

भारत की जनगणना, 1991
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1991

श्रृंखला-13
SERIES - 13

मध्यप्रदेश
MADHYA PRADESH

1991 का पेपर-1
Paper I of 1991

जनगणना के अनन्तिम आँकड़े
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

दिलीप मेहरा

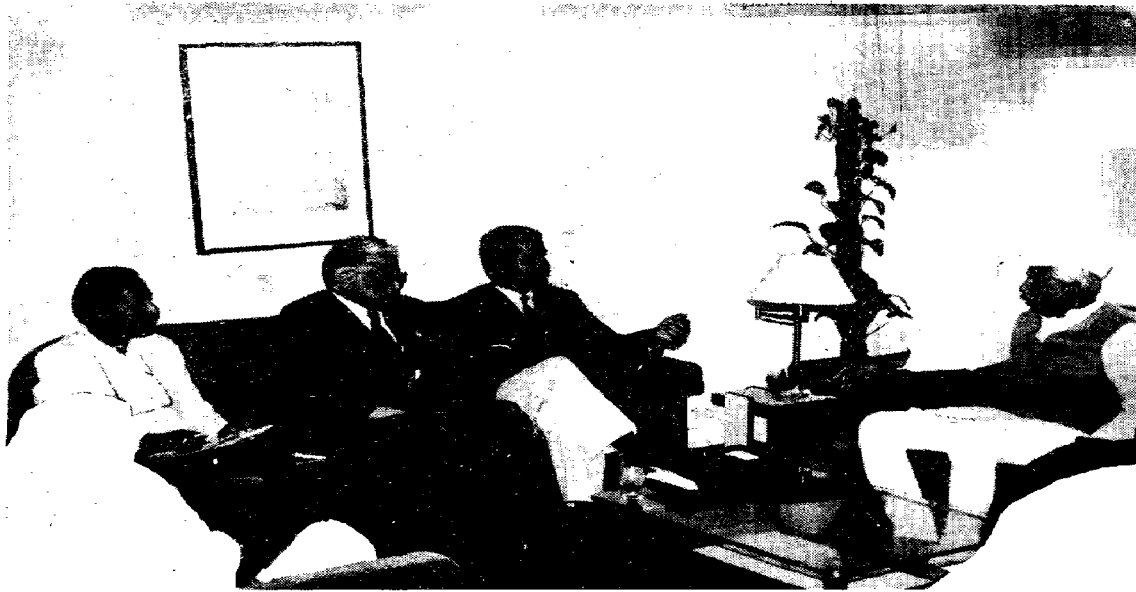
(भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा)

निदेशक, जनगणना कार्य निदेशालय, मध्यप्रदेश

DILIP MEHRA

(Indian Administrative Service)

Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh



महामहिम राज्यपाल, मध्यप्रदेश राज्य , श्री कुंवर महमूद अली खान
की गणना करते हुए, निदेशक, जनगणना,
श्री दिलीप मेहरा

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of
Madhya Pradesh, Shri Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan
being enumerated by the Director of Census
Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Shri Dilip Mehra.

भारत की जनगणना 1991

मध्यप्रदेश

जनगणना के अन्तिम आंकड़े

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1991

MADHYA PRADESH

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

मार्च, 1991

MARCH, 1991

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"आंकड़े एक दृष्टि में"
"FIGURES AT A GLANCE"

भारत की जनगणना 1991-अनन्तिम जनसंख्या के आंकड़े
Census of India 1991- Provisional Population Figures

अ- मध्यप्रदेश की जनसंख्या

A- Population of Madhya Pradesh

		1981	1991
व्यक्ति	Persons	52,178,844	66,135,862
पुस्र	Males	26,886,305	34,232,048
स्त्री	Females	25,292,539	31,903,814

आ-जनसंख्या में दस वर्षीय वृद्धि

B- Decennial Population Growth

		1971-81	1981-91
कुल	Absolute	+ 10,524,725	+ 13,957,018
प्रतिशत	Percentage	+ 25.27	+ 26.75

इ-जनसंख्या का घनत्व

C- Density of Population

	1981	1991
	118	149

ई-लिंगानुपात

D- Sex-Ratio

	1981	1991
	941	932

स्त्री प्रति 1000 हजार पुस

उ- साक्षरता दर *

E- Literacy Rate*

		1981	1991
व्यक्ति	Persons	34.22	43.45
पुस्र	Males	48.41	57.43
स्त्री	Females	18.99	28.39

उ-कुल जनसंख्या से नगरीय जनसंख्या का अनुपात

F- Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population

	1981	1991
	20.29	23.21

* 1991 की जनगणना में 6 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों को निरक्षर माना गया है एवं तदनुसार 1981 की साक्षरता दर में संशोधन किया गया है।

* Literates exclude children in the age-group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census, and accordingly 1981 literacy rate has been modified.

Analysis of Results

1. General

As subsequently indicated in the background note, the figures presented in this paper are provisional which have been generated on the basis of the Abstracts prepared by the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Officers, District Census Officers and ultimately consolidated at the State level. Final figures will be published after detailed scrutiny of the Individual Slips which will take some time. Some essential features of the provisional population figures are, therefore, presented in this paper as per details given below :-

1. Statement 1 : Statement showing Provisional Population Figures of India, States and Union Territories.
2. Table 1 : Distribution of population by districts - Madhya Pradesh.
3. Table 2 : Decadal variation in population since 1901 - Madhya Pradesh.
4. Table 3 : Statement showing Cities/Urban Agglomerations with a population of 100,000 and above - Madhya Pradesh.
5. Table 4 : Literacy - Madhya Pradesh.

2. Size and Distribution of Population : India, States and Union Territories.

2.1. The Provisional Population of Madhya Pradesh as revealed at the Sunrise of 1st March, 1991 is 66,135,862 with 34,232,048 Males and 31,903,814 Females. This is 7.84 percent of India's total population of 843,930,861 according to 1991 Census. The population of India includes the projected population of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census has not been conducted.

2.2. The Statement 1 gives the distribution of population, sex-ratio and density of population for India, States and Union Territories. Madhya Pradesh continues to occupy its sixth rank of 1981 but very close to Andhra Pradesh. It is preceded by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

2.3 It is heartening to note that the growth of population in the Country has recorded a slight fall from 24.66 percent in 1971-81 to 23.50 percent in 1981-91, while Madhya Pradesh has registered an increase from 25.27 percent to 26.75 percent during the same period.

2.4. Kerala State has recorded the lowest growth-rate of population in 1981-91, which being 13.98 percent as compared to its 1971-81 growth-rate of 19.24 percent, surpassing Tamil Nadu State which had the lowest growth-rate of 17.50 percent recorded in 1971-81, though the growth-rate of its population has gone down to 14.94 percent. Among the States which precede Madhya Pradesh in terms of the size of population at the count of 1991 Census, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar have recorded a decrease in the growth-rate of population during 1981-91, while Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra follow suit with Madhya Pradesh. The highest growth-rate (56.86 percent) of population has been recorded by Nagaland, followed by the Union Territory of Delhi (50.64) during the decade 1981-91.

2.5. The sex-ratio which is the number of females to 1000 males of the Indian population, has been generally adverse to females. It is evident from the figures in Statement- 1 that the sex-ratio has further deteriorated over the decade, as the figure has gone down from 934 in 1981 to 929 in 1991. In Madhya Pradesh also, the sex-ratio has fallen from 941 in 1981 to 932 in 1991.

2.6. Among the States and Union Territories, Kerala is the only State where females outnumber males, the sex-ratio being 1040. On the other hand the Union Territory of Chandigarh exhibits the lowest sex-ratio figure of 793, though there has been a marked increase in the proportion of female population over the decade from 1981 to 1991.

2.7. Madhya Pradesh, the largest State of the India Union, in terms of area, has a density of 149 persons per sq.km. as against the All India figure of 267 persons per sq.km. at the 1991 Census. Among the States, barring Union Territories, West Bengal with a density of 766 persons per sq.km. is followed by Kerala State with a density of 747 persons per sq.km. On the other hand, the Union Territory of Delhi is the most densely populated area having 6319 persons per sq.km.

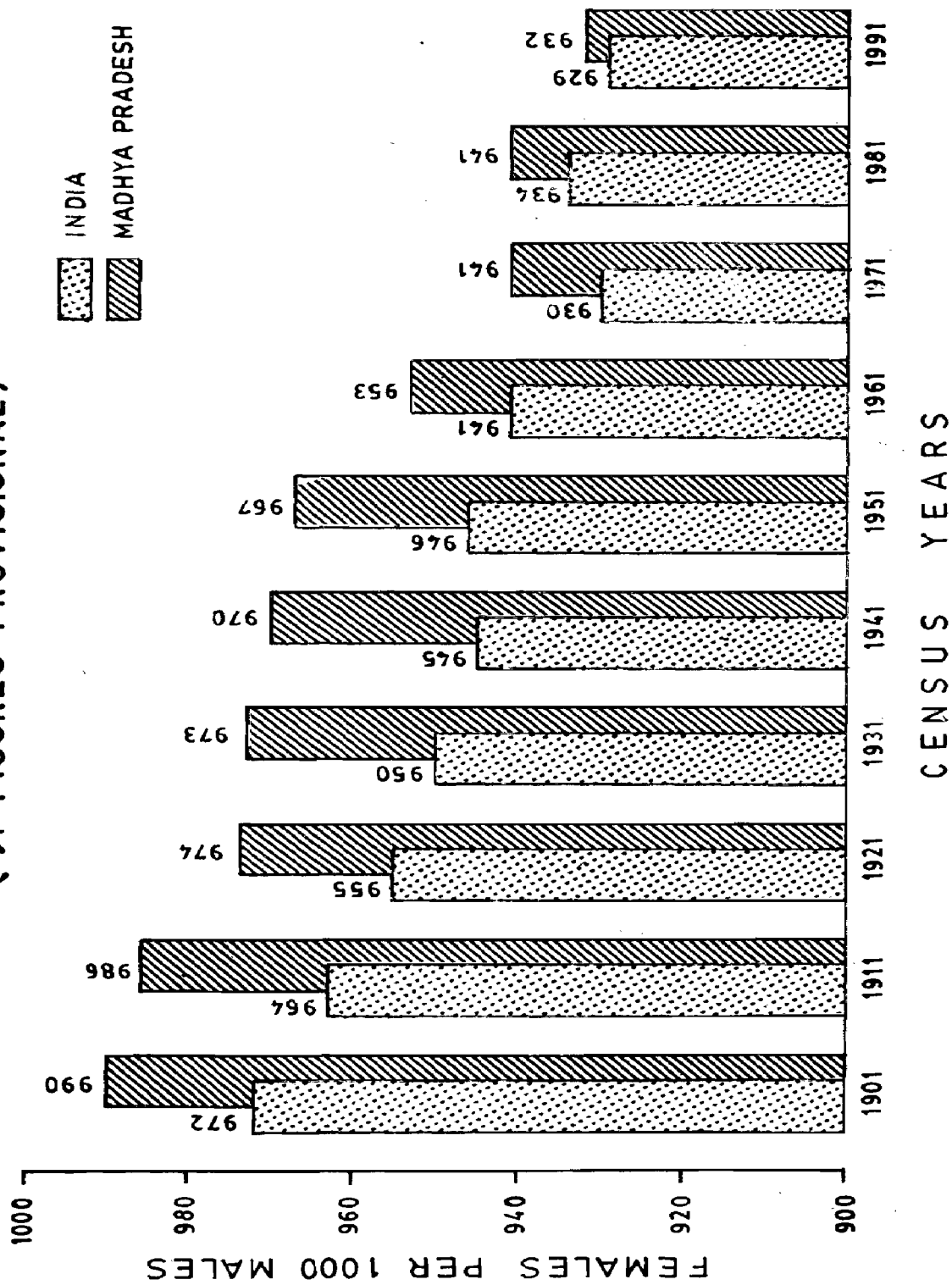
Statement I
Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio & Density of Population

India/State	Population 1991			Sex Ratio		Density		Growth Rate	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	71-81	81-91
INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50
Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116	975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	N.A.	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070	1032	1,040	655	747	19.24	13.98
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663	937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50
Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889	835	880	45	57	50.77	27.57
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423	885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252	760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	769	793	3,961	5,620	70.55	41.88
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615	974	953	211	282	39.78	33.63
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	1,062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	808	830	4,194	6,319	53.00	50.64
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	975	944	1,258	1,615	26.53	28.40
Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092	985	982	1,229	1,605	28.15	30.60

- Notes: 1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 Census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.
2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figure of 685,184,692.
3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.
4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J & K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts

चार्ट एवं नक्शे
CHARTS AND MAPS

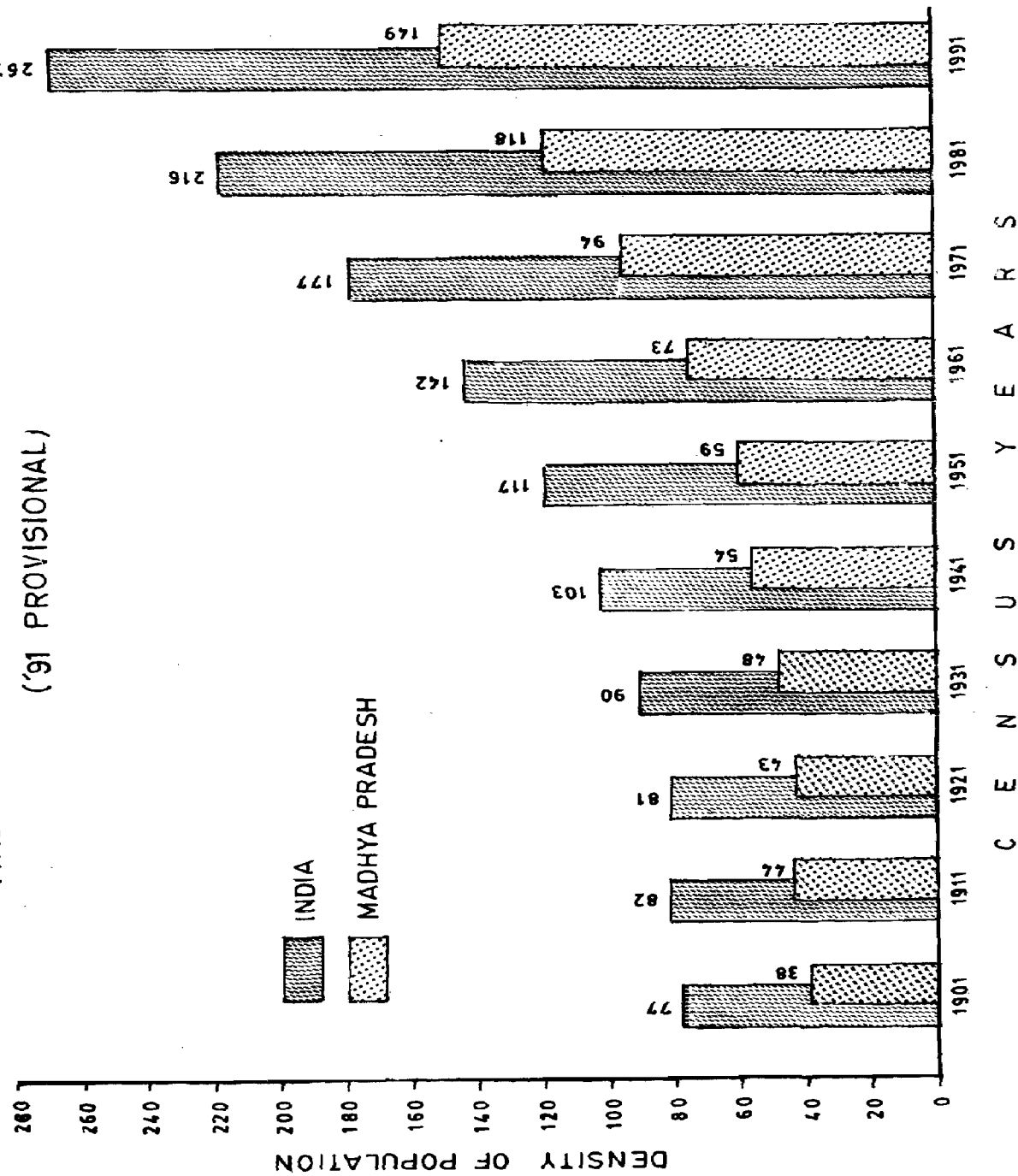
SEX RATIO 1901-91 SHOWING MADHYA PRADESH
IN RELATION TO INDIA
('91 FIGURES PROVISIONAL)



NOTE:— ALL FIGURES RELATE TO THE PRESENT 'GEOGRAPHICAL JURISDICTION OF MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 1-3-91.

