as may be clear from the following Table. The result has been increase of poverty and diseases amongst them.

TABLE No. 115

State Divisions and Districts	Percentage of Increase of population during the last		Percentage of the increase of the cultivated area during the 20 last years.
	50 years	20 years	
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	32·6	20·46	6·92
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	16·22	14·15	·04
District Datia	2·02	11·47	10·66
" Tikamgarh	12·27	15·49	47·36
" Chhatarpur	9·07	10·86	-4·69 (Decrease.)
" Panna	57·05	20·69	-31·38 "
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	43·79	24·24	11·28
District Satna	33·43	20·86	49·01
" Rewa	36·33	23·67	-2·63 (Decrease.)
" Sidhi	47·65	28·31	23·21
" Shahdol	13·76	24·98	-3·55 (Decrease.)

*Page 2 of Pressure of Population and Economic efficiency in India's by D. Ghosh published by Indian Council of World Affairs, Oxford University Press.

Figures for column 3 and 4 for the last 50 years were not available.

During the last 20 years there is no increase in the mileage of Railway lines in Vindhya Pradesh which could have facilitated the

transport of food grains from the outlying parts to trade centres cheaply and would have increased production. Fairweather roads have increased during the last 20 years as following in the districts.

TABLE No. 116

Districts	Mileage of roads constructed between 1931 and 1951	Cemented road constructed between 1931 and 1951	Black topped road constructed between 1931 and 1951
VINDHYA PRADESH ...	449 miles	3 miles	55 miles
Datia	206 "	"	4 "
Tikamgarh			
Chhatarpur			
Panna and Satna ...	32 "	"	5 "
Rewa-Sidhi ...	114 "	3 miles	46 "
Shahdol ...	97 "	"	"

2. Health of the Agricultural Classes

The district and tehsil head quarters have hospitals and dispensaries which cater to the needs of the people of the towns concerned. Villagers who can afford to approach these institutions in the towns can derive benefit from them. Villagers generally depend on nature or magic cures. There are very few private alleopathic, homoeopathic or even Ayurvedic practitioners in the villages or even in the towns. There are villages where even clean well water for drinking is not available and people drink water from pools, small tanks and rivulets. There is hardly any person in the village who does not suffer from Malaria in the year.

*"Nearly 88% of our population live in the villages. The health of the nation will, therefore, depend upon the health of the 88% of the population who live in the rural areas. The problem of national health is hence a problem of rural health. Attempts have been made from time to time by the various States to solve the problem of rural medical relief. The various schemes evolved from time to time dealt with the more pressing needs of village life and included measures to deal with sanitation, malaria, water supply, drainage and roads. But they touched the fringe of the problem of rural health. Moreover attention and efforts were concentrated more on giving medical relief than on providing facilities for preventive health work.

"We should, therefore, give top priority to schemes connected with water supply to the villages. Rural sanitation is equally important but is a completely neglected field. I am quite

aware of the fact that it is one of the most difficult problems to solve. Apart from providing facilities for rural sanitation the health worker will be confronted with the very difficult task of convincing the villager about the desirability of utilising such facilities and getting him out of the age old customs and habits to which he is accustomed. Hence, it is essential that extensive health education should be conducted side by side with the provision of health facilities."

In Vindhya Pradesh 91.44% of the total population live in villages. Literacy in the rural areas is as following:—There will be few areas more backward in literacy than Vindhya Pradesh in India.

TABLE No. 117

State Divisions and Districts	Percentage of literacy in the rural areas.
VINDHYA PRADESH	4.81
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	3.73
Datia	5.95
Tikamgarh	3.37
Chhatarpur	3.21
Panna	4.03
<i>Baghelkhand Divn</i>	5.39
Satna	7.27
Rewa	6.96
Sidhi	3.42
Shahdol	3.84

*Extract from the speech of Union Deputy Minister for Health Mrs. N. Chandrashekhar at Agra Medical College on 2nd November, 1952 reported in the Times of India (Delhi edition) of 4th November, 1952.

3. Caste System in Rural Areas.

On account of the very low literacy in villages the conservatism, caste system, and the untouchability in village is as intensive as it might have been 200 years ago. Higher castes avoided touching the plough. The backward Classes who used to be Harwahas or Agricultural serfs do the ploughing mainly for the higher caste peasantry. Prejudices against manual labour prevent the agriculturists from preparing useful fertilisers and effecting thorough improvements in their fields.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes—The ten Scheduled castes and Fourteen Scheduled Tribes are in the following number in the districts.

TABLE No. 118.

List of Scheduled Castes in Vindhya Pradesh.

State Divisions and Districts.	SCHEDULED CASTE.										Total.
	Basor (Bansphor)	Chamar	Dahait	Dharkar	Dher	Dom	Domar or Doris	Kuchban- dhia	Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk	Mochi	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VINDHYA PRADESH	37,514	419,412	1,542	5,920	3	523	3,715	742	6,178	685	476,234
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	24,862	246,146	1,357	167	....	120	996	583	4,548	207	278,986
Datia	917	25,996	....	....	....	....	....	42	1,796	30	28,781
Tikamgarh	7,436	73,639	....	....	....	12	....	....	1,334	26	82,447
Chhatarpur	12,387	108,039	6	160	....	103	381	541	825	90	122,532
Panna	4,122	38,472	1,351	7	....	5	615	....	593	61	45,226
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	12,652	173,266	185	5,753	3	403	2,719	159	1,630	478	197,243
Satna	2,894	53,562	12	....	....	253	1,034	69	639	88	58,551
Rewa	6,047	60,768	24	1,162	....	135	971	78	464	333	69,982
Sidhi	1,588	34,688	93	4,581	....	....	12	....	80	5	41,047
Shahdol	2,123	24,248	56	10	3	15	702	12	447	52	27,668

TABLE No. 119

List of Scheduled Tribes in Vindhya Pradesh

Name of the Districts	SCHEDULED — TRIBES														• Total
	Agariya	Baiga	Bhumi- ya	Gond	Kamar	Khair- war	Majhi	Mawasi	Panika	Pao	Bhil	Bedia	Biar (Biyar)	Sonr.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
VINDHYA PRADESH	12,569	55,488	14,515	2,24,124	8,942	6,714	1,770	6,060	35,210	15,864	2,078	1,714	3,257	29,967	418,282
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	926	292	8,710	25,767	1,499	1,074	943	5,278	462	533	1,927	1,509	3,257	29,910	82,087
Datia ....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	1,487	....	1,540
Tikamgarh ....	....	....	....	956	837	....	....	808	....	....	1,798	1,098	1,770	21,090	28,357
Chhatarpur	926	276	490	6,252	629	1,056	920	259	462	533	87	14	....	7,193	19,097
Panna ....	....	10	8,220	18,559	33	18	23	4,211	....	....	42	350	....	1,627	33,093
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	11,643	55,196	5,805	198,357	7,443	5,640	827	782	34,748	15,331	151	205	....	67	336,195
Satna	326	454	2,026	16,757	1,764	974	482	745	709	858	....	162	....	....	25,257
Kewa	26	196	20	3,396	63	35	45	15	18	....	....	....	....	....	3,814
Sidhi	3,880	15,664	276	41,700	614	4,109	130	....	10,751	....	....	....	....	13	77,137
Shahdol	7,411	38,882	3,483	136,504	5,002	522	170	22	23,270	14,473	151	43	....	54	229,987

TABLE No. 120.

5. *Agrarian Reforms* :—The number of persons depending on each of the four Agricultural occupation is as following.—

State Divisions and Districts	Total Number of persons depending on											
	Livelihood Class I Cultivators of owned land			Livelihood Class II Cultivators of unowned land			Livelihood Class III Cultivating labourers			Livelihood class IV Rent receivers		
	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earn- ing depen- dents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earn- ing depen- dents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earn- ing depen- dents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earn- ing depen- dents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	660,255	327,387	1,250,561	79,317	35,870	112,208	221,767	114,573	293,473	7,296	1,937	9,720
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	250,846	108,350	490,411	16,313	5,568	27,116	54,691	28,418	77,504	4,412	948	5,458
Distt. Datia	34,734	7,810	63,808	3,047	843	5,306	3,798	1,552	5,755	535	99	929
„ Tikamgarh	80,693	26,798	164,547	4,159	1,027	8,638	11,904	3,609	20,546	673	167	983
„ Chhatarpur	84,403	51,775	170,321	5,979	2,363	8,801	22,056	14,988	31,109	2,238	454	2,525
„ Panna	51,016	21,967	91,735	3,128	1,335	4,371	16,933	8,269	20,094	966	228	1,021
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	409,409	219,037	760,150	63,004	30,302	85,092	167,076	86,155	215,969	2,884	989	4,262
Distt. Satna	81,036	41,873	190,453	7,058	3,878	15,567	36,659	22,442	57,117	1,175	358	1,964
„ Rewa	103,145	44,222	188,560	23,262	10,978	33,130	60,461	27,841	66,824	456	130	838
„ Sidhi	85,937	53,073	149,309	23,313	11,116	21,959	36,896	16,321	46,659	710	246	638
„ Shahdol	139,291	79,869	231,828	9,371	4,330	14,436	33,060	19,551	45,369	543	255	822

By the Agrarian reforms persons depending on Livelihood Class 2 and 3 are to be benefitted and persons depending on Livelihood Class 4 are to be adversely effected. In Livelihood Class 4 a majority of them are small land owners and they generally cultivate the whole of their land. It is only a few of them who own big Zamindaries and who will be adversely effected by the proposed agrarian reforms. The number is limited to a few hundred in Vindhya Pradesh.

Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned (Livelihood Class 2) and agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class 3) whose total number is (857,208) (totals of columns, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) will be benefitted by the zamindari abolition as they will get land for cultivation. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned (Livelihood Class I) will be benefitted to this extent that they will be beyond the harassment of the Zamindars as all tenants will have direct relations with the Government.

Along with the agrarian reforms it is necessary to push up literacy move, improvement of communications and the State organisation of the Co-operative Societies and Gram Panchayats to take up as a substitute for the Zamindar's beneficiary activities. For by abolishing the Zamindars an institution of personal and sympathetic contact on the spot in adversity for the tenants will disappear and in place like Vindhya Pradesh where Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are in large num-

bers where means of communications are deficient, distances are long, education is backward, the harassment of the petty officials may not take root in place of the harassment of the Zamindars.

There are only two land systems in Vindhya Pradesh viz Pawai (alienated) and Kothar (Khalsa or non-alienated). Pawai system is that where there are intermediaries who collect rent from the tenants and pay land revenue to the Government at a fixed percentage and under the Kothar system the Government collects land revenue directly from the individual tenants. There is at present no uniform land revenue law in this State. The State of Vindhya Pradesh was formed in the year 1948 by the union of 34 integrating states of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Political Agencies of Central India and 1 State of Gwalior residency.

As a result of this, different areas have different land revenue laws. In the former Rewa State which forms bulk of the Baghelkhand division the areas held in the Zamindari is called "Pawai" and in certain parts of the Bundelkhand division the local term used for Zamindari held areas is "Jagirdari" or "Ubari".

The whole area is settled under Ryotwari tenants who have been given Ryotwari leases. In Khalsa they pay rent as revenue to Government direct and in Zamindari areas they pay the rent according to the settlement Patta (Lease) to the Zamindar.

TABLE No. 121.

Name of the State :—VINDHYA PRADESH.

Name of the Districts.	Number and area of villages under the following land system.									
	Number and area of villages in the district.		Permanently settled Estate System.		Temporary settled Estate System.		Ryotwari System.		Other minor system.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VINDHYA PRADESH	12,881	23,603	....	....	6,139	....	6,742	....	....	....
BUNDELKHAND DIVISION	3,755	8,859	....	....	1,248	....	2,507	....	....	....
District Datia	453	733	....	....	59	....	394	....	....	....
„ Tikamgarh	1,003	1,948	....	....	144	....	859	....	....	....
„ Chhatarpur	1,206	3,389	....	....	551	....	655	....	....	....
„ Panna	1,093	2,789	....	....	494	....	599	....	....	....
BAGHELKHAND DIVISION	9,126	14,744	....	....	4,991	....	4,235	....	....	....
District Satna	2,147	2,740	....	....	1,093	....	1,054	....	....	....
„ Rewa	2,898	2,513	....	....	1,428	....	1,470	....	....	....
„ Sidhi	1,913	4,072	....	....	968	....	945	....	....	....
„ Shahdol	2,168	5,419	....	....	1,402	....	766	....	....	....

CHAPTER V.

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Section I

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

In this Chapter population ratios; means of livelihood; employment in quarrying; in mining in factories and in small scale industries; classification into self supporting and dependents;

employers, employees and independent workers, employment in transport, commerce and other services of the Non-agricultural population is discussed.

CHAPTER V.

Section II.

NON-AGRICULTURAL RATIOS; SELF SUPPORTING PERSONS AND DEPENDENTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

1. Total number of persons depending on non-agricultural occupations in Vindhya Pradesh are 460,326 or 12.88% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Non-agricultural population as compared to the total population is 25.8% in U. P., 24.0% in M. P., 27.8% in M. B., 20.7% in Orissa, 45.2% in Travancore-Cochin and 22.6% in Bhopal.

In the districts the position is as following.

TABLE No. 122.

Districts.	Total No. of persons depending on non-agricultural occupations.	Percentage of the population depending on non-agricultural occupations over the total population.
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	200,287	15.77 %
Distt. Datia	36,098	21.97 %
„ Tikamgarh	42,421	11.59 %
„ Chhatarpur	84,128	17.49 %
„ Panna	37,640	14.55 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	260,039	11.29 %
Distt. Satna	96,023	17.28 %
„ Rewa	73,859	11.66 %
„ Sidhi	18,125	3.90 %
„ Shahdol	72,032	11.97 %

Total number of persons depending on non-agricultural occupations in Bundelkhand division are 200,287 or 15.77% of the total population while in Baghelkhand division the number of persons are 260,039 or 11.29% of the total population. Percentage of the population depending on Non-agricultural occupation over the total population is 21.97% in Datia district which is the highest in Vindhya Pradesh; Chhatarpur with 17.49% Satna with 17.28 %, Panna with 14.55%, Rewa with 11.66% Tikamgarh with 11.59%, Shahdol with 11.07% come next. Percentage depending on non-agricultural occupations in Sidhi district is less than that of all the districts. It is only 3.90% in Sidhi district. Sidhi district is full of Jungles is away from Railway Station and has no occupation other than agriculture.

Agricultural occupations are divided into 4 classes and the non-agricultural occupations are divided into another following four Livelihood classes.

- V. Production (other than cultivation).
- VI. Commerce.
- VII. Transport.
- VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

2. Livelihood Class No 5.

(Production other than cultivation)

Production other than cultivation includes production of lime stones, stone slabs, coal, red-ochre, currendem, lac, charcoal, fireclay, Gur, Bidi, Bamboo articles, wooden toys, wooden furniture etc.

Total number of persons deriving their livelihood on (Livelihood Class V) Production other than cultivation is 164,231 or 4.55% of the total population in Vindhya Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh they are 8.39%, in M. B. 9.96%, in M. P. 10.6%, in Orissa 6.33%, in Madras 12.40%, in Bombay 13.76%, in Bihar 3.94%, in Assam 14.68%, in Rajasthan 8.88%.

In Vindhya Pradesh districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 123.

Divisions and districts.	Total No. of persons depending on production other than cultivation (self-supporting and dependents combined.)	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of the district.
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	72,454	5.7 %
Datia	6,583	4.01 %
Tikamgarh	14,786	4.04 %
Chhatarpur	39,710	8.25 %
Panna	11,375	4.4 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	91,777	3.98 %
Satna	32,385	5.83 %
Rewa	18,980	2.99 %
Sidhi	8,044	1.73 %
Shahdol	32,368	4.97 %

Total number of persons depending on production other than cultivation in Bundelkhand division is 72,454 persons or 5.7% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division they are 3.98%. In Chhatarpur district they are 8.25% which is the highest percentage. Satna with 5.83% Shahdol with 4.97% Panna with 4.4%, Tikamgarh with 4.04%, Datia with 4.01%, Rewa with 2.99%, come next. In Sidhi district they are 1.73% only which is the least percentage in Vindhya Pradesh because in Sidhi no facilities exist for other trade than agriculture.

3. Livelihood Class No. 6.
(Commerce.)

Commerce includes retail trade otherwise unclassified, retail trade in food stuff, retail trade

in fuel, retail trade in textile and leather goods. Whole sale trade in food stuff, whole sale trade in commodities other than food stuffs, real estate, insurance, money lending, banking and all other financial business etc.

Total number of persons deriving their livelihood on (Livelihood Class VI) Commerce is 100,036 or 2.90% of the total population in Vindhya Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh they are 5.03%, in M.P. 4.40%, in Orissa 2.90%, in Bihar 3.40%, in Madras 6.70%, in Assam 3.90%, in Bombay 7.61% and in Rajasthan 6.58%.

In Vindhya Pradesh districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 124

State Divisions and Districts	Total No. of persons depending on Commerce (Self-Supporting persons and dependents combined.)	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of the districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	100,036	2.8%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	42,238	3.32%
Datia	11,973	7.29%
Tikamgarh	10,007	2.73%
Chhatarpur	13,849	2.88%
Panna	6,409	2.47%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	57,798	2.51%
Satna	20,612	3.71%
Rewa	18,188	2.87%
Sidhi	4,228	.91%
Shahdol	14,770	2.27%

Total number of persons depending on Commerce in Bundelkhand division is 42,238 or 3.32% of the total population of Bundelkhand division while it is only 2.51% in the Baghelkhand division. In Datia district they are 7.29% which is the highest. They are 3.71% in Satna district. Both the districts have many railway stations and so the percent-

age of Commerce is high. In Chhatarpur they are 2.88% and in Rewa 2.87%. In Chhatarpur and Rewa districts there are also some facilities of Commerce. In Tikamgarh they are 2.73%, in Shahdol 2.27%. In Sidhi district they are .91% only which is a very low percentage because there is no other occupation but agricultural in Sidhi district.

4. Livelihood Class No. 7 (*Transport*)

Transport:—Transport by road, transport by water, transport by air, Railway transport, storage and warehousing, postal services, telegraph services, telephone services, wireless services etc.

Total number of persons deriving their livelihood on (Livelihood Class 7) transport is

15,465 or 0·43% of the total population in Vindhya Pradesh.

In U. P. they are 1·36%, in M. P. 1·50%, in Bombay 2·23%, in Orissa 0·53%, in Bihar 0·72%, in Madras 1·70%, in Assam 1·28% and in Rajasthan 0·94%.

In Vindhya Pradesh districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 125

State Divisions and Districts	Total No. of persons depending on transport (Self supporting and dependents combined.)		Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of the districts.
	1	2		3
VINDHYA PRADESH	15,465	·43%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,323	·26%
Datia	448	·27%
Tikamgarh	580	·16%
Chhatarpur	1,533	·32%
Panna	762	·29%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	12,142	·53%
Satna	5,491	·99%
Rewa	1,282	·20%
Sidhi	111	·02%
Shahdol	525	·81%

Total number of persons depending on transport in Bundelkhand division is 3,323 or ·26% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division they are ·53%, in Satna and Shahdol districts of Baghelkhand division the percentage are ·99% and 0·81% respectively. Both districts have railway stations and towns. Transport is necessary in towns or city so the number of persons depending on transport in Satna and Shahdol districts is high. Chhatarpur with ·32%, Datia with ·27%, Rewa with ·20%, Tikamgarh with ·16% and Sidhi with ·02% come in next.

5. Livelihood Class VIII.

(*Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources.*)

Other services and miscellaneous sources include Medical and other Health services, Education services and Research, Army navy and

Air force, Police, Village officers and servants including village watch men, employers of Municipalities and Local Boards, employers of State Government, employers of Union Governments, employers of non-Indian Governments, domestic services, barbers and beauty shops, laundaries and laundry services, hotel, restaurants and eating houses, recreation services, legal and business services, arts, letters and journalism, religions and charitable and welfare services etc.

Total number of persons deriving their Livelihood on (Livelihood Class VIII) other services and miscellaneous sources is 180,594 or 5·05% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh.

In U. P. they are 11·04%, in M. P. 7·50%, in Bombay 14·94%, in Orissa 10·95%, in Bihar 5·89%, in Madras 14·30%, in Assam 6·80% and in Rajasthan 12·73%.

In Vindhya Pradesh districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 126.

State Divisions and Districts.	Total No. of persons depending on other services and miscellaneous sources (self supporting and dependents combined).	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of the districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH....	180,594	5.05 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	82,272	6.47 %
Distt. Datia	17,094	10.40 %
„ Tikamgarh	17,048	4.66 %
„ Chhatarpur	29,036	6.03 %
„ Panna	19,094	7.38 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	98,322	4.26 %
Distt. Satna	37,535	6.75 %
„ Rewa	35,409	5.59 %
„ Sidhi	5,742	1.24 %
„ Shahdol	19,636	3.02 %

In Bundelkhand division the number supported by Public Administrations other services and miscellaneous sources is 82,272 or 6.47% and in Baghelkhand division they are 4.26%, in Datia district they are 10.40% which is the highest percentage. It is because of having the district Head Quarter in comparatively small area. In Panna district they are 7.38. In Tikamgarh they are 4.66%. In Chhatarpur 6.03%, In Satna 6.75%, In Rewa 5.59%, in Shahdol 3.02. The very low percentage of livelihood class VIII (other services and miscellaneous sources) is in Sidhi district which is only 1.24% of the total population. In Shahdol district the number of persons deriving their livelihood by services and miscellaneous sources is 19,636. It is also low according to population of districts. The two districts are back in this matter, because the backward classes, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes generally live in both these districts. They are labourers in agriculture so the percentage of agricultural occupation is high in both these districts.

6. Self supporting persons and dependents in non-agriculture Livelihood classes.

In all the four non-agriculture livelihood enumerated above there are 157,480 self supporting persons or 4.41% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 8.44% in U. P., 7.47% in M. P., 8.64% in M. B., 6.54% in Orissa, 13.86% in Travancore-Cochin.

Their number in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 127.

State Divisions and Districts.	Total No. of self-supporting persons whose chief Livelihood is Non-agricultural.	Their percentage over the total population of the districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH....	157,480	4.41 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	66,141	5.27 %
Distt. Datia	11,523	7.01 %
„ Tikamgarh	13,788	3.77 %
„ Chhatarpur	26,960	5.60 %
„ Panna	13,870	5.36 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	91,339	3.96 %
Distt. Satna	30,741	5.53 %
„ Rewa	27,388	4.32 %
„ Sidhi	6,738	1.46 %
„ Shahdol	26,452	4.06 %

In the four Non-agricultural classes there are 66,141 or 5.27% self supporting persons in Bundelkhand division while they are 3.96% or 91,399 in Baghelkhand division. The highest percentage is in Datia district where it is 7.01%, Tikamgarh with 3.77%, Chhatarpur with 5.60%, Panna with 5.36% Satna with 5.53%, Rewa with 4.32%, Shahdol with 4.06% and Sidhi with 1.46% come next. Lesser the number of Scheduled castes and Tribes and Backward Classes larger is the percentage of self supporting persons in non-agricultural occupations.

7. Dependents of the self supporting persons in the Non-agricultural occupations.

The total number of dependents of the self supporting persons of the non-agricultural occupations in Vindhya Pradesh are 302,846 or 1.92% for each one of the self supporting persons

in non-agricultural occupations. They are in Vindhya Pradesh 206%, in M. P. 221%, in M. B. 222% in Orissa 217% and in Travancore-Cochin 226% of the total self supporting population in non-agricultural occupations.

In the districts the position is as following :—

TABLE No. 128

State Divisions and Districts.	Total No. of self supporting persons in non-agricultural occupations.	Total No. of dependents in non-agricultural occupations.	Percentage of Col. No. 3 over Col. No. 2.
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	157,480	302,846	192.3 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	66,141	134,146	202.8 %
Distt. Datia	11,523	24,575	213.3 %
„ Tikamgarh	13,788	28,633	207.7 %
„ Chhatarpur	26,960	57,168	212.0 %
„ Panna	13,870	23,770	171.4 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	91,339	168,700	184.7 %
Distt. Satna	30,741	65,282	212.4 %
„ Rewa	27,388	46,471	169.6 %
„ Sidhi	6,758	11,367	168.2 %
„ Shahdol	26,452	45,580	172.3 %

Total number of self supporting persons in Bundelkhand division is 66,141 and total number of dependents in non-agricultural occupations is 134,146 which means that there are 202.8 dependents for every 100 self supporting persons. In Baghelkhand division the number of self supporting persons is 91,399 and total number of dependents is 168,700 which means 184.7 dependents for every 100 self supporting persons. In Datia district the number of dependents for every 100 self supporting persons is 213.3. In Chhatarpur 212.0%, in Satna 212.4%, in Tikamgarh 207.7%, in Shahdol 172.3%, in Panna 171.4%, in Rewa 169.6% and in Sidhi 168.2%.

8. Self supporting persons and their dependents in production other than cultivation in Livelihood Class V.

In non-agricultural livelihood class V (Production other than cultivation) there are 53,896 self supporting persons and 110,335 dependents in Vindhya Pradesh. The self supporting persons in Livelihood Class V are 1.51% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 2.71% in U. P., 3.33% in M. P., 3.19% in M. B., 2.58% in Orissa, 6.81% in Travancore-Cochin. Self supporting persons with their dependents are 4.55% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 8.39% in U. P., 10.59% in M. P., 9.96% in M. B., 6.33% in Orissa and 21.19% in Travancore-Cochin.

Their position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 129.

State Divisions and Districts.	Total No. depending on production other than cultivation.		Total.	Percentage on the total population of State, Divisions and districts.	
	Self supporting persons.	Dependent persons.		Self supporting persons Col. 2.	Total Col. 4.
VINDHYA PRADESH	53,896	110,335	164,231	1·51 %	4·59 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	22,178	50,276	72,454	1·75 %	5·70 %
Datia	2,145	4,438	6,583	1·31 %	4·01 %
Tikamgarh	4,631	10,155	14,786	1·26 %	4·04 %
Chhatarpur	11,280	28,430	39,710	2·34 %	8·25 %
Panna	4,122	7,253	11,375	1·59 %	4·40 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	31,718	60,059	91,777	1·37 %	3·98 %
Satna	10,431	21,954	32,385	1·88 %	5·83 %
Rewa	6,802	12,178	18,980	1·07 %	2·99 %
Sidhi	2,593	5,451	8,044	·56 %	1·73 %
Shahdol	11,892	20,476	32,368	1·83 %	4·97 %

Total number of self supporting persons depending on production other than cultivation in Bundelkhand division is 22,178 and number of dependents is 50,276. The self supporting persons are 1·75% of the total population of the division and in Baghelkhand division the percentage of self supporting persons is 1·37%. In Bundelkhand division the percentage of total self supporting and their dependents combined is 5·70% while in Baghelkhand division they are 3·98%. The percentage of self supporting persons in Satna district is 1·88%. In Datia 1·31%, in Tikamgarh 1·26%, in Chhatarpur 2·34%, in Panna 1·59%, in Rewa 1·07%, in Shahdol 1·83% and in Sidhi ·56%. The percentage of self supporting persons and their dependents combined in Satna is 5·83%, in Chhatarpur 8·25%, in Shahdol 4·97%, in

Panna 4·40%, in Datia 4·01%, in Tikamgarh 4·04%, in Rewa 2·90%, in Sidhi 1·73%.

9. Self supporting persons and their dependents in commerce (Livelihood Class VI).

In non-agricultural Livelihood Class VI Commerce there are 31,276 self supporting persons and 68,760 dependents in Vindhya Pradesh. The self supporting persons in Livelihood Class VI are ·87% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1·44% in U. P., 1·25% in M. P., 1·52% in M. B., ·95% in Orissa, 1·69% in Travancore-Cochin. Self supporting persons with their dependents are 2·90% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 5·03% in U. P., 4·40% in M. P., 5·11% in M. B., 2·90% in Orissa 6·80% in Travancore-Cochin.

Their position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 130.

State Divisions and Districts.	Total number of depending on Commerce		Total.	Percentage on the total population of the State, divisions, and districts.	
	Self supporting persons.	Dependent persons.		Self supporting Col. 2.	Total Col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	31,276	68,760	100,036	87 %	2.79 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	13,100	29,138	42,238	1.03 %	3.32 %
Datia	3,690	8,283	11,973	2.25 %	7.29 %
Tikamgarh	3,034	6,973	10,007	.83 %	2.73 %
Chhatarpur	4,388	9,461	13,849	.91 %	2.88 %
Panna	1,988	4,421	6,409	.77 %	2.48 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	18,176	39,622	57,798	.79 %	2.51 %
Satna	6,114	14,498	20,612	1.10 %	3.71 %
Rewa	5,991	12,197	18,188	.94 %	2.87 %
Sidhi	1,503	2,725	4,228	.32 %	.91 %
Shahdol	4,568	10,202	14,770	.70 %	2.27 %

The percentage of self supporting persons depending on Commerce on total population in Bundelkhand division is 1.03% and in Baghelkhand division .79%. In Datia district they are 2.25%, in Tikamgarh .83%, in Chhatarpur .91%, in Panna .77%, in Satna 1.10%, in Rewa .94%, in Shahdol .70%, and in Sidhi .32%. The percentage of self supporting persons with their dependents in Bundelkhand division is 3.32% and in Baghelkhand division 2.51%. In Datia district they are 7.29%, in Satna 3.71%, in Panna 2.88%, in Rewa 2.87%, in Tikamgarh 2.73%, in Shahdol 2.27%, in Panna 2.48%, and in Sidhi .91%. In Sidhi district the percentage is very low.

10. Self supporting persons and their dependents in Transport (Livelihood Class VII).

In non-agricultural Class VII (Transport) there are 5,478 self supporting persons and 9,987 dependents in Vindhya Pradesh. The self supporting persons in Livelihood Class VII are .15% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to .42% in U. P., .43% in M. P., .32% in M. B., .15% in Orissa and .96% in Travancore-Cochin. Self supporting persons with their dependents are .43% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1.36% in U. P., 1.50% in M. P., 1.60% in M. B., .53% in Orissa, 3.41% in Travancore-Cochin.

Their position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 131.

State Divisions and Districts.	Total number depending on Transport.		Total.	Percentage on the total population of the State, Divisions and Districts.	
	Self supporting persons.	Dependent persons.		Self supporting Col. 2.	Total Col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	5,478	9,987	15,465	·15 %	·43 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,252	2,071	3,323	·09 %	·26 %
Distt. Datia	204	244	448	·12%	·27 %
„ Tikamgarh	250	330	580	·07 %	·16 %
„ Chhatarpur	508	1,025	1,533	·11 %	·32 %
„ Panna	290	472	762	·11 %	·29 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	4,226	7,916	12,142	·18 %	·53 %
Distt. Satna	1,828	3,663	5,491	·33 %	·99 %
„ Rewa	507	775	1,282	·08 %	·20 %
„ Sidhi	72	39	111	·02 %	·02 %
„ Shahdol	1,819	3,439	5,258	·28 %	·81 %

The number of self supporting persons in Bundelkhand division depending on Transport is 1,252 or ·09% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division they are 4,226 or ·53% of the total population. In Satna district they are ·33% which is the highest percentage. In Shahdol they are ·28%, in Tikamgarh ·07%, in Datia and in Panna they are ·11%, in Chhatarpur ·11%, in Rewa ·08% and in Sidhi ·02%. Self supporting persons with their dependents in Bundelkhand division are ·26% and in Baghelkhand division ·53%. In Satna and Shahdol they are ·99% and ·81% respectively. In Datia ·27%, in Chhatarpur ·32%, in Panna ·29%, in Rewa ·20% and in Sidhi ·02%. Baghelkhand division has a greater number of persons depending on Transport as there is more trade in Baghelkhand than in Bundelkhand.

11. *Self supporting Persons and Their Dependents in Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources (Livelihood Class VIII)*

In non-agricultural livelihood class VIII other services and miscellaneous sources there are 66,830 self supporting persons and 113,764 dependents in Vindhya Pradesh. The self supporting persons in Livelihood Class VIII are 1·87% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 3·87% in U. P., 2·46% in M. P., 3·63 in M. B., 3·39% in Orissa and 4·41% in Travancore-Cochin. Self supporting persons with their dependents are 5·05% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 11·04% in U. P., 7·50% in M. P., 11·14% in M. B., 10·95% in Orissa and 13·75% in Travancore-Cochin.

Their position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 132

State Divisions and Districts.	Total Number depend- ing on other services and miscellaneous sources		Percentage on the total population of the State, Divisions and Districts.		
	Total		Self support ing Col. 2	Total Col. 4	
	Self supp- orting per- sons	Dependent persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	66,830	113,764	180,594	1·87%	5·05%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	29,611	52,661	82,272	2·33%	6·47%
Datia	5,484	11,610	17,094	3·34%	10·40%
Tikamgarh	5,873	11,175	17,048	1·60%	4·66%
Chhatarpur	10,784	18,252	29,035	2·24%	6·03%
Panna	7,470	11,624	19,094	2·89%	7·38%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	37,219	61,103	98,322	1·61%	4·27%
Satna	12,368	25,167	37,535	2·23%	6·75%
Rewa	14,088	21,321	35,409	2·22%	5·59%
Sidhi	2,590	3,152	5,742	·56%	1·24%
Shahdol	8,173	11,463	19,636	1·26%	3·02%

In non-agricultural livelihood class VIII other services and miscellaneous sources there are 29,611 self supporting persons and 52,661 dependents in Bundelkhand division. In Baghelkhand division self supporting persons are 37,219 and their dependents are 98,322. The self supporting persons in Livelihood Class VIII are 2·33% in Bundelkhand division and only 1·61% in Baghelkhand division. In Datia district they are 3·34% which is the highest percentage. In Panna they are 2·89%, in Satna 2·23% in Rewa 2·22%, in Chhatarpur 2·24%, in Tikamgarh 1·60%, in Shahdol 1·26% and in Sidhi ·56%. Self supporting persons with their depen-

dents in Bundelkhand division are 6·47% and in Baghelkhand division they are 4·27%. In Datia district they are 10·40% and in Panna 7·38%. In Datia and Panna districts there are a large number of military pensioners so the number of persons depending on miscellaneous sources is high in Datia and Panna districts.

