



सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME XV

MADHYA BHARAT & BHOPAL

PART I-A REPORT



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GWALIOR

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N O T E

The Statements made, views expressed and conclusions drawn in this Report are wholly the writer's responsibility in his personal capacity and do not represent the views of the Government concerned.

INTRODUCTION

This Report embodies the results of the Census of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal taken on the 1st, March, 1951. It forms a part of the XV of the All-India Series of Census Reports and consists of four separate parts of which this volume is the first. Part I-B contains Subsidiary Tables and Part II-A and II-B contain the Main Census Tables. In addition, two separate Reports have been prepared for departmental use, the first gives a detailed account of the method of enumeration and the second deals with the sorting, compilation and tabulation of the information collected by the Census.

The present Census was taken under the provisions of the Indian Census Act, 1948 (Act No. XXXVII of 1948). This Act is a permanent measure and it applies to all the States. No important change was made in the organisation for the collection of the required information but radical alterations were effected in the plan of the Census and the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended. The net result of these alterations and additions may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) The addition of an inquiry as to the head of the household and as to the relation of every individual in the household to the head of the household,
- (2) The substitution of Livelihood Classes for communities and castes for purposes of the presentation of statistics,
- (3) The additional requirement for every economically active individual to state whether he was a self-supporting person (that is whether his earnings were sufficient for his own maintenance),
- (4) The additional statement respecting all persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, distinguishing masters, those working for a master and those working on their own account without paid assistance, and
- (5) The use of the sample method for the presentation of statistics relating to household, age, civil condition and literacy by age.

A brief description may here be given of the manner in which the Census was taken. The actual work of the Census fell under two main heads :—

- (a) The collection of the data for which a large army of unpaid workers was improvised, and
- (b) The compilation and tabulation of results for which at temporary staff consisting of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers, Supervisors etc., was employed.

The carrying out of these extensive operations, the delimitation of the area to be covered by each enumerator, the selection and appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors for enumeration work, the arrangements for the training of the enumeration and

supervising staff, the printing and distribution of necessary forms, and the transformation of the raw material of the returns into the final tables involved considerable preparations and planning in advance. On this occasion preliminary arrangements for the taking of the Census were initiated by the Madhya Bharat Government in May, 1948.

The initial step was the preparation of a village or town register in which was shown a complete list of towns, villages and hamlets in each Tahsil, the number of houses and the number of workers available in each locality. On the basis of this register the whole area of the State was parcelled out into sub-divisions. In doing this the procedure followed at previous Censuses was adopted. The system was again built up on the "House" and the general method was to find a local man to enumerate his neighbours, and to train him to do so. The houses were first grouped into "Blocks," a block containing from 150 to 250 houses each, in charge of an "Enumerator". This was the real Census unit and the enumerator was the individual on whom fell the bulk and brunt of the enumeration work. He it was who came into contact with the general public and who by personal enquiry at each house prepared the Census record of each person residing within his block. Above the block came the "Circle" comprising from 6 to 12 blocks under a "Supervisor" who was responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle. Circles were then grouped, according to recognised administrative divisions, into "Charges" under "Charge Superintendents" who exercised general supervision over the operations and tested and checked the work of their subordinates. The Charge Superintendents whose charges completely cover the whole district area were directly under the District Census Officer. The district corresponded with the Revenue district and the charge was generally co-terminus with the Tahsil. The District Census Officer was the Collector of the District and the Charge Superintendents were, as a rule, Tahsildars. To this there were a few exceptions. First, the cities of Gwalior and Indore were treated as separate Census Districts; secondly, the towns of Ujjain, Ratlam and Mhow Cantonment were treated as separate charges and thirdly, the Census of Tahsils where settlement operations were in progress was entrusted to the Assistant Settlement Officers.

The whole area of the State having thus been accounted for in terms of circles and blocks, the next step was the finding of personnel for these sub-divisions. This was done by the Charge Superintendents with the aid of the General Village Register. In point of fact the Supervisors were appointed first and the Enumerators were selected later with their assistance. In rural tracts the Supervisors and the Enumerators were mostly village officials, school masters, etc. but in some places local men had to be roped in to assist. In towns the best possible use was made of the Government and Municipal Establishments, the educated public being called

upon to help only after these had been exhausted. After appointing the staff, but before finally allotting blocks to each Enumerator, every house in the State was marked with a number and entered up in a list. Special importance was attached to the preparation of these lists and district officials had to make very careful inspections to ensure that the work was properly carried out. These lists showed separately the residential and non-residential buildings and also gave the number of the normal residents of each residential house.

After the house-numbering had been completed, blocks were finally allotted to the Enumerators. In Madhya Bharat the total number of enumerators was 12,682 working under 2,040 Circle Supervisors.

Training of enumeration staff began in June, 1950 and was continued till the eve of enumeration. Throughout this period the bulk of instructional work was carried out by the Census Inspectors. In June, 1950, these officers gave oral instructions to Charge Superintendents in regard to the formation of Census subdivisions in the Charges, the preparation of the Charge Register and the procedure for enumeration. During the period from the 15th of August to the end of October training in house-numbering and the filling up of Census slips was given to Charge Superintendents and such Supervisors and Enumerators as could be got together at Tahsil headquarters. In the third round of their tour, which commenced immediately after house-numbering had been finished, the Inspectors checked house-numbering and held classes at Tahsil headquarters and other convenient centres for the instruction of Supervisors and Enumerators. After receiving training the Charge Superintendents opened classes at convenient centres in their Charges and imparted instructions to Supervisors who in their turn trained their Enumerators. In addition, District Census Officers and Deputy Census Commissioners held meetings at all important centres at which further instructions and practice was given to the enumeration staff. Great stress was laid on practice. Before undertaking instructional work the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were required to fill up slips for a few families and to get them corrected by their immediate superior officers. The slips filled in by the Charge Superintendents were corrected by the Deputy Census Commissioner, Northern Division and then submitted to me. After perusal I returned them with further remarks. A list of typical and common errors that came to notice during the process was issued to Charge Superintendents for their guidance.

The Charge Superintendents were requested to arrange a programme of meetings for the training of the Supervisors and Enumerators. I and the Deputy Census Commissioners attended some of these meetings and satisfied ourselves that the work was proceeding on right lines.

Conferences were also held by the Charge Superintendents and Inspectors at Tahsil headquarters and other convenient centres where they explained to the people the significance of the Census questions and the manner in which these questions were to be answered.

Meticulous directions for the distribution of enumeration pads were issued early but the result, I fear, cannot be considered satisfactory. Fantastic demands for

additional supplies came in at the last moment and had to be met by getting 2 lakhs slips printed locally. This was largely due to lack of system and to some extent to hysterical demands by Supervisors in some Charges. The supply of forms was ample for every district but their distribution among the Charges was made without any attention to requirements. The same thing happened in the Charges. The result was that some Charges in the district and some Circles within the charge ran short while others were oversupplied. It is difficult to cope with local extravagances of the kind. Probably the only way to secure proper economy in this matter is to get the slips distributed as early as possible. At the same time it is necessary to check wastage of forms by supplying to each Charge a sufficient quantity of pads of 50 and 25 slips.

It was specially impressed upon the Charge Superintendents that they should review all the arrangements in their Charges during the last week of January, 1951, and satisfy themselves that all the preparations for enumeration had been duly made in their Charges and that all Supervisors and Enumerators were ready to carry out the work of enumeration expeditiously. The Charge Superintendents were also requested to issue directions to their Supervisors that the latter should see that all arrangements within their Circles were complete as long before hand as possible so that nothing remained unsettled or undecided on the 1st of February, 1951.

The training of the staff completed, house-numbering, block lists, etc. thoroughly checked and all other arrangements perfected, the Enumerators were once again collected by their Supervisors at a convenient centre and given final instructions specially for entries in columns 9 to 12. They were also given special instructions in regard to entries relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Class people and Displaced Persons.

The most fundamental changes in the method of enumeration were first the fixation of the period from the 9th February, 1951, to the sunrise in the morning of the 1st March, 1951, as the period of enumeration and secondly the enumeration of persons temporarily absent from their usual place of abode at their usual home.

Briefly the system followed was this :--

(1) In every block the enumeration was to be commenced and completed within the enumeration period. During this interval the Enumerator visited every house in his block and enumerated, according to the instructions given, every person whom he found there and also all those who normally lived in that house. When taking the census of a house the Enumerator specifically asked if any person normally living in the house was temporarily absent. Every such person was also enumerated unless he had left the house before the 9th February, 1951 and was not expected to return until after the 1st March, 1951. In all such cases the information necessary for filling up the Census slips was to be obtained from a member of the household or from some relative, friend or if necessary from a neighbour of the absent person. Visitors or guests temporarily staying with friends and relatives in a household were not counted if they had some other usual or permanent home and had left it on or after the 9th February, 1951

or if they expected to go back to it before sunrise on the 1st March, 1951. Such persons were enumerated at the place they were found only in case they had not been enumerated anywhere else or had been away from their homes throughout the enumeration period.

(2) Prisoners in jails and patients in hospitals, lunatic asylums or any similar institution in which persons remain for long periods of time were, as a rule, enumerated as unrelated members of "institutional households" in which they were found. Only those who had not remained in the institution throughout the enumeration period were not counted there.

(3) Members of the wandering tribes, Sadhus and tramps, etc., who have no permanent home or residence anywhere but who just "park" for a few hours in a locality and then move on, were treated as houseless population. These were counted wherever they were found during the night preceding the sunrise of the 1st March, 1951.

The enumeration went off smoothly in all places and was everywhere taken up and finished within the dates prescribed. In some villages of Sailana Tahsil of the Ratlam district there were instances of the Bhils leaving their villages and refusing to give information but these were satisfactorily dealt with by the local authorities.

From the commencement of the enumeration the closest supervision was exercised not only by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors but by all inspecting and touring officers. The latter were specially requested to make enquiries when on tour, as to the progress of work, thus keeping the local Census Officers on the alert. The District Census Officers, the Deputy Census Commissioners and the Census Inspectors in the course of their tours inspected entries made by the Enumerators in all the localities on the route and necessary instructions were given on the spot. All District Officers were unanimous in thinking that on the whole the instructions issued were thoroughly understood.

In every Charge and Circle the work of checking proceeded simultaneously with the enumeration. As each pad was finished it was at once passed on to the Supervisor for checking the entries. The Supervisors carried out a 100 per cent check of slips of their Circles whereas the Charge Superintendents, checked as many as they could in each Circle in their Charge. The percentage of slips checked by the Charge Superintendents on the spot was necessarily small but their main job during the enumeration period was to see that the work of checking was being vigorously and systematically carried out by their subordinates.

The decisive hour of reckoning was the sunrise in the morning of the 1st March, 1951 and every Enumerator was required to bring his record up to that hour. For this purpose he revisited every house in his block and carried out a final check during the first three days of March. In the course of this process he cancelled the slips of persons who had died and prepared new slips for newly born children and such visitors as had not been enumerated anywhere during the enumeration period. The work was completed everywhere within the prescribed period of three days. The Charge Superin-

tendents and Supervisors moved about as much as possible while this check was going on.

The Census of railway areas and cantonments formed part of the general district operations. Large stations were formed into separate Circles of the local Charge and all wayside stations, level crossings, etc. were included in the Blocks of the local Circle. The instructions issued by the Railway Authorities to their staff were closely followed and the latter gave all practical assistance and cordially co-operated in the work. In some places there was some difficulty at first but once the Charge Superintendent got into touch with the liaison Railway Officer the work went ahead quite smoothly. The Census of the Mhow Cantonment and other military areas presented no difficulty. The Census arrangements made by the Executive Officer, Mhow Cantonment, were most satisfactory and the out-turn of work in this Charge was distinctly better than that of other urban Charges.

The attitude of the people was most exemplary throughout. Being fully accustomed to the object of the Census from past enumerations the public showed no objection to the operation and gave all the information asked for by the Enumerators most cheerfully and assisted the officers charged with the Census wholeheartedly.

It should be remarked that the taking of the Census up to the submission of the Provisional Totals was carried out in the Bhopal State by Shri A. Hassan. I am much indebted to him for the assistance he rendered me:

Immediately after the enumeration Charge Superintendents took up the work of the preparation of the National Register of Citizens. This task was completed everywhere by the end of March 1951. The enumeration pads were then despatched to the Tabulation Offices at Gwalior and Indore which started functioning on the 16th April 1951.

The Gwalior Tabulation Office was placed under Shri Daya Ram Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Census, Northern Division and the Indore Office under Shri Surendra Nath Dubey, M. A., Deputy Superintendent of Census, Southern Division. The Gwalior Tabulation Office dealt with 9 districts of Madhya Bharat namely, (1) Bhind, (2) Gird, (3) Morena, (4) Shivpuri, (5) Goona, (6) Bhilsa, (7) Rajgarh, (8) Shajapur and (9) Ujjain and the Indore Office with the remaining seven districts of Madhya Bharat and the Bhopal State. Full details regarding the organization of Tabulation Offices and the manner in which sorting and tabulation was carried out there, will be found in the Administration Report, Part II.

Checking of the district tables prepared by the Tabulation Offices and the compilation of the final tables appearing in parts II-A and II-B and of the Subsidiary Tables appearing in Part I-B of this Report was done by a staff of a few clerks in the Office of the Census Commissioner. The most difficult part of Tabulation was the preparation of the Economic Tables appearing in Part II-B of this Report.

A few words may be added regarding the cost of the Census Operations. At the time of writing the ac-

counts have not been finally closed but the outstanding items (of which the most important is the cost of printing the Report) are few and can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. The expenditure (excluding the cost of the preparation of National Register of Citizens) incurred by the Government of India since 1st April 1950 will, when the last bill has been paid, amount to approximately Rs. 5,01,700/-. The receipts from the sale of furniture waste paper and the like will reduce cost to about Rs. 4,89,600/-. It may, therefore be said that the cost to the Government of India works out at Rs. 55/10/- per mille of the population.

It now remains to express my gratitude to all who have given assistance to me in the operations of the Census. In all parts of the Country, generous service has been given throughout the work by Census Officers of all classes who are too numerous to be mentioned by name. As always, the brunt of the work up to the actual Census fell on the Revenue Officers. I am indebted to them the more in view of the heavy extra work which they had to do in connection with the preparation of the first Electoral Rolls for the State's Legislature and the House of the People which in pursuance of the wishes of the Madhya Bharat Government were prepared in conjunction with the Census work. Particular acknowledgements are due to the Collectors and other district and Municipal Officers for their co-operation at all stages. But perhaps the first and the greatest debt of thanks is due to the rank and file of the Census officers, the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators who whether private persons or officials gave their services ungrudgingly and often at considerable inconvenience to themselves.

I must also express my deep obligations to my office staff. From start to finish they have worked with a devotion and enthusiasm which it would be difficult to surpass. Amongst senior officers I would mention first Shri Daya Ram Gupta, Deputy Census Superintendent, Northern Division, who from the commencement of the Census to its close rendered me invaluable assistance in every kind of work. With the experience of three previous Censuses at his back, gifted with an exceptionally quick intelligence, an appetite for hard work and the capacity to get through it with unusual rapidity, he found plenty of scope for the exercise of all these qualities at all

stages of the work. His work as the head of the Gwalior Tabulation Office deserves all praise. To Shri Surendra Nath Dube, M. A., Deputy Census Superintendent, Southern Division, I owe more than I can acknowledge. His was a difficult charge and the time he could spare for Census work was limited and yet by working at full pressure he carried through the Enumeration and Tabulation work of his Division most efficiently. I have also reason for special gratitude to Shri Pratap Chand Modi, Assistant Deputy Superintendent and Administrative Assistant, Indore Tabulation Office, who devoted much time and labour in constructing most of the Tables given in the body of the Report. He also gave me much assistance in the writing of the Report. Shri Modi has experience of two previous Censuses and has the capacity to handle statistical work of all kinds. I desire also to express my acknowledgements to Shri Shriram Dubey, my Office Superintendent. He and his colleagues were frequently called on to work overtime and forego the ordinary holidays but they always met these and other demands that were made on them with great cheerfulness and were constantly diligent in the performance of their duties.

I owe a personal debt of gratitude to Shri V. Vishwanathan, I. C. S., Shri K. B. Lall, I. C. S. and Shri K. Radhakrishnan, I. C. S., Chief Secretaries to the Madhya Bharat Government for their constant help and interest without which indeed I would have found it difficult to carry out my duties. Nor must I forget to mention my obligations to Shri V. S. Khode, and to Shri Nandlal Joshi, former Home Ministers, Madhya Bharat and to Shri S. N. Bamroo, M. A., LL. B., Secretary, Home Department, Madhya Bharat Government for their ready help in all the difficulties I had to face during the initial stages of the work.

I had much to do with the Central Government Press, Gwalior. The work to be done on this occasion was enormous and of a complicated nature and I owe a great deal to Shri G. C. Natarajan, Superintendent and his Assistant Shri M. Joshi for complying with my requirements and meeting some of my rather unreasonable demands.

Lastly, before closing this long introduction I must express my deep personal gratitude to Shri R. A. Gopalswami, I. C. S., Registrar General, India, for his ready help in all my difficulties.

GWALIOR,
The 30th September, 1951. }

RANG LAI.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

(Madhya Bharat & Bhopal)

PART I-A—REPORT

CHAPTER I

General Population

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1. The State.—

The Madhya Bharat of today and that of 1941, when the last census was taken, present a remarkable contrast. At the earlier date the country was a crazy net-work of Princely States each under a hereditary Ruler and each a self-sufficient world within itself. Of these only two *viz.*, Gwalior and Indore, had resources to support administration. Together they accounted for about 77 per cent of the area and population of the tract in 1941. The rest of the country was divided among some twenty small States and Chiefships which in varying degrees were controlled by political officers of the former Government of India. In addition, all these units had innumerable Jagir areas where a petty Jagir official watched over all the interests of the community. All these States and holdings have now been abolished and the entire country today is a single unified State under the Constitution of India.

This transformation has been brought about not by war or usurpation but is the product of a reorganization that was agreed upon in April, 1948. The main provisions of this agreement have since been written into the Constitution of India which has given the State the status of a Part 'B' State.

The new State started on its career on the 28th May, 1948 when it was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. Since then the country has made a marked progress towards fundamental political stability. The territories, resources and services of the former States have been integrated and the system of public administration has been brought into line with that obtaining in the older provinces. Four years of Congress stewardship have given the people a democratic and, on the whole, a beneficent government. Some other important developments have also taken place. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of an elected Legislature, a High Court, a Public Service Commission and a Board of Revenue and the organization of Village Panchayats.

The practical result of all this integration and democratization has been that the whole population of the State has been drawn into the general stream of Indian history and economy.

The State lies across the central portion of the Indian Peninsula between latitudes 20.40° and 26.50° North and Longitudes 74.10° and 78.40° East. On the North and North-East it is bounded by the Chambal river which separates it from the Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan States; and along its Eastern and South-Eastern boundary lie the territories of Vindhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya-Pradesh; the South-Western boundary is formed by the Khandesh, Rewa-Kantha and Panch-Mahal districts of the Bombay State; while along the West its boundaries again march with Rajasthan.

The area of the State is 46,478 square miles and its population is just under eight millions.

2. Administrative Divisions.—

The administration of the State is in the hands of the Rajpramukh and a Cabinet of Ministers. The territory is now divided into sixteen districts and these are grouped into two administrative divisions, each subject to the control of a Commissioner. The boundaries of almost all the districts and tahsils in the South have been redrawn and many new tahsils have been formed. The Bhind, Gird, Shivpuri, Goona and Shajapur districts of the former Gwalior State and the Indore District of the former Holkar State are the only districts which have undergone least change.

3. Natural Divisions.—

Although the needs of practical administration require the entries in the Main and Subsidiary Tables to be arranged generally by administrative divisions, this is not a convenient arrangement for a study of the tendencies exhibited by the census statistics. For this purpose it is desirable to divide the territory rather into parts in which the natural features and other important conditions are approximately uniform and such parts are called Natural Divisions.

The Natural Divisions adopted on this occasion are the same as those used at all previous censuses of Central India. These are the Lowland, the Plateau and the Hills. A detailed description of these divisions will be found in the 1901 Census Report of the Central India Agency and a very brief recapitulation here will suffice.

The Lowland.—This Division occupies the country lying to the North comprising the Bhind, Gird and Morena districts of the State.

The area of the tract is 8,161 square miles and it consists of plain country of elevation varying from about 500 to 900 feet above sea level. The soil is of only moderate fertility, the prevailing type being Bhangar.

The annual rainfall varies between 25" to 30" in different parts of the Division and most of it is recorded during the period June to September. Nearly 60 per cent occurs during the months July and August. The rainfall is, however, variable from year to year. In 1941, for example, the total recorded in Gwalior was 17" while in the very next year it was 54". In the past draughts and crop uncertainties have been the rule in this area but extension of irrigation during the last forty years has done much to raise the tract above the impact of seasons.

The cold season extends from December to February with January as the coldest month. The Division receives some rain during December and January but the amounts are generally small.

The climate in the hot season is more oppressive than in other parts of the State. During these months all natural vegetation withers under the parching heat of the Sun.

The region is economically important for its large reserves of Vindhyan limestones which are being extensively quarried and utilized for Cement manufacture and building purposes.

The tract is better served by railways and roads than any other part of the State.

The Plateau.—This Division covers an area of 27,466 square miles. It consists of a series of terraces rising from Narwar (in the Shivpuri district) in the North to the great wall of the Vindhya in the South. It is a land of open rolling plains dotted with hills. On the East it is enclosed by Vindhya Pradesh, the Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh and the Bhopal State and along its West by the Rajsthan State.

The Division comprises the districts of Shivpuri, Goona, Bhilsa, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Mandasaur and Ratlam. The mean elevation is, about 1,600 feet above sea level, Shivpuri being 1,515', Goona 1,570', Neemuch 1,630' and Indore 1,820 ft., above sea level.

The mean annual rainfall varies from 28" at Kolaras in the Shivpuri district to 40" at Rajgarh and 56" at Bhilsa. The climate of the Division is more equable than that of other areas of the State.

The cold weather period extends from December to February. The mean maximum temperature in January is 77°F. at Goona and Neemuch and 80° F. at Indore. The hot season extends from March to about the end of June.

The Northern portion comprising the Shivpuri and Goona districts possesses an inferior soil and is to some extent cut up by hills and ravines. The country in the South known as the Malwa Plateau is fertile and grows all the ordinary crops without irrigation.

No important minerals are found in this area. In the country around Neemuch there are considerable reserves of limestones of the Vindhyan series which are being quarried for building purposes.

The prevailing type of soil met within this region is black cotton soil.

The Hills.—This Division comprises the districts of Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar. The Division lies principally along the Vindhya and Satpura ranges and their numerous off-shoots. A succession of forest-clad ridges run across the area and numerous rivers and streams such as the Narbada, Mahi, Chambal, etc., traverse the Division.

The area of the tract is 10,851 square miles and the inhabitants are mostly primitive tribes.

The onset of the monsoon takes place by the middle of June and July is the rainiest month of the year, August coming next and September and June following. The mean annual rainfall varies from 23" at Barwani to about 30" at Dharampuri, and 51" at Mandu. There is generally no rainfall during the period December to March.

January is the coldest month of the year. The hot weather generally sets in by the end of March and May is the hottest month of the year. The nights are also warm at this time of the year making the climate rather oppressive.

Nimar is the most fertile and highly cultivated district in this Division.

The chief minerals of economic value in this region are the Manganese ores of the Jhabua district.

4. The Meaning of Population.—

Before proceeding to discuss the population figures it is essential to explain what is meant by the word "population" as used in this Report. The population of any place or area may mean one of two things—

- (a) the number of persons actually found in that place or area at a particular point of time (this is known as the *de facto* population), or
- (b) the number of people ordinarily resident in that place or area—this is known as the *de jure* population.

The 1951 Census of India is a modified form of *de facto* census. It has attempted to record every person, so far as possible, at his or her normal place of residence. To this there were two exceptions—

- (1) persons who happened to be away from their normal place of residence throughout the "enumeration period" (*i. e.*, from sun rise on the 9th February, 1951 to the sun rise on the 1st March, 1951) were enumerated in the place where they were first found by an enumerator during the "enumeration period" or within three days thereafter; and
- (2) persons who had no place of residence anywhere were enumerated at the place where they were found on the night preceding 1st March, 1951.

Thus the population of any place or area at this Census approximates very closely to the normal resident population of that place or area.

5. Reference to Statistical Tables.—

The statistics of the area and population of each Natural Division and district are given in Main Table—A-I while Table 'E' gives figures for smaller areas. Table D-IV which gives statistics of birth-place has also been consulted with reference to the movements of the people. These Tables will be found in Part II-A of this Report.

Of the Subsidiary Tables printed in Part I-B of this Report the first eight are reviewed in this Chapter.

1. Subsidiary Table 1.1 gives the area and population, actual and percentage, by tahsil density.

6. Preliminary Remarks.—

The State was constituted in June, 1949. It comprises the territory of the former Bhopal State and its present political status is that of a Part 'C' State.

The State lies between 22°32' and 24°4' N. and longitude 76°28' and 78°52' E. and extends over an area of 6,878 square miles.

It is bounded on the North by the Madhya Bharat districts of Bhilsa and Rajgarh, the Tonk district of Rajasthan and the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh; on the South by the Dewas district of Madhya Bharat and by the Narbada river which separates it from the

2. Subsidiary Table 1.2 gives the variation and density of general population.

3. " " 1.3 gives the mean decennial growth rate, during the past three decades, of the general population but owing to lack of vital statistics, the table is incomplete.

4. " " 1.4
 5. " " 1.5
 6. " " 1.6
- set forth the chief features of migration to and from the State and of the internal movements of the population.

7. " " 1.7 relates to the variation in natural population but the table is incomplete.

8. " " 1.8 gives the proportional figures of population dependent for its livelihood on agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits.

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Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh; on the East by the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh and on the West by the Rajgarh, Shajapur and Dewas districts of Madhya Bharat.

The nature of the country varies considerably. Most of the State is situated on the Plateau and some 2,800 square miles are hilly and covered with forest. The Plateau tract is an area of fertile land while the hilly tract is mainly forest with patches of black soil.

For administrative purposes the State is divided, at present, into two districts, *i. e.* Sehore and Raisen. Since 1941 the boundaries of Tahsils have been redrawn and their number has been reduced from 22 to 14.

SECTION II—DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

7. General Survey.—

The population of India—now 356.8 millions—is the summation of the populations of its parts, but the parts differ widely both in area and population. Nor is the population spread evenly over the entire country. The nine Part 'A' States cover 65 per cent of the total area of the country and contain 78 per cent of its population, the Part 'B' States, seven in number (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) comprise 28 per cent of the area and hold 19 per cent of the population, while the Part 'C' and 'D' States and other tracts with 7 per cent of the area support only 3 per cent of the population.

Madhya Bharat is a Part 'B' State and it has an area of 46,478 square miles and a population of 7,954,154 persons. Seen in the All-India setting these figures are not at all substantial—the area is nearly 4 per cent of the total area of India and the population only 2.2 per cent of its total population. And when these figures are compared with those of the Part 'A' States, the insignificant size and the comparative emptiness of the State, are immediately apparent. Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Assam are all larger in area and considerably larger in population than Madhya Bharat. Only West Bengal and the Punjab are smaller in area but they too are both much larger in population. In West Bengal there are only

30,775 square miles and yet the State holds a population three times as great as that of Madhya Bharat. Among Part 'B' States Rajasthan ranks first in area, Hyderabad second and Madhya Bharat third. But as we pass from area to population Madhya Bharat descends to the fifth position being beaten by the States of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore which, though smaller in area, surpass it in population.

8. Distribution by Natural Divisions.—

Table A-I printed in Part II-A of this Report gives the salient statistics of the Natural Divisions and districts of the State.

The small table below shows the area and population of the Natural Divisions both absolutely and in proportion to the total area and population of the State:—

TABLE I.

Division.	Area in Sq. miles.	Population.	Percentage of State.	
			Area.	Population.
State ..	46,478	7,954,154	100.0	100.0
Lowland ..	8,161	1,691,858	17.6	21.3
Plateau ..	27,466	4,615,661	59.1	58.0
Hills ..	10,851	1,646,635	23.3	20.7

It will be seen that the distribution of population between these divisions is somewhat irregular. The Plateau contains approximately three-fifths of the area and also three-fifths of the population of the entire State and thus dwarfs the other divisions. The Hills Division comes second in area but has the least population while the Lowland has the least area but comes second in population. It is noticeable that even the Plateau, although it includes 44 out of the 67 towns of the State, supports a proportionately smaller population than the Lowland.

9. Distribution by Administrative Units.—

The State is divided into 16 districts of which Nimar is the largest having an area of 5,133 square miles and 758,694 inhabitants. The smallest district is Indore with an area of 1,563 square miles and the least populous is Bhilsa which has only 293,023 inhabitants or about 17,000 less than the number residing in the Indore city. The average area of a district is 2,900 square miles and the average population is 497,000. The largest district is slightly above 5,000 square miles in extent, four districts are above 4,000 square miles, seven above 2,000 and four above 1,000. The largest district has a population slightly exceeding seven and a half lacs, two districts have above six lacs, five above five lacs, four over four lacs, three over three lacs and one over two lacs.

In point of population the Madhya Bharat district is smaller than the average district in most Part 'B' States and considerably smaller than those in Part 'A' States. Excluding the special cases of West Bengal, Bihar and Madras where peculiar circumstances have produced exceptionally large districts, in no Part 'A' State, does the average district population fall appreciably below ten lacs. Among Part 'B' States, this average is over 23 lacs in Travancore-Cochin, over 10 lacs in Hyderabad and Mysore, 8 lacs in Saurashtra and 6 lacs in Rajasthan. A consequence of the smaller population in the average district in Madhya Bharat is that per head of its population the district administration costs Madhya Bharat much more than it costs the other States in India.

The area and population of Tahsils are given in Table 'E' in Part II-A of the Report. There are in all 80 Tahsils. Of these the Indore Tahsil with a population of 3,78,334 stands first and Khategaon which contains only 42,874 persons comes last. Indore, Gird and Ujjain Tahsils which include cities have a population between two and four lacs; another three between one and half and two lacs; twenty-three between one and one and a half lacs; whereas as many as fifty-one have each a population of less than one lac.

10. Density.—

Subsidiary Table 1.2 printed in Part I-B of the Report gives the distribution of population in terms of density. It shows by Natural Divisions and districts the density of population in 1951 as compared with 1941, 1931 and 1921. Table 'E' printed in Part II-A of the Report gives the 1951 and 1941 density figures for each Tahsil. The figures given in these tables have been obtained by dividing the population by the area of the area, the Natural Division, the District or the Tahsil,

as the case may be. These figures give a general idea of the conditions and are required for administrative purposes. But they do not represent the pressure of the population upon the land, since the area includes all land whether it is fertile, barren, rural, urban, etc. More satisfactory results are obtained by dividing the population either by cultivable area or the area actually cultivated. This and other aspects of the distribution of population will be considered in Chapters II and III of the Report. In the paragraphs which here follow, discussion will be confined to the figures as they stand in the Tables referred to above.

For all Madhya Bharat the density is 171 persons per square mile. Generally speaking densities in the South are lower than the State average, high densities occur only in districts which include a city or other important town. Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam are examples.

As regards the Natural Divisions, the Lowland comes first with 207 persons per square mile. The country in this tract is an old land of stabilized agriculture and is better served by communications and irrigation than any other part of the State. The most characteristic areas of the Division are the Bhind District and the Morena and Ambah Tahsils of the Morena District which in 30 per cent of the area hold 47 per cent of the population of the Division. The tract shows all the signs of over population—yields dropping, crime increasing, fragmentation of holdings, emigration and so on. In the Western half of the Division conditions are different. Here the Jaura and Sabalgarh Tahsils have a density of about 200 persons to a square mile but the rest of the area which is covered by the Bijeypur and Sheopur Tahsils is physically wild and rugged and is very thinly populated.

The Plateau comes next with a density of 168 persons per square mile. In this case, although the soil is the most fertile in all Madhya Bharat, the country is in many places cut up by hills and ravines and consequently we find it sparsely populated. In this instance the cumulative effects of the unsettled conditions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the division of the country into too many small principalities with intermingled territories are also factors that appear to have retarded the development of the country.

The Hills Division comes last with 152 persons per square mile. The country is a medley of hill and valley and here live the primitive tribes in their tight rocky fortresses. Excluding some parts of the Nimar district, the whole tract abounds in forest and otherwise uninhabitable areas which never did and perhaps never will support a dense population. In this Division cattle outnumber human beings.

11. Density by Administrative Divisions.—

Turning to the figures for districts we find that the densities of districts over 4,000 square miles in area run practically below 155 persons per square mile. This, considering the extent of the rough jungle country which each of them comprises, is what one would expect. It may be noted that in all these cases densities are lower than that for the Natural Division in which they lie.

Among districts with an area between 2,000-3,000 square miles Gird, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Ujjain have

densities higher than the average for the Natural Division whereas Dewas, and Jhabua have lower densities. In the small group of districts with an area between 1,000 and 2,000 square miles Indore comes first with 382 to a square mile, Bhind second with 314, Ratlam third with 228 and Bhilsa last with 148. Leaving out of consideration Indore where the urban population swells the figure, we find that Bhind has the highest density. In this district only about 5 out of every 100 persons live in towns.

The effect of area on the density of the districts is illustrated in the table below which shows the rank of each district according to area, population and density.

TABLE 2.

Name of District.	Rank according to		
	Area.	Population.	Density.
1. Bhind ..	15	7	2
2. Gird ..	12	6	3
3. Morena ..	2	3	13
4. Shivpuri ..	5	10	15
5. Goona ..	3	9	16
6. Bhilsa ..	13	16	11
7. Rajgarh ..	9	12	7
8. Shajapur ..	10	11	6
9. Ujjain ..	11	5	4
10. Indore ..	16	4	1
11. Dewas ..	7	15	14
12. Mandsaur ..	4	2	9
13. Ratlam ..	14	13	5
14. Dhar ..	6	8	8
15. Jhabua ..	8	14	10
16. Nimar ..	1	1	12

The exact figures of persons per square mile in every Tahsil will be found in column 9 of Table 'E'. Leaving out of consideration the Tahsils where the presence of large urban areas seriously upsets the figures, the extreme range of density is from 52 persons per square mile in the Bijaypur Tahsil of Morena district to 357 in Bhind. Both these extremes lie in the Lowland Division.

There are in all 80 Tahsils of which 14 lie in the Lowland Division, 48 in the Plateau and 18 in the Hills. Of the Tahsils with a density of over 300 persons 5 are in the Lowland, 3 in the Plateau and 2 in the Hills Division. If we exclude Tahsils including large urban areas there is no Tahsil in the Plateau Division approaching this density. Here the Tahsils are sparsely populated and consequently the common range is from 100 to 200 persons per square mile. As many as 37 Tahsils

14. Distribution and Density.—

The area of the State is nearly 9.1 per cent of the total area covered by Part 'C' States and its population is 8.4 per cent of their total population.

Among Part 'C' States Bhopal occupies the fifth position in area and the fourth in population.

Of the two districts into which the State is divided, Sehore is larger both in area and population. It contains the city of Bhopal and has an area of 3,665 square miles and 521,116 inhabitants. The Raisen district with an area of 3,213 square miles has 315,358 inhabitants.

of this Division have this density. In the Hills Division, the Tahsils are large, only the Barwani and Jobat Tahsils are less than 300 square miles in extent and both these have slightly more than 300 persons per square mile. Four Tahsils have between 200 and 300 persons to a square mile and 11 between 100 and 200. The Alirajpur Tahsil of Jhabua district is an unsurveyed area and, therefore, its density cannot be estimated.

12. Further analysis of District Densities.—

Subsidiary Table 1.1 printed in Part I-B of this Report gives an analysis of the area of the State, district by district and according to the various degrees of density of population which it supports. In general, the figures fall as one would expect them to. More than half of the population of the State lives in Tahsils with between 100 and 200 persons to a square mile. Only 5 per cent of the population is found in Tahsils with a density of less than 100 persons.

The Lowland Division is a region of sharp contrasts. It has tracts packed with people and also empty areas with markedly low densities. The dense tracts with densities ranging from 200 to 450 persons cover 40 per cent of the area and support more than half the population whereas those sparsely populated in an about equal area hold only about 12 per cent of the population. Leaving out of consideration the Gird Tahsil which includes the city, the most densely populated Tahsils of this division are those adjoining Agra, Etawah and Jalaun districts of Uttar Pradesh and the most thinly peopled are those whose boundaries meet Rajasthan.

