



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 11

MADHYA PRADESH

Paper 1 of 1981

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

K. C. DUBEY
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 —PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

A. POPULATION OF MADHYA PRADESH —	Total Males Females	52,131,717 26,856,752 25,274,965
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81		
(1) Absolute 		10,477,598
(2) Percentage 		25.15 per cent.
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION		
		118 per Sq. km.
D. SEX RATIO		
		941 females per 1000 males
E. LITERACY RATE		
		Total: 27.82 percent. Males: 39.38 percent Females : 15.54 per cent

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

(1981 Census—Provisional Figures)

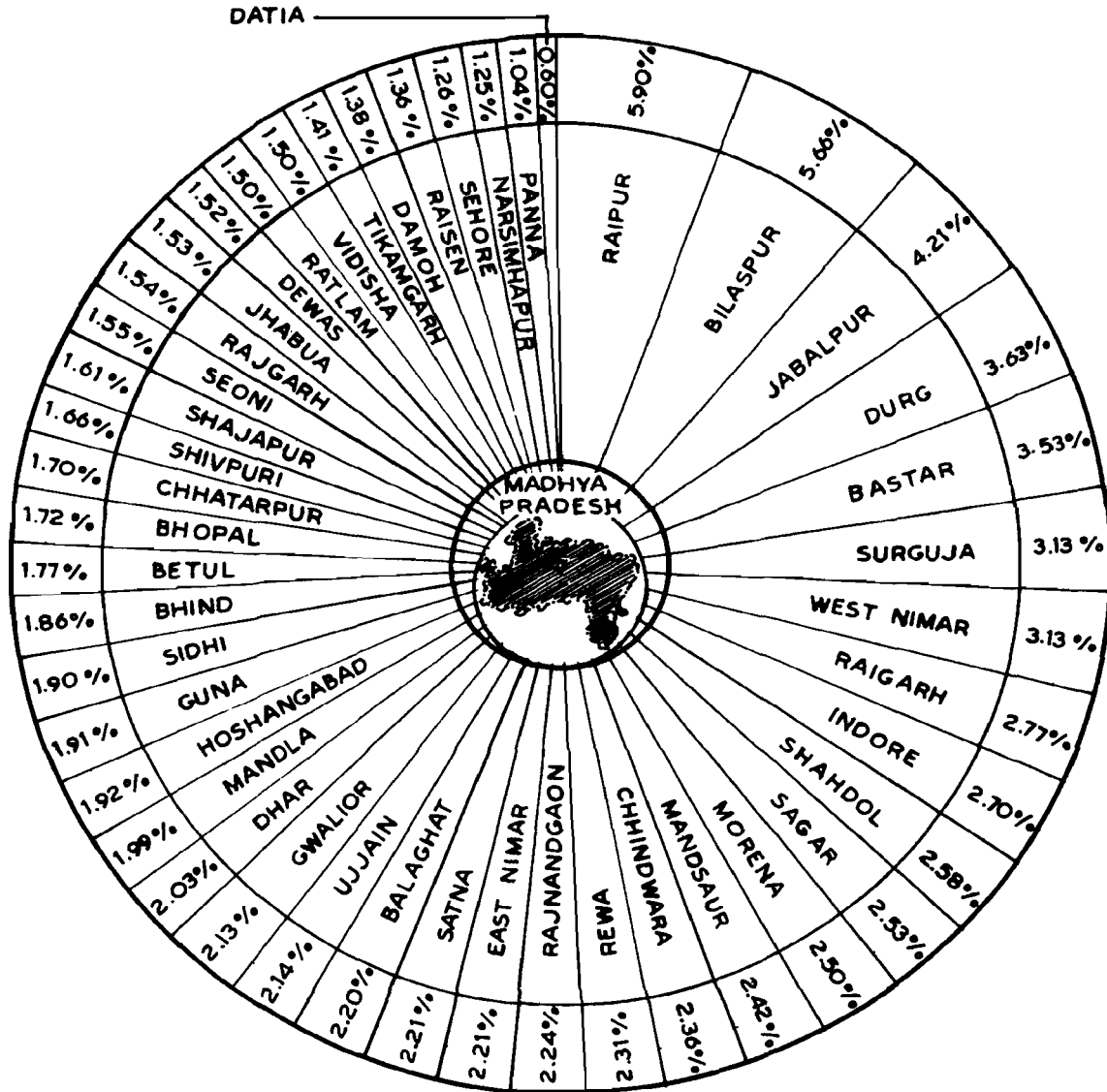
State/District	Total Population				Decennial growth-rates (Percentage)		Density of population 1981 (per km ²)
	1971 Population	Rank	1981 Population	Rank	1961-71	1971-81	
(1)	(2)	(2A)	(3)	(3A)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MADHYA PRADESH	41,654,119		52,131,717		28.67	25.15	118
1. Morena District	985,338	14	1,301,254	12	25.79	32.06	112
2. Bhind District	793,955	25	969,988	27	23.83	22.17	218
3. Gwalior District	858,005	22	1,111,145	21	30.42	29.50	213
4. Datia District	255,267	45	311,640	45	27.34	22.08	153
5. Shivpuri District	676,567	31	865,548	31	21.26	27.93	84
6. Guna District	783,748	26	997,025	25	31.54	27.21	90
7. Tikamgarh District	568,885	40	736,512	39	24.85	29.47	146
8. Chhatarpur District	712,385	29	885,843	30	21.28	24.35	102
9. Panna District	429,077	44	539,864	44	29.53	25.82	76
10. Sagar District	1,062,291	9	1,321,163	11	33.36	24.37	129
11. Damoh District	573,263	38	721,107	40	30.78	25.79	99
12. Satna District	913,531	18	1,152,209	18	31.56	26.13	154
13. Rewa District	977,894	15	1,203,173	15	26.57	23.04	191
14. Shahdol District	1,029,839	10	1,343,917	10	24.13	30.50	96
15. Sidhi District	776,786	27	988,929	26	33.90	27.31	94
16. Mandsaur District	961,522	17	1,262,296	13	27.85	31.28	129
17. Ratlam District	626,534	36	783,384	37	29.58	25.03	161
18. Ujjain District	862,516	21	1,116,270	20	30.34	29.42	183
19. Shajapur District	678,359	30	840,093	32	28.93	23.84	136
20. Dewas District	594,336	37	794,446	36	32.99	33.67	113
21. Jhabua District	667,811	33	795,834	35	29.83	19.17	117
22. Dhar District	842,400	23	1,055,826	22	30.85	25.34	130
23. Indore District	1,025,150	11	1,405,904	9	36.03	37.14	361
24. West-Nimar District	1,284,812	7	1,630,682	7	29.72	26.92	121
25. East-Nimar District	879,331	19	1,154,830	17	28.34	31.33	107

(1)	(2)	(2A)	(3)	(3A)	(4)	(5)	(6)
26. Rajgarh District	644,346	35	801,554	34	24.66	24.40	130
27. Vidisha District	658,427	34	783,349	38	34.59	18.97	106
28. Bhopal District	572,169	39	895,815	29	53.93	56.56	323
29. Sehore District	510,894	43	656,982	42	33.99	28.59	100
30. Raisen District	553,026	41	708,973	41	34.42	28.20	84
31. Betul District	736,196	28	924,215	28	31.37	25.54	92
32. Hoshangabad District	807,740	24	1,003,291	24	30.29	24.21	100
33. Jabalpur District	1,686,030	3	2,192,934	3	32.36	30.06	216
34. Narsimhapur District	519,270	42	649,701	43	25.91	25.12	127
35. Mandla District	873,577	20	1,036,134	23	27.62	18.61	78
36. Chhindwara District	989,413	13	1,232,754	14	25.95	24.59	104
37. Seoni District	668,352	32	809,502	33	27.61	21.12	92
38. Balaghat District	977,583	16	1,147,719	19	21.18	17.40	124
39. Surguja District	1,326,439	6	1,631,075	6	27.94	22.97	73
40. Bilaspur District	2,440,962	2	2,952,282	2	20.73	20.95	148
41. Raigarh District	1,278,705	8	1,442,041	8	22.81	12.77	112
42. Rajnandgaon District	992,774	12	1,166,408	16	27.61	17.49	105
43. Durg District	1,469,127	5	1,889,929	4	32.63	28.64	221
44. Raipur District	2,613,531	1	3,077,728	1	30.55	17.76	145
45. Bastar District	1,515,956	4	1,840,449	5	29.85	21.41	47