CHART 2

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1901-91
MADHYA PRADESH IN RELATION TO INDIA
('91 PROVISIONAL)

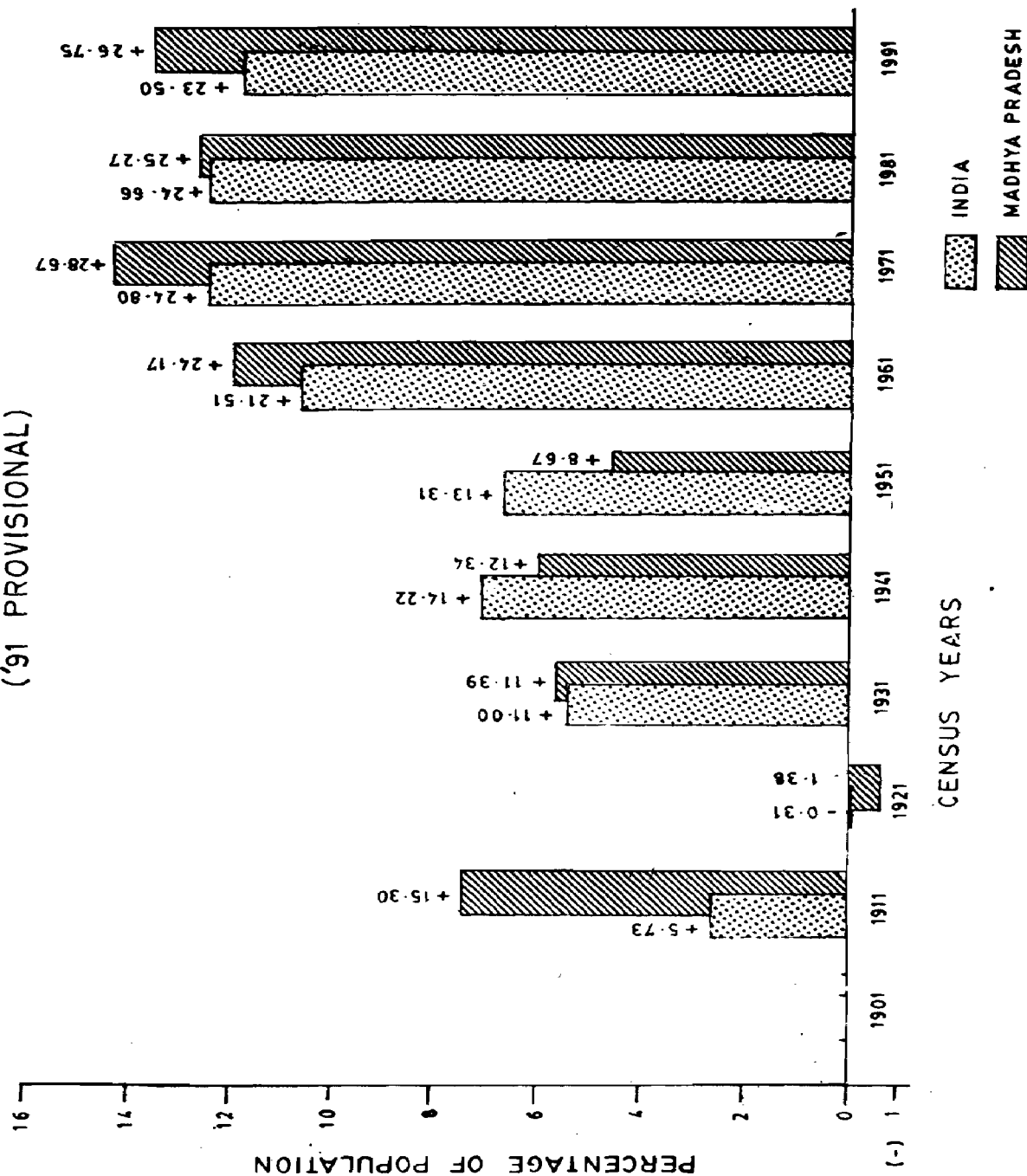


NOTE: ALL FIGURES RELATE TO THE PRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL JURISDICTION OF MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 1.3.1991.

CHART 3

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1901-91
MADHYA PRADESH IN RELATION TO INDIA

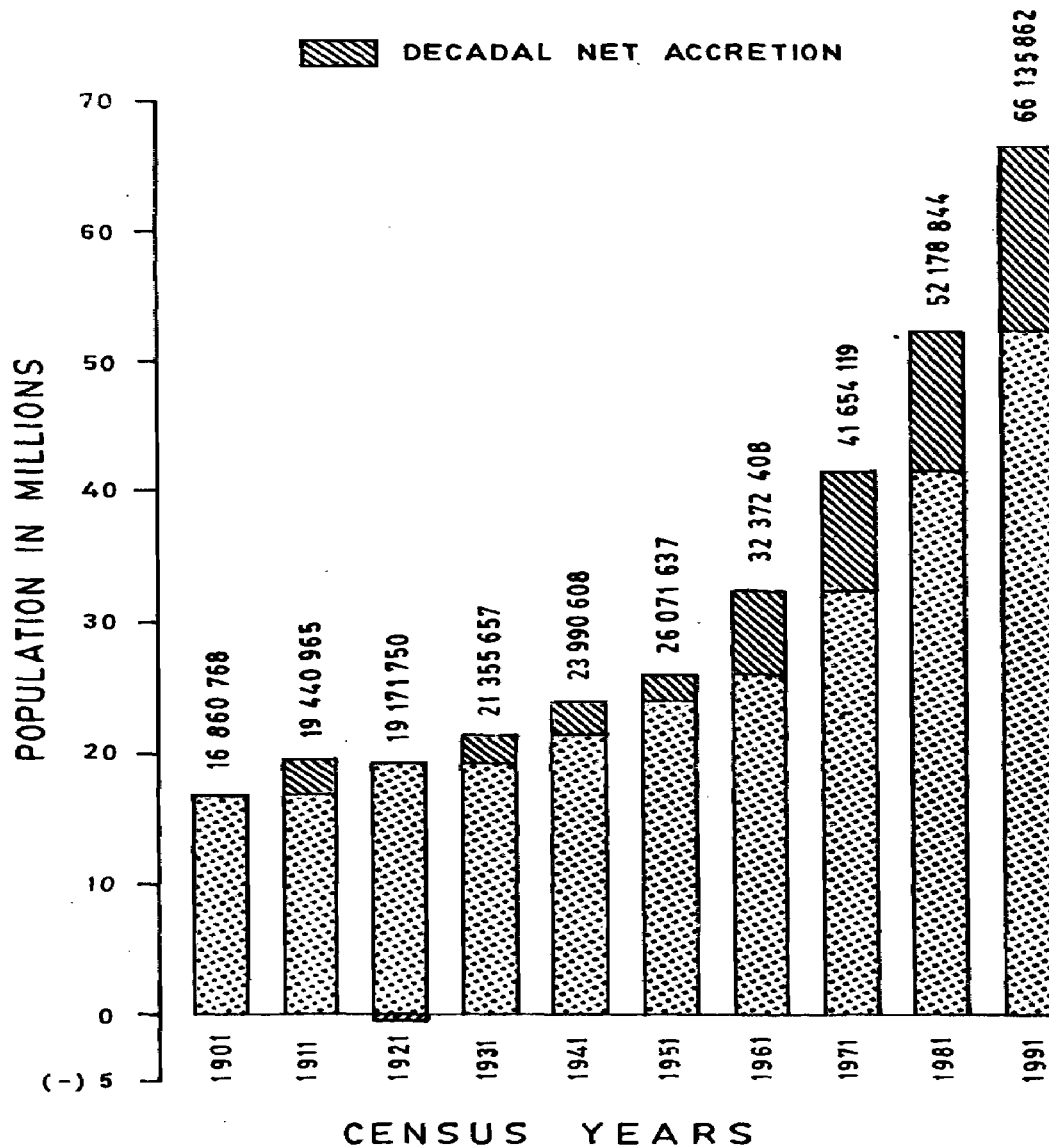
('91 PROVISIONAL)



NOTE: ALL FIGURES RELATE TO THE PRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL JURISDICTION OF MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 1.3.1991

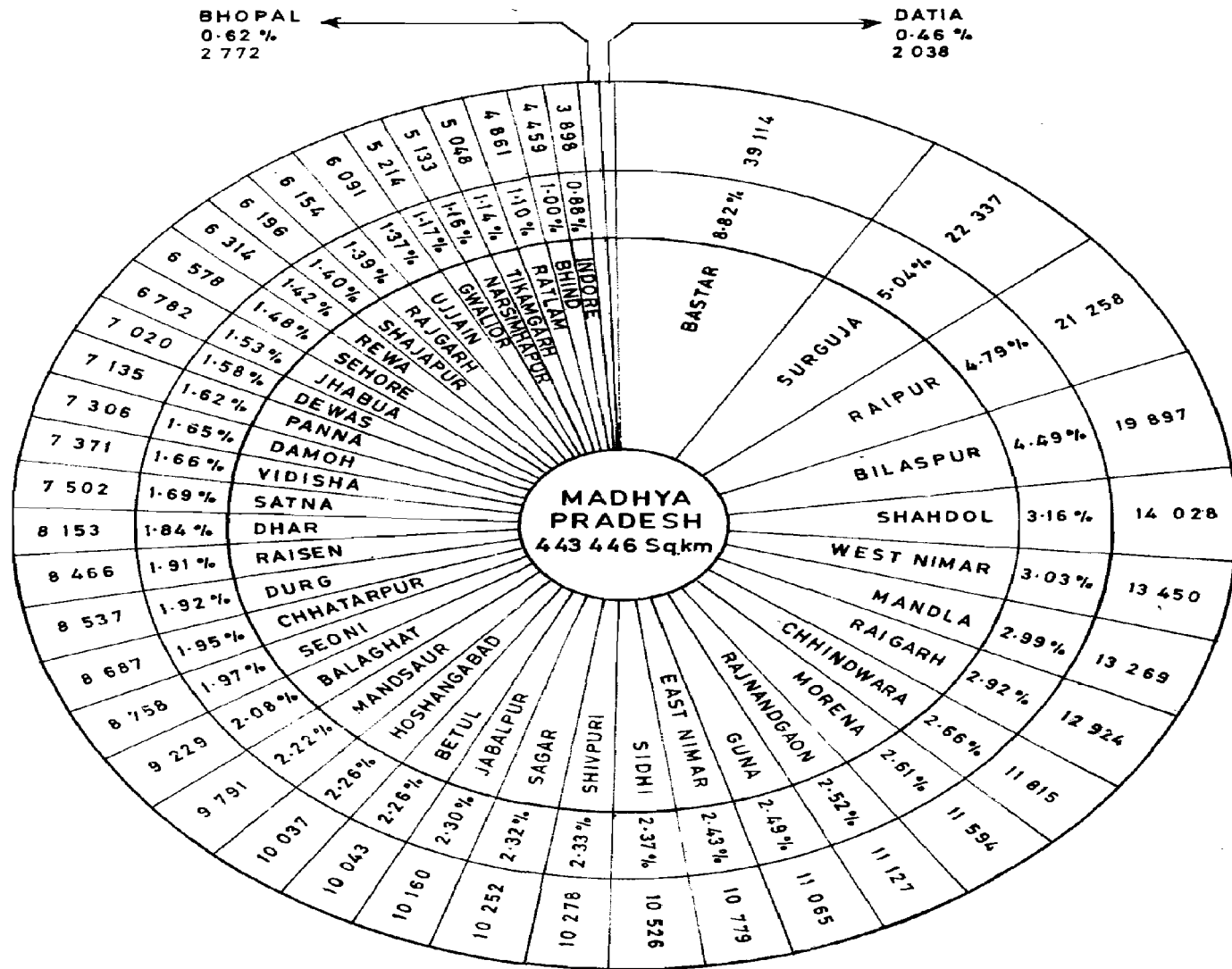
MADHYA PRADESH GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-91

(1991 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL)



(NOTE: ALL FIGURES RELATE TO THE PRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL JURISDICTION OF MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 1-3-1991.)
(IN 1921 POPULATION DECLINED BY 269215)

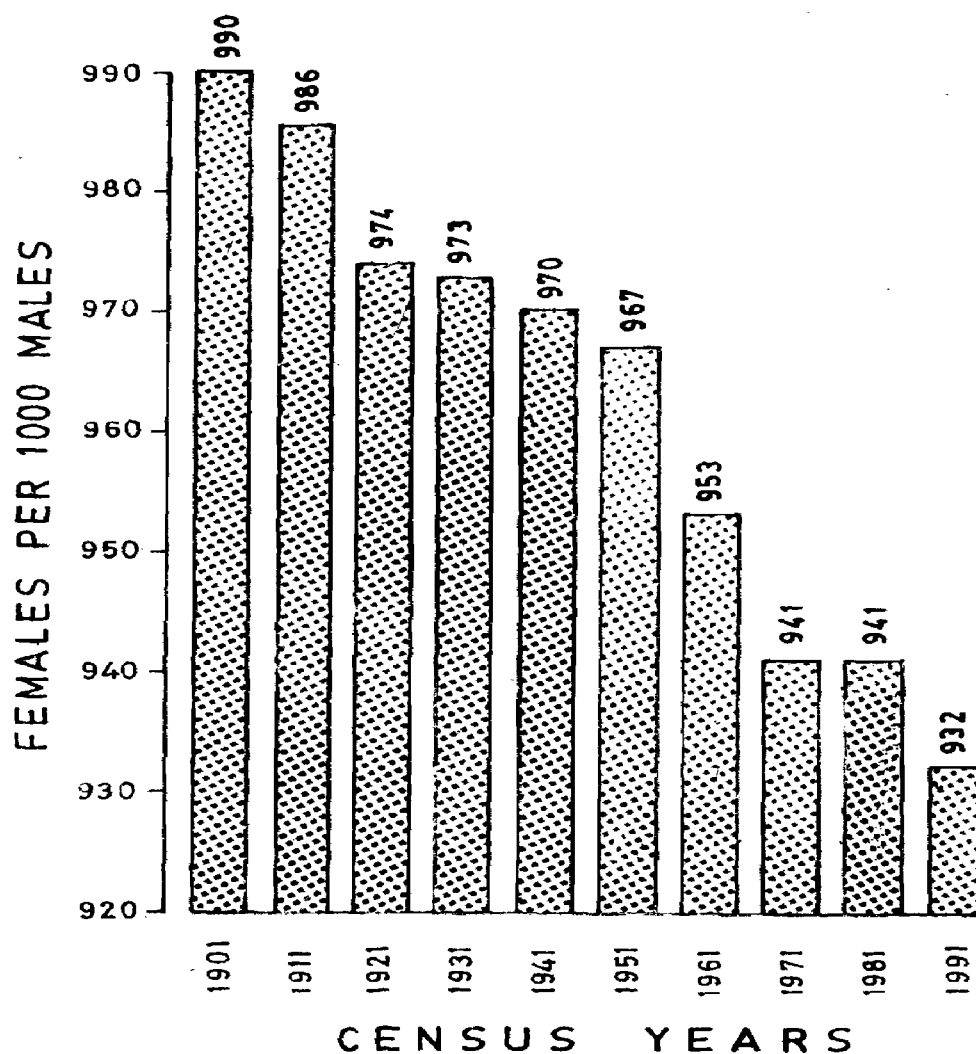
MADHYA PRADESH COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE DISTRICTS 1991



NOTE: AREA FIGURES ARE ABSOLUTE IN Km²
PERCENTAGES ARE IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL AREA
OF THE STATE.

