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Changes in Demographic Characteristics in Bundelkhand Region: Evidences from Census 2001 and 2011

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Abstract

This study covers demographic changes influenced by socio-economic status in Bundelkhand region of MP and UP. This region identified as one of the poorest regions of India in terms of economy. Bundelkhand region comprises 13 districts from UP and MP. Thus this region has been selected for the study. This study is based on Census data of 2001 and 2011 with specific objectives such as –to find out the demographic changes during 2001 to 2011, and to study the demographic characteristics of the study area. Findings shows that urbanization in Bundelkhand region has increased more than state average (MP and UP) during 2001 to 2011. Sex ratio has increased but child sex ratio has decreased less than state average. Literacy rate of this region is 58.8 per cent in 2011. Female literacy rate has been increase by 59 per cent whereas male literacy has increased by 31 per cent in Bundelkhand region. Work participation rate of the region is 39.5 per cent in 2011. Main worker has positively changed by 18 per cent but main agricultural labour has changed negatively by 8 percent in both sexes and residence. Female marginal worker has decreased by 5 per cent during 2001 to 2011 whereas female marginal agricultural labour has decreased by 42 per cent and male marginal agricultural labour has increased by 16 per cent. There were 76 per cent of the population dependent in the bundelkhand region. Population density of the region is 329 persons per square Km. Natural increase rate of population is 2.8 per cent with annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent. Bundelkhand region would take about 43 years to double its population. Birth rate (CBR), death rate (CDR), and infant mortality rate (IMR) are 30.5, 2.6 and 4 per 1000 respectively. This region shows higher birth rate than state (UP) average (18.1) due to non-availability of birth data of some districts of the region. Adolescents (10-19 yrs), youth (15-24 yrs) and adult (15-35yrs) population of this region are 22.7, 19.2 and 36.2 per cent respectively. Adolescent sex ratio is 848 whereas 684 sex ratio among disabled of this region in 2011. Disability in seeing, in hearing and in movement is higher among adolescents and total population of this region related to both MP and UP. Household duty is more common among marginal worker and non-worker in different age groups, Adolescents and sex in rural and urban residents. We conclude that demographic change in bundelkhand region is more intense than states average (MP and UP) from which the region is identified.

Keywords: Work participation, migration, literacy, disability, sex ratio, adolescent and youth

Introduction

Demographic changes are the quantitative changes of the demographic (population) characteristics in a particular region. Demographic characteristics include age, sex, residence, place of origin and destination, working status, literacy, vital events, population size, social group, etc. Census is the best and reliable source of data for demographic study of the area. Bundelkhand region is one of the poorest regions not only in Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP) but all of India. This region is known because of Bundela Raja and it also mentioned in Hindu literatures Ramayana and Mahabharat. Bundelkhand (BKD) region comprises 13 districts. Seven districts are in the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP) namely Jhansi, Banda, Jalaun, Chitrakoot, Mahoba, Hamirpur and Lalitpur. While six districts namely, Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar and Damoh are in Madhya Pradesh (MP). There are four geographic regions of UP such as Western, Central, Eastern and Bundelkhand(Southern). Literatures show vast Inter-regional variations in socio-economic, demographic, geographic, and political. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions are comparatively more backward as compared to Western and Central regions. Bundelkhand region has very less population,

less area per square kilometer, less density of population and lowest literacy rate. The total literacy rate and female literacy rates both are lowest in comparison with all the regions (Narula, YNS).

According to census 2011, 77.9 per cent of the population of Bundelkhand region living in rural areas which is slightly lower from 2001 77.6 per cent. Male population is higher than female. This region is marked by low population density. Related to low population density is low level of urbanisation. There is a clear variation in intra-regional distribution of population. There is higher population density in the Bundelkhand Plain areas (Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda), and Bundelkhand Intermediate region areas (Jhansi, Tikamgarh), and lower population density in Bundelkhand Upland (Panna) and the southern Damoh and Sagar plateaus (Bundelkhand Information, 2014).

Justification of the study and objectives

Hardly, we find the research articles on bundelkhand region. Development of the region is constant for long time or very slow in motion. Statistical figures of socio-economic factors are not changing as fast as other regions of UP and MP. Most of the research findings are either similar or slightly change of previous study. Thus we have selected this for the study with two specific objectives- –to find out the demographic changes during 2001 to 2011, and to study the demographic characteristics of the study area.

Data and Methodology

This study is based on secondary data of two censuses 2001 and 2011. We have used Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Economic table (B1, B11 and B13), Age data (C13, 14), Disabled data (C20) and migration table (D14, 2001). We have also used civil registration system (CRS) data for required information. There is no specific data on Bundelkhand region. For the purpose of study we have compiled 13 districts from identified states (7 districts of UP and 6 districts of MP) as mentioned above.

We have used all possible demographic analysis such as change in population during 2001 to 2011, sex ratio, work participation rate, literacy, population density, population growth rate, natural increase, birth and death rate, infant mortality. Exponential growth rate has been calculated. We have used formula to analyse demographic characteristics as follows-

Percentage changes= $\frac{\text{New Value} - \text{Old value}}{\text{Old value}} * 100$

Where

New value = Figure of Census 2011

Old value = Figure of Census 2001

Disability rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Number of disabled population}}{\text{Total number of population}} * 100$

Work Participation rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Total no. of worker}}{\text{Total no. of population}} * 100$

Literacy rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Total no. of literate}}{\text{Total no. of Population}} * 100$

Sex Ratio (per 1000) = $\frac{\text{Total no. female}}{\text{Total no. of Male}} * 1000$

Dependency ratio (%) = $\frac{\text{Population (0-14+ >60 years)}}{\text{Population (15-59Yrs)}} * 100$

Urbanisation rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Urban population}}{\text{Total population}} * 100$

Migration rate (%) = Total migrant/Total population *100

CBR (or CDR) = Number of birth (or death) /Total Population (Mid-year) *1000

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000) =Number of death <1years / Total births in a year*1000

Results and Discussion

Findings focused on bundelkhand region, MP and UP. Results and discussion have been divided into four sections- Demographic characteristics, adolescents and youth, literacy rate and work status by sex and residence.

Demographic Characteristics

We have discussed earlier that Bundelkhand region is the part of MP and UP. Table 1 indicates the changes of the population during 2001 to 2011. Population has increased by 18.3 per cent of the total population which is lower than both states. Percentage change of female (19.2) population is higher than male (17.5) population. Rural and urban bifurcation also shows higher change in female population. Chitrakoot district UP show highest increased of the population by 29.4 per cent during 10 years gap followed by Datia district (MP) 25.2 per cent. Hamirpur district of UP notice lowest population growth i.e., 5.8 per cent but it also found that urban area of this district shows that 20.7 per cent of the population has increased.

Table 1: Percentage change in population in Bundelkhand Region during 2001 to 2011

District/Area	T_P	T_M	T_F	P_06	F_06	M_06	P_SC	M_SC	F_SC	P_ST
	Total									
Banda	17.0	16.9	17.3	-2.8	-3.6	-2.1	21.1	20.7	21.7	201.9
Chitrakoot	29.4	29.0	30.0	8.2	6.9	9.4	32.1	32.4	31.8	36500.0
Hamirpur	5.8	5.3	6.4	-18.2	-19.0	-17.5	1.4	0.7	2.3	185.5
Jalaun	16.2	15.2	17.4	-4.3	-4.7	-3.8	19.0	17.6	20.8	494.3
Jhansi	14.5	13.4	15.9	-7.2	-8.3	-6.2	14.9	13.8	16.1	262.0
Lalitpur	24.9	23.4	26.7	5.9	5.0	6.7	-1.3	-1.9	-0.7	3580400.0
Mahoba	23.6	22.8	24.6	-4.9	-5.4	-4.4	21.0	20.2	21.9	895.4
Tikamgarh	20.1	19.2	21.2	-0.8	0.4	-2.2	23.8	22.4	25.3	30.6
Chhatarpur	19.5	18.7	20.5	-2.3	-1.4	-3.2	18.2	17.2	19.3	42.6
Panna	18.7	18.4	19.0	-4.3	-3.4	-5.3	21.4	21.0	21.8	29.7
Sagar	17.6	17.1	18.3	-3.5	-3.2	-3.8	20.8	19.8	21.9	13.0
Damoh	16.6	16.1	17.3	-2.0	-1.7	-2.4	16.6	15.7	17.6	22.1
Datia	25.2	24.2	26.4	1.5	2.6	0.4	27.8	26.3	29.5	51.0
MP	20.3	19.6	21.1	0.3	1.0	-0.6	23.9	23.0	24.9	25.2
BKD_MP	19.1	18.4	19.8	-2.3	-1.5	-3.1	21.0	19.9	22.1	23.8
BKD_UP_MP	18.3	17.5	19.2	-3.0	-3.8	-2.3	17.8	16.9	18.9	37.0
BKD_UP	17.6	16.7	18.6	-3.6	-4.4	-2.9	15.4	14.6	16.3	5104.6
UP	20.2	19.3	21.2	-2.6	-3.4	-2.0	17.7	17.2	18.2	950.6
Rural										
Banda	17.8	17.9	17.7	-1.5	-2.4	-0.7	22.4	22.1	22.8	103.3
Chitrakoot	29.8	29.5	30.3	9.2	8.1	10.1	31.5	31.8	31.1	NA
Hamirpur	2.8	2.4	3.4	-20.3	-21.0	-19.6	-1.1	-1.7	-0.3	800.0
Jalaun	14.1	13.1	15.3	-5.6	-6.1	-5.2	17.5	16.0	19.4	5345.5
Jhansi	12.8	11.5	14.3	-9.6	-11.0	-8.3	13.4	12.1	14.9	190.8
Lalitpur	25.2	23.6	27.0	6.7	5.6	7.7	-3.6	-4.2	-3.0	NA
Mahoba	24.8	23.8	25.8	-4.0	-4.7	-3.4	24.4	23.5	25.4	575.7
Tikamgarh	20.7	19.7	21.8	0.3	1.4	-0.9	24.2	22.9	25.8	31.3
Chhatarpur	18.5	17.8	19.4	-2.6	-1.8	-3.6	16.9	16.0	17.9	42.0
Panna	19.1	18.9	19.3	-3.6	-2.4	-5.0	20.6	20.1	21.0	29.1
Sagar	16.7	16.1	17.3	-4.9	-4.4	-5.4	18.5	17.5	19.7	11.8
Damoh	15.2	14.7	15.9	-3.4	-3.2	-3.7	14.2	13.4	15.1	21.7
Datia	23.2	22.4	24.2	-0.2	1.0	-1.5	25.0	23.8	26.5	31.4
MP	18.4	17.9	19.0	-1.4	-0.5	-2.3	19.6	18.8	20.4	24.7
BKD_MP	18.4	17.8	19.1	-2.8	-1.9	-3.6	19.6	18.6	20.7	22.8
BKD_UP_MP	17.8	17.0	18.6	-3.2	-4.0	-2.4	16.8	15.9	17.8	36.0
BKD_UP	17.2	16.4	18.1	-3.5	-4.4	-2.8	14.7	13.9	15.6	9513.2
UP	18.0	17.1	18.9	-4.6	-5.4	-3.9	15.8	15.3	16.3	976.0
Urban										
Banda	13.0	11.5	14.8	-11.3	-11.5	-11.2	11.6	10.0	13.5	325.0
Chitrakoot	25.8	24.6	27.2	-1.8	-5.6	1.8	40.7	40.4	41.1	400.0
Hamirpur	20.7	20.0	21.6	-6.4	-7.5	-5.4	14.8	13.6	16.3	166.5
Jalaun	23.0	22.0	24.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	25.5	24.1	27.0	80.6
Jhansi	17.1	16.1	18.2	-2.9	-3.5	-2.4	17.8	17.2	18.5	384.5
Lalitpur	23.6	22.5	24.8	-0.1	0.8	-0.9	23.6	22.7	24.6	91650.0
Mahoba	19.7	19.2	20.2	-8.4	-8.4	-8.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	1317.9
Tikamgarh	17.5	16.8	18.2	-6.9	-5.0	-8.9	21.0	19.8	22.5	24.4
Chhatarpur	23.0	21.8	24.4	-0.6	0.2	-1.5	24.6	23.1	26.3	53.7
Panna	15.9	15.1	16.7	-10.5	-12.2	-8.5	28.4	28.2	28.8	44.2
Sagar	20.0	19.3	20.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	26.2	25.3	27.2	33.4
Damoh	22.6	22.1	23.1	5.3	6.1	4.5	27.1	25.8	28.6	34.8
Datia	32.3	30.8	34.1	8.4	8.8	7.9	42.2	39.6	45.3	146.4
MP	25.7	24.4	27.2	6.2	6.5	5.9	37.2	35.9	38.6	32.1
BKD_MP	21.4	20.6	22.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	26.7	25.5	28.1	42.5
BKD_UP_MP	20.1	19.2	21.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.8	22.1	21.1	23.4	55.4
BKD_UP	19.1	18.0	20.3	-4.0	-4.5	-3.5	18.4	17.5	19.5	564.6
UP	28.8	27.6	30.2	7.2	6.9	7.4	30.9	30.0	32.1	750.4

