

## Size Profile of Human Settlements in India by Districts : 1961, 1971

**O**F late, there has been considerable discussion on human habitat. Habitat can be approached from several points of view, both quantitative and qualitative. The qualitative aspects of the habitat are often approached through a study of its spatial structure under what has been called morphology. It is evident, however, that the structure will depend upon the size of the habitat and there has been a tendency to classify settlements by the size of the population. Settlements, accordingly, are classified by the number of persons resident in its defined geographical jurisdiction and the distribution of total population according to size of settlement, is often taken as a point of departure in the study of population distribution. Rural-urban classification of population is one such method of analysis from which inferences are often drawn about economic and social development. However, the definition of urban residence is often based on criteria which are at times apparently arbitrary. The definition does not only differ from country to country but also from time to time and state to state in the same country. This handicaps comparative analysis and calls for laborious procedures of adjustment such as the one that had to be adopted for comparing the results of the 1951 and 1961 censuses in this regard.

If, however, we ignore any arbitrariness in the official delimitations of individual settlements we get a firm base in the size of a settlement for considering the distribution of settlements according to population size as well as the distribution of population according to size category of settlement. Accordingly, we

attempt here an exploration of any change that might have occurred in the size profiles of settlements over the decade of 1961-71 by comparing the two distributions for each district. Our attempt is to take the range of variations in the size of settlements for each district and break it up into standard class intervals for computing percentage shares in the total number of settlement or in the total district population claimed by each of the size categories. While this may give us an idea of the change in the size profile between two dates, it may also help us further to have an idea of the relative role of different size classes of settlements in the process of population growth. While, we have not taken the census rural urban classification into account in this exercise, we would refer to the division of the settlements and the population into effective urban population by taking population of 20,000 as a cut off point which has been the practice adopted by the United Nations publications in this regard. Since the census rural-urban classification is available we may further take note of the difference between the share of the effective urban population thus defined and the share of urban population as defined by the Census. In this regard our comparison is not vitiated by any definitional change introduced by the 1971 Census. This exercise has been done for the 298 comparable districts; we don't propose in this paper to examine in any detail the changes that have taken place in the profile between 1961 and 1971. What we may do is to list the more deviant of the districts showing outstanding changes in the profile.

, The data for the study are taken from Census Table A-III and A-IV, the former distributing rural population and settlements in 7 size classes, while the latter gives populations of urban individual towns classified in 8 size categories of urban population as defined by the Census. Combining these two classifications we get a uniform system of classification of settlements, irrespective of whether the Census considers them as urban or rural, comprising a total of 12 size classes ranging from the lowest class interval of less than 200 persons to the highest open interval of million plus populations. The 1971 Census enumerated population in 360 districts as against the corresponding 336 districts of the 1961 Census. 29 new districts were created in the course of the decade, some of them involving bifurcation of a 1961 district. The boundary changes did not affect a total of 254 of the 1961 districts. Of the remaining the change in boundary was reflected as a change in its population measuring less than 1 per cent in 44 districts. Including these we have a total of 298 districts for which this exercise could be undertaken.

In classification of the rural settlements we did not consider it worthwhile to

identify the smallest of the settlement in the size class of less than 200 persons, which could be useful to measure the absolute range of variation in population size of settlements. We have in the alternative taken the average population of settlements in this class to mark the minimum limit of the range.

The total number of settlements, covered by the census enumeration in the country as a whole increased from 570,037 in 1961 to 579,062 in 1971, a percentage change of 1.5. Among the 298 districts under consideration the number of settlements varied in 1961 from only 1 in the case of 4 districts to 10,632 in Midnapore of West Bengal and in 1971 from 1 in the same 4 districts to again 10,396 in Midnapore. It may be noted that the number of settlements did not change in 12 districts, had increased in 174 districts and decreased in 112 districts between the two dates. Of the districts experiencing increase in number the proportionate change was greater than at the national level in 68 districts.

During the decade the population of the country had increased from 439 millions to 548 millions. At the same time the increase was not uniformly shared by all the size categories of settlements and so the distribution had changed as follows :

TABLE 1—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO SIZE CATEGORIES

Size Class	% Distribution		Difference in % points between 1961-71	% Variation
	1961	1971		
Total	100.00	100.00	13.90	24.8
1. < 200	4.06	2.78	-1.28	-14.4
2. 200-499	13.13	10.33	-2.80	-1.8
3. 500-999	19.11	17.24	-2.87	12.5
4. 1,000-1,999	20.39	20.64	+0.25	26.3
5. 2,000-4,999	17.66	19.23	+2.57	35.9
6. 5,000-9,999	6.52	7.10	+0.58	35.7
7. 10,000-19,999	5.37	6.62	+1.25	53.9
8. 20,000-49,999	3.59	3.64	+0.05	26.7
9. 50,000-99,999	2.17	2.68	+0.51	54.4
10. 100,000-499,999	4.02	4.83	+0.81	50.1
11. 500,000-999,999	0.74	1.12	+0.38	88.5
12. 1,000,000+	3.24	3.79	+0.55	46.0

At the all India level the population had increased by about 15 per cent. Among the different size classes of settlements the first two smallest size classes recorded a decline in population and the third one recorded an increase which was only half of that at the all India level. All the remaining classes show a higher increase ranging from 26.3 per cent for fourth size class of 1,000-2,000 population to as much as 88.5 per cent for the penultimate size class of 500,000-1,000,000. The overall average size of settlement had increased, however, by 22.8 per cent from 771 in 1961 to 947 in 1971. In both the years a majority of our population resided in settlements of less than 2,000 but there was during the decade a reduction of the majority from about 57 per cent to about 51 per cent. At the other end the proportion of population living in 20,000+ settlements increased from about 13.8 per cent to about 16.1 per cent. The Index of dissimilarity for the distribution of 1961 and 1971 measure about 7 per cent points. The reduction in its share of the total population was recorded by the first three smallest classes which together lost 6.95 per cent points. The remaining 9 classes shared the corresponding increase. The highest among them being 2.57 per cent points for the size class of 2 to 5 thousands and the next largest increase being 1.25 per cent recorded by the size class of 10 to 20 thousand. It may be noted that the increase in the share of 20,000+ settlements was 2.3 percent points, while the increase in the share of urban population, as defined by Census, was slightly smaller at 1.9 per cent points. This indicated that effective urban population had increased at a faster rate than urban population as defined by the Census.