**MAPS
AND
CHARTS**

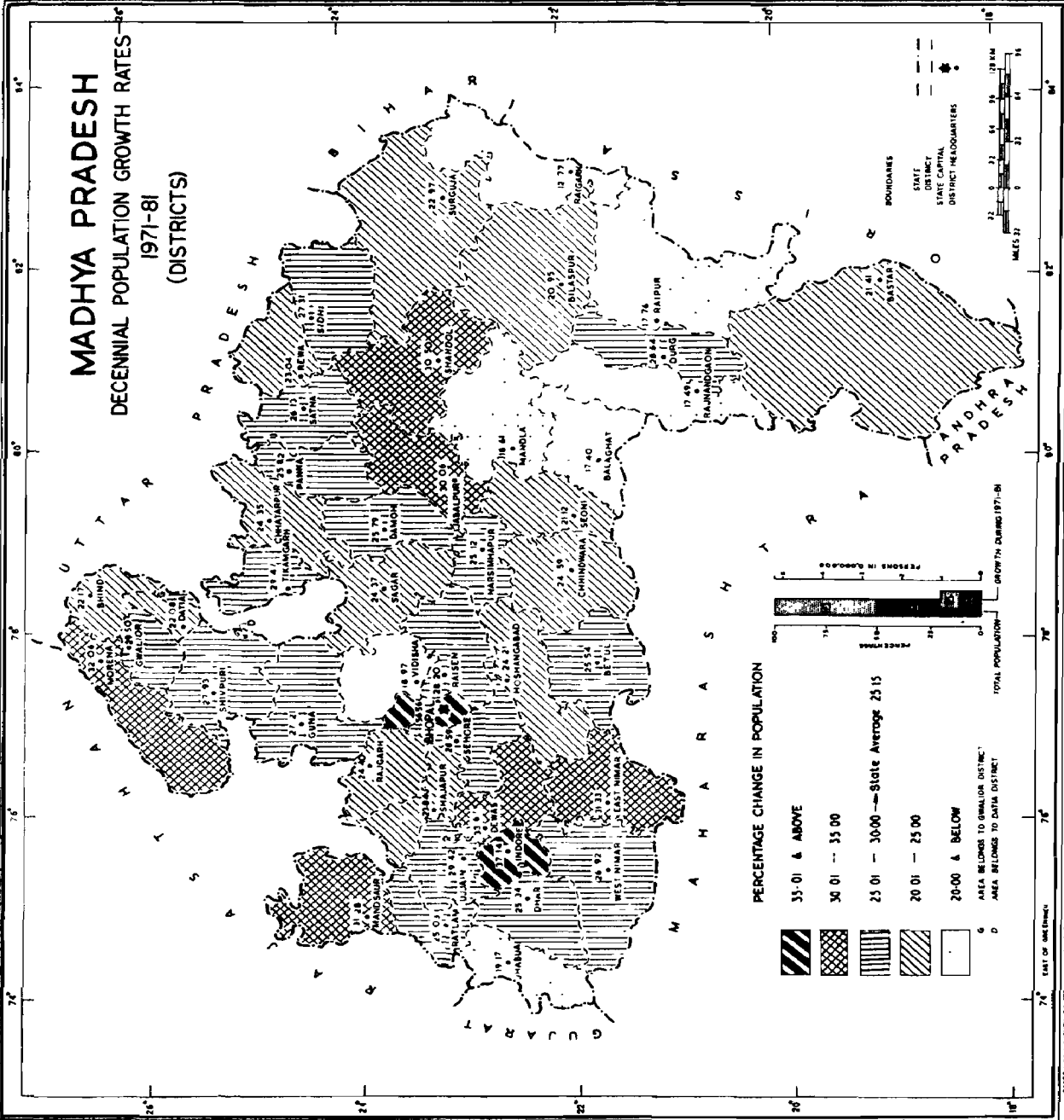
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
(PROVISIONAL RESULTS)

**CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS**

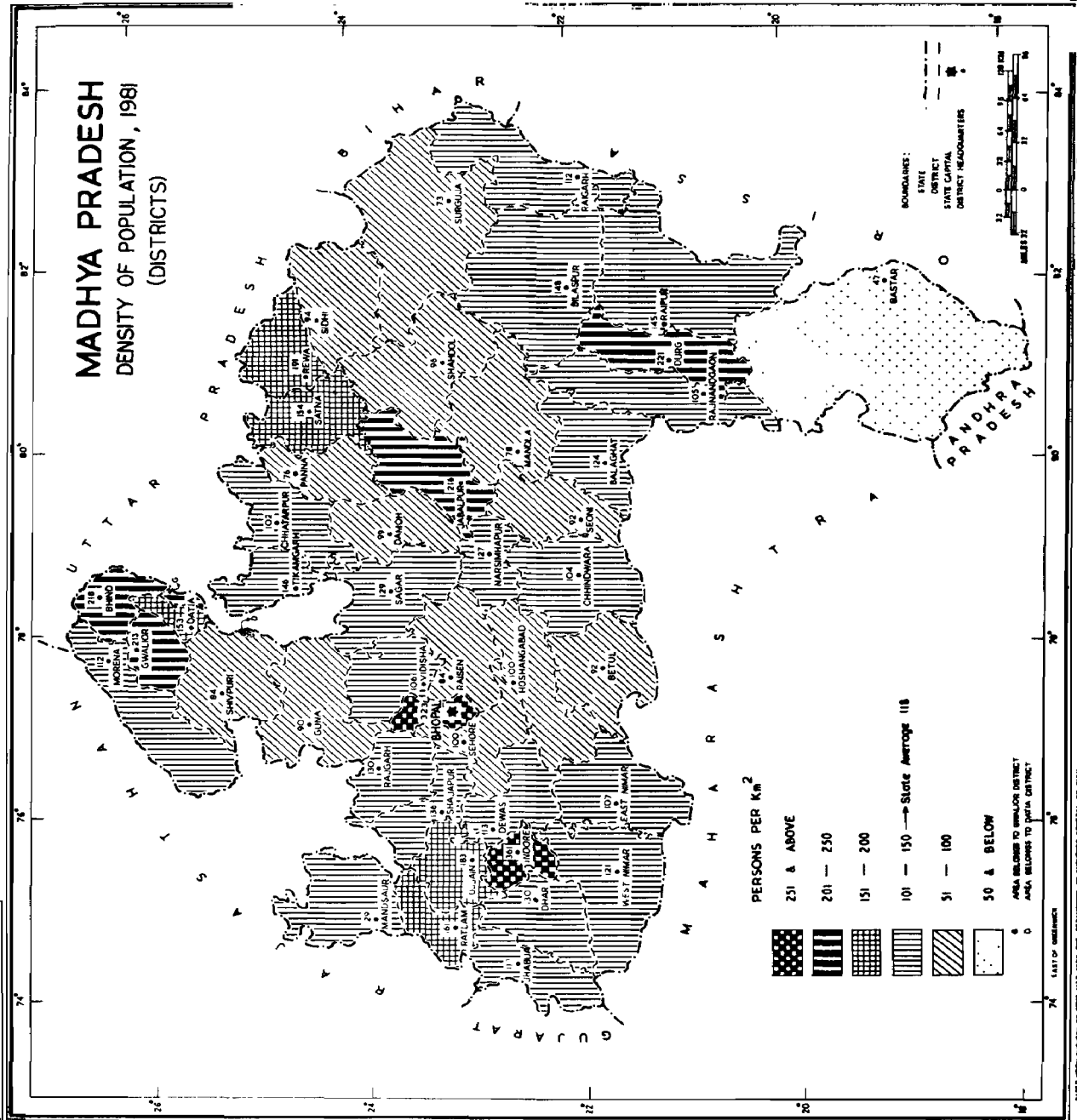


MAP I

MADHYA PRADESH
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES
1971-81
(DISTRICTS)

