



सत्यमेव जयते

**Census of India, 1951**

**VOLUME XVI**

**VINDHYA PRADESH**

***PART II***

**General Population, Age, Social and  
Economic Tables.**

BY

**N. K. DUBE M. A.**

**Superintendent of Census Operations, Vindhya Pradesh**

Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi.  
Printed by C. K. Sharma at the Brij Kaushal Press  
**ALLAHABAD**

1954

Price Rs. 5/-

---

## NOTE

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

Part I ... Report and Subsidiary Tables

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

Part III ... District Census Handbooks.

2. The Administration Report is in two parts:—

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

Part II ... Tabulation.

---

# CONTENTS

## TABLES A-General Population Tables

	Pages
<p><b>A—I. Area, Houses and Population</b> ... .. .</p> <p>This table shows for each district the area, the number of towns and villages, the number of occupied houses and the total urban and rural population and males and females in the State. Number of houseless persons and institutional inmates are given in the fly leaf of the table.</p>	1-3
<p><b>A—II. Variation in population during fifty years.</b> ... .. .</p> <p>This table compares the population as ascertained at the census of 1951 of each district in Vindhya Pradesh as now constituted with that of five previous Censuses. Similar comparison is also made in respect of the Administrative Divisions into which the districts are grouped.</p>	5-7
<p><b>A—III. Towns and Villages classified by population</b> ... .. .</p> <p>The revenue Survey Village has been taken as a Census Village. Persons enumerated within Railway Premises have been included in the Village or Town within the boundry of which such premises are situated. In towns where there are Municipalities the areas having municipal jurisdiction have been taken as a town, disregarding the revenue survey village area.</p>	9-13
<p><b>A—IV. Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1901</b> ... .. .</p> <p>In this table the population of the towns as ascertained at the Census of 1951 is compared with the population of the five previous Censuses. In the census of 1941 there were only 19 town in the areas now forming the State of Vindhya Pradesh and now the towns are 64. Villages which have the characteristics of town even if the population is below 5,000 have been classified as towns. List of 45 towns other than 1941 census is also given in the flyleaf.</p>	15-23
<p><b>A—V. Towns arranged territorially with population by Livelihood Classes.</b> ... .. .</p> <p>This table shows the analysis of urban population by livelihood classes instead of by communities as in the previous Censuses. In this table the towns in each district are arranged according to population. In case of municipal towns "M" is shown in brackets after the name of the towns. Others are unclassified towns.</p>	25-29
<p><b>E.—Summary Figures by Districts and Tehsils</b> ... .. .</p> <p>In this table area, percentage variation, density of population and distribution of population by livelihood classes are shown for the districts and tehsils with the corresponding rural and urban break up. this table corresponds to provincial table I and II of the last census with the difference that the figures of population are now presented by Livelihood Classes and with rural/urban break up instead of by communities. This table has been elaborated since last Census. Rural and urban break up of population for each tehsil has been introduced for the first time.</p>	31-43

## CONTENTS.

**TABLES B-Economic Tables**

	Pages
<b>Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme</b>	45—80
<b>B. I.—Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes</b> ... ..	81—102

This table shows the number of persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from the 8 livelihood classes grouped into the two principal categories of population, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural. Each livelihood class has been divided into three livelihood sub-classes viz. (i) Self supporting (ii) Non-earning dependents and (iii) Earning dependents. Thus the table presents the picture of the distribution of persons economically active, inactive and semi-active.

<b>B. II—Secondary Means of Livelihood.</b> ... ..	103—136
--	---------

This table shows the number of persons in each of the eight livelihood classes who possess a secondary means of livelihood and cross classifies them (according to the nature of such means of livelihood) under the same livelihood classes. It also shows under each livelihood class, the earning dependents who supplement with their own contribution the resources provided for their maintenance by the persons on whom they are dependent. The contribution made to economic activity by economically, semi-active persons is thus shown in the table.