12. Secondary Means of Livelihood of Non-Agricultural Classes.

The total population having non-agricultural occupations as their principal means of livelihood have the following secondary occupations.

TABLE No. 133

Principal means of Livelihood.	Total No. in V. P.	Number having secondary means									
		L/C I		L/C II		L/C III		L/C IV		Total of Cols 3,5,7,9	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage of Col. 11 over 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
V Production (other than cultivation)	164,231	4,523	2.75	1,384	.84	3,297	2.01	273	.17	9,477	5.77
VI Commerce	100,036	2,485	2.48	478	.48	562	.56	163	.16	3,688	3.69
VII Transport	15,465	366	2.37	75	.48	102	.66	21	.14	564	3.65
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	180,594	7,642	4.23	1,311	.73	2,234	1.24	275	.15	11,462	6.35

Principal means of Livelihood	Total No. in V. P.	Number having secondary means									
		L/C V		L/C VI		L/C VII		L/C VIII		Total of Col. 3,5,7,9	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percentage of Col. 11 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
V Production (other than cultivation)	164,231	14,472	8.81	1,195	.73	94	.06	2,445	1.49	18,206	11.09
VI Commerce	100,036	944	.94	5,333	5.33	179	.18	879	.88	7,335	7.33
VII Transport	15,465	110	.71	65	.42	290	1.88	111	.72	576	3.72
VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	180,594	1,907	1.06	1,006	.56	225	.12	8,715	4.83	11,853	6.56

In Vindhya Pradesh of the total population having non-agricultural occupation as their main occupation 13.72% have secondary occupations as compared to 17.25% in Madhya Pradesh, 8.17% in U. P., 8.40% in M. B., 15.62% in Orissa and 12.10% in Travancore-Cochin.

Principal means of Livelihood of the earning dependents has been recorded the same as of the persons on whom they chiefly depend.

The occupation which the earning dependents pursue has been recorded as their secondary means of Livelihood. Majority of the earning dependents pursue the same occupation as is pursued by the persons on whom they depend and other mainly follow the non-agricultural occupations akin to the other occupation of the persons on whom they depend.

Position in the districts in this connection is as following:—

TABLE No. 134

State Divisions and Districts.	Total population	Total population having non-agricultural occupations as main sources of Livelihood.	Having secondary occupations among numbers noted in Col. 3	Percentage of Col. 4 on Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
VINDHYA PRADESH...	3,574,690	460,326	63,161	13.72
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,270,322	2,0,287	24,018	12.01
District Datia	164,314	36,098	4,749	13.16
„ Tikamgarh	366,165	42,421	4,878	11.50
„ Chhatarpur	481,140	84,128	10,140	12.05
„ Panna	258,703	37,640	4,281	11.40
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,304,368	260,039	39,113	15.04
District Satna	555,603	96,023	13,792	14.36
„ Rewa	633,706	73,859	13,570	18.37
„ Sidhi	464,302	18,125	3,356	18.52
„ Shahdol	650,757	72,032	8,395	11.65

The number of persons having secondary occupations among the non-agricultural classes in Bundelkhand division is 12.01% of the total population of non-agricultural classes. In Baghelkhand division the percentage is 15.04%. In Sidhi district they are 18.52% which is the highest percentage. The persons of Sidhi district derive their livelihood mainly from agricultural occupations so the number of persons

having secondary occupations is high. Same is in Rewa and Satna districts with one occupation which is the main they have another occupation in those districts. The percentage in Rewa is 18.37% and in Satna is 14.36%, in Datia they are 13.16%, in Tikamgarh 11.50% in Chhatarpur 12.05%, in Panna 11.40% and in Shahdol 11.65%.

CHAPTER V

SECTION III

(a) Employers, Employees and Independent workers and

(b) Employment in Factories and

(c) Small Scale Industries.

(a) *Employers, employees and independent workers*:—Question 9 of the enumeration slip had two parts. First was “Whether you are self supporting or fully or partly dependent.” If the person enumerated was self supporting person he was further inquired whether he was an Employer or an Employee or an Independent worker. Reply to the second part of the question 9 has been tabulated in All India Table

B. III, and Subsidiary Tables 5·2, 5·3, 5·4 and 5·5

The definition for these three words were as following:—

Employer:—An employer is a person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. A person who employs a cook or other person for domestic services

should not be recorded as an employer merely for that reason.

Employee:—A person who ordinarily works under some other person for salary or services in cash or in kind as means of earning his livelihood is known as Employee.

Independent Worker:—A person who is not employed by any one else or who also does not employ anybody in order to earn his livelihood is known as Independent worker.

(a) Total number of employers in Vindhya Pradesh are 2,040 or ·06% of the total population as compared to ·86% in U. P., ·90% in M. P., ·89% in M. B., ·26% in Orissa and 1·23% in Travancore-Cochin. Large or small number of employers in a State or a district suggests the number of Capitalist enterprisers or organisers of trade in the country. In an undeveloped society there are very few employers. The more a country is developed the more is the number of employers in it.

(b) Number of employers in districts is as following:—

Table No. 135

State Divisions and Districts.	Total population of the districts.	Number of employers.	Percentage of Col. 3 over 2
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	2,040	·06%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,270,322	647	·05%
Datia	164,314	36	·02%
Tikamgarh	366,165	—	—
Chhatarpur	481,140	362	·08%
Panna	258,703	249	·10%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,304,368	1,393	·06%
Satna	555,603	188	·03%
Rewa	633,706	744	·12%
Sidhi	464,302	189	·04%
Shahdol	650,757	272	·04%

The number of employers in Bundelkhand division is 647 or .05% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division they are .06% of the total population. The percentage of employers in district Rewa is .12% which is the highest percentage. In Tikamgarh district there is no employer. In Panna district they are .10% and in Chhatarpur .08%. In Sidhi and Shahdol the percentage of employers is equal which is .04% of the total population. In Satna district they are .03% and in Datia district they are .02% of the total population of the district.

Employees :—(a) Total number of employees

in Vindhya Pradesh are 45,820 or 1.28% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 7.22% in U. P., 12.21% in M. P., 6.24% in Orissa, 9.23% in M. B., 18.23% in Travancore-Cochin. Large or small number of employees in State, division or district suggest the number of persons who work under some other persons for salary or pay. In an undeveloped country there are very few employees. The more a country is developed the more is the number of employees.

(b) Number of employees in the district is as following :—

TABLE No. 136

*1 State Division and District,					Total population.	Number of employees.	Percentage of Col. 3 over Col.2
1					2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH					3,574,690	45,820	1.28%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>					1,270,322	17,696	1.39%
District	Datia	....	....	....	164,314	3,734	2.27%
"	Tikamgarh	....	....	....	366,165	3,329	.91%
"	Chhatarpur	....	....	....	481,140	5,352	1.11%
"	Panna	....	....	....	258,703	5,281	2.04%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>					2,304,368	28,124	1.22%
District	Satna	....	....	....	555,603	7,853	1.41%
"	Rewa	....	....	....	633,706	7,502	1.18%
"	Sidhi	....	....	....	464,302	2,423	.52%
"	Shahdol	....	....	....	650,757	9,525	1.46%

The number of employees in Bundelkhand division is 17,696 or 1.39% of the total population and 28,124 or 1.22% of the total population in Baghelkhand division. The highest percentage of employees is in Datia and Panna districts which are 2.27% and 2.04% respectively. These figures show that these two districts provide some scope of employment. They are 1.46% in Shahdol, 1.11% in Chhatarpur, 1.41% in Satna, 1.18% in Rewa, .91% in Tikamgarh and .52% in Sidhi district. The percentage is very low in Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts because these districts are

undeveloped and their economical condition is also bad. Number of Capitalists is small in them and there is no provision of employment for others.

Independent Workers:—Total number of independent workers in Vindhya Pradesh are 107,248 or 3.00% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 16.11% in U. P., 11.28% in M. P., 14.42% in M. B., 13.40% in Orissa and 16.25% in Travancore-Cochin.

Number of independent workers in the districts is as following:—
TABLE No. 137

State Divisions and Districts.	Total population.	Number of independent workers.	Percentage of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	105,948	2.94%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,270,322	46,454	3.66%
Datia	164,314	7,619	4.64%
Tikamgarh	366,165	10,053	2.75%
Chhatarpur	481,140	20,695	4.29%
Panna	258,703	8,137	3.15%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,304,368	59,494	2.58%
Satna	555,603	21,721	3.91%
Rewa	633,706	18,313	2.89%
Sidhi	464,302	3,964	.85%
Shahdol	650,757	16,317	2.51%

The number of independent workers in Bundelkhand division is 46,454 or 3.66% of the total population and they are 59,494 or 2.58% in Baghelkhand division. Highest percentage is 4.64% in Datia district. In Sidhi district they are .85% which is the lowest percentage in the whole of Vindhya Pradesh. In Sidhi district villages after villages are seen without coming across a carpenter, a barber, a blacksmith or an earthen pot maker. They are 3.94% in Satna, 3.15% in Chhatarpur,

2.89% in Rewa, 2.51% in Shahdol and 2.75% in Tikamgarh.

Trades of the independent workers are Carpenter, blacksmith, cycle repairer, earthen pot makers, shoe makers etc. Their general income in the various trade is Rs. 2/- to 3/- per day as carpenter and blacksmith, cycle repairer and earthen pot makers.

2. *Employment in Factories*:—Following is the list of factories in Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE No. 138

	Number	Number of workers employed daily.
1 Lime manufacturing factories	18	2,033
2 Biri factories	19	1,338
3 Shellac factory	1	115
4 Pottery	1	127
5 Card bord factory	1	80
6 Match factory	1	27
7 Saw mills	1	73
8 Oil mills	3	81
9 Distilleries	3	141
10 Printing Press	5	120
11 Rice mills	3	93
12 Electric generation	8	247
	64	4,475

There are 64 factories (quarries and mines are separately dealt with) employing 4,475 workers daily or 1.3% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Daily wages in Biri factories are between 1/- and 1/8/- and in the lime manufacturing factories are -/12/- to 1/- All India Welfare laws and protection rules have been introduced lately in Vindhya Pradesh for the protection of labourers. Biri industry is located in practically all the towns in Vindhya Pradesh; and lime manufacturing industry is located in the towns on the Katni-Manikpur railway line in Vindhya Pradesh. Lime is supplied to the paper mills in Behar and Bengal and for construction purposes in Delhi, Punjab and U. P. cities. Biris are exported to U. P. and it is a flourishing trade as the Bidi factories are increasing and its manufacture is extending to the villages near the towns.

3. *Small Scale Industries*:—Census of small scale industries was taken in 1950 through the Patwaries and Municipal Staff in the villages and towns respectively. Total number of 9,266 establishments were recorded employing 32,924 men 3,385 boys 4,682 women and 702 girls, total 46,693 persons or 1.17% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. Small scale industries are cotton spinning and weaving, woolen spinning and weaving, husking of rice and flour grinding, vegetable oil pressing, tailoring, leather turning, work in iron, work in copper brass, metal and bell, glass bangle making, wooden toys making, carpentry brick making, Gur manufacture are carried in the villages and towns.

Total number of persons engaged in small scale industries in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 139.

State Divisions and Districts	Total population	Total number engaged in small scale industries	Percentage of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	41,963	1.17%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,270,322	7,761	.61%
Datia Distt.	164,314	452	.28%
Tikamgarh "	366,165	3,993	1.09%
Chhatarpur "	481,140	1,391	.29%
Panna "	258,703	1,925	.74%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,304,368	33,932	1.47%
Satna Distt.	555,603	5,064	.91%
Rewa "	633,706	445	.07%
Sidhi "	464,302	1,242	.27%
Shahdol "	650,757	27,181	4.18%

CHAPTER V.

Section IV.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN CULTIVATION, MINING AND QUARRYING
(TABLE B—III).

1. In the Indian Census economic classification Scheme No. 0 the Primary Industries other than cultivation mining and quarrying or stock raising, rearing of small animals and insects, plantation industries, Forest and wood cutting, Hunting and fishing. In these there are 89 employers, 1,237 employees and 5,869 independent workers, total 7,195 or 20% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh, as compared to 25% in U.P., 69% in M.P., 54% in M.B., 47% in Orissa.

2. In each sub-divisions of the classification the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of Sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
0-1 Stock raising (Herds men and Shepherds, Breeders and keepers of cattle and Buffaloes, Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals) ...	3973
0-2 Rearing of small animals and insects (Poultry farmers, Bee keepers, Silk worm rearers, cultivators of lac Rearers of other small animals and insects) ...	652
0-3 Plantation industries, (owners, Managers and Workers in Tea Plantation, Coffee plantation, Rubber plantation) ...	453
0-4 Forestry and Wood cutting (Plantation and replanting and conservation of forests) Charcoal burners, collectors of forest produce and wood cutters) ...	1721
0-5 Hunting ...	—
0-6 Fishing ...	396

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 140

State Divisions and Districts.	Total number engaged in Primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying,	Number per 10,000 of the population.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	7,195	20
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	4,320	34
Distt. Datia ...	47	3
„ Tikamgarh ...	657	18
„ Chhatarpur ...	2,605	54
„ Panna ...	1,011	39
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,875	12
Distt. Safna ...	570	10
„ Rewa ...	1,137	18
„ Sidhi ...	691	15
„ Shahdol ...	477	7

3. In Vindhya Pradesh there are 20 persons out of every 10,000 persons of the total population who are engaged in the Primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying. In Bundelkhand division there are 34 while in Beghelkhand division there are 12 only out of 10,000 population engaged in this. Chhatarpur has 54 and Panna has 39. In these two districts the industry of stock raising appears to have been advanced. In the Baghelkhand districts where there are extensive forests and hill slops stock raising needs being pushed up so as to provide employment for the people in the villages.

CHAPTER V.

Section V

MINING AND QUARRYING (TABLE B—III)

1. In the Indian Census Economic classification Scheme Division No. 1 the mining and quarrying or non-metallic mining and quarrying, coal mining, non-ore mining, metal mining, crude petroleum and natural gases, stone quarrying clay and sand pits, mica salt, there are 57 employers, 7,822 employees and 840 independent workers. Total 8,719 or 24% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 17% in U. P., 27% in M. P., 05% in M. B. and 08% in Orissa.

2. In each sub-divisions of the classification the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
1-0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified including mining and quarrying of the materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum sulphure, asphalt, bitumen	563
1-1 Coal mining, mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bitumenous, sub-bitumenous and legnite	7,793
1-2 Iron ore-mining	10
1-3 Metal mining except iron ore mining Gold, lead silver and Zinc, manganese tin and wolfram other metallic minerals	57
1-4 Crude petroleum and natural gas, oil well and natural gases, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations,	....
1-5 Stone quarrying and sand pits extraction from the earth of stone clay sand and other material used in building or manufacture of cement	296
1-6 Mica	....
1-7 Salt, Salt petre and saline substances	....

In the coal mining there are 7,793 persons employed in the work. In non-metallic mining and quarrying there are 563 persons employed. In the metal mining except iron mining the number of employed persons is 57. In stone quarrying clay and sand pits there are 296 persons employed. Coal mines exist in Vindhya Pradesh and so the number of employed persons in the coal mining is large.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 141

State Divisions and Districts.	Total Number employed in mining and quarrying.		
	Number per 10,000 population.	Number employed.	
1	2	3	
VINDHYA PRADESH	8,719	24
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	746	6
Distt. Datia	7	....
„ Tikamgarh	1	....
„ Chhatarpur
„ Panna	738	29
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	7,973	35
Distt. Satna	29	....
„ Rewa	50	1
„ Sidhi	78	2
„ Shahdol	7,816	120

3. The total number of persons employed in mining and quarrying in Bundelkhand division are 746 or 6 persons in every 10,000 of the total population while in Baghelkhand division they are 7,973 or 35 persons in 10,000 of the total population. In Shahdol district they are 7,816 or 120 in 10,000 of the total population. There are several coal mines working in Shahdol district, in Umaria, Kotma, Bijuri, Burhar etc.

In Panna district there are diamond mines and 738 persons are working in them.

CHAPTER V

SECTION VI

*Processing and Manufacture of Food Stuffs,
Textiles, Leather and Products There of.*

1. In the Indian Census Economic classification Scheme division No. 2 the processing and manufacture of food stuffs, textiles, leather products there of or in food industries, grain and pulses, vegetable oil and dairy products, sugar industries, beverages, tobacco, cotton textiles industries, leather, leather products and foot wear there are 227 employers, 1,506 employees and 19,051 independent workers. Total 20,784 or 58% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1.33% in U. P., 1.49 % in M. B., 1.76% in M. P. and 93% in Orissa.

In each division of the classification the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of Sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
2.0 Food industries otherwise unclassified canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables, canning and preservation of fish, slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat, other food industries	2,214
2.1 Grains and pulses, hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding millers of cereals and pulses grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulses preparations	505
2.2 Vegetable oil and dairy products. Vegetable oil pressers and refiners. Manufacture of Hydrogenated oils makers of butter, chees, ghee and other dairy products	3,046
2.3 Sugar industries. Gur manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugar cane or from sugar beets	261
2.4 Beverages, Brewers and distillers, Toddy drawers, ice manufacture, manufacture of aerated and mineral water and other beverages	550
2.5 Tobacco, Manufacture of Bidis, Manufacture of tobacco products (other than Bidis) such as cigarettes, Cigars Cheroots and snuff. Stemming redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.	3,539

Name of Sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
2.6 Cotton textiles. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, cotton dyeing, bleaching printing preparation and sponging	1,496
2.7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods, tailors milliners, dress makers and darners. Manufacture of hosiery, embroiders, makers of crepe, lace and fringes, Fur dressers and dyers Hat makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles, manufacture of house furnishing of textiles, Tent makers, Maker of other made up textile goods including Umbrellas	3,201
2.8 Textile industries otherwise unclassified, Jute pressing, baling spinning and weaving. Woolen spinning and weaving, silk reeling spinning and weaving, Hemp and Flax spinning and weaving Manufacture of rayon, manufacture of rope twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut aloes straw linseed and hair. All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth	925
2.9 Leather, leather products and footwear Tanners and all other workers in leather Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs, makers and repairers of all other leather products	5,047

2. In sub-classification leather, leather products and footwear there are 5,047 persons engaged in Vindhya Pradesh. Total population of Chamar in Vindhya Pradesh is 419,412. A very small proportion are working in leather works. They mostly serve as agricultural serfs. Next comes Tobacco. In Tobacco sub-classification there are 3,539 employed persons in Vindhya Pradesh. The bidi factories are spreading in every town of Vindhya Pradesh. There are 3,201 employed persons in weaving apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods. They are mostly tailors who have been sorted in the sub-class. 3,046 persons are employed in producing vegetable oil and dairy products in Vindhya Pradesh. The population of Telies and Ahirs who are expected to be engaged in

this trade is 61,396 and 143,989 respectively in Vindhya Pradesh. The remaining ones are engaged in cultivation. In food industries 2,214 persons are employed in small bakeries and in biscuit making trades. In cotton textiles 1,496 persons are employed. In sugar

industries only 261 persons are employed. There is only one sugar factory at Harpalpur and that too remains closed from a long time. Gur and Sugar candy only is produced at certain places.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 142

State Divisions and Districts					Total Number engaged in processing and Manufacture food stuffs, Textiles leather and products there of	Number per 10,000 of the population
1					2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH					20,784	58
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>					9,440	74
District	Datia				1,404	85
"	Tikamgarh				2,457	67
"	Chhatarpur				4,262	89
"	Panna				1,317	61
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>					11,344	49
District	Satna				3,544	64
"	Rewa				5,112	81
"	Sidhi				925	20
"	Shahdol				1,763	27

CHAPTER V

Section VII

Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemical and Products Thereof.

1. In the Indian Census economic classification scheme Division 3 the processing and manufacture-metals, chemicals and products thereof or in manufacture of metals, products otherwise unclassified iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, transport equipment, electrical machinery, machinery other than electrical machinery, basic industrial chemicals medical and Pharmaceutical preparations, manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified, there are 53 employers 215 employees and 3,504 independent workers. Total persons employers, employees and independent workers combined of division 3 in Vindhya Pradesh are 3,772 or .11% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to .34% in U. P., .32% in M. P., .22% in M. B. and .15% in Orissa.

The number in each sub-division of the above classification in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of Sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
3-0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified. Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements, workers in copper brass and bell metal, Workers in other metals, Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers. Workers in mints, diesinkers etc. Makers of arms, guns etc. including workers in ordinance factories.	2,579
3-1 Iron and steel (Basic manufacture) Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals.	430
3-2 Non-ferrous metals (Basic manufacture) Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other small basic forms of non-ferrous metals.	280
3-3 Transport equipment:— Building and repairing of ships and boats, manufacture Assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles. Manufacture of aircraft. Coach, builders and makers of carriages Palki, Rickshaw etc., and wheel wrights, Manufacture of all other transport equipment.	167

Name of Sub-classifications.	Total number employed.
3-4 Electrical Machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies. Manufacture of electric lamps, Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories. Manufacture of electric wire and cable, Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus, electrical household appliances other than lights and fans, electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars. Communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X ray therapeutic apparatus, electronic tubes etc	73
3-5 Machinery (Other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts	12
3-6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol. Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts Dyes, explosives and fireworks, chemical fertilisers, Power alcohol, Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber)	91
3-7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations	34
3-8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified, Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations, soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds, Paints, varnishes and lacquers and Polishes. Ink, Matches, Candle, Starch, Other chemicals products	106

2. Number of employed persons in manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified in Vindhya Pradesh are 2,579 or .07% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh. The number of employed persons in classification division 3 makers of arms guns is 2,579 and is the highest in this division. In each of the thirty six integrated princely States the industry of making swords guns spears etc. was coming from the past and is now slowly dis-appearing. Workers in metals are found in every town of Vindhya Pradesh. The lowest number of workers are in

machinery work. It being only 12 in Vindhya Pradesh. In basic manufacture of iron and steel the number of employed is only 430 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. Next come 280 in nonferrous metals. In transport equipment there are 167 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. In electrical machinery there are 73 persons and in basic industrial

chemicals work there are 91 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. In medical preparations there are 34 persons and in manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified there are 106 persons in Vindhya Pradesh.

Position in districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 143

State Divisions and Districts	Total number engaged in processing and manufacture of Metals chemicals and other products there of	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of State, Divisions and Districts
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,772	11%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,091	09%
Distt. Datia	207	13%
„ Tikamgarh	217	06%
„ Chhatarpur	303	06%
„ Panna	364	14%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,681	12%
Distt. Satna	1,012	18%
„ Rewa	629	10%
„ Sidhi	494	11%
„ Shahdol	546	08%

3. Total number employed in processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and other products thereof are 1,091 persons or 09% of the total population in Bundelkhand division and in Baghelkhand division the total is 2,681 or 12% of the total population. The highest percentage is in Satna district which is 18% of the total population because the iron and

metal workers are in large numbers in the towns of Satna district. Next come in Panna district being 14% and in Datia district they are 13% and in Sidhi they are 11%. In Rewa and Shahdol they are 10% and 08% respectively of the total population. In Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts the percentage is equal being 06% of the total population.

CHAPTER V

Section VIII

PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

In the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme Division 4 the processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified or in manufacturing including (otherwise unclassified) products of petroleum and coal, bricks, tiles and other structural clay products, cement, non-metallic mineral products, rubber products, wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, printing and allied industries etc., there are 446 employers 1,425 employees and 18,743 independent workers. Total 20,614 or 58 % of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 72 % in U. P., 65 % in M. P. 74 % in M. B. and 51 % in Orissa.

In each sub-division of the division the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following :—

Name of Sub-divisions.	Total number employed.
40) Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified.	
Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments).	
Photographic and optical goods repair and manufacture of watches and clocks.	
Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.	
Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.	
Stationery articles other than paper and paper products.	
Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon.	
Sports goods makers.	
Toy makers.	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn shell etc.	2,969
41) Products of petroleum and coal.	
Kerosene and petroleum refineries, Coke ovens.	
Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal	691

Name of Sub-division.	Total number employed.
42 Bricks tiles and other structural clay products	592
43 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	25
44 Non-metallic mineral products. Potters and makers of earthen ware. Makers of porcelain crockery glass bangles, glass beads glass necklaces etc. Makers of other glass and crystal ware makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	6,537
45 Rubber products	318
46 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures. Sawyers. Carpenters, turners and joiners veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers. Basket makers. Other industries of woody materials, including leaves but not including furniture and fixtures	9,418
47 Manufacture and fixtures. Manufacture of households, office public building, professional and restaurant furniture, office and store fixtures, screens, shades etc. regardless of material used.	51
48 Paper and paper products manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board	2
49 Printing and allied industries printers, lithographers, engravers, book binders and stitchers	11

2. In Vindhya Pradesh the number of persons engaged in wood and wood products are 9,418. It is the highest number because there are extensive forests in Vindhya Pradesh. Next come the number of potters and workers of earthen ware which is 6,537 persons in Vindhya Pradesh. In manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified 2,969 persons are employed in Vindhya Pradesh. 691 persons are employed in Petroleum and coal, 592 persons are employed in bricks, tiles and other structural clay products, 318 persons are employed in Rubber products.

In manufacture and fixture only 51 persons are employed which shows that Vindhya Pradesh is very backward in this industry still and there is large scope to develop this industry. In cement works there are only 25 persons. In printing and allied industries only 11 persons are employed. Paper is not manufactured in Vindhya Pradesh, though the whole of raw produce the bagai grass for Titagarh mills is supplied from Shahdol district in Vindhya Pradesh.

In districts the position is as following:—

TABLE 144

State Divisions and Districts,	Number of persons engaged in processing and manufacture - not elsewhere specified.	Percentage of Col. 2 over the total population of State Divisions and Districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	20,614	58%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	9,400	74%
Distt. Datia	1,206	73%
„ Tikamgarh	1,976	54%
„ Chhatarpur	4,085	85%
„ Panna	2,133	82%

State Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons engaged in processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified.	Percentage of Col. 2 over the total population of State Divisions and Districts.
1	2	3
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	11,214	49%
Distt. Satna	3,559	64%
„ Rewa	4,109	65%
„ Sidhi	1,349	29%
„ Shahdol	2,197	34%

3. In processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified there are 9,400 employed persons or 74% of the total population in Bundelkhand division; and 11,214 or 49% of the total population in Baghelkhand division. The highest percentage is in Chhatarpur district being 85% and next in Panna district being 82%. In Datia 73%, in Satna 64% and in Rewa 65% in Tikamgarh 54%, in Shahdol 34%. The number of employed persons in Sidhi district are 1,349 or 29% of the total population. In Sidhi they are employed in wood and wood products—non-metallic mineral products and products of coal.

CHAPTER V.

Section IX.

CONSTRUCTION & UTILITIES.

1. In the construction and utilities division 5 of census economic classification or in construction and maintenance works and services, electric power and gas supply, domestic and industrial water supply there are 2 employers, 1221 employees and 5,631 independent workers. Total 6,854 or 19% of the total population as compared to 46% in U. P., 34% in M. P., 51% in M. B. and 25% in Orissa.

In each sub-division of the classification the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of Sub-classification.	Total number employed.
5.0 Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified	862
5.1 Construction and maintenance buildings, Mason and bricklayers, Stone cutters and dressers. Painters and decorators of house. Other persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials	2,539
5.2 Construction and maintenance—Roads bridges and other transport works	2,539
5.3 Construction and maintenance Telegraph and Telephone lines	....
5.4 Construction and maintenance operations Irrigation and other agricultural works	124
5.5 Works and services—Electric power and Gas supply	49
5.6 Works and services—Domestic and industrial water supply	458
5.7 Sanitary works and services—including scavengers	281

Construction and maintenance of buildings and stone cutting employs 2,539 persons and

construction of roads and bridges employs another equal number.

In districts the position is as following:—

TABLE No. 145.

State Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons engaged in constructions and utilities.	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of State divisions and districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH.	6,854	19 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,582	12 %
Distt. Datia	440	27 %
" Tikamgarh	427	12 %
" Chhatarpur	112	02 %
" Panna	603	23 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	5,272	23 %
Distt. Satna	1,561	28 %
" Rewa	2,488	39 %
" Sidhi	32	01 %
" Shahdol	1,191	18 %

2. In Bundelkhand division there are 1,582 persons or 12% of the total population engaged in construction and utilities and 5,272 persons or 23% of the total population in Baghelkhand division. The percentage in Baghelkhand division is higher than that of Bundelkhand division because Rewa district of Baghelkhand division has 2,488 persons employed in this division, after Rewa, Satna district comes next. Sidhi district is very much behind in construction and utilities. The percentage in Sidhi district is 01%.

CHAPTER V

SECTION X

COMMERCE

1. In the Indian Census economic classification Scheme Class No. 6 the commerce or retail trade otherwise unclassified, retail trade in food stuffs, retail trade in fuel, retail trade in textile and leather goods, whole sale trade in food stuffs, whole sale trade in commodities other than food stuffs, real estate, insurance, money lending, banking and other financial business there are 1,000 employers 2,009 employees and 28,013 independent workers. Total 31,022 or 87% of the total population as compared to 1.49% in U. P., 1.29% in M. P., 1.59% in M. B. and .98% in Orissa.

In each sub-classification of the division the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of the Sub-divisions.	Total number of persons employed.
6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified. Hawkers and street vendors otherwise unclassified. Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores. Publishers, booksellers and stationers, General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified	11,026
6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics) Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweet meat, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry, animals for foods; fodder for animals; other food stuffs, vegetables and fruits, Vender of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops. Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and Ganja Hawkers and street vendors of drink and food stuffs. Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	9,562
6.2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol) Petroleum distributors, retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood charcoal, coal, cow dung and all other fuel except petroleum.	1,316
6.3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods. Retail trade (including hawkers and street vendors) in piece goods, wool cotton silk hair, wearing, apparel, made up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers etc	2,725

Name of the Sub-divisions.	Total number of persons employed.
6.4 Whole sale trade in foodstuffs. Whole sale dealers in grains and pulses, sweet meats, sugar and spices dairy products, eggs and poultry animal for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealer in tobacco, opium and ganja	3,368
6.5 Whole sale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	1,665
6.6 Real Estate House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	194
6.7 Insurance:—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business	20
6.8 Money lending, banking and other financial business. Officers, employment of joint stocks, Bank and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money lenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents	1,146

2. There are 24, 629 persons engaged in all kinds of retail trades in Vindhya Pradesh. This means one man is selling things in retail to 145 persons at an average. This is really a large number. The retail trade is not fully organised. On account of dirth of cheap credit to small traders and difficulties of transport even the small articles of poor man's necessities such as needles, thread, buttons, soap, cheap books are not available in villages. Sometimes for the purchase of salt and kerosene oil the villagers have to travel 10 to 20 miles.

The number of persons engaged in money lending is 1,146 for the whole of Vindhya Pradesh. It means there is little money lending in villages. Agriculturists can not borrow cheap money for the improvement of agriculture.

Insurance is really an unknown thing in the villages. There are only 20 persons engaged in this trade. Insurance companies have a very common complaint that they do not get local agents for their work.

The position in Vindhya Pradesh districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 146

State Divisions and Districts.							Number of persons employed in Commerce.	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of State, Divisions and Districts.
1	2	3						
VINDHYA PRADESH	31,022	87%
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	13,926	1.10%
Distt. Datia	3,597	2.19%
„ Tikamgarh	2,975	.79%
„ Chhatarpur	5,477	1.14%
„ Panna	1,977	.76%
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	17,096	.74%
Distt. Satna	5,860	1.05%
„ Rewa	5,878	.93%
„ Sidhi	1,205	.26%
„ Shahdol	4,153	.64%

In Bundelkhand division the number of persons employed in Commerce is 13,926 or 1.10% of the total population while in Baghelkhand division the percentage is .74%. Datia district has the highest percentage of its population engaged in trade as compared to any other district in Vindhya Pradesh. Datia town a fairly good trade centre is surrounded by very fertile plane and so the percentage of persons engaged in trade is higher there. Next comes district Chhatarpur with 1.14%. Then

comes Satna the trade centre of Baghelkhand with an advantage of railway line running through the district and fertile land. Rewa district falls back in trade as it lacks railway line in the entire district. Sidhi district comes last with .26%. It has no trade except of purchase of food grains by the local Banias in the villages for export to small merchants in Rewa district. Sidhi district lacks even ordinary markets and weekly markets.

CHAPTER V.

Section XI.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION.

1. In the Indian Census economic classification scheme Division No. 7 transport storage and communications or in incidental services transport by road, transport by water, transport by air, railway transport, storage and warehousing, Postal services, telegraph services, telephone services and wireless services there are 56 employers, 3,222 employees and 4,900 independent workers. Total 8,178 or 23% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 46% in U. P., 17% in M. P., 35 % in M. B. and 19% in Orissa.

