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STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN DIFFERENT REGIONS AND LEVELS AND TRENDS OF URBANISATION

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FOREWORD

The Census Organisation is a major producer of a variety of demographic and socio-economic data which the consumers—officials as well as non-officials—put to a number of uses. In fact, the figures thrown up by the census and findings of the studies based thereon serve the needs of administration and planning to a large extent. The Census Organisation has brought out Village and Town Directories besides data on urbanisation including Standard Urban Area statistics for different states and union territories as part of the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. It undertook a detailed analytical study entitled "Study on Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation" under the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) which is being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). The basic objective of the scheme is to bring out the pattern of spatial distribution of amenities like educational institutions, medical, drinking water supply, roads, posts and telegraphs, electricity, etc. in different regions of the country which are sought to be achieved under the Minimum Needs Programme. It is expected that this study will help the planners and administrators in determining the size of investment for institutional and basic infrastructural development as well as in identifying the nodal points of development for area planning.

The rural planning is, however, to be related to urban planning and development. India's urban population of 156 million (1981) is likely to double by the year 2000. Rapid urbanisation in India as in much of the Third World poses the question of housing and services of every kind. The supply of really good, safe and potable water and electricity is inadequate and irregular. While natural and traditional drainage systems are tinkered with, laying of new and efficient systems are neglected. This coupled with population pressure leads to formation of slum conditions which is the bane of urban life today. The urban slums face a double burden of health problems stemming from poverty and low incomes as well as industrial pollution. The second component of the study addresses itself to the problems of levels and trends of urbanisation besides exploring the role of small towns as agents for regulating urban growth.

This is the first all-India report that is being brought out under the scheme. In this report an attempt has been made to provide a profile of the spatial distribution of infrastructural facilities in different regions based on 1971 Census data and different aspects of levels and trends of urbanisation based on 1971-81 Censuses data. The report includes sections on distribution of infrastructural facilities in rural areas, delineation of regions with different levels of development and influence of socio-economic and other factors on availability of amenities in so far as the study on infrastructure in the rural areas is concerned. The study on urbanisation aspect deals with exploring into some aspects of urban growth in India, progress of urbanisation in India since the dawn of the century, factors associated with urban population growth during 1951-81, emerging trend of sub-urbanisation and certain aspects of housing conditions in large urban centres and dispersal of key infrastructural facilities in small towns in India.

The present study has been mainly conducted as a bench mark for time-series studies to be undertaken on the basis of 1981 Census onwards. For providing a diachronic perspective to the study, in the second phase of the study, further reports on the availability of infrastructure in different regions in the rural areas on the basis of 1981 Census data are proposed to be brought out. The 1981 Census data will be analysed to gauge the magnitude of inputs in the development of infrastructure. Likewise, the analytical reports are proposed to be brought out on the basis of 1981 Census data on aspects like impact of growing congestion in large cities, particularly on people living in slums and blighted areas, dispersal of key infrastructural facilities in small towns, patterns of growing imbalance in urban growth in different regions, etc.

PREFACE

The Planning Commission have accorded a high priority to the provision of basic services and amenities and building of local infrastructure including water supply, housing, medical, education, communication, etc. which are amenable to planning at the local level in a phased manner, particularly in the rural areas. This is in consonance with the policy of making development programme more area specific and minimising the regional imbalance in the processes of development. This is sought to be achieved primarily under the Minimum Needs Programme which is aimed at providing the aforesaid services to the weaker sections of the society. This office has undertaken a "Study on Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in Different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation", under the Sixth Five Year Plan, which will continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan. One of the main objectives of the scheme is to assess the present infrastructural and basic amenities available in various regions primarily based on data collected by the Census Organisation in connection with the preparation of Village and Town Directories of District Census Handbook Series of 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

This is the first all-India report under the above plan scheme One of the two sections of the report provides analysis of data on amenities in an integrated manner. It analyses data not only in relation to availability of these amenities at national state and district levels but also focuses attention on the coverage of each village in relation to various combinations of aforesaid amenities and services. It also delineates regions/districts which are satisfactory or unsatisfactory in regard to the provision of such amenities, besides examining the socio-demographic and other characteristics which have a bearing on the availability of these services sought to be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The rural planning and development is, however, to be related to urban development. The process of urbanisation has thrown up problems of its own and it is necessary to provide regional plans which will disperse population thus removing congestion, overcrowding and reducing slums There is not much evidence to any corrective to today's broken rhythms of urban development and change. So long as the cities and towns are regarded as a by-product of the total action of economic and social forces in the society and so long as these forces are essentially out of balance the urban places are bound to become the areas 'where all the contradictions meet and clash'. This scenario highlights the inadequate attention paid to town planning in India. Whenever it is paid, it is not always followed by adequate follow up action The population of large cities and towns is increasing by leaps and bounds with severe constraints on resources and services. The second component of the report provides such data as would help in regulating urban growth in relation to policy objectives, which inter-alia aim at preventing excessive migration from rural areas and improving the quality of urban life. It will also help in formulating regional and master plans besides helping in country and town planning. Accordingly, the report examines the levels and trends of urbanisation at the national, state and district levels. The attributes on which the findings are based are civic status, density, household congestion index, houseless and institutional population, average household size, sex ratio, growth rate during 1951-81, class and function of town, literacy and distribution of workers in industrial categories, etc. The data provided on the basis of analysis of standard urban areas throws light on the phenomenon of sub-urbanisation or urban sprawl and urban growth. The examination of some of the infrastructural amenities and services in small towns has also been attempted to find out the role that can be performed by small towns in regulating urban growth. Incidentally, these studies will also be helpful to the Census Organisation for evolving suitable concepts for delineation of rural and urban settlements. The future studies under the series will also analyse the civic and other amenities in slums at national, state and town levels which will be useful not only for those interested in urban planning

but others as well who are addressing themselves to the problem of improvement of environment and quality of life of the weaker sections of the society. It is hoped that the studies of this nature will help the scholars, administrators, Government agencies like the Planning Commission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, Town and Country Planning Organisation, etc. in taking up measures for better urban planning and for regulation of urban growth.

The above studies will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan as the aim is to build time-series data for rural and urban areas for successive censuses. The analysis of 1981 Census data will inter-alia gauge the magnitude of inputs of infrastructural facilities besides throwing light on characteristics of urban growth from 1981 onwards.

The report is divided into two parts—the first part consists of Text while Appendix Tables have been incorporated in the second part.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It is now widely accepted that for removal of poverty and improving the standard of living of Indian masses there is need to lay more emphasis on the rural sector. The Planning Commission has accorded a high priority to the provision of basic services and amenities like drinking water, primary education and health care over a period of ten years to 40 per cent of the population which falls in the lowest income groups. It is realised that the distribution of poverty and the potential for development varies widely from region to region and also within regions. It is, therefore, imperative to make the development programmes much more area specific than in the past so as to provide minimum essential goods and services and reduce regional imbalances in the process of development. The problem of rural planning and development, however, cannot be considered in isolation from urban development. In urban areas the emphasis is on promotion of technological self-reliance. The process of urbanisation has thrown up problems of its own and it is necessary to provide regional plans which will increase production, provide employment and scientifically disperse congestion of industry and people without destroying the natural aesthetic.

Aims and Objectives

The present study was taken up with an objective to know the present infrastructure and the availability of amenities and certain basic services in the various regions of the country and to study the levels and trends of urbanisation for urban development planning. Such an exercise is expected to help both planners and administrators alike in planning for the development of backward regions, in rural reconstruction and development of urban areas on proper lines. Such studies also enable the Census Organisation to evolve suitable concepts relating to delineation of rural and urban settlements in the light of emerging situation, sharpening its tools of analysis of macro level data and to test a number of hypotheses, answering research questions and examining correlations between availability of amenities/infrastructural elements and characteristics like size of settlement, distance from the nearest town, literacy, etc. in case of villages and to test hypotheses pertaining to correlation of urban population growth and distribution with size and function of the urban settlements.

Scope

In accordance with the above mentioned objectives, the two broad aspects discussed in the following account are covered under this study :

A. STUDY ON PATTERN OF DISPERSAL OF CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS

A detailed analysis on availability of six basic infrastructural facilities, viz., educational institutions, medical institutions, electricity, drinking water, communication (pucca road) and post and telegraph in rural areas has been attempted in this report. The words infrastructure, amenities and facilities have been used synonymously. The analysis is presented amenity-wise and also according to certain selective combinations at all-India and state levels. It is based on data available in District Census Handbook Series of 1971 Census. In respect of educational institutions, inter-state variations with respect to availabiliy of different levels of institutions, viz., primary, middle, high/higher secondary schools, colleges, etc., have further been brought out. Similarly, inter-state variations on different types of medical facilities like hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres, health centres, dispensaries, family planning centres, etc. have been discussed. The inter-state differentials on the availability of driking water according to different sources such as, tap water, tank, tubewell/hand-pump and others (canal, river, etc.) have also been highlighted. Regarding post and telegraph, inter-state variations on availability of post offices, post and telegraph offices and telephone facility in rural areas have been studied. In respect of educational institutions, the average number of villages served by different levels of institutions and amongst medical facilities, the average number of villages served by different types of medical institutions have been further analysed.

(a) Delineation of Areas with Differential Levels of Infrastructural Development

The delineation of regions with different levels of infrastructural facilities has been attempted by considering the district as the area unit. The districts with 'Unsatisfactory' availability of infrastructural facilities have been identified using certain simple methods, like the simple ranking and indices (weighted and unweighted) methods. The common districts according to the three methods have been termed as 'hardcore' unsatisfactory districts with respect to availability of six basic infrastructural facilities and the state-wise position on unsatisfactory districts has been analysed. The ranges of variations in infrastructural availability of amenities in the districts of each state and union territory have also been discussed. An analysis on possible reasons of unsatisfactory infrastructure in certain regions/districts, etc., has also been attempted. The unsatisfactory districts have been compared with those coming under the 'Drought Prone Area Programme', 'Desert Development Programme', 'Hill and Tribal Area Development Programme', 'Integrated Tribal Development Projects', etc. to see how far the districts delineated as backward are covered by the above programmes.

(b) Influence of Socio-demographic and Other Factors on Amenities

It is felt that the availability of amenities is influenced by certain socio-demographic and other related factors. In order to understand the spatial and regional variations in the distribution of amenities,

certain hypotheses have been raised regarding the interplay of selected socio-demographic and other characteristics with availability of amenities. This has been done by carrying out correlation analysis on availability of each of the amenities in relation to the following five characteristics or factors :

(i) Population size
(ii) Literacy level
(iii) Nearness to an urban centre
(iv) Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
(v) Proportion of scheduled tribe population to total population

This analysis has been done by examining bi-variate tables on each of the above factors and amenities and also by working out Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between each of the amenities and the related characteristics. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient in case of tied ranks is given by

$$R=\frac{\frac{n^2-1}{12}-\frac{Tu+Tv}{2}-\frac{1}{2n}\Sigma d_i^2}{\left(\frac{n^2-1}{12}-Tu\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{n^2-1}{12}-Tv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

where $$Tu=\frac{1}{12n}\sum_{j=1}^{s}(k_j^3-k_j)$$

$$Tv=\frac{1}{12n}\sum_{j=1}^{t}(k_j'^3-k_j')$$

and $d_i=u_i-v_i$

In the above formula, in ranking with respect to the first character (u_i), it is supposed that there are 's' ties of length $k_1, k_2, \ldots\ldots k_s$ and in the ranking with respect to the second character (v_i), there are 't' ties of length $k'_1, k'_2 \ldots\ldots k_t$.

B. Levels and Trends of Urbanization in India

As a back drop to the study of the levels and trends of urbanization, the impact of growth of new towns and declassification of the existing towns since 1951 has been examined. In addition, a perusal of the underlying reasons for deletion and addition of urban places for 1981 Census has also been made. This has been followed by an examination of the demographic structure of the towns with respect to the eligibility tests (prescribed for treating a place as urban) in 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

The levels and trends of urbanisation have been analysed after presenting a brief account of changes in the number of urban places as well as urban population since 1901 at the all-India as well as zonal/state levels. The zonal classification as used in 1971 Census has been adopted with minor changes for this purpose*. Furthermore, changes in these aspects during 1971-81 at the district level have also been discussed with a view to reveal the extent of disparities in the levels of urbanisation and urban population growth in different zones/states. The changes in the size-class distribution of urban population at the respective levels have also been analysed by grouping all the urban places into (i) cities, (ii) medium towns and (iii) small towns.

(a) Factors Associated with Urban Population Growth in India

In order to ascertain the causes of demographic change in urban areas the contribution of migration as well as areal reclassification of places into urban/rural on urban population growth has been examined for the last three decades. This is followed by an examination of the differentials in the urban population growth by size-class as well as by different cohorts of towns (formed on the basis of initial size-class at the beginning of each decade) during 1951-81. Besides, the impact of functional character of the towns on their population growth has also been studied by analysing variations in the growth rates of the cities/towns classified according to their predominant functions, namely, industrial, services, trade and commerce, transport and primary activities. The impact of shift in the predominant functional type has also been examined in this connection.

(b) Emerging Trends of Sub-urbanisation and Housing Congestion in Large Urban Centres

In order to study the extent of urban sprawl, the patterns of dispersal of cities and urban agglomerations in different states and union territories have been analysed. Further, a brief analysis has also been done on the composition of standard urban areas with a view to provide the bench mark data for 1971 which would facilitate the study of the future trends of urbanisation around big urban centres in different states.

The impact of over-crowding on the housing conditions in different states has been studied by analysing the ratio of households to occupied residential houses, average household size and extent of houseless population living in big cities. Lastly, variations in the household congestion/average household size in these places have also been analysed in relation to some important population characteristics such as sex-ratio, density, population growth, etc.

(c) Dispersal of Key Infrastructural Facilities in Small Towns

The availability of some important infrastructural facilities, such as secondary schools, colleges, vocational institutions, hospitals, banks, cinema halls, etc. in the small towns of different states has been analysed. In addition, the threshold population for some of these facilities has also been computed and analysed with a view to highlight the differenetials in the minimum population required to support such facilities in case of small towns. Further, comparisons on the extent of availability of educational and medical facilities in small towns and large villages have also been made.

Data Source and Limitations

For the study on distribution of certain infrastructural facilities and levels and trends of urbanisation, the data contained mostly in different census reports,

*For details of the states and union territories constituting various zones, please see Appendix I-1.

namely, District Census Handbooks, State Level Town Directories, General Population Tables, etc. have been used. In addition, the Five Year Plan documents brought out by Planning Commission, Government of India, and the relevant reports of other ministries, departments and agencies were also consulted.

As regards the limitations of the present study, it may be stated that the analysis pertaining to distribution of infrastructural facilities in rural areas is confined to the six basic amenities, viz., educational institutions, medical institutions, drinking water, electricity, communication (pucca roads) and post and telegraph facility. This could not be extended to other infrastructural facilities like rural housing, credit institutions, etc., due to data constraints. This is so as the study is based on data on amenities available in the Village Directories of District Census Handbooks which provide *inter-alia* information on availability of the aforesaid six amenities only on a uniform basis for all the villages at a given point of time. Similar data for earlier years or on other amenities were not available at village level, thereby, restricting the present study on availability of certain key infrastructural amenities to this package of amenities which more or less constitute the frame of Minimum Needs Programme launched during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The analysis of the factors associated with the infrastructural facilities has also been limited to a few key items mentioned earlier.

The analysis in the report has been done on the basis of data collected for the District Census Handbook Series of 1971 Census for comparison with 1981 and other censuses to have a diachronic perspective. This data is also expected to provide a methodological perspective and analytical frame for the subsequent time series reports under this project.

On the urban side, the levels and trends of urbanisation have been analysed for the last 80 years upto zonal and state levels. In case of districts, this analysis is confined to the last decade of 1971-81 only as the comparable data on size-class distribution of urban population for the districts which have undergone boundary changes during recent time are not available as yet. Secondly, examination of the demographic structure of towns is attempted for 1961 and 1971 Censuses only as the town level information on area and industrial classification of workers for 1981 Census will be brought out later. While analysing the components of urban population growth, contributions of internal migration and areal reclassification have been examined. It would have been equally important to isolate the contribution of natural increase as well as the impact of changes in the jurisdiction of towns on their population growth. This however, could not be accomplished as adequate longitudinal data on births and deaths and on the extent of boundary changes, reasons thereof and population living in such areas were not available. The analysis of the factors associated with the urban population growth is limited to the population size and functional character only. It may be stated in this connection that the growth of cities and towns is also influenced by a number of socio-economic, demographic, political/administrative, locational factors, etc. However, all these could not be examined due to data constraints. Lastly, the analysis in respect of the availability of key infrastructural facilities in small towns has been attempted on the basis of data available in the Town Directories of District Census Handbook Series. Thus, the inter-links between physical/spatial growth, population growth and changes in the levels of availability of these amenities could not be studied. These aspects will be studied in the second phase of the study after all the data from the District Census Handbook Series of 1981 Census become available.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

(1) Urban Areas

It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present census data for rural and urban areas separately. In fact, in all censuses throughout the world, the rural and urban classification is generally recognised and data presented accordingly. But the distinction between rural and urban is not yet amenable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries. In view of the varying conditions between country to country, it has not been found possible to have a uniform definition that can be universally applied in all countries. Definitions have varied even between the different censuses in the same country.

In India, the administrative or civic status of a place has served as the main criterion for treating it as a town right from the beginning of the census-taking in the late 19th century. Besides, certain criteria such as the minimum population size, density and percentage of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations for treating those places which did not fall under the preceding category have also been adopted for treating settlements as towns. Lastly, it was also recognised that these administrative and demographic criteria might not be adequate to cover all urban areas. The Directors of Census Operations in the states were given discretionary powers to include any place which according to them possessed pronounced urban characteristics.

A town was defined mostly in a similar manner upto 1951 Census. It meant (i) every municipality; (ii) all civil lines not included within the municipal limits; (iii) every cantonment; and (iv) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Census Superintendent (Director) decided to treat as a town for census purposes.

In dealing with the questions arising under (iv) the Provincial Census Superintendents (now designated as Census Directors) gave due regard to the character of the population, relative density of dwellings and importance of the place as a centre of trade and avoided treating overgrown villages as towns which had no urban characteristics.

The number of towns and the urban population changed from census to census in view of the upgrading of villages due to their acquiring urban characteristics or downgrading of towns which lost their urban characteristics. It was the practice to treat some places even with a population of less than 5,000 as towns in the former princely states since they were of local importance.

The definition adopted for a town for the 1981 Census which followed the 1961 and 1971 pattern was as follows :

(a) All statutory towns, i.e. all places with a municipal corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area, etc.

(b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :

(i) A minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) At least seventy five per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity, and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

The Census Directors were given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include, in consultation with the State Government, some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude certain areas which could not be considered as urban.

As stated, the urban criteria of 1981 Census were almost the same as that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses. However, whereas workers in occupations of fishing, livestock, hunting, plantation and orchards (industrial category III) were treated as non-agricultural activities in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, these were treated as allied agricultural activities in 1981 Census for purposes of determining the male working population in non-agricultural activities.

(2) Rural Area

In India, the smallest area of rural habitation is the village. It, generally follows the limits of a revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village has been treated as one unit for presentation of census data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries within each forest range officer's beat was treated as one unit

In a few past censuses, only those revenue villages were considered which had some population ignoring the uninhabited revenue villages. But in 1961, the revenue villages which did not have any residential population were also included in the definition of villages The same practice was followed in 1971 and 1981 also and such villages were included in the census rural frame but were described as 'uninhabited' villages

(3) Urban Agglomeration

The concept of urban agglomeration was adopted for the first time at the 1971 Census. It was followed for the 1981 Census. It represents a continuous urban spread consfituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth or two or more physically contiguous towns or cities together with continuous well recognised urban outgrowth, if any, of such towns.

Outgrowths : In several areas around a core city or statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc. and even though they are outside the statutory limits of the corporation, municipality or cantonment, they fall within the revenue limits of the village or villages which is or are contiguous to the town. It was not considered realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units; at the same time each such individual area by itself did not satisfy some of the prescribed eligibility tests to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas have been termed as outgrowths (O.Gs) and were reckoned alongwith the town. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as integrated urban area and called 'Urban Agglomeration'. An urban agglomeration, therefore, constitutes :

(i) a city or town with a continuous outgrowth, the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages; or

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (i) above; or

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

(4) Standard Urban Area

This concept was also adopted for the first time at 1971 Census for studying the trends of urbanisation around some large urban nuclei. Its main purpose was to provide comparable data for a constant statistical spatial reporting unit which was to serve as the basis of urban development planning for the concerned city or town. The Standard Urban Area was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Thus, it was a long-term planning area and was to remain as a constant statistical reporting unit during the three successive censuses, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

The essential features of a 'Standard Urban Area' are :

(i) It should have a core city/town of a minimum population size of 50,000;

(ii) the contiguous area made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core city/town; and

(iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of 2 or 3 decades.

(5) Classification of Urban Areas

(a) **Size-class Hierarchy :** Customarily, the data pertaining to the population of cities and towns are presented in the following six size-classes :

Size-class	*Population*
I	1 Lakh and above
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

The places having 1 lakh and more population are frequently referred to as 'cities', places having population between 20,000 to 99,999 are termed as 'medium towns' and places having less than 20,000 population as 'small towns'.

(b) **Functional Classification :** The economic base of a city or a town has got strong influence on its population growth. In the absence of any direct employment statistics, the functional character of the towns as determined in 1961 and 1971 Censuses is considered for analysing the variations in their growth rates. The functional category of each town was determined on the basis of percentage of workers in broad types of industrial categories. For this purpose, the data pertaining to the workers engaged in the nine industrial categories were regrouped into the following five sectors :

(a) *Primary activities :* Cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying (Industrial categories I to IV).

(b) *Industry :* Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and those engaged in construction work [Industrial categories V (a and b) and VI].

(c) *Commerce :* Workers engaged in trade and commerce (Industrial category VII).

(d) *Transport :* Workers engaged in the transport, storage and communication activities (Industrial category VIII).

(e) *Services :* Workers engaged in other services (Industrial category IX).

For each town, the percentage of workers in each sector to the total working population was worked out. If the workers in one sector constituted 40 per cent or more, the town was classified in the relevant uni-functional category and designated as *'mono-functional'* town. If the percentage in none of the sectors was 40 per cent or more, two sectors having the largest percentages were combined to see if they together constituted 60 per cent or more. If so, the town was classified in the relevant bi-functional category and termed as *'bi-functional'*. If no two sectors added upto 60 per cent or more, three sectors having the largest percentages were combined and the town was classified in the relevant tri-functional category and termed as *'multi-functional'* town.

TOOLS FOR MEASUREMENTS

For studying the availability of infrastructural facilities and also for analysing the levels and trends of urbanisation in India, the following simple statistical measures have been used :

(i) **Proportion of Villages having Different Amenities :** This proportion, which is the ratio of the number of villages having an amenity to the total number of villages in a tahsil/district, etc. has been used as the basic index for studying the variations in infrastructural availability in different regions. This proportion has also been worked out according to different ranges of population size of villages, literacy levels, distance of villages from the nearest town, percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area and proportion of scheduled tribe population to total population to study the variations in the availability of amenities in the states in relation to these ranges.

(ii) **Average Population of the Village having an Amenity :** This is worked out by taking the ratio of the total population of villages to the total number of villages having the amenity in a given area, e.g. a tahsil or district. This average has been compared with the overall average size of a village in the tahsil/district to study the extent of availability of different amenities in terms of size of habitation.

(iii) **Average Number of Villages served by an Educational/Medical Institution in a Tahsil/District, etc. :** The average number of villages served by an educational or medical institution is obtained by dividing the total number of villages having the facility of an institution (say, primary school) by the number of such institutions in a tahsil/district, etc.

(iv) **Delineation of Districts with Differential Levels of Infrastructural Development :** This has been done by three methods, viz., simple ranking and indices method (weighted and unweighted) as described below :

(a) **Simple Ranking Method :** The districts in the country have been ranked according to the proportion of their villages having an amenity. The district with the least proportion or percentage is assigned rank first and the highest with the last. A composite rank for each district, which is the sum of the individual ranks with regard to six amenities, is then worked out. Taking the median value of the composite ranks as the cut off point, the districts equal or below the median value are treated as 'unsatisfactory' so far as the availability of given infrastructural facilities is concerned.

(b) **Indices Method**

(i) **Unweighted Index :** An index of each amenity for each district has been computed taking the all-India percentage of villages having the amenity as 100. A composite index of infrastructural availability for a district is then calculated by taking the arithmetic average of the amenity indices of that district. The district having the value of composite index above 100 is termed as 'satisfactory' and below or equal to 100 as 'unsatisfactory' in relation to the availability of given infrastructural facilities.

(ii) **Weighted Index :** Differential weights have been assigned to the six amenities in question on the criterion of their essentiality in rural life in general. The weighting scheme is described in Chapter III. A composite index (weighted) of infrastructural availability for each district has been calculated as the weighted arithmetic

average of amenity indices. The same procedure was followed for delineation of 'unsatisfactory' or 'satisfactory' district as in case of unweighted index.

The above three methods have been employed so as to have an in-built cross-check of results as well as to underscore the common districts delineated as unsatisfactory by the three methods. The delineation of districts/regions having differential levels of amenities will help planners to determine the priorities in respect of further inputs.

In order to measure the levels and trends of urbanisation, the following indices have been used in the present study :

(i) **Level of Urbanisation :** This refers to the extent/degree to which the population of an area is urbanised. In other words, it measures the proportion of urban population at a particular point of time. It may be clarified here that the terms degree, extent, level of urbanisation have been synonymously or interchangeably used in this report. The level of urbanisation is computed as :

$$U = \frac{P_u}{P_t}$$

In terms of percentage :

$$U = \frac{P_u}{P_t} \times 100$$

Where, 'U' is the degree of urbanisation, 'P_u' is total urban population and 'P_t' is the total population of a state/country.

This is a very crude measure which is influenced by variations in the definition of the urban places. Moreover, the size-class distribution of urban population is also not considered while computing this index. However, due to its simplicity in computation, this index is used in the present study for measuring the level/extent of urbanisation.

(ii) **Tempo of Urbanisation :** This refers to the rate of change (annual, decennial, etc.) in the urban population or level of urbanisation over a period of time. In the present study, the tempo of urbanisation is used to measure the change in the level of urbanisation over a period of time. The tempo of urbanisation can be computed by using simple arithmetic rate of growth and also by using geometric or exponential rate of change. However, for the sake of simplicity and uniformity, this index is calculated by using simple arithmetic rate of growth and is expressed as :

$$T = \frac{[U^{t+n} - U^t]}{U^t} \times 100$$

where 'T' stands for the tempo of urbanisation and 'U' is the degree of unbansation, i.e. the percentage of urban to total population at time 't' and 't+n'. This index, like the previous one, is influenced by the changes in the definition of urban areas and is also affected by the extent of urbanisation at the beginning of the reference period. However, due to its utility in measuring the extent of changes in the levels of urbanisation in the regional and sub-regional context, it has been used in the present study.

The size-class differentials in the urban population growth have been measured using the following two approaches/methods :

(a) **Instantaneous Approach/Class Method :** It measures "the per cent change in the population of each class of city/town from one census to the next ignoring the shifting of particular cities/towns from one class to another."[1]

(b) **Continuous Approach/City Method :** "It begins with particular cities and traces their subsequent growth ignoring what classes they may later fall into or what cities may later enter the same class."[2]

The growth rates computed as per these methods are based on simple arithmetic rate of population growth over the decades.

These two approaches, though measure two different dimensions of urban population growth, are complementary to each other. The first method shows what is actually happening to the population in terms of its distribution by size of city/town, whereas the second shows what is happening to specific cities/towns as a result of their initial size differentials. In other words, the growth rate computed through the first method reveals the impact of (a) population growth in the localities which remained in the same size-class in two consecutive censuses, (b) population gain or loss as a result of addition or deletion of the localities in the size-class in the next census. The growth rate computed through the second method shows the population growth in the cities or towns belonging to a particular size-class over the two censuses.

(iii) **Household Congestion and Other Indices :** For analysing the extent of over-crowding and housing congestion in the cities, the following three indices have been used :

(a) **Household Congestion Index (HCI) :** It refers to the number of households per occupied residential house or per 100 occupied residential houses. In other words,

$$HCI = \frac{\text{Total number of households in a city}}{\text{Total number of occupied residential houses in that city.}} \times 100$$

(b) **Average Household Size (AHS) :** This is simply the ratio of the population to the total number of households, i.e.,

$$AHS = \frac{\text{Total population of a city}}{\text{Total number of households in that city}}$$

[1] King ley Davis and Ana Casis, "Urbanisation in Latin America" in Paul K. Hatt and Albert, J. Reiss, Jr. (ed.) *Cities and Society*, Free Press, New York, 1963, pp. 148-149.

[2] *Ibid.*

(c) **Proportion of Houseless and Institutional Population (HLI):** This is simply the ratio of the houseless and institutional population to total population, i.e.,

$$HLI = \frac{\text{Number of houseless and institutional persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 10{,}000$$

(iv) **Threshold Population:** In order to measure the dispersal of infrastructural amenities in small towns and also to compare some of these amenities with those in the large villages, simple percentages of the small towns/large villages having these facilities have been calculated. This analysis is further strengthened by comparing the 'threshold population' levels for some of the facilities in case of small towns.

"Threshold population" is defined as "the minimum population required to support a particular service".[1]

This has been calculated in the following manner :

(a) Percentages of the small towns having and not having a particular facility have been calculated for each size class i.e.,
   (1) Towns having less than 5,000 population;
   (2) Towns having 5,000 to 9,999 population;
   (3) Towns having 10,000 to 19,999 population.

(b) These percentages of towns having and not having a facility have been plotted on the graph papers against the population medians of each of the above stated size-classes representing the population on 'X' axis and the percentages on 'Y' axis ;

(c) The percentages of towns having and not having a particular facility have been plotted separately in the shape of two curves. These two curves indicate the percentages of towns in different size-classes having and not having a particular facility against their respective population medians;

(d) A perpendicular has been drawn on the horizontal axis from the point of inter-section of these two curves; and

(e) Finally, the X-value against this perpendicular has been determined. This X-value, thus, computed refers to the threshold population in case of small towns of an area so far as a particular facility is concerned.

In case of certain facilities which are available in abundance in these towns and also in case of those facilities which are very scarce, the curves do not intersect at any point and hence no threshold population can be ascertained in such cases.

Appendix I-1

Zones and Constituent States and Union Territories

Zone	States/Union Territories
I Northern zone .	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi.
II Central zone .	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
III Eastern zone .	Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
IV Western zone .	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.
V Southern zone .	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

[1] R. L. Singh and Rana P. B. Singh (ed.) *Place of Small Towns in India*, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi, 1974, p. 116.

CHAPTER II

DISTRIBUTION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS

Introduction

Infrastructural development has been one of the important components of the developmental planning. However, the past experience has shown that some of the basic programmes of infrastructural development did not get the due priority, particularly in relatively under developed states/areas and the decisions regarding individual sectors were taken without any effort to bring about an integration of the amenities provided. In fact, the Minimum Needs Programme taken up for the first time during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) envisaged tackling this problem by attempting to allocate adequate resources for social consumption for all areas irrespective of the resource constraints of individual states. It aimed to establish throughout the country essential services on a co-ordinated and integrated basis, given certain predetermined criteria of uniformity and equality. It was decided by the Planning Commission that in the first instance, attention would be focussed on programmes relating to elementary education, rural health and nutrition, drinking water, provision of house-sites, slum improvement, rural roads and rural electrification under the Minimum Needs Programme. The provision of these facilities was viewed as integral parts of a package of amenities for a given area.

For the present study, as stated earlier, the infrastructural availability in the rural areas of the country has been examined in relation to the six basic amenities, namely, the educational institutions, medical institutions, electricity, drinking water, communication (pucca roads) and post and telegraph facilities. Incidentally, out of these six amenities, later on the first five came in the orbit of Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). The availability of the sixth amenity, viz., post and telegraph facility has also been studied as it contributes significantly to the overall development of an area. Besides, the comparable data thereon was readily available in the Village Directories of District Census Handbook Series.

The data on village amenities have been analysed at all-India, state and district levels in this report. The taluks having very poor infrastructural facilities among the unsatisfactory districts have also been listed out in Chapter III.

There were 356 districts (excluding 4 districts of Sikkim) with 575,721 inhabited villages and 3,119 towns in the country in 1971. As the study on the infrastructural facilities pertains mostly to rural areas, the four totally urban districts, namely, Greater Bombay (Maharashtra), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Calcutta (West Bengal) and Yanam (Pondicherry) have been excluded from the purview of analysis in this and next two Chapters. This study is based on data in respect of 575,045 villages out of a total of 575,721 inhabited villages in the country as the comparable data for the remaining 676 inhabited villages were not available. The distribution of these 575,045 inhabited villages according to different population size-classes is as follows:

TABLE 1 : *Distribution of inhabited villages by population size-class—India*

Population size-class	Number of villages	Percentage of villages	Cumulative percentage
1	2	3	4
Less than 200 . .	149,909	26.07	26.07
200—499 . .	168,383	29.28	55.35
500—999 . .	132,804	23.10	78.45
1,000—1,999 . .	81,781	14.22	92.67
2,000—4,999 . .	35,879	6.24	98.91
5,000—9,999 . .	4,939	0.86	99.77
10,000 and above .	1,350	0.23	100.00
Total . .	**575,045**	**100.00**	

Out of 575,045 villages under study, the maximum (29.28 per cent) were in the population size-class '200-499' followed by 26.07 per cent in size class 'less than 200'. In other words, more than half of the villages in the country (55.35 per cent) were having less than 500 population. On the other hand, there were only 7.33 per cent villages having population 2,000 and above. A perusal of Table 2 reveals that the states of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh had exceptionally high proportion of small villages, with more than 60 per cent villages having less than 200 population. As will be seen later, the villages with small population tend to have less infrastructural facilities as compared to the larger ones.

The population size of a village was exceptionally high in Kerala where 24.92 per cent of villages were in the size group '5,000-9,999' and still higher percentage of villages (63.41) were in the highest population range of '10,000 and above'. Together, 88.33 per cent of the villages in Kerala had the population size '5,000 and above' which is attributed to the state's special settlement pattern, whereas in other states, the villages of such a large size were insignificant in number. The

villages in this state which are equivalent to small towns in size in other states are observed to be leading in infrastructural amenities as was to be expected. The average population size of a village in Kerala was 14,102 persons in comparison to the all-India average size of a village of 762 persons only.

TABLE 2 : *Distribution of villages in different population ranges*, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages in different size-classes							Average population size of a village
			Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**575,045**	**26·07**	**29·28**	**23·10**	**14·22**	**6·24**	**0·86**	**0·23**	**762**
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	27,084	19·80	16·03	20·00	23·54	17·70	2·63	0·30	1,289
2.	Assam	22,224	25·27	30·35	26·93	13·77	3·55	0·13	0·00	613
3.	Bihar	67,566	25·81	30·32	22·54	13·78	6·42	1·00	0·13	751
4.	Gujarat	18,275	11·24	23·81	28·68	24·05	10·77	1·36	0·09	1,051
5.	Haryana	6,731	9·18	20·80	28·38	24·82	14·50	2·20	0·12	1,228
6.	Himachal Pradesh . .	16,916	71·05	22·01	5·09	1·54	0·30	0·01	0·00	190
7.	Jammu and Kashmir . .	6,503	26·88	33·78	23·97	11·75	3·48	0·14	0·00	578
8.	Karnataka . . .	26,826	18·45	29·75	26·39	16·97	7·50	0·96	0·03	827
9.	Kerala	1,268	0·31	0·24	0·24	1·26	9·62	24·92	63·41	14,102
10.	Madhya Pradesh . .	70,854	27·88	38·47	23·29	8·40	1·83	0·12	0·01	492
11.	Maharashtra . . .	35,565	13·97	25·44	29·63	20·80	8·62	1·34	0·20	970
12.	Manipur	1,948	50·10	24·43	12·17	8·83	4·06	0·41	0·00	478
13.	Meghalaya . . .	4,583	69·63	23·87	5·17	1·18	0·15	0·00	0·00	189
14.	Nagaland	960	34·79	33·86	17·60	11·88	1·77	0·10	0·00	484
15.	Orissa	46,992	39·46	32·40	18·77	7·55	1·77	0·05	0·00	428
16.	Punjab	12,188	15·46	27·18	29·36	19·62	7·72	0·65	0·01	848
17.	Rajasthan . . .	33,303	26·29	33·05	23·47	12·08	4·58	0·50	0·03	637
18.	Tamil Nadu . . .	15,580	6·30	12·59	21·84	28·93	24·79	4·70	0·85	1,826
19.	Tripura	4,726	63·33	20·46	10·01	4·76	1·38	0·06	0·00	295
20.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	112,502	24·29	30·97	25·15	14·28	4·80	0·46	0·05	675
21.	West Bengal . . .	37,995	19·96	28·78	23·83	17·41	8·78	1·10	0·14	876
	Union Territories									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	68·20	18·46	8·21	4·87	0·26	0·00	0·00	228
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . .	2,973	80·79	13·96	3·63	1·28	0·34	0·00	0·00	151
3.	Chandigarh . . .	26	11·54	19·23	38·46	26·92	0·00	3·85	0·00	935
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	72	4·17	27·78	25·00	36·11	6·94	0·00	0·00	1,030
5.	Delhi	243	8·23	9·47	21·81	32·51	24·69	2·47	0·82	1,723
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu .	409	16·14	18·09	20·05	20·78	18·83	5·62	0·49	1,543
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	10·00	0·00	0·00	10·00	60·00	20·00	0·00	3,181
8.	Pondicherry . . .	333	19·22	29·43	25·52	17·12	7·81	0·90	0·00	821

Infrastructural Availability

The analysis on the availability of the above noted six facilities in the rural areas as presented in the subsequent paragraphs is not according to the order of priorities or essentiality of these services but is simply according to the order of presentation of data in various tables.

Educational Institutions

Education is one of those instruments that illuminates the social fabric and speeds up the modernisation process and development. This is all the more significant in the Indian context where, as per the 1981 Census[1], 63.77 per cent of the total and 70.35 per cent of rural population cannot read and write. The corres-

[1]Census of India, 1981, Primary Census Abstract—General Population, Part II-B(i) Series I, India, 1983, p. (iv).

ponding percentages were 70.55 and 76.26 respectively at the 1971 Census[1]. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights and the Constitution of India have regarded education as one of the basic minimum necessities of life along with food, clothing and shelter. The Government of India envisaged providing free and compulsory education upto the age of 11 and to the extent the resources of states permitted to cover the 11-14 age group during the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1969-74). With regard to the institutional development, it aimed to remove the imbalances within the states in regard to the provision of educational facilities at the elementary stage. The location of new schools was proposed to be determined according to the requirements of each area as spelt out in detailed district plans.

As per the data available in District Census Handbook Series of 1971 Census, about 56.22 per cent of villages in the country were having an educational institution of one level or the other. It could be a primary school or a middle school or a high school or primary and middle schools both, etc. The extent of availability of educational institutions in villages, however, differed widely from state to state which is evident from Table 3. In Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh, an educational institution existed in less than half of their villages whereas in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, it existed in 50 to 75 per cent of the villages. In rest of the states/union territories, viz., Gujarat, Haryana Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, an educational institution was located in more than 75 per cent of the villages. In Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands all the villages were having an educational institution.

The states in western, southern and northern India (except Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan) showed better infrastructure in terms of this amenity. Among the eastern states, Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh lagged far behind. This is the case with Andaman and Nicobar Islands also. These low progressive areas are incidentally having concentration of scheduled tribe population. In Central India comprising Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, only 39.62 per cent and 46.03 per cent of the villages respectively were having an educational institution.

Only 52.06 per cent of the villages in the country had primary schools, thus roughly, half of the villages were devoid of this basic minimal amenity. In case of higher level educational institutions, only 8.41 per cent of the villages were having middle schools and 3.60 per cent were provided with high or higher secondary level schools. Only a negligible number of villages (i.e 0.1 per cent) had colleges.

TABLE 3 : *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having educational institutions*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having educational institutions
1	2	3
	INDIA	56.22
	States	
1.	Kerala	97.49
2.	Nagaland	89.58
3.	Maharashtra	87.35
4.	Gujarat	85.46
5.	Tamil Nadu	84.81
6.	Karnataka	79.65
7.	Haryana	75.87
8.	Andhra Pradesh	74.78
9.	Manipur	72.64
10.	Punjab	66.23
11.	Assam	63.37
12.	West Bengal	61.98
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.24
14.	Orissa	52.84
15.	Bihar	52.46
16.	Rajasthan	50.91
17.	Madhya Pradesh	46.03
18.	Meghalaya	45.21
19.	Uttar Pradesh	39.62
20.	Tripura	30.41
21.	Himachal Pradesh	25.09
	Union Territories	
1.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	100.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94.44
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	84.35
4.	Delhi	82.72
5.	Chandigarh	65.38
6.	Pondicherry	63.66
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.87
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.89

As may be seen from Table 4, about 95 per cent of the villages in Kerala were having primary schools. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, more than three fourth of the villages were having this minimal educational facility In Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya,

[1]Census of India, 1971, Union Primary Census Abstract, Part II-A(ii), Series I—India, 1974, p. (xxiv).

TABLE 4 : *Percentage distribution of villages having different levels of educational institutions*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having				
			Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High/ Hr. Sec. Schools	Colleges	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**575,045**	**52·60**	**8·41**	**3·60**	**0·10**	**0·76**
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	70·31	7·16	7·19	0·11	0·21
2.	Assam	22,224	61·78	9·61	2·67	0·19	0·02
3.	Bihar	67,566	48·37	9·79	3·24	0·17	0·71
4.	Gujarat	18,275	85·29	0·01	6·69	0·12	6·14
5.	Haryana	6,731	64·57	11·29	8·90	0·19	1·77
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	20·00	4·09	1·77	0·01	0·01
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	48·56	16·59	4·03	..	0·06
8.	Karnataka	26,826	63·41	24·59	3·68	0·04	0·01
9.	Kerala	1,268	94·82	82·74	56·39	5·25	28·24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,854	43·69	5·89	1·11	0·04	0·06
11.	Maharashtra	35,565	80·72	12·53	8·73	0·10	..
12.	Manipur	1,948	63·04	13·19	3·85	0·10	7·49
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	44·90	5·35	1·42	0·02	0·07
14.	Nagaland	960	79·27	15·73	3·85	..	..
15.	Orissa	46,992	52·32	9·37	2·73	0·01	0·01
16.	Punjab	12,188	56·79	7·33	5·15	0·16	..
17.	Rajasthan	33,303	48·05	4·86	1·51	0·05	..
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,580	77·07	18·72	9·00	0·19	11·26
19.	Tripura	4,726	27·63	3·58	1·86	0·21	1·06
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112,502	38·62	4·91	1·45	0·07	0·15
21.	West Bengal	37,995	60·43	6·35	5·51	0·11	0·02
	Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	30·00	4·36	1·28	..	0·26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	16·31	1·38	0·44	0·03	0·13
3.	Chandigarh	26	57·69	..	7·69	..	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	94·44	..	5·56	..	13·89
5.	Delhi	243	81·89	30·04	19·75	0·41	0·82
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	84·11	23·72	19·07	0·24	2·44
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	100·00	80·00	50·00	..	..
8.	Pondicherry	333	42·64	18·02	6·91	..	14·41

Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry, less than half of the villages were having a primary school.

Kerala state again had the distinction of leading as 82.74 per cent of its villages were having middle level schools followed by Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (80 per cent). In Delhi, Karnataka and Goa, Daman and Diu, less than one third of their villages were having a middle level school. The rest of the states and union territories were lagging far behind in this respect.

The high/higher secondary schools existed in half of the villages in Kerala and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and in about one fifth of the villages in Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu. The villages in rest of states/union territories were insignificant in number in terms of provision of high/higher secondary schools.

It is noteworthy that 5.25 per cent villages in Kerala state were having colleges. In the rural areas of the rest of the states and union territories, as to be expected, their number was almost negligible.

As per Table 5, at all-India level, on an average one primary school was available for 1.6 villages, a middle school for as many as 11 villages and a high/higher secondary level school for 26 villages.

State-wise, in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Manipur, roughly one primary school was available, on an average, for each village. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, on an average, there was more than one primary school for one village. In contrast, in Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh, a primary school existed, on an average, for 4.8 and 6.1 villages respectively. In other states and union territories, a primary school served roughly three villages.

TABLE 5 : *Average number of villages served by an educational institution in each state and union territory*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution		
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr.Sec. School
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA . . .	**575,045**	**1.6**	**10.9**	**25.8**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	27,084	1.0	12.8	13.1
2.	Assam . . .	22,224	1.3	9.7	35.2
3.	Bihar . . .	67,566	1.7	9.5	29.9
4.	Gujarat . . .	18,275	1.1	..	14.5
5.	Haryana . .	6,731	1.5	8.8	10.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	16,916	4.8	24.2	54.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir . .	6,503	1.7	5.9	17.9
8.	Karnataka . .	26,826	1.4	3.5	26.7
9.	Kerala . . .	1,268	0.2	0.6	1.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	70,854	2.2	16.4	87.6
11.	Maharashtra . .	35,565	1.1	8.0	11.0
12.	Manipur . .	1,948	1.0	4.4	21.7
13.	Meghalaya . .	4,583	2.1	18.1	70.5
14.	Nagaland . .	960	1.2	6.3	25.3
15.	Orissa . . .	46,992	1.8	10.4	35.9
16.	Punjab . . .	12,188	1.7	13.7	18.2
17.	Rajasthan . .	33,303	2.0	21.6	59.3
18.	Tamil Nadu .	15,580	0.8	4.4	9.9
19.	Tripura . . .	4,726	3.2	27.6	55.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh .	112,502	2.4	19.1	65.0
21.	West Bengal . .	37,995	1.3	15.4	16.8
	Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	390	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	6.1	67.6	247.8
3.	Chandigarh . .	26	1.7	..	13.0
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	72	0.5	..	18.0
5.	Delhi . . .	243	0.8	3.1	4.6
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	409	0.5	3.0	3.9
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . .	10	0.4	1.2	2.0
8.	Pondicherry . .	333	2.3	5.0	12.3

N.A. : Information not available.

As regards the middle level schools, on an average, a village in Kerala had more than one middle level school. In the states of Karnataka, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry, a middle level school served, on the average, upto 5 villages; in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Nagaland, upto 10 villages; in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, upto 20 villages and in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh more than 20 villages.

A high/higher secondary level school on the average, served upto 5 villages in Kerala, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; 10-20 villages in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry; about 20-40 villages in Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland and Orissa and more than 50 villages in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

As expected, the above figures reveal that the number of middle and high/higher secondary level schools was far less than the primary schools in rural areas of the country. Their number tapered down sharply in relation to the primary standard. In the absence of schools of higher levels in rural areas, large number of children are prone to stop their further studies and lapse again into illiteracy since the majority of rural people cannot afford to send their children to urban centres for higher education or risk the commutation to and fro daily. They perforce try to absorb them in their family occupations to augment the household income. The net result is that the primary school education does not get consolidated from the functional point of view.

As may be seen from Table 6, out of 352 districts in the country as per the 1971 Census, 104 districts were having an educational institution of one level or the other in less than half of their villages, 100 districts were having this amenity in 50-70 per cent of their villages and 148 districts had an educational institution of one kind or the other in more than 70 per cent of their villages. This not so dismal position is mainly owing to the existence of at least a primary school in the villages of the various districts. It may be highlighted that in 7 districts in the country, namely, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Ernakulam, Quilon (Kerala), Mahe (Pondicherry) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, an educational institution was located in each and every village. On the other extreme, in 9 districts, namely, Bilaspur, Kangra, Simla (Himachal Pradesh), West Tripura (Tripura), Azamgarh, Basti (Uttar Pradesh), Kameng, Lohit, Subansiri (Arunachal Pradesh), this amenity was available in less than one fourth of the villages.

TABLE 6 : *Distribution of districts according to the percentage of villages having educational institutions*

Percentage of villages (Range)	No. of districts
1	2
Less than 30 . . .	18
30—50	86
50—70	100
More than 70 . . .	148
Total	**352**

Medical

The entire gamut of socio-economic endeavour is directed to the physical and mental well-being of individuals in the society. The concept of welfare state to which our country is wedded, succinctly addresses itself to prepare a nation with hale and healthy citizens. The infant mortality rate of 125 (rural : 136) in 1978[1] is an indication of the poor state of health services including the maternity and child welfare services in the country.

As per the 1971 District Census Handbook Series, only 6.28 per cent of the villages in the country were having a medical facility of one type or the other. As is evident from Table 7, the availability of a medical institution of one type or the other in the villages of almost all the states/union territories was exceedingly low except in Kerala (89.18 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (90 per cent), Delhi (40.74 per cent), Goa, Daman and Diu (29.10 per cent) and Haryana (25.49 per cent).

Institution-wise (Table 8), less than one per cent of the villages in the country had a hospital, hardly 1.43 per cent had a health centre and only 3.14 per cent had dispensaries. Further, less than one per cent of the villages had 'maternity and child welfare centre' and 1.06 per cent had a 'family planning centre'.

In the villages of almost all the states and union territories, the amenity of a local hospital was negligible except in Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Delhi, where 20 per cent to 7.41 per cent villages had hospital. The health centres were also insignificant in the villages of all the states and union territories except in Kerala (15.22 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (70 per cent) and Goa, Daman and Diu (16.87 per cent). Even a modest amenity like dispensary was not available in most of the villages in the country except in Kerala (74.27 per cent). About 10 to 12 per cent villages were having 'maternity and child welfare centres' in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Delhi whereas in the villages of other states and union territories these were

TABLE 7 : *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having medical institutions*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having medical institutions
1	2	3
	INDIA	**6.28**
	States	
1.	Kerala	89.18
2.	Haryana	25.49
3.	Tamil Nadu	16.87
4.	Nagaland	14.90
5.	Gujarat	13.34
6.	Maharashtra	10.83
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.30
8.	Punjab	9.26
9.	Rajasthan	8.11
10.	Assam	7.97
11.	Andhra Pradesh	6.35
12.	West Bengal	6.09
13.	Bihar	5.70
14.	Karnataka	5.43
15.	Manipur	5.13
16.	Himachal Pradesh	4.21
17.	Tripura	3.81
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3.54
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3.24
20.	Orissa	2.13
21.	Meghalaya	2.05
	Union Territories	
1.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	90.00
2.	Delhi	40.74
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	29.10
4.	Pondicherry	14.41
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.36
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.11
7.	Chandigarh	3.85
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.28

TABLE 8 : *Percentage distribution of villages having different types of medical institutions*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	**575,045**	**0·96**	**0·89**	**1·43**	**3·14**	**1·06**	**0·67**
	States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	0·57	1·06	1·88	3·13	0·90	0·02
2.	Assam	22,224	4·54	0·62	0·97	2·38	0·37	0·00
3.	Bihar	67,566	0·00	0·00	2·41	2·13	0·97	1·13
4.	Gujarat	18,275	0·58	2·48	3·92	8·88	4·60	0·02
5.	Haryana	6,731	2·61	2·35	3·79	5·82	2·90	21·19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	0·66	0·29	0·63	2·83	0·19	..

[1]Office of the Registrar General, India, *Survey on Infant & Child Mortality*, 1979, New Delhi, 1983, p. 27.

TABLE 8 : *Percentage distribution of villages having different type of medical institutions—concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	0·02	..	0·72	7·30	0·03	1·69
8.	Karnataka	26,826	0·19	0·30	2·09	2·53	0·70	0·32
9.	Kerala	1,268	20·00	12·47	15·22	74·27	48·39	41·65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,854	0·71	0·33	0·74	1·73	0·47	0·13
11.	Maharashtra	35,565	0·09	0·79	2·47	8·41	1·94	0·00
12.	Manipur	1,948	0·67	0·10	0·98	3·39	0·21	0·10
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	..	0·15	0·70	1·35	0·57	0·02
14.	Nagaland	960	3·75	0·94	0·42	10·31	..	..
15.	Orissa	46,992	0·23	0·68	0·69	0·57	0·70	0·00
16.	Punjab	12,188	0·96	1·65	1·67	4·35	1·53	0·95
17.	Rajasthan	33,303	1·53	0·85	1·07	5·84	1·74	0·02
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,580	2·49	9·40	2·58	3·20	0·40	3·20
19.	Tripura	4,726	0·51	0·04	1·10	2·14	0·15	0·19
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112,502	1·48	0·75	0·23	1·18	0·65	0·07
21.	West Bengal	37,995	0·61	0·26	1·94	3·65	0·63	0·02
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	2·31	0·26	0·26	11·79	0·26	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	0·20	0·10	2·62	..	..	0·84
3.	Chandigarh	26	..	..	..	..	..	3·85
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	1·39	2·78	4·17	2·78	11·11	1·39
5.	Delhi	243	7·41	10·29	4·94	13·17	5·76	34·57
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	2·20	3·42	16·87	8·80	4·40	2·93
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	20·00	..	70·00	..	..	..
8.	Pondicherry	333	2·10	2·70	3·30	5·71	1·80	2·40

negligible. Similarly, the family planning centres were also insignificant in number in the villages of all the states and union territories except in Kerala (48.39 per cent), Gujarat (4.6 per cent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (11.11 per cent) and Delhi (5.76 per cent).

As per Table 9, in India, a medical institution, on an average, functioned against 11.4 villages. In case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, a medical institution, on an average, served even more than 11.4 villages (being the national average) reflecting a further poor state of medical services in these states and union territories.

TABLE 9 : *Average number of villages served by medical institutions in each state and union territory*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	575,045	11.4
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	16.6
2.	Assam	22,224	11.1
3.	Bihar	67,366	13.4
4.	Gujarat	18,275	4.8
5.	Haryana	6,731	5.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	21.5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	11.1
8.	Karnataka	26,826	13.0
9.	Kerala	1,268	0.2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70 854	22.4
11.	Maharashtra	35,565	7.2
12.	Manipur	1,948	17.2
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	35.0
14.	Nagaland	960	6.4
15.	Orissa	46,992	37.1
16.	Punjab	12,188	9.0
17.	Rajasthan	33,303	8.9
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,580	4.9
19.	Tripura	4,726	22.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112,502	22.2
21.	West Bengal	37,995	12.5
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	31.3
3.	Chandigarh	26	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	4.2
5.	Delhi	243	2.6
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	2.4
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	1.1
8.	Pondicherry	333	6.4

TABLE 9—*Concld.*

N.A. ; Information not available.

It is discouraging to note from Table 10 that in 325 districts in the country, the medical amenity was available in less than one fourth of the villages. Only in 13 districts, the medical amenity was available in more than half of the villages.

TABLE 10 : *Distribution of districts according to the percentage of villages having medical institutions*

Percentage of villages (Range)	Number of districts
1	2
Less than 10	241
10—25	84
25—50	14
More than 50	13
Total	**352**

In Ernakulam district of Kerala, each and every village had a medical facility of one kind or the other followed by Alleppey, Quilon, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Trivandrum, Malappuram and Cannanore in the same state having the facility in more than 90 per cent of their villages. In Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands also the medical facility existed in 90 per cent of the villages. On the contrary, in the following 19 districts, the medical facility was available in even less than 2 per cent of the villages :

State/Union Territory	Districts
1. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Visakhapatnam
2. Meghalaya	Garo Hills
3. Orissa	Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Puri, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Baudh Khondmals
4. Uttar Pradesh	Deoria, Shahjahanpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Basti
5. Arunachal Pradesh	Subansiri

From the above analysis, it is clear that the medical facilities in rural areas were quite inadequate. A large percentage (94) of the villages were without any medical facility which reflects the enormity of the task. In the absence of adequate health services, the villagers have to move out for treatment to other far off places. Those who are unable to afford, remain at the mercy of nature and are swept away by the tide.

Electricity

Electricity provides an important infrastructural element for economic development. It is a vital input for industry and agriculture. Given the large scale dependence on lift irrigation for food production, food processing and preservation industries, the increase in the power intensive industries, such as aluminium, fertilizer, petro-chemicals, etc. and the increasing dependence on electric traction for transport, there is hardly any sector in the economy which is not affected by power shortage today. The future development of the country, therefore, will to a large extent depend upon the rate of growth of power generation capacity, upon the efficient dispersal of power generated to the consumers' premises and upon the excellence of consumers' service.

In the early stages, the emphasis in rural areas was on the domestic electrification. The serious drought in the country during mid-sixties focused the attention of government on stabilisation of agriculture through exploiting ground water resources. This led to a change in the emphasis of rural electrification to the energisation of water pumpsets. The creation of Rural Electrification Corporation helped to accelerate the supply of electricity, particularly in drought prone and backward areas in an organised manner.

As per Table 11, hardly 18 per cent of the villages in the country were electrified according to the data provided by the District Census Handbook Series of 1971 Census. Given the vital role of electricity in stimulating rural development in every other sphere, like modernisation of agro industries, water supply, mechanisation of village and cottage industries, etc., it was very disquietening to note the level of availability of electricity in India.

While Haryana (99.61 per cent), Kerala (87.06 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (65.84 per cent) had taken strides in rural electrification, in as many as 10 states, viz., Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal, less than one tenth of the

TABLE 11 : *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having electricity*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having electricity
1	2	3
	INDIA	**17.71**
	States	
1.	Haryana	99.61
2.	Kerala	87.06
3.	Tamil Nadu	65.84
4.	Punjab	49.10
5.	Karnataka	39.87
6.	Maharashtra	34.44
7.	Andhra Pradesh	24.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.65
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18.71
10.	Bihar	15.06
11.	Gujarat	13.25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.04
13.	Rajasthan	7.85
14.	Nagaland	6.46
15.	Manipur	5.85
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4.38
17.	West Bengal	3.49
18.	Orissa	3.32
19.	Assam	2.89
20.	Meghalaya	1.66
21.	Tripura	1.18
	Union Territories	
1.	Delhi	90.53
2.	Pondicherry	80.48
3.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	80.00
4.	Chandigarh	61.54
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	36.19
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.28
7.	Adaman and Nicobar Islands	7.95
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.08

villages were electrified. Amongst the union territories, Delhi (90.53 per cent), Pondicherry (80 per cent) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (80 per cent) showed remarkable progress, whereas the villages in Arunachal Pradesh (1.08 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (7.95 per cent) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (15.28 per cent) were lagging far behind in electrification. On the whole, the northern (except Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan) and southern states (except Andhra Pradesh) were progressive in rural electrification as against the central and eastern states.

Out of 352 districts, in as many as 237 districts, less than one fourth of the villages were electrified (Table 12). Only in 54 districts in the country, more than half of the villages were electrified.

TABLE 12 : *Distribution of districts according to the percentage of villages having electricity*

Percentage of villages (Range)	No. of districts
1	2
Less than 10 . . .	151
10—25 . . .	86
25—50 . . .	61
50—75 . . .	26
More than 75 . .	28
Total . . .	**352**

In the districts of Ambala, Mahendragarh (Haryana); Alleppey, Ernakulam (Kerala); Daman (Goa, Daman and Diu); and Mahe (Pondicherry), all the villages were electrified. In contrast, in the following districts, less than one per cent villages were electrified :

State/Union Territory	Districts
1. Assam . . .	Goalpara, Mikir Hills
2. Jammu and Kashmir .	Rajauri, Ladakh
3. Madhya Pradesh . .	Shahdol, Guna
4. Manipur . . .	Manipur West, Manipur East
5. Meghalaya . . .	Garo Hills
6. Orissa . . .	Koraput, Kalahandi, Baudh Khondmals
7. Rajasthan . . .	Jaisalmer
8. Tripura . . .	South Tripura
9. Uttar Pradesh . .	Almora, Uttar Kashi, Garhwal Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh
10. West Bengal . .	Cooch Behar, Malda, Purulia, Midnapore, West Dinajpur
11. Arunachal Pradesh .	Subansiri, Kameng, Siang

It is thus, evident that the net-work of electric supply was insufficient in the rural areas of the country. Electricity displays its own role in the quest for development. The districts lagging behind in electrification process are hindered to compete for an integrated development. Other communication facilities like telephone, radio, television, cinema, etc. go alongwith electricity and contribute to change the way of life of the people. Appreciating its importance, villages are being electrified at a faster pace. But for some of the districts, it may be difficult to provide electricity to villages in a short period due to a variety of factors such as hilly terrain, desert conditions, etc.

Drinking Water

Drinking water is most essential to life. The human settlements have come up around locations where water is available. However, frequent droughts, water pollutions and vagaries of monsoon have been creating water scarcity in many areas. In recognition of this problem, the government has been taking steps to ensure nearby drinking water supply to every human habitation in the rural areas.

Until the Third Five Year Plan, drinking water supply in the rural areas was a component of the amenities scheme under the Community Development Programme. This was supplemented by the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. During the Third Plan, under a central scheme, Special Investigation Divisions were established in most of the states to make an assessment of the water supply situation especially in areas of acute scarcity and those endemic to water borne diseases. These investigations identified what were known as 'Problem villages' from the point of view of the quality and accessibility of drinking water sources. Preliminary data collected by these agencies in 1964-65 indicated that about one third of the rural population suffered from water scarcity.

According to the data available in the District Census Handbook Series of 1971 Census, drinking water was available from one source or the other in about 98 per cent of the villages in the country (Table 13). This high percentage is mainly for the reason that it covers villages having "any source" of drinking water whether safe or unsafe for drinking purposes. Thus, the sources such as rivers, streams, canals, etc. which are scarcely safe have also been considered while working out the above percentage. Further, it could not be ascertained, how many sources were perennial and how many seasonally dried up or exhausted rendering the area as drought prone, as the data on these aspects were lacking. This high percentage can also be attributed to location of the drinking water sources away from the village habitation though the availability of source might have been treated as local. The data on sources of water by distance from village habitat were also not available.

There were minor inter-state variations regarding availability of drinking water from one source or the other. The major source of water supply, however, was a "well" which was found in 78 per cent of the villages in the country. In the absence of further details on conditions of wells such as parapet height, plastered basement around the well, roof to keep out leaves, periodical treatment of water against contamination, etc., it is difficult to assess how many of these 78 per cent villages actually provided safe drinking water from wells. Further, it is quite likely that wells in some of the villages get dried up during summer. Thus, without further details it cannot be said how many villages had perennial or seasonal wells. As shown by Table 14, only a few villages had sources

TABLE 13 : *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having drinking water facility*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having drinking water facility
1	2	3
	INDIA	**98.08**
	States	
1.	Assam	99.96
2.	Punjab	99.80
3.	Manipur	99.69
4.	Gujarat	99.65
5.	Kerala	99.53
6.	Maharashtra	99.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.38
8.	Haryana	99.36
9.	Nagaland	99.17
10.	Uttar Pradesh	98.67
11.	West Bengal	98.38
12.	Orissa	98.25
13.	Rajasthan	98.15
14.	Karnataka	98.04
15.	Bihar	97.33
16.	Madhya Pradesh	97.14
17.	Tamil Nadu	96.91
18.	Meghalaya	96.60
19.	Himachal Pradesh	95.90
20.	Andhra Pradesh	95.90
21.	Tripura	93.57
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100.00
4.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	100.00
5.	Pondicherry	100.00
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.46
7.	Chandigarh	96.15
8.	Delhi	92.18

of water like "tap" (2.5 per cent) and tubewell/handpump (19.6 per cent) which could be treated as generally safe for drinking. Tank or pond which is rarely a safe source for drinking existed in one eighth of the villages. The sources categorised as "others" such as river, canal, etc., are also seldom safe for drinking purposes. At all-India level, about one fifth of the villages had access to such sources.

The piped water supply, which is one of the indices of development of an area, was quite inadequate in the villages of almost all the states/union territories except in Pondicherry (48.65 per cent), Nagaland (21.35 per cent), Kerala (19.92 per cent), Delhi (18.93 per cent) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (16.67 per cent). Large tracts of bigger states, like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan had negligible piped water supply.

The majority of the villages in the country, as stated earlier, depended on 'Wells' as the source for drinking water except in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh where these were found to be the lowest in number.

The tanks or ponds are usually necessitated in states which are prone to desert and drought conditions. These tanks/ponds are usually rainfed. The rain water or run-off water from land at a higher level is stored in tanks/ponds by making small bunds or barrages in the vicinity of village habitat. The water so stored usually dries up or is soaked by the soil even before the on-set of summer which causes acute water scarcity even though the water is unsafe for drinking. A number of villages in Gujarat (31.10 per cent), Manipur (34.96 per cent), Orissa (53.64 per cent), Rajasthan (22.91 per cent), Tripura (23.80 per cent) and Delhi (55.56 per cent) were having ponds/tanks to store water for drinking purposes. This is of course, besides other sources of water.

TABLE 14 : *Percentage distribution of villages providing drinking water by source*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having				
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube well/ handpump	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**575,045**	**2·49**	**78·20**	**13·28**	**19·63**	**22·42**
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	1·19	78·82	9·29	0·53	17·88
2.	Assam	22,224	1·91	61·61	17·60	30·98	30·55
3.	Bihar	67,566	0·03	91·21	11·96	32·83	14·98
4.	Gujarat	18,275	12·48	92·39	31·10	1·85	38·44
5.	Haryana	6,731	5·18	91·75	8·07	57·87	7·28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	14·85	21·36	2·11	0·50	62.01
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	6·52	18·35	0·03	3·75	77·15
8.	Karnataka	26,826	1·23	89·68	5·45	0·02	10·56
9.	Kerala	1,268	19·92	98·59	8·31	4·00	37·80

TABLE 14 : *Percentage distribution of villages providing drinking water by source—Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,854	0·38	87·28	12·58	0·75	20·58
14.	Maharashtra	35,565	2·34	91·07	5·97	0·78	38·13
12.	Manipur	1,948	9·14	6·37	34·96	..	58·01
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	5·37	37·68	0·98	0·28	59·48
11.	Nagaland	960	21·35	47·71	6·77	3·85	25·94
15.	Orissa	46,992	0·61	69·56	53·64	7·35	43·13
16.	Punjab	12,188	0·25	70·97	0·97	89·01	1·39
17.	Rajasthan	33,303	0·80	87·16	22·91	1·55	17·63
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,580	9·26	86·64	12·61	8·93	5·77
19.	Tripura	4,726	0·08	63·48	23·80	20·14	40·67
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112,502	2·56	85·44	0·82	32·43	12·94
21.	West Bengal	37,995	0·67	50·32	12·45	63·73	5·18
	Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	16·67	76·41	..	..	30·77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	7·67	1·48	0·07	3·20	87·39
3.	Chandigarh	26	7·69	84·62	..	88·46	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	1·39	95·83	1·39	.	45·83
5.	Delhi	243	18·93	89·30	55·56	79·42	25·93
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	4·89	86·06	4·16	0·73	26·16
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	.	100·00	..	.	..
8.	Pondicherry	333	48·65	53·75	4·20	2·10	7·21

Tubewell/handpump as a source of drinking water was available to a large proportion of villages in Punjab (89.01 per cent), Chandigarh (88.46 per cent), Delhi (79.42 per cent), West Bengal (63.73 per cent) and Haryana (57.87 per cent). In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Manipur, these were non-existent. The water from these sources is considered to be safe and pure for drinking purposes and is a hallmark of progress of an area having larger number of these sources. The installation of tubewell/handpump is, however, determined by availability of electric power, high sub-soil water, non-rocky and plain terrain, etc.

The sources of water categorised as 'others' in the form of canal, stream, river, spring, etc., were in larger number in Arunachal Pradesh (87.39 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (77.15 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (62.01 per cent), Meghalaya (59.48 per cent) and Manipur (58.01 per cent). Dependence on these sources of drinking water reflects a lag in development. But under compulsion, people in hilly areas have to resort to these sources for drinking.

There was not much variation in the availability of drinking water from one source or the other in the districts of the country.

The problem of supply of safe drinking water to the villages has been a formidable one contingent on a number of factors. There is need to develop modes of safe water supply like piped water, tubewell/handpump, protected wells, etc. at an accelerated pace to improve the quality of life in the villages.

Communication (Approach Roads)

Adequate transport and communication facilities are pivotal to economic and social development. The availability of motorable feeder roads connecting the villages to the highways is one of the indices of development. Like availability of electric power, the linking of a village by all weather roads to wheeled traffic is benevolent to the people. Innumerable benefits and conveniences accrue from such linkages. Briefly, it facilitates commutation to nearby towns, delivering newspapers, agricultural surplus and manufactured products for sale, etc. The development of rural roads assumes special importance from the point of view of economic integration of the rural areas with the administrative, marketing and processing centres. This linkage brings different areas into closer contact and interaction between villages and towns is facilitated which is an important element in the process of modernisation. The pucca road to the villages is a road to modernisation. The villages lacking this facility stand fewer chances of development in foreseeable future.

TABLE 15 : *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having pucca road facility*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having pucca road facilit
1	2	3
	INDIA	**25.13**
	States	
1.	**Kerala**	99.06
2.	**Haryana**	55.82
3.	**Tamil Nadu**	53.89
4.	**Karnataka**	41.47
5.	**Punjab**	41.33
6.	**Jammu and Kashmir**	28.88
7.	**Gujarat**	28.25
8.	**Andhra Pradesh**	28.11
9.	**Uttar Pradesh**	25.09

TABLE 15—*Concld.*

1	2	3
10.	West Bengal	24.95
11.	Maharashtra	24.43
12.	Bihar	24.41
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20.15
14.	Assam	19.55
15.	Orissa	18.18
16.	Rajasthan	17.24
17.	Himachal Pradesh	14.94
18.	Manipur	13.30
19.	Nagaland	9.17
20.	Tripura	8.76
21.	Meghalaya	7.29
	Union Territories	
1.	Chandigarh	96.15
2.	Delhi	79.01
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.11
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	55.50
5.	Pondicherry	41.14
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.54
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.73
8.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	..

Here, the communication facility has been studied in relation to availability of pucca approach or feeder link roads to the villages. As will be evident from Table 15, hardly one fourth of the villages in India were linked by pucca or all weather roads as per data provided by 1971 District Census Handbook Series. Most of the southern states appear to have well developed roads in the rural area. Also, the union territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and states of Haryana and Punjab in North India depicted relatively better progress. The remaining states in this region and the generally backward central and eastern states had relatively less proportion of their villages connected by roads.

As is evident from Table 16, in half of the districts in the country (176), less than one fourth of the villages were having pucca approach road facility. It is also seen that in 312 districts, less than half of the villages were having pucca road facility. Broadly, it transpires that the net-work of arterial roads was insufficient.

TABLE 16 : *Distribution of districts according to the percentage of villages having pucca road*

Percentage of villages (Range)	No. of districts
1	2
Less than 25	176
25—50	136
50—75	23
More than 75	17
Total	352

The villages in the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Ernakulam in Kerala; Daman in Goa, Daman and Diu and Mahe in Pondicherry were fully connected by pucca roads. The remaining districts of Kerala and Chandigarh had more than 95 per cent of their villages connected by pucca roads and they were at upper rung in advancement. On the other extreme, less than one tenth of the villages only in each of the following districts were connected with pucca roads :

State/Union Territory	Districts
1. Assam	Mizo, North Cachar Hills
2. Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur, Chamba, Mandi, Lahul and Spitil
3. Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
4. Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
5. Manipur	Manipur West, Manipur East
6. Meghalaya	Garo Hills
7. Nagaland	Tuensang
8. Tripura	West Tripura, South Tripura
9. Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Kashi
10. Arunachal Pradesh	Siang, Subansiri, Kameng, Lohit
11. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

From amongst the above 20 districts, the villages in Manipur East, Lohit and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands were totally devoid of this facility. The majority of these districts are hilly or mountainous which are handicapped as far as road construction is concerned.

Post and Telegraph

In the wake of interaction between rural and urban settlements for domestic, economic, commercial and administrative purposes, a well developed post and telegraph net-work is imperative. The availability of this facility in a village is considered as a hallmark of higher status of the village. Absence of this facility is an impediment to economic growth of the area.

The availability of this amenity has been studied in relation to existence of a post office and/or telegraph office and/or telephone facility in villages. Looking at the figures in Table 17, for the country as a whole, only 15.4 per cent of the villages had post office and/or telegraph office and/or telephone facility as per the data given in 1971 District Census Handbook Series. Individually, only 15.28 per cent of the villages had a post office, far less, 0.92 per cent villages, had both post and telegraph offices and hardly 1 per cent the telephone facility, as per the break up of these facilities given in Table 18. These figures amply reflected the scarcity of these facilities and the need to strengthen the rural post and tele-communication net-work.

A significant number of villages in some of the states and union territories, like Kerala (95.37 per cent), Tamil Nadu (43.45 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (40.08 per cent), Gujarat (36.34 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (90.00 per cent) and Delhi (39.51 per cent) had a good net-work of this facility. On the whole, southern states showed a significant progress in this respect, while the states in other parts of the country more or less depicted low development, particularly the central and eastern states.

At the national level, 15.28 per cent of the villages had a post office. A significant percentage of villages in only a few states, namely, Kerala (95.45 per cent), Tamil Nadu (43.31 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (40.07 per cent), Gujarat, (35.93 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (90.00 per cent), Delhi (33.34 per cent), Goa, Daman and Diu (28.36 per cent) showed a good net-work of post offices. On the other extreme, in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, merely 1.98 per cent and 2.81 per cent of the villages respectively had a post office.

The post office combined with telegraph facility was highly insignificant in most of the states and union territories except in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (90.00 per cent), Kerala (31.76 per cent), Goa, Daman and Diu (7.58 per cent) and Pondicherry (3 per cent).

Telephone facility was also insignificantly available in the villages of most of the states and union territories except in Kerala (31.06 per cent), Delhi (21.81 per cent) and Pondicherry (4.50 per cent).

TABLE 17 . *Ranking of states and union territories according to the percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility*

Rank	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility
1	2	3
	INDIA	**15·40**
	States	
1.	Kerala	95·37
2.	Tamil Nadu	43·45
3.	Andhra Pradesh	40·08
4.	Gujarat	36·34
5.	Haryana	25·91
6.	Karnataka	24·79
7.	Punjab	24·73
8.	Maharashtra	22·08
9.	Rajasthan	19·41
10.	West Bengal	12·29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11·01
12.	Orissa	10·94
13.	Bihar	10·41
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9·39
15.	Assam	8·86
16.	Himachal Pradesh	8·78
17.	Manipur	8·73
18.	Nagaland	7·08
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6·74
20.	Tripura	5·25
21.	Meghalaya	2·88
	Union Territories	
1.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	90·00
2.	Delhi	39·51
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	28·36
4.	Pondicherry	18·32
5.	Chandigarh	15·38
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15·28
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8·46
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	1·95

TABLE 18 : *Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having		
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**575,045**	**14·36**	**0·92**	**0·99**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,084	38·72	1·35	0·92
2.	Assam	22,224	7·38	0·82	0·95
3.	Bihar	67,566	9·75	0·55	0·84
4.	Gujarat	18,275	34·12	1·81	3·97
5.	Haryana	6,731	23·37	1·65	2·85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	8·13	0·54	0·33
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	10·86	0·35	0·55
8.	Karnataka	26,826	22·54	2·08	2·64
9.	Kerala	1,268	63·69	31·76	31·06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,854	6·45	0·30	0·24
11.	Maharashtra	35,565	20·70	1·20	1·09
12.	Manipur	1,948	8·73	0·10	..
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	2·57	0·24	0·24
14.	Nagaland	960	6·87	0·21	0·42
15.	Orissa	46,992	10·23	0·66	0·57
16.	Punjab	12,188	22·81	1·81	0·90
17.	Rajasthan	33,303	18·14	1·37	1·53
18.	Tamil Nadu	15,580	40·62	2·69	2·27
19.	Tripura	4,726	5·10	0·23	0·15
20.	Uttar Pradesh	112,502	8·91	0·43	0·22
21.	West Bengal	37,995	11·27	0·51	1·13
	Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	390	8·46	2·82	0·26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	1·68	0·30	..
3.	Chandigarh	26	15·38	..	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	13·89	1·39	..
5.	Delhi	243	31·28	2·06	21·81
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	20·78	7·58	..
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	..	90·00	..
8.	Pondicherry	333	16·22	3·00	4·50

As summarised in Table 19, at all-India level, out of 352 districts, less than one fifth of the villages in 225 districts had the post office and/or telegraph and/or telephone facility. In case of only 26 districts, the facility was available in more than 60 per cent of the villages.

TABLE 19 : *Distribution of districts according to the percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility*

Percentage of villages (Range)	Number of districts
1	2
Less than 10	113
10–20	112
20–40	69
40–60	32
More than 60	26
Total	**352**

The Post office and/or telegraph office and/or telephone facility was available in more than 80 per cent of the villages of the following districts :

State/Union Territory	Districts
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
2. Karnataka	South Kanara
3. Kerala	Malappuram, Quilon, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Trichur, Trivandrum, Palghat
4. Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	Diu
6. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Out of the above 15 districts, only in Malappuram and Quilon in Kerala all the villages were benefited by this facility. On the other hand, the following districts had the facility of post office and/or telegraph office and/or telephone facility in less than 5 per cent of the villages:

State/Union Territory	Districts
1	2
1. Assam	Goalpara, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills
2. Bihar	Santal Parganas, Singhbhum
3. Himachal Pradesh	Simla
4. Madhya Pradesh	Mandla, Rewa, Vidisha, Sidhi, Jhabua, Guna, Bastar
5. Manipur	Manipur West, Manipur North
6. Meghalaya	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills
7. Nagaland	Tuensang
8. Tripura	West Tripura
9. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi, Basti
10. Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap, Siang, Kameng, Lohit, Subansiri

It is thus seen that post and tele-communication net-work was extremely poor particularly in the central and north-eastern parts of India.

Availability of Amenities by Combinations

The spatial distribution of amenities may also be gauged by looking at the figures on availability according to certain combinations in the villages of different states and union territories. The following combinations have been considered for this study broadly on the basis of their essentiality to the people:

(1) Villages having all the six amenities, viz., educational and medical institutions, electricity, drinking water, pucca road and post and telegraph.

(2) Villages having 5 amenities, viz., educational and medical institutions, electricity, drinking water, and pucca road (without considering post and telegraph facility).

(3) Villages having 4 amenities, viz., educational and medical institutions, drinking water and pucca road (without considering electricity and post and telegraph facilities).

(4) Villages having 3 amenities, viz., educational and medical institutions and drinking water.

(5) Villages having 2 amenities, viz., (a) medical institutions and drinking water or (b) educational institutions and drinking water and

(6) Villages having none of the six amenities.

Table 20 gives the details about the proportion of villages served by above combinations of amenities.

It is discouraging to note that not even two per cent of the villages in India (1.86) were having all the six amenities.

Among the states, Kerala provided a strikingly encouraging contrasting picture with more than three fourth of its villages (76.39 per cent) having all the six amenities which may be on account of large size villages in this state which are expected to have all these basic amenities besides infrastructural inputs. Haryana and Tamil Nadu, which follow next were far behind Kerala with hardly one tenth of their villages having all the six amenities. In the remaining 18 states, a small proportion of villages were having all the six amenities. As far as the union territories are concerned, Delhi (26.34 per cent) had the highest proportion of villages with all the six amenities followed by Goa, Daman and Diu (11 per cent). The remaining union territories had insignificant proportion of villages with all the six amenities, whereas no village with all the six amenities was returned from Chandigarh and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Considering the availability of 5 amenities together (excluding post and telegraph), just over two per cent of villages (2.17 per cent) were equipped with these amenities in the country. The villages having the group of four amenities, viz., educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road were not even four per cent (3.20) whereas, the group of three amenities, viz., educational, medical and drinking water was around six per cent (5.92 per cent). Thus

TABLE 20 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability by combination of amenities in states and union territories*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages served by						
		All the six amenities	Educational, medical, electricity, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	**1·86**	**2·17**	**3·20**	**5·92**	**6·26**	**55·87**	**1·44**
	States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	2·82	3·21	4·11	6·17	6·31	74·35	3·53
2	Assam	0·54	0·82	2·52	6·93	7·97	63·35	0·01
3	Bihar	0·90	1·25	2·11	5·07	5·66	51·75	1·72
4	Gujarat	3·60	3·72	5·94	13·29	13·34	85·40	0·27
5	Haryana	11·22	15·60	15·60	24·45	25·79	75·77	0·34
6	Himachal Pradesh	0·51	0·63	0·85	3·49	4·17	24·47	2·94
7	Jammu and Kashmir	1·32	1·83	4·38	8·83	9·30	57·20	0·57
8	Karnataka	3·31	3·60	4·21	5·36	5·42	79·30	1·40
9	Kerala	76·39	77·96	88·47	88·86	89·18	97·49	0·47
10	Madhya Pradesh	0·63	0·71	1·65	3·39	3·49	45·36	1·99
11	Maharashtra	4·00	4·49	5·57	10·73	10·82	87·25	0·33
12	Manipur	0·62	0·72	1·69	4·98	5·13	72·59	0·26
13	Meghalaya	0·17	0·24	0·57	1·72	1·94	44·62	2·57
14	Nagaland	1·04	1·77	3·02	14·58	14·90	89·27	0·52
15	Orissa	0·33	0·39	0·85	2·00	2·11	52·44	1·21
16	Punjab	3·50	4·11	5·30	8·69	9·25	66·10	0·02
17	Rajasthan	1·18	1·24	2·96	7·81	8·08	50·73	1·45
18	Tamil Nadu	10·11	11·51	12·73	16·56	16·87	84·80	3·09
19	Tripura	0·28	0·36	1·16	3·26	3·75	29·05	4·85
20	Uttar Pradesh	0·77	0·97	1·58	2·89	3·24	39·51	1·15
21	West Bengal	0·68	0·98	2·98	5·48	6·05	61·54	1·13
	Union Territories							
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1·79	2·31	5·90	12·82	14·36	34·87	.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0·20	0·20	0·50	3·03	3·20	17·83	0·47
3	Chandigarh	.	3·85	3·85	3·85	3·85	65·38	
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5·56	5·56	9·72	11·11	11·11	94·44	..
5	Delhi	26·34	37·45	37·45	39·09	40·74	82·72	7·41
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	11·00	14·18	23·72	28·85	29·10	84·35	..
7	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.		.	..	90·00	90·00	100·00	..
8	Pondicherry	6·91	10·51	10·81	14·11	14·41	63·66	..

it is seen that there is only a slight upward trend in proportion of villages when we consider the availability of fewer essential services by groups. There is hardly an appreciable improvement even if we consider the availability of group of two basic amenities. viz., medical and drinking water (6.26 per cent). This low availability of the two essential services is mainly due to the poor availability of medical and health services in relation to majority of the villages in the country as discussed earlier under the medical facility.