T-Total, P-Population, M-Male, F- Female, 06-Year Child, BKD -Bundelkhand Region, UP-Uttar Pradesh,

MP-Madhya Pradesh, SC-Schedule Caste, ST-Schedule Tribe.

Source: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Child population (0-6 years) of both sexes has decreased by three per cent in which 3.2 and 2.2 per cent has decreased in rural and urban respectively. Female population has decreased by four percent in rural areas whereas in urban areas it is 2.7 per cent. Table 1 clearly indicates highest decline of child population in

Hamirpur district by 18.2 per cent. This percentage (20.3) is higher in rural areas whereas urban areas show 6.4 per cent decline of children. Female children have decline more than male children in both residences. Schedule caste (SC) population has increased by 17.8 in bundelkhand region in which 16.9 per cent in rural areas and 22.1 percent in urban has increased. It indicates that SC population migrated to urban from rural areas. There are 37 per cent of tribes population has increased in the region which is higher than states average. Bundelkhand part of UP shows that Chitrakoot (36500%) and Lalitpur (3580400%) district shows unexpected population increment during 2001 to 2011. The reason of this is not clear but both districts are adjoining to the MP and we can expect only migration is the main cause of the increment of tribe population in both districts. Another reason is that in 2001 the tribes population in these districts were less in numbers. Table 1 also shows that tribes are not in rural areas in 2001.

Urbanization in Bundelkhand region of UP has slightly changed in 2011 from 2001. Fig.1 depicts 22.4 and 22.7 per cent urban population 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Fig.1: Percentage of Urban population in Bundelkhand region, UP, in 2001 and 2011

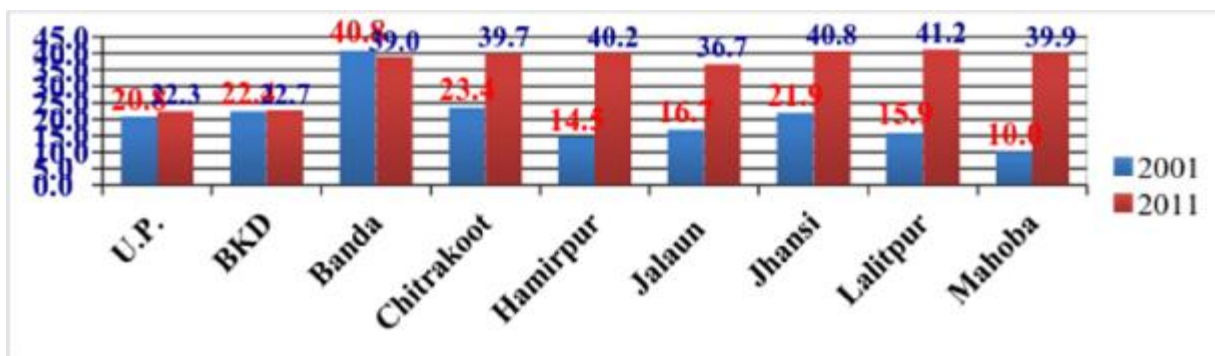


Table2: Demographic characteristics in Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh 2011

Particular	Dependency Ratio(%)	WPR (%)	Literacy (%)	Sex Ratio	Density/ Sq.KM	GR/PA (01-11)	Doubling Time	NIR (%)	CBR	CDR	IMR	MR (%)
U.P.	77.8	32.9	57.3	912	829	1.8	38	1.4	18.1	3.7	6.3	2.0
BKD	76.0	39.5	58.8	877	329	1.6	43	2.8	30.5	2.6	4.0	2.7
Banda	85.2	39.0	55.7	863	408	1.6	44	4.9	51.9	3.1	0.0	28
Chitrakoot	91.1	39.7	53.6	879	308	2.6	27	2.6	27.7	1.2	14.2	4
Hamirpur	75.1	40.2	59.2	861	275	0.6	124	2.3	25.8	2.5	7.8	7
Jalaun	69.3	36.7	63.6	865	370	1.5	47	1.1	14.8	3.5	17.1	15
Jhansi	63.0	40.8	65.3	890	398	1.4	52	1.5	17.6	3.0	0.0	24
Lalitpur	82.9	41.2	52.5	906	242	2.2	31	3.0	33.0	3.0	3.4	11
Mahoba	79.5	39.9	55.7	878	279	2.1	33	5.2	51.8	0.2	0.0	11

Note-WPR-Work participation rate, GR-Growth rate per annum, NIR-Natural Increase, CBR-Crude Birth rate, CDR-Crude death rate, IMR-Infant Mortality rate, MR-Migration rate

Development of the any nation is not due to its natural environment and physical facilities but due to its human resources. Dependency ratio shows working and non-working age population of the country. Table 2 reveals that 76 per cent of dependent population are in this region which is lower than state average (UP) in 2011. Highest dependency ratio was recorded in Chitrakoot district (91.1 %) followed by Banda (85.2%) and Lalitpur district (82.9%). Work participation rate and literacy rate of bundelkhand region of UP are also higher than state average but sex ratio and population density is lower than state average. Annual growth of the population is 1.6 during 2001 to 2011 that indicates that about 43 years would be required for doubling

bundelkhand population. High annual population growth rate was recorded in Chitrakoot district (2.6) whereas low growth was found in the Hamirpur (0.6). Resultant of this natural increase has been recorded by 2.8 per cent in the region. Crude birth rate (CBR), Crude Death rate (CDR) and Infant death rate (IMR) were 30.5, 2.6 and 4 per 1000 in bundelkhand region in 2001.

Sex ratio is the indicator of sex composition of the area whereas child sex ratio (CSR) directly linked with fertility in a decade. Visaria (1971) reported sex imbalances firstly. Fig.2 depicts that child sex ratio decline across the region. Jhansi is one of the highly literate and developed districts of Bundelkhand region that reported lowest child sex ratio in declining trends. In 2001, CSR in Jhansi was 886 which are declined by 20 point in 2011. Kumar and Sathyanarayana (2012) also estimated, 859 CSR of Jhansi. Table 4 clearly indicates that all the districts of bundelkhand regions witness of declining child sex ratio during 10 years in both residences. Table 3 shows positive change in sex ratio except in bundelkhand part of rural UP. Son preference is one of the reasons of declining child sex ratio (Agnihotri, 2000). Indian census (2011) shows that the overall sex ratio has slightly improved from 927 in 1991, 933 in 2001 to 943 in 2011 census. Fig.3, 4 and 5 shows the age sex composition in bundelkhand region.

Fig 2: Child Sex Ratio in Bundelkhand region, UP, in 2001 and 2011

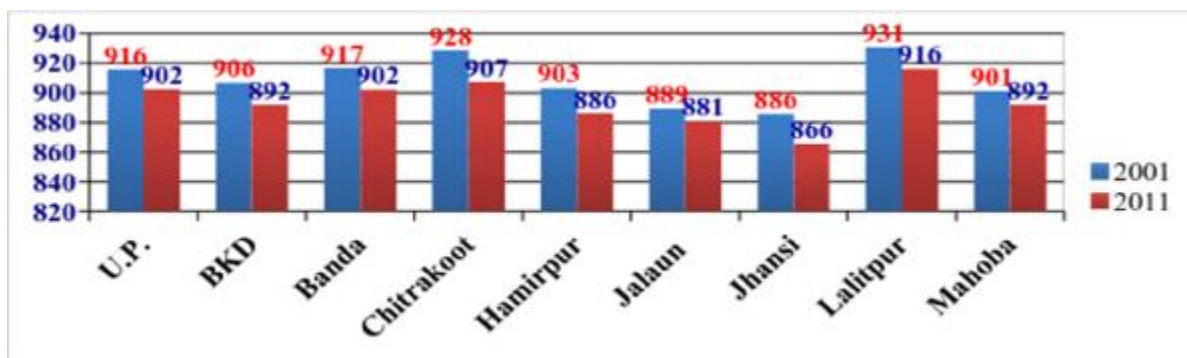


Fig: Urbanization in Bundelkhand region, UP, in 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Percentage change in Sex Ratio in Bundelkhand Region during 2001 to 2011