Number in Vindhya Pradesh in each sub-division of classification is as following :—

Name of the Sub-divisions.	Number of persons employed.
7·0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	531
7·1 Transport by road. Owners and managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki etc. bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as to roads highway bridges terminals and parking facilities.	4,075
7·2 Transport by water, Owners and employees, officers, mariners etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks rivers and canals, including pilots ship brokers.	191
7·3 Transport by air, persons concerned with airfields and air craft other than construction of air fields and air ports	2
7·4 Railway Transport, Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	3,129
7·5 Storage and warehousing. The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent services	21
7·6 Pastal services....	169
7·7 Telegraph services	12
7·8 Telephone services	48
7·9 Wireless services	nil

2. In Vindhya Pradesh 4,075 persons are employed in transport by road. It is the highest figure for any kind of other transport. Transport by road is the only transport available in greater part of Vindhya Pradesh. Next comes Railway Transport. The number of persons employed in railway transport is 3,129. Transport by water except for crossing the rivers during the rains is not possible in Vindhya Pradesh as rocks intervene in the rivers. The number of persons employed in transport by water is only 191. There are only two aerodromes at Satna and Panna in Vindhya Pradesh employing one Chaukidar each. The number of employed persons in Postal services is 169 only which is very small for a population of 3,574,690. In the past Post Offices were not very much encouraged in the Indian States hence there were areas which were not included in the post men's beats. Post offices were situated at very long distances. It is hoped things will improve now and new Post Offices and Telegraph Offices will be opened. In Telephone services there are 48 employed persons and in Storage and Warehousing they are 21. In Telegraph services there are 12 person.

Position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 147.

State Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons employed in transport, storage & communications.	Percentage of Col. 2 over the total population of State, Divisions and districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH.	8,178	23 %
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,933	15 %
Distt. Datia	462	28 %
„ Tikamgarh	225	06 %
„ Chhatarpur	205	04 %
„ Panna	1,041	40 %
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	6,245	27 %
Distt. Satna	2,279	41 %
„ Rewa	1,789	28 %
„ Sidhi	109	02 %
„ Shahdol	2,068	32 %

3. In Bundelkhand division the number of employed persons are 1,933 or 15% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division they are 6,245 or 27% of the total population. The highest percentage is in Satna district which is 41% of the total population. It is because railway transport and transport by road is more organised in Satna district. In Panna district the transport by road appears to be more organised. In Rewa there is only road transport and in Datia there is a few mile of railway lines

the main transport is road transport. Percentage in both the districts is 28%. Shahdol has a railway line passing through the district though there are not enough roads still it has a better percentage than Rewa. In Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Sidhi districts the percentage is very low which is only 04%, 06% and 02% respectively. These districts have not got enough roads. Chhatarpur and Sidhi districts have no railway line. Tikamgarh has a few miles of railway line at the northern boundry.

CHAPTER V

Section XII

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In the Indian Census economic classification scheme division No. 8 health education and public administration and research, army navy and air-force, police, village officers and servants, employees of Municipalities and local boards, employers of State Governments, employees of the Union Governments, employees of non-Indian Governments there are 34 employers, 18987 employees and 3230 independent workers, total 22,256 or 63% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 81% in U. P., 85% in M. P., 1.21% in M. B. and 43% in Orissa.

In Vindhya Pradesh the number of employed persons in each sub-division of the classification is as following:—

Name of the Sub-divisions.	Number of persons employed.
8.1 Medical and Health services Registered medical practitioners. Vaidis, Hakims and other persons practicing medicine without being registered. Dentists, Midwives, Vaccinators, Compounders, Nurses, All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff	706
8.2 Education services and Research. Professors, lecturers, teachers and Research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research institutions. All other professors lecturers and teachers Managers, clerks and servants of education and research institutions, including libraries and museums etc.	2,651
8.3 Army, Navy and Air force:—	Nil.
8.4 Police (Other than village watch men)	4,329
8.5 Village officers and servants, including village watch men)	394
8.6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)....	460
8.7 Employees of the State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	6,253
8.8 Employees of the Union Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	7,463
8.9 Employees of the Non-Indian Governments.	Nil

The position in Vindhya Pradesh districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 148

State Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons employed in health education and public administration.	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of State, Divisions and Districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	22,256	62%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	10,041	72%
District Datia	2,805	1.71%
„ Tikamgarh	2,337	64%
„ Chhatarpur	2,749	57%
„ Panna	2,150	83%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	12,215	53%
District Satna	4,334	78%
„ Rewa	4,561	72%
„ Sidhi	992	22%
„ Shahdol	2,328	36%

CHAPTER V

Section XIII

SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

1. In the Indian Census Economic classification Scheme Division No. 9 the services not elsewhere specified and miscellaneous means of livelihood or in Domestic service, Barbers and beauty shops, laundries and laundry services, hotels restaurants and eating houses, recreation services, legal and business services, arts, letters and journalism, religions, charitable and welfare services there are 71 employers 8,176 employees and 16,167 independent workers. Total 24,414 or 68% of the total population of Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 2.44% in U. P., 1.05% in M. P., 1.51% in M. B. and 2.54% in Orissa.

In each sub-division of the classification the number in Vindhya Pradesh is as following:—

Name of the Sub-divisions,	Number of persons employed.
9.0 Services otherwise unclassified	5,132
9.1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to another) Private motor drivers and cleaners Cooks, Gardeners, Other domestic servants	6,908
9.2 Barbers and Beauty shops:— Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers tatoers, shampooers and bath houses	4,444
9.3 Laundries and Laundry services Washing and cleaning	1,134
9.4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	260
9.5 Recreation services:— Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of Cinemas and allied services, Managers and employees of theatres opera companies etc. Musicians, actors, dancers etc., conjurers, acrobats reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals radio broadcasting studios	306

Name of the Sub-divisions.	Number of persons employed.
9.6 Legal and business services:— Lawyers of all kinds including qazis law agents and mukhtars clerks of lawyers, petition writers etc. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants) Public scribes, stenographers, accountants, auditors. Managers, clerks servants and employees of trade associations, Chamber of Commerce Board of trade, labour organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees.	1,359
9.7 Arts, letters and journalism. Artists, Sculptors and image makers, Authors, editors and journalist	427
9.8 Religious, charitable and welfare services. Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers. Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors etc. Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services	4,444

2. The number employed in Hotels and restaurants is only 260 as there are no hotels or restaurants except in Rewa and similar other important towns of the State. Domestic service employs 6,908 persons. The well placed and rich persons can not do without a servant and as such the number 6,908 appears to be too small. This number must consist of the whole time worker only. Casual workers as domestic servants are not included in this figure. Priests, Sadhus and Pujari are 4,444. Most of them are priests as Sadhus are not to be seen in any large number in Vindhya Pradesh. The number in recreation services which includes dancing girls, musicians etc. is only 306 in Vindhya Pradesh and it is not a big number.

The position in districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 149

State Divisions and Districts.	Number of persons employed in services not elsewhere specified and miscellaneous means of livelihood.	Percentage of Col. No. 2 over the total population of State Divisions and Districts.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	24,414	·68%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	12,318	·97%
District Datia	1,214	·74%
„ Tikamgarh	2,210	·60%
„ Chhatarpur	6,561	1·36%
„ Panna	2,333	·90%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	12,096	·52%
District Satna	4,792	·86%
„ Rewa	3,028	·48%
„ Sidhi	701	·15%
„ Shahdol	3,575	·55%

3. In Bundelkhand division the number of persons employed in services not elsewhere specified and miscellaneous means of livelihood are 12,318 or ·97% of the total population and in Baghelkhand division the number of employed persons are 12,096 or ·52% of the total population. The highest percentage is in Chhatarpur district which is 1·36% of the total population of the district. Panna district,

comes next with ·90%. In Rewa district the percentage is ·48% and in Datia district it is ·74%. In Tikamgarh district the percentage of employed persons is ·60%. In Shahdol district they are ·55% and in Satna district they are ·86%. The percentage is very low in Sidhi district which is only ·15% of the total population.

CHAPTER V

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Section XIV

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. In Vindhya Pradesh only 12·88% of the total population is able to depend on non-agricultural employments, while 25·8 % of the total population in Uttar Pradesh 45·2 % in Travancore-Cochin, 27·8 % in Madhya Bharat, 24·0 % in Madhya Pradesh, 38·54 % in Bombay, 35·10 % in Madras, 20·71 % in Orissa, 13·97 % in Bihar, and 26·66 % in Assam is able to depend on non-agricultural occupations.

No industries have so far developed in Vindhya Pradesh and there is a great scope for the textile, sugar, oil mills, flour mills, soap factory cement and other industries in Vindhya Pradesh. There is a ready market for the sale of the out put among the population of Vindhya Pradesh. Labour is cheap here. The water-falls of Purwa, Chachai, Keoti and Bahuti can be harnessed to supply power for the industrial concerns. Opening of new industries will afford employment to the large number of persons who yearly migrate to the neighbouring States in search of employment and will also afford employment in off times to the poor agricultural labourers and landless cultivators.

2. ACTIVE WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES IN VINDHYA PRADESH

In production other than agriculture transport and commerce there are only 90,650 active workers which are 2·53 % of the total population. This is very small percentage. A large number of persons will be employed in industries if more industries are opened in Vindhya Pradesh. There will be need to establish the industries here if the standard of living of the people in general is raised by opening of a railway line, increase of literacy amongst them and increase in the facilities of movement. All encouragement should be provided for tourist traffic from outside to Vindhya Pradesh and people of Vindhya Pradesh should have facilities to go and visit the important places in India. Rest houses and wells on the road side and more roads should be provided. There are no village roads in Baghelkhand area. Student's parties should be encouraged to visit other Indian educational centres. Very few fairs

assemble in Vindhya Pradesh. There are some fairs in Bundelkhand division but in Baghelkhand division there are very few fairs. Special efforts are needed to organise fairs in Baghelkhand area where facilities for the people to meet and for buying and selling of goods should be afforded. There are absolutely no facilities for buying and selling cattle in Vindhya Pradesh. Baghelkhand division has no cattle fair or cattle market. Cattle breeding, goat and sheep breeding have a great future in Vindhya Pradesh but it has not developed here upto now on account of the powerful feudalism. In every district head quarter there should be a cattle market atleast once a month for 8 months. It may be organised to meet on every full moon day.

Trade and commerce has not developed in Vindhya Pradesh. System of buying and selling in the market towns is very defective. Villagers bringing produce from villages are duped by the Arahaties or petty merchants who often claim a sort of monopoly of purchase from certain villages or families. Several kinds of measure and weights are prevalent which are simply perplexing to the illeterate villagers. Various dues for charitable and other purposes that the sellers are forced to pay in the local markets needs standardisation. The illeterate villagers and forest people find themselves at the mercy of the buyers in selling their forests produce collections and produce of their fields in the local markets.

3. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:—There is a good number of cottage industries *viz.*, oil pressing, weaving, spinning, leather tanning, shoe making, wooden toy making, cutlery making, printing of cloth, glass bangles making, Katha (Catchu) making, swords and spears making, roap making, woolen blanket making, basket making, growing of bettle leaves, Tat Patti making etc.

They are all in a very un-organised state. Co-operative movement is only in infancy and it will be in some years that the co-operative societies will be able to help the cottage industries.

CHAPTER VI

Section 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

In this Chapter the territorial distribution of houses and households, size and composition of family and households, sex ratios, marital status of ratios, population in the principal age groups are discussed.

Reference to Tables.

(A) All India Tables A Series

(B) Subsidiary Tables. 6th Series

CHAPTER VI

Section II

1. Territorial Distribution of Houses and Households Subsidiary Table 6.1

There are 756,957 houses in Vindhya Pradesh or 3,207 houses per 100 sq. miles as compared to 2,889 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1941 and 2,581 in 1931 and as compared to 3,387 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1951 in M. P., 3,059 houses per 100 sq. miles in M. B., 11,014 houses per 100 sq. miles in U. P., 2,529 houses per 100 sq. miles in Bhopal, 16,985 houses per 100 sq. miles in Travancore-Cochin and 7,996 houses per 100 sq. miles in Madras.

Definition of 'House' in 1951 census was as following:—

The term "House" means a dwelling with a separate main entrance. The idea is that each group of human beings living together in any dwelling house having an independent access to the outer world should be treated as a house.

In the districts the number of houses per 100 sq. miles in 1951, 1941 and 1931 were as following:—

TABLE No. 150.

State, Divisions and Districts	Houses per 100 sq. miles		
	1,951	1,941	1,931
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,207	2,889	2,581
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,158	3,129	2,886
Distt. Datia	4,459	4,004	3,679
" Tikamgarh	4,188	4,059	3,569
" Chhatarpur	3,128	3,478	3,361
" Panna	2,099	2,237	1,855
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,236	2,752	2,423
Distt. Satna	4,404	4,642	3,886
" Rewa	5,230	4,178	3,901
" Sidhi	2,196	1,924	1,419
" Shahdol	2,502	2,381	2,136

There are 3,158 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1951 in Bundelkhand division as compared to 3,129 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1941 and 2,886 houses in 1931. In Baghelkhand division there are 3,236 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1951 as compared to 2,752 houses in 1941 and 2,423 houses in 1931. In Datia district there are more houses per 100 sq. mile in 1951 than they were in 1941 and 1931. In Rewa district there are 5,230 houses per 100 sq. miles in 1951 as compared to 4,178 houses in 1941 and 3,901 houses in 1931. In Panna district there are only 2,099 houses per 100 sq. miles which is the least number among the districts. Similarly in Sidhi and Shahdol districts the number of houses per 100 sq. miles is very low. Vast Jungle areas in

these districts reduce the number of houses per 100 sq. miles.

2. Persons per 1,000 Houses.

In 1951 there are 4,722 persons per 1,000 houses in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 4,809 persons per 1,000 houses in 1941 and 4,783 persons per 1,000 houses in 1931 and 4,797 persons per 1,000 houses in 1921. The above is in comparison to 5,061 persons per 1,000 houses in 1951 in U. P., 4,815 persons per 1,000 houses in 1951 in Madhya Pradesh, 5,593 persons per 1,000 houses in Madhya Bharat, 4,868 persons per 1,000 houses in Orissa, 4,808 persons per 1,000 houses in Bhopal, 5,976

persons per 1,000 houses in Travancore-Cochin, 5,580 persons per 1,000 houses in Madras.

General population per 1,000 houses in the districts in the four censuses was as following :—

TABLE No. 151

State, Divisions and Districts.	General Population per 1,000 houses in			
	1,951	1,941	1,931	1,921
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,722	4,809	4,783	4,797
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	4,539	4,437	4,367	4,169
Dist. Datia	4,872	4,821	4,733	4,488
„ Tikamgarh	4,489	4,364	4,239	4,137
„ Chhatarpur	4,539	4,540	4,246	4,295
„ Panna	4,419	4,111	4,407	4,313
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	4,829	5,051	5,039	4,789
Distt. Satna	4,605	4,858	4,232	4,668
„ Rewa	4,822	5,046	4,576	4,772
„ Sidhi	5,191	5,614	6,494	5,175
„ Shahdol	4,799	4,880	4,755	4,609

Number of persons per 1,000 houses in Bundelkhand division are 4,539 in 1951 as compared to 4,437 persons in 1941 and 4,367 persons per 1,000 houses in 1931. In Baghelkhand the number of persons per 1,000 houses in 1951 is 4,829 as compared to 5,804 in 1941 and 5,039 in 1931. Sidhi district has the largest number of persons per 1,000 houses. It may be that the tribal people do not break up the family as far as possible. Datia and then Rewa come after Sidhi. In both these districts there is black cotton soil which limits the village sites.

Rural population per 1,000 houses in 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh is 4,757 persons as compared to 4,957 persons in 1941 and 4,816 persons in 1931. This shows that more hamlets have been founded and more houses have been built in the rural area. It also means that people in the rural area have been better off during the decade. There is less congestion in the rural areas. This also means that the joint family system is losing its bonds. To compare the condition in other States per 1,000 houses in 1951 there are 5,080 persons in Uttar Pradesh, 5,014 persons in Madhya Pradesh, 5,469 persons in Madhya Bharat, 4,865 persons in Orissa 4,737 persons in Bhopal, 5,881 persons in Travancore-Cochin and 5,318 persons in Madras.

In the districts the position is as following.

TABLE No. 152

State, Divisions and Districts	Persons per 1,000 houses in Rural areas in		
	1,951	1,941	1,931
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,757	4,957	4,816
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	4,533	4,488	4,333
Distt. Datia	4,821	4,684	4,784
„ Tikamgarh	4,496	Not-available	4,241
„ Chhatarpur	4,548	4,607	4,273
„ Panna	4,420	4,353	4,414
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	4,887	5,140	5,101
Distt. Satna	4,679	5,000	4,040
„ Rewa	4,883	5,124	4,628
„ Sidhi	5,191	5,614	6,494
„ Shahdol	4,847	4,903	4,753

In Bundelkhand division the number of persons per 1,000 houses has steadily increased during the last three decades while in Baghelkhand it

has steadily decreased in the same period. While congestion in the houses has increased in Bundelkhand it has decreased in Baghelkhand. In Datia district there are more persons for 1,000 houses in 1951 than they were in 1941 or in 1931. There the congestion in villages has increased. Common soil in Datia is black cotton soil. Village site area is permanently fixed and the high ground for the houses is limited. In Panna district also the number of persons per 1,000 houses has increased in 1951 as compared to 1941 or 1931. Reasons for this are the same as for Datia. In the other six districts the number of persons per 1,000 houses is less in 1951 as compared to 1941. Figures for 1941 for Tikamgarh district is not available. From 1931 the figures of 1951 is

greater which means that there have been no extension of hamlets and houses to keep pace with the increase of population.

Urban population in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 per 1,000 houses is 4,379 persons as compared to 4,346 persons in 1941 and 4,232 in 1931. In Madhya Pradesh there are 5,193 persons, in Uttar Pradesh there are 4,945 persons, in Madhya Bharat there are 6,234 persons, in Orissa there are 4,941 persons, in Bhopal there are 5,205 persons in Travancore-Cochin there are 6,527 persons and in Madras there are 6,996 persons.

In the districts the number is as following :—

TABLE No. 153

State, Divisions and Districts.	Persons Per 1,000 houses in Urban areas in		
	1,951	1,941	1,931
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,379	4,346	4,232
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	4,594	4,570	4,580
Distt. Datia	5,049	5,482	4,533
„ Tikamgarh	4,373	Not-available	4,191
„ Chhatarpur	4,460	4,187	4,106
„ Panna	4,415	4,291	4,281
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	4,234	4,016	3,832
Distt. Satna	4,080	3,850	5,048
„ Rewa	4,311	3,948	4,145
„ Sidhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
„ Shahdol	4,332	4,263	4,411

In Vindhya Pradesh the number of persons per 1,000 Urban houses have increased in 1951 as compared to 1941 and 1931. This means that congestion in the towns has increased and the towns in Vindhya Pradesh need expansion. The above remark holds good for towns in Rewa, Satna, Chhatarpur, Panna and Shahdol districts, which means that towns in General in Vindhya Pradesh have not expanded with the increases of population and they need a planned expansion. This is one of the reason why typ-

hoid, Cholera and Dysentery are so common in the towns in Vindhya Pradesh.

3. Distribution of House-holds.

In Rural area there are 1,002 households per 1,000 houses in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,184 households in U. P., 1,104 households in M. P. 1,092 households in Madhya Bharat, 1,048 households in Orissa, 1,024 households in Bhopal, 1,066 households in Travancore-Cochin, 1,121 households in Madras.

The number of households in Rural areas in State, Divisions and Districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 154

State, Divisions and Districts.	House hold per 1,000 houses.
VINDHYA PRADESH.	1,002
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	1,001
Distt. Datia	1,002
„ Tikamgarh	1,002
„ Chhatarpur	1,000
„ Panna	1,000
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	1,002
Distt. Satna	1,001
„ Rewa	1,000
„ Sidhi	1,004
„ Shahdol	1,007

In the predominantly tribal areas of Shahdol and Sidhi districts there are 1,007 & 1,004 households per 1,000 houses. In other districts there are 1,000 to 1,002 households per every 1,000 houses in rural area. Generally in Vindhya Pradesh when by partition one family breaks into two the one old house is separated into two by providing two separate and independent entrances. It is seldom that two separate families can have combined mess arrangements, so generally every household lives in a separate house. The houses are generally mud houses having tiles in the villages built by each villager himself as they can be built easily and at a moderate cost. Every cultivator builds his own house by his and his family's labour. So as soon as a separate household is constituted a separate house comes into existence.

4. Households in Urban Area

There are 1,037 households per 1,000 houses in the Urban area in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 as compared to 1,307 households in Uttar Pradesh, 1,130 households in Madhya Pradesh, 1,272 households in Madhya Bharat, 1,416 households in Madras, 1,086 households in Orissa, 1,053 households in Bhopal and 1,125 households in Travancore-Cochin.

Households per 1,000 houses in the Urban area of the districts are as following:—

TABLE No. 155

State, Divisions and Districts	Households per 1,000 houses in the Urban area.
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,037
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,022
Distt. Datia	1,052
„ Tikamgarh	1,005
„ Chhatarpur	1,001
„ Panna	1,037
<i>Baghelkhand Divn</i>	1,047
Distt. Satna	1,071
„ Rewa	1,054
„ Sidhi	Nil
„ Shahdol	1,010

Urban area in Satna district has 1,071 households per every 1,000 houses, next comes Rewa district with 1,054 households and then is Datia district with 1,052 households. Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Shahdol differ little from the conditions in this respect in their rural areas. Urban area in Panna district has 1,037 households per 1,000 houses which is higher than Shahdol, Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts. The congestion of households in houses in the urban area in Vindhya Pradesh is not as great as in the neighbouring States, still it does exist to some extent and is no credit to the Urban areas which can not be said to have industrialised at all.

CHAPTER VI

Section III

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6.2

1. SIZE

All the households are divided into four following classifications:—

1. Small households of 3 or less members.
2. Medium households of 4 to 6 members.
3. Large households of 7 to 9 members
4. Very large households of 10 members or more.

In the 4% sample of households taken from the national Citizen Register total number of households taken as sample were 24,922 out of them 22,325 households or 82.60% are of the rural areas. Total population of all the sample households was 111,654 out of them 101,261 live in the rural areas.

Constitution of the 22,325 sample households in the rural area was found as following:—

TABLE No 156

	Persons
Small households of 3 members or less were 8,842 with	20,078
Medium households of 4 to 6 members were 9,388 with	46,933
Large households of 7 to 9 members were 3,090	23,315
Very large households of 10 members or above were 1,005 with	10,935
	101,261

Medium size households of 4 to 6 members form the majority of the households in the rural area. population in the medium size households is 46.35% of the total population in the rural area. Next to the medium size households come the largest households of 7 to 9 members absorbing among them 23.02% of the total population of the rural area. The very large households of 10 members and above, absorb only 10.80% of the population. Small household of 3 members or less have amongst them only 19.83% of the total rural population.

Internal constitution of the households in the rural area is as following in the sample households.

SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE No 157

Heads of households males 20.75% of the population of the households in the rural areas.

Heads of households Females 17.09% of population of the households in the rural areas.

Sons of heads of households 22.75%

Daughters of the heads of households 16.57%

Other male relations of the heads of households 8.65%

Other female relations of the heads of the households. 14.18%

Age Group Constitution of the Households is as Following:—

Infants (age less than one year)	2.07%
Non-adults (age 1 — 20 years)	50.79%
Adults (age 21 years and old)	47.14%

From the above figures it appears that nearly 25% of the population of every household consists of male and female relations who ordinary should not stay in the households and depend on the household. The joint family system is the cause of this dependence.

In Sidhi district which is mostly populated with tribal people the population of small medium and large households is as following:—

TABLE No 158

Small households of 3 members and less are 935 with	2,848 persons or 20.24%
Medium households of 4 to 6 members are 1,090 with	5,672 persons or 40.31%
Large households of 7 to 9 members are 595 with	3,840 persons or 27.28%
Very large households of 10 members and above are 171 with	1,709 persons or 12.15%

Total 14,069 persons

Medium households of 4 to 6 members in Sidhi district have 40.31% of the rural population and large households of 7 to 9 members have 27.28% of the total rural population of the district. Very large households of 10 members are above have in them 12.15% of the total rural population of the district. The small households of 3 members or less have 20.24% of the total rural population of the district.

Position in other districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 159

% of the total
rural population

DATIA	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	349	with	730 persons	18%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 persons	....	....	365	"	1,789 "	44%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	115	"	966 "	24%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	45	"	544 "	14%
								Total	4,029
SATNA	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	1,331	"	2,829	19%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 persons	....	....	1,409	"	7,140	47%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	434	"	3,448	23%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	159	"	1,739	11%
								Total	15,156
REWA	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	1,494	"	3,377	19%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 "	....	....	1,522	"	7,474	42%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	560	"	4,495	26%
	Very Large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	203	"	2,263	13%
								Total	17,609
TIKAMGARH	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	1,069	"	2,478	22%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 "	....	....	1,323	"	5,907	53%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	253	"	2,126	19%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	64	"	708	6%
								Total	11,219
SHAHDOL	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	1,731	"	3,464	19%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 "	....	....	1,510	"	8,286	45%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	585	"	4,378	24%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	201	"	2,179	12%
								Total	18,307
PANNA	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	724	"	1,523	22%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 "	....	....	676	"	3,648	52%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	210	"	1,338	19%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	42	"	453	7%
								Total	6,962
CHHATARPUR	Small households of	....	3 persons or less are	....	....	1,209	"	2,829	20%
	Medium "	....	4 to 6 "	....	....	1,493	"	7,017	50%
	Large "	....	7 to 9 "	....	....	338	"	2,724	20%
	Very large "	....	10 and above "	....	....	120	"	1,340	10%
								Total	13,910

The above figures give some idea of the economic condition prevailing in the district. Tikamgarh and Panna districts afford to have only 6% and 7% respectively of the very large households consisting of 10 and above members, while Datia, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol and Chhatarpur districts have 14%, 13%, 11%, 12%, 12%, and 10% of the very large households consisting of 10 and above members. Where eking out of existence is difficult very large households of 10 and more members are difficult

to survive in a large percentage as compared to the total number of households. Extensive agriculture and occupations such as collection of lac and other similar forest works may help the bigger household to continue in some villages as compared to such places where there is a dearth of occupations and conditions of agriculture are difficult.

Constitution of households in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 160.

					of the total population of the households in the rural areas
1. DATIA	Head of households males	....	....	20.47%	
	Head of households females	....	....	15.74%	
	Sons of Heads of H. Holds	....	....	20.30%	
	Daughters of heads of households	....	....	13.53%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	11.69%	
	Other female relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	18.27%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	2.61%	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	46.56%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	50.83%	
2. TIKAMGARH	Head of households males	....	....	22.84%	
	Head of households females	....	....	18.08%	
	Sons of heads of H. Holds	....	....	22.07%	
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds	....	....	15.79%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	8.57%	
	" female " " "	....	....	12.65%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	2.96%	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	46.47%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	50.57%	
3. CHHATARPUR	Heads of households males	....	....	22.04%	
	" " females	....	....	17.44%	
	Sons of heads. of H. Holds	....	....	23.63%	
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds	....	....	15.97%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	8.25%	
	Other female relations " "	....	....	12.65%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	2.07%	
	Non-adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	46.14%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	51.79%	
4. PANNA	Heads of households males	....	....	22.51%	
	" " females	....	....	18.10%	
	Sons of heads of households	....	....	22.21%	
	Daughters of heads of households	....	....	17.14%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	7.33%	
	Other female relations " "	....	....	12.73%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	1.45%	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	75.51%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	23.04%	
5. SATNA	Heads of households males	....	....	20.52%	
	" " females	....	....	16.13%	
	Sons of heads of households	....	....	21.81%	
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds	....	....	16.80%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	8.56%	
	Other female relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	16.18%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	2.13%	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	49.60%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	48.26%	
6. REWA	Heads of households males	....	....	19.43%	
	" " females	....	....	16.21%	
	Sons of heads of households	....	....	23.28%	
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds.	....	....	17.33%	
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	9.37%	
	Other female relations of the heads of H. Holds.	....	....	14.38%	
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	2.07%	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	53.21%	
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	44.72%	

7. SIDHI	Hheads of households males	....	....	....	18.84%
	" " females	....	....	....	16.24%
	Sons of heads of households	....	....	....	24.76%
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds	....	....	....	18.05%
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	....	7.95%
	Osher female relaitons of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	....	14.16%
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	....	1.29%
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	....	51.22%
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	....	47.49%
8. SHAHDOL	Hheads of households males	....	....	....	20.81%
	" " females	....	....	....	18.45%
	Sons of heads of households	....	....	....	21.94%
	Daughters of heads of households	....	....	....	15.91%
	Other male relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	....	8.77%
	Other female relations of the heads of H. Holds	....	....	....	14.12%
	Infants (age less than one year)	....	....	....	2.17%
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	....	....	....	46.83%
	Adults (age 21 and above)	....	....	....	51.00%

In the 4% sample of households taken from the National Citizen Register total number of households taken as sample were 24,922 out of them 2,597 households or 10.40% are of the Urban area. Total population of the sample

households was 111,654 out of them 10,393 are of the Urban area.

Constitution of the 2,597 sample households in the Urban area in Vindhya Pradesh was found as following:—

TABLE No. 161

Small households of 3 members or less were 1,368 with	....	....	....	....	2,957 persons
Medium households of 4 to 6 members were 906 with	....	....	....	....	4,614 ..
Large households of 7 to 9 members are 235 with	....	....	....	....	1,881 ..
Very large households of 10 members or above were 88 with	....	....	....	....	941 ..
					10,393 ..

Medium size of households of 4 to 6 members form the majority of the households in the urban area. Population in the medium size households is 44.39% of the total population in the urban area. Next to the medium size households come the largest households of 7 to 9

members absorbing among them 18.20% of the total population of the Urban area. The very large households of 10 members and above absorb only 9.05% of the urban population. Small households of 3 members or less have amongst them only 28% of the total urban population.

Internal constitution of the households in the Urban area in Vindhya Pradesh is as following in the sample households:—

TABLE No. 162

Heads of households males	23.98%	....	....	....	....	....	of the total population of the household in the Urban area
Heads of households females	19.44%	....	....	....	....	....
Sons of heads of households	20.74%	....	....	....	....	....
Daughters of the heads of Households.	15.24%	....	....	....	....	....
Other male relations of the heads of the households	8.45%	....	....	....	....	....
Other female relations of the heads of the households.	12.14%	....	....	....	....	....
Infants (age less than one year)	1.65%	....	....	....	....	....
Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	49.48%	....	....	....	....	....
Adults (age 21 and above)	48.88%	....	....	....	....	....

Constitution of the sample households in the Urban area of the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 163

								% of the total Urban population.	
DATIA	....	Small households of 3 person or less are	....	....	123	with	274	persons	20 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	124	"	612	"	45 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	37	"	265	"	19 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	19	"	210	"	16 %
								<u>1,361</u>	"
TIKAMGARH	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	105	"	251	"	35 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	54	"	314	"	44 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	13	"	102	"	14 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	5	"	48	"	7 %
								<u>715</u>	"
CHHATARPUR	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	208	"	434	"	25 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	175	"	877	"	50 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	32	"	262	"	15 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	16	"	172	"	10 %
								<u>1,745</u>	"
PANNA	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	110	"	242	"	34 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	47	"	280	"	39 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	17	"	124	"	17 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	6	"	64	"	9 %
								<u>710</u>	"
SATNA	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	298	"	678	"	32 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	196	"	980	"	46 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	45	"	355	"	17 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	9	"	96	"	5 %
								<u>2,109</u>	"
REWA	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	278	"	565	"	28 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	168	"	842	"	43 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	52	"	418	"	21 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	14	"	154	"	8 %
								<u>1,979</u>	"
SHAHDOL	....	Small households of 3 persons or less are	....	....	246	"	513	"	29 %
	....	Medium households of 4 to 6 persons "	....	....	142	"	709	"	41 %
	....	Large households of 7 to 9 persons "	....	....	39	"	355	"	20 %
	....	Very large households of 10 persons and above or less are	....	....	19	"	197	"	11 %
								<u>1,774</u>	"

Constitution of households in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 16†

District	Category	Percentage	Notes
1 DATIA	Heads of households males	21.90 %	of the total population of the households in Urban areas.
	Heads of households females	17.85 %	
	Sons of heads of H. Holds	20.43 %	
	Daughters of heads of H Holds	13.45 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	9.63 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	16.75 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	2.50 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	46.95 %	
Adults (age 21 and above)	50.55 %		
2 TIKAMGARH	Heads of households males	25.45 %	
	Heads of households females	20.42 %	
	Sons of heads of H. Holds	17.34 %	
	Daughters of heads of H. Holds	15.52 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	8.40 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	12.87 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	6.02 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	36.08 %	
Adults (age 21 and above)	57.90 %		
3 CHHATARPUR	Heads of households males	23.61 %	
	Heads of households females	19.14 %	
	Sons of heads of households	23.15 %	
	Daughters of heads of households	14.79 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	8.08 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	11.23 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	1.32 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	42.35 %	
Adults (21 and above)	56.33 %		
4 PANNA	Head of households males	25.21 %	
	Heads of households females	19.86 %	
	Sons of head of households	19.44 %	
	Daughters of heads of households	14.91 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	8.45 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	12.11 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	.85 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	66.90 %	
Adults (21 and above)	32.25 %		
5 SATNA	Heads of households males	24.70 %	
	Heads of households females	20.87 %	
	Sons of heads of households	21.29 %	
	Daughters of heads of households	16.26 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	6.50 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	10.38 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	1.75 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	53.34 %	
Adults (21 and above)	44.90 %		
6 REWA	Heads of households males	24.05 %	
	Heads of households females	18.95 %	
	Sons of heads of households	20.01 %	
	Daughters of heads of households	17.23 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	9.80 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	9.96 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	.61 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	56.54 %	
Adults (age 21 years and above)	42.85 %		
7 SHAHDOL	Heads of households males	23.90 %	
	Heads of households females	19.22 %	
	Sons of heads of households	20.69 %	
	Daughters of heads of households	13.64 %	
	Other male relations of heads of households	8.80 %	
	Other female relations of heads of households	13.75 %	
	Infants (age less than one year)	.90 %	
	Non-adults (age 1 to 20 years)	44.36 %	
Adults (age 21 years and above)	54.74 %		

CHAPTER VI

SECTION IV

1. "The sex ratio has several important social economic bearings. Women generally have a lower death rate than men because nature has equipped them better to meet diseases. Organically it is man and not the woman that is the weaker vessel."