On the other hand, the group, education and drinking wtaer was fairly well represented as more than half the villages (55.87 per cent) were having these two facilities as compared to any other group. It is due to the appreciable functioning of a primary school and almost universal availability of drinking water from one source or the other in the villages.

The relative position of states/union territories having groups of five or four or less amenities were more or less the same as has been seen in case of package of six amenities. Following the fairly developed Kerala, the states of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab could be considered somewhat progressive states in relation to others in the country so far as availability of these amenities is concerned. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Meghalaya were at the lower rung in having the infrastructural amenities.

The percentage of villages having none of the six amenities was as high as 4.85 in Tripura. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar also had considerable number of villages with nil amenities. Thus, the country projected an unsatisfactory picture as far as availability of basic amenities is concerned.

CHAPTER III

DELINEATION OF REGIONS WITH DIFFERENTIAL LEVELS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Overview

The infrastructural facilities can be regarded as the different organs of body society. Inadequate development of these facilities in a given area leads to a deformed infrastructure of that society itself. In fact, the provision of minimum of package facilities as envisaged in Minimum Needs Programme from the Fifth Five Year Plan is a sequel to the existence of such a phenomenon. An overview of the availability of the six basic amenities discussed earlier at district, state and all-India levels is presented in Appendix Table III-1. A summary of the data at all-India level is furnished in the following Table 1. It provides an opportunity to examine the availability of amenities in their totality. As may be seen from this table, the drinking water facility from one source or the other was available in 98 per cent of the villages in India. This percentage appears quite high in contrast to general observation about the scarcity of potable drinking water in several villages in the country. The above percentage was worked out considering villages having "any source" of drinking water, whether safe or unsafe for drinking purposes. Thus, sources like rivers, streams, canals, etc. were also considered which are rarely safe. Further, some of the

TABLE 1 : *Percentage of villages having different amenities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Pucca road	Post and telegraph
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**98.08**	**25.13**	**15.40**
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.78	6.35	24.63	95.90	28.11	40.08
2.	Assam	63.37	7.97	2.89	99.96	19.55	8.86
3.	Bihar	52.46	5.70	15.06	97.33	24.41	10.41
4.	Gujarat	85.46	13.34	13.25	99.65	28.25	36.34
5.	Haryana	75.87	25.49	99.61	99.36	55.82	25.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25.09	4.21	21.65	95.90	14.94	8.78
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.24	9.30	9.04	99.38	28.88	11.06
8.	Karnataka	79.65	5.43	39.87	98.04	41.47	24.79
9.	Kerala	97.49	89.18	87.06	99.53	99.06	95.37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	46.03	3.54	4.38	97.14	20.15	6.74
11.	Maharashtra	87.35	10.83	34.44	99.50	24.43	22.08
12.	Manipur	72.64	5.13	5.85	99.69	13.30	8.73
13.	Meghalaya	45.21	2.05	1.66	96.60	7.29	2.88
14.	Nagaland	89.58	14.90	6.46	99.17	9.17	7.08
15.	Orissa	52.84	2.13	3.32	98.25	18.19	10.94
16.	Punjab	66.23	9.26	49.10	99.80	41.33	24.73
17.	Rajasthan	50.91	8.11	7.85	98.15	17.24	19.41
18.	Tamil Nadu	84.81	16.87	65.84	96.91	53.89	43.45
19.	Tripura	30.41	3.81	1.18	93.57	8.76	5.25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	39.62	3.24	18.71	98.67	25.09	9.39
21.	West Bengal	61.98	6.09	3.49	98.38	24.95	12.29
	Union Territories						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.87	14.36	7.95	100.00	31.54	8.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.89	3.20	1.08	99.46	3.73	1.95
3.	Chandigarh	65.38	3.85	61.54	96.15	96.15	15.38
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94.44	11.11	15.28	100.00	61.11	15.28
5.	Delhi	82.72	40.74	90.53	92.18	79.01	39.51
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	84.35	29.10	36.19	100.00	55.50	28.36
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	100.00	90.00	80.00	100.00	.	90.00
8.	Pondicherry	63.66	14.41	80.48	100.00	41.4	18.32

sources of drinking water might have been seasonal only which dry up during the summer months. All such sources for different places could not be singled out due to lack of data on this aspect. The high percentage could also be attributed partly to locational aspect i.e. the sources though being distant apart from the village habitation, might have been treated as local thus raising the percentage on local availability.

The educational institutions of one level or the other existed in 56 per cent of the villages in the country. Every fourth village in the country (i.e. 25 per cent of the total) was linked with pucca or all weather roads. The rural backward and hilly/mountainous areas particularly suffer on this account. About 18 per cent of the villages in the country were electrified. The post office and/or telegraph office and/or telephone facility existed in 15 per cent of the villages at the national level which reflected the need to strengthen the rural and post and tele-communication net-work. Medical facilities in villages are scarce as only 6 per cent of the villages in the country had a medical institution. The poor state of medical services in villages particularly in far flung areas is due to general backwardness, lack of inputs and other socio-economic reasons.

Delineation of Regions According to Differential Levels of Infrastructural Development

Methodology

The regions with unsatisfactory availability of infrastructural facilities have been delineated using Simple Ranking and Indices (weighted and unweighted) methods which have already been explained in Chapter 1—Introduction.

(a) Simple Ranking Method

The ranking of the districts according to availability of different amenities is shown in Appendix Table III-2. Taking the median value of the composite rank (911.5) as the cut off point, the districts having the value of composite rank equal or below the median value of composite rank have been treated as the unsatisfactory districts by this approach. These are indicated in Table 2. As may be seen, out of a total of 352 districts, half of the districts in the country (176) have come out as unsatisfactory according to this method. In the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and all the union territories except Arunachal Pradesh, none of the districts could be classified as 'unsatisfactory' by this method. In Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra only three and one district respectively could be classified as unsatisfactory. On the contrary, the states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh were appallingly lacking the availability of these infrastructural amenities as 80 to 100 per cent of the districts from each of these states fell in unsatisfactory category. In the remaining states of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the percentage of districts classified as unsatisfactory varied from 45 to 67 per cent. Thus, the elongated contiguous belt of Northern Inlia from West to East appears to be handicapped in respect of availability of amenities.

TABLE 2 : *Delineation of districts with unsatisfactory availability of infrastructural facilities by simple ranking method*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of districts	Number of unsatisfactory districts	Name of the district
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**352**	**176**	
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	3	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad
2.	Assam	10	8	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Cachar
3.	Bihar	17	9	Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum
4.	Gujarat	19	..	..
5.	Haryana	7	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	8	Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Lahul and Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	5	Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua
8.	Karnataka	19	..	..
9.	Kerala	10	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43	42	Morena, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Khargone, Khandwa, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara Seoni, Balaghat, surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg,, Raipur, Bastar
11.	Maharashtra	25	1	Chandrapur
12.	Manipur	5	4	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East
13.	Meghalaya	2	2	Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
14.	Nagaland	3	2	Kohima, Tuensang
15.	Orissa	13	13	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baudh Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Puri
16.	Punjab	11	..	..

TABLE 2—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan .	26	17	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Nagaur Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
18.	Tamil Nadu .	13	..	..
19.	Tripura . .	3	3	West Tripura, North Tripura, South Tripura
20.	Uttar Pradesh	54	46	Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehradun, Saharanpur, Mathura, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur
21.	West Bengal .	15	8	Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, West-Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	Kameng, Subansiri Siang, Lohit, Tirap
3.	Chandigarh .	1	..	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	..
5.	Delhi . .	1	..	..
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3	..	..
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	..
8.	Pondicherry .	3	..	..

The frequency distribution of districts according to the values of composite ranks is furnished below in Table 3.

TABLE 3 : *Distribution of districts by values of composite ranks*

Value of composite rank by size-class	Number of districts	Percentage of districts
1	2	3
— 300	16	4.55
301— 600	72	20.45
601— 911	88	25.00
912—1200	66	18.75
1201—1500	67	19.03
1501+ .	43	12.22
Total .	**352**	**100.00**

(b) Indices Method

(i) *Unweighted Index :* The values of the unweighted composite index of infrastructural availability for the districts are given in Appendix Table III-3. The districts having the values of composite index (unweighted) below or equal to 100 have been treated as 'unsatisfactory'. The unsatisfactory districts identified by this method are given in Table 4.

TABLE 4 : *Delineation of districts with unsatisfactory availability of infrastructural facilities by indices (un-weighted method)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of districts	Number of unsatisfactory districts	Name of the district
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA . .	**352**	**175**	
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	3	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad
2.	Assam . .	10	8	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrarg, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills, Cachar
3.	Bihar . .	17	8	Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum
4.	Gujarat . .	19	2	Banas Kantha, The Dangs (Dangs)
5.	Haryana .	7	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	8	Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Lahul and Spiti, Bilaspur Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	6	Ladakh, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua, Rajauri
8.	Karnataka .	19	..	..
9.	Kerala . .	10	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43	43	Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Khargone, Khandwa, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Schore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar
11.	Maharashtra .	25	1	Chandrapur
12.	Manipur .	5	5	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur Central, Manipur East
13.	Meghalaya .	2	2	Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills

TABLE 4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
14. Nagaland		3	1	Tuensang
15. Orissa		13	13	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baudh Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Puri
16. Punjab		11	..	..
17. Rajasthan		26	15	Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
18. Tamil Nadu		13	..	..
19. Tripura		3	3	West Tripura, North Tripura, South Tripura
20. Uttar Pradesh		54	44	Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Barcilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun Saharanpur, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur
21. West Bengal		15	8	Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
Union Territories				
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh		5	5	Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit, Tirap
3. Chandigarh		1	..	..
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	..	..
5. Delhi		1	..	..
6. Goa, Daman and Diu		3	..	..
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands		1	..	..
8. Pondicherry		3	..	..

According to this method, 175 or 49.72 per cent of districts were identified as unsatisfactory. The pattern of unsatisfactory districts/regions in the country is similar to that observed by simple ranking method.

The frequency distribution of unsatisfactory districts according to this method is given in Table 5 below :

TABLE 5: *Distribution of districts by values of indices (unweighted)*

Value of indices (unweighted) by size-class	Number of districts	Percentage of districts
1	2	3
— 50	17	4.83
51— 75	85	24.15
76—100	73	20.74
101—200	129	36.65
201—300	28	7.95
301+	20	5.68
Total	**352**	**100.00**

(ii) *Weighted Index:* In the unweighted index method, a composite index of amenities for a district was worked out treating the different amenities at par with each other. The underlying assumption was that each amenity carried equal importance and these were complementary to each other in the total development process. However, some studies on availability of amenities have also been done by assigning differential weights to amenities. For instance, in Mysore Population Study (1961)[1], the differential weights were assigned to different amenities on the basis of their modernisation level. In another study by Roy Burman (1961)[2], the criterion adopted for fixing up the weights was the scarcity value of an amenity. Since Dr. Burman's study was on the North-East region, the author justified his criterion due to conspicuous absence of certain amenities in most of the villages in that region.

However, the importance of amenities depends upon their essentiality. Considering the general rural necessities, the six amenities have been considered as essential in the following sequence :

1. Drinking water
2. Medical
3. Education
4. Electricity
5. Pucca road
6. Post and telegraph

These amenities have been assigned weights 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively in the above order. The ranking of the six amenities in the above order is no doubt subjective but it is seen that the results do not vitiate much even by making slight rearrangement and adopting some other criterion. The values of the composite index (weighted) for the various districts are also given in Appendix Table III-3. As in the earlier case, the districts having the values of composite index (weighted) below or equal to 100 were treated as 'Unsatisfactory'. The districts sorted out as unsatisfactory by this method are listed in Table 6. At all-India level, 167 or 47.44 per cent of the districts were identified as unsatisfactory by this method.

[1] The Mysore Population Study, Population Study No. 34, U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1961.

[2] Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Demographic and Socio-Economic profiles of Hill Areas of NE India, Census of India, 1961

The pattern of unsatisfactory districts/regions in the country is almost similar to that observed according to simple ranking and indices (unweighted) methods.

TABLE 6 : *Delineation of districts with unsatisfactory availability of infrastructural facilities by indices (weighted) method*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of districts	Number of unsatisfactory districts	Name of the district
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**352**	**167**	
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	3	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad
2.	Assam	10	7	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills
3.	Bihar	17	8	Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum
4.	Gujarat	19	3	Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals, The Dangs (Dangs)
5.	Haryana	7		
6	Himachal Pradesh	10	8	Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Lahul and Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	3	Ladakh, Doda, Jammu
8.	Karnataka	19	..	..
9.	Kerala	10		
10	Madhya Pradesh	43	43	Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Jhabua Dhar, Indore, Dewas, Khargone, Khandwa, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar
11.	Maharashtra	25	1	Chandrapur
12.	Manipur	5	4	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East
13.	Meghalaya	2	2	Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
14.	Nagaland	3	.	..
15.	Orissa	13	13	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baudh Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Puri
16.	Punjab	11	..	..
17	Rajasthan	26	12	Ganganagar, Bharatpur, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
18.	Tamil Nadu	13	..	..
19.	Tripura	3	3	West Tripura, North Tripura, South Tripura
20.	Uttar Pradesh	54	44	Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur
21.	West Bengal	15	8	Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	.	.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit, Tirap
3.	Chandigarh	1	..	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	.
5.	Delhi	1	..	..
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	3	..	..
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	..	..
8.	Pondicherry	3	..	..

The distribution of districts in different ranges of the values of indices (weighted) is furnished in Table 7 below :

TABLE 7 : *Distribution of districts by values of indices (weighted)*

Value of indices (weighted) by size-class	Number of districts	Percentage of districts
1	2	3
— 50	4	1.14
51— 75	77	21.87
76—100	86	24.43
101—200	146	41.48
201—300	19	5.40
301+	20	5.68
Total	**352**	**100.00**

Delineation of Regions

The districts with 'unsatisfactory' infrastructural facilities in the country have been delineated and identified according to the above stated simple ranking and indices methods (unweighted and weighted) and the names of all such districts are given in Tables 2, 4 and 6 respectively. The districts sorted out as 'unsatisfactory' by simple ranking and indices (unweighted and weighted) methods were 176, 175 and 167 respectively at all-India level. The districts which were common as per the three methods were termed as 'hard core' unsatisfactory districts. There were in all 158 (45 per cent) such districts at all-India level. These common districts are listed in Table 8. There was no hard core unsatisfactory district in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerela, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and all the union territories except Arunachal Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, three districts were identified as 'hard core' unsatifsactory districts whereas in Maharashtra, there was only one such district. Contrastingly, in the states of Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh, all the districts were observed to be 'hard core' unsatisfactory. In the states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh, 67 to 80 per cent districts were sorted out as 'hard core' unsatisfactory. In the remaining states, namely, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the percentage of 'hard core' unsatisfactory districts varied from 30 to 47. The districts sorted out as common 'hard core' largely conform to the lists of districts identified by individual methods with slight variations.

The 352 districts having both rural and urban areas are also plotted statewise on a graph [Figures III-1(i) to (xi)]. For each district the values of composite rank/index (weighted and unweighted) are represented vertically by three collinear

TABLE 8: *Delineation of 'hard core' unsatisfactory districts with respect to availability of infrastructural facilities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of districts	Number and percentage of hard core unsatisfactory districts	Name of the district
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA .	**352**	**158** (44.89)	
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	3 (14.29)	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad
2.	Assam .	10	7 (70.00)	Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills
3.	Bihar . .	17	8 (47.06)	Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum
4.	Gujarat .	19	.. (0.00)	..
5.	Haryana .	7	.. (0.00)	..

TABLE 8—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	8 (80.00)	Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Lahul and Spiti, Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmaur
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	3 (30.00)	Ladakh, Doda, Jammu
8.	Karnataka .	19	.. (0.00)	..
9.	Kerala .	10	.. (0.00)	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43	42 (97.67)	Morena, Gwalior, Datia Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi Mandsaur, Ratlam Ujjain, Jhabua, Dhar Indore, Dewas, Khargone Khandwa, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar
11.	Maharashtra .	25	1 (4.00)	Chandrapur
12.	Manipur .	5	4 (80.00)	Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Manipur East
13.	Meghalaya .	2	2 (100.00)	Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills
14.	Nagaland .	3	.. (0.00)	..
15.	Orissa . .	13	13 (100.00)	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baudh Khondmals, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Puri
16.	Punjab .	11	.. (0.00)	..
17.	Rajasthan .	26	10 (38.46)	Ganganagar, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar
18.	Tamil Nadu .	13	.. (0.00)	..
19.	Tripura . .	3	3 (100.00)	West Tripura, North Tripura, South Tripura
20.	Uttar Pradesh	54	42 (77.78)	Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Etah, Saharanpur, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur

TABLE 8—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal .	15	7 (46.67)	Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
	Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	.. (0.00)	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5 (100.00)	Kameng, Subansiri Siang, Lohit, Tirap
3.	Chandigarh .	1	.. (0.00)	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	.. (0.00)	..
5.	Delhi .	1	.. (0.00)	..
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3	.. (0.00)	..
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1	.. (0.00)	..
8.	Pondicherry .	3	. (0.00)	..

points. The values of composite rank for each district were converted by taking the median value as 100 for the sake of easy comparisons according to the three methods. From the graph, it can be seen that the collinear points for all the 158 'hard core' unsatisfactory districts are at or below the cut off line. It also reveals that the collinear points for the following 29 districts oscillate nearer to the cut off line with a small amplitude on either side of it, which suggests that these 29 districts are marginally satisfactory with respect to the basic amenities.

Sl. No.	States	Districts
1.	Assam . . .	Cachar
2.	Bihar . . .	Champaran, Monghyr
3.	Gujarat . .	BanasKantha, Panch Mahals, The Dangs
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur, Kathua, Rajauri
5.	Madhya Pradesh .	Bhind
6.	Manipur . .	Manipur Central
7.	Nagaland . .	Kohima, Tuensang
8.	Rajasthan . .	Bikaner, Churu, Alwar, Bharatpur Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Nagaur, Barmer, Dungarpur
9.	Uttar Pradesh .	Bijnor, Mathura, Banda, Sultanpur, Ballia
10.	West Bengal .	Darjeeling, Murshidabad

The collinear points for rest of the 165 districts are above the cut off line showing thereby that these are relatively better districts in terms of infrastructural availability. Further, it is also apparent from the graph that the maximum values of composite rank/index are for Kerala state and the minimum values are for Arunachal Pradesh followed by Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, etc. where the infrastructural availability of amenities was considerably poor.

The distribution of 187 unsatisfactory districts (158 districts classified as 'hard core' unsatisfactory by the three methods and the 29 districts detected to be marginally unsatisfactory by one method or the other) in 16 states and one union territory is as follows :

TABLE 9 : *Unsatisfactory districts with respect to availability of infrastructural facilities*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total number of districts	Number of unsatisfactory districts
1	2	3	4
	INDIA . . .	**352**	**187**
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	21	3
2.	Assam	10	8
3.	Bihar	17	10
4.	Gujarat . . .	19	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh . .	10	8
6.	Jammu and Kashmir .	10	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh . .	43	43
8.	Maharashtra . .	25	1
9.	Manipur . . .	5	5
10.	Meghalaya . . .	2	2
11.	Nagaland . . .	3	2
12.	Orissa	13	13
13.	Rajasthan . . .	26	19
14.	Tripura	3	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	54	47
16.	West Bengal . .	15	9
	Union Territory		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh .	5	5

The above 187 unsatisfactory districts have been mounted on the all-India map with suitable shades as indicated in the legend. The spatial distribution of these 187 districts as apparent from the map exhibits almost a contiguously elongated tract extending from North West to North East covering 16 states and one union territory wholly or partly. The southern and western parts of the country are seen to be relatively developed in infrastructural availability of amenities.

A look at the accompanying map (page 41) reveals that physiography has a great bearing on the relative development in terms of infrastructural facilities. The states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh are handicapped by their considerably hilly or mountainous districts which hamper institutional development and render it cost ineffective. The high plateau of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and 'Thar' desert in the western part of Rajasthan extending over several districts in the desert area or the arid region hamper the infrastructural development. Some of the districts in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal are subject to on-slaught of floods time and again which render the net-work of amenities difficult.

State-wise Analysis

An attempt has been made in the following pages to analyse some of the reasons of unsatisfactory infrastructural development in the above noted 16 states

FIGURE III-1(1)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

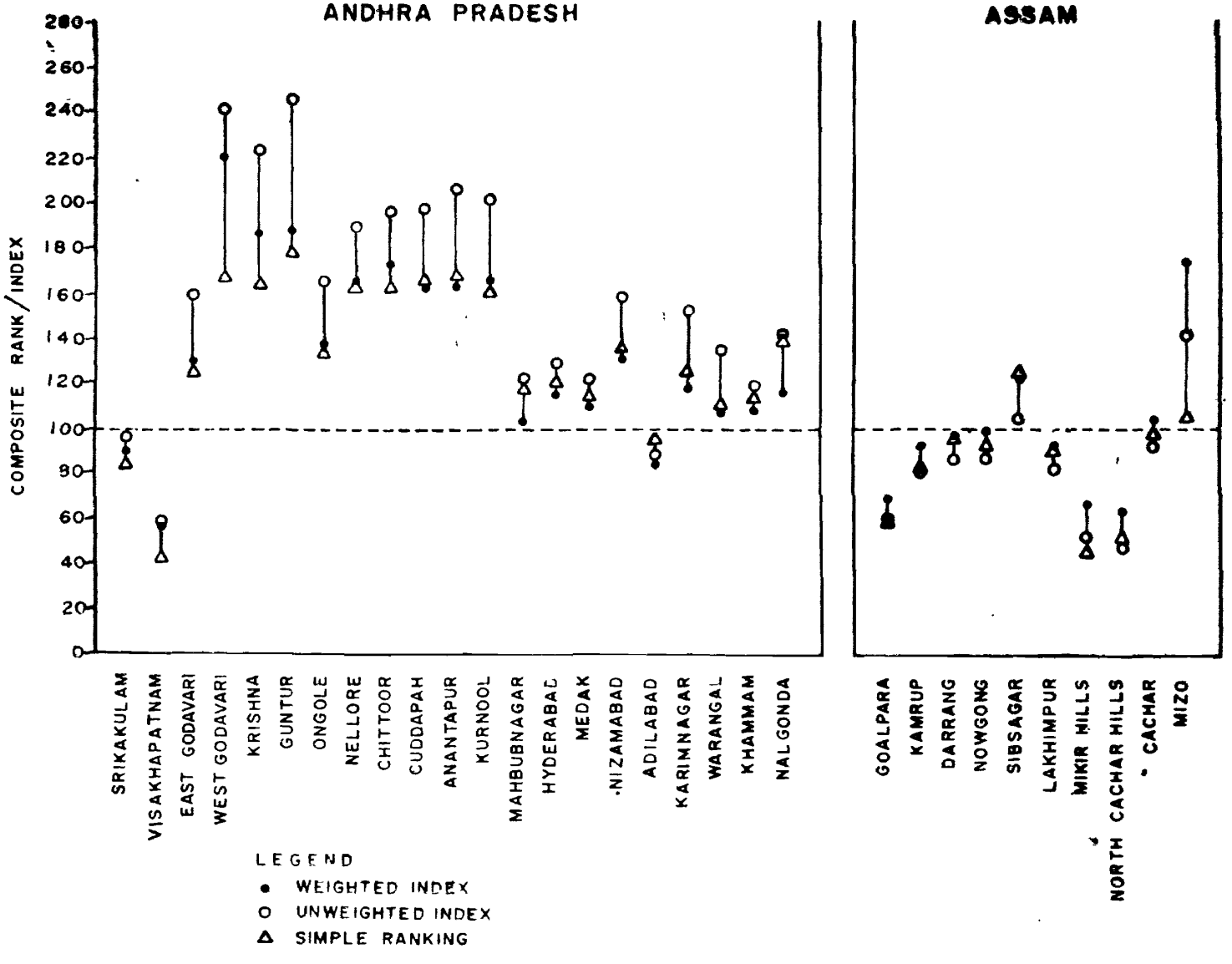


FIGURE III-1 (II)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

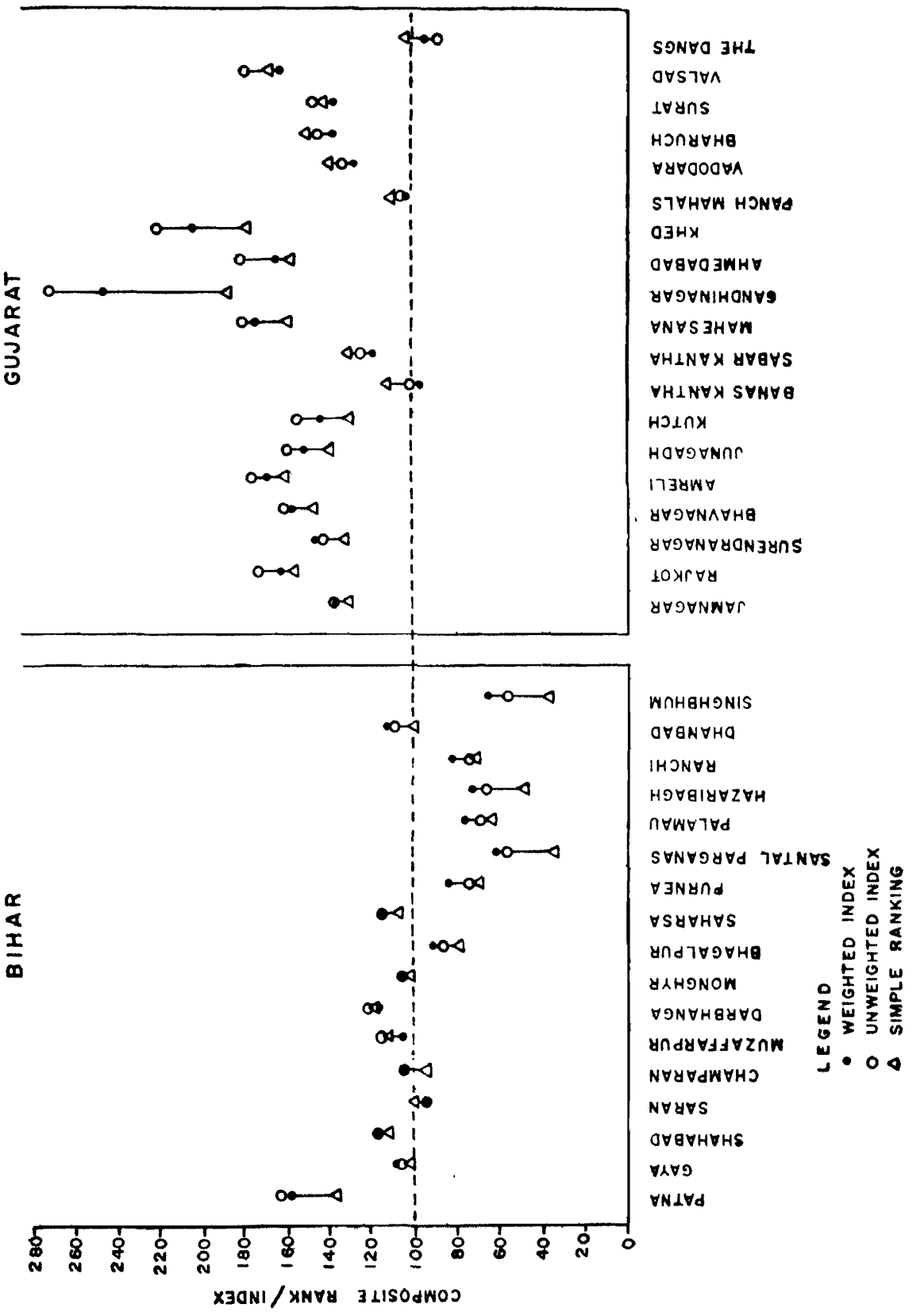


FIGURE III-1 (iii)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

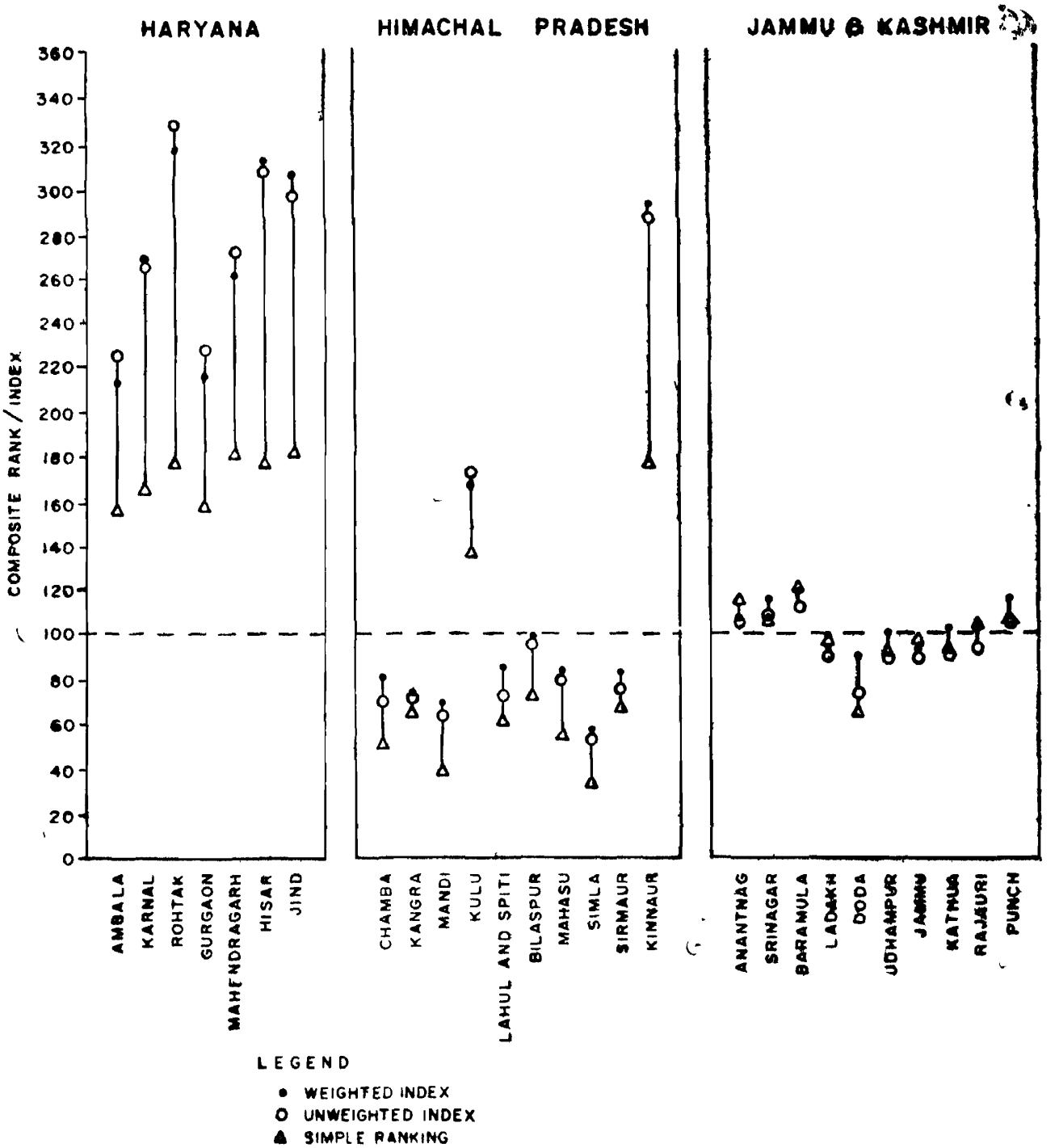


FIGURE III-1 (IV)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

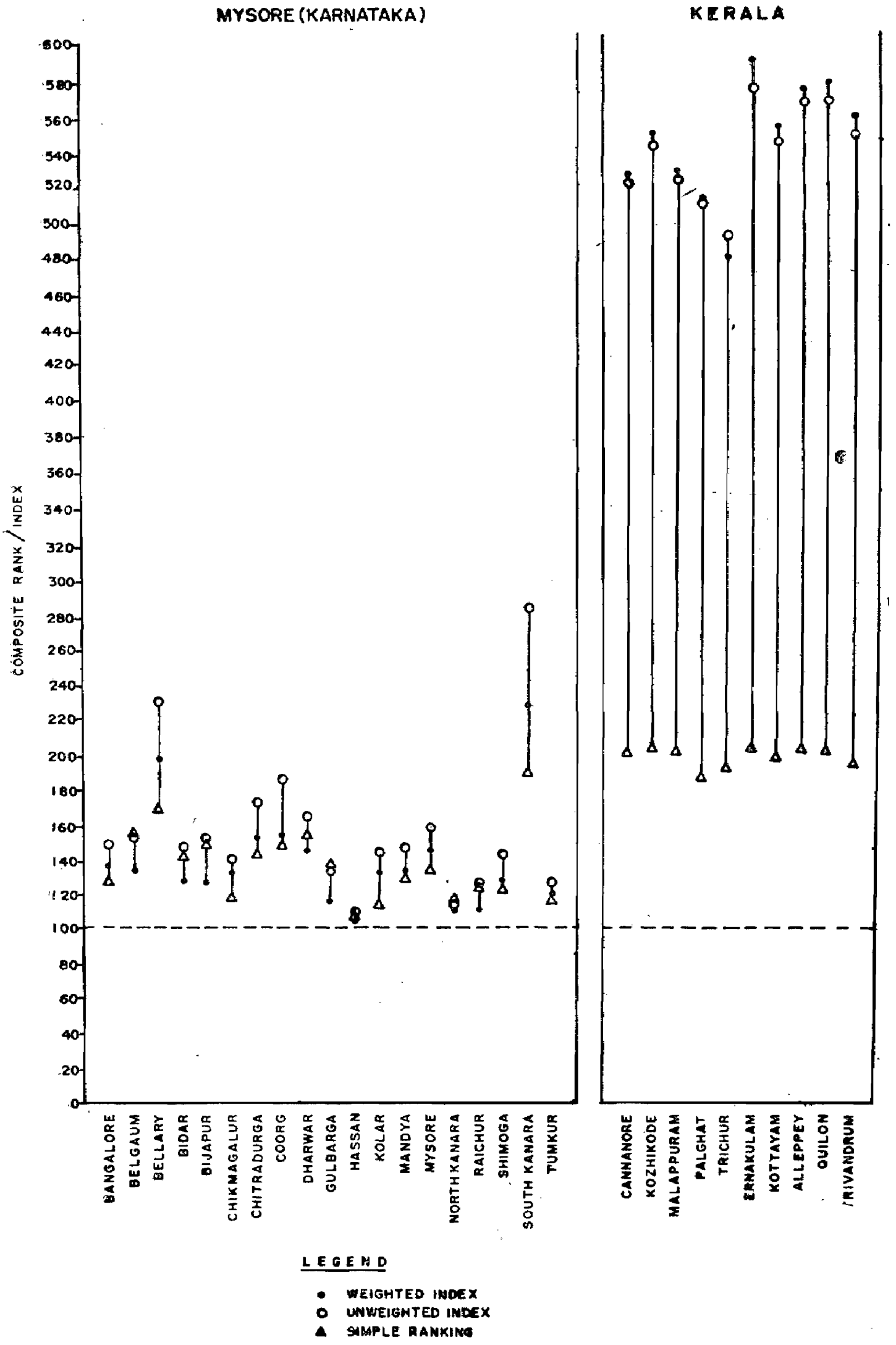


FIGURE III-4 (V)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

MADHYA PRADESH

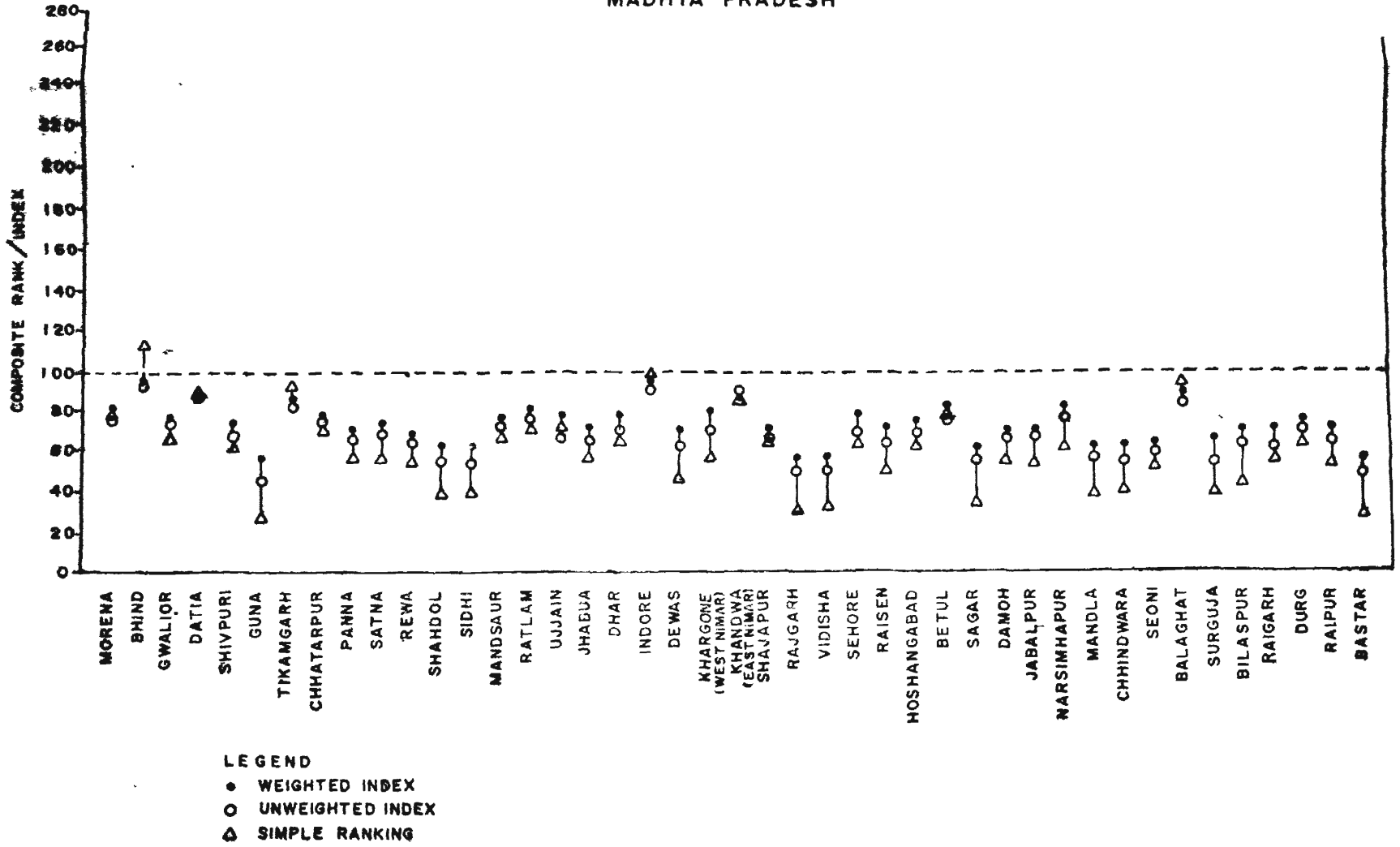


FIGURE III-1 (VI)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

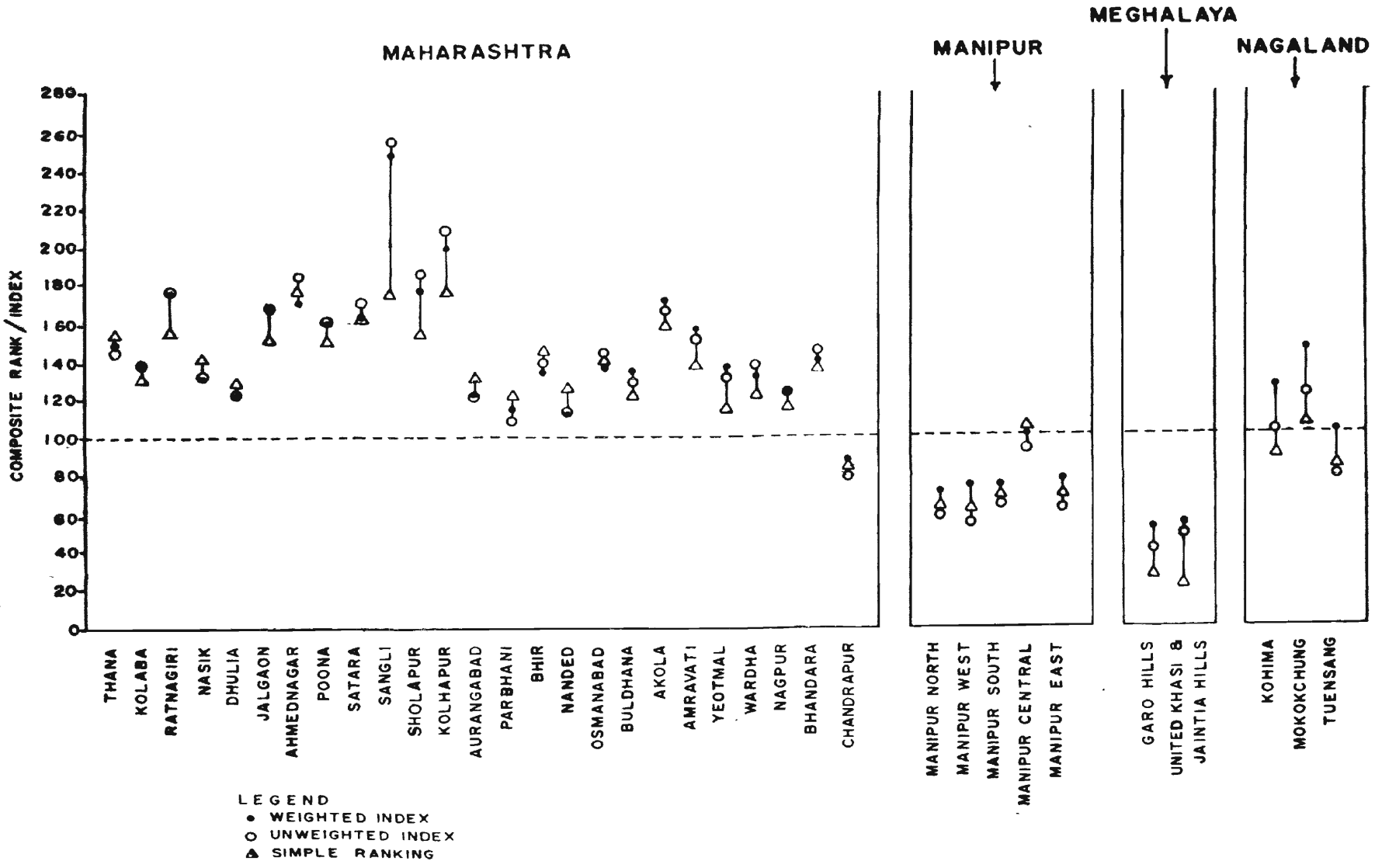


FIGURE III-1 (VII)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

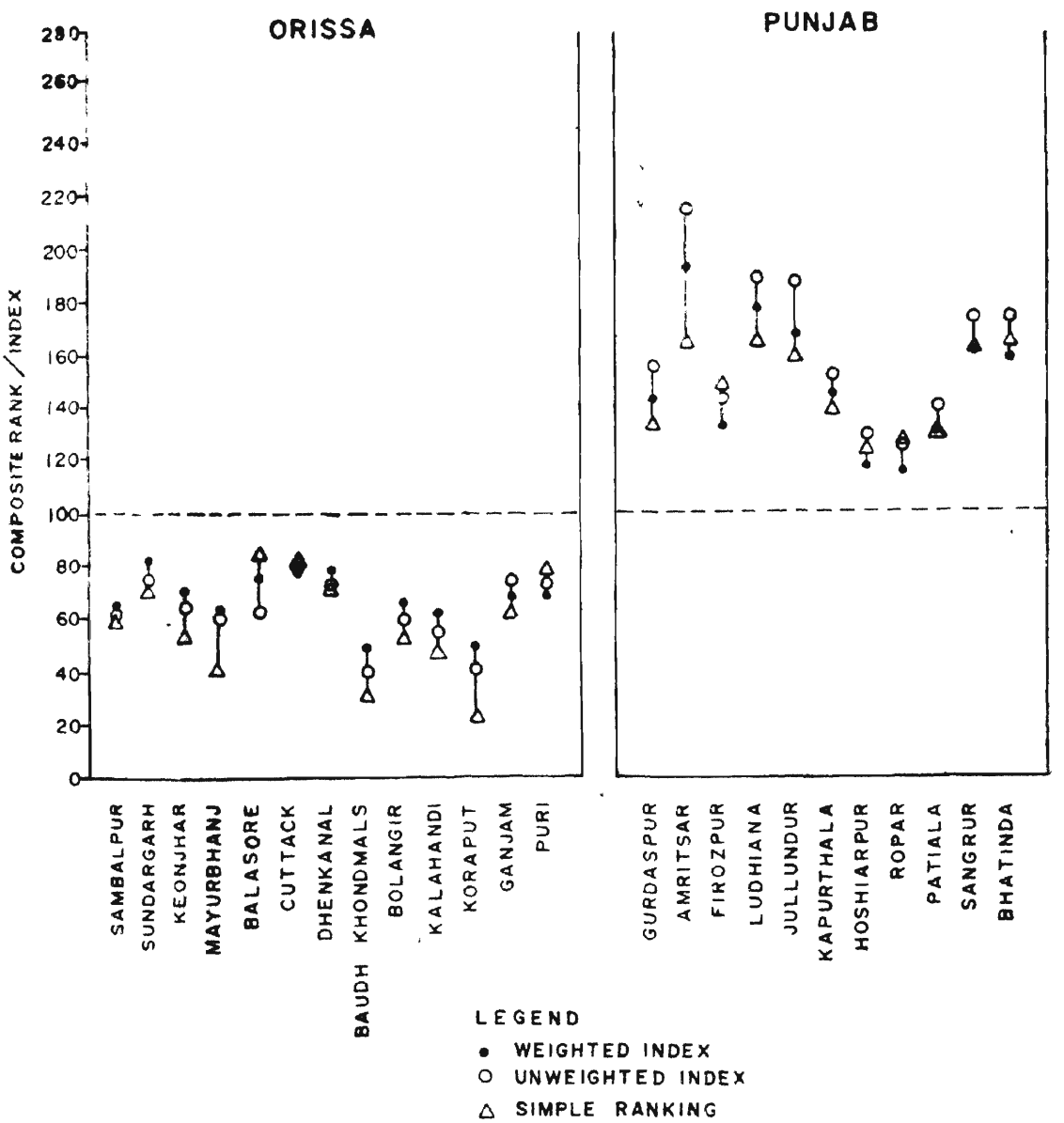


FIGURE III-1 (VIII)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

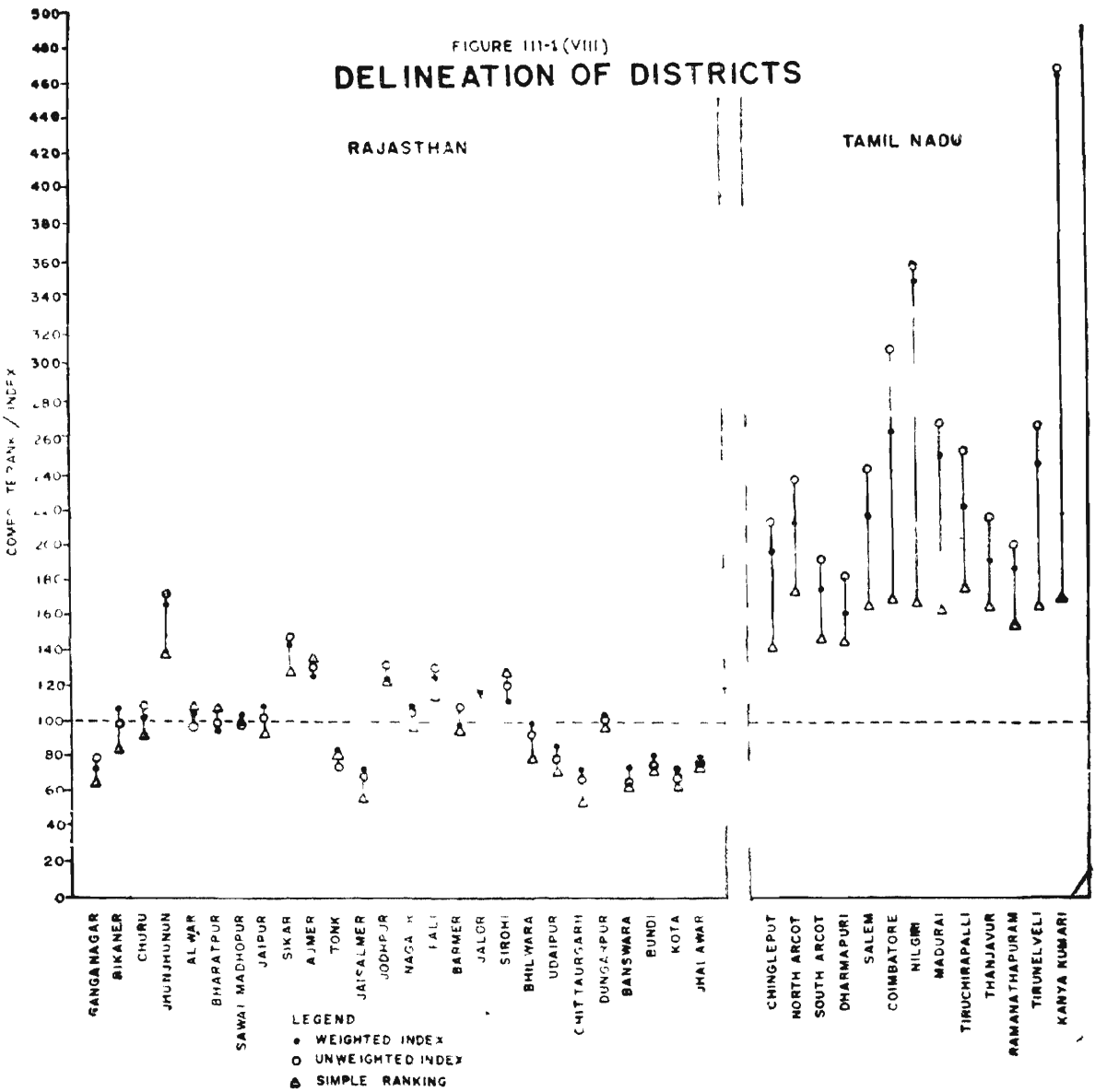


FIGURE III-1 (IX)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

UTTAR PRADESH

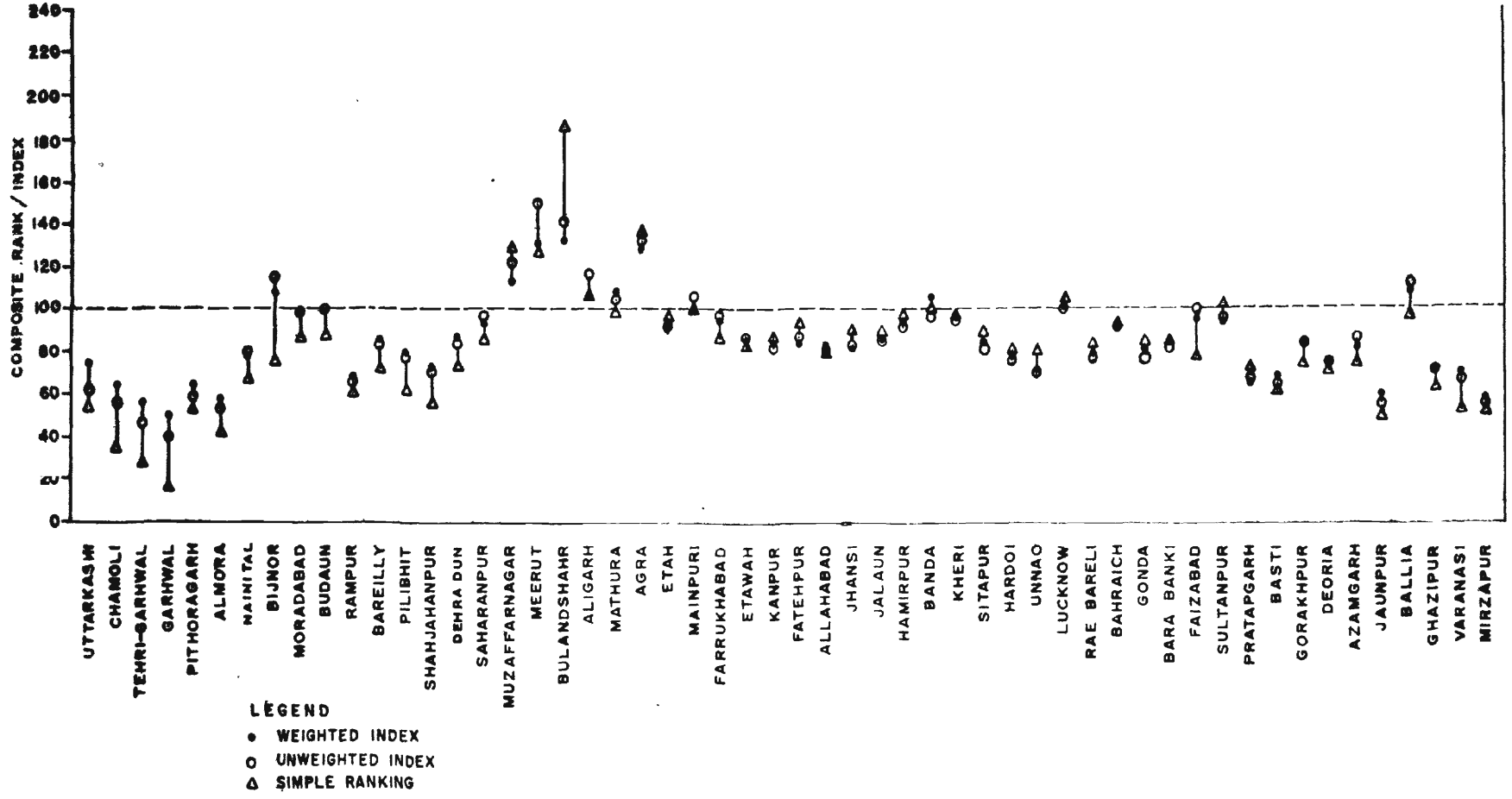


FIGURE III-1 (X)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS

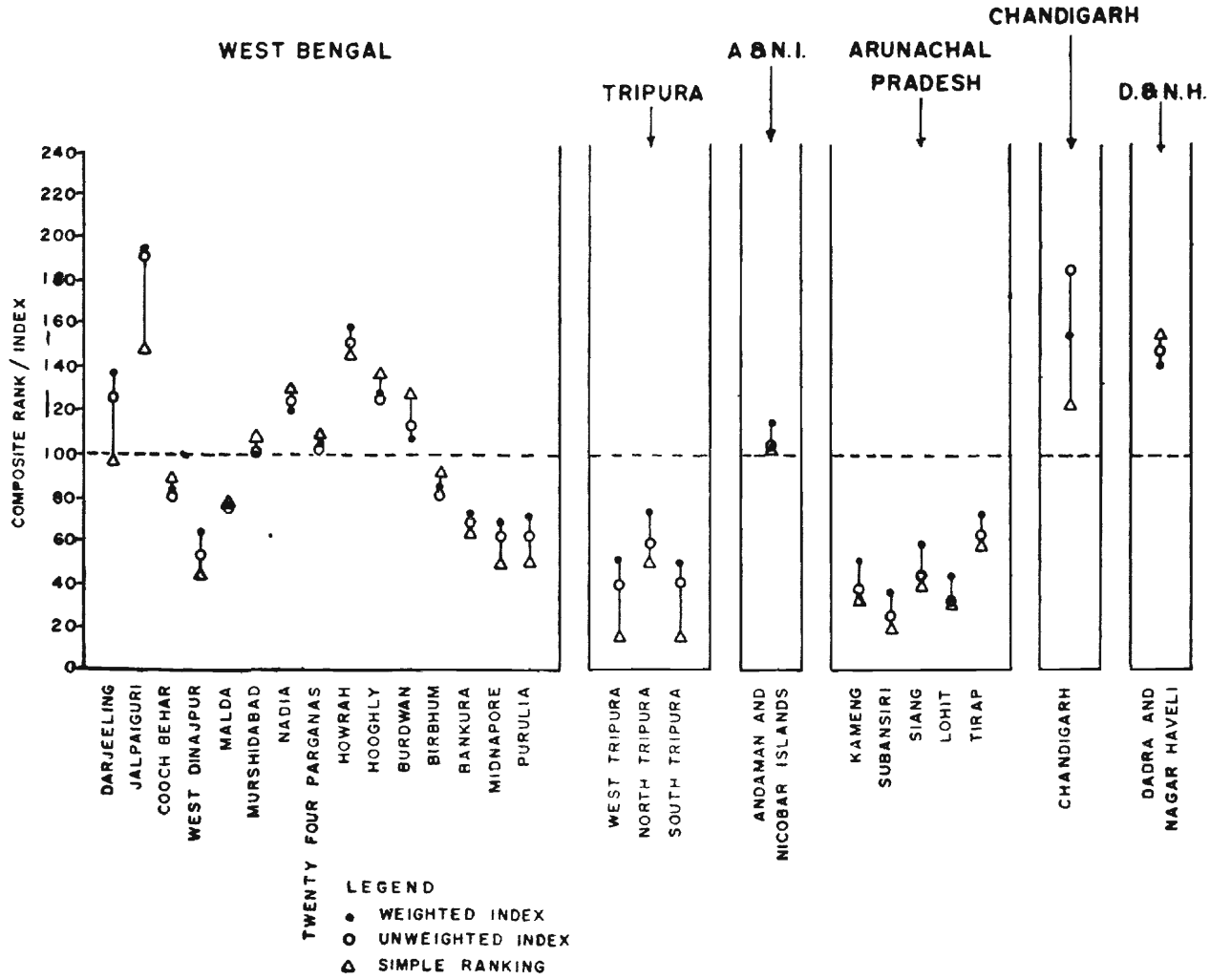
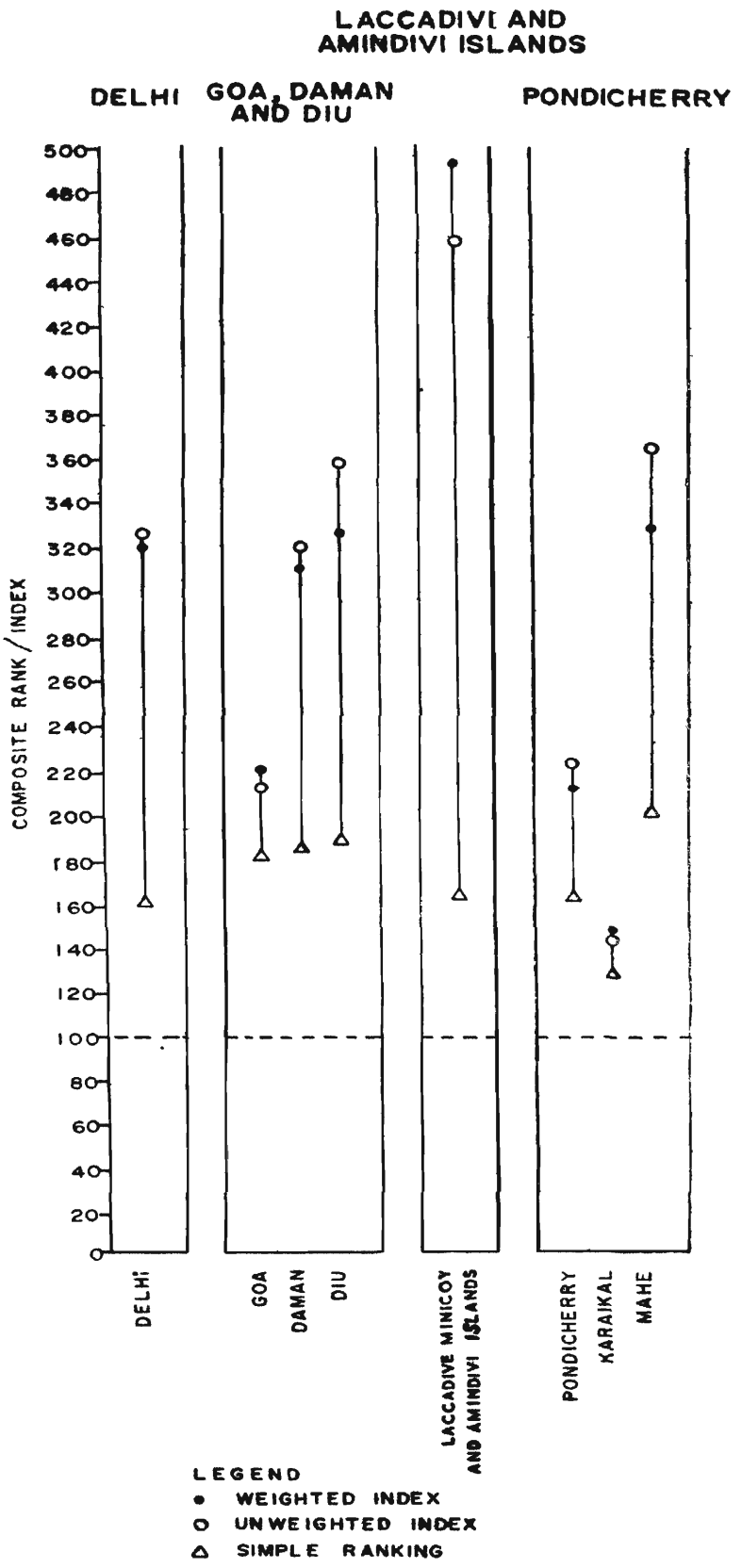


FIGURE III-1 (XI)

DELINEATION OF DISTRICTS



INDIA

DISTRICTS GRADED ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES, 1971

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ——— BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY ———
" DISTRICT .....

KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400

AFGHANISTAN
N.A.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
DELHI
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
NAGALAND
MEGHALAYA
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
BANGLADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
BURMA
RANN OF KACHCHH
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BAY OF BENGAL
(G.D. & D.)
(G.D. & D.)
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
MYSORE
ANDHRA PRADESH
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
SRI LANKA
Coco Is. (BURMA)
Narcondam I. (INDIA)
Barren I. (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
PYGHALION POINT (LA HENCHING)
INDIAN OCEAN
72° EAST OF GREENWICH

LEGEND

- HARDCORE UNSATISFACTORY DISTRICTS
- MARGINALLY UNSATISFACTORY DISTRICTS
- RELATIVELY BETTER DISTRICTS
- N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE

CH CHANDIGARH
G.D.&D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971, but has yet to be verified

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8-470 R. G. India (ND)/85

and one union territory constituting this region starting from North West to North East. The extent of variations on availability of amenities in the districts of above 16 states and one union territory has been highlighted along side. The variations in the levels of infrastructural availability in the districts of the remaining 5 states, viz., Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and 7 union territories excepting Arunachal Pradesh, which are relatively satisfactory in infrastructural availability have been analysed towards the end of this Chapter.

Further, the tahsils/taluks which happened to be most unsatisfactory in infrastructural development in the districts falling in the area demarcated as unsatisfactory were also sorted out. A list of such tahsils taluks/development blocks, etc. from amongst the unsatisfactory districts is furnished in the Annexure to this Chapter.

UNSATISFACTORY DISTRICTS

Jammu and Kashmir

In the extreme north, the districts of Ladakh, Doda, Jammu, Udhampur, Kathua and Rajauri forming the part of upper Himalayan region falling in Jammu and Kashmir state were delineated as unsatisfactory. These districts had unsatisfactory development of infrastructure because of hilly and mountainous terrain. The villages in these districts are also small sized and scattered. The district of Ladakh is a cold desert region. The districts of Doda and Udhampur have also been identified as drought prone by the government. The remaining four districts, namely, Anantnag, Srinagar, Baramula and Punch delineated as satisfactory, did not represent an impressive picture of infrastructural availability as these four districts lie close to the cut off line on the graph.

Himachal Pradesh

Following in close physiographic and geographical propinquity, Chamba district in north; Lahul and Spiti, the trans-Himalayan district; Kangra and Mandi districts in central part and Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla and Sirmaur districts forming southern part of Himachal Pradesh were delineated as unsatisfactory districts. All these districts are hilly and mountainous rendering infrastructural development difficult. Lahul and Spiti district being a cold desert is also a predominantly tribal district whereas Chamba has a considerable concentration of scheduled tribes. All these districts have high proportion of small sized scattered villages rendering the extension of amenities rather difficult. A glance at the graph, however, reveals that Kulu and Kinnaur districts were relatively better off districts as far as availability of infrastructural amenities is concerned.

Rajasthan

A sizeable hot dry tract of 19 districts spreading over Rajasthan was delineated as unsatisfactory region with respect to infrastructural facilities. Six districts, forming major part of 'Thar' desert, namely, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Nagaur, Jaisalmer and Barmer are characterised as hot arid districts. Leaving aside Ganganagar, the latter five were also identified as drought prone districts. Banswara and Dungarpur apart from being desert districts were also identified as drought prone. These two districts were also noted as predominantly tribal districts in the state and comprised part of Aravali mountainous ranges. On the eastern side of the state arid upland districts of Bhilwara, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar and Tonk were delineated unsatisfactory on the ground of their physical terrain as well as having considerable concentration of tribal population. The 'Thar' desert spreading in western part of Rajasthan was feared to be crawling east wards in a great bulging arc. It's expansion is said to have been contained through the work done by the Jodhpur based Central Arid Zone Area Research Institute (CAZARI). Further, Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur and Jaipur districts suffered from semi-arid conditions with spread over of Aravali mountainous ranges thus hampering the infrastructural development. These districts also contained considerable tribal population. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects of Government of India figured in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh and Udaipur. Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur districts forming part of Chambal basin remained unfavourable for development due to their terrain and the latter district had sizeable concentration of scheduled tribes in the region. On the whole, 26.29 per cent of villages in Rajasthan happened to be small sized having less than 200 population and those having less than 500 population touched a percentage of 59.34 which restricted provision of necessary amenities in majority of the districts in the state.

Seven districts, namely, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Jalor and Sirohi, classified as satisfactory, tend to lie in close vicinity of cut off line in the graph which is indicative of not a very promising situation in infrastructural, development. In fact, almost all the districts of Rajasthan state require intensive efforts for infrastructural development.

Madhya Pradesh

The accompanying map exhibits that there is predominance of 'unsatisfactory' districts in the central part of the sub-continent comprising Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. All the 43 districts of Madhya Pradesh have been delineated as unsatisfactory. Primarily, the state is preponderantly rural (83.71 per cent) and less urbanised (16.29 per cent). As many as 27.88 per cent of villages had a population size of 'less than 200' and 66.35 per cent of villages had a population size of 'less than 500' which are *fons-et-origo* for poor infrastructural development. The districts of Jhabua, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar, Dhar, Khargone, Chhindwara, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat, Shahdol, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Morena, Ratlam, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Sidhi and Durg incidentally have high concentration of scheduled tribe population which figured in Integrated Tribal Development Projects also. Towards the north of Madhya Pradesh are spread the ravine upland districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri and Guna followed by upland districts of Chhatarpur, Panna and Tikamgarh in the central part and Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Sidhi towards the east. The development in these districts was hampered by the hilly terrain. Further, Shahdol, Sidhi, Khargone, Jhabua, Dhar and Betul were also identified by the government as drought prone districts for carrying out Drought Prone Area Programmes. The remaining 13 districts of the state also possessed relatively inadequate infrastructural facilities attributable to one factor or the other, 11 of these districts lie in the Central Madhya Pradesh plateau whereas Narsimhapur and Jabalpur districts lie in Narmada region containing flanks of Vindhya and Satpura.

Uttar Pradesh

In the central part towards north of Madhya Pradesh, a contiguous belt of 47 districts spreading over huge tract of Uttar Pradesh was delineated as unsatisfactory with regard to availability of infrastructural amenities in the villages. In the extreme north of Uttar Pradesh, the hilly Himalayan tract comprising the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Dehra Dun were delineated unsatisfactory. These districts are hilly and mountainous as well as sparsely populated. The former five districts are also near to international border. In the Deccan plateau region the upland districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi and Mirzapur experienced lack of amenities in their villages where again surface terrain could be one of the obstacles in extending the amenities. The districts of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Banda, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri, Sitapur are drought prone and were covered under Drought Prone Area Programme. The districts of Bahraich, Kheri, Gonda, Pilibhit, Basti and Gorakhpur are also adjacent to international border. Several districts in north eastern plains of Uttar Pradesh are liable to menace of floods as well. Like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the high percentage (55.26) of small sized villages (less than 500) in Uttar Pradesh was unfavourable for development of amenities in the villages. The comparatively better districts, namely, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, on the west and Lucknow in the central region of the state tended to be close to the cut off line on the graph which hardly reveals any satisfactory picture for the above districts.

Gujarat

In the west, the districts of Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals and The Dangs in Gujarat were delineated as unsatisfactory. The first named district is contiguous to southern fringe of Rajasthan and second contiguous to Jhabua district at the western boundary of Madhya Pradesh (also delineated as unsatisfactory) whereas The Dangs lies towards southern end of the state. Banas Kantha and Panch Mahals are affected by hot arid and scarce rainfall conditions whereas Panch Mahals and The Dangs at the same time are affected by hilly terrain. All the three districts have high concentration of tribal population. Banas Kantha and Panch Mahals districts figured under Integrated Tribal Development Project as well as under the Drought Prone Area Programme, the latter also come under the Desert Development Project of the government.

Seven districts, viz., Rajkot, Amreli, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda (Kaira) and Valsad represented a fairly satisfactory picture of availability of infrastructural amenities. The other 9 districts, namely, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabar Kantha, Vadodara (Baroda), Bharuch (Broach) and Surat though delineated as satisfactory were relatively less developed.

Maharashtra

The Chandrapur district of Maharashtra falling in tribal belt of Bastar and Durg (Madhya Pradesh) in east, and Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) in south is delineated as unsatisfactory. The Integrated Tribal Development Project also figured in this district. The districts of Ratnagiri, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sangli, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Akola were relatively better placed as compared to other 15 satisfactory districts in the state.

Andhra Pradesh

From the southern part of the country, 3 districts, namely, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, adjoining the Orissa state border, and Adilabad on the northern fringe of Andhra Pradesh meeting the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra were delineated as 'hard core' unsatisfactory lacking the infrastructural amenities. Adilabad in Telangana plateau division and both Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam lying in northern Andhra coastal plains are having sizeable concentration of scheduled tribe population and appeared under Integrated Tribal Development Project.

The districts of West Godavari (Godavari Delta Division), Krishna, Guntur (Krishna Delta Division), Nellore (Southern Andhra Coastal Plain Division), Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool (Rayalaseema Division) represented fairly good picture in terms of availability of infrastructural amenities. The 10 districts, namely, East Godavari (Godavari Delta Division), Ongole (Southern Andhra Coastal Plain Division), Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad (Telangana Plateau Division), Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam (Godavari Depression Division) and Nalgonda (Krishna Piedmont Plain Division) though delineated as satisfactory represented a less progressive picture.

Orissa

On the eastern side, in Orissa the availability of amenities in all the districts was poor. There is considerably high proportion (71.86 per cent) of small sized villages (less than 500 population) in this state. The districts of Sambalpur, Baudh Khondmals, Kalahandi and Bolangir are mostly drought prone and figured under Drought Prone Area Programme. The districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal also suffer from hilly and mountainous terrain. All the districts in the state except Puri and Cuttack have sizeable concentration of scheduled tribes and the districts of Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput are predominantly tribal districts. Except Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Puri, all other districts appeared under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme of the government.

Bihar

In Bihar, the districts of Santal Parganas, Palamau and Monghyr are affected by drought conditions. The districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas and Palamau have high concentration of scheduled tribes population. The latter four districts come under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. Saran, Purnea, Bhagalpur and Champaran districts in the north of the state are ravaged by floods at times which is hinderance in extending amenities. All the above districts were delineated as 'unsatisfactory' in terms of availability of amenities. As in adjacent Uttar Pradesh state, the high proportion (56.13 per cent) of small size villages of population 'less than 500' had hampered the net-work of amenities in the villages.

Apart from the above 10 unsatisfactory districts, the remaining 7 were delineated as satisfactory districts in the state. These 7 districts except Patna hardly reveal

any impressive picture as they are only slightly above the cut off line on the graph.

West Bengal

From West Bengal, 9 districts were delineated as relatively unsatisfactory in relation to availability of infrastructural facilities in villages. The districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia very often experience the unfavourable impact of drought conditions and appeared under Drought Prone Area Programme. The infrastructural development in Darjeeling was affected by its mountainous terrain. The districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda and Murshidabad lie along international border and here the infrastructural development had been slow. There is a large proportion of triibal communities in the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda and Murshidabad which remained devoid of good infrastructural facilities. In addition to these three districts, Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Midnapore appeared under Integrated Tribal Development Projects. Also, the state had 48.74 per cent villages with less than 500 persons which is again a contributing factor for hindering the development in smaller habitations.

From the 6 districts delineated as satisfactory, only Jalpaiguri and Howrah may be treated to be relatively better developed in terms of infrastructural amenities than the remaining four, namely, Nadia, Twenty four Parganas, Hooghly and Burdwan, which are nearer to the cut off line on the graph.

Assam

In Assam, 8 out of 10 districts were delineated as unsatisfactory with respect to availability of infrastructural amenities. The districts of Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Cachar are affected by the hilly and mountainous terrain which are partly inaccessible. There exists high proportion of tribal communities in these districts who suffer from persistent poverty. The Integrated Tribal Development Project figured in the unsatisfactory districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Lakhimpur and Cachar. The small size of the villages, similar to those in parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, mainly restricted the net-work of amenities in those districts besides lesser capital inputs.

The two districts, namely, Sibsagar and Mizo (now Mizoram), though delineated as satisfactory, the advancement was hardly an appreciable one as both of these tended to be close to the cut off line on the graph.

Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura

In these areas of north-eastern region, 17 out of 18 districts were delineated as unsatisfactory. The western part of Arunachal Pradesh is highly mountainous. The terrain in this territory is interspaced by river beds and water courses covered with forests as well. The rivers and streams in Manipur occasionally cause floods and landslides. Soil erosion in Meghalaya is also a problem. Nagaland has rugged topography dotted with forests. The Tripura region is also hilly. In all these places, the far flung hilly and treacherous terrain is a great hindrance in way of infrastructural development.

The district of Mokokchung (Nagaland) though basically classified as satisfactory, was hardly distinctive as this was near to the cut off line on the graph.

The small size of villages is another hindrance in the way of development of infrastructure in these hilly districts. The proportions of villages having less than 200 and less than 500 population pertaining to these states and union territories are as follows :

State/Union Territory	Percentage of inhabited villages with	
	Less than 200 persons	Less then 500 persons
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	80.79	94.75
Manipur	50.10	74.53
Meghalaya	69.63	93.50
Nagaland	34.79	68.65
Tripura	63.33	83.79

The highest percentage (80.79) of tiny villages with population of less than 200 existed in the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The smaller habitation is a cardinal factor involved in arresting the infrastructural development. All the above five states/union territories are having higher proportion of tiny villages with sparse population, which runs counter to the extension of infrastructural amenities.

All the districts delineated from the aforementioned four states and single union territory were having a marked concentration of scheduled tribe population facing persistent poverty and economic stringencies, majority of them depending on shifting cultivation and having temporary residence. Checked by economic hardship and weaker local leadership, they find it difficult to catch with the tide of development. The three districts of Tripura are covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. All the districts delineated from north eastern region had more or less similar types of problems in the way of infrastructural development. At the same time it has also been observed that the facilities are poor in the predominant rural hills than in rural plains.

SATISFACTORY DISTRICTS

Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu

All the districts in the above 5 states were delineated as satisfactory in terms of availability of infrastructural amenities. As is apparent from the graph, all the districts of Haryana, Kerala and Tamil Nadu showed a fairly impressive achievement in the development of infrastructure. In Karnataka, the districts of Bellary, Coorg, Dharwar, Gulbarga and South Kanara were fairly well provided with these amenities as compared to the remaining 14 districts in the state, though all the districts were classified as satisfactory. Similarly, the districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Sangrur and Bhatinda (Punjab) showed a relatively better position in comparison to the remaining 6 districts of the state.

In union territories except for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the districts were relatively better off in having the infrastructural amenities.

From the above account, it broadly emerges that the population size of the habitation or village seems to have a direct bearing on the net-work of infrastructural amenities. The existence of infrastructural amenities also depends on factors like physical terrain involving such aspects as nature of landscape, topography favouring or hindering transportation, the availability of water, power, technological know-how, etc. Besides, the exogenous factors like extent of allocation of finance, labour force, equipment, machinery, etc also play an important role in the overall development.