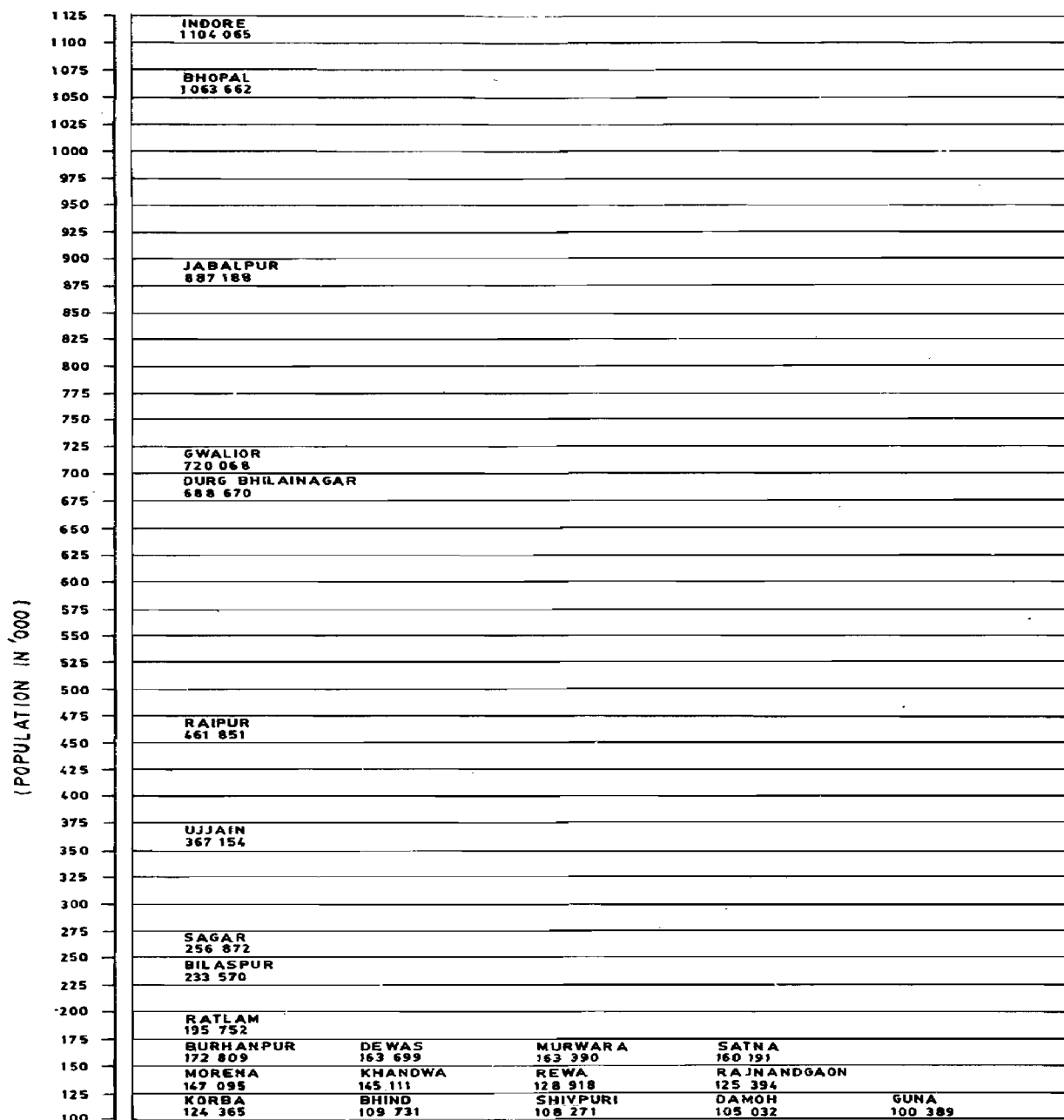
MADHYA PRADESH SEX RATIO 1901-91

(1991 FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL)



(NOTE : ALL FIGURES RELATE TO THE PRESENT GEOGRAPHICAL JURISDICTION OF MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 1-3-91.)

CHART SHOWING CITIES / URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS
WITH POPULATION EXCEEDING 1,00,000
1991
(PROVISIONAL)

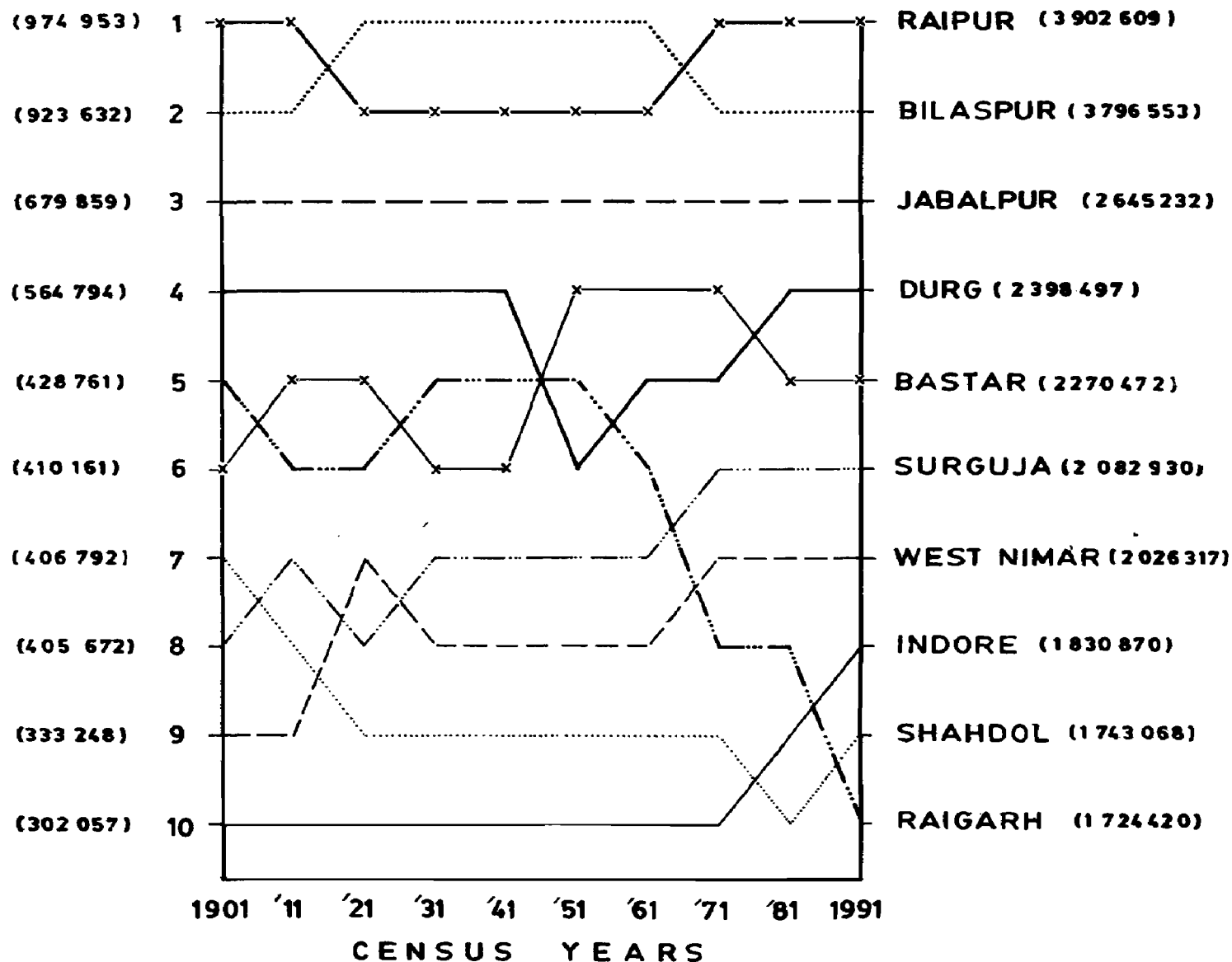


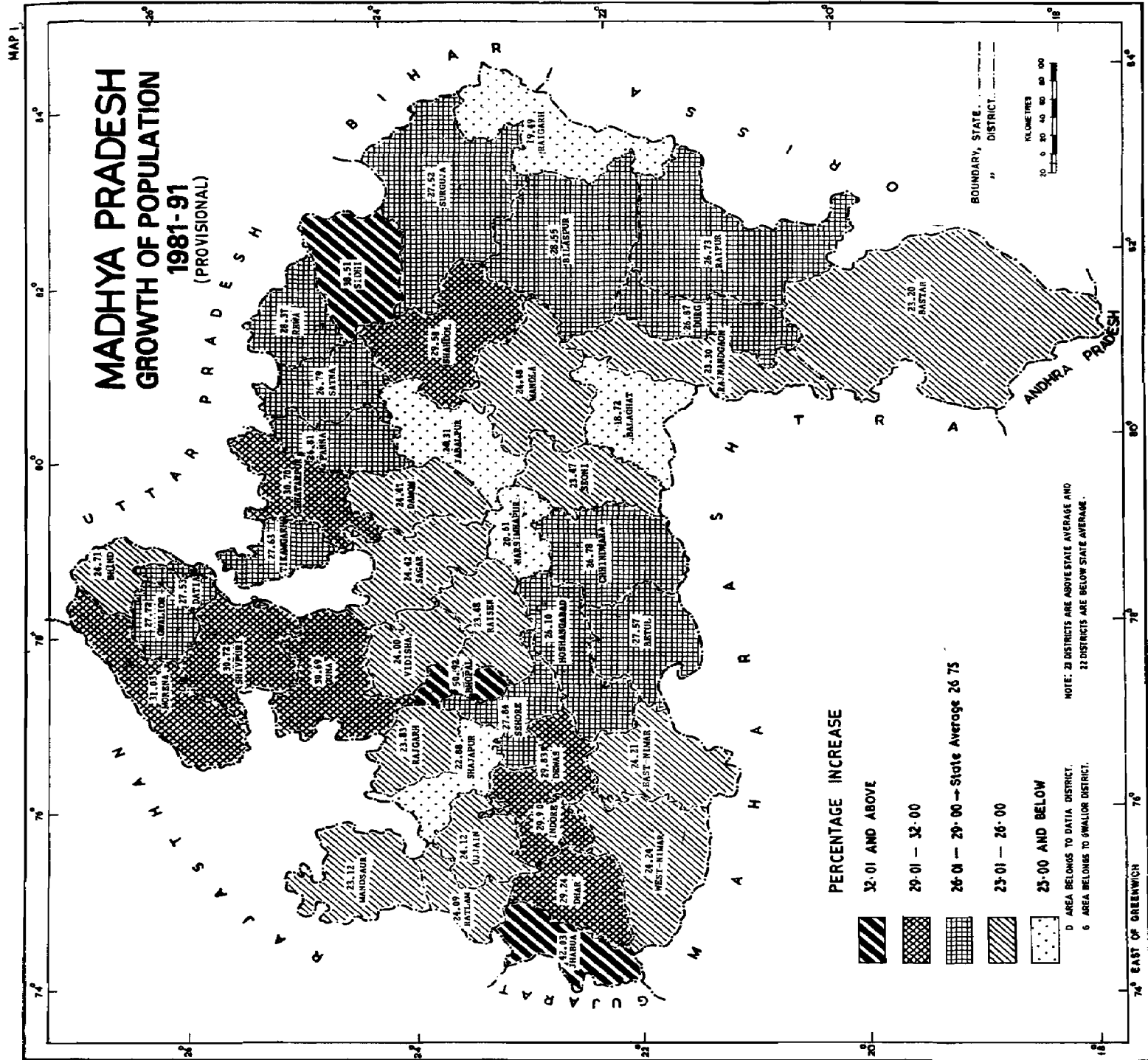
27
CHART 9

MADHYA PRADESH TEN MOST POPULATED DISTRICTS ('91 PROVISIONAL)

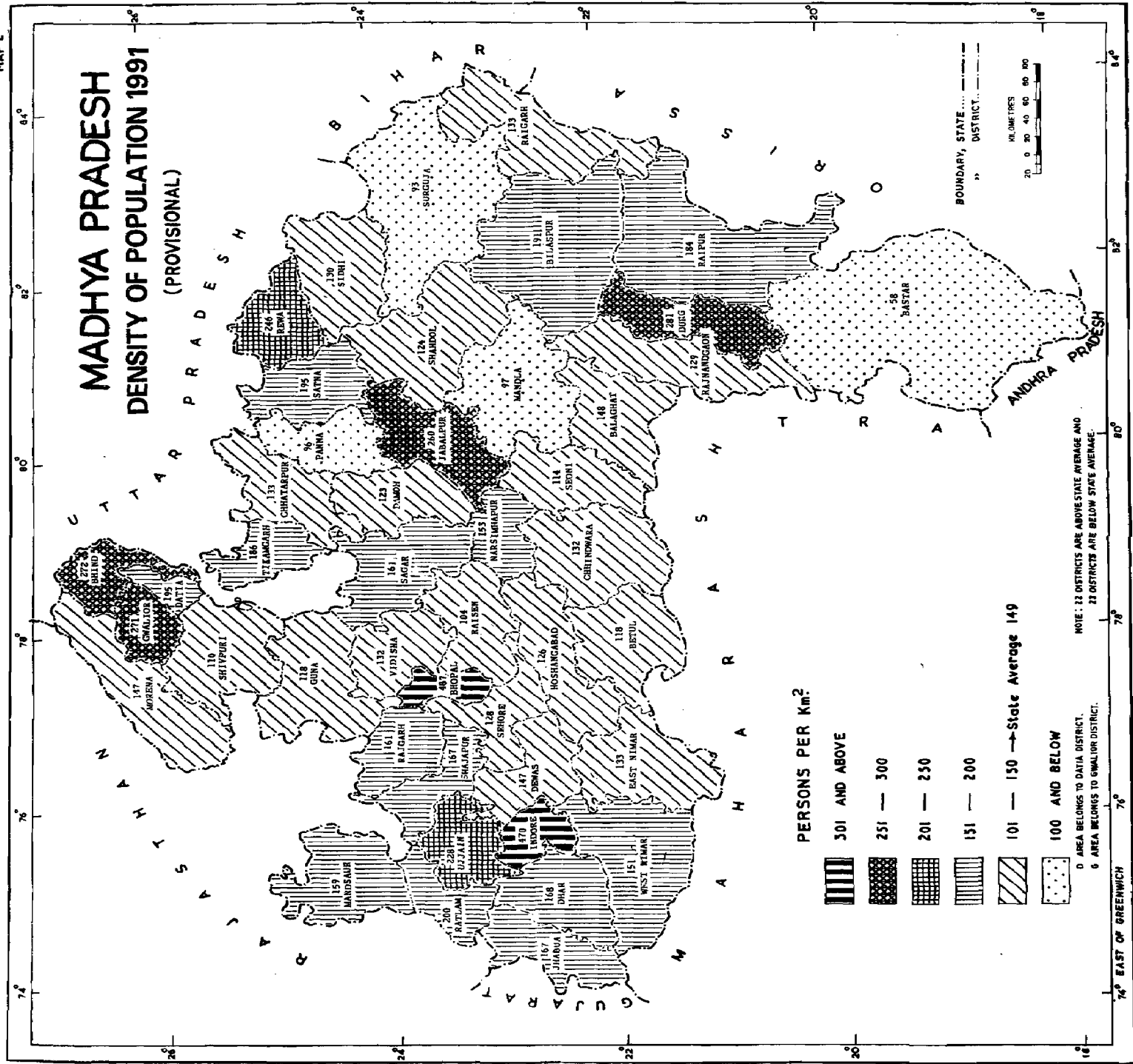
POSITION OF DISTRICTS

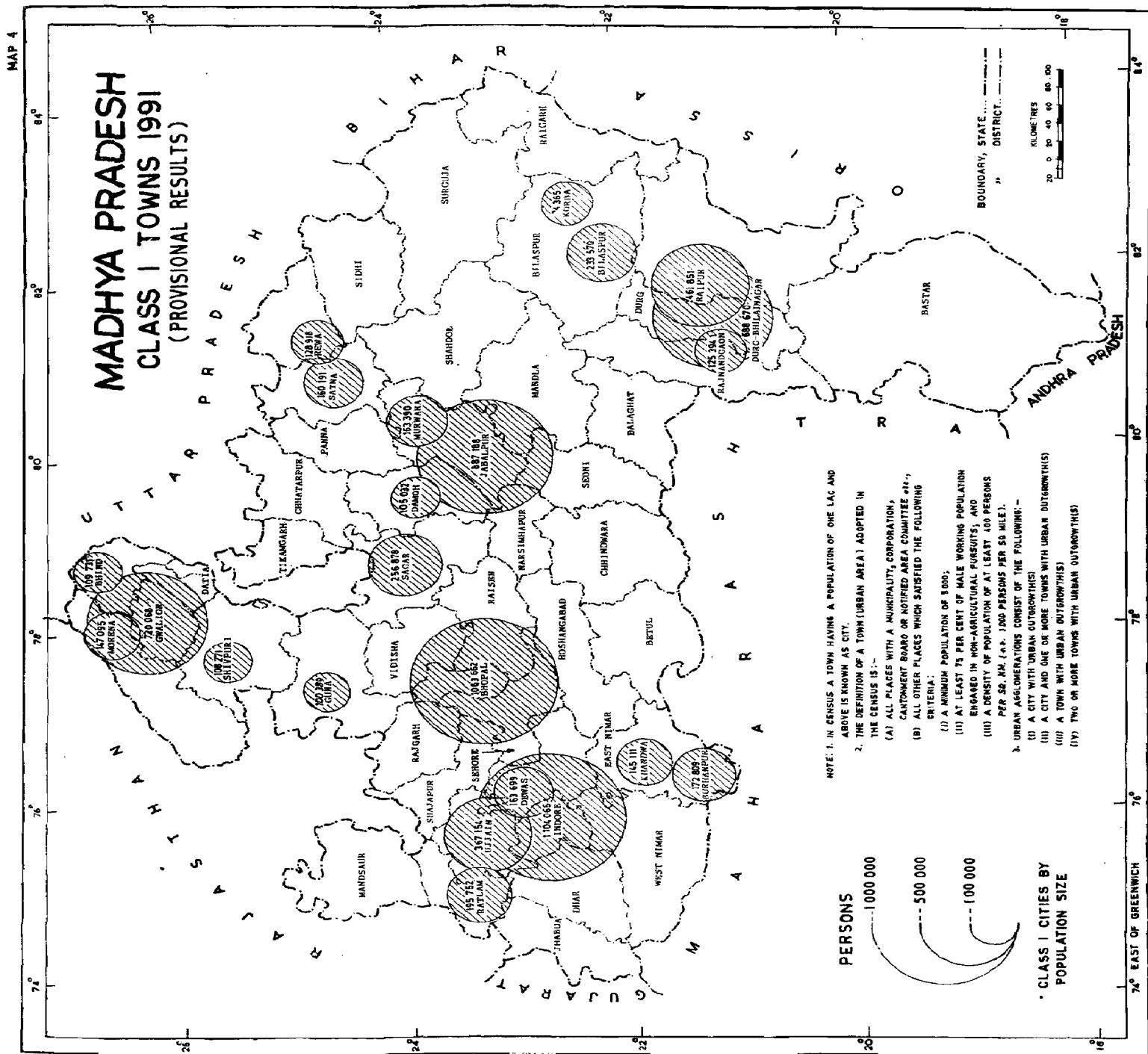
DISTRICTS





MADHYA PRADESH DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991 (PROVISIONAL)