"The importance of sex ratio of the total population from the point of view of the growth or decline of the country's population is obvious. The immediate increase or decrease of population depends upon the sex ratio of the population in the re-productive period, since on account of old age as well as immaturity a considerable proportion of the population does not count as regards reproduction."*

In Vindhya Pradesh in the general population there are only 950 females in 1951 per 1,000 males. In Madhya Pradesh the number is 993. In Madhya Bharat the number is 924. In Uttar Pradesh the number is 910. In Madras the number is 1,006. In Orissa the number is 1,021. In Travancore-Cochin the number is 1,008 and in Bhopal the number is 911 in 1951. In Vindhya Pradesh in 1941 they were 965, in 1931 they were 971, and in 1921 they were 978 which

means there has been a gradual decline in the number of females per 1,000 males in Vindhya Pradesh from 1921. The gradual decline of females per 1,000 males is not a feature only in Vindhya Pradesh but it is an All India feature. S. Chander Shekhar in his book 'India's population' notes in page 32 as following.

'The relative scarcity of women has been a striking characteristic of India's population during the last few years. According to the 1941 census there were only 934 females for every 1,000 males as compared to 940; 1,000 in 1931 Census. Dr. J. H. Hutton, the Census Commissioner for 1931 observe: "The figure of population of India by sex shows a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females that has been going on since 1901. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantages she has at birth are probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often".

In General population the number of females per 1,000 males is as following:—

TABLE No. 165

State, Divisions and Districts	1951	1941	1931	1921
VINDHYA PRADESH	950	965	971	978
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	909	924	929	904
District. Datia	902	906	906	925
" Tikamgarh	911	921	926	932
" Chhatarpur	893	911	920	923
" Panna	941	865	968	966
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	974	989	997	1,007
District Satna	976	986	1,006	1,016
" Rewa	979	996	992	1,012
" Sidhi	971	987	995	1,000
" Shahdol	969	987	995	998

*S. Chauder Shekhar's "India's Population" PAGE 31, 32.

The number of females per 1,000 males in Bundelkhand division is 909 against 904 in 1921 while in Baghelkhand division the number is 974 against 1,007 in 1921.

“There are also certain regional conditions affecting the death rates which afford a partial explanation of this sex ratio. As Dr. Radhakamal Mukerji points out “In the Plague regions of India, the malady appears to bear more savagely on females than on males. Similarly in Malaria haunted zone, malaria appears to exercise a selective lethal influence on women. On the whole where economic pressure is more severe and the women are exposed to the hardships of struggle with the soil and climate, as in the Zones of precarious rainfall there is a striking and permanent scarcity of women.”*

Bundelkhand division has suffered more and continually in the past from famines epidemics

and diseases and petty administrations which may have been the causes of a lower number of females per 1,000 males as compared to Baghelkhand. Baghelkhand must have suffered more from Malaria as there are greater Jungles here than in Bundelkhand.

Rewa district has 979 females per 1,000 males in 1951. This is the highest number for any district in Vindhya Pradesh. The reasons given by Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji above seem to be acceptable as Rewa district has been the most favourably placed district as regard Government's help in fighting the diseases and the economic evils. Districts in Baghelkhand vary between 969 and 979. Panna district with 941 females per 1,000 males is more like Baghelkhand district than Bundelkhand districts. Datia, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh are alike and vary between 893 and 911. Increase of population in the last decade and number of females per 1,000 males districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 166

State, Divisions and Districts.	Number of females per 1,000 males	Percentage of the increase of population from 1941 to 1951.
1	2	3
VINDHYA PRADESH	900	6.18%
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	909	3.22%
Distt. Datia	902	.60%
„ Tikamgarh	911	3.15%
„ Chhatarpur	893	3.68%
„ Panna	941	4.18%
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	974	7.88%
Distt. Satna	976	4.72%
„ Rewa	979	8.06%
„ Sidhi	971	9.46%
„ Shahdol	969	9.46%

Percentage of the increase of population is greater where the number of females per 1,000 males is greater.

2. Sex Ratio In The Rural Population.

In the rural population in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 953 females per 1,000 males

against 1,004 in Madhya Pradesh, 925 in Uttar Pradesh, 928 in Madhya Bharat, 1,029 in Orissa, 1,011 in Madras, 1,014 in Travancore-Cochin and 915 in Bhopal.

Again there is a gradual decline in the number from 1921. Position in the districts is as following:

TABLE No. 167

State Divisions and District.	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
VINDHYA PRADESH	953	967	974	950
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	907	923	929	924
Distt. Datia	889	902	904	922
„ Tikamgarh	909	922	924	932
„ Chhatarpur	892	908	920	925
„ Panna	942	967	971	966
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	979	993	1,001	1,010
Distt. Satna	981	988	1,012	1,019
„ Rewa	991	1,007	1,002	1,018
„ Sidhi	971	987	995	1,000
„ Shahdol	972	988	997	1,000

In Bundelkhand division there are 907 females while in Baghelkhand division there are 979 females per 1,000 males in 1951. In district Rewa there are 991 females per 1,000 males. This is the largest number in any district. In Baghelkhand the number is between 971 and 991 while in Bundelkhand division the least number is in Datia being 889. Panna is more like Baghelkhand having 942 females per 1,000 males. The remaining districts have between 889 and 909. Increase in population in Bundelkhand during the last decade is influenced

by the smaller number of females as compared to the males.

In Urban area in Vindhya Pradesh the number of females is 920 for 1,000 males in 1951 as compared to 925 in Madhya Pradesh, 904 in Madhya Bharat, 820 in Uttar Pradesh, 989 in Madras, 881 in Orissa, 981 in Travancore-Cochin, and 891 in Bhopal.

In 1941 the number was 939, in 1931 they were 934 and in 1921 they were 929 so there is a decrease from the figure of 1921.

The position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 168

State Divisions and Districts.	1951	1941	1931	1921
VINDHYA PRADESH	920	939	934	950
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	929	935	931	931
Distt. Datia	945	925	917	937
„ Tikamgarh	949	913	963	936
„ Chhatarpur	906	945	921	910
„ Panna	936	949	937	967
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	914	943	937	967
Distt. Satna	937	969	956	981
„ Rewa	873	899	898	951
„ Sidhi	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Shahdol	935	972	969	974

3. Females Per 1,000 Males in Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes.

In Vindhya Pradesh there are 959 females per 1,000 males in all agricultural classes taken together as against 1,017 in Madhya Pradesh, 942 in Madhya Bharat 930 in U.P., 1,018 in Madras, 1021 in Orissa, 1,020 in Travancore-Cochin and 941 in Bhopal.

In Bundelkhand division there are 910 females per 1,000 males in all agricultural classes against 986 females per 1,000 males in Baghelkhand division. In Rewa district the number is 993, in Satna 909, in Shahdol 984 and in Sidhi 977 while in Bundelkhand districts in Datia the number is 901, in Tikamgarh 914, in Chhatarpur 891 and in Panna 946.

In Vindhya Pradesh for every 1,000 self supporting males there are 244 self supporting

females in all agricultural classes as against 211 in M.P., 259 in M.B., 100 in U.P., 314 in Travancore-Cochin, 254 in Madras, 397 in Bhopal and 182 in Orissa. There are 1,546 non-earning female dependents per 1,000 non-earning male dependents in all agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,356 in M.P., 1,576 in M.B., 1,668 in U.P., 1,517 in Travancore-Cochin, 1,587 in Madras, 1,936 in Orissa and 1,620 in Bhopal.

There are 2,067 females earning dependents per 1,000 earning male dependents in all Agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 2,760 in U.P., 1,738 in M.B., 2,935 in M.P., 1,247 in Madras 1,470 in Travancore-Cochin, 1,081 in Orissa and 1,290 in Bhopal.

Position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 169

State, Divisions and Districts.	Total	Self supporting persons	Females per 1,000 males in agricultural classes.	
			Non-earning Dependents	Earning Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
VINDHYA PRADESH	959	244	1,546	2,067
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	910	151	1,571	2,310
Distt. Datia	901	133	1,841	1,871
„ Tikamgarh	914	108	1,766	1,898
„ Chhatarpur	891	109	1,460	2,487
„ Panna	946	311	1,343	2,703
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	986	297	1,33	1,967
Distt. Satna	989	199	1,718	1,408
„ Rewa	993	362	1,536	1,841
„ Sidhi	977	381	1,286	2,414
„ Shahdol	984	246	1,578	2,251

Females earning dependents are nearly double in number as compared to the male earning dependents and non-earning female dependents are 50 % more as compared to the male non-earning dependents in all agricultural classes.

Female non-earning dependents are generally little girls or very old females in the family of agriculturists or females of well to do agricul-

turists who stay at home and do not help in the field operations. Female earning dependents are generally the women and grown up girls who are part of the family and who help their husbands, father or brothers by working in the fields and thereby augment the family income. This is the custom in majority of the families. The grown up male by his full labour becomes in the family itself a self supporting person, or breaks off from his old family and establishes

separately as a self supporting person; but a female is always a part of the family and mostly regarded as partly dependent and partly earning; and so their number is double in comparison to the number of boys recorded as earning dependents. The self supporting females are about 1/10th to 1/3rd of the number of the self supporting males. In agricultural classes a female is regarded as self supporting when either she is the head of the family or is really self supporting. Such cases are few in agricultural classes and Sub-classes.

4. Females per 1,000 males among Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.

There are 944 females per 1,000 males among cultivators of wholly or mainly owned lands as compared to 932 in U. P., 1,021 in M.P., 931 in M.B., 986 in Madras, 1,020 in Travancore-Cochin, 1,024 in Orissa and 913 in Bhopal. For 1,000 self supporting males there are 180 self supporting females among the cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned in Vindhya Pradesh. In Bundelkhand division they are 117 and in Baghelkhand division they are 223. Rewa has the largest number as 275. The least number is in Chhatrapur district where it is 63.

There are 1,979 earning dependent females for every 1,000 earning dependent males among cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned in Vindhya Pradesh. In Bundelkhand division there are 2,175 earning dependent females while in Baghelkhand division their number is 1,891 for every 1,000 earning dependent males.

Non-earning female dependents in Vindhya Pradesh are 1,593 per 1,000 non-earning male dependants. In Bundelkhand the number is 1,577 while in Baghelkhand the number is 1,604.

5. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents.

There are 963 females per 1,000 males in the total number of persons engaged in this class of occupation as compared to 944 in livelihood Class I. In Bundelkhand the number is 901 and in Baghelkhand the number is 980. The number of self supporting females is 386 in Vindhya Pradesh per 1,000 self supporting males. In Bundelkhand division the number is 214 while in Baghelkhand division the corresponding figure 4438. The figure indicates that females are unable to obtain land for cultivation as wholly owned and have to console themselves by obtaining land as a sub-tenant only. Their

number per 1,000 males is larger in Baghelkhand districts, as compared to Bundelkhand districts e, g. in Sidhi the number is 695, Rewa 362, Shahdol 345, and Panna 404.

There are 2,108 female earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 3,047 in U. P., 2,836 in M. P., 2,240 in M.B., 1,212 in Madras, 1,063 in Travancore-Cochin, 995 in Orissa and 1,443 in Bhopal; corresponding figure for Bundelkhand division is 2,018 and for Baghelkhand division is 2,125. These figures indicate that the female earning dependents are larger in number in cultivation of unowned land than in cultivation of owned land which suggests that the households depending on the cultivation of unowned land are poorer than the households depending on the cultivation of owned land.

6. Cultivating Labourers

Per 1,000 male cultivating labourers there are 1,013 female cultivating labourers in Vindhya Pradesh against 893 in U. P., 1,002 in M.P., 1,020 in M.B., 1,068 in Madras, 1,017 in Travancore-Cochin, 908 in Orissa and 1,013 in Bhopal. The corresponding figure for Bundelkhand division is 1,006 and for Baghelkhand it is 1,015.

The number of self supporting females per 1,000 self supporting males is 408 in Vindhya Pradesh. 278 in Bundelkhand division and 457 in Baghelkhand division. The number of self supporting females per 1,000 males is the largest in this class as compared to all other agricultural classes. They are about 100% more. Devoid of other means of livelihood agricultural labour is the only means of livelihood left to females especially in the rural areas. Similarly female earning dependents are 2,346 for Vindhya Pradesh 3,250 for Bundelkhand division and 2,127 for Baghelkhand division per 1,000 male earning dependents in this class. Number of female earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents is also the largest in this class as compared to any other agricultural classes. Agricultural labour is the last resort of earning a livelihood in the villages as even begging does not bring enough in the villages. Congestion in the livelihood Class suggests extreme poverty and no opening in the better livelihood Classes.

7. Non Cultivating Owners of Land

There are 1,042 females per 1,000 males among the non-cultivating owners or receivers of rent as compared to 1,194 in U. P., 1,257 in M. P., 1,099 in M. B., 1,262 in Madras, 1,308 in Travancore-Cochin, 1,291 in Orissa and 1,019

in Bhopal. In Bundelkhand division the number is 1,063 and in Baghelkhand division it is 1,015. The number of self supporting females per 1,000 males in this class in Vindhya Pradesh is 5,08, in Bundelkhand division 647, in Baghelkhand division 460. It may be observed that these are the highest figures of self supporting persons in any of the eight livelihood classes. It appears according to the usage old young and all ladies of the household of the non-cultivating owners of land are considered to be self supporting because they have an inherent share in land or property of the household. The number of female earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents in the class is 1,576 in Vindhya Pradesh and 1,538 in Bundelkhand division and 1,652 in Baghelkhand division. It may be observed that these are the smallest figure for earning dependents in any agricultural class which means that this is a well to do class and the dependents have no need to worry about earning.

8. Females Per 1,000 Male in Non-Agricultural Classes

In Non-agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh there are 890 females per 1,000 males as compared to 920 in M. P., 881 in M.B., 854 in U. P., 986 in Madras, 995 in Travancore-Cochin, 1,025 in Orissa and 856 in Bhopal. Amongst them per 1,000 males there are 206 self supporting females, 1,501 females earning dependents and 1,714 females non-earning dependents.

9. Livelihood Class V

In Livelihood Class V production other than cultivation there are 908 females per 1,000 males. There are 2,441 self supporting females per 1,000 self supporting males and there are 1,663 female earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents, and 1,562 female non-earning dependents, per 1,000 male non-earning dependents.

10. Livelihood Class VI

In Commerce per 1,000 males there are 924 females. There are 159 self supporting females per 1,000 self supporting males and 1,027 females earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents, and 1,878 females non-earning dependents per 1,000 males non-earning dependents.

11. Livelihood Class VII

In Transport per 1,000 males there are 770 females. There are 87 self supporting females per 1,000 self supporting males, and 978 female earning dependents per 1,000 males earning dependents, and 1,770 female non-earning dependents per 1,000 males non-earning dependents.

12. Livelihood Class VIII

In other services and miscellaneous sources per 1,000 males there are 868 females. There are 211 self supporting females per 1,000 self supporting males, and 1,633 female earning dependents per 1,000 male earning dependents and 1,759 females non-earning dependents per 1,000 males non-earning dependents.

CHAPTER VI

SECTION V

MARITAL STATUS RATIOS

SUBSIDIARY TABLES 6·7 and 6·8

1. MARRIED MALES

In 1951 there are 523 married males per 1,000 males in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 466 in U. P., 494 in M. P., 471 in M. B., 428 in Madras, 367 in Travancore-Cochin, 490 in Orissa and 468 in Bhopal.

Number of married males in Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 per 1,000 male population is the highest as compared to 501 in 1941, 513 in 1931 and 478 in 1921.

In Bundelkhand there are 471 married males per 1,000 males and in Baghelkhand there are 553 married males per 1,000 males. In Baghelkhand the figure of 1951 is the highest as compared to the figure of the last 3 censuses. High prices, high wages and lot of activities connected with the 2nd World War have resulted in increased marriages all through in Vindhya Pradesh. Position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 170

State, Divisions and Districts	Married males per 1,000 male population in			
	1,951	1,941	1,931	1,921
VINDHYA PRADESH	523	501	513	478
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	471	475	483	462
Distt. Datia	457	452	455	Nil
Distt. Tikamgarh	415	Nil	490	465
Distt. Chhatarpur	520	500	493	473
Distt. Panna	467	472	482	452
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	553	507	532	487
Distt. Satna	546	541	535	496
Distt. Rewa	557	514	555	512
Disst. Sidhi	554	482	522	480
Distt. Shahdol	554	510	518	463

Total 1,000 male population is distributed as 418 unmarried, 523 married and 59 widower.

In Baghelkhand districts as is clear from the table above that the proportion of married males has steadily increased in all the districts during the last 4 decades. This shows that the prosperity among the people in general has been steadily growing in Baghelkhand while in Bundelkhand condition appears to be different. In Tikamgarh there are 490 married males per 1,000 males in 1931 while in 1951 there are only 415. Similarly in Panna there are 467 married males in every 1,000

males in 1951 while in 1931 the number was 482. Life has grown harder in these two districts and circumstances favourable to propitiate marriages have become fewer in 1951 as compared to 1931. In Datia and Chhatarpur districts the figures have not varied much during the last 3 censuses.

2. Married Females

In 1951 there are 556 married females per 1,000 females in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 495 in M. P., 375 in M. B., 483 in Orissa, 521 in U. P., 445 in Madras, 388 in Travancore-Cochin and 504 in Bhopal.

The number of married females per 1,000 females in Vindhya Pradesh has increased from 496 in 1921 to 566 in 1951. In Bundelkhand division the figure has increased from 493 in 1921 to 531 in 1951 and in Baghelkhand division figure has increased from 498 in 1921 to 570 in 1951. The highest figure in 1951 is in Sidhi district the abode of tribal people and the lowest figure in 1951 is in Panna district where it is 505 married women per 1,000 women. The increase in the number of married women per 1,000 women shows that the people are not worse off in their standard of living and that they according to the old customs are able to liquidate their religious obligations of marrying their girls at the proper age in the majority of cases. Marriages at proper time of the adults males and females also maintains the peaceful equilibrium of the society and reduces crimes of all kinds. Baghelkhand division has been famous for its peaceful life and few crimes.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 129 widows per 1,000 females as compared to 120 in U. P., 131 in M. P., 125 in M. B., 141 in Madras, 115 in Travancore-Cochin 138 in Bhopal and 131 in Orissa.

The number of widows per 1000 females in Vindhya Pradesh in 1921 was 173 as compared to 129 in 1951. Similarly in Bundelkhand division they are 130 in 1951 against 181 in 1921 and in Baghelkhand division 127 in 1951 as against 168 in 1921. This is a creditable feature for the people of Vindhya Pradesh. This shows that the number of child widows is decreasing which also suggests that early marriages are slowly disappearing and that the living conditions and health of the people have improved however little it may be during the last thirty years.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 171

State, Divisions and Districts	Widowed females per 1,000 female population			
	1,951	1,941	1,931	1,921
VINDHYA PRADESH	129	140	161	173
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	130	157	170	181
Distt. Datia	152	174	196	Nil
„ Tikamgarh	101	Nil	163	178
„ Chhatarpur	130	141	160	174
„ Panna	153	160	172	189
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	127	136	153	168
Distt. Satna	145	160	181	19
„ Rewa	151	156	174	184
„ Sidhi	92	120	137	146
„ Shahdol	115	122	137	155

CHAPTER VI

SECTION VI

INFANTS AGED 0

Subsidiary Table No 6.9

In 1951 census there are 228 infants in Vindhya Pradesh per 10,000 persons as compared to 341 in M. P., 332 in U. P. 342 in M. S., 257 in Madras, 279 in Orissa, 345 in Bhopal and 295 in Travancore-Cochin.

In Bundelkhand division there are 251 infants and in Baghelkhand division there are 210 infants per 10,000 persons. The number of infants per thousand in Baghelkhand is 20% lower than in Bundelkhand. The number per

thousand married females in 1951 in Baghelkhand is 570 as compared to 531 in Bundelkhand or 12% higher. But the number of infants in Baghelkhand instead of being proportionately higher is lower. The cause of this variation is to be sought in the very common epidemics of Malaria and small pox.

Number of infants per 10,000 persons in the districts is as following —

TABLE No 172

State, Divisions and Districts							Number of infants per 10,000 persons in the district is as following		
							Persons	Males	Females
VINDHYA PDADEDH							228	110	118
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>							261	128	133
District	Datia					294	144	150	
"	Tikamgarh					256	142	114	
"	Chhatarpur					267	117	150	
"	Panna					233	116	117	
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>							210	100	110
"	Satna					129	69	60	
"	Rewa					236	124	112	
"	Sidhi					235	98	137	
"	Shahdol					236	104	132	

Datia district has 294 infants per 10,000 persons of the General population. It seems to be the healthiest district for the infants. Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh districts are 2nd and 3rd having 267 and 256 respectively. Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol and Panna have between 236 and 233. Satna comes the last with 129.

The statement above shows that the number of male infants is less than the number of female infants which is against the general law

enumerated by Shri P. K. Wattel* "As in the case in other countries more boys than girls are born in India. The proportion in the country of male born per every 100 males is 108 The male baby is more delicate than the female and consequently during the earlier critical years of life the death rate for the former is much higher than for the latter. In India the death rate for the first year of life is 187.3 for males and 169.6 for females per 1,000 of the population of each sex at the age in question".

*The Population Problem of India (Bannet Coleman and 20th Bombay) page 16.

The low number of male infants as compared to female infants in Vindhya Pradesh and in districts shows that the mortality in the first 12 months among male infants is higher than among female infants. Birth and death registration figures are not available in Vindhya Pradesh which could have thrown light on this.

The urban rural ratio of the population in Vindhya Pradesh is 9:91 which for the infants in Urban rural area it is 9:94 *i. e.* in rural area the number of infants is a little higher as com-

pared to the ratio of the rural urban population. Though medical aid is easily available in the urban area still the good health of the mother in rural areas where milk and ghee are cheaper is a greater factor than the medical aid in reducing the infant mortality in villages.

Similarly the ratio of infants in the Agricultural and non-agricultural classes is 104:15 while the ratio of the agricultural and non-agricultural population in Vindhya Pradesh is 87:13.

CHAPTER VI

SECTION VII

YOUNG CHILDREN AGED (1-4)

Subsidiary Table 6-10

1. In 1951 there are 957 children aged 1-4 per 10,000 persons of the general population in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,013 in U. P., 1,043 in M. P., 989 in M. B., 949 in Madras, 985 in Orissa 946 in Bhopal and 1,180 in Travancore-Cochin.

In Bundelkhand division the number is 903 as compared to 987 in Baghelkhand division. The position is just the reverse from what is in the case of the infants. Infants were more in Bundelkhand division than in Baghelkhand division; while children (1 to 4) are more in Baghelkhand than in Bundelkhand which means that children die more in Bundelkhand than in Baghelkhand during the age 1-4. The cause most probably is the inefficient arrangements of the anti small pox vaccination in Bundelkhand.

The number of young children per 10,000 persons has decreased for Vindhya Pradesh as a whole from 974 in 1941 to 957 in 1951. In Bundelkhand division the number has gone down from 936 in 1941 to 903 in 1951. In Baghelkhand division the number has slightly increased from 981 in 1941 to 987 in 1951. The decrease in Vindhya Pradesh and Bundelkhand division is explained by the corresponding decrease in the number of married females in the reproduction age group of 15 to 34 from 294 in 1941 to 252 in 1951 in 10,000 married females in Vindhya Pradesh (Subsidiary table 6-8), and from 376 to 236 in Bundelkhand division. There is a decrease in Baghelkhand division also from 291 to 260 but it is not as high as in Bundelkhand division and in Vindhya Pradesh.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 173

State, Divisions and Districts	Young Children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons in:—			
	1951		1941	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	957	490	467	974
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	903	468	435	936
District Datia	900	452	448	884
„ Tikamgarh	899	527	372	Not available
„ Chhatarpur	856	419	437	982
„ Panna	997	489	508	Not available
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	987	502	485	981
District Satna	950	457	493	928
„ Rewa	923	453	470	961
„ Sidhi	1,038	618	420	1,065
„ Shahdol	1,044	504	540	957

The number of young children (1-4) per 10,000 persons is the largest in Shahdol (1014) and Sidhi (1,038) districts, both homes of the tribal population, then comes Panna with 997 another district inhabited by the tribal population.

2. *Male and Female Young Children*:—In Vindhya Pradesh there are 490 male children (1-4) and 467 female children (1-4) per 10,000 persons. In Bundelkhand division the male children (1-4) are 468 and female children (1-4) are 435. In Baghelkhand division the corresponding number of (1-4) young children is 502 males and 485 females. In Datia, Tikamgarh and Sidhi the number of male children is highest than the female children while in Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna and Shahdol the number of female children is more than the male children.

Similarly in the rural population the number of female young children (1-4) is less in Vindhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand division Datia, Tikamgarh district, Baghelkhand division Sidhi district and is greater in district Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna and Shahdol. In Urban area the male children (1-4) are more than the female children (1-4) in Vindhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand divisions and in Districts Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Rewa and Shahdol. The female children exceed the male children only in Panna and Satna districts and there too the difference is not more than 3 to 2 respectively per 10,000 persons.

3. *Young Children (1-4) per 10,000 Persons in Agricultural Classes*

In agricultural classes there are in Vindhya Pradesh 430 male and 410 female children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons as compared to 514 males and 506 females in U. P., 529 males

and 518 females in M. P., 485 males and 504 females in M. B., 393 males and 401 females in Orissa, 471 males and 468 females in Madras, 586 males and 570 females in Travancore-Cochin and 469 males and 446 females in Bhopal.

In Bundelkhand division the number is 390 male children and 360 female children and in Baghelkhand division there are 453 male children and 437 female children. Number of male children is highest (596) in Sidhi district and of female children the number (489) is highest in Shahdol.

4. *Young Children (Aged 1-4) per 10,000 Persons in Non-agricultural Classes*

In Vindhya Pradesh there are 60 male and 57 female children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons in Non-agricultural classes as compared to 507 male and 487 female children in U. P., 520 male and 509 female children in M. P., 499 male and 491 female children in M. B., 90 male and 101 female children in Orissa, 612 male and 597 female children in Travancore-Cochin, 484 male and 482 female children in Madras, 493 male and 511 female children in Bhopal.

In Bundelkhand division there are 78 male and 75 female children aged 1-4 per 10,000 persons in the Non-agricultural classes and in Baghelkhand division there are 49 male and 48 female children aged 1-4 per 10,000 persons in the non-agricultural classes.

Non-agricultural classes in Baghelkhand division appears to be migration from other places and largest proportion of them do not keep their wives and children with them which has resulted in a smaller number of children per 10,000 persons of the non-agricultural classes.

CHAPTER VI

Section VIII

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-11

1. In 1951 there are 2,574 persons or 1,402 boys and 1,172 girls (aged 5-14) in Vindhya Pradesh per 10,000 persons as compared to 2,683 in 1941 and as compared to 2,450 in M. P., 2,505 in U. P., 2,528 in M. B., 2,412 in Madras, 2,440 in Orissa, 2,471 in Bhopal and 2,454 in Travancore-Cochin.

In Bundelkhand division there are 2,412 persons aged 5-14 or 1,366 boys and 1,046 girls per 10,000 population as compared to 2,370 persons in 1941 and in Baghelkhand division

there are 2,662 persons or 1,421 boys and 1,241 girls as compared to 2,745 persons in 1941.

Bundelkhand division has lesser number of boys and girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons as compared to Baghelkhand division which means that mortality among children and boys and girls is greater in Bundelkhand division than in Baghelkhand division. The reason appears to be the same as noted in section 7 above *i. e.* bad arrangement for vaccination against small pox.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 174

State, Divisions and Districts	Boys and Girls aged (5-14) per 10,000 persons in:—			
	1951		1941	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	2,574	1,402	1,172	2,683
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	2,412	1,366	1,046	2,370
District Datia	2,329	1,260	1,069	2,401
„ Tikamgarh	2,302	1,416	886	Not available
„ Chhatarpur	2,364	1,329	1,035	2,341
„ Panna	2,706	1,436	1,270	Not available
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	2,662	1,421	1,241	2,745
District Satna	2,757	1,435	1,322	2,551
„ Rewa	2,777	1,442	1,335	2,660
„ Sidhi	2,457	1,475	982	2,920
„ Shahdol	2,619	1,351	1,268	2,782

Rewa district has the largest number (2,777) of boys and girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons and the smallest number (2,302) are in Tikamgarh district. Rewa district had in the past better means of communications and medical aid better than any other district; epidemics are better controlled and small pox vaccination was well organised in the past, and

conditions in Tikamgarh district were just the opposite and this explains to some extent the difference in the two figures.

2. *Boys and Girls Aged (5-14) Rural Population*

There are 1,296 boys and 1,077 girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons of rural population in

Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,346 boys and 1,184 girls in U. P., 1,261 boys and 1,206 girls in M. P., 1,324 boys and 1,170 girls in M. B., 1,199 boys and 1,152 girls in Orissa, 1,246 boys and 1,230 girls in Travancore-Cochin, 1,225 boys and 1,209 girls in Madras and 1,325 boys and 1,185 girls in Bhopal.

3. *Boys and Girls Aged (5-14) in Urban Population*
There are 106 boys and 95 girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons of Urban population in

Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,254 boys and 1,087 girls in U. P., 1,206 boys and 1,127 girls in M. P., 1,256 boys and 1,177 girls in M. B., 1,169 boys and 1,153 girls in Madras, 49 boys and 41 girls in Orissa, 1,181 boys and 1,162 girls in Travancore-Cochin, 1,216 boys and 1,157 girls in Bhopal.

Figures for the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 175

State Divisions and Districts						Boys and Girls per 10,000 persons			
						Rural Population		Urban Population	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH						1,206	1,077	106	95
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>						1,241	934	125	112
District	Datia	....	....	....	....	997	836	263	233
"	Tikamgarh	....	....	....	....	1,350	822	66	64
"	Chhatarpur	....	....	....	....	1,198	926	131	109
"	Panna	....	....	....	....	1,327	1,163	109	107
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>						1,327	1,156	94	85
District	Satna	....	....	....	....	1,295	1,194	140	128
"	Rewa	....	....	....	....	1,318	1,233	124	102
"	Sidhi	....	....	....	....	1,475	982	Nil	Nil
"	Shahdol	....	....	....	....	1,254	1,174	97	94

4. *Boys and Girls Aged (5-14) in Agricultural Classes*

There are 1,244 boys and 1,036 girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons in agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,357 boys and 1,190 girls in U. P., 1,271 boys and 1,212 girls in M. P., 1,251 boys and 1,231 girls in M. B., 1,000 boys and 961 girls in Orissa, 1,226 boys and 1,209 girls in Madras, 1,264 boys and 1,248 girls in Travancore-Cochin, 1,329 boys and 1,206 girls in Bhopal.

5. *Boys and Girls (Aged 5-14) in Non-agricultural Classes*

There are 158 boys and 136 girls aged 5-14 per 10,000 persons in Non-agricultural classes in Vindhya Pradesh as compared to 1,266 boys and 1,116 girls in U. P., 1,200 boys and 1,145 girls in M. P., 1,277 boys and 1,176 girls in M. B., 248 boys and 232 girls in Orissa, 1,193 boys and 1,176 girls in Madras, 1,252 boys and 1,123 girls in Bhopal, 1,200 boys and 1,183 girls in Travancore-Cochin.

Figures for the Districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 176

State, Divisions and Districts	Boys and Girls per 10,000 persons in:—			
	Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,244	1,036	158	136
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,165	876	201	170
District Datia	1,016	878	244	191
„ Tikamgarh	1,260	764	156	122
„ Chhatarpur	1,101	836	228	199
„ Panna	1,250	1,103	186	167
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	1,286	1,123	135	118
District Satna	1,230	1,132	205	190
„ Rewa	1,296	1,312	146	123
„ Sidhi	1,420	948	55	34
„ Shahdol	1,228	1,155	123	113

CHAPTER VI.

Section IX.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (AGED 15-34).

Subsidiary Table 6-12.

Age group (15-34) is the most important of all the age groups as it constitutes the reproductive age group of females and of the active workers among the males.

In 1951 there are 1,727 males and 1,557 females or 3,284 persons of age group 15-34 per

10,000 persons in Vindhya Pradesh against 3,318 persons in 1941 and as compared to 3243 persons in M.P., 3,507 persons in M.B., 3,218 persons in U.P., 3,230 persons in Orissa, 3,443 persons in Travancore-Cochin, 3,349 persons in Madras, 3,457 persons in Bhopal in 1951.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 177

State Divisions and Districts.	Young men and Women (15-34) per 10,000 persons of General Population:—			
	1951		1941	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,284	1,727	1,557	3,318
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,262	1,815	1,447	3,580
District Datia	3,584	1,893	1,691	3,570
„ Tikamgarh	3,115	1,871	1,334	3,550
„ Chhatarpur	3,141	1,802	1,339	3,565
„ Panna	3,359	1,719	1,647	3,225
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,196	1,680	1,616	3,212
District Satna	3,322	1,687	1,635	3,520
„ Rewa	3,333	1,722	1,611	3,490
„ Sidhi	3,161	1,572	1,589	3,294
„ Shahdol	3,335	1,709	1,626	3,328

Per 10,000 population, there are 3,262 persons, 1,815 males and 1,447 females against 3,580 persons in 1941 in Bundelkhand division as compared to 3,296 persons, 1,680 males and 1,616 females against 3,212 persons in 1941, in Baghelkhand division the number of males and females of 15-34 age group are about equal while in Bundelkhand the number of females is less by about 25%. Shortage of females has been noted in Bundelkhand division in sections 4 and 5 in Chapter VI.

II. Young Men and Women (Aged 15-34) Per 10,000 Persons in Rural Population.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 1,570 males and 1,418 females per 10,000 persons in rural population as compared to 1596 males, 1,609 females in M.P., 1,646 males, 1,530 females in U.P., 1,784 males and 1,693 females in M.B., 1,505 males and 1,588 females in Orissa, 1,656 males and 1,759 females in Travancore-Cochin, 1,789 males and 1,673 females in Bhopal, 1,597 males and 1,695 females in Madras.