ANNEXURE

Tashils/taluks/community development blocks/police stations, etc. adjudged as the poorest in infrastructural development in districts delineated as unsatisfactory

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	District	Name of tahsil/taluk/community development block/ police station, etc.
1	2	3	4
			Taluk
1	Andhra Pradesh . .	1. Srikakulam	Sompeta, Parvathipuram, Pathapatnam
		2. Visakhapatnam	Paderu, Chintapalle
		3. Adilabad	Utnur, Sirpur, Boath, Adilabad
			Police station
2	Assam	1. Goalpara	Lakhimpur, South Salmara, Gossaingaon
		2. Kamrup	Chhaygaon, Baghbor
		3. Darrang	Gohpur, Udalguri, Dalgaon
		4. Nowgong	Lumding, Marigaon, Kampur
		5. Lakhimpur	Sadiya, Dhakuakhana, Dhemaji
		6. North Cachar Hills	Maibong
		7. Mikir Hills	Baithalangso, Diphu
		8. Cachar	Karimganj, Patharkandi
			Community development block
3	Bihar	1. Santal Parganas	Narayanpur, Sundarpahari, Medhupur, Taljhari
		2. Palamau	Chhatarpur, Manatu, Panki, Latehar, Majhiaon, Chainpur
		3. Monghyr	Chakai, Sono, Jhajha, Bachhwara
		4. Hazaribagh	Pratappur, Chatra, Deori
		5. Ranchi	Karra, Khunti, Tamar II
		6. Singhbhum	Goilkera, Chakradharpur, Tonto, Dumaria
		7. Saran	Uchkagaon, Bhorey, Guthani
		8. Purnea	Azamnagar, Balrampur, Barsoi
		9. Champaran	Bairia, Jogapatti, Gauntia, Ramnagar
		10. Bhagalpur	Kataria, Chanan, Jagdishpur
			Taluka
4	Gujarat . . .	1. Banas Kantha	Tharad, Santalpur, Vav, Deodar
		2. Panch Mahals	Lunavada, Limkheda, Santrampur
		3. The Dangs	The Dangs
			Tahsil
5	Himachal Pradesh . .	1. Chamba	Chaurah, Brahmaur
		2. Kangra	Hamirpur, Deragopipur, Badsar
		3. Mandi	Karsog, Chichot
		4. Lahul and Spiti	Lahul, Spiti
		5. Bilaspur	Ghamarwin, Bilaspur, Sadar
		6. Mahasu	Chaupal, Solan
		7. Simla	Simla
		8. Sirmaur	Pachhad, Nahan
			Tahsil
6	Jammu and Kashmir .	1. Ladakh	Zanskar, Leh, Kargil
		2. Doda	Kishtwar, Bhaderwah
		3. Jammu	Samba, Ranbirsinghpora, Akhnoor
		4. Udhampur	Reasi
		5. Kathua	Kathua
		6. Rajauri	Rajauri

Annexure—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
			Tahsil
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	1. Morena	Sheopur, Bijeypur
		2. Bhind	Gohad, Lahar
		3. Gwalior	Gind, Bhander
		4. Datia	Seondha
		5. Shivpuri	Pohri, Pichhore
		6. Guna	Guna, Raghogarh, Chachaura
		7. Chhatarpur	Bijawar
		8. Panna	Pawai
		9. Tikamgarh	Niwari
		10. Satna	Nagod, Raghurajnagar
		11. Rewa	Mauganj, Teonthar
		12. Shahdol	Pushparajgarh, Sohagpur
		13. Sidhi	Deosar
		14. Khargone	Barwaha, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon
		15. Jhabua	Petlawad, Alirajpur
		16. Dhar	Dhar, Manawar
		17. Betul	Bhainshdehi, Betul
		18. Mandla	Niwas, Mandla
		19. Surguja	Bharatpur, Baikunthpur, Pal
		20. Bastar	Narayanpur, Bijapur, Bhanupratappur
		21. Ratlam	Sailana, Alot
		22. Khandwa .	Harsud
		23. Hoshangabad	Sohagpur, Harda
		24. Chhindwara	Chhindwara
		25. Seoni	Lakhnadon
		26. Balaghat	Baihar, Balaghat
		27. Bilaspur	Katghora, Mungeli
		28. Raigarh	Sarangarh, Jashpur, Raigarh
		29. Durg	Kawardha, Khairagarh
		30. Raipur	Bindranawagarh, Mahasamund
		31. Mandsaur	Garoth, Jawad, Manasa
		32. Ujjain	Khacharod, Mahidpur
		33. Indore	Depalpur, Sawer
		34. Dewas	Bagli, Khategaon
		35. Shajapur	Agar, Susner
		36. Rajgarh	Rajgarh, Khilchipur
		37. Vidisha	Sironj, Lateri
		38. Sehore	Berasia, Sehore, Huzur
		39. Raisen	Silwani, Begamganj, Ghairatganj
		40. Sagar	Rehli, Khurai
		41. Damoh	Hatta
		42. Jabalpur	Jabalpur, Patan
		43. Narsimhapur	Narsimhapur
			Tahsil
8	Maharashtra . . .	1. Chandrapur	Sironcha, Gadchiroli, Rajura
			Sub-division
9	Manipur . . .	1. Manipur North	Sadar Hills
		2. Manipur West	Tamenglong West, Tamemglong North
		3. Manipur South	Churachandpur North, Thinghat
		4. Manipur East	Kanjang Chassad, Ukhrul North
		5. Manipur Central	Chakpikarong, Jiribam
			Mauza/Police station
10	Meghalaya . . .	1. Garo Hills	Mauza I, Mauza II
		2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Cherra, Shillong

Annexure—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
			Circle
11	Nagaland . . .	1. Kohima	Phokhungri, Jaluke
		2. Tuensang	Pungro, Noksen
			Police station
12	Orissa	1. Sambalpur	Riamal, Deogarh, Jamankira, Naktideul
		2. Sundargarh	Tikayatpali, Mahulpada, Bonaigarh
		3. Keonjhar	Pandapara, Kanjipani
		4. Mayurbhanj	Betnoti (Portion), Thakurmunda, Udala, Kuliana
		5. Balasore	Bansada, Berhampur, Nilgiri, Khaira
		6. Cuttack	Rajnagar, Narsingpur, Aul (Portion), Erasama
		7. Dhenkanal	Thakurgarh, Athmallik, Purunakote
		8. Baudh Khondmals	Belghar, Phirinjia, Baliguda, Kotgarh
		9. Bolangir	Bir-Moharajpur, Sindhekela, Sindhol, Tarbha, Titilagarh
		10. Kalahandi	Lanjigarh (Portion), Thuamul Rampur, Lanjigarh (Portion), Madanpur Rampur
		11. Koraput	Kashipur, Ambodala, Gudari
		12. Ganjam	Mohana, Ramagiri (Portion), Ramagiri (Portion)
		13. Puri	Daspalla, Gania, Odagaon
			Tahsil
13	Rajasthan . . .	1. Ganganagar	Sadulshahar, Hanumangarh
		2. Bikaner	Kolayat, Lunkaransar
		3. Churu	Sujangarh, Sardarshahar
		4. Nagaur	Degana, Parbatsar, Jayal
		5. Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer, Pokaran
		6. Barmer	Pachpadra, Barmer
		7. Banswara	Kushalgarh, Bagidora
		8. Dungarpur	Dungarpur, Aspur
		9. Bhilwara	Mandalgarh, Raipur, Kotri
		10. Bundi	Nainwa
		11. Kota	Shahbad, Kishanganj, Chhabra
		12. Jhalawar	Aklera, Jhalrapatan, Gangdhar
		13. Tonk	Uniara, Deoli
		14. Alwar	Tijara, Alwar, Rajgarh
		15. Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh, Begun
		16. Udaipur	Lasadia, Kotra, Phalasia
		17. Jaipur	Chaksu, Lalsot, Bassi
		18. Bharatpur	Kaman, Nagar, Deeg
		19. Sawai Madhopur	Khandar, Karauli, Malarnachor
			Sub-division
14	Tripura . . .	1. West Tripura	Khowai, Sadar
		2. North Tripura	Kailasahar, Kamalpur
		3. South Tripura	Amarpur, Udaipur (Radhakishorepur)
			Tahsil
15	Uttar Pradesh . .	1. Uttar Kashi	Puraula, Dunda
		2. Chamoli	Karnaprayag, Chamoli
		3. Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh, Munsiari
		4. Naini Tal	Haldwani, Khatima
		5. Almora	Champawat
		6. Tehri-Garhwal	Tehri, Pratapnagar
		7. Garhwal	Lansdowne
		8. Dehra Dun	Chakrata
		9. Banda	Karwi, Mau
		10. Hamirpur	Charkhari, Rath
		11. Jalaun	Konch, Kolpi
		12. Jhansi	Lalitpur, Garautha
		13. Mirzapur	Robertsganj, Mirzapur

Annexure—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
			Tahsil
15	Uttar Pradesh	14. Varanasi	Chakia, Bhadohi
		15. Allahabad	Meja, Phulpur, Handia
		16. Bahraich	Nanpara, Kaisarganj
		17. Gonda	Utraula, Balrampur
		18. Kheri	Mahamdi, Nighasan
		19. Sitapur	Sidhauli, Misrikh
		20. Pilibhit	Puranpur
		21. Basti	Harraiya, Bansi
		22. Gorakhpur	Bansgaon
		23. Bijnor	Najibabad, Bijnor
		24. Mathura	Mat, Sadabad
		25. Kanpur	Derapur, Bhognipur
		26. Fatehpur	Khaga
		27. Sultanpur	Sultanpur, Kadipur
		28. Pratapgarh	Patti
		29. Jaunpur	Mariahu, Machhlishahr, Jaunpur
		30. Saharanpur	Nakur, Saharanpur
		31. Etawah	Bidhuna, Auraiya
		32. Hardoi	Shahabad, Bilgram
		33. Unnao	Hasanganj, Safipur
		34. Rae Bareli	Dalmau, Salon
		35. Bara Banki	Fatehpur, Ramsanehighat
		36. Faizabad	Tanda, Akbarpur
		37. Azamgarh	Sagri, Phulpur
		38. Moradabad	Hasanpur, Amroha
		39. Rampur	Shahabad, Bilaspur
		40. Bareilly	Faridpur, Nawabganj
		41. Budaun	Dataganj, Gunnaur
		42. Etah	Aliganj
		43. Farrukhabad	Kaimganj, Farrukhabad
		44. Shahjahanpur	Tilhar, Powayan
		45. Ballia	Bansdih, Rasra
		46. Deoria	Salempur, Padrauna
		47. Ghazipur	Muhammadabad, Saidpur
			Police station
16	West Bengal . . .	1. Cooch Behar	Haldibari, Mekliganj, Dinhata
		2. West Dinajpur	Karandighi, Itahar
		3. Malda	Habibpur, Malda
		4. Birbhum	Dubrajpur, Rajnagar
		5. Bankura	Chhatna, Indpur, Ranibandh
		6. Midnapore	Binpur, Keshpur, Jhargram, Midnapore
		7. Purulia	Neturia, Manbazar, Barabazar
		8. Darjeeling	Naxalbari, Phansidewa
		9. Murshidabad	Farrakka, Bhagawangola, Sagardighi

CHAPTER IV

INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER FACTORS ON AMENITIES

Planning of institutional infrastructure requires a basic knowledge of inter-play between many a socio-demographic and other factors in the development process of a given area. From the analysis given in the previous Chapter, it emerged that factors like small population size of habitations/villages, poor literacy, unfavourable landscape in terms of treacherous hilly/mountainous terrain, desert and drought-ridden areas, recurring menace of floods etc., hamper infrastructural development. Besides the physical environment, the economic and natural resources tell upon the phenomenon of development. The economic backwardness or resource constraint is disequalizing factor which aggravates the underdeveloped conditions.

It is attempted here to determine the extent to which certain selected socio-demographic and other factors like population size of villages, literacy level, proximity of villages to urban centres, extent of irrigational facilities and proportion of scheduled tribe population of villages have correlation with the availability of amenities. This is a limited study and the above factors are by no means exhaustive and there could be many others, as mentioned earlier. Data constraints, however, limited this study to above stated five characters only. Although the correlation of each of these characters with the availability of amenities is being studied individually, these may in fact, not be operating in isolation. Further, we have not attempted to enter into the cause and effect controversy because of multiplicity of interactions involved in the developmental process.

In Appendix Tables IV-1 to IV-5, the percentage of distribution of villages having different amenities according to each of the above characters is presented at state/union territory levels. The correlation analysis between availability of amenities (excluding drinking water) and above five characters is presented in the following paragraphs in the same sequence as given in Appendix Tables IV-1 to IV-5, viz., population size class of villages, literacy levels, distance from the nearest town, irrigated area and scheduled tribe population. The analysis on variations in availability of drinking water facility according to above five characters has not been attempted as drinking water from 'any source', as discussed earlier, is almost universally available (98.08 per cent).

Population Size

The following Table 1 gives the percentage distribution of villages according to certain population size-classes and availability of amenities at all-India level :

TABLE 1 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities*

Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of				
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 200 . .	149,909 (26.07)	14.09	0.66	5.96	14.80	1.47
200—499 . . .	168,383 (29.28)	47.36	1.66	11.49	20.78	3.86
500—999 . . .	132,804 (23.10)	79.49	4.28	19.32	26.90	12.22
1,000—1,999 . .	81,781 (14.22)	92.57	12.59	30.75	35.16	37.57
2,000—4,999 . .	35,879 (6.24)	97.44	33.39	50.28	50.34	75.50
5,000—9,999 . .	4,939 (0.86)	98.38	64.39	72.28	71.86	91.92
10,000+ . . .	1,350 (0.23)	98.52	89.41	86.30	92.30	95.70
Total . .	**575,045 (100.00)**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**25.13**	**15.40**

It is seen from this Table that the percentage of villages served by different amenities steadily increases with the increase in population size of the villages. In other words, the larger the village in population size, the more are the amenities. The trend is seen to be more or less the same at state/union territory level from Appendix Table IV-1.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficients have also been worked out after ranking the 352 districts according to the percentage availability of each of the amenities (excluding drinking water) and each of the related characters, namely, average population size, literacy rate, average distance of village from the

nearest town, percentage of irrigated land to total cultivable area and percentage of scheduled tribe population.

The values of the rank correlation coefficients (5 × 5) between each of the five amenities and the five characteristics are given in the following table :

TABLE 2 : *Rank correlation coefficients (amenities and related characteristics)*

Amenity	Characteristics				
	Averaage population size	Literacy level	Distancefrom the nearest town	Percentage of irrigated land to total cultivable area	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Education	0.78	0.44	—0.30	0.06	—0.06
2. Medical	0.66	0.48	—0.36	0.12	—0.09
3. Electricity	0.65	0.47	—0.57	0.45	—0.40
4. Approach by pucca road	0.65	0.42	—0.58	0.42	—0.38
5. Post and telegraph	0.85	0.43	—0.38	0.30	—0.22

The observation that the larger villages have more amenities is also confirmed by Spearman's rank correlation coefficients given in Table 2. The values of rank correlation show a very high consistency in the ranks of amenities and population size of villages. The rank correlation is seen to be the highest (0.85) with respect to availability of post and telegraph facility followed by the availability of educational facility (0.78). In respect of all other amenities, the value of rank correlation coefficient is around 0.65.

The hypothesis that large villages have more amenities is also supported by the figures on 'average population size of village having an amenity'. These are shown in Table 3 which provides information on the average population size of village having five different amenities at all-India level.

TABLE 3 : *Average population size of village in India having infrastructural amenities*

Amenity	Average population size of village having an amenity
1	2
1. **Educational institution**	1,141
(i) Primary school	1,112
(ii) Middle school	2,178
(iii) High/Hr. sec. school	3,417
(iv) College	5,419
2. **Medical institution**	2,779
(i) Hospital	3,398
(ii) Health centre	3,101
(iii) Dispensary	3,564
(iv) Maternity and child welfare centre	3,069
(v) Family planning welfare centre	4,240
3. **Electricity**	1,569
4. **Pucca road**	1,205
5. **Post and telegraph**	2,182

The overall average population size of a village in the country was 762 as per 1971 Census. The above figures amply reflect that various amenities are generally located in villages of higher population size as compared to the general average size of village (762) in the country. At state/union territory level also, the same trend is discernible. Further, the perusal of Appendix Table II-1 reveals that amongst the 16 states and one union territory comprising the region having the unsatisfactory districts in infrastructural availability, the average population size of village in 12 of these states and one union territory was even less than general average size of a village (762) in the country. The 12 states and one union territory with their average population size are shown in Table 4 below :

TABLE 4 : *States and union territories having the average population size of village lower than the all-India average size from the group of states/union territories having unsatisfactory districts*

Sl No.	State/Union Territory	Average population size of village
1	2	3
1.	Assam	613
2.	Bihar	750
3.	Himachal Pradesh	190
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	578
5.	Madhya Pradesh	492
6.	Manipur	478
7.	Meghalaya	189
8.	Nagaland	484
9.	Orissa	428
10.	Rajasthan	637
11.	Tripura	295
12.	Uttar Pradesh	675
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	151
	All-India	**762**

The villages in the above 12 states and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh were handicapped primarily on account of their smallness where infrastructural development remained slow and negligible. It supports the relationship between population size of village and availability of amenities. A possible reason of high correlation between population size and availability

of amenities in villages could be the cost benefit that normally operates in institutional development. Location of institutions in small habitations is considered an uneconomic proposition from the investment as well as administrative point of view. However, this axiom, it is hoped, will not be applied because it is not so much the cost benefit as accessibility of amenities for every citizen that underlines the concept of Minimum Needs Programme.

Literacy Level

The following table gives the percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates at all-India level :

TABLE 5 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates*

Literates (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity				
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 . . .	86,583 (15.06)	22.22	0.71	3.22	11.30	2.13
6—10 . . .	81,698 (14.21)	46.63	2.39	8.46	18.22	7.67
11—20 . . .	178,814 (31.09)	60.21	4.88	16.00	24.64	14.72
21—50 . . .	215,677 (37.51)	69.73	10.36	27.47	32.73	23.38
51+ . . .	12,273 (2.13)	64.16	20.38	35.00	42.31	30.36
Total . .	**575,045 (100 00)**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**25.13**	**15.40**

A perusal of the above table reveals that the hypothesis 'the higher the literacy level of people, the more are the amenities in the village' holds good. There is a gradual increase in the percentages of villages having different amenities as the percentages of literates go up. As may be seen from Appendix Table IV-2, a similar trend emerges at state and union territory levels also.

The percentage of literates amongst 16 states and one union territory having unsatisfactory districts in infrastructural availability were also examined. The literacy percentages in respect of 8 of these states and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh comprising bulk of the region were seen to be lower than general rural literacy (23.7) in the country, as furnished below:

TABLE 6 : *States and union territory having a lower literacy rate than the all-India literacy rate from the group of states/union territories having unsatisfactory districts.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of literates (Rural)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.2
2	Bihar	17.2
3	Jammu and Kashmir	14.1
4	Madhya Pradesh	16.8
5	Meghalaya	23.4
6	Nagaland	23.7
7	Rajasthan	13.8
8	Uttar Pradesh	18.1
9	Arunachal Pradesh	9.8
	All India (Rural)	**23.7**

In the states of Assam, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal, the rural literacy rate was only marginally above the all-India (rural) literacy rate. The lower literacy level and general backwardness of people seem to have impaired the infrastructural development in the larger segment of the region comprising the unsatisfactory districts.

Further, the local availability of educational institutions has a profound bearing on literacy of the people. This is broadly supported by the figures on literacy rates and percentage of educational institutions available in the villages. It is seen from Appendix Table II-1 that in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Arunachal Pradesh where the percentage of literates were below the all-India level, the percentage of educational institutions in the villages of these states were also below the all-India percentage. The reverse is also true i.e. the states where the literacy is above the all-India percentage, the villages in these states were also having more educational institutions.

The above results are corroborated by the values of Spearman's rank correlation coefficients given in Table 2. The values of rank correlation do not seem to be insignificant. From these, it transpires that education is an illuminating factor and more the people are educated, the more conscious they become for their necessities and try to procure them by collective efforts. The advancement in education results in profound upsurge in the development process.

Distance from Urban Centres

Another factor which is tested for correspondence with the availability of amenities is the 'proximity of villages to urban centres'. This is commonly known

as the 'city-hinterland relationship'. Here an attempt has been made to assess the correspondence between the 'distance' of the village from the town and availability of infrastructural amenities in the village. The hypothesis which seems plausible is that the village close to the town has more amenities as compared to the remote and far flung village and vice-versa i.e. larger the distance of the village from the town, the fewer are the amenities in the referrent village'. This is evident from Table 7 which gives the percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town.

TABLE 7 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the neraest town*

Distance from the nearest town	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of				
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Approach by pucca road	Post and/ or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 3	10,835 (1.88)	56.17	6.85	42.07	54.83	14.94
3—5	33,440 (5.81)	61.15	5.65	34.90	41.50	17.75
6—10	80,752 (14.04)	62.57	7.78	28.79	33.83	19.45
11—15	79,636 (13.85)	60.62	7.68	22.92	28.68	17.75
16—20	76,523 (13.31)	59.88	7.52	19.40	25.64	17.60
21—50	217,044 (37.74)	54.31	5.63	11.94	20.79	14.22
51+	68,359 (11.89)	45.80	4.14	4.66	12.97	9.29
Unspecified	8,456 (1.48)	34.76	3.60	2.23	11.02	5.89
Total	**575,045 (100.00)**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**25.13**	**15.40**

A peep into the above figures reveals that there is correlation (negative) between the distance of a village from the urban centre and availability of amenities. With the increase in distance of a village from the town, there is a corresponding decrease in amenities which is more pronounced in respect of 'pucca road' and 'electricity'. A similar association is evident from the data of majority of states/union territories given in Appendix Table IV-3.

From the values of rank correlation given in Table 2 a high degree of consistency in ranks is observed between distance from urban centres and availability of electricity and pucca road facilities which clearly indicates the dominance of urban influence on these amenities.

The above results are based on distance from the nearest town irrespective of its size. The smaller towns hardly influence the development of rural infrastructure. However, due to data constraints in this exercise, the influence of larger nearest towns, say, Class I and II on rural infrastructure could not be studied separately. The values of rank correlation would have been higher had we considered the proximity of villages from cities and class II towns, as the cities and big towns exert more influence on hinterland. Usually, the influence of socio-economic change radiates more from cities into hinterland following the major routes of transportation. These influences usually, first percolate to the small towns and then to the neighbouring easily accessible rural areas.

Irrigational Facilities

The extent of irrigational facilities is an accepted measure of development. The more the irrigational facilities, the more will be the all round development of a given area. Table 8 below gives the percentage distribution of villages in the country according to the availability of amenities and percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivable area.

TABLE 8 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area*

Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of				
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 — 5	317,676 (55.24)	53.31	5.17	9.81	20.26	12.07
6 — 10	39,259 (6.83)	65.99	7.74	20.18	27.01	20.87
11 — 20	48,035 (8.35)	65.26	8.32	23.73	29.49	22.18
21 — 30	32,766 (5.70)	61.48	8.44	25.83	30.44	21.08
31 — 40	26,933 (4.68)	57.82	7.71	26.90	30.79	19.53
41 — 50	24,255 (4.22)	54.37	7.33	28.30	30.86	16.91
51+	86,121 (14.98)	55.47	7.02	33.42	34.38	17.55
Total	**575,045 (100.00)**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**25.13**	**15.40**

The above table exhibits that more than 60 per cent of the inhabited villages are such where the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area does not exceed 10. It further reveals that there is a significant positive correlation between percentage of irrigated area and percentage of villages equipped with amenities of pucca road and electricity. The hypothesis 'the more the irrigated area in the village, the better the net-work of pucca road and electricity' holds good. In respect of educational and medical amenities, no significant relationship is observed. It is mainly for the reason that a large number of villages in the country are not having the irrigational facilities and as such its relationship to infrastructural development is not yet pronounced. It also emerges that electricity and pucca road are closely connected with provision of irrigational facilities. The values of rank correlation coefficients also support the above findings. On the whole, it may be said that areas with better irrigational facilities are usually more prosperous. In our country, agriculture is a crucial field for development and an impressive achievement in economic growth can be achieved by bringing more areas under irrigation.

Scheduled Tribe Population

The extent of co-variation between scheduled tribe population and availability of infrastructural amenities has also been examined. It is mentioned here that the correlation between the percentage of scheduled caste population and availability of infrastructural amenities could not be established for the simple reason that the scheduled caste population is generally scattered whereas the scheduled tribe population is mostly concentrated in certain isolated areas, say hilly regions, etc. It is also seen that the villages having high proportions of scheduled caste population do not necessarily have lesser availability of infrastructural amenities. As for example, the villages in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi having fairly high proportions of scheduled caste population also exhibit relatively better availability of amenities which refutes any correlation (negative) between percentage of scheduled caste population and availability of amenities.

The negative correlation between proportion of scheduled tribe population and availability of infrastructural amenities is, however, substantiated by the results given in the following Table 9 :

TABLE 9 : *Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population*

Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of				
		Educational	Medical	Electricity	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	448,181 (77.94)	55.71	6.53	20.71	26.57	16.34
6—15	25,299 (4.40)	71.74	9.44	15.30	27.17	22.14
16—25	15,868 (2.76)	65.67	7.12	10.69	24.31	16.42
26—35	11,778 (2.05)	61.34	6.50	8.33	23.14	14.03
36—50	14,644 (2.54)	57.15	5.25	6.57	20.49	11.47
51	59,275 (10.31)	49.64	3.09	2.59	15.10	6.42
Total	**575,045 (100.00)**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**25.13**	**15.40**

The data given in the above table reveal correlation (negative) between percentage of scheduled tribe population and availability of infrastructural amenities. Broadly, with an increase in the percentage of scheduled tribe population, there is a corresponding decrease in the availability of amenities, which is more prominent in respect of electricity and pucca road facility. A similar trend emerges from the data of majority of states provided in Appendix Table IV-5.

The proportion of scheduled tribe population in 16 states and one union territory having unsatisfactory districts with regard to infrastructural availability has also been scrutinised. The percentage of scheduled tribe population in 10 of these states and the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh, constituting major segment of the region, was noted to be higher than the overall scheduled tribe percentage (8.4) in the country as furnished below :

TABLE 10: *States and union territories having higher scheduled tribe population than the all-India scheduled tribe percentage from the group of states/union territories having unsatisfactory districts*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of scheduled tribe (Rural) population
1	2	3
1.	Assam	13.7
2.	Bihar	9.3
3.	Gujarat	18.3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	23.6
5.	Manipur	34.3
6.	Meghalaya	86.4
7.	Nagaland	94.2
8.	Orissa	24.5
9.	Rajasthan	14.4
10.	Tripura	31.9
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	81.3
	All-India (Rural)	**8.4**

The scheduled tribes are usually located in hilly and far flung areas having difficult accessibility. The treacherous terrain and isolation of these areas hamper the infrastructural development.

The values of Spearman's rank correlation coefficients given in Table 2 tend to corroborate the results thrown up by Appendix Table IV-5. The negative correlation between proportion of scheduled tribe population and availability of electricity, pucca road and post and telegraph is not so insignificant whereas it is so in relation to other two amenities, namely, education and medical. The central government sponsored special schemes like 'Integrated Tribal Development', 'Hill and Tribal Area Development Project', etc. in those areas where the scheduled tribe population is significant. In these specific areas, the government is paying special attention towards development of infrastructural facilities. It is true that both the groups, viz., scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are socio-economically backward, the clustering of scheduled

tribe population in certain geographical pockets and their isolation from the stream of general population provides a leverage for the administrators to implement developmental schemes on an intensive basis, which has proven to be more effective than the concept of extensive development. On the other hand, scheduled caste population is generally spread out and, therefore, it is difficult and not so easy to provide any special area development scheme for their development.

On the whole, the above analysis reveals that there is a correspondence between the availability of amenities and some of the factors discussed above. This is further clearly established with the help of Spearman's rank correlation coefficients calculated between the ranks of composite index of amenities and each of the above characters. For the calculation of these coefficients, all the 352 rural districts in the country were ranked according to the value of their composite index of amenities (unweighted) and also according to the average values of the five related characteristics at district levels, viz., population size, literacy rate, nearness to urban centres, irrigated area and scheduled tribe population. The values of rank correlation coefficients with respect to each of these factors and availability of amenities are as follows :

TABLE 11 : *Rank correlation coefficient* (composite index of amenities and related characteristics).

Characters	Rank correlation coefficient
1. Population size	0.84
2. Literacy level	0.58
3. Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area . .	0.41
4. Nearness to urban centre . .	—0.32
5. Scheduled tribe population . .	—0.12

The above values reflect a high consistency in the ranks of districts according to the extent of availability of amenities and their population size and literacy levels. There is also an evidence of a relationship between the percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area and nearness of villages to urban centres. This is a bit low with respect to scheduled tribe population.

CHAPTER V

EXPLORING INTO SOME ASPECTS OF URBAN GROWTH IN INDIA

Introduction

According to Chatterjee,[1] the evolution of city civilization in India can be traced back to the period 3250-2750 B.C. The same author observes that the Aryans came to India in the next historical period (2000-600 B.C.) and initially lived in hamlet type of settlements and during the latter period, the great cities flourished, some of which were rebuilt *de novo*. Whereas a few retained their original glory to a large extent, the others declined or reduced to the shadow of their former splendour during the course of time. A review of the factors leading to the emergence and growth of most of the cities and towns of India reveals that besides the commercial and political factors the religious ones were also responsible for the evolution of most of these places. Industrial and recreational needs appear to have made a major contribution in the rapid growth of towns and cities in the recent period.[1]

Coming to the present era, it is observed from the figures presented in Table 1 that there were 1,917 cities and towns in India, comprising about 26 million population, in 1901 when the decennial census was taken at the turn of the present century. In the next census, there was a slight reduction in the number of urban places but the urban population increased marginally. The number of urban settlements as well as the urban population continued to increase in the later censuses, excepting in the 1961 Census when the number of towns reduced considerably. This was mainly due to the rigorous and uniform application of the definition of census towns in most of the states resulting in deletion of 803 places from the list of towns in 1961. Later on, there was a steady growth in the number of urban settlements as well as population as revealed by censuses of 1971 and 1981. (The state level variations in the number of urban places and population since 1901 are given in Appendix Table V-1). It will be seen from Table-1 and Figures V-1 and 2 that the number of urban centres in India increased from 1,917 in 1901 to 4,029 in 1981. In other words, the number of towns more than doubled and the urban population increased from nearly 26 million to 160 million registering a six-fold growth in the past eight decades of the present century.

TABLE 1 : *Increase in the number and population of towns in India since* 1901

Census year	Number of Urban settlements	Population
1	2	3
1901 . .	1,917	25,851,873
1911 . .	1,909	25,941,633
1921 . .	2,047	28,086,167
1931 . .	2,219	33,455,989
1941 . .	2,424	44,153,297
1951 . .	3,060	62,443,709
1961 . .	2,700	78,936,603
1971 . .	3,126	109,113,977
1981 . .	4,029	159,727,357*

TABLE 1—*Concld.*

* Including projected population of Assam for 1981 where census could not be held owing to the disturbed conditions there.

In section one, the change in the number as well as population of the urban places as a result of classification and declassification of the settlements into urban/rural since 1951 have been discussed to highlight its role on urban population growth. This has been supplemented by a review of the underlying factors responsible for the spurt in the growth of new towns in 1981. The position of towns with respect to the civic status as well as eligibility tests prescribed for treating the non-statutory places as urban at the recent censuses has been analysed in section two. This is followed by an examination of the demographic structure of towns in terms of eligibility tests prescribed for treating the non-statutory places as urban.

SECTION ONE

(i) Addition and Deletion of Urban Places

The classification of human settlements into urban units is based on a number of criteria such as their civic status, population size, density and other socio-economic and demographic characteristics. In India, the statutory or civic status of a place has served as the main criterion for treating it as a town right from the beginning of the census taking in the country. Accordingly, all places having a municipal corporation, municipal committee/board, cantonment, notified area, etc. have been treated as towns. All other places having a minimum population size, density and preponderence of non-agricultural workers in the work force (as required for treating a non-statutory place as urban) have also been treated as towns. In addition, in consultation with the Census Commissioner, the Directors of Census Operations treated certain marginal cases as urban taking into account local circumstances. Definition of the town as adopted in the earlier censuses was made more explicit in 1951. This led to the declassification of 92 towns in 1951. In the next census (1961), the definition was applied more rigorously and uniformly, resulting in declassification of 803 towns. The number of towns declassified in the last two censuses

[1] S. P. Chatterjee, "Evolution of Human Settlements in India, since the Dawn of Civilization" in R. P. Mishra (ed.), *Concepts and Approaches : Contribution to Indian Geography*, Heritage, New Delhi, (1983), pp. 216-222.

FIGURE V-1: NUMBER OF TOWNS IN INDIA, SINCE 1901

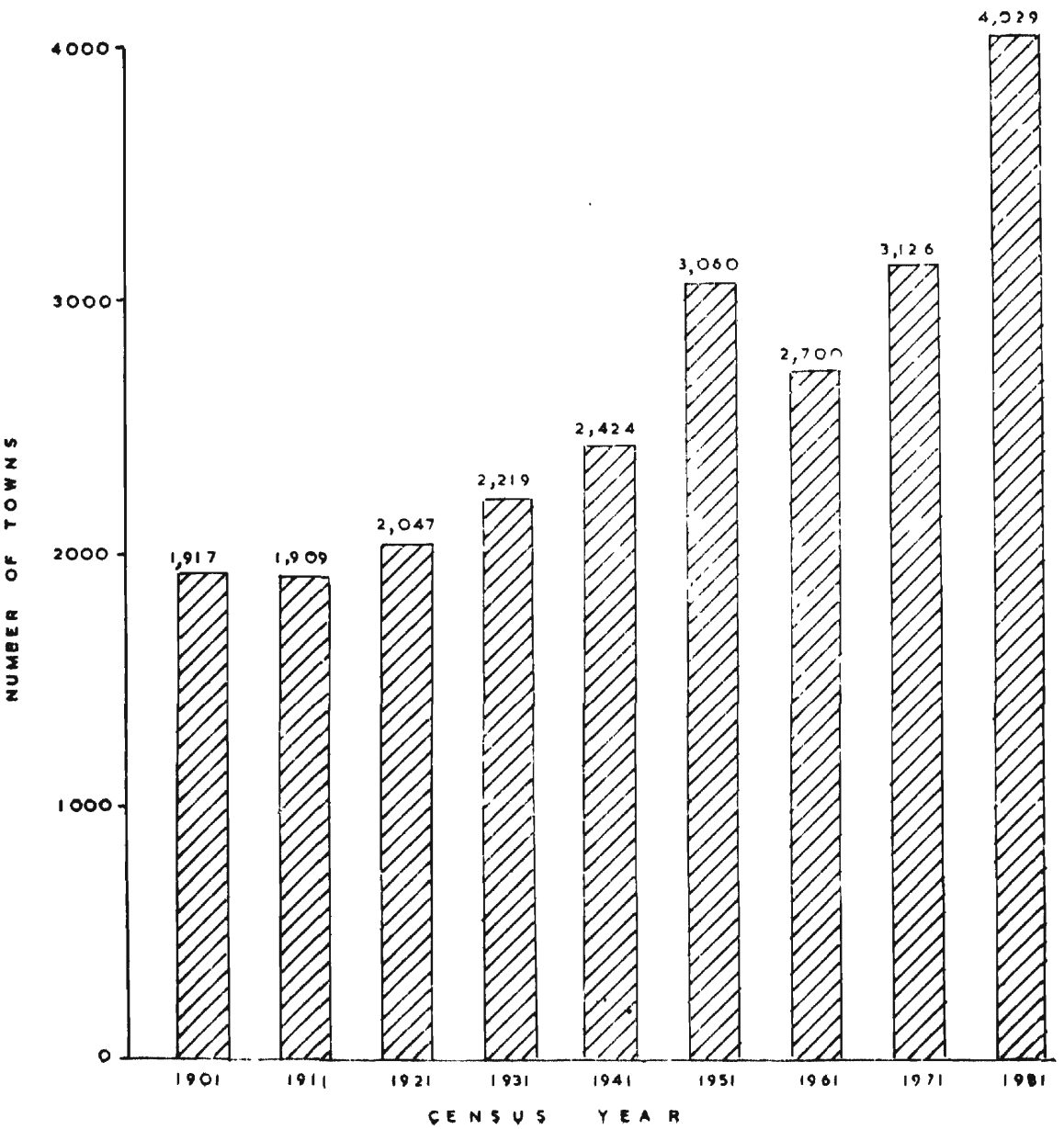
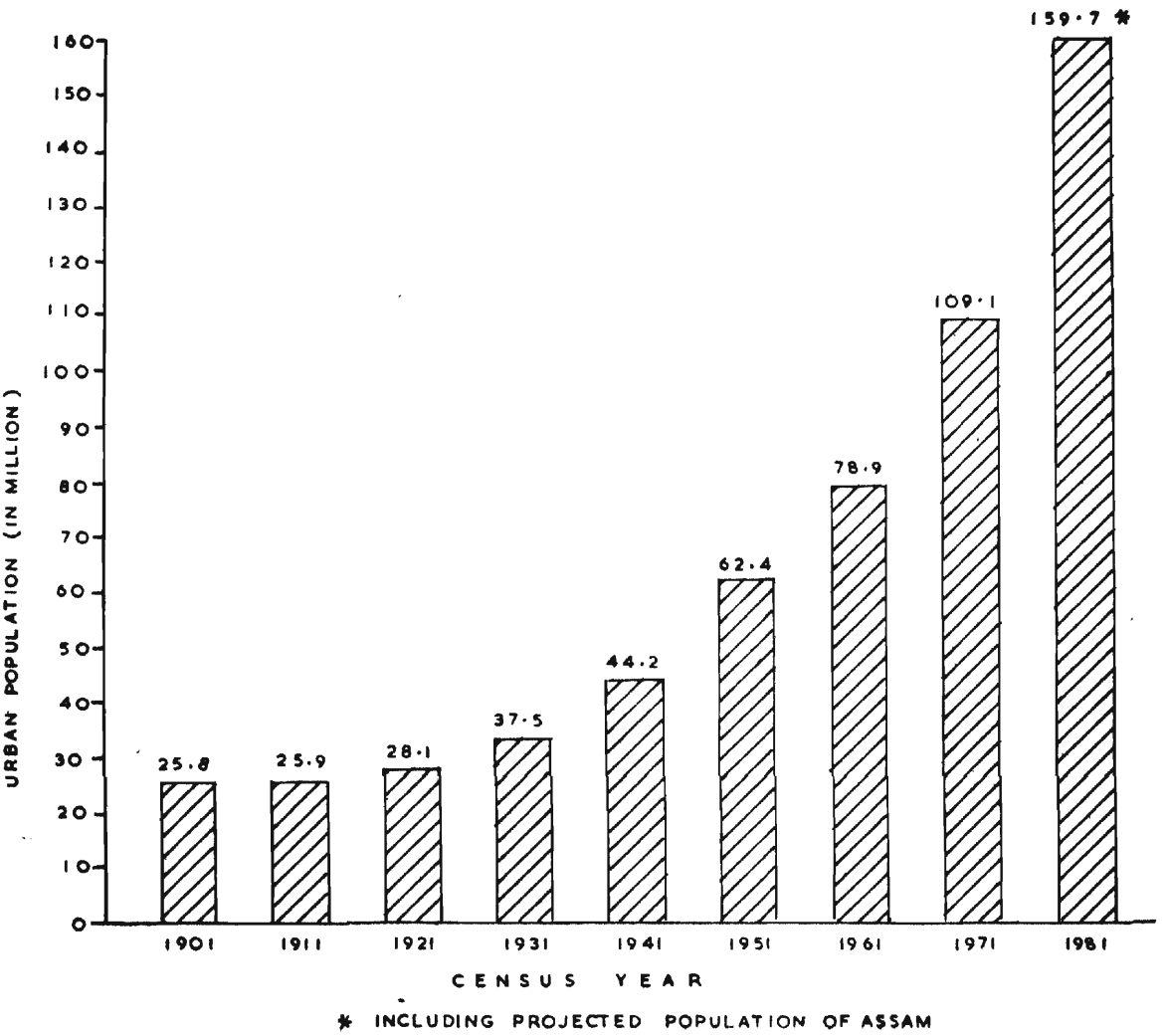


FIGURE V-2: URBAN POPULATION OF INDIA, SINCE 1901



reduced considerably, as only 131 towns in 1971 and 98 towns in 1981 were declassified. The reasons for declassification of towns in the last two censuses were either loss in their population size or change in other demographic characteristics or denotification of some of the towns. Population of these towns at the preceding censuses as well as the percentage of urban population living in such towns are given in Table 2(a). It would be seen therefrom that the percentage of urban population at the preceding census in respect of declassified towns in 1951 and 1981 was considerably less. As compared to this, the percentage population at the preceding census of declassified towns in 1961 was the highest, i.e., 7 per cent.

TABLE 2(a) : *Towns declassified in recent censuses*

Category	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Number	92	803	131	98
Population (in '000s) at the preceding census	326	4,386	1,148	962
Percentage share in the urban population of the preceding census	0.74	7.02	1.45	0.88

As regards the inter-state variations in the number of declassified towns, it may be seen from Appendix Table V-2(a) that the number of declassified towns in 1951 was comparatively large in Madhya Pradesh (28), Gujarat (18) and Maharashtra (12). In 1961, more than 222 towns were declassified in Uttar Pradesh alone followed by Maharashtra where 128 towns were declassified. On the contrary, in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and West Bengal among major states, no town was declassified in 1961. In the next census (1971), the number of declassified towns was relatively more in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which together accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total number of declassified towns in India. In 1981, out of a total number of 98 towns declassified in the country, the largest number (32) was from Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar and Karnataka (each having 10 or more such towns).

In a majority of the states, the towns which were declassified in 1951 accounted for even less than one per cent of urban population of the preceding census excepting in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The population living in the declassified towns of 1961 accounted for more than 10 per cent of the total urban population (at the 1951 Census) in some of the major states such as Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of urban population living in the towns which were declassified in 1971 and 1981 was less than 5 per cent in all the major states excepting Kerala where it was around 8 per cent in 1961 and 15 per cent in 1971.

Apart from the declassification of existing towns, a large number of new towns were also added in the post-independence era. It could be stated from the figures reported in Table 2(b) that 766 new towns comprising 4.7 million population were added in 1951. This number was reduced to 497 towns in 1961 having 4.8 million population. In the next census, 599 new towns were added and these accounted for 5.7 million population. The number of new towns increased markedly (1,047) in 1981 which accounted for nearly one-fourth of the urban settlements having 10.7 million population. This spurt in the growth of new towns in 1981 Census was partly due to the inclusion of 305 new towns in Uttar Pradesh which had legitimate claim to be treated as towns in 1971 Census itself but were somehow overlooked.

TABLE 2(b) : *Number and population of new towns added in the recent censuses*

Category	1951	1961	1971	1981*
1	2	3	4	5
Number . . .	766	497	599	1,047
Population (in '000s)	4,726	4,807	5,743	10,747
Percentage share in the urban population	7.57	6.09	5.26	6.82

* Excluding Assam

Considering the growth of new towns among the states and union territories, it may be mentioned that in 1951 the number of new towns was the highest in Maharashtra (136) followed by Andhra Pradesh (86) and Karnataka (83). In 1961 Census, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar had relatively larger number of new towns than the other states. In 1971, however, this number was relatively large in Tamil Nadu (152) followed by Uttar Pradesh (58) and Bihar (50). In 1981, the number of new towns was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (383) followed by Madhya Pradesh (81) and West Bengal (80). This is mainly due to the backlog of towns not treated so in 1971 Census in Uttar Pradesh.

As regards the share of population of such towns in the total urban population, at the 1951 Census apart from Sikkim and some of the union territories (where urban settlements appeared for the first time), the percentage of urban population living in such places was quite high, e.g., around 25 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. At the 1961 Census, Assam and Orissa had relatively high proportion (32 per cent and 27 per cent respectively) of the urban population living in such places. At the 1971 Census, the percentage of urban population enumerated in these new towns was considerably high in Kerala (22 per cent) as compared to other major states. At the 1981 Census also, Kerala among the major states had the highest, i.e., 22 per cent of urban population living in such places. This was followed by Uttar Pradesh where about 16 per cent urban population was living in new towns [Appendix Table V-2(b)].

(ii) Impact of Declassified and New Town

The impact of the declassified and new towns on the levels of urbanization has been measured by subtracting the population of declassified towns as well as new towns, from the urban population enumerated at a particular census. Further, the impact of population living in such towns on the trends of urban population growth during the last three decades has been measured by subtracting the population living in the declassified towns from the total urban population

in the beginning of each decade and by subtracting the population living in new towns from the urban population enumerated towards the end of the decade.

It may be observed from the figures presented in Table 3 that the level of urbanization adjusted for the declassified towns was rather low, i.e., 16.1 per cent as compared to the reported figure of 17.3 per cent in 1951. In 1961, this was 17.7 per cent as against the reported level of nearly 18.0 per cent. In 1971, such adjustments, however, made little difference as the adjusted level of urbanization was around 19.7 per cent as compared to the reported level of 19.9 per cent. Thus, the impact of declassified towns on the level of urbanization was relatively more at the 1951 Census than the following three censuses.

The impact of population living in new towns on the levels of urbanization, on the other hand, varied very little in these censuses. For example, the contribution of population of new towns on the levels of urbanisation was 1.3 per cent points at 1951 Census, around 1.1 per cent points at 1961 and 1971 censuses and 1.6 per cent points in 1981 Census.

The combined effect of declassified as well as new towns on the level of urbanization was comparatively high (2.5 per cent points) in 1951 and subsequently remained around one per cent point in 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

TABLE 3 : *Reported and adjusted levels of urbanization*

Census year	Levels of urbanization			
	Reported	Adjusted for the population of		
		Declassified towns	New towns	Declassified and new towns
1	2	3	4	5
1951 .	17.29	16.08	15.98	14.77
1961 .	17.97	17.71	16.88	16.62
1971 .	19.91	19.73	18.86	18.68
1981* .	23.70	..	22.09	..

* Excluding Assam.

Figures pertaining to the inter-state variations on the impact of population living in the declassified and new towns on the levels of urbanization have been presented in Appendix Table V-3. It may be seen therefrom that adjustment for declassified towns in the total urban population of 1951 revealed more than 2 per cent points difference in the levels of urbanization in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In most of the remaining states, this difference was even less than 1 per cent. Similar adjustments in the next two censuses revealed minor differences in the reported and adjusted levels of urbanization in all the major states.

Adjustments for the population living in the new towns on the levels of urbanization revealed relatively less impact in the major states at these censuses excepting the latest census of 1981.

The overall impact of both of these factors on the levels of urbanization was rather negligible in a majority of the states excepting Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Now, considering the impact of these factors on the urban population growth, it is observed from the figures reported in Table 4 that the adjusted figure for declassified towns was around 36 per cent as opposed to reported figure of 26 per cent during 1951-61. In other words, had a large number of towns not been declassified in 1961, the rate of urban population growth would have been higher, i.e., around 36 per cent instead of 26 per cent. Subsequently, the gap between the actual and adjusted rate of population growth in the next two decades narrowed down gradually. Similar adjustment for the population of new towns, on the other hand, revealed around 19 per cent growth in urban population in the 1951-61 decade, 31 per cent in the 1961-71 decade and 36 per cent in the 1971-81 decade as opposed to the reported figures of 26, 38 and 46 per cent for the respective decades. Thus, it may be surmised that in the absence of new towns, the rate of urban population growth would have been considerably low in all the three decades. The adjustment for the deletion and addition of the urban places revealed a higher rate of urban population growth as compared to the reported one in the 1951-61 decade. Thus, it follows that the urban population growth was adversely affected by these two factors, if considered together. This position was reversed in the following decades of 1961-71 and 1971-81 as the adjusted figures were lower than the reported figures thereby implying that as a result of net contribution of the areal reclassification, the urban population growth was comparatively high. It is noteworthy that there was a continuous improvement in the adjusted growth rates over the decades pointing to an increasing contribution of the population living in the new towns associated with a continuous decline in the porportion of urban population living in those towns which were declassified in the later censuses.

TABLE 4 : *Reported and adjusted rates of urban population growth*

Decade	Rate of urban population growth			
	Reported	Adjusted for the population of		
		Declassified towns	New towns	Declassified and new towns
1	2	3	4	5
1951-61 .	26.41	35.96	18.71	27.68
1961-71 .	38.23	40.27	30.95	32.89
1971-81*	46.24	47.54	36.27	37.49**

* Excluding Assam.

** Based on assumption that none of the town of 1981 was declassified subsequently.

At the state level, adjustment for the population of declassified towns resulted in a significant improvement in the decadal per cent change of the urban population of some of the major states (Appendix Table V-4). For example, in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, adjusted rates of urban population growth were considerably higher than the reported figures for the decade of 1951-61. Such adjustments, however, did not yield any meaningful variation in the next two decades in most of the states excepting Kerala where the adjusted growth rates were considerably higher than the reported ones during this

period. Similar adjustments for new towns revealed a significant contribution of such towns in Kerala only for all the three decades. Further, in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh as well as in some of the smaller states and union territories, the contribution of population living in new towns was significant in one decade or the other. Considerable amount of variations in the growth rates adjusted for both the factors (i.e., population living in the declassified as well as in the new towns) have been noted in most of the states in the last three decades. Thus, an inference can be drawn that the net impact of the addition and deletion of the towns on the rate of urban population growth has increased in the last two decades after an initial set back during 1951-61.

(iii) Underlying Factors for Deletion and Addition of the Urban Places in 1981 Census

An attempt is made here to identify the reasons for declassification of towns. Likewise, an attempt has also been made to identify the factors leading to the formation of new towns in different states and union territories in India. This analysis is based on the available records pertaining to the finalisation of urban frame on the eve of 1981 Census. It is noted that 61 out of 98 towns were declassified as they failed to satisfy the three prescribed eligibility tests, viz., minimum population size, density and the percentage of male workers engaged in agricultural occupations (Table 5a). But in a few remaining cases, this was a result of treatment of male workers belonging to category-III (i.e., those engaged in fishing, hunting, livestock, etc.), at par with agricultural occupations for delineation of a town in 1981. Previously, these occupations were treated as one of the non-agricultural occupations. These towns, as may be observed from the given Appendix Table V-5, were mostly from Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. Apart from these, 32 towns from Kerala were declassified in order to rationalise the list of towns so as to follow the all-India pattern. This was necessitated due to the fact that these towns were synthetic units in 1971 based on combination of *Dasom/Kara/Muri* (i.e., constituent units) of the villages instead of entire revenue village which was the unit in all the states and union territories in 1981. Five other towns (4 belonging to Karnataka and 1 to Jammu and Kashmir) were, however, declassified because they were denotified by the local authorities after 1971 Census.

TABLE 5(a) : *Declassified towns according to the reasons for their declassification in India, 1981*

Reason	Number of towns
1	2
Towns declassified due to denotification after 1971	5
Towns declassified due to failure to satisfy the eligibility test(s)	61
Towns declassified due to rationalization of the concept of settlement units as village/town	32
Total	98

As regards growth of new towns in 1981, it may be concluded from the given Table 5(b) that out of 1,047 towns, 648 were treated so by virtue of acquisition of civic status* followed by those places which satisfied the requisite demographic criteria.

TABLE 5(b)—*New towns according to the reasons for treating such places as urban in India, 1981*

Reason	Number of towns
1	2
Places treated as towns due to acquisition of statutory status	648*
Places treated as towns because they satisfied the test(s) for non-statutory places	376
Others**	23
Total	1,047

*Including 305 towns of Uttar Pradesh which had Town Area Committees but were somehow left out in 1971.

**Including Project Townships and Industrial Areas, etc.

Among the states, the largest number (383) was from Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal having 81 and 80 new towns respectively (Appendix Table V-5). The largest number of places treated as new towns by virtue of their civic status was in Uttar Pradesh (373). In this state, only 68 new towns were notified after 1971 whereas, 305 towns were already having 'Town Areas' status prior to 1971 but were somehow overlooked in 1971. Out of these, 222 places were towns even in 1951 and should have been treated likewise in 1961 also. But these were not included in the list of towns. The reason for such omission was that the 'Town Area' was erroneously not considered as a statutory body and hence these towns were subjected to an examination of their population structure in terms of eligibility test for non-statutory places. This resulted in the declassification of a large number of towns in 1961. On similar considerations, they were not included in 1971 also. This position was rectified in 1981 and all those places having 'Town Areas' were also treated as towns. Thus, there was, in fact, under-representation of number of towns as well as of urban population in 1971 which resulted into the spurious increase of a large number of new towns in 1981 in Uttar Pradesh. Besides Uttar Pradesh, addition of new statutory towns was relatively large in Madhya Pradesh. Emergence of census towns (or those towns which were treated so on the basis of application of eligibility test for non-statutory places) was relatively large in West Bengal and Kerala. In all, 23 places (mostly Project Townships and Industrial Areas) were declared as new towns because of their special position. Thus, it could be inferred from the preceding analysis that there was an equal contribution of census towns in the growth of new towns in 1981 in relation to the statutory towns which were notified after 1971.

SECTION TWO

(i) Civic Status of the Cities and Towns

More than four-fifth of the cities and towns comprising 90 per cent and more urban population, have been treated as urban by virtue of their civic status

* Including 305 Towns in Uttar Pradesh which had Town Area Committee but were somehow left out in 1971.

alone. The civic status of these towns varied considerably from one state to another. A brief description of the towns having different types of civic bodies* is presented in the following paragraphs as a preclude to an examination of the population structure of all urban places with respect to the eligibility test prescribed for treating a non-statutory place as urban.

More than half of the towns had different types of municipal bodies, such as Municipalities, Municipal Committees/Boards, Town Areas/Boards, Townships, etc., (Table 6). The percentage of urban population living in such towns was 58 in 1961, 53 in 1971 and 52 in 1981. The second largest percentage of urban population was noted in case of cities having Corporations/Municipal Corporations which accounted for more than 25 per cent urban population in all the three censuses. The other towns having civic bodies, like Panchayats and Estate Offices/Union Committees, etc., were substantially large in number. Each of these accounted for six to seven per cent of the total urban population in last three censuses. Towns having Notified Areas increased considerably (from 125 in 1961 to 211 in 1971 and 420 in 1981) and the number of Cantonment Towns increased marginally from 57 to 58 and to 59 during the corresponding period. The percentage of urban population living in Notified Towns increased from two in 1961 to three in 1971 and four in 1981, whereas in case of Cantonment Towns it was around one per cent during these censuses.

TABLE 6 : *Classification of towns and percentage of urban population according to the broad categories of civic status at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses*

Category[1]	1961		1971		1981*	
	Number of towns	Percentage of urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**2,700**	**100.00**	**3,126**	**100.00**	**3,949**	**100.00**
Corporations/Municipal Corporations	21	25.43	31	28.58	42	29.90
Municipalities	1,684	57.83	1,643	53.38	2,165	51.87
Cantonments/Cantt. Boards	57	1.49	58	1.25	59	1.07
Notified Areas	125	2.35	211	2.99	420	4.00
Panchayats	450	6.58	657	6.78	668	5.90
Others	363	6.32	526	6.29	595	6.26
Outgrowths	..	..	..	0.73	..	1.00

*Excluding all towns of Assam where no census was conducted in 1981.

[1]For details of the type of civic status included under each category, please refer to enclosed Statement V-1.

From the figures presented in Appendix Table V-6, it may be seen that in a majority of the states, more than 75 per cent of the towns fell in two categories, i.e., Municipal Corporations and Municipal Towns. In this regard, Rajasthan was outstanding where excepting 4 towns in 1961, 12 in 1971 and 11 in 1981, all other towns had Municipalities which accounted for almost 100 per cent of the state's urban population in 1961, 96 per cent in 1971 and 98 per cent in 1981. On the contrary, the number of such places as well as percentage of urban population living in the Municipal towns was relatively less in Bihar, Kerala and Orissa. Panchayat towns, on the other hand, were quite large in number in Andhra Pradesh which accounted for 20 per cent and more of the state's urban population during this period. In addition, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu also had relatively large number of such places as well as high percentage of urban population in the last two censuses of 1971 and 1981. In some of the states, such as, Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal, the number of other towns was quite significant and their contribution in the state's urban population varied between 18-25 per cent in Bihar, 28-37 per cent in Kerala and 14-18 per cent in West Bengal in the last three censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981.

(ii) Demographic Structure of Towns

From the preceding analysis, it is explicit that more than three-fourth of the urban places in India have been treated as towns because they possessed the necessary civic status. The demographic structure of such places was not examined while classifying them as urban. This resulted into the inclusion of many places which did not satisfy the three criteria, viz., population size, density and sectoral distribution of male workers into agricultural and non-agricultural occupations which were prescribed for treating non-statutory places as urban. As these criteria have a direct bearing on the demographic structure of urban places, an attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to analyse the variations in the number of towns which satisfied these criteria. Accordingly, all the towns (irrespective of their civic status) have been classified into the following three categories:

(a) Towns having 5,000 and more population;

(b) Towns having a density of atleast 400 persons per sq. km.; and

(c) Towns having 75 per cent and more male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

*For details regarding the categorisation of the towns according to different types of civic status, please see enclosed Statement V-1.

From the figures reported in Table 7, it is observed that 90 per cent of the towns in the censuses of 1961 and 1971 had atleast 5,000 population and a density of 400 and more. The proportion of urban population living in the towns having atleast 5,000 persons was around 99 per cent at both the censuses. The percentage of urban population living in towns having atleast 400 persons per sq. km. was around 97 during 1971 and 98 during 1981. As compared to this, only 68 per cent of the total number of towns in 1961 and 59 per cent in 1971 satisfied the third criterion of at least three-fourth of the male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. The proportion of urban population living in such towns was, however, 88 per cent in 1961 and 85 per cent in 1971.

TABLE 7 : *Towns satisfying the given criteria at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses*

Criteria	1961		1971	
	Percentage of towns	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of towns	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Towns having 5,000 and more population.	89.89	98.72	90.31	99.02
Towns having a density of 400 or more persons per square Km[1]	89.67	96.97	92.10	97.94
Towns having 75 per cent or more male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations	67.52	88.04	59.18	84.53

[1](a) Excluding 13 towns for which area figures were not available in 1961.

(b) Excluding 11 towns for which area figures were not available and one uninhabited town in 1971.

As regards the inter-state variations, it is noted that about 90 per cent of the towns had the requisite population size and density in most of the states and union territories (Appendix Table V-7). Similarly, the percentage of urban population living in such towns accounted for more than 95 per cent of the states' urban population in these censuses. Exception to this was observed in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and a few other smaller states and union territories. The number of towns (as well as percentage of urban population living therein) which had atleast 75 per cent of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations varied considerably from one state to another at the 1961 Census among different states. In some of the states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, the percentage of urban population living in such places was considerably low. The relative proportions of such places as well as their population to total number of towns and urban population declined further in most of the states in 1971 Census. In Bihar and Kerala, percentage of state's urban population living in such places was very low, i.e., around 70 and 75 respectively.

(iii) Towns Satisfying Different Criteria Simultaneously

A probe into this aspect is made hereby aggregating the towns according to different combinations of given criteria, viz., satisfying all the three criteria simultaneously or satisfying one or two criteria but not the others. The possible combinations of given criteria are shown in enclosed Statement V-2.

From the figures presented in Table 8 it is seen that 60 per cent towns satisfied all the three given criteria simultaneously which accounted for 87 per cent of the urban population in 1961. As compared to this, 53 per cent of towns satisfied these criteria in 1971 and such places accounted for 84 per cent of the urban population. Thus, the number of towns as well as the percentage of urban population satisfying all the three criteria declined during the 1961-71 decade.

TABLE 8 . *Number of towns[1] according to different combinations of given criteria in 1961 and 1971 Censuses*

Combination*	1961		1971	
	Percentage of towns	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of towns	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
PDI . .	59.96	86.88	53.02	83.86
PDi . .	22.59	9.37	31.95	13.56
Pdi . .	5.84	1.97	4.66	1.41
PdI . .	1.94	0.68	1.03	0.35
pDI . .	4.91	0.54	4 49	0.41
pdI . .	1.04	0.09	0.87	0.05
pDi . .	2.64	0.35	2.99	0.28
pdi . .	1 06	0.12	0.99	0.08

[1]See foot notes (a) and (b) in Table 7.

*For details of the combinations refer enclosed Statement V-2

At the state level, the number of towns as well as urban population according to these combinations varied considerably. It is noted that among the states, more than half of the towns belonging to Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu did not satisfy all the three criteria simultaneously in 1961 (Appendix Table V-8). The percentage of population living in such towns in these states varied from 72 in Himachal Pradesh to 87 in Kerala and Maharashtra. In 1971, the percentage of towns which failed to satisfy all the three criteria simultaneously further declined in these states. The proportion of urban population living in such towns was more than one-fourth in many states, outstanding among these being Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and Orissa.

STATEMENT V-1

Regrouping of the civic bodies into different categories

Category	Description
1	2
Corporations/ Municipal Corporations	Corporation; Municipal Corporation.
Municipalities	Municipality; Municipal Committe Municipal Board; Municipal Town; Town Municipality; City Municipality; Municipal Town Committee; Town Area; Town Board; Town Committee; Township.
Cantonments/ Cantonment Boards	Cantonment; Cantonment Board
Notified Areas .	Notified Area; Notified Area Committee; Notified Committee; Station Committee; Small Town Committee; Sanitary Board; Special Area
Panchayats .	Village Panchayat; Town Panchayat; Nagar Panchayat; Panchayat
Others . .	Non-Municipal Area; Estate Office; Union Committee; Census Town; Industrial Complex; Specified Special Area.

STATEMENT V-2

Classification of towns according to different combinations of given criteria

Combination	Description
1	2
PDI . . .	Towns satisfying all the three criteria, namely, having atleast 5,000 population; a density of 400 persons per sq. km.; and atleast 75 per cent of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations.
PDi . . .	Towns having required population size and density but not the percentage of male workers
Pdi . . .	Towns having required population size but not the density and percentage of male workers
PdI . . .	Towns having required population size and percentage of male workers but not the density
pDI . .	Towns having required density and percentage of male workers but not the population
pdI . . .	Towns having required percentage of male workers but not the population and density.
pDi .	Towns having required density but not the population and percentage of male workers
pdi . .	Towns satisfying none of the three given criteria i.e., towns having less than 5,000 population; less than 400 persons per sq. km.; and less than 75 per cent of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

CHAPTER VI
URBANIZATION IN INDIA SINCE 1901

(An analysis of the regional and sub-regional disparities)

Introduction

Urban growth in India remained quite slow in the beginning of the present century. The figures presented in Table 1 reveal that urban population growth was negligible during 1901-11. This resulted in a marginal decline in the level of urbanization. The corresponding tempo of urbanization was also negative during this decade. In the next decade of 1911-21, urban population and the level of urbanization registered a slow growth. During 1921-31 decade, the rate of urban population growth increased considerably, but the level of urbanization increased at a slower pace. Moreover, the tempo of urbanization was even lower than that observed during the earlier decade of 1911-21. In the next two decades, viz., 1931-41 and 1941-51, urban population as well as the level of urbanization registered impressive gains.

In the post-independence period, the decadal per cent change in urban population slowed down significantly during 1951-61. This was due to the declassification of a large number of towns at the 1961 Census. Consequently the tempo of urbanization also reduced considerably to 4 per cent during 1951-61. Later on, there was a continuous improvement in the rate of urban population growth resulting in more than 11 per cent and 17 per cent tempo of urbanization during 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively†. This faster pace of urbanization in two decades of 1961-71 and 1971-81 may be attributed to a number of measures initiated by the Government to foster the pace of industrialization and modernisation under the successive Five Year Plans.

TABLE 1 : *Urban population, level and tempo of urbanization in India since* 1901

Census year	Urban population (in '000s)	Decadal percentage change in urban population	Level of urbanization	Tempo of urbanization
1	2	3	4	5
1901 .	25,852	..	10·84	..
1911 .	25,942	0·35	10·29	-5·07
1921 .	28,086	8·27	11·18	8·65
1931 .	33,456	19·12	11·99	7·25
1941 .	44,153	31·97	13·86	15·60
1951 .	62,444	41·42	17·29	24·75
1961 .	78,937	26·41	17·97	3·93
1971 .	109,114	38·23	19·91	10·80
1981 .	159,727*	46·39**	23·31*	17·08**

* Including projected population of Assam as at 1981.

**Computed by taking into account the projected population of Assam as at 1981 Census.

In order to highlight the regional and sub-regional disparities in the phenomenon of urbanization, the following three aspects have been analysed in this Chapter :

(a) Variations in the urban population growth;

(b) Changes in the level and tempo of urbanization;

(c) Changes in the size-class composition of urban population.

Regional disparities on these aspects have been analysed by considering the five census zones. These zones (as stated in the Chapter 1) were initially adopted at the 1961 Census and used at the 1971 Census to depict various population characteristics in the Census Atlas. Similarly, the sub-regional disparities have been analysed for the last eighty years at the state and union territory level and for the 1971-81 decade only at the district level. This is followed by an analysis of the changes in the size-class composition of urban population. These changes have been analysed for three broad classes only instead of the usual six size-classes which are commonly used to portray size-class differentials in urban population. These broad classes are : *Cities*—i.e., places having 100,000 and more population; *Medium Towns*—places having population between 20,000 and 99,999; and *Small Towns*—places having less than 20,000 population.

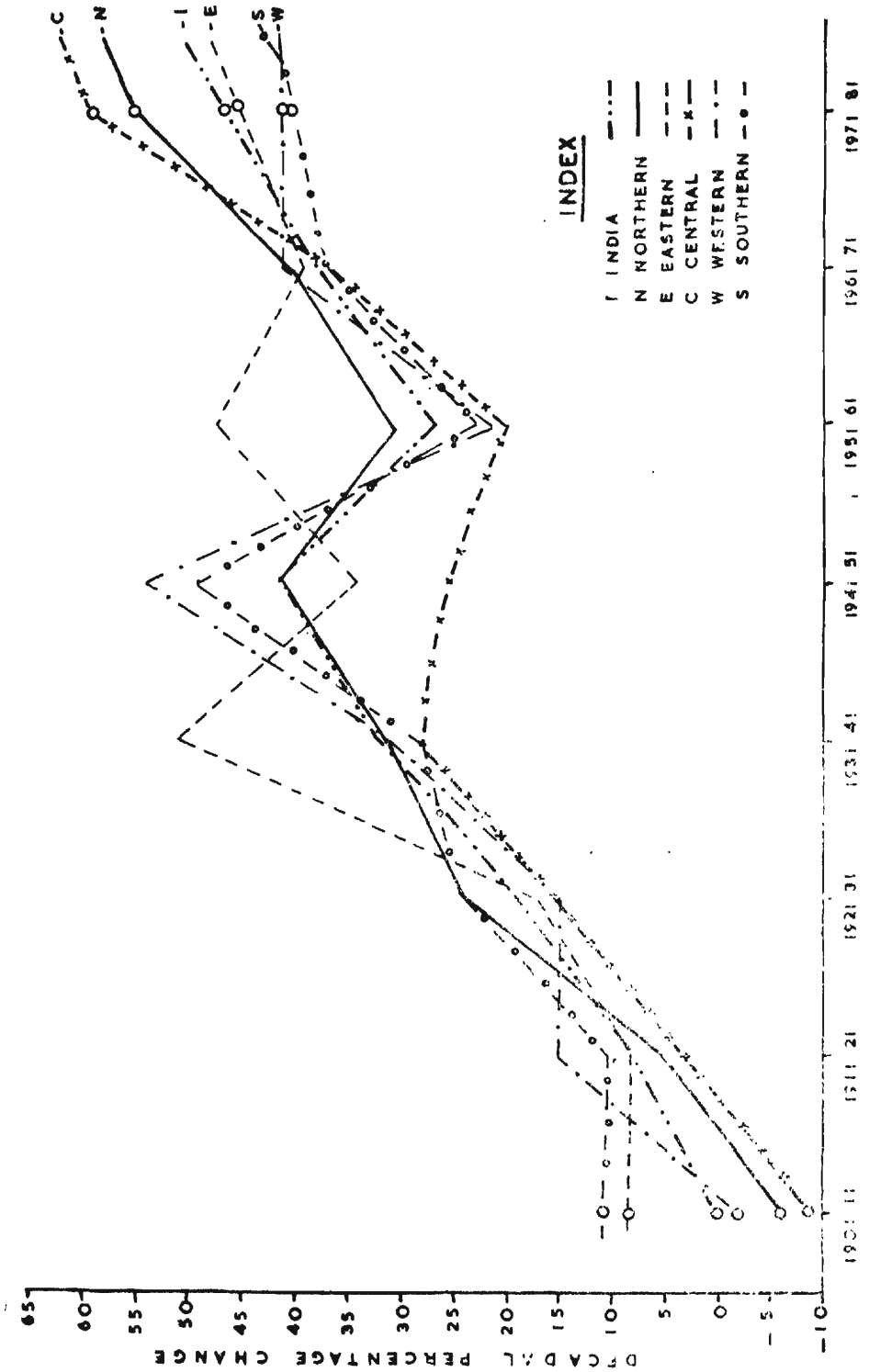
SECTION ONE

(a) Variations in the Urban Population Growth

Considering first the growth of urban population at the zonal level, it may be noted from the figures presented in Table 2 and Graph VI-1 that in two out of the five zones, viz., eastern and southern zones, urban population increased slowly (i.e., around 9 and 11 per cent) and declined in the remaining three zones during 1901-11. In the next decade of 1911-21, all the five zones registered a moderate increase in urban population which varied from 3 per cent in central zone to 15 per cent in western zone. Subsequently, a continuous acceleration in the rate of urban population growth was noticed in northern, western and southern zones during the next three decades, i.e., between 1921-51. In the remaining two, namely, eastern and central zones, this rate was faster during 1931-41 as compared to the other two decades, viz., 1921-31 and 1941-51. In the post-independence period, eastern zone registered the maximum growth of 47 per cent followed by northern zone with 30 per cent, whereas in the remaining three zones, it varied closely between 20 to 22 per cent during 1951-61. In the following decade of 1961-71, it varied from 36 per cent in the central zone to 41 per cent in the western zone. During

†For computing the level of urbanization (in 1981) and urban population growth as well as tempo of urbanization (during 1971-81 decade) at all India level as well as for eastern zone and Assam state, the projected population figures of Assam have been considered.

GRAPH VI-1: DECADAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION IN INDIA AND ZONES, SINCE 1901



1971-81, a sudden acceleration was noticed in the central and northern zones followed by the eastern zone. It may further be noted that in the western zone, the pace of urban population growth was marginally less during 1971-81 as compared to the earlier decade of 1961-71.

TABLE 2 : *Decadal percentage growth of urban population in the zones since* 1901

Decade	Zone				
	Northern	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901-11 .	—5·85	8·54	—9·39	—2·14	11·17
1911-21 .	4·85	7·89	2·75	15·03	9·92
1921-31 .	24·14	17·19	15·12	15·30	23·88
1931-41 .	31·33	50·76	27·64	31·02	26·88
1941-51 .	40·94	34·38	25·50	53·71	48·82
1951-61 .	30·47	47·29	19·97	20·86	21·76
1961-71 .	39·73	38·47	35·91	41·34	36·59
1971-81 .	54·78	45·29*	59·00	40·62	39·87

*Decadal percentage growth of urban population during 1971-81 is worked out taking into account the projected population of Assam as at 1981.

As regards the inter-state variations in urban population growth, it may be observed from the figures presented in Appendix Table VI-1 that apart from Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya (which had 69 per cent and 42 per cent growth respectively), the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal experienced more than 10 per cent growth in urban population during 1901-11. Ten states out of the remaining, registered a decline during this period. The decline was more than 20 per cent in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland. During 1911-21, the growth rate improved to some extent in a majority of the states. Among these, Assam had a relatively high growth (i.e., about 37 per cent). In Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, on the other hand, there was a marginal decline of less than one per cent. In the next decade of 1921-31, all the states (excepting Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Nagaland) revealed a comparatively higher rate of urban population growth than the earlier decade of 1911-21. During 1931-41, ten states as well as the union territory of Delhi recorded more than 30 per cent growth and the highest, i.e., 85 per cent, was noted in Tripura followed by West Bengal which had 64 per cent growth in urban population. The growth rate accelerated further during 1941-51. For example, Tripura and union territory of Delhi recorded the highest, i.e., more than 100 per cent growth in this decade. These were followed by Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra and Karnataka having more than 60 per cent growth. In Manipur, out of the remaining states, the urban population declined by 97 per cent as a result of disturbed conditions due to World War II. In the first decade after independence (i.e., 1951-61), all the north-eastern states (including the union territory of Mizoram) recorded more than 100 per cent growth in urban population followed by Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands which revealed more than 80 per cent growth. As opposed to this, several other states recorded considerably less growth. Uttar Pradesh, among these, had the lowest (i.e. less than 10 per cent) growth in urban population. In the 1961-71 decade, growth rate of urban population varied between 30 to 50 per cent in most of the states. Orissa, however, recorded 66 per cent growth and Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim as well as union territories of Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry more than 100 per cent growth. During 1971-81 decade, half of the states and all the union territories registered more than 50 per cent growth. Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim as well as the union territory of Mizoram among these continued to have more than 100 per cent growth in the urban population.

District level variations in the urban population growth in the last decade have been analysed by classifying the districts with respect to certain ranges of percentage urban population growth. The number of districts falling in different ranges of percentage decadal growth of urban population are reported in Table 3.

TABLE 3—*Number of districts classified by decadal percentage growth of urban population during* 1971-81

State/Union Territory	Negative	Less than 25 per cent	25-49	50-74	75-99	100 per cent and more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	**3**	**28**	**147**	**111**	**44**	**45**	**378***
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	9	11	1	2	23
Bihar	..	1	10	16	3	1	31
Gujarat	..	3	11	2	1	1	18
Haryana	..	1	4	4	2	1	12
Karnataka	..	1	13	4	1	..	19
Kerala	2	3	1	1	2	2	11
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	18	17	3	7	45
Maharashtra	..	4	18	3	1	..	26
Orissa	..	..	2	5	4	2	13
Punjab	..	..	7	4	1	..	12
Rajasthan	..	..	8	13	3	2	26
Tamil Nadu	..	5	10	1	..	..	16
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	10	15	15	15	56
West Bengal	..	2	9	4	1	..	16
Other remaining States	1	4	14	6	3	10	38
All Union Territories	..	3	3	5	3	2	16

*Excluding 10 districts of Assam where census was not conducted in 1981. In addition, 24 districts of different states/union territories (10 not having urban population till 1981 and 14 urbanised for the first time at the 1981 Census) have also been excluded.

It is seen from this table that apart from 10 districts which had no urban population at both the censuses as well as 14 districts which had urban population for the first time in 1981, only three districts, namely, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Kottayam and Palghat (Kerala) suffered a decline in the urban population during 1971-81. In addition to these, 28 districts had a slow rate of urban population growth, i.e., less than 25 per cent only. The following 7 districts out of these, had very slow urban population growth, viz., less than 10 per cent only :

State/Union Territory	District
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch
Kerala	Alleppey and Kozhikode
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
Nagaland	Mokokchung
West Bengal	Calcutta
Pondicherry	Mahe

The growth varied from 25 to 49 per cent in 147 districts and from 50 to 74 per cent in 111 districts. Of the remaining, 44 districts registered a growth varying from 75 to 99 per cent. There were 45 districts which had more than 100 per cent growth during this period. In the following seven districts out of these, the growth was considerably high, being more than 200 per cent :

State/Union Territory	District
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
Sikkim	West Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao and Pratapgarh
Mizoram	Aizawl

SECTION TWO

(i) Changes in the Level of Urbanization

As a result of uneven urban population growth, the level of urbanization varied considerably during 1901-81. It may be seen from Table 4 and Figure VI-1 that in the first decade of present century i.e., during 1901-11, level of urbanization remained virtually the same in two zones, viz., eastern and southern zones, whereas, it declined in the remaining three zones Later on, it increased continuously in all zones till 1981 with only an exception of western zone where it declined slightly during 1951-61 after experiencing a record increase in the earlier decade of 1941-51.

TABLE 4 : *Level of urbanization in different zones*, 1901-81

Census year	Zone				
	Northern	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	13·02	6·09	10·46	18·09	11·48
1911	12·46	6·19	9·18	16·14	11·70
1921	13·04	6·68	9·68	18·72	12·62
1931	14·49	7·03	10·32	18·91	13·98
1941	16.19	9.17	11.64	21.68	15.76
1951	20.83	11·06	13·17	28·05	20·14
961	21·62	12·92	13·29	27·24	20·96
1971	23·50	14·27	14·75	30·03	23·30
1981	27·76	16·60*	18·70	33·61	26·80

*Level of urbanization for the Eastern Zone has been worked out taking into account the projected population of Assam as at 1981.

As regards the state level variations, it may be seen from Appendix Table VI-2 that the level of urbanization was comparatively less at the 1911 Census than the 1901 Census in all the states excepting Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and union territory of Delhi. At the 1921 Census, it increased in all the states and union territories excepting Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura. This increase was noteworthy in Maharashtra. Later on, it improved continuously in all the states (excepting Manipur) and union territories till 1951. In Manipur, there was a decline in the level of urbanization during 1941-51 owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there as a result of World War II. It may also be mentioned here that in some of the states, such as Karnataka, Maharashtra and union territory of Delhi, the level of urbanization increased by 5 per cent points during 1941-51. In the post-independence period, level of urbanization changed very slowly in a majority of the states and union territories and even declined to some extent in some of the states during 1951-61. This was due to the declassification of a large number of towns at the 1961 Census. Later on, it increased in all the states and union territories at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The increase was noteworthy in some of the major states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab which registered about 4 per cent points change in the levels of urbanization during 1971-81.

As regards the extent of variations in the level of urbanization among the districts, it may be stated on the basis of figures reported in following Table 5 that the level of urbanization varied considerably among the districts.

FIGURE VI-1: LEVELS OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA AND ZONES, SINCE 1901

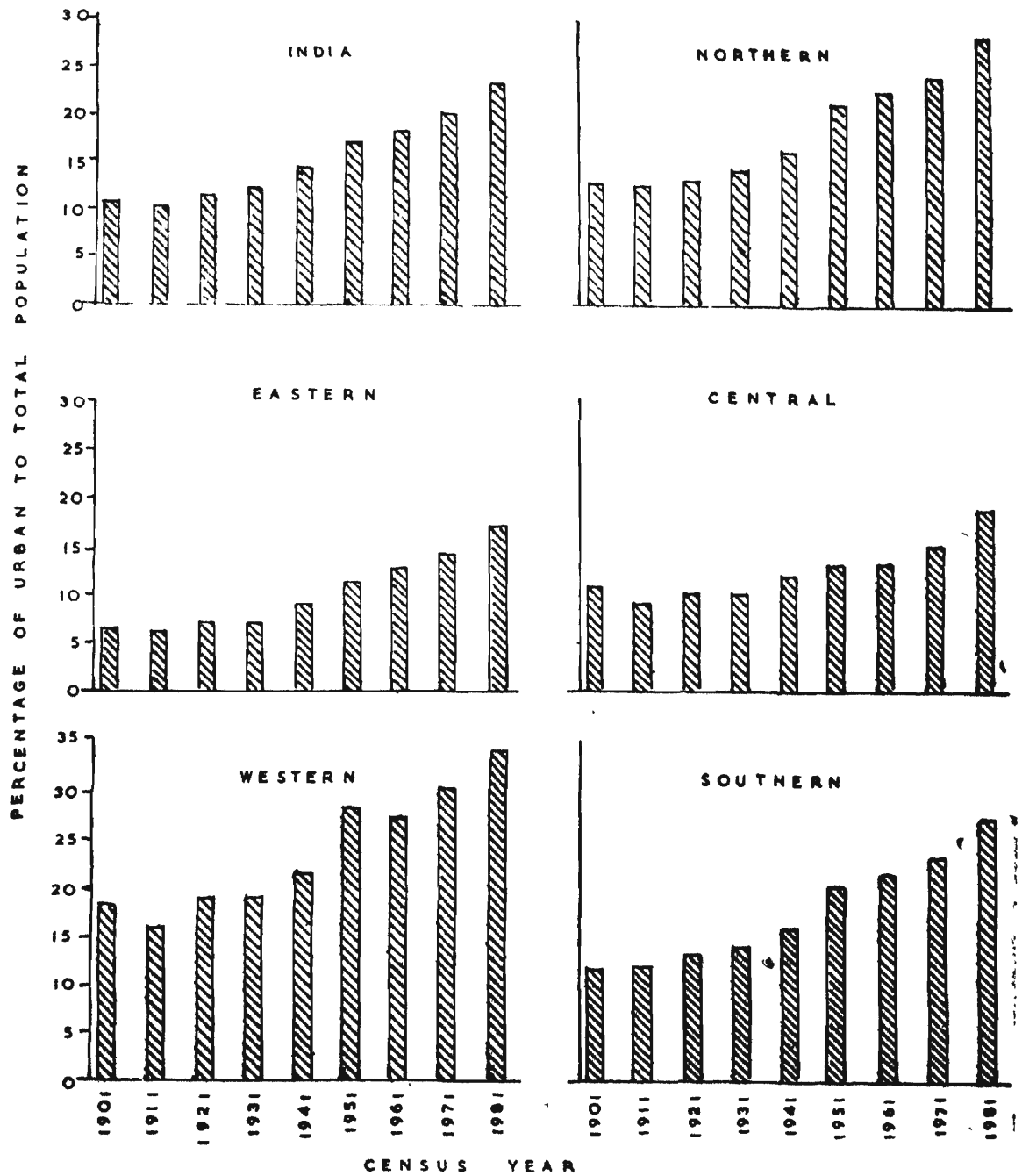


TABLE 5 : *Number of districts classified according to broad ranges of the level of urbanization at the* 1981 *Census*

State/Union Territory	Nil	Less than 5 per cent	5-9	10-19	20-24	25-49	50-74	75 per cent and more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	**10**	**11**	**87**	**138**	**48**	**90**	**9**	**9**	**402***
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	13	6	3	..	1	23
Bihar	..	3	15	9	1	2	1	..	31
Gujarat	1	..	1	3	5	8	1	..	19
Haryana	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	12
Karnataka	..	..	..	7	6	5	1	..	19
Kerala	1	..	3	3	2	3	..	..	12
Madhya Pradesh	..	1	8	23	3	7	2	1	45
Maharashtra	..	..	1	11	3	9	1	1	26
Orissa	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	..	13
Punjab	..	..	..	1	6	5	..	..	12
Rajasthan	..	..	4	13	3	6	..	..	26
Tamil Nadu	..	..	1	3	3	7	1	1	16
Uttar Pradesh	..	2	16	19	5	13	1	..	56
West Bengal	..	..	7	2	1	5	..	1	16
Other remaining States	3	5	22	15	..	5	..	1	51
All Union Territories	5	..	3	4	1	8	1	3	25

*Excluding 10 districts of Assam where census was not conducted in 1981.

In 1981, the following ten districts did not have any urban population :

State/Union Territory	District
Gujarat	The Dangs
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti and Kinnaur
Kerala	Wayanad
Nagaland	Phek
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Nicobars
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap, East Kameng, Upper Subansiri and Dibang Valley

In addition, the following eleven districts had extremely low level of urbanization (i.e., less than 5 per cent) :

State/Union Territory	District
Bihar	Siwan, Samastipur and Madhubani
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills
Sikkim	North Sikkim and West Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur and Tehri Garhwal

Apart from these, in 87 districts, the level of urbanization varied from 5 to 9 per cent. The majority of the districts in this category were from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The level of urbanization varied from 10 to 24 per cent in 186 districts, from 25 to 49 per cent in 90 districts and 50 per cent and more in 18 districts. Out of these, the following nine districts were either fully urbanized or had more than three-fourth of their population living in urban areas :

State/Union Territory	District
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay
Tamil Nadu	Madras
West Bengal	Calcutta
Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Delhi	Delhi
Pondicherry	Yanam

(ii) Variations in the Tempo of Urbanization

It may be observed from the figures reported in Table 6 that in the first decade of present century, i.e., during 1901-11, three out of five zones, viz., northern, central and western, had value of tempo of urbanization on the negative side. In the remaining two zones, namely, eastern and southern, the value was less than 2 per cent. In the next decade of 1911-21, excepting western zone which had the highest value (16 per cent), it varied from 5 to 8 per cent only in the remaining four zones. During 1921-31, northern and southern zones registered around 11 per cent tempo of urbanization. In the eastern and central zones, it was 5 and 7 per cent respectively. The lowest tempo of urbanization (1 per cent) was noted in the western zone during this decade. In the following decade of 1931-41, eastern zone had the highest value of 30 per cent and in the remaining zones, it varied from 12 to 15 per cent. In the transitional decade of 1941-51, excepting eastern and central zones, which had 21 and 13 per cent tempo of urbanization respectively, it varied between 28 to 29 per cent in the remaining three zones. In the first decade after independence excepting eastern zone (which had the highest tempo, i.e., 17 per cent), it was around 4 per cent in the northern and southern zones and even less than

one per cent in central zone. The western zone had a negative value (i.e., —3 per cent) in this decade. Subsequently, in the next decade (i.e., during 1961-71), the tempo varied closely between 9 to 11 per cent in all the zones. During 1971-81 decade, it varied from 12 to 18 per cent in all the zones excepting central zone which registered the highest value of 27 per cent.