Against this background we attempt an overview of the changes in the size profile of settlements at the district level. In this we will refer to the range of distribution together with the mean size and index of dissimilarity. About the range of distribution of settlements according to size, it is usually measured in terms of the difference between the smallest settlement and the largest settlement. For the present purpose we would, for the sake of convenience, take the range to be indicated by the size of the largest settlement. Accordingly, the inter-district variation of this range extended in 1961 from 1343 in Kinnaur, 1,391 in Tuensang, 2,409 in Pithoragarh, 2,442 in Chamoli and 2,677 in Uttar Kashi at the lower end of the scale to 1.12 million in Hyderabad, 1.73 million in Madras, 2.06 million in Delhi, 2.93 million in Calcutta and 4.15 million in Greater Bombay at the other end. In 1971, it extended from 1173 in Lahaul and Spiti, 2274 in Kinnaur, 3664 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 5383 in Laccadivi and Minicoy Islands and 5422 in the Dangs to 1.61 million in Hyderabad, 2.47

million in Madras, 3.15 million in Calcutta, 3.29 million in Delhi and 5.97 million in Greater Bombay. It will be seen that the lower end of the scale indicates a decrease in the size between 1961 and 1971 while at the other end there was an increase of 1.8 million in the same district of Greater Bombay. We must add, however, that at this higher end there are three districts with only one settlement each. These are the metropolitan districts of Greater Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. If we exclude them there was an increase at this end from 1.2 million in the case of union territory of Delhi which had registered a decrease in the number of settlements from 279 to 246.

Inter alia, we may note that the reduction in the size of the largest settlement in the district between the two dates is noticed, apart from Lahaul and Spiti mentioned above, in the case of two other districts in Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh and Mahe in the union territory of Pondicherry. There is no explanation for this that can be offered on the basis of the data available. We can only note that while in the case of Lahaul and Spiti the number of settlements had increased from 20 to as many as 204, in the case of Bilaspur there was in fact a decline in this number from 928 to 914 and in the case of Mahe there was no change in the number, between the two dates.

The mean size of settlements was 771 at the national level in 1961. At the district level it varied from only 86 in Mandi in Himachal Pradesh to 19,938 in Kanyakumari of Tamil Nadu, leaving out of consideration the uni-settlements metropolitan districts mentioned above and another uni-settlement district of Yaman of the union territory of Pondicherry. As compared to the all India, mean size of settlement as many as 159 districts recorded a lower value of the mean and 135 districts showed a higher value. Notable among the districts with smaller means were Boudh Khondmals in Orissa with 115, Mahasu in Himachal Pradesh with 124, Garo Hills in Meghalaya with 127, Garhwal and Pithoragarh in U.P. with 150 and 158 respectively, Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 159, Almora in U. P. with 163, Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh with 171, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi in U.P. respectively with 178, 179 and 185 as their mean size of settlement. Altogether we have these 12 districts with the mean value of settlement falling in the lowest class interval of the range of variation. At the other end we have apart from Kanyakumari, five districts with mean values falling in the class interval of 10 to 20 thousand. These five districts belong to Kerala; among them Quilon recorded a mean of 19,220, Trivan-

drum of 17,445, Alleppey of 16,928, Kottayam of 16,045 and Ernakulam of 15,630.

In 1971 the all India mean size of settlement was 947. Among the districts the mean varied from 115 in the case of Lahaul and Spiti to 23,655 in Quilon in Kerala. Here we have 139 districts recording a mean smaller than the one at the national level and 155 districts with comparatively larger mean values. In 1971, there were at the lower end of the scale only 6 other districts with mean values falling in the lowest class interval; among them the value was 141 for Boudh Khondmals, 152 for Mahasu, 171 for Garhwal, 174 for Garo Hills, 184 for Mandi and 196 for Chamoli. At the other end the largest of the district means had moved up to the next higher class interval of 20 thousand to 50 thousand. In this class interval Quilon is followed successively by Trivandrum with 22,434, Ernakulam with 20,723 and Alleppey with 20,053 as mean values.

Between 1961 and 1971 the mean size of settlement had increased at the national level from 771 to 947, an increase of 22.8 per cent. Among the districts there was a decrease in mean in the case of only five districts, viz., Daman, Kanyakumari, Lahaul and Spiti, Goa, and Ganganagar. Among the remaining bulk of the districts, the size of increase was smaller than the one at the all-India level in the case of 158 districts and larger in case of 131 districts. Notably large increases of the mean were recorded by the districts placed at the top of the range of variation for both the dates. An important exception in this regard is in the case of Mizoram, where the mean recorded an increase from 364 to 1439; in this case there was a large decrease in the number of settlements from 731 to 231.

We have taken the values of the index of dissimilarity to indicate the change in the profile of the distribution of population according to size of settlements. As noted earlier the value of this index for the country as a whole was 6.9. Taking this as a point of reference, we find that the value of index was higher in case of 263 districts and lower in only 31 districts. The lowest value of the index was 0.6 in Mahe with only 4 settlements at both the dates. In the next place we have Ratnagiri recording the value of 4.0 based on the distribution of population in 1519 settlements in 1961 and 1529 in 1971. The highest value of fee index of 86.6 was recorded by Daman with 3 and 22 settlements in 1961 and 1971 respectively. The value of the index was more than 4 times the national index in as many as 12 other districts, indicating significant reshuffling

of the population as between different size classes of settlements- These, arranged in an ascending order of importance were Ratlam, Pondicherry, Jaipur, Agra, Laccadivi-Minicoy, Cannanore, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kanpur, **Diu**, Indore, Mizoram, and Lahaul and Spiti. It is not possible to discuss the changes in the distributions in detail here. What we have done is to identify districts which merit particular attention in detailed analysis of changes in settlement patterns over time. It is possible that the Census data are not quite adequate in this regard and other sources may have to be explored for pertinent information.

We may, however, pursue one point which these data permit about the level of urbanisation. In this connection we have considered the Census definition used commonly for rural-urban classification in the two Censuses as also the practice of taking 20,000-h settlements as forming the effective urban component of the population which has been adopted in most international comparisons in this regard. Taking latter first we find that the proportion of effective urban population was 13.8 per cent in 1961 and 16.1 in 1971, showing an increase of 17 per cent. Leaving aside the metropolitan districts, inter-district variation of this proportion extended in 1961 from zero per cent in the case of 54 districts to 88.7 per cent for the union territory of Delhi; and in 1971 it varied from zero per cent in 33 districts to 89.7 per cent for Delhi. This proportion was higher than the all India figure for 83 districts in 1961 and 82 districts in 1971.