In the Plateau Division 78 per cent of the area has 100 to 200 persons per square mile. Only about 7 per cent has a density below 100. Densities in this region are lower in the North than in the South. In Indore which is predominantly urban 27 per cent of the area of the district has a density of 1,051 persons to a square mile.

In the Hills Division there is no Tahsil with a density lower than 100. Here more than 70 per cent of the population lives in Tahsils with between 150 to 300 persons to a square mile.

13. Changes in Density.—

Since 1921 Madhya Bharat has added to its density 50 persons per square mile, the Lowland 61, the Plateau 48 and the Hills 46. The three Natural Divisions continue to hold the position they held at the previous censuses.

The changes in density follow closely the changes in population and call, therefore, for no discussion here.

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Among the Tahsils 1, the Huzur Tahsil which contains the city of Bhopal has a population exceeding one and a half lacs, 5 have a population between fifty thousand and one lac and the remaining 8 have each a population of less than fifty thousand. The actual population of Tahsils are given in Table E in Part II-A of this Report.

The density of the State, as a whole, is 122 persons to a square mile, that of the Sehore district is 142 and that of Raisen 98. Among Tahsils, the Huzur Tahsil which includes the city, has the highest density (329), and then come Sehore (161), Udaipur (156), Ashta (150),

Baraili (135), Berasia (120), and Begumganj (118). The rest of the Tahsils are sparsely populated, the densities ranging from 68 to 90 persons per square mile.

About 49 per cent of the population of the State lives in Tahsils with between 100 and 200 persons to a square mile, 31 per cent in those with densities below 100 per-

sons and only 20 per cent in those with densities between 300 and 450 persons.

Since 1921 the State has added to its density 22 persons per square mile, Sehore district 37 and Raisen only 4.

SECTION III—GROWTH OF GENERAL POPULATION

15. Introduction.—

In the preceding Section we have seen how the population was distributed over the State and its parts at the time of the Census. In this Section we deal with what is perhaps the most important result of the census, *viz.*, those figures which bear on the growth of population.

Speaking generally the increase or decrease of population is governed by two factors—(1) the balance between births and deaths and (2) the balance between immigration and emigration. In Madhya Bharat we have neither vital statistics nor a complete record of past migratory movements. This deficiency has compelled me to omit detailed examination of Subsidiary Table 1.3 and other vital matters.

The first census of the territories comprised in the State was taken in 1881. Admittedly, neither this enumeration nor that of 1891 was complete and accurate and for this reason no reference will be made here to the results of these earlier enumerations.

16. Reference to Statistics.—

The principal statistics discussed in this Section will be found in Main Table A-II printed in Part II-A and Subsidiary Table 1.2 printed in Part I-B of this Report.

Table A-II gives in absolute figures the variations in the population of the State and its Natural Divisions and districts at each successive census since 1901 while Subsidiary Table 1.2 gives the inter-censal percentage variations for each decade since 1921 together with variations of density.

Table 3 below gives a clearer picture of the growth of population over the past fifty years. It shows the absolute and the percentage increases of the whole population back to 1901. And since decade by decade figures of growth have at times been subject to accidental disturbances, this table shows also 20-year, 30-year, 40-year and 50-year absolute and percentage increases.

TABLE 3.

Absolute and percentage increases in the population of Madhya Bharat.

Years.	Absolute increases from date in intervals of				
	10-years.	20-years.	30-years.	40-years.	50-years.
1901	514,659	639,367	1,309,076	2,181,095	2,965,369
1911	124,708	794,417	1,666,436	2,450,710	..
1921	669,709	1,541,728	2,326,002	..	..
1931	872,019	1,656,293	..	..	..
1941	784,274	..	..	..	..
Years.	Percentage increases from date in intervals				
	10-years.	20-years.	30-years.	40-years.	50-years.
1901	10.3	12.8	26.2	43.7	59.4
1911	2.3	14.4	30.3	44.5	..
1921	11.9	27.4	41.3	..	..
1931	13.8	26.3	..	..	..
1941	10.9	..	..	..	..

17. General Summary.—

According to the final results of the 1951 Census the total population of the State on March 1, 1951 amounted to 7,954,154, representing an increase in the same area of 784,274 or 10.9 per cent since March 1, 1941 and of 2,965,369 or 59.4 per cent since March, 1901.

Each successive census since 1901 has seen a greater or less increase in the population of the State as a whole but at the back of the State's decennial percentage increases there are considerable irregularities in the rates of the growth of its various Natural Divisions and districts. There are variations also in the rates of the growth of the State's population as a whole. A constant rate of about 10 percent per decade throughout the 50-year period would have yielded the same overall increase. This is a high enough rate of increase and it shows at once that the famines and epidemics from which the country has suffered during the past half a century have had but little ultimate effect on the growth of the population of the country as a whole.

A striking feature of the figures is the huge increase in the Hills Division. The whole of this region, with the exception of two small Tahsils in the Dhar district, is a tribal area and here the population has advanced in Kangaroo leaps, rising from 781,622 in 1901 to 1,646,635 in 1951—a growth of 111 per cent in 50 years. An important result of this growth has been that the proportion per 1,000 of the State's population living in this area has increased from 157 in 1901 to 207 in 1951. On the other hand, during the same period of 50 years, the Plateau Division has added 61 per cent to its population and the Lowland Division only 26 per cent. We also find that over this period the proportion of the State's population living in the Plateau Division has risen only slightly (from 575 to 580 per 1,000), whereas in the case of the Lowland Division this proportion has declined from 268 to 213. This comparison suggests two broad conclusions—

- (1) In the Hills Division where throughout the centuries periods of rapid growth have alternated with periods of catastrophic decline, the former now seems to have become the rule and
- (2) During the past 50 years the State's population has obtained a larger proportion of recruits from the primitive tribes than from the rest of the community.

It must here be pointed out that the 1901 figure for the Hills Division is probably lower than the actual figure. This raises to some extent the percentage increases for the decade 1901-1911 and for the period 1901-1951.

Disparities in the rate of growth of individual districts are also very wide.

The trend of the growth of the population during the 50 year period under review is best seen in the long period variations given in Table 3 above and Table 4 below:—

TABLE 4.

Showing growth of population in different periods.

Name of Natural Division and District.	Percentage increases and decreases and annual rate of increase or decrease.			
	1901-51.	1901-21.	1921-51.	1941-51.
Madhya Bharat State.	+59.44	+12.82	+41.33	+10.9
	(1.19)	(.64)	(1.38)	(1.09)
<i>Lowland Division</i> ...	+26.42	-11.12	+42.25	+11.4
	(.53)	-(.56)	(1.41)	(1.14)
1. Bhind ...	+22.13	-8.89	+34.06	+6.9
	(.44)	-(.44)	(1.14)	(.69)
2. Gird ...	+34.67	-15.15	+58.70	+17.9
	(.69)	-(.76)	(1.96)	(1.79)
3. Morena ...	+23.71	-9.91	+37.32	+10.3
	(.47)	-(.50)	(1.24)	(1.03)
<i>Plateau Division</i> ...	+60.88	+14.79	+0.16	+11.2
	(1.22)	(.74)	(1.34)	(1.12)
4. Shivpuri ...	+24.95	+1.59	+23.00	+3.7
	(.50)	(.08)	(.77)	(.37)
5. Goona ...	+44.59	+14.54	+26.24	+1.1
	(.89)	(.73)	(.87)	(.11)
6. Bhilsa ...	+79.21	+68.70	+6.23	-0.7
	(1.58)	(3.44)	(.21)	-(.07)
7. Rajgarh ...	+55.65	+18.35	+31.51	+6.4
	(1.11)	(.92)	(1.05)	(.64)
8. Shajapur ...	+41.64	+7.22	+32.09	+6.1
	(.83)	(.36)	(1.07)	(.61)
9. Ujjain ...	+84.13	+14.31	+61.08	+19.6
	(1.68)	(.72)	(2.04)	(1.96)
10. Indore ...	+99.10	+12.21	+77.43	+32.3
	(1.98)	(.61)	(2.58)	(3.23)
11. Dewas ...	+50.83	+17.24	+28.66	+5.9
	(1.02)	(.86)	(.96)	(.59)
12. Mandsaur ...	+82.73	+17.36	+55.71	+16.9
	(1.65)	(.87)	(1.86)	(1.69)
13. Ratlam ...	+59.96	+2.68	+55.79	+13.9
	(1.20)	(.13)	(1.86)	(1.39)
<i>Hills Division</i> ..	+110.67	+46.56	+43.75	+9.8
	(2.21)	(2.33)	(1.46)	(.98)
14. Dhar ..	+71.94	+34.28	+28.05	+6.4
	(1.44)	(1.71)	(.94)	(.64)
15. Jhabua ...	+147.66	+61.86	+53.01	+11.5
	(2.95)	(3.09)	(1.77)	(1.15)
16. Nimar ..	+127.67	+50.29	+51.49	+11.4
	(2.55)	(2.51)	(1.72)	1.14

Apparently there are two distinct periods of increases, the twenty years before 1921 and the succeeding thirty years. During the first period growth was neither general nor rapid. The population actually declined in the Lowland Division while the average annual rate of growth for the state as a whole during the period was .64 per cent. On the other hand the second period has seen general, fast and outstanding increases. Approximately four-fifths of the overall increase of 50 years has taken place during

these years and the growth rate for the period has averaged 1.38 per cent per annum. Equally striking is the close similarity between the rates of growth of the State and its several Natural Divisions—the State showing an increase of 41.33 per cent, the Lowland 42.25, the Plateau 40.16 per cent and the Hills 43.75 per cent. The corresponding figures for the previous 20 year interval were +12.82, -11.12, +14.79 and +46.56. The district trends also exhibit much less violent fluctuations during the second period than in the first, gains for 12 out of the 16 districts lying between 30 and 77 per cent compared with the overall average of 41.33 per cent. On the other hand, the overall gain of 12.82 per cent for the 1901-21 period is the product of staggering increases in the three districts of the Hills Division and one district in the Plateau Division, diminished increases in seven districts, nominal increases in two districts and actual decreases in three districts.

There is also an important but less obvious difference between the two periods in respect of the manner of growth. The slow growth of the first period was of the type experienced during the past century. That is to say during this period, as in the closing decades of the past century both the birth rates and the death rates were very high and such natural increase as took place was checked all the time by high infantile mortality and occasionally considerably reduced by general mortality caused by famines and epidemics. As a consequence the net overall increase of the period, despite the gain in 1901-11, was very small. On the other hand, the large and continuous growth during the thirty years since 1921 is largely the result of the extraordinarily high mortality being increasingly brought under control while the birth rate though slowly declining was kept at a high level.

At this point it is necessary to add a word about this new demographic development. Very little is known about the movement of the birth and death rates in this State. But it is possible to point to the declining trends of these rates all over the Indian continent and to affirm with some confidence that here too the broad picture has been much the same. There may have been some differences as regards the time and pace of the fall, but there is no doubt that the long-term trends of the birth and death rates in Madhya Bharat have been similar to those observed in India since 1881. To Mr. Kingsley Davis we owe an analytical study of the Indian birth and death rates and to his book "Population of India and Pakistan" the seeker after details is referred. Here it is only necessary to say that between 1881 and 1921 both the birth and the death rates continued to fluctuate at a very high level, that after the jolt of influenza in 1919 the death rate began to fall more rapidly than the birth rate and that both these rates are still declining, the former rapidly and the latter only slowly. A further point to note is that decline in the birth rate is only an accompaniment of the fall in the death rate. That is to say it has not been brought about by any voluntary control of fertility but is simply the result of the operation of the factors which have been responsible for depressing the death rate. These factors are increasing industrialization and urbanisation, improved communications, changes in marriage habits, control of famines and epidemics, etc., etc.

That the current level of death rate in Madhya Bharat is now lower than before is indicated by the fact that the proportion, per 10,000 of the population, elderly persons aged 55 years and over has risen from 622 in 1941 to 662 in 1951. Similarly, the decline in the birth rate is to some extent reflected in the changed proportion of children and young persons. In 1941, 228 out of every 1,000 of the State's population were children under 10 years of age and 493 (slightly less than half the population) were persons under 20 years of age. In 1951, on the other hand, the proportion of children under 10 years of age dropped to 269 per 1,000 of the population and of persons under 20 years to 479.

From the discussion in the preceding paragraphs two main conclusions emerge—

- (1) Mortality has ceased to be the main regulator of the growth of the population since 1921.
- (2) Of the five ten yearly periods comprised in the 50-year period under review, the first two cover the last two decades of a vanished stage of growth and the succeeding thirty years, the first three decades of a new era of growth.

18. Variation at Previous Censuses.—

Between 1901-1911 there was an increase of 10.3 per cent in the whole population. This increase was largely in the nature of a rebound after the losses inflicted by the great famine of 1900. The growth in this decade would have been much greater but for the heavy mortality caused by plague and famines in the Lowland Division. In this tract the population actually declined by 7.4 per cent.

The decade 1911-21 saw a sharp reduction in the rate of increase to 2.3 per cent from 10.3 per cent recorded for the previous decade. The decade was one of general prosperity on the whole and the rate of increase appears to have been well maintained during the first seven years but in 1918 and 1919 the country was devastated by the influenza epidemic which swept over the country in two waves and carried off between five and six lacs people.

This completes the older stage of growth.

The next 10 years saw a turn in the tide. The death rate began to fall and the population began to grow by retaining an increasing proportion of its natural increase. By 1931 the loss sustained in the previous decade had been more than made good by a gain of 669,709 persons. The total percentage increase for the period was 11.9 per cent. The decade is important as from this time onward the trend of population growth exhibits a determinate continuity.

- During the decade 1931-41 the trend established in the preceding 10 years was continued, the population rising from 6,297,861 to 7,169,880 or by 13.8 per cent. The economic depression which overshadowed the first six years of the period and the outbreak of the world-war II towards its close appear to have had no adverse effect on the growth of the population. These 10 years saw the largest numerical and percentage increase in the population of the State in the 50-year period under review.

19. Variations since 1941.—

During the decade 1941-51, whose progress this cen-

sus measures, the population of the State has increased from 7,169,880 to 7,954,154, *i. e.*, by 784,274 or 10.9 per cent. During the same period the population of India as a whole has increased by about 13.4 per cent but if we exclude from calculation the figures for South and West India, where above normal increases have taken place, the rate of increase for the rest of India drops down to 11 per cent. Among the States comprised in the Central India Zone Hyderabad stands first (with about 14.3 per cent) and then come Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

20. Some Factors affecting the Growth of Population.—

Before proceeding to examine in detail the variations in the population of the State since 1941, it is necessary to consider briefly the principal factors which generally affect the growth and distribution of population. It is axiomatic that a change in the level of population in any given period is determined by the relation of births to deaths and of immigration to emigration. What then are the factors which affect the statistics of births and deaths and migration and how have these factors operated during the past 10 years? It is, I am afraid, not possible to answer this question completely. For this there are two reasons. First, we have, in Madhya Bharat neither vital statistics nor complete migration figures with which to compare the census figures. And secondly the conditions of the decade just past have been so abnormal that it is difficult to measure their exact effect on the growth of population. Therefore, the only practical way of dealing with the question is to refer briefly only to such conditions as appear to have influenced the figures.

(1) *General conditions.*—The period covered by the decade under review has perhaps been the most abnormal, perplexing and strenuous in India's recent history. It began in the midst of war and falls in three phases separated by outstanding events in the affairs of this sub-continent. Of these the first—a span of over five years was a phase of war which saw far reaching changes in the economy of the country. The fall of Singapore, the loss of Burma and the Bengal famine all had their repercussions in the State. The second period spanning two years exactly—was a phase of huge political change. It saw the termination of the British rule, the partition of the country into two Dominions and the emergence of India as a free Nation. During this period prices rose with wages in close pursuit and every attempt to hold prices and bring them down was beaten by the pressure for more pay and wages. The third has been a phase of nation-building which has not yet come to an end. It began with grim tragedies, vast movements of population and has seen various political developments of which the abolition of the Princely States and the inauguration of the Constitution of India are the most important. A marked feature of the decade has been the continuation of the war-time stresses, shortage of food and other essential commodities and general dislocation of internal trade.

Viewed in retrospect the decade though remarkable for unprecedented political progress has seen a long drawn out set-back to the improvement of individual well-being.

(2) *Agricultural conditions.*—There were, as usual, draughts and capricious rains in some places at some time in every year of the decade; but the arrangements for combating famines and crop failures are now so efficient that these troubles did not cause wide spread calamity anywhere. This, combined with the measures taken by the Government to provide food at reasonable prices to the people, has alleviated much suffering even in the localities worst affected by scarcity. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that adverse agricultural conditions of the decade have had no appreciable effect upon the State population figure. They have unquestionably led to emigration from one area of the State to another and there is reason to believe that owing to the high cost of living in rural areas there has also been a general exodus of the under-employed from the villages.

(3) *Industries.*—Industries in Madhya Bharat are on a small scale. The largest industrial centre is the Indore City and the second largest is Gwalior. There are 17 textile mills in the State which contribute about six per cent towards the All-India cotton textile production. There are in all 700 registered factories in the State and the estimated number of industrial operatives is one lac of which 45,000 are textile workers. Figures for previous decades are not available and it is, therefore, not possible to gauge the effect of the expansion of industries on the movement of population.

(4) *Commerce.*—The general level of trade in small towns was much lower than in previous decades and that is why most of them particularly in the North show a diminished increase in population.

(5) *Public Health.*—Public health on the whole was good throughout the decade. Cholera in epidemic form broke out more than once in the decade in the Shivpuri, Goona and Bhilsa districts but was on each occasion brought under control speedily. As has already been stated in an earlier paragraph there is some evidence that the death-rate during the decade was lower than in 1931-1941. The extension of medical relief, the advance of medical science, the increasing use of penicillin, sulpha drugs, etc., etc., all these have had an incalculable effect on the reduction of mortality.

(6) *Migration.*—The balance of migration is in favour of the State. The number of immigrants exceeds that of emigrants by 244,362 persons. Since figures for earlier decades are not available it is not possible to measure with precision the net effect of migration on the growth of the population of the State as a whole.

(7) *Social factors.*—Voluntary limitation of family size is almost unknown in this State but there is evidence that in recent years many young people have postponed marriage by 2 or 3 years and have thus postponed by an equal period the birth of their first child. We cannot prove this, for necessary figures are not available, but the following statistics support the statement.

TABLE 5.

Married persons per 1,000 of each sex in age-groups 0-14 and 15-25

Year.	Married males.		Married females.	
	0-14	15-25	0-14	15-25
1941 ..	42.6	592.7	123.6	925.1
1951 ..	35.6	518.9	116.1	913.6

This change in the marriage habits of the people is to some extent responsible for depressing the birth-rate during the decade.

The conditions so far discussed may now be summarised. In the decade just past there have been three main factors which appear to have helped the growth of population and two which appear to have checked it. The plus factors are—

- (i) The natural growth of the old population. In 1941 we had a rapidly growing population and this population inspite of adverse conditions has advanced to the extent it could by its own momentum.
- (ii) The freedom of the decade from wide-spread disease and the consequent decline in the death-rate.
- (iii) Control of famines and the measures taken by the Government for the procurement and distribution of food.

Against these must be set off the effects of (1) the adverse economic conditions of the decade and (2) the changing marriage habits of the people. These two factors by depressing the birth-rate appear to have kept down the rate of the expansion of population.

The agricultural conditions appear to have been a factor in internal migration but no correlation can be traced between them and the changes in the birth and death rates.

21. Variations in Natural Divisions and Districts.—

It now remains to examine briefly the main results of the census so far as is feasible without vital statistics. It will be convenient to examine the variations first by Natural Divisions and then by districts and the smaller areas within the district.

The Lowland Division.—During the first two decades of the century this division lost about 11 per cent of its population. The turn of fortune came in 1921 and since then its population has risen from 1,189,388 to 1,691,858 *i. e.* by 502,470 or 42.2 per cent. During the decade 1941-1951 the population of the Division has increased from 1,518,470 to 1,691,858, *i. e.*, by 173,388 or 11.4 per cent. The increase in the districts range between 17.9 per cent in Gird to 6.9 per cent in Bhind.

The Plateau Division.—In this Division the increase has been continuous since 1901—the population rising from 2,868,921 to 4,615,661, *i. e.*, by 1,746,740 or 60.9 per cent. The increase in the population of this Division during the decade 1911-1921 was nominal being 1.3 per cent. Between 1941-1951 the population has grown from 4,152,158 to 4,615,661, *i. e.*, by 463,503 or 11.2 per cent. As many as five of the ten districts of this Division (Shivpuri, Goona, Rajgarh, Shajapur and Dewas) have recorded increases well below the Divisional average and one (Bhilsa) shows an actual decline in population. The remaining four districts, *viz.*, Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam and Mandsaur form a distinct block of above normal increases. This block covers 35 per cent of the area of the Division, contains 47 per cent of its population and contributes 81 per cent to its increase during the decade.

The Hills Division.—This Division consists mainly of jungle tracts and until quite recent times had little connection with the outside world. Even now many parts of it are not within easy access of the railway and road communication is far from good. The inhabitants are mainly primitive tribes and cultivation all over the tract, except in parts of the Nimar district, is of a poor order. Owing to the fertility of the tribes and the dying out of polygamy the population in this area has increased more rapidly than elsewhere and today it is more than double the recorded figure of 1901. Even after full allowance is made for the possible under-enumeration in 1901 the fact must be admitted that the true growth of numbers in this tract has been very rapid and abnormal. It is noteworthy that even in 1911-1921 when there was a general fall elsewhere this Division was able to add 12.9 per cent to its population.

The population of this Division stood at 1,499,252 in 1941. It has since increased by 147,383 or 9.8 per cent as compared with an increase of 181,273 or 13.8 per cent in 1941.

22. Variations by Districts and Smaller Areas.—

In Table A-II the population of every district is shown for every census since 1901 and in Subsidiary Table 1.2 the variations shown in that table have been tabulated under the heads "Percentage increase or decrease and Density" since 1921. Table 4 of this Chapter gives percentage variations for each district by specific periods.

Over the entire period of 50 years since 1901 the largest absolute increase is shown by the Nimar district and the smallest by Shivpuri, whereas Jhabua shows the highest percentage increase and Bhind the lowest. During the 10-year interval since 1941 the largest absolute and percentage increase has taken place in the Indore district and the smallest in Goona. Bhilsa is the only district which has lost population during the decade. Of the fifteen districts reporting increases only two namely Indore and Ujjain show a larger numerical and percentage increase than in 1931-1941 while thirteen show lower increases.

Bhind.—Starting from the North-Eastern corner, where the Chambal river separates the State from Uttar Pradesh, the first district we meet is Bhind. The population of this district is now only 22.13 per cent higher than it was fifty years back owing chiefly to the losses from famine and plague between 1901-1911 and influenza in 1918-1919. Between 1921-1931 its population increased by 9.3 per cent—a figure slightly below the general rate of increase in the State as a whole. But in the next decade, when the population of the State increased by 13.8 per cent, the district added 14.8 per cent to its population. This increase was abnormal. The economic depression and the outbreak of the world-war appear to have discouraged emigration and compelled to come back to their own homes not a few who had been driven abroad to seek a living. In this way the actual population was swelled even beyond its natural growth.

During the last decade the population increased from 494,059 to 527,978 or by 6.9 per cent, a rate well below the State average. This increase is very unevenly distributed over the Tahsils—Bhind showing a

gain of 9.4 per cent, Gohad 8.5 per cent, Lahar 4.3 per cent and Mehgaon 3.9 per cent.

The density of the district is 314 persons to a square mile—a figure not attained by any other district except Indore where the presence of the city raises it to 382. Centuries of famine and population increase have pushed the people of this district into every corner that will support life. The weight of numbers on the soil is excessive in the Bhind and Lahar Tahsils where twice as many people are trying to squeeze a living out of the land as can possibly thrive there. The Gohad and Mehgaon Tahsils, with somewhat less than 300 persons to a square mile, merely have less population-supporting capacity and are as over-crowded as the rest of the district. Over a considerable part of the district the holdings are small and large yields are obtained through painstaking care from microscopic fields.

The figures in Subsidiary Tables 4.1 and 4.9 tell the whole tale of this district. The proportion of persons directly dependent on agriculture is very high (88 per cent) and the cultivable and the cultivated area per capita is the smallest in the State (148 cents) except in the case of the Gird, Ujjain and Indore districts where the presence of a large urban population reduces the average. There is no forest worth the name in this district and no land that can be spared for pasture and fuel. The whole economy of the district is such that it is incapable of taking care of the slightest increase in population. The one factor "scarcity of land" accounts for all the unusual conditions in the district—continuing emigration, excessive fragmentation of holdings, the volume of litigation, serious crime etc., etc.

Morena.—Much of what has been said above applies also to a large part of the Morena district. The most densely populated Tahsils are those of Ambah and Morena which support over 300 persons to a square mile. The maximum density (346) occurs in Ambah Tahsil, next comes Morena (305), then follow Sabalgarh (201), Joura (197) Sheopur (65) and last of all come Bijeypur (52). During the decade 1941-1951 the population of the district, as a whole, has increased by 10.3 per cent but the increase is very unevenly distributed—Morena showing an increase of 15.5 per cent, Ambah 12.6 per cent, Joura 10.8 per cent, Sabalgarh 9.2 per cent, Sheopur 6.2 per cent and Bijeypur 2.5 per cent. Much of the area comprised in the Bijeypur and Sheopur Tahsils consists of uncultivable hills and jungles which at present is used for grazing cattle.

Gird.—This district shows the largest increase in the Lowland Division owing largely to the increase of 32.4 per cent in the population of the Gwalior City. Among the Tahsils the largest increase (16.4 per cent) has taken place in Pichhore, Ghatigaon shows an increase of 3 per cent, while in Bhandar the population has again declined by 4 per cent. The Ghatigaon Tahsil includes large forest areas and the country is intersected by strips of rocky land. The Bhandar Tahsil has been losing ground since 1901. Probably the population here has attained a density that does not permit of further growth and consequently the Tahsil loses a substantial proportion of its population by emigration.

Shivpuri.—This is the first of the Plateau districts from the North. It forms part of the belt of low increases referred to above. The population of the district now stands only 24.9 per cent higher than it did fifty years ago. In the last decade the population has increased by 3.7 per cent. The increases in Tahsils Shivpuri, Pohri and Karera are about the average of the district, whereas Pichhore shows an increase of only 2.4 per cent and Kolaras a decrease of 2.2 per cent. The district is unhealthy and in parts of it cholera is reported to have been very active in recent years. The mortality rate in this district seems to be high as is evidenced by the fact that the proportion per 10,000 of persons in the age group 55 and over is only 512 as against the State average of 662.

The density of the district is 118 persons to a square mile. The most sparsely populated Tahsil is Shivpuri where in spite of the presence of the town there are only 99 persons to a square mile.

The main cause of the backwardness of this district is land erosion caused by the running of rain water from higher levels to lower. The territory rises in a series of terraces from the North to the South and since rainfall is more copious in the South than in the North, it is difficult to prevent this perpetual haemorrhage of land resources. The face of the country is wild and vast stretches of scrub jungle and rocky soil make extensive cultivation impossible.

Goonna.—The largest increase in this district occurred between 1901 and 1911 when the population grew by 18.2 per cent. In 1921, in common with most other districts, Goona lost population but the loss was made good by 1931 and during the succeeding decade there was a further rise of 12.1 per cent. The increase in the last decade is close to the vanishing point being only 1.1 per cent. For want of vital statistics it is difficult to account for this sudden drop in the population of the district. All that is known is that cholera struck the district thrice during the decade and that the district seems to be losing population by emigration. The proportion per 10,000 of persons born and enumerated in the district has declined from 9,811 in 1931 to 9,498 in 1951. The proportions of married males in the age-group 15-34 and of children in the age-group 5-14 are the lowest in the State. The former points to temporary emigration but the latter is difficult to explain. Of the Tahsils only the headquarter Tahsil Goona has recorded an increase of 3.3 per cent and this is due to the increase of over 40 per cent in the population of the town. Pachhar, Mungaoli and Chachaura have registered nominal increases while Raghogarh shows a decrease of about 1 per cent.

The district has the lowest density in the State. The reasons for this are many. The whole tract is comparatively wild and rugged and its history has been one of constant internal warfare which made settled life impossible for a long time.

Bhilsa.—The district comprises the Bhilsa district of the former Gwalior State and the territories of the petty States of Kurwai, Mohammadgarh and Pathari. The district has added 79.2 per cent to its population since 1901 but a considerable part of this increase (68.7) took place during the first two decades of the century.

In 1931 the population decreased by 2.9 per cent, in 1941 it grew by 10.2 per cent and in 1951 it has again declined by .7 per cent. The conditions in this district demand serious consideration. Almost the whole of the past decade has been bad for the district. Cholera has raged three times during the period and high mortality seems to be the immediate cause of the decline in the population. Here, as in the case of Shivpuri district, the proportion of elderly persons in the age group 55 and over is much lower than the State average (561 per 10,000 as against 662). The district is a one crop district and its whole prosperity is bound up with the wheat harvest. During the past twenty-four years there have been failures after failures of this important crop and consequently the district has not yet been able to regain the position it had before 1927. The vagaries of the monsoon do not sufficiently account for this phenomenon, for rust has often suddenly destroyed standing crops. It seems that fifteen years of bumper crops between 1911 and 1926 had made the soil almost bankrupt and that little has so far been done to improve its productive capacity. Agriculture here is a form of land piracy—the cultivator taking all that the soil can give and giving it back nothing. The soil is fertile over a large part of the district but the fields require constant attention. Once neglected they become overgrown with Kans, a weed which when established requires much labour and capital to eradicate.

The density of the district is 148 persons to a square mile. The area of cultivation per capita is the highest in the State (169.3 Cents) except in the case of the Dhar district where it is 183.1 Cents.

Rajgarh.—The district is new. It is made up of the former Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur States and also includes the Sarangpur Tahsil of the former Dewas State and Zirapur Tahsil of the former Holkar State. The population of the area was 274,676 in 1901 and has since increased by 55.6 per cent. During the last decade the population has increased from 401,933 to 427,523 or 6.4 per cent. The increase is spread fairly evenly over the Tahsils except in the case of Narsingarh which has recorded an increase of only 1.5 per cent. Conditions in this district are pretty hard and under present conditions there is little scope for the expansion of agriculture. The proportion of persons directly dependent on agriculture is very high and the district seems to be losing population by emigration.

The density of the district is 180 persons to a square mile. The Sarangpur Tahsil has the highest density (206) and Rajgarh the lowest (159).

In this district the only town worth the name is Biaora and this has increased by 17.1 per cent.

Shajapur.—The salient figures for the district are given below:—

District and Tahsils.	Population.		Percentage Variation.	Density.
	1951.	1941.		
Shajapur District	433,216	408,279	+6.1	181
Shajapur Tahsil	141,317	132,366	+6.8	203
Shujalpur ..	120,821	110,810	+9.0	190
Agar ..	90,327	88,109	+2.5	160
Susner ..	80,751	76,994	+4.9	163

The population of the district has increased by 6.1 per cent and now stands 41.6 per cent higher than it did fifty years ago. The variations in the growth rates of individual Tahsils are difficult to account for. During the last decade the crops have been invariably unsatisfactory. This district also seems to be losing population by emigration.

The density varies from 203 persons per square mile in Shajapur Tahsil to 160 in Agar. The density of the district as a whole is 186 persons per square mile.

Ujjain.—The Ujjain district as now constituted includes the former Gwalior State's district of Ujjain (excluding the Sonkatch Tahsil) and the Mahidpur and Tarana Tahsils of the former Holkar State. The district contains the city of Ujjain and a number of prosperous towns. The soil is for the most part fertile and the most important crops are wheat and cotton. After showing an increase of 14.5 per cent in 1941, Ujjain at this census shows an increase of 19.6 per cent, the second highest figure of any district in the State; the population now standing at 84.1 per cent above what it was fifty years ago. Substantial increases have taken place in every Tahsil, that in Ujjain Tahsil reaching the figure of 33.1 per cent due largely to the increase of slightly more than 59 per cent in the population of the Ujjain city. The growth of the city is largely due to the flourishing textile industry which continues to attract immigrant labour from outside. Barnagar Tahsil has increased by 12.7 per cent, Khachraud by 14.3 per cent, Mahidpur by 9.6 per cent and Tarana by 11.3 per cent.

The district density is 235 persons to a square mile. The highest density is found in the Ujjain Tahsil and the lowest in Mehidpur.

Indore.—The boundaries of the district have remained almost unaltered since 1941. The population of the district has increased from 450,853 in 1941 to 596,622 in 1951—an increase of 32.3 per cent. The soil is rich and a large part of the district is highly cultivated. Much of the growth of the district is due to the commercial advancement of the city of Indore which has added 52.6 per cent to its population during the last decade. The population of the district is now 99.1 per cent higher than in 1901.

The density of the district including the city is 382 persons to a square mile, the rural density being 181. The densities of the Indore and Mhow Tahsils are 1051 and 325 per square mile respectively, being due to the presence of the towns; the densities of the Sawyer and Depalpur Tahsils are also higher than the Divisional average, being 193 and 175 per square mile respectively.

Dewas.—This district is made up of the territories comprised in the former Senior and Junior Dewas States (excluding the Sarangpur, Rignod, Bagod, Padlia and Alot Tahsils) and also includes the Nimanpur Tahsil of the former Dhar State, the Sonkatch Tahsil of the former Gwalior State and the Kannod and Khategaon Tahsils of the former Holkar State. The population of the tract is 50.8 per cent higher than in 1901 and now stands at 345,306. Since 1941 the population has increased by 5.9 per cent. This low increase is probably due to

the proximity of the district to the cities of Indore and Ujjain to which it is losing population by emigration.

The density of the district is 125 persons to a square mile. The Tahsil densities range between 248 in Dewas to 104 in Khategaon.

Mandsaur.—This district is made up of the former Gwalior State district of Mandsaur and the Rampura-Bhanpura district of the former Holkar State and also includes the whole of the former Sitamau State and the Malhargarh and Sanjit Tahsils of the former Jaora State. In the Plateau Division this is the one district which has never shown a decrease in population. It recorded increases even in 1901 and 1921 when there was a fall in most places. The Rampura-Bhanpura area which showed a diminished increase in 1931 has since recorded substantial increases in population. The whole of the tract was once an opium growing area but the contraction of this area does not seem to have very much affected the prosperity of the district. The population of the district has grown by 82.8 per cent since 1901 and by 16.9 per cent during the past decade. The increase is fairly evenly distributed over all the Tahsils.

The density of the district, as a whole, is below the Divisional average but those of Neemuch, Mandsaur and Malhargarh exceed both the Divisional and the State average.

Ratlam.—This district comprises the former Ratlam and Sailana States and also includes parts of the former Jaora and Dewas States. The district has grown by 60 per cent during the last fifty years. During the last decade the population has increased by 13.9 per cent. The largest increase (17.8 per cent) has taken place in the Ratlam Tahsil owing to the presence of the Ratlam town. Next comes Jaora (12.8 per cent) and then Sailana (11.6 per cent) and last of all Alot (10.5 per cent). The Sailana Tahsil is a Bhil area and shows a diminished increase on this occasion.

The density of the district as a whole is 228 persons per square mile. The lowest density is found in the Sailana Tahsil.

Dhar.—Passing on to the Hills Division the first district to be dealt with is Dhar. This district comprises the major portion of the former Dhar State, almost the whole of the Sardarpur district of the former Gwalior State, part of Nisarapur Tahsil of the former Holkar State and the petty Bhumats of Nimkhera, Jamania and Rajgarh. The district lies partly on the Plateau, partly on the Hilly portion of the Vindhya and partly in the valley of the Narbada. The growth in the district has not been as rapid as in the other two districts of this Division. The largest percentage increase took place during the decade 1901-1911 and since then the rate of increase has gone on declining. Between 1941-51 the population has increased from 474,946 to 505,268 or by 6.4 per cent—a rate well below the Divisional average. As in the rest of the Division the inhabitants are mostly Bhils and it is really difficult to account for the disparity between the general rate of increase of this district and that of the contiguous Bhil district of Jhabua. All that can be said is that the district seems to be losing population by emigration. Of the five Tahsils four

viz., Kukshi, Manawar Dhar and Badnawar show increases while Sardarpur shows decrease.

The density of the district is 159 persons to a square mile. The highest density is found in the Manawar Tahsil and the lowest in Sardarpur.