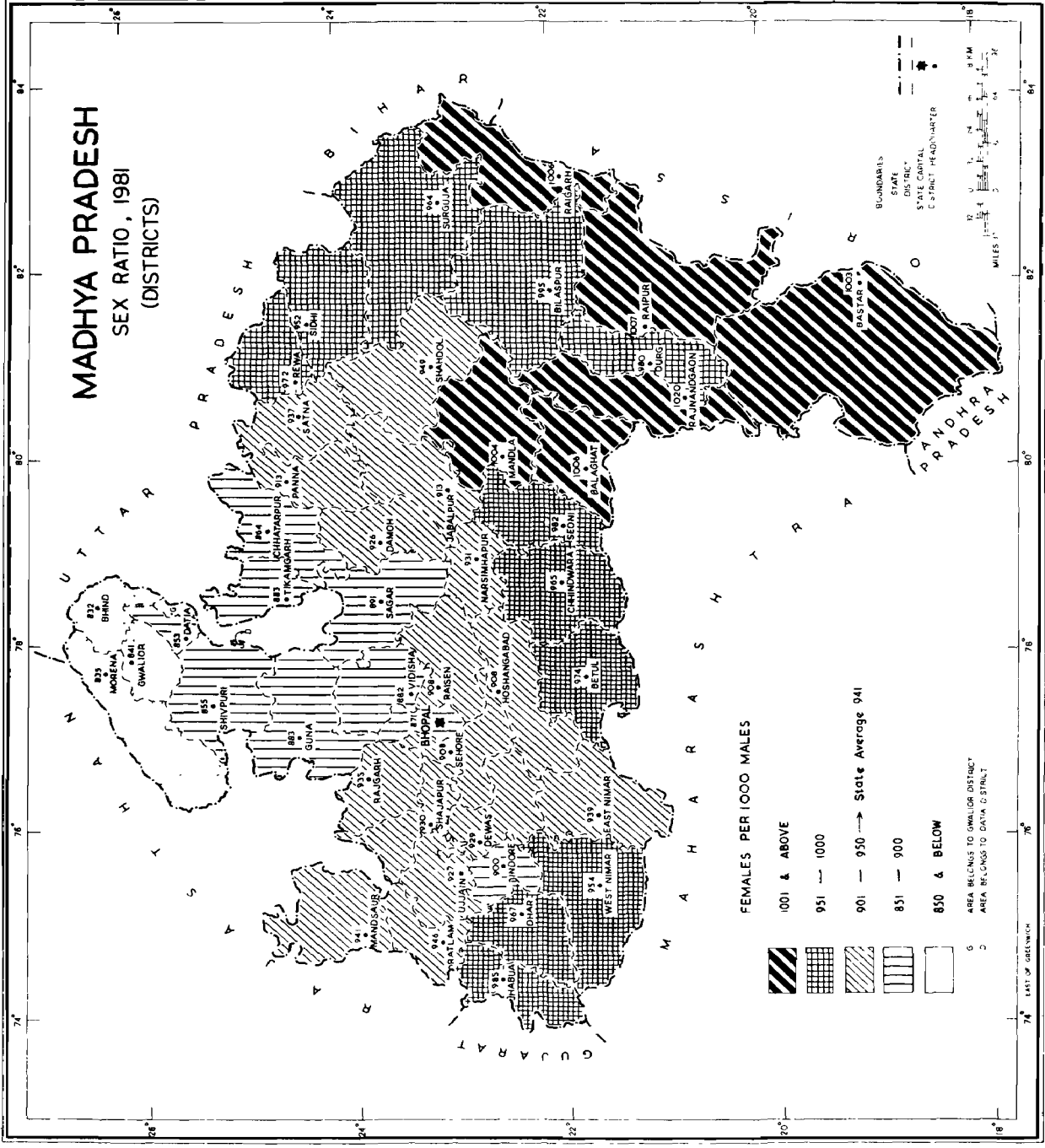


MAP 2



MAP 3

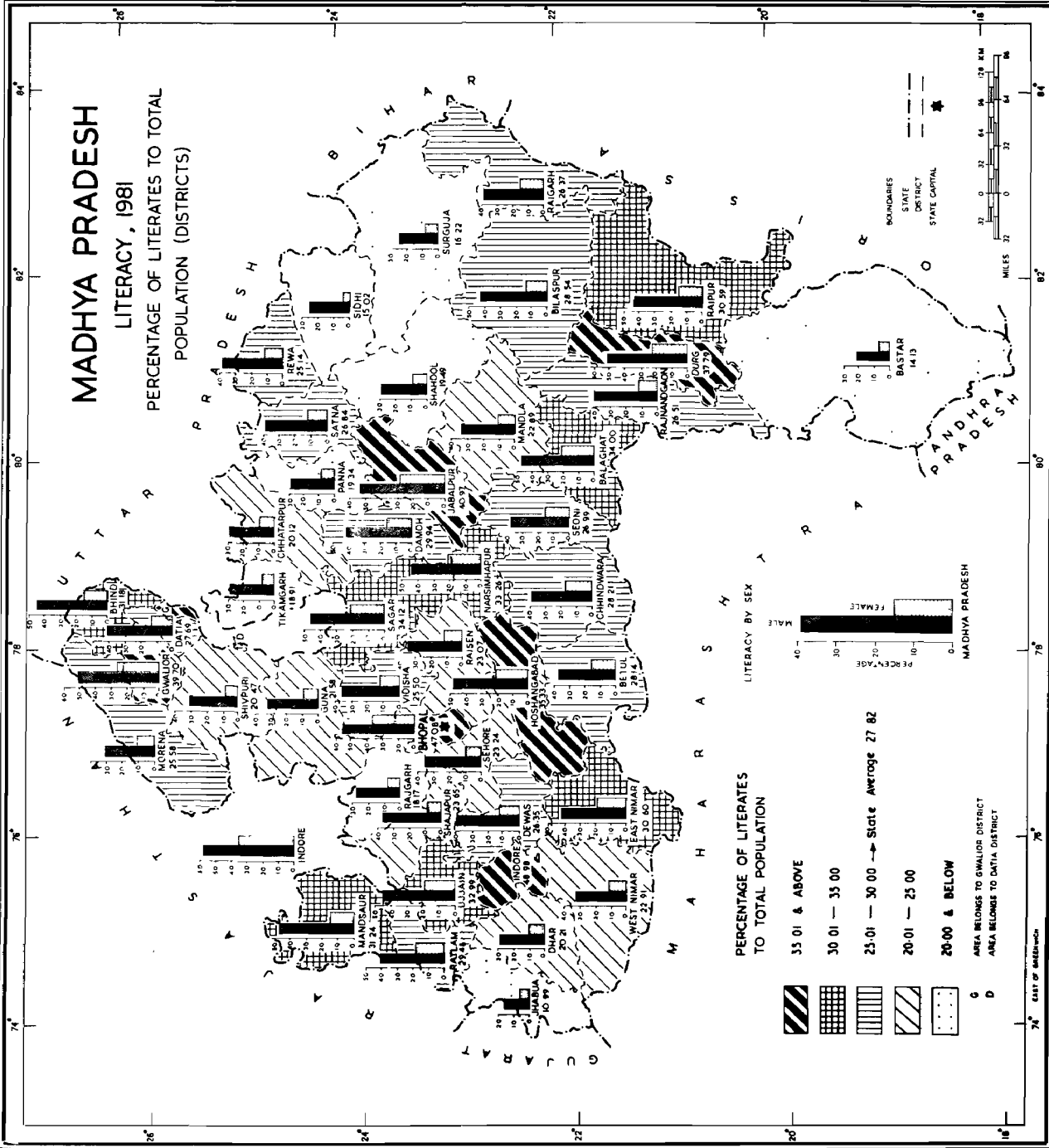
MADHYA PRADESH SEX RATIO, 1981 (DISTRICTS)



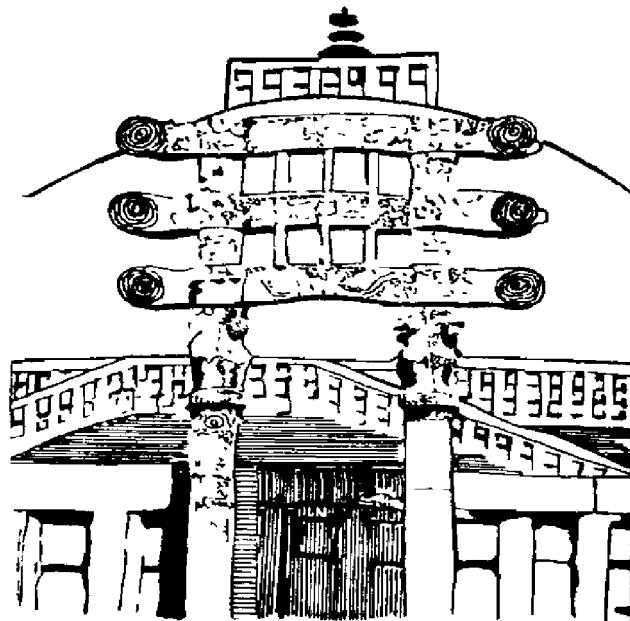
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

© Government of India, 1981

MAP 4



CENSUS 1981
BACKGROUND NOTE



CENSUS 1981—BACKGROUND NOTE

The 12th decennial Census of India has been completed recently and the Provisional figures presented in the following pages give a snapshot picture of the population of the State as it existed at the 'Reference Time' of the 1981 Census, that is, the moment of sunrise of the 1st March, 1981. These figures are called "Provisional" not because we anticipate any large-scale variation in the final figures but because the data compiled very recently and very hurriedly has not yet been subjected to a detailed verification by way of cent percent scrutiny of more than 52 million Individual Slips. Further, a technical scrutiny in the form of a Post Enumeration Check has just started on the 18th March, 1981, in 330 Sample Blocks.

The District Collectors of the 45 districts functioned as the Principal Census Officers in their respective jurisdictions except in the case of the 6 Municipal Corporations in which the Corporation Administrators, and where there are Elected Bodies, the Municipal Commissioners functioned as the Principal Census Officers. Thus, we had 51 Principal Census Officers in the State who worked as spearheads of the Operations in their respective jurisdictions. These Principal Census Officers were assisted by an equal number of the District Census/City Census Officers who were the kingpin of the field organisation. Every Tahsildar in the rural area and every Chief Municipal Officer, Chief Executive Officer and similar functionaries in the urban area functioned as Charge Census Officers in their respective areas. In addition, there were 28 Special Charges comprising Army, Air Force, Border Security Force, Railway Areas and the like. Thus, there were in all 545 Charges. It was this level, that is, the level of the Charge Census Officers, that worked as the functional plank. Between the Principal Census Officers and the Charge Officer, there was a supervisory level—the Sub-Divisional Census Officers/Sub-City Census Officers. For the purpose of coordination as well as with a view to maintain uniformity of instructions and also with a view to oversee the operations, the State was divided into 9 Regions—Gwalior (6 districts), Rewa (4 districts), Ujjain (5 districts), Indore (5 districts), Bhopal (7 districts), Sagar (5 districts), Jabalpur (6 districts), Bilaspur (3 districts) and Raipur (4 districts)—with a Regional Deputy Director placed at the headquarters of the Division.

A systematic step-by-step strategy was then put into motion. The instructions for each step were given in the form of a Circular and in all 21 Circulars were issued between 21st August, 1979 and 6th February, 1981 when the first and the last Circulars were issued. A total of more than 250 foolscap printed matter went into these Circulars. In addition a large number of letters were also issued on various points.

The first step was to identify the urban areas and then to list all towns and villages. This work was completed by December, 1979 and we landed up with

327 Census towns and 76,606 villages. At this stage itself the plan for launching the second stage, that is, Houselisting Operations, was chalked out in detail and a preliminary plan for the third and final stage—Operation Man—was also prepared.

The second step of the Operations was the Houselisting and to begin with, the District Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers (District Statistical Officers) were trained at the State Headquarters in the theory, concepts and practice of houselisting. The District and the Additional District Census Officers in their turn trained the second level, that is the level of Charge Officers who in their turn trained the Houselisting Supervisors and Enumerators.

As originally scheduled, the houselisting operations were to be taken up in April-May 1980. But this had to be postponed in view of the mid-term Assembly Elections. We ultimately took up the houselisting operations in September-October 1980.

In the houselisting operations every structure that has a roof and which is big enough to accommodate a human being was numbered and listed, the households were listed and numbered, the name of the Head of the Household was got and the population of the household was ascertained. The population figures thus obtained helped us to review our plan for the final count and to reframe the enumeration strategy. Immediately after this, preparations for the final phase were taken up.

Again, as the very first step, the District Census Officers and the Additional District Census Officers were fully trained in enumeration procedure. This training was inaugurated by Shri G. Jagathpathi, Chief Secretary to Government of Madhya Pradesh, who gave a masterly, educative discourse on census enumeration. The District Census Officers then organized two trainings of the Charge Officers and the Charge Officers trained the enumerators and supervisors in three training classes.

Training for the final count was a mammoth task by itself and more than 2,500 training classes were organized in the State. The training also included practical filling up of the forms. By the 5th February 1981, the entire Census Organization was fully attuned and prepared to undertake one of the most massive administrative exercise and the biggest Census Operations in the World. In all about 84,360 enumerators were put on the job and about 17,100 fully trained enumerators were kept in reserve. About 17,600 supervisors were continuously on the move during the enumeration period. In all 37 truck-load of various Schedules were received from Delhi and distributed to the districts. This then was the size of the task involved in conducting the twelfth Census of India in Madhya Pradesh.

Two basic schedules were canvassed at the enumeration stage—Household Schedule and Individual Slip. The Household Schedule was canvassed for every household and contained two parts. The first part contained 15 items about the household—Name of the head of the household, Religion of the head of the household, whether the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and if so, the name of this caste or tribe, Language mainly spoken in the household, whether the household lives in owned house or not and if not whether it owns a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration, predominant construction material of the walls, roof and floor of the house occupied by household, facilities of drinking water supply, electricity, toilet (for urban areas only), number of living rooms, number of married couples, whether the household cultivates land and, if so, whether on owned land, rented land or both and again if rented land, the local name of tenancy and lastly the total population of the household. Part II of the Schedule contained the Population Record. The Individual Slip was canvassed for every person and this contained 16 questions. 6 additional questions were asked in selected sample areas. The 16 questions that were asked from every individual are name, relationship with the head of the household, sex, age, marital status, mother tongue,

two other languages known, religion, whether belongs to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and, if so, the name of this caste or tribe, literacy, level of literacy, whether attending school or college, whether worked any time at all last year, if yes, whether worked for major part of last year, main activity last year, any other work any time last year/work done any time last year and if not worked any time at all or worked only for less than six months then whether seeking/ available for work. This slip containing 16 questions is called Universal Slip. In sample areas, 6 additional questions were asked about migration, cause of migration and on fertility of married women.