**जनगणना 1991
एक पृष्ठभूमि
CENSUS 1991
A BACKGROUND**

BACKGROUND NOTE

1. The word "Census" is derived from the Latin word "Censere", which means "to assess" or "to rate".

The earliest recorded mention of Census in an organized manner, dates back to the 3rd Century B.C. in the "Artha Shastra".

1.1 As far as modern times are concerned, in India a beginning was made in 1872, to conduct a regular Census, though it was not synchronised. The first completed Census in India was conducted in 1881, and thereafter it has been conducted regularly after an interval of ten years. The present Census of 1991 is the 13th in the series of modern Indian Censuses. It would not be out of place to mention that India is probably the only Country with an unbroken chain of Census-taking over the last Hundred years.

2. Methodology

2.1 Till 1931 Indian Census followed the **defacto** method of Enumeration. From 1941, the Enumeration method used is **extended defacto**, wherein people are counted during the extended period.

2.2 In terms of methodology, Indian Census is further distinguished from the Censuses elsewhere as we follow the "Canvasser method" involving a house to house visit by the Enumerator; in majority of the advanced Countries of the World the "**Householder method**"^{of} enumeration is in vogue wherein, the Formats and Schedules are despatched to the concerned through the Postal system and received on a due date fixed by the Census Agency.

3. Utility of Census.

3.1 The objectives of Census have been undergoing rapid changes in consonance with the requirements of a developing Socio-Economic, and

Political structure. The object of Census Data collection is no longer confined to the limited objectives of Revenue collection, Taxation, limited Administrative considerations etc.; but covers an extremely wide canvass now. The utility of Census Data for development Planning, Welfare and Social Service activities, Research, micro and macro level Policy formulation, Demarcation of Constituencies, etc. to name a few, is well established. Through Census data the Study of Population distribution by Rural and Urban indices, Age, Sex, Martial Status, working and non-working classifications, throws up information crucial to any Planner.

4. Some new features of 1991 Census Data Collection.

4.1 Unlike the 1981 Census, the Census of 1991 has collected Migration and Fertility Data on a cent per cent basis.

4.2 Data on "Toilet" facilities was collected only in respect of Urban areas in the 1981 Census, but the 1991 Census has encompassed both Sectors i.e. Urban and Rural.

4.3 For the first time the Census of 1991 has also canvassed information on the type of fuel used for Cooking purposes.

4.4 Information about Ex-servicemen has also been collected for the first time in the present Census.

4.5 The Census of 1991 has also endeavoured to ascertain, more comprehensively, the reasons for migration.

5. The Administrative Hierarchy.

5.1 In India Census is conducted under the Census Act of 1948 and Government of India notified the intention to conduct the Census vide its Notification No.S.O.785(E), dated the 4th October 1989. Thereafter at the request of the Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, the State

Government issued Extra-Ordinary Gazette Notification dated the 17th October, 1989, establishing the Hierarchy of the Census Officers down to the level of Charge Officers. Briefly, the Collector and District Magistrate was designated as the **Principal Census Officer** for the complete district; the Administrators of the Municipal Corporations were also notified as **Principal Census Officers**, while in elected Municipal Corporations the Commissioners were so designated; albeit under the overall supervision of the Collector. Each **District Census Officer** (an officer of the Provincial Civil Services), was assisted by a District Statistical Officer, who was notified as the **Additional District Census Officer**. While the Sub-Divisional Officers were notified as the **Sub-Divisional Census Officers** by the State Government in respect of the area under their jurisdiction, the Tahsildar was notified as the **Charge Officer**. In Urban areas, similarly, the Principal Census Officer was assisted by Officers of the concerned Local Bodies, who were also notified as Charge Officers; depending upon the local situation, both in the Urban and Rural Sectors, **Additional and Sub-Charge Officers** were also appointed.

5.2 . In the Military and Para-Military Areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh, senior officers of the concerned Formation, in consultation with the District Magistrates and the Commanding Officers, were entrusted with the responsibility of Census-taking and designated as **Special Census Officers/Military Census Officers**.

5.3. Unlike the 1981 Census, during the 1991 Census, only four **Special Areas** were notified vide the State Government's Extra-Ordinary Gazette Notification No.F.10-5-90-II-A(3), dated the 21st May, 1990, and a senior officer of the concerned Organization was designated as the Special Charge Officer. While the 1981 Census had 49 Special Areas, only **BHEL Township Area, Bargi Project Township, Bhilainagar Township Area and Rajhara Jharandalli Township Area** were the **Special Areas** in the current Census.

5.4 In terms of the Administrative Hierarchy, another distinguishing feature of the present Census was the formal involvement of the Divisional Deputy Directors of the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics and the Department of Urban Administration, Government of Madhya Pradesh, who were also formally entrusted with supervisory responsibilities.

5.5. At the grass root level, personnel entrusted with the actual canvassing of Schedules were designated as **Enumerators** and **Supervisors**, and accordingly appointed by virtue of the delegated powers under the relevant provision of the Census Act, 1948.

5.6. The Director of Census Operations was at the apex of the Census Hierarchy in the State, while Registrar General and Census Commissioner was in overall charge for the Country.

6. Preparatory Steps.

6.1 The nature of Data collection in any Census, per se, has to be in tune with the requirements of the Data Users. Over the years the requirements of the Data Users have not only increased in quantitative terms, but also qualitatively. In cognizance of the changing dynamics of the Data Users, the formulation of questionnaire and Schedules / Formats was preceded by **National-level Data Users Conference(s)**.

In the context of the 1991 Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh was selected for the conduct of the **First Field Trial** to canvass the proposed **Questionnaires/Schedules/Formats** in March, 1988. The results were discussed and analysed threadbare, in the **First National Data Users Conference** in April, 1988 and necessary modifications were put to a **2nd Field Test** in all States and Union Territories (except Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry) in selected Urban and Rural Samples. The proposed Formats in each Urban and Rural Samples were tested under Field conditions by two Independent teams, drawn -

respectively from the regular Census staff, and out of the category of Revenue/Education staff of the State Government, which would have been deployed during the actual Census.

6.2 The experience of the 2nd Pre-test was debated at length in the 2nd National Data Users Conference in March, 1990, at Delhi, and thereafter the questionnaires were finalized for the 1991 Census.

6.3 Accordingly, the following Schedules were decided to be canvassed:-

- (a) The Houselist Schedule.
- (b) The Household Schedule.
- (c) The Individual Slip.

As per the Government of India decision, as in the past, canvassing of the Enterprise List as a part of the Economic Census on behalf of the Central Statistical Organization was also done with the Houselisting Operations.

6.4 To create a Bench-mark, the foremost requirement was to maintain the fixity of the Administrative Units in the State. Towards this end, at the behest of the Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, on behalf of the Government of India, the State Government vide letter No.656/984/VII/89 dated 19.5.1989, issued instructions to maintain the sanctity of existing Administrative Boundaries in the Rural and Urban Sectors till 30th June 1991. Unfortunately, albeit in consultation, the State Government issued Notification for the creation of six new Tahsils in January, 1990, and also modified the boundaries of 5 Urban entities, but by that time the basic Rural and Urban Frame of the 1991 Census had been prepared and only marginal changes were necessitated, the responsiveness of the State Government was in marked contrast to quite a few of the other

States, which possibly created avoidable complexities for my colleagues.

6.5. In spite of the State Government's instructions to maintain the fixity of the Administrative Boundaries, finalization of the Rural Frame work called for substantive reconciliation, since from the Census of 1981 the State had registered an increase of 127 Tahsils from 190 Tahsils. Consequently verified Villagewise Lists were called from the Tahsildars, and their authenticity was endorsed by Commissioner, Land Records, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

6.6. The same modus operandi was also undertaken in relation to the Urban Sector, with the added stipulation, that the area of the concerned urban entity was also verified by the Superintendent, Land Records, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Definitionally, the conceptual Urban Frame of the 1991 Census was the same as in 1981 Census. Briefly, the norm established by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, for treating a place as a town was:

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq Km (1000 per sq mile)

6.7 A piquant situation resulted in the finalization of the Urban Frame work, in the context of the Special Area Development Authority (SADA) created under the aegis of the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (though definitionally the SADA were a statutory entity with defined geographical and administrative jurisdiction,) ^{as} majority of them did not

possess predominant Urban characteristics, which had initially been the justification for their creation. Consequently, by and large, majority of the SADAs manifested predominantly Rural characteristics. Hence, for the purpose of finalization of the Urban Frame work, the relevant area of a particular SADA which satisfied the Census definition of urbanization, was classified as Urban, and the remaining area was naturally bracketed as Rural. Accordingly, the Urban Frame work of the State was classified into 465 towns, 17 Municipal Corporations, 357 Municipalities, 8 Notified Area Committees, 5 Cantonments and 78 Census Towns.

7. Stages of Census.

7.1 Houselisting Operation (inclusive of the Enterprise List as part of the Economic Census)

A detailed Calendar of Operations had been issued vide Circular No.2, dated 4-10-1989 wherein step-by-step activities had been listed till the conclusion of the Enumeration Operation. Though the Houselisting Operation was envisaged from 15-5-1990 to 15-6-1990, the Assembly Election to the State Legislature in February 1990 resulted in the postponement, and the Houselisting Operation ^{was} conducted from 15.6.1990 to 15.7.1990. The inevitable postponement created substantive operational problems, specially in the major portion of Eastern and Southern areas of the State, which during the period traditionally experienced almost 20-30 per cent of the Annual rain fall.

7.2 A significant departure in the Census of 1991 from the earlier Censuses at the stage of Houselisting was, the dropping of Hamlets as a separate entity as a Unit of Enumeration; the Hamlets were clubbed with the concerned villages, since the bench-mark data Hamletwise had been continuously available since the 1971 and 1981 Census. This resulted in

tremendous savings in terms of time, manpower and resources as almost 45,000 Hamlets were clubbed with the Parent Mauza.

7.3 As far as the Para-Military areas of the State were concerned, Houselisting was geographically contained in consonance with the Government of India instructions, without compromising on the content and quality.

7.4. The 1991 Census is also distinguished by the introduction and acceptance of the Community Development Block as an entity, in contrast to the earlier Censuses wherein the Tahsil had been the Unit of Data reflection. For the purpose of identification and sequentiality, Location Code No. (L.C.No.) were given to the State by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, and within the State by the Director of Census Operations to each District/Tahsil/^{Town/}Village/Community Development Block. In the context of the Rural Frame work, each Mauza (Revenue Village), was also assigned the L.C.No. in a systematised manner based upon the Revenue Methodology of numbering i.e., the serpentine manner or north-west to south-east. Experience indicated that the serpentine technique of erstwhile "Madhya Bharat" is still favoured.

8. Preparation of Charge Register.

8.1 In Madhya Pradesh each Tahsil and Town was constituted as a Charge, under the control of a Charge Officer, but keeping in view the technical constraints, respective Charges were bifurcated into Sub-Charges, specially in big cities, at the discretion of the Principal Census Officer. For each Charge, a Charge Register was prepared which indicates the number of Enumerators and Supervisors actually responsible for the conduct of the Houselisting Operations, along with the reserve personnel. The Charge Register also reflected the area of Operation of each Enumerator and -

Supervisor. While each Enumerator in the Rural area was incharge of an Enumeration Block with an average of 120-150 Households^{or} approximately 750 persons, the Urban Enumerator was responsible for approximately 100-120 Households with approximately 600 persons. Each Supervisor was responsible for over-seeing the work of five Enumerators. A reserve of one person for every five Enumerators and five Supervisors^{each} was also provided for.

8.2 In order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of rural Charge Registers, special teams were sent for spot checking of preparation of Charge Registers in rural area. Thus a 20% checking of the Charge Register preparation was carried out. A Preliminary and Intensive check of the Charge Registers was also done at the State Headquarters. By this process, 100% checking of Charge Registers, and corrections thereof, was ensured.

8.3 In regard to Urban Charge Registers, detailed scrutiny was done at the State Headquarters.

8.4. Coincidentally, the postponement of the Houselisting Operation coincided with the normal transfer season of Government personnel. Hence, by way of abundant caution each Charge, also specified two Reserve Charge Officers by name; this was a radical departure from the previous Censuses. The pre-caution was well conceived, as inspite of the best intentions transfer did take place inspite of commitments to the contrary, but the passage was, by and large, smooth.

9. Training of Houselisting Personnel.

9.1 The Houselisting Operation formally envisaged the training of 62 Principal Census Officers; 108 District Census Officers/Additional District Census Officers/Divisional Deputy Directors of the Department of Planning, Economics & Statistics, Department of the Urban Administration, Government of Madhya Pradesh; 177 Sub-Divisional Officers (Revenue); 812 Charge Officers; 121425 Enumerators (including reserve); 24,116

Supervisors (including reserve).

9.2. Due to the paucity of time, Principal Census Officers could only be acquainted with the instructions through the Circulars. For the rest, one Training Session was organized of three days at the State Headquarters (Bhopal); the concerned officers were given another exposure of two days at the four Divisional Headquarters at Jabalpur, Raipur, Bhopal and Indore. The Divisional Training Session also included the Sub-Divisional Officers (Revenue). Subsequently the Trainers trained the Charge Officers, who were exposed to five days of training in two Sessions; the Enumerators and Supervisors were trained for seven days spread over the three Sessions; by the concerned District Census functionaries. The Houselisting Training commenced from 4.4.1990 and concluded on 12.6.1990- the Houselisting took off from 15.6.1990.

9.3 The training sessions of District and Divisional level Officers were jointly addressed by the Director of Census Operations and the Director of Economics & Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

10. Special features of Houselisting Training.

10.1 For the first time each Charge Officer was required to prepare a **Training Register** in respect of the Enumerators and Supervisors in his charge, in three copies, maintaining an average training strength of 50 persons per class; one copy of each Training Register was sent to Director of Census Operations, which greatly facilitated effective supervision and control at all levels.

10.2 Apart from the monitoring of Houselisting Training by the Supervisory Officers at the district and Divisional level, 14 Special Teams were also sent from the Directorate of Census Operations to the Field

for surprise Inspection; **direct supervision of the Field Training in an organised manner was attempted for the first time in the present Census.**

10.3 On the 12th and 13th May 1990 at Bhopal, a special training workshop for Military and Para-Military Officers was arranged.