Jhabua.—This district comprises the territories of the former Jhabua, Alirajpur, Jobat, Mathwar, Kathiwara States and the Petlawad Tahsil of the former Holkar State. The country almost wholly lies on the Vindhya. The land is one of low fertility and incapable of irrigation and yet crops are grown and a primitive population continues to scrape a precarious living eked out in bad years by famine relief. The Alirajpur area is almost entirely hilly intersected by narrow valleys and the low Vindhya ranges covered with jungles. A large part of the Jhabua area is alienated and is held by Jagirdars. The economic condition of the district, as a whole, has not been good during the decade. The inhabitants are Bhils—a primitive tribe which for centuries has been living on a dangerously low standard of living. The population of the elderly persons in the age group 55 years and over is the lowest in this district being only 482 per 10,000 of the population as against the State average of 662. This shows that the general rate of mortality in the district is higher than elsewhere. The population of this district has risen from 154,513 in 1901 to 382,673 in 1951—an increase of about 147 per cent in fifty years. The 1901 figure is probably lower than the actual and therefore, the growth of numbers during the past fifty years has not been so large as the figures suggest. There is little doubt, however, that the population is a prolific one and that the true growth of numbers has been more rapid in this district than elsewhere. The increase of the present decade is 11.5 per cent or about 2 per cent higher than the Divisional average. This increase is very unevenly distributed, the Thandla Tahsil showing an increase of 22.6 per cent, Jhabua 13.6 per cent, Alirajpur 13.5 per cent, Jobat 6.4 per cent and Petlawad 1.4 per cent. These variations are difficult to explain.

The density of the district is 151 persons to a square mile. The most thickly populated Tahsil is Jobat which has a density of 319 persons per square mile. The Ali-

rajpur Tahsil has the largest population (92,766) and Petlawad the smallest (47,129).

Nimar.—This district as now constituted consists of the Nimar district (excluding part of Nisarpur Tahsil) of the former Holkar State, the whole of the former Barwani State and a small portion of the former Dhar and Dewas States. The population of this district is now 127.7 per cent above what it was fifty years ago. In the last decade the population of the district has increased by 11.4 per cent but the increase is the outcome of very different figures for the various Tahsils. The Barwani, Sendhwa, Rajpur and Khargone Tahsils where the primitive tribes are most numerous show big increases whereas the remaining four Tahsils, *viz.*, Bhikangaon, Kasrawad, Barwaha and Maheshwar have recorded moderate increases. In the former group of Tahsils the largest increase (18.7 per cent) has taken place in Khargone and then come Barwani (14.5 per cent), Rajpur (13.3 per cent) and Sendhwa (12.7 per cent). The increase in Bhikangaon is 7.4 per cent, in Kasrawad 5.9 per cent, in Barwaha 5 per cent and in Maheshwar only 4.6 per cent. All the Tahsils except Khargone and Bhikangaon show smaller percentage increases than in 1941.

The soil is fertile over a large part of the district and cultivation is expanding apace in some tracts. The district is still undeveloped but it is wrong to suppose that it can easily support a much larger population without inconvenience. Some areas there are which can certainly support a denser population but considering the endowments, the resources and the fertility of the indigenous population, the rapid growth of the numbers in this district appears to be a matter of immediate general concern. If Nimar is to support a much denser population the whole scheme of tribal life must be transformed.

The density of the district as a whole is 148 persons to a square mile but it is 328 in Barwani, 245 in Sendhwa, 227 in Rajpur and 225 in Khargone. It is clear that densities at such high levels in tribal areas must be causing great stresses since the economy of these tracts does not appear to have expanded rapidly enough to take care of the abnormal increase in population.

BHOPAL

23. Growth of General Population.—

Table A-II shows that the population of 836,474 now recorded is the highest that has been recorded in the State since 1901, though it is still some 127,136 less than in 1891.

Since 1901 the population has increased by 161,727 or 24 per cent. The highest numerical and percentage increase in the population of the State took place during the decade 1901-11. This increase was in the nature of a rebound after the famine of 1900 which very seriously affected the State causing heavy mortality among infants and old people. In the next decade the population was reduced by 6.4 per cent as a result of the heavy mortality caused by the Influenza epidemic in 1918-19. The 1931 census showed an increase of 5.6 per cent and that of 1941, of 7.5 per cent.

Of the total increase of 57,851 in 1941-51, 27,105 or 46.8 per cent has been absorbed by the Bhopal city. If we exclude the city figures from calculation we find that the rest of the State has increased by only 4.4 per cent. This low increase is difficult to explain. It seems that the causes, which are keeping the growth of population down in the Hoshangabad and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh and the Bhilsa and Dewas districts of Madhya Bharat, also hold good for Bhopal. This whole block is an emigration area and, since the emigrants are mostly adults, continuing emigration means a reduction in the birth rate. Vital statistics for Bhopal State are not available but there is reason to believe that here also the death rate is as high as in the Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The variation in population and density between 1941-51 is shown by districts and Tahsils in the following table:—

TABLE 6

Districts and Tahsils.	Density	Percentage variation.		Districts and Tahsils.	Density	Percentage variation.	
		1941-51	1931-41			1941-51	1931-41
Bhopal State ..	122	+ 7.4	+7.5				
Sehore District ..	146	+11.3	+9.5	Raisen District ..	97	1.6	4.6
(1) Huzur Tahsil ..	329	+33.3	+17.7	(1) Begunganj Tahsil ..	118	+ 6.5	+14.1
(2) Ashta Tahsil ..	150	+ 4.6	+13.3	(2) Raisen Tahsil ..	83	+ 1.6	+ 9.4
(3) Budni Tahsil ..	90	- 7.2	- 3.9	(3) Silwani Tahsil ..	71	- 6.2	+ 3.6
(4) Ichhawar Tahsil ..	81	+ 5.6	+ 3.4	(4) Udaipur Tahsil ..	156	- 2.3	+ 0.5
(5) Berasia Tahsil ..	120	+ 7.5	+10.3	(5) Baraily Tahsil ..	135	- 1.3	- 3.6
(6) Nasurullaganj Tahsil.	64	-19.3	- 6.7	(6) Ghairatganj Tahsil ..	78	- 4.5	+14.5
(7) Sehore Tahsil ..	161	+12.8	+13.0	(7) Goharganj Tahsil ..	68	+19.7	+ 8.1

It will be seen that the increase is principally restricted to Sehore district and that no less than 6 out of 14 Tahsils show a decrease in population.

Since 1921 the State has added 22 per cent to its population, Sehore district 35.7 per cent and Raisen only 4.6 per cent.

SECTION IV—MOVEMENT

24. Introductory.—

In this section we deal with figures bearing on migration. The want of complete figures for previous decades has compelled me to confine discussion to the data made available by the present census.

Table D-IV printed in Part II-A of this Report gives statistics relating to the birth-place of all persons enumerated in Madhya Bharat and it is from this table that information is derived about migration from one part of the State to another and immigration from places outside its borders. As regards emigration to other parts of India, only the bare totals of persons born in Madhya Bharat and enumerated in other States have been obtained from the Census Superintendents concerned. The main statistics of both immigration and emigration have been summarised in Subsidiary Tables 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 printed in Part I-B of this Report.

Five different types of migration are mentioned in Census Reports. They are as follows:—

- (1) Casual, consisting of movements between villages and only affecting the census statistics when these villages lie on different sides of the border States or their districts. This type of migration largely arises from the custom of obtaining a wife from another village and in consequence females predominate among the migrants;
- (2) Temporary, caused by movements of labour on works of construction or by exigencies of trade or the stress of famine. In this type there is a predominance of males;
- (3) Periodic, due to the seasonal migration of agricultural labour;
- (4) Semi-permanent, when the inhabitants of one place migrate to another for trade but return at intervals to their native place where they usually leave their families and spend their declining years;

- (5) Permanent, caused by over-crowding or attraction to other localities particularly cities.

Owing to changes in the method of enumeration movements of the second and third type do not appear to have disturbed the 1951 migration figures to any appreciable extent. Migration of the marriage type involves permanent change of residence and should be classed as permanent. Here it may be pointed out that the census makes no real distinction between the various kinds of migration and except for the partial indication afforded by the relative preponderance of the sexes it is not possible to distinguish them.

On this occasion there has been considerable movement of population from Pakistan to India and *vice versa*. The total number of displaced persons from Pakistan enumerated in Madhya Bharat is 63,996. But some of these are not migrants in the census sense of the word because they were born in Madhya Bharat. Similarly, there are some among the non-displaced persons who were born in Pakistan. This is why the total number of persons born in Pakistan and enumerated in Madhya Bharat given in column 17 of Subsidiary Table 1.4 differs from the total for displaced persons.

25. General Review of the Results.—

The census of birth-place shows both the country or State of birth of the immigrant population and the district of birth of the home-born population. Thus the tables referred to above give us complete information as to inter-district and immigrant movements of the population. As regards emigrants, we know only the total number of those who have migrated from the State to other States in India.

Of the total population of 7,954,154 enumerated in Madhya Bharat in 1951, 7,381,298 were born in the State and the remaining 572,856 were immigrants from outside. 6,969,066 were born in the district of enumeration, 290,529 in the Natural Division in which they were found at the time of the census and 121,703 in other parts of the State.

Of the 572,856 immigrants born outside the State, 471,426 or 82.3 per cent came from adjacent States, 33,461 or 5.8 per cent from other parts of India, 65,881 or 11.5 per cent from Pakistan, and only 2,088 or .4 per cent from other territories beyond India.

Out of every 1,000 of the 1951 population only 72 were immigrants.

328,494 persons having their birth-place in Madhya Bharat were enumerated in other States in India. Of these 256,564 or 78 per cent were found in the adjacent States, and 71,930 or 22 per cent in other States in India. The number of home-born persons who have gone to Pakistan and other territories beyond India is not known.

The females are in considerable excess both among the immigrants and emigrants.

26. External Movement.—

The greatest number of immigrants come from the Rajasthan State amounting to 180,135 or over 30 per cent of the total immigrants, while Madhya Bharat sends 81,404 or 25 per cent of its emigrants to it. The greater part of the immigrants are found in the Plateau Division—Mandsaur district taking the lion's share (59,570) followed by Indore (29,566), Ujjain (15,743) and Ratlam (12,289). In the Lowland Division, the bordering district of Morena receives 13,485, Gird 6,068 and the over-crowded district of Bhind only 1,551. As regards the proportion of the sexes, the females are in excess in all the contiguous districts. Only in Ujjain and Indore which include commercial towns male immigrants are in considerable excess. It will be seen that much of the movement takes place in the Southern Plateau districts. This is what we should expect. The connection between the people of these districts and the Mewar district of the Rajasthan State is very close and there is no natural barrier to hinder movement.

Uttar Pradesh comes second in regard to the supply of immigrants. Some 129,631 or about 23 per cent come from this State. As in the last case, it is to the bordering districts of Madhya Bharat that they chiefly resort. Thus Lowland Division gets 67,227 or 52 per cent of whom approximately 70 per cent are females. The Plateau Division, on the other hand, gets 59,049 or 45.5 per cent. In this Division, as a whole, males exceed the females by over 5,000 but this excess occurs in the Indore and Ujjain districts only.

The number of persons who have migrated from the State to Uttar Pradesh is 60,075 of whom 43,395 are females. The inter-change of population with Uttar Pradesh has resulted in a net gain of 69,556.

Madhya Pradesh sends 57,277 persons to the State and receives in return 48,313. Most of the immigrants (39,979) are found in the Plateau districts. Here too females are in excess.

Next comes the Bombay State which sends 42,579 persons to the State and receives 30,521 in return. Females are in excess among the immigrants and males among the emigrants.

Bhopal's quota of immigrants is 38,470—males 12,537 and females 25,933. Of these, the largest number

—4,064 males and 8,507 females—are found in the contiguous district of Bhilsa. The State sends to Bhopal 26,715 persons of whom 8,945 are males and 17,770 females.

Of the contiguous States Vindhya Pradesh comes last. It sends 23,334 persons of whom 15,973 go to the Lowland Division. Females are in considerable excess.

The number of emigrants from the State enumerated in Vindhya Pradesh is 9,536 of whom only 2,054 are males.

The other States send only small numbers (32,433). From sex distribution we find that all the States send an excess of males.

To these States Madhya Bharat sends 71,930 of whom 40,220 are males and 31,710 females. The distribution shows that 38,141 or more than half go to West Bengal and 24,676 or slightly more than one-third to Assam. The Assam figure is not surprising but why Bengal should come so high up is rather peculiar. Unfortunately, having no information as to the districts of birth of the emigrants, I am unable to say from what part of Madhya Bharat they have gone.

Other figures are insignificant.

The net result of our inter-change with other States in India is again of 176,393 persons of whom 71,394 are males and 104,999 females.

27. Immigration in Individual Districts.—

The Ujjain and Indore districts between them account for over 30 per cent of the total number of outsiders (572,856) enumerated in the State. In both these cases there is a considerable excess of male migrants indicating that the movement is of a permanent character. Most of the immigrants come from the adjacent States and it is the industrial activity that attracts them. Bhilsa district also has a relatively large percentage of immigrants. This is because the pressure on the soil is comparatively light. The proportion of immigrants in the Hills Division is very low and it is the lowest in the Dhar district where in spite of the presence of a flourishing town slightly more than one person in one hundred is an outsider.

28. Internal Movement.—

The first part of the Subsidiary Table 1.4 (columns 2-10) gives the details of the internal movement. The salient features of the movement are (i) the smallness of the number that moves, (ii) the usual excess of females among the internal migrants and (iii) the limited distance within which all this movement takes place.

Out of every 1,000 persons in the State, 876 were born in the district in which they were enumerated, 37 in the districts of the same Natural Division and 15 in other districts of the State; the remaining 72 were immigrants from outside. To take the figures of the sexes separately 902 men and 849 women were born in the district of enumeration. The excess of migrant women over migrant men comes from other districts of the same Natural Division and is, of course, due to the marriage customs of the country.

The proportion of the home-born population enumerated in the State has remained practically unchanged being 928 in 1951 and about 927 in 1941.

Out of every 1,000 men 37 are internal migrants; of these 23 have moved only from the districts of the same Natural Division.

The proportion of the district-born is 85 per cent in the Plateau Division, 87 per cent in the Lowland and 94 per cent in the Hills.

Statement I given in appendix to this Chapter shows the proportion per 10,000 of the population born in each district who were resident in the several districts on the census day. It will be seen that Indore had the lowest proportion of those born within its limits still resident therein at the date of the census while Nimar had the highest proportion so resident. The statement also furnishes an indication of the extent and direction of the outflow of population from the district of birth to other districts in the State.

An interesting view of the effect of inter-migration of the district-born males is given in Statement II in the appendix to this Chapter. The statement shows for any given district the difference between the number of males born in other districts who were resident in that district and the number born in that district who were resident in other districts.

The districts which gain most in actual numbers by inter-migration of males are Ujjain and Indore. The former draws its immigrants from all the districts except Jhabua to which it loses 446 males. Indore gains from all the districts but it loses 2,116 to Ujjain and 273 to Jhabua. In both these districts male immigrants are very much in excess indicating that the bulk of immigration is labour proceeding to Ujjain and Indore cities for employment in textile mills.

The other districts showing an excess of male immigrants are Dhar, Gird, Ratlam, Dewas and Bhilsa.

The districts which lose most by migration of males are Shivpuri and Goona and it is in these districts that the population has increased least during the last decade. Rajgarh, Bhind, Nimar, Mandsaur, Morena, Shajapur and Jhabua also show losses by internal-migration of males. But of these, Rajgarh and Shajapur are the only districts which gain least through immigra-

tion of males from beyond the borders of the State. This accounts for the small increase in the population of these two districts. Bhind, Dhar and Dewas which show increases below the State average and Bhilsa which has lost population, are among the districts which probably lose more heavily to outside than to the other districts of the State.

The following table gives the proportion of immigrants to the total population of each district.

TABLE 7.

Number of immigrants per 1,000 of actual population.

District.	From other districts of the State.	From other places.	Total.
Bhind	33	67	100
Gird	77	148	225
Morena	26	40	66
Shivpuri	23	23	46
Goona	27	41	68
Bhilsa	24	121	145
Rajgarh	36	27	63
Shajapur	58	36	94
Ujjain	120	91	210
Indore	108	210	318
Dewas	82	53	135
Mandsaur	29	116	145
Ratlam	86	62	148
Dhar	71	15	86
Jhabua	24	29	53
Nimar	15	39	54

Indore which is an industrial district has by far the largest proportion of immigrants in the State followed by Gird and Ujjain. These three are internal districts and contain cities. Among the border districts Ratlam which contains a large railway colony stands first and then come Bhilsa, Mandsaur and Dewas. The figures for other districts need no comment.

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29. Movement.—

Of the total population of 836,474 enumerated in Bhopal in 1951, 752,096 were born in the State and the remaining 84,378 were immigrants from outside. 747,249 were born in the district in which they were enumerated and only 4,847 in the other districts in which they were found at the time of Census.

Of the 84,378 immigrants born outside the State 54,985 or about 65% came from the adjacent States, 11,861 or 14% from other parts of India and 17,414 or 21% from Pakistan.

Out of every 1,000 of the 1951 population only 101 were immigrants.

57,834 persons having their birth-place in Bhopal were enumerated in other States in India. Of these 54,238 or about 94% were found in the adjacent States and 3,596 or 6% in other States in India. The number of

home born persons who have gone to Pakistan and other territories beyond India is not known.

Females are in considerable excess both among the immigrants and emigrants.

The greatest number of immigrants come from Madhya Pradesh State amounting to 28,270 while Bhopal sends 15,768 of its emigrants to it. The greater part of these immigrants are found in Sehore district. Madhya Bharat comes second in regard to the supply of immigrants. It sends 26,715 persons to the State and receives in return 38,470. The other States only send 11,861 and receive 3,596.

The net result of the interchange of population with other States in India is a gain of 9,012 persons.

The inter-district movement is very insignificant indicating that the two districts of the State are more cut off from each other than from the outside world.

SECTION V—NATURAL INCREASE—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In the absence of vital statistics and complete emigration figures for this and the previous censuses, I am not in a position to discuss this topic.

SECTION VI—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

30. General.—

The statistics dealt with in this Section are given in Subsidiary Table 1.8 printed in Part I-B of this Report. This table furnishes in a condensed form information as to the principal means of livelihood of the general population. The entire population has been divided into two broad livelihood categories, *viz.*, the Agricultural classes and the Non-agricultural classes. These two heads have been further sub-divided as follows:—

1. Agricultural classes (including dependants):—
 - I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned
 - II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned,
 - III. Cultivating labourers,
 - IV. Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers.
2. Non-agricultural Classes (including dependants):—
 - V. Production (other than cultivation),
 - VI. Commerce,
 - VII. Transport,
 - VIII. Other services and Miscellaneous sources.

The above classification is based on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme the salient features of which are given in the general note on economic tables in Part II-B of the Report and need not be repeated here. For our present purpose it is sufficient to say that the raw material for the statistics presented in Subsidiary Table 1.8 has been provided by the answers to questions No. 9, 10 and 11 of the Census Questionnaire and the table itself has been derived from the Main Table B-I printed in Part II-B of the Report.

No class of entries in a census record give such opportunities for error as those relating to the means of livelihood. Very particular attention was paid to the directions embodied in the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme and meticulous instructions were given to the enumerators on the recording of this information. Three columns had to be filled in—column 9, economic status, column 10, principal means of livelihood and column 11, secondary means of livelihood.

By means of detailed instructions and much training before the census all that was possible was done to ensure accuracy and the return shows an enormous advance over those of the previous censuses.

31. Definition of Principal Classes.—

Before proceeding to a consideration of the figures obtained at the census it is necessary to give a precise definition of the Livelihood Classes into which the population has been divided.

1. Agricultural Classes.—Embraces all persons dependent directly on agriculture for their livelihood. It does not include persons engaged in or supported by forestry, mining, fishing, hunting, gardening, sericulture and stock-raising, etc., etc.

2. Non-Agricultural Classes.—Embraces all persons other than those engaged in or supported by agriculture.

1. Agricultural Classes.

Class I.—Embraces all persons who cultivate land owned by them. The word "owned" includes every tenure which involves a heritable right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right may or may not be transferable.

Class II.—Embraces all persons who cultivate land owned by another person.

Class III.—Embraces all persons who are employed as labourers by other persons cultivating their land.

Class IV.—Embraces all persons who receive rent in cash or kind in respect of land cultivated by other persons.

2. Non-Agricultural Classes.

Class V.—Embraces all persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from production (other than cultivation) such as forestry, gardening, fishing, stock-raising, mining, quarrying, etc., etc.

Class VI.—Embraces all persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from commerce, *i. e.*, wholesale or retail trade in all kinds of commodities, banking, money-lending, insurance, financial business, etc., etc.

Class VII.—Embraces all persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from transport, *i. e.*, transport by water, air, road or rail, storage and warehouses, postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless services, etc., etc.

Class VIII.—Embraces all persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from other services and miscellaneous sources, *i. e.*, health, education and public administration and services not elsewhere specified such as journalism, arts, recreation services, legal and business services, welfare and domestic services, etc., etc.

Note.—In all cases dependants are included and "means of livelihood" of any individual means the gainful occupation from which he derives the greater part of his income.

Subsidiary Table 1.8 furnishes for the general population of the State as a whole and of its districts a proportional distribution into the eight Livelihood Classes defined above. It will be seen that in Madhya Bharat out of every 10,000 persons of the general population 7,222 or 72.2 per cent are directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and that the remainder or 27.8

per cent are supported by non-agricultural pursuits. Of all the eight classes into which the population has been divided Class I supports over 50 per cent of the population, Class II—10.2 per cent, Class III—10.7 per cent, Class IV—0.9 per cent, Class V—10.0 per cent, Class VI—5.6 per cent, Class VII—1.1 per cent and Class VIII—11.1 per cent. These proportions vary from district to district. The variations being largely due to the difference between the proportion of rural and urban population and local circumstances. Amongst the districts the owner cultivator class is most largely represented in the Jhabua district and least largely in Indore; the tenant class most largely in Goona and least largely in Indore; the agricultural labourers' class most largely in Bhilsa and least largely in Jhabua; the agricultural rent receivers' class most largely in Dewas and least largely in Jhabua; the non-agricultural producers' class most largely in Indore and least largely in Bhind; the commercial class most largely in Indore and least largely in Bhind; the transport class most largely in Indore and least largely in Bhind; the services and miscellaneous class most largely in Indore and least largely in Jhabua.

From the broad picture given above it is evident that the pattern of livelihood is strongly urban in the Indore district and predominantly rural in the Bhind and Jhabua districts.

32. Livelihood pattern of Madhya Bharat compared with other States.—

The table below gives a bird's eye-view of the livelihood pattern of the general population of Madhya Bharat and some other States of India.

TABLE 8.
Livelihood pattern of Madhya Bharat and some of the other states of India.

Name of State.	Percentage of population dependent on agriculture.	Percentage of population dependent on			
		Production other than agriculture.	Commerce.	Transport.	Other services and mis. sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Bharat	72.2	10.0	5.6	1.1	11.1
Madhya Pradesh	76.0	10.6	4.4	1.5	7.5
Bombay	61.5	13.8	7.6	2.2	14.9
Orissa	79.3	6.3	2.9	0.5	11.0
Bihar	86.1	3.9	3.4	0.7	5.9
Uttar Pradesh	74.2	8.4	5.0	1.4	11.0
Madras	64.9	12.4	6.7	1.7	14.3
Assam	73.3	14.7	3.9	1.3	6.8
Punjab, Pepsu } Himachal Pradesh, } Delhi, and Bilaspur }	62.6	8.0	9.7	1.9	17.8
Rajasthan	70.9	8.9	6.6	0.9	12.7
Vindhya Pradesh	87.1	4.6	2.9	0.4	5.0

The figures show that Madhya Bharat is still among the States where there are too many people in agriculture and where the expansion of commerce and industry is proceeding at a slow rate.

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Class-I supports 37% of the total population, Class II-7%, Class III-20%, Class IV-1%, Class V-11%, Class VI-6%, Class-VII 2% and Class-VIII 16%..

The difference between the district proportions is largely due to the concentration of urban population in Sehore district.

33. Livelihood Pattern.—

Subsidiary Table 1.8 shows that out of every 10,000 persons 6,555 or 65.5%, are directly dependent on Agriculture for their livelihood, and that the remainder or 34.5% are supported by Non-agricultural pursuits.

SECTION VII—CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the discussion in the foregoing Sections of this Chapter, the following broad conclusions of a general nature emerge:—

(1) In 1951, Madhya Bharat representing 4 per cent of India's total area contained only 2.2 per cent of India's people. Its population had a density of 171 persons—a figure much lower than that in most of the States in India. It would, therefore, seem as if, there is no possibility in the near future of the State having to cope with such problems of sheer numbers in relation to land area as are being experienced, for example, in West Bengal and some other States. It should be emphasized, however, that the effective area of the State is much smaller than what the figures suggest and that the Lowlands in which I include the Nimar district also, are already full to capacity. The Plateau Division is certainly capable of supporting a denser population but much of the area in the North is hilly and can not be improved without an immense outlay of capital.

(2) In common with the rest of India, population in this State seems to have turned the corner of the dark ages of growth around the year 1921. Since then the death rate has been declining and the population has been growing by retaining a larger proportion of its surplus of births over deaths and by keeping alive longer people in the high mortality age group of 55 years and over. The result is that today all over this sub-continent more millions are living more years and consuming more food.

(3) Between 1941 and 1951 the population of the State has increased by 10.9 per cent rising from 7,169,880 in the former year to 7,954,154 in the latter. The absolute and percentage increase, though smaller than in the past decade, is large enough and rapid enough to nullify all the benefits that can accrue from all possible agricultural and industrial expansion in the near future.

(4) The birth-place figures indicate a growing tendency away from rural to urban areas.

(5) Agriculture is the foundation of the economic and far more capital and is more fundamental to the structure of the State. It involves far more people community than all the occupations put together.

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1. The Bhopal figures are rather mystifying. The population in this area is growing very slowly and is still some 127,136 persons less than in 1891. tract which has the most fertile soil in Central India, it is the resources that are pressing on the population. If irrigation is extended and agriculture is adequately financed this tract will certainly be able to support a much heavier population.
2. Pressure of population is no where severe in the State. On the other had it seems that in the Plateau

Appendix.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Proportional distribution account to residences of population born in each district.

Birth Place.	D I S T R I C T I N W H I C H R E S I D E N C E .							
	Bhind.	Gird.	Morena.	Shivpuri.	Goona.	Bhilsa.	Rajgarh.	Shajapur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bhind District ..	9,617	196	143	7	4	5	1	1
2. Gird District ..	155	9,175	98	71	22	18	19	11
3. Morena District ..	139	142	9,655	39	6	4	1	2
4. Shivpuri District ..	12	280	53	9,491	119	11	1	2
5. Goona District ..	11	47	24	96	9,498	89	62	12
6. Bhilsa District ..	19	51	16	5	59	9,747	9	13
7. Rajgarh District ..	..	12	4	3	71	10	9,497	256
8. Shajapur District ..	1	7	2	1	4	5	214	9,318
9. Ujjain District ..	2	26	5	2	5	5	14	118
10. Indore District ..	2	37	10	1	6	4	17	50
11. Dewas District ..	..	11	..	1	2	1	13	119
12. Mandsaur District	1	7	1	1	1	1	6	12
13. Ratlam District ..	..	4	2	..	..	1	5	7
14. Dhar District ..	..	7	4	1	2	1	2	3
15. Jhabua District ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nimar District ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1

Proportional distribution account to residences of population born in each district.

Birth Place.	D I S T R I C T I N W H I C H R E S I D E N C E .							
	Ujjain.	Indore.	Dewas.	Mandsaur.	Ratlam.	Dhar.	Jhabua.	Nimar.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1. Bhind District ..	13	4	..	1	..	..	7	1
2. Gird District ..	131	181	24	10	23	43	7	12
3. Morena District ..	5	3	1	1	2	..	..	..
4. Shivpuri District ..	19	5	..	6	..	1	..	..
5. Goona District ..	74	68	5	8	2	1	2	1
6. Bhilsa District ..	49	20	2	4	2	1	1	2
7. Rajgarh District ..	53	44	18	18	6	2	3	3
8. Shajapur District.	220	33	125	37	10	1	21	1
9. Ujjain District ..	9,020	267	157	62	218	74	16	9
10. Indore District ..	343	8,902	192	61	98	184	26	67
11. Dewas District ..	217	303	9,232	19	26	14	21	21
12. Mandsaur District.	48	87	6	9,639	170	8	6	6
13. Ratlam District ..	288	127	12	213	9,204	83	45	9
14. Dhar District ..	97	183	28	11	64	9,445	50	102
15. Jhabua District ..	10	18	2	4	54	299	9,588	20
16. Nimar District ..	7	97	32	2	5	87	7	9,759

STATEMENT No. 2.

Net migration of the district—born in males as on 1st March, 1951.

District from or to which net gain (+) or loss (—) of native born population had arisen.	District which have experienced net gain or loss (Gain denoted by + : Loss by —).								
	Bhind.	Gird.	Morena.	Shivpuri	Goona.	Bhilsa.	Rajgarh.	Shajapur.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bhind ..	..	+ 1,771	+ 407	— 134	— 97	— 93	+ 5	+ 22
2. Gird ..	— 1,771	..	— 2,812	— 4,633	— 571	— 545	— 59	+ 70	
2. Morena ..	— 407	+ 2,812	..	— 10	— 167	— 44	— 89	+ 15	
4. Shivpuri ..	+ 134	+ 4,633	+ 10	..	+ 555	+ 238	— 28	+ 20	
5. Goona ..	+ 97	+ 571	+ 167	— 555	..	+ 1,271	+ 118	+ 210	
6. Bhilsa ..	+ 93	+ 545	+ 44	— 238	— 1,271	..	— 116	+ 75	
7. Rajgarh ..	— 5	+ 59	+ 89	+ 28	— 118	+ 116	..	+ 711	
8. Shajapur ..	— 22	— 70	— 15	— 20	— 210	— 75	— 711	..	
9. Ujjain ..	— 462	— 3,755	— 89	— 452	— 1,728	— 544	— 815	— 1,428	
10. Indore ..	— 100	— 3,231	— 112	— 91	— 1,641	— 191	— 757	— 239	
11. Dewas ..	— 14	— 172	— 19	— 4	— 146	— 2	— 309	— 660	
12. Mandasaur ..	— 17	+ 3	— 4	— 109	— 172	— 46	— 214	— 303	
13. Ratlam ..	— 12	— 271	— 68	..	— 20	— 15	— 52	— 53	
14. Dhar ..	— 17	— 880	— 6	— 4	+ 11	+ 6	— 8	+ 20	
15. Jhabua ..	— 84	— 84	+ 41	+ 2	— 64	— 34	— 30	— 535	
16. Nimar ..	— 30	— 194	— 4	+ 1	— 15	— 2	— 68	+ 13	
		— 2,617	+ 1,737	— 2,371	— 6,219	— 5,654	+ 40	— 3,133	— 2,062

Net migration of the district—born in males as on 1st March, 1951.

District from or to which net gain (+) or loss (—) of native born population had arisen.	District which have experienced net gain or loss (Gain denoted by +; Loss by —).							
	Ujjain.	Indore.	Dewas.	Mandasaur.	Ratlam.	Dhar.	Jhabua.	Nimar
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
✓ 1. Bhind ..	+ 462	+ 100	+ 14	+ 17	+ 12	+ 17	+ 84	+ 30
✓ 2. Gird ..	+ 3,755	+ 3,231	+ 172	— 3	+ 271	+ 880	+ 84	+ 194
✓ 3. Morena ..	+ 89	+ 112	+ 19	+ 4	+ 68	+ 6	— 41	+ 4
✓ 4. Shivpuri ..	+ 452	+ 91	+ 4	+ 109	..	+ 4	— 2	— 1
✓ 5. Goona ..	+ 1,728	+ 1,641	+ 146	+ 172	+ 20	— 11	+ 64	+ 15
✓ 6. Bhilsa ..	+ 544	+ 191	+ 2	+ 46	+ 15	— 6	+ 34	+ 2
✓ 7. Rajgarh ..	+ 815	+ 757	+ 309	+ 214	+ 52	+ 8	+ 30	+ 68
✓ 8. Shajapur ..	+ 1,428	+ 239	+ 660	+ 303	+ 53	— 20	+ 535	— 13
✓ 9. Ujjain ..	..	— 2,116	— 458	— 25	— 810	— 1,111	+ 446	— 91
✓ 10. Indore ..	+ 2,116	..	— 1,613	— 1,591	— 48	— 1,350	+ 273	— 2,100
✓ 11. Dewas ..	+ 458	+ 1,613	..	— 25	+ 177	— 614	+ 453	— 849
✓ 12. Mandasaur ..	+ 25	+ 1,591	+ 25	..	+ 1,349	— 40	+ 137	+ 160
✓ 13. Ratlam ..	+ 810	+ 48	— 177	— 1,349	..	+ 6	— 81	— 29
✓ 14. Dhar ..	+ 1,111	+ 1,350	+ 614	+ 40	— 6	..	— 3,706	— 88
✓ 15. Jhabua ..	— 446	— 273	— 453	— 137	+ 81	+ 3,706	..	+ 231
✓ 16. Nimar ..	+ 91	+ 2,100	+ 849	— 160	+ 29	+ 88	— 231	..
	+ 13,438	+ 10,675	+ 113	— 2,385	+ 1,263	+ 1,563	— 1,921	— 2,467

CHAPTER II

Rural Population

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

34. Introductory.—

The previous Chapter dealt with the numbers of the people and their distribution and growth in the different parts and sub-divisions of the State. In this section we deal with that large section of the population which lives in villages, leaving the small section living in the towns and cities for separate treatment in the next Chapter. Throughout the tables the former is classified as "rural" and the latter as "urban." We are, therefore, concerned here with rural population.

In order to understand the census data it is necessary to take careful note of the meaning of five terms employed. These are village, town, city, rural population and urban population.

A "village" ordinarily means all the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a *mauza* and includes all the hamlets within that area but does not include (i) uninhabited *mauzas*, and (ii) *mauzas* or part of *mauzas* which form part of the area of a town or city.

A "town" means a locality which is under the municipal form of government and, in addition, has a population of 5,000 or over and includes also cantonment irrespective of the size of their population.

A "city" is simply a large town declared to be such for census purposes. The towns treated as cities on this occasion are (1) Gwalior, (2) Ujjain and (3) Indore.

The "rural population" is all the population living outside the boundaries of towns and cities.

The "urban population" is the sum of the people residing in towns and cities.

Except where otherwise specified these are the definitions adhered to throughout the discussion in this and the next Chapter.

The people of the State, whether living in villages, towns or cities, are gregarious by habit and their houses, whether rural or urban, are huddled together in congested sites. In some parts of the Hills Division, however, an unusually curious state of affairs exists. Here the village is a very different thing. It consists of a cluster of mud and straw huts which are here today and gone to another site tomorrow, leaving the total number of inhabited villages as it was. In the Lowland Division almost all the large villages have a greater or smaller number of outlying hamlets attached to them but in the returns the population of these is included in that of the parent village.

35. Reference to Statistics.—

The statistics relating to rural population are set out separately in Main Tables A-I printed in Part II-A of this Report, while Table A-III in the same Part shows the distribution of the entire population according to the size of the village or town in which it resides.

Four Subsidiary Tables printed in Part I-B of this Report set-forth:—

- 2.1—Distribution of population between villages;
- 2.2—Variation and density of rural population;
- 2.3—Mean decennial growth rate during the past three decades (table incomplete); and
- 2.4—Livelihood pattern of rural population.

SECTION II—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF RURAL POPULATION.

36. General Distribution of Rural Population.—

There are in all Madhya Bharat 19,933 inhabited places of which 19,866 are villages and 67 towns. The aggregate population of the villages in 1951 was 6,512,923, while that of the towns was 1,441,231. Thus the persons enumerated in rural areas to those enumerated in urban areas were roughly in the proportion of 452: 100; the proportion in 1931 and 1941 in rural and urban areas as now constituted was respectively 661 and 567 to 100.

The figures in column 9 of Table A-I show how the three Natural Divisions and the various districts share the rural population. The Lowland contains 15 per cent of the total villages of the State and 21 per cent of its total rural population, the Hills Division 22 per cent villages and 23 per cent rural population, while the Plateau Division with 63 per cent villages holds only 56 per cent of the total rural population. Among the districts Nimar has the largest rural population, and as is to be expected, Indore the smallest. Of the remaining districts only three, namely, Bhind, Morena and Mand-

saur, have each a rural population between 5 and 6 lacs, Shivpuri, Goona and Dhar between 4 and 5 lacs, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Dewas and Jhabua between 3 and 4 lacs, and the rest between 2 and 3 lacs.