District/ Area	Total			Rural			Urban		
	SR_11	SR_01	CH_SR	SR_11	SR_01	CH_SR	SR_11	SR_01	CH_SR
Banda	863	860	0.4	860	861	-0.1	881	855	3.0
Chitrakoot	879	873	0.8	878	873	0.6	892	873	2.1
Hamirpur	861	851	1.1	858	850	1.0	871	859	1.4
Jalaun	865	849	1.9	859	843	1.9	883	867	1.8
Jhansi	890	871	2.2	893	870	2.5	887	871	1.8
Lalitpur	906	882	2.6	904	880	2.8	916	899	1.9
Mahoba	878	866	1.4	877	862	1.6	885	878	0.8
Tikamgarh	901	886	1.7	899	883	1.8	909	899	1.2
Chhatarpur	883	869	1.5	880	868	1.4	892	874	2.2
Panna	905	901	0.5	906	903	0.3	899	887	1.4
Sagar	893	884	1.0	888	880	1.0	905	894	1.2
Damoh	910	901	1.0	911	901	1.1	907	900	0.8
Datia	873	857	1.8	867	854	1.5	892	870	2.5
MP	931	919	1.3	936	927	1.0	918	898	2.2
BKD_MP	894	883	1.2	892	882	1.2	901	889	1.4
BKD_UP_MP	885	873	1.4	883	871	1.3	893	878	1.7
BKD_UP	877	863	1.0	874	862	-0.3	886	870	1.9

UP	912	898	1.6	918	904	1.5	894	876	2.1
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Note-SR-Sex Ratio, CH-SR-% change in sex ratio during 2001 to 2011

Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Percentage change in Child Sex Ratio in Bundelkhand Region during 2001 to 2011

District/ Area	Total			Rural			Urban		
	CSR11	CSR01	ChCSR	CSR11	CSR01	ChCSR	CSR11	CSR01	ChCSR
Banda	902	917	-1.6	902	919	-1.8	899	902	-0.3
Chitrakoot	907	928	-2.3	910	927	-1.8	872	940	-7.3
Hamirpur	886	903	-1.9	891	907	-1.7	862	882	-2.3
Jalaun	881	889	-1.0	882	891	-1.0	877	885	-0.9
Jhansi	866	886	-2.2	867	892	-2.9	864	874	-1.1
Lalitpur	916	931	-1.6	916	935	-2.0	918	902	1.7
Mahoba	892	901	-1.0	892	904	-1.3	892	892	0.1
Tikamgarh	892	916	-2.6	892	913	-2.3	889	927	-4.1
Chhatarpur	900	917	-1.8	903	920	-1.9	886	901	-1.7
Panna	914	932	-1.9	914	938	-2.6	915	877	4.3
Sagar	925	931	-0.7	923	932	-1.0	931	929	0.2
Damoh	928	935	-0.7	932	937	-0.5	909	923	-1.4
Datia	856	874	-2.1	854	876	-2.5	862	869	-0.9
MP	918	932	-1.6	923	939	-1.8	901	907	-0.6
BKD_MP	907	922	-1.6	908	923	-1.7	905	913	-0.9
BKD_UP_MP	899	914	-1.6	901	917	-1.7	891	900	-0.9
BKD_UP	892	906	-1.6	895	911	-1.7	878	888	-1.1
UP	902	916	-1.4	906	921	-1.6	885	890	-0.5

Note-CSR-Child Sex Ratio, Ch-%Changes

Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

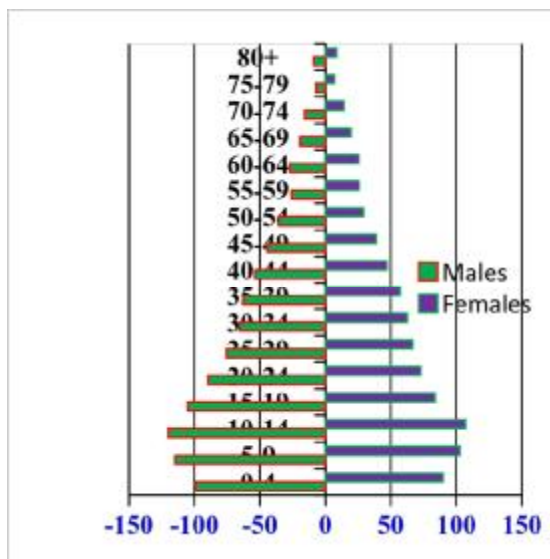


Fig 3: Age Sex - Bundelkhand Region, (Total)

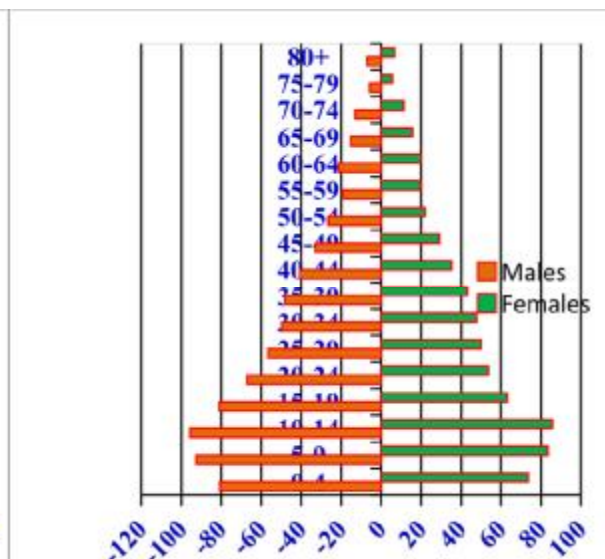


Fig 4: Age Sex - Bundelkhand Region, (Rural)

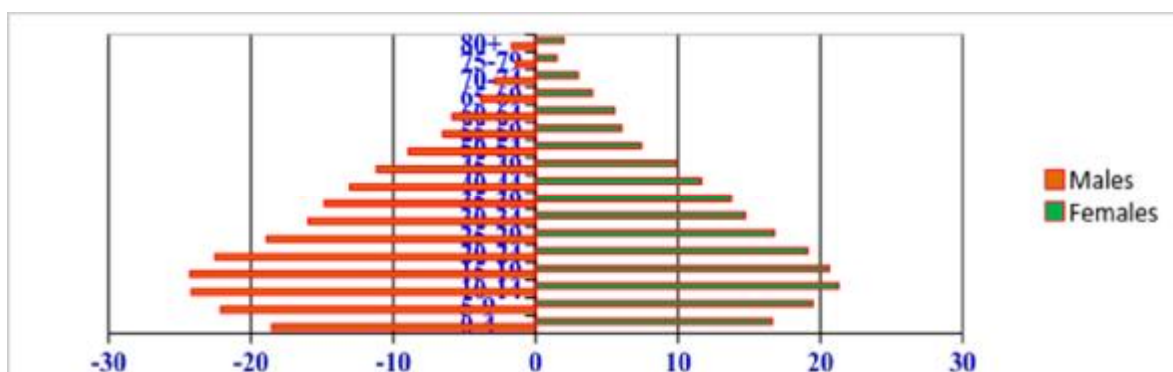
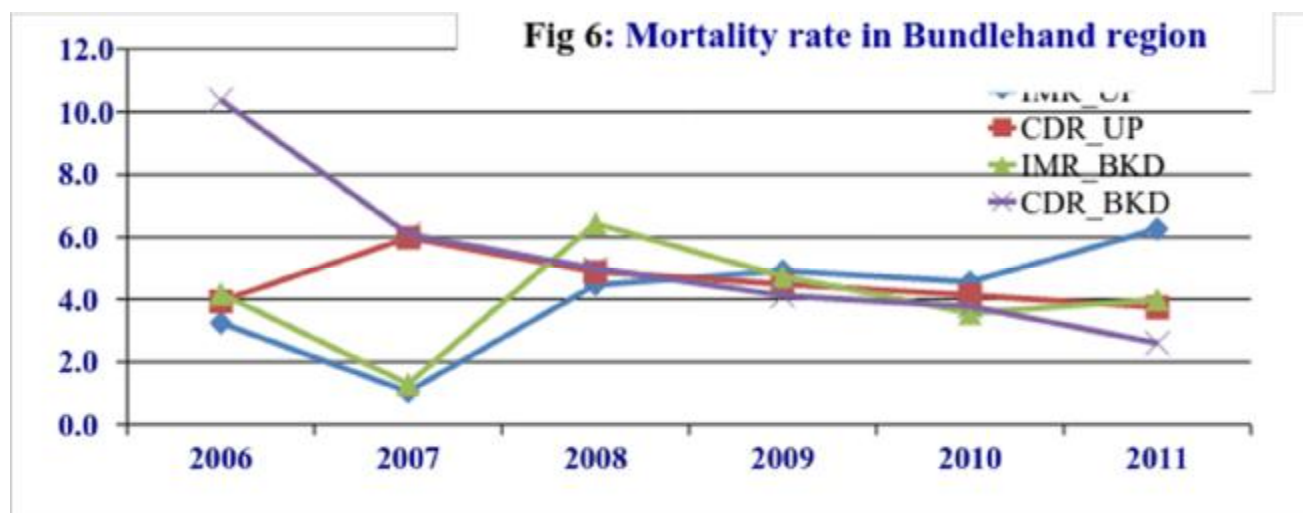


Fig 5: Age Sex Pyramid - Bundelkhand Region, UP+MP 2011(Urban)



Adolescent and Youth in Bundelkhand region

Indian Census 2011 has categorised adolescents and youth based on age group. The United Nations also considers as Adolescent 10-19 Years, Youth 15-24 Years. Indian Society of Adult Education has defined 15-35 years population as adults. These groups of population are considered as future of country, working age, etc. Table 5 shows that 22.7 per cent of adolescent and 19.2 per cent of the youth in bundelkhand whereas adult population are 36.2 per cent. Female adolescent, youth and adults are lower than male in both residents. Adolescent sex ratio presents in Table 6 which is lower (848) to state average (902, 882).

