

CENSUS 2011

MADHYAPRADESH

1. Administrative Units:

- (i) In the State of Madhya Pradesh Census 2011 covered 50 districts, 342 Sub-districts, 476 Towns (Statutory Towns 364, Census Towns 112) and 54,903 Villages.
- (ii) In Census 2001, the corresponding figures were 45 Districts, 259 Sub-districts, 394 Towns (339 Statutory Towns & 55 Census Towns) and 55,393 Villages.
- (iii) There is an increase of 5 Districts, 83 Sub-districts, 83 Towns (26 Statutory and 57 Census Towns) and interestingly a decrease of 490 Villages in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001.

2. Population:

- (i) As per Census 2011, the total population of India at 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011 is 1210.6 million.
- (ii) In Madhya Pradesh total population of Madhya Pradesh as per Census 2011, at 0.00 hours of 1st March, 2011 is 72.6 million, comprising of 52.6 million rural and 20.1 million urban populations.
- (iii) In absolute numbers, out of total increase of 12.3 million in the last decade, the contribution of rural and urban areas is 8.2 million and 4.1 million respectively.
- (iv) Rewa has the largest share of rural population at 1.97 million (3.7% of the State's rural population) followed by Dhar (3.4%) and Satna (3.3%).
- (v) Indore has the highest share of urban population at 2.4 million (12.1%) followed by Bhopal (9.6%) and Jabalpur (7.2%)

3. Growth Rate:

- (i) The growth rate of population in India since the last decade is 17.7% (Rural-12.3%; Urban - 31.8%).
- (ii) Similarly growth rate of population in Madhya Pradesh in the last decade is 20.3% (Rural - 18.4% and Urban - 25.7%).

4. DENSITY OF POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQ.KM)

- (i) In Madhya Pradesh density of population in Census 2011 is 236 which shows an increase of 40 points from Census 2001 figures of 196.
- (ii) Bhopal (855) turns out to be the most densely populated district followed by Indore (841) and Jabalpur (473).
- (iii) The minimum population density is in Dindori (94) followed by Sheopur (104) and Panna (142)

5. PROPORTION OF POPULATION

- (i) In Terms of percentage in India the rural population constitutes 68.8% and Urban population 31.2% of the total population.
- (ii) In Madhya Pradesh, the rural population constitutes 72.4% and urban population 27.6% of the total population.
- (iii) There has been an increase of 1.1% in the proportion of urban population since last decade.
- (iv) The urban proportion was 26.5% in Census 2001.
- (v) Dindori (95.4%) has the largest proportion of rural population, while Bhopal (80.9%) has the highest proportion of urban population.

6. SEX RATIO (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES)

- (i) The Sex Ratio in the country which was at 933 in Census 2001 has increased by 10 points to 943 in Census 2011.
- (ii) In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 946 to 949. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 29 points from 900 to 929

- (iii) The sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh which was 919 in Census 2001 has increased by 12 points to 931 in Census 2011.
- (iv) In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 927 to 936, an increase of 9 points. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 20 points from 898 to 918.
- (v) Balaghat has recorded the highest sex ratio with respect to total(1021), rural(1024) and urban population(1000) respectively. Also in 2001 Census Balaghat recorded the highest sex ratio in respect to total(1022), rural(1030) and urban population(970) respectively.
- (vi) The lowest sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Bhind (828). The corresponding value in urban area is from Morena (858).

7. CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEAR)

- (i) As per Census 2011, in India, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 164.5 million. Of this, 121.3 million were in rural areas and 43.2 million in urban areas.
- (ii) The child population in the age group 0-6 years in Madhya Pradesh stands at 10.8 million. Of this, 8.3 million were in rural areas and 2.5 million, in urban areas.
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh compared to Census 2001, the child population has increased marginally by 27,181 only during the decade. There has been a decline of 118,013 in rural areas and an increase of 145,194 in urban areas.
- (iv) In Madhya Pradesh 26 districts the child population has declined in 2011 compared to 2001 Census. The maximum decline is in Chhindwara(-26195) followed by Betul(-23452) and Rewa(-22654).