TABLE 6 : *Tempo of urbanization in different zones since* 1901

Decade	Zone				
	Northern	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901-11	—4.30	1.64	—12.24	—10.78	1.92
1911-21	4.65	7.92	5.45	15.99	7.86
1921-31	11.12	5.24	6.61	1.01	10.78
1931-41	11.73	30.44	12.79	14.65	12.73
1941-51	28.66	20.61	13.14	29.38	27.79
1951-61	3.79	16.82	0.91	—2.89	4.07
1961-71	8.70	10.45	10.99	10.24	11.16
1971-81	18.13	16.33*	26.78	11.92	15.02

*Computed by taking into account the projected population of Assam at 1981

At the state level, it may be seen from Appendix Table VI-3 that in the first decade of the present century, i.e., during 1901-11, most of the states experienced a decline in the level of urbanization thereby showing a negative tempo of urbanization. In the next decade (1911-21), a majority of the states experienced a slower increase in tempo of urbanization which was even less than 20 per cent. More or less, similar situation existed in the next decade of 1921-31 also. Subsequently, due to faster urban population growth, tempo of urbanization increased considerably in most of the states during 1931-41 and 1941-51. In the following decade of 1951-61, there was a negative tempo of urbanization in some of the states, whereas in most of the remaining states, it was quite slow (even less than 10 per cent). It improved in a number of states during 1961-71. Notable among these were Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, where it increased in this decade as compared to a decline in the previous decade. On the contrary, in some of the eastern states, the tempo was observed to be less than the earlier decade. During 1971-81, it improved further as it more than doubled as compared to the preceding decade in Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Of the remaining, in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Tripura as well as in the union territories of Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, this was less than the preceding decade of 1961-71.

The tempo of urbanization varied widely among the districts. Figures pertaining to the number of districts falling under different ranges of the tempo of urbanization have been presented in Table 7.

TABLE 7 : *Number of districts classified according to the broad ranges of tempo of urbanization*, 1971-81

State/Union Territory	Negative	Less than 5 per cent	5-9	10-24	25-49	50-99	100 per cent and more	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**23**	**32**	**50**	**124**	**89**	**46**	**14**	**378***
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	12	8	2	..	23
Bihar	1	..	3	13	12	2	..	31
Gujarat	2	5	6	3	1	1	..	18
Haryana	1	..	3	1	6	1	..	12
Karnataka	..	1	4	11	3	..	..	19
Kerala	5	..	..	1	2	3	..	11
Madhya Pradesh	..	3	5	14	13	9	1	45
Maharashtra	2	3	6	12	3	..	..	26
Orissa	..	..	..	1	6	5	1	13
Punjab	..	1	1	7	3	..	..	12
Rajasthan	3	1	2	14	4	2	..	26
Tamil Nadu	1	2	8	5	..	..	..	16
Uttar Pradesh	..	3	4	9	19	17	4	56
West Bengal	..	3	2	9	2	..	..	16
Other remaining States	5	4	6	10	3	4	6	38
All Union Territories	3	5	..	2	4	..	2	16

*Excluding 10 districts of Assam where census was not conducted in 1981. In addition, 24 districts of different states/union territories (10 not having urban population till 1981 and 14 urbanised for the first time at the 1981 Census) have also been excluded.

It may be observed from this Table that 23 districts had a negative value thereby revealing a decline in the level of urbanization in the 1971-81 decade. This decline was most remarkable (20 per cent and more) in the following four districts :

State/Union Territory	District
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
Jammu and Kashmir	Punch
Kerala	Palghat, Kottayam

In addition, 32 districts had very low tempo of urbanization (less than 5 per cent). Out of these, in the following eight districts, the tempo of urbanization was zero, thereby implying no change in the level urbanization over the decade :

State/Union Territory	District
Andhra Pradesh . .	Hyderabad
Karnataka . . .	Kodagu
Madhya Pradesh . .	Mandsaur
Maharashtra . . .	Greater Bombay
Rajasthan . . .	Sirohi
Tamil Nadu . . .	Madras
West Bengal . . .	Calcutta
Pondicherry . . .	Yanam

In 50 districts, tempo of urbanization varied from 5 to 9 per cent only and in 46 districts, it varied from 50 to 99 per cent. These were followed by 14 districts having 100 per cent and more tempo of urbanization. These districts were :

State/Union Territory	District
Himachal Pradesh . .	Hamirpur
Jammu and Kashmir .	Badgam
Madhya Pradesh . .	Tikamgarh
Manipur . . .	Manipur South
Meghalaya . . .	West Garo Hills
Orissa	Mayurbhanj
Sikkim	South Sikkim and West Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh . .	Unnao, Rai Bareli, Pratapgarh and Deoria
Mizoram . . .	Aizawl, Lunglei

SECTION THREE

Changes in the Size-Class Composition of Urban Population

After analysing the variations in urban population growth as well as level and tempo of urbanization, patterns of urban population distribution among cities, medium and small towns have been analysed in this section. For this purpose, population living in urban agglomeration as a whole (and not those living in each of its constituent city/town) has been considered for ascertaining its size-class*. In other words, the urban agglomerations have been treated at par with other independent urban places.

Considering first the changes occuring in size-class composition of urban population at all-India level, it may be noted from the figures reported in Table 8 that the concentration of urban population in cities has increased continuously since 1901. This increase was rather slow till 1931. It gained momentum in the next 50 years. Finally, about 60 per cent of the urban population was enumerated in such places at the 1981 Census as opposed to 31 per cent in 1931 and 26 per cent in 1901. The percentage of urban population living in medium towns, on the other hand, varied closely around 26 to 29 per cent during this period. The percentage of urban population living in small towns reduced quite substantially from 47 per cent in 1901 to 14 per cent in 1981.

TABLE 8 : *Percentage distribution of urban population into the cities, medium towns and small towns[1] in India, 1901-81*

Census year	Cities (100,000 and more population)	Medium towns (20,000—99,999)	Small towns (less than 20,000)
1	2	3	4
1901 . .	25.95	26.96	47.09
1911 . .	27.30	26.75	45.95
1921 . .	29.50	26.24	44.26
1931 . .	30.68	28.71	40.61
1941 . .	37.89	27.81	34.30
1951* . .	44.14	25.83	30.01
1961 . .	50.57	28.35	21.08
1971 . .	55.82	27.63	16.55
1981** . .	60.46	25.84	13.70

*Population of Kanchanpara rural development colony (West Bengal) has been included in 'all classes' but not in any class of towns because in 1961 this was bifurcated into two towns for which no separate figures were available.

**Excluding Assam.

[1](i) An urban agglomeration has been treated as a single unit, i.e., at par with other independent towns for determining its size-class.

(ii) The percentage distribution of urban population for 1901-71 is based on 1971 frame of urban agglomerations and towns as the figures based on 1981 frame are not yet finalised.

Some interesting insights are provided by Table 9, and Figure VI-2 on the percentage distribution of urban population in three categories in each zone at the different censuses. It may be observed that in the northern zone, percentage of urban population living in cities increased at a faster pace during 1931-41 and later on during 1951-61 and 1971-81. In the eastern zone, on the other hand, this increase was faster during 1931-41 and 1971-81. In the southern zone, the percentage of urban population living in cities increased continuously since 1911 and this was more pronounced in the post-independence period . Similarly, in the western zone, it increased continuously (except during 1921-31) and the highest increase was noticed in the 1951-61 decade. In the central zone, percentage of urban population living in cities increased continuously till 1971 and declined during 1971-81. The percentage of urban population living in medium towns, on the other hand, registered an overall decline in the northern, eastern and central zones during 1901-81. In the remaining two zones, viz., western and southern, the percentage of urban population in medium towns was slightly more in 1981 as compared to 1901. The percentage of urban population living in the small towns declined in all the five zones during 1901-81.

*The percentage distribution of urban population for 1901-71 is based on 1971 frame of urban agglomerations and towns as the figures based on 1981 frame are not yet finalised.

FIGURE VI-2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION INTO CITIES, MEDIUM TOWNS AND SMALL TOWNS AT DIFFERENT CENSUSES IN INDIA AND ZONES, SINCE 1901

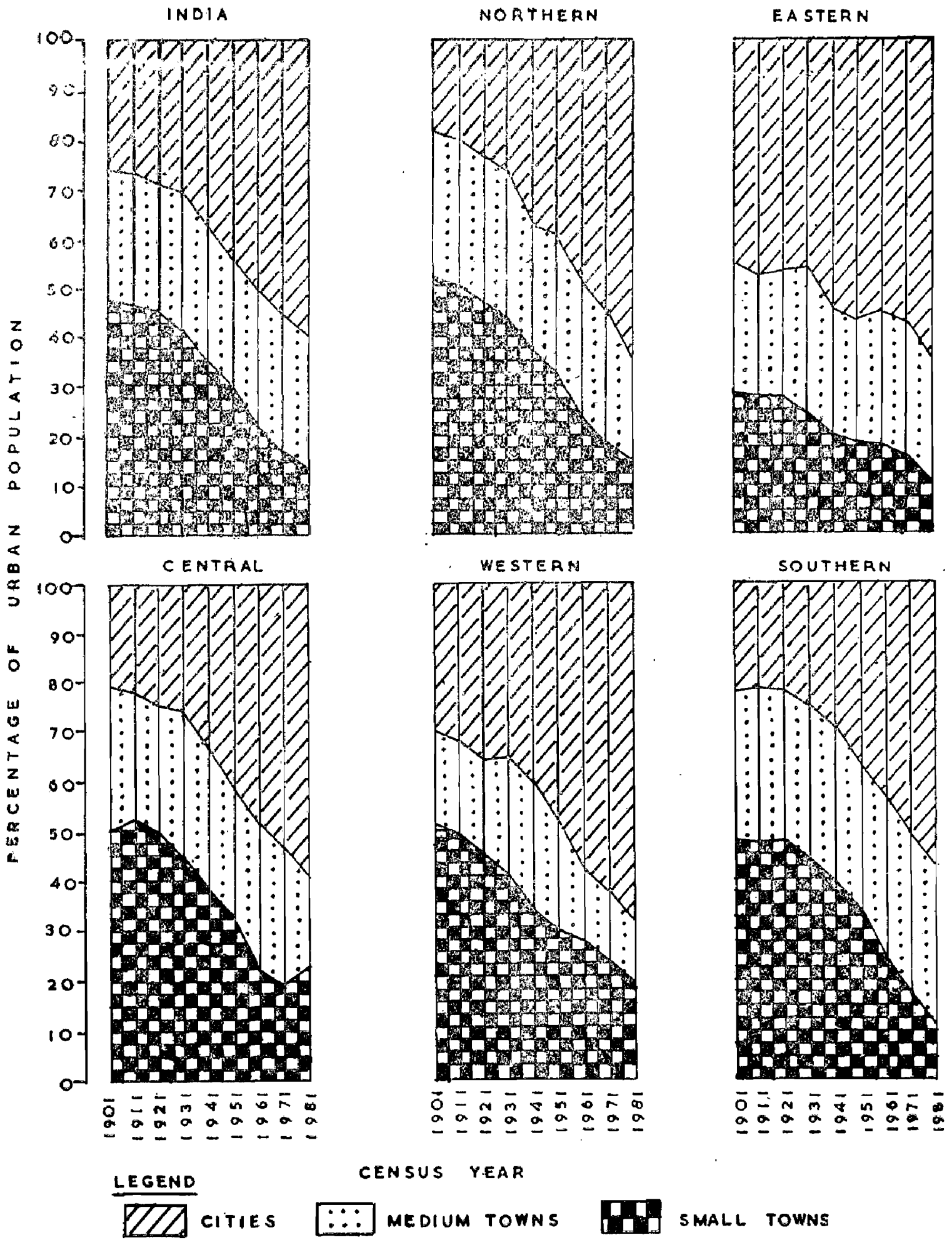


TABLE 9 : *Percentage distribution of urban population into cities, medium and small towns [1] in zones, 1901-81*

Census year	Zone				
	Northern	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Cities (100,000 and more population)		
1901	18.79	45.35	20.80	29.78	21.56
1911	19.80	47.73	21.59	32.16	21.32
1921	24.35	46.92	24.77	36.05	21.63
1931	26.85	46.02	26.22	35.85	24.58
1941	37.63	54.51	34.00	40.21	29.59
1951*	39.67	56.94	42.09	48.89	37.13
1961	49.29	55.05	49.39	58.63	43.25
1971	54.46	56.89	52.81	63.13	52.18
1981**	62.84	64.04	49.80	68.90	58.09
			Medium towns (20,000-99,999)		
1901	29.37	26.36	28.75	19.22	30.25
1911	29.70	25.13	26.52	18.99	31.88
1921	28.49	25.62	25.42	19.97	30.81
1931	28.84	29.20	29.32	23.48	31.51
1941	26.44	25.97	29.04	25.72	30.04
1951*	28.28	24.57	25.41	21.33	28.98
1961	27.59	27.42	28.54	23.67	32.51
1971	27.20	27.54	28.43	22.82	30.96
1981**	21.79	25.30	26.88	21.02	31.10
			Small towns (less than 20,000)		
1901	51.84	28.29	50.45	51.00	48.19
1911	50.50	27.14	51.89	48.85	46.80
1921	47.16	27.46	49.81	43.98	47.56
1931	44.31	24.78	44.46	40.67	43.91
1941	35.93	19.52	36.96	34.07	40.37
1951*	32.05	18.37	32.50	29.78	33.89
1961	23.12	17.53	22.07	17.70	24.2ϕ
1971	18.34	15.57	18.76	14.05	16.86
1981**	15.37	10.66	23.32	10.08	10.81

*Population of Kanchanpara rural development colony (West Bengal) has been included in 'all classes' but not in any class of towns because in 1961 this was bifurcated into two towns for which no separate figures were available.

**Excluding Assam.

[1] (i) An urban agglomeration has been treated as a single unit i.e., at par with other independent towns for deter mining its size-class.

(ii) The percentage distribution of urban population of 1901-71 is based on 1971 frame of urban agglomerations and towns as the figures based on 1981 frame are not yet finalised.

As regards the inter-state variations in the percentage distribution of urban population among these classes, it may be seen from Appendix Table VI-4 that there were wide variations among different states and union territories. To begin with, a continuous increase in the percentage of urban population living in cities (since 1901) was noticed in Karnataka, where, it increased from 10 per cent to 59 per cent during 1901-81. In Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, it increased continuously after 1911. In Uttar Pradesh, on the other hand, the percentage of urban population living in cities increased continuously till 1971 and declined at the 1981 Census. Apart from these, in case of other major states, an overall increase in the percentage of urban population living in cities may be noted during this period barring certain fluctuations at one census or the other. In the smaller states and union territories (mostly from the eastern parts of India), cities appeared quite late and some of them did not have any city even at 1981 Census. Similar details in regard to the variations in the percentage distribution of urban population in case of medium and small towns may also be seen from this Appendix Table.

In order to have a further probe into the inter-district variations in the patterns of urban population distribution, the districts have been classified according to percentage of urban population living in the cities, medium and small towns in 1981. Number of districts thus classified are presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10 : *Number of districts classified according to the percentage of urban population into cities, medium towns and small towns;*[1] 1981

State/Union Territory	All districts	Cities (100,000 and more population)					Medium towns (20,000—99,999)					Small towns (Less than 20,000)				
		Nil	0-24	25-49	50-74	75+	Nil	0-24	25-49	50-74	75+	Nil	0-24	25-49	50-74	75+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDIA	**400***	**221**	**8**	**52**	**65**	**54**	**86**	**81**	**81**	**88**	**64**	**31**	**185**	**106**	**25**	**53**
Andhra Pradesh	22	8	1	3	7	3	..	5	7	4	6	..	20	1	1	..
Bihar	31	16	..	4	5	6	3	8	3	10	7	3	18	10	..	..
Gujarat	19	8	1	4	3	3	1	5	5	3	5	2	10	6	1	..
Haryana	12	4	..	1	4	3	2	5	1	3	1	..	8	4	..	..
Karnataka	19	5	..	8	5	1	..	7	7	4	1	..	11	7	1	..
Kerala	12	4	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	8	3	1	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	45	33	..	1	5	6	6	8	7	18	6	..	16	20	5	4
Maharashtra	26	7	..	6	7	6	1	8	11	2	4	2	19	3	2	..
Orissa	13	8	..	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	5	4	2	1
Punjab	12	6	..	2	2	2	..	4	3	2	3	..	8	3	1	..
Rajasthan	26	15	..	3	5	3	2	5	6	8	5	1	10	13	2	..
Tamil Nadu	16	3	3	5	3	2	1	3	6	5	1	1	11	4	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	56	31	1	5	12	7	10	15	13	13	5	..	21	22	8	5
West Bengal	16	6	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	6	4	..	14	2	..	..
Other remaining States	50	45	..	1	..	4	37	1	2	3	7	4	8	6	2	30
All Union Territories	25	22	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	1	4	9	3	..	..	13

*Excluding 10 districts of Assam where no census was conducted in 1981. In addition, 2 districts, namely Rangareddy and Badgam, have been clubbed with Hyderabad and Srinagar districts respectively because, the major portion of the urban population of these, districts fall under the Hyderabad and Srinagar cities. It is for this reason, the total number of district varies from that given under Table 7.

[1]An urban agglomeration has been treated as a single unit i.e., at par with other independent towns for ascertaining its size-class in the districts excepting those where urban agglomeration extended over more than 1 district.

It may be seen from this Table that more than half of the districts (221) had no city population at all. Apart from these, only 8 districts, had less than one-fourth of the urban population living in such places. In 52 other districts, this proportion was less than 50 per cent. In the remaining 119 districts, the concentration of urban population in cities was 50 per cent and more. Out of these, in the following five districts, entire urban population was enumerated in the cities only.

Station/Union Territory	District
Bihar	Muzaffapur and Darbhanga
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay
Timil Nadu	Madras
West Bengal	Calcutta

As regards the percentage of urban population living in the medium towns, it may be observed that 86 districts (mostly situated in the smaller states and union territories) did not have any population living in such towns. Apart from these, in 29 districts, only upto 10 per cent population was living in medium towns. These were followed by 52 districts having 10 to 24 per cent of their urban population living in such places. In 169 other districts, this percentage varied from 25 to 74. In the remaining 64 districts, more than 75 per cent of urban population lived in such towns. Of these, in the following eight districts, the entire urban population was residing in this category (medium towns) alone :

State/Union Territory	District
Bihar	Begusarai
Gujarat	Gandhinagar
Kerala	Malappuram and Kottayam
Nagaland	Kohima
Andamen and Nicobar Islands	Andaman
Goa, Daman and Diu	Daman
Pondicherry	Karaikal

Similar variations could be observed in case of percentage of urban population classified under the small towns. Here, 31 districts, did not have any population living in these places. These were followed by 59 districts which had only 10 per cent of their urban population living in such towns. Apart from these, in more than half (232) of the districts, this percentage varied from 10 to 50. Of the remaining, 53 districts had entire urban population living in this category only. Except the following 9 districts, all other districts falling under this category were located in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

State/Union Territory	District
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh, Jhabua, Raisen and Sidhi
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagapur Haveli
Goa, Daman and Diu	Diu
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
Pondicherry	Mahe and Yanam

CHAPTER VII

CORRELATES OF URBAN POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

Introduction

Urban population growth is not uniform in all the places and for different periods of time. Several dominant socio-economic, demographic and political factors contribute directly or indirectly towards the growth of urban population in various ways. In the global context, the determining factors in urbanization have been regarded as more or less identical with those that have shaped civilization itself. These factors/preconditions of urbanization, as enumerated in one of the reports are "(i) Agricultural surplus; (ii) Centripetal influence of steam; (iii) Electricity and Automobile; (iv) Technological revolution and (v) Sanitation."[1] The preconditions or determining factors, in turn, govern the components of urban population growth. The components of urban population growth are basically the same as that of total population excepting for an additional element of areal reclassification. This is due to fact that "when boundaries of a territory are fixed, its population can change only as a result of births to residents, deaths of residents and movement across those boundaries. When boundaries are flexible as in the case of population defined as rural and urban, the additional element of areal reclassification is added to the source of change."[2] In other words, the urban population growth is the function of (i) natural increase (i.e. births *minus* deaths), (ii) net migration (i.e., in-migration to urban areas *minus* out-migration from urban areas), and (iii) population gain or loss resulting from the addition of new towns or deletion of the existing ones. In the form of equation, it can be expressed as :

$$Ut = Uo + B - D + Ii - Ie + Ei - Ee + R$$

Where, Uo and Ut = the population at the beginning and at the end of a time interval;

B = the number of births occurring during that interval;

D = the number of deaths;

Ii = internal migration from rural to urban areas;

Ie = internal migration from urban to rural areas;

Ei = migrants to urban areas from abroad;

Ee = urban emigrants to other countries; and

R = the population being reclassified.[3]

In order to ascertain the causes of demographic change, elements of population growth in urban areas must be separated. This is the first important step in understanding the socio-economic and ecological processes which are responsible for the urban development in a country. However, "despite the desirability of identifying growth components, raw materials for doing so are not abundant.....little use can be made of such data for decompositional purposes".[2]

Keeping this in view, two of the three components, namely, migration and areal reclassification of urban population growth during 1951-81 have been identified in Section One. Identification of the third factor, namely, natural increase has not been attempted as the reliable longitudinal data pertaining to the number of births and deaths in the urban areas are not available. After analysing these components of urban population growth, the role of population size and functional character of towns on their population growth has been examined in Section Two. The choice of these two out of a number of socio-economic, demographic and other variables is entirely due to the availability of information on these two aspects for individual towns. This, however, is not meant to undermine the importance of the other factors in the urban growth which might have played direct or indirect role in urban population growth in different parts of the country.

SECTION ONE

Components of Urban Population Growth

(a) **Migration :** The volume of inter-censal migrants has been estimated on the basis of available data pertaining to the duration of residence of migrants at the place of enumeration. For this purpose, migrants residing for 10 years duration at the place of enumeration, have been treated as the inter-censal migrants. Such estimates are based on place of birth data in case of 1951-61 decade and on place of last residence data in case of 1961-71 and 1971-81 decades.* From the figures presented in Table 1, it may be seen that during 1951-61, the number of in-migrants (including immigrants from outside India) to urban areas was 14 million and the number of out-migrants from urban areas was 3 million. The corresponding figures for the 1961-71 decade were around 12 million in case of in-migrants to urban areas and 5 million in case of out-migrants from urban areas. During 1971-81, 16 million people came to urban areas and 6 million went out of such places. Thus, the net internal migration was considerably less during 1961-71 as compared to the other two decades of 1951-61 and 1971-81.

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[1] National Resource Committee, "The Process of Urbanization: Underlying Forces and Emerging Trends" in Paul K. Hatt and Albert J. Reiss Jr. (ed.) *Cities and Society*, Free Press, New York, 1963, pp. 64-66.

[2] United Nations, *Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth*, New York, 1980, p. 20.

[3] United Nations, *Methods of Projections of Urban and Rural Population* (Manual VIII), New York, 1974, p 23.

*Processed on full count basis at the 1961 census. Processed on the basis of 10 rural and 20 per cent urban ndividual slips for all states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura as well as all union territories, where processing was done on a 100 per cent basis at the 1971 Census and 5 per cent sample data at the 1981 Census.

It may further be noted from this Table that the contribution of in-migrants (including those coming from outside India) in the decadal urban population growth (adjusted by subtracting the population of the declassified towns from the urban population at the first census of each decade) was around two-third in the first decade after independence, i.e., during 1951-61. In the next decade (1961-71), this contribution reduced to 38 per cent and further to 32 per cent in the 1971-81 decade. The corresponding percentage of out-migrants from urban areas revealed an increase from 14 per cent to 17 per cent during 1951-61 to 1961-71 and decrease to 13 per cent during 1971-81. The contribution of net internal migration declined from more than 40 per cent during 1951-61 to even less than 20 per cent in the next two decades of 1961-71 and 1971-81. This was due to substantial reduction in the percentage of the rural to urban migrants.

TABLE 1 : *Inter-censal in/out migrants*[1] *(Urban) in India since* 1951

Decade	In-migrants from			Total in-migrants	Out migrants to rural areas	Net migrants (internal)
	Rural areas	Unclassifiable areas	Outside India			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(i) *Number of migrants (figures in million)*					
1951-61	11.62	0.03	2.05	13.70	3.00	8.64
1961-71	10.98	0.26	0.73	11.97	5.33	5.91
1971-81*	15.74	..	0.55	16.29	6.39	9.35
	(ii) *Percentage of decadal urban population growth***					
1951-61	55.66	0.13	9.82	65.61	14.39	41.40
1961-71	35.05	0.83	2.34	38.22	17.01	18.87
1971-81*	30.98	..	1.08	32.06	12.58	18.40

*Excluding Assam.

*Percentages have been worked out with respect to the urban population growth adjusted for the population living in declassified towns.

[1]Estimates of in/out-migrants are based on place of birth data for 1951-61 (based on full count) and on place of last residence data for 1961-71 and 1971-81 (based on 10 per cent rural and 20 per cent urban sample data for all states excepting smaller states and union territories during 1961-71 and 5 per cent sample data for 1971-81 decade).

The state level variations in the inter-censal migrants have been analysed for the 1951-61 and 1961-1971 decades on the basis of estimates obtained with reference to the place of birth and place of last residence data respectively. It could be seen from the figures presented in Appendix Table VII-1 (a) that the number of urban in-migrants (including those coming from outside India) was the largest in Maharashtra (around 2.6 million during the decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71). In the state of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal also, the number of in-migrants was more than one million during the decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71. Further, it may be noted that the number of states and union territories registering an increase in the volume of in-migrants to urban areas was comparatively less than those having a decrease. Regarding the place of origin of in-migrants, it may be noted that a bulk of these migrants were from rural areas (including unclassifiable areas) in most of the states and union territories. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala, for example, migrants coming from rural areas (including unclassifiable areas) formed more than 90 per cent of the total in-migrants during 1951-61. During 1961-71, this proportion, however, declined in most of the states due to an increase in the number of in-migrants from the urban areas of other states and union territories. The volume of urban immigrants coming from outside India was the largest in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab (including Haryana, Chandigarh) and Delhi during 1951-61. Their number, however, reduced considerably in the next decade in all the states and union territories excepting Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu as well as some of the smaller states and union territories.

The number of out-migrants from urban areas was the largest in Maharashtra, 0.7 million in the 1951-61 decade and one million in the 1961-71 decade. This was followed by Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu having more than 0.5 million out-migrants from urban areas during this period. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh also, the number of urban out-migrants was more than 0.5 million during 1961-71.

As regards the net internal migration in urban areas, it may be mentioned that this was comparatively lower during 1961-71 decade than 1951-61 decade in all the major states excepting Orissa. The gain in urban population as a result of net internal migration was the highest in Maharashtra during 1951-61 and 1961-71. In Kerala and Tripura, there was a loss in urban population due to net internal migration during this period. In other words, the number of persons moving out of urban areas in these states was larger than those coming to these places. Manipur and union territory of Pondicherry in the 1951-61 decade and Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir in the 1961-71 decade also revealed a similar trend.

As regards the contribution of inter-censal migration towards urban population growth, it may be seen from the figures presented in Appendix Table VII-1(b) that the number of in-migrants (including those coming from outside India) to urban areas was more than the actual growth of urban population in Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1951-61 and in Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya during 1961-71. As opposed to this, in Kerala, Manipur and union territory of Pondicherry, the proportion of in-migrants was even less than one-third in 1951-61 as well as 1961-71 decade. The percentage of urban out-migrants with respect to the decadal urban population growth, on the other hand, was higher than the in-migrants in Kerala and Tripura in 1951-61 and 1961-71 decades. As a result of higher magnitude of in-migrants to urban areas than the out-migrants during 1951-61, the net internal migration accounted for more than half of decadal urban population growth in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and some of the union territories. In some states like Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, the rate of urban population growth was adversely affected during 1951-61 due to

higher magnitude of out-migrants than the in-migrants to urban areas. In the next decade of 1961-71, contribution of net internal migration towards urban population growth declined in all the larger states excepting Orissa and a few smaller states and union territories. Noteworthy among these were Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Tripura which registered a negative contribution of net internal migration towards the urban population growth during 1961-71.

(b) Areal Reclassification : Classification of places as rural and urban as well as addition of new towns, as stated earlier, has also exerted considerable influence on the urban population growth in the post-independence era. The analysis is restricted here to the contribution of population living in the new towns only as a detailed examination of this aspect has already been presented in Chapter V of this report.

It will be seen from the figures presented in Table 2 that the contribution of population living in new towns towards the urban population growth was the highest (more than 20 per cent) during 1951-61. This, however, reduced by roughly 5 per cent points in the next decade of 1961-71. Later on, it improved to some extent during 1971-81.

TABLE 2 : *Contribution of new towns' population towards decadal urban population growth* in India since* 1951

Decade	Population living in the new towns (at the second census of each decade)	Percentage of decadal urban population growth*
1	2	3
1951-61 .	4,806,845	23.02
1961-71 .	5,743,487	18.33
1971-81** .	10,651,460†	20.97

*Percentages have been worked out with respect to the urban population growth adjusted for the population living in the declassified towns.

**Excluding Assam.

†Excluding population of three new towns which existed at the preceding census of 1971 as the parts of other towns or as outgrowths.

At the state level, as is seen from the figures reported in Appendix Table VII-2, population living in the new towns accounted for at least half of the urban population growth in Assam (including Meghalaya and Mizoram), Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and Pondicherry during 1951-61 decade. In Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, its contribution was even less than five per cent. In Manipur, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Delhi, not a single new town emerged at the 1961 Census. In the next decade of 1961-71, there was an increase in the contribution of population of new towns towards urban population growth in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand, it declined in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Pondicherry during this decade.

(c) Residual Growth : Residual growth, as worked out by subtracting contribution of net internal migration and areal reclassification from the urban population growth provides a rough indication of the contribution of natural increase, international migration and extent of boundary changes towards the urban population growth. It may be noted from the figures presented in Table 3 that the residual growth accounted for little more than one-third of the urban population growth during 1951-61. This contribution increased substantially, i.e., nearly doubled, in the next decade of 1961-71. Later on, it declined to some extent during 1971-81.

TABLE 3 : *Residual urban population growth in India since* 1951

Decade	Population	Percentage of urban population growth*
1	2	3
1951-61 .	7,429,025	35.58
1961-71 .	19,671,354	62.80
1971-81** .	30,800,068	60.63

*Percentages have been worked out with respect to the urban population growth adjusted for the population living in the declassified towns.

**Excluding Assam.

At the state level, the proportion of residual urban population growth varied from less than one-fourth in Assam (including Meghalaya and Mizoram), Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal to more than half in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh among the major states during 1951-61. In the next decade (1961-71), this accounted for more than half of the urban population growth in all the major states excepting Bihar, Kerala and Orissa. In Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, more than three-fourth of urban population growth was accounted by this factor only (Appendix Table VII-3). In the smaller states and union territories, the percentage share of residual growth in the urban population growth varied considerably during 1951-61 and 1961-71.

SECTION TWO

(a) Impact of Population Size on Growth of Cities and Towns

In order to study the impact of population size on growth of urban places during past three decades (i.e., since 1951), the differentials in the growth rates of cities and towns for the various size-classes have been analysed in the following paragraphs. The procedure adopted for calculating growth rates as described in Chapter I on Introduction, is to compute the decadal per cent change in the urban population for different size-class categories in the instantaneous approach and to compute the decadal per cent change in the urban population for different cohorts of cities and towns (formed on the basis of initial size-class of the urban places) in the continuous approach.* The growth rates thus computed are presented in Table 4.

* For ascertaining the size-class category of cities and towns, the constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own populatin and not according to the population of urban agglomeration except in such cases where, an urban agglomeration comprises a single town along with its outgrowths.

TABLE 4 : *Decadal per cent change in urban population in India as computed by instantaneous and continuous approaches since* 1951

Size-class category*	Population range	Instantaneous approach			Continuous approach		
		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81**	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cities							
I	100,000 and above	48·02	51·98	55·55	31·01	36·07	37·16
Medium towns	**20,000-99,999**	**34·90**	**37·11**	**40·82**	**25·84**	**33·51**	**37·98**
II	50,000-99,999	24·99	54·38	49·06	26·49	33·79	37·33
III	20,000-49,999	41·70	26·65	34·74	25·42	33·33	38·47
Small towns	**Less than 20,000**	**—7·21**	**13·71**	**22·60**	**27·60**	**32·34**	**37·97**
IV	10,000-19,999	20·48	23·67	26·77	25·49	31·58	36·47
V	5,000-9,999	—25.46	—2·31	12·70	27·07	33·40	40·04
VI	Less than 5,000	—57·33	1·37	25·95	50·48	35·26	48·14
All urban places		26·41	38·23	44·51	28·51	34·43	37·56

* The constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration except in such cases where, an urban agglomeration comprises a single town along with its outgrowths.

**Excluding Assam.

It is seen from Table 4 that the growth rates computed by using instantaneous approach were considerably higher in the first category comprising cities than the other two categories comprising medium and small towns during each decade, since 1951. As opposed to this, in the third category comprising the small towns, there was a decline in the population during 1951-61. Later on, it registered a slow growth as compared to that of the cities and medium towns categories during 1961-71 and 1971-81. Further break-up of the medium and small towns indicates a gradual decline in the growth rates for the lower size-classes excepting minor fluctuations in one decade or the other.

The higher growth rate for the first category comprising cities as revealed by the application of instantaneous approach is due to the fact that in the highest size-class, no city can move upward from this category, while several towns from the remaining size-classes may join this category. In other words, there is a continuous accretion in the population of this size-class thereby creating an impression that cities are growing rapidly. In case of lower size-classes, this movement operates both ways i.e., some towns join a particular size-class whereas, some others move out of it during the period. Whenever, population gain (due to addition of towns) is comparatively less than the population loss (due to deletion of places) from a category, one finds a negative growth in the population of that size-class. Thus, the use of instantaneous method creates an illusion that cities are growing at a faster pace as compared to the towns of the remaining size-classes.

The growth rates computed by using continuous approach, on the other hand, reveal that the first category comprising cities registered 31 per cent population growth as opposed to 26 and 28 per cent growth registered by the remaining two categories of medium and small towns respectively during 1951-61. Similarly, in the next decade (1961-71) the first category registered approximately 36 per cent growth and the population classified in the remaining two categories of medium and small towns registered around 33 per cent growth. During 1971-81, the first category registered around 37 per cent population growth and the corresponding figures for the remaining two categories of medium and small towns were around 38 per cent. The growth rates, as computed for the six size-classes, did not reveal any significant variation excepting in the size-class VI which registered the highest growth rates during 1951-61 and 1971-81. Thus, it may be inferred with the help of growth rates computed by using the continuous approach that at all India level, the decadal per cent change in population does not vary substantially according to size of urban places.

At the state level, it may be inferred on the basis of the figures presented in Appendix Table VII-4(a) that the instantaneous rate of population growth was uniformly higher in case of first category of towns than the remaining two categories of medium and small towns in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu during all the three decades, since 1951. In addition, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had registered comparatively higher growth rates in this category than the remaining two categories in more than one decade during this period (1951-81). The growth rates in the next category of medium towns were higher in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal, at least during two of the three decades, since 1951. In the third category of small towns, a negative growth rate was observed in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 1951-61. Andhra Pradesh and Kerala out of these, had a continuous decline in the population classified under this category in the next two decades of 1961-71 and 1971-81 also. Further break-up of the growth rates into conventional six size-classes as reported in the given Appendix Table VII-4(a) reveals that the upper size-classes experienced relatively high growth rates and the lower size-classes (particularly, size-classes V and VI) suffered a stagnation or decline in their population during one decade or the other in a majority of the states and union territories. This phenomenon, as stated earlier,

was largely due to the movement of towns from these size-classes to the upper size-class.

The growth rates computed by using continuous approach, as reported in Appendix Table VII-4(b), were comparatively higher in case of first category of towns than the remaining two categories of medium and small towns in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan during all the three decades, since 1951. In addition, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu also had higher growth rates in the first category of cities than the remaining two categories of medium and small towns in more than one decade, since 1951. Kerala, on the other hand, had a comparatively higher growth rate in case of third category comprising small towns than the remaining two categories during all the three decades, since 1951. A similar trend was noted in case of Uttar Pradesh also during 1961-71 and 1971-81. Further computations of these growth rates for all the six size-classes reveal that towns belonging to lower size-classes, especially size-class VI, have registered a faster pace in many states during one decade or the other, since 1951. Outstanding among these was West Bengal where, class VI towns have grown at a faster pace than the towns in the remaining size-classes followed by Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh revealing a similar trend during two of the three decade, since 1951.

(b) Functional Character of Urban Places and Population Growth

In order to study the impact of functional character of towns on the urban population growth, predominant function of each town as reported in the Town Directory of 1961 and 1971 Censuses has been considered. After classifying the towns into five functional categories, viz., Industry, Services, Trade and Commerce, Transport and Primary Activities at 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the percentage change in population of the group of towns falling under each of these categorries has been computed for 1961-71 and 1971-81 decades.

From the figures presented in Table 5, it is seen that the number of urban places falling under the services category was the highest followed by those classfied under primary activities and industries at the 1961 Census. At the next census of 1971, the number of towns having primary activities as the predominant function was the highest followed by industry and services respectively. The decadal percentage change in the population of urban places having industry, services and trade and commerce as the predominant functions was almost the same—around 35 per cent during 1961-71. As compared to these, urban places having transport and primary activities as the leading functions experienced a slower pace of population change which was around 30 per cent in the former category and 26 per cent in the later. In the next decade, growth rate in the category comprising urban places having industry as the predominant function was comparatively higher than the remaining four categories. The growth rates in the categories comprising cities and towns with services, trade and commerce and transport as the predominant functions varied closely between 36 and 37 per cent. The fifth category comprising towns with primary activities continued to have the slowest pace of population change during this decade also which was around 34 per cent.

TABLE 5 : *Decadal percentage change in urban population according to the predominant functional category of cities and towns[1] during* 1961-71 *and* 1971-81

Functional category	1961-71		1971-81*	
	Number of urban places**	Growth rate	Number of urban places***	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
Industry . .	652	35.34	788	38.86
Services . .	1,027	35.46	676	37.44
Trade and Commerce	77	34.65	282	37.11
Transport . .	53	29.83	54	36.18
Primary activities .	675	26.41	1,103	33.88
Total . .	**2,484**	**34.44**	**2,903**	**37.57**

* Excluding Assam.

**Relates to the predominant function of the urban places at the 1961 Census.

***Relates to the predominant function of the urban places at the 1971 census.

[1]The constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration except in such cases where an urban agglomeration comprises a single town along with its outgrowths.

As regards the inter-state variations, it may be noted from the figures presented in Appendix Table VII-5 that in Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab, among the major states, growth rates of first category, viz., industry, were higher than those of the remaining four categories during the 1961-71 decade. A similar pattern was observed in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka during 1971-81 decade. The growth rates of the towns in the second category, viz., services, were higher than the remaining four categories in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan in the earlier decade of 1961-71 and in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in the later decade of 1971-81. In case of third important functional category, viz., primary activities, the decadal percentage change in population was the slowest during 1961-71 in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. In the next decade (1971-81), Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Goa, Daman and Diu revealed a similar trend. As opposed to this, in some of the smaller states, such as Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya during 1961-71 and in Manipur and Meghalaya during 1971-81, this category recorded the highest growth rates. The growth rates of the remaining two categories, namely, trade and commerce and transport, varied widely during this period. This was partly due to the fact that the number of towns belonging to these two categories were comparatively small.

In order to reveal the patterns of urban population growth according to shift in the predominant functions of the cities and towns, the differentials in the growth rates have been analysed for the categories of towns having a shift from one predominant function to another during the 1961-71 decade. This analysis could not be attempted for the next decades of 1971-81 due to data constraints. It may be noted from the figures

presented in Table 6 that the growth rates were comparatively higher in urban places having a shift from any other function to industry during the decade. Exceptions to this, however, were noted in two categories comprising towns having a shift from industry to services and transport which registered higher growth rates. The growth rates were considerably low in urban places having a shift in their functions in favour of primary activities and trade and commerce.

TABLE 6 : *Decadal per cent change in urban population according to shift in the predominant functions of cities and towns*[1] *during* 1961-71

Predominant function in 1961	(a) Number (b) Growth	Predominant function in 1971				
		Industry	Services	Trade and Commerce	Transport	Primary Activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Industry .	a.	460	50	43	3	96
	b.	35.81	40.75	24.31	40.07	24.88
Services	a.	118	543	146	7	213
	b.	40.41	34.36	34.28	35.12	33.22
Trade and	a.	1	5	64	..	7
Commerce	b.	52.99	52.95	32.54	..	33.88
Transport	a.	3	4	3	40	3
	b.	74.06	33.81	19.71	31.42	0.98
Primary	a.	34	25	15	..	601
Activities	b.	34.80	20.05	23.96	..	26.28

[1]The constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration except in such cases where, an urban agglomeration comprises a single town along with its outgrowths.

At the state level, growth rates were generally higher in urban places with industry as the predominant function at both 1961 and 1971 Censuses or in those having a shift in favour of industry from other functions during 1961-71 in a few major states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The growth rates were comparatively low in the last category comprising the urban places having primary activities at both the censuses or having a shift in favour of primary activities in a majority of the states. The growth rates of the towns having a shift among other functional categories such as from services to trade and commerce or from trade and commerce to transport, etc., showed wide fluctuations thereby, revealing no systematic influence of the shift in functional character on the population growth of such towns (Appendix Table VII-6).

From the foregoing analysis of the impact of functional character on urban population growth, it could be inferred that the towns having the function of industry or services at the 1961 and 1971 censuses have grown at a comparatively faster pace during 1961-71 and 1971-81 decades in a number of states. The growth rates in case of towns having primary activities were consistently low during both the decades in a majority of the states. Further consideration of shift in the functional character during 1961-71 revealed higher growth rates in case of towns having a shift in favour of industry and a slower pace of population growth for the towns experiencing a shift in favour of primary activities.

CHAPTER VIII

URBAN SPRAWL AND HOUSING CONGESTION IN LARGE URBAN CENTRES

Introduction

"Twentieth Century technology symbolised by electric power, the automotive complex—the automobile, the truck and the highway and the telephone generated centrifugal forces dispersing population and economic activities over the landscape".[1] The uncontrollable chaotic growth of the large urban centres which is often associated with the urbanisation process in the developing countries has led to lop sided socio-economic development of these countries. Poor and sometimes deplorable housing condition in large urban centres is one of the crucial problems which is having its root in the rapid population growth of such places. Keeping this in view, an attempt is made here to analyse the trends of suburbanisation or urban sprawl. Further, an exploration into the prevailing housing conditions in the cities is also being attempted. Thus, the analysis presented in this Chapter relates to the following two aspects :.

(i) Urban sprawl, i.e., trends of suburbanisation during 1971-81

(ii) Housing congestion in cities and urban agglomerations (size-class I) and its correlates (1971)

SECTION ONE

Urban Sprawl

"Although suburbanization means many different things, basic to all notions is the phenomenon of the sprawl of urban population agglomeration over the landscape".[2] This phenomenon of suburbanization or urban sprawl is a very important element in the process of urbanization and urban growth. The cities and towns are enlarging by absorption or urbanisation of the surrounding rural area resulting in the enlargement of boundaries of towns. An indication of this aspect is provided by the fact that boundaries of many towns are enlarged statutorily in consonance with the merger of rural areas in the urban complex from time to time. However, the population of the enlarged town is enumerated in relation to its present boundaries. The break-up of the population of the old areas and new areas merged with the town is not provided. As a result, it is difficult to get a measure of the population of area which is merged with the town.

Some insight on certain aspects of suburbanization process or urban sprawl is provided by the data on Urban Agglomerations (U.A.s.) and Standard Urban Areas (S.U.A.s.). As discussed in Chapter I, the U.A.s were formed for the first time in 1971. The U.A. represents the contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or, two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recognised urban outgrowths which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. The S.U.A.s were also formed in 1971. The S.U.A. was defined as the projected growth area of a city or town (having a population of fifty thousand or more) as it would be in 1991 taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. Thus, the U.A. shows the actual urban spread of the core town at a given time whereas the S.U.A. represents a larger areal unit which depicts not only the present urban spread but also the potential urban spread of the core town having a population of fifty thousand or more over a period of time.

In order to know the extent of actual urban spread, the 1971 and 1981 Censuses data on U.A.s have been analysed in the subsequent account. To begin with, it may be seen from Table 1 that there were 272 U.A.s (excluding 4 of Assam) having approximately 73.76 million population in 1981. The population of the U.A.s accounted for approximately 47 per cent of the total urban population of India in 1981. Among the states, the largest number of U.A.s was noted in Madhya Pradesh (49) followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Gujarat each of which had 30 or more U.A.s (Appendix Table VIII-1). The number of persons living in U.A.s was the highest (11.54 million) in West Bengal followed by Tamil Nadu with 10.26 million population. The percentage of U.A.s' population to the state's total urban population was substantially large in West Bengal (80) besides the union territories of Chandigarh (100), Delhi (99) and Pondicherry (80). In addition, U.A.s of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu also comprised more than 60 per cent of the state's urban population. In some other states, viz., Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan, the U.A.s had less than 25 per cent of the state's urban population.

As regards the distribution of number and population of U.A.s into size-class I and size-classes II-VI, it is seen from the figures presented in Table 1 that 113 U.A.s were classified under size-class I having 66.71 million population. The remaining 159 U.A.s were classified under size-classes II-VI having 7.05 million population. The percentage of U.A.s' population to the total population of respective size-classes was approximately 70 in case of size-class 1 and 11 per cent in case of size-classes II-VI.

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[1] P. M. Hauser, "Urbanisation : An Overview" in Philip M. Hauser and Leo F. Schnore (ed.) *The Study of Urbanisation*, John Wiley, New York, 1967. pp. 15-16.

[2] Hal H. Winsborough, "Ecological Approach to the Theory of Suburbanization" in Kent P. Scwirian (ed.), *Comparative Urban Structure*, Heath & Co., (Mass.), 1974, p. 74

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TABLE 1 : *Number and population of urban agglomerations (U.As. in India** 1981

Sl. No.	Category	Number of U.A.s	Population	Percentage of population living in U.A. to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All U.A.s	272	73,759,415	46.78
2.	Size-class I	113	66,706,682	69.97
3.	Size-classes II-VI	159	7,052,733	11.31

* Excluding Assam.

The state level distribution of number and population of U.A.s into size-class I and size-classes II-VI is reported in Appendix Table VIII-1. It is seen therefrom that in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya and union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry, all the U.A.s were of size-class I. The percentage of U.A.s' population to the total urban population of size class I in these states and union territories varied from 100 in Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry to approximately 32 in Andhra Pradesh and Haryana. On the other hand, in Himachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu, all the U.A.s were having less than one lakh population and thus classified under size-classes II-VI.

A comparison of the number of U.A.s of 1981 with that of 1971 reveals that the number of U.A.s reduced from 335 (excluding 4 U.A.s of Assam) to 272 (excluding 4 of Assam) despite the addition of 50 new U.A.s at the 1981 Census. The percentage of U.A.s' population to total urban population reduced marginally (from 48 to 47 per cent) during this period. It, however, does not imply any retardation or reversal of the urban sprawl or suburbanization process. There are two reasons for the apparent slightly lower proportion of population of U.A.s and marked reduction in their numbers. This is firstly due to statutory merger of a few constituent towns/outgrowths (O.G.s) of U.A.s with the core town and, secondly rationalisation done in 1981 in the delineation of U.A.s. For instance, out of 122 U.A.s delineated in Madhya Pradesh in 1971, 48 were dropped in 1981 as their area was statutorily merged with core town after 1971. Further, 25 U.A.s were dropped as some of them did not adequately satisfy the criterion of the contiguity of component units and others were dropped as they comprised one small town only with 1 or 2 O.G.s which had a meagre population.

Further probe into certain aspects of urban sprawl is made here by considering those U.A.s of 1971 which continued in 1981. This analysis is intended to throw light on one of the important components of urban sprawl during the 1971-81 period. This will give an idea of the areal expansion of the urban spread besides the natural increase between 1971-81 period. Similarly, the pace of population growth among these U.A.s and their mobility in different size-classes between 1971 and 1981 provide some insight into the areal expansion or the process of suburbanization during the decade.

A glance at the figures presented in Table 2 shows that 222 of 335 U.A.s of 1971 continued in 1981. These U.A.s comprised 67.39 million persons in 1981 accounting for approximately 43 per cent of the total urban population. The decadal per cent population change in case of these U.A.s was approximately 43. A large component of this growth can be attributed to the suburban spread during 1971-81, viz., addition of new outgrowths and/or new towns to these U.A.s.

TABLE 2 : *Number and population of U.A.s of 1971 which continued in 1981**

1.	Number	222
2.	Population, 1971	47,060,724
	Population, 1981	67,391,150
3.	Per cent population change during 1971-81	43.20
4.	Percentage of U.A.s' population to total urban population in 1981	42.74

* Excluding Assam.

As regards the state-wise distribution of the 222 U.A.s, it is observed from the figures reported in Appendix Table VIII-2 that the number of such U.A.s was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (49) followed by Tamil Nadu (32) and Gujarat (30). The analysis of decadal per cent population change of these 222 U.A.s brings out that such U.A.s in Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Chandigarh and Pondicherry recorded more than 60 per cent population growth. This shows that the urban spread or suburbanization was rapid in these states and union territories. In some of the remaining states, namely, Punjab Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and in the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the pace of population growth in these U.A.s was comparatively low (less than 40 per cent). In Himachal Pradesh, there was a decline in the population of the only U.A., namely, Dalhousie.

As regards the distribution of the U.A.s which continued between 1971 and 1981 and their mobility in different size-classes, it may be seen from Table 3 that 78 (out of 222) U.A.s had more than one lakh population in 1971 and thus classified under size-class I. In the size-class II, there were 42 U.A.s and 56 in size-class III. The number of U.A.s which had less than 20,000 population and thus, classified under size-classes IV, V and VI was 28, 17 and 1 respectively. A majority of the U.A.s of 1971 moved upwards from one size-class to another in 1981 due to urban spread besides the natural increase of the population. For instance, 15 out of 42 U.A.s belonging to size-class II moved into size-class I in 1981. Likewise, 29 out of 56 U.A.s moved from size-class III to II, 8 moved from size-class IV to III and 10 moved from size-class V to IV. One of the U.A. namely, Dalhousie, belonging to size-class V in 1971 slided back into size-class VI in 1981. In the size-class VI, there was only 1 U.A. in 1971 which moved into size-class V at the 1981 Census.

Due to this upward mobility of U.A.s of 1971, the number of U.A.s increased from 78 to 93 in size-class I at the 1981 Census, 11 of these having more than one million population. Prominent among these were Calcutta and Delhi which had 9.1 and 5.7 million population respectively. In the size-class II, the number of U.A.s increased from 42 to 56 between these two censuses. There was a reduction in the number of

U.A.s in size-classes III and V. This was due to upward mobility of more than half of the U.A.s from these size-classes which was associated with a relatively less number of incoming U.A.s from the lower size-classes (i.e., IV and VI). In the remaining two size-classes (IV and VI), the number of U.A.s increased slightly in case of size-class IV and remained unchanged in the size-class VI.

TABLE 3: *Inter- class mobility of U.A.s of* 1971 *which continue at the* 1981 *Census in India**

Sl. No.	Size-class in 1971	Size-class in 1981						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	I	78	..	..	..	..	..	78
2.	II	15	27	..	..	..	..	42
3.	III	..	29	27	..	..	..	56
4.	IV	..	..	8	20	..	..	28
5.	V	..	..	..	10	6	1	17
6.	VI	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Total	93	56	35	30	7	1	222

* Excluding Assam.

After examining the contribution of U.A.s (which continued between 1971 and 1981) in the urban sprawl, an attempt is made in the following account to analyse some aspects of recent trends of suburbanization with the help of data on new U.A.s which were formed in 1981. This exercise throws light on some aspects of recent accelerated trend of suburbanization or urban sprawl which is the result of increasing interaction of the urban centres with the surrounding regions. The area lying outside the statutory limits of the towns is gradually merging with them in the form of urbanized village (outgrowth) thus leading to the formation of new U.A.s. A consideration of the number and population of new U.A.s in India brings out that 50 U.A.s were delineated for the first time on the eve of 1981 Census comprising 6.37 million population (Table 4). The proportion of population living in these U.A.s to total population of the U.A.s of 1981 was approximately 9 per cent. It may also be interesting to observe that 20 out of these 50 U.A.s were having 1 lakh and more population, thus accounting for about four-fifth of the total population of the new U.A.s in 1981.

TABLE 4; *State-wise distribution of number and population of new U.A.s delineated in* 1981 *and their percentage to population of all U.As. of* 1981

Sl. No.	State	Number	Population	Percentage of new U.A.s' population to total U.A.s' population in 1981
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	50	6,368,265	8.63
1.	Haryana	4	519,873	100.00
2.	Karnataka	2	594,432	13.52
3.	Kerala	9	2,523,693	100.00
4.	Maharashtra	1	514,860	8.13
5.	Orissa	2	69,216	7.17
6.	Rajasthan	2	93,060	5.39
7.	Tamil Nadu	2	192,676	1.88
8.	Uttar Pradesh	4	436,661	5.09
9.	West Bengal	24	1,423,794	12.34

As regards the state-wise distribution of the new U.A.s it is seen from Table 4 that the number of new U.A.s was the largest in West Bengal (24) followed by Kerala (9). In the remaining 7 states, this number varied from 1 in Maharashtra to 4 each in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It may be noted in this connection that in Haryana and Kerala, these were the only U.A.s in 1981. In other words, not a single U.A. was delineated somehow in these states at the preceding census of 1971 and all the 4 U.A.s in Haryana and 9 U.A.s in Kerala having 0.52 and 2.52 million population respectively were formed for the first time in 1981 despite the justification for the delineation of some of these U.A.s in 1971 itself. As regards the contribution of the population of these new U.A.s to the population of all the U.A.s in 1981, it may be observed that besides Haryana and Kerala, where entire population of the U.A.s was living in new U.A.s, in the remaining 7 states, this percentage varied from approximately 2 in Tamil Nadu to more than 10 in Karnataka and West Bengal.

After presenting the data on the present urban sprawl, the future trends of suburbanisation and urban development around large urban nuclei have been discussed in the following account on the basis of data available in respect of S.U.As. As stated earlier, unlike the U.A., the S.U.A. represents a larger areal unit which includes not merely towns lying in close proximity but all the surrounding and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. For the purpose of this study, the 1971 Census data on S.U.A.s have been examined as a benchmark for further meaningful analysis on the prospective trends of urban sprawl in relation to urbanisable areas delineated under the S.U.A. frame.

The figures pertaining to the number of S.U.A.s, their area and population along with the percentage distribution of area and population of the S.U.A.s into rural and urban components are presented in Table 5. It is seen therefrom that there were 304 S.U.A.s in 1971 which were spread over 37,981.19 Sq. Kms having a population of approximately 84.11 million. In other words, 1 per cent of the total area and 15 per cent of the total population of the country was accounted by the S.U.A.s. Here, it may be clarified that the 304 S.U.A.s were initially delineated for 1971 Census on the basis of a city or town (considered core) having 50 thousand or more population as projected for 1971 on the basis of 1961 Census data. When the 1971 Census data became available later, it was found that 28 more towns exceeded a population of 50,000 on the basis of the actual 1971 Census enumeration. Keeping this in view, on the eve of the 1981 Census 28 more S.U.A.s were delineated which were distributed over a few states, namely, Andhra Pradesh (2), Bihar (2), Gujarat (4), Karnataka (4), Maharashtra (8), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (2) and West Bengal (1). These 28 S.U.A.s have, however, not been reckoned for the present study and data have been analysed on the basis of the 304 S.U.A.s formed initially. Likewise, some areas particularly villages, were inadvertantly left out from the frame of the S.U.A.s. For this and other reasons, certain minor adjustments have been made. The A-V Table on the S.U.A.s in the relevant volume of 1981 series will therefore, show minor variations in the columns for 1971 data as compared to the data published in the volume on S.U.A.s of 1971 Series, Census of India,

1971, Part II-A (iii), General Population Tables (S.U.A.s), 1982. The 304 S.U.A.s, initially delineated, comprised 7,960 rural components (villages) and 1,129 urban components (towns and outgrowths). The rural units covered 62 per cent and the urban units 38 per cent of the total area of the S.U.As. Thus, the number of rural components and the percentage of the area covered by them were substantially more than their urban counterparts. This, in turn, shows that within the S.U.A. frame, urbanizable area was proportionately more than the area which was already urbanized. As discussed later in details, though the area of the rural tracts was substantially larger than the urban areas within the S.U.A. frame, the population of the urbanizable tracts was only 13 per cent of the total S.U.A.s' population, showing thereby that the magnitude of concentration of the population of the S.U.A.s in the already urbanised tracts was much larger. This is understandable as rural components are low density settlements, as compared to the urban components, which are high density units or settlements covering much larger population. In other words, 87 per cent population of the S.U.A.s was already urbanised and only 13 per cent population lived in the urbanisable components. A classification of the S.U.A.s into those which were large and having a population of one lakh and above and those which were relatively small with less than 1 lakh population showed that the proportion of area and proportion of population of the urbanisable tract was more in the S.U.A.s of the later category.

TABLE 5 : *Number, area and population of the S.U.A.s and percentage distribution of area and population of the S.U.A.s in urban and rural components*

Sl. No.	Category	Total	Having 1 lakh and more population	Having less than 1 lakh population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	*All S.U.A.s*			
	(i) Number . .	304	178	126
	(ii) Area (in Sq. Kms.)* .	37,981.19	31,470·79	6,510·40
	(iii) Population . .	84,113,851	74,715,258	9,398,593
2.	*Urban components** of the S.U.A.s*			
	(i) Number	1,129	861	268
	(ii) Percentage area of urban components to total area of the S.U.A.s . . .	38·43	39·29	34·23
	(iii) Percentage population of urban components to total population of the S.U.A.s . . .	86·98	87·25	84·88
3.	*Rural components (villages) of the S.U.A.s*			
	(i) Number . . .	7,960	6,597	1,363
	(ii) Percentage of rural area of the S.U.A.s to total area of the S.U.A.s . . .	61·57	60·71	65·77
	(iii) Percentage of rural population to total population of the S.U.A.s . . .	13·02	12·75	15·12

*Excludes 21 S.U.A.s for which area figures are not available.

**The term 'urban component' refers to towns and outgrowths which are counted separately.

The state-wise distribution of the S.U.A.s with the break-up of urban and rural components is presented in Appendix Table VIII-3. It is seen therefrom that Uttar Pradesh, had the largest number (41), followed by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu each of which had 25 or more S.U.A.s. The area covered by the S.U.A.s was also the largest in Uttar Pradesh (5,597.15 Sq. Kms.) followed by Tamil Nadu (5,030.06 Sq. Kms.). On the other hand, the total population of the S.U.A.s was the highest in Maharashtra (12.25 million), followed by West Bengal (10.92 million) and Uttar Pradesh (10.47 million) which also shows that there was no positive relationship between area and population of the S.U.A.s. The relevant particulars of the S.U.A.s having one lakh and more population and less than one lakh population are given in the aforesaid Appendix Table VIII-3.

In order to have an idea of the potential urban spread in relation to the S.U.A. frame in different states, the relevant data have been examined in regard to three factors. These are the number of rural units, area of the rural units to total area of the S.U.A.s and the population covered by the rural components. These are discussed below.

(i) Number of Rural Components in the States/Union Territories : It is seen from the Table 6(a) that the number of rural components of the S.U.A.s was more than 500 in Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, this being the highest (2,072) in Uttar Pradesh. It follows from the above that the number of urbanisable or rural components was quite large in these states.

TABLE 6(a) : *Classification of the states/union territories according to different ranges of the number of rural components of the S.U.A.s*

Sl. No.	Number of rural components	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Up to 100 .	Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry.
2.	101-250 . .	Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi
3.	251-500 . .	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa
4.	More than 500 .	Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

(ii) Percentage of the Total Area of the S.U.A.s Covered by the Rural or Urbanizable Components in Relation to Total Area of the S.U.A.s : It is seen from Table 6(b) that more than half of the total area of the S.U.A.s was accounted by the rural components in all the states and union territories except Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. It is noteworthy that in Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, more than 3/4th of the total area of the S.U.A.s was falling under the rural components. In other words, the potential urban spread within the S.U.A. frame was quite large in these states. These were followed by Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh where the proportion of the area lying in the urbanizable tracts was 2/3rd to 3/4th of the total area of the S.U.A.s. The least urbanisable area was

in Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry though even this was not larger than the already urbanized tracts.

TABLE 6(b) : *Classification of states/union territories according to the broad ranges of the percentage of area (in sq. kms.) of S.U.A.s lying under the rural components*

Sl. No.	Percentage of the total area of the S.U.A.s lying under rural components	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Upto 50 . .	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry
2.	51-66 .	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Delhi
3.	67-75 . .	Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh
4.	More than 75 .	Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur

Note : Excludes 21 S.U.A.s (Gujarat-10, Kerala-1, Punjab-9 and Tripura-1) for which the area figures are not available.

(iii) Percentage of Population Covered by the Rural Components in Relation to Urban Components of the S.U.A.s : As mentioned above, the proportion of population in the urbanizable components is much smaller, as compared to the urban components or already urbanized tracts, being 13 per cent in the S.U.A.s of the country as a whole. From Table 6(c), it is seen that in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and union territories of Delhi and Pondicherry, the population living in the rural components was not even 10 per cent thereby showing a smaller potential urban spread within the S.U.A. frame. On the other hand, in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, the range of percentage of population of the rural components was more than 25, showing thereby relatively a larger proportion living in the urbanizable tracts or rural components. But even in these states, the proportion of such population to the population living in the urban components was much lower.

TABLE 6(c) : *Classification of the states/union territories according to broad ranges of S.U.A.s' population living in the rural components*

Sl. No.	Percentage of the population of the S.U.A.s living in the rural components	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Upto 10 . .	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi, Pondicherry
2.	11-25 . .	Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir' Karnataka, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu
3.	More than 25 .	Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Manipur rnd Tripura

As mentioned above, the rural components covered only 13 per cent population, whereas the urban components covered as much as 87 per cent population. The urban components comprised the core town, the other constituent towns and outgrowths. The core towns covered as much as 83.04 per cent population of the urban component of the S.U.As. The constituent towns covered 16.1 / per cent and outgrowth only 0.79 per cent population. Thus, the population of the urban components of the S.U.A.s was mainly contributed by the core town, the other constituent towns including outgrowths had limited contribution. The state-wise variations in respect of the urban components of the S.U.A.s is presented in Appendix Table VIII-4.

It will be seen therefrom that at the state level, the entire population of the urban components of the S.U.A.s in Manipur, Nagaland and union territory of Chandigarh belong to core towns. These states and union territory had only one S.U.A. each. In a significant number of states/union territories the core towns covered population between 90 to 98 per cent. The largest contribution of the other constituent towns in the S.U.A.s was in West Bengal where they had an equal share (49.40 per cent) in the population of the urban components of S.U.A.s. In Bihar, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu also the share of other constituent towns was significant, being 27.84 per cent, 28.59 and 24.08 per cent respectively. On the other hand, in addition to Manipur, Nagaland and Chandigarh, where the entire population of urban components consisted of core towns, the other constituents towns made no contribution in population of urban components in Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu. Interestingly, in the above state/union territory the outgrowths of core towns covered as much as 40.53 per cent and 20.57 per cent population respectively. The population of outgrowths was also significant in Assam state (12.64 per cent) and at the union territory level the largest population was covered by the outgrowths in Goa, Daman and Diu (20.57 per cent). In this union territory, the other constituent towns had no contribution in the population of the urban component as the outgrowths pertained to the core town only. In Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry the outgrowths were not involved at all in the urban components.

It will be pertinent to know to what extent the urbanizable components in terms of their number, area and population have actually urbanized during the 1971-81 decade in relation to their projected complete urbanization by 1991. But the relevant S.U.A. data of 1981 Series is not fully available as yet. However, the data on the number of components is available. This has been instrumental in finding out atleast the number of rural components which have been transformed into urban components due to either merger with the existing urban components or transformation into towns or outgrowths during the 1971-81 decade. It is interesting to observe that the number of rural components has gone down from 7,960 in 1971 to only 7,058 by 1981. Thus the number of villages has declined by only 895 or 11.25 per cent in the S.U.A.s of the country as a whole during 1971-81 (Table 7). This shows a slower pace of suburbanization within the S.U.A. frame as against the envisaged complete urbanization of 7,960 villages by 1991. This pace is expected to gather fast momentum in the 1981-91 decade. It may, however, be pointed out that

in a few S.U.A.s some more adjoining rural tracts cutting across the 1971 S.U.A. boundary have been actually urbanised. This unforeseen urban development in such cases have led to the *abadi* areas to spill over the statutory boundaries of the city or town, which had to be subsequently enlarged statutorily. In order to accommodate such unforeseen developments, the boundaries of S.U.A.s have been adjusted accordingly on the eve of the 1981 Census. The exact changes in terms of area and population are not fully available as yet and, therefore, will be discussed subsequently.

TABLE 7 : *Changes in the number of rural components of the S.U.A.s initially formed in* 1971 *in India during* 1971-81

Sl. No.	Category	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural components in 1971 .	7,953(@)	100.00
2.	Rural components continued during 1971-81 .	7,058*	88.78
3.	Rural components changed into Urban in 1981	895	11.25
	(i) Rural components merged with the urban components in 1981	516	6.49
	(ii) Rural components formed into new towns during 1971-81	187	2.35
	(iii) Rural components formed into new outgrowths in 1981	192	2.41

@Excludes 7 rural components of 1971 of these 6 have been dropped and one merged with rural unit.

*The number of rural components, merged partly with the urban components in 1981, have been shown as continuing rural units in 1981.

From the details provided in Appendix Table VIII-5, it is seen that the pace of urbanisation within the S.U.A. frame has not been even in the country and has varied from one state/union territory to another. In terms of sheer numbers, the urbanisation of the rural components is more in West Bengal followed by Karnataka. In the former state, 137 villages out of 812 and in the latter, 121 out of 469 have urbanised. However, in terms of pace of urbanisation only 16.87 per cent villages in West Bengal and 25.80 per cent villages in Karnataka have urbanised. The number of villages which have transformed into urban components is also significant in Madhya Pradesh (87) followed by Uttar Pradesh (58) and Assam (56). However, among these three states, in terms of percentage of villages which have urbanised, only Assam (25.11) and Madhya Pradesh (27.53) have a higher percentage than the all-India percentage of 11.25 In Uttar Pradesh this perctntage is only 2.80. Other states which have a higher percentage than the all India percentage are Kerala (39.47) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (25.44), Gujarat (23.12), Meghalaya (22.22), Punjab (21.57), Rajasthan (17.57), Manipur (11.77) and Haryana (11.56). In the remaining states, this percentage is lower than the all India percentage. It is noteworthy that in Uttar Pradesh, where only 58 out of 2,070 village have transformed into urban components, the percentage is as low as 2.80. At the union territory level, Pondicherry is leading where 100 per cent urbanisation was registered as all the 18 rural components urbanised during one decade only. This is, of course, mainly due to the union territory being small, having only one S.U.A. which had 18 rural components only. The pace of urbanisation of rural components was also faster in the union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu (20.00) and Delhi (15.44) than the all India percentage.

It is noteworthy that in Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura, there was no urbanisation within the S.U.A. frame during the 1971-81 decade as none of the rural components in Himachal Pradesh (208), Nagaland (10) and Tripura (18) had transformed into urban components. In these three states there was one S.U.A. each. The stagnation in the pace of urbanisation within the S.U.A. frame may be attributed to the locational and ecological factors. The overall level of urbanisation of these states as well as other hilly states/union territories being low, except in Mizoram and Manipur.

SECTION TWO

Housing Congestion and its Correlates

Adequate housing is the essential or most important adjunct to good life in cities. Its shortage has assumed proverbial proportions in most of the countries in the world. The findings of the socio-economic survey of 21 cities carried out during 50's-60's under the auspices of the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission clearly indicate that "they lack the elementary necessity of housing for large number".[1] Using 1971 Census data, an attempt is made here to analyse the extent of housing congestion in cities (i.e., towns having 1 lakh and above population) and other towns (having less than 1 lakh population)*. For this purpose, three variants have been computed. These are : the household congestion index, the proportion of houseless and institutional population in the total population and the average household size**.

From the figures presented in Table 8, it is seen that the household congestion index is higher in cities as compared to other towns. In other words, the ratio of households to the occupied residential houses is higher in cities than the other towns. Similarly, the extent of houseless and institutional population in cities is relatively larger than the other towns.

The third variant, viz., average household size, is comparatively less in cities than the other urban places. Whereas the smaller household size in case of cities may be largely due to wider acceptance of small family norms in such places, the prevalence of joint family system in the other urban areas, particularly those classified as small towns, is possibly responsible for the larger household size in such areas.

[1] Reports sponsored by rte Research Programme Committee on socio-economic surveys of Indian cities (Baroda, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hubli, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Kanpur, Madras and Pune), quoted from J. F. Balsara, *Patterns of Social Life in Metropolitan Areas*, the R. P. C. of Planning Commission, Bombay, 1970. p. 17.

*The population of those cities and towns which form constituent units of an urban agglomeration has not been considered in its own right. The population of the U. A. has been taken into account considering it as a single unit.

**Details relating to the procedure for computing these indices are given in Chapter I on Introduction.

TABLE 8 : *Housing congestion variants in cities and towns*

Sl. No.	Variant	Cities and urban agglomerations (class I)	Other urban units (classes II-VI)
1	2	3	4
I.	Household congestion index (per 100 occupied residential houses)	118	113
II.	Extent of houseless and institutional population (per 10,000 persons)	227	175
III.	Average household size (per 100 households) . . .	518	529

At the state level, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura had comparatively higher value for the household congestion index in the cities which was more than 130 households per 100 occupied residential houses. Assam, Gujarat, Manipur and union territory of Chandigarh, on the other hand, had lower index value which varied from 100 to 104 (Appendix Table VIII-6). As regards the disparities in the household congestion between cities and other towns, it is seen that in the former, it was higher than that observed in the later case in a majority of the states and union territories. Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Pondicherry were noteworthy in the above category. In contrast, in a few states like Haryana and Meghalaya, the housing congestion index was higher in case of towns other than the cities.

The proportion of houseless and institutional population in the total population of cities was the highest in Orissa followed by West Bengal and Kerala states and in case of union territories in Pondicherry followed by Chandigarh. The lowest proportion on the other hand, was noted in Tripura. This proportion of houseless and institutional population in cities was considerably higher as compared to the remaining urban places in a majority of the states, the highest being in West Bengal. However, in Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and Pondicherry, the proportion of houseless and institutional population in other urban places was comparatively higher than that observed for cities.

The third variant, viz., average household size (per 100 households) was the highest (663) for cities of Jammu and Kashmir followed by Kerala (647) and Manipur (641). Of the remaining, Maharashtra (488), Meghalaya (486), Orissa (483), West Bengal (497) and Chandigarh (427) had lower average household size in the cities. The household size in cities was lower in a majority of the states and union territories as compared to other towns (Classes II-VI). Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal were noteworthy in this category. On the contrary, in some of the states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Tripura, average household size in the cities was higher than that observed for other urban places.

In order to study the nature of relationship between the extent of housing congestion and other population characteristics in cities, an attempt is made in the following paragraphs to analyse the differentials in the congestion indices according to the variations in certain population characteristics. These characteristics are population size, density, growth rate (i.e., decennial percentage change in population during 1961-71), sex ratio, literacy rate, dependency ratio and female labour force participation rate. The indices of the present analysis are given at all India level (Table 9) only because at the state level, the number of cities and urban agglomerations is too small to arrive at any meaningful interpretation in this regard.

TABLE 9 : *Housing congestion variants in cities/U.A.s (size-class I) according to selected population characteristics in India, 1971*

Sl. No.	Characteristic	Number of cities	Housing congestion variants: Household congestion index (per 100 occupied residential houses)	Proportion of houseless and institutional population (per 10,000 population)	Average household size (per 100 households)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	*Population Size*				
	100,000-249,999	95	117	199	526
	250,000-499,999	34	119	210	545
	500,000-999,999	10	127	173	531
	1,000,000 and above	9	115	262	499
II.	*Density* *				
	(persons per sq. Km).				
	Upto 5,000	65	114	208	518
	5,000-9,999	61	121	207	519
	10,000 and above	11	113	358	510
III.	*Growth Rate***				
	(Decadal per cent population change, 1961-71)				
	Negative	2	109	80	500
	Less than 25	27	118	290	518
	25-49	76	118	209	516
	50-99	37	119	209	530
	100 and more	5	106	245	436
IV.	*Sex Ratio*				
	(females per 1,000 male population)				
	Less than 800	22	112	262	484
	800-899	74	120	190	542
	900-999	50	123	228	538
	1,000 and more	2	131	270	479
V.	*Dependency Ratio*				
	(non-workers per 1,000 workers)				
	Less than 2,000	8	109	215	455
	2,000-2,499	42	118	264	501
	2,500-2,999	83	121	204	550
	3,000 and more	15	109	154	569

TABLE 9—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
VI.	*Literacy Rate* (literates and educated persons per 1,000 population)				
	Less than 400	9	131	117	547
	400-499 .	35	123	148	544
	500-599 .	76	116	241	515
	600 and more	28	116	249	506
VII.	*Female Labour Force Participation Rate* (female workers per 1,000 female population).				
	Less than 25 .	12	124	114	545
	25-49 . .	53	115	245	523
	50-99 . .	65	119	228	510
	100 and more	18	117	220	519

* Excluding 11 cities/urban agglomerations for which area figures were not available.

** Excluding one urban agglomeration for which population was not available for 1961.

It is seen that the household congestion index tends to increase with an increase in the population size, sex ratio and dependency ratio, barring a few exceptions. On the other hand, it tends to decline in case of cities having higher literacy rate and female labour force participation rate. It, however, does not show any increase or decrease alongwith increase in the density and growth rate of such places.

The proportion of houseless and institutional population reveals an overall increase in case of cities having larger population size (except in cities in population range of 5.0 to 9.9 lakhs), higher density, growth rate and literacy rate. On the contrary, this proportion tends to decline in case of cities classified under the attribute of higher dependency ratio (except in the range of 2,000 to 2,499). No relationship can be derived in case of other variables, like sex ratio and female labour force participation rate.

The third variant of housing congestion, i.e., average household size reveals a decline alongwith increase in the sex ratio, literacy rate and female labour force participation rate with some exceptions in one or the other range. It increases alongwith an increase in the dependency ratio and fluctuates in case of characteristics like population size, growth rate and density.

CHAPTER IX

DISPERSAL OF KEY INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN SMALL TOWNS IN INDIA

Introduction

Small towns have a crucial place in settlement hierarchy. These are functionally linked with the phenomenon of urban growth, on the one hand, and with the rural development, on the other. It has been asserted in one of the USAID reports prepared by the 'Working Group on the Rural Poor' that, "whatever criteria or limits are to be taken, small towns may always be perceived as a linkage or bridge between essential rural-based society and space at the lower end and the urbanized space having big cities at the upper end. In this way, they play a significant role in controlling the flow in the settlement hierarchy, up and down reciprocally".[1]

In India, "while the goal of decentralisation from the metropolises has remained a myth inspite of the policy goals, the need of developing the backward areas through industrialisation remains largely unfulfilled.... .... The result of unco-ordinated implementation is that small and medium towns and cities failed to assume an intermediate functional role and development level in a system of human settlements".[2] It is, therefore, "essential to provide better employment and infrastructural incentives in small towns..... so that they can serve as the properly organised bridge between urbanities and rural habitat".[3]

For providing better employment and infrastructure in small towns (towns having a population of less than 20,000) it is rather imperative that one must know the nature of development and the extent of availability of infrastructural amenities in these places. Accordingly, an attempt is made in this chapter to examine the differentials in the availability of a few key selected amenities and services in small towns in different parts of the country.

For this purpose, the following educational, medical, banking/credit and recreational/cultural amenities have been considered as the pattern of reporting on these amenities or types of institutions is more or less similar in different states/union territories.

(a) **Educational**

(i) Primary/Junior Basic/Middle/Higher Secondary/Secondary Schools.

(ii) Vocational and other institutions.

(iii) Polytechnics

(iv) Arts/Science/Commerce/Law/Colleges.

(v) Engineering/Medical Colleges

(b) **Medical**

(vi) Dispensaries/Primary Health Centres/Health Centres/Hospitals/Nursing Homes.

(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare/Family Planning Centres, etc.

(viii) Others- such as T.B. Clinics/Leprosy Centres, etc.

(c) **Banking/Credit Institutions**

(ix) Banks

(x) Agricultural Credit Societies.

(xi) Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

(d) **Recreational and Cultural**

(xii) Public Libraries/Reading Rooms.

(xiii) Cinemas

(xiv) Auditoria/Drama Halls/Community Halls.

(xv) Stadia.

The availability of the aforesaid amenities is examined in terms of percentage of small towns having a given facility/institution and number of such institutions available per town. The aspect is dealt with in section one. Section two deals with variations in the threshold level of population which is essential for supporting the provision of a given facility/institution. This is confined to a few key amenities/services. Subsequently, in section three, availability of certain basic amenities in small towns as compared to large villages has been examined.

SECTION ONE

Range and Level of Selected Infrastructural Amenities

There were 2,104 small towns which had a population of 21 million as per 1971 Census.* These comprised 4 per cent of the total population and 19 per cent of the urban population of the country. Further break-up of the small towns as per the conventional size-classes is presented in Table 1.

[1]Quoted from R.L. Singh and Rana P.B. Singh (eds.), *Place of Small Towns in India*, Varanasi, 1979. p. 12

[2]Report of the Task Force on *Planning and Development of Small and Medium Towns and Cities* (Vol. 1), Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi, 1977, p. 35

[3]R.L. Singh and Rana P.B. Singh *op. cit.* p. 14

*Towns having less than 20,000 population as at 1971 Census are treated as small towns and the constituent towns of the urban agglomerations have been treated at par with other towns in their own right.

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TABLE 1 : *Number and population of small towns in India, 1971*

Population size-class	Number of small towns	Percentage of small towns	Population	Percentage of population to total population of small towns
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 5,000 .	296	14.07	902,111	4.28
5,000-9,999 .	820	38.97	6,197,427	29.41
10,000-19,999 .	988	46.96	13,974,605	66.31
Total .	**2,104**	**100.00**	**21,074,143**	**100.00**

At the state/union territory level, as is seen from Appendix Table IX-1, Tamil Nadu had the largest number of small towns (316) followed by Uttar Pradesh (211). These, in turn, were followed by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, each having 182 small towns. More than half of the small towns had a population in the range of 10,000-19,999 in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Rajasthan besides a few smaller states and the union territory of Chandigarh. In Tamil Nadu, the number of towns having less than 5,000 population was considerably large as 101 out of the 316 small towns, were classified under this category. Two-third of the small towns in Himachal Pradesh and half the small towns in Jammu and Kashmir were having less than 5,000 population. In the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh, 2 of the 4 small towns were having less than 5,000 population.

(a) Educational Institutions : The educational institutions form one of the important services provided in urban centres. It may be mentioned that at least a school* of one level or the other was functioning in 2,086 out of 2,104 small towns. In other words, as is seen from Table 2, 99 per cent of the small towns had this basic amenity. In case of 14 out of the 18 remaining towns, this basic amenity was available in the adjoining/neighbouring town or village. The relevant information was not available in respect of the remaining 4 small towns. The secondary/higher secondary schools were located in more than 4/5th of the small towns. Shorthand, typewriting and other vocational institutions were functioning in more than half of the small towns. The institutions at college level were located in only 1/5th of the small towns. The percentage of small towns having polytechnics or engineering/medical colleges was expectedly very small, being only 2 in case of polytechnic and 1 in case of engineering/medical colleges. The educational amenities in terms of the number of schools were fairly satisfactory in the sense that, on an average, one small town had approximately 6.9 schools, 1.6 secondary/higher secondary schools and approximately 1.1 vocational and other institutions. In terms of amenities of higher level or specialised nature, the position was not so encouraging. To amplify it further, it may be mentioned that, on an average, there was only 1 college for every 5 small towns and only 1 engineering/medical college per 100 small towns. The position in respect of polytechnics was only marginally better. Few as these were, they were confined to those small towns which had relatively larger population size of 10,000-19,999 population.

TABLE 2 : *Educational institutions in small towns (India)*

Institution	Less than 5,000		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		Total	
	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
School (s)†	97.30	2.99	99.27	5.74	99.60	9.12	99.14	6.94
Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools . .	59.80	0.82	88.29	1.48	95.65	1.99	87.74	1.63
Vocational and other Institutions . .	30.41	0.42	43.78	0.79	62.45	1.50	50.67	1.07
Arts/Science/Commerce/ Law Colleges . .	6.42	0.07	14.39	0.15	29.45	0.31	20.34	0.21
Polytechnics	3.38	0.03	1.46	0.02	2.83	0.03	2.38	0.03
Engineering/Medical Colleges . . .	0.68	0.01	0.85	0.01	0 .71	0.01	0.76	0.01

*Includes schools of any level, such as Primary, Junior Basic/Middle, Secondary and/or Higher Secondary.

As mentioned earlier, almost all the small towns all over the country were having a school of one level or the other. The position regarding secondary/higher secondary schools, however, varied in different states/union territories as is seen from Appendix Table IX-2. The percentage of small towns having such schools was 95 and more in case of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. In Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura, this amenity was available in all the small towns. Besides, all the small towns in the union territories were having this educational amenity. Of the remaining states, in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, less than 90 per cent of the small towns had an educational institution of this level. In Sikkim and Tamil Nadu, only 57 per cent and 57 per cent small towns respectively were having secondary/higher secondary schools.

