

The principal objects of archæological importance in Bhopāl are the great Tope at Sānchī erected in the third century B.C., with its magnificent railing and finely carved gateways, and the fine old temple and dam at Bhojpur. There are also numerous forts scattered throughout the State, those at Raisen, Ginnūrgarh, Sewāns and Chaukīgarh being of some interest. Besides the places mentioned, there are, as in all parts of Mālwā, numerous remains to be met with in the districts, among these may be noticed Mahalpur ($23^{\circ} 17' - 78^{\circ} 5'$) and Shamsgarh ($23^{\circ} 8' N.$; $77^{\circ} 23' E.$).

SECTION III.—POPULATION.

(Tables III and IV.)

Three enumerations have been made of the people in Bhopāl State giving in 1881, 954,901; 1891, 952,486; and 1901, 665,961. Enumera-
tions.

The density in the latest year was 96 persons per square mile, a decrease of 42 per square mile since 1881. This diminution was undoubtedly caused by the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, of which the effects are even now (1906) only too patent, in the numerous ruined houses to be seen in every village. The urban density has risen by 17 persons, due mainly to an increase in the population of Bhopāl city. Density and
Variation.

The State contains five towns, Bhopāl the capital (77,023), Sehore (16,864) including the military station, Ashta (5,534), Ichhāwar (4,352), and Berasia (4,276) except in the city, Sehore, and Ashta, the population has in each case fallen since 1891 to below 5,000. Towns and
Villages.

Of the 3,073 villages, 2,878 have a population of under 500 persons; 134 of between 500-1,000; 50 of between 1,000-2,000; and 11 of between 2,000-5,000.

Of the total population 580,010 or 87 per cent. were born in the State, 26,663 or 4 per cent. in Gwalior, and 33,243 in other States of Central India. Of the remainder, 9,553 come from the Central Provinces and 8,108 from the United Provinces. Migration.

Of the total population (1901) 333,084 were males and 332,877 females, giving a proportion of 99 females to 100 males. In the urban area the ratio is 969, in the rural 1,004. Sex, Age and
Civil condi-
tion.

The natural divisions show 981 females to 1,000 males in the plateau and 1,026 to 1,000 in hilly tract. There are fewer married males at 0-10 in the city than in the State. The State, as a whole, shows 104 wives to 100 husbands, while in the city the ratio stands at 91 wives to 100 husbands.