Position in the districts is as following:—

Table No. 178

State, Divisions & Districts	Young men and women Aged (15-34) per 10,000 persons of rural population.	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH....	1,570	1,418
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	1,634	1,282
District Datia	1,502	1,285
.. Tikamgarh	1,767	1,239
.. Chhatarpur	1,613	1,194
.. Panna	1,573	1,506
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	1,536	1,492
District Satna	1,493	1,444
.. Rewa	1,531	1,463
.. Sidhi	1,572	1,589
.. Sh hdol	1,550	1,489

In Bundelkhand division there are 1,634 males and 1,282 females of age group 15-34 per 10,000 persons of rural population while in Baghelkhand division there are 1,536 males and 1,492 females. The difference in the ratio of males and females is greater in Bundelkhand than in Baghelkhand.

III. Young Men and Women (Aged 15-34) Per 10,000 Persons in Urban Population.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 157 males and 139 females per 10,000 persons in Urban population as compared to 1,873 males and 1,623 females in M. P., 1,971 males and 1,526 females in U. P., 1,877 males and 1,785 females in M. B., 76 males and 60 females in Orissa, 1,821 males and 1,761 females in Madras, 1,815 males and 1,771 females in Travancore-Cochin and 1,845 males and 1,614 females in Bhopal.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 179.

State, Divisions & Districts	Young men and women Aged (15-34) per 10,000 persons of Urban population	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH....	157	139
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	181	164
District Datia	391	406
.. Tikamgarh	104	95
.. Chhatarpur	189	145
.. Panna	139	141
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	144	124
District Satna	194	191
.. Rewa	191	148
.. Sidhi	Nil	Nil
.. Shahdol	159	137

In Bundelkhand division there are 181 males and 164 females of age group 15-34 per 10,000 persons of Urban population while in Baghelkhand division there are 144 males and 125 females. The difference in the ratio of males and females is greater in Bundelkhand division than Baghelkhand division.

IV. Young Men and Women (Aged 15-34) Per 10,000 Persons in Agricultural Classes.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 1,489 males and 1,358 females per 10,000 persons in agricultural classes as compared to 1,640 males and 1,533 females in U.P., 1,575 males and 1,603 females in M.P., 1,778 males and 1,712 females in M.B., 1,249 males and 1,312 females in Orissa, 1,590 males and 1,686 females in Madras, 1,748 males and 1,704 females in Bhopal, 1,595 males and 1,712 females in Travancore-Cochin.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 180.

States Division and Districts	Young men and women (15-34) per 10,000 persons of agricultural classes.	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	1489	1358
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	1530	1211
District Datia	1517	1362
.. Tikamgarh	1650	1159
.. Chhatarpur	1472	1096
.. Panna	1485	1401
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	1467	1439
District Satna	1390	1372
.. Rewa	1497	1426
.. Sidhi	1510	1534
.. Shahdol	1473	1439

In Bundelkhand division there are 1,530 males and 1,211 females of agricultural classes per 10,000 persons while in Baghelkhand division there are 1,467 males and 1,439 females. The difference in the ratio of males is greater in Bundelkhand division than Baghelkhand division and the difference in the ratio of the females is greater in Baghelkhand division than Bundelkhand division.

**V. Young Men and Women (Aged 15-34)
Per 10,000 Persons in Non-Agricultural
Classes.**

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1,951 there are 238 males and 199 females per 10,000 persons in Non-agricultural classes as compared to 1,831 males and 1,519 females in U.P., 1,820 males

and 1,637 females in M.P., 1,883 males and 1,680 females in M.B., 1,736 males and 1,749 females in Madras, 333 males and 337 females in Orissa, 1,851 males and 1,578 females in Bhopal and 1,786 males and 1,820 females in Travancore-Cochin.

Position in the districts is as following :—

TABLE No. 181

State, Divisions and Districts	Young men and women (15-34) per 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes.	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH....	238	199
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	285	236
District Datia	376	329
„ Tikamgarh	221	175
„ Chhatarpur	330	243
„ Panna	227	246
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	213	177
District Satna	297	263
„ Rewa	225	185
„ Sidhi	62	55
„ Shahdol	236	187

In Bundelkhand division there are 285 males and 236 females per 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes and in Baghelkhand division there are 213 males and 177 females.

The difference in the ratio of males and females is greater in Bundelkhand division than in Baghelkhand division.

CHAPTER VI

SECTION X

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS (AGED 35-54)

Subsidiary Table 6.13

This age group (35 - 54) is the other age group of active workers in the State. It is also a partly re-productive age group.

In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 1,142 males and 1,072 females or 2,214 middle aged persons aged 35- 54 per 10,000 persons against

1,900 persons in 1941 and as compared to 2,110 persons in M.P., 1955 persons in M.B., 2,090 in U.P., 2,180 persons in Orissa, 1,829 persons in Travancore-Cochin, 2,158 persons in Madras and 2,115 persons in Bhopal.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No 182

State Divisions and Districts.	Middled aged persons per 10,000 persons of General population in:—			
	1951		1941	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	2,214	1,142	1,072	1,900
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	2,279	1,198	1,081	2,012
District Datia	2,172	1,166	1,006	1,999
" Tikamgarh	2,474	1,272	1,202	2,128
" Chhatarpur	2,256	1,191	1,065	2,091
" Panna	2,126	1,131	995	1,833
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	2,179	1,111	1,068	1,851
District Satna	2,211	1,145	1,066	1,965
" Rewa	2,089	1,054	1,044	1,864
" Sidhi	2,288	1,062	1,226	1,769
" Shahdol	2,150	1,173	977	1,865

There is a decrease in the number of middle aged persons per 10,000 persons from 1941. Probably this age group in 1941 was influenced by the effects of 1919 influenza epidemic. It has shaken off influenza effect in 1951 and so there appears a general increase in the numbers.

Secondly the males are larger in number than the females in all districts except in Sidhi district where males are less than females by nearly 13%. It appears the preponderance of females over the males which is noted above 55 year. of age in other parts of this State and in other parts in general manifests itself in age group 35-54 *i.e.* earlier in districts inhabited mostly by tribal population. Malaria probably

affects more the male population than female population.

2. Middled Aged (35-54) In Rural Population.

In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 1,040 middle aged males and 988 middle aged females aged (35-54) per 10,000 persons as compared to 1,128 males and 966 females in U.P., 1,086 males and 1,034 females in M.P., 1,093 males and 860 females in M.B., 1,059 males and 1,036 females in Orissa, 1,108 males and 1,063 females in Madras, 912 males and 908 females in Travancore-Cochin, 1,163 males and 955 females in Bhopal.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 183

State, Divisions and Districts.	Middle aged males & females per 10,000 persons in rural population:—	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,040	988
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,072	981
District Datia	926	792
" Tikamgarh	1,202	1,143
" Chhataryur	1,052	965
" Panna	1,025	912
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	1,023	993
District Satna	1,021	963
" Rewa	941	942
" Sidhi	1,062	1,226
" Shahdol	1,075	897

Among the rural population middle aged males are greater in number than the middle aged females except in Sidhi district where the number of females is greater and in Rewa district where they are just equal. Remarks in paragraph above hold good here as well. Men who remain exposed through out the day while on work in forests and fields are more liable to attack of malaria than the females who keep their body covered by cloth.

3. Middle Aged (35-54) In Urban Population

In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 102 middle aged males and 84 middle aged females aged (35-5-) per 10,000 persons as compared to 1,197 males and 865 females in U.P., 1,112 males and 938 females in M. P., 1,111 males and 853 females in M.B., 47 males and 38 females in Orissa 1,078, males & 1,028 females in Madras, 967 males and 905 females in Travancore-Cochin, 1,166 males and 953 females in Bhopal.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 184

State, Divisions and Districts.	Middle aged males & females per 10,000 persons in Urban population:—	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	102	84
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	126	100
District Datia	240	214
" Tikamgarh	70	59
" Chhatarpur	139	100
" Panna	106	83
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	88	75
District Satna	124	103
" Rewa	113	102
" Sidhi	Nil	Nil
" Shahdol	98	80

Number of middle aged males is greater than the number of middle aged females per 10,000 persons in Urban Population, in all the districts having Urban population.

4. Number of Middle Aged males and Females (Aged 35-54) Per 10,000 Persons of Agricultural Classes.

In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 990 males and 951 females (aged 35-54) per 10,000

persons of agricultural classes in comparison to 1,069 males and 1,051 females in M.P., 1,076 males and 870 females in M.B., 1115 males and 968 females in U.P., 877 males and 844 females in Orissa, 897 males and 938 females in Travancore-Cochin, 1,112 males and 976 females in Bhopal, 1,101 males and 1,091 females in Madras.

Position in the districts is as following:

TABLE No. 185

State, Divisions and Districts.	Middle aged males and females per 10,000 persons of agricultural classes.	
	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	990	951
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	998	932
Datia	917	811
Tikamgarh	1,117	1,081
Chhatarpur	970	902
Panna	942	865
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	984	962
Satna	952	907
Rewa	916	916
Sidhi	1,031	1,192
Shahdol	1,044	885

Number of middle aged males is greater than the number of middle aged females in all the districts except in Sidhi district. Reason appears to be the same as given in paras above.

5. Number of Middle Aged Males and Females (Aged 35-54) Per 10,000 Persons of Non-Agricultural Classes.

In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 152 males and 121 females aged (35-54) per 10,000 persons of non-agricultural classes in comparison

to 1,202 males and 908 females in U.P., 1,154 males and 925 females in M.P., 1,152 males and 829 females in M.B., 229 males and 231 females in Orissa, 1,261 males and 929 females in Bhopal, 1,105 males and 992 females in Madras, 951 males and 871 females in Travancore-Cochin.

It will be seen from the following table that the number of middle aged males is greater than the number of middle aged females in all the districts except in district Sidhi. Reason appears to be the same as given in paras above.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 186.

State, Divisions and Districts.	Middle aged males and female per 10,000 persons of non-agricul- tural classes.	
	Males	Females.
VINDHYA PRADESH	152	121
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	200	149
Datia	249	195
Tikamgarh	155	121
Chhatarpur	221	163
Panna	189	130
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	127	106
Satna	193	159
Rewa	138	123
Sidhi	31	34
Shahdol	129	92

CHAPTER VI.

Section XI

ELDERLY PERSONS (AGED 55 AND OVER).

Subsidiary Table 6-14.

1. In 1951 in Vindhya Pradesh there are 320 males and 424 females or 744 elderly persons aged 55 and over against 572 in 1941. The number of elderly persons has increased by 30% in Vindhya-Pradesh in the last decade. There are 840 elderly persons in U. P., 804 in M.P., 662 in M.B., 876 in Orissa, 872 in Madras, 799 in Travancore-Cochin, and 658 in Bhopal. In 1951 per 10,000 persons in Bundelkhand the

number is 884 and in Baghelkhand the number is 667. Bundelkhand seems to have a healthier climate for longevity. In Bundelkhand the elderly persons have increased by 52% during the last decade while in Baghelkhand they have increased by 17% only. Malaria shatters the general health in Baghelkhand and does not allow them to attain a longer life as in Bundelkhand.

The figures for the districts are as following:—

TABLE No. 187

State, Divisions and Districts	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of General population.			
	1951		1941	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
VINDHYA PRADESH	744	320	424	572
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	884	372	512	580
District Datia	721	305	416	642
„ Tikamgarh	865	358	507	560
„ Chhatarpur	1,115	475	640	595
„ Panna	580	243	337	504
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	667	291	376	569
District Satna	632	286	346	616
„ Rewa	635	289	346	622
„ Sidhi	821	316	505	541
„ Shahdol	617	281	336	526

District Chhatarpur has the largest number per 10,000 of elderly persons. Then the number is 1115 per every 10,000 persons and the least number is in Panna district. It is only 580, nearly only half of Chhatarpur. Panna district has good deal of jungle area and medical aid is poor.

2. Elderly Persons in Rural and Urban Population.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 677 elderly persons (288 males and 389 females) in

rural area and 67 persons (32 males and 35 females) in urban area per 10,000 rural and Urban population combined. In M. P. there are 807 persons in rural and 788 persons in Urban area. In M. B. there are 654 persons in rural and 696 persons in Urban area. In U. P. there are 849 persons in rural and 776 persons in Urban area. In Madras there are 880 persons in rural and 835 persons in Urban area.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 188

State, Divisions and Districts	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of:—			
	Rural Population		Urban Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	238	389	32	35
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	325	462	47	50
District Datia	217	325	88	91
.. Tikamgarh	324	475	34	32
.. Chhatarpur	420	585	55	55
.. Panna	217	301	26	36
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	268	349	23	27
District Satna	249	308	37	38
.. Rewa	253	311	31	35
.. Sidhi	316	505	Nil	Nil
.. Shahdol	259	307	22	29

Number of elderly persons is greater in the villages than in the towns because living is cheaper in villages as compared to towns and because the surroundings in the villages are helpful for longer life than in the towns.

3. Elderly Persons in Agricultural Classes and Non-Agricultural Classes.

In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 658 elderly persons (279 males and 379 females) in agricultural classes and 86 elderly persons (41 males and 45 females) in non-agricultural classes per 10,000 agricultural and non-agricultural population combined. In M.P., there are 827

persons in agricultural classes and 734 persons in non-agricultural classes. In M.B. there are 655 persons in agricultural classes and 679 persons in non-agricultural classes. In U. P. there are 852 persons in agricultural classes and 806 persons in non-agricultural classes. In Madras there are 901 in agricultural classes and 816 in non-agricultural classes. In Orissa there are 698 persons in agricultural classes and 177 persons in non-agricultural classes. In Travancore-Cochin there are 890 persons in agricultural classes and 690 persons in non-agricultural classes.

Position in the districts is as following:—

TABLE No. 189

STATE, DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of:—			
	Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
VINDHYA PRADESH	279	379	41	45
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	316	450	56	62
.. Datia	217	325	88	91
.. Tikamgarh	310	452	48	55
.. Chhatarpur	414	577	61	63
District Panna	203	286	40	51
<i>Eagelkhand division</i>	259	340	32	36
District Satna	238	291	48	55
.. Rewa	277	306	42	40
.. Sidhi	300	492	16	13
.. Shahdol	259	305	22	31

Number of elderly persons is greater in Agricultural classes than in Non-agricultural Classes.

CHAPTER VI

FAMILIES, SEX AND PRINCIPAL AGE GROUPS

SECTION XII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. In Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 there are 32 houses per sq. mile as compared to 28 houses per sq. mile in 1941. So 4 houses have increased per sq. mile during the last decade. Population per house in 1951 is 4.7 persons as compared to 4.8 persons per house in 1941. So along with the increase of population during the last decade more houses have been built and the congestion in houses is a little less than what it was 10 years back. In rural areas congestion in houses is less in 1951 than 1941 in all districts except Datia and Panna. In Urban areas the congestion in houses has increased in 1951 as compared to 1941 in all the districts except in Datia district.

In rural area there is practically one house for one household in Vindhya Pradesh and in the districts as well except in districts Sidhi and Shahdol where tribal people predominate and where there are 1,004 and 1,007 households per 1,000 houses respectively. In Urban area district Satna has 1,071 households living in 1,000 houses, in district Rewa 1,054 households and in district Datia 1,052 households are occupying 1,000 houses. There is a dearth of accommodation in Rewa town and great inconvenience is experienced at present by the Government officials and clerks in finding accommodation in the towns.

2. *Households*:—In Vindhya Pradesh medium size households (population consisting of 4 to 6 persons in each) are in the majority forming 46% of the total number of households. Large households (population of 7 to 9 members) are 23%. Small households of 3 or less persons are 21% and very large households having 10 or more members are 10%. The number of persons in a household determines its economic condition. Generally there is one bread earner in a household and larger the number of members in it, the poorer is the economic standard it can afford to maintain. There is no birth control and the custom of looking to relations for maintenance if it can be so tolerated, and want of employment are responsible for continuance of large and very large households. Among the members of households 8.66% are male relations who form part of households though ordinarily they should not have been there. They reduce

the expenditure per capita from the limited income of the family and thus reduce its efficiency. 22.57% members are sons and 16.45% are daughters in the household.

3. *Birth Control*:—People in general in Vindhya Pradesh are shy to discuss it. Birth control is not practiced at all in Vindhya Pradesh. Increase in literacy and opening of birth control clinics is necessary to popularise the movement in Vindhya Pradesh.

The ratio of females per 1,000 males has decreased in Vindhya Pradesh during the last 30 years. In 1921 there were 978 females and in 1951 there are 950 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio has a great bearing on the growth of population. From table No. 165 it is found that the growth of population in the districts in Vindhya Pradesh during the last decade has varied according to the number of females per 1,000 males. The gradual decrease in the number of females per 1,000 males during the last 30 years appears to be the result of the following causes:—

- (1) The neglect of the females child in Hindu families where birth of a girl is regarded as a misery.
- (2) The purda system which shatters the health of females in ill ventilated houses.
- (3) Improper care of the mother at the childbirth.
- (4) Less and less availability of nutritious food and necessary cloth to females in general in the household on account of the increasing high prices of these articles.

On account of the high prices of the agricultural produce parents have been able to arrange marriages of their children in a large scale during the decade than they were able to do before. The number of married males per 1,000 males in 1951 is 523 as compared to 501 in 1941 and similarly the number of married females per 1,000 females in 1951 is 556 as compared to 517 in 1941. This will have its effect in the growth of the population in the next census of 1961.

Population of Vindhya Pradesh in 1951 is distributed among the various age groups as following as compared to 1941.

TABLE No. 190

	1951	1941
Infants	2.88%	1.01%
Young children aged 1 to 4	9.57%	9.74%
Boys and girls aged 5 to 14	25.74%	26.83%
Young men and women aged 15 to 34	32.84%	33.18%
Middle aged persons aged 35 to 54	22.14%	19 %
Elderly persons aged 55 and over	7.44%	5.72%

The young children, boys and girls and young men and women are less in 1951 than in 1941. The infants middle aged and elderly persons have higher percentage in 1951 than in 1941. This shows that the longevity is increasing. The working population of age 15-54 are 54.98% of the total population as compared to 52.18% in 1941 which shows that more national wealth is being produced in 1951 than in 1941, It also shows that death rate has decreased between the age 0-14 so that larger

persons enter the age group of 15-54. Signs of betterment do present themselves in the above facts though in a very small degree. The elderly persons of above 55 in 1951 are 7.44% as compared to 5.72% in 1941. There is an increase of persons of age above 55 years which shows that the society in general has more persons of mature, judgment, sober habits, greater experience to guide the youngmen's activities.

Subsidiary Tables

SUBSIDIARY

Area and Population, Actual and

Natural division and district	Taluk or Tehsil					
	Under 100		100—150		150—200	
	Area.	Population.	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH	7,469	660,415	4,339	559,582	7,343	1,249,710
Percentage	31·6	18·5	18·4	15·6	31·2	35·00
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,903	349,990	695	102,479	3,125	554,420
Percentage	44·1	27·6	7·8	3·0	35·3	43·7
District Datia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Percentage	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Tikamgarh	....	....	....	....	1,545	267,046
Percentage	....	....	....	....	79·3	72·9
District Chhatarput	1,378	136,697	695	102,479	1,316	241,964
Percentage	40·7	28·4	20·5	21·3	38·8	50·3
District Panna	2,525	213,293	....	....	264	45,410
Percentage	90·5	82·4	....	....	9·5	17·6
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,566	310,425	3,644	457,103	4,218	695,290
Percentage	24·2	13·5	24·7	89·8	28·6	30·
District Satna	....	....	....	....	1,937	347,759
Percentage	....	....	....	....	70·7	62·6
District Rewa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Percentage	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Sidhi	1,479	113,656	2,593	350,646	....	....
Percentage	36·3	24·5	63·7	75·5	....	....
District Shahdol	2,087	196,769	1,051	106,457	2,281	347,531
Percentage	38·5	30·3	19·4	16·2	42·1	53·4

SUBSIDIARY
Variation and Density

Natural division and district.	General		
	Percentage		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1941—1951	1931—1941	1921—1931
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH	+6.18	+13.45	+9.17
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	+3.22	+10.59	+4.40
District Datia	+0.60	+10.80	+7.04
„ Tikamgarh	+3.15	+11.96	+9.75
„ Chhatarpur	+3.68	+6.92	+0.76
„ Panna	+4.18	+15.85	+6.11
<i>Boghelkhand Division</i>	+7.88	+15.16	+12.24
District Satna	+4.72	+15.41	+8.22
„ Rewa	+8.06	+14.41	+6.71
„ Sidhi	+9.46	+17.21	+14.71
„ Shahdol	+9.41	+14.23	+20.50

TABLE 1-2
of General Population.

Population			
Density.			
1951	1941	1931	1921
5	6	7	8
151	143	126	115
143	139	126	120
224	223	201	188
188	182	163	148
142	137	128	129
92	89	77	72
156	145	126	112
203	194	168	155
252	233	204	191
114	104	89	77
120	110	96	80

SUBSIDIARY

Mean Decennial Growth Rates

Natural division and district	Mean Population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under Registration of Births and Deaths.			Growth of Population during decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Figures not available											
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,470,670	3,167,101	2,842,950	....	....	....	208,041	399,097	249,205	+5.99	+12.60	+8.77
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	<i>1,250,502</i>	<i>1,171,757</i>	<i>1,089,380</i>	....	....	....	<i>39,640</i>	<i>117,851</i>	<i>46,903</i>	<i>+3.8</i>	<i>+10.0</i>	<i>+4.3</i>
District Datia	163,825	155,374	142,563	....	....	....	978	15,924	9,698	+0.6	+10.2	+6.8
„ Tikamgarh	360,578	336,025	302,980	....	....	....	11,173	37,933	28,158	+3.1	+3.3	+9.3
„ Chhatarpur	472,590	449,027	435,666	....	....	....	17,099	30,027	-3,304	-3.6	+6.7	-0.8
„ Panna	253,508	231,330	208,171	....	....	....	10,390	33,967	12,351	+4.10	+14.68	+5.98
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	<i>2,220,167</i>	<i>1,995,344</i>	<i>1,753,570</i>	....	....	....	<i>168,401</i>	<i>281,246</i>	<i>202,302</i>	<i>+7.5</i>	<i>+8.4</i>	<i>+11.6</i>
District Satna	543,091	495,148	442,156	....	....	....	25,024	70,862	35,123	+4.6	+14.3	+7.9
„ Rewa	610,068	549,431	496,330	....	....	....	47,275	73,999	32,204	+7.7	+13.5	+6.5
„ Sidhi	444,231	393,013	338,663	....	....	....	40,143	62,293	46,405	+9.0	+15.8	+13.7
„ Shahdol	622,777	557,752	476,421	....	....	....	55,959	74,092	88,570	+9.0	+14.6	+18.6

Naturals division and district.	Total Population			Born in					
				District of Enumeration			Other district of same natural division		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,574,690	1,832,940	1,741,750	3,442,033	1,788,595	1,653,438	33,873	10,673	23,200
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	<i>1,270,332</i>	<i>665,446</i>	<i>604,876</i>	<i>1,209,923</i>	<i>648,453</i>	<i>561,470</i>	<i>10,323</i>	<i>2,049</i>	<i>8,247</i>
District Datia	164,314	86,398	77,916	141,559	80,427	61,132	1,501	148	1,353
.. Tikamgarh	366,165	191,610	174,555	354,950	188,399	166,551	1,782	473	1,309
.. Chhatarpur	481,140	254,163	226,977	465,474	248,878	216,596	3,592	577	3,015
.. Panna	258,703	133,275	125,428	247,940	130,749	117,191	3,448	851	2,597
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	<i>2,304,368</i>	<i>1,167,494</i>	<i>1,136,874</i>	<i>2,232,110</i>	<i>1,140,142</i>	<i>1,091,968</i>	<i>23,550</i>	<i>8,624</i>	<i>14,926</i>
District Satna	555,603	281,201	274,402	588,198	272,528	255,670	7,478	1,852	5,626
.. Rewa	633,706	320,181	313,255	623,276	316,681	306,595	3,039	1,018	2,021
.. Sidhi	464,302	235,616	228,686	456,415	232,953	223,462	4,954	1,666	3,288
.. Shahdol	650,757	330,496	320,261	624,221	317,980	306,241	8,079	4,088	3,991

TABLE 14
GRATION

		Born in														
		Other parts of the State			Adjacent States			Other parts of India			Beyond India (Pakistan)			Other Territories		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
7,949	2,134	5,815	74,095	22,172	51,923	2,400	1,257	1,143	14,264	8,069	6,195	76	40	36		
2,417	675	1,742	41,690	11,046	30,644	431	210	221	5,505	3,000	2,505	33	13	20		
55	9	46	16,618	3,391	13,227	103	62	41	4,478	2,361	2,117	...	...	...
561	107	454	8,225	2,256	5,969	81	39	42	566	336	230	...	...	...
132	53	79	11,386	4,343	7,043	219	97	122	335	215	120	2	...	2		
1,669	506	1,163	5,461	1,056	4,405	28	12	16	126	88	38	31	13	18		
5,532	1,459	4,073	32,405	11,126	21,279	1,969	1,047	922	8,759	5,069	3,690	43	27	16		
4,650	1,001	3,649	9,051	2,206	6,845	193	96	97	6,033	3,518	2,515	...	...	...
330	161	169	5,804	1,654	4,150	298	94	204	943	566	377	16	7	9		
52	13	39	2,781	896	1,885	71	63	8	29	25	4	...	...	...
500	284	216	14,769	6,370	8,399	1,407	794	613	1,754	960	794	27	20	...		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·6.

Migration Between the State and other parts of India.

State.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Emigration - Immigration.	
	1951.	1931.	Variation.	1951.	1931.	Variation.	1951.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH.	90,835	113,560	-22,725	224,099	261,507	-37,417	133,264	147,947

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1·7.

Variation in Natural Population.

State.	1951.				1931.				Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (1931-51) in Natural Division.
	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population (2+4-3).	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population (6+8-7).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINDHYA PRADESH.	3,574,690	90,835	224,099	3,707,954	2,967,552	113,560	261,507	3,115,499	+19·00%

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1-8,

Livelihood Pattern of General Population.

Per 10,000 of General Population belonging to Livelihood Class.								
Natural Division and District.	I.—Cultivators of owned land	II.—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	III.—Cultivating labourers	IV.—Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	V.—Production other than cultivation	VI.—Commerce	VII.—Transport	VIII.—Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH	6,261	636	1,762	53	460	280	43	505
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	6,688	386	1,264	85	570	333	26	648
Distt. Datia	6,472	560	676	95	401	729	27	1,040
„ Tikamgarh	7,429	377	985	50	404	273	16	466
„ Chhatarpur	6,372	356	1,416	108	825	288	32	603
„ Panna	6,367	341	1,751	86	440	248	29	738
<i>Beghelkhand Division</i>	6,026	774	2,036	35	398	251	53	427
Distt. Satna.	5,640	477	2,092	63	583	371	99	675
„ Rewa	5,301	1,063	2,448	22	300	287	20	559
„ Sidhi	6,210	1,215	2,151	34	173	91	2	124
„ Shahdol	6,930	432	1,506	25	497	227	81	302

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2.1

Distribution of Population Between Villages

(For Rural only)

Natural Division and District.	Population per village	Number in villages per 1000 of general population	Number per 1,000 rural population in villages with a population of			
			5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH	229	914	2	44	435	519
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	239	898	...	64	482	455
District Datia	310	770	...	45	454	501
.. Tikamgarh	409	945	...	93	514	393
.. Chhatarpur	383	898	...	71	532	397
.. Panna	241	915	...	19	356	625
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	281	923	3	33	411	553
District Satna	285	890	...	48	424	528
.. Rewa	270	904	...	50	411	539
.. Sidhi	268	1,000	...	24	391	585
.. Shahdol	302	916	10	10	416	564

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 2·2

Variation and Density of Rural Population

Natural Division and District	Percentage			Density 1951	
	Increase (+)		Decrease (-)		
	1941 to 1951	to 1941	1921 to 1931		
1	2	3	4	5	
VINDHYA PRADESH	+5.55	+13.39	+9.09	140
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	+2.94	+10.20	+4.28	132
District Datia	-3.63	+9.40	+4.98	183
„ Tikamgarh	+3.86	+11.95	+10.30	179
„ Chhatarpur	+2.96	+6.39	-64	130
„ Panna	+5.37	+15.77	+5.63	87
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	+7.01	+15.25	+11.98	146
District Satna	+2.47	+15.52	+7.58	183
„ Rewa	+7.81	+14.81	+5.97	232
„ Sidhi	+9.46	+17.21	+14.71	1141
„ Shabtlol	+8.34	+13.98	+20.65	11

SUBSIDIARY
Mean Decennial Growth
(RURAL

Natural Division and District.	Mean Population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under Registration of Births and Deaths			Growth of population during decade			Mean decennial growth rate		
	1941- 50	1931- 40	1921- 30	1941- 50	1931- 40	1921- 30	1941- 50	1931- 40	1921- 30	1941- 50	1931- 40	1921- 30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,182,784	2,913,916	2,618,140	....	....	....	171,992	365,745	225,806	5.49	12.55	8.62
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	<i>1,124,821</i>	<i>1,057,215</i>	<i>985,252</i>	....	....	....	<i>32,574</i>	<i>102,638</i>	<i>41,288</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>4.19</i>
District: Datia	128,974	125,713	117,218	....	....	....	-4,770	11,291	5,700	-3.7	9.0	4.8
.. Tikamgarh	339,496	316,789	283,614	....	....	....	9,855	38,558	27,791	3.79	12.2	9.8
.. Chhatarpur	425,779	406,969	395,636	....	....	....	12,421	25,200	-2,535	2.9	6.2	-6
.. Panna	230,572	209,244	188,783	....	....	....	12,068	30,589	10,333	5.23	14.62	5.47
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	<i>2,057,963</i>	<i>1,856,700</i>	<i>1,632,888</i>	....	....	....	<i>139,418</i>	<i>253,107</i>	<i>184,518</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>
District: Satna	488,284	449,934	402,837	....	....	....	11,908	64,791	29,403	2.4	14.4	7.2
.. Rewa	552,140	497,182	449,884	....	....	....	41,481	68,536	26,060	7.5	13.9	5.8
.. Sidhi	444,230	393,012	338,663	....	....	....	40,143	62,293	46,405	9.0	15.8	13.7
.. Shahdol	573,258	516,571	441,503	....	....	....	45,886	67,487	82,650	8.0	13.0	18.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLES 24
Livelihood Pattern of Rural Population

Per 10,000 Rural population belonging to Livelihood Class.									
Natural division and district.	I— Cultivators of owned land	II— Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	III— Cultivat- ing labourers	IV— Non- Cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	V— Produc- tion other than cultiva- tion	VI— Com- merce	VII— Transport	VIII— Other services and miscel- laneous sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
VINDHYA PRADESH	6,666	670	1,867	54	351	134	12	247	
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	7,248	406	1,347	87	440	159	8	305	
District Datia	7,714	679	797	94	184	158	15	359	
" Tikamgarh	7,743	391	1,012	48	354	184	7	261	
" Chhatarpur	6,938	364	1,498	116	623	152	5	304	
" Panna	6,839	358	1,858	89	368	137	9	342	
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	6,355	812	2,145	36	303	120	14	215	
District Satna	6,134	513	2,298	66	393	187	24	405	
" Rewa	5,678	1,118	2,635	22	215	118	6	208	
" Sidhi	6,210	1,214	2,151	34	173	91	3	124	
" Shahdol	7,300	454	1,550	25	414	89	22	137	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-1
Distribution of Population Between Towns

Natural division and district	Population per town	Number per 1,000 of general population in towns	Number Per 1,000 of Urban population in towns with a population of			
			20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5000 to 10,000	Under 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,780	86	249	130	216	405
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	5,873	102	205	308	213	274
District Datia	7,545	230	701	....	137	162
" Tikamgarh	6,747	55	....	663	....	337
" Chhatarpur	5,461	102	....	287	456	257
" Panna	4,419	85	....	554	....	446
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	4,207	77	282	....	218	500
District Satna	4,383	110	329	....	257	414
" Rewa	4,341	96	487	....	....	513
" Sidhi	No. towns.	....	....	....	....	....
" Shahdol	3,997	84	....	....	416	584

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-2
Variation and Density of Urban Population

Natural division and district	Percentage			Density 1951		
	Increase + Decrease --					
	1941 to 1951.	1931 to 1941.	1921 to 1931			
1	2	3	4	5		
VINDHYA PRADESH	+ 13.36	+ 14.10	+ 10.98	929
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	+ 5.78	+ 14.23	+ 5.54	709
District Datia	+ 17.98	+ 16.94	+ 17.12	925
" Tikamgarh	- 7.67	+ 12.15	+ 1.91	1,730
" Chhatarpur	+ 10.52	+ 12.18	- 1.90	683
" Panna	- 7.06	+ 16.56	+ 10.99	383
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	+ 19.62	+ 14.00	+ 15.91	1,201
District Satna	+ 27.18	+ 14.39	+ 15.69	1,461
" Rewa	+ 10.54	+ 11.03	+ 14.17	1,360
" Sidhi
" Shahdol	+ 22.64	+ 17.44	+ 18.52	903

SUBSIDIARY
Mean Decennial Growth
URBAN

Natural division and district.	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under Registration of births and deaths.			Growth of population during decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Not available											
VINDHYA PRADESH	287,886	253,185	224,810	....	....	....	36,049	33,352	23,399	12·52	13·17	10·41
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	<i>125,681</i>	<i>114,542</i>	<i>104,128</i>	....	....	....	<i>7,066</i>	<i>15,213</i>	<i>5,615</i>	<i>5·62</i>	<i>13·28</i>	<i>5·39</i>
District Datia	34,851	29,661	25,345	....	....	....	5,748	4,633	3,998	16·49	15·62	15·77
„ Tikamgarh	21,083	20,737	19,366	....	....	....	-1,682	2,375	367	-7·98	11·45	1·90
„ Chhatarpur	46,811	42,059	40,030	....	....	....	4,678	4,827	-769	9·99	11·48	-1·29
„ Panna	22,936	22,086	19,388	....	....	....	-1,678	3,378	2,019	-7·32	15·29	10·41
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	<i>162,205</i>	<i>138,644</i>	<i>120,682</i>	....	....	....	<i>28,983</i>	<i>18,139</i>	<i>17,784</i>	<i>17·87</i>	<i>13·08</i>	<i>14·74</i>
District Satna	54,807	45,214	39,318	....	....	....	13,116	6,071	5,720	23·93	13·43	14·55
„ Rewa	57,878	52,250	46,446	....	....	....	5,794	5,463	6,144	10·01	10·46	13·23
„ Sidhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Shahdol	49,520	41,181	34,918	....	....	....	10,073	6,605	5,920	20·34	16·04	16·95

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·4

Towns classified by Population

Class of Towns.	Towns of each class in 1951.	Proportion to total Urban. population	Percentage $\frac{\text{Increase (+)}}{\text{Decrease (-)}}$ in class totals.		
			1941 to 1951.	1931 to 1941.	1921 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	64	100	+13·36	+14·10	+10·98
100,000 and over	....	....	....	....	....
50,000 to 100,000	....	....	....	....	....
20,000 to 50,000	3	25	+27·79	+9·14	+23·71
10,000 to 20,000	3	13	-6·82	+19·99	+3·61
5,000 to 10,000	10	22	+9·16	+16·33	+6·46
Under 5,000	48	40	+15·74	+13·53	+9·95

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·5

Cities—Chief Figures

City.	Population.	Density.	Percentage $\frac{\text{Increase (+)}}{\text{Decrease (-)}}$		
			1941 to 1951.	1931 to 1941.	1921 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rewa	29,623	11,393	+13·97%	+3·18%	+20·16%

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3·6

Number per 1,000 of the General Population and of each Livelihood Class who live in Towns

Natural Division and District.	General population.	Livelihood Classes								
		I—Cultivators of owned land.	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned.	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Non-Cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	V—Production other than Cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VINDHYA PRADESH	86	26	36	31	74	301	563	751	553
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	102	27	55	43	79	306	57	729	577
District Datia	230	82	66	92	241	631	833	563	734
.. Tikamgarh	55	15	22	29	89	172	365	550	470
.. Chhattarpur	102	22	82	51	39	322	527	848	548
.. Panna	85	18	41	30	51	234	492	761	577
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	77	26	31	27	69	297	558	757	534
District Satna	110	33	44	31	70	400	552	786	467
.. Rewa	96	32	49	27	136	193	628	713	664
.. Sidhi
.. Shahdol	84	37	39	41	78	273	638	753	585

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 3-7

Livelihood Pattern of Urban Population

Per 10,000 Urban population belonging to Livelihood Class.								
Natural Division and District.	I—Cultivators of owned land	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned.	III—Cultivating labourers	IV—Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	V—Production other than cultivation	VI—Commerce	VII—Transport	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,933	270	642	46	1,619	1,842	379	3,269
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	<i>1,747</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1,721</i>	<i>1,864</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>3,674</i>
District Datia	2,307	161	270	100	1,127	2,643	67	3,325
„ Tikamgarh	2,071	153	522	80	1,253	1,805	157	3,960
„ Chhatarpur	1,380	286	705	42	2,601	1,486	264	3,236
„ Panna	1,309	164	610	51	1,204	1,431	249	4,982
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	<i>2,069</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1,544</i>	<i>1,825</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>2,972</i>
District Satna	1,663	190	582	40	2,112	1,864	704	2,855
„ Rewa	1,747	545	682	30	1,095	1,880	150	3,870
„ Sidhi ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ Shahdol	2,885	201	924	23	1,404	1,732	725	2,104

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4-1

Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and Sub-class of 10,000 persons of All-Agricultural classes; and comparison with agricultural holding by size.