Table 5: Percentage of adolescent, youth and adults in Bundelkhand region of UP and MP in 2011 by residence and sex

Population	Total			Rural			Urban		
	T_P	T_M	T_F	R_P	R_M	R_F	U_P	U_M	U_F
Adolescent (10-19 Yr)_BU	22.8	23.2	22.2	22.9	23.4	22.3	22.2	22.5	21.8
Adolescent (10-19 Yr)_BM	22.6	23.0	22.1	22.8	23.2	22.3	21.7	22.0	21.4
Adolescent (10-19 Yr)_BUM	22.7	23.1	22.1	22.9	23.3	22.3	22.0	22.3	21.6
Youth (15 - 24 Yr)_BU	19.1	19.9	18.1	18.4	19.4	17.3	21.3	21.8	20.7
Youth (15 - 24 Yr)_BM	19.3	20.2	18.3	18.8	19.9	17.7	20.8	21.3	20.2
Youth (15 - 24 Yr)_BUM	19.2	20.0	18.2	18.6	19.6	17.5	21.0	21.6	20.5
Adult(15-35 Yr)_BU	36.0	36.8	35.0	34.8	35.8	33.7	39.8	40.2	39.4
Adult(15-35 Yr)_BM	36.4	37.4	35.2	35.5	36.7	34.2	39.3	39.9	38.7
Adult(15-35 Yr)_BUM	36.2	37.1	35.1	35.2	36.2	34.0	39.6	40.1	39.1

Note- T-Total, P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, R-Rural, U-Urban, BU-Bundelkhand UP,BM-Bundelkhand MP,

BUM-Bundelkhand region of UP&MP

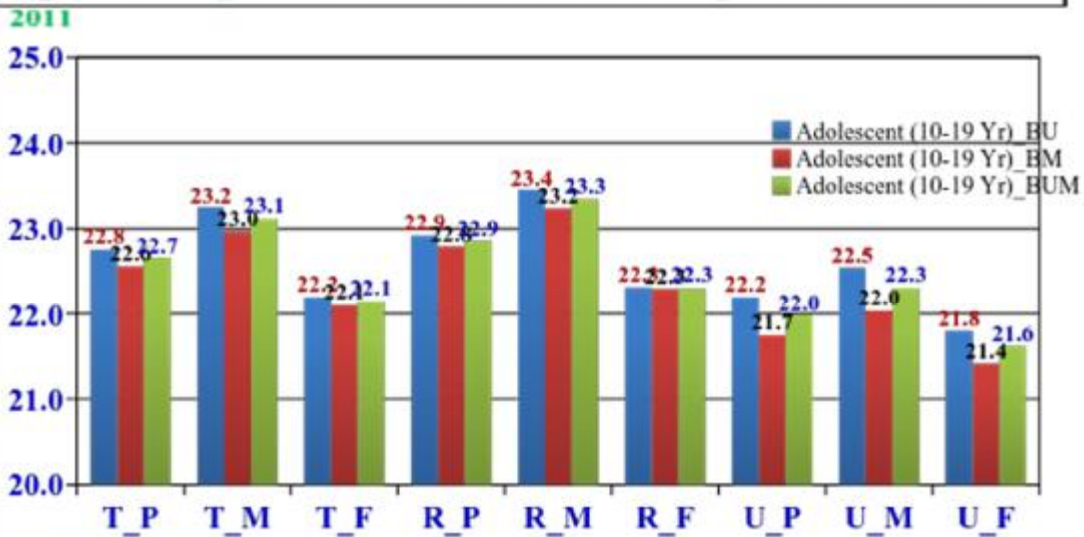
Source: Registrar General, India (2011)

Table 6: Sex ratio (Female per 1000 males) in Bundelkhand region 2011

Region/State	Adolescent Sex Ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
BKD_MP	860	856	876
BKD_UP	837	832	857
BKD_UP_MP	848	843	866
MADHYA PRADESH	902	910	880
UTTAR PRADESH	882	885	873

Source: Registrar General, India (2011)

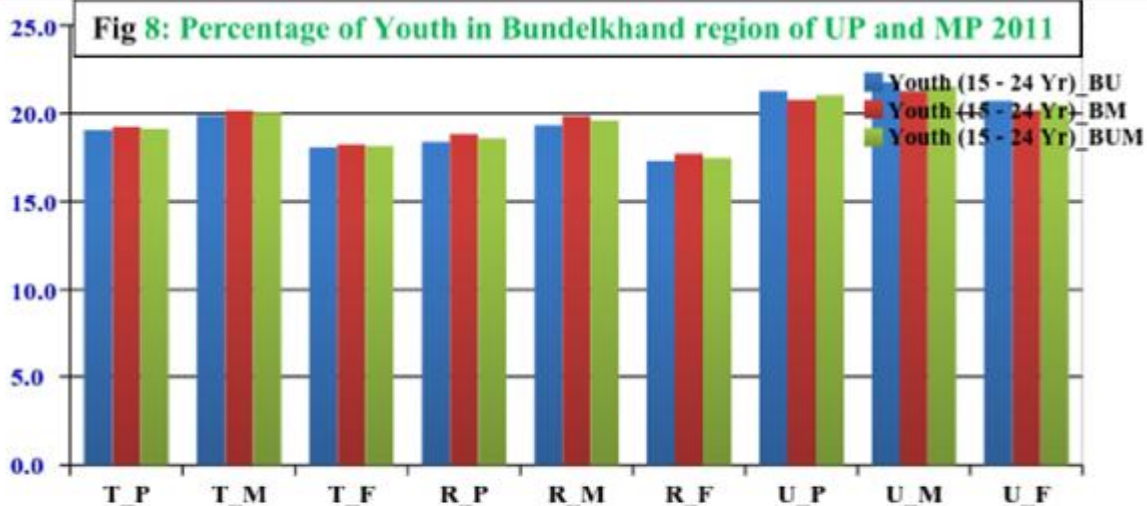
Fig 7: Percentage of Adolescents in Bundelkhand region of UP and MP



UP Average
MP Average

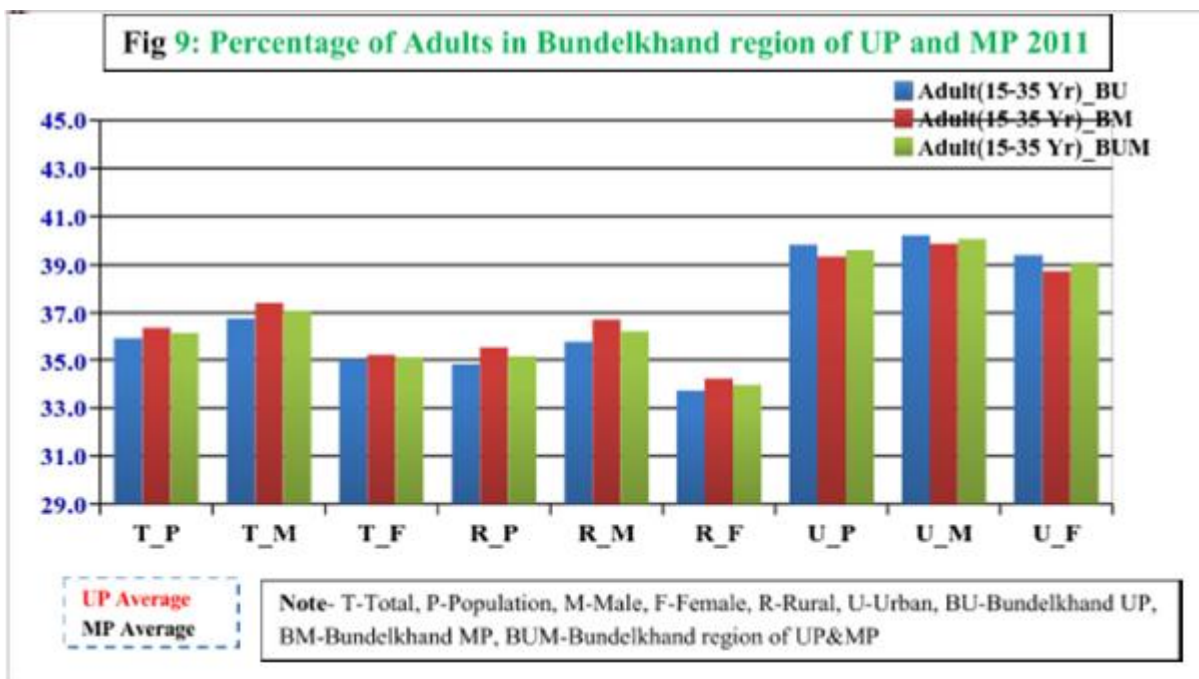
Note- T-Total, P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, R-Rural, U-Urban, BU-Bundelkhand UP, BM-Bundelkhand MP, BUM-Bundelkhand region of UP&MP

Fig 8: Percentage of Youth in Bundelkhand region of UP and MP 2011



UP Average
MP Average

Note- T-Total, P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, R-Rural, U-Urban, BU-Bundelkhand UP, BM-Bundelkhand MP, BUM-Bundelkhand region of UP&MP



Disabled population in Bundelkhand Region

Indian Census has been collecting information on disability by age, sex, residence, caste and work status. In this study we use information on various disabilities among the population and adolescent by sex, residence, social group and working status. The types of disabilities reported by census are- disabilities in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement, mental retardation, mental illness. In 2011 census, disabilities other than mentioned above are included in any other type. Likewise persons with more than one disability are considered as having multiple disabilities and mental disability is clubbed into mental illness and mental retardation. Figures in Table 7 shows disabled adolescents in bundelkhand region, MP and UP are 3.08, 5.65, and 6.61 per cent respectively of the total adolescent. It is interesting to note that sex ratio among adolescent are lower than child sex ratio. It indicates that disabled girls either died due to lack of treatment or ignore for treatment. Among disabled adolescents male are more than female in both residences. MP part of bundelkhand has lowest disabled adolescent whereas overall MP disabled population percentage high in both rural and urban 6.01 and 8.77 respectively. Table 8 reveals different story of disability. Disability in movement is higher (18.54%) followed by in hearing and in seeing 17.75 and 17.23 per cent respectively (Fig.10). Hearing problems are more common in urban areas. There are 2.39 per cent of adolescent suffered from mental illness in bundelkhand region in 2011. Table 9 indicates disability among general population in Bundelkhand, MP and UP by sex and residence.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of disabled adolescent by sex and residence in Bundelkhand region, MP and UP, 2011

Region/ State	Adolescent (10 - 19 years)				
	Population	Disabled (%)			Sex Ratio
		Person	Males	Female	
	Total				
Bundelkhand_MP	48910261	0.07	59.31	40.69	686
Bundelkhand_UP	2202863	1.25	59.50	40.50	681
Bundelkhand	1952200	3.08	59.40	40.60	684
Madhya Pradesh	4155063	6.61	57.44	42.56	741
Uttar Pradesh	16011290	5.65	56.62	43.38	766
Rural					
Bundelkhand_MP	38553024	0.07	59.65	40.35	676
Bundelkhand_UP	1715731	1.21	59.99	40.01	667
Bundelkhand	1535719	3.00	59.80	40.20	672
Madhya Pradesh	3251450	6.01	57.66	42.34	734
Uttar Pradesh	11840755	5.90	56.78	43.22	761
Urban					
Bundelkhand_MP	10357237	0.07	58.14	41.86	720
Bundelkhand_UP	487132	1.38	57.98	42.02	725
Bundelkhand	416481	3.36	58.06	41.94	722
Madhya Pradesh	903613	8.77	56.91	43.09	757
Uttar Pradesh	4170535	4.94	56.06	43.94	784

Table 8: Prevalence of disability in adolescents in Bundelkhand region, MP and UP by sex and residence 2011