8. CHILD SEX RATIO (0-6 YEARS) (GIRLS PER THOUSAND BOYS)

- (i) Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio(0-6 years) from 927 to 919(-8 points) during 2001-2011 in the country.
- (ii) This is the lowest sex ratio since 1961. In rural areas, the fall has been to the tune of 11 points (934 to 923).
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh also, Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 932 to 918(-14 points) during 2001-2011. This is the lowest child sex ratio since 1981.
- (iv) In Madhya Pradesh Morena(829) has recorded the lowest and Alirajpur (978) the highest child sex ratio in rural areas where as in urban areas Morena(829) recorded the lowest and Dindori(998) recorded the highest child sex ratio.

9. SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

- (i) In India proportion of the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.6% of the total population in 2011 Census.
- (ii) The proportion during the last Census was 16.2%. Thus there has been an increase of 0.4% during the last decade.
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh, the total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 11.3 million. Out of these 8.3 million are in rural areas and 3.1 million in urban areas.
- (iv) In Madhya Pradesh the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population is recorded in Ujjain(26.4%) and the lowest in Jhabua(1.7%).

10. SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

- (i) In India proportion of the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 8.6% of the total population in 2011 Census.
- (ii) The proportion during the last Census was 8.2%. Thus there has been increase of 0.4% during the last decade.
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh, the total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 15.3 million, highest in the country. Of this, 14.3 million are in rural areas and 1.0 million in urban areas.
- (iv) In Madhya Pradesh the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population is recorded in Alirajpur(89.0%) and the lowest in Bhind(0.4%).

11. Literates(Age 7 years and above):

- (i) The number of literates in India is 763.5 million in Census 2011. Of this, 482.7 million literates are in rural areas and 280.8 million literates in urban areas.
- (ii) An increase of 202.8 million literates during the decade 2001-2011, rural areas accounted for 120.8 million and urban areas 82.0 million in the country.
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh, the number of literates is 42.9 million. Out of these 28.3 million literates are in rural areas and 14.6 million literates in urban areas.
- (iv) An increase of 11.3 million literates during the decade 2001-2011, rural area as accounted for 7.5 million and urban areas 3.7 million.
- (v) The male literates in India are 434.7 million(56.9% of the total literates). While in Madhya Pradesh male literates are 25.2 million(58.7% of the total literates).
- (vi) The female literates in India are 328.8 million(43.1% of the total literates). While in Madhya Pradesh female literates are 17.7 million(41.3% of total literates).

12. Effective Literacy Rate

- (i) The Effective Literacy Rate in India is 73.0%(Rural 67.8%; Urban 84.1%) There has been an increase of 8.2 percentage points (9.1 percentage points in rural areas and 4.2 percentage points in urban areas) during the last decade.

(A) Male Literacy Rate:

- (i) In Madhya Pradesh, the male literacy rate is 78.7%(Rural 74.7%; Urban 88.7%).
- (ii) The highest male literacy rate in rural areas is in Bhind(84.8%), while the lowest is in Alirajpur(37.9%).
- (iii) In urban areas, the lowest male literacy rate is in Tikamgarh(82.2%) and the highest is in Seoni(93.3%)

(B) Female Literacy Rate:

- (i) In Madhya Pradesh, the female literacy rate is 59.2%(Rural 52.4%; Urban 76.5%).
- (ii) The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is in Balaghat(67.1%), while the lowest is in Alirajpur(26.4%).
- (iii) In urban areas, the lowest female literacy rate is in Sheopur(62.3%) and the highest in Seoni (84.3%)

(C) Growth in Female Literacy:

- (i) The female literacy rate in India has increased significantly by 10.9 percentage points in the last decade(Rural 11.8 percentage points and Urban 6.2 percentage points).
- (ii) The female literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh has increase significantly by 8.9 percentage points in the last decade(Rural 9.6 percentage points and Urban 6.0 percentage points).

