Press Conference
for
Release of
Provisional Population Totals
MADHYA PRADESH

Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh,
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Janaganana Bhavan, Jail Road, Bhopal
Population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demo-graphic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, of all persons in a country or a well defined part of a country. As such, the Census provides a snapshot of the country’s population and housing at a given point of time.
Census of India 2011
Press Conference, 4th April, 2011

Governor, Madhya Pradesh

Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh

2nd Phase Enumeration

Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh
It's the biggest source of comprehensive data on:

- Demography
- Economic Activity
- Literacy & Education
- Housing & Household Amenities
- Urbanization
- Fertility and Mortality
- Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Language, Religion & Migration
Census 2011:

- Census 2011 is the 15th Census of India since 1872
- Census 2011 was held in two phases:
  - Phase I: Houselisting & Housing Census
    (April to September 2010)
    in Madhya Pradesh
    held between 7th May to 22nd June 2010
  - Phase II: Population Enumeration
    (9th to 28th February 2011)
- Reference Date: 0:00 Hours of 1st March 2011
### Administrative units:

**Number of Administrative units in 2011 Census - India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States/UTs</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-districts</td>
<td>5,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>7,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>6.41 lakh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Administrative units in 2011 Census - Madhya Pradesh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divisions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-districts</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>54,903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Provisional Population?

- Provisional Population is arrived at by adding the Population as reported by each Enumerator for the Enumeration Block assigned to her/him.
- There could be errors in addition or there could be cases of omission/ duplication of Enumeration Blocks.
- The final population will be arrived at by scanning of Schedules, data processing and other checks.
- The Final Population is likely to be released next year.
Population
## Population

**India: CENSUS 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>1,21,01,93,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>62,37,24,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>58,64,69,174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Population

**Madhya Pradesh: CENSUS 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>7,25,97, 565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>3,76,11,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>3,49,84,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males include Males and Others
DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS:

- Among districts, **Indore stands first** in terms of population (32,72,335) followed by Jabalpur (24,60,714), Sagar (23,78,295), Bhopal (23,68,145) and Rewa (23,63,744).

- **Lowest populated districts** are:
  - Harda (5,70,302), Umaria (6,43,579), Sheopur (6,87,952), Dindori (7,04,218) and Alirajpur (7,28,677).
### Population; Madhya Pradesh : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Census 2001</th>
<th>Census 2011</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Growth Rate (2001-2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>6,03,48,023</td>
<td>7,25,97,565</td>
<td>1,22,49,542</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>3,14,43,652</td>
<td>3,76,11,370</td>
<td>61,67,718</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2,89,04,371</td>
<td>3,49,84,645</td>
<td>60,80,274</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males include Males and Others
### Population 1901-2011: India and Madhya Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>238,396,327</td>
<td>12,679,214</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>439,234,771</td>
<td>23,217,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>252,093,390</td>
<td>14,249,382</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>548,159,652</td>
<td>30,016,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>251,321,213</td>
<td>13,906,774</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>683,329,097</td>
<td>38,168,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>278,977,238</td>
<td>15,326,879</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>846,302,688</td>
<td>48,566,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>318,660,580</td>
<td>17,175,722</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,027,015,247</td>
<td>60,348,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>361,088,090</td>
<td>18,614,931</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,210,193,422</td>
<td>72,597,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Madhya Pradesh and its neighbouring States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage share to total population of India</th>
<th>Rank in 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>199,581,477</td>
<td>16.49</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>112,372,972</td>
<td>9.29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>72,597,565</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68,621,012</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>60,383,628</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>25,540,196</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top five and bottom five States/UTs by population size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five States/UTs</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>19,95,81,477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>11,23,72,972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>10,38,04,637</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>9,13,47,736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>8,46,65,533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom Five States/UTs</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>64,429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>2,42,911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>3,42,853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>3,79,944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>6,07,688</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Census, Our Future

India is the second most populated country in the world, next to China.

Comparing the population size of India with that of other countries, along with its neighbouring countries, there seems to be a wide gap in population size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Population (in Thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>13,54,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India *</td>
<td>12,10,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3,17,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2,32,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,95,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1,84,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,64,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>68,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>29,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>29,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>20,410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* India as per provisional figures of Census 2011
(Source: World Population Prospects, the 2008 Revision 2010)
The population of Madhya Pradesh is more than that of many countries like Thailand, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Myanmar and South Africa.