If, however, we accept the census definition the urban proportion of the total population had increased at the national level from 18.0 to 19.9, an increase of 10.6 per cent. Leaving aside the three metropolitan districts, the inter-district variation in the urban proportion from zero per cent in 8 districts to 88.8 per cent in the union territory of Delhi in 1961; and in 1971 it extended from zero per cent in 6 districts to 90.5 per cent in the union territory of Chandigarh. Among the districts this urban proportion had decreased over the decade in as many as 46 districts. Among the remaining the increase in proportion in terms of per cent points was greater than at the national level in as many as 65 districts. The largest addition of per cent points was 29.1 for Pondicherry from 16.4 to 45.5. Chingleput of Tamil Nadu, in the next place added 14.0 points from 20.8 to 34.8. It is followed in turn by Goa, adding 10.8 points from 14.8 to 25.6. The increase exceeded 5 per cent points in 10 other districts, namely Kohima (11.9 - 19.4), Coimbatore (29.0 - 35.6), Thana (30.2 - 36.2),

Mizoram (5.4 - 11.4), Kutch(19.4 - 25.2), Mokokchung (4.9 - 10.4),Shohore (36.0 - 41.4), Sundargarh (17.9-23.3), Nilgiri (44.0-49.2), and Kota (18.9 - 24.0).

Finally, we may refer to the difference between the two urban proportions, namely the one based on the census definition and the other derived by taking the population in 20,000+ settlements as urban. At the national level this difference was 4.2 in 1961 and 3.8 in 1971 indicating some reduction in the quasi-urban component of the population. Among the districts the difference was reduced in 153 districts and increased in another 118. Apart from the 3 metropolitan districts and 8 districts which did not have any urban population in 1961, there remain 16 districts in whose case the difference had not changed over the decade. The largest decrease of the difference had occurred in Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the 1961 difference of 22.1 per cent was entirely liquidated. The other notable districts where the quasi-urban population had registered a decrease, as reflected in the reduction of the differential, were Bidar of Karnataka (17.4 to 5.2), Amritsar(14.3 to 4.1), Jamnagar(15.1 to 6.0), Baramula of J. K. (9.5 to 1.5), Coorg of Karnataka (23.2 to 15.5), Mysore (11.8 to 4.4) and Churu (11.7 to 6.0). On the other hand among the 118 districts showing the difference to have increased over the decade we have Amravati for which the increase was the largest at 6.1 from 8.2 to 14.3, followed by Mokokchung (4.9 to 10.4) with a differential of 5.5 and Kutch (2.7 to 7.9) with a differential of 5.2. In general, there are a large number of districts where the proportion of quasi-urban population in the total had tended to increase. It is interesting to add that in some 30 districts the proportion of effective urban had decreased over the decade. In 13 of these districts the proportion of urban population as defined by the census had also gone down, while in 2 cases the latter proportion had remained unchanged and in the other districts the decrease in effective urban proportion had occurred despite the increase in the total urban population as defined by the Census.

## APPENDIX

TABLE—SELECTED STATISTICS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA BY DISTRICTS, 1961 AND 1971

Zone/States/Districts	% variation in No. of settlements	Average size of settlements		1961		1971		Index of dissimilarity in the size profile of settlements, 1961-1971		Population growth rate, 1961-71
		1961	1971	Urban prop.	Prop. of pop. in 20,000+ sett.	Urb. prop.	Prop. of pop. in 20,000+ sett.	Pop.	No. of Units	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0 INDIA	1.5	771	947	18.0	13.8	19.9	16.1	6.9	6.8	24.8
I Northern Zone	7.2	675	809	21.6	12.3	23.5	14.1	4.8	4.1	28.6
01 Haryana	—	1117	1477	17.2	12.5	17.7	13.9	1.7	0.2	32.2
001 Karnal	1.2	1095	1439	17.2	11.7	17.0	14.0	7.9	13.6	32.9
002 Rohtak	1.6	1849	2289	13.7	9.5	15.7	11.9	13.4	8.8	25.7
003 Gurgaon	1.3	846	1150	16.6	11.5	18.5	13.1	17.5	13.3	37.6
004 Mahendergarh	-0.7	994	1264	9.7	4.4	10.2	4.6	15.4	17.0	27.3
005 Hissar	2.5	1476	1992	15.7	12.1	15.9	13.9	10.8	15.0	38.1
02 Himachal Pradesh	—	166	204	6.3	1.5	7.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	23.0
006 Mandi	-37.3	86	184	5.6	0.0	9.4	4.1	25.9	20.4	34.1
007 Lahaul and Spiti	980.0	1023	115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	82.3	15.1
008 Bilaspur	-1.5	171	213	4.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	9.8	9.0	22.7

Appendix 1 (contd. on page 286)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
009 Mahasa	—	124	152	3.3	0.0	11.0	5.6	11.0	5.6	22.6
010 Sirmur	—	204	253	7.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	9.4	6.8	24.0
011 Kinnaur	—	532	647	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.2	21.6
03 <i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	-0.8	530	705	16.7	11.5	18.6	14.2	10.9	9.3	29.7
012 Anant Nag	-1.5	547	706	9.0	3.2	8.9	3.3	12.9	11.0	28.2
013 Baramulla	-2.4	575	756	9.5	0.0	8.5	7.0	16.9	12.9	29.0
014 Ladakh	—	372	444	4.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	8.9	6.2	18.0
015 Udhampur	—	407	545	6.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	14.9	11.2	32.3
016 Jammu	2.5	495	684	24.7	19.9	26.2	21.6	10.9	9.2	40.5
017 Kathua	-1.1	380	509	7.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	17.5	10.8	32.4
04 <i>Punjab</i>	—	906	1102	23.1	17.2	23.7	18.4	3.1	0.1	21.7
018 Gurdaspur	1.5	652	800	21.2	12.7	20.3	15.2	14.2	11.7	25.3
019 Amritsar	0.7	1298	1542	30.2	15.9	29.2	25.1	6.4	8.9	19.6
020 Ferojpur	4.0	1124	1273	20.1	16.8	19.8	16.6	13.6	6.5	18.2
021 Jullunder	2.2	1027	1191	28.5	21.6	30.1	22.7	6.2	7.6	18.6
022 Kapurthala	5.7	650	768	23.2	19.6	23.2	21.1	18.6	6.4	24.9
05 <i>Rajasthan</i>	3.3	622	770	16.3	10.7	17.6	12.6	8.9	7.6	27.8
023 Ganganagar	54.9	670	581	14.5	6.2	16.5	9.1	9.2	21.8	34.4
024 Bikaner	2.8	837	1050	42.3	33.9	41.4	32.9	9.6	7.7	28.9
025 Churu	0.8	772	1016	31.6	19.9	29.6	23.6	14.9	12.5	32.7
026 Jhunjhunu	—	1022	1318	17.7	6.9	17.4	6.3	10.3	11.5	29.1
027 Alwar	0.9	587	743	8.1	7.8	9.1	7.2	10.1	10.8	27.6