Types of Disability	Adolescents (10-19 years) disability by sex and residence														
	Female					Male					Person				
	B_M	B_U	BK_D	MP	UP	B_M	B_U	BK_D	MP	UP	B_M	B_U	BK_D	MP	UP
	Total														
In seeing	17.23	15.09	16.25	16.66	16.86	15.07	13.29	14.25	15.38	14.96	15.95	14.02	15.06	15.93	15.79
In Hearing	17.75	19.54	18.57	18.52	26.62	14.04	16.91	15.36	16.22	23.07	15.55	17.98	16.66	17.20	24.61
In Speech	6.65	8.84	7.65	6.37	7.76	7.03	8.59	7.75	6.63	7.79	6.88	8.69	7.71	6.52	7.77
In Movement	18.54	16.68	17.69	18.40	13.38	24.61	21.81	23.32	21.99	17.87	22.14	19.74	21.04	20.46	15.92
Mental Retardation	6.43	5.61	6.05	7.27	5.23	6.70	6.74	6.72	7.75	6.28	6.59	6.28	6.45	7.55	5.82
Mental Illness	2.50	2.27	2.39	2.57	1.78	2.38	2.23	2.31	2.66	2.11	2.43	2.25	2.35	2.63	1.97
Any Other	22.88	26.37	24.48	21.94	23.58	20.43	23.71	21.94	19.81	21.96	21.43	24.79	22.97	20.71	22.66
Multiple Disability	8.02	5.60	6.92	8.26	4.80	9.73	6.71	8.35	9.55	5.97	9.04	6.26	7.76	9.00	5.46
	Rural														
In seeing	17.58	14.29	16.10	15.98	16.58	15.55	12.89	14.35	14.65	14.49	16.37	13.45	15.05	15.22	15.40
In Hearing	17.37	19.34	18.25	17.35	25.62	13.61	16.27	14.82	15.18	22.10	15.13	17.50	16.20	16.10	23.62
In Speech	6.62	8.81	7.61	6.17	7.85	7.21	8.87	7.96	6.56	7.81	6.97	8.85	7.82	6.40	7.82
In Movement	19.13	17.00	18.17	20.54	14.23	25.53	22.83	24.30	24.34	19.07	22.95	20.50	21.84	22.73	16.98
Mental Retardation	6.43	5.79	6.14	7.19	5.38	6.52	6.95	6.72	7.51	6.45	6.48	6.49	6.49	7.38	5.99
Mental Illness	2.46	2.15	2.32	2.63	1.77	2.22	2.10	2.17	2.61	2.08	2.32	2.12	2.23	2.62	1.95
Any Other	22.24	26.97	24.36	21.69	23.70	19.97	23.35	21.50	19.56	21.88	20.88	24.80	22.65	20.46	22.67
Multiple Disability	8.16	5.66	7.04	8.45	4.86	9.39	6.74	8.18	9.59	6.12	8.89	6.31	7.72	9.11	5.58
	Urban														
In seeing	16.04	17.46	16.72	18.32	17.80	13.37	14.58	13.95	17.19	16.56	14.48	15.79	15.11	17.68	17.11
In Hearing	19.03	20.15	19.57	21.36	29.95	15.54	18.97	17.19	18.85	26.38	17.00	19.46	18.18	19.93	27.95
In Speech	6.74	8.92	7.79	6.86	7.44	6.41	7.67	7.02	6.81	7.72	6.55	8.20	7.34	6.83	7.60
In Movement	16.53	15.76	16.16	13.22	10.53	21.32	18.56	19.99	16.13	13.76	19.31	17.38	18.38	14.88	12.34
Mental Retardation	6.44	5.06	5.78	7.47	4.70	7.36	6.06	6.73	8.36	5.69	6.97	5.64	6.33	7.98	5.25
Mental Illness	2.63	2.62	2.62	2.44	1.82	2.93	2.67	2.81	2.81	2.22	2.81	2.65	2.73	2.65	2.04
Any Other	25.04	24.61	24.83	22.54	23.15	22.10	24.87	23.43	20.42	22.22	23.33	24.76	24.02	21.33	22.63
Multiple Disability	7.56	5.42	6.53	7.80	4.60	10.98	6.62	8.89	9.44	5.45	9.55	6.12	7.90	8.73	5.08

Note- BKD/B -Bundelkhand Region, UP/U-Uttar Pradesh, MP/M-Madhya Pradesh, Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Table 9: Prevalence of Disability in Bundelkhand Region of UP and MP by sex and residence 2011

Region/ Nature of Disability	Bundelkhand			Bundelkhand_MP			Bundelkhand_U P			MADHYA PRADESH			UTTAR PRADESH		
	F	M	P	F	M	P	F	M	P	F	M	P	F	M	P
	Total														
Total of disabled (%)	0.33	0.42	0.38	0.19	0.24	0.22	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.89	2.36	2.14	1.88	2.26	2.08
In seeing	19.6	16.3	17.7	19.4	16.2	17.6	19.	16.	17.	19.1	16.2	17.4	19.9	17.3	18.4
In Hearing	18.9	15.9	17.1	17.4	14.5	15.7	20.	17.	18.	18.4	16.3	17.2	26.9	23.1	24.7
In Speech	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
In Movement	22.0	28.0	25.5	24.1	30.1	27.6	19.	25.	23.	23.0	28.4	26.1	13.2	18.7	16.3
Mental Retardation	3.7	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	3.8	4.8	4.4
Mental Illness	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.8
Any Other Multiple Disability	20.5	20.2	20.3	19.4	19.0	19.2	21.	21.	21.	19.4	18.7	19.0	23.3	22.4	22.8
Total Population	436	473	909	390	421	812	452	515	968	350	376	726	953	1044	1998
	232	385	618	997	805	803	352	803	155	145	123	268	318	8051	1234
	73	80	53	52	49	01	1	1	2	03	06	09	31	0	1
	Rural														
Total of disabled (%)	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.20	0.26	0.23	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.87	2.33	2.10	1.83	2.23	2.04
In seeing	20.1	16.8	18.2	20.2	17.0	18.4	19.	16.	17.	19.2	16.1	17.4	19.9	17.1	18.3
In Hearing	18.9	15.6	17.0	17.6	14.2	15.6	20.	17.	18.	17.3	15.4	16.2	26.1	22.1	23.8

ng In Spee ch	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.0	4.3	4.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
In Mov emen t	22.2	28.2	25.7	24.3	30.3	27.8	20. 0	25. 9	23. 4	24.8	30.3	28.0	13.8	19.7	17.2
Ment al Retar datio n	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.9	4.4
Ment al Illnes s	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.8
Any Other Multi ple Disa bility	19.9	19.9	19.9	18.5	18.6	18.6	21. 4	21. 3	21. 3	18.6	18.1	18.3	23.3	22.3	22.7
Total Popu latio n	9.0	7.7	8.2	9.6	8.3	8.8	8.4	7.0	7.6	9.3	8.3	8.8	5.2	5.5	5.4
	320	347	667	285	307	592	349	399	748	254	271	525	743		1553
	774	043	818	851	101	953	229	418	647	080	493	574	242	8099	1727
	54	63	17	62	81	43	2	2	4	16	88	04	83	2995	8

Urban

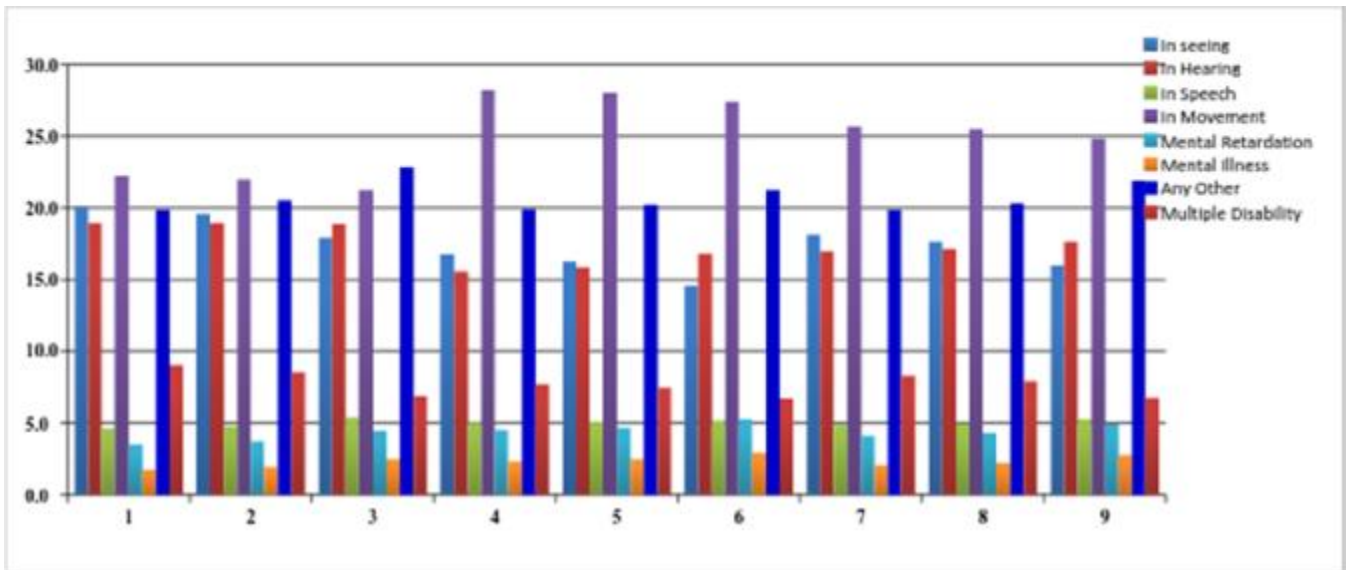
Total of disab led (%)	0.28	0.36	0.33	0.15	0.20	0.18	1.6 2	1.9 8	1.8 1	1.97	2.46	2.22	2.05	2.39	2.23
In seein g	17.9	14.6	16.0	16.7	13.4	14.8	19. 1	15. 7	17. 2	18.7	16.6	17.5	19.7	17.8	18.7
In Heari ng	18.9	16.8	17.7	16.9	15.7	16.2	20. 7	17. 9	19. 1	21.4	18.6	19.8	29.6	26.1	27.7
In Spee ch	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.5
In Mov emen t	21.2	27.4	24.8	23.6	29.5	27.1	19. 0	25. 3	22. 6	18.4	23.6	21.4	11.1	15.4	13.6
Ment al Retar datio n	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.5	3.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	6.0	5.8	3.6	4.6	4.2
Ment al Illnes s	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.9
Any Other Multi ple Disa	22.8	21.2	21.9	22.6	20.3	21.3	23. 0	22. 2	22. 5	21.5	20.2	20.8	23.3	22.5	22.8
	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7

bility															
Total															
Popu	115	126	241	105	114	219	103	116	219	960	104	200	210		
latio	458	342	800	145	703	849	122	384	507	648	629	694	075	2348	4449
n	19	17	36	90	68	58	9	9	8	7	18	05	48	7515	5063

Note- P-Population, M-Male, F-Female,

Source: Registrar General, India (2011)

Fig 10: Prevalence of disability in Bundelkhand Region of UP and MP



Literacy Status in Bundelkhand region

Literacy and education is the most important indicator for the human development. Education makes individuals capable to respond their situations. Literacy is a crucial parameter of socio-economic development (President of India). This is the period of globalization and privatization of all the sectors in India and of course in the whole world. Literacy is a term of quality of man whereas education is the term of quality with quantity of degrees. Literacy does not show degree obtained by definition. Literacy means “the person who can read, write, and speak any language (mentioned in Indian constitution” treated as literate in India”.