The enumeration of persons in the Census of India 1981 was done from 9th February to 28th February. The houseless population was enumerated on the night of 28th February. Revisional rounds were taken from 1st to 5th March to take account of the eternal cycle of births and deaths with reference to the sunrise of 1st March 1981 which is the 'Reference date' of the 1981 Census. Thereafter the figures were compiled by the Charge Officers and the Principal Census Officers and communicated to the Directorate. These figures are presented here in the form of the first publication of the 1981 Census.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is immense satisfaction that one derives from a difficult and challenging task well-begun and well-done but in a cooperative venture such as this, whom does one thank and whom does one not. Beholden to so many, grateful at every turn to innumerable colleagues and friends for their constant assistance, recipient of the goodwill of all those called upon to shoulder the difficult and challenging task, one can only humbly say, 'thank you' to all. But I must record my thanks to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India for the ready instructions and advice he gave and for the constant courtesy and patience he always extended. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri B. K. Dube and Shri G. Jagathpathi, who, as Chief Secretary to Government, gave me sympathetic guidance and support. Home Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is the coordinating Department for the Census and Shri Birbal and Shri Brahma Swaroop, as Home Secretary, gave me all the support I wanted. I am deeply grateful to the various departments of State Government and to the Heads of various departments who gave me wholehearted cooperation. I am grate-

ful to the Divisional Commissioners for the attention they gave to the Census Operations in their Divisions. The entire credit for organising the Census at the field level goes to the Collectors, the Administrators and Commissioners of the Corporations and to the District and City Census Officers and to all of them I am deeply indebted. I am thankful to all the Supervisors and Enumerators for making this massive operation a success. If the Census enumeration could be completed so successfully, we owe it largely to the cooperation extended by the public in this great national task. The cooperation and interest shown by the Press as well as various stations of the All India Radio went a long way in arousing and keeping up the public interest and to them I express my thanks. I must thank the Controller of Printing and Stationery for uncomplainingly getting our printing done even when under pressure of other work. Lastly, I must acknowledge my gratitude to my colleagues in my office and in the Regional offices and to the small team, listed at Appendix 2, which worked tirelessly in bringing out this publication.

ओ३म् भद्रं कर्णेभिः श्रणुयाम देवाः । भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः ।
 स्थिरैरङ्गैस्तुष्टुवांसस्तनूभिः । व्यशेमहि देवे हितं यदायुः ॥
 स्वस्ति नः पूषा विश्ववेदे । स्वस्ति नस्तार्क्ष्या अरिष्टनेमिः ।
 स्वस्ति नो बृहस्पतिर्दधातु ॥ ओं शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Name of the Officer	Designation
1	2
K. C. Dubey	Director
P. C. Sharma	Deputy Director (SRS)
M. L. Sharma	Deputy Director (Census)
M. S. Sinha	Deputy Director (Admn.)
Ram Singh	Deputy Director (SS)
R. C. Sharma	Deputy Director (Gwalior)
B. K. Banerjee	Deputy Director (Sagar)
A. N. Tiwari	Deputy Director (Rewa)
S. S. Wankhade	Deputy Director (Ujjain)
M. C. Shah	Deputy Director (Indore)
S. M. Rastogi	Deputy Director (Bhopal)
S. N. Tiwari	Deputy Director (Jabalpur)
U. D. Mishra	Deputy Director (Bilaspur)
B. P. Chandak	Deputy Director (Raipur)
R. C. Kathuria	Assistant Director (SRS)
M. R. Dahri	Assistant Director (Admn.,
M. L. Sharma	Assistant Director (EC Cell)

APPENDIX 2

OFFICIALS WHO WORKED IN THE "PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS 1981 CENSUS PROJECT"

COMPILATION

M. L. Sharma	Deputy Director
M. S. Sinha	Deputy Director
M. G. Mohril	Investigator
V. S. Joshi	Investigator
S. C. Jain	Tabulation Officer
Vishram Singh	Tabulation Officer
N. P. Sharma	Tabulation Officer
Mohd. Israil	Tabulation Officer
S. B. Karandikar	Statistical Assistant
J. F. D' Souza	Statistical Assistant
S. C. Sood	Statistical Assistant
S. M. A. Naqvi	Statistical Assistant

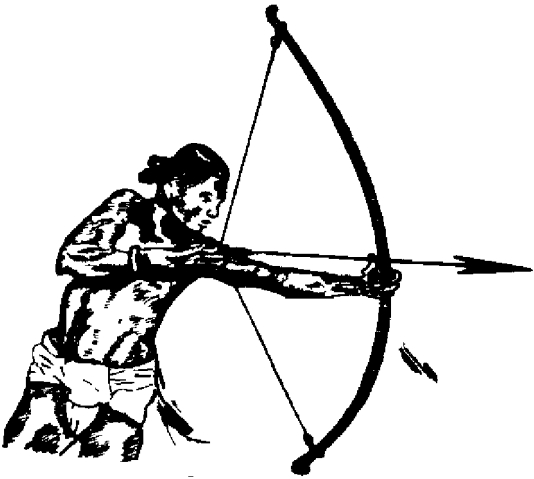
MAPPING

K. C. S. Bhagbati	Sr. Geographer
K. M. Dhawle	Cartographer
M. P. Soni	Draftsman
Mrs. N. C. Mariamma	Draftsman
V. S. Bahad	Draftsman
Manglani Hotu	Computer

PRINTING

M. L. Sharma	Deputy Director
M. G. Mohril	Investigator
V. S. Joshi	Investigator
Vishram Singh	Tabulation Officer
B. Rajendra Rao	Computer

**ANALYSIS
OF
RESULTS**



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Madhya Pradesh in India

Provisional Population figures for India and Madhya Pradesh as at 1981 Census and 1971 Census figures are shown below :—

	India		Madhya Pradesh	
	1981	1971	1981	1971
Population :				
Persons	683,810,051	547,949,809	52,131,717	41,654,119
Males	353,347,249	283,936,614	26,856,752	21,455,334
Females	330,462,802	264,013,195	25,274,965	20,198,785
Literates :				
Persons	237,991,932	161,377,780	14,502,063	9,223,081
Males	158,837,215	112,014,845	10,574,919	7,016,649
Females	79,154,717	49,362,935	3,927,144	2,206,432

Madhya Pradesh retains its rank in the Country in respect of the size of population. It was the sixth most populous State in 1971. It continues to be in this position and is preceded by Andhra Pradesh West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in that order. Madhya Pradesh has the same rank in the Country, i.e., sixth, in respect of both the size of male and female population also.

In 1971 Madhya Pradesh with its 41,654,119 persons contained 7.60 percent of the population of the country. Now with its 52,131,717 persons, it contains 7.62 per cent. of the people of India. The Growth Rate of the State (25.15) has been just a little higher than the All-India average (24.79). In respect of sex ratio Madhya Pradesh (941) is higher than the All-India average (935). The picture in respect of sex ratio is that whereas the All-India sex ratio has improved from 930 in 1971 to 935 in 1981, the sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh has remained stationary at 941.

The literacy rates show that though commendable efforts have been made towards improvement we still have a long way to go to reach the average of the country. The literacy rates for persons, males and females are as follows :—

Literacy Rate	India*	Madhya Pradesh
Persons	36.17	27.82
Males	46.74	39.38
Females	24.88	15.54

(*excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)

Comparison of the provisional figures of 1981 Census with the 1971 population figures show that whereas in India (excluding the States of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir) the literacy rate increased by 22.82 per cent. that in Madhya Pradesh increased by 25.65 per cent. For the country as a whole literacy rate for males and females respectively increased by 18.48 and 33.05 per cent. The corres-

ponding figures for Madhya Pradesh work out to 20.43 and 42.31. This shows that the State has done better in this field during the decade than the All-India average.

Size and Distribution of Population

The Population of Madhya Pradesh as at 1971 was 41,654,119 persons. As the sun appeared on the eastern horizon on the 1st March, 1981 it smiled on 52,131,717 persons of this largest State of the country in terms of area. The population of Madhya Pradesh has grown during the decade 1971-81 by 10,477,598 persons.

Raipur district has again emerged as the most populous district in the State having a population of 3,077,728 persons which constitutes 5.90 percent of the total population of the State. Bilaspur district is a close second with its 2,952,282 persons constituting 5.66 percent of the State population. In 1971 it was the then Durg district which was occupying the second rank in the State. What was Durg district in 1971 are 2 separate districts—Durg and Rajnandgaon now. These two districts taken together are still ahead of Bilaspur by a margin of 104,055 persons.

Between the second and the third rank there is quite a wide gap of 759,348 persons but Jabalpur district which occupies this rank maintains its 1971 rank and constitutes 4.21 percent of the State Population. If the head has not changed, the tail also remains the same. Datia and Panna continue to remain the smallest and second smallest districts of the State occupying the forty fifth and forty fourth position respectively.

The following statement shows 45 districts of the State arranged in order of the population size, the rank that they occupy now and the rank they occupied in 1971 and the percentage of the State population which they contain.