†School of any level, such as Primary, Junior Basic/Middle, Secondary and/or Higher Secondary is covered.

The average number of schools per small town was more than 5 in all the states and union territories except in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim and union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The less number of schools per small town in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab could possibly be due to reporting of a composite school (which provides teaching facility for primary and/or middle classes alongwith secondary/higher secondary classes) as a single unit, i.e., at par with secondary/higher secondary school. As a result, the primary and middle level educational amenity provided by such schools has not been reflected fully under the respective levels/schools. Likewise, not a single middle school was reported in any of the towns in Gujarat due to clubbing of standards I to VII under primary schools and standards VIII to X under secondary schools. This obviously resulted in under reporting of the number of schools. But in case of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, where the number of schools per small town has been shown as 2 or less, it is obviously due to lack of infrastructure in educational sector in these under developed territories.

The number of secondary/higher secondary schools per town varied from two and more in Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab and Tripura and in the union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry to approximately one in other states and union territories. In Sikkim, the average number of such schools was not even one in small towns.

All the small towns of Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Pondicherry were having vocational and other institutions. More than 80 per cent of the small towns in Karnataka and Kerala were having such institutions. The percentage of such institutions was, however, 40 or less in Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In Rajasthan, only 17 per cent of the small towns were having this amenity. The position in the union territories was much better in this respect.

As regards the college level educational institutions, the position was better than the national average of 20.34 per cent in Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and union territory of Mizoram. In Nagaland and Mizoram, all the small towns were having such institutions. In smaller states of Manipur and Meghalaya, 85.7 per cent and 60.00 per cent small towns respectively were having arts/science/commerce/law college. Among the larger states, Assam reflected a better infrastructure in this regard where 56.14 per cent of the small towns were having such institutions. On the other hand, only 7.59 per cent of the small towns in Tamil Nadu and 14.84 per cent small towns in West Bengal were having this amenity. Not more than 5 per cent of the small towns were having polytechnics in different states except in Haryana (12.50) and Meghalaya (20 per cent) and Assam, where only 5.26 per cent of the small towns were having polytechnics. The Engineering/Medical Colleges, were located in a handful of small towns.

(b) Medical Facilities : From the figures presented in Table 3, it is seen that more than 4/5th of the small towns in India had access to one or the other medical amenity, such as a dispensary, health centre, hospital, primary health centre or nursing home. Almost half the small towns were having a hospital/nursing home besides other medical amenities. Maternity and child welfare centres/family planning centres were located in 1/3rd such towns. Only 15 per cent of the small towns were, however, having other medical amenities, such as a T.B. clinic, Leprosy centre or Veterinary hospital.

The average number of medical institutions of one kind or the other, such as a dispensary, health centre, hospital, nursing home, primary health centre was approximately two per small town. However, there was less than one hospital/nursing home specifically per small town. The average number of maternity and child welfare centre(s) and other medical institutions was quite low (0.38). As to be expected, the number of medical institutions was relatively more in small towns which were having a higher population range of 10,000 or more.

TABLE 3 : *Medical amenities in small towns (India)*

Facility	Less than 5,000		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		Total	
	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dispensary/Health Centre/Hospital* . .	64.86	0.93	86.59	1.67	94.03	2.34	87.02	1.88
Hospital/Nursing Home	27.36	0.31	39.88	0.53	63.77	1.02	49.33	0.73
Maternity and Child Welfare/Family Planning Centre	13.51	0.14	29.15	0.32	42.61	0.49	33.27	0.38
Others**	15.88	0.33	10.73	0.24	19.33	0.64	15.49	0.44
Average number of beds (per 1,000 population)	4.48		2.11		2.35		2.37	

* Including Primary Health Centre and Nursing Home.

** Others include T.B. Clinic, Leprosy Centre, Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary, Mental Hospital, Eye Specialist Hospital, Leprosy Hospital in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Key Village Centre in case of Kerala and Public Health Laboratory in case of Rajasthan.

At the state level, as may be seen from Appendix Table IX-3, all the small towns in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura were having the medical amenity such as a dispensary or health centre or hospital. Further, one or the other of above amenities was also found in all the union territories having small towns. In most of the other states, the percentage of small towns having medical amenities was more than 90 except in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Moreover, in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, only 66.66 per cent and 57.81 per cent small towns respectively were having the above mentioned amenities. Besides, all the small towns in Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry were having a hospital or nursing home. In case of larger states, the highest percentage of small towns having a hospital or nursing home was in Rajasthan (75). On the other hand, only 17.50 per cent and 17.19 per cent small towns in Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal respectively were having this important amenity. The amenity of maternity and child welfare centre/family planning centre varied from 100 per cent in Tripura and Chandigarh to only 2.20 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 5.47 per cent in West Bengal. The percentage of small towns having other medical amenities was the highest in Arunachal Pradesh (75) followed by Karnataka (66.48). In Madhya Pradesh, only 2.75 per cent such towns were having other medical amenities.

The average number of the amenity of dispensary/health centre/hospital (including primary health centre or nursing home) was the highest in Maharashtra (5.63) and the lowest—not even one—in Madhya Pradesh (0.87) followed by West Bengal (0.97). The average number of hospitals/nursing homes per small town was one or more in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. The average number of hospitals or nursing homes was not even one per small town in the remaining states. In case of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, this average was as low as 0.21 and 0.18 respectively. The average number of maternity and child welfare centres/family planning centres per small town ranged from 1.1 in Orissa to 0.02 in Madhya Pradesh. Against the national average of 2.37, the number of beds available in different types of medical institutions per thousand population in small towns was more than 10 in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh followed by Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry where the medical institutions in small towns were having on an average 5 to 8 beds.

(c) Banking and Other Public Credit Facilities : The availability of public credit facilities plays an important role in the economic development and building of the infrastructure in small towns as these provide the much needed credit for agricultural, industrial and commercial activities. It is seen from data presented in Table 4 that this facility was not adequate in such towns, particularly in those having less than 10,000 population. This is highlighted by the fact that nearly ¼th of the small towns in the country did not have even a single bank. The paucity of this amenity was particularly felt in towns having a population of less than 5,000 as nearly 60 per cent of them did not have this public institution. On an average, each small town had only 1.54 banks. The position was equally disheartening in relation to agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies. Only 64.64 per cent such towns were having agricultural credit societies. This pecentage in case of non-agricultural societies was 50.19. In other words, only 2/3rd of the small towns were having agricultural credit societies and half the small towns non-agricultural credit societies. The average number of agricultural credit societies in small towns was 1.74 and non-agricultural credit societies 1.81.

The state level position in regard to the banking and related facilities is presented in Appendix Table IX-4. It is seen therefrom that the position is slightly better in regard to the institution of bank in relatively developed states like Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab where the average number of banks per small town was slightly more than two. The picture was rather disheartening in Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh where the average number of such institution per small town ranged between 0.14 to 0.77 only. In terms of agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies, the position was better in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan where the average number of such institutions per small town ranged from 3.0 to 8.5.

TABLE 4: *Banks and credit societies in small towns (India)*

Facility	Less than 5,000		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		Total	
	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bank	42.57	0.61	71.95	1.27	90.59	2.03	76.57	1.54
Agricultural Credit Society	38.85	0.48	65.85	2.06	71.36	1.86	64.64	1.74
Non-agricultural Credit Society	24.66	0.52	45.85	1.29	61.44	2.62	50.19	1.81

(d) Recreational and Cultural Amenities : Data on recreational and cultural amenities, viz., public libraries/reading rooms, cinema halls, auditoria/drama/community halls and stadia are presented in Table 5. It may be seen therefrom that ¼th of the small towns in the country did not have public libraries/reading

TABLE 5 : *Availability of recreational and cultural facilities in small towns (India)*

Facility	Less than 5,000		5,000-9,999		10,000-19,999		Total	
	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Average number of institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Library/Reading Room	52.70	0.67	73.66	0.99	86.44	1.65	76.71	1.30
Cinema Hall	11.49	0.13	34.88	0.34	66.40	0.84	46.39	0.56
Auditorium, Drama Hall/Community Hall	11.82	0.14	16.34	0.19	17.71	0.25	16.35	0.22
Stadium	8.45	0.12	10.37	0.12	15.08	0.22	12.31	0.17

rooms. More than half the towns in the country did not have a cinema hall and 84 per cent did not have an auditorium/drama hall/community hall. A stadium was not provided in as many as 88 per cent small towns. Except in case of public libraries/reading rooms, the average number of recreational and cultural amenities was not even one per small town in the country.

The state-wise position in respect of recreational and cultural amenities is given in Appendix Table IX-5. It is seen therefrom that in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal, 85 per cent or more small towns had the amenity of public libraries/reading rooms. In Uttar Pradesh, however, the percentage of small towns having this amenity was only 48 per cent. The average number of public libraries/reading rooms per small town was two in Kerala, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. The average number of cinema halls per small town was more than one in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Nagaland, whereas it was one or less in other states. The average number of auditoria/drama halls/community halls and stadia was negligible in the small towns in different states and union territories.

SECTION TWO

Variations in the Threshold Population of a few Amenities

An attempt is made in the following account to ascertain the threshold population, i.e., the minimum population required to support an amenity or service at the state or national level. For this purpose, only such services or amenities have been reckoned as are generally found, or can be expected, in a small town. By doing so, amenities which are found in all small towns and highly specialised amenities found only in large towns/cities have not been taken into account. For instance, primary schools have not been considered as these are found in almost all the small towns. Similarly, such amenities as are generally found in a few cities and large or medium size towns, such as engineering or medical colleges, are also not considered as their stray presence in a small town may be due to certain extraneous factor. The value of population threshold for each amenity has been determined by first finding out the number of towns having or not having an amenity in the three population size-class categories of small towns. The percentages of towns having or not having an amenity have been worked out for each size-class separately. These percentages for towns having or not having an amenity have been plotted separately in the shape of two curves on the graph paper against the median population of each size-class (see Graph IX-1). The threshold population for each amenity has then been determined by drawing a perpendicular on the horizontal axis from the point of intersection of these two curves. The detailed procedure for determining the threshold population is given in Chapter I on Introduction.

A perusal of Table 6 shows that the threshold population values for the amenities under consideration varied from 4,200 observed in the case of banking service to 10,500 for the cinema house. The threshold level of population required for the banking service was less than half of the threshold level of population observed in the case of non-agricultural credit society and the vocational, typewriting, shorthand and other institutions. The threshold levels of more than 10,000 population in case of hospital and cinema house, show that these facilities were more commonly provided in the small towns having a higher population size.

TABLE 6 : *Threshold population values of a few amenities in small towns*

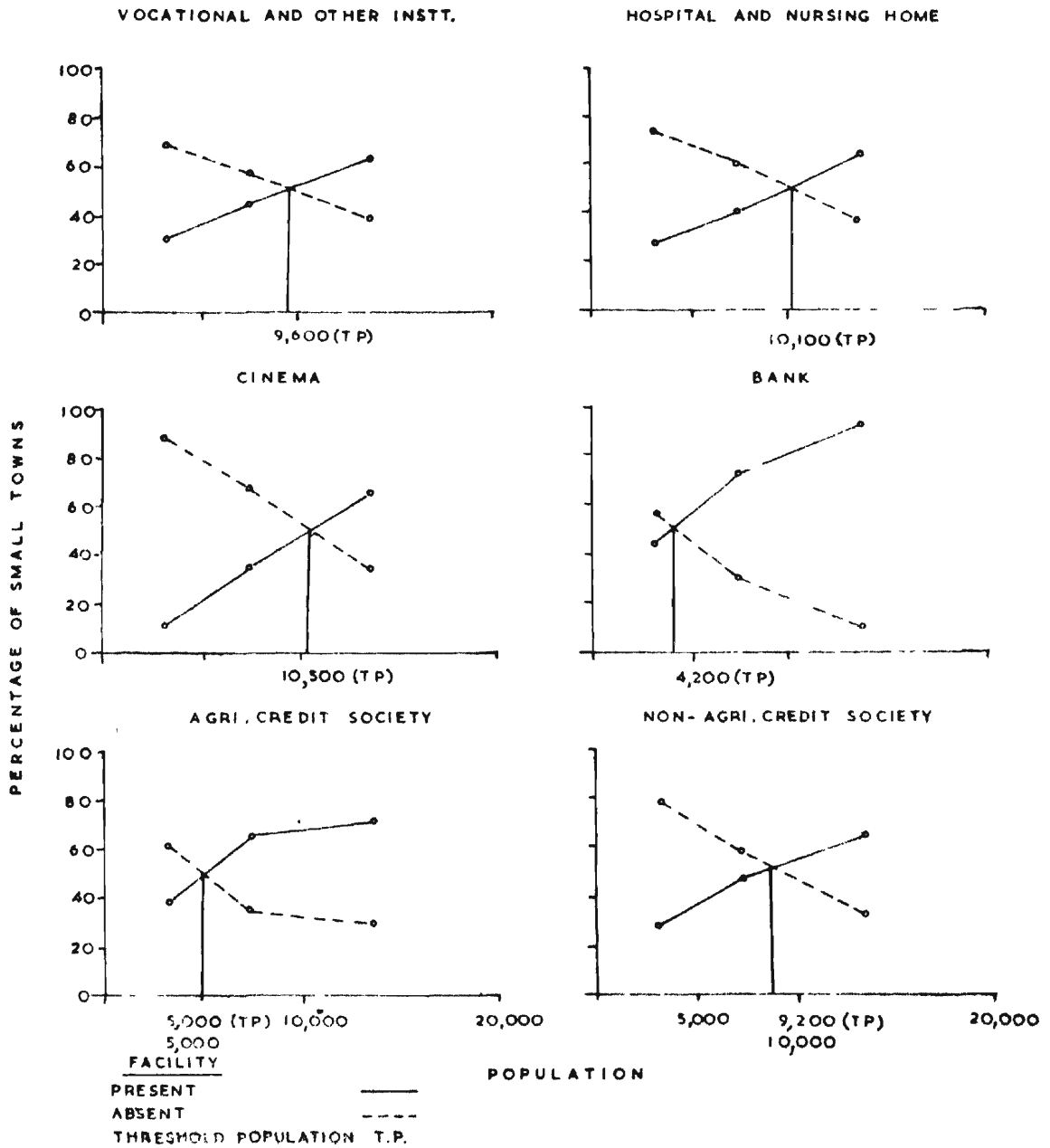
Amenity	Threshold population*
1	2
Bank	4,200
Agricultural Credit Society	5,000
Non-agricultural Credit Society	9,200
Vocational, Typewriting, Shorthand and other Institutions	9,600
Hospital/Nursing Home	10,100
Cinema House	10,500

* Figures rounded upto hundred.

The threshold value of the various amenities varied considerably in the states and union territories*. A perusal of Appendix Table IX-6 shows that in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,

*The threshold population values in case of states and union territories of the north-eastern region have been computed by grouping a few states/union territories, under 'north-eastern states and union territories'. These are Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

GRAPH IX-1. THRESHOLD POPULATION OF SELECTED AMENITIES (INDIA)



Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and the group of north-eastern states/union territories, the threshold population value for the vocational, typewriting, shorthand and other institutions was lower than the all-India value. On the other hand, in case of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, this value was higher than that observed for the country as a whole. These values could not be determined in case of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Goa, Daman and Diu, owing to high percentage of small towns having such institutions in Karnataka (81) and Goa, Daman and Diu (90) and considerably small percentage (less than 40) of small towns having these institutions in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The threshold values were also observed for two other educational amenities, viz., Secondary/Higher Secondary schools and Arts/Science/Commerce colleges in a few states such as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. For Arts/Science/Commerce colleges, this value was determined for Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and the group of north-eastern states and union territories. This varied from 4,000 in Madhya Pradesh to 4,800 in Tamil Nadu in case of Secondary/Higher Secondary schools. In case of Arts/Science/Commerce colleges, it varied from 5,700 in the group of north-eastern states and union territories to 12,500 in Haryana.

The threshold population values for hospital/nursing home was comparatively lower in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and the group of north-eastern states and union territories, besides, in Goa, Daman and Diu than that determined at the national level. In Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu this value, on the other hand, was higher than the all India value. In case of maternity and child welfare centre/family planning centre, the threshold population was determined for Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This value showed a wide range from 4,600 in Kerala to 15,300 in Andhra Pradesh. In case of other medical amenities, such as T.B. clinic, Leprosy centre, Veterinary hospital, etc., the threshold value of 4,100, 12,300 and 4,600 were determined in case of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala respectively.

The threshold population values for the banking services varied from 3,200 in Andhra Pradesh to 10,700 in Bihar Due to very high percentage of small towns providing banking services in all the three size-classes (IV, V and VI) in the remaining states and union territories (except in Jammu and Kashmir) the threshold population could not be determined. In a few states, like Bihar, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the threshold population could not be determined. In a few states, like Bihar, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, the threshold population was determined for agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies in addition to the banking services. These values were 6,500 for agricultural and 4,400 for non-agricultural credit societies in Bihar, 12,500 for agricultural and 4,600 for non-agricultural credit societies in Kerala and 5,700 for agricultural and 12,500 for non-agricultural societies in Tamil Nadu. In Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the threshold population was determined for agricultural credit societies in addition to the banking services which was 8,800 in the former and 6,700 in the latter state. The threshold population determined for non-agricultural societies in Gujarat and Maharashtra was 6,800 and 5,700 respectively.

The threshold population value for cinema houses was determined in case of all the states/union territories except Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu. This value varied from 5,400 in case of the group of north-eastern states and union territories to 13,800 in Haryana. The large variations in the threshold population in the different states and union territories in respect of the amenities in educational and medical sectors besides, the banking and recreational sectors show a wide range in the infrastructural inputs and services in the states and union territories.

SECTION THREE

Availability of Amenities in Small Towns as compared to Large Villages

There are different views in regard to the classification of a settlement as rural or urban. According to one view, it is the size of a settlement which is the determinant of its rural or urban character and has also a bearing on the availability of amenities (except in the case of project towns which are well planned with a good deal of investment in the infrastructure). According to this view, a settlement with a population of 5,000 or more should be classified as urban and the rest as rural. On the contrary, according to another view, the extent of availability of amenities and services in a given settlement determines its rural or urban character and larger settlements (with a population of 5,000 or more) but lacking in amenities and varied economic and allied activities are nothing but overgrown villages. Thus, according to the latter view, as the small towns fall under the urban realm with diversified economic and allied activities they have a better infrastructure than their rural counterparts.

In order to throw some light on this aspect an attempt is made in the following account to examine the extent of basic educational and medical amenities in settlements categorised as small towns or large villages. The choice is limited to a few educational and medical amenities as the data in respect of other amenities is either not available or not comparable. This is largely due to fact that the formats adopted for the village directory and town directory are different in scope and content. To wit, the format on amenities and services provided in the town directory is more detailed as compared to that on the village directory, which is limited to a few relevant key items. Accordingly, the data on amenities, like banking, recreational and cultural activities, etc., is not available in the village directory.

As a prerequisite for examining the infrastructure in small towns in relation to large villages it is important to know the distribution of small towns and large villages. The distribution of small towns has already been discussed in Section One of this chapter. The position in respect of large villages is as follows:

There were 6,332 rural settlements or large villages which had 5,000 or more population as per the 1971 Census. These villages were inhabited by 55 million persons, accounting for approximately 13 per cent of

the rural and 10 per cent of the total population of the country. The break-up of these settlements into two categories, as presented in Table-7 shows that 4,974 or more than 2/3rd of the villages, had a population in the range of 5,000-9,999, the remaining 1,358 large villages had a population of 10,000 or more each.

TABLE 7 : *Number and population of large villages in India*

Category	5,000-9,999	10,000 and more	Total
1	2	3	4
Number	4,974	1,358	6,332
Population (Figure in '000)	32,717	22,334	55,051
Percentage of rural population	7.45	5.09	12.54
Percentage of total population	5.97	4.07	10.04

The Appendix Table IX-7 shows that the number of large villages of both the categories was the highest (1,124) in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu (892), Andhra Pradesh (804) and Bihar (761). Further break up of the large villages into two size categories, namely, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 or more persons, shows that the number of large villages with 10,000 and more population was the highest (808) in Kerala with Tamil Nadu trailing behind with (140) villages in this size.

(i) Differentials in the Availability of Educational Services : The figures presented in Table 8 show that at the national level, 97.74 per cent of large villages were having one or the other educational amenity* as against 99.14 per cent small towns. The differential was, however, marked in case of schools of higher level, namely, Secondary/Higher Secondary which were available in 88 per cent of the small towns against 58 per cent of the large villages.

TABLE 8 : *Percentage of small towns and large villages having educational facilities in India*

Category	Any type of educational facility	Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools
1	2	3
Small towns		
Less than 5,000	97.30	59.80
5,000-9,999	99.27	88.29
10,000-19,999	99.60	95.65
Total	**99.14**	**87.74**
Large villages		
5,000-9,999	97.69	54.06
10,000 and above	97.94	70.99
Total	**97.74**	**57.69**

As regards the state level variations, it is seen from Appendix Table IX-8 that in Jammu and Kashmir almost all the small towns had access to one or the other educational amenity, whereas the proportion of large villages served by aforesaid amenity was slightly more than 3/4th. In Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the availability of this amenity was relatively better in small towns than in case of large villages. In the remaining states, the extent of availability of this amenity was almost the same in both types of settlements. On the other hand, in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the percentage of large villages having any type of educational amenity was slightly higher than in case of small towns. The variations in the small towns having secondary schools was quite significant in Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh where, as many as 85 per cent or more small towns were served by this amenity.

(ii) Differentials in the Availability of Medical Amenities : It is seen from the figures presented in Table 9 that 69 per cent of large villages against the 87 per cent of the small towns had access to a medical amenity of one type or the other. Moreover, in case of hospital/nursing home, the percentage of small towns having this amenity was three times higher than that in the case of large villages.

TABLE 9 : *Percentage of small towns and large villages having medical amenities in India*

Category	Any type of medical amenity	Hospital/ Nursing Home
1	2	3
Small towns		
Less than 5,000	64.86	27.36
5,000-9,999	86.59	39.88
10,000-19,999	94.03	63.77
Total	87.02	49.33
Large villages		
5,000-9,999	63.93	11.74
10,000 and above	88.73	25.41
Total	69.25	14.67

The state-wise distribution of medical amenities presented in Appendix Table IX-9 shows that the percentage of small towns having any medical amenity was higher than that in case of large villages in all the states except Kerala and Tamil Nadu. In Kerala, as many as 94 per cent of the large villages had access to one medical amenity or the other against 81 per cent of small towns.

Thus, it can be concluded that the small towns are better served in terms of educational and medical amenities, particularly of higher level (i.e. secondary/higher secondary schools onwards in case of educational amenity and hospital/nursing home in case of medical services) than the large villages of corresponding population size. The analysis on the basis of the limited data on amenities supports the view that the small towns which have diversified economic and other activities are more developed in terms of infrastructural amenities and services than the large villages of corresponding size and are, therefore, appropriately put under the urban realm.

* Includes any educational amenity, like Primary/Junior Basic, Middle, Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools, Graduate/Post-graduate and other colleges besides other educational institutions.

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Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
INDIA		**575,045**	**762**	**52·60**	**8·41**	**3·60**	**0·10**	**0·76**	**56·22**	**1,112**	**2,178**	**3,417**	**5,419**	**4,040**	**1,141**
States															
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**1,289**	**70·31**	**7·16**	**7·19**	**0·11**	**0·21**	**74·78**	**1,563**	**2,755**	**3,974**	**6,746**	**4,607**	**1,649**
1.	Srikakulam	2,860 (10·56)	808	58.18	4.30	3.64	0.03	0.03	59.41	1,081	1,953	2,806	1,244	2,832	1,103
2.	Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15·45)	521	32·67	1·67	1·43	..	0·07	33·51	1,313	2,694	3,625	..	4,521	1,353
3.	East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	1,855	64·60	9·86	6·80	0·22	3·14	67·66	2,585	4,469	5,765	9,851	4,624	2,660
4.	West Godavari	832 (3·07)	2,323	81·01	9·01	17·43	0·24	..	88·22	2,475	3,531	5,245	11,323	..	2,609
5.	Krishna	932 (3·44)	1,932	87·77	22·21	14·48	0·32	..	96·35	1,956	2,671	4,191	1,595	..	2,003
6.	Guntur	675 (2·49)	3,102	95·26	8·30	17·33	0·89	0·59	97·19	3,124	4,444	5,141	5,111	7,043	3,213
7.	Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	1,699	89·59	2·40	9·21	0·10	0·20	90·29	1,805	3,141	4,331	700	3,498	1,854
8.	Nellore	1,042 (3·85)	1,291	85·03	7·01	8·16	0·38	0·10	89·25	1,358	2,585	3,520	6,811	1,237	1,428
9.	Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	1,549	81·77	8·80	7·61	0·16	..	84·07	1,733	2,848	3,656	8,385	..	1,782
10.	Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	1,511	88·04	5·87	7·67	..	..	91·20	1,598	2,818	3,809	..	..	1,647
11.	Anantapur	918 (3·39)	1,870	91·39	3·70	14·27	..	..	95·32	1,913	3,327	3,868	..	..	1,980
12.	Kurnool	895 (3·30)	1,759	91·28	3·46	9·94	0·22	0·11	93·97	1,776	2,698	4,517	11,823	7,354	1,817

13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	1,205	80·29	9·62	7·14	0·14	0·07	89·84	1,143	2,226	3,410	5,390	2,143	1,297
14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	1,002	76·55	9·17	4·48	..	..	80·92	1,075	2,232	3,338	..	..	1,179
15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	1,094	78·51	9·48	9·31	0·08	0·08	91·34	1,000	1,976	2,835	2,774	1,516	1,169
16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	1,279	76·81	8·62	7·58	..	..	83·10	1,322	2,246	4,034	..	..	1,470
17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	696	64·88	4·57	2·77	..	..	67·72	852	1,932	3,050	..	..	919
18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	1,668	79·75	15·76	8·60	0·19	..	92·84	1,555	2,822	3,976	12,412	..	1,768
19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	1,651	74·64	11·15	8·49	..	..	83·64	1,690	2,938	4,018	..	..	1,879
20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	1,076	68·00	6·56	8·30	..	..	71·19	1,332	2,667	3,380	..	..	1,422
21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4.10)	1,523	84·50	10·72	9·19	..	..	92·07	1,510	2,571	3,420	..	..	1,606
2 Assam	**22,224 (100·00)**	**613**	**61·78**	**[9·61**	**2·67**	**0·19**	**0·02**	**63·37**	**794**	**1,171**	**1,401**	**1,364**	**1,359**	**790**
1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	538	56·77	7·80	1·57	0·03	..	58·42	695	981	1,072	1,407	..	693
2. Kamrup	3,144 (14·15)	801	71·31	12·50	4·48	0·19	..	73·06	960	1,414	1,643	1,718	..	957
3. Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	643	60·05	6·90	1·14	0·12	..	61·54	821	1,055	1,410	467	..	815
4. Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	796	67·67	13·11	2·86	0·36	0·05	69·10	990	1,424	1,556	1,851	1,563	989
5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10·55)	718	70·45	12·20	3·37	0·51	..	71·90	861	1,069	1,024	1,332	..	856
6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	486	58·32	6·89	1·74	0·31	0·03	60·04	624	774	688	1,061	408	620
7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6.53)	254	44.25	3.93	0.34	..	..	44.80	396	627	703	..	..	394
8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2.16)	148	57.92	3.75	0.62	..	..	59.17	175	423	1,062	..	..	175
9. Cachar	2,413 (10.86)	654	59.93	10.48	4.06	0.21	0.08	62.04	876	1,181	1,308	1,346	1,733	870
10, Mizo	229 (1.03)	1,287	91.70	58.08	24.02	..	..	93.45	1,345	1,870	2,636	..	..	1,357

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**751**	**48·37**	**9·79**	**3·24**	**0·17**	**0·71**	**52·46**	**1,166**	**2,224**	**2,737**	**2,868**	**1,784**	**1,166**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3·44)	1,187	65·89	20·54	8·44	0·34	0·56	72·31	1,463	2,272	2,580	2,037	2,765	1,445
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	660	51·76	8·60	3·24	0·10	0·63	54·96	946	1,783	2,161	2,886	1,042	958
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	752	53·84	11·75	4·81	0·12	0·75	56·85	1,105	1,994	2,266	1,113	2,037	1,103
	4. Saran	4,425 (6·55)	926	56·52	10·15	4·25	0·25	1·02	60·36	1,274	2,096	2,376	1,827	1,411	1,271
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3·91)	1,270	63·84	14·22	3 56	0·26	1·13	68·31	1,651	2,928	3.739	2,823	1,899	1,634
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6·08)	1,116	56·67	13·55	4·33	0·36	1·27	62·70	1,509	2,566	3,206	3,432	2,110	1,505
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4·71)	1,571	68·25	17·86	6·61	0·75	1·71	73·82	1,974	3,456	3,832	3,497	2,746	1,955
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4·93)	1,031	55·23	13·43	5·26	0·12	0·72	59·07	1,544	3,034	3,705	8,624	1,635	1,538
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3·78)	732	47·37	10·27	4·15	0·20	0·82	51·33	1,174	2,362	2,679	1,721	2,670	1,176
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1·93)	1,723	74·19	23·35	7·37	0·38	0·77	77·27	2,068	3,459	4,499	6,127	2,842	2,066
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5·52)	989	48·12	10·45	3·16	0·16	2·04	53·38	1,507	2,694	3,315	792	1,570	1,492
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 [(14·84)	300	29·50	3·68	0·91	0·02	0·42	32·36	519	988	1,044	400	717	537
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4·76)	446	41·24	6·65	1·03	0·06	0·31	46·05	657	1,146	1,939	1,864	1,114	688
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9·07)	429	34·03	4·89	1·32	0·03	0·20	37·47	757	1,584	1,761	3,278	1,770	785
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5·68)	588	53·42	9·59	2·32	0·10	0·21	57·53	774	1,304	1,717	1,526	1,370	783
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2·02)	607	50·18	9·74	2·64	0·22	0·07	55 53	827	1,436	2,000	3,357	1,244	844
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6·44)	413	39·69	6 80	1·54	0·09	0·09	44·54	606	889	1,083	1,414	1,028	621
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**1,051**	**85·29**	**0·01**	**6·69**	**0·12**	**6·14**	**85·46**	**1,188**	**2,172**	**3,371**	**3,345**	**2,652**	**1,187**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	1,018	89·80	..	3·82	0·14	4·25	89·80	1,095	..	3,296	4,766	2,740	1,095

2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	1,165	95 58	0 12	6 64	0 12	6 17	95 58	1,200	3,627	3,967	552	3,432	1,200
3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	952	87 65	.	4 01	.	2·16	87·65	1,052	..	3,527	..	2,980	1,052
4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	1,087	97 04		3 98	0 11	6 14	97 16	1,116	..	3,143	5,160	2,043	1,115
5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	1,143	95 97	.	3 19	..	3 70	95 97	1,181	..	3,690	..	3,020	1,181
6. Junagadh	1,092 (5 98)	1,072	82 78	.	4·40	0 09	3 11	82 88	1,270	..	3,501	1,527	2,930	1,270
7. Kutch	900 (4 92)	706	67 44	..	2 11	..	7·33	67 56	967	..	3,333	..	1,821	966
8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7 39)	848	92 82	..	2·44	..	1 70	92 89	896	..	3,222	..	2,550	896
9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7 58)	782	77 92	0 07	8 30	..	3·82	77 99	935	718	2,392	..	2,250	935
10 Mahesana	1,084 (5 93)	1,572	95 30		15·04	0 18	10·98	95 30	1,627	..	3,816	6,748	3,806	1,627
11 Gandhinagar	75 (0·41)	2,354	96 00		25·33	..	25 33	96 00	2,446	..	4,864	..	3,577	2,432
12. Ahmadabad	674 (3 69)	1,431	95 40	..	10 68	0 15	9 35	95·55	1,473	..	3,113	329	2,594	1,471
13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5 24)	2,051	94 15	..	18 50	0 52	10·97	94·25	2,156	..	4,561	7,286	4,285	2,157
14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10 41)	863	75·20		4·73	0 16	2·00	75·41	1,071	..	2,573	1,461	2,402	1,068
15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9 18)	821	69·71	.	5·55	0·06	7·16	70 18	1,057	..	3.059	705	2,132	1,054
16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6 22)	806	83 90		7 04	0 18	8·88	84·17	920	..	2,642	928	1,645	918
17 Surat	1,218 (6 67)	972	86 86	.	5·75	0 33	10·51	87 44	1,059	.	2,787	1,094	1,873	1,055
18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4·50)	1,424	91 86	..	9 48	..	8·51	91 98	1,521	..	3,150	..	2,787	1,519
19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1·70)	303	89 39	..	0·64	..	3·22	89·39	326	..	4.274		1.255	326
5 Haryana	**6,731 (100 00)**	**1,228**	**64 57**	**11 29**	**8 90**	**0 19**	**1·77**	**75 87**	**1,347**	**2,508**	**3,607**	**2,714**	**3,042**	**1,505**
1. Ambala	1,221 (18·14)	617	45 70	5 81	4 67	..	1 06	51 60	857	1,797	2,373	..	2,708	913
2. Karnal	1,366 (20 30)	1,204	66 33	9 66	8 05	0·44	2 20	76 94	1,241	2,599	3,944	1,328	3,201	1,460
3. Rohtak	772 (11·47)	1,950	73 19	18 91	17 88	0·52	1 94	88 47	1,989	2,944	4,102	5,121	4,000	2,108
4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21·85)	946	61 59	8 23	6·25	0.20	1·56	70 22	1,081	2,014	3,087	2,279	2,748	1,212
5. Mahendragarh	542 (8 05)	1,146	73 06	15 31	10 15	..	2·21	91·88	1,087	1,766	2,404	..	1,309	1,212
6. Hisar	1,059 (15·73)	1,693	74·88	15 77	10·48	..	1·79	87·63	1,737	3,013	4,290	..	4,183	1,874
7. Jind	300 (4·46)	1,850	74·00	13·33	12·00	..	2·33	94·67	1,540	2,802	3,703	..	1,766	1,913

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**190**	**20·00**	**4·09**	**1·77**	**0·01**	**0·01**	**25·09**	**357**	**555**	**741**	**612**	**21**	**389**
1.	Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	210	36·86	5·33	1·42	..	..	43·07	274	396	618	..	..	294
2.	Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	208	14·62	3·14	2·13	..	0·02	19·01	450	723	797	..	21	499
3.	Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	167	21·23	4·09	1·33	..	..	26·28	255	319	450	..	..	273
4.	Kulu	169 (1·00)	1,075	76·92	21·30	7·10	..	..	89·35	1,140	1,564	1,892	..	..	1,137
5.	Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	115	38·24	5·39	2·45	..	..	46 08	148	261	518	..	..	181
6.	Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	203	17·01	5·16	1·32	..	..	23·27	351	487	715	..	..	395
7.	Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	147	19·73	4·01	1·59	0·03	..	25·02	257	356	603	612	..	292
8.	Simla	1,631 (9·64)	91	11·65	1·72	0·98	..	..	14·29	204	301	353	..	..	220
9.	Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	232	30·16	7·46	1·87	..	..	38·13	344	556	874	..	..	383
10.	Kinnaur	77 (0.45)	647	80·52	19·48	9·09	..	..	97 40	628	863	1,194	..	..	661
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100.00)**	**578**	**48·56**	**16·59**	**4·03**	..	**0·06**	**57·24**	**763**	**1,166**	**1,699**	..	**1,534**	**797**
1.	Anantnag	1,170 (17 99)	648	52 56	17·44	3·76	..	..	61·37	826	1,335	1,963	..	..	874
2.	Srinagar	684 (10·52)	591	51·46	16·08	4·09	..	..	57·89	824	1,229	1,788	..	..	833
3.	Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	696	60·98	18·63	5·88	..	0·10	69·41	849	1,402	2,088	..	2,268	883
4.	Ladakh	235 (3·61)	414	72·34	11·91	2·98	..	0·43	79·57	454	766	778	..	713	473
5.	Doda	652 (10·03)	495	45·86	14·57	4·29	..	..	52·76	690	938	1,086	..	..	667
6.	Udhampur	617 (9·49)	503	44·57	17·34	3·24	..	..	55·11	692	917	1,354	..	..	702
7.	Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	508	30·95	12·89	2·82	..	..	39·70	664	1,153	2,055	..	..	811
8.	Kathua	536 (8·24)	466	40·67	16·79	3·73	..	..	50·19	649	917	1,335	..	..	685

9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	568	45·38	22·28	4·62	..	..	57·61	740	936	1,244	..	..	743
10. Punch	158 (2·43)	994	70·25	22·78	5·06	..	1·27	79·75	1,153	1,625	1,378	..	1,577	1,132
8 Karnataka	**26,826 (100.00)**	**827**	**63·41**	**24·59**	**3·68**	**0·04**	**0·01**	**79·65**	**854**	**1,788**	**3,214**	**3,091**	**1,248**	**989**
1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	607	67·13	14·86	2·31	0·08	..	74·25	730	1,365	2,237	3,220	..	753
2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	1,663	60·97	49·14	6·39	..	..	94·56	1,635	2,611	5,582	..	..	1,741
3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	1,389	68·25	41·60	5·43	..	..	94·74	1,380	2,078	4,250	..	..	1,457
4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	1,193	75·47	23·52	5·58	..	..	96·11	984	2,318	3,776	..	..	1,231
5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	1,263	53·59	52·22	4·04	..	..	96·53	1,077	1,809	4,641	..	..	1,298
6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	632	58·74	27·44	2·95	..	..	76·93	719	1,122	2,495	..	..	763
7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4·66)	892	75·68	26·48	4·24	..	..	88·72	895	1,748	2,680	..	..	983
8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	1,098	47·08	47·42	11·00	0·69	..	81·10	1,147	1,383	1,532	2,028	..	1,198
9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	1,200	59·54	41·21	4·94	0·15	..	93·34	1,007	1,988	4,433	3,753	..	1,262
10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	1,097	81·37	18·71	3·83	..	..	96·70	924	2,347	3,703	..	..	1,113
11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	411	58·55	11·70	1·94	..	..	65·89	508	987	1,673	..	..	543
12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	426	53·98	13·26	1·56	..	..	61·05	554	1,056	2,088	..	..	586
13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	744	70·20	17·85	2·91	..	..	79·39	833	1,821	2,838	..	..	887
14 Mysore	1,593 (5·94)	972	71·50	18·77	3·39	..	0·06	79·85	1,108	2,210	3,402	..	482	1,162
15. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	539	54·13	23·55	5·48	0·15	..	65·48	754	1,333	2,243	3,507	..	753
16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	864	70·66	19·18	2·45	..	..	88·03	742	2,052	4,457	..	..	950
17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	571	60·02	20·74	3·22	..	0·06	74·27	626	1,195	2,177	..	813	710
18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	2,336	43·96	80·82	13·44	0·30	..	97·28	2,386	2,516	3,767	2,948	..	2,370
19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	586	66·76	18·11	3·18	..	0·04	78·02	654	1,291	2,110	..	2,429	708

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**14,102**	**94·82**	**82·74**	**56·39**	**5·25**	**28·24**	**97·49**	**14,545**	**15,409**	**17,470**	**20,293**	**17,095**	**14,306**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	11,462	99·44	93·82	42·70	2·81	32·02	**100·00**	11,507	11,759	14,250	14,889	12,654	11,462
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	14,171	99·08	93·58	48·62	4·59	28·44	100·00	14,276	14,613	16,401	17,109	14,816	14,171
	3. Malappuram	117 (9·23)	14,799	100·00	90·60	43·59	2·56	23·08	100·00	14,799	15,034	17,327	21,521	15,913	14,799
	4. Palghat	147 (11·59)	10,009	91·33	74·67	44·00	1·33	18·00	96·00	10,153	10,830	11,984	13,248	12,570	10,075
	5. Trichur	229 (18·06)	8,205	82·68	57·14	40·69	3·46	24·24	93·07	8,931	10,246	11,942	15,013	12,584	8,509
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	16,760	100·00	83·50	79·61	5·83	31·07	100·00	16,760	18,222	17,810	24,037	20,482	16,760
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	18,535	96·04	89·11	74·26	7·92	21·78	96·04	19,248	19,835	21,197	20,522	21,295	19,248
	8. Alleppey	98 (7·73)	18,021	96·94	90·82	80·61	11·22	36·73	97·96	18,479	18,679	19,502	21,917	23,634	18,370
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	22,683	100·00	96·94	86·73	10·20	45·92	100·00	22,683	22,479	23,707	26,180	23,634	22,683
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	18,489	95·56	84·44	64·44	10 00	30·00	95·56	18,676	19,650	20,789	19,691	19,785	18,676
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**492**	**43·69**	**5·89**	**1·11**	**0·04**	**0 06**	**46·03**	**765**	**1,607**	**2,614**	**2,269**	**1,582**	**794**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	706	60·61	7·61	1·20	..	..	63·41	916	2,276	3,754	..	..	970
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	808	61·64	22·38	3·37	0 45	..	76·04	888	1,775	2,932	2,013	..	988
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	551	50·46	7·17	1·33	..	0·13	55 91	685	1,885	3,243	..	3,184	789
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	543	62·34	7·23	1·50	..	0·25	65 34	690	1,913	4,357	..	8,534	730
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	471	51·24	5·29	1·09	..	..	54·59	651	1,724	2,146	..	..	701
	6. Guna	2,006 (2·83)	341	30·11	2·84	0·45	..	..	32·05	607	1,627	3,187	..	..	669
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	614	58·64	5·00	1·48	0·11	0.23	59·77	877	2,345	4,021	6,203	1,115	887
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	587	60·45	4·46	1·67	..	..	62·12	808	2,066	3,132	..	..	822
	9. Panna	932 (1·32)	428	44·10	3·43	1·07	..	0·11	44·74	719	1,846	3,153	..	2,806	725

10. Satna	1,756 (2·48)	466	40·72	6·15	1·25	0·06	0·11	44·87	752	1,519	2,142	154	1,206	795
11. Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	395	28·37	6·86	1·69	0·22	0·09	34·10	742	1,370	1,880	3,370	649	802
12. Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	459	48·96	4·45	0·96	..	..	51·95	637	1,451	1,999	..	..	670
13. Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	429	37·49	2·79	0·84	0·11	..	38·88	752	1,305	1,426	2,689	..	755
14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	485	39·11	6·65	0·95	..	..	43·23	790	1,893	3,519	..	..	857
15. Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	427	44·83	5·56	0·57	..	..	47·99	654	1,815	3,614	..	..	706
16. Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	506	51·18	5·56	0·82	..	..	52·46	719	1,763	2,594	..	..	733
17. Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	467	41·78	3·92	0·90	..	0·23	44·04	705	1,166	2,015	..	1,013	722
18. Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	510	41·51	7·08	1·08	..	0·07	46·16	804	1,649	3,488	..	6,451	852
19. Indore	641 (0·90)	596	55·85	10·76	1·87	0·31	0·31	60·22	806	1,868	3,954	476	2,951	844
20. Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	483	40·00	5·99	0·48	0·10	0·10	42·61	765	1,704	2,419	1,568	1,313	811
21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	625	51·22	6·98	1·13	..	0·06	54·91	854	1,714	2,711	..	2,096	896
22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	614	54·29	6·75	1·73	..	..	54·93	894	2,109	3,206	..	..	897
23. Shajapur	1,065 (1·50)	564	43·10	6·10	0·84	..	..	46·38	846	2,163	3,805	..	..	901
24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	349	31·26	2·69	0·42	..	..	32·46	672	2,009	3,864	..	..	711
25. Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	375	31·94	3·38	0·46	..	..	34·66	618	1,452	2,398	..	..	670
26. Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	408	51·74	7·13	0·84	..	0·19	57·07	541	1,280	2,887	..	907	587
27. Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	365	49·27	6·44	0·84	..	0·07	52·97	493	1,378	2,946	..	529	538
28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	449	44·44	5·70	1·71	0·07	0·07	47·01	697	1,399	2,566	229	530	730
29. Betul	1,308 (1·85)	511	50·15	6·50	1·38	.	..	50·23	792	1,704	2,543	..	..	791
30. Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	432	31·79	3·93	0·81	0·11	..	32·97	847	2,145	3,774	4,842	..	867
31. Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	428	34·34	4·76	0·78	..	..	36·25	777	1,791	3,625	..	..	806
32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	443	30·00	5·04	1·37	0·04	0·04	32·66	808	1,465	2,431	940	308	835
33. Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	453	36·37	7·21	2·20	0·10	0·60	40·98	740	1,418	2,093	1,788	902	798
34. Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	394	36·38	4·78	0·76	..	0·10	38·48	584	971	2,110	..	756	607
35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	433	38·72	4·26	1·00	0·05	..	38·87	735	1,826	3,056	1,343	..	733
36. Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	392	29·97	4·33	1·25	..	..	30·22	704	1,272	1,905	..	..	705
37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	702	56·35	7·43	1·39	0·15	0·08	57·66	1,028	1,784	2,688	737	3,335	1,026

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38.	Surguja	2,396 (3.38)	516	53·13	5·26	0·71	..	0·04	53·13	735	1,183	1,385	..	665	735
39.	Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	619	48·94	6·56	1·23	0·03	0·03	49·34	923	1,857	2,707	2,242	2,319	935
40.	Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	547	53·03	6·14	1·41	..	0·05	53·44	787	1,376	1,971	..	177	789
41.	Durg	4,073 (5·75)	507	46·35	8·13	1·33	..	0·07	47·26	761	1,234	1,878	..	1,426	776
42.	Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	596	44·79	7·18	1·33	0·13	0·05	48·70	869	1,665	2,443	2,243	1,100	908
43.	Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	431	39·60	4·29	0·47	..	0·06	39·66	766	1,363	2,881	..	1,602	768
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**970**	**80·72**	**12·53**	**8·73**	**0·10**	..	**87·35**	**1,031**	**1,662**	**3,022**	**7,286**	..	**1,092**
1.	Thana	1,577 (4·43)	916	90·23	6·40	4·12	..	..	93·02	954	1,588	3,207	..	..	976
2.	Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	654	82·31	12·49	5·15	0·12	..	83·02	739	1,043	1,801	1,488	..	747
3.	Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	1,204	95·60	3·20	9·87	0·07	..	95·73	1,226	2,237	2,668	1,490	..	1,256
4.	Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	1,039	90·59	10·09	7·31	0·06	..	94·24	1,036	1,938	3,279	9,274	..	1,099
5.	Dhulia	1,372 (3·86)	997	82·29	3·94	8·24	0·07	..	82·87	1,217	2,044	3,091	13,196	..	1,169
6.	Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	1,139	82·64	4·75	13·18	..	..	91·07	1,390	1,987	2,826	..	..	1,234
7.	Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	1,538	97·85	2·99	12·36	0·38	..	99·08	1,545	2,255	4,357	9,549	..	1,560
8.	Poona	1,448 (4·07)	1,248	89·30	11·19	8·43	..	..	94·41	1,268	2,520	4,141	..	..	1,343
9.	Satara	1,135 (3·19)	1,314	88·90	7·22	14·10	0·53	..	96·12	1,288	2,160	3,489	5,323	..	1,370
10.	Sangli	536 (1·51)	2,325	99·63	5·41	27·80	0·56	..	99·63	2,331	3,965	4,774	12,130	..	2,345
11.	Sholapur	943 (2·65)	1,727	98·73	13·68	11·45	0·11	..	99·15	1,711	1,930	4,792	40,278	..	1,749
12.	Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	1,485	98·24	19·83	13·07	0·09	..	99·35	1,517	1,885	3,593	13,223	..	1,496
13.	Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	880	85·28	6·02	9·67	0·05	..	94·57	800	1,836	2,334	2,277	..	925

14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	340	87·73	9·73	8·87	..	..	93·67	811	1,584	2,310	..	..	888
15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	1,106	85·70	12·34	14·00	..	..	97·55	992	1,755	2,501	..	..	1,135
16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	883	90·99	10·75	9·24	0·30	..	96·67	832	1,640	2,300	1,450	..	912
17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	1,197	81·65	16·98	16·84	..	..	98·70	1,030	1,600	2,475	..	..	1,212
18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	845	82·06	28·50	6·39	..	..	84·60	954	1,695	2,991	..	..	972
19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	771	67·47	22·96	7·14	0·13	..	83·97	706	1,356	2,614	1,455	..	886
20. Amravati	1,616 (4·54)	682	60·95	17·07	7·55	0·06	..	70·17	814	1,657	2,736	5,284	..	920
21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	747	64·43	25·88	5·48	0·06	..	86·54	699	1,400	2,494	9,141	..	842
22. Wardha	955 (2·69)	612	75·08	14·55	6·18	..	..	76·34	769	1,456	2,406	..	..	774
23. Nagpur	1,620 (4·56)	546	63·27	11·91	4·51	0·06	..	69·69	635	1,206	2,441	5,698	..	709
24. Bhandara	1,491 (4·19)	937	68·81	24·41	6·71	0·27	..	79·48	1,012	1,781	2,535	5,825	..	1,127
25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7·98)	519	58·86	10·99	3·84	0·07	..	64·99	663	1,471	2,561	9,334	..	725
12 Manipur	**1,948 (100·00)**	**478**	**63·04**	**13·13**	**3·83**	**0·13**	**7·43**	**72·64**	**613**	**935**	**1,923**	**1,740**	**1,038**	**597**
1. Manipur North	404 (20·74)	258	60·40	10·40	2·48	..	9·41	71·29	305	765	1,013	..	598	327
2. Manipur West	184 (9·45)	244	57·07	6·52	1·09	..	14·69	69·57	250	578	657	..	400	297
3. Manipur South	362 (18·58)	247	45·03	14·64	1·93	..	2·49	61·60	259	573	912	..	796	304
4. Manipur Central	782 (40·14)	805	75·32	15·47	6·01	0·26	6·39	77·62	981	1,472	2,444	1,740	2,010	970
5. Manipur East	216 (11·09)	288	58·80	13·43	4·17	..	10·19	78·24	301	548	1,281	..	419	335
13 Meghalaya	**4,583 (100·00)**	**189**	**44·90**	**5·35**	**1·42**	**0·02**	**0·07**	**45·21**	**281**	**556**	**856**	**226**	**696**	**280**
1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51·01)	167	53·21	3·64	1·45	..	0·04	53·59	228	457	686	..		228
2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48·99)	211	36·26	7·13	1·38	0·04	0·09	36·48	361	609	1,043	226	894	361

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100·00)**	**484**	**79·27**	**15·73**	**3·85**	.	..	**89·58**	**504**	**910**	**1,192**	..	..	**519**
1.	Kohima	346 (36·04)	408	71·96	15·31	4·91	.	..	82.08	422	908	1,067	..	..	459
2.	Mokokchung	326 (33.96)	463	84·04	18·71	4.29	..	..	93.56	480	922	994	..	..	481
3.	Tuensang	288 (30.00)	601	82.64	12.85	2.08	..	.	94 10	618	893	2,009	..	..	624
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100·00)**	**428**	**52·32**	**9·37**	**2·73**	**0·01**	**0·01**	**52·84**	**649**	**1,147**	**1,450**	**1,630**	**2,342**	**648**
1.	Sambalpur	3,390 (7·21)	479	61·12	10 03	2·36	0·03	..	61·42	670	1,289	1,668	3,089	..	670
2.	Sundargarh	1,621 (3·45)	488	66·13	10·30	2·47	..	.	66·87	631	1,171	1,664	..	..	630
3.	Keonjhar	2,009 (4·27)	442	48·58	11·20	1·89	.	.	49·48	644	981	1,370	..	..	641
4.	Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7·90)	376	43·78	9·48	2·59	..	.	44.77	567	795	976	..	..	564
5.	Balasore	3,812 (8·11)	454	53·20	15·82	5·64	0·03		54·49	679	985	1,069	833	..	671
6.	Cuttack	6,027 (12·82)	584	64·01	16·38	6·22	..	0·05	64·53	761	1,135	1,299	..	2,342	761
7.	Dhenkanal	2,606 (5·55)	477	58·17	10·67	3·15	..	.	58·83	690	1,300	1,730	..	..	691
8.	Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9·36)	137	30·20	2·07	0·45	..		30·48	263	633	1,364	..	..	263
9.	Bolangir	2,523 (5·37)	467	64·84	8·84	2·14	..	..	65·04	604	1,201	1,769	..	..	605
10.	Kalahandi	2,653 (5·65)	417	59·07	5·84	1·17	..		59·44	608	1,314	1,811	..	..	609
11.	Koraput	5,683 (12·09)	330	39·15	2·29	0·67	..	..	39·28	562	1,272	2,027	..	..	562
12.	Ganjam	4,223 (8·99)	482	55·77	6·46	1·87	..		56·05	768	1,792	2,306	..	..	765
13.	Puri	4,336 (9·23)	487	53·48	13·38	3·09	0·02	.	54·24	700	1,132	1,613	969	..	698
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100·00)**	**848**	**56·79**	**7·33**	**5·15**	**0·16**	..	**66·23**	**974**	**1,857**	**2,538**	**2,479**	..	**1,119**
1.	Gurdaspur	1,526 (12·52)	642	44·17	5·70	2·88	0·07	.	50·46	869	1,516	2,174	3,285	..	950

2. Amritsar	1,181 (9·69)	1,101	68·67	8·13	6·52	0·17	..	77·65	1,200	2,300	3,060	3,253	..	1,331
3. Firozpur	1,483 (12·17)	1,030	62·17	9·17	5·73	0·13	..	74·38	1,043	2,067	3,231	5,592	..	1,258
4. Ludhiana	969 (7·95)	955	64·60	9·18	8·36	0·72	..	75·95	1,040	1,765	2,436	1,587	..	1,166
5. Jullundur	1,209 (9·92)	841	55·83	8·11	5·38	0·08	..	65·18	1,040	1,800	2,365	1,280	..	1,125
6. Kapurthala	556 (4·56)	593	43·35	6·47	5·22	..	..	53·42	737	1,487	2,107	..	..	914
7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12·98)	585	39·95	4·87	5·18	0·19	..	45·89	860	1,352	1,637	1,727	..	906
8. Ropar	855 (7·01)	541	49·59	4·09	3·74	0·12	..	55·67	687	1,277	1,414	460	..	750
9. Patiala	1,434 (11·77)	627	62·34	5·23	2·30	0·07	..	69·04	698	1,367	1,964	156	..	770
10. Sangrur	709 (5·82)	1,289	70·24	12·27	6·49	..	..	88·43	1,110	2,252	3,087	..	..	1,409
11. Bhatinda	684 (5.61)	1,542	76·75	11·26	7·89	0·15	..	93.86	1,297	2,468	3,511	7,945	..	1,584
17 Rajasthan	**33,303 (100.00)**	**637**	**48·05**	**4·86**	**1·51**	**0·05**	..	**50·91**	**971**	**2,380**	**3,800**	**1,054**	..	**1,013**
1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7.16)	488	36·06	4·40	0·92	..	..	39·66	853	2,102	2,971	..	..	936
2. Bikaner	540 (1.62)	622	53·15	6·30	1.30	..	..	57.22	860	1,978	3,016	..	..	934
3. Churu	850 (2.55)	724	58·94	4·82	1·29	..	..	62·71	930	1,953	2,128	..	..	964
4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2.08)	1,107	66·67	11·11	5·48	0·29	..	75·18	1,280	2,207	3,646	6,636	..	1,322
5. Alwar	1,869 (5.61)	676	51·52	5·67	2·25	0·05	..	55·16	952	2,101	3,377	3,967	..	992
6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	688	54·18	4·76	1·02	..	..	56·64	966	2,239	4,136	..	..	990
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	687	52·97	4·44	1·83	..	..	56·30	949	2,334	3,289	..	..	1,012
8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	647	44·43	5·22	1·83	0·15	..	46·40	1,064	2,765	4,499	7,022	..	1,087
9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	1,068	71·36	9·26	3·83	0·12	..	75·56	1,257	2,920	3,961	342	..	1,298
10. Ajmer	954 (2.86)	750	60·90	6·29	2·62	0·21	..	63.52	1,010	2,301	3,571	625	..	1,043
11. Tonk	1,006 (3.02)	514	39·07	3·38	1·19	0·10	..	41·25	903	2,168	3,692	3,240	..	946

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	330	41·90	3·47	0·46	..	..	44·91	534	1,645	3,211	..	..	578
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	1,117	69·76	9·13	2·43	0·14	..	74·47	1,338	2,591	4,590	2,126	..	1,388
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	911	65·30	5·84	1·73	0·16	..	68·91	1,102	2,898	4,687	4,051	..	1,162
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	1,046	66·02	8·13	2·18	0·12	..	71·00	1,298	3,234	4,687	1,799	..	1,339
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	859	60·22	3·11	1·19	..	..	61·17	1,179	3,163	4,725	..	..	1,217
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	1,073	70·76	6·05	1·18	..	..	74·12	1,248	2,796	5,117	..	..	1,287
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	823	58·16	5·67	0·71	..	..	61·94	1,087	2,583	5,263	..	..	1,164
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	622	47·21	5·84	1·72	..	..	50·40	944	2,435	4,407	..	..	986
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	508	40·63	3·59	1·22	0·06	..	42·52	862	2,253	3,227	3,364	..	892
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	399	33·73	3·16	0·94	..	..	35·75	732	2,043	3,663	..	..	776
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	605	48·85	5·33	1·45	..	..	52·36	868	1,816	2,763	..	..	917
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	432	36·34	3·06	0·90	..	..	38·22	748	1,748	2,798	..	..	767
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	526	45·68	4·12	0·82	..	..	47·74	738	2,047	2,846	..	..	783
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	456	39·63	3·15	1·00	..	..	41·42	763	2,492	4,183	..	..	794
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	391	33·03	2·85	0·56	..	..	34·77	694	2,074	4,344	..	..	728
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**1,826**	**77·07**	**18·72**	**9·00**	**0·19**	**11·26**	**84·81**	**2,036**	**3,171**	**4,636**	**6,752**	**3,654**	**2,062**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	1,067	63·76	13·73	5·29	0·23	4·45	72·71	1,276	1,960	3,030	1,196	2,712	1,302
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	1,592	82·77	14·11	8·51	0·05	10·23	88·96	1,694	2,668	3,631	4,607	2,766	1,722
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	1,331	74·14	16·58	5·93	0·04	6·79	85·70	1,431	2,064	3,320	3,112	2,614	1,480
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	1,469	67·69	13·27	8·08	..	5·38	72·79	1,878	2,468	3,546	..	3,448	1,873
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	2,294	76·79	13·40	10·55	..	7·70	83·65	2,532	3,487	4,928	..	3,902	2,607

6. Coimbatore	918 (5.89)	3,022	84.10	24.29	12.64	0.11	21.57	89.54	3,287	4,436	5,784	3,968	4,006	3,303
7. Nilgiris	40 (0.26)	5,971	82.50	30.00	37.50	..	40.00	85.00	6,588	8,969	9,622	.	9,376	6,809
8. Madurai	996 (6.39)	2,580	79.12	27.11	11.14	0.30	13.25	85.84	2,822	4,323	6,191	4,577	4,733	2,911
9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8.38)	2,277	86.60	22.89	13.02	0.15	14.40	92.11	2,409	3,428	4,216	5,316	4,708	2,435
10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12.56)	1,525	78.74	15.64	7.05	0.20	15.58	87.02	1,644	2,325	3,237	4,206	2,144	1,710
11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8.93)	1,498	80.24	19.68	9.12	0.29	8.91	86.28	1,641	2,594	3,699	1,992	3,124	1,679
12. Tirunelveli	964 (6.19)	2,227	77.59	35.27	11.62	0.41	20.33	88.80	2,533	3,238	4,873	4,151	3,979	2,444
13. Kanyakumari	57 (0.37)	15,426	85.96	63.16	68.42	10.53	70.18	87.72	16,237	18,914	18,219	20,058	17,398	17,874
19 Tripura	**4,726 (100·00)**	**295**	**27.63**	**3.58**	**1.86**	**0.21**	**1.06**	**30.41**	**595**	**1,191**	**1,277**	**586**	**1,238**	**619**
1. West Tripura	2,453 (51.91)	154	20.91	2.77	2.24	0.37	0.57	23.60	615	1,232	1,223	500	1,694	650
2. North Tripura	1,133 (23.97)	567	41.31	4.59	1.06	0.09	1.32	43.69	516	916	753	1,356	650	527
3. South Tripura	1,140 (24.12)	328	28.51	4.30	1.84	..	1.84	31.84	677	1,426	1,718	..	1,354	696
20 Uttar Pradesh	**112,502 (100.00)**	**675**	**38.62**	**4.91**	**1.45**	**0.07**	**0.15**	**39.62**	1,146	2,017	2,476	2,691	1,608	1,142
1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0.60)	211	43.75	4.76	0.30	..	0.30	46.43	289	380	239	..	824	288
2. Chamoli	1,488 (1.32)	188	31.92	3.09	1.41	0.07	0.27	33.27	308	304	549	1,389	348	305
3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1.74)	198	29.42	3.42	0.51	..	..	30.23	307	369	241	..	..	307
4. Garhwal	3,230 (2.87)	160	26.41	2.63	0.74	..	0.28	27.77	251	299	295	..	266	250
5. Pithorgarh	1,542 (1.37)	196	29.90	3.83	1.23	..	..	30.87	353	518	570	..	..	351
6. Almora	3,575 (3.18)	199	25.54	2.66	1.06	..	0.03	26.74	324	367	467	..	216	324
7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1.57)	347	34.73	4.35	1.41	..	..	35.63	575	1,085	1,586	..	..	570
8. Bijnor	2,102 (1.87)	581	27.93	4.00	0.76	0.05	..	28.83	1,035	2,184	4,682	33	..	1,062
9. Moradabad	2,459 (2.19)	753	47.62	3.74	0.94	..	0.08	48.19	1,075	2,275	2,872	..	614	1,076

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
10.	Budaun	1,804 (1.60)	823	43.46	4.71	0.83	0.39	0.17	43.79	1,300	2,446	3,281	3,727	613	1,303
11.	Rampur	1,092 (0.97)	664	31.59	3.11	0.64	..	..	31.96	1,217	2,742	7,726	..	..	1,213
12.	Bareilly	1,922 (1.71)	720	38.76	5.36	1.46	..	..	39.59	1,117	1,919	1,493	..	..	1,120
13.	Pilibhit	1,156 (1.03)	562	36.07	3.89	1.04	0.09	0.17	36.59	939	2,177	2,198	1,428	1,872	962
14.	Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1.86)	522	37.74	3.26	0.48	..	..	38.12	858	1,561	3,021	..	..	854
15.	Dehra Dun	767 (0.68)	398	41.33	4.82	1.43	..	..	41.98	689	1,449	2,439	..	..	681
16.	Saharanpur	1,688 (1.50)	931	49.11	6.75	1.36	..	0.30	50.12	1,368	2,251	2,791	..	1,136	1,366
17.	Muzaffarnagar	926 (0.82)	1,675	72.46	10.58	4.21	0.11	0.11	73.43	2,092	3,949	4,155	10,923	10,522	2,092
18.	Meerut	1,501 (1.33)	1,699	70.31	7.52	4.93	0.13	..	70.71	2,125	3,687	4,442	3,920	..	2,125
19.	Bulandshahr	1,525 (1.36)	1,169	54.82	7.34	2.82	..	0.07	55.80	1,590	2,556	2,900	..	3,443	1,608
20.	Aligarh	1,717 (1.53)	1,010	49.39	10.77	2.91	..	..	50.55	1,466	2,280	3,073	..	..	1,465
21.	Mathura	884 (0.79)	1,219	72.85	10.41	3.05	0.11	0.34	73.64	1,537	3,086	3,211	188	7,400	1,533
22.	Agra	1,182 (1.05)	1,238	62.77	12.69	3.13	..	..	63.11	1,648	2,758	3,060	..	..	1,646
23.	Etah	1,524 (1.35)	930	47.24	7.81	1.84	0.20	0.07	48.56	1,416	2,079	2,775	2,024	4,004	1,404
24.	Mainpuri	1,385 (1.23)	955	57.98	9.89	2.02	0.07	0.22	58.70	1,328	2,462	2,909	1,260	4,441	1,330
25.	Farrukhabad	1,626 (1.45)	853	43.30	8.67	2.21	0.12	..	44.71	1,358	2,297	3,320	2,642	..	1,345
26.	Etawah	1,477 (1.31)	884	52.95	10.09	2.71	0.27	0.07	54.30	1,241	1,934	2,250	5,063	2,225	1,239
27.	Kanpur	1,897 (1.69)	903	54.98	10.07	3.06	..	0.16	56.56	1,270	2,129	2,723	..	4,605	1,265
28.	Fatehpur	1,352 (1.20)	892	45.41	6.95	2.37	..	..	46.38	1,420	2,694	3,019	..	..	1,421
29.	Allahabad	3,530 (3.14)	678	31.90	4.02	1.42	0.14	0.28	33.40	1,186	1,752	2,005	2,438	1,515	1,185
30.	Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	680	62.78	8.70	0.97	..	..	63.54	889	1,859	2,415	..	..	903

31. Jalaun	956 (0.85)	733	62.13	8.79	2.20	0.10	0.31	62.97	998	2,046	3,146	1,952	2,636	1,002
32. Hamirpur	930 (0.83)	957	74.52	9.03	1.29	0.22	0.22	75.59	1.184	2,769	4.425	1.407	2,078	1,196
33. Banda	1,207 (1.07)	898	68.85	9.78	1.24	..	..	69.18	1.178	2,382	3,084	..	..	1,188
34. Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	835	54.88	3.59	1.08	..	0.06	55.06	1.190	2,401	2,828	.	1,718	1,190
35. Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	748	39.32	5.24	0.56	..	0.09	39.97	1.120	1,663	1,803	..	3,284	1,127
36. Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	907	47.02	4.37	1.28	0.11	..	47.44	1.356	2,480	2,158	4.002	..	1,359
37. Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	851	49.76	8.79	1.42	..	..	51.18	1.262	2,176	3,629	..	..	1,254
38. Lucknow	907 (0.81)	876	55.24	4.52	1.98	..	0.22	56.12	1.225	2,630	2,946	..	2,880	1,227
39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1.55)	834	38.28	5.85	0.74	0.06	..	39.08	1.412	2,409	3,453	6,951	..	1,412
40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	862	44.37	3.77	1.06	0.11	..	44.69	1.209	1,849	2,106	1,656	..	1,210
41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	772	46.55	2.45	0.85	0.07	0.11	46.73	1.101	186	2,743	594	2,105	1,100
42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1·82)	753	48.19	4.35	1.12	..	..	48.78	1.096	2,146	2,702	..	..	1,098
43. Faizabad	2,654 (2·36)	657	37·72	3·35	1·09	0·04	0·19	38·39	1,056	1,604	1,707	1,313	1,838	1,051
44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	647	44·16	4·74	1·53	.	0·20	45·36	1,004	1,478	1,831	..	1,825	998
45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	635	30·90	3·79	1·60	0·09	0·23	32·18	1,082	1,599	1,323	1,170	1,014	1,077
46. Basti	6,942 (6·17)	419	19·59	2·12	0·78	0·01	0·37	20·61	823	1,374	2,023	4,470	993	818
47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	683	31·89	3·99	1·42	0·34	0·51	33·33	1,234	1,773	2,430	1,903	1,308	1,225
48. Deoria	3,559 (3·16)	767	34·56	5·11	1·60	0·31	0·11	35·94	1,284	2,022	2,274	3,913	3,190	1,284
49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	548	22·80	2·83	1·46	0·16	0·51	23·91	1,139	1,743	1,493	1,985	1,473	1,119
50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	583	26·79	4·52	1·27	0·03	0·31	28·80	1,070	1,365	1,298	1,044	804	1,053
51. Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	793	35·09	5·44	2·98	..	.	36·40	1,557	2,830	2,749	..	..	1,552
52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	583	23·78	3·82	1·75	..	..	25·06	1,411	2,393	3,280	..	..	1,374
53. Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	586	27·27	3·26	1·48	0·11	0·11	28·50	1,072	1,545	1,888	1,949	630	1,062
54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	453	29·47	3·01	0·84	0·03	0·03	30·20	884	1,424	1,134	996	1,382	881

Appendix Table II-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having an educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having an educational amenity	Average population size of villages having					Average population size of a village having an educational amenity
				Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	College	Others		Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr.Sec. School	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100·00)**	**876**	**60·43**	**6·35**	**5·51**	**0·11**	**0·02**	**61·98**	**1,211**	**1,987**	**2,479**	**2,959**	**3,897**	**1,209**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	1,187	48·28	11·72	3·84	..	0·20	53·54	1,715	2,323	5,351	.	1,962	1,678
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	2,126	83·63	8·59	5·32	0·41	.	84·31	2,385	4,258	5,614	15,391	..	2,382
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	1,152	61·52	9·00	2·91	0·09	0·09	64·52	1,578	2,627	3,366	2,916	17,826	1,565
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	531	41·93	3·23	2·18	.		43·23	810	1,092	1,259	.	..	813
	5. Malda	1,606 (4·23)	959	50·81	5·79	4·05	0·12		52·18	1,474	2,455	2,729	1,670	..	1,468
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5·05)	1,400	63·75	8·91	6·82	..	0·05	65·68	1,893	2,783	3,715	..	2,550	1,878
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	1,421	80·63	8·47	7·22	0·16	.	82·43	1,645	2,268	3,744	3,455	..	1,636
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9·98)	1,445	76·83	9·73	8·97	0·24		78·04	1,662	2,318	2,938	2,109	..	1,665
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	1,821	85·97	11·95	13·77	..	0·13	87·66	1,959	2,807	3,022	.	2,610	1,958
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	1,110	72·40	8·25	8·41	0·21	0·05	74·24	1,343	2,190	2,663	1,728	1,011	1,341
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	1,159	70·35	7·60	8·60	0·15		72·27	1,417	2,070	2,627	1,723	..	1,413
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	739	56·73	7·20	5·06	0·18		59·73	995	1,641	2,224	1,315	..	1,007
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	530	59·57	4·91	4·29	0·06	.	61·04	710	1,196	1,434	338	..	711
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	490	48·89	4·52	4·59	0·07		49·97	767	1,255	1,511	2,414	..	765
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	598	72·69	3·88	3·06	0·08	0·08	73·67	738	1,384	1,887	1,703	662	735
	Union Territories														
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100·00)**	**228**	**30·00**	**4·36**	**1·28**		**0·26**	**34·87**	**388**	**943**	**1,130**	..	**990**	**467**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100·00)**	**151**	**16·13**	**1·38**	**0·44**	**0·03**	**0·13**	**17·89**	**375**	**590**	**1,560**	**205**	**377**	**393**
	1. Kameng	492 (16·55)	168	14·73	1·63	0·20	..		15·85	378	618	1,598	..	..	390
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	103	7·19	0·83	0·42	0·10	.	8·02	319	648	1,420	205	..	354

3. Siang	589 (19·81)	190	25·81	2·55	0·34	..	0·34	28·86	334	508	885	..	332	351
4. Lohit	620 (20·85)	95	11·13	0·65	0·48	..	..	11·94	321	593	1,562	..	..	338
5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	312	39·74	1·92	0·96	..	0·64	42·63	487	677	2,182	..	423	501
3 Chandigarh	**26 (100·00)**	**935**	**57·69**	..	**7·69**	..	..	**65·38**	**928**	..	**3,572**	..	..	**1,239**
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**72 (100·00)**	**1,030**	**94·44**	..	**5·56**	..	**13·89**	**94·44**	**1,064**	..	**3,118**	..	**1,852**	**1,064**
5 Delhi	**243 (100·00)**	**1,723**	**81·89**	**30·04**	**19·75**	**0·41**	**0·82**	**82·72**	**1,973**	**2,960**	**3,596**	**4,487**	**3,890**	**1,977**
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	**409 (100·00)**	**1,543**	**84·11**	**23·72**	**19·07**	**0·24**	**2·44**	**84·35**	**1,772**	**2,845**	**3,736**	**5,151**	**2,052**	**1,770**
1. Goa	383 (93·64)	1,545	84·07	25·33	20·10	0·26	1·04	84·33	1,778	2,845	3,757	5,151	2,546	1,776
2. Daman	21 (5·14)	1,020	85·71	..	4·76	..	28·57	85·71	1,134	..	2,137	..	1,722	1,134
3. Diu	5 (1·22)	3,540	80·00	..	..	..	..	80·00	4,176	.	..	..	..	4,176
7 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**10 (100·00)**	**3,181**	**100·00**	**80·00**	**50·00**	..	..	**100·00**	**3,181**	**3,294**	**4,576**	..	..	**3,181**
8 Pondicherry	**333 (100·00)**	**821**	**42·64**	**18·02**	**6·91**	..	**14·41**	**63·66**	**1,000**	**1,804**	**2,456**	..	**2,112**	**1,128**
1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	870	43·19	20·19	5·63	..	16·90	65·73	1,075	1,739	2,396	..	1,715	1,149
2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	632	40·17	12·82	8·55	..	7·69	58·97	616	1,718	2,446	..	2,828	930
3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	4,721	100·00	66·67	33·33	..	100·00	100·00	4,721	3,841	3,268	.	4,721	4,721

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**575,045**	**1·6**	**10·9**	**25.8**	**1·3**	**1,235**	**8,278**	**19,673**	**1,013**
	States									
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**1·0**	**12·8**	**13·1**	**0·9**	**1,352**	**16,557**	**16,859**	**1,159**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10·56)	1·6	23·3	27·8	1·4	1,304	18,815	22,469	1,155
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15·45)	2·7	59·8	74·7	2·5	1,402	31,140	38,926	1,295
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	0·8	6·8	14·4	0·7	1,559	12,594	26,814	1,285
	4. West Godavari	832 (3·07)	0·7	10·9	5·3	0·6	1,581	25,376	12,289	1,326
	5. Krishna	932 (3·44)	0·7	3·6	6·6	0·5	1,286	6,871	12,775	996
	6. Guntur	675 (2·49)	0·4	11·3	5·4	0·4	1,366	34,981	16,671	1,212
	7. Ongole(Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	0·5	41·9	10·1	0·5	923	71,140	17,074	862
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3·85)	0·8	13·1	10·7	0·7	1,068	16,948	13,835	932
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	0·7	10·6	11·0	0·6	1,131	16,484	17,052	994
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	0·6	16·0	12.6	0·5	853	24,172	19,065	789
	11. Anantapur	918 (3·39)	0·8	23·3	6·5	0·7	1,441	43,488	12,080	1,246
	12. Kurnool	895 (3·30)	0·9	28·1	9·2	0·8	1,503	49,364	16,119	1,334
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	1·2	10·4	13·1	1·0	1,431	12,563	15,845	1,185
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	1·3	10·8	21·1	1·1	1,301	10,826	21,171	1,101
	15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	1·2	10·5	9·4	1·0	1,347	11,478	10,330	1,075
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	1·3	11·4	12·9	1·0	1,626	14,525	16,476	1,343
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	1·5	21·0	35·4	1·4	1,056	14,648	24,635	948
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	1·2	6·0	11·2	0·9	2,011	9,963	18,654	1,533
	19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	1·3	8·8	11·7	1·0	2,114	14,592	19,282	1,685
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	1·4	15·1	11·8	1·1	1,472	16,216	12,729	1 219
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4.10)	1·1	9·3	10·5	0·9	1,673	14,150	16,019	1,368
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100·00)**	**1·3**	**9·7**	**35·2**	**1·1**	**771**	**5,963**	**21,567**	**661**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	1·5	12·2	59·7	1·3	805	6,538	32,075	701
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (14·15)	1·0	7·5	20·2	0·8	804	6,026	16,148	678

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	1·3	13·4	81·9	1·2	867	8,592	52,660	775
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	1·1	6·9	32·7	0·9	870	5,518	26,026	728
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10·55)	1·0	7·8	28·3	0·8	686	5,628	20,273	591
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	1·5	13·4	56·5	8·3	716	6,515	27,498	628
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6·53)	2·0	25·0	290·2	1·9	518	6,364	73,822	476
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	1·7	28·2	120·0	1·6	252	4,168	17,713	235
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10·86)	1·3	8·7	23·2	1·0	818	5,675	15,169	681
	10. Mizo	229 (1·03)	0·7	1·6	4·0	0·4	907	2,075	5,169	562
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**1·7**	**9·5**	**29·9**	**1·4**	**1,270**	**7,116**	**22,432**	**1,016**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3·44)	1·2	4·6	11·4	0·8	1,373	5,467	13,506	1,007
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	1·7	10·9	30·6	1·4	1,119	7,224	20,184	915
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	1·6	8·1	20·2	1·2	1,183	6,117	15,190	921
	4. Saran	4,425 (6·55)	1·5	9·4	23·2	1·2	1,360	8,723	21,464	1,099
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3·91)	1·1	6·5	27·8	0·9	1,417	8,252	35,351	1,153
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6·08)	1·4	7·0	22·5	1·1	1,608	7,774	25,064	1,240
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4·71)	0·9	5·0	14·9	0·7	1,476	7,927	23,373	1,157
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4·93)	1·4	6·7	18·1	1·1	1,429	6,916	18,644	1,103
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3·78)	1·6	8·7	22·6	1·2	1,152	6,336	16,542	909
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1·93)	0·8	3·6	12·8	0·6	1,435	6,285	21,998	1,101
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5·52)	1·6	8·7	31·1	1·2	1,569	8,606	30,765	1,233
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14·84)	3·3	26·2	106·6	2·8	976	7,862	31,950	835
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4·76)	2·3	14·3	91·9	1·9	1,032	6,372	40,966	863
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9·07)	2·8	19·4	76·6	2·3	1,194	8,327	32,893	1,007
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5·68)	1·6	9·2	38·4	1·3	950	5,433	22,545	777
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2·02)	1·7	9·6	37·9	1·4	1,049	5,834	23,001	852
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6·44)	2·4	14·1	64·0	2·0	1,007	5,838	26,442	829
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**1·1**	..	**14·5**	**0·9**	**1,139**	..	**15,239**	**990**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	1·0	..	25·2	1·0	1,064	..	25,676	974
	2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	1·0	..	14·1	0·9	1,190	..	16,407	1,044

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	1·1	..	24·9	1·0	1,068	..	23,736	999
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	1·0	..	25·1	0·9	1,096	..	27,305	993
	5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	1·0	..	31·3	0·9	1,151	..	35,789	1,071
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5·98)	1·2	..	22·8	1·1	1,274	..	24,390	1,166
	7. Kutch	900 (4·92)	1·3	..	47·4	1·2	927	..	33,438	815
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7·39)	1·1	..	40·9	1·0	906	..	34,721	865
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7·58)	1·2	..	11·7	1·0	920	..	9,184	800
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5·93)	1·0	..	6·6	0·8	1,509	..	10,325	1,196
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0·41)	0·9	..	3·9	0·6	2,128	..	9,294	1,424
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	1·0	..	9.2	0.8	1,414	..	13,212	1,169
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5·24)	0.9	..	5.1	0.7	1,794	..	10,494	1,397
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10·41)	1·2	..	20·5	1·1	1,058	..	17,652	967
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9·18)	1·3	..	17·1	1·1	1,103	..	14,050	933
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6·22)	1·1	..	14·2	0·9	895	..	11,457	754
	17. Surat	1,218 (6·67)	1·0	..	16·7	0·9	1,017	..	16,223	852
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4·50)	0·8	..	9·9	0·7	1,183	..	14,124	1,011
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1·70)	1·1	..	155·5	1·0	324	..	47,092	306
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100·00)**	**1.5**	**8·8**	**10.1**	**1.1**	**1,835**	**10,845**	**12,371**	**1,370**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18·14)	2·2	17·4	17·7	1·7	1,329	10,767	10,923	1,059
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20·30)	1·5	10·2	10·8	1·1	1,772	12,270	13,049	1,350
	3. Rohtak	772 (11·47)	1·3	5·3	5·0	0·8	2,514	10,242	9,840	1,645
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21·85)	1·6	12·3	14·0	1·3	1,532	11,595	13,251	1,211
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8·05)	1·4	6·5	9·7	1·0	1,545	7,482	11,089	1,123
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15·73)	1·2	6·3	8·7	1·0	2,052	10,673	14,698	1,525
	7. Jind	300 (4·46)	1·3	7·5	8·1	1·0	2,455	13,873	14,997	1,802
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**4·8**	**24·2**	**54·9**	**3·8**	**922**	**4,598**	**10,450**	**715**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	2·6	18·8	66·2	2·2	554	3,940	13,905	469
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	6·8	30·9	45·2	4·9	1,407	6,425	9,401	1,028
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	4·7	24·7	75·4	3·7	782	4,133	12,621	625

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	0·9	4·6	14·1	0·7	922	4,908	15,134	735
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	2·6	18·5	40·8	2·2	302	2,140	4,708	250
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	5·8	19·0	70·1	4·2	1,188	3,860	14,253	854
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	5·1	24·7	61·6	3·9	740	3,624	9,022	575
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	8·6	58·3	101·9	7·0	779	5,286	9,250	632
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	3·2	13·4	53·6	2·5	750	3,116	12,462	577
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0·45)	1·2	5·1	11·0	0·9	767	3,322	7,119	573
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**1·7**	**5·9**	**17·9**	**1·2**	**958**	**3,395**	**10,354**	**697**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	1·6	5·7	17·0	1·2	1,040	3,680	10,986	755
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	1·6	5·9	18·5	1·2	926	3,487	10,931	685
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	1·3	5·2	13·4	1·0	886	3,638	9,335	662
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	1·2	9·4	23·5	1·0	515	3,895	9,738	435
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	1·6	6·5	19·8	1·2	789	3,195	9,778	594
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	1·8	6·0	20·6	1·3	882	3,014	10,348	640
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	2·8	7·2	22·6	1·8	1,418	3,676	11,498	940
	8. Kathua	536 (8·24)	2·1	5·8	19·9	1·4	987	2,713	9,244	671
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	1·7	4·4	15·3	1·1	954	2,488	8,707	639
	10. Punch	158 (2·43)	1·0	4·2	15·8	0·8	1,033	4,131	15,698	785
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100.00)**	**1.4**	**3.5**	**26.7**	**1.0**	**1,148**	**2,907**	**22,067**	**..**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9.21)	1.3	6.3	43.3	1.1	799	3,836	26,312	
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4.32)	1.3	1.6	16.1	0.7	2,109	2,613	26,744	
	3. Bellary	589 (2.20)	1.0	2.2	18.4	0.6	1,328	3,018	25,560	..
	4. Bidar	591 (2.20)	1.3	4.3	17.9	0.9	1,549	5,108	21,361	..
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4.62)	1.8	1.7	24.8	0.8	2,225	2,097	31,288	..
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3.67)	1.5	3.5	32.8	1.0	948	2,236	20,719	..
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4.66)	1.1	3.6	23.6	0.8	967	3,212	21,028	..
	8. Coorg	291 (1.08)	1.8	2.0	9.1	0.8	1,973	2,174	9,988	..
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4.98)	1.5	2.1	20.0	0.8	1,857	2,511	23,944	..
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4.86)	1.1	5.3	26.1	0.9	1,248	5,813	28,599	..