Natural Division and District.	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of General Population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes							Distribution of 1,000 agricultural holdings by size of holding
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	I— Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	II— Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents	III— Cultivating labourers and their dependents	IV— Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINDHYA PRADESH	871	3,110	5,349	1,541	7,187	730	2,022	61	Not-available
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>3,049</i>	<i>5,612</i>	<i>1,339</i>	<i>7,940</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>1,501</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>....</i>
District Datia	780	3,285	5,912	804	8,295	717	866	122	....
„ Tikamgarh	884	3,009	6,014	976	8,403	427	1,114	56	....
„ Chhatarpur	825	2,888	5,359	1,753	7,720	432	1,717	131	....
„ Panna	855	3,259	5,303	1,438	7,451	400	2,049	100	....
<i>Boghelkhand division</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>3,142</i>	<i>5,212</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>6,792</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>2,295</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>....</i>
District Satna	827	2,740	5,768	1,492	6,818	577	2,529	76	....
„ Rewa	883	3,346	5,168	1,486	6,000	1,203	2,771	25	....
„ Sidhi	961	3,291	4,899	1,810	6,462	1,264	2,238	36	....
„ Shahdol	889	3,149	5,053	1,797	7,793	486	1,693	28	....

SUBSIDIARY

Livelihood class I (Cultivators of land wholly

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class I in each sub-class; secondary means of

Natural Division and District.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I					
	Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of un-owned land.			
				Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.		
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH	---	---	2,949	5,588	1,463	---	985	7	10
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	---	---	2,952	5,773	1,275	---	892	9	13
Distt. Datia	---	---	3,266	5,999	735	---	263	13	14
" Tikamgarh	---	---	2,966	6,048	986	---	745	3	2
" Chhatarpur	---	---	2,754	5,557	1,689	---	1,213	9	26
" Panna	---	---	3,097	5,569	1,334	---	948	17	10
<i>Boghelkhand Divn.</i>	---	---	2,949	5,474	1,577	---	1,046	6	8
Distt. Satna	---	---	2,586	6,077	1,337	---	68	9	2
" Rewa	---	---	3,070	5,614	1,316	---	1,087	12	19
" Sidhi	---	---	2,981	5,179	1,840	---	1,661	5	2
" Shahdol	---	---	3,089	5,141	1,770	---	1,287	2	2

TABLE 4.2.

or mainly owned and their dependents).

livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class I; and comparison with 1931 Census.

whose secondary means of livelihood is.

Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50	238	9	3	162	92	52	21	10	3	136	69
57	113	14	5	145	93	58	22	8	2	133	66
62	78	2	1	71	70	97	67	6	3	231	235
25	22	8	1	175	45	59	12	4	1	159	30
62	173	21	4	149	153	40	10	12	3	76	35
95	173	19	16	133	76	64	30	12	3	134	74
46	31	6	2	172	94	58	21	11	3	137	71
15	1,011	8	4	210	118	40	14	27	6	201	83
36	67	6	3	15	76	50	16	4	2	153	45
64	77	7	1	157	72	42	18	2	1	86	28
64	169	3	2	175	97	57	28	12	5	111	111

SUBSIDIARY

**Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and
Secondary Means of Livelihood)**

Natural division and district	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II			
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land	
	Self Supporting persons	Non-Earning dependents	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,488	4,935	1,577	85	158	....	771
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	3,329	5,535	1,136	32	104	....	542
District Datia	3,315	5,769	916	36	48	....	232
" Tikamgarh	3,008	6,249	743	19	....	....	388
" Chhatarpur	3,487	5,134	1,379	33	246	....	694
" Panna	3,541	4,948	1,511	48	50	....	814
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,532	4,769	1,699	99	173	....	840
District Satna	2,663	5,874	1,463	40	51	....	621
" Rewa	3,453	4,918	1,629	29	24	....	1,077
" Sidhi	4,134	3,895	1,971	236	463	....	634
" Shahdol	3,330	5,131	1,539	48	63	....	857

TABLE 43.

their dependents)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in each class; of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II

whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is:—

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Earning dependents
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
188	284	3	1	310	217	74	39	3	2	161	80
194	232	11	3	177	106	44	20	4	1	165	86
239	316	1	....	216	142	71	59	2	....	242	120
156	62	1	8	208	58	49	7	5	....	204	69
226	205	29	3	146	122	29	12	1	....	101	97
144	463	1	....	145	112	38	16	6	1	134	57
187	298	1	1	347	247	51	44	4	3	160	79
166	320	5	3	296	260	53	23	8	12	191	171
205	201	1	....	403	164	115	50	4	2	259	76
170	406	....	....	358	348	63	46	....	....	71	57
196	297	....	....	236	230	71	43	5	....	72	43

SUBSIDIARY

**Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependents)—Number per 10,000
10,000 persons of**

Natural division and district	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III			
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of un-owned land	
				Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,522	4,659	1,819	36	73	13	20
<i>Bundelkhand division</i>	3,405	4,826	1,769	48	143	21	35
District Datia	3,420	5,183	1,397	43	40	25	2
.. Tikamgarh	3,301	5,698	1,001	16	4	52	....
.. Chhatarpur	3,237	4,564	2,199	66	281	11	40
.. Panna	3,738	4,436	1,826	50	72	48	58
<i>Baghelkhand division</i>	3,561	4,693	1,836	31	48	11	14
District Satna	3,154	4,915	1,931	48	34	15	7
.. Rewa	3,897	4,307	1,796	13	11	14	10
.. Sidhi	3,694	4,672	1,634	16	136	6	16
.. Shahdol	3,374	4,631	1,995	56	43	5	30

TABLE 4.4

persons of Livelihood Class III in each Sub-Class; Secondary Means of Livelihood of Livelihood Class III

whose secondary means of livelihood is

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
....	1,523	1	2	103	88	29	29	2	1	75	65
....	1,397	2	5	74	64	15	19	6	7	64	56
....	1,139	1	....	91	85	46	76	2	....	107	59
....	707	2	....	111	27	16	10	1	....	13	48
....	1,686	2	3	64	87	8	9	14	1	31	75
....	1,575	4	12	56	46	15	3	....	....	49	33
....	1,562	....	....	114	96	34	33	1	1	79	69
....	1,710	3	7	104	54	18	10	1	....	75	114
....	1,670	....	....	77	97	22	13	....	....	93	46
....	13	....	....	95	93	31	70	....	....	21	17
....	1,598	....	2	203	48	73	51	2	1	117	99

SUBSIDIARY

**Livelihood Class IV—(Non-Cultivating owners of Land; Agricultural rent receivers
Sub-Class; Secondary means of Livelihood .**

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV.			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV			
	Self supporting persons.	Non-Earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of un-owned land.	
				Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,849	5,128	1,023	234	177	28	10
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	4,078	5,046	876	266	153	31	11
Distt. Datia	3,423	5,943	634	128	58	....	....
„ Tikamgarh	3,692	5,392	916	44	....	71	....
„ Chhatarpur	4,289	4,840	871	345	288	40	23
„ Panna	4,362	4,609	1,029	356	23	....	....
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	3,546	5,239	1,215	189	208	21	9
Distt. Satna	3,361	5,616	1,023	174	269	9	1
„ Rewa	3,202	5,885	913	105	35	63	14
„ Sidhi	4,454	4,003	1,543	63	213	6	....
„ Shahdol	3,352	5,074	1,574	430	284	25	....

TABLE 4.5

and their dependents)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV.

whose Secondary means of Livelihood is

Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependents.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
154	162	....	451	138	62	119	26	3	6	321	109
165	116	....	396	131	51	141	28	5	10	289	97
38	58	....	211	60	45	160	38	6	....	563	224
143	71	....	258	154	55	154	60	5	....	285	49
189	88	....	297	102	33	127	71	2	17	169	96
217	262	....	546	226	81	154	41	9	9	339	50
138	222	....	522	11	75	38	24	....	2	363	126
185	97	....	334	174	128	67	9	....	....	460	186
7	42	....	65	28	7	35	7	....	....	33	168
194	690	....	332	125	69	106	63	....	12	388	44
92	191	....	963	210	24	160	37	....	....	160	43

SUBSIDIARY

Active and Semi-Active

Natural division and district.	Cultivation.				
	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependents.	
1	2	3	4	5	
VINDHYA PRADESH	1,392,757	961,339	16,761	414,673	
<i>Bundelkhand Divn</i>	447,890	321,850	5,976	120,064	
District Datia	49,201	41,579	891	6,731	
„ Tikamgarh	122,775	96,756	1,559	24,460	
„ Chhatarpur	175,097	112,438	2,108	60,551	
„ Panna	100,817	71,077	1,418	28,322	
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	944,867	639,489	10,785	294,593	
District Satna	187,039	124,753	3,013	59,273	
„ Rewa	267,141	186,868	3,302	74,971	
„ Sidhi	220,840	146,146	800	73,894	
„ Shahdol	269,847	181,722	1,670	86,455	

TABLE 4-6

Workers in Cultivation

Class I Cultivation of owned land				Class II Cultivation of un-owned land				Class III Employment as Cultivating Labourers			
Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependents.	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependents.	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons,	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependents.
904,758	660,255	11,767	233,736	1,03,648	79,317	2,393	21,938	384,351	221,767	2,601	159,983
335,117	250,846	4,106	80,165	21,577	16,313	654	4,610	91,196	54,691	1,216	35,289
38,474	34,734	485	3,255	3,806	3,047	225	534	6,921	3,798	181	2,942
102,406	80,693	1,216	20,497	4,914	4,159	163	592	15,455	11,904	180	3,371
126,001	84,403	1,389	40,209	8,481	5,979	141	2,361	40,615	22,056	578	17,981
68,236	51,016	1,016	16,204	4,376	3,128	125	1,123	28,205	16,933	277	10,995
569,641	409,409	7,661	152,571	82,071	63,004	1,739	17,328	293,155	167,076	1,385	1,24,694
87,162	81,036	2,118	4,008	9,524	7,058	422	2,044	90,353	36,659	473	53,221
144,064	103,145	3,632	37,287	32,746	23,262	1,119	8,365	90,331	60,461	551	29,319
138,524	85,937	518	52,069	27,486	23,313	85	4,088	54,830	36,896	197	17,737
199,891	139,291	1,393	59,207	12,315	9,371	113	2,831	57,641	33,060	164	24,417

SUBSIDIARY
Progress of Cultivation

Natural division and district.	Average net area sown A (1) in acres.			
	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,002,691	---	3,743,748	---
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	1,453,848	---	1,453,265	---
Distt. Datia	249,820	216,916	225,745	202,372
" Tikamgarh	345,177	---	234,240	---
" Chhatarpur	506,170	---	529,920	---
" Panna	352,681	---	463,360	---
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,548,843	---	2,291,483	---
Distt. Satna	620,071	---	416,118	---
" Rewa	628,681	---	645,240	---
" Sidhi	523,739	---	425,079	---
" Shahdol	776,352	---	804,046	---

TABLE 4-7.
during Three Decades.

Average area sown more than once A (2) in acres.				Average net area irrigated A (3) in acres.				Average area irrigated more than once A (4) in acres.			
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
691,930	421,892	....	191,008	....	222,686	....	125,884	....	126	....
286,026	156,590	....	185,996	....	218,303	....	125,652	....	126	....
6,393	5,579	3,630	2,720	7,519	5,738	5,563	6,744	69	104	126	124
57,957	49,920	....	83,743	....	119,680	....	83,743	....	....	....
206,515	84,480	....	89,696	....	69,120	....	40,527	....	....	....
15,161	18,560	....	5,038	....	23,940	....	1,313	....	....	....
405,904	265,302	....	5,012	....	4,383	....	232	....	....	....
109,961	27,077	....	1,739	....	2,150	....	....	....	....	....
92,986	50,996	80,243	....	300	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....
120,673	76,819	....	929	....	741	....	232	....	....	....
82,284	81,163	....	2,044	....	492	....	....	....	....	....

. SUBSIDIARY TABLE 4-9

Land area per Capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per Capita during three decades

Natural division and district	Land area per capita (1951)		Area of cultivation per Capita (in cents)			
	Total land area per capita (in cents)	Area cultivated and cultivable per capita (in cents)	1951	1941	1931	1921
			4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH	423	256	113	---	106	---
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	454	321	114	---	114	---
District Datia	285	245	151	---	137	---
" Tikamgarh	340	217	94	---	65	---
" Chhatarpur	450	345	104	---	110	---
" Panna	690	469	135	---	178	---
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	409	220	110	---	99	---
District Satna	315	204	110	---	75	---
" Rewa	257	190	99	---	100	---
" Sidhi	561	213	113	---	76	---
" Shahdol	533	270	119	---	125	---

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-1

Non-Agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of General 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.

Natural division and district.	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population	Number per 10,000 persons of all Non-agricultural classes						Number per 10,000 self supporting persons of all Non-Agricultural classes				
		Total			V Production other than Cultivation	VI Com- merce	VII Trans- port	VIII Other Services and miscella- neous sources	Em- ployers	Em- ployees	Inde- pendent workers	Others
		Self- sup- porting persons	Non- earning depen- dents	Earning depen- dents								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	128.77	3,421	5,625	952	3,567	2,173	335	3,923	128	2,824	6,814	233
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	157.67	3,302	5,844	852	3,617	2,108	165	4,107	94	2,690	7,011	203
District Datia	219.69	3,192	5,901	905	1,823	3,316	124	4,735	30	3,238	6,614	116
„ Tikamgarh	115.85	3,250	6,084	665	3,485	2,358	136	4,018	....	2,251	7,453	294
„ Chhatarpur	174.85	3,204	5,814	980	4,720	1,646	182	3,451	134	2,153	7,489	222
„ Panna	145.50	3,684	5,587	727	3,022	1,702	202	5,072	166	3,714	5,972	146
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	112.85	3,512	5,457	1,030	3,529	2,222	466	3,781	152	2,921	6,671	254
District Satna	172.83	3,201	5,705	1,093	3,372	2,146	571	3,908	242	2,468	7,152	137
„ Rewa	166.55	3,708	5,280	1,010	2,569	2,462	173	4,794	68	2,638	6,787	505
„ Sidhi	39.04	3,728	4,881	1,390	4,438	2,332	61	3,168	279	3,557	5,893	269
„ Shahdol	110.69	3,672	5,452	874	4,493	2,050	729	2,726	102	3,578	6,190	128

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-1 (A)

Non-Agricultural Classes per 10,000 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.

(Rural Population)

Natural division and district	Non-agricultural classes per 10,000 persons of Rural Population	Number per 10,000 persons of all Non-agricultural classes							Number per 10,000 self supporting persons of all Non-agricultural classes				
		Total			V Production other than cultivation	VI Comme- rce	VII Trans- port	VIII other services and miscellaneous sources	Emp- loyees	Emp- loyers	Inde- pendent workers	Others	
		Self Supporting persons	Non-Earning dependents	Earning dependents									
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
VINDHYA PRADESH	74	3,496	5,264	1,240	4,723	1,799	159	3,319	133	2,500	7,080	287	
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	91	3,364	5,523	1,113	4,825	1,744	87	3,344	148	1,791	7,893	168
Distt. Datia	72	3,578	5,158	1,264	2,567	2,206	216	5,011	3	3,085	6,555	357
„ Tikamgarh	81	3,324	5,842	834	4,390	2,278	94	3,238	....	1,335	8,397	268
„ Chhatarpur	108	3,095	5,646	1,259	5,749	1,398	50	2,803	250	1,402	8,197	151
„ Panna	86	3,951	4,956	1,003	4,301	1,603	105	3,991	209	2,278	7,509	4
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	65	3,595	5,078	1,335	4,647	1,840	213	3,300	123	2,873	6,632	372
Distt. Satna	101	3,195	5,321	1,484	3,896	1,853	235	4,016	109	1,604	8,022	265
„ Rewa	55	3,749	4,799	1,452	3,932	2,157	118	3,793	40	1,395	7,674	891
„ Sidhi	39	3,729	4,881	1,390	4,438	2,333	61	3,168	279	3,586	5,866	269
„ Shahdol	66	3,916	5,055	1,029	6,258	1,348	329	2,065	124	4,989	4,758	129

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·1 (B.)

Non-Agricultural Classes per 10,000 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.

(Urban Population)

Natural division and district	Non-agricultural classes per 10,000 persons of Urban population	Number per 10,000 persons of all Non-agricultural Classes							Number per 10,000 self supporting persons of Non-agricultural Classes				
		Total			V Production other than cultivation	VI Com- merce	VII Trans- port	VIII other services and misce- neous sources	Employ- ers	Employ- ees	Inde- pendent workers	Others	
		Self support- ing persons	Earn- ing depen- dents	Earn- ing depen- dents									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
VINDHYA PRADESH	711	3,337	6,030	633	2,277	2,591	534	4,598	123	3,523	6,184	170	
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	714	3,235	6,194	571	2,311	2,504	252	4,933	37	3,780	243	
Distt. Datia	716	3,062	6,152	786	1,574	3,690	93	4,643	42	3,302	6,634	22
.. Tikamgarh	717	3,109	6,552	339	1,746	2,515	220	5,519	....	4,631	5,021	348
.. Chhatarpur	759	3,344	6,025	631	3,428	1,958	349	4,265	....	2,802	6,892	306
.. Panna	787	3,375	6,323	302	1,531	1,819	316	6,334	138	5,895	3,626	341
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	686	3,419	5,900	681	2,249	2,662	758	4,331	188	3,729	5,968	115
Distt. Satna	752	3,209	6,120	671	2,807	2,464	935	3,794	386	3,577	6,037	....
.. Rewa	700	3,678	5,635	687	1,565	2,688	215	5,532	90	3,749	5,945	216
.. Sidhi	No	urban	area	in	Sidhi	district	....	....	....	....	....
.. Shahdol	597	3,377	5,935	688	2,354	2,903	1,215	3,528	58	3,054	6,763	125

SUBSIDIARY

**Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) Number per 10,000 persons
Class V who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers**

Natural division and district	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 self supporting persons of Livelihood Class V.			
	Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependents.	Earning dependents.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
VINDHYA PRADESH	Total ...	3,282	5,444	1,274	126	1,962	7,912
	Rural	3,279	5,324	1,397	175	2,346	7,479
	Urban	3,289	5,721	990	131	2,074	7,795
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3,061</i>	<i>5,752</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>8,898</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>183</i>
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>3,037</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>1,263</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>9,059</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>3,115</i>	<i>5,869</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>9,817</i>
Distt. Datia	....	3,258	5,353	1,389	24	856	9,120
„ Tikamgarh	....	3,132	6,042	826	....	169	9,831
„ Chhatarpur	....	2,841	5,850	1,309	322	469	9,209
„ Panna	....	3,624	5,259	1,117	186	2,145	7,369
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3,456</i>	<i>5,201</i>	<i>1,343</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>2,619</i>	<i>7,289</i>
	<i>Rural</i> [....	<i>3,467</i>	<i>5,032</i>	<i>1,501</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>9,049</i>
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>3,431</i>	<i>5,600</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>9,051</i>
Distt. Satna	....	3,221	5,252	1,527	126	917	8,957
„ Rewa	....	3,584	4,844	1,572	36	565	9,399
„ Sidhi	....	3,224	4,955	1,821	289	2,706	7,005
„ Shahdol	....	3,674	5,420	906	49	5,749	4,202

TABLE 5.2.

of Livelihood Class V in each Sub-Class; Number self supporting persons of livelihood
Secondary means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V.

Number per 10,000 of Livelihood class V whose Secondary means of Livelihood is															
Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of un-owned land		Employments cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents	Self supporting persons	Earn- ing dependents
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
186	89	56	29	80	121	8	9	....	881	31	42	4	1	59	90
176	84	36	21	88	128	13	17	....	730	34	64	5	1	63	126
115	156	117	111	103	222	8	178	....	302	102	182	8	3	19	234
204	92	53	5	6	47	9	2	....	558	5	37	1	1	164	67
113	62	11	17	93	12	7	....	....	897	21	37	7	1	36	158
395	111	54	4	99	224	5	2	....	619	15	125	2	3	39	30
195	93	71	35	74	115	4	2	....	1,001	28	25	4	1	56	61
206	132	57	40	82	163	5	3	....	1,035	27	27	2	3	61	93
163	63	201	86	103	139	2	....	....	1,197	40	38	3	1	107	68
245	155	46	30	143	154	4	9	....	1,391	41	5	21	....	23	25
189	56	16	1	31	43	4	2	....	754	19	18	2	....	30	33

SUBSIDIARY

Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) --Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each Employees and Independent workers; Secondary means

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI			Number per 10,000 Self supporting persons of Livelihood class VI			Number per 10,000 of Cultivation owned Inda	
	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	3,126	6,092	782	318	640	9,042	178	70
Rural	3,408	5,525	1,067	235	525	9,240		
Urban	2,908	6,532	560	397	750	8,853		
Bandelkhand Divn. Total	3,102	6,275	623	77	256	9,667	187	59
Rural	3,309	5,781	910	22	1,791	8,187		
Urban	2,945	6,647	408	118	350	9,532		
District Datia	3,082	6,294	624	75	53	9,872	106	67
Tikamgarh	3,032	6,328	640		118	9,882	305	48
Chhatarpur	3,168	6,179	653	9	296	9,695	169	64
Panna	3,102	6,368	530	379	713	8,908	193	36
Baghelkhand Divn. Total	3,144	5,957	897	511	946	8,542	172	78
Rural	3,480	5,342	1,178	367	757	8,876		
Urban	2,879	6,445	676	609	1,055	8,336		
District Satna	2,966	6,257	776	857	987	8,155	227	65
Rewa	3,293	5,743	962	217	839	8,943	116	88
Sidhi	3,554	5,227	1,218	293	3,262	6,443	180	142
Shahdol	3,092	6,012	895	479	360	9,159	174	66

TABLE 5-3

Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI who are Employers, of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI.

Livelihood Class VI whose Secondary means of Livelihood is—

Cultivation of un-owned land		Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
36	12	26	30	11	6	43	51	....	533	9	8	50	37
27	9	29	33	21	11	33	45	....	389	11	15	56	59
34	19	30	45	33	20	40	49	....	245	9	49	41	129
29	2	20	3	18	5	38	16	....	538	2	2	64	22
2	9	37	33	19	2	25	79	....	405	17	2	70	42
23	....	26	59	14	....	33	8	....	392	2	....	42	2
42	15	24	28	3	2	5	5	....	638	8	3	46	22
32	16	26	36	4	6	71	59	....	43	6	4	33	18
70	13	23	30	2	....	57	64	....	734	13	5	40	29
57	38	69	45	9	....	7	15	....	970	....	....	21	7
11	8	9	15	....	....	24	53	....	716	9	1	80	24

SUBSIDIARY

**Livelihood Class VII (Transport) Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII
who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers; Secondary**

Natural division and district		Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII			Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII		
		Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Employers	Employees	Independent workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
VINDHYA PRADESH	Total	.... 3,542	6,047	410	68	3,906	6,024
	Rural	.... 4,449	4,589	962	268	4,600	5,132
	Urban	.... 3,241	6,531	227	16	4,320	5,664
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	<i>Total</i>	.... 3,767	5,838	394	118	6,404	3,476
	<i>Rural</i>	.... 5,333	4,002	665	353	7,692	1,955
	<i>Urban</i>	.... 3,185	6,522	293	77	8,481	1,442
District Datia	....	.... 4,553	5,000	446	....	7,813	2,186
" Tikamgarh	....	.... 4,310	5,517	172	....	536	9,463
" Chhatarpur	....	.... 3,313	6,157	528	....	6,666	3,333
" Panna	....	.... 3,805	5,931	262	220	6,878	2,901
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	<i>Total</i>	.... 3,481	6,104	415	53	3,128	6,819
	<i>Rural</i>	.... 4,179	4,768	1,053	153	3,816	6,031
	<i>Urban</i>	.... 3,256	6,534	210	....	4,111	5,889
District Satna	....	.... 3,329	6,310	361	140	8,630	1,230
" Rewa	....	.... 3,955	5,273	772	27	1,123	8,850
" Sidhi	....	.... 6,487	3,243	270	92	6,697	3,211
" Shahdol	....	.... 3,459	6,153	388	5	343	9,652

TABLE 5-4.

in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII
 mens of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII.

Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII whose secondary means of Livelihood is															
Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of un-owned land		Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce.		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.	Self support- ing persons.	Earn- ing depend- ents.
8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
183	54	39	10	7	59	10	3	21	50	25	17	—	188	34	38
307	69	30	3	9	36	21	—	30	39	33	18	—	184	42	33
357	112	44	—	22	67	89	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	44	15
603	—	52	—	—	—	17	—	17	69	34	17	—	34	52	—
72	85	—	7	7	72	13	—	39	39	39	20	—	371	59	7
554	66	66	—	13	55	—	—	26	39	39	26	—	26	—	39
149	49	41	12	7	65	7	4	18	54	22	2	—	189	31	40
117	71	71	22	2	22	2	—	11	44	11	7	—	142	11	53
148	—	39	16	16	211	—	—	117	101	109	78	—	273	23	85
1,081	—	90	—	—	180	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	810	—
163	40	95	—	95	72	13	8	2	53	13	13	—	226	35	15

SUBSIDIARY

Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are Employers, Employees and Independent Workers;

Natural Division and Districts	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood class VIII			Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Livelihood class VIII			
	Self Supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	3,701	5,497	802	22	5,156	4,273	549
<i>Rural</i>	3,808	5,069	1,123	33	3,171	6,002	794
<i>Urban</i>	3,614	5,843	543	4	4,514	5,141	341
<i>Bundelkhand Division Total</i>	3,599	5,706	695	10	5,246	4,290	454
<i>Rural</i>	3,815	5,171	1,014	14	1,148	8,396	442
<i>Urban</i>	3,441	6,099	460	...	3,284	6,253	463
District Datia	3,208	5,862	930	...	7,155	2,601	244
" Tikamgarh	3,445	5,998	557	...	5,209	4,099	692
" Chhatarpur	3,714	5,574	712	6	4,353	5,083	558
" Panna	3,912	5,508	580	38	5,670	4,021	271
<i>Baghelkhand Division Total</i>	3,785	5,323	892	33	4,457	4,884	626
<i>Rural</i>	3,802	4,992	1,206	45	2,850	6,041	1,064
<i>Urban</i>	3,771	5,611	618	2	4,303	5,456	239
District Satna	3,295	5,704	1,001	20	4,092	4,771	1,117
" Rewa	3,979	5,277	744	19	7,048	2,633	300
" Sidhi	4,511	4,554	935	264	4,502	4,531	703
" Shahdol	4,162	4,900	938	...	1,938	7,649	413

TABLE 5.5

Livelihood Class VIII in each Sub-Class; Number per 10,000 Self-Supporting persons of Secondary means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII.

Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII whose Secondary means of Livelihood is																
Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of un-owned land		Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on Agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		Earning dependents
Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	Self supporting persons	Earning dependents	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
343	80	56	17	40	84	12	4	35	71	27	29	4	8	....	483
201	58	29	9	33	107	17	5	30	54	31	35	6	5	....	367
144	102	61	34	41	192	22	20	39	118	51	91	24	18	....	349
333	23	24	5	26	22	28	1	47	51	45	25	2	....	....	429
177	63	17	....	20	92	7	....	17	41	19	23	1	....	....	346
170	44	23	4	51	130	16	5	27	20	18	10	2	5	....	361
462	98	79	23	46	64	7	2	39	85	24	24	2	11	....	579
233	178	34	23	24	52	7	2	47	99	13	35	1	3	....	607
870	4	169	35	88	75	8	....	30	98	36	20	2	28	....	446
388	85	38	9	38	139	2	19	42	77	17	5	....	....	....	570
188	52	13	3	15	46	9	1	38	36	27	13	6	2	....	770

SUBSIDIARY

Comparison of the Classification of the Population

STATE	Livelihood Classes	Classification			
		1951 Census			
		Number per ten thousand of the general population			
		Total classified population	Self-support- ing persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning depen- dents
1	2	3	4	5	6
VINDHYA PRADESH	I	6,261	1,847	3,498	916
	II	636	222	314	100
	III	1,762	620	821	321
	IV	53	20	27	6
	V	460	151	250	59
	VI	280	88	170	22
	VII	43	15	26	2
	VIII	505	187	277	41
	Total	10,000	3,150	5,383	1,467

TABLE 5-6
by Livelihood Classes at the 1951 and 1931 Censuses

of Population			Active and Semi-active workers					
1931 Census			1951 Census			1931 Census		
Number per ten thousand of the general population								
Total classified population	Earners	Working dependents	Self-supporting persons	Secondary of self-supporting persons	Secondary of earning dependents	Principal earners	Subsidiary of principal earners	Working dependents
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	18	....	660,255	15,958	232,736	5,211	675	69
2,367	2,062	305	79,317	4,857	21,938	612,015	90,628	397,785
1,519	1,480	39	221,767	18,098	159,983	439,779	16,612	11,669
14	14	....	7,296	2,572	1,988	4,420	1,310	23
675	612	63	53,896	51,166	4,614	181,486	48,999	18,698
179	172	7	31,276	16,437	14,043	50,993	15,443	1,975
16	16	....	5,478	2,753	1,311	4,826	2,665	85
266	263	3	66,830	40,881	32,311	78,216	12,740	967
5,054	4,637	417	1,126,115	152,722	511,924	1,376,946	188,492	431,276

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-7

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons of all Industries and Services in the State (By Divisions).