- Its population is slightly lower than that of countries like Iran, Turkey and Germany.
- The population of Madhya Pradesh is higher than the combined population of Australia, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.
- Sixteenth countries in the world have population more than that of Madhya Pradesh.
- The increase in population during decade is higher than the total population of Greece (1.13 crore)
World Population Prospects, the 2008 Revision 2010 and Census of India 2011

- Germany
- Turkey
- Iran
- Madhya Pradesh
- Thailand
- France
- United Kingdom
- Italy
- Mymmar
- South Africa

Population in thousand

Countries and Madhya Pradesh

- Germany: 82057
- Turkey: 75705
- Iran: 75078
- Madhya Pradesh: 72597
- Thailand: 68139
- France: 62637
- United Kingdom: 61899
- Italy: 60098
- Mymmar: 50492
- South Africa: 50496

85000
80000
75000
70000
65000
60000
55000
50000
45000

## Madhya Pradesh and its neighbouring States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage share to total population of India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>199,581,477</td>
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<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>25,540,196</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growth Rate
DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

- In 2011 Census, India registered 17.64% and Madhya Pradesh registered 20.30% decadal growth rate over 2001 Census.
- Growth rate in the state is higher by **2.66 percent points** compared to Country.
- On comparison of Growth rate (GR) during last 10 decades in the state:
  - Slow pace of growth rate during the first half of 1901-1951.
  - Steady growth rate of population during the decade 1951-71.
  - Declining trend in population GR started from 1971 Census onwards
  - Growth rate of India and Madhya Pradesh is presented in the Chart
Decadal Growth Rate: 1901-11 to 2001-11

Decadal Years

Growth Rate

1901-11 12.38
1911-21 -0.31
1921-31 10.21
1931-41 12.06
1941-51 13.31
1951-61 21.64
1961-71 24.73
1971-81 29.28
1981-91 27.16
1991-01 27.24
2001-11 24.26

India

Madhya Pradesh
Top five and bottom five States/UTs by Growth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five States/UTs</th>
<th>Bottom Five States/UTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.82</td>
<td>-0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.92</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.07</td>
<td>6.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>Andman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.71</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.78</td>
<td>8.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singrauli</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barwani</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottom Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anuppur</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betul</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhindwara</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandsaur</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALAGHAT</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30+</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual exponential growth rate</th>
<th>Number of Districts 1991-2001</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
<th>Number of Districts 2001-2011</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0-1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5-1.9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27.44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>44.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0-2.4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>53.11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5-2.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.94</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0-1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Division-wise Decadal Growth Rate 1991-01 & 2001-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdol</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmadapuram</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Highest growth rate during 1991-2001 was observed in Bhopal Division while in 2001-2011 it is observed in Indore Division.
- Lowest growth rate during 1991-2001 was in Jabalpur Division while in 2001-2011 is in Narmadapuram Division.
- Highest fall in the growth rate observed in Rewa Division (7.70 points) followed by Ujjain Division (7.60 points).
- The lowest fall in the growth rate observed in Shahdol Division (0.10 points) followed by Chambal Division (0.50 points).
Divisional Decadal Growth Rate: 1901-2011

- Madhya Pradesh
- Chambal
- Gwalior
- Sagar
- Rewa
- Shahdol
- Jabalpur

Decadal Year

Growth Rate

-20.00
-15.00
-10.00
-5.00
0.00
5.00
10.00
15.00
20.00
25.00
30.00
35.00
40.00

-1901-11
-1911-21
-1921-31
-1931-41
-1941-51
-1951-61
-1961-71
-1971-81
-1981-91
-1991-01
-2001-11
DENSITY OF POPULATION
Geographical Area:

- Area of the country is 3,287,263 sq. km
- Madhya Pradesh is second in terms of its geographical spread (308,244 sq. km.)
- It shares 9.38% of the country's total area
- Rajasthan State stands first in the country in terms of geographical area (342,239 sq. km)
- Maharashtra is the third largest State (307,713 sq. km)
- No change in the area of the state during decade 2001-11
- In Madhya Pradesh Districts has gone up from 45 in 2001 to 50 in Census 2011
Population Density:

- Population Density is expressed in terms of total number of persons per sq. km.
- The population density of the country is 382 in 2011 Census as compared to 324 in 2001 Census, an increase of 58 points.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the population density is 236 in 2011 Census as compared to 196 in 2001 Census, an increase of 40 points.
- The Population Density is 18 points more in India compared to Madhya Pradesh. Density during 10 decades are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top Five States/UTs by Population Density: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>11,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>9,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>2,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottom Five States/UTs by Population Density: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morena</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottom Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raisen</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betul</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panna</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheopur</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Child Population
(0-6 years)
Child Population (0-6 years) analysis:
Proportion of Child population in the age group 0-6 by sex: 2001 and 2011

- The change in the proportion of male and female child population (0-6) at the count of 2001 and 2011 Census influences the sex ratio of child population.

- During the decade 2001 and 2011, it is observed that it was adverse towards female child.

In Madhya Pradesh,

- the total number of children in the age-group 0-6 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>2011 Census</th>
<th>2001 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>1,05,48,295</td>
<td>1,07,82,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>55,16,957</td>
<td>55,79,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>50, 31,338</td>
<td>52,02,367</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The proportion of child population (0-6 years) to total population comes out to 14.5 percentage for persons, 14.7 percentage for males, 14.4 percentage for females.

- There is a net decline of 2,33,919 child population in the decade 2001-2011.
District level analysis:

- Considering the literacy rate by sex,
- Indore district has the highest male literacy rate (82.2%).
- Bhopal district has the highest female literacy rate (76.6%).
- Alirajpur district has the lowest male literacy rate (43.6%) as well as female literacy rate (31.0%).

Population aged seven years and above and the absolute number of literates in 2001, and their absolute decadal and percentage difference between 2001 and 2011.

- The percentage decadal increase in population aged seven years and above during 2001-2011 is 25.19.
- Corresponding increase in the number of literates is 38.73.
## Proportion of Child population (0-6 years) : 2001-2011

### India and Madhya Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/State</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>15.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madhya Pradesh</strong></td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India & Madhya Pradesh 0-6 years male and female percentage, 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males India</th>
<th>Females India</th>
<th>Males Madhya Pradesh</th>
<th>Females Madhya Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>12.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Share of children in the age group 0-6 years to total population, India and Madhya Pradesh: 2001-2011

**2001**

- **Madhya Pradesh**
  - Child 0-6: 17.87%
  - Others: 82.13%

- **India**
  - Child 0-6: 15.93%
  - Others: 84.07%

**2011**

- **Madhya Pradesh**
  - Child 0-6: 14.53%
  - Others: 85.47%

- **India**
  - Child 0-6: 13.12%
  - Others: 86.88%
Proportion of children's 0-6 age group to the total population

In Madhya Pradesh

- It declined sharply from 17.87 percent in 2001 to 14.53 percent in 2011.
  A decline of 3.34 percentage point

In India:

- It declined from 15.93 percent in 2001 to 13.12 percent in 2011.
  A decline of 2.01 percentage point.
# Top three and bottom five States/UTs by Child population (0-6 years) -2011

## Top Three States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child population (0-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2,97,28,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1,85,82,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,28,48,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are only three states having 0-6 child population more than Madhya Pradesh.