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8.63)	1.7	8.5	49.3	1.4	699	3,516	20,276	..
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10.54)	1.7	7.3	65.8	1.4	742	3,110	27,989	..
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4.99)	1.2	5.3	33.5	1.0	917	3,935	24,890	..
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5.94)	1.1	5.1	27.5	0.9	1,109	4,915	26,692	..
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4.83)	1.4	3.3	18.2	0.9	765	1,773	9,840	..
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5.17)	1.4	5.3	37.5	1.1	1,208	4,591	32,386	..
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6.49)	1.6	4.7	31.1	1.1	889	2,672	17,753	..
	18. South Kanara	662 (2.47)	1.4	0.7	6.8	0.4	3,214	1,591	15,940	..
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9.14)	1.4	5.3	30.6	1.0	797	3,097	17,964	..
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**0·2**	**0·6**	**1·2**	**0·1**	**2,913**	**7,778**	**17,193**	**1,671**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	0·2	0·5	2·0	0·1	2,099	5,218	23,185	1,290
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	0·2	0·5	1·9	0·1	2,229	6,490	27,584	1,380
	3. Malappuram	117 (9·23)	0·2	0·6	2·1	0·1	2,321	8,972	31,482	1,576
	4. Palghat	147 (11·59)	0·3	0·8	2·0	0·2	3,072	7,910	19,882	1,844
	5. Trichur	229 (18·06)	0·5	1·1	2·0	0.2	4,041	8,739	16,059	1,967
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	0·2	0·5	0·8	0·1	3,728	9,086	13,279	1,905
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·1	2,962	8,175	12,910	1,696
	8. Alleppey	98 (7·73)	0·2	0·4	0·7	0·1	3,034	7,849	12,525	1,641
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	0·1	0·4	0·6	0·1	3,343	8,550	14,721	1,825
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	0·2	0·5	1·1	0·1	3,681	9,460	19,603	1,921
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**2·2**	**16·4**	**87·6**	**1·9**	**1,086**	**8,077**	**43,102**	**935**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	1·5	13·1	50·0	1·3	1,042	9,288	35,294	912
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	1·5	4·3	29·7	1·1	1,230	3,448	24,019	868
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	1·9	14·2	68·5	1·6	1,048	7,830	37,728	900
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	1·6	12·9	44·6	1·4	858	7,027	24,203	738
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	1·9	7·1	85·7	1·6	877	8,071	40,354	776
	6. Guna	2,006 (2.83)	3·2	33·4	250·8	2·9	1,106	11,393	85,447	995
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	1·6	19·2	67·8	1·4	987	11,760	41,614	887
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	1·6	20·7	56·7	1·4	927	12,160	33,280	840

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	9. Panna	932 (1·32)	2·1	30·1	103·6	2·0	912	12,859	44,291	836
	10. Satna	1,756 (2·48)	2·3	15·7	76·3	2·0	1,087	7,311	35,603	918
	11. Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	3·4	37·7	71·9	2·6	1,346	5,409	28,397	1,026
	12. Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	2·0	20·6	98·9	1·8	920	9,458	45,400	823
	13. Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	2·6	33·1	137·7	2·3	1,103	14,212	59,032	1,004
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	2·4	15·3	112·9	2·1	1,189	7,447	54,785	1,007
	15. Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	2·2	18·0	174·0	1·9	939	7,678	74,218	828
	16. Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	1·9	17·2	122·0	1·7	944	8,686	61,768	840
	17. Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	2·3	25·5	102·0	2·1	1,065	11,904	47,614	958
	18. Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	2·3	13·7	92·8	2·0	1,197	7,007	47,297	1,001
	19. Indore	641 (0·90)	1·7	8·7	53·4	1·4	1,006	5,166	31,854	817
	20. Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	2·5	16·7	172·5	2·1	1,186	8,056	83,244	1,021
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	1·9	13·9	92·8	1·6	1,167	8,677	58,001	1,011
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	1·7	14·8	57·7	1·5	1,073	9,093	35,413	935
	23. Shajapur	1,065 (1·50)	2·3	16·6	118·3	2·0	1,289	9,384	66,731	1,114
	24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	3·2	37·1	185·6	2·9	1,105	12,946	64,730	1,001
	25. Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	3·1	30.8	251·7	2·8	1,152	11,542	94,259	1,036
	26. Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	1·9	13·9	120·0	1·6	770	5,676	48,902	666
	27. Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	2·0	15·2	102·1	1·7	728	5,556	37,304	633
	28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	2·2	16·7	56·2	1·9	990	7,505	25,218	842
	29. Betul	1,308 (1·85)	2·0	15·2	65·4	1·7	1,004	7,774	33,426	866
	30. Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	3·1	24·4	116·0	2·7	1,337	10,553	50,127	1,156
	31. Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	2·9	20·3	128·4	2·5	1,220	8,672	54,921	1,049
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	3·2	19·2	73·0	2·6	1,408	8,496	32,338	1,164
	33. Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	2·7	13·7	45·4	2·1	1,225	6,191	20,543	970
	34. Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	2·7	20·7	139·5	2·4	1,071	8,167	54,992	931
	35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	2·5	22·6	79·2	2·2	1,070	9,810	34,333	936
	36. Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	3·3	21·3	83·9	2·7	1,278	8,330	32,893	1,072
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	1·6	13·9	68·2	1·4	1,157	9,781	47,875	1,012
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3·38)	1·9	20·0	126·1	1·7	958	10,312	65,126	865

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	1·9	14·8	81·8	1.7	1,189	9,185	50,624	1,031
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	1·8	15·3	68·7	1·6	979	8,353	37,587	856
	41. Durg	4,073 (5·75)	2·1	11·6	72·8	1·7	1,060	5,883	36,871	876
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	2·2	12·9	75·3	1·8	1,314	7,679	44,872	1,092
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	2·5	22·3	211·4	2·2	1,071	9,601	91,208	953
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**1·1**	**8·0**	**11.0**	**0·9**	**1,110**	**7,786**	**10,628**	**890**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	1·1	14·7	22·1	0·9	966	13,471	20,207	863
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	1·2	7·6	19·1	1·0	760	4,957	12,477	625
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	0·5	29·7	9·8	0·5	649	35,753	11,840	603
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	1·0	9·4	13·2	0·9	1,078	9,773	13,746	907
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3.86)	1·2	25·1	11·4	1·0	1,152	24,990	11,359	1,004
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3.97)	1.2	22.2	7.7	1.0	1,369	25,328	8,715	1,130
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3.66)	1.0	34.5	7.5	0.9	1,558	53,095	11,464	1,337
	8. Poona	1,448 (4.07)	1.0	8.6	10.0	0.8	1,287	10,746	12,488	1,052
	9. Satara	1,135 (3.19)	1.0	11.3	6.6	0.8	1,312	14,853	8,671	1,055
	10. Sangli	536 (1.51)	0.7	16.3	3.3	0.6	1,689	37,967	7,734	1,333
	11. Sholapur	943 (2.65)	1.0	7.3	8.5	0.8	1,714	12,692	14,619	1,368
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3.03)	1.0	5.1	7.6	0.7	1,470	7,513	11,243	1,107
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5.23)	1.2	16.7	10.4	1.0	1,020	14,658	9,172	864
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4.22)	1.1	10.5	11.1	0.9	954	8,784	9,369	778
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2.87)	1.2	8.0	7.3	0.9	1,274	8,881	8,120	978
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3.72)	1.1	9.3	11.0	0.9	965	8,236	9,746	793
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3.89)	1.2	6.0	5.9	0.9	1,464	7,154	7,093	1,037
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3.43)	1.2	3.5	15.0	0.9	1,031	2,983	12,697	723
	19. Akola	1,485 (4.18)	1.5	4.3	13.5	1.0	1,129	3,338	10,438	781
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4.54)	1.6	5.8	11.9	1.1	1,103	3,988	8,150	780
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4.62)	1.5	3.9	17.2	1.0	1,119	2,887	12,810	758
	22. Wardha	955 (2.69)	1.3	6.9	13.7	1.0	769	4,234	8,407	604
	23. Nagpur	1,620 (4.56)	1.6	15.5	21.1	1.3	859	8,451	11,524	730
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4.19)	1.4	4.0	14.7	1.0	1,350	3,777	13,775	925
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7.98)	1.7	8.8	22.9	1.3	865	4,575	11,879	684

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**1.0**	**5.6**	**21.7**	**0.8**	**466**	**2,692**	**10,347**	**382**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20.74)	1.4	7.6	40.4	1.2	368	1,966	10,418	301
	2. Manipur West	184 (9.45)	1.4	10.8	92.0	1.3	351	2,646	22,488	306
	3. Manipur South	362 (18.58)	2.0	5.5	51.7	1.4	497	1,355	12,773	353
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40.14)	0.7	4.5	15.7	0.6	571	3,603	12,609	474
	5. Manipur East	216 (11.09)	0.7	6.2	10.3	0.6	206	1,778	2,963	173
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100.00)**	**2.1**	**18.1**	**70.5**	**1.8**	**400**	**3,417**	**13,300**	**348**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51.01)	1.8	27.2	66.8	1.7	309	4,548	11,175	282
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	2.5	13.4	74.8	2.1	529	2,835	15,780	433
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100.00)**	**1.2**	**6.3**	**25.3**	**1.0**	**589**	**3,060**	**12,238**	**475**
	1. Kohima	346 (36.04)	1.3	6.7	19.2	1.0	533	2,716	7,846	420
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33.96)	1.1	5.2	23.3	1.0	529	2,394	10,773	417
	3. Tuensang	288 (30.00)	1.2	7.8	48.0	1.0	724	4,676	28,834	613
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100.00)**	**1.8**	**10.4**	**35.9**	**1.5**	**786**	**4,467**	**15,355**	**639**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7.21)	1.6	9.9	42.4	1.3	777	4,732	20,289	646
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3.45)	1.4	9.5	37.7	1.2	690	4,653	18,397	582
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4.27)	2.0	8.7	55.8	1.6	880	3,862	24,671	697
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7.90)	2.2	10.3	38.7	1.7	820	3,852	14,523	645
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8.11)	1.7	6.3	17.7	1.2	774	2,870	8,048	566
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12.82)	1.5	5.9	15.3	1.1	853	3,450	8,962	635
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5.55)	1.6	9.1	32.2	1.3	772	4,358	15,335	629
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	3.3	51.7	199.9	3.1	454	7,084	27,369	420
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	1.5	11.1	49.5	1.3	719	5,208	23,078	615
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	1.8	17.0	85.6	1.6	757	7,098	3,572	671
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	2.5	44.7	162.4	2.4	836	14,772	53,601	780
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	1.7	14.4	53.5	1.5	807	6,918	25,746	703
	13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	1.8	7.3	29.5	1.3	853	3,537	14,365	649

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**1.7**	**13.7**	**18.2**	**1.4**	**1,479**	**11,599**	**15,471**	**1,206**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12.52)	2.2	17.1	32.5	1.8	1,404	11,013	20,855	1,174
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9.69)	1.4	12.1	14.6	1.2	1,591	13,266	16,050	1,303
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12.17)	1.6	10.7	16.9	1.3	1,655	11,070	17,360	1,327
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7.95)	1.5	11.3	10.6	1.2	1,464	10,760	10,169	1,133
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9.92)	1.8	12.1	15.7	1.4	1,498	10,173	13,212	1,186
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4.56)	2.3	14.6	18.5	1.8	1,363	8,680	10,995	1,064
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12.98)	2.5	20.8	18.8	2.0	1,450	12,170	11,011	1,155
	8. Ropar	855 (7.01)	2.0	24.4	25.1	1.7	1,080	13,212	13,600	929
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11.77)	1.6	18.9	43.5	1.4	1,001	11,826	27,236	892
	10. Sangrur	709 (5.82)	1.4	9.1	15.1	1.1	1,806	11,715	19,442	1,448
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5.61)	1.3	8.9	12.2	1.0	2,005	13,696	18,832	1,598
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100.00)**	**2.0**	**21.6**	**59.3**	**1.7**	**1,231**	**13,731**	**37,754**	**1,104**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7.16)	2.6	25.7	91.8	2.3	1,278	12,519	44,779	1,130
	2. Bikaner	540 (1.62)	1.8	15.9	90.0	1.6	1,120	9,882	56,000	988
	3. Churu	850 (2.55)	1.6	18.9	65.4	1.5	1,189	13,685	47,370	1,069
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2.08)	1.3	9.5	14.7	1.1	1,450	10,510	16,323	1,177
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5.61)	1.9	18.1	42.5	1.6	1,268	12,275	28,734	1,104
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5.61)	1.8	24.6	81.2	1.6	1,208	16,909	55,874	1,105
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4.60)	1.8	24.3	63.8	1.6	1,213	16,690	43,810	1,101
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8.06)	2.1	22.9	40.7	1.8	1,369	14,842	26,311	1,192
	9. Sikar	810 (2.43)	1.3	11.1	22.5	1.1	1,337	11,851	24,031	1,143
	10. Ajmer	954 (2.86)	1.5	16.7	36.7	1.3	1,108	12,555	27,524	982
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3.02)	2.5	25.8	83.8	2.2	1,266	13,247	43,053	1,123
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1.30)	2.3	36.0	216.0	2.1	746	11,868	71,207	695
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2.11)	1.2	12.1	46.8	1.1	1,327	13,525	52,298	1,181
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3.65)	1.5	16.9	52.9	1.3	1,324	15,378	48,139	1,188
	15. Pali	824 (2.47)	1.4	13.7	37.5	1.2	1,480	14,360	39,162	1,296
	16. Barmer	837 (2.51)	1.6	31.0	83.7	1.5	1,341	26,614	71,858	1,254

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational Institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational Institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	17. Jalor	595 (1.79)	1.3	16.1	85.0	1.2	1,435	17,255	91,203	1,306
	18. Sirohi	423 (1.27)	1.7	16.3	105.8	1.5	1,360	13,388	87,024	1,217
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4.53)	2.0	16.0	45.7	1.7	1,221	9,985	28,442	1,046
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9.36)	2.4	28.1	84.2	2.1	1,202	14,250	42,751	1,080
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6.37)	2.9	31.7	106.2	2.6	1,162	12,643	42,355	1,038
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2.48)	1.9	20.1	55.0	1.7	1,155	12,171	33,267	1,020
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4.32)	2.7	42.3	72.0	2.4	1,153	18,276	31,069	1,048
	24. Bundi	729 (2.19)	2.1	23.5	145.8	1.9	1,128	12,370	76,695	1,020
	25. Kota	1,905 (5.72)	2.5	30.7	95.3	2.2	1,123	14,013	43,441	1,015
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4.33)	3.0	37.0	240.2	2.7	1,159	14,441	93,866	1,061
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100.00)**	**0.8**	**4.4**	**9.9**	**0.6**	**1,376**	**8,029**	**18,106**	**1,093**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11.41)	1.2	6.9	18.7	1.0	1,313	7,352	19,967	1,048
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11.92)	0.9	6.7	11.5	0.7	1,367	10,655	18,350	1,132
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14.94)	1.1	5.4	15.9	0.9	1,490	7,220	21,121	1,163
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6.68)	0.8	6.1	11.2	0.7	1,168	9,023	16,493	966
	5. Salem	948 (6.08)	0.7	6.6	8.6	0.6	1,528	15,050	19,795	1,295
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5.89)	0.5	3.4	6.7	0.4	1,365	10,356	20,266	1,114
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0.26)	0.3	2.5	2.3	0.3	1,975	14,752	13,932	1,548
	8. Madurai	996 (6.39)	0.6	2.4	7.3	0.4	1,434	6,239	18,942	1,091
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8.38)	0.6	3.7	7.5	0.5	1,336	8,357	16,999	1,073
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12.56)	0.9	5.8	13.7	0.7	1,416	8,900	20,909	1,141
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8.93)	0.7	4.0	9.9	0.5	1,024	6,021	14,780	819
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6.19)	0.6	2.3	7.4	0.4	1,322	5,084	16,447	976
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0.37)	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	3,295	9,341	11,703	1,889
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100.00)**	**3.2**	**27.6**	**55.6**	**2.6**	**934**	**8,152**	**16,400**	**769**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51.91)	4.3	36.1	53.3	3.4	1,120	9,441	13,957	892
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23.97)	2.1	20.6	62.9	1.8	710	6,865	20,975	607
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24.12)	2.9	23.8	54.3	2.4	965	7,801	17,830	797

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100.00)**	**2.4**	**19.1**	**65.0**	**2.0**	**1,616**	**12,911**	**43,878**	**1,372**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0.60)	2.2	18.7	224.0	1.9	463	3,938	47,262	409
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1.32)	2.9	33.8	62.0	2.6	552	6,372	11,682	483
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1.74)	3.3	28.4	163.2	2.9	652	5,606	32,239	574
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2.87)	3.8	36.8	124.5	3.3	607	5,888	19,930	528
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1.37)	3.1	26.1	85.7	1.5	613	5,115	16,767	291
	6. Almora	3,575 (3.18)	3.8	37.3	99.3	3.4	763	7,405	19,748	668
	7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1.57)	2.7	21.9	68.1	2.3	948	7,595	23,662	813
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1.87)	3.2	23.4	75.1	2.7	1,866	13,561	4,303	1,575
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2.19)	2.0	27.6	106.9	1.9	1,530	20,806	80,509	1,400
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1.60)	2.0	18.5	139.5	1.8	1,680	15,225	114,777	1,476
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0.97)	3.0	31.2	156.0	2.7	1,965	20,719	103,595	1,764
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1.71)	2.4	17.3	64.1	2.1	1,758	12,463	46,112	1,491
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1.03)	2.6	25.7	88.9	2.3	1,443	14,429	49,946	1,276
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1.86)	2.5	25.5	122.8	2.3	1,325	13,294	64,122	1,182
	15. Dehra Dun	767 (0.68)	2.1	17.0	54.8	1.8	851	6,790	21,824	731
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1.50)	1.9	13.3	62.5	1.6	1,770	12,378	58,223	1,500
	17. Muzaffarnagar	926 (0.82)	1.1	8.1	23.2	1.0	1,848	13,500	38,812	1,557
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1.33)	1.1	12.5	18.8	0.9	1,951	21,250	31,875	1,690
	19. Bulandshahr	1,525 (1.36)	1.7	13.3	32.7	1.4	1,941	15,491	38,233	1,649
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1.53)	1.8	8.8	31.8	1.4	1,811	8,851	32,126	1,435
	21. Mathura	884 (0.79)	1.2	11.8	40.2	1.0	1,435	14,367	48,978	1,265
	22. Agra	1,182 (1.05)	1.4	7.2	31.1	1.1	1,732	8,869	38,511	1,395
	23. Etah	1,524 (1.35)	1.9	10.9	49.2	1.6	1,791	10,119	45,700	1,468
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1.23)	1.4	9.0	38.5	1.1	1,301	8,594	36,764	1,092
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1.45)	2.0	9.9	37.8	1.6	1,729	8,457	32,256	1,372
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1.31)	1.7	9.1	36.0	1.4	1,542	8,012	31,854	1,212
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1.69)	1.6	8.7	31.6	1.3	1,483	7,862	28,565	1,193
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1.20)	2.0	12.4	50.1	1.6	1,764	11,067	44,679	1,471
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3.14)	3.0	27.0	59.8	2.6	2,021	18,284	40,596	1,738

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity– *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Average population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educational institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	1.5	10.4	96.7	1.3	1,031	7,092	65,717	888
	31. Jalaun	956 (0.85)	1.5	10.5	43.5	1.2	1,073	7,711	31,894	910
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0.83)	1.2	10.0	93.0	1.0	1,117	9,573	89,026	980
	33. Banda	1,207 (1.07)	1.3	10.0	80.5	1.1	1,163	8,961	72,284	1,014
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	1.8	32.1	66.8	1.6	1,482	26,812	55,770	1,367
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	2.3	18.1	194.1	2.0	1,749	13,506	145,194	1,530
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	1.9	23.8	75.2	1.7	1,760	21,561	68,134	1,586
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	1.9	10.8	70.8	1.6	1,609	9,153	60,258	1,338
	38. Lucknow	907 (0.81)	1.7	20.6	43.2	1.5	1,479	18,054	37,827	1,315
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1.55)	2.5	15.8	124.9	2.1	2,088	13,148	104,244	1,769
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	2.1	26.5	89.7	1.9	1,797	22,880	77,357	1,628
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	2.0	38.0	122.3	1.9	1,544	29,350	94,431	1,438
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1.82)	2.0	21.8	85.3	1.8	1,520	16,398	64,224	1,362
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2.36)	2.5	26.5	94.8	2.2	1,649	17,431	62,254	1,461
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2.21)	2.0	20.3	67.3	1·8	1,316	13,094	43,530	1,160
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	3.2	26.4	62.7	2.7	2,025	16,805	39,851	1,711
	46. Basti	6,942 (6.17)	4.8	47.2	124.0	4.2	2,020	19,788	51,943	1,740
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3.63)	3.0	22.0	63.0	2.5	2,057	15,043	43,046	1,695
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3.16)	2.8	18.8	62.4	2.4	2,178	14,440	47,881	1,803
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4.39)	4.1	34.6	67.7	3.4	2,233	18,941	37,104	1,854
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2.87)	3.6	18.9	65.8	2.9	2,095	10,999	38,385	1,664
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1.70)	2·8	17.5	33.0	2.2	2,194	13,910	26,141	1,767
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2.23)	3.8	24.6	53.4	3.1	2,209	14,340	31,120	1,804
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3.24)	3.5	29.2	61.8	3.0	2,061	17,085	36,198	1,741
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2.66)	3.3	34.0	142.5	2.9	1,490	15,406	64,557	1,329
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100.00)**	**1.3**	**14.8**	**16.8**	**1.1**	**1,167**	**12,980**	**14,670**	**997**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1.30)	1.2	6.9	24.1	1.0	1,478	8,241	28,646	1,201
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1.93)	0.7	9.8	13.5	0.6	1,505	20,817	28,765	1,333
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2.98)	1.2	10.1	32.7	1.0	1,346	11,660	37,644	1,167
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8.32)	2.2	29.9	45.3	1.9	1,156	15,908	24,089	1,031

Appendix Table II-2 : Average number of villages and population served by educational amenity—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Aver ge number of inhabited villages served by an educational institution				Averoge population served by an educational institution			
			Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educa-tional institution*	Primary School	Middle School	High/ Hr. Sec. School	Educa-tional institution*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	5. Malda . . .	1,606 (4.23)	1.5	16.6	23.3	1.3	1,454	15,924	22,386	1,258
	6. Murshidabad . .	1,920 (5.05)	1.2	9.9	14.6	1.0	1,673	13,875	20,392	1,390
	7. Nadia . . .	1,275 (3.36)	0.9	10.9	13.3	0.8	1,315	15,489	18,877	1,138
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9.98)	0.9	9.7	9.6	0.8	1,305	14,049	13,801	1,097
	9. Howrah	770 (2.03)	0.8	8.0	6.4	0.6	1,446	14,622	11,601	1,182
	10. Hooghly . . .	1,902 (5.01)	1.1	12.0	10.8	0.9	1,196	13,366	11,999	1,003
	11. Burdwan . . .	2,604 (6.85)	1.2	12.7	10.9	1.0	1,447	14,752	12,601	1,192
	12. Birbhum . . .	2,235 (5.88)	1.6	13.3	17.7	1.3	1,200	9,828	13,104	986
	13. Bankura . . .	3,547 (9.33)	1.5	19.3	22.9	1.3	816	10,214	12,125	710
	14. Midnapore . . .	10,373 (27.30)	1.7	21·2	20.6	1.5	857	10,386	10,077	733
	15. Purulia . . .	2,450 (6.45)	1.2	24.1	32.8	1.1	743	14,417	19,607	681
	Union Territories									
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100.00)**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	**Arunachal Pradesh . .**	**2,973 (100.00)**	**6.1**	**67.6**	**247.8**	**5.4**	**926**	**10,232**	**37,519**	**823**
	1. Kameng . . .	492 (16.55)	6.8	61.5	492.0	6.1	1,150	10,354	82,829	1,023
	2. Subansiri . . .	960 (32.29)	13.9	120.0	320.0	12.0	1,438	12,405	33,080	1,240
	3. Siang	589 (19.81)	3.9	32.7	294.5	3.4	742	6,222	56,001	655
	4. Lohit	620 (20.85)	9.0	155.0	206.7	7.9	850	14,671	19,561	752
	5. Tirap	312 (10.50)	2.5	52.0	104.0	2.3	780	16,245	32,490	711
3	**Chandigarh . . .**	**26 (100.00)**	**1.7**	..	**13.0**	**1.5**	**1,621**	..	**12,156**	**1,430**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli .**	**72 (100.00)**	**0.5**	..	**18.0**	**0.4**	**488**	..	**18,542**	**434**
5	**Delhi . . . . .**	**243 (100.00)**	**0.8**	**3.1**	**4.6**	**0.6**	**1,424**	**5,300**	**7,900**	**976**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu .**	**409 (100.00)**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**3.9**	**0.4**	**798**	**4,606**	**6,067**	**605**
	1. Goa	383 (93.64)	0.5	2.8	3.7	0.4	782	4,320	5,746	591
	2. Daman . . .	21 (5.14)	0.9	..	21.0	0.7	893	..	21,422	691
	3. Diu	5 (1.22)	0.5	..	..	0.5	1,770	..	..	1,770
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100.00)**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**1,223**	**3,976**	**6,362**	**816**
8	**Pondicherry . . .**	**333 (100.00)**	**2.3**	**5.0**	**12.3**	**1.1**	**1,873**	**4,143**	**10,127**	**930**
	1. Pondicherry . .	213 (63.96)	2.3	4.6	16.4	1.1	1,971	4,028	14,253	917
	2. Karaikal . . .	117 (35.14)	2.4	6.5	9.0	1.4	1,541	4,109	5,689	891
	3. Mahe	3 (0.90)	0.8	1.5	3.0	0.3	3,541	7,081	14,162	1,574

* Covers colleges and institutions.

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of Villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	INDIA	**575,045**	**0.96**	**0.89**	**1.43**	**3.14**	**1.06**	**0.67**	**6.28**	**3,398**	**3,069**	**3,101**	**3,564**	**4,240**	**4,695**	**2,779**
	States															
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100.00)**	**0.57**	**1.06**	**1.88**	**3.13**	**0.90**	**0.02**	**6.35**	**4,888**	**3,512**	**3,707**	**4,112**	**4,134**	**1,979**	**3,977**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10.56)	0.35	0.56	0.91	1.89	0.31	0.10	3.92	2,306	1,454	2,576	3,050	2,017	1,709	2,511
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15.45)	0.14	0.02	0.57	0.62	..	..	1.27	1,782	13,177	3,376	2,513	..	..	3,156
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4.94)	0.45	..	2.09	3.44	..	0.07	5.68	4,636	..	4,876	6,974	..	86	6,051
	4. West Godavari	832 (3.07)	0.36	8.17	3.25	7.93	9.25	..	23.20	5,097	3,464	5,284	5,663	5,630	..	4,749
	5. Krishna	932 (3.44)	0.32	..	2.47	11.16	..	0.11	13.52	6,562	..	4,061	4,049	..	4,679	4,106
	6. Guntur	675 (2.49)	0.15	0.89	3.85	7.41	..	..	11.70	9,171	5,540	5,269	5,559	..	..	6,140
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3.69)	0.50	1.50	2.40	6.11	0.20	..	9.41	3,269	4,584	3,323	3,944	5,784	..	4,012
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3.85)	1.34	0.58	1.92	8.64	0.29	..	11.80	5,442	2,904	3,022	3,071	1,380	..	3,357
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4.66)	0.32	2.46	5.55	3.72	3.96	..	13.31	3,140	3,716	2,973	3,952	3,261	..	3,234
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3.27)	0.79	2.26	2.03	9.26	..	..	12.19	3,657	3,710	4,156	3,746	..	..	3,649
	11. Anantapur	918 (3.39)	0.54	4.14	2.18	3.05	0.11	..	8.93	9,276	3,808	4,391	5,114	4,642	..	4,687
	12. Kurnool	895 (3.30)	0.45	2.35	2.35	7.71	0.22	..	10.61	8,036	4,237	4,167	4,261	2,152	..	4,443
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5.38)	0.62	0.07	1.51	..	0.96	..	2.27	6,202	2,816	3,686	..	3,572	..	4,498
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3.46)	0.75	1.07	1.39	0.43	0.96	..	2.67	5,327	2,453	3,115	4,588	2,959	..	4,408
	15. Medak	1,224 (4.52)	1.31	0.41	2.53	2.53	1.06	..	6.29	4,144	3,561	3,086	2,903	2,416	..	2,973
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3.17)	2.56	2.80	2.80	3.03	3.03	..	9.56	4,596	2,901	3,952	4,119	3,653	..	3,536

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5.73)	0.45	0.13	0.97	0.32	0.45	..	1.87	5,098	1,895	2,562	2,473	3,591	..	3,455
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3.87)	0.19	0.19	1.62	0.19	1.43	..	2.29	9,824	4,850	4,054	7,269	4,173	..	5,064
	19. Warangal	978 (3.61)	0.51	0.20	2.25	0.51	1.02	..	3.17	8,020	3,930	3,831	3,817	3,972	..	4,622
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4.05)	0.73	1.37	1.55	3.74	0.27	..	6.20	4,752	3,072	3,092	2,666	4,933	..	2,719
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4.10)	0.99	0.27	1.98	1.08	0.36	..	3.69	4,432	2,616	3,549	4,134	7,076	..	3,624
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100.00)**	**4.54**	**0.62**	**0.97**	**2.38**	**0.37**	**0.00**	**7.97**	**1,437**	**1,442**	**1,192**	**1,254**	**1,666**	**2,282**	**1,318**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17.18)	1.78	0.55	0.71	0.92	0.31	..	3.61	1,069	1,051	896	947	1,524	..	981
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (14.15)	2.10	1.05	2.16	3.44	0.45	..	7.70	1,953	1,920	1,534	1,352	1,706	..	1,474
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11.42)	5.56	0.39	0.79	2.01	0.47	..	8.39	1,658	1,198	1,048	1,050	1,640	..	1,445
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8.82)	4.54	0.97	0.66	2.86	0.56	..	8.47	1,254	1,400	1,632	1,397	2,175	..	1,290
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10.55)	10.02	0.98	1.11	1.75	0.60	..	13.18	1,278	1,502	1,065	970	1,612	..	1,215
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17.30)	6.19	0.31	0.42	1.22	0.34	..	7.91	1,548	1,364	757	658	1,260	..	1,351
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6.53)	2.21	0.41	0.48	1.38	..	..	4.27	599	452	421	466	..	..	53[1]
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2.16)	0.21	..	1.04	2.29	..	..	3.12	33	..	552	608	..	..	509
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10.86)	5.59	0.58	1.28	4.19	0.17	0.04	10.82	1,518	1,528	1,090	1,245	1,704	2,282	1,317
	10. Mizo	299 (1.03)	1.31	..	0.87	25.33	0.87	..	27.07	2,820	..	3,176	2,394	2,540	..	2,427
3	**Bihar**	**97,566 (100.00)**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.41**	**2.13**	**0.97**	**1.13**	**5.70**	**2,049**	**1,390**	**2,152**	**2,499**	**2,860**	**1,987**	**2,178**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3.44)	..	..	3.66	2.80	2.54	3.49	10.98	..	..	2,929	3,045	2,639	1,984	2,520
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9.23)	..	..	2.25	1.88	1.07	1.12	5.42	..	..	1,624	2,243	2,165	1,649	1,736
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7.11)	0.02	..	2.54	2.62	1.02	1.93	7.07	4,921	..	2,063	2,380	3,153	1,961	2,125

4. Saran	4,425 (6.55)	..	..	2.55	1.97	1.06	1.63	5.97	..	..	2,234	2,418	2,362	2,044	2,179
5. Champaran	2,644 (3.91)	0.04	..	3.97	2.80	1.74	1.21	8.21	150	..	2,820	3,025	3,008	3,581	2,897
6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6.08)	..	..	2.58	2.43	1.19	1.31	6.33	..	..	3,193	3,165	3,901	2,386	2,925
7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4.71)	..	..	3.46	3.61	1.90	1.31	8.54	..	..	3,556	4,187	4,687	3,060	3,570
8. Monghyr	3,328 (4.93)	..	..	2.97	2.04	1.53	1.08	6.61	..	..	3,282	3,729	3,431	3,285	3,249
9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3.78)	..	..	2.00	2.59	0.82	0.67	5.33	..	..	2,562	2,324	3,815	1,809	2,322
10. Saharsa	1,302 (1.93)	..	0.15	4.99	3.99	1.77	2.23	10.75	..	1,947	3,596	5,049	4,704	3,149	3,718
11. Purnea	3,732 (5.52)	0.03	0.03	2.87	2.71	1.10	0.78	6.19	1,076	278	2,505	3,131	2,826	2,552	2,677
12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	..	..	1.27	0.83	0.32	0.80	2.78	..	..	797	1,001	855	853	839
13. Palamau	3,218 (4.76)	..	..	2.24	1.37	0.44	0.34	4.01	..	..	1,127	1,431	2,005	924	1,238
14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9.07)	..	..	1.83	1.92	0.54	0.47	4.18	..	..	1,189	1,519	1,754	1,352	1,306
15. Ranchi	3,836 (5.68)	..	..	2.95	2.11	0.76	0.78	5.76	..	..	1,159	1,305	1,538	1,582	1,269
16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2.02)	..	..	1.47	5.27	1.54	1.98	8.42	..	..	969	1,585	2,270	1,530	1,401
17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6.44)	..	..	1.82	1.65	0.32	0.80	4.16	..	..	867	1,065	899	742	906
4 Gujarat	**18,275 (100.00)**	**0.58**	**2.48**	**3.92**	**8.88**	**4.60**	**0.02**	**13.34**	**4,518**	**3,958**	**2,879**	**2,755**	**2,923**	**2,131**	**2,579**
1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	0.42	1.70	4.82	8.50	5.38	..	13.60	3,921	3,485	2,851	2,244	2,197	..	2,199
2. Rajkot	859 (4.70)	0.47	1.98	4.77	13.04	5.36	0.12	17.23	5,809	4,983	3,253	2,609	3,222	2,660	2,632
3. Surendranagar	648 (3.55)	0.46	3.86	3.55	11.57	5.56	..	17.28	3,262	2,859	2,901	2,089	2,172	..	2,081
4. Bhavnagar	879 (4.81)	0.11	2.84	5.01	13.99	5.12	..	18.77	2,926	2,773	2,578	2,301	2,434	..	2,190
5. Amreli	595 (3.26)	0.17	1.68	3.70	15.46	6.22	..	19.33	5,728	3,181	3,169	2,183	2,617	..	2,184
6. Junagadh	1,092 (5.98)	0.09	1.83	3.94	11.26	5.59	..	16.30	2,236	3,641	2,765	2,588	2,642	..	2,353
7 Kutch	900 (4.92)	1.22	3.33	2.44	12.44	4.78	0.22	16.00	1,517	2,374	2,397	1,828	2,240	1,866	1,824
8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	0.59	1.11	1.48	2.81	2.74	..	5.26	4,042	4,107	2,624	3,021	2,807	..	2,711

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage inhabited of villages	Percentage of Villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average Population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	0.72	1.44	2.53	5.05	3.90	..	9.52	3,387	3,316	2,193	2,230	2,245	..	2,102
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	1.20	3.60	5.17	14.94	7.10	..	20.20	5,713	5,392	3,533	3,778	3,630	..	3,407
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	2.67	5.33	4.00	17.33	9.33	..	29.33	7,248	7,126	6,151	4,015	4,435	..	4,218
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	0.15	2.23	4.01	12.46	4.90	..	16.47	8,793	4,146	2,895	2,687	2,843	..	2,669
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	2.30	8.15	6.79	14.84	7.84	..	21.63	6,450	5,855	4,955	4,500	5,709	..	4,381
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10.41)	0.32	1.00	3.63	1.84	3.21	..	6.41	4,191	3,470	2,223	3,085	2,600	..	2,289
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	0.12	3.82	3.82	8.59	2.86	..	11.39	6,994	3,236	2,834	2,321	2,865	..	2,285
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	..	1.14	4.40	7.21	4.49	..	11.87	..	2,463	1,864	2,541	1,814	..	2,034
	17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	0.99	1.89	3.94	6.57	3.69	..	11.17	3,386	2,971	2,052	2,472	2,373	..	2,201
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	0.61	2.67	4.98	8.51	4.74	..	14.58	3,135	3,887	3,040	3,205	3,072	..	2,861
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	0.32	0.96	2.89	1.61	2.57	..	4.50	5,422	3,114	1,402	1,139	1,429	..	1,065
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100.00)**	**2.61**	**2.35**	**3.79**	**5.82**	**2.90**	**21.19**	**25.49**	**3,844**	**3,212**	**3,172**	**3,239**	**3,456**	**2,582**	**2,457**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	1.31	0.82	2.87	4.18	0.98	13.19	15.97	2,288	2,293	1,830	1,651	2,063	1,505	1,440
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	2.34	2.78	3.66	5.71	2.78	25.18	28.48	3,981	2,506	3,155	3,633	3,386	2,485	2,392
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	5.05	4.92	6.87	8.16	6.35	31.22	36.53	4,734	3,828	4,228	4,061	4,310	3,275	3,132
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	1.77	1.77	2.11	4.83	1.50	10.33	14.68	2,996	2,911	2,753	2,738	2,528	2,416	2,288
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	2.58	1.66	4.06	5.72	3.32	16.05	23.25	2,643	2,527	2,136	2,142	2,303	1,902	1,808
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	3.78	2.93	4.91	7.93	4.44	31.44	37.39	4,595	3,946	3,664	3,855	3,880	2,886	2,753
	7. Jind	300 (4.46)	3.00	2.00	4.00	4.67	3.00	36.00	37.33	3,242	3,867	3,339	4,419	3,318	2,794	2,534

6 Himachal Pradesh	**16,916 (100.00)**	**0.66**	**0.29**	**0.63**	**2.83**	**0.19**	..	**4.21**	**818**	**615**	**64**	**522**	**792**	.	**569**
1. Chamba	1,126 (6.66)	0.44	0.62	0.53	4.53	0.36	..	5.51	752	369	413	377	503	..	403
2. Kangra	6,150 (36.36)	0.44	0.28	0.73	2.39	0.20	..	3.82	1,035	690	678	597	708	..	659
3. Mandi	2,789 (16.49)	0.86	0.14	0.25	2.01	0.07	..	3.12	407	569	503	374	620	..	378
4. Kulu	169 (1.00)	4.14	0.59	2.37	14.20	1.18	..	18.93	2,033	2,191	1,680	1,230	1,828	..	1,401
5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1.21)	0.98	..	3.92	5.88	0.98	..	7.84	784	..	337	275	809	..	352
6. Bilaspur	911 (5.38)	0.88	0.33	0.88	1.98	..	..	4.06	744	401	680	331	..	..	501
7. Mahasu	2,894 (17.11)	0.48	0.31	0.55	2.56	0.21	..	3.84	565	366	443	419	537	..	423
8. Simla	1,631 (9.64)	0.55	0.12	0.37	1.90	0.06	..	2.88	670	901	208	245	333	..	323
9. Sirmaur	965 (5.70)	1.35	0.41	0.41	3.42	0.10	..	5.08	797	440	1,207	683	1,475	..	684
10. Kinnaur	77 (0.45)	2.60	2.60	2.60	41.56	2.60	..	46.75	1,628	1,651	1,504	682	1,651	..	780
7 Jammu and Kashmir	**6,503 (100.00)**	**0.02**	..	**0.72**	**7.30**	**0.03**	**1.69**	**9.30**	**1,067**	..	**2,030**	**1,366**	**328**	**1,268**	**1,383**
1. Anantnag	1,170 (17.99)	..	..	0.85	6.75	..	0.60	8.21	..	..	2,571	1,689	..	1,933	1,798
2. Srinagar	684 (10.52)	..	..	1.17	7.75	..	2.34	10.53	..	..	2,638	1,446	..	1,307	1,526
3. Baramula	1,020 (15.68)	..	..	0.98	8.24	0.10	2.94	10.98	..	..	2,470	1,643	347	1,347	1,620
4. Ladakh	235 (3.61)	..	..	0.43	3.40	..	4.68	8.51	..	..	477	741	..	835	780
5. Doda	652 (10.03)	..	..	0.46	8.28	..	1.38	9.36	..	..	558	1,131	..	1,203	1,089
6. Udhampur	617 (9.49)	..	..	0.81	8.91	..	1.13	10.70	..	..	1,703	929	..	1,009	982
7. Jammu	1,063 (16.35)	..	..	0.28	5.46	..	1.22	6.59	..	..	2,161	1,409	..	1,477	1,442
8. Kathua	536 (8.24)	..	..	0.56	7.84	..	1.68	10.07	..	..	1,052	1,085	..	835	1,041
9. Rajauri	368 (5.66)	0.27	..	1.09	7.07	0.27	0.82	9.24	1,067	..	900	1,086	309	1,122	1,042
10. Punch	158 (2.43)	...	..	..	10.13	..	3.16	12.66	..	..	..	1,706	..	1,500	1,655

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100.00)**	**0.19**	**0.30**	**2.09**	**2.53**	**0.70**	**0.32**	**5.43**	**3,516**	**3,576**	**2,976**	**2,393**	**3,130**	**2,812**	**2,648**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9.21)	0.12	0.12	0.89	2.35	0.20	0.04	3.52	1,491	1,011	2,278	1,687	2,986	295	1,781
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4.32)	..	0.86	4.32	1.90	0.95	2.33	8.98	..	5,379	4,685	3,216	5,260	3,598	4,043
	3. Bellary	589 (2.20)	0.51	0.17	4.24	10.70	1.19	..	15.62	4,833	6,760	3,991	2,310	5,245	..	2,861
	4. Bidar	591 (2.20)	..	0.68	1.02	1.52	1.52	0.17	4.23	..	1,493	3,622	4,676	3,057	2,717	3,336
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4.62)	..	0.48	2.34	1.69	1.13	0.81	5.08	..	5,240	4,331	2,910	4,910	2,681	3,500
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3.67)	..	0.30	4.47	1.52	0.61	..	6.30	..	3,522	1,962	1,543	1,715	..	1,936
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4.66)	..	0.48	1.36	4.48	0.08	..	6.32	..	1,920	1,999	2,612	2,383	..	2,428
	8. Coorg	291 (1.08)	1.72	..	0.34	6.87	2.74	..	10.31	1,902	..	2,581	2,277	2,063	..	2,071
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4.98)	0.30	0.45	3.44	2.62	1.27	0.60	7.03	5,495	4,047	4,415	3,571	4,931	3,020	3,932
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4.86)	0.46	0.38	2.76	0.92	0.23	..	4.45	5,122	3,198	3,737	2,965	4,176	..	3,669
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8.63)	0.09	0.04	2.03	1.81	0.65	0.22	4.10	2,834	3,639	1,471	1,095	1,788	920	1,305
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10.54)	..	0.04	0.53	2.16	0.60	..	3.04	..	1,142	1,732	1,789	1,629	..	1,691
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4.99)	0.07	0.15	1.49	2.61	0.52	..	4.41	1,145	4,778	2,678	2,561	2,369	..	2,460
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5.94)	0.25	0.19	1.63	4.21	0.88	0.63	6.91	1,696	5,249	2,925	2,559	2,525	2,703	2,611
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4.83)	0.85	0.31	2.55	2.63	0.54	0.23	6.25	2,780	3,864	2,241	1,297	2,277	4,265	1,883
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5.17)	0.14	0.14	1.23	2.02	0.50	0.22	3.89	6,175	2,922	4,108	3,427	4,719	4,364	3,743
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6.49)	..	0.17	2.64	0.98	0.46	0.98	4.77	..	1,520	1,817	1,702	1,972	1,696	1,741
	18. South Kanara	662 (2.47)	0.60	3.02	4.38	9.37	1.51	0.30	16.92	6,491	3,297	3,595	3,323	3,832	3,602	3,400
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9.14)	0.20	0.04	2.08	0.94	0.86	..	3.38	2,427	4,455	2,318	1,876	2,118	..	2,146

9 Kerala . . .	**1,268 (100.00)**	**20.00**	**12.47**	**15.22**	**74.27**	**48.39**	**41.65**	**89.18**	**20,002**	**17,973**	**16,820**	**15,575**	**16,070**	**17,557**	**14,958**
1. Cannanore . .	178 (14.04)	7.30	10.11	9.55	75.28	51.69	26.97	90.45	17.480	13,379	11,896	12.120	13,080	12,738	11,836
2. Kozhikode . .	109 (8.60)	20.18	9.17	21.10	77.06	50.46	37.61	94.50	17,078	16,504	14,186	14.581	14,796	14,929	14,300
3. Malappuram . .	117 (9.23)	6.84	7.69	21.37	66.67	57.26	34.19	91.45	19,145	20,107	14,797	15,922	16,154	17,677	15,272
4. Palghat . . .	147 (11.59)	8.67	7.33	9.33	61.33	49.33	38.00	83.33	12.363	10,818	12,746	11.226	11,269	11,537	10,546
5. Trichur . . .	229 (18.06)	9.09	6.49	10.82	57.14	28.14	25.97	73.16	13.386	9.309	11,384	9,574	10,634	10,891	9,429
6. Ernakulam . .	103 (8.12)	36.89	19.42	17.48	89.32	63.11	48.54	100.00	20,233	15,059	20,300	16,868	17,713	19,287	16,760
7. Kottayam . .	101 (7.96)	39.60	5.94	17.82	86.14	53.47	66.34	94.06	21.095	26,491	20,812	19,682	20,193	21,470	19,362
8. Alleppey . .	98 (7.73)	31.63	16.33	26.53	90.82	54.08	54.08	96.94	21.825	20,865	20,686	18.599	19,432	20,572	18,388
9. Quilon . . .	98 (7.73)	44.90	27.55	14.29	88.78	63.27	69.39	96.94	24,671	25,270	21,312	23.219	23,923	23,842	22,895
10. Trivandrum . .	88 (6.94)	27.78	30.00	15.56	80.00	33.33	52.22	93.33	21.115	19,851	23,247	19,764	17,852	20,567	18,987
10 Madhya Pradesh . .	**70,854 (100.00)**	**0.71**	**0.33**	**0.74**	**1.73**	**0.47**	**0.13**	**3.54**	**2,054**	**1,951**	**2,034**	**1,788**	**2,105**	**1,739**	**1,805**
1. Morena . .	1,249 (1.76)	0.08	0.08	0.32	2.96	0.16	0.56	3.52	5,901	2,250	5,474	2,673	4,082	2,001	2,872
2. Bhind . . .	889 (1.26)	.	0.56	0.34	3.82	0.34	..	4.84	..	2,302	3,422	3,125	2,402	..	2,993
3. Gwalior . . .	753 (1.06)	0.93	0.13	0.27	1.46	0.40	0.13	2.92	2.437	2,826	3,497	3,075	2,656	1,450	2,722
4. Datia . . .	401 (0.57)	2.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.00	3.24	1,788	3,488	3,488	8,534	6,011	3,040	538
5. Shivpuri . . .	1.286 (1.82)	0.23	0.47	1.01	2.18	0.23	0.47	3.97	1,485	1,514	1,936	1,991	2,153	1,154	1,734
6. Guna . . .	2,006 (2.83)	0.25	0.20	1.40	0.90	0.15	.	2.64	2,701	1,344	1,314	1,995	812	..	1,623
7. Tikamgarh . .	880 (1.24)	1.14	1.93	0.57	1.70	1.36	..	4.66	3,414	2,977	3,788	2,748	3,116	..	2,479
8. Chhatarpur . .	1,077 (1.52)	..	0.74	0.84	2.04	0.19	..	3.44	..	2,820	3,465	2,200	5,588	..	2,453
9. Panna . . .	932 (1.32)	1.07	0.64	0.43	1.07	1.18	..	3.54	2,524	2,248	2,702	1,593	1,673	..	1,855
10. Satna . . .	1,756 (2.48)	0.46	0.11	0.28	2.85	0.17	..	3.76	2,243	1,687	2,606	1,248	2,624	..	1,482

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Rewa	2,302 (3.25)	0.65	0.48	0.17	1.22	0.17	0.13	2.30	2,783	1,429	3,088	1,974	2,560	1,632	1,932
12.	Shahdol	1,977 (2.79)	0.35	0.25	0.91	1.21	0.05	..	2.43	942	1,020	2,206	1,218	3,523	..	1,511
13.	Sidhi	1,790 (2.53)	0.34	0.28	0.73	1.79	0.34	0.06	2.91	1,541	1,458	1,491	1,215	914	445	1,265
14.	Mandsaur	1,580 (2.23)	1.14	0.32	0.38	2.41	0.38		4.24	2,194	1,036	1,984	2,623	2,376	..	2,335
15.	Ratlam	1,044 (1.47)	0.38	0.19	0.48	2.97	0.96	0.10	4.41	1,437	1,894	1,874	1,959	1,741	1,698	1,827
16.	Ujjain	1,098 (1.55)	0.18	0.36	0.36	2.91	0.18	0.18	4.01	2,824	2,954	2,023	1,584	4,208	702	1,765
17.	Jhabua	1,326 (1.87)	0.23	0.15	0.90	2.71	0.15	.	4.00	1,530	655	1,605	1,296	1,264	..	1,355
18.	Dhar	1,484 (2.09)	1.55	0.61	0.94	1.62	0.40	.	4.58	2,296	1,856	2,880	2,015	2,305	..	2,174
19.	Indore	641 (0.90)	1.72	1.25	1.25	2.65	0.16	0.16	6.08	2,661	2,328	1,853	2,945	4,486	1,287	2,419
20.	Dewas	1,035 (1.46)	1.64	0.10	1.74	1.45	1.06	0.29	5.31	1,607	1,313	1,772	2,226	1,224	1,860	1,666
21.	Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2.49)	0.79	0.06	0.74	3.69	0.62		5.39	2,852	1,373	2,066	1,772	1,936	..	1,910
22.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1.55)	0.36	0.73	1.28	1.82	1.28	.	4.29	3,180	1,858	2,423	1,669	2,205	..	1,977
23.	Shajapur	1,065 (1.50)	0.56		0.56	2.54	0.19		3.66	3,639	.	3,688	2,499	3,438	..	2,803
24.	Rajgarh	1,670 (2.36)	0.06	0.06	0.36	2.22	0.36	0.12	2.99	6,301	635	1,675	1,986	1,127	3,241	1,892
25.	Vidisha	1,509 (2.13)	0.60	0.13	0.40	0.86	0.33	0.33	2.19	1,610	3,382	2,122	1,668	2,370	1,225	1,670
26.	Sehore	1,556 (2.20)	0.13	.	1.09	2.83	0.96	0.06	4.69	1,658	..	1,895	1,348	1,409	303	1,452
27.	Raisen	1,429 (2.02)	1.05	.	0.14	2.59	0.14	0 14	3.85	2,525	..	2,606	1,107	2,967	922	1,505
28	Hoshangabad	1,404 (1.98)	1.64	0.28	0.64	1.42	0.71	..	4.20	1,635	1,348	2,333	1,758	1,345	..	1,691
29.	Betul	1,308 (1.85)	0.31	0.02	1.07	1.83	1.68		4.59	3,682	1,898	2,295	1,310	1,615	.	1,710
30.	Sagar	1,856 (2.62)	0.92	0.05	0.32	1.40	0.16		2.69	2,897	1,846	3,214	1,806	2,778	..	2,300
31.	Damoh	1,156 (1.63)	0.69	0.35	0.35	1.90	0.26		3.29	2,019	2,839	3,181	1,448	4,792	..	1,752
32.	Jabalpur	2,263 (3.19)	0.93	0.49	1.15	1.28	0.44	0.27	3.76	1,717	1,739	1,981	1,590	1,936	1,527	1,633

33. Narsimhapur .	998 (1.41)	2.81	0.40	0.90	1.90	0.60	0.50	6.61	1,407	1,559	2,136	1,585	1,216	1,718	1,529
34. Mandla . . .	2,092 (2.95)	0.57	0.29	1.34	0.53	0.33	0·14	2.77	991	747	1,227	1,035	1,377	1,091	1,078
35. Chhindwara .	1,901 (2.68)	0.95	0.21	0.53	0.63	0.68	..	2.47	2,015	1,491	2,303	1,972	1,757	..	1,891
36. Seoni . . .	1,595 (2.25)	0.63	0.44	0.44	2.13	1.00	0.19	3.26	2,104	2,386	2,479	1,183	1,467	613	1,281
37. Balaghat . .	1,292 (1.82)	1.01	1.08	0.62	2.17	1.39	..	5.11	1,973	2,071	2,261	1,806	2,164	..	1,716
38. Surguja . . .	2,396 (3.38)	0.63	0.13	0.79	0.88	0.42	0.54	2.75	1,323	871	1,172	1,167	1,064	1,366	1,183
39. Bilaspur . . .	3,506 (4.95)	0.40	0.17	0.80	2.60	0.40	0.11	4.08	2,503	2,298	1,951	1,888	2,804	1,982	2,072
40. Raigarh . .	2,197 (3.10)	0.32	0.73	1.14	1.09	0.41	0.05	3.10	2,614	1,839	1,524	1,881	3,393	1,685	1,756
41. Durg . . .	4,073 (5.75)	1.15	0.27	0.93	1.45	0.39	0.10	3.54	1,514	1,127	1,515	1,342	2,398	629	1,376
42. Raipur . . .	3,842 (5.42)	0.94	0.31	0.81	0.94	0.47	0.23	3.05	1,734	2,210	2,322	1,577	2,604	3,266	1,815
43. Bastar . . .	3,381 (4.77)	0.62	0.35	0.74	0.65	0.35	0.06	2.10	2,253	2,413	1,985	1,485	2,412	4,023	1,617
11 Maharashtra . . .	**35,565 (100.00)**	**0.09**	**0.79**	**2.47**	**8.41**	**1.94**	**0.00**	**10.83**	**7,915**	**4,748**	**3,618**	**3,054**	**3,936**	**1,675**	**3,003**
1. Thana . . .	1,577 (4.43)	..	1.01	2.35	8.37	1.84	..	10.59	..	3,782	2,729	2,771	2,289	..	2,725
2. Kolaba . . .	1,690 (4.75)	0.06	0.30	2.13	4.26	0.95	..	6.57	1,286	1,962	1,879	2,145	1,840	..	2,066
3. Ratnagiri . .	1,500 (4.22)	..	0.60	3.73	15.53	1.87	..	19.00	..	5,090	2,584	2,277	2,816	..	2,417
4. Nasik . . .	1,615 (4.54)	0.12	1.11	3.59	4.77	1.55	..	8.24	7,340	4,723	3,007	3,158	3,437	..	3,035
5. Dhulia . . .	1,372 (3.86)	0.15	1.60	4.68	4.88	1.68	..	6.34	38,626	5,067	4,225	3,329	5,626	..	3,471
6. Jalgaon . . .	1,411 (3.97)	0.21	0.28	3.83	9.50	2.13	..	13.61	6,194	9,350	3,587	3,401	4,962	..	3,387
7. Ahmednagar . .	1,303 (3.66)	0.31	1.23	2.76	12.51	2.30	..	14.50	9,160	7,066	6,256	3,870	6,783	..	4,073
8. Poona . . .	1,448 (4.07)	0.62	2.00	7.87	8.15	1.93	..	13.47	3,891	4,744	3,646	3,963	4,999	..	3,889
9. Satara . . .	1,135 (3.19)	0.35	0.70	2.11	12.07	3.88	..	14.54	5,920	5,594	3,076	3,428	3,615	..	736
10. Sangli . . .	536 (1.51)	0.19	2.43	10.63	25.37	13.99	..	30.78	14,877	10,142	5,201	4,757	5,030	..	4,466
11. Sholapur . .	943 (2.65)	..	0.64	6.68	5.62	9.12	..	17.39		7,723	4,350	4,253	3,773	..	3,823

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having					Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3.03)	..	0.56	3.15	15.11	1.58	..	17.15	..	5,914	4,501	3,213	4,354	..	3,353
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5.23)	0.05	0.27	1.67	5.75	0.75	..	7.42	7,034	5,104	2,536	2,512	3,383	.	2,580
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4.22)	..	0.07	2.07	5.33	0.27		7.20	..	6,455	2,825	2,175	3,101	..	2,326
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2.87)	0.10	0.29	2.25	6.27	1.18	..	9.21	7,762	3,427	3,069	2,934	3,623	..	3,129
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3.72)	..	0.30	0.61	3.63	0.38	..	4.77	..	2,226	3,492	2,989	4,191	..	2,999
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3.89)	0.07	0.22	2.38	7.37	1.95	0.07	10.12	5,108	4,930	4,085	2,864	4,136	1,675	3,071
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3.43)	..	0.25	0.49	10.89	0.82	..	11.47	..	3,262	3,255	2,364	3,309	..	2,383
	19. Akola	1,485 (4.18)	..	1.01	2.02	15.62	3.91	.	17.71	..	4,364	3,256	1,914	2,768	..	1,907
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4.54)	0.12	0.87	1.24	13.12	0.93		13.99	4,456	4,941	4,171	2,104	3,874	..	2,161
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4.62)	..	0.97	0.85	8.59	2.25	.	10.23	..	2,175	3,976	1,974	2,923	..	2,027
	22. Wardha	955 (2.69)	0.10	1.57	2.09	5.76	1.05	..	7.96	3,720	2,403	3,121	1,966	3,771	..	2,096
	23. Nagpur	1,620 (4.56)	..	0.12	1.11	5.80	0.74		6.79	.	1,654	2,394	1,981	4,216	..	2,037
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4.19)	0.07	2.41	1.48	8.12	2.35		9.73	6,654	2,947	3,147	2,240	3,071	.	2,440
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7.98)	..	0.39	1.02	4.12	0.74	.	4.97	..	7,261	4,318	2,164	5,286	..	2,414
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**0.67**	**0.10**	**0.98**	**3.39**	**0.21**	**0.10**	**5.13**	**1,817**	**2,152**	**1,128**	**1,286**	**2,039**	**4,149**	**1,371**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20.74)	0.74	0.25	0.25	2.23	0.25		3.47	1,326	2,155	769	840	769	..	1,033
	2. Manipur West	184 (9.45)	1.09	..	1.09	3.26	0.54	..	5.43	715	..	401	360	533	..	440
	3. Manipur South	362 (18.58)	0.55	..	..	3.31	.		3.87	889	..	..	731	..	..	753
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40.14)	0.64	0.13	1.66	3.96	0.26	0.26	6.52	2,293	2,150	1,430	1,833	3,427	4,149	1,898
	5. Manipur East	216 (11.09)	0.46	..	1.39	3.70	..	..	5.09	4,967	..	426	1,196	..	..	986

13 Meghalaya	**4,583 (100.00)**	..	**0.15**	**0.70**	**1.35**	**0.57**	**0.02**	**2.05**	..	**928**	**487**	**668**	**505**	**37**	**573**
1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51.01)	..	0.13	0.77	0.90	0.56	..	1.58	..	1,160	348	766	343	..	563
2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	..	0.18	0.62	1.83	0.58	0.04	2.54	..	754	666	618	667	37	580
14 Nagaland	**960 (100.00)**	**3.75**	**0.94**	**0.42**	**10.31**	..	..	**14.90**	**1,027**	**1,356**	**1,568**	**763**	..	..	**857**
1. Kohima	346 (36.04)	4.34	1.45	0.29	9.83	..	..	15 03	981	1,821	4,269	646	..	..	832
2. Mokokchung	326 (33.96)	3.37	1.23	0.31	14.42	..	..	19.02	1.291	776	257	814	..	..	898
3. Tuensang	288 (30.00)	3.47	..	0.69	6.25	..	..	10.07	806	..	872	851	..	..	815
15 Orissa	**46,992 (100.00)**	**0.23**	**0.68**	**0.69**	**0.57**	**0.70**	**0.00**	**2.13**	**1,713**	**1,201**	**1,634**	**1,464**	**1,599**	**201**	**1,404**
1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7.21)	0.15	0.12	0.62	0.65	0.74	..	1.59	1,724	1,158	1,492	1,687	1,530	..	1,509
2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3.45)	0.80	3.21	1.05	0.49	0.62	..	5.06	2,080	1,285	1,791	1,233	1,765	..	1,444
3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4.27)	0.30	2.14	0.70	0.65	0.80	..	3.58	1,209	1,038	1,617	1,424	1,721	..	1,215
4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7.90)	0.38	0.22	0.86	0.27	0.22	0.05	1.75	1,633	666	1,104	817	1,531	201	1,044
5. Balasore	3,812 (8.11)	0.31	1.68	0.68	1.02	1.34	..	3.65	1,051	999	1,227	1,233	1,086	..	1,021
6. Cuttack	6,027 (12.82)	0.17	1.13	0.71	0.58	1.10	..	2.64	2,239	1,314	1,512	1,514	1,504	..	1,445
7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5.55)	0.46	1.19	1.11	1.34	0.92	..	4.07	1,916	1,358	1,413	1,361	1,603	..	1,435
8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	0.11	0.05	0.32	0.34	0.39	..	0.82	2,255	350	1,132	563	990	..	951
9. Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	0.12	0.67	0.83	0.40	0.87	..	1.90	2,048	1,183	1,627	2,285	1,606	..	1,475
10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	0.26	0.30	0.41	0.34	0.30	..	1.32	1,438	1,051	2,357	1,485	1,969	..	1,642
11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	0.05	0.05	0.63	0.32	0.33	..	1.06	1,160	823	1,881	1,769	1,891	..	1,541
12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	0.17	0.24	0.62	0.73	0.71	.	1.68	1,175	872	2,476	1,854	2,433	..	1,913
13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	0.21	0.21	0.74	0.55	0.76	..	1.66	2,068	2,880	1,888	1,559	1,828	..	1,845

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of Villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**0.96**	**1.65**	**1.67**	**4.35**	**1.53**	**0.95**	**9.26**	**2,214**	**2,160**	**2,613**	**2,012**	**2,678**	**2,064**	**2,046**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12.52)	1.44	0.98	0.92	3.47	1.38	0.39	7.27	1,860	2,319	1,794	1,673	1,910	1,388	1,711
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9.69)	0.85	2.20	2.79	5.76	2.20	0.68	11.94	2,731	2.648	3,399	2,475	3,833	2,216	2,579
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12.17)	0.40	1.62	2.16	3.84	1.82	0.20	8.23	4,073	2,122	2,720	2,789	2.925	3,123	2,537
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7.95)	1.14	2.48	2.48	6.30	2.27	2.06	13.62	2,226	2,293	2,709	2,063	2,402	2,674	2,088
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9.92)	0.99	2.40	1.57	5.13	2.07	0.74	10.92	2,705	1,618	2,722	1,813	2,889	2,128	1,950
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4.56)	2.52	2.88	0.90	3.78	1.44	1.44	10.61	2,556	1,394	1,641	1,248	2,134	1,054	1,573
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12.98)	0.57	1.14	1.33	4.24	1.20	0.38	7.40	1,938	1,640	1,938	1,493	1,724	1,609	1,532
	8. Ropar	855 (7.01)	0.82	0.70	0.70	3.16	0.70	1.05	6.20	928	1.434	1,486	1,390	1.488	1,115	1,275
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11.77)	1.05	0.84	1.12	3.35	0.70	1.19	6.97	1,198	2,127	1.778	1,312	2,015	1,057	1,303
	10. Sangrur	709 (5·82)	0·85	2·26	2·68	4·65	1·41	1·13	10·72	2,948	2,997	2,389	2,537	3,293	3,166	2,509
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5·61)	0·73	2·19	2·19	4·82	1·90	3·22	12·43	2,802	2,920	4,027	3,080	3,472	2,723	2,956
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100·00)**	**1·53**	**0·85**	**1·07**	**5·84**	**1·74**	**0·02**	**8·11**	**2,878**	**2,896**	**3,096**	**2,238**	**2,802**	**3,118**	**2,217**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7·16)	1·17	0·17	0·42	2·98	0·29	.	4 32	2,043	2,408	3,431	2,325	3,943	..	2,205
	2. Bikaner	540 (1·62)	3·52	0·56	0·74	8·33	2·22	..	11·67	1,694	1,650	2,692	1,847	1,896	..	1,675
	3. Churu	850 (2·55)	0·71	0·59	0·94	5·88	1·41	..	7·53	2,706	1,305	2,824	1,996	2,586	..	1,983
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	2·16	..	3·61	15·30	3·90	0·14	20·49	3,746	.	2,651	2,211	2,707	1,702	2,218
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	1·23	1·55	1·07	5·56	1·50	..	7·97	2,982	3,090	3,885	2,017	3,392	..	2,237
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5.61)	2·14	0·75	0·86	4·44	1·02	..	6.64	2,000	3,515	3,874	2,149	3,626	..	2,040
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	0·98	1·18	0·72	7·90	1·44	..	9·60	3,314	2,947	3,586	2,142	2,725	..	2,185
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	1·08	1·83	1·27	8·01	2·76	.	10·06	3,035	3,088	3,711	2,439	2,869	..	2,368

9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	2·59	1·36	0·99	12·22	3·21	0·12	16·30	4,368	4,103	2,916	2,560	3,124	997	2,616
10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	3·35	2·10	1·68	8·07	2·94	..	11·22	2,612	2,353	3,120	2,101	2,784	..	2,156
11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	1·29	0·70	0·80	4·57	2·19	..	6·36	2,902	2,467	3,340	2,213	2,728	..	2,142
12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	0·93	0·23	0·69	4·17	0·69	..	5·09	749	7,421	1,171	1,859	1,724	..	1,597
13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	3·28	1·71	2·85	6·28	3·00	..	11·41	3,270	2,691	3,025	3,587	3,671	..	2,903
14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	2·55	0·90	2·22	6·99	1·89	0·08	9·95	3,591	3,860	2,760	2,768	2,815	6,406	2,627
15. Pali	824 (2·47)	3·76	1·46	1·09	8·37	3·64	..	13·23	3,916	3,550	4,480	3,208	3,585	..	2,925
16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	1·43	0·60	1·31	6·69	1·67	..	8·00	3,633	3,536	3,189	2,843	3,314	..	2,919
17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	2·35	0·84	1·18	5·88	2·69	..	9·75	3,395	4,660	4,101	2,410	3,424	..	2,618
18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	1·65	1·42	2·60	5·67	2·84	..	8·75	3,806	1,787	2,405	2,571	2,838	..	2,524
19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	1·59	0·73	1·53	7·10	2·32	..	9·75	3,182	3,616	3,389	2,170	3,004	..	2,194
20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	1·25	0·42	0·90	4·69	2·12	..	7·12	2,423	2,458	2,549	1,907	1,892	..	1,847
21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	0·61	0·61	0·66	3·53	1·37	..	5·09	3,116	1,760	2,401	1,713	2,219	..	1,859
22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	0·73	0·85	1·09	7·39	1·09	..	9·21	1,936	1,848	1,916	1,795	1,829	..	1,751
23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	1·04	0·42	0·56	4·03	0·69	0·07	5·07	1,536	1,726	2,536	1,633	2,096	5,519	1,649
24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	0·55	0·82	0·96	4·53	0·82	..	5·49	1,743	2,834	2,736	1,863	3,421	..	1,866
25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	1·31	0·16	0·63	3·88	0·73	0·05	5·56	2,860	4,707	2,529	1,918	2,850	964	2,088
26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	1·39	0·83	0·42	2·98	1·11	..	4·79	2,529	1,689	3,477	1,891	2,261	..	1,793
18 Tamil Nadu	**15,580 (100·00)**	**2·49**	**9·40**	**2·58**	**3·20**	**0·40**	**3·20**	**16·87**	**5,076**	**3,733**	**4,959**	**4,728**	**5,654**	**4,548**	**3,908**
1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	0·84	6·98	1·91	2·31	0·06	2·64	13·06	2,548	2,261	2,753	2,820	2,652	2,364	2,271
2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	2·05	6·57	1·35	3·55	0·38	2·80	14·05	3,475	2,559	4,702	3,051	4,737	3,398	2,949
3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	1·76	5·76	1·85	1·07	0·13	2·23	10·87	3,664	2,479	3,619	3,415	6,079	2,900	2,756

Appendix Table II-3: Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of Villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	1·54	5·48	3·56	3·17	0·19	2·60	11·63	4,126	2,644	3,814	3,811	4,398	3,428	3,129
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	1·48	13·92	1·90	4·22	0·42	4·75	20·68	6,969	4,376	4,818	4,735	6,498	4,061	4,566
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	4·58	11·11	3·27	5·56	1·20	4·90	23·20	6,300	4,787	5,606	5,430	5,724	5,497	5,309
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	10·00	50·00	2·50	10·00	..	10·00	50·00	11,974	7,827	18,857	13,032	..	16,732	8,245
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	1·71	18·78	3·01	1·81	0·50	3·11	24·20	5,817	4,625	7,083	6,156	5,322	6,589	5,181
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	3·06	11·56	2·76	2·30	0·15	5·21	20·60	3,982	3,639	5,206	5,208	2,218	4,281	3,850
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	3·42	7·36	2·91	3·58	0·31	1·53	16·56	3,176	2,024	2,724	3,254	2,208	2,816	2,759
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8·93)	1·80	8·76	2·30	4·24	0·50	2·66	16·38	4,418	2,731	3,310	3,744	2,872	4,093	3,082
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	5·50	14·73	4·05	3·84	1·14	5·39	23·44	5,461	3,975	5,314	5,977	7,187	5,860	4,425
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	28·07	47.37	35·09	43·86	5·26	15·79	77·19	18,876	20,875	9,613	15,033	18,425	22,769	18,796
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100·00)**	**0·51**	**0·04**	**1·10**	**2·14**	**0·15**	**0·19**	**3·81**	**1,344**	**909**	**1,279**	**1,030**	**1,066**	**1,557**	**1,125**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51·91)	0·24	0·04	0·94	1·47	0·16	0·20	2·81	2,013	1,094	1,587	1,238	1,263	2,111	1,403
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23·97)	0·71	..	1.32	3·97	0·18	0·09	5·91	907	..	906	604	842	592	696
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24.12)	0·88	0·09	1·23	1·75	0·09	0·26	3·86	1,293	724	1,171	1,614	724	954	1,344
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**1·48**	**0·75**	**0·23**	**1·18**	**0·65**	**0·07**	**3·24**	**2,386**	**2,607**	**3,098**	**2,161**	**2,592**	**23,150**	**2,180**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	2·23	2·68	1·04	2·38	0·60	0·15	6·70	349	416	468	414	602	1,183	371
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	2·15	1·48	0·47	0·67	0·47	0·13	4·17	483	481	537	423	522	450	439
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	0·87	0·87	0·20	1·23	0·56	..	3·01	229	323	704	412	323	..	354
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	1·05	0·46	..	..	0·12	0·03	1·52	431	256	..	..	273	213	390
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	1·95	2·08	0·19	0·78	1·04	0·06	4·41	471	711	1,833	999	830	235	548

6. Almora	3,575 (3·18)	0·67	0·78	0·22	0·76	0·42	..	2·21	416	412	522	433	456	..	409
7. Naini Tal . . .	1,771 (1·57)	1·81	1·41	0·17	1·13	0·73	0·06	3·90	1,619	1,327	1,720	472	1,280	323	1,001
8. Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	2·24	0·57	..	0·38	0·29	..	2·95	2,222	5,391	..	1,733	2,050	..	2,352
9. Moradabad . . .	2,459 (2·19)	1·22	0·61	0·24	0·48	0·33	0·08	2·44	2,348	2,912	2,353	3,428	4,335	2,186	2,737
10. Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	1·27	0·55	0·28	2·33	0·50	0·06	4·05	2,625	3,640	5,484	1,806	4,655	10,923	2,452
11. Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	1·28	0·55	0·09	0·92	0·64	..	2·38	5,012	6,764	14,100	2,567	8,660	..	3,400
12. Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	1·35	0·78	0·16	2·19	0·68	..	4·01	2,600	1,610	1,787	1,637	1,418	..	1,913
13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	1·30	1·12	0·26	1·99	0·78	..	4·15	1,678	1,751	1,595	2,159	2,946	..	1,812
14. Shahjahanpur . .	2,088 (1·86)	0·77	0·77	0·14	0·48	0·43	..	1·68	2,161	1,368	1,289	1,725	2,493	..	1,864
15. Dehra Dun . . .	767 (0·68)	1·69	1·69	0·52	2·61	0·91	0·26	5·87	1,952	866	2,008	1,430	3,188	305	1,463
16. Saharanpur . . .	1,688 (1·50)	2·07	0·71	0·12	1·30	0·30	0·12	3·97	2,190	2,544	1,134	2,333	3,220	1,345	2,233
17. Muzaffarnagar . .	926 (0·82)	2·81	1·84	0·65	1·94	0·65	0·11	6·26	4,794	7,303	8,333	4,903	7,854	10,923	4,986
18. Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	2·20	0·27	0·13	1·20	0·20	0·13	3·66	4,821	3,831	13,423	3,593	8,645	2,310	4,556
19. Bulandshahr . . .	1,525 (1·36)	2·10	0·98	0·20	1·44	0·85	..	4·59	3,348	4,159	6,374	3,052	2,499	..	3,115
20. Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	1·51	1·05	0·35	1·05	0·87	0·06	3·03	3,844	3,802	4,912	2,994	4,653	2,928	3,338
21. Mathura . . .	884 (0.79)	3·73	2·15	0.23	4.41	1.92	0.11	8.82	3,369	4,366	2,831	3,374	3,800	5,726	3,223
22. Agra	1,182 (1·05)	2·96	1·18	1·10	3·89	2.37	..	6.85	3,030	3,179	3,167	3,024	3,042	..	2,906
23. Etah	1,524 (1·35)	1·64	0·52	0·13	1·44	0·72	..	3·48	2,766	3,623	9,085	2,476	3,471	..	2,726
24. Mainpuri . . .	1,385 (1·23)	2·02	0·94	0·07	0·58	0·43	0·51	2·82	3,170	4,350	2,248	3,484	3,405	2,345	3,137
25. Farrukhabad . . .	1,626 (1·45)	2·71	1·05	0·12	1·05	0·55	..	4·18	2,682	2,836	1,149	2,985	2,630	..	2,792
26. Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	1·76	0·88	0·20	1·35	1·08	..	3·66	2,091	3,777	1,988	2,748	2,682	..	2,479
27. Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	2·32	1·11	0·37	1·90	0·90	0·05	4·74	2,730	3,871	4,611	2,874	3,759	2,985	2,745
28. Fatehpur . . .	1,352 (1.20)	1.18	0.89	0.15	2.07	0.74	..	3.70	3,405	3,927	5,448	2,779	4,728	..	3,151

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Average population size of a village having the medical amenity
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29.	Allahabad	3,530 (3.14)	1.67	0.71	0.20	1.70	0.42	0.11	3.20	2,218	2,135	2,672	2,061	1,903	2,008	1,997
30.	Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	3.38	1.45	0.28	0.35	0.62	..	4.49	2,360	2,229	2,747	2,655	2,220	..	2,263
31.	Jalaun	956 (0.85)	3.24	1.99	0.10	0.73	0.73	0.63	4.71	2,784	3,586	4,415	2,705	3,545	1,789	2,550
32.	Hamirpur	930 (0.83)	2.80	0.97	0.11	3.33	..	0.54	5.59	2,713	4,587	5,675	3,679	..	5,709	3,197
33.	Banda	1,207 (1.07)	1.74	0.83	0.17	8.37	0.33	0.08	9.44	2,524	3,853	1,427	1,974	4,267	2,570	2,030
34.	Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	1.74	0.96	0.72	2.10	0.78	..	3.83	3,635	3,233	3,840	2,212	3,808	..	2,741
35.	Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	1.33	0.86	0.39	1.50	0.30	0.04	3.22	2,196	2,146	2,682	1,522	1,805	2,192	1,684
36.	Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	1.22	0.96	0.16	0.69	0.59	0.05	2.88	2,287	2,014	1,617	2,618	2,826	1,775	2,234
37.	Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	1.24	0.29	0.29	1.65	0.59	..	3.07	3,331	5,574	3,907	2,370	4,300	..	2,939
38.	Lucknow	907 (0.81)	2.76	1.43	1.10	1.32	1.21	..	4.52	2,936	3,441	3,338	3,209	2,902	..	2,807
39.	Rae Bareli	1,745 (1.55)	2.92	0.63	0.11	1.66	0.46	0.11	4.58	2,669	2,657	4,453	8,981	3,052	3,219	2,560
40.	Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	1.96	0.90	0.37	1.27	2.92	..	5.20	2,042	2,478	2,985	644	2,125	..	1,855
41.	Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	1.07	0.46	0.11	1.00	1.99	0.11	3.52	2,401	2,102	4,031	2,327	1,885	2,181	1,910
42.	Bara Banki	2,046 (1.82)	1.37	1.12	0.24	1.56	0.39	0.05	3.23	2,660	3,065	3,066	2,287	3,465	3,349	2,291
43.	Faizabad	2,654 (2.36)	0.98	0.90	0.60	0.83	0.83	..	3.09	1,435	1,972	1,266	1,725	1,626	..	1,464
44.	Sultanpur	2,491 (2.21)	1.20	1.16	0.52	1.49	2.21	0.08	3.57	1,885	1,840	2,277	2,060	1,695	754	1,620
45.	Pratapgarh	2,191 (1.95)	1.60	0.41	0.14	0.55	0.37	..	2 51	1,681	1,295	1,916	1,649	1,400	..	1,649
46.	Basti	6,942 (6.17)	0.69	0.29	0.03	0.29	0.16	0.01	1.17	2,094	2,194	2,530	1,896	1,697	356	1,907
47.	Gorakhpur	4,089 (3.63)	1.35	0.54	0.15	1 20	1.03	0.12	3.11	2,562	3,261	3,160	1,937	2,613	976	2,124
48.	Deoria	3,559 (3.16)	0.62	0.06	0.20	0.70	0.14	0.14	1.74	3,259	5,622	3,285	2,081	2,670	1,220	2,683
49.	Azamgarh	4,943 (4.39)	0.93	0.24	0.10	0.32	0.30	0.06	1.58	1,855	1,889	1,457	1,297	1,968	1,165	1,650
50.	Jaunpur	3,226 (2.87)	0.84	0.19	0.12	0.71	0.19	.	1.67	1,528	2,374	2,416	1,348	522	..	1,537

51. Ballia	1,912 (1.70)	2.93	2.20	0.10	0.42	2.41	0.26	6.59	2,921	3,689	3,393	3,827	3,059	3,539	2,814
52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2.23)	0.64	0.16	0.52	0.24	0.24	..	1.47	2,750	5,441	6,134	3,414	4,166	37	3,688
53. Varanasi	3,645 (3.24)	0.93	0.05	0.11	1.59	0.11	0.11	2.80	1,837	405	2,268	1,809	1,310	43	1,760
54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2.66)	1.34	0.27	0.10	0·80	0.13	..	2.21	1,713	1,902	1,488	1.093	1,415	66	1,481
21 West Bengal	**37,995 (100.00)**	**0.61**	**0.26**	**1.94**	**3.65**	**0.63**	**0.02**	**6.09**	**3,327**	**3,043**	**2,566**	**2,190**	**2,767**	**1,853**	**2,311**
1. Darjeeling	495 (1.30)	6.67	0.81	3.64	12.73	2.02	..	20.61	2,864	2,494	4,090	2,722	4,998	..	2,631
2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1.93)	16.64	1.77	4.50	8.87	2.46	0.14	25.78	3,648	6,138	5,559	3,386	3,435	4,266	3,745
3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2.98)	0.35	0.35	2.65	1.15	0.53	..	4.41	2,892	1,184	3,545	2,974	4,912	..	3,132
4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8.32)	0.09	0.09	1.04	0.79	0.38	..	2.18	1,116	1,692	1,224	1,273	690	..	1,128
5. Malda	1,606 (4.23)	0.37	0.37	1.74	1.18	0.44	..	3.49	2,417	2,176	2,253	2,919	2,835	..	2,432
6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5.05)	0.31	0.16	3.02	4.17	1.25	..	7.03	8,803	3,348	3,483	3,175	3,454	..	3,382
7. Nadia	1,275 (3.36)	0.31	0.31	3.92	2.98	1.18	..	7.06	1,761	6,577	3,813	3,418	4,637	..	3,527
8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9.98)	0.42	0.26	2.10	5.37	0.71	..	7.79	1,829	2,788	2,705	2,331	2,770	..	2,401
9. Howrah	770 (2.03)	0.13	0.26	4.68	14.29	0.65	0.13	19.09	4,309	5,714	2,888	2,244	2,235	1,771	2,444
10. Hooghly	1,902 (5.01)	0.21	0.58	3.00	9.00	1.37	0.05	11.72	3,640	3,310	2,454	2,307	3,064	3,319	2,321
11. Burdwan	2,604 (6.85)	0.50	0.42	2.46	6.30	0.46	0.04	9.37	5,708	2,548	2,195	2,479	2,783	1,355	2,512
12. Birbhum	2,235 (5.88)	0.18	0.40	2.15	3.71	0.63	..	6.09	1,430	2,327	2,214	1,925	2,032	..	1,873
13. Bankura	3,547 (9.33)	0.06	0.14	1.75	1.44	0.51	..	3.27	472	2,026	1,590	1,545	1,581	..	1,486
14. Midnapore	10,373 (27.30)	0.10	0.10	1.05	2.74	0.40	0.02	3.90	724	1,323	1,542	1,195	1,634	203	1,237
15. Purulia	2,450 (6.45)	0.16	0.16	1.35	0.78	0.20	..	2.37	1,651	1,053	1,909	2,077	3,879	..	1,766
Union Territories															
1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**390 (100.00)**	**2.31**	**0.26**	**0.26**	**11.79**	**0.26**	..	**14.36**	**1,211**	**680**	**1,550**	411	**1,871**	..	**560**