Natural division and district	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	All Industries and services	Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	Mining and quarrying	Processing and Manu- facture Food Textiles Leather and products there of	Processing and Manu- facture Chemicals and products there of	Processing and Manu- facture Not else- where speci- fied	Cons- truction and utilities	Com- merce	Trans- port storage and com- muni- ca- tions	Health Edu- cation and public Admi- nistra- tion	Services not else- where speci- fied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VINDHYA PRADESH Total ...	153,808	468	566	1,351	245	1,340	445	2,017	532	1,447	1,587
Rural ...	82,470	691	830	1,415	288	163	484	1,773	283	800	1,610
Urban ...	71,338	209	262	1,204	196	227	403	2,299	819	2,194	1,561
<i>Bundelkhand Divn. Total ...</i>	<i>64,797</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>1,457</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>2,149</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>1,901</i>
<i>Rural ...</i>	<i>34,427</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>2,140</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>1,869</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1,986</i>
<i>Urban ...</i>	<i>30,370</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>1,354</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>2,467</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>2,274</i>	<i>1,811</i>
Distt. Datia ...	11,389	41	6	1,232	181	1,058	392	3,158	405	2,454	1,068
" Tikamgarh ...	13,382	490	....	1,836	162	1,476	319	2,148	168	1,671	1,726
" Chhatarpur ...	26,359	988	....	1,418	114	1,549	42	2,077	77	1,241	2,489
" Panna ...	13,667	739	540	963	267	1,560	441	1,446	761	1,336	1,942
<i>Baghelkhand Divn. Total ...</i>	<i>89,011</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>1,274</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1,921</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>1,372</i>	<i>1,359</i>
<i>Rural ...</i>	<i>48,043</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>1,647</i>	<i>741</i>	<i>1,705</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>721</i>	<i>1,345</i>
<i>Urban ...</i>	<i>40,968</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>1,215</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>2,174</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>2,135</i>	<i>1,375</i>
Distt. Satna ...	30,318	375	16	1,683	207	1,355	817	2,027	590	1,380	1,547
" Rewa ...	26,003	219	11	1,363	389	1,368	600	2,263	859	1,760	1,164
" Sidhi ...	6,576	1,050	118	1,403	751	2,051	48	1,864	165	1,479	1,066
" Shahdol ...	26,114	182	2,993	675	209	841	456	1,612	791	868	1,369

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·8

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district.	0 Total division	0·1 Stock Raising	0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects	0·3 Plantation Industries	0·4 Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified	0·5 Hunting (including trapping and game propa- gation)	0·6 Fishing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	7,195	5,521	906	629	2,391	...	550
Rural	5,700	5,458	1,082	693	2,505	....	282
Urban	1,495	5,786	234	629	1,960	....	1,515
<i>Bundelkhand division Total</i>	<i>4,320</i>	<i>6,312</i>	<i>1,287</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>1,314</i>	....	<i>849</i>
Rural	3,196	6,160	1,737	200	1,358	....	476
Urban	1,124	6,753	9	338	1,192	....	1,913
District Datia	47	212	....	....	9,787	....	....
" Tikamgarh	657	8,249	....	197	608	....	943
" Chhatarpur	2,605	6,687	1,957	57	126	....	1,170
" Panna	1,011	4,371	455	731	4,441	....	....
<i>Baghelkhand division Total</i>	<i>2,875</i>	<i>4,333</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>1,220</i>	<i>4,010</i>	....	<i>100</i>
Rural	2,504	4,153	248	1,178	3,970	....	52
Urban	371	2,857	916	1,509	1,590	....	431
District Satna	1,137	6,429	52	1,917	1,600	....	....
" Rewa	570	7,684	....	105	2,017	....	192
" Sidhi	691	289	115	1,577	8,017	....	....
" Shahdol	477	1,194	719	377	6,331	....	377

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5·10

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district.	2	2·0	2·1	2·2	2·3	2·4	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·8	2·9
	Total Division	Food Industries otherwise unclassified.	Grains and pulses.	Vegetable oil and dairy products.	Sugar Industries.	Beve- rages,	Tobac- co.	Cotton textiles.	Wear- ing apparel (except foot- wear) and made up textile goods.	Textile Indus- tries other- wise unclas- sified.	Leather, leather pro- ducts and foot- wear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	20,784	1,065	243	1,466	125	265	1,703	720	1,540	455	2,428
Rural	11,637	525	151	1,730	223	225	752	932	1,494	574	3,394
Urban	9,147	1,144	250	1,130	1	315	2,912	450	1,598	281	1,250
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i> Total	9,440	1,303	264	1,856	92	401	428	1,053	1,713	674	2,216
Rural	5,323	1,282	96	1,830	161	214	115	1,417	1,972	803	3,222
Urban	4,112	3,473	482	1,890	2	644	831	581	1,376	505	912
Distt. Datia	1,404	....	320	1,673	619	....	277	242	2,151	2,151	2,564
" Tikamgarh	2,457	40	651	1,591	....	48	345	3,878	915	105	2,421
" Chhatarpur	4,262	2,670	42	1,753	....	861	286	5	1,837	469	2,077
" Panna	1,317	622	197	2,877	....	....	1,199	37	2,331	820	1,913
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i> Total	11,344	867	226	1,141	153	150	2,764	442	1,396	254	2,604
Rural	6,309	827	193	1,645	276	235	1,288	522	1,090	412	3,537
Urban	5,035	918	260	508	....	46	4,612	344	1,779	97	1,436
Distt. Satna	5,112	479	188	843	340	1	4,855	515	1,077	327	1,354
" Rewa	3,544	1,703	379	1,582	....	19	1,782	471	1,964	28	2,067
" Sidhi	925	108	162	1,308	....	659	....	454	1,655	184	5,470
" Shahdol	1,763	709	62	1,026	....	578	119	170	986	538	5,808

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-11.

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemicals and Products Thereof (By divisions)

		3	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·4	3·5	3·6	3·7	3·8	
Natural division and district.		Total Division	Manu- facture of metal pro- ducts other- wise unclas- sified	Iron and steel (Basic manu- facture)	Non- Ferrous Metals (Basic Manu- facture)	Trans- port Equip- ment	Elec- trical ma- chinery appa- ratus appli- ances and supplies	Ma- chinery (other than elec- trical ma- chinery includ- ing En- gineer- ing Work- shops	Basic Indus- trial Chemi- cals ferti- zer and power Alcohol	Medical Pharma- ceutical Prepa- rations	Manu- facture of chemi- cal pro- ducts other- wise unclas- sified	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
VINDHYA PRADESH		Total	3,772	6,837	1,139	742	442	194	31	241	90	280
	Rural	2,373	6,953	1,525	1,058	29	8	29	198	17	219	
	Urban	1,399	6,640	493	207	1,144	507	36	314	....	386
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>		Total	1,091	7,378	439	871	943	173	45	36	18	100
	Rural	477	8,155	63	1,635	21	42	....	81	....	....
	Urban	614	6,775	749	277	1,661	277	81	....	16	179
Distt.	Datia	207	5,120	....	....	4,541	....	241	96	....	....
	Tikamgarh	217	4,884	92	3,548	....	875	....	92	....	506
	Chhatarpur	303	8,580	1,419	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Panna	364	9,148	82	495	246	....	....	....	54	....
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>		Total	2,681	6,616	1,424	690	238	201	26	324	123	354
	Rural	1,896	1,371	1,893	91	32	....	37	227	....	278
	Urban	785	6,535	292	153	740	689	....	586	420	548
Distt.	Satna	629	8,918	1,049	....	15	....	....	....	....	15
	Rewa	1,012	4,782	1,571	1,699	573	533	....	434	....	405
	Sidhi	494	6,740	3,036	20	....	....	141	60	....	....
	Shahdol	546	7,252	126	219	91	....	....	732	604	970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-12.

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture-not elsewhere specified (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district	4	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
	Total Division	Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	Products of petroleum and coal	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	Cement, pipes and other cement products	Non-metallic mineral products	Rubber products	Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	Furniture and fixtures	Paper and paper products	Printing and Allied industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	20,614	1,440	335	287	12	3,171	154	4,568	24	....	5
Rural	15,083	894	91	238	17	3,221	211	5,254	23	....	....
Urban	5,531	2,967	1,000	284	....	3,065	....	2,695	29	....	19
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i> Total	9,400	1,246	....	176	....	2,980	338	5,254	....	....	....
Rural	7,368	618	....	117	....	2,907	431	5,927	....	....	....
Urban	2,032	3,529	....	394	....	3,248	....	2,815	15	....	....
Distt. Datia ....	....	1,206	4,162	....	....	....	1,807	....	4,029	....	....
„ Tikamgarh ....	....	1,976	708	....	819	....	2,333	....	6,138	....	....
„ Chhatarpur ....	....	4,085	269	....	9	....	3,845	778	5,096	....	....
„ Panna ....	....	2,133	1,969	....	....	....	2,587	....	5,428	14	....
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i> Total	11,214	1,602	616	379	22	3,330	....	3,994	42	1	9
Rural	7,715	1,157	1,788	452	32	3,521	....	4,610	45	2	....
Urban	3,499	2,584	1,580	226	....	2,912	....	2,635	37	....	32
Distt. Satna ....	....	4,109	284	1,389	....	60	5,536	....	2,720	....	7
„ Rewa ....	....	3,559	3,146	....	623	....	1,983	....	4,186	35	22
„ Sidhi ....	....	1,349	837	889	....	....	2,431	....	5,604	237	....
„ Shahdol ....	....	2,197	2,034	....	928	....	1,939	....	5,075	13	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-13

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Construction and Utilities (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district	5	5-0	5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4	5-5	5-6	5-7
	Total Division	Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified	Construction and maintenance Buildings	Construction and maintenance Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works	Construction and maintenance Telegraph and Telephone Lines	Construction and maintenance operations Irrigation and Agricultural Works	Works and Services Electric power and Gas supply	Works and Services Domestic and Industrial Water supply	Sanitary Works and Services including Scavengers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	6,854	1,258	3,705	3,705	---	181	71	669	410
Rural	3,990	1,622	3,258	4,180	---	3	47	359	532
Urban	2,864	751	4,328	3,062	---	429	105	1,100	242
Bundelkhand Division Total	1,582	132	4,482	1,871	---	784	75	1,517	1,087
Rural	430	512	2,674	860	---	23	---	1,953	3,976
Urban	1,152	61	5,243	2,248	---	1,068	104	1,354	75
District Datia	440	23	6,319	68	---	2,796	227	---	568
" Tikamgarh	427	---	8,384	398	---	---	---	---	1,217
" Chhatarpur	112	1,517	5,625	267	---	---	---	---	2,589
" Panna	603	182	165	4,527	---	16	33	3,980	1,094
Baghelkhand Division Total	5,272	1,580	3,471	4,254	---	---	70	414	211
Rural	3,560	1,756	3,300	4,581	---	---	57	107	115
Urban	1,712	1,215	3,767	3,575	---	---	105	929	350
District Satna	2,488	1,974	3,187	4,461	---	---	---	314	64
" Rewa	1,561	1,684	5,656	1,249	---	---	12	896	499
" Sidhi	32	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	2,500
" Shahdol	1,191	663	1,091	7,875	---	---	293	---	75

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-14

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Commerce (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district	6	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
	Total Division	Retail trade otherwise unclassified	Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	Retail trade in textile and leather goods	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	Real Estate	Insurance	Money lending banking and other financial business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VINDHYA PRADESH	31,022	3,551	3,082	424	379	1,086	537	63	6	369
Rural	14,624	4,075	3,624	462	1,015	370	158	104	1	176
Urban	16,398	3,089	2,600	390	756	1,721	881	26	....	542
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	13,926	4,035	3,927	501	798	110	53	115	14	443
Rural	6,433	4,258	3,694	395	829	235	63	233	32	264
Urban	7,493	3,845	4,129	593	773	4	44	15	....	597
District Datia	3,597	5,515	3,244	216	775	97	75	16	....	58
" Tikamgarh	2,875	4,699	3,878	205	723	3	....	....	69	420
" Chhatarpur	5,477	3,147	4,120	598	748	177	78	273	....	854
" Panna	1,977	2,837	4,704	1,178	1,087	106	20	25	....	40
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	17,096	3,162	2,394	362	943	1,880	931	18	....	309
Rural	8,191	2,427	3,571	515	1,075	476	233	2	....	107
Urban	8,905	2,454	1,312	220	742	3,171	1,572	35	....	494
District Satna	5,878	1,739	1,468	743	1,914	3,745	259	3	....	129
" Rewa	5,860	3,473	2,394	78	108	1,026	2,319	22	....	579
" Sidhi	1,205	6,780	1,942	166	938	83	....	....	....	91
" Shahdol	4,153	3,689	3,836	277	749	968	193	42	....	245

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5.15

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State, engaged in Transport, Storage and communications (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district	7 Total Division	7.0 Transport and communi- cations otherwise unclassi- fied and accidental Services	7.1 Transport by road	7.2 Transport by water	7.3 Trans- port by Air	7.4 Railway Trans- port	7.5 Storage and ware- housing	7.6 Postal Services	7.7 Tele- graph Services	7.8 Tele- phone Services	7.9 Wire- less Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	8,178	650	4,982	233	2	3,826	25	207	14	59	....
Rural	2,333	1,290	4,462	411	9	3,412	13	270	....	146	....
Urban	5,845	393	5,191	133	....	3,990	31	481	21	24	....
<i>Bundelkhand division Total</i>	<i>1,933</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>6,409</i>	<i>915</i>	....	<i>1,282</i>	....	<i>284</i>	....	....	....
Rural	806	2,655	4,330	1,104	....	1,700	....	346	....	....	....
Urban	1,127	....	7,897	781	....	985	....	240	....	....	....
Distt. Datia ....	....	462	3,225	3,073	....	3,311	....	389	....	....	....
Tikamgarh ....	....	225	3,600	4,577	1,200	....	133	....	488	....	....
Chhatarpur ....	....	205	....	6,048	341	....	3,609	....	....	....	....
Panna ....	....	1,041	1,277	8,290	9	....	172	....	249	....	....
<i>Baghelkhand division Total</i>	<i>6,245</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>4,541</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4,613</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>77</i>	....
Rural	1,527	570	4,532	92	3	4,332	20	229	....	223	....
Urban	4,718	487	4,544	....	....	4,602	38	167	25	21	....
Distt. Satna ....	....	1,789	1,285	491	11	11	8,071	100	22	....	5
Rewa ....	....	2,279	....	9,381	18	....	88	4	250	53	206
Sidhi ....	....	109	....	7,798	550	....	....	....	1,651	....	....
Shahdol ....	....	2,068	420	2,538	9	....	6,852	9	169	....	....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 5-16

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting persons in the State, engaged in Health and Public Administration (By Sub-divisions)

Natural division and district	8	8-1	8-2	8-4	8-5	8-6	8-7	8-3, 8-8 & 8-9
	Total Division	Medical and other health Services	Educational Services and research	Police (other than village watchmen)	Village officers and servants including village watchmen	Employees of municipalities and local boards and persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division) and employees of non-Indian Governments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	.... 22,256	317	1,191	1,945	177	207	2,810	3,353
Rural	.... 6,601	261	1,197	1,512	559	158	5,161	653
Urban	.... 15,655	311	978	2,128	16	227	1,818	4,492
<i>Bundelkhand Division Total</i>	.... 10,041	355	1,352	2,737	154	204	3,245	1,953
Rural	.... 3,133	322	1,063	1,337	472	156	6,154	175
Urban	.... 6,908	369	1,339	3,371	6	226	1,925	276
District Datia	.... 2,805	78	151	4,638	21	225	1,636	3,248
" Tikamgarh	.... 2,337	56	658	1,545	73	608	7,060	....
" Chhatarpur	.... 2,749	1,124	3,045	3,474	477	....	1,455	425
" Panna	.... 2,150	55	1,507	609	5	....	3,483	4,311
<i>Baghelkhand Division Total</i>	.... 12,215	287	1,059	1,294	196	209	2,451	4,504
Rural	.... 3,468	204	1,981	1,669	637	159	4,265	1,084
Urban	.... 8,747	319	693	1,146	21	229	1,733	5,860
District Satna	.... 4,334	152	773	360	95	196	404	8,020
" Rewa	.... 4,561	533	1,313	2,015	69	355	1,281	4,133
" Sidhi	.... 992	333	2,571	1,915	1,351	40	3,750	40
" Shahdol	.... 2,328	34	447	1,357	137	17	8,007	....

SUBSIDIARY

Territorial Distribution of 10,000 Self-Supporting Persons in the State,

Natural division and district	9	90	91
	Total division	Services otherwise unclassified	Domestic services but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another
1	2	3	4
VINDHYA PRADESH Total	24,414	2,102	2,829
Rural	13,280	2,173	2,305
Urban	11,134	2,017	3,455
Bundelkhand Division Total	12,318	1,768	2,542
Rural	6,817	2,541	2,611
Urban	5,501	793	2,450
District Datia	1,214	1,870	1,211
" Tikamgarh	2,210	4,466	1,308
" Chhatarpur	6,561	211	3,493
" Panna	2,333	3,536	1,728
Baghelkhand Division Total	12,096	2,442	3,122
Rural	6,463	1,773	1,978
Urban	5,633	3,213	4,436
District Satna	4,792	4,378	887
" Rewa	3,028	1,552	4,253
" Sidhi	701	356	827
" Shahdol	3,575	1,009	5,879

TABLE 5-17

engaged in Services not Elsewhere Specified (By Sub-division)

9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5	9-6	9-7	9-8
Barbers and beauty shops	Laundries and laundry services	Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses	Recreation services	Legal and business services	Arts, letters and Journalism.	Religious charitable and welfare services.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,820	465	107	125	557	175	1,820
1,789	544	29	126	836	177	2,024
1,870	569	199	125	224	172	1,577
2,479	740	3	118	383	14	1,953
1,794	913	....	92	541	25	1,449
3,327	527	7	149	187	....	2,578
4,086	758	....	700	....	....	1,375
1,923	1,199	....	14	172	9	909
2,720	632	....	12	507	16	2,405
1,487	600	17	210	433	17	1,972
1,150	184	212	133	733	339	1,685
1,763	156	59	161	447	353	2,631
447	215	387	101	260	341	600
1,041	150	390	48	1,434	530	1,342
1,974	250	69	234	439	181	1,043
1,526	142	....	57	213	....	6,875
523	179	134	176	145	282	1,669

SUBSIDIARY

Persons per 1,000 houses and

Natural division and district	General Population				Rural Population			
	Persons per 1,000 houses				Persons per 1,000 houses			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH.	4,722	4,829	4,618	4,565	4,757	4,882	4,629	4,630
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	4,539	4,487	4,334	4,279	4,533	4,474	4,342	4,305
Distt. Datia	4,872	4,821	4,735	4,498	4,821	4,684	4,784	....
„ Tikamgarh	4,489	4,376	4,239	4,137	4,496	....	4,241	4,148
„ Chhatarpur	4,539	4,540	4,246	4,295	4,548	4,587	4,242	4,325
„ Panna	4,419	4,350	4,405	4,313	4,420	4,356	4,418	4,341
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	4,830	5,051	4,807	4,771	4,887	5,144	4,814	4,860
Distt. Satna	4,605	4,858	4,232	4,668	4,679	5,000	4,121	4,733
„ Rewa	4,822	5,046	4,576	4,772	4,883	5,173	4,628	4,906
„ Sidhi	5,191	5,614	6,494	5,175	5,191	5,614	6,494	5,175
„ Shahdol	4,799	4,880	4,755	4,609	4,847	4,927	4,768	4,709

TABLE 6-1

houses per 100 square miles and comparison with past Censuses

Urban population				Houses per 100 square miles.			
Persons per 1,000 houses							
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,379	4,294	4,492	3,922	3,207	2,954	2,723	2,523
4,594	4,606	4,252	4,049	3,159	3,096	2,899	2,812
5,049	5,481	4,530	....	4,614	4,622	4,248	4,177
4,373	....	4,204	4,453	4,188	4,164	3,841	3,585
4,460	4,140	4,077	4,018	3,128	3,016	3,016	3,004
4,415	4,291	4,305	4,055	2,099	2,048	1,744	1,679
4,234	4,067	4,711	3,814	3,236	2,868	2,617	2,349
4,080	3,819	5,775	4,077	4,404	3,986	3,965	3,320
4,311	4,043	4,145	3,748	5,230	4,624	4,456	4,004
---	---	---	---	2,196	1,855	1,368	1,497
4,332	4,365	4,588	3,644	2,502	2,249	2,021	1,730

SUBSIDIARY

Number of Households per 1,000 Houses and Distribution by

Natural division and district	Rural											
	Households per 1,000 houses	Household Population			Small—3 members or less		Medium 4-6 members.		Large 7-9 members		Very large—10 members or more	
		Persons	Males	Females	Num-ber	Persons	Num-ber	Persons	Num-ber	Persons	Num-ber	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YINDHYA PRADESH	1,002	4,536	2,365	2,171	396	899	421	2,102	138	1,044	45	490
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>	1,001	4,303	2,292	2,011	399	901	460	2,187	109	852	32	363
District Datia	1,002	4,610	2,419	2,191	399	835	418	2,047	132	1,105	51	623
„ Tikamgarh	1,002	4,141	2,215	1,926	395	915	488	2,181	93	785	24	261
„ Chhatarpur	1,000	4,402	2,374	2,028	383	895	472	2,221	107	862	38	424
„ Panna	1,000	4,214	2,193	2,021	438	922	409	2,208	127	810	26	274
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>	1,002	4,676	2,410	2,266	394	899	397	2,051	156	1,160	53	566
District Satna	1,001	4,547	2,314	2,233	399	849	423	2,142	130	1,035	48	522
„ Rewa	997	4,660	2,427	2,233	395	894	403	1,978	148	1,189	54	599
„ Sidhi	1,004	5,041	2,598	2,443	335	1,021	391	2,032	213	1,376	61	612
„ Shahdol	1,007	4,546	2,342	2,204	430	860	375	2,058	145	1,087	50	541

TABLE 6-2

Size, of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban Population

Households per 1,000 houses	Urban										
	Household Population			Small—3 members or less		Medium—4-6 members		Large—7-9 members		Very large—10 or more members	
	Persons	Males	Females	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,037	4,002	2,128	1,874	527	1,139	349	1,777	90	724	34	362
1,022	4,153	2,206	1,947	500	1,101	367	1,909	91	690	42	453
1,052	4,492	2,333	2,159	406	904	409	2,020	122	875	63	693
1,005	4,040	2,068	1,972	593	1,418	305	1,774	74	576	28	271
1,001	4,049	2,220	1,829	483	1,007	406	2,035	74	608	37	399
1,037	3,944	2,094	1,850	611	1,344	261	1,556	95	689	33	356
1,047	3,893	2,072	1,821	546	1,166	336	1,681	90	749	28	297
1,071	3,848	2,020	1,828	544	1,237	358	1,788	82	648	16	175
1,054	3,865	2,082	1,783	543	1,104	328	1,645	102	816	27	301
....
1,010	3,978	2,123	1,855	552	1,150	318	1,590	87	796	43	442

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·3

Family Composition of ,000 Households of the General Population.

Natural division and district	Sample Households Population			Heads of Households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations to heads of households	other female relation to heads of households
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VINDHYA PRADESH	4,480	2,341	2,132	943	776	1,011	737	387	627
<i>Bundelkhand Division.</i>	4,285	2,282	2,003	959	760	956	673	367	570
Distt. Datia	4,579	2,396	2,183	954	745	931	619	511	819
„ Tikamgarh	4,135	2,206	1,929	951	753	901	652	354	524
„ Chhatarpur	4,359	2,355	2,004	969	769	1,028	690	358	545
„ Panna	4,187	2,183	2,004	953	765	919	709	311	530
<i>Baghelkhand Division.</i>	4,600	2,377	2,223	934	785	1,044	776	399	662
Distt. Satna	4,448	2,272	2,176	936	743	967	745	369	688
„ Rewa	4,565	2,386	2,179	908	753	1,048	790	430	636
„ Sidhi	5,040	2,598	2,442	949	818	1,243	910	401	714
„ Shahdol	4,489	2,320	2,169	946	831	980	705	394	633

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·4

Females per 1,000 males (General, Rural and Urban Population); and Comparison with previous Censuses.

Natural division and district	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
VINDHYA PRADESH	950	965	971	978	953	967	974	980	920	939	936	950
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	909	924	929	904	907	923	929	934	929	935	931	931
Distt. Datia	902	906	906	925	889	902	903	922	945	925	917	937
„ Tikamgarh	911	921	926	932	909	922	924	932	949	913	963	936
„ Chhatarpur	893	911	920	923	892	908	920	925	906	945	921	910
„ Panna	941	865	968	966	942	967	971	966	936	949	937	967
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	974	989	997	1,007	979	993	1,001	1,010	914	943	937	967
Distt. Satna	976	986	1,006	1,016	981	988	1,012	1,019	937	969	956	981
„ Rewa	979	996	992	1,012	991	1,007	1,002	1,018	873	399	898	951
„ Sidhi	971	987	995	1,000	971	987	995	1,000	....	....	....	....
„ Shahdol	969	987	995	998	972	988	997	1,000	935	972	969	974

SUBSIDIARY

Females per 1,000 Males in

Natural division and district	All Agricultural Classes				I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents			
	Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning dependents.	Earning depen- dents.	Total.	Self sup- porting persons.	Non- earning dependents.	Earning depen- dents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH	959	244	1,546	2,067	944	180	1,593	1,979
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>2,330</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>2,175</i>
Distt. Datia	901	133	1,841	1,871	884	123	1,828	1,631
.. Tikamgarh	914	108	1,766	1,898	901	88	1,760	1,886
.. Chhatarpur	891	109	1,460	2,487	870	63	1,471	2,316
.. Panna	946	311	1,343	2,703	925	272	1,340	2,512
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>1,533</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>1,604</i>	<i>1,891</i>
Distt. Satna	989	199	1,718	1,408	972	139	1,780	1,170
.. Rewa	993	362	1,536	1,841	985	275	1,637	1,620
.. Sidhi	977	381	1,286	2,414	975	239	1,377	2,555
.. Shahdol	984	246	1,578	2,251	976	217	1,603	2,238

TABLE 65:

Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents				III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents				IV. Non-Cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.			
Total	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total	Self supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
963	386	1,384	2,108	1,013	408	1,423	2,346	1,042	568	1,508	1,576
901	214	1,586	2,018	1,006	278	1,534	3,250	1,063	647	1,497	1,501
873	70	1,943	2,254	1,072	242	1,911	3,805	1,138	494	1,781	1,538
937	99	1,875	1,943	991	254	1,772	1,993	1,100	479	1,801	1,694
875	305	1,377	1,741	988	213	1,426	3,568	1,058	718	1,437	1,316
928	404	1,210	2,560	1,030	404	1,399	3,408	997	719	1,196	1,780
980	438	1,326	2,125	1,015	457	1,385	2,127	1,015	460	1,523	1,652
995	175	1,747	1,400	1,036	356	1,521	2,039	1,002	357	1,786	1,034
976	362	1,484	1,982	1,018	540	1,312	2,210	959	345	1,457	1,766
969	695	862	2,600	988	540	1,254	1,933	1,073	898	994	2,280
1,001	345	1,495	2,300	1,014	354	1,481	2,294	1,040	371	1,546	2,400

SUBSIDIARY

Females per 1,000 Males in

Natural division and district]	Non-Agricultural Classes				V. Production other than cultivation			
	Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning dependents.	Earning depend- ents.	Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning dependents.	Earning depend- ents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VINDHYA PRADESH	890	295	1,714	1,501	908	2,441	1,562	1,663
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	901	207	1,667	1,577	931	318	1,394	1,611
Distt. Datia	905	138	1,845	1,440	950	156	2,059	1,477
.. Tikamgarh	892	125	1,869	1,414	870	94	1,798	1,533
.. Chhatarpur	901	254	1,529	1,417	952	487	1,193	1,398
.. Panna	911	270	1,605	2,885	930	309	1,423	3,605
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.*</i>	882	206	1,754	1,455	890	196	1,729	1,700
Distt. Satna	915	184	1,611	1,241	909	183	1,757	1,503
.. Rewa	882	229	1,756	1,659	931	308	1,576	1,825
.. Sidhi	818	238	1,422	1,930	905	319	1,388	2,431
.. Shahdol	856	202	1,759	1,462	844	147	1,885	1,652

TABLE 6-6

Non-Agricultural Classes and Sub-Classes

VI. Commerce.				VII. Transport.				VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.			
Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning depend- ents.	Earning depend- ents.	Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning depend- ents.	Earning depend- ents.	Total.	Self-sup- porting persons.	Non- earning depend- ents.	Earning depend- ents.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
924	159	1,878	1,027	770	87	1,770	978	868	211	1,759	1,633
921	118	1,964	986	746	131	1,583	1,911	873	177	1,795	1,911
930	100	2,001	1,210	493	25	1,462	1,000	885	164	1,684	1,551
930	110	1,945	1,123	841	506	1,207	1,500	891	146	1,916	1,493
875	114	1,940	677	783	50	1,705	2,000	853	136	1,947	2,040
1,000	178	1,974	1,329	780	124	1,723	4,000	877	282	1,586	2,971
925	191	1,815	1,049	777	75	1,824	826	864	240	1,728	1,479
920	140	1,896	737	829	43	2,053	707	930	232	1,759	1,248
942	222	1,810	1,353	685	56	1,926	980	835	204	1,817	1,749
879	232	1,640	1,663	442	200	1,250	2,000	679	263	1,312	1,247
924	209	1,754	961	757	109	1,603	872	855	314	1,607	1,749

SUBSIDIARY

Marital Status of 1,000 of each sex of General

Natural division and district		Unmarried				Married				Widowed			
		1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
VINDHYA PRADESH		412	449	429	452	523	499	514	476	59	52	57	70
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i>		446	465	454	466	471	475	485	462	83	60	61	72
District	Datia	457	483	465	466	457	452	455	466	76	65	80	66
"	Tikamgarh	481	480	453	467	415	455	490	465	104	65	57	68
"	Chhatarpur	395	442	448	459	520	500	493	473	85	53	59	58
"	Panna	479	475	468	470	467	472	482	452	54	53	60	78
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i>		402	446	413	445	553	507	532	457	45	47	55	68
District	Satna	399	409	401	427	546	541	535	496	55	50	64	77
"	Rewa	396	430	387	416	557	514	555	512	47	56	62	72
"	Sidhi	406	477	431	465	554	482	522	480	40	41	47	56
"	Shahdol	408	447	434	471	554	510	518	463	38	43	48	66

TABLE 6-7

Population and Comparison with previous censuses

FEMALES											
Unmarried				Married				Widowed			
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
315	335	309	327	556	519	529	497	129	146	162	176
339	328	314	326	531	515	518	493	130	157	168	181
318	333	306	---	530	493	498	---	152	174	196	---
362	333	317	321	537	499	520	501	101	168	163	178
330	315	310	316	540	544	530	510	130	141	160	174
342	342	325	336	505	498	503	475	153	160	172	189
303	347	310	328	570	517	537	499	127	136	153	173
303	302	280	300	552	538	539	503	145	160	181	197
293	317	264	388	556	527	562	528	151	166	174	184
274	379	333	352	634	501	530	502	92	120	137	164
334	364	351	384	551	514	512	461	116	122	137	155

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6·8

Age Distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex (and comparison with 1941 Census.)