## Bottom Five States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child population (0-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lakshdweep</td>
<td>7,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>25,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>39,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Havelli</td>
<td>49,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>61,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proportion of child population (0-6 years) to total population : India and EAG states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/EAG State</th>
<th>Absolute Figures</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>15,87,89,287</td>
<td>82,952,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2,97,28,235</td>
<td>1,56,53,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>13,28,844</td>
<td>7,04,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1,05,04,916</td>
<td>55,80,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>50,35,650</td>
<td>26,03,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1,05,48,295</td>
<td>55,16,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>35,84,028</td>
<td>18,24,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1,85,82,229</td>
<td>96,15,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>52,37,582</td>
<td>26,95,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of EAG States</strong></td>
<td><strong>84549779</strong></td>
<td><strong>44194509</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Share of child population (0-6 years) - Madhya Pradesh and other Empowered Action Group states: 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State &amp; Other EAG states</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>17.87</td>
<td>14.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>16.02</td>
<td>13.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>18.85</td>
<td>15.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>14.56</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>17.06</td>
<td>14.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>20.25</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>15.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proportion of child population (0-6 years) to total population: Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring States, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Absolute Figures</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2,97,28,235</td>
<td>1,56,53,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,28,48,375</td>
<td>68,22,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1,05,04,916</td>
<td>55,80,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>74,94,176</td>
<td>39,74,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>35,84,028</td>
<td>18,24,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Division wise proportion of child population (0-6 years) : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Division</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>17.87</td>
<td>14.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>18.59</td>
<td>15.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>18.11</td>
<td>14.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>18.91</td>
<td>15.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>19.35</td>
<td>15.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdol</td>
<td>17.33</td>
<td>14.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>13.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>18.80</td>
<td>15.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>17.96</td>
<td>14.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmadapuram</td>
<td>16.85</td>
<td>13.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>12.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Top Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Proportion of child population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barwani</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singrauli</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheopur</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottom Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Proportion of child population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Districts by range in proportion of children in the age group 0-6 year to total population: 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Number districts</th>
<th>Percentage to total population, 2001</th>
<th>Number districts</th>
<th>Percentage to total population, 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-11.99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-13.99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-15.99</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00-17.99</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00 and above</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender Composition
- Sex Ratio
Sex Ratio:

- Population enumeration by sex composition is one of the basic demographic characteristics, and provides meaningful demographic analysis.

- Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio economic and cultural patterns of the society in different ways.

**Definition:**

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.

- It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time.
- According to experts sex differential in mortality, Sex selective out-migration, differential Sex ratio at birth are the major reasons for changes in Sex ratio.
### Gender Composition of Population; India and Madhya Pradesh: 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Census 2001</th>
<th></th>
<th>Census 2011 (Provisional)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Proportion (in %)</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Proportion (in %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>53,22,23,090</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>62,37,24,248</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>49,65,14,346</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>58,64,69,174</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>933</td>
<td></td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madhya Pradesh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>3,14,43,652</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>3,76,12,920</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>2,89,04,371</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>3,49,84,645</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>919</td>
<td></td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
India:

- Overall Sex ratio at the National level has increased by 7 points since Census 2001 to reach 940 at Census 2011
- This is the highest Sex Ratio recorded since Census 1971 and a shade lower than 1961
- Increase in Sex Ratio is observed in 29 States/UTs

Madhya Pradesh:

- Sex ratio at the State level has increased by 11 points since Census 2001 to reach 930 at Census 2011
- This is the highest Sex Ratio recorded since Census 1971 and a shade lower than 1961
- Increase in Sex Ratio is observed in 29 Districts
The sex ratio of a few countries is presented in the statement to understand the trend prevailing in various parts of the world.

The sex ratio of India is slightly better as compared to China, the most populated country.

However, the sex ratios in European, African and American countries are comparatively better than India.

### A Comparison: India and Other Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arab</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*India as per provisional figures of Census 2011
(Source: World Population Prospects (mid year estimates), 2010 revision, Sex and age United Nation)
### A Comparison: India and Other neighbouring Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbouring Country</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>1048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*India as per provisional figures of Census 2011. (Source: World Population Prospects (mid year estimates), 2010 revision, Sex and age United Nation."