The proportion of the population which is rural varies considerably in different parts of the State. The rural population per mille of the total population is 819 in the State as a whole, 912 in the Hills Division, 816 in the Lowland and 786 in the Plateau. If we examine the district figures we find that, in 11 out of the 16 districts, the proportion exceeds the State's average. Of these Jhabua with 980 per mille is entirely rural, while Bhind and Shivpuri with 954 per mille are predominantly rural. Among the remaining five districts, Indore, where only 396 persons out of every 1,000 live in villages, is the most urban, and then come Gird (532), Ujjain (676), Ratlam (707) and Mandsaur (809).

The proportion of rural population is lower in Madhya Bharat than in India, as a whole, and all the neighbouring States except Bombay. Here are the figures.

TABLE 9.

State.	Rural population per 1,000 of general population.
INDIA	827
Madhya Bharat	819
Uttar Pradesh	864
Vindhya Pradesh	914
Rajasthan	827
Bhopal	837
Madhya Pradesh	865
Bombay	689

Too much weight should not be given to these comparative figures. The census definition of the town and the practices with respect to the grant of municipal status to localities differ from State to State. In Madhya Bharat, for example, practically all localities with a population just exceeding 5,000 are towns enjoying a municipal form of Government whereas in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, many such localities are still treated as villages.

37. Distribution of Population by Villages and Village Groups.—

The average population of a village in Madhya Bharat is 328 persons. In the Plateau it is 292, in the Lowland 468, and in the Hills 336.

Among the districts we see that Bhind has the largest average population per village (559) and Goona the smallest (225). If we consider Tahsils we find that the average is the highest in the Ambah Tahsil of Morena district (960) and the lowest in the Sailana Tahsil of Ratlam district (117).

In general it may be said that the villages are larger in the Lowland tract than in the other two Divisions.

In Madhya Bharat villages with a population of under 500 predominate, out of 19,866, 16,431 are in this class. The group with a population of 500-1,000 contains 2,495 villages, that with 1,000-2,000 has 730, while that with 2,000-5,000 inhabitants has only 208. The results of this distribution are reflected throughout the figures in columns 4 to 7 of Subsidiary Table 2.1.

The State.—The greater part of the rural population, some 500 out of 1,000, live in villages of under 500 inhabitants. The next most populous group is that of villages with 500-2,000, some 410 per 1,000, living in them; villages in the 2,000-5,000 group contain 92 per 1,000, while those in the group 5,000 and over have only 2 persons per mille.

Natural Divisions.—In the Lowland 329 and in the Hills 490 per 1,000 persons of the rural population live in villages of under 500, while in the Plateau as many as 563 per mille live in villages of this class. The proportion of those living in the class 500-2,000 is 512 per 1,000 in the Lowland, 430 in the Hills and only 362 in the Plateau.

Districts.—Among districts, Goona has the largest proportion (705) living in villages under 500, then come Bhilsa (686), Rajgarh (634) and Jhabua (622). In Bhind, the proportion living in this class of villages is the lowest (271). In three districts, namely Bhind, Morena and Nimar, more than half the population lives

in villages with 500-2,000 inhabitants. The proportion of population living in the next group of villages (2,000-5,000) is 178 per 1,000 in Bhind, 160 in Morena and 152 in Indore.

There are only two localities with a population of 5,000 and over which have been treated as rural. One is the village Rajoda in Ambah Tahsil of the Morena district and the other is the Gandhi Sagar Colony in Mandsaur district. The former is hundred per cent rural, while the latter was a temporary encampment of labourers at the time of the census.

38. The Density of Rural Population.—

The density of rural population (*i. e.* the number of rural inhabitants per square mile of the land area) is shown by Natural Divisions and districts and for the country as a whole in column 5 of Subsidiary Table 2.2. The figures do not require extended comment. The rural density of the State as a whole is 140 persons to a square mile compared to the overall density of 171—a difference of 31 persons per square mile. As is to be expected, the difference is most marked in the areas which contain a large proportion of urban population. These areas are the Indore, Gird, Ujjain and Ratlam districts. High rural densities are found in parts of the Bhind district, the Jobat Tahsil of the Jhabua district and the Barwani and Sendhwa Tahsils of the Nimar district. The most sparsely populated area is the Bijepur Tahsil of the Morena district where there are only 52 persons to a square mile. Among the districts Goona has the lowest rural density.

The rural density figures, like those of general density discussed in the previous chapter, are also vague averages indicating nothing. A better impression of the pressure of population on the land is given by the table below which gives, per 100 persons of the general and rural population, only the amount of land fit and available for cultivation.

TABLE 10.

State and District.	Total cultivable area (in acres).	Acreege of cultivable area per 100 persons of general population	Acreege of cultivable area per 100 persons of rural population
MADHYA BHARAT.	18,639,495	234	286
<i>Lowland Division</i> ..	<i>2,741,087</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>198</i>
1. Bhind ..	789,844	150	157
2. Gird ..	699,704	132	248
3. Morena ..	1,251,539	198	210
<i>Plateau Division</i> ..	<i>12,052,030</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>332</i>
4. Shivpuri ..	1,604,612	337	353
5. Goona ..	1,708,663	357	405
6. Bhilsa ..	889,544	304	336
7. Rajgarh ..	1,292,103	302	334
8. Shajapur ..	1,152,466	266	289
9. Ujjain ..	1,287,312	237	350
10. Indore ..	714,229	120	303
11. Dewas ..	1,025,315	297	329
12. Mandsaur ..	1,491,254	234	289
13. Ratlam ..	886,532	231	326
<i>Hills Division</i> ..	<i>3,846,378</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>256</i>
14. Dhar ..	1,337,253	265	289
15. Jhabua ..	872,773	228	233
16. Nimar ..	1,636,352	216	246

BHOPAL

39. General Distribution and Distribution among Villages—

There are 2,923 inhabited towns and villages in this State; Villages of under 500 population (2,634) predominate.

Of the total population of 836,474, 700,411 or about 84 in every hundred inhabit villages, while 428,262 or 61 persons in every hundred live in villages of under 500 population. The average population of a village is 240. As regards districts the position is briefly this; in Sehore 75 out of every 100 live in villages—60 in villages of under 500 and 32 in villges with a population of 500-2,000. In Raisen as many as 98 per

cent live in villages—63 out of every 100 living in villages of under 500 and 30 in villages of 500-2,000.

The average population of a village in Sehore is 253 persons while in Raisen it is 221.

There is only one village with a population of 5,000 and over and this lies in the Raisen district. The density of the rural population in the State as a whole is 102 to a square mile, in the Sehore district it is 107 and in Raisen 96.

As regards Tahsils Udaipur in the Raisen district has the highest rural density (156 per square mile) while Nasrullah Gunj in the Sehore district has the lowest (64).

SECTION III—GROWTH

40. Introductory.

The conditions governing the growth of the population in general have been described in some detail in the first Chapter. These very conditions also govern the growth of the rural part of the population but in this instance rural-urban migration is a feature of special importance. This implies, that the rural population while maintaining its natural increase by excess of births over deaths, is at the same time losing ground to the urban by emigration. Unfortunately we have no record of rural-urban migration nor have we, as already stated, birth and death statistics. In these circumstances all that can be done is to go briefly through the results as shown by census figures.

41. Growth of Rural Population in the State.

Between 1901 and 1951 the rural population of Madhya Bharat has increased from 4,336,105 to 6,512,923 or by 50.2 per cent. Over the same period, the general population has increased from 4,988,785 to 7,954,154 or by 59.4 per cent and the urban population from 652,680 to 1,441,231 or by 220 per cent. The rural population is now 819 per 1,000 persons. If we exclude from calculation the figures for the Gird, Ujjain and Indore districts in which over 50 per cent of the total urban population is concentrated, we find that the average for the rest of the territory is still 895 per 1,000.

The table below shows the growth of the general, rural and urban populations in five ways: (1) Population general, rural and urban at each census since 1901, (2) the absolute increases from census to census; (3) the percentage increases at each census, (4) the general, rural and urban population as a multiple of the general, rural and urban respectively of 1901 census, and (5) percentage, rural and urban of general population.

TABLE 11.

Growth of General, Rural and Urban Population, 1901-1951.

	Year.	General.	Rural.	Urban.
(1) Population, General, Rural and Urban.	1901 ..	4,988,785	4,336,105	652,680
	1911 ..	5,503,444	4,892,243	611,201
	1921 ..	5,628,152	4,915,069	713,083
	1931 ..	6,297,861	5,470,813	827,048
	1941 ..	7,169,880	6,095,077	1,074,803
(2) Absolute increases by decades.	1901 ..	..	..	..
	1911 ..	514,659	556,138	-41,479
	1921 ..	124,708	22,826	101,882
	1931 ..	669,709	555,744	113,965
	1941 ..	872,019	624,264	247,755
(3) Percentage increase at each census.	1901 ..	..	..	..
	1911 ..	10.3	10.5	-6.4
	1921 ..	2.3	0.5	16.6
	1931 ..	11.9	11.3	16.0
	1941 ..	13.8	11.4	30.0
(4) General, Rural and Urban population as a multiple of similar figure of 1901	1901 ..	..	..	..
	1911 ..	1.10	1.12	-0.94
	1921 ..	1.13	1.13	1.09
	1931 ..	1.26	1.26	1.27
	1941 ..	1.44	1.40	1.75
(5) Percentage Rural and Urban of General population, 1901-1951	1901 ..	..	..	..
	1911 ..	100	88.8	11.2
	1921 ..	100	87.2	12.8
	1931 ..	100	86.9	13.1
	1941 ..	100	85.0	15.0
	1951 ..	100	81.9	18.1

We need not pause to consider the 1911 and 1921 figures, for the decades preceding these years were subject to disturbances caused by the plague and influenza epidemics. Taking the year 1921 as our starting point we find that during the 30-year period since that date the urban population inspite of its small size, has appropriated a disproportionately large share of the total increase. During this period the general population of the State increased from 5,628,152 to 7,954,154, *i. e.*

by 2,326,002 or by 41 per cent. Of this total increase 1,597,854 or 68.7 per cent went to the rural population which in 1921 formed about 87 per cent of the total population, and 728,148, or 31.3 per cent to the urban areas which in that year formed only about 13 per cent of the total population. Examining the figures for individual decades we find that the urban population was 13.1 per cent of the total in 1931, 15 per cent in 1941 and 18.1 per cent in 1951, and yet it annexed 17 per cent of the total increase of the decade in 1931, 28 per cent in 1941 and 47 per cent in 1951. The result of this distribution has been that between 1921 and 1951, the rural population has increased by 32 per cent as compared with 102.1 per cent by which the urban population has increased over the same period.

These comparisons indicate that the greater part of the urban increase is due to external growth, *i. e.*, to gains by immigration from rural areas and that the downward trend in the rural growth is largely the result of continuing emigration from rural to urban areas. It is also noteworthy that despite this unfavourable distribution, the rural growth rate remained closely related to the rate of increase of the general population up to the year 1941 and that it is only during the decade just passed that a real breach in the continuity of that relationship has occurred. During this period we see that first, the rural growth rate has for the first time fallen 4 per cent below the rate of growth of the general population, and secondly, the size of the rural population has shrunken from 850 per 1,000 of the population in 1941 to 819 in 1951. These changes are certain indications of the fact that the drain on the actual growth

of rural areas has been heavier during 1941-1951 than in any previous decade. The health conditions during the decade have been satisfactory and it is, therefore, safe to say that the differential rates of fertility and mortality between rural and urban areas have had no marked effect on the figures.

The causes of the "rural exodus" are well-known. The rural population is a sort of reservoir from which urban industries, as they develop, draw their growing labour force. Agriculture also, as it advances in efficiency, tends to expel workers from occupations connected with agriculture and these expelled workers migrate to towns and take up urban avocations. In recent years the impact of the economic conditions, which have made it impossible for under-employed persons to stay in the villages, and, to some extent, the overcrowding and confusion caused by the continuous and huge increase of population during the past three decades appear to have accelerated the pace of rural-urban migration.

42. Growth of the Rural Population in the Natural Divisions and Districts.

A general idea of the growth of rural population in the Natural Divisions and their component districts is provided by two sets of data presented in the tables below. Table No. 12 gives the rate of the growth of the general, rural and urban population over the period 1921-1951 and at each census since 1921 and Table 13 gives the proportion per 1,000 of the rural and urban population at each successive census since 1921.

TABLE 12.
Percentge increases in General, Rural and Urban Population, 1921-1951

Locality	GENERAL POPULATION				RURAL POPULATION				URBAN POPULATION			
	1941	1931	1921	1921	1941	1931	1921	1921	1941	1931	1921	1921
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
State ..	10.9	13.8	11.9	41.3	6.9	11.4	11.3	32.5	34.1	30.0	16.0	102.1
Lowland Division ..	11.4	16.0	10.0	42.2	7.7	12.2	9.7	32.6	31.7	42.1	12.4	110.5
✓ Bhind ..	6.9	14.8	9.3	34.1	6.3	14.4	9.2	32.8	20.4	25.2	10.3	66.3
✓ Gird ..	17.9	20.8	11.4	58.7	6.8	8.6	11.2	28.8	33.9	44.2	11.8	115.8
✓ Morena ..	10.3	13.4	9.8	37.3	9.4	12.1	9.4	34.3	25.8	42.4	18.3	111.8
Plateau Division ..	11.2	13.1	11.5	40.2	5.6	10.4	10.2	28.6	37.7	28.2	18.8	109.8
Shivpuri ..	3.7	11.0	6.8	23.0	2.4	10.7	6.8	21.1	41.3	19.6	8.7	83.7
✓ Goona ..	1.1	12.1	11.4	26.2	-1.9	10.6	10.1	19.4	30.0	29.7	30.4	119.8
✓ Bhilsa ..	-0.7	10.2	-2.9	6.2	-3.2	8.3	-4.3	0.3	31.5	40.4	31.0	141.8
✓ Rajgarh ..	6.4	9.7	12.7	31.5	6.6	9.4	13.3	32.2	3.8	12.7	7.0	25.2
Shajapur ..	6.1	12.6	10.6	32.1	4.5	11.3	10.9	29.0	28.3	34.1	6.1	82.5
Ujjain ..	19.6	14.5	17.6	61.1	9.2	9.0	16.4	38.6	49.5	33.7	18.2	144.0
✓ Indore ..	32.3	19.4	12.3	77.4	13.6	6.5	1.1	22.3	48.3	33.2	27.4	151.7
✓ Dewas ..	5.9	6.3	14.4	28.7	4.6	4.5	14.6	25.2	19.4	30.3	11.4	73.3
✓ Mandasaur ..	16.9	17.6	13.3	55.7	14.4	16.4	15.7	54.1	28.8	23.6	2.3	62.9
✓ Ratlam ..	13.9	15.4	18.5	55.8	8.1	14.7	17.3	45.4	30.9	17.3	22.3	88.3
Hills Division ..	9.8	13.8	15.1	43.8	9.2	13.3	15.7	43.1	17.4	19.7	7.6	51.2
✓ Dhar ..	6.4	9.5	9.9	28.0	6.4	9.2	9.8	27.6	6.0	13.3	10.7	32.9
✓ Jhabua ..	11.5	17.4	16.9	53.0	11.2	17.5	17.3	53.1	26.5	18.8	-2.2	47.1
✓ Nima ..	11.4	15.0	18.2	51.5	10.0	14.1	20.0	50.1	22.7	23.5	6.8	61.8

TABLE 13.
Proportion of the Rural and Urban Population
per 1,000 of the General Population, 1921-1951

Natural Division and District.	Rural population per 1,000 of the total population. Urban population in bracket.			
	1951	1941	1931	1921
Madhya Bharat	819	850	869	873
<i>Lowland Division</i>	(181) 816	(150) 845	(131) 873	(127) 876
1. Bhind ..	(184) 954	(155) 960	(127) 963	(124) 963
2. Gird ..	(46) 532	(40) 588	(37) 655	(37) 656
3. Morena ..	(468) 939	(412) 947	(345) 958	(344) 961
<i>Plateau Division</i> ..	(61) 786	(53) 827	(42) 848	(39) 857
4. Shivpuri ..	(214) 954	(173) 966	(152) 969	(143) 969
5. Goona ..	(46) 882	(34) 908	(31) 921	(31) 932
6. Bhilsa ..	(118) 904	(92) 928	(79) 943	(68) 958
7. Rajgarh ..	(96) 902	(72) 902	(57) 904	(42) 899
8. Shajapur ..	(98) 920	(98) 934	(96) 944	(101) 942
9. Ujjain ..	(80) 676	(66) 741	(56) 778	(58) 787
10. Indore ..	(324) 396	(259) 461	(222) 517	(213) 574
11. Dewas ..	(604) 903	(539) 914	(483) 930	(426) 928
12. Mandsaur ..	(97) 809	(86) 827	(70) 835	(72) 817
13. Ratlam ..	(191) 707	(173) 746	(165) 750	(183) 759
<i>Hills Division</i> ..	(293) 912	(254) 918	(250) 922	(241) 917
14. Dhar ..	(88) 915	(82) 915	(78) 918	(83) 918
15. Jhabua ..	(85) 980	(85) 982	(82) 982	(82) 979
16. Nimar ..	(20) 877	(18) 888	(18) 896	(21) 885
	(123)	(112)	(104)	(115)

43. Growth.—

Between 1901 and 1951 the rural population of Bhopal has increased from 571,574 to 700,411 or by 22.5%. Over the same period the general population has increased from 674,747 to 836,474 or by 24% and the urban population from 103,173 to 136,063 or by 31.9%. The rural population is now 837 per 1,000 persons as against 847 in 1901, 905 in 1921, 885 in 1931 and 869 in 1941. The high rural ratios for 1921 and 1931 are due to the steep fall in the city's population in 1921.

Subsidiary Table 2.2 shows the variations in the growth rate of the population since 1921. It will be seen that between 1941 and 1951 the rate of increase of the rural population has declined from 5.6 to 3.5 in the

Among the Natural Divisions we see that the Plateau shows the least percentage increase in rural population since 1921, the proportion rural declining from 857 per mille in 1921 to 786 in 1951. Over the same period the Hills Division shows the largest percentage increase and the least decline in the proportion of rural population which was 917 per mille in 1921 and is now 912. In the Lowland Division a moderate increase of 32.6 per cent since 1921 has reduced the proportion rural from 876 per mille in 1921 to 816 in 1951.

In the decade 1941-51 all the three Divisions have recorded lower rates of increase than in 1931-41, but the decline is again greater in the Plateau, the proportion rural falling from 827 per mille to 786 or by 41 as compared with 29 in the Lowland and 6 in the Hills.

This comparison indicates that the pace of urbanization is faster in the Plateau than in the other two Natural Divisions and that urban growth has had the least effect on the growth of the rural population in the Hills Division.

It is unnecessary to examine in detail the district figures. For in most cases the general population is almost synonymous with rural so that the description of the growth of the former given in Chapter I applies well enough to that of the latter. The salient points are—

(1) Over the 30-year period since 1921 Mandsaur shows the largest percentage increase in rural population and Bhilsa the smallest. The districts which show increase above the State average are Jhabua, Nimar, Ratlam, Ujjain, Morena and Bhind. Jhabua and Rajgarh are the only districts where the over-all rate of growth of the rural population has exceeded that of the general population.

(2) In 1941-51, Mandsaur shows the largest percentage increase in rural population and then come Indore and Jhabua. Bhilsa and Goona have registered actual decreases. Nimar, Morena, Ujjain and Ratlam show increases above the State average of 6.9 per cent, the remaining other districts recording increases ranging from 2.4 per cent in Shivpuri to 6.8 per cent in Bhind. All the districts show smaller increases in 1951 than in 1941. The only exception to this is Indore which shows an increase of 13.6 per cent in 1951 as compared with 6.5 per cent in 1941. This is partly due to the fact that the growth of the Indore City has spread to rural areas beyond the city's legal boundaries.

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State as a whole, from 6.5 to 5.7 in the Sehore district and from 4.6 to 0.9 in Raissen. The growth pattern of the Raissen district is similar to that of the adjoining Madhya Pradesh districts of Sagar and Hoshangabad—the population in the former has increased by 1.1% and in the latter it has actually declined by 2.4%.

Between 1921-1951 the rural population of the State has increased by 12.9%, that of the Sehore district by 21.3% and that of Raissen by only 3.7%. It must be borne in mind that all the Tahsils whether increasing or decreasing have all the time been having an excess of births over deaths. Consequently, abnormally low increases such as those shown by the district and Tahsil figures of this State indicate a continuous outward flow of rural population.

SECTION IV—MOVEMENT

The census has recorded the birth-place of all persons enumerated in Madhya Bharat but the unit of birth-place recorded was not the locality of birth but the district of birth. Consequently, we have no information at all about migration into and away from the rural parts of the various districts. For this reason and for want of birth and death statistics, I am not in a position to deal with the subject of this section.

Attention is invited to inter-district migration figures discussed in Section IV of Chapter I. These

indicate that the districts, which have lost most to other districts through the emigration of males, have generally registered small increases in general population and much smaller increases in rural population. Shivpuri, Coosha and Shajapur are outstanding examples. It may confidently be asserted that these districts have lost heavily to other States also and that most of the migrants were from rural areas.

More than this it would be inadvisable to deduce from the figures to hand.

SECTION V—NATURAL INCREASE, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

In the absence of vital statistics and information about emigration from rural areas, I am not in a

position to discuss this topic.

SECTION VI—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The figures dealt with in this Section are those contained in Subsidiary Table 2.4 printed in Part I-B of this Report. In this table the rural population of the State and of each of its Natural Divisions and districts has been divided into the same eight Livelihood Classes into which the general population has been divided in Subsidiary Table 1.8. These categories have been defined in Section VI of Chapter I.

The rural population of the State is 6,512,923 of which about 86 per cent is totally dependent for its livelihood on agriculture and only 14 per cent on non-agricultural pursuits. The latter, it should be borne in mind, is not an isolated segment of the rural population but is closely associated with the agricultural rural population in the midst of which it lives and moves. It is largely composed of petty cultivators and of the brothers, sons, wives and daughters of the agriculturists who derive the greater part of their income from pursuits other than agriculture. In Madhya Bharat this section of the rural population is almost everywhere, (except perhaps in the vicinity of large cities) in a sort of suspense account with agriculture. There is constant movement to and fro between this and the agricultural section of the population. A person who is a blacksmith, carpenter or *dhobi* today may become a farmer tomorrow and *vice versa*. This broad picture should be borne in mind in considering the figures set out in the Subsidiary Table referred to above.

To take the agricultural population first. The proportions of agricultural population dependent on the first three Livelihood Classes, *i. e.* owner cultivators, tenants and agricultural labourers varies from one Natural Division to another and even from one District to another. One group preponderates in one place, another elsewhere. The varying fertility of the soil, the size of the holdings, the social and cultural conditions of the people, and the widely divergent types of land tenure which existed in the various parts of the State at the time of the census all tend to make the agricultural picture a most varied one. In the Lowland the proportion dependent on Class I exceeds the State average, the holdings are small and only food-grains are grown and consequently there is little room for agricultural

labour. In the Plateau the holdings are large and one of the main crops is cotton and consequently we find the highest proportion of farm-labourers in this region. In the Hills Division the picture is somewhat baffling on account of the inclusion of the Jhabua district which is a hundred per cent tribal area. In parts of the Dhar and Nimar districts of this division agriculture is more advanced and cotton is extensively grown and, therefore, the proportion of agricultural labour in these districts is higher even than that in the Plateau. In Jhabua petty owners of land abound, the soil is poor, standard of agriculture is very low and cultivation is carried on almost entirely by family members.

Among individual districts Jhabua has the highest proportion of owner cultivators and Bhilsa the smallest while Goona has the highest proportion of tenants and Mandasaur the smallest. Bhilsa has the highest proportion of agricultural labour and Jhabua the smallest. In Bhilsa the soil is fertile, the holdings large and labour plentiful and yet the district is not prosperous. The reasons for this have been explained in Section III of Chapter I. The figures for other districts do not call for special comment.

Turning to non-agricultural categories which support 14 per cent of the total rural population, we find that about 6 per cent are dependent on Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation), slightly less than 2½ per cent on Livelihood Class VI (Commerce), nearly a quarter per cent on Livelihood Class VII (Transport) and 5½ per cent on Livelihood Class VIII (Other Services and miscellaneous sources).

It will be seen that the proportion of non-agricultural rural population dependent on these four categories is higher in the Plateau than elsewhere. This is largely due to the faster development of forest and pasturing industries, commerce and communications in this region. The variations in the district figures are not easy to explain. In general it may be said that Class V—cultivation of special products and pastoral and forest industries provide employment to a fairly large number of people in rural areas all over the State. Fishery is not an important industry at present and stone-quarrying is confined to the Gird, Shivpuri and Mandasaur districts.

The proportions in categories VI, VII and VIII are higher in districts (such as Shivpuri, Indore, Dewas and Jhabua) which have only one or two towns. Bhind, Morena and Nimar are predominantly agricultural and much of their commerce is confined to headquarter towns. The predominance of transport in Bhilsa is not understood.

The outstanding feature of the figures is the enormous preponderance of agriculture and the equally enormous preponderance within agriculture of the owner cultivator class. Landless labourers are more numerous in the Plateau districts. This class is almost non-existent in the Bhind, Nimar and Jhabua districts.

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44. Livelihood Pattern.—

The figures regarding the Livelihood Pattern of the rural population will be found in Subsidiary Table 2.4.

The rural population of the State is 700,411, of which about 77.4% is totally dependent for its livelihood on agriculture and 22.6% on non-agricultural pursuits. The proportion dependent on agriculture is larger in the Sehore district (78%) than in Raisen (76 per cent).

Owner cultivators and tenants are more numerous in Sehore and landless labourers and rent receivers in Raisen.

Turning to non-agricultural activities which support about 23 per cent population of the State we find that 9 per cent depend on Livelihood Class V, 3.5 per cent on Livelihood Class VI, 0.7 per cent on Livelihood Class VII and 9.5 per cent on Livelihood Class VIII. The district figures indicate very little.

SECTION VII—CONCLUDING REMARKS

In Madhya Bharat the trend towards urbanisation is conspicuous only since 1921. From that date onwards the proportion of population rural has gone on declining and the decline has been greater in 1941-1951 than in any previous decade. During the thirty years since 1921 the rural population in the Hills Division has lost least ground.

There are too many people in agriculture and the soil in most areas is not producing in proportion to the additional numbers cultivating it. This is reflected in the increasing emigration of males from predominantly agricultural districts. These districts show the greatest fall in the growth of rural population since 1941.

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45. Concluding Remarks.—

A special feature of the Bhopal figures is that in Raisen 98% of the population of the district is rural and

only 76% is dependent on agriculture, whereas corresponding figures for the Sehore district are 75 per cent and 78 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER III

Urban Population

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

This Chapter deals mainly with the figures contained in Table A-I, A-III, A-IV and A-V printed in Part II-A of this Report. The figures for rural and urban population are separated in columns 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 of Table A-I. In Table A-III the population is divided according to the size of the town or village in which it resides. In Table A-IV towns are classified according to the size of their population and the figures for the census of 1951 are compared with those for previous censuses. In Table A-V the population of the towns is distributed according to the Livelihood Classes and the towns arranged territorially.

Seven Subsidiary Tables, prepared from the Main Tables mentioned above, appear in Part I-B of the Report and set forth:—

- 3.1—Distribution of population between towns;
- 3.2—Variation and density of urban population;
- 3.3—Mean decennial growth rate during three decades;
- 3.4—Towns classified by population;

3.5—Cities—Chief figures

3.6—Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each Livelihood Class living in towns, and

3.7—Livelihood pattern of urban population.

The definitions of the terms "urban population", "town" and "city" have been given in Chapter II. Here it must be pointed out that in the tables, which deal with the distribution and growth of urban population, all localities appearing as towns in 1951 have been treated as towns throughout the 50-year period since 1901. That is to say the populations of these places, whatever their size and status at former censuses, have been treated as urban at each census.

It must also be pointed out once again that throughout the discussion in this Chapter the figures for the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21 have been ignored; for, as has already been mentioned (Chapter II-Section III), they are abnormal and not safely comparable with the figures of subsequent censuses.

SECTION II—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF URBAN POPULATION

46. General Distribution of Urban Population.—

The urban population of the State is 1,441,231 or 181 per 1,000 of the total population. Among the Natural Divisions Plateau stands first with 214 persons per 1,000 of its total population living in towns; next comes Lowland with 184, and Hills last with 88. In 1921 the proportion for the State, as a whole, was 127 per mille, for the Lowland 124, Plateau 143 and the Hills 83.

Of the total urban population 682,253 or 47 per cent resides in the three cities of Gwalior, Ujjain and Indore while the remainder 758,978 or 53 per cent is distributed among the remaining 64 towns. Of these towns 42 with a population of 545,880 (38 per cent of the total urban population) lie in the Plateau, 7 with a population of 68,954 (5 per cent) in the Lowland, and 15 with a population of 144,144 (10 per cent) in the Hills.

Among individual districts the urban element is strongest in Indore (605 permille) and then come Gird (468), Ujjain (324) and Ratlam (293). Gird owes its position almost entirely to a single town—Gwalior city which contains about 97 per cent of the urban population of the whole district. Indore is unique among the districts in that it owes its growth almost entirely to the development of trade and industry. Only in three other districts, viz., Mandsaur, Nimar and Goona, does the proportion of town-dwellers range between 100 and 200 per mille.

47. Distribution of Urban Population among Towns classified by Size of Urban Population.—

The towns of Madhya Bharat (including cities) have been grouped together in Subsidiary Table 3.1 in three categories thus:—

- (i) Group I—Towns (including cities) with a population of 20,000 and over;
- (ii) Group II—Towns with a population of 10,000—20,000, and
- (iii) Group III—Towns with a population of 5,000-10,000.

Figures in columns 4, 5 and 6 of this Subsidiary Table show how the total urban population of the State and of each Natural Division and district is distributed among these three groups. It will be seen that in the State, as a whole, and in the Lowland and the Plateau Divisions the highest proportion of urban population is found in towns with a population of 20,000 and over whereas in the Hills the highest proportion is found in small towns of 5,000-10,000. Towns with a population of 20,000 and over are only 12 in number and yet they account for over 67 per cent of the total urban population. Towns in the second category with a population between 10,000-20,000 are also 12 in number but they contain only 12 per cent of the total urban population. The remaining 43 towns in the third category have

21 per cent of the total urban population. In 1941, the first category contained 64 per cent of the total urban population, the second 12 per cent and the third 24 per cent.

48. Changing Rural, Urban Distribution.—

Table 13 given in the preceding Chapter shows how the rural urban distribution of the population in the State and each Natural Division and district has changed during the last thirty years. The data presented in this table testify to a decline in the relative proportion of the population dependent on agriculture and to an increasing diversity in the State's occupational structure. It is also clear that the pace of the change is faster in the Southern districts of the Plateau than elsewhere and that in Rajgarh and Jhabua districts the urban mythology has not yet affected the rural reality at all.

50. General Distribution and Distribution among Towns Classified by Size of Urban Population.—

There are in all 4 towns of which the city of Bhopal, Sehore and Ashta lie in the Sehore district and Begumganj in Raisen.

Of the total population of 836,474, 136,063 persons or 163 per 1,000 reside in these towns. The proportion of town-dwellers was 95 per 1,000 in 1921, 115 in 1931 and 131 in 1941.

The average population per town excluding the city

49. Density.—

The density figures of urban population, given in column 5 of Subsidiary Table 3.2, do not give a clear idea of over-crowding or congestion. The urban density of Gird district, for example, includes the densities not only of the Gwalior city and Dabra town but also of the population-clotted areas in the heart of the city and the thinly populated spaces within and around it. The composite density figure is 7,512 but it does not apply to any considerable part of either town.

On the whole, it appears that urban densities are greater in the municipalities of the Southern districts of the Plateau than elsewhere.

It must be pointed out here that the area figures of the towns, on the basis of which densities have been calculated, are in many cases, unreliable.

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of Bhopal is 11,243, if we include the city it is 34,016.

Of the total urban population, 102,333 or about 75% resides in Bhopal city while, of the remainder, 33,730, 20,879 (15%) lives in Sehore, 6,234 (5%) in Ashta and 6,617 (5%) in Begumganj.

The urban element is stronger in Sehore district than in Raisen. The former having 248 and the latter only 21 per mille of the general population.

The district density figures given in Subsidiary Table 3.2 indicate nothing. The density of Bhopal city is 8,899 per square mile.

SECTION III—GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

51. General.—

The statistics exhibiting the course of the development of urban population in the State, as a whole, and in each Natural Division and district, will be found in tables 11 and 12 given in Section III of Chapter II. Here it is only necessary to summarise the main features of urban growth during the thirty year period since 1921.

The history of the growth of urban population in Madhya Bharat is the story of the growth of the 67 places recognised as towns at the 1951 census. The aggregate population of these places was 713,083 in 1921 and is now 1,441,231, representing an increase of 102.1 per cent in thirty years. In 1921 the number of towns, which had a population of 5,000 or over, was 37 and these have since added about 106 per cent to their population. The remaining 30 localities had each somewhat less than 5,000 inhabitants in 1921 and since then their aggregate population has increased by 80.5 per cent.

Out of every 1,000 persons living in the State 127 were town-dwellers in 1921, 131 in 1931, 150 in 1941 and 181 in 1951.

52. Variations in Natural Divisions and Districts.—

The rates of change in the urban population since 1921 vary for the different Natural Divisions and districts. The Lowland shows the largest percentage increase (110) in urban population since 1921, the proportion urban increasing from 124 per mille to 184. Over the

same period the Hills Division shows the smallest percentage increase (43.1) and the least rise in the proportion of urban population which was 83 per mille in 1921 and is now only 88. In the Plateau Division an increase of 109.8 per cent, which is almost on a par with the growth-rate of the Lowland, has raised the proportion urban from 143 per mille in 1921 to 214 in 1951.

Among individual districts the proportion of town-dwellers has increased most noticeably in Gird, Ujjain, Indore, Mandsaur and Ratlam. Rajgarh and Jhabua are the only districts where the proportion has actually declined since 1921.

In the decade 1941-51 the urban population of the State has increased from 1,074,803 to 1,441,231 or by 34.1 per cent. During this decade only the Plateau Division shows a higher rate of increase than in the previous decade.

53. Growth in Towns classified by Population.—

In Subsidiary Table 3.4 printed in Part I-B of this Report an attempt is made to indicate the variations which have taken place between successive censuses since 1921 in the population of groups of towns which fell into certain classes according to size at the time of the census of 1951.

It will be seen that over the thirty-year period since 1921 Class I shows an increase of 157 per cent, Class II-110 per cent, Class III-80 per cent, Class IV-89 per cent and Class V only 49 per cent. It is also noticeable

that the greatest degree of growth has taken place in the population of cities, *i. e.*, towns with a population of 100,000 and over. The total population of these cities is now 682,253 which is more than double that of 1921.

Among the cities, Gwalior has increased by 32.4 per cent or about 11 per cent less than in 1941. Indore has grown by 52.6 per cent as against 38.5 per cent in 1941 and Ujjain shows an increase of about 60 per cent as against 49 per cent in 1941. The only town in the category of 50,000-100,000 is Ratlam and this shows an increase of 41 per cent as against 19 per cent in 1941. Towns with a population of 20,000-50,000 are 8 in number and they show an increase of 30.2 per cent as against 23.4 per cent in the previous decade. Small towns in categories IV and V show diminished increases.

The significance of these comparisons lies in the strong indication which they give of the trend towards concentration of the urban population in large cities and towns under the influence of commercial and industrial development. This is, undoubtedly, one of the most interesting features of the decade. Another factor, which in recent years, has contributed to the growth of cities and large towns, is the development of regular motor-bus services. These have brought villages and towns much closer together and have given rise to a new type of contact between the towns and the villages. There are today thousands of labourers who find it possible to live in urban areas and yet keep alive their connection with the village and even with its soil by paying frequent visits to their homes.

The towns of the Lowland Division.—The Gwalior city is the most important place in this Division. The city owes its importance to the fact that it is part-time Capital of the Madhya Bharat State and was upto five years ago the headquarters of the former Gwalior State which, in fact, had created the town. The history of Gwalior's growth in population contains nothing striking like the rise of the industrial towns of Ujjain and Indore. There has doubtless been some industrial and commercial development during the past thirty years but the town is still largely a residential centre.