Natural Division and Districts	Males								Females							
	0-14		15-34		35-54		55 and over		0-14		15-34		55-54		55 and over	
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VINDHYA PRADESH ...	104	96	470	520	350	314	76	70	136	145	507	589	295	237	62	29
<i>Bundelkhand Division</i> ...	55	68	482	532	374	331	89	69	91	133	475	606	332	234	102	27
District Datia	31	36	545	556	357	333	67	75	97	106	588	644	262	227	53	23
.. Tikamgarh	29	81	443	522	420	331	108	66	37	154	389	579	409	236	165	31
.. Chhatarpur	74	65	488	521	344	342	94	72	106	124	434	597	346	251	114	28
.. Panna	66	80	482	554	391	306	61	60	135	141	597	637	236	203	32	19
<i>Baghelkhand Division</i> ...	128	111	463	514	338	304	71	71	156	151	523	579	278	239	43	31
District Satna	117	126	469	506	353	294	61	74	171	157	548	583	254	233	27	27
.. Rewa	153	134	470	516	311	283	66	67	195	172	529	565	251	229	25	34
.. Sidhi	172	100	421	519	321	312	86	69	123	145	445	573	341	249	91	33
.. Shahdol	80	38	481	515	365	329	74	73	134	129	560	596	273	245	33	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-9
(Infants per 10,000 persons)

Natural division and district	Infants per 10,000 persons of												
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non Agricultural Classes		
	1951		1941		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons										Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
VINDHYA PRADESH	228	110	118	189	99	109	11	9	95	103	15	15	
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	261	128	133	258	114	119	14	14	108	113	20	20	
District Datia	294	124	150	267	115	112	29	38	120	119	24	31	
.. Tikamgarh	256	142	114	246	141	110	1	4	131	102	12	12	
.. Chhatarpur	267	117	150	259	97	136	20	14	89	127	28	23	
.. Panna	233	116	117	267	105	105	11	12	100	96	16	21	
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	210	100	110	149	90	103	10	7	88	99	12	11	
District Satna	129	69	60	280	62	54	7	6	57	46	12	14	
.. Rewa	236	124	112	117	105	99	19	13	107	96	17	16	
.. Sidhi	235	98	137	113	98	137	....	....	94	135	4	2
.. Shahdol	236	104	132	90	94	125	10	7	92	120	12	12	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-10

Young Children (Aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons

Natural division and district	Young Children per 10,000 persons											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural classes	
	1951		1941									
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	957	490	467	1,318	449	428	41	39	430	410	60	57
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	903	468	435	1,259	417	385	51	50	390	360	78	75
Distt. Datia	900	452	448	1,089	344	341	108	107	355	352	97	96
Tikamgarh	899	527	372	1,125	496	345	31	27	459	318	68	54
Chhatarpur	856	419	437	1,309	369	388	50	49	334	353	85	84
Panna	997	489	508	1,468	449	465	40	43	420	436	69	72
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	987	502	485	1,352	467	452	35	33	453	437	49	48
Distt. Satna	950	457	493	1,124	410	444	47	49	391	420	66	73
Rewa	923	453	470	1,365	408	434	45	36	401	423	52	47
Sidhi	1,038	618	420	1,443	618	420	---	---	596	403	22	17
Shahdol	1,044	504	540	1,478	462	499	42	41	450	489	54	51

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-11

Boys and Girls (Aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons

Natural division and district	Boys and Girls per 10,000 persons												
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural classes		Non-agricultural classes		
	1951		1941		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4										5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	2,574	1,402	1,172	2,628	1,296	1,077	106	95	1,244	1,036	158	136	
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	2,412	1,366	1,046	2,622	1,241	934	125	112	1,165	876	201	170	
District Datia	2,329	1,260	1,069	2,437	997	836	263	233	1,016	878	244	191	
" Tikamgarh	2,302	1,416	886	2,557	1,350	822	66	64	1,260	764	156	122	
" Chhatarpur	2,364	1,329	1,035	2,628	1,198	926	131	109	1,101	836	228	199	
" Panna	2,706	1,436	1,270	2,824	1,327	1,163	109	107	1,250	1,103	186	167	
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,662	1,421	1,241	2,632	1,327	1,156	94	85	1,286	1,123	135	118	
District Satna	2,757	1,435	1,322	2,450	1,295	1,194	140	128	1,230	1,132	205	190	
" Rewa	2,777	1,442	1,335	2,747	1,318	1,233	124	102	1,296	1,212	146	123	
" Sidhi	2,457	1,475	982	2,864	1,475	982	....	....	1,420	948	55	34
" Shahdol	2,619	1,351	1,268	2,516	1,254	1,174	97	94	1,228	1,155	123	113	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6.12

Young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons

Young men and women per 10,000 persons of												
Natural Division and District	General Population				Rural Population	Urban Population	Agricultural Classes		Non-Agricultural Classes			
	1951		1941				Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	3,284	1,727	1,557	3,418	1,570	1,418	157	139	1,489	1,358	238	199
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>3,262</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>1,447</i>	<i>3,398</i>	<i>1,634</i>	<i>1,882</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>1,530</i>	<i>1,211</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>236</i>
District Datia	3,584	1,893	1,691	3,698	1,502	1,285	391	406	1,517	1,362	376	329
„ Tikamgarh	3,205	1,871	1,335	3,639	1,767	1,239	104	95	1,650	1,159	221	175
„ Chhatarpur	3,141	1,802	1,339	3,398	1,613	1,194	189	145	1,472	1,096	330	243
„ Panna	3,359	1,712	1,647	2,860	1,573	1,506	130	141	1,485	1,401	227	246
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	<i>3,296</i>	<i>1,680</i>	<i>1,616</i>	<i>3,515</i>	<i>1,536</i>	<i>1,492</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>1,467</i>	<i>1,439</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>177</i>
District Satna	3,322	1,687	1,685	3,889	1,493	1,444	194	191	1,390	1,372	297	263
„ Rewa	3,333	1,722	1,611	3,360	1,531	1,463	191	148	1,497	1,426	225	185
„ Sidhi	3,161	1,572	1,589	3,298	1,572	1,589	....	....	1,510	1,534	62	55
„ Shahdol	3,335	1,709	1,626	3,487	1,550	1,489	159	137	1,473	1,439	236	187

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-13

Middle Aged Persons (aged 35-54) per 10,000 Persons

Middle aged persons per 10,000 persons of														
Natural Division and District	General Population													
	1951				1941		Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non Agricultural Classes	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
VINDHYA PRADESH	2,214	1,142	1,072	1,819	1,040	983	102	84	990	951	152	121		
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	2,279	1,198	1,081	1,883	1,072	981	126	107	998	932	200	149		
District Datia	2,172	1,166	1,006	2,008	926	792	240	214	917	811	249	195		
„ Tikamgarh	2,474	1,272	1,202	1,883	1,202	1,143	70	59	1,117	1,081	155	121		
„ Chhatarpur	2,256	1,191	1,065	1,722	1,052	965	139	100	970	902	221	163		
„ Panna	2,126	1,131	995	2,126	1,025	912	106	83	942	865	189	130		
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	2,179	1,111	1,068	1,779	1,023	993	88	75	984	962	127	106		
District Satna	2,211	1,145	1,066	1,735	1,021	963	124	103	952	907	193	159		
„ Rewa	2,098	1,054	1,044	1,753	941	942	113	102	916	916	138	128		
„ Sidhi	2,288	1,062	1,226	1,761	1,062	1,226	....	....	1,031	1,192	31	34
„ Shahdol	2,150	1,173	977	1,858	1,075	897	98	80	1,044	885	129	92		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 6-14.

Elderly Persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 Persons.

Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of :—												
Natural Division and District.	General Population.				Rural Population.		Urban Population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.		1941.		Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Males
	Persons	Males	Females	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VINDHYA PRADESH	744	320	424	574	288	389	32	35	279	379	41	45
<i>Bundelkhand Divn.</i>	834	372	512	575	325	462	47	50	316	450	56	62
Distt. Datia	721	305	416	501	217	325	88	91	217	325	88	91
" Tikamgarh	865	358	507	552	324	475	34	32	310	452	48	55
" Chhatarpur	1,115	475	640	684	420	585	55	56	414	577	61	63
" Panna	580	243	337	455	217	301	26	36	203	286	40	51
<i>Baghelkhand Divn.</i>	667	291	376	573	268	349	23	27	259	340	32	36
Distt. Satna	632	286	346	522	249	308	37	38	238	291	48	55
" Rewa	635	289	346	657	258	311	31	35	247	306	48	40
" Sidhi	821	316	505	521	316	505	---	---	300	492	16	13
" Shahdol	617	281	336	571	259	307	22	29	259	305	22	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7-1

Progress of Literacy in Vindhya Pradesh

Natural District	Number of Literates persons among 1,000 males who were							Number of Literate persons among 1,000 females who were						
	Aged 5 to 9 on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 to 9 on 1st March, 1941	Aged 5 to 14 on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 to 14 on 1st March, 1941	Aged 5 and upwards on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 and upwards on 1st March, 1941	Aged 15 and upwards on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 to 9 on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 to 9 on 1st March, 1941	Aged 5 to 14 on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 to 14 on 1st March, 1941	Aged 5 and upwards on 1st March, 1951	Aged 5 and upwards on 1st March, 1941	Aged 5 and upwards on 1st March, 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
VINDHYA PRADESH														
Total	40	....	85	....	128	....	147	7	....	13	....	13	....	13
Rural	33	....	73	....	107	....	123	4	....	6	....	6	....	6
Urban	123	....	230	....	344	....	386	38	....	100	....	93	....	90
Bundelkhand Divn. Total	17	....	33	....	106	....	127	5	....	15	....	17	....	18
Rural	8	....	37	....	82	....	101	3	....	6	....	7	....	8
Urban	102	....	211	....	314	....	350	22	....	96	....	101	....	102
Eghelkhand Divn. Total	52	....	101	....	140	....	158	8	....	13	....	11	....	11
Rural	46	....	91	....	121	....	136	5	....	6	....	5	....	5
Urban	140	....	244	....	367	....	413	49	....	103	....	87	....	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7.2

Literacy Standard of Livelihood Classes

Number per 1,000 Males and Females of each Livelihood Class by Literacy and Education of Standard

Educational Standard	Agricultural Classes								Non-agricultural Classes							
	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents		Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents		Cultivating labourers and their dependents		Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent receivers and their dependents		Persons (including dependents) who derive their Principal means of livelihood from							
	Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other Services and Miscellaneous sources									
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VNINDHYA PRADESH																
Literate	87	6	65	7	11	1	649	82	141	20	316	60	679	118	198	39
Middle School	7	....	5	....	....	....	70	1	10	2	45	6	38	28	62	8
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	3	....	10	1	26	3	15	4
Intermediate in Arts or Science	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	6	1	3	1
<i>Degree or Diplomas</i>																
Graduate in Arts or Science	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	4	....
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Teaching	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	1
Engineering	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....
Agriculture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Veterinary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commerce	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Legal	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 7.3

Educational Services and Research

Natural division and district	Number per Lakh of population.												
	Managers, Clerks and Servants of educational research inst- itutions includ- ing Libraries and Museums etc.		Professors Lecturers and Teachers other than those employed in Universities and Colleges and Research institutions		Professors Teachers Lecturers and Research workers employed in Universities and College Research institutions		Total		Professors Lecturers and Teachers other than those employed in Universities Colleges and Research institutions		Professors Lecturers Teacher and Research workers employ- ed in Univer- sities colleges and Research institutions		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
VINDHYA PRADESH	...	472	1,429	669	1,901	669	40	19
<i>Bundelkhand</i>	...	227	752	263	979	263	59	21
<i>Baghelkhand</i>	...	245	677	406	922	406	29	13

APPENDIX

District Index of Non-Agricultural Occupations

District Index of Non-

Selected Non-agricultural occupations	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division			Datia		Tikamgarh.	
	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION "0"										
Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	7,195	6,071	1,124	4,320	3,701	619	32	15	581	76
0'1 <i>Stock Raising</i>	3,973	3,422	551	2,727	2,334	393	...	1	477	65
0'11 <i>Herdsmen and shepherds</i>	1,244	1,045	199	812	698	114	...	1	9	...
0'12 <i>Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes.</i>	2,729	2,377	352	1,915	1,636	279	...	...	468	65
0'10 <i>Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'2 <i>Rearing of small animals and insects</i>	652	599	53	556	548	8	...	...	...	...
0'21 <i>Poultry farmers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'22 <i>Bee-keepers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'23 <i>Silkworm rearers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'24 <i>Cultivators of lac</i>	652	599	53	556	548	8	...	...	...	...
0'20 <i>Rearers of other small animals and insects...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'3 <i>Plantation Industries. Owners, Managers and workers in—</i>	453	334	119	102	53	49	...	...	8	5
0'31 <i>Tea plantation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'32 <i>Coffee plantation</i>	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'33 <i>Rubber plantation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'30 <i>All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops.</i>	452	333	119	102	53	49	...	...	8	5
0'4 <i>Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified</i>	1,721	1,342	379	568	420	148	32	14	40	...
0'40 <i>Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including Forest Officers, Rangers and Guards).</i>	535	479	56	225	180	45	...	...	40	...
0'41 <i>Charcoal burners</i>	95	69	26	94	68	26	27	14	...	...
0'42 <i>Collectors of forest produce and lac</i>	1,069	787	282	242	167	75	...	...	...	...
0'43 <i>Wood-cutters</i>	22	7	15	7	5	2	5	...	...	...
0'44 <i>Cowdung collectors and cowdung cake makers.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'5 <i>Hunting (including trapping and game propagation).</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'6 <i>Fishing</i>	396	374	22	367	346	21	...	...	56	6
0'60 <i>Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.</i>	396	374	22	367	346	21	...	...	56	6
0'61 <i>Gatherers of chanks and pearls</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0'62 <i>Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISION "1"										
Mining and Quarrying	8,719	7,567	1,152	746	421	325	7	...	...	1
1'0 <i>Non-metallic mining and quarrying and not otherwise classified-including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur asphalt and bitumen.</i>	563	215	348	402	206	196	7	...	...	1

Agricultural Occupations.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Division			Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol	
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2,309	296	779	232	2,875	2,370	505	959	178	521	49	525	166	865	112
1,487	255	370	72	1,246	1,088	158	616	115	407	31	20	...	45	72 0'1
537	91	152	22	432	347	85	126	54	198	19	12	...	11	12 0'11
950	164	218	50	814	741	73	490	61	209	12	8	...	34	... 0'12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'10
503	7	45	1	96	51	45	6	...	...	...	8	...	37	45 0'2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'23
503	7	45	1	96	51	45	6	...	...	...	8	...	37	45 0'24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'20
...	15	45	29	351	281	70	170	48	2	4	92	17	17	1 0'8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'81
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'83
...	15	45	29	350	280	70	169	48	2	4	92	17	17	1 0'80
29	4	319	130	1,153	922	231	167	15	102	13	405	149	218	51 0'4
...	...	140	45	310	299	11	55	6	100	...	36	2	108	3 0'40
...	...	41	12	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	369	147	140	51 0'41
29	4	138	71	827	620	207	111	9	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'42
...	...	...	2	15	2	13	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	... 0'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'5
290	15	...	...	29	28	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	18	... 0'6
290	15	...	...	29	28	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	18	... 0'60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 0'62
...	...	414	324	7,973	7,146	827	14	36	29	...	72	6	7,031	785
...	...	199	195	161	9	152	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	151 1 0

District Index of Non-

Selected	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division			Datia		Tikamgarh		
	Non-agricultural occupations	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
DIVISION 2—contd.											
2·30	Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.	261	259	2	87	85	2	85	2	...	...
2·4	Beverages	550	514	36	379	371	8	...	...	12	...
2·41	Beverages and distillers	538	502	36	367	359	8	...	...	...	...
2·42	Toddy drawers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·43	Ice manufacturers	12	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	12	...
2·40	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·5	Tobacco	4,439	3,979	460	1,304	1,231	73	12	27	60	25
2·51	Manufacture of bidi	4,439	3,979	460	1,304	1,231	73	12	27	60	25
2·50	Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars cheroots, snuff. Stemming, re-drying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·6	Cotton textiles	1,496	1,388	108	994	926	68	24	10	901	52
2·61	Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing	9	9	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
2·62	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	1,455	1,357	98	960	902	58	...	...	901	52
2·63	Cotton dyeing bleaching, printing preparation and sponging.	32	22	10	30	20	10	20	10	...	...
2·7	Wearing apparel (except foot wear) and made up textiles goods.	3,201	2,840	361	1,617	1,398	219	279	23	202	23
2·71	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners.	2,305	2,071	234	861	759	102	136	23	179	4
2·72	Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers makers of crap, lace and fringes.	256	165	91	253	164	89	...	...	...	...
2·73	Fur dressers and dyers	489	470	19	451	432	19	143	...	23	19
2·74	Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·75	Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles.	151	134	17	52	43	9	...	...	...	...
2·76	Tent makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·70	Makers of other made up textile goods including umbrellas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·8	Textile industries otherwise unclassified	925	769	156	636	535	101	236	66	11	15
2·81	Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·82	Wollen spinning and weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·83	Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·84	Hemp and flax spinning and weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·85	Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2·86	Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.	785	657	128	506	428	78	199	55	11	15
2·80	All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth.	140	112	28	130	107	23	37	11	...	...

Agricultural Occupations—contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Division			Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol		
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
...	...	...	...	174	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'30
359	8	...	...	171	143	28	1	...	4	3	60	1	78	24	2'4
359	8	...	...	171	143	28	1	...	4	3	60	1	78	24	2'41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'40
712	10	147	11	3,135	2,748	387	2,171	311	558	74	...	...	19	2	2'5
712	10	147	11	3,135	2,748	387	2,171	311	558	74	...	...	19	2	2'51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'50
...	2	1	4	502	462	40	246	17	149	18	41	1	26	4	2'6
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	26	4	2'61
...	2	1	4	495	455	40	246	17	142	18	41	1	...	...	2'62
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2'63
708	75	209	98	1,584	1,442	142	523	38	635	61	141	12	143	31	2'7
444	75	...	...	1,444	1,312	132	466	34	573	59	140	11	133	28	2'71
...	...	164	89	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2'72
264	...	2	...	38	38	...	23	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2'73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'74
...	...	43	9	99	91	8	34	4	46	...	1	1	10	3	2'75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'70
200	...	88	20	289	234	55	124	43	10	...	12	5	88	7	2'8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'85
156	...	62	8	279	229	50	124	43	10	...	12	5	83	2	2'86
44	...	26	12	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2'80

Agricultural Occupations—contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Divn.		Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
				54	54				54					8'40	
											7			8'5	
				87	80	7			41	3	2	1	37	3	8'6
															8'61
				87	80	7			41	3	2	1	37	3	8'62
															8'63
															3'64
															8'65
				33	33								33		8'7
				95	75	20	1		37	4			37	16	8'8
				94	74	20			37	4			37	16	8'81
				1	1		1								8'82
															8'83
															8'84
															8'85
															8'86
															8'87
															8'80
3,656	429	1,707	426	11,214	8,981	2,233	3,236	873	2,844	715	1,071	278	1,830	867	
110		365	55	1,797	1,633	164	110	7	1,093	27	99	14	331	116	4'0
															4'01
				4	4				4						4'02
				6	6				6						4'03
110		365	55	1,512	1,367	145	106	5	814	15	93	13	324	112	4'04
				5	5								5		4'05

agricultural Occupations—contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand, Divn.		Sajna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
														4.06
				166	155	11		2	155	9				4.07
				101	95	6	4		84	3	5	1	1	4.08
				3	1	2							1	4.09
				691	370	321	250	321			120			4.10
				691	370	321	250	321			120			4.11
														4.12
														4.10
	4			426	320	106			188	94			132	4.2
														4.3
				25	25			25						
														4.4
1,295	276	432	120	3,735	2,999	736	1,951	324	416	290	237	91	395	31
798	149	390	106	1,949	1,602	347	1,005	238	10	1	235	86	352	22
497	127	5	8	186	115	71	32	4	38	53	2	5	43	19
		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
		36	4	1,599	1,281	318	914	82	367	236				
														4.5
318														4.6
1,933	149	909	249	4,479	3,574	905	897	221	1,127	363	583	173	967	148
														4.61
				10	10									4.62
494	49	239	40	1,231	1,102	129	189	27	450	80	108	14	355	6
				3	3									4.63
														4.64
				2	2									4.60
1,439	100	670	209	3,233	2,458	775	708	194	677	283	472	159	601	139
														4.7
				48	47	1			12	1	32		3	
														4.8
				2	2								2	1
														4.9
				11	11				8					
														4.91
				1	1				1					4.92
				10	10				7					

District Index of Non-

Selected Non-agricultural occupations	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division			Datia		Tikamgarh	
	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION 5										
Construction and Utilities.	6,854	4,968	1,886	1,582	1,349	233	412	28	409	18
5.0 Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified	872	320	552	29	25	4	1	...	...	...
5.1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings	2,539	2,191	348	709	687	22	257	21	357	1
5.11 Masons and bricklayers	925	830	95	552	531	21	153	20	357	1
5.12 Stone-cutters and dressers	1,614	1,361	253	157	156	1	104	1	...	...
5.13 Painters and decorators of house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other transport works.	2,539	1,850	689	296	264	32	3	...	...	17
5.3 Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and Land Improvement works.	124	123	1	124	123	1	123	...	...	...
5.5 Works and services—Electric power and gas supply.	49	40	9	12	12	...	10	...	...	...
5.51 Electric supply	49	40	9	12	12	...	10	...	...	...
5.52 Gas supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.6 Works and services—Domestic and Industrial water supply.	458	238	220	240	105	135	...	...	...	...
5.7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.	273	206	67	172	133	39	18	7	52	...
DIVISION 6										
"Commerce"	31,022	26,287	4,735	13,926	11,701	2,225	3,257	340	2,645	230
6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	11,026	9,233	1,793	5,620	4,612	1,008	1,826	158	1,166	185
6.01 Hawkers and street-vendors otherwise unclassified.	6,775	5,933	842	2,952	2,528	424	1,450	134	397	115
6.02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores...	1,122	869	253	1,079	828	251	...	...	305	16
6.03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers	257	218	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.00 General store keepers, Shop keepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.	2,872	2,213	659	1,589	1,256	333	376	24	464	54
6.1 Retail trade in food stuffs (including, beverages and narcotics).	9,562	7,437	2,125	5,469	4,533	936	1,027	140	1,091	24
6.11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweet-meats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other food stuffs, vegetables and fruits	7,316	5,784	1,532	4,505	3,737	768	812	117	693	5
6.12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.	472	406	66	360	339	21	10	7	315	13
6.13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	191	153	38	131	106	25	23	9	65	...
6.14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and food stuffs.	747	521	226	12	3	9	1	1	...	4
6.15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	836	573	263	461	348	113	181	6	18	2

Agricultural Occupations—Contd.

Chhátarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Division			Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol	
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
97	15	431	172	5,272	3,619	1,653	1,947	541	1,013	518	32	...	597	594
17	...	7	4	843	295	548	62	439	233	30	...	...	...	79 5.0
63	...	10	...	1,830	1,504	326	778	15	616	267	24	...	86	44 5.1
11	...	10	...	373	299	74	208	2	46	51	24	...	21	21 5.11
52	...	...	...	1,457	1,205	252	570	13	570	216	...	...	65	23 5.12
...
...
...
...
3	...	258	15	2,243	1,586	657	1,025	83	83	112	...	...	478	460 5.2
...
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	37	28	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	36	9 5.5
...	...	2	...	37	28	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	9 5.51
...
...	...	105	135	218	133	85	76	2	57	83	...	...	...	...
14	15	49	17	101	73	28	6	...	52	26	8	...	7	2 5.7
4,131	1,346	1,668	309	17,096	14,586	2,510	5,296	584	4,760	1,100	933	272	3,599	554
1,139	585	481	80	3,406	4,621	785	817	205	1,705	330	605	212	1,494	38 6.0
525	155	156	20	3,823	3,405	418	454	20	1,070	164	573	210	1,308	24 6.01
423	213	100	22	43	41	2	25	...	14	2	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	257	218	39	23	...	191	39	...	...	4	...
191	217	225	38	1,283	957	326	315	185	430	125	32	2	180	14 6.00
1,612	645	893	127	4,093	2,904	1,189	596	267	925	478	188	46	1,195	398 6.1
1,478	531	754	115	2,811	2,047	764	534	239	370	186	155	35	988	304 6.11
...
...	...	14	1	112	67	45	1	1	24	4	14	9	28	31 6.12
7	10	11	2	60	47	13	...	...	23	5	9	...	15	8 6.13
2	8	...	...	735	518	217	36	11	385	194	...	...	97	12 6.14
125	96	24	9	375	225	150	25	16	123	89	10	2	67	43 6.15

District Index of Non-

Selected	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division			Datia		Tikamgarh	
	Non-agricultural occupations	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

DIVISION 6—contd.

6.2	Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	1,316	1,046	270	698	545	153	54	24	58	1
6.21	Petroleum distributors	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.20	Retail dealers (including hawkers and street vendors) in firewood charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum.	1,229	959	270	698	545	153	54	24	58	1
6.3	Retail trade in textile and leather goods	2,725	2,636	89	1,112	1,051	61	268	11	190	13
	Retail trade (including hawkers and street vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.										
6.4	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs—Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry, animal for food, fodder for animals, other food stuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.	3,368	3,176	192	154	130	24	35	...	...	1
6.5	Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	1,665	1,460	205	74	70	4	27	...	...	...
6.6	Real Estate—House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land.	194	161	33	161	132	29	...	6	...	...
6.7	Insurance—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business.	20	20	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...
6.8	Money lending banking and other financial business—Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual moneylenders, exchangers and exchange agents money changers and brokers and their agents.	1,146	1,118	28	618	608	10	20	1	130	1

DIVISION "7"

	Transport, Storage and Communications	8,178	6,903	1,275	1,933	1,687	246	457	5	196	29
7.0	Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	531	367	164	214	81	133	...	...	81	...
7.1	Transport by Road Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant). Pakki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters, and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road, transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.	4,075	3,198	877	1,239	1,173	66	149	...	102	1
7.2	Transport by water—Owners and employees, officers, mariners etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers.	191	161	30	177	152	25	142	...	2	25

Agricultural Occupations—contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Division			Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
284	44	149	84	618	501	117	389	48	30	16	16	4	65	49	6.2
284	44	149	84	87	87	117	83	48	4	16	16	4	66	49	6.21
379	31	214	1	1,613	1,585	28	1,107	18	53	16	109	4	311	...	6.3
80	17	15	6	3,214	3,046	168	2,197	4	504	97	4	16	341	61	6.4
43	...	...	4	1,591	1,390	201	112	40	1,198	161	...	...	80	...	6.5
131	19	1	4	33	29	4	2	...	9	4	...	...	18	...	6.6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7
463	5	5	3	528	510	18	74	2	331	8	11	...	94	8	6.8
189	16	845	196	6,245	5,216	1,029	1,691	98	1,601	678	96	13	1,828	260	
...	...	...	133	317	286	31	226	4	...	...	...	...	60	27	7.0
111	13	811	52	2,836	2,025	811	79	9	1,478	660	80	5	388	137	7.1
7	...	1	...	14	9	5	2	...	4	...	1	5	2	...	7.2

District Index of Non-

Selected	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division.			Datia		Tikamgarh	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Non-agricultural occupations	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION 8—contd.										
8'3 Army Navy and Air Force	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8'31 Army	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8'32 Navy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8'33 Air Force	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8'4 Police (other than village watchmen)	4,329	3,487	842	2,748	1,931	817	1,131	170	345	16
8'5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	394	365	29	155	131	24	6	....	17	....
8'6 Employees of Municipality and local Bodies (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	460	315	145	205	159	46	63	....	96	46
8'7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	6,253	5,602	651	3,258	2,870	388	369	90	1,544	106
8'8 Employees of Union Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division)	7,463	6,275	1,188	1,961	1,684	277	711	200	....	....
8'9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DIVISION 9										
Services not elsewhere specified	24,414	19,494	4,920	12,318	9,612	2,706	1,065	149	1,777	433
9'0 Services otherwise unclassified (Palmists, astrologers, Zamindar's rent collection staff, Home Guards, etc. fall under this sub-division)	5,132	3,913	1,219	2,178	1,553	625	184	43	788	199
9'1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family household to one another)	6,908	5,398	1,510	3,131	2,256	875	115	32	230	59
9'11 Private motor drivers and cleaners	1,167	1,098	69	447	401	46	56	....	195	46
9'12 Cooks	1,169	1,001	168	393	225	168	....	32	23	....
9'13 Gardeners (if specifically found to be domestic servants)	741	511	230	188	141	47	59	....	3	....
9'10 Other domestic servants	3,831	2,788	1,043	2,103	1,489	614	....	....	9	13
9'2 Barbers and beauty shops—Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers, tattooers shampooers, bath-houses.	4,444	3,618	826	3,053	2,357	696	460	36	384	41
9'3 Laundries and laundry services—Laundries and laundry services washing and cleaning.	1,134	913	221	912	746	166	82	10	239	26
9'4 Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses	260	251	9	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
9'5 Recreation services. Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operators of cinema and allied services, managers and employees of theatres, opera companies etc., musicians actors dancers etc., conjurers, acrobats wrestlers pahalwans reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.	306	231	75	145	112	33	70	15	1	2

agricultural occupations contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand division		Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8'8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8'31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8'52
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8'53
331	624	124	7	1,581	1,556	25	151	5	908	11	187	3	310	6	8'4
107	24	1	....	239	234	5	41	....	31	1	130	4	32	....	8'5
....	....	....	....	255	156	99	55	30	101	61	....	4	....	4	8'6
390	10	567	182	2,995	2,732	263	165	10	575	9	372	....	1,620	244	8'7
91	26	882	51	3,502	4,591	911	2,615	861	1,972	50	4	....	....	....	8'8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8'9
5,101	1,460	1,669	664	12,096	9,882	2,214	4,206	586	2,627	401	445	256	2,604	971	
92	47	489	336	2,954	2,360	594	1,822	276	294	176	25	....	219	142	9'0
1,694	598	217	186	3,777	3,142	635	257	72	1,253	35	48	10	1,584	518	9'1
149	....	1	....	720	697	23	3	2	571	6	....	....	123	15	9'11
202	118	....	18	776	776	....	245	....	395	....	5	....	131	....	9'12
52	35	27	12	553	370	183	7	....	72	....	....	....	291	183	9'13
1,291	445	189	156	1,728	1,299	429	2	70	215	29	43	10	1,039	320	9'10
1,200	585	313	34	1,391	1,261	130	476	23	548	50	90	17	147	40	9'2
304	111	121	19	222	167	55	56	16	54	22	6	4	51	13	9'8
....	....	4	....	256	247	9	187	....	21	....	....	....	39	9	9'4
3	5	38	11	161	119	42	7	16	52	19	4	....	56	7	9'5

District Index of Non-

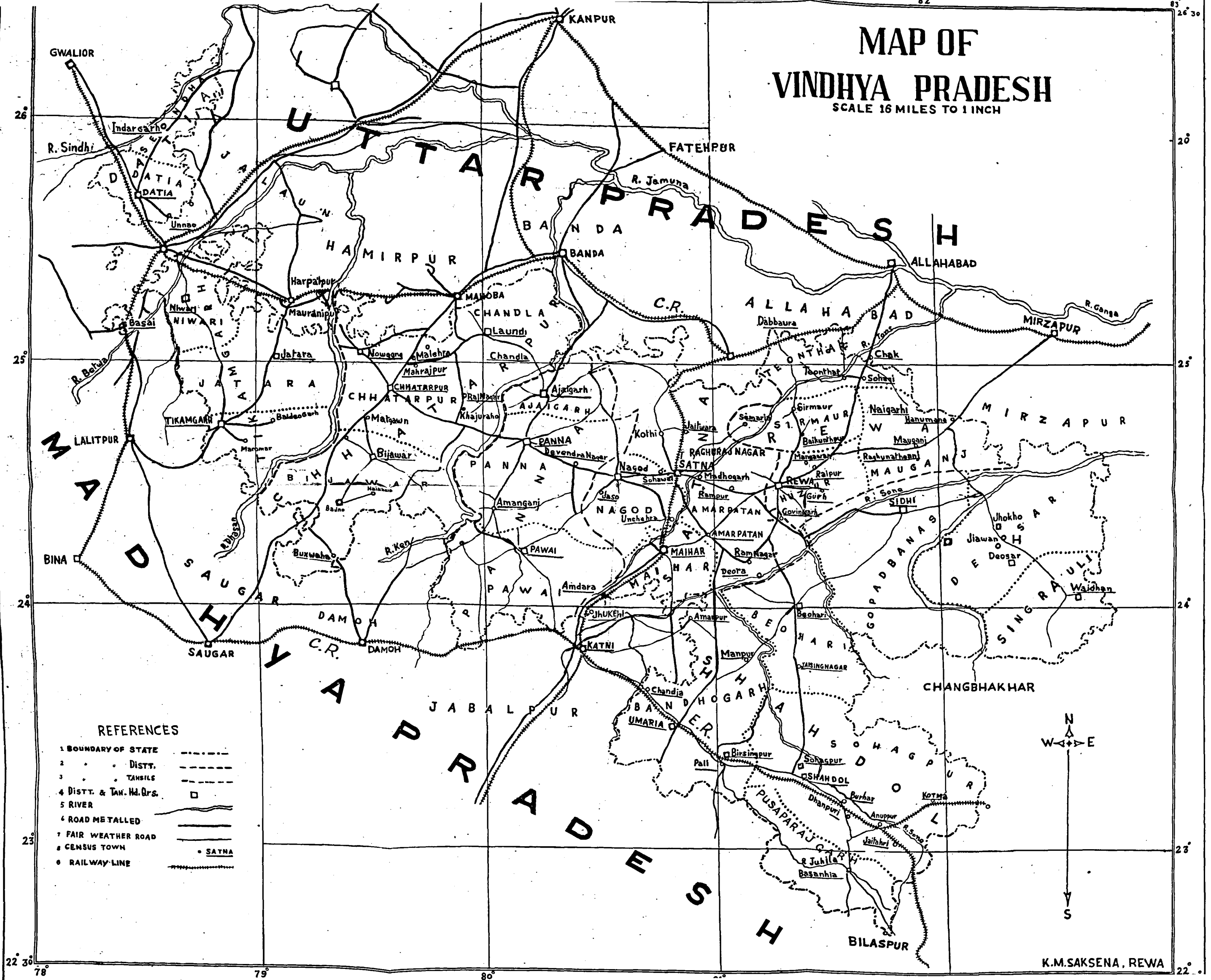
Selected Non-agricultural occupations	Vindhya Pradesh			Bundelkhand Division			Datia		Tikamgarh	
	Per- sons	Male	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION 9—contd.										
9.6 Legal and business services	1,359	1,300	59	472	416	56	...	...	19	19
9.61 Lawyers of all kinds, including qazis, law agents and mukhtiaris.	457	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.62 Clerks of lawyers, petition-writers etc.	429	403	26	164	138	26	...	...	...	...
9.63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State servants).	211	185	26	195	169	26	...	...	19	19
9.64 Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors.	30	23	7	18	14	4	...	...	...	...
9.65 Managers, clerks, servants, and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees	232	232	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...
9.7 Art, letters and journalism	427	420	7	17	11	6	...	...	...	2
9.71 Artists sculptors and image makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.72 Authors, editors and journalists	143	142	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.73 Employees of Newspapers, Press other than authors editors, journalists, lithographers and engravers.	284	278	6	17	11	6	...	...	...	2
9.8 Religious, charitable and welfare services	4,444	3,450	994	2,406	2,157	249	154	13	116	85
9.81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious, Mendicants and other religious workers.	1,769	1,521	248	1,197	1,024	173	149	13	83	66
9.82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.83 Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services.	2,675	1,929	746	1,209	1,133	76	5	...	33	19

Agricultural Occupations contd.

Chhatarpur		Panna		Baghelkhand Division			Satna		Rewa		Sidhi		Shahdol		
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
303	30	94	7	887	884	3	686	1	131	2	15	...	52	...	9.6
...	...	...	...	457	457	...	325	...	98	...	6	...	28	...	9.61
97	26	41	...	265	265	...	214	...	30	...	9	...	12	...	9.62
111	4	39	3	16	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9.63
...	...	14	4	12	9	3	6	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	9.64
95	...	...	...	137	137	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.65
...
11	...	...	4	410	409	1	254	...	54	1	...	...	101	...	9.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.71
...	...	...	...	143	142	1	115	...	15	1	...	...	12	...	9.72
11	...	...	4	267	267	...	139	...	39	...	...	...	89	...	9.78
...
1,494	84	393	67	2,038	1,293	745	461	182	220	96	257	225	355	242	9.8
601	54	191	40	572	497	75	205	24	40	20	87	18	165	13	9.81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.82
893	30	202	27	1,466	796	670	256	158	180	76	170	207	190	229	9.83

MAP OF VINDHYA PRADESH

SCALE 16 MILES TO 1 INCH



K.M.SAKSENA, REWA