10.4 In terms of training methodology, a departure was made from the previous conventional methods of Role-Up-Charts, verbatim reading Sessions of instructions etc., by the **introduction of the Audio Visual Method. The complete instructions were reduced to Transparencies and Over Head Projectors were utilized till the level of Sub-Divisional Officers.**

10.5 **Also for the first time, upto the level of Sub-Divisional Officers, the Trainee Officers formally evaluated the training in terms of the content and coverage.** The feed back from the field has been very encouraging in regard to the method of training through transparencies. **96.14 per cent** of the district level officers expressed that the Audio-Visual presentation was very useful in comprehending the instructions. **The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, not only formally conveyed his appreciation, even demands were received from various States for the Training materials.**

11. Nature of Houselisting Data (inclusive of Enterprise List).

11.1 During the Houselisting Operations a List of Residential and Non-residential Houses ^{was} made, and information pertaining to the material used in the construction of walls, Roofs and Floors was collected, apart from information on amenities like availability of number of rooms, source of drinking water, nature of fuel used for cooking etc. was also gathered. In all, the Houselist canvassed 24 columns for the Data collection.

11.2 As a part of the Economic Census, the **Enterprise List** as devised by the Central Statistical Organization, Government of India, containing 16 columns was also canvassed during the Houselisting Operations. Briefly, the Data collection in the Enterprise List covers the House number in which the

enterprise is being run, type of enterprise, whether seasonal or perennial, type of ownership, type of fuel used, Number persons usually working daily, with classification of unpaid and hired workers.

11.3 A **Novel feature** of the 1991 Census Operations, in contrast to not only the previous Censuses in the State but also in comparison to the other States in the Country, though in keeping with the sentiments expressed a decade ago (in 1981), by Shri P.Padmanabha, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, was ^{an} attempt at self-appraisal to evaluate the effectiveness of the Houselisting Operations in terms of coverage and content error by a Sample selection of 300 Rural and 100 Urban Enumerator Blocks, out of a total of 101187 Enumerator Blocks, ^{with} specially trained teams were sent out to canvass the same Data—the results are still under analysis.

12. **Advent of Zonal Deputy Directors of Census Operations.**

12.1 Contrary to the normal practice in previous Censuses, whereby Regional Tabulation Offices were opened at each Revenue Divisional Headquarters for the purpose of Tabulating Houselist Data, for overseeing preparatory arrangements of Enumeration, and Post-enumeration modalities, the State has been bifurcated into four Zones (North, East, West and South) with Zonal Headquarters at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Gwalior. Bilaspur Zone covers 7 Districts, Jabalpur Zone covers 15 Districts, Bhopal Zone covers 17 Districts and Gwalior Zone covers 6 Districts. The Districts groupings in each Zone have been done on the basis of the approximate projected population, and also keeping in mind, to the extent possible, geographical contiguity. **Barring North Zone (with Headquarter at Gwalior), each Zonal Headquarter is staffed by three Zonal Deputy Directors; on an average each Zonal Deputy Director caters to an approximate projected population workload of 50 to 60 lakhs persons.**

The present departure has been instrumental in achieving not only considerable saving in terms of precious time and resources, but has also ensured effective field linkages and qualitative improvement in monitoring and control. By October 1990 all the Zonal Deputy Directors had come into position, out of which over 60 per cent had been drawn from the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, and the rest from the Provincial Services.

13. Pre-Enumeration preparations.

13.1 The Houselists prepared during 15.6.1990 to 15.7.1990, served as a frame work for the preparation of **fresh Charge Registers**, on the same lines as prepared earlier. Subsequently the revised Charge Registers, unlike the previous Censuses were subjected to **hundred per cent scrutiny** and served as a basis for the preparation of the Abridged Houselist, which was the basic document of the Enumerator for the purpose of Enumeration from 9.2.1991 to 28.2.1991, followed by a Revisional Round from 1.3.1991 to 5.3.1991.

13.2. Abridged Houselist was prepared for each Enumeration Block, which numbered 131,764. Unlike the previous Censuses **the Abridged Houselists were subjected to hundred per cent checking/verification** by each Charge Officer and formally supervised by the District Census Officers and the Zonal Deputy Directors of Census Operations.

13.3 As was done for the Houselisting Operations, **Training Registers** for Enumeration personnel were also prepared.

14. Pre-Enumeration Training.

14.1 Though the Enumeration exposure in terms of duration was along the same lines as at the time of the Houselisting Operations, certain qualitative changes were introduced. Pre-enumeration training of the District and Divisional level Officers was conducted at all the Revenue Divisional

Headquarters; Zonal Census Deputy Directors who had been trained earlier, turned Trainers; all the Charge Officers along with the reserve Charge Officer No.1 were also trained by the Directorate of Census Personnel.

14.2 Unlike the Houselisting Operations, the first round of training of Military and Para-Military Officers was conducted at the State Headquarters in Mid-August, 1990, while the 2nd round was imparted to them at the respective District Headquarters.

14.3 Keeping in view the Examination Schedules of the various Educational Institutions in the State, three specific time blocks in consultation with the State Government were earmarked for the training of Enumerators and Supervisors to achieve uniformity in the State. The respective Training time blocks were 16 December to 20 December, 1990, 25 December 1990 to 5th January, 1991 and 31st January to 6th February 1991; training of all Enumerators and Supervisors concluded all over the State on 6.2.1991.

14.4 As at the time of the Houselisting Operations, the Enumeration training also witnessed large scale usage of Audio Visual Methodology.

15. Monitoring of Enumeration Training.

15.1 Monitoring of Enumeration training was also conducted in the same intensive fashion. Zonal Deputy Director, Census, according to Scheduled Tour Itinerary fanned out all over the State. In addition, 10 Special Teams were also sent to selected areas for conducting surprise inspections.

16. The Population Count.

16.1 The Population Count commenced from 9.2.1991 to 28.2.1991, with the Houseless persons being enumerated on the Mid-night of 27th

February, 1991, instead of 28th February, 1991, due to the Festival of 'Holi'. The Revisional Round with a view to update the Data collected, was undertaken from 1.3.1991 to 5.3.1991.

16.2 At the time of the Enumeration, the State comprised of 131764 Enumeration Blocks, covered by 124141 Enumerators, who were supervised by 25516 Supervisors, under the Charge of 3153 Charge Officers- the figures are inclusive of reserve personnel.

16.3 During the Population Count the two Formats canvassed were the Household Schedule and the Individual Slip. As per the Legal requirements the 23 main questionnaires of the Individual Slip were notified by the State Government by Extra Ordinary Gazette Notification No.F.10-18-90-II-A(3) dated the 4th December 1990.

16.4 The Household Schedule was filled for every household while the Individual Slip was filled for every individual, be it a new baby or an old person in the household.

16.5. The Questions in the Individual slip covered wide ranging Data comprising the name, relationship to head of the household, age, sex, marital status, mother tongue, two other Languages known, religion, scheduled caste or scheduled tribes, the name of the caste/tribe ; Literate or Illiterate, Literacy level, attending school or college, economic activity, unemployment status, seeking/available for work, ex-servicemen, getting pension or not, migration (according to birth place and last residence), reasons for migration, duration of residence, fertility etc.

16.6 The Household Schedule contains 34 columns for recording the details of members of the household and particulars about relationship to the head, age, sex, marital status, mother-tongue; religion, whether SC/ST and name of caste/tribe; literate/ illiterate/; economic activity and name of establishment, nature of industry trade or service, description of work in the case of other workers.

16.7. The Individual Slip which contained 23 main questionnaires, also included 3 main questions with sub-questions pertaining to Individual Data in relation to Economic activity.

17. Supervision of Enumeration.

17.1 In contrast to all the other earlier Censuses of the State, as well as the other States in the Country, each District prepared a **consolidated District Tour Plan** which in relation to each Supervisory officer specified a Tour Itinerary datewise and enumeration blockwise, during the period of the Population Count; a copy of each District Tour Plan was sent to the Director of Census Operations. In one stroke, every supervisory officer at any given point of time was aware of his Colleague(s) tour programme. The measure ensured not only effective supervision but also ensured maximum coverage of the enumeration blocks under respective jurisdiction and qualitative supervision, and at the same time avoided over lapping and duplication in touring.

The 1991 Census in Madhya Pradesh, in effect, all over the Country, has also been a land-mark in the sense that for the first time the **Satellite Link facility of the National Informatic Centre, Government of India, and its Constituent State NIC Units have been successfully and effectively utilized for the Transmission of Data from the Field.**

18. Provisional Population Totals.

This paper only presents the **Provisional Population Totals** and provides a Bird's eye-view of the biggest Decadal Administrative Exercise in the State. The **Provisional Figures reflect the position as on the Sunrise of 1st March, 1991.** Though the complete Data has been received, given the voluminous information, roughly 700 Metric Tonnes by weight pertaining to -

approximately 66,135,862 persons in the State of Madhya Pradesh, only a detailed scrutiny comprising final Tabulation and cross tabulation would present the variegated Demographic, Socio, Cultural and Economic characteristics of the State in a meaningful manner. A Supplement to this publication shall be brought out in the near future.

19. Economic Census.

As indicated earlier, as part of the Houselisting Operations, the Enterprise list developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was also canvassed. The filled in schedules were handed over to the concerned District Statistical Officers for processing of the Data. Incidentally, the earlier practice of presenting the economic data according to the nine-fold industrial classification has been reverted to in 1991 Census. Thus villagewise data of working population will become available as per economic activities given in the nine-fold industrial classification.

20. Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel (PGDHTP) Survey.

Unlike 1981 Census, Post Graduate Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Survey was also conducted in 1991 Census along with population Census to obtain reliable data of highly educated manpower for preparing a comprehensive information base, which in turn will provide multi-dimensional norms for economic, educational and manpower planning in the country. This was done in collaboration with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) New Delhi. The schedules were distributed by the Enumerators to all eligible persons at the time of Census enumeration during 9-28th February 1991 and collected during the Revisional Round between 1-5 March 1991, The Data will be processed by the CSIR.

21. Panchayat Elections.

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had initially proposed to hold the Panchayat Elections during December, 1990, but with the intervention of the Government of India and at the request of the Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, the proposal was put off. However, the State Government in its wisdom changed its mind and declared its intention to hold the Elections in January, 1991. The same Agencies which were engaged for the Census were utilised for the preparatory arrangements to conduct the Panchayat Elections, which had caused a major set back in the ongoing activities of the 1991 Census. In view of the importance of the decennial Census, subsequent communications from the Home Secretary, Govt. of India, and the Registrar General, India, and thereafter, a request by the Hon. State Minister of Home, Govt. of India to the Hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the Panchayat Elections were postponed by the State Government.

22.1. The Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, respectfully and with gratitude acknowledges the Blessings of His Excellency, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh and the Honourable Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for their Blessings and the Message to the People of the State. I am grateful to Shri R.P.Kapoor, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for his keen and abiding interest towards the successful conduct of the 1991 Census Operations in the State. The Directorate of Census Operations would also humbly wish to place on record the positive and practical suggestions contributed by Shri A.V.Singh, Secretary to Government, Department of Tribal, Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare, and Shri A.K.Dutta, Financial Advisor, Department of Tribal, Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Words can not adequately express the positive and fruitful contribution extended by Shri L.S.U.P.B.Singh, Director, Economics & Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, to the 1991 Census Operations in Madhya Pradesh.

22.2. My deep gratitude also goes out to the unsung Heroes of the Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh and the countless Field Officers of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, whose unstinting efforts achieved the successful and timely completion of this Gigantic task.

22.3. Last, but not the least, the inspiring Leadership of Shri A.R.Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, has been the source of continuous strength to all of us.

अनन्तिम आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण

ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONAL RESULTS

Table 1 : Distribution of Population, Sex-Ratio, Growth-Rate and Density of Population by districts.

1. Distribution of Population :

1.1 The distribution of population among the districts of Madhya Pradesh, with their sex break-up, as revealed by the 1991 Census, is given in Table 1.

1.2 With a population of 3,902,609 in 1991 Census, Raipur district has emerged as the most populous district in the State which position it occupied at the count of 1981 Census also. It is a striking similarity that as in 1981, Raipur district contains the same proportion of 5.90 percent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh. Bilaspur district is a close second containing 5.74 percent of the State's population. The third most populous district in the State is Jabalpur which contains 4 percent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh but there is a wide gap of 1,151,321 persons between the population figures of Bilaspur and Jabalpur districts. The other side of the picture is that Datia district with a population of 397,743 persons continues to occupy the lowest position in terms of populousness of the districts. It contains a mere 0.60 per cent of the total population of the State. Panna and Narsimhapur also continue to be the second and third least populated districts in the State. A striking contrast is that Raipur, the biggest district, in terms of size of population, is about ten times bigger than the smallest district, Datia.

1.3 The average population of a district works out to 1,469,530 persons. There are 15 districts; the most populous being in the South-Eastern part of the State forming a continuous belt comprising the rice-bowl of the State. The districts in the central and the north-western parts of the State are relatively smaller.

1.4 The following table gives the provisional population of the districts as recorded at the 1991 Census, arranged in order of their ranking. It also indicates the percentage contribution in terms of population of each district and ranking of the districts by population size in 1981.

Rank in 1991	Districts	Population 1991	Percentage to total population of Madhya Pradesh 1991	Rank in 1981
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH		66,135,862	100.00	
1.	Raipur	3,902,609	5.90	1
2.	Bilaspur	3,796,553	5.74	2
3.	Jabalpur	2,645,232	4.00	3
4.	Durg	2,398,497	3.63	4
5.	Bastar	2,270,472	3.43	5
6.	Surguja	2,082,930	3.15	6
7.	West Nimar	2,026,317	3.06	7
8.	Indore	1,830,870	2.77	9
9.	Shahdol	1,743,068	2.64	10
10.	Raigarh	1,724,420	2.61	8
11.	Morena	1,707,619	2.58	12
12.	Sagar	1,646,198	2.49	11
13.	Chhindwara	1,563,332	2.36	14
14.	Mandsaur	1,555,481	2.35	13
15.	Rewa	1,550,140	2.34	15
16.	Satna	1,462,412	2.21	18
17.	Rajnandgaon	1,439,524	2.18	16
18.	East Nimar	1,432,855	2.17	17
19.	Gwalior	1,414,948	2.14	21
20.	Ujjain	1,386,465	2.10	20
21.	Sidhi	1,371,935	2.07	26
22.	Dhar	1,366,626	2.07	22
23.	Balaghat	1,362,731	2.06	19
24.	Bhopal	1,350,302	2.04	29

Rank in 1981	Districts	Population 1991	Percentage to total population of Madhya Pradesh 1991	Rank in 1981
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
25.	Guna	1,309,451	1.98	25
26.	Mandla	1,291,313	1.95	23
27.	Hoshangabad	1,265,970	1.91	24
28.	Bhind	1,214,480	1.84	27
29.	Betul	1,180,527	1.78	28
30.	Chhatarpur	1,158,853	1.75	30
31.	Shivpuri	1,131,933	1.71	31
32.	Jhabua	1,129,356	1.71	36
33.	Dewas	1,032,522	1.56	35
34.	Shajapur	1,032,520	1.56	32
35.	Seoni	999,762	1.51	33
36.	Rajgarh	992,315	1.50	34
37.	Ratlam	971,309	1.47	38
38.	Vidisha	971,079	1.47	37
39.	Tikamgarh	940,609	1.42	39
40.	Damoh	897,544	1.36	40
41.	Raisen	877,369	1.33	41
42.	Sehore	840,427	1.27	42
43.	Narsimhapur	784,523	1.19	43
44.	Panna	684,721	1.04	44
45.	Datia	397,743	0.60	45

1.5 The first seven districts and the last seven districts continue to retain their original ranks of 1981. However, Bhopal district has stolen a march over Guna, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Bhind and Betul districts and has moved up from its 29th position in 1981 to 24th position in 1991; Guna has bypassed Hoshangabad and Mandla districts but continues to retain its 25th rank in 1981 and in 1991. Similarly Sidhi district has moved up from 26th position in 1981 to 21st position in 1991 trailing behind Guna, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Dhar and Balaghat districts. Indore, Raigarh and Shahdol districts, which were at 9th, 8th and 10th rank in 1981 respectively, have changed their ranks to 8th, 10th and 9th in 1991. The other sets of districts which have exchanged ranks are Morena and Sagar; Chhindwara and Mandsaur; Gwalior and Ujjain; Jhabua and Dewas; Ratlam and Vidisha.