The figures for the decade 1901-11 and 1911-21 are valueless except perhaps as an indication of the dislocation caused by plague in 1911 and the losses inflicted by the influenza epidemic in 1918-19. Since 1921 the population of the city has grown from 113,684 to 241,577—an increase of 127,893 or 112 per cent in thirty years. Since 1941 the population has risen from 182,492 to 241,577 or by 32.4 per cent.

The number of immigrants was 13,609 in 1931, 48,028 in 1941 and 89,041 in 1951. The last figure includes 20,000 displaced persons.

A significant point to be noted is that during the last decade the female population has increased by 31,356 and the male population by only 27,729. There are now 898 females to 1,000 males as compared with 833 in 1941.

Of the seven other towns in this Division, Bhind in the Bhind district, Morena in the Morena district and Dabra in the Gird district are important. The other four, namely, Sheopur, Sabalgarh, Ambah (Morena district) and Gohad (Bhind district) are stagnant country

towns. During the last decade the population of Dabra has increased from 2,678 to 6,381 or 138 per cent. The town is growing in importance by virtue of its sugar factory. It is also a distributing centre of some importance. Bhind and Morena show substantial increases—the former increasing by 25.5 per cent and the latter by 44.7 per cent.

The towns of the Plateau Division.—The Shivpuri district of this Division has only one town, *i. e.*, Shivpuri and its population has increased from 15,490 in 1941 to 21,887 in 1951 or by 41.3 per cent.

The number of towns in the Goona district is six of which Goona is the largest having 22,221 inhabitants. This town has grown by 44.9 per cent during the last decade. Ashoknagar (Pachhar) has recorded the largest percentage increase (47.1)—the population increasing from 7,571 in 1941 to 11,138 in 1951. The town is the headquarters of the Tahsil of that name and has apparently grown at the expense of the rural area which shows a decline of 2.7 per cent during the decade. Mungaoli, Chanderi and Raghogarh show moderate increases and Chachaura a nominal increase of 3 per cent. Chanderi was a flourishing place in Akbar's day. It was then an important administrative centre and had 14,000 stone-houses and over 1,200 mosques. The town is now in ruins and has only 5,922 inhabitants. It is still famous for the manufacture of delicate fabrics.

There are only two towns in the Bhilsa district, *viz.*, Bhilsa and Basoda and both show diminished increases since 1941.

Of the five towns in the Rajgarh district, Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur, which were the headquarter towns of the former States of those names, have lost population during the decade. Biaoara and Sarangpur which lie on the Agra-Bombay Road show marked increases—the former growing by 17.1 per cent and the latter by 28.8 per cent.

The Shajapur district has three towns, *viz.*, Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar. Shujalpur is the most important place in the district; and although the rate of its growth (35 per cent) is not as remarkable as in the 1931-41 decade (53.7 per cent), it is a sufficient indication of prosperity. Shajapur is the headquarter town of the district and has grown by 28.6 per cent during the decade as compared with 38.5 per cent in 1941. Agar shows a greater increase on this occasion than in 1941.

The Ujjain district contains five towns of which the city of Ujjain is the most important. From ancient times a capital city, Ujjain was the seat of Scindia's dominions till the year 1810. The town has had its eclipses in the past but it is now rapidly growing in importance. In point of size it comes a long way behind the other two cities. Pilgrim traffic, the textile industry and the railway are its main interests and from them its importance is derived. The town suffered a slight set-back only in the decade 1911 and since 1921 its population has risen from 43,908 to 129,817 or by about 300 per cent. Since 1941 the population has increased from 81,272 to 129,817 or by 59.7 per cent.

The immigrant population was 20,693 in 1931, 31,059 in 1941 and 41,903 in 1951. There are now 888 females

per 1,000 males as compared with 834 in 1941. The density is 21,709 persons to a square mile as compared with 13,591 in 1941.

All the other towns of the district show marked increases, Tarana recording an increase of 33.9 per cent, Barnagar 27 per cent, Khachraud 25.7 per cent and Mahidpur 22.9 per cent.

There are only three towns in the Indore district. Of these Indore city is the most important. The cantonment of Mhow has 44,655 inhabitants as against 34,823 in 1941. Gautampura which for the first time appears in the company of towns has only just over 5,000 inhabitants.

The city of Indore continues to retain pride of place as the largest and the most progressive town. It is also a part-time capital of the State. The story of its birth and amazing development is told in the 1931 Census Report of the Central India Agency and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. It must suffice to say here that the city owes much of its development to the expansion of trade and textile industry. It is situated at the inter-section of the commercial hinterlands of not less than four districts of the State and in recent years it has found in the cotton industry a force that has contributed considerably to its expansion. The city is also an important educational centre and is perhaps the only town in Madhya Bharat which enjoys the benefits of an efficient municipal government. Municipalities in other places are nothing more than town departments under the control of the Inspector-General of Municipalities.

In 1901 the population of the city was 99,880 and it has since risen to 310,859—an increase of over 300 per cent in fifty years. The greatest increase in the population of the city has taken place during the last decade—the population rising from 203,695 in 1941 to 310,859 in 1951. This represents an increase of 52.6 per cent.

The number of immigrants was 47,127 in 1931, 102,467 in 1941 and 145,103 in 1951. The density is 28,158 persons to a square mile. There are 854 females per 1,000 males as compared with 766 in 1941.

The two towns of Dewas district are Kannod and Dewas itself. The former is the headquarter of the Sub-Division and has 5,610 inhabitants. Dewas town, formerly the capital of the two States of that name and now the headquarter town of the district, has 27,879 inhabitants. From 1901 to 1921, the population of the town was falling away. The greatest increase took place in the decade 1931-41 when the population increased from 16,810 to 22,949.

The Mandasaur district contains twelve towns of which Mandasaur itself, Neemuch Cantonment and Rampura are important. The rest are over-grown villages. During the last decade, the population of Mandasaur has increased from 21,972 to 34,541 (57.2 per cent), that of Neemuch Cantonment from 11,119 to 14,682 (32 per cent) and that of Rampura from 9,978 to 11,721 (17.5 per cent).

Of the five towns in the Ratlam district only Jaora and Ratlam are important. The population of Jaora in the last decade increased from 25,501 to 29,598 (16.1 per cent) and that of Ratlam from

44,939 to 63,403 (41.1 per cent). Ratlam is an important railway centre and the increase in its population, if less sensational than in Ujjain and Indore, is still very pronounced. Too much weight should not be attached to the smallness of the increase in 1941; for the 1931 total includes travellers by rail whereas that of 1941 does not.

The towns of the Hills Division.—In this Division town-dwellers have increased from 82 per mille in 1941 to 88 in 1951.

There are four towns in the Dhar district of this Division of which Dhar is the largest. The town was the capital of the former Dhar State and is now the headquarter town of the district. It has 23,652 inhabitants. Since 1921 the town has added 7,611 persons to its population, the increase being 22.2 per cent in 1931, 12.3 per cent in 1941, and 7.4 per cent in 1951. Kukshi and Badnawar show small increases during the decade and Manawar has actually lost population.

Alirajpur is the only town in the Jhabua district and it has only 7,739 inhabitants. The town was the headquarter of the former Alirajpur State and its population in 1941 was 6,117.

There are ten towns in the Nimar district of which only two, *viz.*, Khargone and Barwani, are important. The former is the headquarter town of the district and a central market for the agricultural produce of a large area poorly supplied with communications. The population of the town has increased from 14,851 in 1941 to 20,762 in 1951. Barwani, the capital town of the former Barwani State, stands like an oasis in the wilderness of Hills and Forests. It is so modern that it looks almost like an intruder in an otherwise unspoilt Primitive scene. Here one meets Adivasis with false teeth, horn-rimmed spectacles, wrist watches and leather purses. The population of the town has grown from 12,569 in 1941 to 13,896 in 1951. The rest of the towns, namely, Sendhwa, Rajpur, Sanawad, Barwaha, Anjad, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar and Khetia are small market towns, each having between 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.

54. Proportion of sexes in towns.—

In Subsidiary Table 6.4 will be found figures of sex distribution in rural and urban areas. For the whole State, the number of females to every 1,000 males is 925, while for urban areas it is 905 only. The latter proportion was 860 in 1941 and 843 in 1931. This improvement in the urban female ratio is probably largely due to the fact that in the past females were content to remain in agriculture without money-wage, while in the altered conditions of today they feel forced to seek independent incomes and are consequently migrating to towns for employment.

55. Proportion of each Livelihood Class living in Towns.—

Subsidiary Table 3.6 gives the proportion per mille of the general population and of each Livelihood Class who live in towns. The figures are interesting. They illustrate that occupational minorities are proportionately more numerous in towns than in the country. Thus of the Transport workers and their dependants, who form 1.07 per cent of the total population, as many as 80.3 per cent are town-dwellers.

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56. Growth of Urban Population.—

The aggregate population of the four localities treated as towns on this occasion was 64,919 in 1921 and is now 136,063, representing an increase of 109% in 30 years. Since 1921 the Bhopal city, which now falls under Class I (*i. e.* towns with a population of 100,000 and over) has added 127% and Sehore now a town in Class III (*i. e.* towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000) has increased by 54%. The remaining two towns Ashta and Begumganj, which are now towns in Class V (*i. e.* towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000), have during the same period increased by 153% and 75% respectively.

In the decade 1941-1951 the urban population of the

State has increased from 102,081 to 136,063 or 33.3%. Among individual towns Ashta has increased least (10.5%) and Begumganj most 51%. Bhopal city has grown by 36% and Sehore by 24%. In the Bhopal city and Sehore and Begumganj towns the maximum increase has taken place during this decade whereas in Ashta it occurred in the decade 1921-31.

Between 1941-51 the female population of Bhopal city has increased by 39% as compared with 33% by which the male population has increased over the same period.

The sex ratio which had fallen from 866 females per 1,000 males in 1931 to 859 in 1941 has now jumped up to 894.

SECTION IV—MOVEMENT

The urban population contains people from many different places and some from great distances. This is reflected in the immigration figures for districts

containing large urban units. The following table gives a summary of these figures:—

TABLE 14.

Home-born and internal and external immigrants enumerated in localities containing cities and large towns.

Name of locality.	Population.	Homeborn population.	Internal immigrants.	External immigrants.
1	2	3	4	5
STATE ..	7,954,154	6,969,066	412,232	572,856
Gird District ..	530,299	411,044	40,617	78,638
Ujjain ..	544,260	429,423	65,254	49,583
Indore ..	596,622	407,041	64,383	125,198
Mandsaur ..	636,915	544,575	18,277	74,063
Ratlam ..	383,894	327,046	32,949	23,899

It will be seen that 54 per cent of the total internal immigrants and 61 per cent of the total external immigrants are found in the five districts mentioned in the table. If we consider male immigrants only, the pro-

portions rise to 61 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

Into further details we can not go, for no statistics bearing on the intra-district movement of the population are available.

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57. Movement.—

The total number of male immigrants enumerated in the State was 35,361, of these the Sehore district

which includes the city contains as many as 24,971 or 71%. These figures indicate that immigrants constitute not less than 20% of the city's population.

SECTION V—NATURAL INCREASE—BIRTHS AND DEATHS

For reasons already stated I am obliged to omit consideration of this topic.

SECTION VI—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Subsidiary Table 3.7 printed in Part I-B of the Report shows the distribution of every 10,000 persons of urban population among the eight Livelihood Classes. Nearly 9 per cent of the urban population belongs to the Agricultural Classes and the remainder nearly 91 per cent to the Non-agricultural Classes.

The highest proportion (20.4 per cent) of agricultural population residing in urban areas is found in the Hills Division. This is what we should expect, for there is no city in this tract and the majority of towns still retain a substantial proportion of agricultural population. The proportions of owner cultivators (Class I) and agri-

cultural labourers (Class III) are also the highest in this Division, only tenants (Class II) are more numerous in the areas of the Lowland Division.

As regards the non-agricultural categories Class VIII supports 37 per cent, Class V, 29 per cent, Class VI, 20 per cent and Class VII, 5 per cent of the urban population of the State. The proportion of population dependent on Livelihood Class VIII is the highest in the Lowland Division and the lowest in the Hills. The occupations connected with Livelihood Classes V, VI and VII support the largest proportion of the population in the Plateau Division. The least expected feature of the figures is the high place taken by Commerce (Class VI) in the Hills Division. This is so, because the area is predominantly tribal and the whole trade of the tract is in the hands of the people who are mostly town-dwellers.

Variations in the district figures are due to the fact that facilities required for trade and most industries are of necessity localised in certain areas. This is clearly the case in regard to Class V (Production other than Cultivation). In this case all large industries not dependent upon bulky raw material tend to be localised in or near commercial centres. This accounts for the preponderance of this Livelihood Class in the Ujjain and Indore districts.

A clearer view of the distribution of urban population among various Livelihood Classes is furnished by the two tables below:—

58. Livelihood Pattern.—

Of the total urban population of the State 95.5 per cent is dependent for its livelihood on Non-agricultural pursuits. In Raissen district this proportion is 76% of the total population of the district.

Livelihood Class VIII supports 50.3% of the urban population of the State, Livelihood Class VI 19.8%,

SECTION VII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS

The following are the main conclusions which emerge from the discussion in the preceding Sections of this Chapter—

- (i) The urban population of the State has increased by 102.1 per cent since 1921.
- (ii) Urbanisation in the State has proceeded in two dimensions. Each succeeding census since 1921 has shown first a higher proportion of the total population living in urban areas, and secondly a higher proportion of the total urban population living in urban localities of 20,000 and over. In 1921, 12.7 per cent of the total population was urban and of the latter 50.9 per cent were living in urban localities of 20,000 and

59. Concluding Remarks.—

In 1921, 9.5% of the total population were town dwellers and of these 90% were living in the Bhopal

TABLE 15.

Distribution per 100 persons of urban population dependent on agricultural pursuits among Agricultural Livelihood Classes.

State and Natural Division.	Livelihood Class			
	I. Owner cultivator.	II. Tenant.	III. Labourer.	IV. Rent receiver.
State ..	47.6	26.7	19.9	5.8
Lowland ..	30.3	53.2	8.7	7.8
Plateau ..	50.2	24.7	19.1	6.0
Hills ..	52.9	12.5	30.4	4.2

TABLE 16.

Distribution per 100 persons of urban population dependent on non-agricultural pursuits among Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes.

State and Natural Division.	Livelihood Class			
	V. Production other than cultivation.	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Miscellaneous sources.
State ..	31.9	22.5	5.2	40.4
Lowland ..	28.1	21.8	4.8	45.3
Plateau ..	33.5	22.3	5.5	38.7
Hills ..	29.1	25.7	4.2	41.0

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Livelihood Class V 19.6% and Livelihood Class VII 5.8%. In the Raissen district, which has only one small country town, Class V supports 31.2% of the population, Class VIII 24.0%, Class VI 20.4% and Class VII 0.4%.

The Bhopal city dominates the figures for the Sehore district throughout. Here the proportion of the urban population dependent on agriculture is only 3.5%.

over. In 1951 the corresponding percentages were 18.1 and 67.4 per cent.

- (iii) Urbanisation has not taken place uniformly in all parts of the State. The greatest growth has taken place in centres most advantageously located with respect to such factors as communications, labour-force, natural resources, markets, transportation, industrial development, etc., etc.
- (iv) There is a striking contrast between the Livelihood pattern of those parts of the State where industries are attracting people and those where the entire absence of manufacturing has left the whole rural population to support itself as best it can from cultivation of land or occupations connected with it.

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and Sehore towns. The latter proportion is still the same while the former has increased to 16.3%.

The pattern of Livelihood of the Sehore district is more urban than that of Raissen.

CHAPTER IV

Agricultural Classes

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

60. General.—

The results dealt with in this Chapter are of considerable importance. In Madhya Bharat, however, the information relating to the size of holdings and the changes in the cultivated and cultivable area is utterly lacking and this deficiency deprives the discussion of much of its value.

Attention must once more be invited to the 1951 Census Economic Classification Scheme which has been reproduced in extenso in the prefatory note affixed to tables in Part II-B of this Report. According to this scheme the whole population of the State has been classified into what may be called "Economic communities". These are eight in number and have been designated as Livelihood Classes. Four of the Livelihood Classes are Agricultural and four Non-agricultural and each of them is made up of three elements (sub-classes) *viz.*, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants. In this Chapter we deal with the four Agricultural Livelihood Classes and their component elements.

For definitions of Livelihood Classes the reader is referred to Section VI of Chapter I. Here it is only necessary to add a word about the terms 'self-supporting persons', 'earning dependants', 'non-earning dependants', 'principal means of livelihood', and 'secondary means of livelihood'.

A 'self-supporting person' is one who is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance. To be self-supporting, a person need not be able to support his family. All that is necessary is that his earning should be sufficient (or more than sufficient) to enable him to maintain himself according to the standard of living to which he is accustomed. It is thus clear that the self-supporting figures give no indication of the proportion of persons existing above the poverty line. Men live in families and have to support their dependants and consequently not a few of the self-supporting persons are actually in indigent circumstances.

An 'earning dependant' is one who secures a regular (and not casual) income but that income is not sufficient for his own maintenance. Such a dependant consumes more than he earns.

Persons who are neither self-supporting nor earning dependants are 'non-earning dependants'. This category is largely made up of children, women, old people, etc., who are consumers only. Women doing household work contribute only indirectly to the resources of the family, and have, therefore, been recorded as 'non-earning dependants'.

The means of livelihood from which a person derives the greater part of his income is his 'principal means of

livelihood'; next in importance to the principal is his 'secondary means of livelihood'. In the case of 'earning dependants' the principal means of livelihood is the principal means of livelihood of the persons on whom they are dependant whereas the source from which they derive their own income is their secondary means of livelihood.

61. Reference to Statistics.—

The statistics which form the basis of discussion in this Chapter are contained in Subsidiary Tables 4.1 to 4.9 printed in Part I-B of this Report. These tables have been derived from columns 5 to 45 of Table B-I and from columns 2 to 25 of Table B-II printed in Part II-B of this Report.

Table B-I shows, for the State as a whole and each Natural Division and district—

- (1) the numbers dependant for their livelihood on cultivation of land,
- (2) the number of self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants in the total agricultural population,
- (3) the numbers dependant on each of the four agricultural Livelihood Classes as defined in Section VI of Chapter I of this Report, and
- (4) the numbers in each agricultural Livelihood Class who are self-supporting persons, earning dependants or non-earning dependants.

Table B-II gives the number of self-supporting persons and earning dependants in each Agricultural and Non-agricultural Livelihood Class, who derive their secondary means of livelihood from another Livelihood Class.

Subsidiary Table 4.1 gives the proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of the general population and number in each class and sub-class (self-supporting, earning dependants and non-earning dependants) of 10,000 persons of all Agricultural Classes.

The table is incomplete because no information as to the size of holdings is available.

Subsidiary Tables 4.2 to 4.5 deal with each of the four agricultural Livelihood Classes separately and show the distribution of 10,000 persons of each Livelihood Class in each of the three sub-classes of self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants. They also give an analysis of the secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of each Livelihood Class.

Subsidiary Table 4.6 gives the number of active and semi-active workers in cultivation. It also furnishes information as to (i) secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation and (ii) secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.

Subsidiary Tables 4.7 to 4.9 furnish information as to the progress and trend of cultivation during the past thirty years. The tables are incomplete except in respect of the figures for the year 1951.

62. Accuracy of the Statistics.—

At the time of the 1951 Census two important land reform measures, *viz.*, the abolition of Zamindari and the abolition of Jagirs were under the consideration of the Government and there is reason to believe that this circumstance has to some extent affected the relative proportions of Livelihood Classes I, II and IV. In general it may be said that the figures slightly over represent the number dependant on agriculture and on Livelihood Class I (the owner cultivator class) and under-represent the landless labour and the rent-receiver Livelihood Classes. But on the whole, the resulting picture represents fairly accurately the conditions as they existed on the census date.

One more important point must here be cleared up. The census data on the proportion of cultivating owners, tenants and agricultural labourers differ very widely from those collected by the "Agricultural Labour Inquiry" of the Ministry of Labour. The latter inquiry was carried out on a sample basis but this cannot account for the whole difference.

The two sets of figures for Madhya Bharat are given below:—

	(1) Culti- vating owners Class I.	(2) Culti- vators of unowned land Class II.	(3) Culti- vating labourers Class III.	(4) Non-cultivat- ing owners of land and rent receivers Class IV.
Census ..	69.8%	14.1%	14.8%	1.3%
Agricultural Labour Inquiry ..	41.5%	24.6%	16.4%	Nil.

In order to find out the real cause of the difference between the results of the two inquiries I obtained (1) a summary of the results of the survey carried out by the Labour Inquiry in the village Kaithoda, Tehsil Ghatigaon, District Gird and (2) a copy of the instructions and definitions issued by the Ministry of Labour for the guidance of the field staff of the survey. From this record it is clear that the disparity between the figures is largely due to the fact that the census definition of a "cultiva-

tor of land wholly or mainly owned" differs materially from the Agricultural Labour Survey's definition of a "Cultivating owner". According to the census definition a person is a cultivating owner who has a permanent and heritable right of occupancy in the land. It is not necessary that this right should include the right of unrestricted transfer. The Agricultural Labour Survey's definition of a "Cultivating Owner", on the other hand, is not so wide. According to it the term "owner" includes "those who hold land directly from the Government and who have either proprietary rights in their land or who are Crown tenants or Grantees or who are Mortgagees with possession of proprietary rights", but it does not include the class of owners known in Madhya Bharat as occupancy tenants. This class has permanent occupancy rights and also the right of inheritance but has neither a full proprietary right nor an unrestricted right of transfer. The owners of this class are most numerous in the Zamindari areas of the State which account for over 50% of the total area, and all these have been treated as owners by the Census and as tenants by the Agricultural Labour Survey. This becomes quite clear when the results of the Labour Survey in respect of the village Kaithoda referred to above are compared with the entries in the National Register of that village. This comparison discloses that in the village in question only five families have been classed as "Cultivating Owners" by the Agricultural Labour Survey while the National Register records as many as 43 families as "Cultivators of owned land". On the other hand the number of families classified as "Cultivating tenants" by the Agricultural Labour Survey is 39 while according to the National Register there are only 7 families in this category.

The survey figure for the agricultural labour families is 12, while that of the National Register is 13. This difference is due to the fact that one family which was dependant on agricultural labour at the time of the census was found to be unemployed at the time of Agricultural Labour Survey.

The upshot of the whole matter is that the Census has classified all occupancy tenants as owners whereas the survey has classified this group as cultivating tenants and that this difference in classification largely accounts for the disparity between the Census and the Survey figures. Another minor factor responsible for the difference is the exclusion by the Survey of the agricultural population residing in towns.

SECTION II—AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS, SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS AND DEPENDANTS, SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

63. Agricultural Population Ratios.—

The total agricultural population of the State is 5,744,406. Of this population 5,611,370 persons live in rural areas and the remaining 133,036 in Towns. The agricultural population ratios given in column 2 of Subsidiary Table 4.1 are for the whole agricultural population wherever resident.

In the State as a whole out of every 1,000 persons 722 are dependant for their livelihood on Agriculture. The proportion varies from Natural Division to Natural Division and district to district. It is the highest in the

Hills Division (827) and the lowest in the Plateau (677). The district figures call for little comment. The outstanding feature here is the enormous preponderance of agricultural population in the Bind and Morena districts of the Lowland Division and in all the districts of the Hills Division. Since the great bulk of the agricultural population is rural the agricultural ratios are generally high in the districts which are predominantly rural. The table below shows for each district the percentage proportion of rural population dependant for its livelihood on agriculture to total rural population:—

TABLE 17.

District.	Percentage of rural population dependant on agriculture.	District.	Percentage of rural population dependant on agriculture.
Bhind ..	91.6	Ujjain ..	86.6
Gird ..	84.8	Indore ..	77.6
Morena ..	89.8	Dewas ..	88.0
Shivpuri ..	83.3	Mandsaur ..	83.7
Goona ..	84.6	Ratlam ..	84.0
Bhilsa ..	83.5	Dhar ..	86.6
Rajgarh ..	86.0	Jhabua ..	90.2
Shajapur ..	81.2	Nimar ..	89.3

The figures show clearly that agriculture is still a way of life in most districts of the State and that in Bhind, Morena, Jhabua and Nimar it is almost a life sentence from which there is no escape.

64. Self-supporting Persons, Earning Dependants and Non-Earning Dependants.

General.—The census data on self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants require a mild note of warning. They are not based on any calculations of income or expenditure, but have been obtained from the statements of respondents each one of whom has answered the question with reference to the standard of living to which he or she was accustomed. The figures, therefore, tell us very little about the economic conditions of individuals or families in any tract or Livelihood Class. Some concept of these conditions might be obtained by studying the detailed information provided in the National Register of Citizens. The more carefully this material is studied the more valuable it becomes. Here we only deal with the population as distributed among self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants in the same manner as we deal with the population as distributed in relation to other attributes. In other words we are only concerned with the question as to how many persons, in a given tract or Livelihood Class are producing enough or more than they personally consume, how many consume more than they produce and how many are consumers only.

The following statement shows this distribution separately for each sex in the agricultural and non-agricultural populations:—

TABLE 18.

State and Natural Division.	Agricultural population.			Non-agricultural population.		
	Persons per 10,000 of population.	Males per 10,000 of male population.	Females per 10,000 of female population.	Persons per 10,000 of population.	Males per 10,000 of male population.	Females per 10,000 of female population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Self-supporting.						
State ..	3,188	4,915	1,353	3,109	5,174	767
Lowland.	2,982	4,989	648	3,109	5,309	557
Plateau.	3,069	4,912	1,149	3,047	5,112	716
Hills ..	3,651	4,851	2,425	3,435	5,290	1,350
(b) Earning dependants.						
State ..	1,117	792	1,463	555	467	653
Lowland.	616	653	572	361	396	321
Plateau ..	1,241	858	1,639	570	480	671
Hills ..	1,297	774	1,830	767	506	1,059
(c) Non-earning dependants.						
State ..	5,695	4,293	7,184	6,336	4,359	8,580
Lowland.	6,402	4,358	8,780	6,530	4,295	9,122
Plateau ..	5,690	4,230	7,212	6,383	4,408	8,613
Hills ..	5,052	4,375	5,745	5,798	4,204	7,591

The figures show that in all the Natural Divisions the proportion of self-supporting persons and earning dependants is higher in the agricultural than in the non-agricultural population. This difference is due partly to the lower standard of needs of the agricultural population, and partly to the fact that there are relatively more female workers in agriculture than in non-agricultural occupations.

No useful purpose is attained by comparing in detail the agricultural and non-agricultural figures because the composition and the manner of life of these two sections of the population are quite different. The cultivators are, more or less, a homogenous class. None are really wealthy and those who are prosperous and produce far more than is needed to maintain them in comfort are as few as those who are utterly insolvent. In the non-agricultural population, on the other hand, all economic conditions are represented, the wealthy trader with an enormous income, the lawyer with a large lucrative practice, the government official with a fixed and comfortable income, the prosperous shop-keeper with his fluctuating income, and at the other end of the scale, the weaver working for a bare subsistence, the clerk struggling in the grip of want, the petty trader with his uncertain profits and the unskilled labourer earning when on work more than he requires and starving when idle. This class includes almost all the high income groups and comprises professions and activities in which women and children can participate only to a limited extent. This accounts for the higher proportion of self-supporting males and dependants and for the lower proportion of earning dependants in this class.

65. Self-supporting persons in Agriculture—

The figures for the State, as a whole, show that 1,454,170 males and 377,053 females, or a total of 1,831,223 persons returned themselves as self-supporting at the time of the Census of 1951. Males represented 79.4 per cent and females 20.6 per cent of the total self-supporting persons in the agricultural population. The agricultural population of the 16 districts consisted of 2,958,596 males and 2,785,810 females, or a total of 5,744,406 persons. The total self-supporting, therefore, accounted for 31.9 per cent of the total agricultural population. Self-supporting males represented 49.1 per cent of the total agricultural male population and self-supporting females 13.4 per cent of the total agricultural female population. It will be seen from Subsidiary Tables 4.1 and the statement given above that there is a considerable difference among the Natural Divisions and districts as regards the proportions of self-supporting persons and of self-supporting males and females. The proportion of self-supporting persons is the highest in the Hills Division and the lowest in the Lowland. When we examine the figures by sex we notice a very great difference. Self-supporting males per 10,000 of the male population are 4,989 in the Lowland and 4,851 in the Hills whereas the self-supporting females per 10,000 of the female population are 648 in the Lowland and as many as 2,425 in the Hills. The corresponding figures for the Plateau are 4,912 males and 1,149 females. This comparison makes it plain that the variations in the proportion of self-supporting persons observable in the different Natural Divisions are largely the result of the variations in the proportion of females en-

gaged in agriculture. The greater the proportion of self-supporting females the higher the proportion of self-supporting persons. This also applies to most districts as will be seen from the table below:—

TABLE 19.

Natural Division and District.	Percentage of self-supporting persons in the total agricultural population.	Self-supporting males and females percent of self-supporting persons.	
		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
State ..	31.9	79.4	20.6
Lowland Division ..	29.8	90.0	10.0
Bhind ..	31.4	92.0	8.0
Gird ..	26.5	91.4	8.6
Morena ..	30.1	87.5	12.5
Plateau Division ..	30.7	81.7	18.3
Shivpuri ..	28.0	89.5	10.5
Goona ..	28.2	88.4	11.6
Bhilsa ..	31.1	90.0	10.0
Rajgarh ..	25.9	91.3	8.7
Shajapur ..	23.7	3.80	17.0
Ujjain ..	28.0	83.4	16.6
Indore ..	28.5	81.2	18.8
Dewas ..	32.3	79.2	20.8
Mandsaur ..	40.7	68.1	31.9
Ratlam ..	31.3	75.5	24.5
Hills Division ..	36.5	67.1	32.9
Dhar ..	38.1	66.0	34.0
Jhabua ..	29.9	77.3	22.7
Nimar ..	39.1	63.5	36.5

These figures speak for themselves. Every thing points to the fact that conditions are very hard in the first seven districts. The agricultural population of these districts is hopping on one foot, the males bearing burdens many and heavy and the females adding enormously to the burden of dependancy. In the Southern districts of the Plateau conditions are definitely easier.

In the Hills Division the employment of women in agriculture is common throughout but here the low standard of living among the *Adivasis* raises the proportion of self-supporting males and females. The poor *Bhil* farmer in Jhabua district is different from the rich cultivator in the Ujjain district. The former with an income of Rs. 200 a year is a self-supporting person whereas the latter with double the income is only an earning dependant. For the *Bhil* a rough blanket and a handful of rice are luxuries, for the Ujjain peasant fine clothes, milk and tea are stark necessities.

Turning to the Livelihood Classes we find that the highest proportion of self-supporting persons is in Class III (4,108 per 10,000), followed by Class IV (3,435) and then comes Class I (3,043) and last of all Class II (2,918). Women form 33.8 per cent of the total self-supporting in Class III, 18.2 per cent in Class I and 12.1 per cent in Class II. The highest proportion of self-supporting persons in Classes I, II and III is found in Mandsaur district and the lowest in Rajgarh.

66. Earning Dependants in Agriculture—

In the agricultural population, as a whole, the total number of earning dependants is 641,849 of whom 234,385 are males and 407,464 females. Males represent 36.5 per cent and females 63.5 per cent of the total earning dependants in the agricultural population.

The agricultural population of the State is 5,744,406, males are 2,958,596 and females 2,785,810. Earning dependants account for 11.2 per cent of the total agricultural population. Male earning dependants represent 7.9 per cent and female earning dependants 14.6 per cent of the total agricultural male and female populations respectively. Among the Natural Divisions the highest proportion of earning dependants is found in the Hills Division and the lowest in the Lowland. The proportion of earning dependant males is greatest in the Plateau Division and that of females in the Hills Division. As regards the districts, Ratlam has the highest proportion of earning dependants (19.1 per cent) and Bhind the lowest (4 per cent). Bhind, Morena and Gird are the only districts where the number of female earning dependants is less than that of the male earning dependants. In every district beyond Rajgarh, the number of female earning dependants is nearly double that of male earning dependants. The table below shows for every Natural Division and District (i) the percentage of earning dependants in total Agricultural population, and (ii) the number of male and female earning dependants per cent of total earning dependants.

TABLE 20.

Natural Division and district.	Percentage of earning dependants in total agricultural population.	Male and female earning dependant per cent of total earning dependants.	
		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
State ..	11.2	36.5	63.5
Lowland Division ..	6.2	57.0	43.0
Bhind ..	4.0	54.1	45.9
Gird ..	7.9	65.1	34.9
Morena ..	7.2	54.4	45.6
Plateau Division ..	12.4	35.3	64.7
Shivpuri ..	7.5	45.0	55.0
Goona ..	6.7	41.0	59.0
Bhilsa ..	7.9	39.0	61.0
Rajgarh ..	17.0	38.0	62.0
Shajapur ..	15.0	34.1	65.9
Ujjain ..	14.7	32.8	67.2
Indore ..	12.1	38.8	61.2
Dewas ..	12.4	32.6	67.4
Mandsaur ..	12.8	30.9	69.1
Ratlam ..	19.1	31.1	68.9
Hills Division ..	13.0	30.2	69.8
Dhar ..	9.8	31.1	68.9
Jhabua ..	16.0	29.5	70.5
Nimar ..	13.4	30.1	69.9

We see that the highest proportion of earning dependants is found in the Ratlam district and the lowest in Bhind. The proportion of male earning dependants is the highest in Gird and the lowest in Jhabua, whereas

that of female earning dependants is the highest in Jhabua and the lowest in Gird.

67. Earning Dependants in Livelihood Classes—

Here again Livelihood Class III stands first (1,233 per 10,000), Livelihood Class I comes second (1,122), Livelihood Class II third (991) and Livelihood Class IV last (911). Among districts, Bhind has the lowest proportion of earning dependants in all the four classes and Ratlam has the highest proportion in Classes III and I and Rajgarh has the highest proportion in Classes II and IV.

68. Non-Earning Dependants—

There are 5,695 dependant persons per 10,000 of the agricultural population. The proportion is the highest in the Lowland Division (6,402) and the lowest in the Hills Division (5,052). Among districts, Bhind, Gird, Morena, Shivpuri, Goona and Bhilsa have each above 6,000 dependants per 10,000 of the agricultural population. The average declines as one goes further South. Among the Plateau districts Mandasaur shows the lowest average (4,650). In the Hills, Jhabua has the highest average (5,412) and Nimar the lowest (4,748).

69. Secondary means of Livelihood of Agricultural Classes—

On a survey of the figures the first point that appears is that, of the 1,831,223 self-supporting persons in all the four Agricultural Classes, only 271,227 have a secondary

means of livelihood. This means that only 15 per cent, of the self-supporting persons are either augmenting or supplementing their income by following some subsidiary occupation. Of the self-supporting persons following subsidiary occupations only 83,303 or 30·7 per cent are following occupations connected with agriculture and the remainder 187,924 or 69·3 per cent derive part of their income from non-agricultural pursuits. In the former group as many as 40,600 or 49 per cent have agricultural labour as their secondary means of subsistence, 53 per cent derive part of their income from Livelihood Class V (Production other than Cultivation) and 30 per cent from Livelihood Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources).

As regards the earning dependants it should be remembered that the actual occupation they are following has been recorded by the census as their secondary means of livelihood, their primary means of livelihood being that of the persons on whom they are dependant. There are in all the Agricultural Classes 641,849 earning dependants and of these 513,840 or 80 per cent are deriving their income from one or the other of the four Agricultural Livelihood Classes and most of them are found in Class III. The remainder 128,009 or 20 per cent have non-agricultural occupations as their source of income. The great bulk of these (61 per cent) are engaged in Class V and 26 per cent in Class VIII.

BHOPAL

70. Agricultural Population Ratios—

The total agricultural population of the State is 548,330 of which 542,265 or about 99 per cent lives in rural areas.

In the State as a whole out of every 1,000 persons 656 are dependant for their livelihood on agriculture. The proportion is 598 for Sehore and 750 for Raisen.

71. Self-Supporting Persons, Earning Dependants and Non-Earning Dependants—

The figures for the State as a whole show that in the agricultural population 199,101 persons are self-supporting; 36,516 are earning dependants and 312,713 are non-earning dependants.

The following statement shows the distribution by sex of self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants in the agricultural populations:—

TABLE 21.