Appendix Table II-3 : Percentage distribution of villages having the medical amenity—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having						Percentage of villages having the medical amenity	Average population size of a village having						Avarage population size of a village having the medical amenity.
			Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others		Hospital	Maternity and child welfare centre	Health centre	Dispensary	Family planning centre	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100.00)**	**0.20**	**0.10**	**2.62**	.	..	**0.84**	**3.20**	**1,015**	**330**	**523**	..	..	**566**	**540**
	1. Kameng	492 (16.55)	..	..	2.85	..	..	2.03	3.86	..	..	467	..	..	450	448
	2. Subansiri	960 (32.29)	0.31	..	1.15	..	..	0.94	1.46	718	..	647	..	..	742	662
	3. Siang	589 (19.81)	0.17	0.51	3.90	..	..	0.51	4.75	62	330	482	..	..	452	448
	4. Lohit	620 (20.85)	..	..	2.42	..	..	0.32	2.58	..	..	547	..	..	378	524
	5. Tirap	312 (10.50)	0.64	..	4.81	..	..	0.32	5.77	1,938	..	523	..	..	855	698
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100.00)**	..	..	..	..	..	3.85	3.85	..	..	..	..	..	**664**	**664**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100.00)**	**1.39**	**2.78**	**4.17**	**2.78**	**11.11**	**1.39**	**11·11**	**4,495**	**2,892**	**1,235**	**3,011**	**2,008**	**4,495**	**2,008**
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100.00)**	**7.41**	**10.29**	**4.94**	**13.17**	**5.76**	**34.57**	**40.74**	**4,336**	**3,566**	**3,063**	**3,545**	**4,527**	**2,917**	**2,744**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100.00)**	**2.20**	**3.42**	**16.87**	**8.80**	**4.40**	**2.93**	**29.10**	**3,342**	**2,917**	**3,403**	**3,393**	**3,039**	**4,032**	**3,238**
	1. Goa	383 (93.64)	2.35	3.66	18.02	7.57	4.18	3.13	28.72	3,342	2,917	3,403	3,535	3,126	4,032	3,282
	2. Daman	21 (5.14)	..	..	..	23.81	9.52	..	33.33	..	..	..	1,467	2,347	..	1,718
	3. Diu	5 (1.22)	..	..	..	40.00	..	..	40.00	..	..	..	6,150	..	..	6,150
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100.00)**	**20.00**	..	**70.00**	..	..	..	**90.00**	**4,881**	..	**3,134**	..	..	..	**3,522**
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 (100.00)**	**2.10**	**2.70**	**3.30**	**5.71**	**1.80**	**2.40**	**14.41**	**2,688**	**2,103**	**1,493**	**2,836**	**2,938**	**2,255**	**2,088**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63.96)	1.41	0.94	4.23	5.16	2.82	3.76	15.02	2,326	1,378	1,424	2,535	2,938	2,255	1,875
	2. Karaikal	117 (35.14)	2.56	5.98	1.71	5.98	..	..	12.82	2,474	2,310	1,806	3,083	..	..	2,388
	3. Mahe	3 (0.90)	33.33	..	.	33.33	..	..	33.33	4,414	..	..	4,414	..	..	4,414

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**575,045**	**11.4**	**13.1**	**8,707**	**9,990**
	States					
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100 00)**	**16.6**	**18.9**	**21,429**	**24,426**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10.56)	32.6	36.7	26,299	29,670
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15.45)	70.9	78.9	36,947	41,129
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4.94)	16.4	17.9	30,411	33,249
	4. West Godavari	832 (3.07)	8.5	8.9	19,737	20,568
	5. Krishna	932 (3.44)	7.6	7.8	14,748	14,992
	6. Guntur	675 (2.49)	8.4	8.6	26,023	26,673
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3.69)	10.3	11.0	17,422	18,762
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3.85)	7.1	8.5	9,223	11,023
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4.66)	9.5	9.8	14,652	15,216
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3.27)	7.6	8.3	11,471	12,534
	11. Anantapur	918 (3.39)	14.5	17.6	27,180	32,821
	12. Kurnool	895 (3.30)	9.3	9.7	16,285	16,985
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5.38)	40.5	60.8	48,854	73,282
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3.46)	31.7	45.3	31,756	45,365
	15. Medak	1,224 (4.52)	14.1	19.2	15,436	20,984
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3.17)	9.9	14.9	12,688	19,033
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5.73)	55.6	81.9	38,688	57,014
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3.87)	47.8	55.3	79,703	92,287
	19. Warangal	978 (3.61)	29.7	35.0	49,081	57,846
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4.05)	14.1	15.7	15,177	16,911
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4.10)	24.8	32.8	37,734	49,943
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100.00)**	**11.1**	**22.7**	**6,808**	**13,951**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17.18)	23.3	40.6	12,517	21,838
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (14.15)	11.0	14.2	8,777	11,347

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11.42)	10.4	25.9	6,690	16,658
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8.82)	10.1	19.0	8,008	15,161
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10.55)	6.8	21.9	4,891	15,726
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	11.6	43.2	5,649	21,009
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6.53)	22.3	44.0	5,679	11,185
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2.16)	28.2	30.0	4,168	4,428
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10.86)	8.3	15.8	5,440	10,311
	10. Mizo	229 (1.03)	3.5	3.7	4,533	4,752
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100.00)**	**13.4**	**13.4**	**10,055**	**10,061**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3.44)	7.3	7.3	8,664	8,664
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9.23)	14.3	14.3	9,465	9,465
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7.11)	10.5	10.6	7,928	7,945
	4. Saran	4,425 (6.55)	11.3	11.3	10,458	10,458
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3.91)	9.5	9.5	12,081	12,124
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6.08)	11.7	11.7	13,030	13,030
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4.71)	8.1	8.1	12,663	12,663
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4.93)	10.9	10.9	11,285	11,285
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3.78)	15.0	15.0	10,996	10,996
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1.93)	7.0	7.0	12,063	12,063
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5.52)	12.4	12.4	12,225	12,265
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	28.8	28.8	8,630	8,630
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4.76)	21.7	21.7	9,688	9,688
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9.07)	19.7	19.7	8,434	8,434
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5.68)	14.1	14.1	8,258	8,258
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2.02)	8.5	8.5	5,177	5,177
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6.44)	20.2	20.2	8,363	8,363
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100.00)**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**5,042**	**5,188**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3.86)	4.6	4.7	4,730	4,825

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. Rajkot	859 (4.70)	3.9	3.9	4,488	4,570
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3.55)	3.8	3.9	3,652	3,718
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4.81)	3.6	3.6	3,933	3,949
	5. Amreli	595 (3.26)	3.6	3 7	4,172	4,197
	6. Jundgadh	1,092 (5.98)	4.4	4.4	4.721	4,740
	7. Kutch	900 (4.92)	4.1	4.3	2,875	3,011
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	11.4	12.2	9,629	10,322
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	7.3	7.7	5,704	6,020
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	3.1	3.2	4,867	5,055
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	2.5	2.7	5,886	6,307
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	4.2	4.2	6,028	6,066
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	2.4	2.5	4,893	5,179
	14. Panch Mahasl	1,903 (10.41)	9.9	10.2	8,506	8,779
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	5.1	5.1	4,172	4,211
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	5.6	5.6	4,493	4,515
	17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	5.8	6.2	5,666	6,012
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	4.6	4.7	6,549	6,738
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	12.0	12.4	3,622	3,767
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100.00)**	**5.5**	**6.4**	**6,730**	**7,900**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	9.7	11.1	5,982	6,852
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	5.6	6.6	6,711	7,905
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	3.0	3.6	5,836	6,970
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	8.1	9.5	7,645	8,977
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	5.5	6.4	6,336	7,306
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	4.0	4.7	6,766	7,899
	7. Jind	300 (4.46)	5.6	6.7	10,276	12,331
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100.00)**	**21.5**	**25·0**	**4,084**	**4,754**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6.66)	14.8	16.1	3,110	3,377

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T. /District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36.36)	24.3	27.5	5,054	5,708
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16.49)	29.7	39.8	4,968	6,671
	4. Kulu	169 (1.00)	4.4	5.5	4,779	5,858
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1.21)	8.5	9.3	981	1,070
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5.38)	24.0	29.4	4,876	5,977
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17.11)	23.9	27.0	3,504	3,963
	8. Simla	1,631 (9.64)	33.3	40.8	3,020	3,700
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5.70)	17.2	21·9	4,006	5,098
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0.45)	2·0	2.0	1,278	1,311
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100.00)**	**11.1**	**11.1**	**6,414**	**6,425**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17.99)	12.1	12·1	7,815	7,815
	2. Srinagar	684 (10.52)	8.3	8.3	4,932	4,932
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	8.1	8.1	5,631	5,631
	4. Ladakh	235 (3.61)	11·8	11·8	4,869	4,869
	5. Doda	652 (10.03)	9·9	9.9	4,889	4,889
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	9.1	9.1	4,565	4,565
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	14.2	14.2	7,205	7,205
	8. Kathua	536 (8·24)	9·9	9.9	4,622	4,622
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	10.5	10·8	5,971	6,146
	10. Punch	158 (2.43)	6·9	6·9	6,825	6,825
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100·00)**	**13·0**	**18·8**	**10,786**	**15,541**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	29·4	30·5	17,854	18,516
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	11·9	12·1	19,851	20,058
	3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	6·1	6·4	8,520	8,890
	4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	53·7	53·7	64,084	64,084
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	20·3	20·3	25,646	25,646
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	16·4	16·4	10,359	10,359
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4·66)	18·9	19·4	16,886	17,691

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions --*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	9·1	10·8	9,988	11,837
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	15·4	17·1	18,440	20,567
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	24·1	31·8	26,480	34,877
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	26·0	27·2	10,707	11,211
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	37·7	37·7	16,047	16,047
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	23·9	26·3	17,778	19,521
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5·94)	14·1	16·4	13,700	15,960
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	16·0	18·0	8,625	9,703
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	27·7	32·3	23,965	27,867
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	22·0	29·0	12,584	16,570
	18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	7·1	7·8	16,625	18,190
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	34·1	35·5	19,960	20,828
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**0·2**	**0·2**	**2,835**	**3,021**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	0·3	0·3	2,890	2,961
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	0·2	0·2	2,579	2,710
	3. Malappuram	117 (9·23)	0·3	0·3	4,692	4,823
	4. Palghat	147 (11·59)	0·4	0·4	3,913	4,064
	5. Trichur	229 (18·06)	0·4	0·4	3,499	3,648
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	0·1	0·1	2,302	2,484
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	0·1	0·1	1,960	2,162
	8. Alleppey	98 (7·73)	0·1	0·1	2,164	2,285
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	0·1	0·1	2,839	3,162
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	0·2	0·2	3,902	4,204
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**22·4**	**26·9**	**11,007**	**13,223**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	13·4	14·4	9,488	10,142
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	19·4	19·4	15,664	15,664
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	25·1	31·4	13,834	17,292
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	21·1	40·1	11,465	21,783

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	20·1	23·4	9,458	11,006
	6. Guna	2,006 (2·83)	29·5	32·9	10,053	11,206
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	12·8	14·7	7,840	9,016
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	18·9	20·3	11,093	11,931
	9. Panna	932 (1·32)	21·7	26·6	9,270	11,389
	10. Satna	1,756 (2·48)	23·4	29·8	10,918	13,879
	11. Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	28·4	35·4	11,219	13,980
	12. Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	34·7	40·4	15,930	18,531
	13. Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	22·4	27·1	9,593	11,628
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	21·1	26·3	10,227	12,783
	15. Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	19·7	20·9	8,402	8,906
	16. Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	23·9	25·0	12,085	12,634
	17. Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	22·4	22·9	9,984	10,672
	18. Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	18·8	26·5	9,579	13,513
	19. Indore	641 (0·90)	10·7	15·6	6,371	9,323
	20. Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	16·2	22·0	7,804	10,627
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	16·6	19·2	10,396	11,978
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	16·9	18·3	10,352	11,214
	23. Shajapur	1,065 (1·50)	24·2	29·6	13,650	16,683
	24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	29·3	31·5	10,220	10,992
	25. Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	29·6	36·0	11,089	13,466
	26. Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	19·0	19·0	7,753	7,753
	27. Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	20·7	24·6	7,569	9,004
	28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	20·1	29·3	9,006	13,134
	29. Betul	1,308 (1·85)	19·5	19·5	9,978	9,978
	30. Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	31·5	44·2	13,594	19,096
	31. Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	27·5	32·1	11,769	13,730
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	23·8	28·3	10,552	12,531
	33. Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	15·4	17·5	6,953	7,929

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	34. Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	30·3	32·7	11,955	12,889
	35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	29·7	36·6	12,875	15,846
	36. Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	21·0	24·2	8,221	9,466
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	15·1	16·6	10,577	11,662
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3·38)	28·9	33·7	14,908	17,428
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	21·6	28·4	13,355	17,555
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	25·9	27·8	14,150	15,225
	41. Durg	4,073 (5·75)	22·5	31·3	11,408	15,883
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	23·7	34·6	14,126	20,617
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	31·9	40·7	13,767	17,582
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	7·2	7·2	**6,958**	**7,003**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	7·3	7·4	6,705	6,736
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	13·0	13·0	8,349	8,476
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	4·5	4·5	5,476	5,476
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	8·6	8·7	8,899	9,041
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3·86)	9·5	9·7	9,479	9,679
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	6·3	6·4	7,172	7,269
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	5·3	5·3	8,103	8,103
	8. Poona	1,448 (4·07)	4·7	4·8	5,812	6,020
	9. Satara	1,135 (3·19)	5·4	5·5	7,143	7,212
	10. Sangli	536 (1·51)	1·9	1·9	4,335	4,350
	11. Sholapur	943 (2·65)	4·4	4·4	7,545	7,545
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	4·7	4·7	6,990	6,990
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	11·7	11·7	10,261	10,261
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	12·6	12·6	10,629	10,629
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	9·3	9·3	10,335	10,335
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	20·7	20·7	18,275	18,275
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	8·3	8·3	9,938	9,938

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	7·9	7·9	6,674	6,717
	19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	4·4	4·4	3,387	3,397
	20. Amravati	1,616 [(4·54)	5·8	5·9	3,988	4,031
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	7·9	7·9	5,912	5,912
	22. Wardha	955 (2·69)	9·3	9·3	5,658	5,713
	23. Nagpur	1,620 [(4·56)	12·4	12·4	6,774	6,774
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4·19)	7·0	7·0	6,597	6,597
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7·98)	15·9	15·9	8,229	8,229
12	**Manipur . . . . . .**	**1,948 (100·00)**	**17·2**	**19·5**	**8,241**	**9,313**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20·74)	26·9	33·7	6,945	8,681
	2. Manipur West	184 (9·45)	16·7	20·4	4,089	4,997
	3. Manipur South	362 (18·58)	25·9	30·2	6,386	7,451
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40·14)	14·8	16·3	11,896	13,135
	5. Manipur East	216 (11·09)	10·8	11·4	3,111	3,275
13	**Meghalaya . . . . . .**	**4,583 (100·00)**	**35·0**	**35·0**	**6,599**	**6,599**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51·01)	41·8	41·8	6,984	6,984
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	*2,245 (48.99)*	*29·9*	*29·9*	*6,312*	*6,312*
14	**Nagaland . . . . . .**	**960 (100·00)**	**6·4**	**8·5**	**3,121**	**4,116**
	1. Kohima	346 (36·04)	6·2	8·4	2,522	3,445
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33·96)	5·2	6·3	2,394	2,900
	3. Tuensang	288 (30·00)	9·6	14·4	5,767	8,650
15	**Orissa . . . . . .**	**46,992 (100·00)**	**37·1**	**40·7**	**15,864**	**17,402**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7·21)	42·9	45·2	20,546	21,642
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3·45)	17·4	19·8	8,506	9,647
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4·27)	26·4	29·1	11,686	12,872
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7·90)	61·9	74·2	23,237	27,885
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8·11)	20·0	21·1	9,059	9,560
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12·82)	26·9	28·2	15,723	16,458

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population sreved by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5·55)	20·7	23·7	9,858	11,292
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9·36)	81·4	89·7	11,150	12,288
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5·37)	38·8	40·7	18,108	18,984
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5·65)	98·3	139·6	41,012	58,280
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12·09)	83·6	103·3	27,589	34,109
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8·99)	43·1	45·4	20,755	21,870
	13. Puri	4,336 (9·23)	40·9	45·2	19,922	21,997
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100·00)**	**9·0**	**9·9**	**7,616**	**8,355**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12·52)	11·6	14·0	7,482	8,992
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9·69)	6·9	7 ·4	7,603	8,125
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12·17)	10·0	10·4	10,253	10,683
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7·95)	5·9	6·4	5,677	6,088
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9·92)	7·8	8·4	6,521	7,065
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4·56)	7·7	9·6	4,581	5,687
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12·98)	11·2	12·1	6,560	7,061
	8. Ropar	855 (7·01)	14·0	15·8	7,580	8,563
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11·77)	12·2	14·1	7,617	8,812
	10. Sangrur	709 (5·82)	7·7	8·2	9,932	10,625
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5·61)	6·6	7·0	10,239	10,761
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100·00)**	**8·9**	**10·3**	**5,655**	**6,560**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7·16)	17·7	23·4	8,624	11,414
	2. Bikaner	540 (1·62)	6·4	8·3	4,000	5,169
	3. Churu	850 (2·55)	10·5	11·5	7,603	8,322
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	3·9	4·3	4,262	4,707
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	9·0	10·0	6,078	6,761
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	10·7	13·8	7,343	9,519
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	8·1	8·9	5,593	6,113
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	6·6	7·1	4,288	4,606

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	4·7	5·4	5,030	5,729
	10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	5·5	6·7	4,113	5,040
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	10·3	11·8	5,272	6,078
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	14·9	17·3	4,911	5,697
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	5·8	7·2	6,483	8,087
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	6·6	7·9	5,985	7,190
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	5·2	6·5	5,488	6,838
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	8·6	9·7	7,408	8,356
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	7·3	8·5	7,786	9,120
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	7·1	8·0	5,802	6,568
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	7·3	8·3	4,556	5,186
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	10·5	12·0	5,308	6,084
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	14·6	16·1	5,842	6,417
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	9·8	11·6	5,940	7,028
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	14·7	16·5	6,341	7,142
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	13·0	14·3	6,848	7,519
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	14·0	17·5	6,388	7,971
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	14·6	18·0	5,689	7,040
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**4·9**	**5·7**	**8,871**	**10,464**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	8·2	8·8	8,701	9,344
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	6·7	7·8	10,693	12,490
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	9·5	11·4	12,621	15,145
	4 . Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	5·6	6·4	8,291	9,468
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	3·9	4·2	9,005	9,679
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	3·5	4·3	10,550	13,102
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	1·2	1·4	7,376	8,648
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	3·4	3·7	8,656	9,471
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	4·7	5·5	10,609	12,518

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	5·5	7·0	8,456	10,711
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8·93)	5·1	5·8	7,575	8,662
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	3·1	3·9	6,981	8,649
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	0·3	0·4	4,389	5,919
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100·00)**	**22·6**	**26·9**	**6,670**	**7,920**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51.91)	26·4	28·9	6,903	7,553
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23.97)	16,2	21·0	5,394	6,992
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24·12)	24·8	30·8	8,140	10,120
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**22·2**	**32·9**	**14,969**	**22,215**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	10·3	13·4	2,181	2,836
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	17·1	29·8	3,223	5,607
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	26·1	35·0	5,158	6,908
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	57·8	161·8	9,253	25,909
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	17·1	25·3	3,353	4,948
	6. Almora	3,575 (3·18)	35·8	47·1	7,109	9,354
	7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1·57)	18·3	27·2	6,342	9,465
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	27·3	44·7	15,850	25,968
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2·19)	33·2	63·1	25,023	47,480
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	18·9	25·2	15,543	20,724
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	29.5	47·5	19,599	31,529
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	18·8	26·0	13,562	18,694
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	19·6	23·6	11,005	13,251
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1·86)	38·0	53·5	19,820	27,951
	15. Dehra Dun	767 (0·68)	12·6	15·7	5,009	6,235
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1·50)	20·8	42·2	19,408	39,301
	17. Muzaffarnagar	926 (0·82)	12·2	18·9	20,427	31,683
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	23·5	50·0	39,843	84,999
	19. Bulandshahr	1,525 (1·36)	18·1	29·6	21,140	34,556

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Exlcuding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	20·4	30·7	20,652	30,979
	21. Mathura	884 (0·79)	8·0	11·3	9,796	13,814
	22. Agra	1,182 (1·05)	8·8	11·7	10,921	14,489
	23. Etah	1,524 (1·35)	22·4	33·1	20,834	30,798
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1·23)	22·4	38·5	21,347	36,764
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1·45)	16·8	33·9	14,299	28,896
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	12·0	17·8	10,618	15,735
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	14·8	22·3	13,390	20,164
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1·20)	19·0	24·6	16,991	21,934
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3·14)	48·4	69·2	32,811	46,964
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1·29)	16·9	37·2	11,462	25,276
	31. Jalaun	956 (0·85)	13·1	23·3	9,612	17,114
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0·83)	12·2	18·2	11,714	17,456
	33. Banda	1,207 (1·07)	8·6	10·1	7,745	9,111
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1·48)	10·2	13·1	8,502	11,065
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2·07)	10·6	12·1	7,956	9,170
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1·67)	26·5	39·1	23,991	35,486
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1·51)	25·4	37·8	21,585	32,138
	38. Lucknow	907 (0·81)	12·3	19·7	10,735	17,269
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1·55)	15·9	28·7	13,267	23,925
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	13·4	17·9	11,521	15,471
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	21·8	29.0	16,837	22,391
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1 .82)	22 0	34.7	16,574	26,125
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2·36)	27.1	33.6	17,787	22,065
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	13·5	16·2	8,706	10,458
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	32·3	66·5	20,512	42,267
	46. Basti	6,942 (6·17)	68·7	131·0	28,800	54,883
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	23·0	32·8	15,719	22,384
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3·16)	61·4	98·9	47,056	75,812

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	50·4	96·9	27,639	53,110
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	46·8	78·7	27,259	45,875
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	12·3	19·7	9,719	15,631
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	53·4	86·6	31,120	50,436
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	35·1	50·7	20,535	29,662
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	36·5	71·3	16,533	32,27
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100·00)**	**12·5**	**13·5**	**10,918**	
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	3·7	4·9	4,423	5,84
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	2·9	5·5	6,085	11,719
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	20·8	21·6	23,955	24,859
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	47·4	49·6	25,167	26,347
	5. Malda	1,606 (4·23)	23·7	26·0	22,715	24,913
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5·05)	11·0	11·5	15,470	16,118
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	11·2	11·6	15,897	16,475
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9·98)	9·0	9·4	13,015	13,529
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	3·9	3·9	7,054	7,090
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	6·2	6·2	6,834	6,924
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	8·3	8·6	9,601	9,981
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	12·0	12·2	8,830	9,023
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	24·8	25·7	13,142	13,618
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	19·4	19·7	9,512	9,675
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	34·6	37·8	20,711	22,623
	Union Territories					
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100·00)**	..	..	..	..
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2 973 (100·00)**	**31·3**	**35·0**	**4,739**	**5,297**
	1. Kameng	492 (16·55)	32·8	35·1	5,522	5,916
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	64·0	87·3	6,616	9,022
	3. Siang	589 (19·81)	21·0	21·8	4,000	4,148
	4. Lohit	620 (20·85)	36·5	41·3	3,452	3,912

Appendix Table II-4 : Average number of villages and population served by medical institutions—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average number of villages served by a medical institution		Average population served by a medical institution	
			Including hospital	Excluding hospital	Including hospital	Excluding hospital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	15·6	17·3	4,874	5,415
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100·00)**	..	.	..	..
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100·00)**	**4·2**	**4·5**	**4,363**	**4,636**
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100·00)**	**2·6**	**3·1**	**4,407**	**5,300**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100·00)**	**2·4**	**2·5**	**3,647**	**3,824**
	1. Goa	383 (93·64)	2 3	2·5	3,609	3,794
	2. Daman	21 (5·14)	3·0	3·0	3,060	3,060
	3. Diu	5 (1·22)	2·5	2·5	8,849	8,849
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100·00)**	**1·1**	**1·4**	**3,534**	**[4,544**
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 (100·00)**	**6·4**	**7·4**	**5,258**	**6,076**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	6·9	7 6	5,977	6,618
	2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	6·2	7·3	3,893	4,623
	3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	1·5	3·0	7,081	14,162

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**575,045**	**17·71**	**1,569**
	States			
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**24·63**	**2,301**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10.56)	16·54	1,830
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15.45)	8·34	2,227
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	42·42	3,457
	4. West Godavari	832 (3·07)	48·32	3,207
	5. Krishna	932 (3·44)	56·44	2,326
	6. Guntur	675 (2·49)	43·56	4,050
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	17·72	3,177
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3.85)	36·37	2,021
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	44·77	1,949
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	27·88	2,329
	11. Anantapur	918 (3·39)	40·31	2,512
	12. Kurnool	895 (3·30)	35·98	2,580
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	15·04	1,941
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	39·02	1,429
	15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	12·66	2,124
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	15·62	2,686
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	15·46	1,479
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	28·46	2,424
	19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	21·47	2,626
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	14·95	2,243
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4·10)	19·19	2,249
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100·00)**	**2·89**	**1,475**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	0·76	1,463
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (14·15)	1·72	1,768
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	4·18	1,607
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	2·45	1,653
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10.55)	7·16	1,282
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	4·60	1,446
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6·53)	0·21	694
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	1·46	409
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10·86)	1·99	1,495
	10. Mizo	229 (1·03)	1·31	4,352
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**15·06**	**1,351**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3·44)	57·84	1,384
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	33·81	901
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	33·16	1,045
	4. Saran	4,425 (6·55)	10·51	1,679
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3·91)	9·64	2,206
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6·08)	19·88	1,741
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4·71)	15·11	2,629
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4·93)	22·36	1,918
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3·78)	15·67	1,612
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1·93)	4·92	2,986
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5·52)	2·89	3,058
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14·84)	4.54	646
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4·76)	8·98	772
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9·07)	8·73	1,105
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5·68)	4·12	1,264
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2·02)	19·56	1,098
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6·44)	2·09	1,051
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**13·25**	**2,573**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	10·91	2,182

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	17·58	2,370
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	7·25	2,663
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	9·56	2,756
	5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	10·42	2,634
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5·98)	15·11	2,316
	7. Kutch	900 (4·92)	12·78	1,722
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7·39)	3·55	3,027
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7·58)	7·86	2,392
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5·93)	14·11	3,851
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0·41)	37·33	4,248
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3·69)	16·91	2,768
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5·24)	36·68	3,533
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10·41)	3·21	2,977
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9·18)	17·95	1,939
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6·22)	14·60	1,919
	17. Surat	1,218 (6·67)	16·17	1,970
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4·50)	21·75	2,515
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1·70)	4·18	973
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100·00)**	**99·61**	**1,232**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18·14)	100·00	617
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20·30)	99·05	1,214
	3. Rohtak	772 (11·47)	99·61	1,558
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21·85)	99·66	948
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8·05)	100·00	1,146
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15·73)	99·62	1,700
	7. Jind	300 (4·46)	99·67	1,856
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**21·65**	**303**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	17·58	312
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	16·49	385

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and Perecntage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages hlaving electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	21·73	307
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	21·30	1,364
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	10·29	207
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	46·76	262
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	31·96	194
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	13·37	165
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	20·00	360
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0·45)	32·47	902
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**9·04**	**1,075**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	10·34	1,225
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	13·45	1,177
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	10·49	1,283
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	..	..
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	3·53	398
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	2·27	1,124
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	15·80	928
	8. Kathua	536 (8·24)	10·45	884
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	0·54	485
	10. Punch	158 (2·43)	3·16	1,428
	Karnataka	**26,826 (100·00)**	**39·87**	**1,171**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	55·30	782
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	15·63	3,620
	3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	53·65	1,826
	4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	35·87	1,771
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	19·13	2,194
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	46·44	879
	7. Chitradugra	1,250 (4·66)	54·00	1,206
	8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	24·40	1,587

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	44·80	1,775
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	19·48	2,063
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	24·05	680
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	59·74	537
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	46·75	1,034
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5.94)	43·19	1,440
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	20·62	1,148
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	20·69	1,794
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	44·28	870
	18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	63·29	2,716
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	41·68	839
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100.00)**	**87.06**	**14,625**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14.04)	65.17	12,680
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8.60)	77.98	14,723
	3. Malappuram	117 (9.23)	66.67	16,345
	4. Palghat	147 (11.59)	90.67	9,924
	5. Trichur	229 (18.06)	94.81	8,311
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8.12)	100.00	16,760
	7. Kottayam	101 (7.96)	89.11	19,455
	8. Alleppey	98 (7.73)	100.00	18,021
	9. Quilon	98 (7.73)	98.98	22,656
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6.94)	97.78	18,474
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100.00)**	**4.38**	**1,380**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1.76)	8.01	2,089
	2. Bhind	889 (1.26)	7.09	2,383
	3. Gwalior	753 (1.06)	3.19	2,148
	4. Datia	401 (0.57)	3.49	1,722
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1.82)	2.80	1,451
	6. Guna	2,006 (2.83)	0.95	1,769

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1.24)	2.39	2,766
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1.52)	3.16	1,869
	9. Panna	932 (1.32)	2.36	1,679
	10. Satna	1,756 (2.48)	1.37	806
	11. Rewa	2,302 (3.25)	2.69	1,468
	12. Shahdol	1,977 (2.79)	0.96	897
	13. Sidhi	1,790 (2.53)	1.79	1,364
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2.23)	8.42	1,504
	15. Ratlam	1,044 (1.47)	8.14	1,335
	16. Ujjain	1,098 (1.55)	6.83	1,091
	17. Jhabua	1,326 (1.87)	1.51	1,593
	18. Dhar	1,484 (2.09)	5.05	1,821
	19. Indore	641 (0.90)	6.71	1,823
	20. Dewas	1,035 (1.46)	1.74	1,531
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2.49)	4.42	1,632
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1.55)	6.30	1,830
	23. Shajapur	1,065 (1.50)	5.35	1,953
	24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2.36)	2.46	1,532
	25. Vidisha	1,509 (2.13)	1.52	1,243
	26. Sehore	1,556 (2.20)	4.05	1,194
	27. Raisen	1,429 (2.02)	2.45	1,782
	28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1.98)	5.63	1,259
	29. Betul	1,308 (1.85)	7.03	1,241
	30. Sagar	1,856 (2.62)	3.23	1,419
	31. Damoh	1,156 (1.63)	5.19	1,229
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3.19)	9.01	826
	33. Narsimhapur	998 (1.41)	8.42	1,001
	34. Mandla	2,092 (2.95)	1.72	1,135
	35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2.68)	4.21	1,675

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	36. Seoni	1,595 (2.25)	5.08	911
	37. Balaghat	1.292 (1.82)	7.43	1,672
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3.38)	1.38	1,255
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4.95)	3.82	1,837
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3.10)	4.01	1,148
	41. Durg	4,073 (5.75)	11.17	906
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5.42)	4.37	1,447
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4.77)	1.92	1,336
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100.00)**	**34.44**	**1,510**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4.43)	40.33	1,406
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4.75)	52.60	815
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4.22)	28.73	1,975
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4.54)	24.40	1,770
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3.86)	31·63	1,650
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3.97)	53.72	1,515
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3.66)	34.46	2,342
	8. Poona	1,448 (4.07)	37.85	2,113
	9. Satara	1,135 (3.19)	34.80	2,158
	10. Sangli	536 (1.51)	50.56	3,263
	11. Sholapur	943 (2.65)	41.36	2,294
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3.03)	60.89	1,982
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5.23)	28.80	1,174
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4.22)	22.33	1,328
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2.87)	30.95	1,496
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3.72)	28.92	1,316
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3.89)	31.50	1,611
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3.43)	20.80	1,653
	19. Akola	1,485 (4.18)	33.74	1,186
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4.54)	44.31	1,057
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4.62)	30.45	1,158
	22. Wardha	955 (2.69)	45.03	858
	23. Nagpur	1,620 (4.56)	38.77	816
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4.19)	41.72	1,330
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7.98)	12.05	1,512
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**5.85**	**1,858**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20.74)	1.98	1,180
	2. Manipur West	184 (9.45)	0.54	1,020
	3. Manipur South	362 (18.58)	1.93	559
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40.14)	12.40	1,984
	5. Manipur East	216 (11.09)	0.46	4,967
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100.00)**	**1.66**	**602**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51.01)	0.26	369
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	3.12	622
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100.00)**	**646**	**1,316**
	1. Kohima	346 (36.04)	6.36	1,194
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33.96)	9.82	1,178
	3. Tuensang	288 (30.00)	2.78	2,202
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100.00)**	**3.32**	**1,220**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7.21)	2.30	1,609
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3.45)	2.53	1,376
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4.27)	2.59	1,203
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7.90)	2.67	855
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8.11)	3.59	790
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12.82)	6.19	1,078
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5.55)	4.57	1,252
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	0.11	2,162
	9 Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	1.90	1,344

Appendix Table II- 5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	0.72	1,368
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	0.84	1,457
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	7.36	1,536
	13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	5.35	1,159
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**49.10**	**1,048**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12.52)	59.90	804
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9.69)	78.49	1,229
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12.17)	31.42	1,423
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7.95)	61.82	1,135
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9.92)	62.03	1,071
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4 56)	51.80	835
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12.98)	33.63	774
	8. Ropar	855 (7.01)	32.87	726
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11.77)	46.23	709
	10. Sangrur	709 (5.82)	49.79	1,464
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5.61)	30.85	1,943
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100.00)**	**7.85**	**1,470**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7.16)	6.42	1,109
	2. Bikaner	540 (1.62)	5.74	1,834
	3. Churu	850 (2·55)	11·06	1,279
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	21·21	1,820
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	10·86	1,251
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	6·21	1,590
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	5·36	1,247
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	13·87	1,280
	9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	11·48	2,183
	10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	13·21	1,388
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	6·46	1,164

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	0·69	239
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	11·70	1,637
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	4·69	2,271
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	13·00	2,186
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	3·70	2,193
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	9·41	2,103
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	11·58	1,713
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	6.56	1,698
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	4·65	1,572
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	6·45	1,153
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	5·21	1,406
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	5·00	1,315
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	2·47	1,232
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	5·41	1,396
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	8·88	845
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**65·84**	**2,122**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	83·79	1,141
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	86·59	1,690
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	60·18	1,552
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	43·27	1,952
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	56·43	2,738
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	85·08	3,231
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	72·50	7,167
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	79·62	2,835
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	50·92	2,841
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	48·49	1,868
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8.93)	52·51	2,015
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	81·12	2,500
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	78·95	16,850

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100·00)**	**1·18**	**1,182**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51·91)	1·18	1,351
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23·97)	1·68	721
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24·12)	0·70	1,663
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**18·71**	**1,072**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	0·45	753
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	1·81	442
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	0·10	245
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	0·19	641
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	..	..
	6. Almora	3,575 (3·18)	0·53	323
	7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1·57)	14·34	639
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	57·42	717
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2·19)	39·65	976
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	38·36	1,091
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	7·69	1,198
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	21·54	1,089
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	16.52	879
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1·86)	16·67	649
	15. Dehra Dun	967 (0·68)	12·52	1,358
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1·50)	23·22	1,380
	17. Muzaffarnagar	926 (0·82)	11·02	2,787
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	51·73	2,181
	19. Bulandshahr	1,525 (1·36)	60·20	1,346
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	43·27	1,193
	21. Mathura	884 (0·79)	6·22	1,957
	22. Agra	1,182 (1·05)	36·63	1,484
	23. Etah	1,524 (1·35)	19·75	1,338
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1·23)	33·21	1,148

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1·45)	30·07	1,173
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	13·88	1,212
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	8·28	1,593
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1·20)	11·39	1,514
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3·14)	19·86	908
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1·29)	3·25	1,660
	31. Jalaun	956 (0·85)	7·53	1,603
	32. Hamirpur.	930 (0.83)	3·44	2,849
	33. Banda	1,207 (1·07)	4·89	1,427
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1·48)	24·81	954
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2·07)	20·71	970
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1·67)	13·47	1,266
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1·51)	4·36	2,073
	38. Lucknow	907 (0·81)	24·81	1,157
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1·55)	2·64	1,489
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1·67)	18·47	929
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2·50)	14·50	1,089
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1·82)	16·03	1,100
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2·36)	39·26	862
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	21·32	894
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	6·25	1,101
	46. Basti	6,942 (6·17)	19·03	590
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	25·36	1,065
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3·16)	21·97	1,160
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	31·60	746
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	4·03	851
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	31·33	1,216
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	16·61	1,232
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	12·73	917
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	1·00	1,155

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having electricity—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having electricity	Average population size of villages having electricity
1	2	3	4	5
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100·00)**	**3·49**	**2,446**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	7·47	3,660
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	16·23	4,156
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	0·71	4,626
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	0·19	1,909
	5. Malda	1,606 (4·23)	0·68	2,869
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5·05)	2·66	2,965
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	24·71	2,078
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9·98)	5·16	2,408
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	7·27	2,907
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	8·68	2,383
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	7·53	2,320
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	1·88	1,628
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	1·69	1,111
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	0·51	1,372
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	0·53	3,184
	Union Territories			
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100·00)**	**7·95**	**829**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100·00)**	**1·08**	**970**
	1. Kameng	492 (16·55)	0·61	1,040
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	0·73	1,205
	3. Siang	589 (19·81)	0·51	701
	4. Lohit	620 (20.85)	1·13	921
	5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	3·85	912
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100·00)**	**61·54**	**1,124**
4.	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100·00)**	**15·28**	**2,319**
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100·00)**	**90·53**	**1,866**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100·00)**	**36·19**	**2,562**
	1. Goa	383 (93·64)	32·11	2,773
	2. Daman	21 (5·14)	100·00	1,020
	3. Diu	5 (1·22)	80·00	4,176
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100·00)**	**80·00**	**3,812**
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 (100·00)**	**80·48**	**956**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	98·59	877
	2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	47·01	1,049
	3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	100·00	4,721

Note: 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	INDIA	**575,045**	**2·49**	**78·20**	**13·28**	**19·63**	**22·42**	**98·08**	**1,634**	**834**	**863**	**1,010**	**607**	**770**
	States													
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**1·19**	**78·82**	**9·29**	**0·53**	**17·88**	**95·90**	**2,358**	**1,457**	**1,821**	**2,788**	**639**	**1,294**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10·56)	4·34	79·93	15·45	0·10	19·55	95·14	702	892	1,094	3,637	708	837
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15·45)	0·26	30·86	2·82	0·45	60·04	87·57	2,029	1,358	2,150	933	199	580
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	1·87	60·87	15·16	3·36	28·68	83·05	3,657	2,505	3,179	3,461	1,310	2,185
	4. West Godavari	832 (3·07)	0·84	60·94	46·51	4·09	17·07	98·08	5,100	2,211	2,675	2,972	2,991	2,387
	5. Krishna	932 (3·44)	2·15	75·43	25·32	..	5·04	98·50	2,394	2,014	1,849	..	1,631	1,958
	6. Guntur	675 (2·49)	7·11	84·30	12·00	2·96	3·70	99·41	3,994	3,091	3,332	3,989	2,369	3,179
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3.69)	0·60	88·39	7·51	.	6·41	95·70	3,170	1,660	3,008	..	1,589	1,759
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3·85)	1·06	96·83	1·92	.	1·25	98·85	3,332	1,281	614	..	1,637	1,316
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	0·16	98·73	5·63	..	0·32	99·05	3,470	1,561	1,359	..	2,866	1,581
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	..	94·81	0·79	.	8·58	99·44	..	1,530	1,544	..	1,461	1,534
	11. Anantapur	918 (3·39)	1·20	97·39	0·87	0·54	5·88	99·35	1,592	1,895	2,175	1,566	1,797	1,905
	12. Kurnool	895 (3·30)	1·56	82·79	1·68	..	18·99	98·55	4,179	1,813	2,257	..	1,703	1,786
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	0·27	97·94	0·21	1·24	1·92	99·59	4,650	1,193	2,213	1,576	1,061	1,209
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	1·71	97·65	3·20	..	0·53	99·47	2,969	986	1,224	..	992	1,018
	15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	..	98·37	20·59	.	0·16	98·69	..	1,100	1,134	..	1,036	1,105

16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	1·17	88·00	28·90	..	10·72	97·67	3,780	1,253	1,375	..	1,063	1,302
17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	.	86·73	8·31	..	17·59	99·48	..	748	1,070	..	449	700
18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	0·76	94·84	9·17	..	4·58	99·52	2,601	1,711	1,321	..	1,053	1,680
19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	..	95·30	7·26	..	5·21	98·67	..	1,688	1,556	..	966	1,668
20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	0·18	81·77	2·10	..	25·62	98·09	613	1,237	590	..	487	1,092
21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4·10)	0·18	98·65	..	..	1·17	99·55	8,129	1,549	..	..	759	1,532
2 Assam	**22,224 (100·00)**	**1·91**	**61·61**	**17·60**	**30·98**	**30·55**	**99·96**	**1,066**	**638**	**770**	**814**	**542**	**613**
1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	1·39	88·95	0·92	18·83	22·05	99·95	743	553	722	807	562	538
2. Kamrup	3,144 (14·15)	1·11	65·08	9·64	47·96	26·46	99·97	1,066	846	1,012	979	686	801
3. Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	0·63	76·00	16·98	25·77	29·35	99·88	1,602	660	736	885	558	643
4. Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	2·40	65·48	13·21	63·23	17·75	99·95	1,196	857	1,037	904	696	795
5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10·55)	4·73	31·94	50·96	40·47	29·89	99·96	1,121	797	774	809	656	718
6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	1·17	72·66	8·19	38·97	22·48	100·00	1,763	471	479	610	403	486
7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6·53)	1·03	43·69	4·07	16·54	52·79	99·93	508	333	371	470	182	255
8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	8·12	32 08	7·08	1·46	61·25	100·00	198	175	158	290	132	148
9. Cachar	2,413 (10·86)	2·40	29·09	52·34	2·90	49·27	99·96	1,176	851	772	752	603	654
10. Mizo	229 (1·03)	2·62	2·18	7·42	0·44	90·83	100·00	1,180	735	1,016	402	1,335	1,287
3 Bihar	**67,566 (100·00)**	**0·03**	**91·21**	**11·96**	**32·83**	**14·98**	**97·33**	**1.315**	**786**	**1,025**	**1,218**	**649**	**758**
1. Patna	2,322 (3·44)	0·09	96·94	2·11	30·45	8·96	98·19	1,528	1,187	1,779	1,586	1,428	1,185
2. Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	0·02	97·91	1·67	25·23	8·20	99·44	3,530	663	1,169	903	794	662
3. Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	0·06	97·15	4·43	60·31	6·12	98·86	416	759	935	911	937	753

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	4. Saran	4,425 (6.55)	0.02	96.77	6.53	63.41	5.79	97.47	4,760	930	1,361	1,022	1,230	928
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3.91)	0.04	92.78	11.20	75.57	7.07	97.05	623	1,307	1,718	1,321	1,596	1,282
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6.08)	0.05	95.06	17.01	65.09	7.42	97.42	2,862	1,134	1,699	1,289	1,500	1,127
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4.71)	..	90.65	35.96	79.62	10.38	96.82	..	1,632	1,827	1,671	1,628	1,581
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4.93)	..	91.74	5.11	27.79	13.01	96.24	..	1,078	1,771	1,867	1,058	1,050
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3.78)	0.08	90.91	5.56	10.50	14.22	95.81	1,983	758	995	2,018	645	739
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1.93)	..	89.17	13.29	85.25	5.68	97.08	..	1,797	2,190	1,789	1,577	1,740
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5.52)	..	92.52	6.11	85.69	7.15	98.15	..	1,043	1,528	1,070	936	1,000
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	0.05	82.93	12.96	4.21	23.58	96.14	182	329	400	512	271	304
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4.76)	..	96.36	2.77	6.81	13.14	99.13	..	454	644	751	479	448
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9.07)	0.02	90.00	9.82	2.92	17.60	95.92	645	456	674	765	474	440
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5.68)	..	92.39	9.67	7.64	34.25	98.80	..	603	825	660	575	588
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2.02)	0.07	85.27	49.38	6.89	22.34	96.12	524	627	662	1,114	584	608
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6.44)	..	79.22	35.19	6.11	32.36	96.05	..	449	505	497	431	418
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100.00)**	**12.48**	**92.39**	**31.10**	**1.85**	**38.44**	**99.65**	**2,136**	**1,079**	**1,275**	**1,818**	**1,028**	**1,050**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3.86)	5.38	89.80	17.56	..	58.64	99.72	2,306	1,062	935	..	1,031	1,009
	2. Rajkot	859 (4.70)	7.33	89.99	15.95	0.23	56.34	99.42	2,847	1,210	1,306	2,546	1,309	1,163
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3.55)	3.09	94.60	69.60	1.23	29.94	100.00	2,274	972	1,073	1,847	970	952
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4.81)	11.72	90.33	14.79	..	37.20	99.89	1,644	1,128	1,158	..	1,193	1,088
	5. Amreli	595 (3.26)	7.39	91.93	6.22	..	54.29	99.66	2,001	1,185	1,250	..	1,159	1,146
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5.98)	8.70	91.85	7.60	..	47.25	99.27	1,939	1,115	1,616	..	1,077	1,078

7. Kutch	900 (4.92)	11.56	86.33	80.33	2.89	22.33	99.22	1,441	763	710	1,503	660	710
8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	3.33	93.71	50.70	6.51	17.62	99.78	1,942	850	924	1,018	928	845
9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	5.34	95.67	33.19	0.22	38.82	99.86	1,650	795	1,163	3,018	901	783
10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	31.46	93.36	19.37	11.90	10.42	99.72	2,539	1,554	1,671	1,702	1,433	1,568
11. Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	42.67	97.33	14.67	4.00	38.67	100.00	3,568	2,347	2,326	3,725	1,693	2,354
12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	18.25	93.92	66.91	3.71	24.78	99.41	2,279	1,436	1,443	2,862	1,664	1,423
13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	32.60	95.19	46.08	1.99	29.26	99.79	3,425	2,020	2,234	4,363	1,869	2,052
14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10.41)	0.63	96.90	40.57	0.21	42.46	99.68	2,577	1,875	1,285	1,219	1,000	864
15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	20.75	87.54	32.26	1.55	51.76	100.00	1,632	876	1,325	2,220	730	821
16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	20.67	89.27	2.29	0.09	40.63	99.74	1,508	868	1,267	3,482	634	808
17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	19.05	93.84	14.37	0.33	35.80	98.85	1,565	974	1,384	1,163	1,003	967
18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	7.05	93.92	26.85	0.12	50.79	100.00	1,800	1,485	2,040	992	1,350	1,424
19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	0.64	90.03	1.61	..	7.20	99.36	4,274	313	1,516	.	308	303
5 Haryana	**6,731 (100.00)**	**5.18**	**91.75**	**8.07**	**57.87**	**7.28**	**99.36**	**1,711**	**1,272**	**1,841**	**1,335**	**1,765**	**1,234**
1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	5.16	89.27	3.69	73.71	4.75	100.00	611	646	445	693	524	617
2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	2.12	90.26	2.05	93.92	1.02	98.90	1,162	1,279	2,605	1,227	2,464	1,215
3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	2.59	97.28	2.33	53.63	6.99	98.83	2,785	1,983	2,640	2,100	2,207	1,965
4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	4.01	97.14	1.43	35.21	1.16	99.46	1,461	952	1,380	1,400	610	950
5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	5.72	99.63	2.58	17.34	0.18	99.63	2,021	1,148	2,004	1,244	5,060	1,148
6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	12.94	79.60	34.94	49.20	30.22	99.24	2,175	1,849	1,895	1,853	1,883	1,706
7. Jind	300 (4.46)	3.33	96.67	15.67	55.00	8.67	99.67	2,232	1,880	2,151	1,960	2,411	1,856

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**14·85**	**21·36**	**2·11**	**0·50**	**62·01**	**95·90**	**279**	**234**	**197**	**296**	**165**	**193**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	22·74	5·24	0·53	0·80	71·40	94·40	294	184	302	260	200	216
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	6·75	41·63	2·70	0·06	52·94	98·18	381	231	189	353	172	209
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	14·16	9.61	3.12	0.32	69.63	92·04	253	269	184	365	153	173
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	17·75	0·59	..	..	81·06	98·82	1,474	3.720	..	..	972	1,074
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	55·39	..	..	..	40·20	94.12	140	..	..	..	93	120
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	8·12	23·82	5.16	0·22	76·40	98·68	273	273	280	290	201	205
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	28·27	8·12	0·59	1·62	58·95	96·10	211	142	150	308	115	146
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	14·35	11·89	1·35	0·61	65·73	91·54	106	217	77	48	71	93
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	11·40	8·19	1·24	0·41	80·83	98·03	400	426	298	644	194	235
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0.45)	87·01	..	..	..	19·48	100·00	667	..	..	..	563	647
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**6·52**	**18·35**	**0·03**	**3·75**	**77·15**	**99·38**	**877**	**486**	**1,086**	**795**	**583**	**576**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	9·91	0·60	..	0·26	94·70	99·32	876	1,269	..	339	639	649
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	5·99	0·73	..	0·44	93·86	98·68	1,317	930	..	388	561	595
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	5·00	8·53	..	0·29	89·02	98·82	1,447	614	..	1,188	691	703
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	414	414
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	4·14	..	..	..	95·55	98·93	687	..	..	..	453	464
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	7·94	0·65	..	..	95·46	100·00	455	1,816	..	..	507	503
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	7·34	75·63	0·09	17·50	16·46	99·81	802	504	1,011	831	352	509
	8. Kathua	536 (8.24)	10·63	50·75	0·19	9·14	39·55	99·81	579	328	1,161	690	595	466

9. Rajauri	368 (5.66)	0·27	3·80	..	.	100·00	100.00	75	790	..	:	568	568
10. Punch	158 (2.43)	2·53	..	..	..	99.37	99.37	1,492	..	..	..	997	997
Karnataka	**26,826 (100·00)**	**1·23**	**89·68**	**5·45**	**0·02**	**10·56**	**98·04**	**2,320**	**839**	**1,011**	**987**	**911**	**838**
1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	1·26	96·76	4·21	0·04	3 36	99·03	2,480	609	962	45	757	611
2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	1·55	84·02	1·38	..	24·01	99·57	3,651	1,719	3,437	..	1,782	1,661
3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	1·02	78·95	0·34	..	22·92	96·60	3,913	1,517	1,965	..	1,210	1,430
4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	0·51	91·03	..	..	11·00	99·32	4,560	1,215	..	..	1,001	1,198
5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	1·29	79·26	7·10	..	24·70	99·52	1,689	1,347	1,861	..	987	1,266
6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	4·47	77·44	4·07	0·20	17·89	93·80	1,215	637	940	·961	674	654
7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4·66)	1·76	94·48	0·88	..	0·88	96·56	2,337	897	2,344	..	647	914
8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	3·44	95·53	5·15	..	7·22	97·59	1,872	1,136	1,051	..	1,377	1,122
9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	0·67	79·58	16·83	..	16·38	99·33	2,444	1,229	1,515	..	1,175	1,206
10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	1·84	89·19	0·15	..	18·48	99·00	3,131	1,075	993	..	986	1,098
11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	0·73	89·72	14·85	0·04	5·44	97·67	2,191	427	522	2,035	366	419
12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	0·95	96·29	1·87	..	3·08	98·37	1,820	433	465	..	348	431
13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	1·49	96·64	13·07	0·07	9·48	98·13	3,669	754	1,007	934	837	754
14. Mysore	1,593 (5·94)	2·13	86·88	17·20	..	16·26	95·35	1,668	1,042	1,052	..	893	1,005
15. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	0·54	86·33	2·16	..	15·21	98·22	1,202	595	415	..	288	548
16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	0·50	80·82	1·37	..	21·70	98·41	4,353	887	1,689	..	845	876
17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	1·49	87·94	4·31	..	6·72	95·75	1,926	576	821	..	652	587
18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	0·64	99·09	0·76	..	2·11	99·70	5,543	2,340	3,422	..	2,199	2,342
19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	0·24	96·17	2·00	..	2·85	99·47	2,137	595	1,210	..	135	588

Appendix Table II-5 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State U.T. District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100.00)**	**19·92**	**98·59**	**8·31**	**4·03**	**37·80**	**99·53**	**16,609**	**14,053**	**16,870**	**20,924**	**14,792**	**14,069**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	12·36	100·00		1·12	31·46	100·00	17,237	11,462	8,692	14,535	11,442	11,462
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	22·02	100·00	..	2·75	29·36	100·00	15,299	14,171	..	14,959	13,066	14,171
	3. Malappuram	117 (9.23)	5·13	100·00	1·71	0·85	32.48	100.00	18,861	14,799	16,441	32,686	16,585	14,799
	4. Palghat	147 (11.59)	20·67	98·00	4·00	.	26·67	98.00	10,401	9,921	11,303	..	9,745	9,921
	5. Trichur	229 (18.06)	19·91	99·13	9·09	4·33	29·87	99.13	9,340	8,144	11,408	18,577	9,212	8,144
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	32·04	99.03	15·53	4·85	48·54	100.00	18,874	16,734	19,420	22,519	15,505	16,760
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	34·65	99·07	7·92	0·99	59·41	100.00	20,276	18,855	16,040	12,623	17,655	18,535
	8. Alleppey	98 (7.73)	21·43	96·94	30·61	14·29	54·08	100·00	18,281	18,079	19,811	18,791	16,461	18,021
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	22·45	98·98	11·22	11·22	41·84	100·00	26,136	22,823	21,953	29,307	21,356	22,683
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	15·56	98·89	10·00	4·44	47·78	98·89	22,548	18,277	16,336	16,014	19,358	18,277
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**0·38**	**87·28**	**12·58**	**0·75**	**20·58**	**97·14**	**12,661**	**32**	**672**	**916**	**439**	**496**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	0·08	88·15	2·24	.	15·21	98·80	1,777	763	426	..	508	713
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	0·11	99·32	0·11	0·34	1·69	99·55	1,581	812	335	1,801	1,096	813
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	0·13	73·97		0·13	24·57	97·74	348	591	..	2,282	447	557
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	0·50	97·26		1·00	2·49	98·00	6,167	550	.	1,206	1,024	548
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	0·23	95·10	0·39		3·81	98·06	1,251	482	341	.	288	474
	6. Guna	2,006 (2·83)	0·10	88·14	1·74	0·80	12·21	97·76	1,046	364	236	984	231	344
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	0·11	98·98	0·11	.	0·34	98·98	255	619	3,001	..	520	619
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	.	94·89	0·28		3·62	98·05	.	604	1,858	..	225	591

9. Panna	932 (1·32)	0·11	85·09	5·58	1·07	20·71	97·32	163	471	653	1,368	346	436
10. Satna	1,756 (2·48)	0·06	92·77	16·91	0·17	13·38	95·33	3,373	484	714	433	555	475
11. Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	..	96·39	9·30	0·26	17·20	98·18	..	400	751	312	498	396
12. Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	0·56	92·56	28·58	0·15	18·31	98·53	612	478	611	695	411	463
13. Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	..	93·69	6·82	0·06	10·61	97·99	..	449	631	1,292	331	434
14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	0·32	96·58	0·38	0·25	3·86	98·16	2,850	494	993	363	572	491
15. Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	0·10	88·22	0·67	0·48	23·66	98·56	968	454	415	798	333	430
16. Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	0·36	85·61	0·18	1·73	20·49	99·64	273	537	358	874	406	507
17. Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	0·08	90·65	0·83	0·68	40·72	98·57	3,958	487	370	479	487	469
18. Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	0·47	76·21	0·67	0·13	41·78	98·52	2,946	587	882	1,130	435	515
19. Indore	641 (0·90)	1·09	86·27	1·25	2·96	17·78	98·44	3,827	608	498	1,283	421	602
20. Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	..	91·40	0·39	0·77	14·69	97·78	..	506	353	543	362	488
21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	0·11	79·13	6·11	0·11	38·97	96·65	1,380	669	982	394	628	633
22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	0·46	89·42	0·18	0·18	13·41	96·53	3,371	641	2,674	306	538	630
23. Shajapur	1,065* (1·50)	..	93·33	..	0·09	8·17	99·81	..	586	..	784	322	565
24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	..	94·55	0·06	0·18	5·99	98·08	..	352	51	2,343	296	349
25. Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	0·07	92·78	..	0.40	10·21	98·41	248	390	..	551	264	377
26. Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	0·32	88·95	0·19	0·58	17·29	98·39	637	430	971	794	366	414
27. Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	0·63	90·76	0·98	3·08	13·79	97·97	1,453	371	508	775	406	369
28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	0·07	86·32	0·71	0·21	25·64	98·72	312	475	550	435	437	453
29. Betul	1,308 (1·85)	0·15	92·97	0·54	0·31	13·30	99·31	6,492	528	940	829	404	513
30. Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	0·05	90·89	0·05	0·11	8·35	95·74	65	450	220	180	322	437
31. Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	..	79·93	1·04	..	24·83	97·92	..	462	988	..	369	433

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	0·40	77·07	5·30	0·40	17·68	84·05	1,857	453	604	670	431	439
	33. Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	10·72	82·36	0·20	0·20	27·76	96·29	627	481	1,024	1,950	485	980
	34. Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	0·05	88·77	6·93	..	34·89	97·51	192	411	584	..	393	399
	35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	0·32	89·90	0·05	0·05	14·78	98·26	3,328	460	497	3,422	326	439
	36. Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	1·44	96·05	0·56	0·88	5·55	99·75	414	399	879	1,093	262	392
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	0·23	91·56	5·65	0·39	15·33	99·07	3,471	752	944	1,738	474	710
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3·38)	0·33	88·94	1·09	0·33	28·01	98·46	2,304	540	717	437	392	519
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	0·63	79·32	53·94	1·28	36·38	90·02	1,196	664	749	1,291	520	635
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	0·09	77·47	35·41	7·19	30·27	98·91	2,234	580	534	657	524	551
	41. Durg	4,073 (5.75)	0·07	88·76	42·79	0·64	36·34	98·60	947	536	609	1,721	416	507
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5.42)	0.13	88.94	57.05	0.81	17·18	96.90	1,943	618	700	1,274	468	597
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4.77)	0.09	62.02	15.11	1.18	56.91	96.51	915	521	750	701	440	440
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**2.34**	**91.07**	**5.97**	**0.78**	**38.13**	**99.50**	**1,783**	**987**	**1.067**	**1,413**	**1,002**	**979**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	3·36	98·67	12·11	0·44	28·03	99·75	2,149	917	1,690	1,918	714	923
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	7·99	95·03	14·62	0·18	33·55	99·94	1,063	644	1,147	1,148	576	657
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4.22)	1.60	96.20	5.93	0.13	46.60	99.93	1,848	1,212	1,296	686	1,129	1,216
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4.54)	1.49	91.64	1.36	.	49.29	99.88	2,528	1,033	1,511	..	1,097	1,047
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3.86)	6.71	87.32	0.36	..	52.77	99.85	1,744	1,052	1,100	..	912	1,003
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	2.06	92.27	0.57	0.14	36.71	99.79	3,645	1,171	3,317	1,072	1,077	1,150
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	0·92	88·41	0·61	0·15	44·44	100·00	4,051	1,568	1,292	11,728	1,581	1,548
	8. Poona	1,448 (4·07)	2·69	87·78	7·18	0·07	60·77	100·00	1,514	1,283	1,043	318	1,211	1,276

9. Satara	1,135 (3·19)	13·30	78·50	2·11	0·44	65·90	100·00	1,303	1,412	966	232	1,313	1,322
10. Sangli	536 (1·51)	0·93	93·66	2·05	0·19	74·81	100·00	6,933	2,356	3,833	4,775	2,287	2,338
11. Sholapur	943 (2·65)	0·74	83·24	0·64	..	44·33	99·58	10,430	1,853	675	..	1,568	1,742
12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	4·91	73·59	4·49	0·46	65·15	99·81	2,750	1,577	3,554	1,327	1,428	1,489
13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	0.54	91·03	0·27	..	28·21	99·95	2,027	889	409	..	822	882
14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	1·07	85·60	0·60	13·80	40·60	99·93	902	871	445	1,297	759	843
15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	0·10	84·23	0·49	..	30·56	100·00	1,342	1,147	1,660	..	890	1,113
16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	0·53	88·64	1·36	..	43·91	97·70	4,089	913	1,338	..	766	887
17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	0·14	95·59	0·07	1·95	33·02	99·93	1,736	1,208	740	1,465	1,123	1,200
18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	0·16	92·14	0·08	..	30·71	96·64	1,858	890	150	..	889	876
19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	5·93	94·01	0·81	..	26·20	99·80	1,236	786	1,047	..	786	774
20. Amravati	1,616 (4·54)	3·71	91·21	2·85	..	31·25	99·13	1,166	709	576	..	719	696
21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	0·43	92·51	0·79	0·30	37·52	99·27	2,212	781	1,134	1,413	756	753
22. Wardha	955 (2·69)	0·31	94·66	0·63	0·10	20·94	97·91	5,239	628	727	301	653	624
23. Nagpur	1,620 (4·56)	0·37	97·78	3·21	0·06	14·20	98·77	1,260	555	713	345	681	552
24. Bhandara	1,491 (4·19)	0·13	98·39	40·85	0·27	20·05	99·33	1,771	939	937	1,650	1,025	944
25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7·98)	0·18	91·86	20·57	0·21	34·84	98·87	1,178	546	712	2,517	333	521
12 Manipur	**1,948 (100·00)**	**9·14**	**6·37**	**34·96**	..	**58·01**	**99·69**	**620**	**293**	**767**	..	**401**	**479**
1. Manipur North	404 (20·74)	7·92	6·19	20·05	..	66·09	100·00	370	141	362	..	224	258
2. Manipur West	184 (9·45)	5·98	..	33·15	..	61·96	100·00	284	..	254	..	235	244
3. Manipur South	362 (18·58)	8·29	3·59	10·50	..	79·28	99·72	501	415	372	..	203	247
4. Manipur Central	782 (40·14)	4·86	11·00	49·49	..	54·60	99·49	1,536	319	1,103	..	712	810
5. Manipur East	216 (11·09)	31·02	..	52·78	..	16·20	99·54	330	..	324	..	117	289

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villges having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100·00)**	**5·37**	**37·68**	**0·98**	**0·28**	**59·48**	**96·60**	**384**	**240**	**182**	**584**	**157**	**190**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51·01)	1·75	37·13	0·73	0·43	67·11	98·42	262	238	160	646	136	167
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48·99)	9·13	38·26	1·25	0·13	51·54	94·70	409	242	195	378	184	214
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100·00)**	**21·35**	**47·71**	**6·77**	**3·85**	**25·94**	**99·17**	**622**	**450**	**813**	**847**	**378**	**485**
	1. Kohima	346 (36·04)	23·41	46·82	7·51	0·87	31·50	98·84	618	401	520	1,053	312	408
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33·96)	21·17	52·76	8·59	5·52	15·64	99·08	517	412	1,028	764	358	461
	3. Tuensang	288 (30·00)	19·10	43·06	3·82	5·56	30·90	99·65	758	568	1,003	903	469	602
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100·00)**	**0·61**	**69·56**	**53·64**	**7·35**	**43·13**	**98·25**	**1,125**	**516**	**552**	**704**	**401**	**431**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7·21)	0·65	77·82	74 28	3·19	34·04	99·29	1,601	536	555	963	502	480
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3·45)	1·11	83·59	55·34	3·39	43·06	97·16	1,189	529	568	1,014	521	496
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4·27)	1·10	66·05	71·43	9·26	41·07	97·36	1,245	514	479	634	469	447
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7·90)	0·27	73·57	53·50	0·73	43·08	95·99	1,145	433	456	439	383	383
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8·11)	1·44	54·20	77·36	47·72	26·99	98·88	770	520	484	570	565	457
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12·82)	0·85	86·98	54·42	13·12	30·41	98·17	871	619	624	847	712	589
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5·55)	0·77	86·22	53·99	1·61	33·00	98·66	1,308	518	594	972	504	480
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	0·30	49·40	20·10	0·23	64·79	99·77	843	197	278	685	117	137
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	0.36	78.68	78.72	1.35	32.74	99.05	1,807	488	509	773	553	467
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	0.34	65.47	53.75	0.98	55.22	98 91	1,320	554	627	1,140	345	421
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	0.83	43.09	21.36	1.69	71.88	98.06	1,203	490	610	822	293	329
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	0.14	67.20	52.66	1.42	47.00	96 07	2,513	645	720	1,530	396	493
	13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	0.14	89.94	69.21	4.57	24 45	99.33	822	509	534	806	558	486

16 Punjab	**12,188 (100.00)**	**0.25**	**70.97**	**0.97**	**89.01**	**1.39**	**99.80**	**2,187**	**865**	**1,111**	**868**	**998**	**848**
1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12.52)	..	76.54	0.33	88.14	1.77	99.87	.	661	825	647	572	643
2. Amritsar	1,181 (9.69)	..	64.27	1.19	97.88	1.52	98.98	..	1,216	1,543	1,109	1,190	1,103
3. Firozpur	1,483 (12.17)	0.81	43.83	1.21	89.08	4.32	100.00	2,581	1,334	1,729	963	1,485	1,030
4. Ludhiana	969 (7.95)	..	61.51	0.10	99.79	0.41	100.00	..	998	573	956	1,348	542
5. Jullundur	1,209 (9.92)	0.17	63.03	..	99.17	0.17	100.00	287	919	..	846	112	841
6. Kapurthala	556 (4.56)	..	61.87	0.18	96.22	..	100.00	..	641	1,344	609	..	593
7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12.98)	0.06	86.85	3.67	70.35	1.14	99.81	417	591	781	629	383	584
8. Ropar	855 (7.01)	0.35	91.46	0.35	64.44	2.46	99.53	866	555	490	577	395	542
9. Patiala	1,434 (11.77)	..	91.21	0.70	92.75	0.56	99.93	..	635	1,249	638	465	627
10. Sangrur	709 (5.82)	..	80.82	..	99.29	..	99.86	..	1,357	..	1,282	..	1,289
11. Bhatinda	684 (5.61)	1.90	48.83	1.17	91.81	1.17	99.85	2,557	1,651	1,639	1,531	1,147	1,543
17 Rajasthan	**33,303 (100.00)**	**0.80**	**87.16**	**22.91**	**1.55**	**17.63**	**98.15**	**3,399**	**677**	**897**	**1,688**	**576**	**643**
1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7.16)	0.17	21.17	33.46	4.15	69.14	94.00	2,042	1,038	816	812	410	500
2. Bikaner	540 (1·62)	3·89	84·63	59·81	7·04	14·63	96·11	1,646	672	656	1,712	452	641
3. Churu	850 (2·55)	0·47	83·65	39·18	1·88	37·29	95·88	3,778	770	825	1,592	702	747
4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	0·87	93·13	3·90	5·05	1·73	99·57	4,188	1,108	2,259	1,973	1,447	1,107
5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	1·39	98·45	4·01	1·66	2·57	98·88	3,912	680	1,077	1,777	826	680
6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	0·64	98·34	2·73	1·07	4·87	99·14	4,649	697	1,185	1,729	926	693
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	0·26	96·73	8·23	0·85	13·00	99·28	3,077	697	1,091	1,841	709	691
8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	0·37	96·05	13·01	1·04	7·49	97·58	4,670	658	821	2,291	852	653
9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	1·85	97·28	9·38	1·98	4·20	99·26	4,061	1,075	1,586	2,206	1,503	1,068

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	0·52	98·74	35·43	0·84	3·98	99·58	3,163	754	887	2,555	1,196	751
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	0·20	97·51	47·12	0 99	9·54	99·70	4,469	519	666	958	752	515
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	0·23	81·71	67·82	8·56	12·50	97·22	1,170	371	410	547	309	338
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	2·00	82·88	80·74	3·85	5·14	99·00	3,394	1,251	1,147	2,724	1,269	1,128
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	1·64	90·46	71·05	2·22	3 29	98·11	2,774	945	933	2,036	1,195	920
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	2·18	91·02	46·84	1·58	7·16	98·42	4,674	1,100	1,109	3,037	1,195	1,056
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	2·51	76·14	57·11	3·46	19·24	98·69	2,761	975	1,056	2,393	752	868
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	3·70	86·89	60·17	4·71	15·97	98·66	3,057	1,115	1,138	2,321	1,057	1,080
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	1·18	86·29	21·75	0·47	24·11	99·76	3,048	898	1,027	702	766	824
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	0·53	94·76	19·56	0·13	8·42	97·35	4,421	633	944	7,618	871	632
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	0·67	91·27	14·28	0·35	19·00	98·72	2,754	527	824	1,562	570	508
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6 37)	0·14	89·07	12·53	0·14	15·59	97·03	3,689	413	744	345	494	405
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2.48)	1·09	85·70	25·82	0·48	29·09	98.55	2,863	644	851	2,533	570	609
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4.32)	0·42	90.90	7.44	0.14	29.26	99.51	4,049	449	918	1,916	483	432
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	0·41	90·12	14·27	0·69	23·73	99 04	1,514	545	770	1,330	534	526
	25. Kota	1,905 (5.72)	0,26	88.45	8 50	0 52	25 62	97 95	5,339	475	645	635	437	453
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4.33)	0.07	96 88	2.22	0 21	13.12	99 58	4,574	399	927	1,722	470	392
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100.00)**	**9.26**	**86.64**	**12.61**	**8.93**	**5.77**	**96.91**	**3,566**	**1,819**	**1,704**	**1,838**	**2,529**	**1,861**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11 41)	4.67	86.78	16 04	0 34	1 01	93 81	2,056	1,104	1,006	1,030	949	1,093
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11.92)	7.65	94 56	10 34	0 16	1.62	99 03	2,823	1,587	1,448	1,224	1,547	1,606
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14.94)	5.76	86.47	11.34	20.96	2 84	94 93	2,562	1,366	1,310	1,342	1,885	1,387

	4. Dharmapuri . . .	1,040 (6.68)	2.21	91.92	1.63	0.29	10.10	97.69	3,857	1,533	2,722	3,236	1,129	1,482
	5. Salem	948 (6.08)	10.13	91.98	0.21	0.32	3.06	98.31	4,520	2,127	319	4,184	3,643	2,300
	6. Coimbatore . . .	918 (5.89)	11.44	94.77	0.33	..	0.98	96.51	4,742	3,046	4,842	..	3,916	3,123
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0.26)	70.00	20.00	5.00	2.50	30.00	95.00	7,390	5,383	16,146	3,303	4,175	6,130
	8. Madurai	996 (6.39)	18.88	86.95	2.41	2.01	3.11	95.98	4,121	2,409	2,927	7,301	5,198	2,644
	9. Tiruchirapalli . . .	1,306 (8.38)	19.37	92.73	10.18	0.54	8.73	98.62	3,426	2,264	1,875	4,764	3,202	2,302
	10. Thanjavur . . .	1,957 (12.56)	7.82	71.59	24.07	37.05	15.07	98.57	2,153	1,458	1,144	1,744	1,504	1,561
	11. Ramanathapuram . .	1,392 (8.93)	4.45	81.03	30.24	0.50	2.30	97.27	3,547	1,582	1,356	2,052	1,742	1,527
	12. Tirunelveli . . .	964 (6.19)	16.49	86.62	12.34	12.97	14.52	96.78	3,631	2,297	2,332	2,996	2,701	2,288
	13. Kanyakumari . . .	57 (0.37)	29.82	70.18	56.14	5.26	31.58	87.72	13,844	18,102	19,938	11,376	20,683	17,874
19	**Tripura . . . . . .**	**4,726 (100.00)**	**0.08**	**63.48**	**23.80**	**20.14**	**40.67**	**93.57**	**379**	**340**	**547**	**731**	**243**	**304**
	1. West Tripura . . .	2,453 (51.91)	0.04	66.45	25.44	18.96	31.19	94.50	417	283	439	706	204	268
	2. North Tripura . . .	1,133 (23.97)	0.09	57.37	32.57	18.80	59.31	98.32	49	460	601	655	282	336
	3. South Tripura . . .	1,140 (24.12)	0.18	63.16	11.58	24.04	42.54	86.84	526	361	907	832	249	353
20	**Uttar Pradesh . . . .**	**112,502 (100.00)**	**2.56**	**85.44**	**0.82**	**32.43**	**12.94**	**98.67**	**305**	**747**	**886**	**845**	**318**	**680**
	1. Uttar Kashi . . .	672 (0.60)	38.84	0.45	..	0.15	69.49	99.40	237	277	..	459	196	211
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1.32)	41.73	6.18	0.07	0.07	55.44	94.69	234	154	102	46	173	192
	3. Tehri Garhwal . . .	1,958 (1.74)	16.50	7.35	0.15	0.15	83.86	98.16	260	226	335	207	195	198
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2.87)	23.75	15.05	..	0.84	75.14	96.13	205	135	..	121	144	154
	5. Pithoragarh . . .	1,542 (1.37)	3.63	1.49	0.45	0.65	95.72	99.35	290	192	73	164	196	196
	6. Almora	3,575 (3.18)	2.77	0.20	0.06	0.03	97.73	99.33	246	278	31	98	199	200
	7. Naini Tal . . .	1,771 (1.57)	14.51	17.56	0.17	40.49	54.55	96.50	317	676	277	521	201	342

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Bijnor	2,102 (1.87)	..	91.29	0.10	76.12	0.67	94.34	..	614	2,277	630	2,663	604
9.	Moradabad	2,459 (2.19)	..	99.02	..	92.11	..	99.15	..	756	..	766	..	756
10.	Budaun	1,804 (1.60)	0.28	98.50	5.88	90.35	0.61	99.11	937	831	951	871	846	832
11.	Rampur	1,092 (0.97)	0.09	91.03	..	84.84	0.92	99.18	13,064	699	..	671	439	662
12.	Bareilly	1,922 (1.71)	0.16	94.85	1.61	93.18	3.54	98.13	483	734	1,207	726	797	723
13.	Pilibhit	1,156 (1.03)	0.09	79.84	4.84	93.43	2.42	95.24	738	625	634	584	328	581
14.	Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1.86)	0.19	93.10	1.39	58.86	2.30	97.65	184	545	474	561	602	531
15.	Dehra Dun	767 (0.68)	47.85	16.17	0.52	5.08	44.85	96.87	375	919	1,698	1,376	411	399
16.	Saharanpur	1,688 (1.50)	0.30	85.49	0.71	89.81	2.01	96.80	2,113	986	1,131	959	863	948
17.	Muzaffarnagar	926 (0.82)	0.11	88.55	0.22	96.44	0.43	98.92	10,923	1,808	6,574	1,693	3,937	1,671
18.	Meerut	1,501 (1.33)	0.33	95.87	0.20	95.87	0.27	97.07	507	1,732	1,559	1,742	1,321	1,736
19.	Bulandshahr	1,525 (1.36)	0.13	96.39	1.11	82.69	1.77	99.08	659	1,177	916	1,201	1,140	1,185
20.	Aligarh	1,717 (1.53)	1.34	98.95	0.12	54.05	0.76	99.59	1,366	1,009	888	1,177	1,505	1,013
21.	Mathura	884 (0.79)	0.34	97.17	0.45	11.20	2.15	97.96	106	1,240	2,339	1,550	666	1,242
22.	Agra	1,182 (1.05)	..	99.41	0.51	6.26	1.69	99.58	..	1,242	1,032	1,813	1,006	1,243
23.	Etah	1,524 (1.35)	.	99.34	0.52	50.72	0.52	99.48	..	931	937	1,045	1,631	931
24.	Mainpuri	1,385 (1.23)	..	99.13	1.08	69.35	1.01	99.35	..	957	996	1,239	863	960
25.	Farrukhabad	1,626 (1.45)	0.68	97.79	..	8.61	0.43	98.28	2,541	853	..	1,177	1,458	860
26.	Etawah	1,477 (1.31)	..	100.00	1.56	21.53	2.23	98.04	..	883	1,166	1,092	1,052	883
27.	Kanpur	1,897 (1.69)	..	97.21	0.05	4.80	0.37	99.53	..	909	881	1,610	371	908
28.	Fatehpur	1,352 (1.20)	0.07	99.04	0.15	0.22	0.96	99.19	334	896	340	2,139	1,826	895

29. Allahabad . . .	3,530 (3.14)	0.11	98.98	6.29	5.81	12.86	99.43	2,567	681	606	891	810	680
30. Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	0.07	97.86	..	2.83	1.31	98.83	86	680	..	1,398	466	679
31. Jalaun	956 (0.85)	..	98.43	3.45	0.84	2.82	98.54	..	743	1,194	1,863	997	743
32. Hamirpur . . .	930 (0.83)	..	97.10	0.54	1.29	1.51	97.74	..	978	2,100	1,541	1,677	975
33. Banda	1,207 (1.07)	..	97.10	6.46	3.65	16.07	99.01	..	905	1,385	1,685	950	901
34. Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	..	96.82	0.06	68.54	2.28	99.28	..	850	1,585	957	706	841
35. Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	0.04	99.61	0.30	41.08	0.04	99.83	515	749	1,452	858	1,625	749
36. Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	0.05	99.25	0.37	6.66	1.28	99.68	1,571	900	1,359	1,209	1,171	899
37. Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	0.06	99.65	0.12	1.18	0.18	99.71	4,985	849	3,405	1,774	582	851
38. Lucknow	907 (0.81)	..	99.56	3.97	1.76	2.21	99.56	..	879	1,133	2,369	1,241	879
39. Rae Bareli . . .	1,745 (1.55)	..	99.26	..	1.32	0.06	99.66	..	837	..	2,314	553	839
40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	..	98.78	0.16	28.40	1.06	99.52	..	866	770	1,019	956	862
41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	0.07	99.47	0.18	54.90	0.75	99.86	694	773	572	804	1,352	772
42. Bara Banki . . .	2,046 (1.82)	0.15	99.07	1.56	0.78	12.81	99.41	1,906	755	1,063	839	736	754
43. Faizabad . . .	2,654 (2.36)	..	97.10	..	32.25	1.28	97.25	..	664	..	665	1,167	664
44. Sultanpur . . .	2,491 (2.21)	0.04	99.60	1.28	2.89	3.41	99.76	1,216	648	709	1,036	1,018	648
45. Pratapgarh . . .	2,191 (1.95)	0.09	99.59	0.05	0.05	14.10	99.73	560	636	834	1,286	786	637
46. Basti	6,942 (6.17)	0.01	99.16	0.01	53.64	0.26	99.39	215	422	215	470	362	421
47. Gorakhpur . . .	4,089 (3.63)	0.12	95.92	0.29	74.49	2.05	98.17	307	688	671	786	781	693
48. Deoria	3,559 (3.16)	0.39	98.17	0.34	43.41	1.63	99.52	685	763	951	853	1,395	767
49. Azamgarh . . .	4,943 (4.39)	0.04	98.02	0.69	47.60	1.82	99.05	654	551	819	648	655	552
50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2.87)	0.06	99.04	0.06	18.46	0.77	99.41	286	584	471	613	807	584
51. Ballia	1,912 (1.70)	0.26	97.38	0.16	1.41	0.73	97.75	578	808	415	832	1,098	806