Literacy is an important means of communication and development. It is one of the major indicators of development in a society. It forms an important input in overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, economic, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. Census 1991 has given more meaningful data of literacy of the population seven years and above. According to Indian Census, literate are those who can read, write with understanding in any language. Literacy rate has increased across the country. Literacy rate has increased by 10 percent point during 2001 to 2011(Fig.11). There are 40 per cent literacy has increased in 10 years in bundelkhand region which is higher than state average (UP). It is happy to note that female literacy has changed positively by 104 per cent in Lalitpur district followed by Mahoba (92.7) and Banda (79) whereas this percentage in rural areas is higher i.e., 128.8, 114.1 and 93.5 per cent respectively. Literacy rate is quantitative indicator of development but does not indicate that quality of human resources improved better. We are observing that quality of education has decreased with increasing literacy rate.

Fig. 11: Literacy rate in Bundelkhand Region during 2001 and 2011

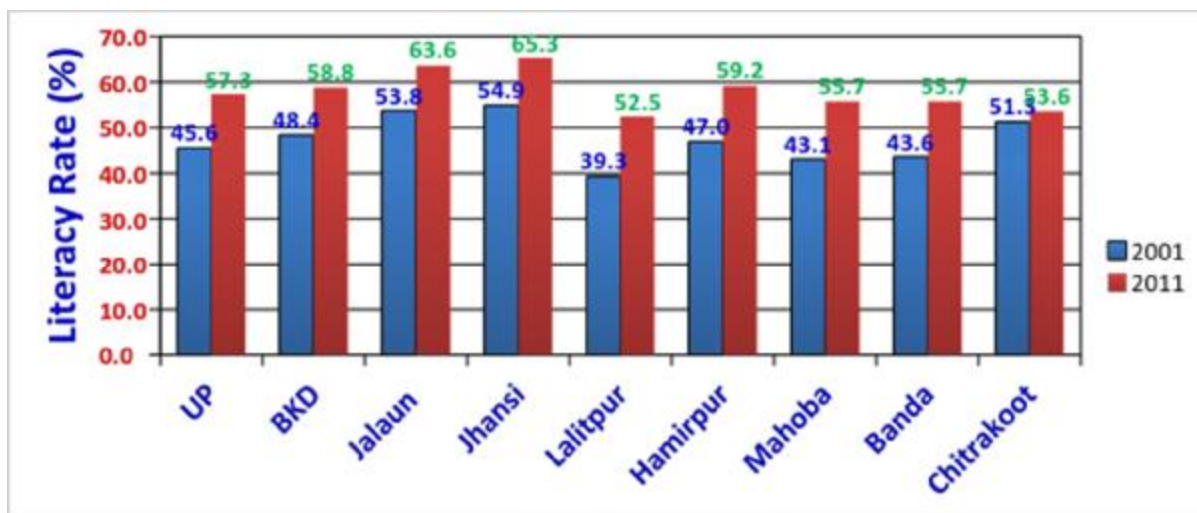


Table 10: Percentage change in Literacy in Bundelkhand Region during 2001 to 2011

District/ Area	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P_LIT	M_LIT	F_LIT	P_LIT	M_LIT	F_LIT	P_LIT	M_LIT	F_LIT
Banda	49.5	36.2	79.0	55.1	39.5	93.5	29.5	22.6	40.6
Chitrakoot	35.1	30.8	43.0	35.9	31.5	44.0	29.8	25.1	37.0
Hamirpur	33.2	22.2	56.5	32.8	20.8	60.4	34.6	28.3	45.0
Jalaun	37.5	28.2	54.8	37.6	27.2	58.5	37.2	31.3	46.2

Jhansi	36.1	26.9	52.6	43.5	29.7	74.4	28.3	23.5	35.3
Lalitpur	66.8	49.9	104.3	75.3	54.4	128.8	38.5	32.0	48.0
Mahoba	59.7	44.5	92.7	68.1	49.2	114.1	38.1	30.7	50.3
Tikamgarh	37.9	29.1	54.6	39.4	30.0	58.5	32.6	25.7	43.2
Chhatarpur	49.4	37.4	72.6	54.8	40.1	87.1	37.4	30.6	47.6
Panna	31.4	25.1	42.1	32.4	25.7	44.3	26.1	21.9	32.2
Sagar	38.1	29.8	52.1	43.3	32.5	63.6	29.3	24.6	35.9
Damoh	36.4	27.3	52.4	38.4	27.8	58.8	30.4	25.5	37.1
Datia	31.6	28.5	36.9	29.4	26.7	34.2	38.7	34.8	44.4
MP	35.6	28.0	48.3	36.2	27.4	52.1	34.6	29.3	42.1
BKD_MP	38.3	30.0	53.1	40.8	31.2	59.6	32.0	26.7	39.6
UP	51.1	39.5	72.1	54.0	40.2	81.8	43.1	37.6	50.9
BKD_UP	42.9	32.3	64.1	47.3	34.3	76.2	32.2	26.5	40.9
BKD_UP_MP	40.7	31.2	58.7	44.2	32.8	67.9	32.1	26.6	40.3

Note-P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, Lit- Literate
Source- Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Work Status in Bundelkhand Region, MP and UP

Census of India reported two categories of population- workers and non-workers. Workers are those who engaged any economic activities in year (Census of India). Workers further classified as Main worker and Marginal worker. They further categorised each into four categories as Agricultural labour, cultivator, household worker and others. In 2011 census, According to duration of work, marginal workers again divided into two sub-categories i.e., 0-3 months and 3-6 months. Marginal workers and non-workers are included students, household duties, dependents, pensioners, rentiers, beggar/vagrants etc. These data are by age, sex and residence.

Changes in activity status indicate employment status of the population. Figures in Table 11 shows clearly that in bundelkhand region main agricultural labour declined 8.1 per cent during 2001 to 2011, in which male and female percentage is 7 and 12.9 percent respectively. In rural areas this percentage is slightly more. In contrast to this urban area shows increment in agriculture main worker by both sexes. Similarly this trend is also appearing among marginal worker (Table 12). It is also found the cultivator main worker has increased more than 100 times in both residences by both sexes, but female are leading in position in cultivation work. Marginal male agriculture labour has increased by 16.1 point whereas female marginal agriculture labour declined by 42.1 per cent in both residences (Rural & urban). Main worker in household duties has declined in both residences in bundelkhand region but this is not found in MP and UP. But, this trend is not found among male marginal workers. Household male marginal workers have increased by 38.2 per cent (Table 12).

Among marginal worker (all age group) such as students, household duties, dependents, pensioners, rentiers, beggar/vagrants, etc., higher percentage (64.55) was reported in bundelkhand region which is higher than states (MP&UP) average (Table 13). Similar patterns are also seeing in Table 14).

Conclusions

Change in demographic characteristics during 2001 to 2011 is recorded in all the districts of UP and MP in general and particular in bundelkhand region. Bundelkhand region comprises 13 districts from both MP and UP. Urbanisation, sex ratio, literacy rate, work participation rate has increased from 2001 to 2011 in bundelkhand region whereas child sex, agricultural labour and household workers has declined during same periods. Adolescent and youth population has increased with disabilities. Proportion of rural and male population is higher than urban and female population. Migration rate was recorded highest during 1991 to 2001 in bundelkhand region.

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Table 11: Percentage change in main worker status in Bundelkhand Region during 2001-11