028	Bharatpur	1.6	622	794	13.7	6.7	13.8	8.3	13.4	11.9	29.6
029	Sawai Madhopur	0.5	617	770	10.2	9.3	11.9	11.0	8.4	8.7	26.5
030	Jaipur	-0.4	703	921	26.3	21.2	30.4	25.6	29.2	8.7	30.5
031	Sikar	1.5	1019	1276	17.5	9.5	17.0	12.3	11.4	10.3	27.1
032	Ajmer	0.4	1019	1193	37.4	34.3	37.6	34.3	5.3	6.2	17.5
033	Tonk	0.5	494	618	14.7	9.7	17.4	16.5	13.2	10.0	25.7
034	Jaisalmer	-10.9	288	384	9.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	16.5	8.9	18.8
035	Jodhpur	-1.9	1230	1633	29.9	25.4	31.9	27.5	8.1	11.2	30.2
036	Nagaur	1.4	775	1031	12.9	5.1	12.3	7.0	13.1	15.3	35.0
037	Pali	—	969	1169	9.5	4.1	11.2	5.1	8.6	7.1	20.4
038	Barmer	1.8	788	923	6.1	4.2	7.3	5.0	8.3	4.8	19.2
039	Jalor	0.7	922	1119	4.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	9.5	11.2	22.1
040	Sirohi	0.5	835	90	16.4	0.0	17.9	6.0	8.5	8.0	20.3
041	Bhilwara	0.6	576	698	7.3	5.0	11.0	9.2	12.8	6.6	21.8
042	Dungarpur	1.1	497	641	5.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.9	9.5	30.3
043	Banswara	0.9	333	454	5.2	0.0	5.1	4.2	16.6	13.1	37.7
044	Bundi	1.5	468	613	15.3	7.9	14.6	7.7	11.7	11.6	32.8
045	Kota	2.5	455	599	18.9	16.9	24.0	21.4	12.9	9.6	34.8
046	Jhalawar	1.3	344	430	7.7	0.0	9.5	3.2	9.5	11.8	26.8
06	Chandigarh	—	N.A.	9187	N.A.	N.A.	90.5	85.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
07	047 Delhi	-11.9	9529	16527	88.8	88.7	89.7	89.7	6.6	24.1	52.9
II	Eastern Zone	0.8	599	745	12.9	10.2	14.3	11.4	7.6	7.2	25.4
08	Assam	—	498	671	8.7	4.1	8.9	5.2	2.7	0.2	34.7
	048 Goalpara	3.1	415	581	6.6	1.8	7.7	2.0	18.0	15.8	44.1
	049 Kamrup	5.9	691	903	10.6	7.5	11.7	7.7	13.8	12.1	38.4
	050 Darrang	4.0	527	682	3.9	1.9	6.0	2.3	12.5	15.0	34.6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	051 Nowgong	14.2	704	855	6.7	5.1	7.1	6.4	12.9	8.2	38.8
	052 Sibsagar	6.7	684	780	5.1	1.6	8.4	5.3	10.4	5.2	21.8
	053 Lakhimpur	17.6	477	550	9.7	5.6	11.9	7.3	9.3	9.7	35.7
	054 Cachar	1.1	576	708	7.0	5.0	7.9	4.9	15.3	7.5	24.3
	09 Arunachal Pradesh	21.5	137	157	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.0	6.0	3.2	38.9
	10 Bihar	-0.1	685	787	8.4	6.0	10.0	7.4	6.1	6.6	21.0
	055 Patna	-0.4	1258	1523	20.1	17.7	22.5	19.7	8.0	8.8	20.6
Demography India	056 Gaya	—	584	714	7.3	4.8	7.6	5.2	7.7	8.7	22.2
	057 Shahabad	1.1	675	817	7.2	5.4	8.2	6.2	7.1	7.7	23.4
	058 Saran	—	809	966	4.2	2.9	4.2	2.7	7.8	7.5	19.4
	059 Champaran	0.1	1134	1335	4.8	2.4	5.2	3.2	7.1	6.7	17.9
	060 Muzaffarpur	-0.8	992	1175	4.5	3.5	5.2	3.9	4.2	6.6	17.5
	061 Darbhanga	1.3	1401	1641	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	6.5	6.2	18.6
	062 Bhagalpur	2.3	686	818	10.9	8.4	10.6	8.2	7.1	5.7	22.2
	063 Purnea	1.2	836	1054	6.0	3.7	6.3	5.4	5.6	7.6	27.6
	064 Santal Parganas	-0.4	265	318	5.4	2.2	5.8	3.9	8.2	7.9	19.1
	065 Palamau	0.8	371	467	4.7	2.1	4.7	2.1	10.4	8.9	26.7
	066 Ranchi	-0.5	553	679	9.5	5.2	13.7	9.8	9.8	6.8	22.1
	067 Singhbhum	-1.0	465	558	21.5	18.0	26.2	20.9	8.5	6.7	18.9
Vol. VII, 1 & 2	11 Manipur	4.9	418	548	8.7	8.7	13.2	9.4	18.3	7.3	37.5
	12 Meghalaya	4.0	174	220	15.3	9.4	14.6	8.6	13.9	9.8	31.5
	068 Garo Hills	-3.2	127	174	2.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	23.4	12.7	32.4
	069 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	12.7	231	269	23.5	15.7	21.8	14.5	7.7	5.9	30.9