<b>B. III—Employers, Employees and Independent workers in Industries and services by divisions and sub-division</b> ... ..	137—243
--	---------

This table shows the classification of the self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes according to their secondary economic status, namely employers, employees and independent workers and their distribution in the various divisions and sub-divisions of Industries and Services.

**TABLES C-Household and Age (Sample) Tables**

<b>C. I—Household (size and composition)</b> ... ..	245—250
---	---------

This table is prepared from a four percent sample of the households recorded in the National Register of citizens relating to each village or town ward.

<b>C. II.—Livelihood Classes by age groups</b> ... ..	251—259
---	---------

This table has been prepared from the data collected from 10% sample slips which were taken out from the entire lot of slips when they were initially sorted. This table is new. No smoothing formula has been adopted in preparing the table and the figures have been tabulated as actually returned in suitable age groups.

<b>C. III.—Age and Civil Condition</b> ... ..	261—272
---	---------

The table contains the information with regards to age and civil condition of the general population on the basis of the data collected from the ten percent sample slips, as in the case of the table C—II. It also contains the figures for all the displaced persons in the districts. The figure for the sample population and the displaced persons population are exhibited side by side and not in separate tables to effect economy. In this table, the figures for the divorced and widowed persons are shown together.

<b>CIV—Aged and Literacy</b> ... ..	273—283
-------------------------------------	---------

In this table figures of illiterate include figures of partially literate i.e. those who can read simple letters but cannot write one. The details of such persons are given in this table.

## CONTENTS.

	Pages
C. V—Single Year age returns (Sample) Tables	289—317
<p>This table was prepared on the basis of data collected from the ten percent sample slips of general population, as in the case of table C II, and the figures have been tabulated as returned without the use of any smoothing formula.</p>	
<b>TABLES D—Social and Cultural Tables</b>	
D. I—Languages	319—320
(i) <i>Mother-tongue</i>	321—322
(ii) <i>Bi-lingualism.</i>	323—326
<p>These tables show the languages spoken in the districts as mother tongue and the number of persons speaking each one of them, and the number of persons commonly speaking any Indian languages (or dialect) other than his mother tongue, as subsidiary language respectively. Languages shown in the table include dialects which have acquired distinctive status of "Mother tongue" in particular localities. The languages have been arranged in order of number of people speaking them within the district. A list of languages spoken in Vindhya Pradesh is given as fly leaf abstract.</p>	
D. II—Religion	327—329
<p>This table shows the distribution of population by religion. The table shows that none of the tribal classes has returned his religion as "tribal." All have been recorded as Hindus. The table also shows that only the Hindus Community form the bulk of population.</p>	
D. III—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	331—332
<p>This table shows the distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district. The specification of the scheduled caste required under the constitution scheduled castes (Part C States) order 1951 vide Notification No. S. R. O 1427A dated 20-9-1951 is published in the Gazette of India-Extraordinary Part II section 3, dated 20-9-1951, page 1198—1198G. The specification of scheduled tribes as required under "the constitution (scheduled tribes) (Part C states) order 1951" vide notification No. S. R. O. 1427 B dated 20-9-1951 is published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, part II section 3 dated 20-9-1951 page 1198G—1198 K Caste are deemed to be the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes within the State of V. P. are given in the fly leaf of the table.</p>	
D. IV—Migrants	333—388
<p>This table gives the number of persons born in different places and enumerated in a district of this State</p>	
D. V—Displaced population	389
(i) <i>Displaced persons by year of arrival.</i>	390—391
(ii) <i>Displaced persons by livelihood classes.</i>	392
<p>These tables show the number of displaced persons from district of origin as well as their number as actually enumerated in the State and distribution of displaced persons by livelihood classes. Table gives particular of the arrival of displaced persons from the East and West Pakistan.</p>	
D. VI—Non-Indian Nationals.	393—394
<p>This table gives details of the Non-Indian Nationals.</p>	
D. VII—Livelihood Classes by Educational Standards	395—403
<p>This table shows the educational standards by Livelihood Classes. A person is considered to be literate if he can read and write partly. Literate persons are not shown in the main table.</p>	