STATEMENT T

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RANKING OF DISTRICTS IN POPULATION SIZE

Rank in 1981	District in order of population size					Percentage to total population of Madhya Pradesh	Rank in 1971
1	2					3	4
1	Raipur	..	..	..	..	5.90	1
2	Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	5.66	2
3	Jabalpur	..	..	..	..	4.21	3
4	Durg	..	..	..	..	3.63	5
5	Bastar	..	..	..	..	3.53	4
6	Surguja	..	..	..	..	3.13	6
7	West Nimar	..	..	..	..	3.13	7
8	Raigarh	..	..	..	..	2.77	8
9	Indore	..	..	..	..	2.70	11
10	Shahdol	..	..	..	..	2.58	10
11	Sagar	..	..	..	..	2.53	9
12	Morena	..	..	..	..	2.50	14
13	Mandsaur	..	..	..	..	2.42	17
14	Chhindwara	..	..	..	..	2.36	13
15	Rewa	..	..	..	..	2.31	15
16	Rajnandgaon	..	..	..	..	2.24	12
17	East Nimar	..	..	..	..	2.21	19
18	Satna	..	..	..	..	2.21	18
19	Balaghat	..	..	..	..	2.20	16
20	Ujjain	..	..	..	..	2.14	21
21	Gwalior	..	..	..	..	2.13	22
22	Dhar	..	..	..	..	2.03	23
23	Mandla	..	..	..	..	1.99	20
24	Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	1.92	24
25	Guna	..	..	..	..	1.91	26
26	Sidhi	..	..	..	..	1.90	27
27	Bhind	..	..	..	..	1.86	25
28	Betul	..	..	..	..	1.77	28
29	Bhopal	..	..	..	..	1.72	39
30	Chhatarpur	..	..	..	..	1.70	29
31	Shivpuri	..	..	..	..	1.66	31
32	Shajapur	..	..	..	..	1.61	30
33	Seoni	..	..	..	..	1.55	32
34	Rajgarh	..	..	..	..	1.54	35
35	Jhabua	..	..	..	..	1.53	33
36	Dewas	..	..	..	..	1.52	37
37	Ratlam	..	..	..	..	1.50	36
38	Vidisha	..	..	..	..	1.50	34
39	Tikamgarh	..	..	..	..	1.41	40
40	Damoh	..	..	..	..	1.38	38
41	Raisen	..	..	..	..	1.36	41
42	Sehore	..	..	..	..	1.26	43
43	Narsimhapur	..	..	..	..	1.25	42
44	Panna	..	..	..	..	1.04	44
45	Datia	..	..	..	..	0.60	45

There were 43 districts in the State in 1971 whereas there are 45 now. For making a study of the population behaviour in these 45 districts, the population picture prevailing in 1971 has been recast in respect of Durg, Rajnandgaon (1971 Durg district) and Sehore and Bhopal (1971 Sehore district). It will be observed that the 15 districts (Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Surguja, West Nimar, Raigarh, Shahdol, Rewa, Satna, Hoshangabad, Betul, Shivpuri, Raisen, Panna and Datia) maintain the same rank as they were occupying in 1971. 10 districts (Durg, Ujjain, Gwalior, Dhar, Guna, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Dewas, Tikamgarh and Sehore) improve their rank by climbing one step. 3 districts (Indore, Morena and East Nimar) have jumped two steps up to improve their rank. Mandasaur district goes four places up by jumping from rank 17 of 1971 to 13 now. But it is Bhopal which has taken the longest upward leap from the rank 39 which it had occupied in 1971 to 29 which it is occupying now.

15 districts have gone down as compared to their 1971 rank. 6 districts (Bastar, Chhindwara, Chhatarpur, Seoni, Ratlam and Narsimhapur) have slipped down one step. 5 districts (Sagar, Bhind, Shajapur, Jhabua and Damoh) have descended two steps. 2 districts (Balaghat and Mandla) have jumped down by three places whereas 2 districts (Vidisha and Rajnandgaon) have fallen down from their 1971 rank by four places.

Growth Rate

The galloping speed with which the population of the State had grown in the decade 1961-71 registering a growth rate of 28.67 percent seems to have been restrained. The 1971-81 decadal growth of 25.15 percent tends to approach the 1951-61 figure of 24.17.

The highest growth rate of 56.56 percent has been recorded by the newly carved out district of Bhopal with Indore district far behind it but with 37.14 percent growth during 1971-81 it still claims to be the second highest in the State. The reasons for this high rate of growth in these two districts are not far to seek. Both these districts contain powerful growth centres. In the former district lies Bhopal City, the State Capital and in the latter is situated the throbbing industrial and commercial heart of the State—Indore City. Actually speaking, the area that comprises the present Bhopal district has been recording a consistent accelerated growth rate since 1951. The growth rate during the decade 1951-61 was 57.73 while it was 53.93 in 1961-71. Dewas district, the satellite of Indore, has registered the third highest growth-rate with its figure of 33.67. This is obviously due to the pulsating industrial activity which has been going on in the district during the last few years.

The lowest growth-rate of 12.77 has been recorded by Raigarh district. During the decade 1961-71 this district had grown at the rate of 22.81 percent. Nothing definite can be said at this stage about this very slow growth-rate recorded by Raigarh during the decade but it may perhaps be due to sizeable out-migration. Actually speaking, 2 other districts of the proverbial rice bowl of the State—Raipur and Rajnandgaon—have also recorded low growth-rate. One reason for this may be out-migration from these districts because we see sizeable Chhattisgarh labour on the irrigation works in Shahdol, Hoshangabad and many other districts and on the construction works in Bhopal City but this by itself does not explain the whole situation. It appears that these districts have responded well to Family Planning Programme.

Actually speaking, one of the plausible reasons for the lower growth rate recorded by the State during the decade 1971-81 could be the Family Planning Programme. There are only 11 districts in the State—Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Mandasaur, Dewas, Indore, East Nimar, Bhopal and Bilaspur—which have registered higher growth-rate in the decade 1971-81 as compared to that of the previous decade; the other 34 districts have shown a fall in the decadal growth rate. Of the 11 districts which have recorded higher growth-rate, Bhopal, Indore and Dewas have already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Bilaspur has only very marginally exceeded its growth-rate figure of 1961-71, and in its 1971-81 decadal growth rate of 20.95, it is far below the State average of 25.15. Chhatarpur has shown larger growth rate as compared to that of 1961-71 decade but again it is lower than the State average. The higher growth rate of Morena during 1971-81 perhaps may be due to the impact of Chambal Ayacut Programme. Shahdol has not only the mining centres, it has Amlai Paper Mill also and these perhaps may be the growth centres. Again, Bansagar Project has also attracted sizeable Chhattisgarh labour as already stated before. East Nimar attracts harvesting labourers from Jhabua and Dhar and this may partly account for its high growth rate of 31.33. Shivpuri, Mandasaur and Tikamgarh have been consistently improving upon their growth rates during the 3 decades 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1971-81 but the interesting feature is that whereas at the Census of 1971, these 3 districts had recorded growth rates lower than the State average, their growth rates recorded at the 1981 Census are higher than the State average. Some deeper study will be required to find out the reasons for this behaviour.

The following statement gives a comparative picture of the growth rate of population districtwise in the two decades 1971-81 and 1961-71 and the rate of variation in the succeeding decade over the earlier one.

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION DISTRICTWISE 1971-81 AND ITS COMPARISON WITH 1961-71 GROWTH RATE

Sl. No.	State/District	% growth rate of population		% variation of Col. 3 over Col. 4
		1971-81	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5
	Madhya Pradesh	+25.15	+28.67	-12.28
1.	Morena ..	+32.06	+25.79	+24.31
2.	Bhind ..	+22.17	+23.83	-6.97
3.	Gwalior ..	+29.50	+30.42	-3.02
4.	Datja ..	+22.08	+27.34	-19.24
5.	Shivpuri ..	+27.93	+21.26	+31.37
6.	Guna ..	+27.21	+31.54	-13.44
7.	Tikamgarh	+29.47	+24.85	+18.59
8.	Chhatarpur ..	+24.35	+21.28	+14.43
9.	Panna ..	+25.82	+29.53	-12.56
10.	Sagar ..	+24.37	+33.36	-26.95
11.	Damoh ..	+25.79	+30.78	-16.21
12.	Satna ..	+26.13	+31.56	-17.21
13.	Rewa ..	+23.04	+26.57	-13.29
14.	Shahdol ..	+30.50	+24.13	+26.40
15.	Sidhi ..	+27.31	+33.90	-19.44
16.	Mandsaur ..	+31.28	+27.85	+12.32
17.	Ratlam ..	+25.03	+29.58	-15.38
18.	Ujjain ..	+29.42	+30.34	-3.03
19.	Shajapur ..	+23.84	+28.93	-17.59
20.	Dewas ..	+33.67	+32.99	+2.06
21.	Jhabua ..	+19.17	+29.83	-35.74
22.	Dhar ..	+25.34	+30.85	-17.86
23.	Indore ..	+37.14	+36.03	+3.08
24.	West Nimar ..	+26.92	+29.72	-9.42
25.	East Nimar ..	+31.33	+28.34	+10.55
26.	Rajgarh ..	+24.40	+24.66	-1.05
27.	Vidisha ..	+18.97	+34.59	-45.16
28.	Bhopal ..	+56.56	+53.93	+4.88
29.	Sehore ..	+28.59	+33.99	-15.89
30.	Raisen ..	+28.20	+34.42	-18.08
31.	Betul ..	+25.54	+31.37	-18.58
32.	Hoshangabad	+24.21	+30.29	-20.07
33.	Jabalpur ..	+30.06	+32.36	-7.11
34.	Narsimhapur	+25.12	+25.91	-3.05
35.	Mandla ..	+18.61	+27.62	-32.62
36.	Chhindwara	+24.59	+25.95	-5.24

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Seoni ..	+21.12	+27.61	-23.51
38.	Balaghat ..	+17.40	+21.18	-17.85
39.	Surguja ..	+22.97	+27.94	-17.79
40.	Bilaspur ..	+20.95	+20.73	+1.06
41.	Raigarh ..	+12.77	+22.81	-44.02
42.	Rajnandgaon	+17.49	+27.69	-36.84
43.	Durg ..	+28.64	+32.63	-12.23
44.	Raipur ..	+17.76	+30.55	-41.87
45.	Bastar ..	+21.41	+29.85	-28.27

It may be seen that at the State level the rate of growth of population in the decade 1971-81 has been 12.28% slower than what it was in the previous decade. There are 20 districts that have shown an increased rate of growth above this State average. Of these only 11 have recorded faster rate of growth than what it was in 1961-71 and in the other 34 districts there is a fall in the growth rate during the decade 1971-81 as compared to the previous decade. The extent to which these 34 districts have been slower in their 1971-81 rate of growth as compared to that of 1961-71 is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 3

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRICTS WITH SLOWER GROWTH RATE IN 1971-81 BY RANGES

S. No.	% Range	No. of Districts	Name of districts
1	2	3	4
1.	-0.01 to -10.00	8	Rajgarh, Gwalior, Ujjain, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara, Bhind, Jabalpur, West Nimar.
2.	-10.01 to -20.00	16	Durg, Panna, Rewa, Guna, Ratlam, Sehore, Damoh, Satna, Shajapur, Surguja, Balaghat, Dhar, Raisen, Betul, Datja, Sidhi.
3.	-20.01 to -30.00	4	Hoshangabad, Seoni, Sagar, Bastar.
4.	-30.01 to -40.00	3	Mandla, Jhabua, Rajnandgaon.
5.	-40.01 to -50.00	3	Raipur, Raigarh, Vidisha.