Satna, Rajnandgaon and East Nimar, which were at 18th, 16th and 17th rank in 1981 respectively, have changed their rank to 16th, 17th and 18th rank in 1991.

2. Sex-Ratio :

2.1 The relation between the number of males and females in any population is usually described as sex-ratio. Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

2.2 The population of Madhya Pradesh as at the count of 1991 Census is 66,135,862 with 34,232,048 males and 31,903,814 females; thus revealing a sex-ratio of 932. The sex-ratio has fallen from 941 in 1981 to 932 in 1991 which is an indication of the fact that the sex composition has become more adverse to females.

2.3 Madhya Pradesh has been witnessing a declining trend in the figures of sex-ratio ever since 1901 as would be evident from the following figures :-

Table 1.2 Sex-Ratio in Madhya Pradesh 1901 - 1991

Census Year	Sex-Ratio	Census Year	Sex-Ratio
1901	990	1951	967
1911	986	1961	953
1921	974	1971	941
1931	973	1981	941
1941	970	1991	932

It was for the first time in 1981 that the sex-ratio had stabilised during the decade 1971-81 and thereafter, the declining trend has continued.

2.4 Though the over all position in the State indicates a declining trend in the figures of sex-ratio but the variation in male female composition of population among the districts is very wide. Rajnandgaon district continues to occupy the highest rank in terms of sex-ratio with 1012, but the 1981-91 decade indicates a fall in the proportion of females as the sex-ratio has gone down from 1020 in 1981 to 1012 in 1991. The second and third ranks, in terms of sex-ratio, are occupied by Balaghat and Bastar districts respectively. In Balaghat district the sex-ratio has come down from 1006 in 1981 to 1003 in 1991, while the 1981 and 1991 figures of sex-ratio are same (1002) in Bastar district. Rajnandgaon, Balaghat and Bastar are the only three districts in the State, where the sex-ratio is in favour of females i.e., the females outnumber males. In the remaining districts males outnumber females. In 1981 Census, Raipur with sex-ratio 1009 and Raigarh with sex-ratio 1006 were occupying the second and third ranks, whereas their ranks in 1991 are fifth and fourth respectively. Moreover these districts had excess of females over males in 1981 but the position is reversed in 1991.

2.5 A glance at the map showing the sex-ratio in districts in different ranges from low to high (shown by hatching) would reveal that a distinct pattern is discernible in the sense that as we move from the northern-most part of the State towards the southern-most end, the sex-ratio is found to be increasing. Thus the northern parts of the State, which are wheat growing tracts of the State, exhibit relatively low sex-ratio, while the southern districts, which are predominantly rice growing tracts, are characterised by high sex-ratio pattern. Moreover, the northern districts are characterised with extreme climate, whereas the southern districts are more humid. Whether food or climate has anything to do with this phenomenon of low or high sex-ratio is a matter that needs detailed investigation.

3. Density of Population

3.1 The density of population in Madhya Pradesh, as a whole, works out to 149 persons per sq.km., as against 118 persons per sq.km. in 1981. It follows that the pressure of population on every square kilometre of land has increased by 31 persons.

3.2 Bhopal district with density of population 487 persons per sq.km. is occupying the first rank in 1991 displacing Indore district with 470 persons per sq.km. to second position, which it had occupied in 1981. Durg district with density of population of 281 persons per sq.km. and Bhind district with 272 persons per sq.km. are 3rd and 4th in rank in that order. Gwalior district with 271 persons per sq.km. is quite close to Bhind. Generally the districts, which are having higher density of population, are relatively more urbanised. On the other hand, Bastar district continues to be the district with lowest density of population of 58 persons per sq.km. in 1991. The density of population in 1981 was 47 persons per sq.km.

4. Growth-rate

The growth-rate of population in Madhya Pradesh has gone up from 25.27 per cent in 1971-81 to 26.75 per cent in 1981-91. The highest growth-rate of 50.92 per cent has been recorded by Bhopal district, followed by Jhabua district with 42.03 per cent. The third position in terms of growth-rate of population is occupied by Sidhi district, registering a growth-rate of 38.51 per cent in 1981-91. The growth-rate of Bhopal district has gone down from 56.38 per cent in 1971-81 to 50.92 per cent in 1981-91, whereas during the same period the growth-rate of Jhabua has gone up from 19.07 per cent to 42.03 per

...

cent and of Sidhi district from 27.51 per cent to 38.51 per cent. Indore district, in which, is situated the throbbing industrial and commercial hub of the State, has recorded a growth-rate of 29.90 per cent in 1981-91, as against the growth-rate of 37.49 per cent during the previous decade i.e., 1971-81. Dewas district, the satellite of Indore, has registered a growth-rate of 29.83 per cent in 1981-91, as compared to 33.81 per cent during 1971-81. On the other hand, the lowest growth-rate of 18.72 per cent, has been recorded in Balaghat district in 1981-91, while during the previous decade of 1971-81, Raigarh district had recorded the lowest growth-rate of 12.36 per cent.

जिलावार जनसंख्या का वितरण, लिंगानुपात,
Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate

राज्य/ जिला State /District	जनसंख्या 1991 POPULATION 1991		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1	2	3	4
मध्यप्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
1. मुरेना Morena	1,707,619	934,337	773,282
2. भिण्ड Bhind	1,214,480	666,645	547,835
3. ग्वालियर Gwalior	1,414,948	772,601	642,347
4. दतिया Datia	397,743	214,655	183,088
5. शिवपुरी Shivpuri	1,131,933	612,235	519,698
6. गुना Guna	1,309,451	697,955	611,496
7. टीकमगढ़ Tikamgarh	940,609	502,620	437,989
8. छतरपुर Chhatarpur	1,158,853	624,888	533,965
9. फना Panna	684,721	360,784	323,937
10. सागर Sagar	1,646,198	875,064	771,134
11. दमोह Damoh	897,544	470,931	426,613
12. सतना Satna	1,462,412	761,547	700,865
13. रीवा Rewa	1,550,140	800,642	749,498
14. शहडोल Shahdol	1,743,068	897,911	845,157
15. सीधी Sidhi	1,371,935	713,291	658,644
16. मन्दसौर Mandsaur	1,555,481	800,024	755,457
17. रतलाम Ratlam	971,309	498,415	472,894
18. उज्जैन Ujjain	1,386,465	717,713	668,752
19. शाजापुर Shajapur	1,032,520	538,173	494,347
20. देवास Dewas	1,032,522	536,882	495,640
21. झाबुआ Jhabua	1,129,356	571,240	558,116
22. धार Dhar	1,366,626	700,285	666,341
23. इंदौर Indore	1,830,870	959,445	871,425

TABLE 1

1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

वृद्धि दर एवं जनसंख्या का घनत्व
and Density of Population by Districts.

लिंगानुपात (स्त्री प्रति 1000 पुरुष) Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		जनसंख्या का घनत्व प्रति वर्ग कि.मी Density of population per Km ² .		जनसंख्या की दस वर्षीय वृद्धि दर Decennial Growth rate of Population	
1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
5	6	7	8	9	10
941	932	118	149	+25.27	+26.75
834	828	112	147	+32.26	+31.03
827	822	218	272	+22.65	+24.71
845	831	212	271	+29.12	+27.42
853	853	153	195	+22.18	+27.53
855	849	84	110	+27.99	+30.72
882	876	91	118	+27.85	+36.69
883	871	146	186	+29.55	+27.63
864	854	102	133	+24.46	+30.70
913	898	76	96	+25.85	+26.81
891	881	129	161	+24.55	+24.42
925	906	99	123	+25.85	+24.41
936	920	154	195	+26.26	+26.79
969	936	191	246	+23.49	+28.37
948	941	96	124	+30.62	+29.58
951	923	94	130	+27.51	+38.51
941	944	129	159	+31.40	+23.12
948	949	161	200	+24.93	+24.09
926	932	183	228	+29.51	+24.12
929	919	136	167	+23.86	+22.88
929	923	113	147	+33.81	+29.83
985	977	117	167	+19.07	+42.03
966	952	130	168	+25.53	+29.24
898	908	362	470	+37.49	+29.90

जिलावार जनसंख्या का वितरण, लिंगानुपात,
Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate

राज्य/ जिला State /District		जनसंख्या 1991 POPULATION 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1		2	3	4
24.	पश्चिमी निमाड़ West Nimar	2,026,317	1,038,810	987,507
25.	पूर्वी निमाड़ East Nimar	1,432,855	738,392	694,463
26.	राजगढ़ Rajgarh	992,315	515,817	476,498
27.	विदिशा Vidisha	971,079	518,813	452,266
28.	भोपाल Bhopal	1,350,302	714,083	636,219
29.	सीहोर Sehore	840,427	442,722	397,705
30.	रायसेन Raisen	877,369	465,956	411,413
31.	बैतूल Betul	1,180,527	600,101	580,426
32.	होशंगाबाद Hoshangabad	1,265,970	666,543	599,427
33.	जबलपुर Jabalpur	2,645,232	1,380,739	1,264,493
34.	नरसिंहपुर Narsimhapur	784,523	410,177	374,346
35.	मण्डला Mandla	1,291,313	649,485	641,828
36.	छिन्दवाड़ा Chhindwara	1,563,332	802,548	760,784
37.	सिवनी Seoni	999,762	506,423	493,339
38.	बलाघाट Balaghat	1,362,731	680,503	682,228
39.	सरगुजा Surguja	2,082,930	1,065,684	1,017,246
40.	बिलासपुर Bilaspur	3,796,553	1,919,280	1,877,273
41.	रायगढ़ Raigarh	1,724,420	863,147	861,273
42.	राजनांदगांव Rajnandgaon	1,439,524	715,302	724,222
43.	दुर्ग Durg	2,398,497	1,217,526	1,180,971
44.	रायपुर Raipur	3,902,609	1,957,650	1,944,959
45.	बस्तर Bastar	2,270,472	1,134,064	1,136,408
	मध्यप्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814

TABLE 1

वृद्धि दर एवं जनसंख्या का घनत्व
and Density of Population by Districts.

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1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

लिंगानुपात (स्त्री प्रति 1000 पुरुष) Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		जनसंख्या का घनत्व . प्रति वर्ग कि.मी Density of population per Km ² .		जनसंख्या की दस वर्षीय वृद्धि दर Decennial Growth rate of Population	
1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
5	6	7	8	9	10
954	951	121	151	+26.94	+24.24
939	941	107	133	+31.19	+24.21
931	924	130	161	+24.37	+23.83
881	872	106	132	+18.93	+24.00
874	891	323	487	+56.38	+50.92
907	898	100	128	+28.67	+27.84
908	883	84	104	+28.48	+23.48
973	967	92	118	+25.70	+27.57
908	899	100	126	+24.29	+26.10
914	916	216	260	+30.41	+20.31
930	913	127	153	+25.26	+20.61
1,003	988	78	97	+18.75	+24.48
965	948	104	132	+24.63	+26.78
982	974	92	114	+21.15	+23.47
1,006	1,003	124	148	+17.41	+18.72
962	955	73	93	+23.15	+27.52
993	978	148	191	+20.90	+28.55
1,006	998	112	133	+12.36	+19.49
1,020	1,012	105	129	+17.60	+23.30
980	970	221	281	+28.68	+26.87
1,009	994	145	184	+1.83	+26.73
1,002	1,002	47	58	+21.56	+23.20
941	932	118	149	+25.27	+26.75

Table 2 : Decadal variation in population since 1901.

1. Decadal variation in population:

1.1 The decadal variation in population of Madhya Pradesh has gone up from 15.30 per cent in 1901 - 1911 to 26.75 per cent in 1981-91, but it will be noticed that, there has been a chequered growth in the population from 1901-21, and a steady growth from 1921-51. Thereafter there was a spurt in the growth-rate of population during the decades that follow after 1951. The galloping growth-rate of 28.67 per cent during the decade 1961-71 was restrained in 1971-81 at 25.27 per cent. but again the growth-rate has increased to 26.75 per cent during the decade 1981-91.

1.2 The major part of the State had suffered a set back due to the onslaught of calamities during the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21. In the early years of the former decade, the northern districts, comprising Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia were gripped with severe famine, and later with plague epidemic, which took a heavy toll of population. The influenza epidemic of 1917-18 was widespread throughout the State and nature's cruel spell took more than its fair share, which resulted in a heavy loss of population. It is after 1921/^{that} the State was free from such calamities and a steady growth of population is noticed. With the increase in welfare activities, like medical health facilities and sanitation etc. through successive Five Year Plans, an upward trend in the growth-rate of population from 1951 onwards/^{is observed.} The 1961-71 decade is marked with relatively higher growth-rate of population in majority of the districts in the State.

1.3 Shivpuri and Bilaspur are the two districts in the State where the growth-rate of population has been increasing steadily from the decade 1951-61 onward. The growth-rate of population in Shivpuri district has gone up from 17.19 per cent in 1951-61 to 30.72 per cent in

1981-91, while in Bilaspur district, the growth-rate has gone up from 15.79 per cent to 28.55 per cent during the corresponding period. Bhopal district has registered a growth-rate of more than 50 per cent from 1951 onward, obviously because it had become the capital of the new State of Madhya Pradesh with effect from 1st November, 1956, as a consequence of Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis.

1.4 The low growth-rate of population as observed during the decade 1971-81 had raised hopes of containing the population, but with the trend being reversed in 1981-91, a state of caution has come into play, but it is too early to make any generalisation on the basis of these figures.

राज्य/State जिला/ District		जनसंख्या में दस वर्षीय परिवर्तन का प्रतिशत		
		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
1		2	3	4
	मध्यप्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH	+ 15.30	-1.38	+ 11.39
1.	मुरैना Morena	- 1.41	-8.62	+ 9.78
2.	भिण्ड Bhind	- 4.54	4.56	+ 9.27
3.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	-18.48	+ 4.09	+11.42
4.	दातिया Datia	-11.08	- 3.84	+ 7.08
5.	शिवपुरी Shivpuri	+12.11	- 9.38	+ 6.83
6.	गुना Guna	+18.23	- 2.94	+11.35
7.	टीकमगढ़ Tikamgarh	+ 2.60	-13.66	+ 9.75
8.	छतरपुर Chhatarpur	+ 8.02	- 8.22	- 0.76
9.	फना Panna	+25.13	- 2.08	+ 6.12
10.	सागर Sagar	+15.24	- 2.38	+ 3.13
11.	दमोह Damoh	+16.73	-13.79	+ 6.42
12.	सतना Satna	+17.35	-13.11	+ 8.27
13.	रीवा Rewa	+ 6.71	- 3.18	+ 6.71
14.	शहडोल Shahdol	+14.36	- 7.11	+20.50
15.	सीधी Sidhi	+16.50	-13.89	+14.71
16.	मन्दसौर Mandsoar	+12.80	+ 3.47	+13.48
17.	रतलाम Ratlam	+ 2.47	+ 0.21	+18.54
18.	उज्जैन Ujjain	+15.18	- 0.76	+17.58
19.	शाजापुर Shajapur	+ 9.19	- 1.80	+10.60
20.	देवास Dewas	+20.11	- 2.40	+14.37
21.	झाबुआ Jhabua	+39.56	0.8	+16.90
22.	धार Dhar	+17.11	+14.66	0.8
23.	इंदौर Indore	- 9.82	+24.45	+12.36

TABLE 2
दस वषीय परिवर्तन
Population since 1901

1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

Percentage Decadal variation in population

1931-1941	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
5	6	7	8	9	10
+12.34	+8.67	+24.17	+28.67	+25.27	+26.75
+13.42	+10.29	+23.64	+25.79	+32.26	+31.03
+14.80	+6.87	+21.44	+23.83	+22.65	+24.71
+20.85	+17.87	+24.06	+30.42	+29.12	+27.72
+10.80	+0.60	+22.00	+27.34	+22.18	+27.53
+10.99	+3.73	+17.19	+21.26	+27.99	+30.72
+12.07	+1.07	+23.64	+31.54	+27.85	+30.69
+11.96	+3.15	+24.44	+24.85	+29.55	+27.63
+6.92	+3.68	+22.08	+21.28	+24.46	+30.70
+15.85	+4.19	+27.57	+29.53	+25.85	+26.81
+9.56	+6.56	+25.21	+33.36	+24.55	+24.42
+11.96	+4.15	+22.63	+30.78	+25.85	+24.41
+15.41	+4.72	+25.22	+31.56	+26.26	+26.79
+14.44	+8.06	+21.90	+26.57	+23.49	+28.37
+14.23	+9.41	+27.41	+24.13	+30.62	+29.58
+17.21	+9.46	+24.95	+33.90	+27.51	+38.51
+17.93	+17.03	+23.98	+27.85	+31.40	+23.12
+15.39	+13.90	+26.67	+29.58	+24.93	+24.09
+14.48	+19.58	+21.79	+30.34	+29.51	+24.12
+12.56	+6.11	+21.45	+28.93	+23.86	+22.88
+6.27	+5.85	+29.42	+32.99	+33.81	+29.83
+17.40	+11.49	+34.42	+29.83	+19.07	+42.03
+9.54	+6.38	+27.74	+30.85	+25.53	+29.24
+19.34	+32.23	+25.38	+36.03	+37.49	+29.90