District/ Area	TW P	TW M	TWF	MW P	MW M	MW F	MAP	MA M	MAF	MCP	MC M	MCF	MH P	MH M	MHF
Total															
Banda	13.3	20.0	0.6	17.2	15.6	23.5	83.3	81.1	88.9	-10.5	-7.0	-24.8	-14.6	-17.4	-3.8
Chitrakoot	21.7	30.6	8.1	25.9	25.4	27.4	130.7	136.4	120.6	-5.9	-0.7	-19.7	21.3	0.8	86.5
Hamirpur	8.6	11.3	2.8	7.2	1.4	39.5	48.1	39.8	104.74.2	-19.1	-18.6	-22.4	28.0	5.4	4
Jalaun	18.7	21.6	10.4	18.0	13.4	56.6	155.84.4	80.4	198.3	-7.3	-6.8	-11.6	14.2	-2.6	77.7
Jhansi	26.1	23.4	32.9	19.9	12.8	57.9	184.0	138.2	197.7	-8.7	-9.8	-3.3	7.0	4.8	11.7
Lalitpur	19.2	24.7	10.1	23.5	16.2	59.1	3	177.1	9	10.4	7.1	26.3	11.1	9.8	13.9
Mahoba	16.6	23.3	4.7	17.0	12.2	37.1	229.81.1	80.7	284.81.9	-13.6	-11.6	-22.3	23.0	7.0	7
Tikamgarh	15.7	21.0	8.3	18.9	12.7	37.8	132.6	200.8	166.8	-7.9	-7.8	-8.3	-17.8	-22.6	-9.0
Chhatarpur	26.9	23.9	32.7	25.5	15.8	61.4	8	116.0	4	-1.9	-7.3	17.9	-3.4	-6.5	2.4
Panna	15.6	19.2	9.8	5.9	4.3	10.8	77.8	81.0	72.3	-24.0	-20.5	-36.0	-21.3	-25.4	-12.0
Sagar	19.8	23.7	12.3	22.1	20.2	28.5	87.0	84.5	94.4	-6.8	-5.1	-17.4	-24.3	-38.2	-10.8
Damoh	18.1	21.5	12.5	11.8	9.4	19.1	119.68.9	61.4	89.2	-13.5	-12.3	-20.9	-46.7	-53.9	-40.1
Datia	1.6	18.4	-23.8	9.2	20.0	-19.8	1	143.0	77.2	-10.9	5.2	-50.1	-2.9	-4.7	0.1
MP	22.4	24.4	19.0	18.8	16.4	25.6	104.70.9	68.2	120.75.1	-7.8	-5.5	-13.7	-11.4	-11.1	-11.8
BKD_MP	17.8	21.9	10.9	17.6	14.6	26.8	3	97.3	5	-9.3	-7.7	-14.9	-28.5	-37.4	-19.0
BKD_UP_M	17.9	21.8	10.8	18.0	14.1	32.9	-8.1	-7.0	-12.9	4	94.6	4	-19.1	-25.2	-10.7
P									115.						
BKD_UP	18.0	21.7	10.6	18.4	13.5	41.9	98.3	91.8	9	-7.0	-6.3	-10.5	9.7	0.2	38.8
UP	21.9	21.6	22.8	13.5	9.0	44.3	63.7	61.5	73.0	-15.7	-15.9	-14.1	15.2	3.6	54.1
Rural															
Banda	11.4	19.5	-2.2	16.2	15.1	20.3	128.82.4	80.3	118.87.7	-11.2	-7.6	-25.4	-24.8	-29.2	-8.1
Chitrakoot	20.9	30.6	7.3	24.9	24.6	25.7	5	134.0	9	-6.5	-1.5	-20.1	28.3	5.5	93.7
Hamirpur	4.9	8.2	-1.4	3.5	-2.1	32.7	44.6	36.3	105.70.7	-20.2	-19.6	-23.4	10.1	-12.4	4
Jalaun	14.6	18.7	4.6	16.2	11.3	54.0	147.83.3	78.7	197.3	-9.3	-9.0	-11.6	16.6	-10.5	6
Jhansi	20.7	18.1	25.5	17.1	7.4	61.7	176.6	127.5	192.4	-10.2	-11.6	-3.1	6.9	-16.6	69.8
Lalitpur	17.2	23.5	7.8	23.8	15.9	60.0	8	168.3	8	10.4	7.1	26.6	13.4	3.8	42.9
Mahoba	15.8	23.9	3.2	16.6	11.7	35.0	237.80.8	78.7	302.84.9	-13.1	-10.9	-22.6	13.6	-10.4	7
Tikamgarh	15.7	20.7	8.9	18.9	11.9	39.8	141.8	205.1	183.1	-8.3	-8.3	-8.2	-18.2	-31.1	13.4
Chhatarpur	25.6	22.0	31.7	24.2	12.8	63.9	7	121.2	1	-1.6	-7.6	20.3	-15.0	-24.9	6.4
Panna	14.4	18.6	8.1	4.6	3.0	9.2	77.5	79.7	73.7	-24.7	-21.4	-36.3	-27.0	-31.3	-16.8
Sagar	16.7	20.9	9.4	18.5	16.5	24.6	83.5	80.8	91.0	-8.4	-6.5	-19.2	-32.8	-48.2	-17.3
Damoh	15.8	18.9	11.2	8.5	5.7	16.8	114.67.4	59.5	88.4	-14.8	-13.6	-21.8	-49.1	-58.1	-40.5
Datia	-3.3	14.5	-27.2	4.4	16.6	-25.3	3	138.2	73.2	-12.4	3.7	-50.9	-31.3	-34.6	-23.9
MP	18.3	20.8	14.7	13.2	10.6	19.4	103.69.2	65.9	121.74.5	-8.8	-6.7	-14.1	-26.5	-31.7	-18.1
BKD_MP	15.7	19.8	9.3	15.0	11.6	25.1	1	95.2	5	-10.1	-8.7	-15.2	-35.8	-46.6	-23.6
BKD_UP_M	15.3	19.7	7.9	15.9	11.6	31.0	-8.9	-7.8	-13.1	99.4	91.8	4	-25.8	-35.9	-11.2
P									114.						
BKD_UP	14.8	19.6	6.4	16.8	11.7	39.3	95.4	88.1	5	-7.7	-7.1	-10.8	6.2	-12.6	73.5
UP	16.3	17.0	14.2	7.3	3.1	34.2	60.5	58.1	70.0	-16.6	-16.8	-14.9	4.9	-10.9	55.4
Urban															
Banda	28.6	23.0	62.8	23.4	18.7	63.4	106.1	100.2	127.2	15.4	14.2	28.4	25.5	28.1	14.6
Chitrakoot	32.9	30.9	45.1	38.3	33.2	91.6	319.	310.6	349.	81.7	77.2	132.	-16.9	-21.5	12.1

							8	5	9						
Hamirpur	34.8	28.6	65.5	28.3	20.1	104.4	119.	143.							243.
Jalaun	38.4	32.9	83.1	24.5	20.4	69.6	102.	105.9	83.2	37.5	41.5	-13.5	9.9	11.3	4.5
Jhansi	37.7	32.0	65.7	24.9	21.5	48.6	216.	217.1	214.						
Lalitpur	37.2	33.0	56.7	21.6	17.5	50.0	494.	514.9	444.						
Mahoba	21.4	21.2	22.1	18.8	14.3	55.8	1	100.0	31.2	-23.5	-24.6	-11.4	47.3	53.2	21.9
Tikamgarh	16.3	22.4	2.6	18.8	17.3	24.4	143.	151.5	9	-3.5	-1.4	-9.2	-17.0	-1.7	-33.9
Chhatarpur	33.4	31.2	42.2	30.5	27.6	46.4	7	73.3	25.3	-6.4	-2.9	-19.1	25.9	48.7	-5.1
Panna	28.9	24.6	46.1	17.6	14.8	31.6	57.6	112.5	38.3	10.1	14.4	-18.2	10.1	10.4	9.7
Sagar	29.7	31.4	24.8	31.5	29.3	39.2	223.	215.1	255.						
Damoh	31.6	34.7	23.4	27.3	26.1	31.3	3	165.3	140.	25.9	24.6	37.5	-10.5	-21.1	-1.0
Datia	30.4	35.1	14.0	32.0	33.7	24.0	159.	6	163.	29.6	30.3	23.3	-38.7	-38.7	-38.8
MP	40.2	35.5	60.7	38.1	32.8	67.2	205.	223.0	8	28.0	39.2	-19.2	42.0	54.6	26.7
BKD_MP	28.7	30.5	23.5	28.3	26.4	35.6	109.	121.2	88.9	23.7	28.6	4.3	16.3	27.6	-0.7
BKD_UP_M	31.7	30.1	37.8	26.5	23.3	43.9	128.	142.1	99.5	6.4	10.1	-8.7	-12.9	-15.8	-10.2
P	34.7	29.8	61.6	24.7	20.4	59.9	8	12.6	-5.9	139.	119.				
BKD_UP	34.7	29.8	116.	116.	116.	116.	149.	149.5	148.	5	146.3	8	-5.3	-1.3	-9.9
UP	48.9	40.0	0	37.1	30.5	103.5	126.	120.3	184.	3	13.7	15.4	0.6	16.3	26.6
							8	5	5	26.5	25.4	37.8	36.8	32.9	51.2

Note- T-Total, W-Worker, P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, A-Agriculture Labour, C-Cultivator, M-Main, H-Household
Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Table 12: Percentage change in marginal worker in Bundelkhand Region during 2001-2011

District/ Area	MG	MG	MG	MGA	MGA	MGA	MGC	MGC	MGC	MGH	MGH	MGH
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	Total											
Banda	5.6	40.4	-12.9	8.0	34.3	-6.2	-26.8	7.8	-36.4	24.8	38.8	15.1
Chitrakoot	12.1	60.9	-7.6	28.3	65.9	11.1	-22.9	33.6	-34.3	44.0	69.6	30.8
Hamirpur	11.3	59.1	-13.8	8.7	49.5	-12.7	-38.0	23.3	-51.9	157.3	174.8	145.8
Jalaun	20.2	59.5	-7.9	14.5	47.5	-9.2	-23.8	28.8	-42.3	84.9	97.1	77.1
Jhansi	42.3	87.0	16.8	43.6	91.4	20.4	-21.4	49.7	-38.2	71.2	115.4	51.8
Lalitpur	9.8	117.2	-11.7	41.9	156.9	17.4	-29.6	51.9	-39.1	29.7	103.8	9.6
Mahoba	15.9	89.9	-14.0	12.6	79.6	-13.2	-33.4	45.7	-49.1	122.5	127.4	119.1
Tikamgarh	8.4	90.9	-13.0	-40.2	4.1	-47.5	70.0	157.5	43.4	-15.3	63.2	-35.7
Chhatarpur	31.1	92.7	8.4	-28.4	28.3	-38.9	65.4	117.1	44.5	7.1	40.6	-4.8
Panna	38.2	105.1	9.0	-23.8	41.8	-41.6	64.4	120.2	37.9	31.8	107.2	2.3
Sagar	12.4	50.5	-5.5	-21.8	5.0	-32.2	54.9	73.6	42.6	-44.8	-27.5	-48.2
Damoh	34.2	100.8	6.6	-28.4	31.9	-46.6	78.8	129.6	50.8	-27.6	7.3	-33.7
Datia	-17.6	7.7	-27.6	-52.8	-58.0	-51.0	50.1	127.7	21.7	30.6	42.1	26.4
MP	32.6	77.0	11.7	-23.4	11.9	-34.0	58.0	103.0	36.9	3.1	57.0	-14.1
BKD_MP	18.6	75.2	-3.2	-35.2	0.9	-44.0	64.7	112.6	42.1	-30.9	2.6	-37.9
BKD_UP_M												
P	17.9	70.5	-5.1	-31.1	16.1	-42.1	37.9	81.4	16.8	-8.1	38.2	-20.6
BKD_UP	17.4	67.2	-6.8	20.4	61.7	0.0	-27.4	240.7	-40.4	70.1	99.5	54.6
UP	44.6	87.1	9.4	36.9	75.7	3.7	-5.6	54.7	-33.0	58.6	104.6	33.1
	Rural											
Banda	2.8	39.0	-14.9	6.5	32.4	-7.2	-28.1	5.3	-37.3	21.8	33.5	14.1
Chitrakoot	12.2	65.2	-7.7	27.7	65.1	10.7	-23.4	32.7	-34.7	52.4	84.2	37.2
Hamirpur	7.4	55.8	-16.1	6.9	47.2	-13.9	-38.7	21.4	-52.2	158.6	179.1	145.6
Jalaun	11.5	49.6	-12.4	9.9	40.3	-11.2	-25.3	25.4	-42.7	80.6	82.6	79.5
Jhansi	28.1	79.1	6.6	36.8	78.7	17.6	-23.4	45.4	-39.2	125.3	139.5	118.9
Lalitpur	4.3	102.2	-13.7	38.4	144.9	15.9	-29.9	50.7	-39.3	45.4	112.4	26.3
Mahoba	14.2	96.1	-14.3	11.5	77.6	-13.1	-34.3	41.4	-49.1	211.2	193.4	224.3
Tikamgarh	8.5	95.5	-12.1	-39.9	4.5	-47.2	75.0	167.1	47.4	-4.8	63.9	-24.7
Chhatarpur	29.0	96.4	6.8	-28.9	28.2	-39.2	66.8	121.5	45.3	9.4	32.5	0.9
Panna	35.7	105.4	7.1	-24.4	41.0	-42.0	63.6	121.0	36.8	27.1	103.5	-1.1