Density of Population

Madhya Pradesh as a whole has a density of 118 persons per sq. kilometre now as against 94 in 1971. It therefore means that in 1971 a little more than 106 sq. metres of land was available to a person. This has shrunk to a little more than 84 sq. metre now. In other words, 24 more persons have come in on every sq. kilometre during the decade. It may however be noted that this is not the true index of pressure on land because the density is calculated on the basis of a territorial unit and not on the actual *abadi*.

Indore (361) and Bastar (47) continue to be the districts having the highest and lowest density of population, respectively. They occupied the same rank in the two earlier Censuses also. There are 22 districts which have density of population higher than the State average. In 1971 the number of districts which had density higher than the State average was 242 of which 22 have maintained their position higher than the State average. The two districts which have slipped down below the State average are Jhabua and Raigarh. This is obviously because of their very low growth rate during the decade 1971-81.

By and large, the districts having highly urbanised areas like the cities are the ones which have recorded higher density of population. Khandwa district having Khandwa and Burhanpur cities has, however, shown a density lower than the State average. This is obvious because Khandwa attained the status of city only in 1981 whereas Burhanpur had just crossed the one-lakh mark in 1971. Both these cities of Khandwa district are just in the state of offing. Further, a sizeable area in Khandwa district is under forest. Bilaspur and Raipur districts show relatively lower density of population although they have a city each (Bilaspur, Raipur). This is due to the fact that they have large forest areas.

Sex Ratio

Sex composition of a population is expressed in terms of sex-ratio which is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. The population of the State as at the 1981 Census stands at 52,131,717 comprising 26,856,752 males and 25,274,965 females. The sex-ratio in the State thus works out to 941. The sex-ratio of the State in 1971 Census was also 941.

Ever since the beginning of this century there has been a declining trend in the sex-ratio in the State as is evident from the following figures : —

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

This is for the first time in eight decades that the sex-ratio has been stabilised and it remains what it was ten years before. This is a healthy sign and it may lead to higher expectation of life for females than what it was before. The fact, however, remains that there is a preponderance of males over females.

The sex-ratio of the Indian population has generally been adverse to females, that is, there is a paucity of females in the population. The reasons for the disparity in the sex-ratio of the population is sought to be explained by several reasons such as, (1) the preference for male children and the consequent neglect of female babies, (2) the selective nature of certain types of mortality for females and (3) a high maternal mortality. It is a peculiar feature of our population that the expectation of life of females is lower than that of males.

Rajnandgaon district ranks highest in terms of sex-ratio with 1020 and maintains the position that it was occupying in 1971. Raipur with sex-ratio of 1007 has also maintained its 1971 position of being the second highest in the State. At the other extreme, the lowest sex-ratio of 830 is found in Bhind district. In 1971 also Bhind district was at the bottom of the ladder. Morena has also maintained its 1971 position of the second lowest in the State. The sex-ratio of Morena district works out to 835.

In addition to these four districts there are eight other districts which maintain their 1971 rank. They are Bastar at 6, Durg at 10, Jabalpur at 30, Sehore at 32, Raisen at 33, Chhatarpur at 40, Shivpuri at 41 and Gwalior at 43. 14 districts have improved their 1971 position. These are Mandsaur, Ratlam, Jhabua, Ujjain, Indore, Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar—all forming a contiguous belt in the western region of the State; Rajgarh and Bhopal as one district pocket; Balaghat and Mandla as the other pocket; Tikamgarh and Narsimhapur as isolated individual pockets. Of these, Mandsaur and Rajgarh districts have considerably improved their rank—Mandsaur from its 26th position in 1971 to 20th in 1981 and Rajgarh from its 31st position in 1971 to 23rd now. The remaining 19 districts have deteriorated in their ranking as compared to that of 1971. The worst sufferers are Datia and Damoh districts. Datia which was occupying 37th rank in 1971 is at 42nd rank now and Damoh has slipped down from the 20th position to 28th position.

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. All the districts situated in the north have relatively low sex-ratio while the districts in the southern part of the State present high sex-ratio pattern. The traverse is from 832 of Bhind in the north to 1020 of Rajnandgaon in the south. Has rice something to do with it? Or climate? The phenomenon requires to be more fully investigated.

Literacy

One of the important characteristics that the Census reveals is literacy. For the purpose of Census,

a person is deemed literate if he can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

The percentage of literates to total population in the State has gone up from 22.14 percent in 1971 to 27.82 percent in 1981. There has therefore been an increase of 25.65 percent in the literacy rate during the decade. Male literacy has gone up from 32.70 percent in 1971 to 39.38 percent in 1981 while female literacy has increased from 19.92 percent to 15.54 during the ten years. The pace of increase in the literacy rate among females has thus been much faster than what it is among males (42.31 percent among females; 20.43 percent among males). It inevitably leads to the conclusion that there has been an improvement in the literacy among females in the State during the decade. This is also brought out from the fact that in 1981 there are 19 districts in the State which are above the State average of 27.82. As against this in 1971 there were 18 districts which had recorded literacy rate above the State average of 22.14.

Indore and Jhabua districts respectively continue to be at the top and at the bottom of the literacy ladder (Indore 48.98; Jhabua 10.99). Actually speaking, Jhabua is running ten years behind Sidhi, the third least literate district for in respect of literacy rate it stands today where Sidhi was standing in 1971. And, when making comparison of this kind Bastar is standing today at a point which was somewhere between the places Shahdol and Tikamgarh were occupying in 1971. There can be no end to such comparisons if the literacy rate is viewed in different Censuses.

If the districts are arranged in rank according to literacy rate an interesting feature is brought out. The districts which are ahead in literacy rates as also the districts which are at the end of the race in terms of literacy rates, maintain their rank in 1971 rank in 1981 also whereas other districts go ahead or lie behind with some among them which still continue to maintain their 1971 rank in 1981. The following statement will illustrate this :—

Rank in 1981	District	Rank in 1971
1	2	3
1	Indore	1
2	Bhopal	2
3	Jabalpur	3
4	Gwalior	4
5	Durg	8
6	Hoshangabad	5
7	Sagar	9
8	Balaghat	13
9	Ujjain	7
10	Narsimhapur	6
11	Mandsaur	11

1	2	3
12	Bhind	16
13	East Nimar	10
14	Raipur	14
15	Damoh	15
16	Ratlam	12
17	Bilaspur	17
18	Chhindwara	19
19	Betul	18
20	Datia	21
21	Seoni	22
22	Satna	23
23	Rajnandgaon	26
24	Rajgarh	24
25	Dewas	20
26	Morena	25
27	Vidisha	30
28	Rewa	27
29	Shajapur	28
30	Sehore	34
31	Raisen	32
32	West Nimar	29
33	Mandla	31
34	Guna	33
35	Shivpuri	35
36	Dhar	36
37	Chhatarpur	37
38	Shahdol	40
39	Panna	38
40	Tikamgarh	41
41	Rajgarh	39
42	Surguja	42
43	Sidhi	43
44	Bastar	44
45	Jhabua	45

Cities and Urban agglomerations.

Table 4 presents data about cities and urban agglomerations in the State. There are 14 Cities and urban agglomerations in the State in 1981 which are having a population of 100,000 or more in each as against 11 in 1971. In Census, it is customary to treat a place having a population of 100,000 and above as a city, whereas an urban agglomeration is a single urban entity made up of a city/town with its outgrowths or two or more cities/towns with their outgrowths.

Indore continues to be the biggest city in the State with a population of 827,071. The smallest city is Rewa which has just crossed the 1 lakh mark and is having a population of 100,421.

Among the cities and urban agglomerations in the State, Indore, Bhopal and Raipur cities, Durg-Bhilainagar and Murwara urban agglomerations are powerful growth centres where the increase in population during the decade 1971-81 has been appreciably high. Durg-Bhilainagar urban agglomeration has recorded highest growth-rate of 88.45 percent during the decade followed by Bhopal with 74.69 percent. The literacy rate is also found to be relatively high in these cities and urban agglomerations.

**PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES**



TABLE
Distribution of Population, Sex-ratio, Growth rate

State/District	Population 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965
1. Morena District	1,301,254	709,197	592,057
2. Bhind District	969,988	529,448	440,540
3. Gwalior District	1,111,145	603,423	507,722
4. Datia District	311,640	168,147	143,493
5. Shivpuri District	865,548	466,627	398,921
6. Guna District	997,025	529,499	467,526
7. Tikamgarh District	736,512	391,181	345,331
8. Chhatarpur District	885,843	475,126	410,717
9. Panna District	539,864	282,154	257,710
10. Sagar District	1,321,163	698,488	622,675
11. Damoh District	721,107	374,467	346,640
12. Satna District	1,152,209	594,758	557,451
13. Rewa District	1,203,173	610,282	592,891
14. Shahdol District	1,343,917	689,452	654,465
15. Sidhi District	988,929	506,561	482,368
16. Mandsaur District	1,262,296	650,300	611,996
17. Ratlam District	783,384	402,652	380,732
18. Ujjain District	1,116,270	579,353	536,917
19. Shajapur District	840,093	435,374	404,719
20. Dewas District	794,446	411,788	382,658
21. Jhabua District	795,834	400,992	394,842
22. Dhar District	1,055,826	536,816	519,010
23. Indore District	1,405,904	739,868	666,036
24. West Nimar District	1,630,682	834,495	796,187
25. East Nimar District	1,154,830	595,506	559,324
26. Rajgarh District	801,554	414,336	387,218

—I

1981—CENSUS

and Density of Population by Districts.