- The sex ratio of Sri Lanka, Nepal & Myanmar is better compared to India. whereas the sex ratio of Afghanistan & Bhutan is lower than India.
### Top five and bottom five States/UTs by Sex Ratio: 2011

#### Top Five States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerela</td>
<td>1,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bottom Five States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males
Sex ratio: India & Madhya Pradesh

The sex ratio of India & Madhya Pradesh during last 10 decades is presented below. It is continuously declined until 1971 and thereafter a slightly increasing trend is reflected in subsequent censuses except in 1991 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex Ratio of India and Madhya Pradesh since 1901
**A Comparison: Madhya Pradesh and other EAG (Empowered Action Group) States, Census 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAG states</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the 8 EAG states,
- Highest sex ratio 991 recorded in Chhattisgarh
- Lowest sex ratio 908 recorded in Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh is fourth lowest among these states

*Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males*
District wise Sex Ratio analysis:

Looking at the trend of sex ratio more than 1000 at the district level,

- 17 districts had reported sex ratio more than 1000 in 1911.
- Then, 10 in 1921
- 7 in 1931
- 5 in 1941
- 3 in 1951
- 4 in 1961
- 1 in 1971
- 2 in 1981
- 1 in 1991 & 2001
- 4 in 2011. These districts are Balaghat (1021), followed by Alirajpur (1009), Mandla (1005), Dindori (1004).
## Top five and bottom five districts by Sex Ratio: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five Districts</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>1,021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandla</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom Five Districts</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhind</td>
<td>838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morena</td>
<td>839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datia</td>
<td>875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivpuri</td>
<td>877</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males
Sex Ratio:

- 23 districts reporting sex ratio less than the state are, Satna, Jabalpur, Indore, Sehore, Narsimhapur, Singrauli, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Guna, Panna, Sheopur, Tikamgarh, Ashoknagar, Raisen, Vidisha, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Shivpuri, Datia, Gwalior, Morena and Bhind.

- 26 districts reporting higher sex ratio than state are, Balaghat, Alirajpur, Mandla, Dindori, Jhabua, Seoni, Barwani, Anuppur, Ratlam, Betul, Shahdol Mandsaur, Chhindwara, West Nimar, Dhar, Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Sidhi, Burhanpur, Katni, East Nimar, Dewas, Shajapur and Harda.

- 1 district Rewa is reporting sex ratio 930 at par with the state in 2011.
### Distribution of Districts by range of sex ratio Madhya Pradesh: 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Percentage to total population, 2001 (All age)</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Percentage to total population, 2011 (All age)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>880 &amp; below</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.74</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881-915</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28.85</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>916-950</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>951-985</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.88</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986 &amp; above</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
<td>Percentage to total population 2001 (All age)</td>
<td>Number of Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below state average</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>46.37</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above state average</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>53.63</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Number of districts below the state average has increased from 22 in 2001 to 24 in 2011.
- The remaining districts are above the state average.
- The districts above state average, which are 26 in numbers, constitute 46.06 percent population.
Gender Composition
- Sex Ratio (0-6 years)
Child Sex Ratio (0 - 6 years)

- The child sex ratio (0-6 years) at country level,
- 945 in 1991,
- 927 in 2001
- 914 in Census 2011.
- In Madhya Pradesh child sex ratio (0-6 years),
- 941 in 1991
- 932 in 2001
- 912 in 2011

The child sex ratio (0-6 years) at country level and in Madhya Pradesh has declined by 13 points and 20 points respectively during the decade 2001-2011, 7 points more decline compared to India.
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) for India and MP: 1991, 2001, 2011

- India
- Madhya Pradesh
Child sex ratio (0-6 years)

Neighbouring State
### Top Five States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bottom Five States/UTs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCT of Delhi</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males
### Top five and bottom five districts by Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years): 2011

#### Top Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandla</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoni</td>
<td>954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bottom Five Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morena</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhind</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datia</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males
## Distribution of Districts by range of Child Sex Ratio Madhya Pradesh: 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Number of Districts</th>
<th>Percentage to total population 2001 (0-6 years)</th>
<th>Number of Districts</th>
<th>Percentage to total population 2011 (0-6 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>880 &amp; below</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881-915</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.98</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>916-950</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>55.78</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>951-985</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>28.77</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986 &amp; above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sex Ratio for different population class, 1991, 2001 and 2011 in Madhya Pradesh
Sex Ratio for different population class, 1991, 2001 and 2011
### Division wise sex ratio of total population: 1971 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdol</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmadapuram</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Highest growth rate during 1991-2001 was observed in Bhopal Division while in 2001-2011 it is observed in Indore Division.
- Lowest growth rate during 1991-2001 was in Jabalpur Division while in 2001-2011 is in Narmadapuram Division.
- Highest fall in the growth rate observed in Rewa Division (7.70 points) followed by Ujjain Division (7.60 points).
- The lowest fall in the growth rate observed in Shahdol Division (0.10 points) followed by Chambal Division (0.50 points).
Sex Ratio of State and Divisions: Census 2011

The graph shows the sex ratio of various states and divisions in India from 1971 to 2011. The x-axis represents the years (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011), and the y-axis represents the sex ratio ranging from 700 to 1000.