13 Nagaland	18.3	453	536	5.2	0.0	10.0	4.2	17.9	4.6	30.9
070 Kohima	31.3	411	503	11.9	0.0	19.4	12.3	21.0	4.3	60.9
071 Mokokchung	14.3	440	515	4.9	0.0	10.4	0.0	15.8	3.5	33.5
072 Tuensang	8.3	505	601	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	8.9	28.8
14 Orissa	1.2	377	466	6.3	3.4	8.4	5.9	9.3	6.1	25.1
073 Sambalpur	—	444	542	7.7	2.6	12.0	8.3	11.3	5.3	22.3
074 Sundargarh	2.1	477	634	17.9	14.6	23.3	21.6	24.2	8.4	35.9
075 Keonjhar	1.9	376	475	4.3	0.0	7.0	2.6	11.0	9.2	28.6
076 Mayurbhaj	1.1	328	386	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.0	10.5	6.7	19.1
077 Balasore	-0.3	370	480	6.5	4.2	5.5	4.8	11.5	9.1	29.3
078 Cuttack	2.5	520	634	6.8	4.8	8.0	6.5	10.4	7.0	25.0
079 Dhenkanal	3.7	409	496	4.6	0.0	4.0	0.0	9.3	6.8	26.0
080 Boudh-Khondmals	-1.6	115	141	1.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	8.0	5.1	20.9
081 Bolangir	—	422	500	4.7	0.0	6.9	2.8	10.7	7.5	18.2
082 Ganjam	12.0	495	541	8.3	5.3	11.3	6.3	11.2	4.7	22.5
083 Puri	-0.9	426	539	7.2	5.3	9.8	7.9	10.4	7.7	25.5
15 Sikkim	-52.1	350	945	4.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	56.3	67.2	29.4
16 Tripura	-4.2	231	328	9.0	4.8	10.4	6.4	16.3	10.4	36.3
17 West Bengal	-0.9	904	1157	24.5	21.4	24.8	21.8	9.0	9.3	26.9
084 Darjeeling	-5.4	1157	1530	23.2	20.9	23.1	20.9	9.2	13.1	25.2
085 Jalpaiguri	-3.7	1740	2327	9.1	5.7	9.6	5.3	18.9	18.2	28.8
086 Cooch Behar	0.6	891	1229	7.0	4.1	6.8	3.8	10.9	10.3	38.7
087 West Dinajpur	1.4	422	585	7.5	4.5	9.3	7.1	15.6	12.3	40.5
088 Malda	0.5	701	1000	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	12.2	10.3	32.0

Table 1 (contd. on page 290)

Table 1 (contd. from page 289)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
089 Murshidabad	-0.4	1180	1520	8.5	4.8	8.4	6.0	8.7	9.7	28.4	
090 Nadia	-0.5	1324	1732	18.4	15.5	18.7	15.0	9.7	12.3	30.1	
091 24-Parganas	-	1627	2188	31.8	27.8	35.2	31.5	9.8	13.4	34.5	
092 Howrah	-1.5	2517	3029	41.1	32.6	41.9	33.0	13.1	11.3	18.6	
093 Calcutta	-	2927289	3148746	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	
094 Hooghly	-0.4	1158	1496	25.9	23.7	26.5	24.2	17.5	11.2	28.7	
095 Burdwan	-2.0	1149	1488	18.2	14.6	22.8	19.9	9.9	10.1	27.0	
096 Birbhum	-	646	792	7.0	3.2	7.0	4.7	9.4	8.9	22.8	
097 Bankura	-0.1	468	572	7.3	5.6	7.5	5.8	9.2	9.9	22.0	
098 Midnapore	-2.2	408	530	7.7	5.2	7.6	5.2	8.8	9.9	26.9	
099 Purulia	-1.2	545	650	6.8	3.5	8.3	3.6	11.4	8.3	17.9	
18 100 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-2.2	159	294	22.1	0.0	22.8	22.8	42.7	13.7	81.2	
19 101 Mizoram	-68.4	364	1439	5.4	0.0	11.4	9.5	73.4	42.9	24.9	
III Central Zone	0.3	578	706	13.3	10.3	14.8	11.8	7.1	7.5	22.5	
20 Madhya Pradesh	0.7	458	586	14.3	9.5	16.3	12.1	9.0	9.3	28.7	
102 Morena	-3.2	604	785	8.6	3.6	10.5	4.6	9.6	9.6	25.8	
103 Bhind	-0.7	711	886	7.4	6.0	9.2	7.6	8.9	9.5	23.8	
104 Gwalior	-0.9	861	1133	49.3	45.7	51.	49.8	7.9	8.9	30.4	
105 Datia	-3.6	481	635	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	9.9	14.5	27.3	
106 Shivpuri	-1.6	426	524	6.8	5.1	10.5	7.5	12.8	8.6	21.3	
107 Guna	4.4	309	390	12.6	5.2	2.8	5.4	12.6	9.2	31.5	

108 Tikamgarh	1.0	522	645	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	8.6	8.7	24.9
109 Chhatarpur	0.3	543	657	9.6	3.8	11.2	4.5	7.1	8.2	21.3
110 Panda	—	354	459	5.1	0.0	7.1	5.7	14.5	12.3	29.5
111 Saina	0.2	395	519	9.1	5.5	10.4	6.8	16.3	8.9	31.6
112 Rewa	0.3	336	425	5.6	5.6	7.7	7.1	14.3	6.4	26.6
113 Shabdol	0.5	419	518	7.0	2.6	11.8	5.1	10.1	8.7	24.1
114 Sidhi	3.3	335	434	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.9	8.3	38.9
115 Mandaur	0.3	474	604	21.2	10.4	20.2	11.1	17.6	10.6	27.9
116 Ratlam	0.6	464	597	28.6	24.5	28.9	25.0	27.6	12.2	29.6
117 Ujjain	-1.2	592	781	32.5	21.8	35.6	30.3	15.3	11.7	30.3
118 Jhabua	-0.4	385	501	7.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	14.1	12.6	29.8
119 Dhar	0.9	436	565	10.3	4.4	10.7	4.3	9.5	9.7	30.9
120 Indore	0.3	1170	1587	60.0	58.8	62.7	60.9	63.9	9.8	36.0
121 Dewas	-0.4	427	570	15.1	7.7	16.0	8.7	18.8	12.2	33.0
122 W. Nimar	2.8	573	723	13.9	3.1	14.2	4.9	11.1	10.8	29.7
123 E. Nimar	1.3	631	800	22.5	21.3	23.5	21.7	20.9	11.8	28.3
124 Shahajpur	0.2	492	633	10.1	0.0	11.5	3.7	13.4	11.2	28.9
125 Rajgarh	-0.2	308	385	9.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	10.4	9.3	24.7
126 Vidisha	0.8	326	435	13.1	5.7	14.1	13.1	18.3	13.1	34.6
127 Sehore	0.2	483	692	36.0	33.3	41.4	38.2	12.6	13.7	43.8
128 Raisen	2.0	293	386	5.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	9.1	14.4	34.4
129 Heshangabad	0.6	439	569	19.3	9.0	21.8	13.0	10.0	9.2	30.3
130 Betul	2.5	438	561	8.4	0.0	9.2	14.2	11.7	10.8	31.4
131 Sagar	0.6	430	570	22.7	14.2	24.5	17.3	21.6	9.8	33.4
132 Damoh	1.1	382	495	12.7	10.6	13.8	10.5	23.3	10.0	30.8
133 Jabalpur	-0.1	559	741	37.1	32.4	40.5	35.5	14.5	10.0	32.4