State and District.	Persons per 10,000 of total agricultural population	Males per 10,000 of agricultural male population.	Females per 10,000 of agricultural female population.
(a) Self-supporting			
State ..	3,631	5,044	2,130
Sehore ..	3,763	4,960	2,493
Raisen ..	3,457	5,153	1,651
(b) Earning dependants			
State ..	666	564	774
Sehore ..	719	624	821
Raisen ..	596	486	713
(c) Non-earning dependants			
State ..	5,703	4,392	7,096
Sehore ..	5,518	4,416	6,686
Raisen ..	5,947	4,361	7,636

Here again the higher proportion of female workers in agriculture raises the proportion of self-supporting persons in the Sehore district. The burden of total dependency is heavier in the Raisen than in the Sehore district.

Among the Livelihood Classes we find that the proportion of self-supporting persons is the highest in Class III (4,202 per 10,000 of the population of the Class), and the lowest in Class I (3,301), that of earning dependants is the highest in Class I (734) and the lowest in Class III (569) and that of non-earning dependants is the highest in Class I (5,965) and the lowest in Class III (5,229).

72. Secondary Means of Livelihood—

Turning to the figures relating to secondary means of livelihood we see that of the 199,101 self-supporting persons in all the four Agricultural Livelihood Classes only 21,799 or 11% have a secondary means of livelihood. Of these only 6,050 or 28% are following occupations connected with agriculture and the remainder 15,749 or 72% derive part of their income from non-agricultural pursuits. In the former group 3,858 or 64% have agricultural labour as their secondary means of subsistence. 35% derive part of their income from Livelihood Class V and 23% from Livelihood Class VIII.

There are in all the agricultural Livelihood Classes 36,516 earning dependants and of these 25,546 or 70% are deriving their income from one or the other of the four agricultural Livelihood Classes and most of them are found in Class III. The remainder 10,970 or 30% have non-agricultural occupations as their source of income.

SECTION III—RELATIVE PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL CLASSES CORRELATED TO DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Since information relating to the size of holdings is not available, it is not possible to discuss the real topic of this Section. Only the relative proportions of the four agricultural Livelihood Classes can be briefly reviewed.

Subsidiary Table 4.1 printed in Part I-B of this Report shows that 69.8 per cent of the agricultural population belongs to Livelihood Class I, 14.8 per cent to Class III, 14.1 per cent to Class II and 1.3 per cent to Class IV.

As regards the Natural Divisions, the highest propor-

tion in Class I is found in the Hills Division and the lowest in the Plateau. The highest proportion in Class III is found in the Plateau and the lowest in the Lowland. The tenant Class is relatively more numerous in the Lowland (2,313) than elsewhere; in the Hills this Class has only 835 per 10,000 of agricultural population. In the Plateau the proportion is 1,306. This is what we should expect for the Lowland is a hundred per cent Zamindari area. The Plateau includes both Zamindari and Ryotwari tracts whereas the Hills is almost wholly a Ryotwari tract.

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Out of every 10,000 persons in the agricultural population 5,674 belong to Livelihood Class I, 3,054 to Class III, 1,088 to Class II and 184 to Class IV.

Class II (Tenants) is more numerous in Sehore district than in Raisen whereas Classes I, III and IV are more numerous in Raisen.

SECTION IV—CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY OWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Of the total agricultural population of 5,744,406, 4,011,371 or 6,983 per 10,000 are dependant for their subsistence on this class of livelihood. Of the latter, 1,220,861 or 30.4 per cent are self-supporting, 450,066 or 11.2 per cent are earning dependants and 2,340,444 or 58.4 per cent are non-earning dependants.

73. Self-supporting persons —

The highest proportion of self-supporting persons is found in the Hills Division and the lowest in the Plateau. Among the districts Mandasaur heads the list with 3,986 per 10,000 of Livelihood Class I and Rajgarh comes last with 2,412. The details as to the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons in this class are given in Subsidiary Table 4.2. This table shows that in all 465 per 10,000 of this class are supplementing or augmenting their income by following a secondary occupation.

Of this number only 154 are engaged in agricultural work and as many as 311 are following occupations comprised in the non-agricultural categories, Class V providing employment to 166 and Class VIII to 92.

74. Earning dependants—

Of the earning dependants who are 1,122 per 10,000 of this Livelihood Class, 915 are engaged in agriculture and 207 in non-agricultural occupations. Here as many as 484 are found in the agricultural labour class and 129 in Livelihood Class V.

75. Non-earning dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 5,835 per 10,000 of the population of this class. Their proportion is the highest in the Lowland (6,475) and the lowest in the Hills (5,202). In the Plateau the proportion ranges from 4,672 in Mandasaur to 6,775 in Bhilsa.

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The total number of persons dependant on this Class is 311,138 or 5,674 per 10,000 of the agricultural population. Of this number 33% are self-supporting, 7% earning dependants and 60% non-earning dependants.

The proportion of self supporting persons and earning dependants is higher in Sehore, while that of non-earning dependants is higher in Raisen.

76. Self-Supporting Persons —

Among self-supporting persons, who are 3,301 per 10,000 of this class, 435 have a secondary means of livelihood. Of this number only 124 are supplementing or

augmenting their income by following agricultural occupations.

77. Earning Dependants—

Of the earning dependants who are 734 per 10,000 of this Livelihood Class I, 522 are engaged in agriculture and the rest in non-agricultural work. Here 231 are found in Livelihood Class I and 229 in Livelihood Class III.

78. Non-earning Dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 5,965 per 10,000 of the population of this Class. They are more numerous in Raisen than in Sehore.

SECTION V—CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY UNOWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS.

Of the total agricultural population of 5,744,406, 812,476 or 14.14 per cent are dependant for their subsistence on this class of livelihood. Of the latter, 237,084 or 29.2 per cent are self-supporting, 80,553 or 9.9 per cent are earning dependants and 494,839 or 60.9 per cent are non-earning dependants.

79. Self-Supporting persons—

The highest proportion of self-supporting persons is found in the Hills Division (3,404 per 10,000) and the lowest in the Plateau (2,794). Among the districts, Mandasaur again heads the list with 4,029 per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II and Shivpuri comes last with 2,504.

The details as to the secondary means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons in this class are given in Subsidiary Table 4.3. This table shows that, in all, only 628 per 10,000 of this class are supplementing or augmenting their income by following secondary occupations. Of this number, only 166 per 10,000 are engaged in agricultural work and as many as 462 are following occupations comprised in the non-agricultural categories, Class V providing employment to 252 and Class VIII to 144.

80 Earning Dependants.—

Of the earning dependants, who are 991 per 10,000 of

Livelihood Class II, 715 are engaged in agriculture and 276 in non-agricultural occupations. Here as many as 491 per 10,000 are found in the agricultural labour class and 153 in Livelihood Class V.

81. Non-Earning Dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 6,091 per 10,000 of the population of this class. Their proportion is the highest in the Lowland (6,394) and the lowest in the Hills (5,323). In the Plateau, the proportion ranges from 4,591 in Mandasaur to 6,648 in Shivpuri.

BHOPAL

Of the total agricultural population of 548,330, 59,659 or 11% are dependant for their subsistence on this class of livelihood. Of the latter 22,226 or 37% are self-supporting, 3,440 or 6% are earning dependants and 33,993 or 57% are non-earning dependants.

82. Self-Supporting Persons—

Among self-supporting persons, who are 3,726 per 10,000 of this class, 515 have a secondary means of livelihood. Of this number 224 have some other agricultural occupations as their secondary means of livelihood,

as many as 215 working as agricultural labourers.

83. Earning Dependants—

Of the earning dependants, who are 577 per 10,000 of this Class, 339 are engaged in agriculture and the remaining 238 follow non-agricultural occupations. Of the former 271 are in Class III and of the latter 127 in Class V.

84. Non-Earning Dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 5,697 per 10,000 of the population of this class. The proportion is higher in Raisen than in Sehore.

SECTION VI—CULTIVATING LABOURERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

The total strength of this class is 848, 618 or 1,477 per 10,000 of agricultural population. Self-supporting persons represent 4,108 per 10,000 of the population of this class, earning dependants 1,233 and non-earning dependants 4,659.

85. Self-supporting Persons—

The highest proportion of self-supporting persons is found in the Hills Division (4,689) and the lowest in the Lowland (3,709). Among the districts, Mandasaur has the highest proportion (4,777) and Rajgarh the lowest (3,480). Subsidiary Table 4.4 shows that only 309 per 10,000 of this class have secondary means of subsistence. Of this number, only 63 are engaged in subsidiary agricultural work and 246 are following occupations other than agriculture, Class V providing employment to 146 and Class VIII to 78. The proportion of persons who

are owners of land and who derive the greater part of their income from agricultural labour varies from district to district. It is highest in Ratlam (68) and lowest in Gird (6).

86. Earning Dependants—

Of the earning dependants who are 1,233 per 10,000 of this Class, 987 are engaged in agriculture and 246 in non-agricultural occupations. Here as many as 939 per 10,000 are found in this class and 157 in Livelihood Class V.

87. Non-Earning Dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 4,659 per 10,000 of the population of this class. Their proportion is the highest in the Lowland (5,490) and the lowest in the Hills (4,149). In the Plateau the proportion ranges from 4,136 in Ratlam to 5,746 in Shivpuri.

BHOPAL

The total number of persons dependant on this class is 167,425 or 31% of the agricultural population. Self-supporting persons number 70,349 or 42%, earning dependants 9,528 or 6% and non-earning dependants 87,548 or 52%.

The proportion of self-supporting persons and earning dependants is higher in Raisen than in Sehore.

88. Self-Supporting Persons—

Among self supporting persons, who are 4,202 per 10,000 of this class, only 268 have a secondary means of livelihood. Of whom as many as 237 have some non-

agricultural occupation as their secondary means of livelihood, Class V providing employment to 129 and Class VIII to 81.

89. Earning Dependants—

Of the earning dependants, who are 569 per 10,000 of this Class, 401 are engaged in agriculture and of these 357 are working as agricultural labourers.

90. Non-Earning Dependants—

Non-earning dependants are 5,229 per 10,000 of the population of this class, and, as is to be expected, their proportion is higher in Sehore than in Raisen.

SECTION VII—NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS OF LAND; AGRICULTURAL RENT RECEIVERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

The number dependant on this class is insignificant being 71,941 or 1.3 per cent of the total agricultural population. The class is a heterogeneous one consisting of a small number of big non-cultivating landlords and

a large number of petty Zamindars and Jagirdars. As many as 301 per 10,000 of this class have agricultural labour as their secondary means of livelihood. No other agricultural livelihood class has attained this figure

Class I showing only 77 and Class II, 142. In this class 627 per 10,000 follow non-agricultural occupations as their secondary means of livelihood and of these 327 are found in Class VIII, 158 in Class V and 137 in Class VI.

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Their are in all 10,108 persons in this class of whom 3,811 are self supporting, 722 are earning dependants and 5,575 non-earning dependants.

The proportions are given in Subsidiary Table 4.5.

The number following secondary occupations is 725

The proportion of self-supporting persons in this class is 3,435 per 10,000, that of earning dependants 911 and non-earning dependants 5,654.

per 10,000 of this class and of these 277 are working as agricultural labourers.

Among earning dependants, who are 715 per 10,000 of the population of this class, 297 are in Class I and 221 are in Class III.

The proportion of non-earning dependants is 5,736 in Raisen and 5,281 in Sehore.

SECTION VIII—ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

This section reviews briefly the figures given in Subsidiary Table 4.6 printed in Part I-B of this Report.

There are in all Madhya Bharat 2,410,590 workers in agriculture. This number represents active and semi-active workers in cultivation who are responsible for the total agricultural production of the State.

The total of 2,410,590 is made up as follows:—

1. Active workers.—

Self-supporting persons in agricultural Classes I, II, & III. Self-supporting in Class IV have been omitted as they are not actively engaged in cultivation. 1,806,512

2. Semi-active workers.—

- (a) Self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes having cultivation as secondary means of livelihood; and 47,389
- (b) Earning dependants in all the eight livelihood classes having agriculture as their secondary means of livelihood. 556,689

The table below brings out the relative importance of each of the three component elements of the agricultural working population in (1) the State and its Natural Divisions and (2) agricultural Classes I, II and III.

TABLE 22.

Percentage of active and semi-active workers to the total agricultural working population

State and Natural Division.	Per cent of total agricultural working Population			State and Natural Division.	Per cent of total agricultural working Population.		
	Self-supporting persons in agriculture.	Self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes having cultivation as subsidiary means of livelihood.	Earning dependants in all the eight livelihood classes having agriculture as secondary means of livelihood.		Self-supporting persons in agriculture.	Self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes having cultivation as subsidiary means of livelihood.	Earning dependants in all the eight livelihood classes having agriculture as secondary means of livelihood.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
State ..	74.9	2.0	23.1	State ..	68.1	4.2	27.7
Lowland ..	85.7	1.8	12.5	Lowland ..	78.4	4.0	17.6
Plateau ..	71.6	2.4	26.0	Plateau ..	63.8	5.0	31.2
Hills ..	74.5	1.3	24.2	Hills ..	62.9	2.6	34.5
	Livelihood Class I				Livelihood Class II		
State ..	91.3	1.0	7.7	State ..	48.0	2.7	49.3
Lowland ..	94.7	0.8	4.5	Lowland ..	50.1	2.6	47.3
Plateau ..	92.1	1.4	6.5	Plateau ..	47.0	2.6	50.4
Hills ..	87.9	0.5	11.6	Hills ..	50.3	2.8	46.9

In the next table an attempt has been made to reduce the figures of each of the three workers' classes mentioned above into producer units. In translating workers into producer units the following scale of equivalents has been used:—

- (i) 1 Self-supporting person in Agriculture. 1 producer unit.
- (ii) 1 Self-supporting person in Non-

agricultural classes having agriculture as a secondary means of livelihood. 1/6 producer unit.

- (iii) 1 Earning dependant of any of the eight Livelihood Classes having agriculture as secondary means of livelihood. 1/3 producer unit.

On the basis of these equivalents we get the following results:—

TABLE 23.

Producers' units per cent of total population			
State and Natural Division.	Population.	Number of producers' units.	Producers' units per cent of population.
State ..	7,954,154	1,999,973	25
Lowland ..	1,691,858	390,476	24
Plateau ..	4,615,661	1,063,621	23
Hills ..	1,646,635	545,876	33

There are in the State 231,915 workers in agriculture. This means that 2 out of every 7 persons in the State are wholly or partly engaged in agriculture.

The total of 231,915 is made up as follows:—

1. Active workers.—

Self-supporting persons in agricultural Classes I, II and III. 195,290

2. Semi-active workers.

(a) Self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes having cultivation as secondary means of livelihood. 5,594

(b) Earning dependants in all the eight livelihood classes having agriculture as their secondary means of livelihood. 31,031

The following table sets out the relative importance of each of the three elements in the State as a whole and its districts:—

In the absence of data on production, quality of land, size of holdings, capital investment, etc. etc. no definite conclusions can be drawn from the figures given in the tables above. All that can be said is that in the Hills Division the agricultural organisation is comparatively inefficient. This is indicated by the fact that the proportion of completely occupied persons in agricultural production (Self-supporting persons in Class I, and II) is lower in this region than elsewhere.

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TABLE 24.

Percentage of active and semi-active workers in total agricultural working population.

Per cent of total agricultural working population.

State and district.	Per cent of total agricultural working population.		
	Self-Supporting persons in agriculture.	Self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes having cultivation as subsidiary means of livelihood.	Earning dependants in all the eight livelihood classes having agriculture as secondary means of livelihood.
State ..	84.2	2.4	13.4
Sehore ..	83.9	1.8	14.3
Raisen ..	84.8	3.2	12.0

The percentage of producer units calculated in the manner indicated above is 24.7 for the State as a whole, 23.5 for Sehore and 26.6 for Raisen.

SECTION IX—PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION, CORRELATED TO THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

We have seen in Chapter I that it is during the period since 1921 that the most typical developments of population growth have taken place in this State. In this Section we have to consider whether over this 30 year period agricultural progress has kept pace with the growth of population. The topic is important but in Madhya Bharat unfortunately detailed information as to the course of agricultural development since 1921 is not available. Subsidiary Table 4.7 gives the 1921, 1931 and 1941 area figures for the former Gwalior, Indore and Rajgarh states only and contains no information at all about the other 20 States comprised in the Madhya Bharat of today. In these circumstances all that can be attempted is to review briefly the information to hand. This information is summed up in the following paragraphs:—

The population of Madhya Bharat was 5,628,152 in 1921 and 7,954,154 in 1951. Thus in 30 years the population has increased by 41.33 % or at the rate of 1.38% per annum. Much of this increase is due to the declining death-rate and the position today is that we are not only feeding more mouths but are also keeping alive more people more years in the working-age-group (15 to 64 years). The result is that the consumption of food continues to increase.

Notwithstanding the progress of industrialisation and urbanisation during the last 30 years as many as 72.2 % of the people still depend for their livelihood on the cultivation of land. Organised industries in the State support only about 100,000 workers of whom over 50% are outsiders. According to the 1921 Census report of Central India Agency the percentage of sown area in the western half of the former Central India Agency, which comprised most of the States now forming part of Madhya Bharat was 27.58 % of the total. It was 36.7 % in 1951. The sown area per capita was 1.46 acres in 1921 and 1.38 acres in 1951. This fall in the man-to-land ratio indicates an increasing pressure of population on land. Here it must be pointed out that much of the increase in sown area is due not so much to actual extension of cultivation as to the inclusion of figures for a number of States and Jagirs. The fall in the per capita sown area is, therefore, greater than that indicated by the figures.

Food production figures are available only since 1948-49. These show that the area under food crops was 6,853,757 acres in 1948-49, 7,902,732 in 1949-50 and 7,379,159 in 1950-51. It is estimated that the total production of food was 1,128,043 tons in 1948-49, 1,245,868 tons in 1949-50 and 1,005,740 tons in 1950-51.

The production per ten acres of area under food crops was 1.64 tons in 1948-49, 1.57 in 1949-50 and 1.36 in 1950-51. The State imported 60,890 tons of food grains in 1948-49 and 9,428 tons in 1949-50. In the year 1950-51 the State was able to export 50,334 tons of food grain to other parts of India. (These figures have been extracted from a booklet issued by the Food and Civil Supplies Department in June, 1952).

Figures for the consumption of food grains are not available. But it is possible to estimate roughly the quantity consumed in the State in the year 1950-51 by converting the 1951 population into consumer units. For this purpose the following scale of equivalents has been used :—

- One male 15-64 years of age=1.00 consumer unit.
- One female 15-64 years of age=.85 consumer unit.
- One male over 64 years of age=.6 consumer unit.
- One female over 64 years of age=.6 consumer unit.
- One child 5-14 years of age=.5 consumer unit.
- One infant 0—4 years of age=.33 consumer unit.

On the basis of these equivalents we find that in 1950-51 the total number of consumer units was approximately 5,829,100. Assuming the consumption of food grains per consumer unit to be 5 maunds a year, the total consumption figure for 1951 for the State as a whole works out at 1,040,911 tons.

The information summarised above is tantalizingly deficient at critical points and any conclusions drawn from it as to particular details such as the extent of the fall in per capita production and changes in crop-yields and standard of living must be highly speculative. In general it may be said that Madhya Bharat in common with many other States is facing the problem of a rapidly growing population on an in-elastic land surface. The growth of population has not yet actually outstripped the food supply but owing to the continuous and enormous increase in population over the past thirty years food production has not been able to keep pace with the growth of numbers. This means that the margin between security and scarcity is much narrower

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In this State during the past thirty years the sown area has fallen by 11 per cent and the population has increased by 22 per cent. The result has been that over the same period the area of cultivation per capita has fallen from 192 cents to 140.

today than in 1921. It also means diminishing food supply in normal years and acute shortage in subnormal ones.

In Madhya Bharat and in India as a whole it is the rapid rate of the growth of the population that constitutes a very great threat to economic betterment and the improvement of the standard of living. If the population maintains its present rate of growth all the gains resulting from normal development will be absorbed by the additional population making further improvements in material standards exceedingly difficult. Circumstantial evidence such as increasing expenditure on clothing, improvement of houses, railway travel, etc., points to the fact that some improvement in the standard of living of the rural masses has taken place. But it cannot be too strongly emphasised that this rise in the standard of living is not substantial enough to reduce the birth rate. If the State is to maintain an increasing population at a higher standard of life it must depend more on rural reconstruction and the social control of reproduction than on the expansion of trade and industry.

In the matter of food production there is need to rise above sloganised thinking. All talk about the self sufficiency of this or that area is for the moment irrelevant. The fact is that India is one unit and that the problem of surplus and deficit areas does not exist at all. There is shortage of food in India as a whole and so long as it continues every State whether surplus or deficit has to go on improving its food supply.

A word may here be added about birth-control. People cannot be educated to desire birth-control, they can only be induced to accept it. When we find ignorant people cleaning their teeth and boiling their drinking water we may well expect that voluntary limitation of families would appeal at the lowest cultural levels. The only point that seems to require consideration is that it will be difficult to regulate the practice when it becomes general and the birth rate falls below replacement level. This difficulty is being felt by all the countries where birth control is universally practised. In India, however, the present is a time for boldness and everything possible should be done to put some sort of brake on reproduction. If this is not done all our passion for planning will accomplish very little. We may make every area self-supporting; we may effect a revolution in production but unless something is done to control population we will be trodden down under the weight of numbers.

Reliable data bearing on production are not available. It is nevertheless apparent that agriculture in this State has been in a bad way for many years and that the time is not far off when the State's capacity to feed its occupants will begin to be seriously taxed.

SECTION X—CONCLUDING REMARKS

The following are the main conclusions which emerge from the discussion in this Chapter :—

- (1) Of the 1,831,223 self-supporting persons in agriculture as many as 271,227 have a secondary

means of livelihood and of the latter no less than 69 per cent derive part of their income from non-agricultural pursuits and only 31 per cent from occupations connected with agri-

culture. This points to the fact that there are too many persons in agriculture and that the soil is no longer capable of wholly supporting most of them.

- (2) Among agricultural populations practising unrestricted reproduction economic developments are only palliatives. In the case of such populations the numbers have got to be adjusted to the resources available at any time, not *vice versa*. Until this is done no amount of industrial and agricultural development can bring about permanent improvement in the standard of living of the masses.

- (3) There has been extension in the area under cultivation but there is need to remember that much of it has been achieved without counting the cost. The reason for this is quite simple. Madhya Bharat is an old settled tract and here villages have gone on moving towards their Malthusian Crisis more quickly over the past 30 years than ever before. Consequently, exploitation of marginal lands has proceeded apace, forests and pastures have disappeared and yield per acre has dropped down. This has happened in almost all the districts of the State.

BHOPAL

Here the big question mark is whether the area of cultivation per capita has really fallen from 191.77 cents in 1921 to 140.44 cents in 1951. There have been failures after failures of crops since 1927 but this does

not wholly account for the phenomenon. If the area figures are correct it would seem that since the abolition of *Ijardari* system in 1928 agriculture has not been adequately financed in the State.

CHAPTER V

Non-Agricultural Classes

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

91. Preliminary Remarks—

In this Chapter we deal with the Non-agricultural Classes and their economic classification.

92. Reference to Statistics—

The main statistics bearing on the subject—matter of this Chapter are presented in the Tables B-I, B-II and B-III, printed in Part II-B of this Report. These tables are based on the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme 1951 which has been reproduced in *extenso* in the prefatory note appearing in that Volume. The Subsidiary Tables which form the basis of discussion in this Chapter are seventeen in number (5.1 to 5.17) and are printed in Part I-B of this Report.

Subsidiary Table 5.1 gives for the State as a whole and for each Natural Division and district (i) the proportion of Non-agricultural Classes per 1,000 persons of general population; (ii) number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all Non-agricultural Classes; and (iii) number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of all Non-agricultural Classes. Two additional tables 5.1-A and 5.1-B give the same information separately for rural and urban areas.

Subsidiary Tables 5.2 to 5.5 deal with each of the Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes separately and show (i) the number per 10,000 persons of each Livelihood Class in each sub-class; (ii) the number per 10,000 self-

supporting persons of each Livelihood Class, who are employers, employees and independent workers; and (iii) secondary means of Livelihood of 10,000 persons of each Livelihood Class.

Subsidiary Table 5.6 compares the classification of population by Livelihood Classes at 1951, 1941 and 1931 Censuses. Since most of the Districts and Tahsils are made up of parts of different States it has not been possible to compile figures for the Districts. The table, therefore, is incomplete.

Subsidiary Tables 5.7 to 5.17 give the territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of different industries and services in the State by divisions and sub-divisions.

The Index of Non-agricultural Occupations also printed in Part I-B of this report gives the actual number of persons engaged in different divisions, sub-divisions and groups of all Industries and Services.

93. Accuracy of Record—

No class of entries in a Census record give such opportunities for error as that relating to the means of livelihood of the people. Very particular attention was paid to the directions issued and the instructions given to Enumerators on the recording of this information. No pains were spared to make quite clear every doubtful point to the enumerating and supervising agencies and it is hoped that the return is on the whole reliable.

SECTION II—NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION RATIOS; SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS AND DEPENDANTS; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

94. General—

The Non-agricultural population of the State is 2,209,748 or about 28% of the total. Of this population 1,308,195 or about 59% lives in urban areas and

901,553 or about 41% in villages. These proportions vary from Natural Division to Natural Division and from district to district as will be seen from the table below.

TABLE 25.

Natural Division and District.	Percentage distribution of non-agricultural population.		Natural Division and District,	Percentage distribution of non-agricultural population.	
	Rural.	Urban.		Rural.	Urban.
State	41.0	59.0	Shajapur	72.3	27.7
Lowland Division	33.5	66.5	Ujjain	23.4	76.6
Bhind	69.6	30.4	Indore	13.0	87.0
Gird	15.3	84.7	Dewas	64.0	36.0
Morena	65.0	35.0	Mandsaur	45.0	55.0
Plateau Division	39.3	60.7	Ratlam	24.3	75.7
Shivpuri	79.0	21.0	Hills Division	59.7	40.3
Goonna	56.7	43.3	Dhar	64.0	36.0
Bhilsa	38.8	61.2	Jhabua	83.7	16.3
Rajgarh	59.6	40.4	Nimar	49.5	50.5

The whole point of this table, is that what we call "Non-agricultural Population" is really two distinct populations, one is urban which is heterogeneous and the other is rural which is as homogeneous as the agricultural population and the whole is a confusion of diverse elements. It is clear, therefore, that the proportions of self-supporting persons, earning dependants, non-earning dependants, employers, employees, etc., etc., calculated on the basis of the total Non-agricultural population are in most cases only vague averages and mean very little. This is the reason why the Subsidiary Tables here discussed also give the rural and urban proportions separately. The Agricultural population dealt with in Chapter IV is 97.7% rural and 2.3% urban and is moreover homogeneous wherever resident. In the case of this population, therefore, it has been unnecessary to give the rural and urban figures separately.

95. Non-agricultural Population Ratios—

Subsidiary Tables 5.1, 5.1-A and 5.1-B give the proportions of the Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population found in different parts of the State. The position in respect of the State and its Natural Divisions is summarised in the table below :—

TABLE 26.

Distribution of Non-agricultural Population in the State and its Natural Divisions.

State and Natural Division.	Non-agricultural population per 1,000 of		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
State ..	278	138	908
Lowland ..	257	106	931
Plateau ..	323	161	917
Hills ..	173	113	796

It will be seen that the Plateau contains the highest proportion of Non-agricultural population and the Hills the lowest. In urban areas the highest proportion is found in the Lowland and in the rural again in Plateau. It is noteworthy that the proportion of Non-agricultural is higher in the rural areas of the Hills Division than in those of the Lowland.

Among the districts, Gird, Ujjain, Indore and Ratlam, which contain large urban areas, have a much higher percentage of Non-agricultural population than the rest of the districts.

96. Self-supporting persons in Non-agricultural Classes.—

In the Non-agricultural population of the State as a whole there are 687,095 or 31.1 per cent self-supporting persons of whom 607,687 are males and 79,408 females. Males represent 88.4% and females 11.6% of the total self-supporting.

In the urban Non-agricultural population the number of self-supporting persons is 383,358 of whom 347,245 are males and 36,113 females. Males represent 90.6% and females 9.4% of the total self-supporting. This section of the Non-agricultural population consists of 688,894 males and 619,301 females or 1,308,195 persons. The total self-supporting, therefore, account for 29.3% of the urban Non-agricultural population. Self-supporting males represent 50.4% and self-support-

ing females 5.8% of the total urban Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

In the rural Non-agricultural population the number of self-supporting persons is 303,737 of whom 260,442 are males and 43,295 females. Males represent 85.8% and females 14.2% of the total self-supporting. This section of the Non-agricultural population consists of 485,585 males and 415,968 females or 901,553 persons. The total self-supporting, therefore, account for 33.7% of the rural Non-agricultural population. Self-supporting males represent 53.6% and self-supporting females 10.4% of the total rural Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table 5.1 that the proportion of self-supporting persons varies from tract to tract and from district to district. This is what we should expect, for the character and composition of Non-agricultural population differs widely from place to place.

Taking the rural and urban figures together we find that in the State as a whole and in all the Natural Divisions and in almost all the 16 districts the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the rural Non-agricultural population than in the urban. The difference between the proportions of rural and urban is greatest in the Jhabua district. Gird is the only district where the rural proportion is lower than the urban.

97. Self-supporting Persons in Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes.—

The most important Class is Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources). It supports 40% of the total Non-agricultural population. Of the persons dependant on this Class 32.6% are self-supporting and of the persons of this Class living in the rural and urban areas 35.5% and 30.6% respectively are self-supporting.

The next important Class is Class V (Production other than cultivation) which supports 36% of the Non-agricultural population. In this Class as a whole 32% are self-supporting and of the persons of this Class living in rural and urban areas 33.3% and 30.9% respectively are self-supporting.

Class VI (Commerce) supports 20.2% and Class VII (Transport) only 3.8% of the total Non-agricultural population. In the former 27% and in the latter 28.7% are self-supporting.

Here again the proportion of self-supporting persons in all the four Livelihood Classes is higher in the rural than in the urban.

98. Earning Dependants in Non-agricultural Classes—

In the Non-agricultural population of the State as a whole there are 122,462 (5.5 per cent.) earning dependants, of whom 54,855 are males and 67,607 are females. Males represent 44.8% and females 55.2% of the total earning dependants.

In the urban Non-agricultural population the number of earning dependants is 44,064 of whom 27,123 are males and 16,941 females. Males represent 61.6% and females 38.4% of the total earning dependants. The urban section of the non-agricultural population consists of 688,894 males and 619,301 females or 1,308,195 persons. The total earning dependants, there-

fore, account for 3.4% of the urban Non-agricultural population. Earning dependant males represent 3.9% and earning dependant females 2.7% of the total urban Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

In the rural Non-agricultural population the number of earning dependants is 78,398, of whom 27,732 are males and 50,666 females. Males represent 35.4% and females 64.6% of the total earning dependants. The rural section of the Non-agricultural population consists of 485,585 males and 415,968 females or 901,553 persons. The total earning dependants, therefore, account for 8.7% of the rural Non-agricultural population. Earning dependant males represent 5.7% and earning dependant females 12.2% of the total rural Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

Among Natural Divisions the highest proportion of earning dependants is found in the Hills Division (767 per 10,000) and the lowest in the Lowland Division (361).

When we consider the rural and urban figures we find that the position in the Natural Divisions is as indicated in the table below:—

TABLE 27.

Earning dependants in Non-agricultural population and in each Natural Division.

State and Natural Division.	Earning dependants per cent of	
	Rural Non-agricultural population.	Urban Non-agricultural population.
State	8.7	3.4
Lowland	5.8	2.5
Plateau	9.1	3.5
Hills	9.9	4.4

It will be seen that in all the Natural Divisions the percentage of earning dependants is higher in the rural than in the urban, being the highest in the Hills Division and the lowest in Lowland.

99. Earning dependants in Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes—

For the State as a whole the proportion is the highest (725 per 10,000) in Class V and the lowest in Class VII (340 per 10,000). Class VIII supports 519 and Class VI, 362. Among the Natural Divisions we see that the proportion of earning dependants is the highest in the rural Non-agricultural population of all the four Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes.

100. Non-earning dependants in Non-agricultural Classes—

In the Non-agricultural population of the State as a whole there are 1,400,191 or 63.4 per cent non-earning dependants of whom 511,937 are males and 888,254 females. Males represent 36.6 per cent and females 63.4 per cent of the total non-earning dependants. In the urban Non-agricultural population the number of non-earning dependants is 880,773 of whom 314,526 are males and 566,247 females. Males represent 35.7 per cent and females 64.3 per cent of the total non-earning dependants. This section of the Non-agricultural population consists of 688,894 males and 619,301 females or 1,308,195 persons. The total non-earning dependants, therefore, account for 67.3 per cent of the urban Non-agricultural population. Non-earning dependant males represent 45.7 per cent and non-earning dependant females 91.4 per cent of the total urban Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

In the rural Non-agricultural population the number of non-earning dependants is 519,418 of whom 197,411 are males and 322,007 females. Males represent 38 per cent and females 62 per cent of the total non-earning dependants. The rural section of the Non-agricultural population consists of 485,585 males and 415,968 females or 901,553 persons. The total non-earning dependants, therefore, account for 57.6 per cent of the rural Non-agricultural population. Non-earning dependants males represent 40.7 per cent and Non-earning dependent females 77.4 per cent of the total Non-agricultural male and female populations respectively.

The position in the Natural Divisions as regards non-earning dependants is summed up in the following table:—

TABLE 28.

State and Natural Division.	Non-earning dependants percent of		
	Non-agricultural Population.	Non-agricultural rural Population.	Non-agricultural urban Population.
State	63.4	57.6	67.3
Lowland	65.3	60.6	67.7
Plateau	63.8	58.2	67.5
Hills	58.0	52.9	65.5

The burden of dependency is the heaviest in the Lowland and in all the Natural Divisions it is lighter on the rural than on the urban Non-agricultural population.

101. Non-earning Dependants in Livelihood Classes—

The following table shows the percentage distribution of non-earning dependants in Livelihood Classes V, VI, VII and VIII (total, rural and urban).

TABLE 29.

Percentage distribution of non-earning dependants in

State and Natural Division.	Livelihood Class. V.			Livelihood Class. VI.			Livelihood Class. VII.			Livelihood Class. VIII.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
	State	60.7	55.7	65.3	69.4	63.7	72.3	67.9	63.5	69.0	62.3	56.8	66.0
Lowland	63.5	59.9	65.6	69.5	65.1	71.4	69.2	64.0	70.1	64.3	59.2	67.0
Plateau	61.4	56.3	65.7	70.5	65.5	72.8	68.2	65.5	68.9	62.3	57.1	65.7
Hills	54.1	50.9	61.2	63.9	57.5	71.2	62.5	53.0	67.3	58.1	52.8	64.7

The figures fall as one would expect them to. Class VI (Commerce), which comprises high social and income groups, maintains the greatest proportion of non-earning dependents where as Class V, which is dominated by classes socially and economically backward, has the least proportion of such dependants.

102. Secondary means of Livelihood of Non-agricultural Classes—

The figures show that of the 687,095 self-supporting persons in all the four Non-agricultural classes only 85,260 or about 12·4% have a secondary means of Livelihood. Of this number 47,995 or 56·3% derive

part of their income from agricultural pursuits and 37,265 or 43·7% from non-agricultural pursuits. In the former group nearly 39% have agricultural labour as their secondary means of livelihood and in the latter some 38% fall in Class VIII and 26% in Class V.

There are in all 122,462 earning dependants. Of these 73,048 or 60% subsist on one or the other of the four Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes and the remainder 49,414 or 40% have agricultural occupations as their source of income. Of the total earning dependants some 60,000 or 49% subsist on livelihood Classes V and VIII.

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103. Non-Agricultural Population Ratios—

The Non-agricultural population of the State is 288,144 or 34·4% of the total. Of this population 129,998 or 45% lives in urban areas and 158,146 or 55% in villages. Here we see that in the State as a whole the proportion of Non-agricultural population living in villages exceeds that which resides in towns, but in the districts the picture is entirely different. In Sehore, which includes the city, the proportion rural is 40% whereas in Raisen which has only one town it is 94%.

The following table gives the distribution of Non-agricultural population per 1,000 of the General, Rural and Urban population:—

TABLE 30.

State and district.	Non-agricultural population per 1,000 of		
	Total.	Rural	Urban.
State ..	344	226	955
Sehore ..	402	216	965
Raisen ..	250	239	761

104. Self-supporting persons.—

Self-supporting persons form 34·4% of the total Non-agricultural population. In the urban Non-agricultural population the proportion is 31·5% whereas in the rural it is 36·8%. In both the districts the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the rural Non-agricultural population than in the urban.

The following table gives the distribution of self-supporting persons per 10,000 of each Livelihood Class:—

TABLE 31.