- Madhya Pradesh
- Chambal
- Gwalior
- Sagar
- Rewa
- Shahdol
- Ujjain
- Indore
- Bhopal
- Narmadapuram
- Jabalpur

The sex ratio is consistently high across all regions, with slight variations over the years.
Division wise sex ratio of total population: 1971 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State / Division</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdol</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmadapuram</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Highest growth rate during 1991-2001 was observed in Bhopal Division while in 2001-2011 it is observed in Indore Division.
- Lowest growth rate during 1991-2001 was in Jabalpur Division while in 2001-2011 is in Narmadapuram Division.
- Highest fall in the growth rate observed in Rewa Division (7.70 points) followed by Ujjain Division (7.60 points).
- The lowest fall in the growth rate observed in Shahdol Division (0.10 points) followed by Chambal Division (0.50 points).
Literacy Rate
Literacy status: India - Census 2011,

Total population - 1,21,01,93,422

Literates persons - 77,84,54,120
Literates Males - 44,42,03,762
Literates Females - 33,42,50,358

Literacy Rate

Literates Rate Persons - 74.0
Literates Rate Males - 82.1
Literates Rate Females - 65.5
Note:
The Literacy rate for 1981 is **Crude Literacy Rate** whereas, **1991 onwards** Effective Literacy Rate has been given.

### Literacy Rate by Sex: India 1981-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>43.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>52.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>64.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>74.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Five Top States/Union Territories by Literacy Rate: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Person</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Five Bottom States/Union Territories by Literacy Rate: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Person</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literacy status: Madhya Pradesh - Census 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>7,25,97,565</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates persons</td>
<td>4,38,27,193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates Males</td>
<td>2,58,48,137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates Females</td>
<td>1,79,79,056</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates Rate Persons</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates Rate Males</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates Rate Females</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Census 2001, Madhya Pradesh stood 25th in the country in literacy whereas in 2011 it has got 28th position.

In female literacy rate also, Madhya Pradesh is on 28th position.
Decadal variation in Literacy rate: Madhya Pradesh 1981-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
The Literacy rate for 1981 is **Crude Literacy Rate** whereas, **1991 onwards** Effective Literacy Rate has been given.
### Number of literates and illiterates among population aged 7 years and above and their change: 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literates/Illiterates</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,15,92,563</td>
<td>1,96,72,274</td>
<td>1,19,20,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,38,27,193</td>
<td>2,58,48,137</td>
<td>1,79,79,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in 2011 over 2001</td>
<td>1,22,34,630</td>
<td>61,75,863</td>
<td>60,58,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illiterate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,79,73,246</td>
<td>61,91,531</td>
<td>1,17,81,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,82,22,077</td>
<td>62,47,826</td>
<td>1,19,74,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in 2011 over 2001</td>
<td>2,48,831</td>
<td>56,295</td>
<td>1,92,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Literacy Rate by sex-2011: Madhya Pradesh and EAG States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattisgarh</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literacy Rate by sex-2011: Madhya Pradesh and EAG States

- Uttarakhand
- Orissa
- Chattisgarh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttar Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Rajasthan
- Bihar

States

20.0 30.0 40.0 50.0 60.0 70.0 80.0

Persons  Females
### Literacy Rate: India, Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring States 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/State</th>
<th>Literacy rate(Person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhatisgarh</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literacy Rate: India, Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring States 2011

- India
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttar Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Gujarat
- Chhattisgarh
- Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Decadal variation in Literacy Rate: India, Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring States 1981-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India/State</th>
<th>Literacy rate(Person)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>43.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>38.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>32.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>55.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>52.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhatisgarh</td>
<td>41.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>30.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decadal variation in Literacy Rate: India, Madhya Pradesh and neighboring States 1981-2011