Table 1 (contd. on page 292)

Table 1 (contd. from page 291)

<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
134 Narsimhapur	0.5	414	518	11.9	0.0	13.0	4.9	12.7	8.4	25.9
135 Mandla	0.2	328	417	4.8	0.0	5.6	3.1	18.4	11.6	27.6
136 Chhindwara	0.5	413	517	12.5	4.7	16.7	7.7	14.7	11.4	26.0
137 Seoni	0.4	329	419	5.8	5.8	6.5	5.7	9.5	13.9	27.6
138 Balaghat	0.8	626	753	5.7	0.0	7.0	3.4	11.1	7.3	21.2
139 Surguja	0.1	431	552	4.2	0.0	6.7	3.4	12.4	11.9	27.9
140 Bilaspur	-0.3	571	692	8.3	4.3	10.0	6.7	11.1	8.3	20.7
141 Raigadh	0.6	476	581	5.8	3.6	6.0	3.8	9.0	9.4	22.8
142 Durg	0.9	466	603	12.5	10.7	16.1	13.3	16.8	10.2	30.6
143 Raipur	0.8	524	679	11.4	8.6	12.4	10.4	12.2	13.4	30.6
144 Bastar	4.4	369	448	2.3	1.7	3.7	2.4	8.4	8.2	29.9
<b>21 Uttar Pradesh</b>	0.2	653	783	12.9	10.5	14.0	11.5	7.4	6.6	19.8
145 Uttar Kashi	1.5	185	220	2.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	11.9	8.6	20.3
146 Chamoli	5.4	179	196	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	7.0	3.5	15.6
147 Tehri Garhwal	1.0	178	205	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.1	5.4	14.3
148 Garhwal	0.9	150	171	5.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	4.8	14.7
149 Pithoragarh	-7.5	158	203	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	11.3	8.1	19.0
150 Almora	-7.7	163	210	4.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.5	10.2	19.4
151 Nainital	2.5	331	444	19.5	10.9	22.1	17.1	12.4	8.9	37.6
152 Bijnor	-0.2	562	705	16.5	11.9	18.1	16.3	11.8	9.9	25.1
153 Moradabad	0.4	802	983	22	18.6	23.8	30.7	10.8	10.2	23.0
154 Badaun	-0.2	774	904	8.4	5.8	9.3	7.4	8.0	6.0	16.6

155	Rampur	-0.8	636	824	20.8	19.3	19.5	17.1	11.7	12.9	22.5
156	Bareilly	—	766	923	22.1	17.6	22.3	19.7	26.6	8.1	20.4
157	Pilibhit	5.7	562	649	13.7	9.4	13.7	9.1	9.2	5.9	22.1
158	Shahajahanpur	2.0	550	614	13.9	11.9	15.2	12.6	5.3	3.0	13.8
159	Dehradun	0.9	558	744	46.1	36.4	47.1	35.2	12.1	5.7	34.6
160	Saharanpur	1.3	963	1210	23.0	19.0	23.5	20.0	8.1	10.3	27.2
161	Muzaffarnagar	—	1545	1990	13.2	9.7	13.9	12.7	12.6	9.5	24.7
162	Meerut	1.9	1815	2211	20.6	17.0	24.3	20.5	9.9	8.4	24.2
163	Bulandshar	-0.1	1119	1338	12.7	6.4	13.3	7.9	10.7	8.7	10.3
164	Aligarh	-0.2	1027	1226	16.2	14.1	17.9	16.5	6.3	8.4	19.6
165	Mathura	2.8	1236	1448	16.8	13.3	16.5	13.5	6.8	8.3	20.5
166	Agra	-0.4	1552	1932	35.9	32.3	36.6	33.3	32.3	9.7	24.0
167	Etah	-0.5	845	1026	9.6	4.8	9.8	5.1	7.1	9.2	20.9
168	Mainpuri	0.1	849	1038	7.4	4.8	8.4	5.2	7.7	8.9	22.4
169	Farrukhabad	-0.6	789	955	11.1	8.7	10.9	8.4	14.2	8.8	20.2
170	Etawah	—	797	977	9.1	5.9	9.8	7.7	9.2	10.7	22.5
171	Kanpur	0.5	1256	1573	41.0	40.0	42.8	41.0	44.0	9.6	25.8
172	Fatepur	-2.2	775	944	4.0	2.6	5.6	4.3	10.3	9.5	19.9
173	Allahabad	0.2	691	830	18.2	17.0	18.5	17.5	7.0	9.3	20.5
174	Jhansi	-0.6	739	894	23.8	19.0	24.6	17.8	8.6	8.9	20.2
175	Jalaun	1.6	701	847	12.8	8.0	13.7	11.3	10.0	8.1	22.7
176	Hamirpur	1.5	862	1057	8.4	3.1	9.9	5.3	8.9	8.9	24.4
177	Banda	1.2	796	1058	6.7	3.9	8.3	4.3	10.7	8.8	24.0
178	Kheri	2.1	368	888	5.5	2.6	6.2	4.4	7.5	6.9	18.1
179	Sitapur	—	688	807	7.6	3.3	7.5	4.6	9.1	8.3	17.2

Table 1 (contd. on page 294)

Table 1 (contd. from page 293)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
180 Hardoi	-0.3	831	981	7.2	4.1	7.9	5.5	7.5	8.4	17.6
188 Unnao	0.2	723	873	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	7.7	9.8	21.0
182 Lucknow	—	1470	1776	49.6	49.0	50.9	50.3	5.3	7.9	20.8
183 Raebareli	—	751	863	3.1	2.3	3.4	3.4	7.0	5.0	14.3
184 Bahraich	-3.5	799	954	5.3	3.7	5.9	4.3	6.5	5.7	15.1
185 Gonda	-0.7	730	816	4.8	3.6	5.7	3.9	7.6	5.8	11.0
186 Bara Banki	-0.3	687	797	5.0	2.0	5.8	2.2	7.2	6.8	15.6
187 Faizabad	-0.7	591	725	8.0	7.1	9.6	7.5	13.6	9.5	17.9
188 Sultanpur	—	567	659	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	6.6	7.5	16.3
189 Pratapgarh	—	570	648	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	6.5	4.7	13.6
190 Basti	-0.3	377	430	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.7	6.5	4.6	13.7
191 Gorakhpur	0.2	627	742	7.3	7.0	7.9	7.6	8.1	5.7	18.4
192 Deoria	0.2	668	789	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.4	6.8	7.3	18.4
193 Azamgarh	0.5	489	57	4.8	3.4	5.2	4.4	9.7	2.2	18.7
194 Jaunpur	0.4	536	620	5.3	3.6	6.2	4.0	6.7	5.6	16.1
195 Ballia	0.7	702	830	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.0	8.5	5.6	18.9
196 Ghazipur	0.4	528	609	3.4	2.8	4.5	3.0	5.4	4.7	15.9
197 Varanasi	0.8	650	779	23.	21.4	25.1	21.5	6.5	6.6	20.6
198 Mirzapur	2.4	426	513	11.5	8.0	12.0	6.9	7.5	7.1	23.6
V Western Zone	-0.3	1103	1418	27.4	21.9	30.0	25.4	7.8	8.9	28.2
22 Gujarat	-2.5	1100	1460	25.8	19.9	28.1	22.0	9.0	10.7	29.4
199 Jammu	0.7	1157	1541	35.5	20.4	35.3	19.3	19.1	16.1	34.2