Population.	Self-supporting persons per 10,000 of Livelihood Class			
	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
General ..	3,649	2,998	3,853	3,434
Rural ..	3,601	2,974	4,336	3,955
Urban ..	3,758	3,019	3,528	2,927

105. Earning dependants—

Earning dependants are 4·1% of the total Non-agricultural population. In the urban Non-agricultural population the proportion is 1·6% whereas in Rural it is 6·2%.

Among Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes the proportion of earning dependants is the highest in Class V and the lowest in Class VII.

If we take all the Classes together we find that the proportion is higher in Raisen than in Sehore.

106. Non-earning dependants—

Non-earning dependants account for 61·5% of the total Non-agricultural population. The proportion is 57% in the Rural Non-agricultural population and 66·9% in the urban.

The proportions in the total, urban and rural Non-agricultural populations are 63·2 per cent, 66·9 per cent and 57·8 per cent respectively in the Sehore district. The corresponding figures for Raisen are 56·8 per cent, 67·9 per cent and 56·0 per cent.

As regards the Livelihood Classes, which consist of both urban and rural populations, the dependency figures indicate very little. The important point to be noted is that the percentage of dependants is the highest in Class VI Rural (65·4%) and in Class VIII Urban (69·3%). This is what we should expect; for both these classes comprise socially and economically advanced people whose dependants normally are not compelled to work for their subsistence.

107. Secondary means of Livelihood of Non-agricultural Classes—

The figures show that of the 99,136 self-supporting in all the four Non-agricultural Classes 10,557 or 10·6% have a secondary means of Livelihood. Of this number 51·1% derive part of their income from agricultural and 48·9% from non-agricultural pursuits.

There are in all 11,920 earning dependants. Of these 47·4% subsist on agricultural pursuits and the remaining 52·6% have non-agricultural occupations as their source of income. Of the total earning dependants 4,388 or 37% subsist on Livelihood Class III.

SECTION III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS; AND EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The 1951 Census classifies all self-supporting persons in the Non-agricultural Classes into the following four categories :—

- (1) Employers.
- (2) Employees.
- (3) Independent workers, and
- (4) Others.

A person was recorded as an employer who employed one or more persons to assist him in the actual carrying out of his business or industry. An employee was a person who ordinarily worked under some other person for a salary or a wage in cash or kind as means of earning his livelihood. Persons who were employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity controlled other workers were recorded as employees. An independent worker was one who was not employed by anyone and who did not employ anybody in order to earn his livelihood.

108. Proportion of Employers, Employees and Independent workers amongst the Non-agricultural Classes—

Subsidiary Table 5.1 in Part I-B of the Report gives

TABLE 32.

Employers, employees and independent workers in each Livelihood Class (Total, rural and urban).

State and Natural Division.	Employer.			Employee.			Independent worker.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
CLASS V.									
State	275	316	234	3,359	1,177	5,474	6,366	8,507	4,292
Lowland	267	453	151	4,096	1,311	5,843	5,837	8,238	4,006
Plateau	245	230	257	3,651	1,201	5,817	6,104	8,569	3,926
Hills	418	493	230	1,219	1,024	1,709	8,363	8,483	8,061
CLASS VI.									
State	759	1,014	598	1,008	510	1,322	8,233	8,476	8,080
Lowland	419	806	231	896	156	1,256	8,685	9,038	8,513
Plateau	699	718	688	1,074	481	1,391	8,227	8,801	7,921
Hills	1,421	1,808	800	888	813	1,007	7,691	7,379	8,193
CLASS VII.									
State	235	279	223	5,233	5,715	5,103	4,532	4,006	4,674
Lowland	161	332	128	4,911	5,782	4,742	4,928	3,886	5,130
Plateau	228	154	246	5,487	6,167	5,318	4,285	3,679	4,436
Hills	430	684	249	3,978	4,051	3,925	5,592	5,265	5,826
CLASS VIII.									
State	139	170	113	5,081	4,133	5,828	3,980	4,610	3,484
Lowland	225	393	124	5,159	4,099	5,795	3,889	4,510	3,516
Plateau	104	104	104	4,893	3,706	5,783	4,174	5,038	3,528
Hills	163	170	151	5,879	5,652	6,234	3,175	3,227	3,094

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In the State as a whole there are 506 employers, 3,554 employees and 5,474 independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons in the Non-agricultural population. There are relatively more employers and employees in Sehore district than in Raisen and more

the figures of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of all Non-agricultural Classes. It will be seen that in the Hills Division the proportion of employers is the highest while that of employees is the lowest. This clearly indicates that small employers abound in this region. In the other two Natural Divisions employers are fewer and employees more numerous indicating that here big employers are relatively more numerous.

Examining the figures for rural and urban areas we find that only in the Plateau the proportion of employers is higher in the urban than in the rural. The proportion of independent workers is higher in the rural than in the urban in all the three Natural Divisions and the proportion of employees is everywhere higher in the urban than in the rural.

As regards the Livelihood Classes, it will be seen that (i) Commerce has the highest proportion of employers, and (ii) Class V (rural) and Class VI (urban) have the highest proportion of independent workers.

The following table presents statistics relating to employers, employees and independent workers in each of the Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes :—

independent workers in the latter district than in the former.

Examining the figures for rural areas we find that the proportion of employers is 1,144 in the Sehore district and only 244 in Raisen while that of employees is

2,977 in Raisen and 2,442 in Sehore. Independent workers are 6,314 in Raisen and 5,832 in Sehore.

As regards urban areas employers and employees are both relatively more numerous in Sehore than in Raisen.

Among Livelihood Classes employers are relatively more numerous in Class VIII (5,243), employees in Class VII (7,979) and independent workers in Class VI

(8,297). In the rural Non-agricultural population employers are relatively more numerous in Class VI (1,709), employees in Class VII (8,584) and independent workers in Class V (8,017). In the urban Non-agricultural population employers are relatively more numerous in Class VI (688), employees in Class VII (7,476) and independent workers again in Class VI (8,555).

SECTION IV—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN CULTIVATION; (Division "O", Subsidiary Table 5-8)

109. Introductory—

We now proceed to consider occupational Divisions and Sub-divisions as given in the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme contained in Part II-B of the Report.

It must be remarked at the outset that Table B-III on which all Subsidiary Tables from 5.7 to 5.17 are based, gives the distribution of only self-supporting persons amongst the various Industries and Services. It does not deal with the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons nor does it give any information as to the number actually supported by any particular Industry or Service. For example, we know the number of persons whose principal means of livelihood is Police Service but we do not know at all as to how many this Service is a secondary means of livelihood and how many persons are actually supported by it. These gaps in the information should be borne in mind when considering the statistics in this and subsequent Sections of this Chapter.

The details of the occupational distribution of self-supporting persons will be found in the Index of Non-agricultural Occupations printed in Part I-B of this Report.

This Division contains 6,417 persons or 679 persons out of 10,000 in all the Industries and Services. Otherwise expressed there is in this Division 1 person out of every 15 employed in all Industries and Services.

Stock Raising, Forestry, Wood Cutting and Planta-

This section is concerned with Division "O" which comprises all Primary Industries not elsewhere specified. This Division contains 40,769 persons or 614 persons out of 10,000 in all the Industries and Services. Otherwise expressed, there is in this Division one person out of every sixteen employed in all Industries and Services.

In Madhya Bharat there are only two main Industries in this Division, *viz.*, Stock-raising and Forestry and Wood Cutting which between them account for 92.4 per cent of the total in this Division.

110. Stock-raising—

This industry is found in almost all the districts but the proportion of persons engaged in it is higher in the Plateau than elsewhere.

111. Forestry and Wood-cutting—

This industry is also found in most districts. The only districts where it is almost non-existent are Bhind, Shajapur and Ujjain.

112. Fishing—

The largest proportion of workers in this industry is found in the Hills Division, the actual number engaged in the industry being 1,052.

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tion are the main Industries which between them account for about 95% of the total self-supporting in this Division.

There are 3,124 in Stock-raising, 2,616 in Forestry and wood cutting and 350 in Plantation Industry.

SECTION V.—MINING AND QUARRYING

(Division I.—Subsidiary Table 5-9).

This Division contains 3,547 persons or 53 out of 10,000 in all the Industries and Services. In other words there are only 5 persons out of every 1,000 employed in all Industries and Services.

In the State the main industry is stone quarrying, clay and sand pits which contains about 98 per cent of

the total in this Division. This industry is found in all the districts but is least prominent in Bhind. It provides employment to 3,462 persons, of whom 2,831 are engaged in stone-quarrying which is largely confined to Gird, Morena, Shivpuri and Mandsaur districts.

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The industries in this Division are practically non-existent in the State. The total number of self-support-

ing persons in the Division is only 37 or 4 out of 10,000 in all Industries and Services.

SECTION VI.—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOOD-STUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.

(Division II—Subsidiary Table 5-10).

The industries in this Division are of considerable importance because they provide employment to 135,356 persons, representing about 20 per cent of the total engaged in all Industries and Services.

In this Division there are three important industries, *viz.*, (i) Cotton Textile, (ii) Leather, Leather products and Foot-wear, and (iii) Wearing Apparel (except Foot-wear) and made up textile goods. These industries between them provide employment to 82 per cent of the persons in this Division.

113. Cotton Textiles—

This industry employs 69,473 self-supporting persons or 51·3 per cent of the total self-supporting persons in Division 2. Indore, Ujjain and Gird districts are the main centres of this industry, the first providing employment to 28,441 persons, the second to 11,789 and the third to 10,751 persons, and all the three together to 50,981 persons or 73 per cent of the total engaged in this industry.

This Division provides employment to 15,594 persons, that is, to about 17% of the total engaged in all Industries and Services.

Leather, Leather Products and Foot-wear, Cotton Textiles, Manufacture of Tobacco products and wearing

114. Leather, leather products and foot-wear—

This industry provides employment to 17.5 per cent of the self-supporting persons of this Division and supports the largest proportion of self-supporting persons in Bhilsa, Rajgarh and Shajapur. In districts which include cities the proportion is very small being 563 per 10,000 in Indore and 661 in Gird. In Ujjain we find a higher proportion (1,416) and this is due to the fact that this district comprises a much higher proportion of rural population than Indore and Gird.

115. Wearing apparel (except foot-wear) and made up Textile Goods—

This Sub-division accounts for 17,281 self-supporting persons or about 12·8 per cent of the self-supporting persons in this Division. This industry is to be found all over the State and includes tailors, hosiery manufacturers and others.

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apparel (except foot-wear) are the main industries in this Division, the first providing employment to 4,769, the second to 3,802, the third to 2,435 and the fourth to 2,030. Taken together these Industries account for about 84% of the total self-supporting in this Division.

SECTION VII.—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.

(Division III—Subsidiary Table 5-11).

The industries in this Division employ 17,113 self-supporting persons or about 2·6 per cent of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services. The ratio of self-supporting persons in this Division to total self-supporting in all the Divisions is 1:40.

The main industries in this Division are Manufacture of Metal Products otherwise unclassified, Transport Equipment and Machinery (other than Electrical Machinery) including Engineering Workshops. These between them account for about 90 per cent of the total self-supporting in this Division.

Metal products (unclassified) employ 11,676 self-supporting persons or about 68 per cent of the total self-supporting in this Division.

The Sub-division Metal products etc., includes black-

The Industries in this Division employ 2,124 self-supporting persons or about 2·2% of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services.

The main Industries in this division are :—

- (i) Manufacture of Metal products otherwise unclassified;
- (ii) Manufacture of Chemical products otherwise unclassified;

smiths etc., (8,023), workers in copper (2,397), workers in other metals (844) etc., etc., and, therefore, every district shows a fairly large proportion of self-supporting persons in this Sub-division. It is to be noted that in the Hills Division the proportion under this category of occupations is extremely high. This merely means that almost all the persons falling in this category are village blacksmiths.

Transport Equipment accounts for about 11·4 per cent of the self-supporting persons in Division III, the actual number being 1,947 persons. The district figures which attract attention are those of Indore and Gird.

Engineering Workshops, etc., account for 10·6 per cent of the self-supporting persons in this Division, the actual number being 1,817 persons. Here again Gird and Indore appear prominently in the figures.

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(iii) Transport Equipment; and

(iv) Machinery (other than Electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops.

These between them account for 96% of the total self-supporting in this Division, number (i) providing employment to 1,441, No. (ii) to 381, No. (iii) to 123 and No. (iv) to 101.

SECTION VIII.—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE.

(Division IV.—Subsidiary Table 5·12).

The industries in this Division employ 57,173 self-supporting persons or about 8·6 per cent of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services. The ratio of self-supporting persons in this Division to the total self-supporting in all the Divisions is 1:12.

The main industries in this Division are (1) Unclassified Manufacturing Industries, (2) Clay Products, (3) Non-metallic Mineral Products, and (4) Wood and Wood Products, which account for about 94 per cent of the total self-supporting in this Division.

Unclassified Manufacturing Industries account for about 21·6 per cent of the self-supporting persons of this Division, the actual number being 12,342. They include workers in precious metals (goldsmiths and silver smiths), watch-makers, toy-makers, etc. These industries are met with in every district.

Clay products etc., employ 4,928 self-supporting persons or about 8·6 per cent of the total self-supporting persons in this Division. The highest proportion is

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The Industries in this Division employ 7,916 self-supporting persons or 8·4% of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services.

The important industries in this Division are :—

- (i) Unclassified manufacturing Industries;

found in the Indore and Dhar districts while in the Shivpuri district the Class is almost non-existent.

Non-metallic Mineral Products employ 13,793 self-supporting persons or 24·1 per cent of the total self-supporting persons in this Division. The Sub-Division includes potters, makers of porcelain and crockery, glass bangles, beads, necklaces, etc. Potters are found in every district of the State, while manufacture of porcelain and crockery is confined to the Gwalior city (Gird district) where an up-to-date Pottery Works has existed for over 40 years.

(*Wood and Wood Products*). This includes sawyers, carpenters, basket makers and people engaged in other industries of woody materials. This Sub-division employs 22,827 self-supporting persons or 40 per cent of the total self-supporting in this Division. The carpenters number 14,683, basket-makers 3,402 and bamboo goods-makers 1,586.

There is a Cement Factory at Bamore in the Morena district which provides employment to over 700 persons.

- (ii) Non-metallic mineral products; and

- (iii) Wood and wood products.

All these account for about 95% of the total self-supporting in this Division; No. (i) supporting 1,241, No. (ii) 2,162 and No. (iii) 4,075.

SECTION IX.—CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES

(Division V.—Subsidiary Table 5·13).

The total number of self-supporting persons in this Division is 39,215 or about 5·9 per cent of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services. The ratio of self-supporting persons in this Division to the total self-supporting in all the Divisions is 1:17.

The main activities in this Division are construction and maintenance of buildings, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, etc., and sanitary works and services, etc., which taken together account for nearly 94 per cent of the self-supporting in this Division.

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The total number of self-supporting persons in this Division is 6,295 or 6·7% of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services.

The main activities comprised in this Division are :—

- (i) Construction and maintenance of Buildings;

Construction and Maintenance of Buildings.—This accounts for about 53 per cent of the self-supporting persons of this Division, the actual number being 20,705

Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges.—This employs 17·6 per cent of the total self-supporting persons in this Division, the actual number being 6,915.

Sanitary Works and Services, etc.—This accounts for about 23 per cent of the self-supporting persons in the Division, the actual number being 9,032. All these are scavengers.

- (ii) Construction and maintenance of roads, Bridges, etc., and

- (iii) Sanitary works and Services, etc.

These taken together account for about 94% of the total self-supporting in this Division; No. (i) provides employment to 1,204, No. (ii) to 3,490 and No. (iii) to 1,227.

SECTION X.—COMMERCE

(Division VI.—Subsidiary Table 5·14).

Of the total self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services, 120,866 or 18·2 per cent are found in Commerce. The ratio of self-supporting persons in this Division to total self-supporting in all the Divisions is 2:11.

Of the self-supporting persons in this Division 43·2 per cent are found in retail trade in foodstuffs, 31·5 per cent in retail trade otherwise unclassified, 12·8 per cent in retail trade in textiles and leather goods and 6·2 per cent in money-lending, banking and other financial

business. The remaining Sub-divisions, *i. e.*, retail trade in fuel, whole-sale trade in foodstuffs, whole-sale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs, real estate and insurance account for 6.3 per cent.

There are in this Division 2,701 persons per 10,000 in the State as a whole, 2,763 in the Lowland, 2,603 in the Plateau and 3,070 in the Hills. Among the districts Jhabua has the highest average (4,241) and Ujjain the lowest (2,368). In general it may be said that in backward tracts where the villages are far apart and the means of travel slow and inefficient Commerce requires an abnormally large number of people.

Of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services 15,516 or 16.4% are found in Commerce.

The main activities in this Division are :—

- (i) Retail Trade in Foodstuffs;
- (ii) Retail Trade otherwise unclassified; and

Retail trade in food-stuffs has the highest proportion in the Hills and the lowest in the Lowland. Retail trade otherwise unclassified and retail trade in textiles and other goods have the highest proportion in the Lowland and the lowest in the Hills. Whereas money-lending has the highest proportion in the Plateau and the lowest in the Lowland.

Money-lending and retail trade in textile and leather goods are more strongly represented in the urban areas than in the rural whereas retail trade otherwise unclassified and retail trade in food-stuffs are more strongly represented in the rural than in the urban.

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(iii) Retail Trade in Textiles and Leather goods. No. (i) provides employment to 7,336, (ii) to 5,963 and (iii) to 1,562.

Curiously enough the total number of money-lenders is only 97 or one per 10,000 of the total population as compared with 7,466 or 9 per 10,000 in Madhya Bharat.

SECTION XI—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS (Division VII—Subsidiary Table 5.15).

The total number of self-supporting persons in this Division is 26,847 or about 4 per cent of all the self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services. The ratio is 1:25.

Of the Services in this Division transport by road, transport by rail and postal services account for nearly

97 per cent of the total. The actual number engaged in these and other services are :—(i) Transport by road 15,892, (ii) Railway transport 8,315, (iii) Postal services 1,778, (iv) Transport by water 197, (v) Transport by air 60, (vi) Telegraph services 283, (vii) Telephone services 251 and (viii) Wireless services 28.

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The total number of self-supporting persons in this Division is 5,441 or about 6% of the total self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services. This proportion is higher than in Madhya Bharat (4.0%).

Transport by Road supports 1,916, Transport by

Rail 3,182 and Postal Services 232. Taken together they comprise about 98% of the total self-supporting in this Division. Transport by Rail supports 5,848 per 10,000 in Bhopal whereas in Madhya Bharat it supports only 3,097.

SECTION XII—HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (Division VIII—Subsidiary Table 5.16).

The Services falling under this Division provide employment to 92,978 self-supporting persons or 14% of all Industries and Services. The ratio is about 1:7.

The table below gives the actual number of self-supporting persons in each Sub-division and their percentage distribution.

TABLE 33.

Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.	Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.
Division :—					
Health, Education and Public Administration.	92,978	100	(but not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	4,706	5.1
Sub-division :—			(vi) Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	33,501	36.0
(i) Medical and other Health Services.	7,403	8.0	(vii) Employees of Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	6,607	7.1
(ii) Educational Services and Research.	15,464	16.6	(viii) Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	2	.0
(iii) Police (other than village watchman).	12,694	13.7			
(iv) Village officers and servants including watchman.	12,601	13.5			
(v) Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards					

Roughly there are 4 Doctors, *Hakims, Vaidis*, etc., per 10,000 of the rural population and 32 per 10,000 of the urban population. Policemen are 16 per 10,000 of the total population.

As regards Employees of State Government it must be noted that there has been in recent years a great

increase in their numbers and responsibilities. Many of the new duties involve technical knowledge and in consequence there has been an increase in the number of the jobs within the Civil Service that can only be done by professionals and businessmen. Nationalization and controls have also led to the augmentation of the Government Staff.

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The Services falling in this Division provide employment to 11.2% of all Industries and Services.

The table below gives the actual number of self-supporting persons in each Sub-division and their percentage distribution.

TABLE 34.

Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.	Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.
Division :—					
Health, Education and Public Administration.	10,551	100	not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	635	6.0
Sub-division :—			(vi) Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	3,598	34.1
(i) Medical and other Health Services.	687	6.5	(vii) Employees of Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other Division).	124	1.2
(ii) Educational Services and Research.	1,192	11.3	(viii) Employees of Non-Indian Governments.	..	0.0
(iii) Police (other than village watchman).	2,312	21.9			
(iv) Village officers and servants including watchman.	2,003	19.0			
(v) Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but					

SECTION XIII—SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

(Division IX—Subsidiary Table 5.17).

The total number of persons in Division IX in the State is 130,206 or about 20% of the total number of self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services. The ratio is 3:16.

The table below gives the actual number of self-supporting persons in each Sub-division and their percentage distribution.

TABLE 35.

Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.	Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.
Division :—					
Services not elsewhere specified.	130,206	100	(v) Hotels, Restaurants and Eating Houses.	4,658	3.6
Sub-division :—			(vi) Recreation services ..	9,412	7.2
(i) Services otherwise unclassified.	60,497	46.4	(vii) Legal and business services.	3,605	2.8
(ii) Domestic services ..	21,367	16.4	(viii) Arts, Letters and Journalism.	966	0.7
(iii) Barbers and beauty shops.	12,449	9.6	(ix) Religious, Charitable and Welfare services.	10,500	8.1
(iv) Laundries (Laundry services).	6,752	5.2			

The figures do not require extended comment.

Domestic servants are a necessity of the middle Classes which mostly reside in urban areas. The total number of domestic servants is 15,132 in urban areas

and 6,235 in rural.

The total number of lawyers is 1,194.

Madhya Bharat has the loudest press and yet here are in all 28 Editors of newspapers.

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The Services in this Division provide employment to 26% of the total self-supporting in all Industries and Services.

The table below gives the actual number of self-supporting persons in each Sub-division and their percentage distribution :—

TABLE 36.

Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.	Division and Sub-division.	No. of self-supporting persons.	Percentage of total self-supporting in the Division.
Division :—			(v) Hotels, Restaurants and eating Houses.	715	2.9
Services not elsewhere specified.	24,627	100	(vi) Recreation Services ..	681	2.8
Sub-division :—			(vii) Legal and business services.	426	1.7
(i) Services otherwise unclassified.	13,892	56.4	(viii) Arts, letters and Journalism.	5	0.0
(ii) Domestic Services ..	3,890	15.8	(ix) Religious, Charitable and Welfare services.	1,086	4.4
(iii) Barbers and beauty shops.	2,252	9.2			
(iv) Laundries (Laundry Services).	1,680	6.8			

SECTION XIV.—CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Non-agricultural population of the State is 28% of the total as against 30% in India. An interesting view of the distribution of this population in the State is provided by the tables below:—

TABLE 37.

Rural-urban distribution of 100 persons in each Non-agricultural Livelihood Class.

State and Natural Division.	Number per 100 persons in							
	Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
State ..	47.3	52.7	34.1	65.9	19.7	80.3	40.4	59.6
Lowland ..	37.6	62.4	29.3	70.7	14.0	86.0	34.3	65.7
Plateau ..	45.5	54.5	31.2	68.8	19.5	80.5	39.6	60.4
Hills ..	68.9	31.1	53.7	46.3	33.8	66.2	56.0	44.0

TABLE 38.

Distribution of 100 persons of Non-agricultural population among Livelihood Classes (Rural and Urban).

State and Natural Division.	Per 100 of the non-agricultural population in											
	Class V.			Class VI.			Class VII.			Class VIII.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
State ..	35.9	17.0	18.9	20.2	6.9	13.3	3.8	0.7	3.1	40.1	16.2	23.9
Lowland ..	29.9	11.2	18.7	20.5	6.0	14.5	3.7	0.5	3.2	45.9	15.8	30.1
Plateau ..	37.3	17.0	20.3	19.7	6.1	13.6	4.1	0.8	3.3	38.9	15.4	23.5
Hills ..	37.6	25.9	11.7	22.4	12.0	10.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	37.5	21.0	16.5

The self-supporting condition largely depends on the standard of living prevailing in the different tracts and Livelihood Classes. The lower the standard of living the higher the proportion of self-supporting persons. That is why the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the rural than in the urban tracts and the lowest in Class VI (Commerce).

Non-earning dependants are more numerous in the Non-agricultural urban population than in the rural and as is to be expected most numerous in Class VI.

The proportion of employers is smaller and that of employees greater in large urban centres than in rural areas.

Everything points to the conclusion that there is need of starting industries rooted in the local raw material in areas where agricultural population has reached saturation point.

The main cause of Industrial backwardness of the country is to be found in the fact that the territory has for centuries remained divided up into small political units.

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Here also the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the rural tracts than in the urban.

The general position as regards non-earning dependants is also similar to that in Madhya Bharat.

The question of agricultural finance seems to require

investigation. The proportion of money-lenders in this State is only 63 per 10,000 self-supporting persons in Division VI as against 617 in Madhya Bharat and 628 in Madhya Pradesh.

The number of money-lenders is only 97 or 1 per 10,000 of the total population.

CHAPTER VI

Families, Sexes and Principal Age Groups

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

116. Introductory—

In this Chapter we deal with statistics relating to (i) Households, (ii) Sexes, (iii) Marital Status, and (iv) Principal age-groups.

117. Reference to Statistics—

The Main Tables giving the basic figures are those of the C series printed in Part II-A of this Report.

The Subsidiary Tables dealt with in this Chapter are those of the sixth series which will be found in Part I-B of this Report. Subsidiary Table 6.1 gives the number of persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles in the State and its Natural Divisions and districts.

Subsidiary Table 6.2 gives the number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of the rural and urban population. The method of selecting the sample households is explained in the fly-leaf to Main Table C-I (Household size and composition) given in Part II-A of the Report.

Subsidiary Table 6.3 gives the family composition of 1,000 households of the general population.

Subsidiary Tables 6.4 to 6.6 give the statistics of sex ratio of the general, rural and urban population, as well as of the Agricultural and Non-agricultural classes and Livelihood Classes and their sub-classes.

Subsidiary Tables 6.7 and 6.8 contain figures relating to the Marital Status and Age distribution of married persons.

Subsidiary Tables 6.9 to 6.14 give the proportions of infants, young children, boys and girls, young men and women, middle-aged persons and elderly persons in the sample population. It should be added that the Main Tables dealing with Civil condition and age groups are based on the 10 per cent sample extracted during the tabulation in accordance with the procedure explained in fly-leaf to Table C-II (Livelihood Classes by Age-groups) given in Part II-A of the Report.

In the Subsidiary Tables figures of previous censuses are given for the State only; those for the districts could not be compiled as many districts and most of the tahsils have been newly formed. This applies to Bhopal also.

SECTION II—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

118. Comparability of 1951 Statistics with those of previous Censuses—

The term 'Household' has been used for the first time at this Census and it is, therefore, necessary to explain briefly what it means and how far it differs from the term 'family' as it is commonly understood. A household is an economic unit and refers to a person or group of persons living together as one house-keeping unit regardless of blood or marriage relationship and it may contain unrelated persons. A family, on the other hand, is composed of parents, children and natural dependants and in many of them, owing to the prevalence of joint family system, we find a confusion of generations. In Madhya Bharat, under existing conditions, the household and the family generally represent the same group of persons and consequently the difference between the number of households and that of families must be very small. For our present purpose it is sufficient to remember that every family is a household but that every household is not a family.

The procedure adopted for the grouping of the individuals into households was briefly this.—

On the slip of every person enumerated his or her relationship with the head of the household (*i. e.* whether son, daughter, sister, brother, etc., etc., or other relation, guest or servant of the head of the household) was recorded and subsequently this information was copied in the National Register of Citizens by households and each household was given a serial number for every village or ward. Thus the figures in column 3 of Table C-I represent the National Register of Citizens' total of

households and those in column 4 the household population totals.

The definition of a 'Household' has been given in the previous para and that of a 'House' will be found in the fly-leaf to Table A-I.

119. Houses—

Subsidiary Table 6.1 gives the number of houses per 100 square miles for the State as a whole. It will be seen that since 1921 the number of houses has risen from 2,685 per 100 square miles to 3,060 or by about 14 per cent. The fall in the proportion of houses since 1941 is difficult to explain. The 1941 figures have been compiled from the Census Reports of the former States and it is probable that in most cases they over-represent the number of occupied houses. The proportion of persons per 1,000 houses has increased steadily from 4,510 in 1921 to 5,594 in 1951. This means that on an average there has been an increase of one person per house during the last thirty years.

In rural areas, there are now in every 100 houses nearly 83 persons more than in 1921 whereas in urban areas, during the same period, the proportion has risen from 376 to 623 or by 247.

In rural areas the average population per house is the highest in the Bhind district (6.5) and the lowest in Shajapur (5) whereas among urban areas Indore district has the highest average (9.6) and Dhar the lowest (4.8).

The figures indicate that there is shortage of housing accommodation all over the State and that the shortage is very serious in almost all the towns and most acute in the Indore city.

120. Households—

The territorial distribution of households per 1,000 houses is given in Subsidiary Table 6.2 which, as has already been stated, is based on a 1/1,000 sample of households.

In Madhya Bharat the number of households exceeds

that of the houses by 172,560. Since 1941 the population of the State has increased by 10.9 per cent but there is no means of determining the rate at which the households have increased during the past ten years.

The number of households per 1,000 houses in the State and its Natural Divisions is given in the table below:—

TABLE 39.

Territorial Distribution of Households per 1,000 Houses.

State and Natural Division.			Number of Households per 1,000 houses.		State and Natural Division.			Number of Households per 1,000 houses.	
			Rural.	Urban.				Rural.	Urban.
State	..	..	1,092	1,272	Plateau	..	..	1,086	1,315
Lowland	..	..	1,183	1,264	Hills	..	..	1,032	1,058

It will be seen that the Hills Division has the least number of households per 1,000 houses. This tract is inhabited by Primitive Tribes among whom it is the usual practice for the newly married pair to set up an independent establishment at once.

As regards districts, the proportion of rural households is the highest in the Bhind district (Lowland)

and the lowest in Jhabua (Hills). In the Mandasaur district conditions are easier in urban areas. Here the number of households is 21,900 while that of the houses is 23,002.

Among districts including cities, Indore has the highest proportion of urban households (1,979). Here people are living on top of one another.

BHOPAL**121. Houses—**

The number of houses has risen from 2,276 per 100 square miles in 1921 to 2,530 in 1951 or by 11%. Here also we notice a fall in the number of houses between 1941 and 1951. The number of persons per house was 4.4 in 1921 and it is now 4.8.

In rural areas there are now in every 100 houses nearly 24 persons more than in 1921 whereas in urban

areas during the same period the proportion has risen from 375 to 521 or by 146.

122. Households—

In the State as a whole the number of households exceeds that of the houses by 4,919. In rural areas the number of households per 1,000 houses is 1,024 while in the urban it is 1,055. These figures indicate that there is no serious shortage of houses in the State.

SECTION III—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS**123. Size of Family Households—**

The statistics given in Subsidiary Table 6.2 show that small families (3 members or less), large (7-9 members) and very large (10 or more members) are relatively more numerous in the urban areas than in the rural whereas medium-sized families (4-6 members) are more numerous in the rural than in the urban. In rural areas very large families are most numerous in the Hills (96 per 1,000 households), large in the Lowland (202), medium and small in the Plateau (486 and 319 respectively). In urban areas very large families are most numerous in the Plateau (86), large and medium in the Lowland (313 and 375 respectively) and small (455) in the Hills.

In the State as a whole, the average number of persons per household is 5.14. In the urban areas it is 5.24 and in the rural 5.11.

124. Composition of Family Households—

Subsidiary Table 6.3 shows the composition of 1,000 households of the general population. In Madhya Bharat the heads of the households and their wives taken together account for 33.9 per cent of the household population, the sons and daughters of heads of households for 38.1 per cent and relatives and others for 28 per cent. This analysis shows that the heads of the families and their wives and children together constitute about 72 per cent of the household population and that as many as 28 per cent are relatives and others.

Among relatives the proportion of females is larger than that of males. This is what we should expect; for the wives and daughters of married sons of the heads of the households generally reside with them.

The percentage figures for each Natural Division are given below:—

TABLE 40.

Composition of Family Households in the Natural Divisions

Natural Division.	Heads of house-hold and their wives.	Sons of heads of house-holds.	Daughters of heads of house-holds.	Male and female relatives.	Unrelated persons.
Lowland	.. 30.6	21.6	14.0	33.7	0.1
Plateau	.. 34.9	22.7	15.4	26.7	0.3
Hills	.. 34.5	23.5	17.2	24.6	0.2

The high proportion of relatives and others in the Lowland Division indicates that the joint family system is more strongly entrenched in this Division than in other parts of the State. In the Hills Division conditions are peculiar. In this region the size of the household is dependant not so much on the cohesiveness of the family as on the excessive fecundity of the primitive Tribes inhabiting it. This is clearly shown by the high proportion of children who form 40.7 per cent of the household population as against 35.6 per cent in the Lowland and 38.1 per cent in the Plateau.

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125. Size of Family Households—

The figures show that small, medium and very large families are relatively more numerous in rural areas than in urban whereas large families are more numerous in the urban than in the rural.

In the State as a whole the average number of persons per household is 4.5, in the urban areas it is 5.1 and in the rural 4.4.

126. Composition of Family Households—

Of the total 1/1,000 sample household population of 817,302 were Heads of households and their wives, 171 sons of heads of households, 137 daughters of heads of households, 66 other male relations, 132 other female relations and 9 unrelated members. Thus the heads of households and their wives and children account for 74.7%, other relations for 24.2% and unrelated members 1.1% of the total household population.

SECTION IV—SEX RATIOS

127. Introductory—

In this Section we deal with two distinct topics, viz., the proportion of sexes in the general population of the State and its different parts and the proportion of males and females in the different Livelihood Classes and sub-classes. The former is the resultant of the operation of the forces of birth, death and migration while the latter is largely determined by the social and economic conditions prevailing in the various Livelihood Classes.

128. The Ratio of Females to Males in General Population—

In Madhya Bharat as in most parts of India males out-number females. On this occasion males numbered 4,133,075 and females 3,821,079 or stated otherwise in every 1,000 persons 519 were males and 481 females. These figures include all immigrants and exclude all persons born in Madhya Bharat and enumerated elsewhere.

In the 10 per cent sample of the population taken out in the tabulation office the sample population was 787,857 persons, 410,579 males and 377,278 females. This gives a ratio of 521 males to 479 females. It is interesting to note that the 1/1,000 sample of households also gives the same sex ratio.

In Subsidiary Table 6.4 will be found the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the Natural Divisions and districts. The proportion is 963 in the Hills, 935 in the Plateau and 860 in the Lowland. The figures for the Hills Division show a fall and those for the other two Divisions a rise since 1921. The Hills Division comprises considerable forest areas and here naturally comparatively few immigrants come in. The decline in the female

ratio is, therefore, probably largely due to higher female mortality.

Among the districts females are very much in defect in the Bhind and Morena districts and also in Indore and Gird which include cities.

The female proportion in rural areas is 929 for the State as a whole. It is 964 in the Hills, 944 in the Plateau and only 855 in the Lowland. Among the districts Ratlam has the highest proportion of females (978) while Bhind has the lowest (843).

The rural female ratio in the State as a whole has risen from 914 in 1921 to 929 in 1951.

In the urban areas the proportion of females has risen from 854 per 1,000 in 1921 to 905 in 1951. In the Lowland the ratio has gone up from 795 to 884 and in the Plateau from 853 to 904 whereas in the Hills it has gone down from 956 to 952. The rise in the proportion in the Lowland and the Plateau reflects an increasing tendency towards permanent migration from rural to urban areas. Among districts the greatest rise has taken place in the Indore district where the proportion has increased from 738 in 1921 to 856 in 1951. Next comes Gird where the proportion has risen from 786 to 893. Four districts, viz., Bhind, Shahapur, Mandaur and Dhar show a fall in the urban female-male ratio since 1921.

129. Proportion of Females in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population—

The following table gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the agricultural and non-agricultural populations.

TABLE 41.

State and Natural Division.	Agricultural.				Non-Agricultural.			
	Total.	Self-Supporting.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-Supporting.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
State ..	942	259	1,576	1,738	881	131	1,735	1,232
Lowland ..	859	112	1,732	752	862	90	1,831	699
Plateau ..	960	225	1,637	1,833	886	124	1,731	1,236
Hills ..	979	490	1,286	2,313	889	227	1,606	1,860

In the State as a whole and in the Plateau and Hills Divisions, the proportion of females is higher in the Agricultural than in the Non-agricultural population. The reverse is the case in the Lowland.