- **India**
- **Madhya Pradesh**
- **Uttar Pradesh**
- **Maharashtra**
- **Gujarat**
- **Chhattisgarh**
- **Rajasthan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Literacy Rate:
- **15.0**
- **25.0**
- **35.0**
- **45.0**
- **55.0**
- **65.0**
- **75.0**
- **85.0**
## Five Top States/Union Territories by Literacy Rate: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Person</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male</th>
<th>Name of State / UT</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>92.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of State / UT</td>
<td>Literacy Rate Person</td>
<td>Name of State / UT</td>
<td>Literacy Rate Male</td>
<td>Name of State / UT</td>
<td>Literacy Rate Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Five Top districts by Literacy Rate: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Person</th>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male</th>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>70.63</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>80.53</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>60.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>82.47</td>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>89.22</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>76.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>82.32</td>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>89.11</td>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>75.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>82.26</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>87.44</td>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>74.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>78.29</td>
<td>Bhind</td>
<td>87.17</td>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>69.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>77.93</td>
<td>Balaghat</td>
<td>87.13</td>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>68.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Five Bottom districts by Literacy Rate: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Person</th>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Male</th>
<th>Name of State / District</th>
<th>Literacy Rate Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>70.63</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>80.53</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>60.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>37.22</td>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>43.58</td>
<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>30.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>44.45</td>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>54.65</td>
<td>Jhabua</td>
<td>34.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barwani</td>
<td>50.23</td>
<td>Barwani</td>
<td>57.32</td>
<td>Barwani</td>
<td>43.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheopur</td>
<td>58.02</td>
<td>Sheopur</td>
<td>70.30</td>
<td>Sheopur</td>
<td>44.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhar</td>
<td>60.57</td>
<td>Dhar</td>
<td>71.12</td>
<td>Shivpuri</td>
<td>49.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District level analysis:

- Considering the literacy rate by sex,
- Indore district has the highest male literacy rate (82.2%).
- Bhopal district has the highest female literacy rate (76.6%).
- Alirajpur district has the lowest male literacy rate (43.6%) as well as female literacy rate (31.0%).

Population aged seven years and above and the absolute number of literates in 2001, and their absolute decadal and percentage difference between 2001 and 2011.

- The percentage decadal increase in population aged seven years and above during 2001-2011 is 25.19.
- Corresponding increase in the number of literates is 38.73.
District level analysis:

illiterates:

- Although the total number of illiterates in the state has increased during the decade, there are 26 districts where absolute number of illiterates has declined. The highest contribution in this decline is from Sagar district, where the number of illiterates decreased by 77,588.

- In remaining 24 districts, the number of illiterates has increased.

- The maximum increase in the number of illiterates has taken place in West Nimar with an increase of 1,11,896.
District level analysis:

Ranking of districts by literacy rates of 2001 and 2011 along with decadal difference.

- **Narsimhapur** which occupied the first position in 2001 has slipped down to the seventh rank in 2011.
- **Raisen** district has slipped from fifth position in 2001 to the tenth position in 2011.
- **Balaghat** district has improved from the thirteenth rank in 2001 to fourth rank in 2011.
- **Gwalior and Sagar** districts have moved forward from the twelfth and fourteenth rank in 2001 to fifth and sixth rank in 2011, respectively.
District level analysis:

- The gap between male and female literacy rates was 25.7 point in Census 2001 which has now reduced to 21.5 point in census 2011.
- The gap between male and female literacy rate is highest in Neemuch district.
- whereas it is lowest in Bhopal district.

- In 2001 Census,
  - 39 districts reported literacy rates less than seventy per cent and had a share of 73.6 per cent of state's population.
  - whereas in 2011 Census, the number of districts with literacy rates less than seventy per cent has reduced to 23.

- In 2001 Census,
  - 11 districts reported literacy rates of seventy per cent or more.
  - whereas in 2011 Census, the number of districts with literacy rates seventy per cent or more has gone up to 27.
Decadal variation in Literacy rate of divisions of Madhya Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State /Divisions</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwalior</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewa</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdol</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ujjain</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmadapuram</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you