Sagar	12.1	48.2	-4.1	-22.7	3.3	-32.6	53.8	71.3	42.3	-44.0	-28.3	-47.0
Damoh	32.3	96.3	6.8	-29.2	30.0	-46.9	78.3	128.8	50.7	-24.8	11.1	-31.0
Datia	-20.4	2.5	-29.0	-53.4	-59.0	-51.4	48.5	122.8	21.2	23.7	38.2	17.9
MP	30.4	78.9	9.9	-23.9	10.9	-34.4	57.9	103.1	36.9	3.9	54.4	-11.8
BKD_MP	17.4	74.7	-3.3	-35.5	0.0	-44.2	65.1	112.9	42.6	-29.3	2.0	-35.8
BKD_UP_M												
P	13.9	67.3	-7.0	-31.8	14.3	-42.4	36.2	78.3	16.1	-6.4	35.6	-17.3
BKD_UP	11.0	61.6	-10.4	17.3	56.1	-1.4	-28.5	222.2	-40.8	87.6	104.7	78.7
UP	37.1	81.9	3.1	35.1	73.7	2.8	-6.9	52.3	-33.6	60.8	104.3	37.6
Urban												
Banda	55.6	52.5	61.8	83.8	109.5	61.2	136.5	198.4	101.2	44.5	66.4	22.7
Chitrakoot	9.4	16.5	-3.1	76.4	112.9	48.9	225.6	211.8	234.6	-26.8	-11.4	-41.8
Hamirpur	60.6	83.7	31.0	52.6	95.9	22.3	-16.3	74.2	-41.0	150.8	155.9	147.0
Jalaun	110.6	112.0	106.6	145.0	181.8	83.3	131.0	155.5	69.5	97.9	130.0	68.1
Jhansi	98.3	101.6	92.8	126.4	199.0	64.5	35.4	119.9	-5.6	19.3	91.7	-12.2
Lalitpur	148.8	246.3	67.8	221.9	597.0	100.1	20.8	175.0	-11.7	-10.2	78.3	-31.0
Mahoba	31.3	63.8	-9.2	34.0	105.4	-15.5	9.7	184.7	-45.7	-26.8	2.4	-44.4
Tikamgarh	7.0	66.2	-22.2	-46.7	-3.2	-54.7	13.1	60.5	-3.6	-36.1	61.3	-56.0
Chhatarpur	52.6	72.7	33.5	-13.8	29.6	-26.8	41.9	61.0	31.0	-4.7	90.0	-31.1
Panna	92.4	102.4	78.1	24.8	88.1	-6.2	98.7	97.0	100.3	72.3	129.1	36.8
Sagar	15.1	64.1	-17.8	22.2	61.0	-4.9	134.2	205.7	71.7	-48.6	-23.8	-53.5
Damoh	59.5	145.8	4.8	40.8	127.7	-13.2	112.0	169.7	57.7	-47.7	-16.8	-53.9
Datia	19.8	53.3	-4.6	-13.4	13.3	-22.6	110.7	328.8	39.9	43.8	50.9	41.5
MP	56.2	66.1	43.4	8.2	61.2	-12.3	60.8	100.3	37.6	0.1	65.6	-23.0
BKD_MP	31.2	78.9	-2.3	-24.8	29.5	-39.8	54.4	104.8	27.4	-39.0	5.2	-48.4
BKD_UP_M												
P	59.9	88.9	26.8	-0.5	79.8	-27.5	84.2	146.3	39.2	-15.0	47.5	-34.1
BKD_UP	83.0	94.2	63.9	103.1	166.3	48.4	42.4	1119.5	-2.7	30.2	87.8	-0.2
UP	128.1	122.5	141.2	106.6	134.0	56.2	115.6	224.4	35.1	49.6	105.5	14.2

Note-MG- Marginal worker, P-Population, M-Male, F-Female, A-Agriculture Labour, C-Cultivator, M-Main, H-Household
Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Table 13: Percentage distribution of marginal worker (all ages) in Bundelkhand Region of MP and UP by residence and sex 2011

Region/ Marginal Worker	Rural					Urban					Total				
	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP
	Females														
Marginal workers	58.55	60.51	56.78	59.25	42.75	37.09	43.72	33.25	40.08	31.84	56.03	58.94	53.54	57.34	41.33
Students	3.78	3.74	3.81	4.56	8.25	8.13	4.77	10.69	8.08	60.2	3.81	4.40	4.8	9.2	
Household duties	65.51	60.32	70.50	54.98	62.68	53.14	55.71	51.19	47.18	45.79	64.55	60.00	68.85	54.44	60.98
Dependents	1.26	1.07	1.44	1.51	3.00	2.48	1.53	3.20	5.07	7.56	1.35	1.10	1.59	7.15	7.32
Pensioners	0.45	0.41	0.49	0.53	0.65	0.90	0.84	0.95	0.81	0.88	0.40	0.44	0.53	0.5	0.68
Rentiers	2.00	0.02	0.01	1.00	3.00	7.00	0.03	0.10	9.00	7.00	2.00	0.02	0.02	2.00	4.00
Beggars, Va grants etc.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Others	28.98	34.44	23.73	38.38	25.37	35.25	37.10	33.85	52.52	28.80	29.46	34.63	24.60	60.60	71.71
Males															
Marginal workers	41.45	39.49	43.22	40.75	57.25	62.91	56.28	66.75	59.92	68.16	43.97	41.06	46.46	42.66	58.67
Students	8.43	8.54	8.35	9.31	10.23	8.81	7.06	9.66	9.14	14.08	8.50	8.35	8.61	9.09	10.87
Household duties	13.09	12.22	13.80	12.16	12.41	4.66	5.03	4.48	3.03	3.98	11.67	11.30	11.95	10.90	11.13
Dependents	2.15	1.96	2.31	2.10	2.84	2.33	1.91	2.53	2.54	4.02	2.18	1.95	2.36	2.16	3.02
Pensioners	0.68	0.53	0.80	0.68	0.81	0.82	0.68	0.89	0.95	1.14	0.70	0.55	0.82	0.71	0.88
Rentiers	8.00	0.06	0.05	8.00	1.00	2.00	0.08	0.19	6.00	5.00	7.00	0.06	0.08	6.00	3.00
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05
Others	75.57	76.66	74.66	75.67	73.55	83.20	85.23	82.22	83.91	76.06	76.85	77.76	76.16	76.82	73.93
Persons															
Students	5.71	5.63	5.77	6.49	9.38	8.56	6.06	10.00	8.08	15.78	6.04	5.67	6.36	6.71	10.22
Household duties	43.78	41.32	46.00	37.53	33.90	22.64	27.19	20.01	20.84	17.29	41.30	40.01	42.41	35.87	31.73
Dependents	1.63	1.42	1.82	1.75	2.91	2.33	1.74	2.75	2.46	4.55	1.71	1.45	1.95	1.82	3.12
Pensioners	0.55	0.46	0.63	0.50	0.75	0.85	0.75	0.91	0.89	1.05	0.58	0.48	0.67	0.60	0.79
Rentiers	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.00
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
Others	48.29	51.12	45.74	53.57	52.95	65.42	64.19	66.13	66.92	61.01	50.30	52.34	48.56	54.91	54.01

Note- BKD-Bundelkhand Region, UP/U-Uttar Pradesh, MP/M-Madhya Pradesh, Sources: Registrar General, India 2001 and 2011

Table 14: Percentage distribution of marginal worker (15 to 59 yrs ages) in Bundelkhand Region of MP and UP by residence and sex 2011

Region/ Marginal Worker	Rural					Urban					Total				
	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP	BK D	BKD _M	BKD _U	MP	UP
Females															
Marginal workers	58.97	60.94	57.18	59.79	42.70	36.53	43.35	32.47	39.61	30.72	56.33	59.28	53.76	57.75	41.14
Students	2.3	2.26	2.40	2.6	5.1	5.7	3.43	7.64	3	13	2.5	2.34	2.84	2	5
Household duties	66.14	60.69	71.46	55.43	65.16	54.79	56.34	53.55	48.57	50.08	65.27	60.39	69.97	54.95	63.70
Dependents	0.6	0.50	0.72	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.89	1.86	1	5	7	0.52	0.81	6	8
Pensioners	1	0.17	0.27	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.35	0.60	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.18	0.30	0.2	0.4
Rentiers	2	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.09	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	0.0	0.0
Others	30.69	36.38	25.14	40.99	27.51	37.44	38.95	36.24	43.94	32.32	31.20	36.55	26.06	41.20	27.97
Male															
Marginal workers	41.03	39.06	42.82	40.21	57.30	63.47	56.65	67.53	60.39	69.28	43.67	40.72	46.24	42.25	58.86
Students	6.5	6.58	6.54	6.8	7.8	7.1	5.92	7.81	7.4	11	6.6	6.49	6.80	6.8	8.4
Household duties	12.01	11.10	12.78	10.83	11.58	4.2	4.53	4.07	2.8	3.6	10.68	10.23	11.02	9.6	10.36
Dependents	0.9	0.90	1.07	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.12	1.43	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.92	1.14	1.0	1.6
Pensioners	9	0.14	0.27	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.21	0.33	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.15	0.28	0.2	0.3
Rentiers	0.2	0.04	0.04	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.07	0.19	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.04	0.07	0.0	0.1
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	4	0.02	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.0	0.0
Others	80.2	81.23	79.27	81.3	78.3	86.2	88.15	86.15	87.5	81.6	81.2	82.14	80.66	82.4	79.4
Person															
Students	4.0	3.94	4.18	4.3	6.7	6.6	4.84	7.76	6.6	11	4.3	4.03	4.67	4.5	7.4
Household duties	43.93	41.32	46.33	37.50	34.46	22.70	26.99	20.14	20.14	17.89	41.43	39.96	42.71	35.82	32.31
Dependents	0.7	0.65	0.87	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.02	1.57	1.4	2.6	0.8	0.69	0.96	0.8	1.7
Pensioners	6	0.16	0.27	1	9	7	0.27	0.42	5	8	4	0.17	0.29	7	3
Rentiers	0.2	0.02	0.03	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.05	0.16	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.03	0.04	0.2	0.3
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	2	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.0
Others	50.1	53.89	48.32	57.2	56.3	68.1	66.83	69.95	70.5	66.7	53.08	55.12	51.31	58.49	58.04

Note- BKD-Bundelkhand Region, UP/U-Uttar Pradesh, MP/M-Madhya Pradesh, General, India 2001 and 2011

Sources: Registrar