The other points to be noticed are :—

1. The high proportion of female earning dependants

in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural population of the Hills Division

2. The high proportion of female non-earning dependants in both the populations in the Lowland; and

3. The low proportion of female self-supporting in both the populations in the Lowland and their high proportion in both the populations in the Hills.

The variations are largely due to local customs which in the Lowland prevent women from participating in agricultural or other work.

In the Hills Division which is a tribal tract women and children are generally compelled to work for their subsistence and that is why the proportion of female self-supporting and earning dependants is the highest and that of non-earning dependants the lowest in this region.

130. Proportion of Females in the Agricultural Livelihood Classes—

Subsidiary Table 6.5 shows that the highest proportion of females per 1,000 males is in Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land). The reason for this is obscure. Taking the remaining three Classes the proportion of females among Agricultural labourers is higher than among owners of land and tenants.

The proportion of self-supporting and earning dependant females is also higher among Agricultural labourers than in the other Agricultural Livelihood Classes. The proportion of non-earning dependants is the highest in Class IV.

Among Natural Divisions we see that the Hills Division has the highest proportion of self-supporting and earning dependant females in all the four Livelihood Classes and Lowland the lowest. Non-earning dependant females are relatively more numerous in the Lowland than elsewhere. Only in the case of Class IV this proportion is higher in the Plateau. The Hills Division has the lowest proportion of such dependants.

131. Proportion of Females in the Non-Agricultural Livelihood Classes—

The figures bearing on the subject are given in Sub-

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133. Ratio of Females to Males in General, Rural and Urban Population—

In this State there has been a continuous fall in the sex ratio since 1921. The proportion of females to 1,000 males was 933 in 1921, 931 in 1931, 915 in 1941 and 911 in 1951.

The proportion in the rural population has declined from 942 in 1921 to 915 in 1951 whereas that in the urban

subsidiary Table 6.6. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is the highest in Class VI (918) and then come Class VIII (881), Class V (866) and last of all Class VII (849).

The proportion of self-supporting females to 1,000 self-supporting males is the highest in Class VIII (172) and the lowest in Class VII (30) and that of female earning dependants is the highest in Class V (1,576) and the lowest in Class VI (586) while female non-earning dependants are most numerous in Class VII (1,800) and least numerous in Class VIII (1,700).

The proportion of self-supporting and earning dependant females is the highest in the Hills Division in all the four Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes and the lowest in the Lowland. The reverse is the case as regards non-earning dependants.

132. Some Conclusions—

The conclusions which may safely be deduced from the foregoing discussion are briefly these:—

1. In the State as a whole there has been an appreciable improvement in the ratio of females to males, the proportion rising from 906 in 1921 to 925 in 1951.
2. In the Hills Division this ratio has declined from 971 in 1921 to 963 in 1951. Women, however, still predominate in this Division as is generally the case in tracts which are less developed.
3. The Division by Livelihood Classes shows that the Non-agricultural Classes whose members follow occupations, which imply a higher mental development, have a higher proportion of males.

has advanced from 854 to 892 over the same period. The sex ratio for the Bhopal city, as now constituted, was 854 in 1921, 880 in 1931, 865 in 1941 and 891 in 1951.

134. Proportion of Females in Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population—

The following table gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Agricultural and Non-agricultural populations.—

TABLE 42.

State and District.	Agricultural.				Non-Agricultural.			
	Total.	Self-Supporting.	Earning dependants.	Non-earning dependants.	Total.	Self-Supporting.	Earning dependants.	Non-dependants.
State ..	941	397	1,291	1,521	857	182	1,195	1,688
Sehore ..	943	474	1,239	1,427	864	167	1,039	1,701
Raisen ..	940	301	1,379	1,646	839	218	1,478	1,650

135. Proportion of Females in the Agricultural Livelihood Classes—

Subsidiary Table 6.5 shows that the highest proportion of females per 1,000 males is in Class IV (non-cultivating owners of land). This class is unimportant. Taking the remaining Classes we find that the proportion of females as well as that of self-supporting and earning dependant females is higher in Class III than in Classes I and II.

Non-earning dependant females preponderate in Class IV.

136. Proportion of Females in the Non-agricultural Livelihood Classes—

Figures bearing on this subject will be found in Subsidiary Table 6.6. It will be seen that females and self-supporting females preponderate in Class VIII earning dependants females in Class V and non-earning, dependant females in Class VII.

SECTION V—MARITAL STATUS RATIO

137. Introductory—

The statistics discussed in this Section are those found in Subsidiary Tables 6·7 and 6·8. In the former will be found proportional figures of unmarried, married and widowed males and females for the past four Censuses. The latter gives the age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex. It should be noted that the 1921, 1931 and 1941 figures for the State given in these tables have been derived from the Census tables of those censuses and are based on actual count whereas the 1951 proportional figures have been derived from the Main Table C-III which is based on a 10 per cent sample of the population.

138. General—

The Civil condition of 410,579 males and 377,278 females (in the sample) was found to be returned as follows:—

Civil Condition.		Males.	Females.
Unmarried	.. ..	195,629	138,164
Married	.. ..	193,330	191,768
Widowed	.. ..	21,620	47,346

The unmarried males exceeded the unmarried females by 57,465 and the widows exceeded the widowers by 25,726. To 1,000 unmarried males of all ages there were 706 unmarried females, to 1,000 married men there were 992 married women and to 1,000 widowers there were 2,190 widows. These figures are very significant. The excessive proportion of unmarried males is out of all proportion to the ratio of sexes in the State which is 925 females to 1,000 males. If we assume that every male was to have only one wife some 8 per cent males would have either to import wives from outside or to marry girls yet unborn or to go without wives.

139. Unmarried—

Subsidiary Table 6·7 shows—

- (1) The proportion of unmarried males has risen from 463 per 1,000 males in 1921 to 476 in 1951,
- (2) The proportion of unmarried females has gone up from 323 in 1921 to 366 in 1951,
- (3) In the case of males the maximum proportion of unmarried was reached in 1941 (486) and since then it has dropped down to (476). In the case of females, on the other hand, the proportion unmarried has increased at every Census,
- (4) The lowest proportion of unmarried males and females is found in the Lowland (467 males and 337 females) and the highest in the Hills (498 males and 436 females), and
- (5) Among the districts Jhabua shows the highest proportion of unmarried males and females (557 males and 513 females), Bilind the lowest proportion of unmarried females (315) and Gird the lowest proportion of unmarried males (415).

140. Married—

The changes that have taken place since 1941 in the proportion of persons within the married state are shown in the three tables below:—

TABLE 43.

Proportion married per 1,000 of each sex

Year.	Males.	Females.
1941 ..	455	495
1951 ..	471	508

TABLE 44.

Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex

Age-group	Males.		Females.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
0 to 14 ..	29	35	90	103
15 to 34 ..	504	556	638	662
35 to 54 ..	378	326	236	211
55 and over ..	89	83	36	24

TABLE 45.

Proportion of married males and females in various age-groups to 1,000 of each sex living in the same age-group.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
All ages ..	471	458	508	495
0 to 14 ..	36	40	116	126
15 to 34 ..	685	702	912	908
35 to 54 ..	846	805	670	600
55 and over ..	648	629	254	188
15 and over ..	736	736	763	745

The points to be noted are:—

- (1) A slight decline in child-marriages,
- (2) A fall in the proportion of married males and a slight rise in the proportion of married females in the age-group "15—34",
- (3) The rise in the proportion married of both sexes in the age-groups "35—54" and "55 and over".
- (4) No change in the proportion of married males and a small rise in the proportion of married females in the age-group "15 and over".

The figures show clearly that the movement in favour of the postponement of marriage has made little practical progress and that such progress as has been made is largely attributable to the pressure of economic condi-

tions. Even if there had been no Sarda Act, it is fairly certain that the swing of the economic pendulum and diffusion of education would have produced the same result.

Turning to Subsidiary Table 6.7 we find that the proportion of married males per 1,000 males is 477 in the Plateau, 463 in the Hills and 461 in the Lowland while that of married females per 1,000 females is 518 in the Lowland, 518 in the Plateau and 473 in the Hills. The highest proportion of married males (523) is found in the Gird and Goona districts while Shajapur has the highest proportion of married females (637).

It should be pointed out that the figures for the decades 1911-21 and 1921-31 given in Subsidiary Table 6.7 are abnormal; for the former are vitiated by the Plague and Influenza epidemics and the latter bear the impress of the economic depression.

141. Sex differentiation in the number married—

If the husband and wife lived together in every case the number of married males in the population in any given district would be the same as the number of married females. But this is not the case. A glance at the figures given in Table C-III suffices to show that married males outnumber married females in the State as a whole and in Gird, Morena, Ujjain, Goona, Indore,

Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dhar and Nimar districts and that in the remaining seven districts married females are in excess of married males. These excesses represent the difference between the number of husbands whose wives are absent and number of wives whose husbands are absent.

142. Widowed—

The proportion widowed in the case of males has fallen from 72 per 1,000 males in 1921 to 53 in 1951 and in the case of females from 183 per 1,000 females to 126. This improvement is largely due to the decline in mortality. The main reasons why there are more female widowed than male are:—

- (i) Because the husband is generally older than the wife and is more likely to die first; and
- (ii) Because more widowers re-marry.

The proportion both of the widowers and the widows is the highest in the Lowland and the lowest in the Hills. The Shajapur figures which show only 47 widows per 1,000 females are difficult to explain.

143. Divorced—

This condition is exceptional and needs no comment. In Madhya Bharat there are in all 111 divorced of each sex.

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144. Proportion of the population married—

Much of what has been said above applies to this State also.

The proportion of married males (per 1,000 males) has risen from 451 in 1941 to 468 in 1951 and that of married females (per 1,000 females) from 493 to 504. The proportion of married males is 461 in Sehore and 478 in Raisen and that of married females is 502 in Sehore and 507 in Raisen.

145. Widowed—

The proportion of widowed males and females has declined since 1921, the former from 89 to 58 per 1,000 males and the latter from 184 to 138 per 1,000 females. The proportion of widowed females is markedly higher in Raisen than in Sehore.

146. Divorced—

There are in all 54 divorced females and 26 divorced males.

147. Unmarried.—

The proportion unmarried in the case of males has risen from 454 in 1921 to 474 in 1951 whereas in the

case of females it has risen from 323 to 358. The proportion of unmarried of both sexes is higher in Sehore than in Raisen.

148. Age distribution of married persons—

The table below shows the distribution of 1,000 married persons in 1951 and 1941.

TABLE 46.

Age-group.	Males.		Females.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
0 to 14	25	34	96	113
15 to 34	480	534	606	656
35 to 54	403	347	268	211
55 and over	92	85	30	20

It must be pointed out that the proportion of married females in the age group 15 to 34 has fallen by 50 in Bhopal whereas in Madhya Bharat it has fallen only by 24. This partly accounts for the smaller increase of population in Bhopal.

SECTION VI—INFANTS (AGED "0")

149. Subsidiary Table 6.9—

In the State as a whole the proportion of infants per 10,000 of the general population has risen from 314 in 1941 to 342 in 1951.

The proportion for rural areas is higher (360) than the State average and considerably higher than that for urban areas which is only 256. Taking the agricultural

and the non-agricultural figures separately we find that the proportion for the former (359) is almost identical with that for the rural (360) whereas the proportion for the non-agricultural population (296) very much exceeds the urban (256). This is what we should expect. For the conditions under which the rural and the agricultural population live are the same, whereas a large

chunk (41 per cent) of the non-agricultural population lives under rural conditions and this raises the non-agricultural figure.

The male infants exceed the female in the general, urban and non-agricultural populations while female infants are in excess of the male in the rural and agricul-

tural populations. The figures for the Natural Divisions differ materially from those of the State. In the Lowland males are in excess in the general, rural and agricultural populations and females in the urban and non-agricultural. In the Plateau male infants and in the Hills female infants are in excess throughout.

BHOPAL

The 1941 proportion of infants (124) shown in column 5 of Subsidiary Table 6.9 is clearly absurd. It seems that in that year a large proportion of infants were enumerated as "young children" (aged 1-4). In 1951 the proportion of infants per 10,000 of population was

346 in the State as a whole, 339 in Sehore and 356 in Raisen.

The proportion is higher in the rural and agricultural population than in the urban and non-agricultural.

Male infants are in excess throughout.

SECTION VII—YOUNG CHILDREN (AGED 1-4)

150. Subsidiary Table 6.10—

The proportion in this group has diminished from 1,156 per 10,000 in 1941 to 989 in 1951.

The highest proportion of young children is found in the Hills Division where the birth rate is comparatively high. Among districts Jhabua has the highest average (1,180 per 10,000 persons) and Goona the lowest (906).

The proportion of male children is 507 in the urban population, 499 in the non-agricultural, 485 in the agricultural and 484 in the rural.

As regards female children the proportion is 504 in the agricultural population, 502 in the rural, 491 in the non-agricultural and 490 in the urban.

In the rural population the proportion of male children is the highest in the Lowland (504) and the lowest in the Plateau (471) while that of females is the highest in the Hills Division (570) and the lowest in the Lowland (479).

As regards urban areas the Plateau has the highest proportion (516) of males and the Lowland the lowest (484) while the Hills has the highest proportion of females (510) and the Lowland the lowest (447).

BHOPAL

As has already been pointed out in the previous Section the 1941 figure for this group is very much inflated and it is, therefore, not safe to compare it with that of 1951. Taking the infants and young children together we find that the proportion per 10,000 has declined from 1,324 in 1941 to 1,291 in 1951.

The 1951 proportion of young children was 945 in

the State and 960 in Sehore and 922 in Raisen.

Here the proportion is higher in the urban and non-agricultural population than in the rural and agricultural.

Male young children are in excess in the rural and agricultural populations and female in the non-agricultural while in the urban the proportion of male and female young children is exactly equal.

SECTION VIII—BOYS AND GIRLS (AGED 5-14)

Subsidiary Table 6.11 given in Part I-B of the Report shows the proportion of boys and girls per 10,000 persons. It will be seen that the proportion of persons in this age-group has risen from 2,514 in 1941 to 2,528 in 1951.

The most striking feature of the figures is the predominance of boys and girls in the Hills Division and the low proportion of girls in the Lowland. The Plateau has the lowest proportion of boys in the general, rural, urban and agricultural populations.

BHOPAL

The proportion in this age-group has fallen from 2,586 per 10,000 in 1941 to 2,471 in 1951. The proportion of "Boys and Girls" is higher in the

agricultural and rural population than in the urban and non-agricultural while "Boys" are in excess throughout.

SECTION IX—YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (AGED 15-34)

Subsidiary Table 6.12 shows that the proportion of persons in this age-group has fallen from 3,605 in 1941 to 3,507 in 1951.

In 1951 we find that the highest proportion of males in this group is in the Lowland (1,890) and that of females in the Hills (1,731) while the lowest proportion of males is in the Hills (1,753) and that of females in the Lowland (1,624).

In the rural population the highest proportion of young men is in the Lowland (1,876) and the lowest in the Hills (1,759) and that of young women is the

highest in the Hills (1,727) and the lowest in the Lowland (1,600). In the urban population the highest proportion of young men is again the highest in the Lowland (1,961) and the lowest in the Hills (1,687) while that of young women is the highest in the Hills (1,766) and the lowest in the Plateau (1,715).

In the agricultural population the proportion of young men is the highest in the Lowland (1,862) and the lowest in the Hills (1,739) while the proportion of young women is the highest in the Plateau (1,743) and the lowest in the Lowland (1,607).

BHOPAL

There are in this age-group 3,457 persons per 10,000 of the population as compared with 3,621 in 1941. Males are in excess in the urban and non-agricultural and females in the rural and agricultural populations. As regards districts males are in excess throughout in Raisen and females in Sehore.

SECTION X—MIDDLE AGED PERSONS (AGED 35-54)**151. Subsidiary Table 6·13—**

This group shows a large increase since 1941, the proportion increasing from 1,789 per 10,000 in 1941 to 1,956 in 1951.

As regards the Natural Divisions the Lowland has the highest proportion of persons in this age-group (males 1,144 and females 881 per 10,000 of the population) and the Hills the lowest (males 1,003 and females 793).

In the rural population also the highest proportion

is found in the Lowland (males 1,156 and females 886) and the lowest in the Hills (males 996 and females 784). In the urban population the highest proportion of males is in the Plateau (1,123) and the lowest in the Hills (1,077) while that of females is the highest in the Hills (888) and the lowest in the Plateau (847).

In the agricultural population the highest proportion of males is in the Lowland (1,141) and the lowest in the Hills (980) while the proportion of females is the highest in the Plateau (896) and the lowest in the Hills (790).

BHOPAL

There are in this group 2,115 persons per 10,000 as compared with 1,876 in 1941. The proportion is higher in the urban and non-agricultural populations than in the rural and agricultural. A striking feature of the figures is the predominance of males in the non-agricul-

tural population, their number in this class being 1,262 per 10,000 as compared with 1,112 in the agricultural and 1,161 in the general population. The corresponding figures for Madhya Bharat are 1,152, 1,076 and 1,097.

SECTION XI—ELDERLY PERSONS (AGED 55 AND OVER)

Subsidiary Table 6.14 shows that the proportion of elderly persons has increased from 622 per 10,000 in 1941 to 662 in 1951. This improvement is largely due to the fall in mortality.

Among Natural Divisions the Lowland has the highest proportion of elderly persons (675) and the Hills the lowest (628). As regards districts Rajgarh shows the highest proportion (779), followed by Shajapur (742), Gird (715), Mandasaur (709) and last of all comes Jhabua with only (482).

The proportions in rural, urban, agricultural and non-

agricultural populations call for no comment. The only point to be noted is that the Jhabua figures are abnormally low throughout indicating that the death-rate among the hill tribes which inhabit this district is still very high.

In the 10% sample population there are 66 persons aged 100 and over of whom 23 are males and 43 females. Of these 10 males and 21 females were found in the Plateau, 7 males and 12 females in the Hills, and 6 males and 10 females in the Lowland. The oldest person was a woman of 120 years of age and she was living in the Morena district.

BHOPAL

The proportion of elderly persons has risen from 593 per 10,000 persons in 1941 to 658 in 1951. The proportion is 687 in Sehore and 610 in Raisen. Both males and females are relatively more numerous in the urban than in the rural population while males are in excess in the non-agricultural population and females in the agricultural.

In the 10 per cent sample population there were 20 persons aged 100 and over, of whom 8 are males and 12 females. Of these 7 males and 7 females were found in Sehore and 1 male and 5 females in Raisen. The oldest person was a man of 108 years of age and he was living in the Raisen district.

SECTION XII—CONCLUDING REMARKS

The following are among the main points which emerge from the discussion in the foregoing Sections of this Chapter:—

1. There is a serious shortage of houses all over the State and this shortage is most serious in urban areas.

2. In the State as a whole there has been, on an average, an increase of 1 person per house during the last 30 years. In rural areas there are now in every 100 houses nearly 83 persons more than in 1921 whereas in urban areas during the same period the proportion has risen from 376 to 623 or by nearly 2.5 persons per house.

3. Medium-sized families (4—6 members) are more numerous in the rural areas whereas small (3 members or less), large (7-9 members) and very large (10 members or more) in the urban.
 4. During the past three decades the female population of the State shows a greater percentage increase than the male population and this has resulted in a marked improvement in the sex ratio.
 5. Since 1921 the proportion of widowers per 1,000 males has declined from 72 to 53 whereas that of widows from 183 to 126.
 6. In the absence of vital statistics and information relating to the changes in the rates of marriage, it is not possible to indicate even roughly the course of population development in the future.
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CHAPTER VII

Literacy

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

152. Reference to Statistics—

The statistics of literacy will be found in the Main Tables C-IV (Age and Literacy) and D-VII (Livelihood Classes by Educational Standards) given in Part II-A of the Report. Three Subsidiary Tables 7.1 (Progress of Literacy), 7.2 (Literacy Standards of Livelihood Classes) and 7.3 (Educational Services and Research) will be found in Part I-B of the Report.

Table C-IV has been prepared on the basis of data collected from 10% sample of slips taken out in the Tabulation Office.

Table D-VII is new and shows the literacy and educational standards of educated people in Agricultural and Non-agricultural Classes.

Subsidiary Table 7.1 gives by age-groups the comparative literacy figures for 1951 and 1941. The former are based on sample and the latter on actual count. In the sample population there are 10.2% literates and according to the actual figures in Table D-VII there are 10.8% literates in the whole population. The two

figures almost agree and it has been assumed that the errors for the various age-groups are not likely to be great.

Subsidiary Table 7.2 has been prepared from the Main Table D-VII and shows the number per 1,000 of each sex in Agricultural and Non-agricultural Classes by literacy and Educational Standards.

Subsidiary Table 7.3 gives information as to the number of persons employed or engaged as School Teachers, Professors and Lecturers in Colleges and Universities and Managers or Clerks of Institutions, etc., etc.

On this occasion the definition of a literate was the same as that in 1941, that is to say, only those persons who could both read and write a letter were counted as literates. Information as regards persons who could only read has also been collected and their number is given on the fly-leaf to Table C-IV. In the case of literates who had passed any examination, the highest examination passed was recorded.

SECTION II—EXTENT OF LITERACY IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Information as to the extent of literacy in the State and its parts is provided by Table D-VII.

The number of literate persons in the State is 860,402 or 10.8 per cent of the total population. Of these Plateau, with 58 per cent of the population of the State, contains 556,809 or 65 per cent; Lowland with 21.3 per

cent of the population, contains 170,619 or 20 per cent and the Hills, with 20.7 per cent population has 132,974 or 15 per cent. The predominance of the Plateau is due to its towns—44 of the 67 towns in the State falling in this area.

The following table gives the salient literacy statistics for each Natural Division and district :—

TABLE 47.

State, Natural Division and district.	Percentage of literate persons to population of all ages.	Percentage of literate males to male population of all ages.	Percentage of literate females to female population of all ages.	State, Natural Division and district.	Percentage of literate persons to population of all ages.	Percentage of literate males to male population of all ages.	Percentage of literate females to female population of all ages.
STATE ..	10.8	17.4	3.7	Shajapur ..	7.0	12.4	1.4
Lowland ..	10.1	16.6	2.5	Ujjain ..	14.5	22.7	5.8
Bhind ..	8.8	15.1	1.5	Indore ..	25.7	35.7	14.5
Gird ..	14.5	23.0	5.0	Dewas ..	10.5	17.5	3.2
Morena ..	6.8	12.5	1.3	Mandsaur ..	14.8	24.7	4.4
Plateau ..	12.1	19.1	4.6	Ratlam ..	14.0	22.5	5.1
Shivpuri ..	5.5	9.4	1.3	Hills ..	8.1	13.4	2.5
Goona ..	6.7	11.1	2.0	Dhar ..	9.2	15.5	2.8
Bhilsa ..	8.2	13.8	2.1	Jhabua ..	2.4	3.3	1.4
Rajgarh ..	6.4	11.1	1.3	Nimar ..	10.2	17.2	2.9

It will be seen that the percentages have been calculated on the basis of the total population. They will rise

if the population of young children is excluded from this calculation. Taking the figures as they stand, we

find that the Indore district stands first. Here the presence of the City and Mhow Cantonment raises the proportion to 26 percent. Next come Gird, Ujjain, Mandasaur and Ratlam with about 14 per cent literates and then follow Dewas and Nimar with over 10%. Jhabua is the most illiterate district with 2.4% literates.

As regards female literates Indore again stands first, followed by Ujjain, Gird, Mandasaur, Ratlam and Dewas. Surveying the figures as a whole it appears that female education is still in its infancy, only 1 female out of 27 being literate.

153. Progress during the decade—

Low as the proportion of literates is, there has been an appreciable progress during the inter-censal period. Subsidiary Table 7.1 shows that since 1941 the proportions of literate males and literate females, 5 years and upwards per 1,000 of each sex, have risen from 146 to 186 and from 26 to 41 respectively. In the age-group

5-9 males have increased from 58 to 61 and females from 21 to 23 and in the age-group 5-14 males have increased from 96 to 134 and females from 29 to 44. The small rise in the age-group 5-9 is not surprising because the vast majority of primary school-children do not acquire the ability to read and write a letter before they pass out of this age-group.

Educational statistics relating to Educational Institutions are not available for 1941. Returns of the Education Department show that between 1948-49 and 1951-52 the number of Educational Institutions has increased from 3,446 to 4,952 and of scholars from 211,722 to 355,617.

The proportional figures set out in Subsidiary Table 7.1 are of limited value only. They, nevertheless, indicate clearly that in the matter of the elimination of illiteracy a snail's pace has been decreed by the circumstances.

BHOPAL

154. General—

The total number of literates in 1951 was 68,335 of whom 14,305 were females. This means that about 123 males in every 1,000 males and 36 females in every 1,000 females were literate.

In Sehore 144 males out of every 1,000 males and 45 females out of every 1,000 females were literate whereas the proportions for Raisen were 89 and 21 respectively.

155. Progress during the decades—

Subsidiary Table 7.1 shows that since 1941 the proportions of literate males and literate females, aged 5 years and upwards per 1,000 of each sex, has risen from 95 to 153 and 17 to 39 respectively. In the age-group 5-9 males have increased from 28 to 33 and females from 8 to 17 and in the age-group 5-14 males have increased from 49 to 79 and females from 13 to 33.

SECTION III—LITERACY IN AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Subsidiary Table 7.2 brings out the difference between the Educational Standards of the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural populations. As is to be expected, the proportion of educated persons is higher throughout in the

Non-agricultural than in the Agricultural population. The figures are interesting but call for no special comment. They suggest that in rural areas education has much lee-way to make up.

BHOPAL

Here also the proportion of educated persons is higher throughout in the non-agricultural population

than in the agricultural.

SECTION IV—EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH

This Section deals with the persons engaged in various kinds of educational services for earning their livelihood. At the present Census such persons have been classified into three categories. The first in importance is that which comprises Professors, Lecturers and Teachers other than those employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions. This class mainly consists of the vast multitude of teachers of Primary, Middle and High Schools and other such recognised and unrecognised Educational Institutions. The second group consists of Professors, Lecturers, Teachers and Research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions. In the third group are included all those persons who, though connected with educational activities, are not actually engaged in imparting instruction or in carrying on research. Managers, Clerks and servants of Educational and Research Institutions, Libraries, Museums, etc., come in this category.

persons engaged in each category of the educational services :—

TABLE 48.

Distribution of persons engaged in educational services in different parts of the State

State and Natural Division.	Total.		Professors and Lecturers and Teachers other than those employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.		Professors, Lecturers and Research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.		Managers Clerks and servants of Educational and Research Institutions including Libraries and Museums etc.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
State ..	13,587	1,877	11,228	1,542	518	35	1,841	300
Lowland.	3,818	456	2,972	338	143	19	698	99
Plateau ..	7,989	1,243	6,912	1,044	335	16	742	183
Hills, ..	1,780	178	1,344	160	35	..	401	18

The following table gives the details regarding the

The largest class is that of "Professors, lecturers and teachers other than those employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions". There are in this category 141 males and 19 females per 100,000 of the population of the State. The proportion is 176 males and 20 females in the Lowland, 150 males and 23

females in the Plateau and 82 males and 10 females in the Hills.

The proportion of males and females employed as Professors and Lecturers in Universities and Colleges is 7 males per 100,000 of the population and this proportion is the highest in the Lowland.

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The following table gives the details regarding the persons engaged in each category of the educational services.

TABLE 49.

State and Districts.	Total.		Professors, and Lecturers and teachers other than those employed in Universities, Colleges and Research institutions.		Professors, Lecturers and Research Workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research institutions.		Managers, Clerks and servants of educational and Research institutions including Libraries Museums, etc.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bhopal	1,036	156	904	140	20	..	112	16
Sehore	784	138	653	122	20	..	111	16
Raisen	252	18	251	18	..	..	1	..

CHAPTER VIII

Language

SECTION I—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

155. Introductory—

At the 1951 Census, the enumeration slip contained 2 columns (7 and 8) relating to language. In column 7 was to be recorded "mother-tongue", i. e., the tongue spoken from the cradle, while column 8 was

reserved for recording any such Indian language (other than the mother-tongue) as was commonly used in daily life. The information thus obtained is dealt with in the following paragraphs under two main heads (i) Mother-tongue, and (ii) Bi-lingualism.

SECTION II—MOTHER-TONGUE

156. General—

Census data on mother-tongue will be found in the Main Table D-I (i).

Although 79 languages and dialects have been recorded as being spoken as mother-tongue in Madhya Bharat, the overall linguistic picture on this occasion is less complicated than at previous Censuses.

The figures show clearly that a vast majority of the speakers of the various dialects of Hindi and Rajasthani have, on this occasion, returned Hindi as their mother-tongue. That is to say the people still speak in the bosom of their family and the Bazar the dialect they spoke ten years ago but they have, on this occasion, preferred to return whatever dialect they speak as Hindi. The result has been that the return for Hindi is far too high while the figures for some dialects, which were previously of outstanding importance, have gone down considerably.

The following table gives the statistics for important languages since 1921.

TABLE 50.

Mother-Tongue.	Number speaking as mother-tongue in			
	1951	1941	1931	1921
1. Banjari ..	30,010	38,444	38,273	24,119
2. Bhadauri ..	6,271	159,328	190,856	136,000
3. Bhili ..	774,595	729,039	649,722	530,920
4. Bundelkhandi ..	7,338	189,106	254,652	319,312
5. Gujrati ..	77,138	69,431	88,075	62,833
6. Hindi ..	5,842,114	756,171	1,778,708	1,360,459
7. Hindustani ..	44,370	2,280,708	101,878	25,378
8. Jaipuri ..	4,389	6,023	8,820	7,873
9. Jatwari ..	2,079	42,190	21,423	5,223
10. Kachhawahi ..	266	75,248	51,159	133
11. Khichiwari ..	6,065	56,036	77,637	126,908
12. Malwi ..	523,374	1,678,087	1,837,087	1,834,557
13. Marathi ..	121,536	103,700	85,581	86,928
14. Marwari ..	42,658	76,875	164,587	99,224
15. Mewari ..	23,116	75,895	23,820	102,978
16. Nimari ..	180,696	278,138	310,426	286,121
17. Shikarwari ..	503	73,846	89,186	14,972
18. Sindhi ..	48,513	1,491	344	1,636
19. Spari ..	315	44,094	52,459	14,835
20. Towarghari ..	638	137,798	86,395	25,454
21. Umatwari ..	184	80,085	90,718	102,654
22. Urdu ..	135,400	89,126	87,702	92,401

157. Local Distribution—

Hindi figures prominently in every district. Even in the hundred percent tribal district of Jhabua as many as 41,668 persons have returned this language as their mother-tongue.

Of the 44,370 speakers of Hindustani 32,568 have been enumerated in the Bhilsa district.

The number of speakers of Rajasthani dialects is substantial only in the Mandasaur (215,085) and Nimar (183,906) districts.

Malwi is confined to the Mandasaur, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Dhar and Indore districts, the number of the speakers being the greatest in Mandasaur (173,237).

Bhili and Bhilali are tribal languages and both of them figure most prominently in the Hills Division. These languages are still full of vitality and appear to have kept pace with the growth of the tribal population since 1921.

Speakers of Gujrati are found in appreciable numbers only in Nimar, Dhar, Indore, Mandasaur, Jhabua and Ujjain districts.

The largest number of Marathi speakers has been returned by Indore district (46,653) and then follow Nimar (22,681), Gird (19,315), Ujjain (13,237), Dhar (5,362) and Dewas (4,273).

As regards Urdu, the position is briefly as follows:—

In the State as a whole the number of Urdu speakers is only 135,400.

Among the districts Indore has 28,528, Ujjain 22,949, Ratlam 16,031, Nimar 10,944, Mandasaur 10,480 and Gird, 9,653.

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In this State there was in the past a strong tendency to return Urdu as much as possible to the exclusion of Hindi and other languages. The pendulum now swings the other way. Speakers of Urdu have declined from 699,523 in 1941 to 131,600 in 1951 whereas over the same period the speakers of Hindi have increased from 67,988 to 652,722.

The following table sets out the statistics for important languages since 1921 :—

TABLE 51.
Number speaking as mother-tongue in—

Mother-tongue.	Number speaking as mother-tongue in—			
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
1. Gondi ..	6,389	5,385	8,359	13,315
2. Hindi ..	652,722	67,988	6,464	4,699
3. Hindustani ..	15,105	7,805	274	2,069
4. Malvi ..	7,831	337	12,901	416,179
5. Marathi ..	1,306	250	282	1,353
6. Marwari ..	1,999	1,115	2,178	3,762
7. Sindhi ..	13,595	10	17	..
8. Urdu ..	131,600	699,523	697,065	243,879

SECTION III—BI-LINGUALISM

It must be pointed out at the outset that only one such Indian language has been recorded as subsidiary language as was commonly spoken in addition to the mother-tongue. The main object of the inquiry was to ascertain how many people in the State, owing to the number of indigenous vernaculars used in it, have to speak their real mother-tongue in their homes and habitually use some other language outside or in their daily work. In particular it is important to find out how far the aboriginal tribes of the Hills Division are acquiring the knowledge and use of other languages

spoken all around them and also how far the people living in the Plateau have come under the influence of their immediate neighbours in this matter.

The number of languages returned as subsidiary was 28 and the total number of persons found in the State speaking a secondary language was 819,593 or about 1 in 10. The statement below shows the distribution of these persons between the three natural Divisions in respect of some important languages which are spoken by them in addition to their mother tongue.

TABLE 52.

Subsidiary Language.	Number of persons using subsidiary language.			
	Total.	Lowland.	Plateau.	Hills.
(i) Hindi and Hindi dialects (Western Hindi) ..	387,650	41,243	236,910	109,497
(ii) Rajasthani and its dialects	335,229	2,089	215,156	117,984
(iii) Urdu	23,334	3,293	17,738	2,303
(iv) Marathi	9,509	1,183	4,928	3,398
(v) Gujrati	8,756	55	4,477	4,224
(vi) Bhili	46,045	..	1,838	44,207

The above table accounts for about 99 per cent of the bi-lingual population. In the State, as a whole, Hindi and Rajasthani figure prominently as supplementary languages in every day use. In the Lowland, which is a comparatively homogenous tract, bi-lingualism is practically confined to Hindi. In this tract, there are only some 72,000 persons whose mother-tongue is not Hindi but the majority of them are bilingual in Hindi. On the Plateau, bi-lingualism is of special interest and importance. In this tract cultures overlap one another and here we find that the number of persons whose mother-tongue is not Hindi is 935,363 or about 20 per

cent of the population. Of these nearly half are bi-lingual in Hindi and Rajasthani. In the Hills Division also Hindi and Rajsthani are the principal subsidiary languages of the people. But the tribal tracts in this Division are still practically sealed areas. Of the 725,118 speakers of tribal languages 32,668 are bi-lingual in Hindi, 14,230 in Rajsthani and only 164 in Gujrati. Of the speakers of other languages in this tract only 44,207 are bi-lingual in Bhili dialects.

The following table presents an interesting view of bi-lingualism in the State.

TABLE 53.

Language.	No. of persons speaking language as mother-tongue.	Speakers of the language returned as bi-lingual in some other language.		No. of bi-lingual in						
		No.	Percentage.	Hindi.	Rajasthani.	Urdu.	Marathi.	Gujrati.	Sindhi.	Bhili languages.
Hindi ..	5,909,761	387,524	6.6	..	310,312	13,612	8,109	5,077	1,007	43,432
Rajasthani ..	832,507	153,508	18.4	147,659	..	1,529	853	864	30	2,100
Urdu ..	135,400	54,536	40.3	47,818	3,454	..	117	2,463	168	3
Marathi ..	121,536	74,199	61.0	73,001	949	44	..	148	4	6
Gujrati ..	79,475	41,897	52.7	29,987	5,524	5,644	218	..	34	445
Sindhi ..	48,940	26,051	53.2	25,420	81	357	1	21	..	..
Bhili languages..	774,595	47,526	6.1	32,688	14,230	232	110	164	..	..

The figures do not require extended comment. There are only two points to be noted.

(i) Of the total of 819,593 persons, who use a subsidiary language about 47% are bi-lingual in Hindi, 41% in Rajasthani, 6% in Bhili, 3% in Urdu and 1% each in Gujrati and Marathi.

(ii) The percentage of bi-lingualism seems rather higher on this occasion (10%) and this is due to the fact that many people whose real mother tongue was some other language than Hindi have returned Hindi as their mother-tongue and their real mother tongue as their subsidiary language.

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The total number of persons using a subsidiary language is 42,403 of whom 17,733 are bi-lingual in Hindi, 19,524 in Urdu, 1,644 in Rajasthani and the remaining 3,502 in other languages.