200 Rajkot	0.2	1391	1865	38.7	34.7	38.4	35.9	21.0	15.9	34.4
201 Surendranagar	-1.9	987	1283	28.0	19.6	27.0	19.4	20.6	14.9	27.5
202 Bhavnagar	-0.1	1252	1574	31.5	26.0	32.0	26.1	8.5	11.0	25.5
203 Amreli	-0.2	1098	1398	21.3	5.2	20.0	5.2	12.2	15.6	27.1
204 Junagadh	2.5	1147	1488	28.2	17.5	29.3	18.2	12.8	14.1	33.0
205 Kutch	0.0	764	933	19.4	16.7	25.2	17.3	12.7	6.0	22.0
206 Banaskantha	0.3	731	931	7.1	2.9	9.5	3.6	14.4	11.0	27.0
207 Sabarkantha	-7.4	610	853	6.7	0.0	8.8	3.9	10.4	15.8	29.3
208 Kaira (kheda)	-0.5	2014	2509	19.4	14.1	20.0	14.5	11.5	10.8	24.0
209 Panchmahals	-0.6	764	967	10.5	6.0	11.2	6.4	14.8	9.7	25.9
210 Baroda	-0.6	898	1172	26.0	21.6	30.5	26.7	8.5	9.9	29.6
211 Broach	-6.3	736	970	15.0	12.9	17.4	15.2	7.7	14.3	24.4
212 The Dangs	-0.3	229	303	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	14.7	31.6
23 Maharashtra	-0.1	1095	1398	28.2	23.3	31.2	27.3	7.2	8.2	27.5
213 Greater Bombay	—	4152056	5970575	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	43.8
214 Thana	-0.4	1021	1415	30.2	23.4	36.2	29.7	15.7	11.0	38.1
215 Kolaba	-4.3	592	737	10.1	0.0	12.1	2.1	9.3	10.3	19.3
216 Ratnagiri	0.0	1195	1302	8.1	1.7	8.4	2.9	4.0	4.4	8.9
217 Nasik	-1.1	1113	1438	25.6	20.2	28.6	23.2	9.5	10.2	27.7
218 Dhulia	1.4	88	1199	16.0	13.9	17.3	14.3	12.9	6.8	23.3
219 Jalgoan	-0.7	1218	1476	22.5	16.1	23.6	18.9	8.5	6.7	20.3
220 Ahmadnagar	-0.4	1342	1722	12.5	9.2	11.1	0.7	11.4	11.0	27.8
221 Poona	-1.1	1623	2114	38.1	31.0	41.8	36.3	13.9	7.7	28.8
222 Satara	-1.2	1222	1494	11.1	5.5	13.2	9.1	9.1	7.4	20.8
223 Sangli	2.6	2313	2820	15.6	12.0	18.6	15.7	13.2	6.9	25.1
224 Sholapur	0.2	1954	2353	28.0	24.4	27.4	24.0	9.4	8.2	21.2

Table 1 (contd. on page 296)

Table 1 (contd. from page 295)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
225 Kolhapur	-0.3	1455	1872	19.3	14.9	21.5	16.9	10.4	10.3	28.3	
226 Aurangabad	-0.7	811	1051	14.1	10.1	16.7	12.2	16.2	10.5	28.6	
227 Parbhani	-0.8	789	993	13.8	5.0	16.1	7.6	12.4	9.3	24.9	
228 Bhir	-0.3	965	1243	9.9	3.3	11.6	8.4	12.0	11.3	28.4	
229 Nanded	-0.1	808	1047	14.4	7.5	16.3	10.6	21.1	12.1	29.5	
230 Osmanabad	-0.1	1055	1355	10.6	2.7	12.5	6.7	10.0	11.3	28.4	
231 Buldhana	0.6	859	1018	16.6	9.0	17.5	12.7	8.0	6.4	19.2	
232 Akota	-1.3	784	1002	22.1	16.8	23.5	21.2	9.7	10.2	26.2	
233 Amravati	-1.7	760	934	26.1	17.9	27.5	13.2	10.0	6.7	25.0	
234 Yeotmal	1.1	671	860	12.6	4.1	13.6	9.7	16.6	10.3	29.6	
235 Wardha	-1.1	649	805	23.7	21.4	24.5	22.2	7.6	8.3	22.9	
236 Nagpur	-1.6	909	1186	52.1	46.8	54.3	50.3	7.8	9.3	28.8	
237 Bhandara	0.9	851	1054	10.7	8.6	11.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	24.6	
238 Chandrapur	3.2	449	576	7.7	5.8	10.2	8.2	9.6	8.6	22.5	
24239 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	805	1030	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	13.9	28.0	
25 Goa	63.6	2429	2033	16.1	5.7	26.4	20.0	21.3	26.8	36.9	
240 Goa	57.6	2360	2018	14.8	6.0	25.6	21.6	23.6	26.3	34.8	
241 Daman	733.0	7463	1761	41.1	0.0	44.7	0.0	86.7	90.9	73.0	
242 Diu	20.0	2857	3985	28.9	0.0	26.0	0.0	62.1	66.7	67.5	

Table 1 (contd. on page 297)