सारणी 2
जनसंख्या में 1901से
Decadal variation in

राज्य/State जिला/ District		जनसंख्या में दस वर्षीय परिवर्तन का प्रतिशत		
		1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
1		2	3	4
24.	पश्चिमी निमाड़ West Nimar	+36.53	+10.07	+18.21
25.	पूर्वी निमाड़ East Nimar	+19.36	+ 1.42	+17.83
26.	राजगढ़ Rajgarh	+26.44	- 6.40	+12.68
27.	विदिशा Vidisha	+30.25	+17.20	- 0.64
28.	भोपाल Bhopal	+ 8.61	-10.27	+16.71
29.	सीहोर Sehore	+ 8.70	- 4.84	+ 8.33
30.	रायसेन Raisen	+ 8.61	- 5.95	- 1.73
31.	बैतूल Betul	37.64	- 6.83	+11.69
32.	होशंगाबाद Hoshangabad	+ 2.74	- 2.88	+ 9.46
33.	जबलपुर Jabalpur	+ 9.58	- 0.03	+ 3.74
34.	नरसिंहपुर Narsimhapur	+ 3.22	- 3.23	+ 2.01
35.	मण्डला Mandla	+27.28	- 4.64	+15.35
36.	छिन्दवाड़ा Chhindwara	+26.74	- 4.89	+16.56
37.	सिवनी Seoni	+20.68	-11.94	+12.86
38.	बालाघाट Balaghat	+19.00	+ 7.50	+ 9.77
39.	सरगुजा Surguja	+27.01	- 7.09	+28.71
40.	बिलासपुर Bilaspur	+26.38	+ 7.71	+13.87
41.	रायगढ़ Raigarh	+29.48	+ 4.39	+19.27
42.	राजनांदगांव Rajnandgaon	+15.84	- 8.21	+13.12
43.	दुर्ग Durg	+19.13	- 8.83	+12.90
44.	रायपुर Raipur	+20.21	+ 6.07	+ 9.94
45.	बस्तर Bastar	+36.65	+ 5.15	+12.13
	मध्यप्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH	+ 15.30	-1.38	+ 11.39

TABLE 2
दस वर्षीय परिवर्तन
Population since 1901

1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS

Percentage Decadal variation in population

Provisional Figures

1931-1941	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
5	6	7	8	9	10
+15.04	+11.40	+30.55	+29.72	+26.94	+24.24
+ 9.91	+ 5.27	+30.88	+28.34	+31.19	+24.21
+ 9.73	+ 6.37	+20.90	+24.66	+24.37	+23.83
+10.85	+ 0.71	+26.71	+34.59	+18.93	+24.00
+15.18	+24.95	+57.73	+53.93	+56.38	+50.92
+ 5.98	+ 2.05	+34.27	+33.99	+28.67	+27.84
+ 4.73	+ 1.61	+30.46	+34.42	+28.48	+23.48
+ 7.90	+ 3.04	+24.08	+31.37	+25.70	+27.57
+ 0.17	+ 1.18	+21.50	+30.29	+24.29	+26.10
+17.69	+15.00	+21.83	+32.36	+30.41	+20.31
+ 4.20	+ 1.23	+21.61	+25.91	+25.26	+20.61
+13.19	+ 8.53	+25.00	+27.62	+18.75	+24.48
+ 6.53	+ 5.85	+21.52	+25.95	+24.63	+26.78
+ 7.52	+ 2.53	+20.66	+27.61	+21.15	+23.47
+12.95	+ 9.31	+16.34	+21.18	+17.41	+18.72
+13.59	+17.45	+26.12	+27.94	+23.15	+27.52
+12.58	+ 8.33	+15.79	+20.73	+20.99	+28.55
+13.93	+ 8.32	+22.06	+22.81	+12.86	+19.49
+ 8.10	+ 6.48	+18.58	+27.69	+17.60	+23.30
+15.48	+ 3.29	+34.09	+32.63	+28.68	+26.87
+10.98	+ 8.13	+22.07	+30.55	+17.83	+26.73
+18.54	+16.64	+27.77	+29.85	+21.56	+23.20
+12.34	+8.67	+24.17	+28.67	+25.27	+26.75

Table 3: Statement showing Cities with a population of 100,000 and above.

1. Cities and Urban Agglomerations:

1.1 In Census it is the practice to classify a place as city, which is having a population of 100,000 or above. This includes Urban Agglomerations. Very often, large railway colonies, university campuses, military camps etc. come up outside the limits of cities or towns, but adjoining them. Such areas may not, by themselves, qualify to be treated as towns, but if they possess urban characteristics and form a continuous spread, deserve to be treated as urban. Such areas are treated as outgrowths of the core town or city to which they are contiguous. The core city or town, together with the outgrowth(s), have been treated as Urban Agglomeration. An Urban Agglomeration may consist of the core city with urban outgrowth(s). It may as well consist of the core city with one or more adjoining city/town, together with urban outgrowth (s), if any. Such Agglomeration is considered as a single urban entity.

1.2 Table 3 presents the data about cities and Urban Agglomerations (UAs) in the State. According to 1991 Census, there are 23 cities and Urban Agglomerations having a population of more than 100,000 population in each. The Urban Agglomerations presented in the Table do not indicate the details of the urban outgrowth(s). However, in respect of those Urban Agglomerations, which are formed by two or more adjoining city/town, the constituent units have been shown together with their population details.

1.3 As against 14 cities and Urban Agglomerations in 1981, there are 23 now. Indore continues to be /biggest city in the State with a population of 1104,065. It has crossed the 1 million mark in 1991. Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh, has also crossed the 1 million mark in 1991, and contains a population of 10,63,662. Bhopal has moved up from its third position of 1981 to the second position in 1991, in terms of population size, by displacing

Jabalpur (UA) to the third position. It is interesting to note that Bhopal with its population of 671,018 in 1981, has crossed beyond 10 lac population, while Jabalpur (UA) with 757,303 in 1981, is trailing behind this mark in 1991.

1.4 Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Damoh, Satna, Dewas, Korba and Rajnandgaon are the towns of 1981 Census, which have attained the status of a city, crossing the population mark of 1 lac.

2. Sex- ratio:

The sex-ratio is found to be generally low in Urban Areas, specially in big cities. Rajanandgaon city exhibits the highest sex-ratio figure of 959 among the Cities and Urban Agglomerations in the State, conforming, by and large, the traditional pattern of the district. Likewise, Bhind city has the second lowest sex-ratio figure of 837, conforming to the traditional pattern of the tract. However, Rewa city has the lowest sex-ratio of 823, though the sex-ratio in the district, as a whole, is 936. The reason for the very low sex-ratio figure of Rewa city, which is just in the offing, is because of the peculiarity of this tract, where menfolk generally leave behind their families in their original place of abode, in villages, and stay alone in Urban Areas for earning their livelihood.

3. Literates:

The figures of literates presented in the table indicate the absolute number of literate persons with sex-wise break up. It may be noted that there has been a departure in 1991 Census, from that of 1981, in the sense that children in the age-group 0-6 have been treated as illiterates in 1991 whereas, in 1981 Census, children in the age-group 0-4 were treated as illiterates.

एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या के
Statement showing cities with a

क्रं Sl.No.	नगर का नाम Name of city	अनन्तिम जनसंख्या 1991 Provisional Population 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	इंदौर {न.स.} Indore (U.A.)	1,104,065	582,700	521,365
2.	भोपाल {न.नि.} Bhopal (MC)	1,063,662	561,582	502,080
3.	जबलपुर {न.स.} Jabalpur (U.A.)	887,188	471,326	415,862
	{अ} जबलपुर (a) Jabalpur	762,585	401,973	360,612
	{ब} जबलपुर कैंट {कैंट} (b) Jabalpur Cantt. (Cantt.)	56,742	33,748	22,994
	{स} खमरिया (c) Khamaria	26,481	13,940	12,541
	{द} जी.सी.एफ.जबलपुर {गै.न.प.} (d) G.C.F. Jabalpur (NM)	17,964	9,435	8,529
	{इ} बिलपुरा {गे.न.प.} (e) Bilpura (NM)	10,090	5,363	4,727
	{ई} व्हीकल फैक्ट्री परिया जबलपुर {गै.न.प.} (f) Vehicle Factory area Jabalpur (NM)	13,326	6,867	6,459
	ग्वालियर {न.स.} Gwalior (U.A.)	720,068	390,293	329,775
	{अ} ग्वालियर {न.नि.} (a) Gwalior (MC)	692,982	373,758	319,224
	{ब} मुरार कैंट {कैंट} (b) Morar Cantt.(Cantt.)	27,086	16,535	10,551

TABLE 3

नगरों को दर्शाने वाली तालिका
population of 100,000 and above.

1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

लिंगानुपात Sex-Ratio	कुल साक्षर Total Literate		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
6	7	8	9
895	719,494	419,123	300,371
894	640,825	375,039	265,786
882	596,237	347,969	248,268
897	503,875	291,867	212,008
681	42,683	27,823	14,860
900	18,888	10,882	8,006
904	13,977	7,864	6,113
881	5,691	3,565	2,126
941	11,123	5,968	5,155
845	432,613	267,705	164,908
854	416,945	255,896	161,049
638	15,668	11,809	3,859

एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या के
Statement showing cities with a

क्रं Sl.No.	नगर का नाम Name of city	अन्तिम जनसंख्या 1991 Provisional Population 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1	2	3	4	5
5.	दुर्ग भिलाई नगर (न.स.) Durg-Bhilainagar (U.A.)	688,670	364,398	324,272
	{अ} दुर्ग (a) Durg	166,790	86,341	80,449
	{ब} भिलाई नगर (b) Bhilainagar	398,799	212,228	186,571
	{स} कोहका (c) Kohka	34,452	18,314	16,138
	{द} छावनी (न.पा.) (d) Chhaoni (NM)	25,011	14,007	11,004
	{इ} चरोदा (e) Chharoda	24,102	12,670	11,432
	{ई} जामुल (न.पा.) (f) Jamul (NM)	15,898	8,494	7,404
	{उ} भिलाईकलां (न.पा.) (g) Bhilai kalan(NM)	23,618	12,344	11,274
6.	रायपुर (न.स.) Raipur (U.A.)	461,851	240,411	221,440
7.	उज्जैन (न.स.) Ujjain (U.A.)	367,154	190,310	176,844
8.	सागर (न.स.) Sagar (U.A.)	256,878	137,411	119,467
	{अ} सागर (a) Sagar	219,744	116,407	103,337
	{ब} सागर कैंट (कैंट.) (b) Sagar Cantt(Cantt.)	37,134	21,004	16,130
9.	बिलासपुर (न.स.) Bilaspur (U.A.)	233,570	122,767	110,803

TABLE 3

नगरों को दशनि वाली तालिका
population of 100,000 and above.

लिंगानुपात Sex-Ratio	कुल साक्षर Total Literate	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
6	7	8	9	
890	434,158	261,946	172,212	
932	104,952	62,219	42,733	
879	250,171	151,698	98,473	
881	23,735	13,999	9,736	
786	14,322	9,401	4,921	
902	17,244	9,996	7,248	
872	9,072	5,856	3,216	
913	14,662	8,777	5,885	
921	286,942	169,103	117,839	
929	232,227	135,121	97,106	
869	168,160	100,926	67,234	
888	143,214	84,965	58,249	
768	24,946	15,961	8,985	
903	155,681	91,930	63,751	

एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या के
Statement showing cities with a

क्रं Sl.No.	नगर का नाम Name of city	अनन्तिम जनसंख्या 1991 Provisional Population 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1	2	3	4	5
	॥अ॥ बिलासपुर (a) Bilaspur	195,882	103,024	92,858
	॥ब॥ बिलासपुर रेलवे कालोनी ॥गै.न.पा.॥ (b) Bilaspur Railway Colony (NM)	28,484	14,846	13,638
	॥स॥ सिरंगीटी ॥गै.न.पा.॥ (c) Sirgiti (NM)	9,204	4,897	4,307
10.	रतलाम ॥न.स.॥ Ratlam (U.A.)	195,752	101,854	93,898
	॥अ॥ रतलाम ॥न.नि.॥ (a) Ratlam (MC)	183,370	95,251	88,119
	॥ब॥ रतलाम रेलवे कालोनी ॥गै.न.पा.॥ (b) Ratlam Railway Colony (NM) रतलाम कस्बा Ratlam Kasba	12,382	6,603	5,779
11.	बुरहानपुर ॥न.नि.॥ Burhanpur (MC)	172,809	88,549	84,260
12.	देवास ॥न.नि.॥ Dewas (MC)	163,699	86,922	76,777
13.	मुरवारा ॥कटनी॥ ॥न.नि.॥ Murwara (Katni) (MC)	163,390	85,730	77,660
14.	सतना ॥न.स.॥ Satna (U.A.)	160,191	86,604	73,587
15.	मुरेना ॥न.पा. Morena (M)	147,095	81,335	65,760
16.	खण्डवा ॥न.नि.॥ Khandwa (MC)	145,111	75,777.	69,334

TABLE 3
नगरों को दर्शाने वाली तालिका
population of 100,000 and above.

1991 जनगणना
(अन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

लिंगानुपात Sex-Ratio	कुल साक्षर Total Literate		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
6	7	8	9
901	130,095	76,802	53,293
919	20,620	11,355	8,765
880	4,966	3,273	1,693
922	130,116	75,454	54,662
925	120,976	70,099	50,877
875	9,140	5,355	3,785
952	89,381	52,521	36,860
883	96,077	59,948	36,129
906	100,358	60,027	40,331
850	89,978	56,107	33,871
809	75,130	51,147	23,983
915	91,728	53,445	38,283

एक लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या के
Statement showing cities with a

क्रं Sl.No.	नगर का नाम Name of city	अनन्तिम जनसंख्या 1991 Provisional Population 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1	2	3	4	5
17.	रेवा {न.नि.} Rewa (MC)	128,918	70,718	58,200
18.	राजनांदगांव {न.नि.} Rajnandgaon (MC)	125,394	63,996	61,398
19.	कोरबा {गै.न.पा.} Korba (NM)	124,365	65,969	58,396
20.	भिण्ड {न.पा.} Bhind (M)	109,731	59,719	50,012
21.	शिवपुरी {न.पा.} Shivpuri (M)	108,271	58,381	49,890
22.	दमोह {न.स.} Damoh (U.A.)	105,032	55,461	49,571
23.	गुना {न.पा.} Guna (M)	100,389	53,315	47,074

टिप्पणी : 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को छोड़ कर जिन्हें 1991 की जनगणना में निरक्षर माना है , जबकि पूर्व की जनगणनाओं में 0-4 आयु तक के बच्चों को निरक्षर माना था ।

न.नि. - नगर निगम
न.पा. - नगर पालिका
गै.न.पा. - गैर नगर पालिका
केन्ट - केन्टोनमेन्ट
न.स. - नगर समूह

TABLE 3

नगरों को दर्शाने वाली तालिका
population of 100,000 and above.

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1991 जनगणना
(अनन्तिम आंकड़े)
1991 CENSUS
Provisional Figures

लिंगानुपात Sex-Ratio	कुल साक्षर Total Literate		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
6	7	8	9
823	80,053	50,097	29,956
959	76,102	45,528	30,574
885	73,922	45,665	28,257
837	62,789	39,776	23,013
855	59,837	38,483	21,354
894	65,871	39,536	26,335
883	54,651	34,229	20,422

Note: Excludes children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterate in the 1991 Census in Contrast to earlier s Censuses wherein, children in the age group 0-4 were treated as illiterate.

M.C. - Municipal Corporation

M. - Municipality

N M - Non Municipal

Cantt. Cantonment

U.A. - Urban Agglomeration

Table 4 : Literacy

1. Literacy

1.1 Table 4 presents the total population, as also the literate population for the State and districts with their sex-wise breakup, as revealed at the 1991 Census.