13. WORKERS

- (i) As per Census 2011, the total number of workers in India is 481.7 million. Out of these 331.9 million workers are male and 149.9 million are female. Out of the increase of 79.5 million workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 56.8 million and female workers 22.7 million.
- (ii) In Madhya Pradesh the total number of workers is 31.6 million. Out of these 20.1 million workers are male and 11.4 million are female. Out of the increase of 5.8 million workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 4.0 million and female workers for 1.8 million.
- (iii) The workers in Madhya Pradesh have registered a growth of 22.4%, which is marginally higher than the overall population growth rate of 20.3% during the decade. The male workers have grown by 24.4% as against the female workers growth of 19.0%.
- (iv) In Madhya Pradesh 24.7 million workers are in the rural areas and 6.9 million, are in the urban areas. The female workers in rural & urban areas are 10.0 million and 1.5 million respectively.

14. WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

- (i) The Work Participation Rate(WPR) for country is 39.8%. The WPR for males has increased to 53.3% in 2011 in comparison to 51.7% in Census 2001. The female WPR has reduced marginally to 25.5% in 2011 from 25.6% in Census 2001.
- (ii) In Madhya Pradesh, Dindori(55.3%) ranks first in WPR for total Workers as well as female workers(52.9%).Bhind(30.6%) reported the lowest WPR for total workers as well as female workers(3.4%).The highest male WPR was in Mandsaur(58.2%) and lowest in Morena(49.2%).

15. MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS

- (i) In India as per Census 2011, out of 481.7 million total workers, 362.4 million are main workers and the remaining 119.3 million are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers in Census 2011 is 75.2% against 77.8% in Census 2001.
- (ii) In Madhya Pradesh, in Census 2011, out of 31.6 million total workers, 22.7 million are main workers and the remaining 8.9 million are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers in Census 2011 is 71.9% against 74.1% in Census 2001.

16. CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKERS

- (i) The broad categories of economic activities, also known as four-fold classification of the workers are Cultivators(CL),Agricultural Labourers(AL), working in Household Industries(HH) and Other Workers(OW).
- ~~(ii)~~ In India, as per Census 2011, out of 481.7 million total workers, 118.7 million are cultivators and another 144.3 million are agricultural labourers.
- (iii) In Madhya Pradesh as per Census 2011, but of 31.6 million total workers, 9.8 million are cultivators and another 12.2 million are agricultural labourers.
- (iv) More than two-thirds of the total working population is engaged in agricultural pursuits either as cultivator or as agricultural labourer.
- (v) Out of two-in-three males and four of every five females are engaged in agricultural activities either as cultivator or as agricultural labourer.
- (vi) During the decade 2001-11, in India, the Census results show a fall of about 9 million in cultivators and an increase of about 38 million in agricultural labourers.
- (vii) The household industries have shown an increase of 1.4 million and other workers have increased by nearly 49 million.
- (viii) In Madhya Pradesh also the same trend is revealed in the decade 2001-11, the Census results show a fall of about 1.2 million in cultivators and an increase of about 4.8 million in agricultural labourers.
- (ix) The household industry workers have shown a marginal fall of 0.7 million and other workers have increased by nearly 2.3 million.
- (x) In Madhya Pradesh, the highest number of cultivators is reported in Dhar(385,552) and lowest in Umaria(65,369).
- ~~(xi)~~ The highest number of Agricultural labourers is reported in Rewa(463,506) and lowest in Alirajpur(73,693).
- (xii) The highest number of household industries is reported in Sagar(140,458) and lowest in Neemuch(4,020).
- (xiii) The highest number of other workers is reported in Indore(888,176) and lowest in Alirajpur (32,645).