(Provisional Figures)

Sex-ratio (Females per 1000 Males)		Density of Population per sq. km.		Decennial Growth rate of Population	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
5	6	7	8	9	10
941	941	94	118	28.67	25.15
837	835	85	112	25.79	32.06
834	832	178	218	23.83	22.17
839	841	165	213	30.42	29.50
881	853	126	153	27.34	22.08
864	855	66	84	21.26	27.93
884	883	71	90	31.54	27.21
877	883	113	146	24.85	29.47
864	864	82	102	21.28	24.35
923	913	60	76	29.53	25.82
892	891	104	129	33.36	24.37
941	926	79	99	30.78	25.79
950	937	122	154	31.56	26.13
973	972	155	191	26.57	23.04
955	949	73	96	24.13	30.50
961	952	74	94	33.90	27.31
923	941	99	129	27.85	31.28
941	946	129	161	29.58	25.03
918	927	142	183	30.34	29.42
931	930	109	136	28.93	23.84
929	929	85	113	32.99	33.67
969	985	98	117	29.83	19.17
962	967	103	130	30.85	25.34
880	900	262	361	36.03	37.14
950	954	96	121	29.72	26.92
934	939	82	107	28.34	31.33
907	935	105	130	24.66	24.40

TABLE 1- Concl'd.

1					2	3	4
27.	Vidisha District	..	..	..	783,349	416,216	367,133
28.	Bhopal District	..	..	..	895,815	478,708	417,107
29.	Sehore District	..	..	..	656,982	344,369	312,613
30.	Raisen District	..	..	..	708,973	371,659	337,314
31.	Betul District	..	..	..	924,215	468,240	455,975
32.	Hoshangabad District	..	..	..	1,003,291	525,858	477,433
33.	Jabalpur District	..	..	..	2,192,934	1,146,269	1,046,665
34.	Narshimhapur District	..	..	..	649,701	336,535	313,166
35.	Mandla District	..	..	..	1,036,134	517,142	518,992
36.	Chhindwara District	..	..	..	1,232,754	627,206	605,548
37.	Seoni District	..	..	..	809,502	408,440	401,062
38.	Balaghat District	..	..	..	1,147,719	572,962	575,657
39.	Surguja District	..	..	..	1,631,075	830,643	800,432
40.	Bilaspur District	..	..	..	2,952,282	1,479,943	1,472,339
41.	Raigarh District	..	..	..	1,442,041	719,023	723,018
42.	Rajnandgaon District	..	..	..	1,166,408	577,375	589,033
43.	Durg District	..	..	..	1,889,929	954,455	935,474
44.	Raipur District	..	..	..	3,077,728	1,533,606	1,544,122
45.	Bastar District	..	..	..	1,840,449	918,713	921,736

5	6	7	8	9	10
882	882	89	106	34.59	18.97
839	871	206	323	53.93	56.56
905	908	78	100	33.99	28.59
900	908	66	84	34.42	28.20
982	974	73	92	31.37	25.54
913	908	80	100	30.29	24.21
913	913	166	216	32.36	30.06
926	931	101	127	25.19	25.12
996	1,004	66	78	27.62	18.61
968	965	84	104	25.95	24.59
986	982	76	92	27.16	21.12
1,000	1,006	106	124	21.18	17.40
965	964	59	73	27.94	22.97
1,004	995	123	148	20.73	20.94
1,008	1,006	99	112	22.81	12.77
1,014	1,020	89	105	27.69	17.49
978	980	172	221	32.63	28.64
1,010	1,007	123	145	30.55	17.76
997	1,003	39	47	29.85	21.41

TABLE 2

1981-CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Decadal variation in population since 1901

State/District	Percentage decadal variation in population							
	1901- 1911	1911- 1921	1921- 1931	1931- 1941	1941- 1951	1951- 1961	1961- 1971	1971- 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH	+15.30	-1.38	+11.39	+12.34	+8.67	+24.17	+28.67	+25.15
1. Morena District ..	- 1.41	- 8.62	+9.78	+13.42	+10.29	+23.64	+25.79	+32.06
2. Bhind District ..	- 4.54	-4.56	+9.27	+14.80	+6.87	+21.44	+23.83	+22.17
3. Gwalior District ..	-18.48	+4.09	+11.42	+20.85	+17.87	+24.06	+30.42	+29.50
4. Datia District ..	-11.08	- 3.84	+7.08	+10.80	+ 0.60	+22.00	+27.34	+22.08
5. Shivpuri District ..	+12.11	- 9.38	+6.83	+10.99	+ 3.73	+17.19	+21.26	+27.93
6. Guna District ..	+18.23	- 2.94	+11.35	+12.07	+1.07	+23.64	+31.54	+27.21
7. Tikamgarh District ..	+2.60	-13.66	+ 9.75	+11.96	+3.15	+24.44	+24.85	+29.47
8. Chhatarpur District ..	+8.02	- 8.22	-0.76	+ 6.92	+ 3.68	+22.08	+21.28	+24.35
9. Panna District ..	+25.13	- 2.08	+6.12	+15.85	+ 4.19	+27.57	+29.53	+25.82
10. Sagar District ..	+15.24	- 2.38	+3.13	+9.56	+6.56	+25.21	+33.36	+24.37
11. Damoh District ..	+16.73	-13.79	+6.42	+11.96	+ 4.15	+22.63	+30.78	+25.79
12. Satna District ..	+17.35	-13.11	+8.27	+15.41	+ 4.72	+25.22	+31.56	+26.13
13. Rewa District ..	+6.71	-3.18	+6.71	+14.44	+ 8.06	+21.90	+26.57	+23.04
14. Shahdol District ..	+14.36	- 7.11	+20.50	+14.23	+9.41	+27.49	+24.13	+30.50
15. Sidhi District ..	+16.50	-13.89	+14.71	+17.21	+ 9.46	+24.95	+33.90	+27.31
16. Mandsaur District ..	+12.80	+3.47	+13.48	+17.93	+17.03	+23.98	+27.85	+31.28
17. Ratlam District ..	+2.47	+0.21	+18.54	+15.39	+13.90	+26.67	+29.58	+25.03
18. Ujjain District ..	+15.18	-0.76	+17.58	+14.48	+19.58	+21.79	+30.34	+29.42
19. Shajapur District ..	+9.19	- 1.80	+10.60	+12.56	+ 6.11	+21.45	+28.93	+23.84
20. Dewas District ..	+20.11	- 2.43	+14.37	+6.27	+ 5.85	+29.42	+32.99	+33.67
21. Jhabua District ..	+39.56	+15.98	+16.90	+17.40	+11.49	+34.32	+29.83	+19.17
22. Dhar District ..	+17.11	+14.66	+9.88	+ 9.54	+6.38	+27.74	+30.85	+25.34
23. Indore District ..	- 9.82	+24.45	+12.36	+19.34	+32.23	+25.38	+36.03	+37.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. West Nimar District ..	+36.53	+10.07	+18.21	+15.04	+11.40	+30.55	+29.72	+26.92
25. East Nimar District ..	+19.36	+ 1.42	+17.83	+9.91	+ 5.27	+30.88	+28.34	+31.33
26. Rajgarh District ..	+26.44	- 6.40	+12.68	+ 9.73	+ 6.37	+20.90	+24.66	+24.40
27. Vidisha District ..	+30.25	+17.20	- 0.64	+10.85	+ 0.71	+26.71	+34.59	+18.97
28. Bhopal District ..	+ 8.61	-10.27	+16.71	+15.18	+24.95	+57.73	+53.93	+56.56
29. Sehore District ..	+8.70	- 4.84	+ 8.33	+ 5.98	+ 2.05	+34.27	+33.99	+28.59
30. Raisen District ..	+ 8.61	- 5.95	- 1.73	+ 4.73	+ 1.61	+30.46	+34.42	+28.20
31. Betul District ..	+35.64	- 6.83	+11.69	+ 7.90	+ 3.04	+24.08	+31.37	+25.54
32. Hoshangabad District	+ 2.74	- 2.88	+ 9.46	+0.17	+ 1.18	+21.50	+30.29	+24.21
33. Jabalpur District ..	+ 9.58	- 0.03	+ 3.74	+17.69	+15.00	+21.83	+32.36	+30.06
34. Narsimhapur District	+ 3.22	- 3.23	+ 2.01	+ 4.20	+1.23	+21.61	+25.91	+25.12
35. Mandla District ..	+27.28	- 4.64	+15.35	+13.19	+8.53	+25.00	+27.62	+18.61
36. Chhindwara District ..	+26.74	- 4.89	+16.56	+ 6.53	+ 8.85	+21.52	+25.95	+24.59
37. Seoni District ..	+20.68	-11.94	+12.86	+ 7.52	+ 2.53	+20.66	+27.61	+21.12
38. Balaghat District ..	+19.00	+ 7.50	+ 9.77	+12.95	+ 9.31	+16.34	+21.18	+17.40
39. Surguja District ..	+27.01	- 7.09	+28.71	+13.59	+17.45	+26.12	+27.94	+22.97
40. Bilaspur District ..	+26.38	+ 7.71	+13.87	+12.58	+ 8.33	+15.79	+20.73	+20.95
41. Raigarh District ..	+29.48	+ 4.39	+19.27	+13.93	+ 8.32	+22.06	+22.81	+12.77
42. Rajnandgaon District ..	+15.84	- 8.21	+13.12	+ 8.10	+ 6.48	+18.58	+27.69	+17.49
43. Durg District ..	+19.13	- 8.83	+12.90	+15.48	+ 3.29	+34.09	+32.63	+28.64
44. Raipur District ..	+20.21	+ 6.07	+ 9.94	+10.98	+ 8.13	+22.07	+30.55	+17.76
45. Bastar District ..	+36.65	+ 5.15	+12.13	+18.54	+16.64	+27.77	+29.85	+21.41

TABLE 3
Literacy (including

State/District		Total Population 1981			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1		2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH		52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	14,502,063
1.	Morena District	1,301,254	709,197	592,057	332,923
2.	Bhind District	969,988	529,448	440,540	302,475
3.	Gwalior District	1,111,145	603,423	507,722	441,093
4.	Datia District	311,640	168,147	143,493	86,300
5.	Shivpuri District	865,548	466,627	398,921	177,136
6.	Guna District	997,025	529,499	467,526	215,194
7.	Tikamgarh District	736,512	391,181	345,331	139,259
8.	Chhatarpur District	885,843	475,126	410,717	178,275
9.	Panna District	539,864	282,154	257,710	104,390
10.	Sagar District	1,321,163	698,488	622,675	450,783
11.	Damoh District	721,107	374,467	346,640	215,873
12.	Satna District	1,15,2209	594,758	557,451	390,247
13.	Rewa District	1,203,173	610,282	592,891	302,476
14.	Shahdol District	1,343,917	689,452	654,465	261,917
15.	Sidhi District	988,929	506,561	482,368	148,538
16.	Mandsaur District	1,262,296	650,300	611,996	394,302
17.	Ratlam District	783,384	402,652	380,732	230,756
18.	Ujjain District	1,116,270	579,353	536,917	368,297
19.	Shajapur District	840,093	435,374	404,719	198,714
20.	Dewas District	794,446	411,788	382,658	209,355
21.	Jhabua District	795,834	400,992	394,842	87,485
22.	Dhar District	1,055,826	536,816	519,010	213,424
23.	Indore District	1,405,904	739,868	666,036	688,552
24.	West Nimar District	1,630,682	834,495	796,187	373,603
25.	East Nimar District	1,154,830	595,506	559,324	353,417
26.	Rajgarh District	801,554	414,336	387,218	145,678

population in age-group 0-4)