1.2 A significant departure in collecting the data on literacy in 1991 has been that, children in the age group 0-6, have been treated as illiterates, while in 1981 Census, children in the age-group 0-4 were treated as illiterates.

1.3 The Data on literacy, presented in this Table, indicate absolute numbers. In order to compare the data for the State, as a whole, the Registrar General's Office has estimated the 1981 and 1991 population excluding the population figures in the age-group 0-6. Accordingly, the comparable literacy rates, have been worked out by the Registrar General's office for the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, which are given below:-

Table 3.1 Literacy

Unit	Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above					
	1981			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
India *	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42
Madhya Pradesh	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39

* Excludes figures for Jammu & Kashmir.

The percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above, has gone up from 43.56 in 1981 to 52.11 in 1991 at the All-India level, while in the State of Madhya Pradesh, it has moved up from 34.22 to 43.45 during the corresponding period. Though, there has been a marked increase in the literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1981-91, but it has still to go a long way to come up to the All-India level. The gap in literacy percentage between males and females is still very wide, both at the All-India level and the State of Madhya Pradesh.

राज्य/ State	जिला/ District	कुल जनसंख्या 1991		
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1		2	3	4
मध्यप्रदेश	MADHYA PRADESH	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
1. मुरेना	Morena	1,707,619	934,337	773,282
2. भिण्ड	Bhind	1,214,480	666,645	547,835
3. ग्वालियर	Gwalior	1,414,948	772,601	642,347
4. दतिया	Datia	397,743	214,655	183,088
5. शिवपुरी	Shivpuri	1,131,933	612,235	519,698
6. गुना	Guna	1,309,451	697,955	611,496
7. टीकमगढ़	Tikamgarh	940,609	502,620	437,989
8. छतरपुर	Chhatarpur	1,158,853	624,888	533,965
9. पन्ना	Panna	684,721	360,784	323,937
10. सागर	Sagar	1,646,198	875,064	771,134
11. दमोह	Damoh	897,544	470,931	426,613
12. सतना	Satna	1,462,412	761,547	700,865
13. रीवा	Rewa	1,550,140	800,642	749,498
14. शहडोल	Shahdol	1,743,068	897,911	845,157
15. सीधी	Sidhi	1,371,935	713,291	658,644
16. मन्दसौर	Mandsaur	1,555,481	800,024	755,457
17. रतलाम	Ratlam	971,309	498,415	472,894
18. उज्जैन	Ujjain	1,386,465	717,713	668,752
19. शाजापुर	Shajapur	1,032,520	538,173	494,347
20. देवास	Dewas	1,032,522	536,882	495,640
21. झाबुआ	Jhabua	1,129,356	571,240	558,116
22. धार	Dhar	1,366,626	700,285	666,341
23. इंदौर	Indore	1,830,870	959,445	871,425
24. पश्चिमी-निमाड़	West-Nimar	2,026,317	1,038,810	987,507

TABLE 4
Literacy

	साक्षर जनसंख्या 1991		
	Literate Population 1991		
	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
	5	6	7
	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910
	555,195	429,365	125,830
	472,211	350,117	122,094
	667,046	448,071	218,975
	139,255	104,261	34,994
	295,249	231,463	63,786
	357,866	271,284	86,582
	257,646	189,621	68,025
	321,659	232,935	88,724
	182,268	132,678	49,590
	697,102	468,634	228,468
	332,358	228,453	103,905
	514,326	361,524	152,802
	541,736	382,644	159,092
	485,590	349,248	136,342
	308,195	239,849	68,346
	617,918	443,886	174,032
	345,886	235,124	110,762
	560,893	380,147	180,746
	324,247	246,712	77,535
	364,935	264,025	100,910
	159,985	112,256	47,729
	377,031	267,003	110,028
	1,014,955	627,607	387,348
	575,518	394,859	180,659

राज्य/ State	जिला/ District	कुल जनसंख्या 1991	Total Population 1991	
		व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Males	स्त्री Females
1		2	3	4
25. पूर्वी-निमाड़	East-Nimar	1,432,855	738,392	694,463
26. राजगढ़	Rajgarh	992,315	515,817	476,498
27. विदिशा	Vidisha	971,079	518,813	452,266
28. भोपाल	Bhopal	1,350,302	714,083	636,219
29. सीहोर	Sehore	840,427	442,722	397,705
30. रायसेन	Raisen	877,369	465,956	411,413
31. बैतूल	Betul	1,180,527	600,101	580,426
32. होशंगाबाद	Hoshangabad	1,265,970	666,543	599,427
33. जबलपुर	Jabalpur	2,645,232	1,380,739	1,264,493
34. नरसिंहपुर	Narsimhapur	784,523	410,177	374,346
35. मण्डला	Mandla	1,291,313	649,485	641,828
36. छिन्दवाड़ा	Chhindwara	1,563,332	802,548	760,784
37. सिवनी	Seoni	999,762	506,423	493,339
38. बालाघाट	Balaghat	1,362,731	680,503	682,228
39. सरगुजा	Surguja	2,082,930	1,065,684	1,017,246
40. बिलासपुर	Bilaspur	3,796,553	1,919,280	1,877,273
41. रायगढ़	Raigarh	1,724,420	863,147	861,273
42. राजनांदगांव	Rajnandgaon	1,439,524	715,302	724,222
43. दुर्ग	Durg	2,398,497	1,217,526	1,180,971
44. रायपुर	Raipur	3,902,609	1,957,650	1,944,959
45. बस्तर	Bastar	2,270,472	1,134,064	1,136,408
मध्यप्रदेश	MADHYA PRADESH	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814

टिप्पणी : 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को छोड़ कर जिन्हें 1991 की जनगणना में निरक्षर माना है, जबकि पूर्व की जनगणनाओं में 0-4 आयु तक के बच्चों को निरक्षर माना था ।

TABLE 4
Literacy

	साक्षर जनसंख्या 1991		Literate Population 1991	
	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	स्त्री	
	Persons	Males	Females	
	5	6	7	
	526,866	344,976	181,890	
	251,168	192,585	58,583	
	339,642	240,715	98,927	
	716,669	433,698	282,971	
	268,601	199,815	68,786	
	286,109	202,623	83,486	
	429,039	273,340	155,699	
	536,139	355,187	180,952	
	1,287,586	819,382	468,204	
	356,260	229,027	127,233	
	388,875	273,294	115,581	
	564,593	366,904	197,689	
	357,115	233,799	123,316	
	595,863	377,067	218,796	
	498,595	357,427	141,168	
	1,386,148	972,676	413,472	
	584,655	397,087	187,568	
	517,726	353,962	163,764	
	1,150,100	737,558	412,542	
	1,527,857	1,035,137	492,720	
	453,280	313,021	140,259	
	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910	

Note:

Excludes children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterate in the 1991 Census in contrast to earlier censuses wherein, children in the age group 0-4 were treated as illiterate.

**मध्यप्रदेश जनगणना निदेशालय के
अधिकारियों की सूची**

अधिकारियों का नाम	पद
1. श्री दिलीप मेहरा	निदेशक
2. श्री एम०एल० शर्मा	उप निदेशक
3. श्री व्ही०के० भार्गव	उप निदेशक
4. श्री राम सिंह	उप निदेशक
5. श्री एस०के० श्रीवास्तव	उप निदेशक
6. श्रीमती रेनु तिवारी	उप निदेशक
7. श्री ए०जी० ओक	सहायक निदेशक
8. श्री व्ही०एस० जोशी	सहायक निदेशक
9. श्री एस० किसपोट्टा	सहायक निदेशक
10. श्री बी०आर० बनावल	सहायक निदेशक

**LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF
CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADHYA PRADESH**

Name of the Officers	Designation
1. Shri Dilip Mehra	Director
2. Shri M.L.Sharma	Deputy Director
3. Shri V.K.Bhargava	Deputy Director
4. Shri Ram Singh	Deputy Director
5. Shri S.K.Shrivastava	Deputy Director
6. Smt. Renu Tiwari	Deputy Director
7. Shri A.G.Oak	Assistant Director
8. Shri V.S.Joshi	Assistant Director
9. Shri S.Kispotta	Assistant Director
10. Shri B.R.Banawal	Assistant Director

...

क्षेत्रीय जनगणना उप निदेशक, मध्यप्रदेश-

अधिकारी का नाम	पद	प्रभार
1. श्री रमेश चन्द्र	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पश्चिम क्षेत्र, भोपाल.	मंदसौर, रतलाम, शाजापुर, झाबुआ, राजगढ़, भोपाल जिले
2. श्री आर०एस० वैश्य	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, उत्तरी क्षेत्र ग्वालियर.	मुरैना, भिण्ड, ग्वालियर, दतिया शिवपुरी, गुना जिले
3. श्री एम०डी० चौधरी	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जबलपुर	टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, फरना, सागर, दमोह, सतना जिले
4. श्री व्ही०के० सक्सेना	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जबलपुर	रीवा, सीधी, जबलपुर, मण्डला जिले
5. श्री एस०सी० सिंघई,	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पूर्वी क्षेत्र जबलपुर	शहडोल, नरसिंहपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, सिवनी, बालाघाट जिले
6. श्री एस०जी० शुक्ला	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, भोपाल	उज्जैन, पूर्वी निमाड़, विदिशा, रायसेन, बैतूल, होशंगाबाद जिले
7. श्री एम० वसानिया	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र, भोपाल	देवास, धार, इन्दौर, पश्चिम निमाड़, सीहोर जिले
8. श्री जे०एस० धुर्वे	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक दक्षिण क्षेत्र, बिलासपुर	सरगुजा, बिलासपुर जिले
9. श्री जी०एस० तंवर	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक दक्षिण क्षेत्र, बिलासपुर	रायगढ़, राजनांदगांव, दुर्ग जिले
10. श्री पी०सी० पाठक	क्षेत्रीय उप निदेशक दक्षिण क्षेत्र, बिलासपुर	रायपुर, बस्तर जिले

**ZONAL DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF CENSUS
OPERATIONS, MADHYA PRADESH**

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
1. Shri Ramesh Chandra,	Zonal Deputy Director West Zone, Bhopal.	Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Bhopal Districts.
2. Shri R.S.Vaishya,	Zonal Deputy Director Northern Zone, Gwalior	Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Districts.
3. Shri M.D.Choudhary,	Zonal Deputy Director East Zone, Jabalpur	Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Districts.
4. Shri V.K.Saxena,	Zonal Deputy Director East Zone, Jabalpur	Rewa, Sidhi, Jabalpur, Mandla, Districts.
5. Shri S.C.Singhai,	Zonal Deputy Director East Zone, Jabalpur.	Shahdol, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat Districts.
6. Shri S.G.Shukla,	Zonal Deputy Director West Zone, Bhopal.	Ujjain, East Nimar, Vidisha, Raisen Betul, Hoshangabad Districts.
7. Shri M.Vasania,	Zonal Deputy Director West Zone, Bhopal	Dewas, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar, Sehore Districts.
8. Shri J.S. Dhurve,	Zonal Deputy Director South Zone, Bilaspur.	Surguja, Bilaspur Districts.
9. Shri G.S.Tanwar,	Zonal Deputy Director South Zone, Bilaspur.	Raigarh, Rajnandgaon Durg Districts.
10. Shri P.S.Pathak,	Zonal Deputy Director South Zone, Bilaspur.	Raipur, Bastar Districts.

अधिकारी/कर्मचारी, जिन्होंने जनसंख्या 1991 के अंतिम
आंकड़ों को संकलन करने का कार्य किया

1.	श्री दिलीप मेहरा,	निदेशक
2.	श्री एम०एल० शर्मा,	उप निदेशक
3.	श्री व्ही०के० भार्गव	उप निदेशक
4.	श्री एस०के० श्रीवास्तव,	उप निदेशक
5.	श्री व्ही०एस० जोशी,	सहायक निदेशक
6.	श्री के०एम० धवले,	वरिष्ठ भूगोलवेत्ता
7.	श्री विश्राम सिंह,	अन्वेषक
8.	श्री एन०पी० शर्मा,	अन्वेषक
9.	श्री मोहम्मद इसराईल,	अन्वेषक
10.	श्री पी०पी०आर० नायर,	गोपनीय सहायक
11.	श्री एस०के० मिश्रा,	मुद्रण निरीक्षक
12.	श्री सुरेश दुबे,	वरिष्ठ कलाकार
13.	श्रीमती मरियम्मा जोसेफ,	वरिष्ठ कलाकार
14.	श्री पी०एन० राय,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
15.	श्री डी०पी० नामदेव,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
16.	श्री एस०एम०ए० नकवी,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
17.	श्रीमती शोभा खरे,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
18.	श्री एस०सी० सूद,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
19.	श्री आर०बी० सक्सेना,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
20.	श्री यू०के० चतुर्वेदी,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
21.	श्रीमती वर्षा देव,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
22.	मंगलानी होतू,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
23.	श्री ए०के० मेहता,	सांख्यिकी सहायक
24.	श्रीमती मीरा ज्ञानचन्दानी,	वरिष्ठ शीघ्रलेखक
25.	श्री व्ही०एस० बहाड़,	वरिष्ठ मानचित्रकार,
26.	श्री एम०पी० सोनी,	वरिष्ठ मानचित्रकार
27.	श्री सुनील कुमार पाण्डे,	डाटा फ्ट्री आपरेटर "बी"
28.	श्री मनोहर केशव शेरकर	डाटा फ्ट्री आपरेटर "बी"
29.	श्री प्रेम कुमार उदासी,	डाटा फ्ट्री आपरेटर "बी"
30.	श्रीमती अनीता श्रीवास्तव,	संगणक
31.	श्री हेमन्त गोईल,	संगणक
32.	श्री जी०डी० साहू,	संगणक
33.	श्रीमती रत्ना फ्लुई,	निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक
34.	श्री वासुदेव चिवन्डे,	भृत्य
35.	श्री राम सबद,	चौकीदार
36.	श्री कमलेश कुमार,	लौडर
37.	श्री सुरेश,	चौकीदार
38.	धूल सिंह,	लौडर

OTHER OFFICERS/OFFICIALS WHO WORKED FOR
PREPARATION OF THE PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TOTALS- 1991

1.	Shri Dilip Mehra,	Director
2.	Shri M.L.Sharma,	Deputy Director
3.	Shri V.K.Bhargava,	Deputy Director
4.	Shri S.K.Shrivastava,	Deputy Director
5.	Shri V.S.Joshi,	Asstt. Director
6.	Shri K.M.Dhawle,	Sr.Geographer
7.	Shri Vishram Singh,	Investigator
8.	Shri N.P.Sharma,	Investigator
9.	Shri Mohd. Israil,	Investigator
10.	Shri P.P.R.Nair,	Confidential Assistant
11.	Shri S.K.Mishra,	Printing Inspector
12.	Shri Suresh Dubey,	Sr. Artist
13.	Smt. Mariamma Joseph,	Sr. Artist
14.	Shri P.N.Rai,	Statistical Assistant
15.	Shri D.P.Namdeo,	Statistical Assistant
16.	Shri S.M.A.Naqvi,	Statistical Assistant
17.	Smt. Shobha Khare,	Statistical Assistant
18.	Shri S.C.Sood,	Statistical Assistant
19.	Shri R.B.Saxena,	Statistical Assistant
20.	Shri U.K.Chaturvedi,	Statistical Assistant
21.	Smt. Varsha Deo,	Statistical Assistant
22.	Shri Mangalani Hotu	Statistical Assistant
23.	Shri A.K.Mehta,	Statistical Assistant
24.	Smt. Meera Gyanchandani,	Sr.Stenographer
25.	Shri V.S.Bahad,	Sr. Draftsman
26.	Shri M.P.Soni,	Sr. Draftsman
27.	Shri S.K.Pandey,	Data Entry Operator 'B'
28.	Shri M.K.Sherekar	Data Entry Operator 'B'
29.	Shri P.K.Udasi,	Data Entry Operator 'B'
30.	Smt. Anita Shrivastava,	Computer
31.	Shri Hemant Goel,	Computer
32.	Shri G.D.Sahu,	Computer
33.	Smt. Ratna Pillai,	Lower Division Clerk
34.	Shri Vasudeo Chiwande,	Peon
35.	Shri Ram Sabad,	Showkidar
36.	Shri Kamlesh Kumar,	Leader
37.	Shri Suresh,	Showkidar
38.	Shri Dhool Singh	Leader