V Southern Zone	2.8	1569	1876	21.0	15.3	23.3	18.3	6.6	3.8	22.9
26 Andhra Pradesh	0.	1318	1585	17.4	13.0	19.3	15.7	7.1	5.6	20.9
243 East Godavari	-0.2	1918	2275	18.5	14.8	19.2	17.9	7.9	5.2	18.3
244 West Godavari	1.8	2366	2790	15.9	13.3	17.7	16.3	7.1	5.3	20.0
245 Krishna	-0.4	2166	2611	23.5	18.1	27.2	21.4	7.7	6.5	20.1
246 Chittoor	-10.5	1328	1772	11.5	7.0	13.5	8.8	13.9	14.2	19.3
247 Cuddapa h	-0.3	1481	1745	13.2	7.4	14.2	11.5	7.5	15.5	17.5
248 Anantpur	0.5	1888	2248	17.4	12.6	17.8	15.8	9.0	7.9	19.7
249 Mehbubnagar	—	1082	1314	10.0	3.5	9.0	4.9	9.1	10.0	21.5
250 Hyderabad	-0.3	2125	2884	62.2	58.0	65.9	62.6	6.8	9.9	35.4
251 Medak	0.2	995	1188	7.7	0.0	8.5	1.9	8.8	9.9	19.1
252 Nizamabad	-0.3	1173	1511	14.5	10.8	15.9	11.7	19.2	8.9	29.0
253 Adilabad	0.9	650	822	15.5	8.0	15.9	11.1	8.9	7.6	27.7
254 Karimnagar	—	1528	1849	7.1	3.2	10.7	6.4	10.4	7.8	21.1
255 Warangal	—	1567	1899	14.1	10.1	13.4	11.1	7.8	6.6	21.1
256 Khamam	0.8	964	1239	12.1	10.0	13.6	9.7	14.8	7.2	29.5
27 Kerala	-18.6	10152	15742	15.1	11.5	16.2	14.2	20.6	30.3	26.3
257 Cannanore	-24.5	7037	12383	16.9	10.5	13.7	11.2	35.2	32.8	32.9
258 Ernakulam	-3.4	15630	20723	21.3	20.8	27.6	25.2	20.7	9.4	27.7
259 Kottayam	1.9	16045	18955	9.6	22.2	10.2	18.2	4.2	11.3	20.8
260 Alleppey	-0.3	16928	20053	17.1	15.5	16.9	15.8	6.6	10.2	17.7
261 Quilon	1.0	19220	23655	7.4	7.4	7.9	5.1	9.3	7.0	23.9
262 Trivandrum	-2.0	17445	22434	25.7	21.0	26.0	23.1	9.1	14.7	26.0
28 Karnataka	1.7	886	1082	22.3	15.1	24.3	17.7	6.5	6.6	24.2
263 Bangalore	7.6	1081	1351	54.2	48.1	55.4	50.4	5.5	7.6	34.4

Table 1 (contd. from page 297)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
264 Belgaum	-1.5	1660	2059	18.0	12.5	20.5	12.5	8.4	8.8	22.2
265 Bellary	1.4	1546	1871	22.6	15.2	27.2	17.0	17.1	8.6	22.7
266 Bidar	0.2	1115	1383	22.3	4.9	14.5	9.3	12.1	9.9	24.3
267 Bijapur	0.2	1319	1581	18.9	13.3	21.2	14.1	11.1	9.0	19.6
268 Chikmagalur	2.4	616	742	15.0	5.1	15.6	8.4	10.2	7.7	23.3
269 Chitradurga	0.9	875	1107	17.4	12.3	20.3	14.7	16.4	9.9	27.7
270 Coorg	5.2	1125	1253	23.2	0.0	15.5	0.0	6.7	7.3	17.2
271 Dharwar	-1.7	1418	1734	26.9	19.3	31.5	24.1	10.9	7.6	20.0
272 Gulbarga	0.6	1070	1322	16.2	10.2	17.8	14.1	16.7	9.4	24.3
273 Hassan	1.0	389	474	12.0	3.6	13.6	6.8	12.3	7.2	23.0
274 Kolar	3.1	468	534	22.7	15.6	20.7	14.4	17.2	6.4	17.6
275 Mandya	0.4	669	856	11.1	3.0	13.8	6.2	15.8	8.7	28.4
276 Mysore	5.4	1097	1293	29.8	18.0	25.5	21.1	6.3	4.8	24.3
277 North Kanara	1.7	538	652	17.5	6.6	17.7	9.6	4.8	7.4	23.2
278 Raichur	1.7	801	1013	14.6	5.7	15.4	10.0	11.1	12.7	28.8
279 Shimoga	0.7	584	742	25.6	19.6	23.6	17.8	15.0	10.5	27.9
280 South Kanara	-0.1	2296	2852	17.9	10.7	20.3	11.3	10.5	12.7	24.0
281 Tumkur	0.4	557	661	10.2	3.5	11.7	5.7	9.8	6.4	19.0
29 Tamil Nadu	11.8	2329	2547	26.7	19.4	30.3	23.7	7.7	6.0	22.3

282 Madras	—	1729141	2469449	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	42.8
283 Chingleput	25.6	1490	1570	20.8	9.7	34.8	21.8	16.3	12.0	32.4
284 North Arcot	11.0	1839	1978	20.1	13.8	20.9	15.8	8.5	4.8	19.4
285 South Arcot	15.9	1505	1541	12.9	7.2	14.2	12.1	6.8	3.9	18.7
286 Coimbatore	6.3	3821	4417	29.0	22.3	35.6	28.3	14.7	6.8	22.9
287 Nilgiris	18.0	8186	8373	44.0	19.7	49.2	20.5	4.2	12.1	20.7
288 Madurai	15.9	3540	3747	31.6	23.1	33.6	17.9	24.4	18.3	22.6
289 Tiruchirapalli	-6.4	2218	2859	21.3	13.7	22.3	15.7	8.8	12.0	20.6
290 Thanjavur	5.2	1679	1888	20.9	12.4	20.5	14.1	7.9	6.7	18.3
291 Ramanathapuram	-1.2	1656	1979	24.8	15.5	26.1	19.8	12.6	10.7	18.1
292 Tirunelveli	7.8	2864	3116	31.1	20.6	32.2	22.1	7.3	6.6	17.2
293 Kanyakumari	42.0	19938	17219	15.1	10.7	16.7	11.6	9.6	31.8	22.6
30 Pondicherry	-13.7	939	1391	21.7	18.5	42.0	38.4	30.9	6.6	27.8
294 Pondicherry	-19.7	961	1575	16.4	16.3	45.5	45.5	29.2	9.5	31.6
295 Karaikal	0.8	706	848	26.5	26.5	26.1	26.1	5.7	6.5	19.1
296 Mahe	0.0	4871	5784	40.8	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	18.7
297 Yanam	0.0	7032	8291	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9
31 298 Laccadive & Minicoy Isl.	0.0	2411	3181	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	20.0	31.9