1981—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Literate Population 1981		Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
Males	Females	Persons	1971	Females	Persons	1981	Females
6	7		Males			Males		Males	12	13
10,574,919	3,927,144	22.14	32.70	10.92	27.82	39.38	15.54
272,919	60,004	19.55	30.00	7.07	25.58	38.48	10.13
238,319	64,156	23.55	35.15	9.65	31.18	45.01	14.56
309,835	131,258	33.89	45.21	20.39	39.70	51.35	25.84
68,764	17,536	21.34	33.00	8.10	27.69	40.90	12.22
145,013	32,123	16.87	26.42	5.80	20.47	31.08	8.05
171,678	43,516	17.68	26.87	7.28	21.58	32.42	9.31
110,608	28,651	14.04	21.49	5.54	18.91	28.28	8.30
136,572	41,703	15.07	22.39	6.59	20.12	28.74	10.15
82,307	22,083	14.75	23.16	5.64	19.34	29.17	8.57
319,825	130,958	27.89	38.79	15.68	34.12	45.79	21.03
159,036	56,837	23.61	34.50	12.04	29.94	42.47	16.40
235,115	74,132	20.77	32.34	8.59	26.84	39.53	13.30
234,031	68,445	19.27	31.09	7.11	25.14	38.35	11.54
203,923	57,994	14.60	23.02	5.78	19.49	29.58	8.86
124,862	32,676	10.90	18.30	3.20	15.02	24.65	4.91
302,411	91,891	27.50	41.85	11.96	31.24	46.50	15.01
163,639	67,117	25.47	35.79	14.50	29.46	40.64	17.63
262,467	105,830	28.49	40.03	15.91	32.99	45.30	19.71
161,042	37,672	18.98	30.28	6.84	23.65	36.99	9.31
162,383	46,972	21.58	33.57	8.68	26.35	39.43	12.28
62,298	25,187	8.23	11.75	4.59	10.99	15.54	6.38
160,126	53,298	16.64	25.28	7.67	20.21	29.83	10.27
443,108	245,444	43.49	54.69	30.77	48.98	59.89	36.85
276,640	96,963	18.66	27.95	8.87	22.91	33.15	12.18
247,866	105,551	27.89	39.35	15.63	30.60	41.62	18.87
117,516	28,162	14.64	23.06	5.37	18.17	28.36	7.27

Table 3—Concl'd.

	1					2	3	4	5
27. Vidisha District	783,349	416,216	367,133	199,752
28. Bhopal District	895,815	478,708	417,107	421,722
29. Sehore District	656,982	344,369	312,613	152,692
30. Raisen District	708,973	371,659	337,314	163,527
31. Betul District	924,215	468,240	455,975	260,117
32. Hoshangabad District	1,003,291	525,858	477,433	354,505
33. Jabalpur District	2,192,934	1,146,269	1,046,665	898,372
34. Narsimhapur District	649,701	336,535	313,166	216,063
35. Mandla District	1,036,134	175,142	518,992	237,133
36. Chhindwara District	1,232,754	627,206	605,548	347,704
37. Seoni District	809,502	408,440	401,062	218,468
38. Balaghat District	1,147,719	572,062	575,657	390,207
39. Surguja District	1,631,075	830,643	800,432	264,593
40. Bilaspur District	2,952,282	1,479,943	1,472,339	842,466
41. Raigarh District	1,442,041	719,023	723,018	380,309
42. Rajnandgaon District	1,661,408	577,375	589,033	309,262
43. Durg District	1,889,929	954,455	935,474	714,114
44. Raipur District	3,077,728	1,533,606	1,544,122	941,602
45. Bastar District	1,840,449	918,713	921,736	259,993

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
152,078	47,674	18.53	27.48	8.38	25.50	36.54	12.99
265,175	156,547	40.81	49.29	30.70	47.08	55.39	37.53
122,158	30,534	17.24	27.02	6.24	23.44	35.47	9.77
124,409	39,118	18.23	27.56	7.88	23.07	33.47	11.60
180,594	79,523	22.44	33.47	11.20	28.14	38.57	17.44
249,911	104,594	29.53	41.78	16.12	35.33	47.52	21.91
602,746	295,626	34.24	46.04	21.30	40.97	52.58	28.24
149,155	66,908	28.77	39.43	17.24	33.26	44.32	21.37
179,173	57,960	18.34	28.77	7.86	22.89	34.65	11.17
241,772	105,932	22.04	31.82	11.93	28.21	38.55	17.49
156,213	62,255	21.31	31.61	10.86	26.99	38.25	15.52
270,406	119,801	25.18	37.93	12.43	34.00	47.27	20.81
204,085	60,508	12.77	20.38	4.89	16.22	24.57	7.56
631,050	211,416	22.90	35.96	9.90	28.54	42.64	14.36
275,848	104,461	20.12	31.17	9.15	26.37	38.36	14.45
232,178	77,084	19.54	30.82	8.41	26.51	40.21	13.09
490,696	223,418	28.25	41.14	15.06	37.79	51.41	23.88
682,158	259,444	23.76	36.69	10.96	30.59	44.48	16.80
192,811	67,182	9.63	15.17	4.07	13.14	20.99	7.29

TABLE
Cities with a Population

S. No.	Name of City /Urban agglomeraion	Provisional Population 1981			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gwalior U.A.	559,776	301,037	258,739	859
	(a) Gwalior (M.C.)	542,924	291,545	251,379	862
	(b) Morar (Cantt.)	16,852	9,492	7,360	775
2	Sagar U.A.	207,401	111,502	95,899	860
	(a) Sagar (M)*	174,705	92,862	81,843	881
	(b) Sagar (Cantt.)	32,696	18,640	14,056	754
3	Rewa (M)	100,421	56,094	44,327	790
4	Ratlam (M)*	156,490	82,088	74,402	906
5	Ujjain (M.C.)*	281,878	147,978	133,900	905
6	Indore (M.C)	827,071	438,374	388,697	887
7	Khandwa (M)	114,463	59,751	54,712	916
8	Burhanpur (M)	141,142	72,803	68,339	939
9	Bhopal (M.C.)	672,329	360,317	312,012	866
10	Jabalpur U.A.	757,696	410,500	347,196	846
	(a) Jabalpur (M.C.) *	649,766	346,066	303,700	876
	(b) Jabalpur (Cantt.)	60,756	39,243	21,513	548
	(c) Khamaria (N.M.)*	47,174	25,191	21,983	873
11	Murwara U.A.	125,096	65,935	59,161	897
	(a) Murwara (M) *	92,708	48,805	43,903	900
	(b) New Katni Rly Jn. Area (N.M.)*	8,898	4,879	4,019	824
	(c) Tikuri (N.M.)*	17,763	9,094	8,669	953
	(d) O.F.A. Katni (N.M.)	5,727	3,157	2,570	814
12	Bilaspur U.A.	186,830	97,205	89,625	922
	(a) Bilaspur (M)*	179,517	93,399	86,118	922
	(b) Sirgiti (N.M.)	7,313	3,806	3,507	921
13	Durg-Bhilainagar U.A.	490,158	261,695	228,463	870
	(a) Durg (M) *	118,572	61,741	56,831	920
	(b) Bhilainagar (N.M.)*	319,428	172,356	147,072	853
	(c) Charoda (N.M.)*	22,327	11,731	10,596	903
	(d) Jamul (N.M.)	10,967	5,940	5,027	846
	(e) Bhilai Kalan (N.M.)	18,864	9,927	8,937	900
14	Raipur (M.C.)	338,973	177,592	161,381	909

Note.—*Includes population of urban outgrowths also.

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of 100,000 and above

1981—Census
(Provisional Figures)

Total Literates			Literacy rate			Remarks
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
294,271	188,505	105,766	52.57	62.62	48.88	
286,796	183,021	103,775	52.82	62.78	41.28	
7,475	5,484	1,991	44.36	57.77	27.05	
125,540	78,570	46,970	60.53	70.47	48.98	
105,208	64,887	40,321	60.22	69.87	49.27	
20,332	13,683	6,649	62.18	73.41	47.30	
55,120	37,123	17,997	54.89	66.18	40.60	
95,296	57,285	38,011	60.89	45.42 69.72	51.09	
160,896	98,049	62,847	57.08	66.26	46.94	
501,405	302,102	199,303	60.62	68.91	51.27	
67,354	40,353	27,001	58.84	67.54	49.35	
67,541	41,983	25,558	47.85	57.67	37.40	
381,352	230,840	150,512	56.72	64.07	48.24	
460,094	282,736	177,358	60.72	68.88	51.08	
385,896	233,024	152,872	59.39	67.34	50.34	
44,129	32,103	12,026	72.63	81.81	55.90	
30,069	17,609	12,460	63.74	69.90	56.68	
71,486	43,776	27,710	57.14	66.39	46.84	
52,017	31,880	20,137	56.11	65.32	45.87	
5,049	3,272	1,777	56.74	67.06	44.21	
10,354	6,112	4,242	58.29	67.21	48.93	
4,066	2,512	1,554	71.00	79.57	60.47	
112,408	68,391	44,017	60.17	70.36	49.11	
108,871	65,994	42,877	60.65	70.66	49.79	
3,537	2,397	1,140	48.37	62.98	32.51	
274,375	172,892	101,483	55.98	66.07	44.42	
68,561	42,425	26,136	57.82	68.71	45.99	
178,216	112,673	65,543	55.79	65.37	44.57	
12,919	8,015	4,904	57.86	68.32	46.28	
4,859	3,403	1,456	44.31	57.29	28.96	
9,820	6,376	3,444	52.06	64.23	38.54	
191,915	118,088	73,827	56.62	66.49	45.75	