Appendix Table II-6 : Percentage distribution of villages having drinking water facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/ U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having					Percentage of villages having drinking water facility	Average population of a village having					Average population size of a village having drinking water facility
			Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others		Tap water	Well	Tank	Tube-well/ Hand-pump	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2.23)	..	97.17	0.04	6.18	0.92	99.28	..	578	336	1,397	2,395	585
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3.24)	0.03	96.41	0.47	4.42	1.45	98.24	813	589	829	977	358	592
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2.66)	0.50	98.00	1.44	2.61	21.62	99.23	1,284	458	405	719	632	455
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100.00)**	**0.67**	**50.32**	**12.45**	**63.73**	**5.18**	**98.38**	**2,753**	**741**	**770**	**1,060**	**911**	**879**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1.30)	23.84	36.36	0.20	1.21	22.02	70.91	2,185	716	2,422	1,054	2,166	1,373
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1.93)	11.19	81.99	..	48.16	22.37	99.18	3,839	2,035	..	2,413	1,520	2,161
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2.98)	0.18	55.34	1.50	91.53	5.03	99.56	1,207	1,213	1,885	1,223	1,336	1,160
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8.32)	0.06	94.46	2.31	78.51	1.17	99.30	468	533	606	573	823	535
	5. Malda	1,606 (4.23)	0.12	76.71	20.61	70.80	7.41	99.50	1,162	1,080	410	1,203	1,507	964
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5.05)	0.21	55.31	6.61	93.96	4.90	99.17	2,754	1,762	1,307	1,445	2,061	1,413
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3.36)	.	29.25	5.02	94.51	2.98	98.75	..	1,589	1,516	1,429	2,074	1,423
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9.98)	0.03	0.24	4.66	96.58	0.08	97.11	5,960	3,255	1,914	1,430	1,856	1,428
	9. Howrah	770 (2.03)	..	1.82	4.16	98.83	1.30	99.35	..	3,108	2,220	1,819	1,946	1,824
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5.01)	0.32	8.36	0.37	98.53	1.21	100.00	1,810	1,045	1,945	1,115	1,463	1,110
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6.85)	0.77	23.35	4.95	80.34	1.46	99.65	3,833	1,365	1,821	1,111	1,277	1,163
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5.88)	0.08	66.44	16.38	64.52	5.55	99.64	570	777	748	814	658	741
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9.33)	0.03	90.61	17.20	11.16	8.97	99.30	86	548	617	819	545	532
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27.30)	0.11	42.51	14.80	57.43	3.82	98.19	847	302	640	653	347	494
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6.45)	0.08	88.45	51.59	0.16	17.88	97.80	1,553	631	693	940	569	603
	Union Territories													
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100.00)**	**16.67**	**76.41**	..	..	**30.77**	**100.00**	**524**	**251**	..	..	**182**	**228**

2 Arunachal Pradesh	**2,973 (100.00)**	**7.67**	**1.48**	**0.07**	**3.20**	**87.39**	**99.46**	**349**	**161**	**918**	**263**	**129**	**151**
1. Kameng	492 (16.55)	4.47	..	0.20	..	95.12	99.59	239	..	1,598	..	161	167
2. Subansiri	960 (32.29)	6.25	2.40	..	0.83	89.69	98.75	442	117	..	83	79	103
3. Siang	589 (19.81)	10.87	1.36	..	0.17	87.61	99.83	380	170	..	49	167	190
4. Lohit	620 (20.85)	8.39	0.81	..	13.55	77.58	99.84	142	152	..	286	55	95
5. Tirap	312 (10.50)	9.62	2.56	0.32	0.64	87.18	100.00	533	284	238	88	290	312
3 Chandigarh	**26 (100.00)**	**7.69**	**84.62**	..	**88.46**	..	**96.15**	**900**	**1,037**	..	**978**	..	**971**
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**72 (100.00)**	**1.39**	**95.83**	**1.39**	..	**45.83**	**100.00**	**4,495**	**1,058**	**1,502**	..	**1,218**	**1,030**
5 Delhi	**243 (100.00)**	**18.93**	**89.30**	**55.56**	**79.42**	**25.93**	**92.18**	**2,588**	**1,880**	**1,884**	**1,925**	**1,881**	**1,850**
6 Goa, Daman and Diu	**409 (100.00)**	**4.89**	**86.06**	**4.16**	**0.73**	**26.16**	**100.00**	**3,755**	**1,727**	**1,601**	**2,322**	**1,037**	**1,543**
1. Goa	383 (93.64)	4.70	85.38	4.44	0.78	27.94	100.00	3,489	1,762	1,601	2,322	1,037	1,545
2. Daman	21 (5.14)	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	1,020	..	..	..	1,020
3. Diu	5 (1.22)	40.00	80.00	..	..	..	100.00	6,150	2,592	..	..	..	3,540
7 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**10 (100.00)**	..	**100.00**	..	..	..	**100.00**	..	**3,181**	..	..	..	**3,181**
8 Pondicherry	**333 (100.00)**	**48.65**	**53.75**	**4.20**	**2.10**	**7.21**	**100.00**	**1,088**	**675**	**1,067**	**477**	**1,038**	**821**
1. Pondicherry	213 (63.96)	61.97	40.38	..	2.82	9.39	100.00	1,011	735	..	526	940	870
2. Karaikal	117 (35.14)	25.64	76.92	10.26	0.85	2.56	100.00	1,426	483	432	187	568	632
3. Mahe	3 (0.90)	..	100.00	66.67	..	33.33	100.00	..	4,721	4,874	..	4,414	4,721

Note : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In Column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road

Sl. No.	State/ U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**57,5,045**	**25·13**	**1,205**
	States			
1	**Andhra Pradesh** . .	**27,084 (100·00)**	**28·11**	**46,292**
	1. Srikakulam .	2,860 (10·56)	19·72	1,347
	2. Visakhapatnam .	4,184 (15·45)	11·81	1,771
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	38·01	4,899
	4. West Godavari .	832 (3·07)	48·80	3,165
	5. Krishna . .	932 (3·44)	28·86	2,700
	6. Guntur . .	675 (2·49)	60·30	3,675
	7. Ongole . . (Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	33·13	2,424
	8. Nellore . .	1,042 (3·85)	39·54	2,015
	9. Chittoor . .	1,262 (4·66)	40·97	2,029
	10. Cuddapah . .	886 (3·27)	46·16	1,883
	11. Anantapur .	918 (3·39)	44·77	1,816
	12. Kurnool . .	895 (3·30)	45·70	2,227
	13. Mahbubnagar .	1,456 (5·38)	23·97	1,738
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	24·41	1,482
	15. Medak . .	1,224 (4·52)	16·09	1,624
	16. Nizamabad .	858 (3·17)	38·00	1,881
	17. Adilabad . .	1,552 (5·73)	17·01	1,207
	18. Karimnagar .	1,047 (3·87)	21·68	2,442
	19. Warangal . .	978 (3·61)	14·52	2,733
	20. Khammam .	1,097 (4·05)	31·54	1,433
	21. Nalgonda . .	1,110 (4·10)	35·50	1,801
2	**Assam** . . .	**22,224 (100·00)**	**19·55**	**864**
	1. Goalpara . .	3,819 (17·18)	15·84	661
	2. Kamrup . .	3,144 (14·15)	16·09	1,073
	3. Darrang . .	2,538 (11·42)	27·19	778
	4. Nowgong . .	1,961 (8·82)	23·61	1,125
	5. Sibsagar . .	2,345 (10·55)	27·97	893
	6. Lakhimpur .	3,844 (17·30)	19·48	772
	7. Mikir Hills .	1,451 (6·53)	10·61	378
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	2·29	291
	9. Cachar . .	2,413 (10·86)	20·35	938
	10. Mizo . . .	229 (1·03)	8·73	3,412
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**24·41**	**999**
	1. Patna . .	2,322 (3·44)	31·87	1,452
	2. Gaya . .	6,234 (9·23)	25·09	812
	3. Shahabad . .	4,807 (7·11)	27·40	959
	4. Saran . .	4,425 (6·55)	32·38	1,072
	5. Champaran .	2,644 (3·91)	25·49	1,430
	6. Muzaffarpur .	4,110 (6·08)	34·09	1,236
	7. Darbhanga .	3,184 (4·71)	29·92	1,932
	8. Monghyr . .	3,328 (4·93)	27·16	1,361
	9. Bhagalpur .	2,552 (3·78)	24·69	1,116
	10. Saharsa . .	1,302 (1·93)	24·04	2,134
	11. Purnea . .	3,732 (5·52)	19·80	1,402
	12. Santal Parganas .	10,025 (14·84)	19·50	379
	13. Palamau . .	3,218 (4·76)	19·45	544
	14. Hazaribagh .	6,131 (9·07)	19·77	628
	15. Ranchi . .	3,836 (5·68)	18·74	762
	16. Dhanbad . .	1,365 (2·02)	39·78	739
	17. Singhbhum .	4,351 (6.44)	17·61	471

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**28·25**	**1,424**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	15·72	1,448
	2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	28·29	1,755
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	16·20	1,285
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	20·59	1,470
	5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	32·27	1,460
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5·98)	24·18	1,443
	7. Kutch	900 (4·92)	22·89	1,163
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	19.99	1,120
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	25.32	930
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	29.52	2,049
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	66.67	2,418
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	31.60	1,716
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	41.59	2,658
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10.41)	30.58	1,019
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	28.21	1,117
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	34.30	1,097
	17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	33.74	1,223
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	38.76	1,709
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	27.01	425
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100.00)**	**55.82**	**1,379**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	59.05	717
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	45.68	1,433
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	70.60	2,083
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	59.01	1,083
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	63.10	1,206
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	51.65	1,950
	7. Jind	300 (4.46)	36.67	1,953

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100.00)**	**14.94**	**258**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6.66)	8.53	181
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36.36)	19.77	282
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16.49)	7.64	352
	4. Kulu	169 (1.00)	16.57	1,257
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1.21)	0.49	1,173
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5.38)	17.67	196
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17.11)	14.31	154
	8. Simla	1,631 (9.64)	17.47	136
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5.70)	9.64	332
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0.45)	27.27	695
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100.00)**	**28.88**	**772**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17.99)	39.15	826
	2. Srinagar	684 (10.52)	38.89	851
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15.68)	33.43	1,012
	4. Ladakh	235 (3.61)	13.19	429
	5. Doda	652 (10.03)	9.36	580
	6. Udhampur	617 (9.49)	18.80	511
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16.35)	30.57	667
	8. Kathua	536 (8.24)	21.46	448
	9. Rajouri	368 (5.66)	35.60	668
	10. Punch	158 (2.43)	21.52	1,037
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100.00)**	**41.47**	**1,080**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9.21)	52.06	759
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4.32)	35.32	2,330
	3. Bellary	589 (2.20)	48.22	1,668
	4. Bidar	591 (2.20)	24.87	1,566
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4.62)	39.63	1,675
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3.67)	30.69	884

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4.66)	47.12	1,142
	8. Coorg	291 (1.08)	69.07	1,208
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4.98)	37.55	1,644
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4.86)	33.13	1,453
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8.63)	29.97	541
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10.54)	53.80	516
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4.99)	45.56	938
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5.94)	55.56	1,213
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4.83)	31.51	951
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5.17)	31.51	1,218
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6.49)	42.91	747
	18. South Kanara	662 (2.47)	59.82	2,564
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9.14)	31.89	787
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100.00)**	**99.06**	**14,084**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14.04)	100.00	11,462
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8.60)	100.00	14,171
	3. Malappuram	117 (9.23)	100.00	14,799
	4. Palghat	147 (11.59)	98.00	9,921
	5. Trichur	229 (18.06)	99.13	8,144
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8.12)	100.00	16,760
	7. Kottayam	101 (7.96)	99.01	18,709
	8. Alleppey	98 (7.73)	95.92	18,198
	9. Quilon	98 (7.73)	98.98	22,823
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6.94)	98.89	18,277
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100.00)**	**20.15**	**685**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1.76)	19.62	1,022
	2. Bhind	889 (1.26)	28.23	1,043
	3. Gwalior	753 (1.06)	30.94	734

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	4. Datia	401 (0.57)	36.16	685
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1.82)	23.02	605
	6. Guna	2,006 (2.83)	14.76	500
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1.24)	33.98	804
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1.52)	22.38	846
	9. Panna	932 (1.32)	25.00	614
	10. Satna	1,756 (2.48)	32.80	607
	11. Rewa	2,302 (3.25)	37.92	492
	12. Shahdol	1,977 (2.79)	10.82	621
	13. Sidhi	1,790 (2.53)	20.39	509
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2.23)	23.10	679
	15. Ratlam	1,044 (1.47)	24.52	454
	16. Ujjain	1,098 (1.55)	14.21	713
	17. Jhabua	1,326 (1.87)	25.41	591
	18. Dhar	1,484 (2.09)	21.83	714
	19. Indore	641 (0.90)	35.41	855
	20. Dewas	1,035 (1.46)	12.27	800
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2.49)	18.49	824
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1.55)	32.57	909
	23. Shajapur	1,065 (1.50)	11.08	853
	24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2.36)	9.58	555
	25. Vidisha	1,509 (2.13)	14.78	561
	26. Sehore	1,556 (2.20)	16.32	564
	27. Raisen	1,429 (2.02)	15.05	555
	28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1.98)	15.10	781
	29. Betul	1,308 (1.85)	22.17	811
	30. Sagar	1,856 (2.62)	18.10	640
	31. Damoh	1,156 (1.63)	25.17	558
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3.19)	25.54	587

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U./T/District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	33. Narsimhapur .	998 (1.41)	14.53	675
	34. Mandla . .	2,092 (2.95)	22.47	525
	35. Chhindwara .	1,901 (2.68)	13.73	732
	36. Seoni . .	1,595 (2.25)	20.19	552
	37. Balaghat . .	1,292 (1.82)	25.31	970
	38. Surguja . .	2,396 (3.38)	10.89	699
	39. Bilaspur . .	3,506 (4.95)	13.66	941
	40. Raigarh . .	2,197 (3.10)	14.43	729
	41. Durg . . .	4,073 (5.75)	20.55	650
	42. Raipur . .	3,842 (5.42)	26.00	756
	43. Bastar . .	3,381 (4.77)	13.04	687
11	**Maharashtra . . .**	**35,565 (100.00)**	**24.43**	**1,533**
	1. Thana . .	1,577 (4.43)	33.61	1,391
	2. Kolaba . .	1,690 (4.75)	27.99	843
	3. Ratnagiri . .	1,500 (4.22)	22.87	1,781
	4. Nasik . .	1,615 (4.54)	25.33	1,604
	5. Dhulia . .	1,372 (3.86)	23.76	1,629
	6. Jalgaon . .	1,411 (3.97)	21.97	1,980
	7. Ahmednagar .	1,303 (3.66)	39.91	2,251
	8. Poona . .	1,448 (4.07)	18.09	2,655
	9. Satara . .	1,135 (3.19)	26.70	2,016
	10. Sangli . .	536 (1.51)	24.81	3,229
	11. Sholapur . .	943 (2.65)	18.03	2,963
	12. Kolhapur . .	1,079 (3.03)	34.11	2,134
	13. Aurangabad .	1,861 (5.23)	15.37	1,409
	14. Parbhani . .	1,500 (4.22)	14.47	1,285
	15. Bhir . . .	1,021 (2.87)	21.74	1,743
	16. Nanded . .	1,321 (3.72)	19.15	1,206

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road faaility
1	2	3	4	5
	17. Osmanabad .	1,384 (3.89)	19.08	1,688
	18. Buldhana . .	1,221 (3.43)	24.65	1,408
	19. Akola . .	1,485 (4.18)	33.06	1,180
	20. Amravati . .	1,616 (4.54)	27.23	1,170
	21. Yeotmal . .	1,642 (4.62)	26.86	1,198
	22. Wardha . .	955 (2.69)	31.10	959
	23. Nagpur . .	1,620 (4.56)	28.40	795
	24. Bhandara . .	1,491 (4.19)	32.26	1,335
	25. Chandrapur .	2,839 (7.98)	13.67	1,082
12	**Manipur . . .**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**13.30**	**939**
	1. Manipur North .	404 (20.74)	10.89	415
	2. Manipur West .	184 (9.45)	1.63	279
	3. Manipur South .	362 (18.58)	15.47	323
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40.14)	19.95	1,321
	5. Manipur East .	216 (11.09)	..	..
13	**Meghalaya . . .**	**4,583 (100.00)**	**7.29**	**362**
	1. Garo Hills .	2,338 (51.01)	4.49	359
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	10.20	206
14	**Nagaland . . .**	**960 (100.00)**	**9.17**	**760**
	1. Kohima . .	346 (36.04)	12.72	775
	2. Mokokchung .	326 (33.96)	11.66	597
	3. Tuensang . .	288 (30.00)	2.08	1,686
15	**Orissa . . .**	**46,992 (100.00)**	**18.19**	**612**
	1. Sambalpur .	3,390 (7.21)	13.69	693
	2. Sundargarh .	1,621 (3.45)	15.85	722
	3. Keonjhar . .	2,009 (4.27)	15.58	650
	4. Mayurbhanj .	3,712 (7.90)	18.37	448
	5. Balasore . .	3,812 (8.11)	27.60	518

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12.82)	27.00	675
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5.55)	17.42	660
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	10.89	202
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	10.94	604
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	12.93	673
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	10.12	507
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	20.58	880
	13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	26.66	627
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**41.33**	**1,045**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12.52)	45.41	776
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9.69)	50.13	1,328
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12.17)	40.26	1,301
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7.95)	39.73	1,198
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9.92)	42.60	1,102
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4.56)	40.83	763
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12.98)	35.15	722
	8. Ropar	855 (7.01)	42.92	672
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11.77)	41.14	704
	10. Sangrur	709 (5.82)	37.80	1,587
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5.61)	36.11	1,904
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100.00)**	**17.24**	**1,002**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7.16)	24.82	728
	2. Bikaner	540 (1.62)	13.15	1,082
	3. Churu	850 (2.55)	15.18	968
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2.08)	17.17	1,573
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5.61)	24.61	959
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5.61)	27.94	872
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4.60)	18.62	1,037

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8.06)	17.78	1,116
	9. Sikar	810 (2.43)	15.80	1,955
	10. Ajmer	954 (2.86)	29.77	1,010
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3.02)	11.93	898
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1.30)	11.81	836
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2.11)	22.68	1,363
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3.65)	12.01	1,462
	15. Pali	824 (2.47)	12.01	1,846
	16. Barmer	837 (2.51)	15.05	1,222
	17. Jalor	595 (1.79)	16.13	1,268
	18. Sirohi	423 (1.27)	27.42	1,253
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4.53)	12.93	1,186
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9.36)	12.26	936
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6.37)	11·40	707
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2.48)	22 91	791
	23. Banaswara	1,439 (4·32)	11·26	696
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	13·31	723
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	13·33	962
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	16·72	634
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**53·89**	**2,316**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	56·72	1,209
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	52·45	1,876
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	47·38	1,559
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	43·46	1,876
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	57·91	2,793
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	86·71	3,248
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	72·50	7,506
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	61·04	3,120
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	66·16	2,625

Appendix Table II-7: Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	47·52	1,987
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8·93)	41·95	2,077
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	46·58	3,064
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	87·72	17,874
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100·00)**	**8·76**	**698**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51·91)	9·38	649
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23·97)	12·27	594
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24·12)	3·95	1,268
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**25·09**	**902**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	9·52	286
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	15·73	241
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	11·24	189
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	10·46	169
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	12·06	304
	6. Almora	3,575 (3·18)	21·06	220
	7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1·57)	28·74	534
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	34·21	759
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2·19)	26·68	945
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	16·80	1,152
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	29·95	930
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	21·54	912
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	24·31	753
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1·86)	19·88	666
	15. Dehra Dun	767 (0·68)	22·95	876
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1·50)	32·64	1,199
	17. Muzaffarnagar	926 (0·82)	44·92	2,162
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	42·88	2,070
	19. Bulandshahr	1,525 (1·36)	36·85	1,407
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	25·39	1,189

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	21. Mathura	884 (0·79)	30·09	1,616
	22. Agra	1,182 (1·05)	36·13	1,466
	23. Etah	1,524 (1·35)	29·72	1,126
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1·23)	27·94	1,183
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1·45)	25·09	1,159
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	26·13	1,042
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	21·56	1,065
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1·20)	34·54	1,054
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3·14)	28·92	828
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1·29)	24·65	936
	31. Jalaun	956 (0·85)	23·01	947
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0·83)	26·45	1,204
	33. Banda	1,207 (1·07)	19·55	1,195
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1·48)	23·73	1,107
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2·07)	19·34	881
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1·67)	20·18	1,131
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1·51)	28·24	1,067
	38. Lucknow	907 (0·81)	33·52	1,101
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1·55)	28·54	999
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1·67)	19·75	937
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2·50)	20·82	951
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1·82)	25·17	955
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2·36)	24·11	819
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	36·65	727
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	28·34	772
	46. Basti	6,942 (6·17)	24·59	481
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	27·15	882
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3·16)	22·37	1,014
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	28·55	685

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	23·23	645
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	35·62	1,099
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	26·22	722
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	22·28	775
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	22·05	582
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100·00)**	**24·95**	**1,341**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	23·23	2,223
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	51·57	2,686
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	24·27	1,781
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	18·45	720
	5. Malda	1,606 (4·23)	28·89	1,220
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5·05)	33·02	1,897
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	34·35	1,936
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9·98)	34·59	1,748
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	41·95	2,034
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	40·64	1,385
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	36·18	1,446
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	23·58	1,000
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	17·62	702
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	16·81	722
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	14·12	880

Appendix Table II-7 : Percentage distribution of villages having approach by pucca road—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having approach by pucca road facility	Average population size of a village having approach by pucca road facility
1	2	3	4	5
	Union Territories			
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100·00)**	**31·54**	**438**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100·00)**	**3·73**	**370**
	1. Kameng	492 (16·55)	2·03	382
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	2·92	301
	3. Siang	589 (19·81)	6·96	339
	4. Lohit	620 (20·85)	..	..
	5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	10·26	468
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100·00)**	**96.15**	**897**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100·00)**	**61·11**	**1,116**
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100·00)**	**79·01**	**2,015**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100·00)**	**55·50**	**2,158**
	1. Goa	383 (93·64)	52·74	2,237
	2. Daman	21 (5·14)	100·00	1,020
	3. Diu	5 (1·22)	80·00	4,176
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100·00)**	..	..
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 (100·00)**	**41·14**	**1,292**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	53·05	1,155
	2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	17·95	1,541
	3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	100·00	4,721

NOTE :—1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average populaiton size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**575,045**	**14·36**	**0·92**	**0·99**	**15·40**	**2,005**	**4,967**	**4,526**	**2,182**
	States									
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**38·72**	**1·35**	**0·92**	**40·08**	**46,372**	**125,981**	**109,020**	**49,315**
	1. Srikakulam	2,860 (10·56)	21·19	0·17	0·14	21.43	1,813	4,945	4,792	1,842
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15·45)	14·20	0·43	0·10	14.63	2,006	5,036	2,789	2,098
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	41·52	1·79	0·37	43·17	3,436	6,967	6,174	3,617
	4. West Godavari	832 (3·07)	51·68	6·37	3·37	58·05	2,898	6,882	6,388	3,373
	5. Krishna	932 (3·44)	61·37	5·04	5·58	66·63	2,310	4,954	4,108	2,521
	6. Guntur	675 (2·49)	79·11	5·33	4·15	84·44	3,243	6,615	6,997	3,545
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	53·15	2·40	1·50	55·46	2,248	6,028	6,587	2,456
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3·85)	51·06	1·34	1·25	52·21	1,844	6,061	4,650	1,973
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	47·23	1·66	1·90	48·89	2,158	5,477	4.161	2,313
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	58·01	3·05	1·47	61·06	1,924	4,994	5,623	2,108
	11. Anantapur	918 (3·39)	66·47	2·18	0·11	67·65	2,240	6,080	10,600	2,398
	12. Kurnool	895 (3·30)	58·88	3·35	2·12	62·23	2,092	5,851	4,845	2,303
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	39·29	0·34	0·07	39.63	1,904	5,553	6,075	1,948
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	25·37	0·43	0·75	26·01	1,774	7,784	4,307	1,951
	15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	36·19	0·57	0·41	36.93	1,754	5,431	1,978	1,815
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	46·50	0·58	0·47	47·09	1,994	5,766	5,433	2,064
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	19·65	0·13	0·19	19·78	1,538	8,083	7,701	1,613
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	57·21	0·86	0·29	57·98	2,262	6,586	4,145	2,337
	19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	52·76	0·51	0·10	53·27	2,417	5,345	5,904	2,458
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	27·89	0·64	0·27	28·53	2,309	4,487	2,863	2,368
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4·10)	46·49	0·27	1·44	46·76	2,208	7,056	2,900	2,214
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100·00)**	**7·38**	**0·82**	**0·95**	**8·86**	**1,199**	**1,760**	**1,726**	**1,285**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	4·32	0·31	0·26	4·71	987	1,918	1,816	1,053

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Kamrup	3,144 (14·15)	9·41	0·41	0·19	9·89	1,545	2,324	2,115	1,572
3.	Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	5·59	0·87	2·29	8·08	1,009	1,932	1,833	1,294
4.	Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	7·85	0·82	0·76	8·82	1,504	2,161	2,023	1,558
5.	Sibsagar	2,345 (10·55)	12·15	2·13	1·24	15·18	1,093	1,440	1,697	1,171
6.	Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	6·48	0·78	2·13	9·13	820	1,437	1,610	1,032
7.	Mikir Hills	1,451 (6·53)	2·89	0·14	0·21	3·10	622	1,074	969	633
8.	North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	2·50	0·21	..	2·71	543	33	..	504
9.	Cachar	2,413 (10·86)	10·53	1·49	0·37	12·14	1,212	1,902	1,582	1,301
10.	Mizo	229 (1·03)	17·90	0·44	..	18·.34	2,821	5,990	..	2,896
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**9·75**	**0·55**	**0·84**	**10·41**	**2,379**	**3,867**	**3,504**	**2,420**
1.	Patna	2,322 (3·44)	17·79	0·60	1·64	18·86	2,469	5,285	3,706	2,528
2.	Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	8·52	0·48	0·43	8·98	1,782	3,157	3,179	1,843
3.	Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	13·06	1·04	1·58	14·27	1,977	3,051	3,442	2,060
4.	Saran	4,425 (6.55)	12·18	1·02	0·79	13·20	2,216	3,218	2,948	2,266
5.	Champaran	2,644 (3·91)	17·44	1·02	1·59	18·65	2,978	5,010	4,260	3,012
6.	Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6·08)	14·21	0·75	1·34	15·16	2,814	3,947	3,774	2,842
7.	Darbhanga	3,184 (4·71)	21·66	1·25	1·96	22·81	3,438	5,270	4,694	3,482
8.	Monghyr	3,328 (4·93)	13·37	0·57	0·87	14·00	3,036	4,177	5,142	3,127
9.	Bhagalpur	2,552 (3·78)	9·33	0·82	0·51	9.99	2,369	4,487	6,420	2,525
10.	Saharsa	1,302 (1·93)	24·81	1·08	1·31	25·50	3,397	6,399	6,208	3,491
11.	Purnea	3,732 (5·52)	10·74	0·46	0·67	11·01	2,851	6,381	4,657	2,849
12.	Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	3·56	0·12	0·18	3·72	1,007	1,635	1,221	1,023
13.	Palamau	3,218 (4·76)	5·56	0·22	0·25	5·75	1,275	2,781	1,884	1,300
14.	Hazaribagh	6,131 (9·07)	4·76	0·29	0·54	5·20	1,583	2,093	2,090	1,608
15.	Ranchi	3,836 (5·68)	7·35	0·29	0·57	7·77	1,408	2,121	2,120	1,442
16.	Dhanbad	1,365 (2·02)	5·71	0·95	3·80	9·74	1,388	2,183	1,506	1,441
17.	Singhbhum	4,351 (6·44)	3·24	0·11	0·30	3·47	1,077	2,309	1,695	1,102
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**34·12**	**1·81**	**3·97**	**36·34**	**1,739**	**4,591**	**3,384**	**1,870**
1.	Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	32·01	0·99	2·97	33·85	1,656	4,537	2,242	1,737

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	40·16	2.33	14·55	44·94	1,681	4,977	2,461	1,800
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	35·03	0·62	1·23	36·11	1,625	6,322	3,332	1,665
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	39·36	1·02	2·05	40·61	1,653	4,348	3,350	1,719
	5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	44·20	2·02	2·35	46·05	1,635	3,766	3,158	1,730
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5·98)	38·55	1·37	2.93	40·29	1,764	4,400	3,096	1,843
	7. Kutch	900 (4·92)	42·44	2·11	1·56	44·44	1,157	2,901	2,951	1,234
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7·39)	20·73	1·55	1·33	22·43	1,608	3,175	3,484	1,711
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7·58)	29·73	1·37	5·34	32·03	1,352	3,946	2,513	1,456
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5·93)	42·71	2·86	9·96	46·77	2,253	6,136	3,816	2,450
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0·41)	54·67	9·33	26·67	66·67	2,576	6,641	4,534	3,131
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3·69)	49·55	2·52	8·01	52·67	1,930	3,478	2,550	1,993
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5·24)	48·17	5·02	8·36	53·61	2,633	6,996	5,685	3,027
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10·41)	20·49	0·79	0·74	21·28	1,692	3,692	3,877	1,766
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9·18)	27·61	1·13	1·91	28·74	1,584	3,667	3,840	1,666
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6·22)	33·07	1·23	1·67	34·30	1,414	3,406	3,102	1,488
	17. Surat	1,218 (6·67)	32·10	2·63	3·37	34·98	1,517	3,725	3,222	1,686
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4·50)	46·17	2·31	3·77	48·60	2,062	4,163	3,533	2,161
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1·70)	11·25	0·64	0·96	11·90	500	4,274	2,960	704
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100·00)**	**23·37**	**1·65**	**2·85**	**25·91**	**2,507**	**4,047**	**3,185**	**2,563**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18·14)	11·96	1·47	3·19	14·50	1,447	2,817	1,963	1,530
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20·30)	21·52	1·90	4·32	24·89	2,714	3,386	2,535	2,654
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	41·45	3·24	4·66	45·73	2,854	4,548	4,051	2,937
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	14·14	0·88	1·36	15·50	2,355	3,532	3,776	2,420
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8·05)	25·83	0·92	0·37	26·75	1,802	4,152	3,160	1,883
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15·73)	35·22	1·89	2·83	37·87	2,684	5,591	4,651	2,827
	7. Jind	300 (4·46)	30·67	1·33	2·00	33·33	3,026	4,557	3,024	3,009
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**8·13**	**0·54**	**0·33**	**8·78**	**516**	**918**	**600**	**536**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	5·42	0·27	0·71	5·95	419	384	406	414
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	9·85	0·49	0·10	10·34	565	1,092	1,234	590

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	5·77	0·50	0·22	6·31	334	640	769	359
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	39·64	4·14	1·78	43·79	1,285	1,622	1,605	1,317
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	10·78	0·98	0·49	11·76	221	835	1,173	272
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	6·81	0·33	0·11	7·14	499	794	567	512
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	6·95	0·55	0·90	7·98	393	597	275	390
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	3·43	0·55	0·06	3·99	182	614	1,036	241
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	9·64	0·41	0·31	10·16	481	1,182	994	512
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0·45)	61·04	3·90	..	64·94	686	1,811	..	753
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**10·86**	**0·35**	**0·55**	**11·06**	**1,361**	**2,311**	**2,002**	**1,380**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	11·97	0·43	0·68	12·05	1,598	3,023	2,563	1,589
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	9·65	0·58	0·58	9·94	1,510	3,044	3,044	1,593
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	13·92	0·39	0·49	14·31	1,676	2,030	2,279	1,686
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	18·30	0·43	1·28	18·30	616	477	629	616
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	7·21	0·46	0·61	7·21	1,339	1,872	1,542	1,339
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	11·99	0·49	0·16	12·32	947	786	1,290	936
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	7·43	0·19	0·47	7·71	1,266	3,502	2,191	1,348
	8. Kathua	536 (8.24)	8·40	0·19	0·75	8·58	1,065	2,281	1,442	1,091
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	13·32	..	..	13·32	1,079	..	..	1,079
	10. Punch	158 (2·43)	13·29	..	1·27	13·29	1,879	..	962	1,879
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100·00)**	**22·54**	**2·08**	**2·64**	**24·79**	**1,628**	**4,127**	**3,564**	**1,828**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	10·32	0·85	1·66	11·58	1,352	3,126	1,982	1,451
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	35·58	5·70	6·65	31·36	2,422	6,028	5,554	2,904
	3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	52·46	3·74	1·02	56·20	1,757	4,555	4,296	1,943
	4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	33·67	4·06	2·03	37·56	1,753	3,850	5,099	1,953
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	40·44	3·47	4·44	44·15	1,790	5,012	4,439	2,039
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	16·57	2·24	2·85	19·31	1,139	2,637	2,161	1,312
	7. Chitradunga	1,250 (4·66)	26·64	1.28	2·00	28·00	1,632	3,192	2,673	1,696
	8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	43·29	3·09	3·78	46·74	1,463	2,078	2,040	1,503
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	26·40	4·34	4·49	30·74	1,892	5,319	5,201	2,375

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	34·36	1·46	1·46	35·81	1,767	4,150	4,168	1,864
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	12·31	0·65	1·42	13·51	959	1,945	1,166	979
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	9·19	0·60	1·09	9·90	1,068	2,139	1,871	1,127
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	17·33	0·82	2·17	18·22	1,614	3,538	3,172	1,698
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5·94)	20·34	2·45	2·51	22·60	1,938	3,609	3,153	2,095
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	19·77	2·16	2·70	22·01	1,067	3,642	3,203	1,329
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	28·98	1·23	1·73	30·21	1,471	5,821	5,211	1,648
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	18·61	1·03	1·55	19·99	1,157	2,503	1,872	1,213
	18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	71·45	12·99	18·58	84·59	2,254	4,035	3,732	2,530
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	15·95	1·14	1·35	17·25	1,223	2,923	2,555	1,340
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**63·69**	**31·76**	**31·06**	**95·37**	**12,860**	**17,725**	**18,218**	**14,464**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	74·16	25·28	19·66	99·44	9,864	16,332	16,726	11,508
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	66·05	31·19	22·02	97·25	13,154	17,201	17,012	14,452
	3. Malappuram	117 (9·23)	70·09	29·91	28·21	100·00	13,188	18,574	18,686	14,799
	4. Palghat	147 (11·59)	53·33	36·00	25·33	89·33	9,032	12,381	13,002	10,382
	5. Trichur	229 (18·06)	65·80	25·97	22·94	91·77	6,741	13,129	13,377	16,182
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	58·25	37·86	40·78	96·12	16,131	18,345	19,892	17,003
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	49·50	46·53	53·47	95·05	17,600	21,410	20,729	19,311
	8. Alleppey	98 (7·73)	60·20	36·73	52·04	96·94	17,030	20,468	18,760	18,333
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	62·24	37·76	47·96	100·00	21,769	24,190	23,083	22,623
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	71·11	20·00	21·11	91·11	18,499	22,157	21,292	19,302
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**6·45**	**0·30**	**0·24**	**6·74**	**[1,509**	**2,867**	**2,616**	**1,554**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	9·93	0·80	0·32	10·73	2,199	2,395	3,049	2,193
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	15·30	0·56	..	15·86	1,993	3,032	..	2,037
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	7·17	1·06	..	7·97	1,677	1,675	..	1,621
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	10·22	0·75	0·25	10·97	1,257	5,095	8,534	1,519
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	6·07	0·23	0·08	6·30	1,584	1,815	4,936	1,592
	6. Guna	2,006 (2·83)	3·54	0·20	0·05	3·74	1,403	2,459	1,069	1,460
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	9·66	0·68	0·45	10·45	1,792	3,601	1,934	1,892

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	10·68	0·37	0·09	11·05	1,659	2,823	6,771	1,699
9.	Panna	932 (1·32)	7·51	0·21	0·11	7·73	1,341	4,176	3,706	1,420
10.	Satna	1,756 (2·48)	7·23	0·28	0·06	7·57	1,338	1,885	431	1,352
11.	Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	4·52	0·35	0·04	4·82	1,542	3,220	751	1,643
12.	Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	5·46	0·20	0·10	5·61	1,249	3,175	3,409	1,298
13.	Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	3·74	0·17	0·06	3·97	1,341	2,238	1,292	1,378
14.	Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	8·86	0·19	0·25	9·05	1,742	4,033	3,981	1,790
15.	Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	6·80	0·48	0·38	7·28	1,337	3,461	3,784	1,477
16.	Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	7·56	0·27	0·09	7·83	1,437	3,073	2,695	1,494
17.	Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	3·62	0·23	0·15	3·85	1,344	2,990	3,160	1,441
18.	Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	4·85	0·34	0·81	5·05	2,077	3,826	2,784	2,140
19.	Indore	641 (0·90)	8·11	0·78	3·59	10·45	2,043	2,473	1,389	1,801
20.	Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	5·99	0·29	..	6·18	1,615	2,777	.	1,671
21.	Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	6·07	0·11	0·34	6·24	1,889	1,825	1,890	1,872
22.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	11·59	0·64	0·55	12·14	1,675	2,936	3,418	1,715
23.	Shajapur	1,065 (1·50)	9·67	0·38	0·09	10·05	1,724	2,927	4,235	1,769
24.	Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	5·03	0·12	0·12	5·15	1,413	3,850	5,176	1,470
25.	Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	4·11	0·13	0·13	4·24	1,301	3,793	3,793	1,386
26.	Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	7·33	0·13	0·13	7·52	1,307	3,547	2,650	1,364
27.	Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	6·30	0·42	0·14	6·79	1,151	3,511	617	1,291
28.	Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	8·26	0·57	0·78	8·76	1,317	2,998	2,724	1,439
29.	Betul	1,308 (1·85)	8·03	0·69	0·31	8·72	1,443	2,722	4,763	1,544
30.	Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	6·30	0·05	0·16	6·41	1,690	3,987	2,166	1,699
31.	Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	7·87	..	..	7·87	1,531	..	..	1,531
32.	Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	6·58	0·22	0·13	6·89	1,432	1,371	1,380	1,417
33.	Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	11·22	0·30	0·20	11·22	1,338	3,407	3,225	1,338
34.	Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	4·78	0·14	..	4·92	859	3,143	..	926
35.	Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	6·58	0·21	0·26	6·79	1,400	3,301	3,276	1,459
36.	Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	5·45	0·38	0·06	5·52	1,076	2,804	4,505	1,101

Appendix Table II- 8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	9·75	0·70	0·23	10·22	1,713	1,920	5,035	1,625
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3·38)	4·76	0·13	0·38	5·05	1,005	2,045	1,555	1,038
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	7·16	0·34	0·40	7·56	1,696	2,964	2,778	1,816
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	7·74	0·27	0·23	8·10	1,251	2,947	2,066	1,309
	41. Durg	4,073 (5·75)	4·98	0·20	0·25	5·13	1,302	1,636	1,411	1,311
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	5·13	0·23	0·18	5·23	1,601	4,072	3,799	1,607
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	3·22	0·30	0·15	3·46	1,451	2,952	1,727	1,569
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**20·70**	**1·20**	**1·09**	**22·08**	**2,055**	**5,597**	**5,152**	**649**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	12·56	1·40	2·28	15·35	1,996	5,573	2,759	432
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	9·82	1·01	1·01	10·89	1,490	2,571	2,502	203
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	32·27	4·60	1·60	36·87	1,826	3,176	3,599	1,210
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	20·25	1·05	0·68	21·30	2,122	4,964	6,274	634
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3·86)	15·52	1·02	0.80	16·55	2,452	5,804	6,619	529
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	24·31	1·42	1·35	25·66	2,244	7,451	6,327	888
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	34·38	2·69	2·00	37·22	2,226	8,178	8,522	1,597
	8. Poona	1,448 (4·07)	27·07	1·86	0·97	28·94	2,347	7,197	7,370	1,170
	9. Satara	1,135 (3·19)	33·04	2·38	1·76	35·42	2,249	5,351	4,765	1,375
	10. Sangli	536 (1·51)	55·60	5·41	5·97	61·19	2,797	7,450	7,052	510
	11. Sholapur	943 (2·65)	38·06	2·33	1·27	40·30	2,651	5,699	7,288	1,941
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	32·34	2·04	4·17	35·03	2,481	6,206	4,696	1,465
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	19·13	0·43	0·38	19·61	1,807	4,302	4,791	462
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	15·27	0·07	..	15·33	2,020	6,455	..	370
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	23·51	0·29	0·20	23·80	2,174	6,994	7,709	720
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	16·12	0·83	0·30	17·03	1,842	2,992	4,993	392
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	28·18	0·43	1·30	28·97	2,199	3,637	3,805	903
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	22·36	0·57	0·57	22·93	1,763	6,281	4,736	562
	19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	22·63	0.61	0.61	23·30	1,586	7,227	6,443	528
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4·54)	18·75	0·93	1·49	19·74	1,652	6,834	4,318	471
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	16·75	0·67	0·73	17·24	1,616	5,277	4,842	366

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegrah office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	22. Wardha	955 (2·69)	14·24	0·31	0·42	14·45	1,690	3,767	5,246	296
	23. Nagpur	1,620 (4·56)	11·85	0·25	0·12	12·16	1,603	4,227	5,312	232
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4·19)	15·16	0·74	1·07	16·03	2,030	5,209	3,614	429
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7·98)	9·26	0·56	0·53	9·90	1,597	6,843	5,283	207
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100·00)**	**8·73**	**0·10**	..	**8·73**	**1,540**	**1,356**	.	**1,540**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20·74)	3·71	0·25	..	3·71	834	1,780	..	834
	2. Manipur West	184 (9·45)	3·80	..	..	3·80	506	..	..	506
	3. Manipur South	362 (18·58)	8·01	..	..	8·01	682	..	..	682
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40·14)	12 79	0·13	..	12 79	2,095	931	..	2,095
	5. Manipur East	216 (11·09)	8·80	..	..	8·80	866	..	..	866
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100·00)**	**2·57**	**0·24**	**0·24**	**2·88**	**600**	**756**	**557**	**609**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51·01)	1·84	0·09	0·09	1·92	488	1,260	378	523
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48·99)	3 34	0·40	0·40	3·88	665	644	597	654
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100·00)**	**6·87**	**0·21**	**0·42**	**7·08**	**1,066**	**2,209**	**2,102**	**1,100**
	1. Kohima	346 (36·04)	7 23	..	0·29	7·23	1,066	..	1,337	1,066
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33·96)	9·20	..	0·61	9·20	1,009	..	2,657	1,009
	3. Tuensang	288 (30·00)	3·82	0·69	0·35	4·51	1,221	2,209	1,757	1,373
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100·00)**	**10 23**	**0·66**	**0·57**	**10·94**	**1,060**	**1,770**	**1,716**	**1,101**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7·21)	10·15	0·56	0·65	10·80	1,275	2,458	2,492	1,336
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3·45)	11·04	0·93	1·11	12·09	1,092	1,916	1,564	1,154
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4·27)	11·75	1·10	0·95	12·84	974	1,512	1,586	1,020
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7·90)	10 34	0·32	0·30	10·75	712	1,593	1,365	742
	5 Balasore	3,812 (8·11)	14·19	1·02	1·05	15·42	977	1,115	771	978
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12·82)	11·98	1·03	0·50	13·01	1,159	1,465	1,521	1,183
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5·55)	12·05	0·81	1·15	13·05	1,283	1,920	1,737	1,311
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9·36)	5·37	0·18	0·16	5·55	433	1,681	1,546	474
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5·37)	9·51	0·36	0·32	9·87	1,050	2,807	2,307	1,113
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5·65)	7·69	0·26	0·30	7·95	1,075	1,786	1,805	1,099
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12·09)	4·65	0·37	0·28	5·03	976	1,294	1,875	992

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8·99)	14·16	0·59	0·59	14·78	1,336	2,698	2,498	1,390
	13. Puri	4,336 (9·23)	12·55	1·20	0·76	13·77	1,023	1,998	1,978	1,109
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100·00)**	**22·81**	**1·81**	**0·90**	**24·73**	**1,676**	**2,595**	**2,584**	**1,738**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12·52)	14·02	1·05	0·39	15·20	1,395	2,249	1,443	1,450
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9·69)	31·58	3·39	1·19	35·14	1,801	3,355	3,397	1,945
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12·17)	26·10	1·21	1·15	27·44	2,041	3,674	3,597	2,107
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7·95)	27·55	2·68	0·52	30·24	1,763	2,429	3,781	1,822
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9·92)	29·94	2·89	1·90	33·00	1,420	2,568	2,665	1,507
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4·56)	14·75	0·72	0·72	15·65	1,545	2,018	1,187	1,558
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12·98)	20·99	1·58	0·57	22·57	1,192	1,819	1,843	1,236
	8. Ropar	855 (7·01)	15·44	1·64	0·58	17.08	1,097	1,539	1,571	1,140
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11·77)	12·06	0·84	0·77	13·04	1,270	1,142	1,126	1,249
	10. Sangrur	709 (5·82)	28·21	2·26	0·56	30·47	2,237	2,509	1,933	2,257
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5·61)	37·72	2·05	1·75	40·20	2,248	3,757	3,113	2,314
17	**Rajasthan**	**33,303 (100·00)**	**18·14**	**1·37**	**1·53**	**19·41**	**1,512**	**3,638**	**3,376**	**1,621**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7·16)	13·71	0·71	2·56	15·56	1,371	2,263	1,572	1,365
	2. Bikaner	540 (1·62)	18·33	1·30	1·67	19.07	1,606	2,250	1,653	1,594
	3. Churu	850 (2·55)	27·53	0·71	0·59	28·47	1,285	1,773	1,737	1,289
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	39·54	3·32	2·16	42·86	1,531	4,657	5,020	1,773
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	14·13	1·55	1·55	15·78	1,555	3,179	3,667	1,708
	6. Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	20·56	1·28	1·28	21·90	1,335	3,580	3,888	1,463
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	19·86	1·37	1·63	21·29	1,459	3,511	3,153	1,598
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	17·63	1·90	1·71	19·53	1,512	4,189	4,573	1,770
	9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	40·99	2·35	3·21	41·60	1,758	4,501	4,470	1,751
	10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	29·87	1·57	1·78	30·50	1,461	2,991	2,597	1,483
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	10·54	0·89	0·70	11·53	1,597	2,678	2,391	1,674
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	13·66	1·16	1·39	14·81	1,026	1,146	1,021	1,035
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	30·96	1·71	1·14	31·10	2,150	3,885	5,161	2,144
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	24·92	1·64	1·73	25·90	1,851	4,453	3,510	1,872

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	31·92	3·03	3·52	32·77	2,134	4,106	3,759	2,071
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	31·66	1·55	1·91	32·50	1,586	4,484	3,280	1,745
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	29·24	2·69	2·35	31·93	1,807	3,668	3,639	1,954
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	27·42	1·42	1·89	29·08	1,616	4,624	3,651	1,755
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	15·58	1·33	1·92	16·91	1,447	4,700	3,944	1,702
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	13·70	1·12	0·99	14·86	1,329	3,053	3,197	1,452
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	9·14	0·66	0·61	9·80	1,284	3,571	4,203	1,438
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	20·00	1·09	1·33	21·21	1,305	2,143	2,159	1,347
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	7·57	0·56	0·83	8·20	1,309	2,629	2,793	1,392
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	15·64	0·69	1·10	16·05	1,214	2,473	2,581	1,259
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	11·55	1·78	1·47	13·39	1,070	3,507	3,573	1,393
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	6·87	0·83	0·83	7·70	1,011	4,332	4,332	1,370
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**40·62**	**2·69**	**2·27**	**43·45**	**2,699**	**5,405**	**6,029**	**2,934**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	26·22	0·84	1·46	27·69	1,803	4,110	3,587	1,913
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	35·60	2·53	1·18	38·13	2,315	3,938	3,711	2,437
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	30·20	1·72	1·63	31·96	2,112	4,137	4,648	2,227
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	38·56	1·15	0·77	39·71	2,378	4,789	4,553	2,471
	5. Salem	948 (6·08)	50 21	3·16	1·27	53·38	3,110	5,900	6,347	3,380
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	63·18	6·64	4·79	69·83	3,539	5,295	5,920	3,788
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	45·00	20·00	30·00	65 00	6,441	10,494	9,033	8,009
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	42·57	2·81	4·52	45·78	3,796	7,385	6,344	4,150
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	59·04	2·22	1·53	61·18	2,936	5,246	5, 076	3,047
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	45·89	2·50	1·33	48·44	2,004	3,481	3,673	2,160
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8·93)	32·47	2·73	2·73	35·34	2,274	5,051	5,372	2,540
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	45·23	5·60	4·56	51·24	2,925	6,233	6,480	3,342
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	73·68	14·04	33·33	87·72	15,436	19,133	17,350	17,874
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100·00)**	**5·10**	**0·23**	**0·15**	**5·25**	**1,039**	**1,919**	**1,646**	**1,096**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51·91)	4·20	0·20	0 12	4·32	1,130	1,745	1,216	1,187
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23·97)	6·71	..	..	6·71	767	..	..	767
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24·12)	5·44	0·53	0·35	5·79	1,221	2,065	1,969	1,327

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**8·91**	**0·43**	**0·22**	**9·39**	**1,874**	**3,372**	**3,158**	**1,938**
1.	Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	7·44	0·15	0·74	8·04	421	180	443	415
2.	Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	8·80	0·47	0·13	9·27	340	687	1,331	358
3.	Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	6·03	0·05	..	6·08	365	487	..	366
4.	Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	6·16	0·25	0·03	6·41	296	450	2	305
5.	Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	10·77	0·32	0·06	11·09	447	1,482	240	477
6.	Almora	3,575 (3·18)	6·57	0·14	..	6·71	393	832	..	406
7	Naini Tal	1,771 (1·57)	5·70	1·07	1·30	7·79	632	2,189	775	855
8.	Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	7·14	0·29	0·48	7·61	1,668	6,576	3,731	1,812
9.	Moradabad	2,459 (2·19)	6·95	0·16	..	7·12	2,146	1,698	..	2,136
10.	Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	10·48	0·44	0·17	10·98	2,122	5,061	1,454	2,266
11.	Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	5·68	0·46	1·56	7·05	1,883	10,108	2,585	2,197
12.	Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	7·13	0·36	0·05	7·49	1,961	1,455	2,454	1,937
13.	Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	5·88	1·12	0·43	6·40	1,678	2,439	2,210	1,749
14.	Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1·86)	5·80	0·29	0·10	6·13	1,550	2,860	1,437	1,608
15.	Dehra Dun	767 (0·68)	8·60	1·30	2·22	11·08	744	3,108	2,002	1,098
16.	Saharanpur	1,688 (1·50)	8·65	0·77	0·47	9·42	2,437	2,993	2,140	2,483
17.	Muzaffarnagar	926 (0·82)	21·60	1·19	1·51	23·22	3,665	6,763	5,698	3,789
18.	Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	21·57	0·67	0·60	22·17	3,398	5,478	4,390	6,467
19.	Bulandshahr	1,525 (1·36)	13·11	0·39	0·07	13·51	2,586	5,962	12,516	2,748
20.	Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	18·29	0·70	0·12	18·99	2,038	4,938	8,281	2,145
21.	Mathura	884 (0·79)	17·19	1·02	1·36	17·99	3,016	3,928	4,320	3,009
22.	Agra	1,182 (1·05)	19·12	0·93	1·27	20·14	2,567	2,449	2,694	2,555
23.	Etah	1,524 (1·35)	12·20	0·59	0·33	12·86	2,127	4,110	4,049	2,220
24.	Mainpuri	1,385 (1·23)	10·90	0·43	0·36	11·41	2,490	4,924	3,972	2,592
25.	Farrukhabad	1,626 (1·45)	9·66	0·98	0·37	10·64	2,241	2,899	4,283	2,302
26.	Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	10·16	0·74	0·34	10·97	1,978	2,932	1,742	2,035
27.	Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	10·44	0·37	0·16	10·81	2,265	5,203	6,530	2,368
28.	Fatehpur	1,352 (1·20)	10·95	0·74	0·37	11·69	2,388	4,614	6,195	2,529

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T /District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Tele-phone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Allahabad	3,536 (3·14)	6·03	0·62	0·17	6·66	2,012	2,251	2,216	2,036
30.	Jhansi	1,448 (1·29)	16·09	0·83	0·35	16·99	1,435	2,849	2,227	1,502
31.	Jalaun	956 (0·85)	14·02	1·05	0·31	15·17	1,797	2,963	1,707	1,868
32.	Hamirpur	930 (0·83)	17·85	0·97	0·22	18·82	2,156	4,441	2,588	2,274
33.	Banda	1,207 (1·07)	13·67	0·50	0·08	14·17	2,351	3,149	104	2,379
34.	Kheri	1,669 (1·48)	10·96	0·48	0·36	11·56	2,133	4,940	4,342	2,237
35.	Sitapur	2,327 (2·07)	10·36	0·47	0·09	10·83	1,455	2,076	3,303	1,491
36.	Hardoi	1,878 (1·67)	10·97	0·16	..	11·13	2,213	4,595	..	2,248
37.	Unnao	1,696 (1·51)	9·38	0·53	0·12	9·96	2,564	5,093	1,980	2,692
38.	Lucknow	907 (0·81)	8·27	0·99	0·22	9·26	2,196	3,738	1,020	2,361
39.	Rae Bareli	1,745 (1·55)	12·15	0·86	0·17	13·01	2,079	3,430	5,583	2,181
40.	Bahraich	1,884 (1·67)	12·69	0·27	0·16	12·95	1,682	2,703	1,823	1,702
41.	Gonda	2,814 (2·50)	9·91	0·32	0·11	10·23	1,756	1,509	4,684	1,748
42.	Bara Banki	2,046 (1·82)	8·94	0·29	0·24	9·19	1,900	4,442	4,605	1,978
43.	Faizabad	2,654 (2·36)	9·80	0·38	..	10·17	1,484	2,227	.	1,511
44.	Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	10·20	0·56	0·08	10·76	1,516	2,303	4,244	1,558
45.	Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	10·54	0·55	0·05	11·09	1,459	1,961	2,401	1,488
46.	Basti	6,942 (6·17)	3·62	0·22	0·12	3·86	1,272	3,912	4,160	1,418
47.	Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	7·85	0·29	0·24	8·09	1,771	4,986	5,692	1,900
48.	Deoria?	3,559 (3·16)	6·74	0·22	..	6·97	2,189	4,146	..	2,252
49.	Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	7·40	0·32	0·10	7·83	1,519	2,977	527	1,567
50.	Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	6·35	0·31	0·06	6·66	1,453	2,097	3,847	1,483
51.	Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	11·72	0·10	0·05	11·82	2,707	816	2,131	1,690
52.	Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	6·25	0·28	..	6·53	2,102	6,952	..	2,309
53.	Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	4·66	0·11	0·03	4·77	1,725	1,852	1,383	1,732
54.	Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	4·68	0·23	..	4·91	1,546	1,452	..	1,542
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100·00)**	**11·27**	**0·51**	**1·13**	**12·29**	**2,261**	**3,488**	**2,940**	**2,303**
1.	Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	10·10	2·42	17·37	21·21	1,978	3,846	2,353	2,217
2.	Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	19·78	2·86	9·55	29·47	3,564	5,820	3,734	3,550
3.	Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	13·33	0·35	0·09	13·68	2,767	4,008	431	2,761
4.	West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	5·66	0·16	0·06	5·82	1,225	1,093	1,986	1,220
5.	Malda	1,606 (4·23)	11·08	0·56	0·56	11·71	2,678	3,143	2,992	2,704

Appendix Table II-8 : Percentage distribution of villages having post and telegraph facility—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of inhabited villages having			Percentage of villages having post and telegraph facility	Average population size of a village having			Average population size of a village having post and telegraph facility
			Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone		Post office	Post and telegraph office	Telephone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5·05)	18·07	0·68	0·83	18·91	3,318	3,349	3,141	3,301
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	16·94	1·18	0·94	18·27	2,717	5,232	4,360	2,846
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9·98)	15·65	0·53	1·21	16·60	2,897	3,995	3,175	2,917
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	21·04	1·04	1·56	22·86	3,086	2,384	2,575	3,021
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	15·67	0·42	2·63	17·30	2,339	3,347	2,890	2,304
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	17·09	0·81	3·38	19·43	2,413	2,965	2,998	2,427
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	11·81	0·54	0·49	12·26	1,658	4,080	4,441	1,763
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	8·18	0·42	0·23	8·71	1,254	2,646	1,156	1,318
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	7·27	0·25	0·18	7·58	1,471	1,744	1,182	1,475
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	8·61	0·16	0·04	8·73	1,489	2,742	3,504	1,513
	Union Territories									
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100·00)**	**8·46**	**2·82**	**0·26**	**8·46**	**811**	**1,187**	**1,550**	**811**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100·00)**	**1·68**	**0·30**	..	**1·95**	**381**	**1,731**	..	**554**
	1. Kameng	492 (16·55)	1·42	0·41	..	1·83	271	1,378	..	517
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	1·04	0·21	..	1·25	392	2,507	..	744
	3. Siang	589 (19·81)	1·87	..	..	1·87	335	..	..	335
	4. Lohit	620 (20·85)	1·13	0·65	..	1·77	259	1,323	..	646
	5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	4·81	0·32	..	4·81	517	2,514	..	517
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100·00)**	**15·38**	..	..	**15·38**	**2,242**	..	..	**2,242**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100·00)**	**13·89**	**1·39**	..	**15·28**	**1,796**	**4,495**	..	**2,041**
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100·00)**	**31·28**	**2·06**	**21·81**	**39·51**	**2,999**	**3,914**	**3,316**	**2,809**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100·00)**	**20·78**	**7·58**	..	**28·36**	**2,959**	**4,436**	..	**3,354**
	1. Goa	383 (93·64)	19·58	8·10	..	27·68	3,011	4,436	..	3,428
	2. Daman	21 (5·14)	28·57	..	..	28·57	1,498	..	..	1,498
	3. Diu	5 (1·22)	80·00	..	..	80·00	4,176	..	..	4,176
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100·00)**	..	**90·00**	..	**90·00**	..	**3,522**	..	**3,522**
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 (100·00)**	**16·22**	**3·00**	**4·50**	**18·32**	**2,023**	**3,125**	**2,392**	**1,905**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	15·49	1·88	3·29	16·43	1,797	2,633	2,576	1,806
	2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	16·24	5·13	6·84	20·51	2,053	3,453	2,231	1,755
	3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	66·67	..	..	66·67	5,447	..	..	5,447

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

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Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pacca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	**575,045**	**1,141**	**2,779**	**1,569**	**770**	**1,247**	**2,182**
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	**27,084 (100·00)**	**1,649**	**3,977**	**2,301**	**1,294**	**46,292**	**49,315**
	1. Srikakalam	2,860 (10·56)	1,103	2,511	1,830	837	1,347	1,842
	2. Visakhapatnam	4,184 (15·45)	1,353	3,156	2,227	580	1,771	2,098
	3. East Godavari	1,339 (4·94)	2,660	6,051	3,457	2,185	4,899	3,617
	4. West Godavari	832 (3·07)	2,609	4,749	3,207	2,387	3,165	3,373
	5. Krishna	932 (3·44)	2,003	4,106	2,326	1,958	2,700	2,521
	6. Guntur	675 (2·49)	3,213	6,140	4,050	3,179	3,675	3,545
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	999 (3·69)	1,854	4,012	3,177	1,759	2,424	2,456
	8. Nellore	1,042 (3·85)	1,428	3,357	2,021	1,316	2,015	1,973
	9. Chittoor	1,262 (4·66)	1,782	3,234	1,949	1,581	2,029	2,313
	10. Cuddapah	886 (3·27)	1,647	3,649	2,329	1,534	1,883	2,108
	11. Anantapur	918 (3·39)	1,980	4,687	2,512	1,905	1,816	2,398
	12. Kurnool	895 (3·30)	1,817	4,443	2,580	1,786	2,227	2,303
	13. Mahbubnagar	1,456 (5·38)	1,297	4,498	1,941	1,209	1,738	1,948
	14. Hyderabad	938 (3·46)	1,179	4,408	1,429	1,018	1,482	1,951
	15. Medak	1,224 (4·52)	1,169	2,973	2,124	1,105	1,624	1,815
	16. Nizamabad	858 (3·17)	1,470	3,536	2,686	1,302	1,881	2,064
	17. Adilabad	1,552 (5·73)	919	3,455	1,479	700	1,207	1,613
	18. Karimnagar	1,047 (3·87)	1,768	5,064	2,424	1,680	2,442	2,337
	19. Warangal	978 (3·61)	1,879	4,622	2,626	1,668	2,733	2,458
	20. Khammam	1,097 (4·05)	1,422	2,719	2,243	1,092	1,433	2,368
	21. Nalgonda	1,110 (4·10)	1,606	3,624	2,249	1,532	1,801	2,214
2)	**Assam**	**22,224 (100·00)**	**790**	**1,318**	**1,475**	**613**	**864**	**1,285**
	1. Goalpara	3,819 (17·18)	693	981	1,463	538	661	1,053
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (19·15)	957	1,474	1,768	801	1,073	1,572

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11·42)	815	1,445	1,607	643	778	1,294
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8·82)	989	1,290	1,653	795	1,125	1,558
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10·55)	856	1,215	1,282	718	893	1,171
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17·30)	620	1,351	1,446	486	772	1,032
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6·53)	394	531	694	255	378	633
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2·16)	175	509	409	148	291	504
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10·86)	870	1,317	1,495	654	938	1,301
	10. Mizo	229 (1·03)	1,357	2,427	4,352	1,287	3,412	2,896
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100·00)**	**1,166**	**2,178**	**1,351**	**758**	**999**	**2,420**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3·44)	1,445	2,520	1,384	1,185	1,452	2,528
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9·23)	958	1,736	901	662	812	1,843
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7·11)	1,103	2,125	1,045	753	959	2,060
	4. Saran	4,425 (6·55)	1,271	2,179	1,679	928	1,072	2,266
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3·91)	1,634	2,897	2,206	1,282	1,430	3,012
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6·08)	1,505	2,925	1,741	1,127	1,236	2,842
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4·71)	1,955	3,570	2,629	1,581	1,932	3,482
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4·93)	1,538	3,249	1,918	1,050	1,361	3,127
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3·78)	1,176	2,322	1,612	739	1,116	2,525
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1·93)	2,066	3,718	2,986	1,740	2,134	3,491
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5·52)	1,492	2,677	3,058	1,000	1,402	2,849
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14·84)	537	839	646	304	379	1,023
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4·76)	688	1,238	772	448	544	1,300
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9·07)	785	1,306	1,105	440	628	1,608
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5·68)	783	1,269	1,264	588	762	1,442
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2·02)	844	1,401	1,098	608	739	1,441
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6·44)	621	906	1,051	418	471	1,102
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100·00)**	**1,187**	**2,579**	**2,573**	**1,050**	**1,424**	**1,870**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3·86)	1,095	2,199	2,182	1,009	1,448	1,737
	2. Rajkot	859 (4·70)	1,200	2,632	2,370	1,163	1,755	1,800

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3·55)	1,052	2,081	2,663	952	1,285	1,665
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4·81)	1,115	2,190	2,756	1,088	1,470	1,719
	5. Amreli	595 (3·26)	1,181	2,184	2,634	1,146	1,460	1,730
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5·98)	1,270	2,353	2,316	1,078	1,443	1,843
	7. Kutch	900 (4·92)	966	1.824	1,722	710	1,163	1,234
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7·39)	896	2,711	3,027	845	1,120	1,711
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7·58)	935	2,102	2,392	783	930	1,456
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5·93)	1,627	3,407	3,851	1,568	2,049	2,450
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0 41)	2,432	4,218	4,248	2,354	2,418	3,131
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3·69)	1,471	2,669	2,768	1,423	1,716	1,993
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5·24)	2,157	4,381	3,533	2,052	2,658	3,027
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10·41)	1,068	2,289	2,977	864	1,019	1,766
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9·18)	1,054	2,285	1,939	821	1,117	1,666
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6·22)	918	2,034	1,919	808	1,097	1,488
	17. Surat	1,218 (6·67)	1,055	2,201	1,970	967	1,223	1,686
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4·50)	1,519	2,861	2,515	1,424	1,709	2,161
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	331 (1·70)	326	1,065	973	303	425	704
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100·00)**	**1,505**	**2,457**	**1,232**	**1,234**	**1,379**	**2,563**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18·14)	913	1,440	617	617	717	1,530
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20·30)	1,460	2,392	1,214	1,215	1,433	2,654
	3. Rohtak	772 (11·47)	2,108	3,132	1,558	1,965	2,083	2,937
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21·85)	1,212	2,288	948	950	1,083	2,420
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8·05)	1,212	1,808	1,146	1,148	1,206	1,883
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15·73)	1,874	2,753	1,700	1,706	1,950	2,827
	7. Jind	300 (4·46)	1,913	2,534	1,856	1,856	1,953	3,009
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**389**	**569**	**303**	**193**	**258**	**536**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	294	403	312	216	181	414
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	499	659	385	209	282	590
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	273	378	307	173	352	359

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	1,137	1,401	1,364	1,074	1,257	1,317
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	181	352	207	120	1,173	272
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	395	501	262	205	196	512
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	292	423	194	146	154	390
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	220	323	165	93	136	241
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	383	684	360	235	332	512
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0·45)	661	780	902	647	695	753
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**797**	**1,383**	**1,075**	**576**	**772**	**1,380**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	874	1,798	1,225	649	826	1,589
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	833	1,526	1,177	595	851	1,593
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15·68)	883	1,620	1,283	703	1,012	1,686
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	473	780	..	414	429	616
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	667	1,089	398	464	580	1,339
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	702	982	1,124	503	511	936
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	811	1,442	928	509	667	1,348
	8. Kathua	536 (8·24)	685	1,041	884	466	448	1,091
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	743	1,042	485	568	668	1,079
	10. Punch	158 (2·43)	1,132	1,655	1,428	997	1,037	1,879
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100·00)**	**989**	**2,648**	**1,171**	**838**	**1,080**	**1,828**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9·21)	753	1,781	782	611	759	1,451
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4·32)	1,741	4,043	3,620	1,661	2,330	2,904
	3. Bellary	589 (2·20)	1,457	2,861	1,826	1,430	1,668	1,943
	4. Bidar	591 (2·20)	1,231	3,336	1,771	1,198	1,566	1,953
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4·62)	1,298	3,500	2,194	1,266	1,675	2,039
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3·67)	763	1,936	879	654	884	1,312
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4·66)	983	2,428	1,206	914	1,142	1,696
	8. Coorg	291 (1·08)	1,198	2,071	1,587	1,122	1,208	1,503
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4·98)	1,262	3,932	1,775	1,206	1,644	2,375
	10. Gulbarga	1,304 (4·86)	1,113	3,669	2,063	1,098	1,453	1,864

Appendix Table II-9 : Average Population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11. Hassan	2,316 (8·63)	543	1,305	680	419	546	979
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10·54)	586	1,691	537	431	516	1,127
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4·99)	887	2,460	1,034	754	938	1,698
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5·94)	1,162	2,611	1,440	1,005	1,213	2,095
	14. North Kanara	1,295 (4·83)	753	1,883	1,148	548	951	1,329
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5·17)	950	3,743	1,794	876	1,218	1,648
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6·49)	710	1,741	870	587	747	1,213
	18. South Kanara	662 (2·47)	2,370	3,400	2,716	2,342	2,564	2,530
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9·14)	708	2,146	839	588	787	1,340
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**14,306**	**14,958**	**14,625**	**14,069**	**14,084**	**14,464**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14·04)	11,462	11,836	12,680	11,462	11,462	11,508
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8·60)	14,171	14,300	14,723	14,171	14,171	14,452
	3. Malappuram	117 (9·23)	14,799	15,272	16,345	14,799	14,799	14,799
	4. Palghat	147 (11·59)	10,075	10,546	9,924	9,921	9,921	10,382
	5. Trichur	229 (18·06)	8,509	9,429	8,311	8,144	8,144	16,182
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8·12)	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	16,760	17,003
	7. Kottayam	101 (7·96)	19,248	19,362	19,455	18,535	18,709	19,311
	8. Alleppey	98 (7·73)	18,370	18,388	18,021	18,021	18,198	18,333
	9. Quilon	98 (7·73)	22,683	22,895	22,656	22,683	22,823	22,623
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6·94)	18,676	18,987	18,474	18,277	18,277	19,302
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**794**	**1,805**	**1,380**	**496**	**685**	**1,554**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1·76)	970	2,872	2,089	713	1,022	2,193
	2. Bhind	889 (1·26)	988	2,993	2,383	813	1,043	2,037
	3. Gwalior	753 (1·06)	789	2,722	2,148	557	734	1,621
	4. Datia	401 (0·57)	730	538	1,722	548	685	1,519
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1·82)	701	1,734	1,451	474	605	1,592
	6. Guna	2,006 (2·83)	669	1,623	1,769	344	500	1,460
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1·24)	887	2,479	2,766	619	804	1,892
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1·52)	822	2,453	1,869	591	846	1,699

Appendix Table II-9: Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Panna	932 (1·32)	725	1,855	1,679	436	614	1,420
10.	Satna	1,756 (2·48)	795	1,482	806	475	607	1,352
11.	Rewa	2,302 (3·25)	802	1,932	1,468	390	492	1,643
12.	Shahdol	1,977 (2·79)	670	1,511	897	463	621	1,298
13.	Sidhi	1,790 (2·53)	755	1,265	1,364	434	509	1,378
14.	Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	857	2,335	1,504	491	679	1,790
15.	Ratlam	1,044 (1·47)	706	1,827	1,335	430	454	1,477
16.	Ujjain	1,098 (1·55)	733	1,765	1,091	507	713	1,494
17.	Jhabua	1,326 (1·87)	722	1,355	1,593	469	591	1,441
18.	Dhar	1,484 (2·09)	852	2,174	1,821	515	714	2,140
19.	Indore	641 (0.90)	844	2,419	1,823	602	855	1,801
20.	Dewas	1,035 (1·46)	811	1,666	1,571	488	800	1,671
21.	Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	896	1,910	1,632	633	824	1,872
22.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	897	1,977	1,830	630	909	1,715
23.	Shajapur	1,065 (1·50)	901	2,803	1,953	565	853	1,769
24.	Rajgarh	1,670 (2·36)	711	1,892	1,532	349	555	1,470
25.	Vidisha	1,509 (2·13)	670	1,670	1,243	377	561	1,386
26.	Sehore	1,556 (2·20)	587	1,452	1,194	414	564	1,364
27.	Raisen	1,429 (2·02)	538	1,505	1,782	369	555	1,291
28.	Hoshangabad	1,404 (1·98)	730	1,691	1,259	453	781	1,439
29.	Betul	1,308 (1·85)	791	1,710	1,241	513	811	1,544
30.	Sagar	1,856 (2·62)	867	2,300	1,419	437	640	1,699
31.	Damoh	1,156 (1·63)	806	1,752	1,229	433	558	1,531
32.	Jabalpur	2,263 (3·19)	835	1,633	826	439	587	1,417
33.	Narsimhapur	998 (1·41)	798	1,529	1,001	980	675	1,338
34.	Mandla	2,092 (2·95)	607	1,078	1,135	399	525	926
35.	Chhindwara	1,901 (2·68)	733	1,891	1,675	439	732	1,459
36.	Seoni	1,595 (2·25)	705	1,281	911	392	552	1,101
37.	Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	1,026	1,716	1,672	710	970	1,625

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3·38)	735	1,183	1,255	519	699	1,038
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	935	2,072	1,837	635	41	1,816
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	789	1,756	1,148	551	729	1,309
	41. Durg	4,073 (5·75)	776	1,376	906	507	650	1,311
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	908	1,815	1,447	597	756	1,607
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	768	1,617	1,336	440	687	1,569
11	**Maharashtra**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**1,092**	**3,003**	**1,510**	**979**	**1,533**	**649**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	976	2,725	1,406	923	1,391	432
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	747	2,066	815	657	843	203
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	1,256	2,417	1,975	1,216	1,781	1,210
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	1,099	3,035	1,770	1,047	1,604	634
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3·86)	1,169	3,471	1,650	1,003	1,629	529
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	1,234	3,387	1,515	1,150	1,980	888
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	1,560	4,073	2,342	1,548	2,251	1,597
	8. Poona	1,448 (4·07)	1,343	3,889	2,113	1,276	2,655	1,170
	9. Satara	1,135 (3·19)	1,370	736	2,158	1,322	2,016	1,375
	10. Sangli	536 (1·51)	2,345	4,466	3,263	2,338	3,229	510
	11. Sholapur	943 (2·65)	1,749	3,823	2,294	1,742	2,963	1,941
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	1,496	3,353	1,982	1,489	2,134	1,465
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	925	2,580	1,174	882	1,409	462
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	888	2,326	1,328	843	1,285	370
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	1,135	3,129	1,496	1,113	1,743	720
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	912	2,999	1,316	887	1,206	392
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	1,212	3,071	1,611	1,200	1,688	903
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	972	2,383	1,653	876	1,408	562
	19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	886	1,907	1,186	774	1,180	528
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4·54)	920	2,161	1,057	696	1,170	471
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	842	2,027	1,158	753	1,198	366
	22. Wardha	955 (2·69)	774	2,096	858	624	959	296

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	23. Nagpur	1,620 (4·56)	709	2,037	816	552	795	232
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4·19)	1,127	2,440	1,330	944	1,335	429
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7·98)	725	2,414	1,512	521	1,082	207
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100·00)**	**597**	**1,371**	**1,858**	**479**	**939**	**1,540**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20·74)	327	1,033	1,180	258	415	834
	2. Manipur West	184 (9·45)	297	440	1,020	244	279	506
	3. Manipur South	362 (18·58)	304	753	559	247	323	682
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40·14)	970	1,898	1,984	810	1,321	2,095
	5. Manipur East	216 (11·09)	335	986	4,967	289	..	866
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100·00)**	**280**	**573**	**602**	**190**	**362**	**609**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51·01)	228	563	369	167	359	523
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48·99)	361	580	622	214	206	654
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100·00)**	**519**	**857**	**1,316**	**485**	**760**	**1,100**
	1. Kohima	346 (36·04)	459	832	1,194	408	775	1,066
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33·96)	481	898	1,178	461	597	1,009
	3. Tuensang	288 (30·00)	624	815	2,202	602	1,686	1,373
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100·00)**	**648**	**1,404**	**1,220**	**431**	**612**	**1,101**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7·21)	670	1,509	1,609	480	693	1,336
	2 Sundargarh	1,621 (3·45)	630	1,444	1,376	496	722	1,154
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4·27)	641	1,215	1,203	447	650	1,020
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7·90)	564	1,044	855	383	448	742
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8·11)	671	1,021	790	457	518	978
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12·82)	761	1,445	1,078	589	675	1,183
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5·55)	691	1,435	1,252	480	660	1,311
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9·36)	263	951	2,162	137	202	474
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5·37)	605	1,475	1,344	467	604	1,113
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5·65)	609	1,642	1,368	421	673	1,099
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12·09)	562	1,541	1,457	329	507	992
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8·99)	765	1,913	1,536	493	880	1,390
	13. Puri	4,336 (9·23)	698	1,845	1,159	486	627	1,109

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	**Punjab**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**1,119**	**2,046**	**1,048**	**848**	**1,045**	**1,738**
	1. Gurdaspur	1,526 (12·52)	950	1,711	804	643	776	1,450
	2. Amritsar	1,181 (9·69)	1,331	2,579	1,229	1,103	1,328	1,945
	3. Firozpur	1,483 (12·17)	1,258	2,537	1,423	1,030	1,301	2,107
	4. Ludhiana	969 (7·95)	1,166	2,088	1,135	547	1,198	1,822
	5. Jullundur	1,209 (9·92)	1,125	1,950	1,071	841	1,102	1,507
	6. Kapurthala	556 (4·56)	914	1,573	835	593	763	1,558
	7. Hoshiarpur	1,582 (12·98)	906	1,532	774	584	722	1,236
	8. Ropar	855 (7·01)	750	1,275	726	542	672	1,140
	9. Patiala	1,434 (11·77)	770	1,303	709	627	704	1,249
	10. Sangrur	709 (5·82)	1,409	2,509	1,464	1,289	1,587	2,257
	11. Bhatinda	684 (5·61)	1,584	2,956	1,943	1,543	1,904	2,314
	Rajasthan	**33,303 (100·00)**	**1,013**	**2,217**	**1,470**	**643**	**1,002**	**1,621**
	1. Ganganagar	2,385 (7·16)	936	2,205	1,109	500	728	1,365
	2. Bikaner	540 (1·62)	934	1,675	1,834	641	1,082	1,594
	3. Churu	850 (2·55)	964	1,983	1,279	747	968	1,289
	4 Jhunjhunun	693 (2·08)	1,322	2,218	1,820	1,107	1,573	1,773
	5. Alwar	1,869 (5·61)	992	2,237	1,251	680	959	1,708
	6 Bharatpur	1,868 (5·61)	990	2,040	1,590	693	872	1,463
	7. Sawai Madhopur	1,531 (4·60)	1,012	2,185	1,247	691	1,037	1,598
	8. Jaipur	2,683 (8·06)	1,087	2,368	1,280	653	1,116	1,770
	9. Sikar	810 (2·43)	1,298	2,616	2,183	1,068	1,955	1,751
	10. Ajmer	954 (2·86)	1,043	2,156	1,388	751	1,010	1,483
	11. Tonk	1,006 (3·02)	946	2,142	1,164	515	898	1,674
	12. Jaisalmer	432 (1·30)	578	1,597	239	338	836	1,035
	13. Jodhpur	701 (2·11)	1,388	2,903	1,637	1,128	1,363	2,144
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3·65)	1,162	2,627	2,271	920	1,462	1,872
	15. Pali	824 (2·47)	1,339	2,925	2,186	1,056	1,846	2,071
	16. Barmer	837 (2·51)	1,217	2,919	2,193	868	1,222	1,745

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	17. Jalor	595 (1·79)	1,287	2,618	2,103	1,080	1,268	1,954
	18. Sirohi	423 (1·27)	1,164	2,524	1,713	824	1,253	1,755
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4·53)	986	2,194	1,698	632	1,186	1,702
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9·36)	892	1,847	1,572	508	936	1,452
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6·37)	776	1,859	1,153	405	707	1,438
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2·48)	917	1,751	1,406	609	791	1,347
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4·32)	767	1,649	1,315	432	696	1,392
	24. Bundi	729 (2·19)	783	1,866	1,232	526	723	1,259
	25. Kota	1,905 (5·72)	794	2,088	1,396	453	962	1,393
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4·33)	728	1,793	845	392	634	1,370
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100·00)**	**2,062**	**3,908**	**2,122**	**1,861**	**2,316**	**2,934**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11·41)	1,302	2,271	1,141	1,093	1,209	1,913
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11·92)	1,722	2,949	1,690	1,606	1,876	2,437
	3 South Arcot	2,328 (14·94)	1,480	2,756	1,552	1,387	1,559	2,227
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6·68)	1,873	3,129	1,952	1,482	1,876	2,471
	5 Salem	948 (6·08)	2,607	4,566	2,738	2,300	2,793	3,380
	6 Coimbatore	918 (5·89)	3,303	5,309	3,231	3,123	3,248	3,788
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0·26)	6,809	8,245	7,167	6,130	7,506	8,009
	8. Madurai	996 (6·39)	2,911	5,181	2,835	2,644	3,120	4,150
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8·38)	2,435	3,850	2,841	2,302	2,625	3,047
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12·56)	1,710	2,759	1,868	1,561	1,987	2,160
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8·93)	1,679	3,082	2,015	1,527	2,077	2,540
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6·19)	2,444	4,425	2,500	2,288	3,064	3,342
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0·37)	17,874	18,796	16,850	17,874	17,874	17,874
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100.00)**	**619**	**1,125**	**1,182**	**304**	**698**	**1,096**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51·91)	650	1,403	1,351	268	649	1,187
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23·97)	527	696	721	336	594	767
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24·12)	696	1,344	1,663	353	1,268	1,327

Appendix Table 11-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U. T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraphand/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100·00)**	**1,142**	**2,180**	**1,072**	**680**	**902**	**1,938**
1	Uttar Kashi	672 (0·60)	288	371	753	211	286	415
2	Chamoli	1,488 (1·32)	305	439	442	192	241	358
3.	Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1·74)	307	354	245	198	189	366
4.	Garhwal	3,230 (2·87)	250	390	641	154	169	305
5.	Pithoragarh	1,542 (1·37)	351	548	..	196	304	477
6.	Almora	3,575 (3·18)	324	409	323	200	220	406
7.	Naini Tal	1,771 (1·57)	570	1,001	639	342	534	855
8.	Bijnor	2,102 (1·87)	1,062	2,352	717	604	759	1,812
9.	Moradabad	2,459 (2·19)	1,076	2,737	976	756	945	2,136
10.	Budaun	1,804 (1·60)	1,303	2,452	1,091	832	1,152	2,266
11.	Rampur	1,092 (0·97)	1,213	3,400	1,198	662	930	2,197
12.	Bareilly	1,922 (1·71)	1,120	1,913	1,089	723	912	1,937
13.	Pilibhit	1,156 (1·03)	962	1,812	879	581	753	1,749
14.	Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1·86)	854	1,864	649	531	666	1,608
15.	Dehra Dun	767 (0·68)	681	1,463	1,358	399	876	1,098
16.	Saharanpur	1,688 (1·50)	1,366	2,233	1,380	948	1,199	2,484
17.	Muzaffarnagar	926 (0·82)	2,092	4,986	2,787	1,691	2,162	3,789
18.	Meerut	1,501 (1·33)	2,125	4,556	2,181	1,736	2,070	6,467
19.	Bulandshahr	1,525 (1·36)	1,608	3,115	1,346	1,185	1,407	2,748
20.	Aligarh	1,717 (1·53)	1,465	3,338	1,193	1,013	1,189	2,145
21.	Mathura	884 (0·79)	1,533	3,223	1,957	1,242	1,616	3,009
22.	Agra	1,182 (1·05)	1,646	2,906	1,484	1,243	1,466	2,555
23.	Etah	1,524 (1·35)	1,404	2,726	1,338	931	1,126	2,220
24.	Mainpuri	1,385 (1·23)	1,330	3,137	1,148	960	1,183	2,592
25.	Farrukhabad	1,626 (1·45)	1,345	2,792	1,173	860	1,159	2,302
26.	Etawah	1,477 (1·31)	1,239	2,479	1,212	883	1,042	2,035
27.	Kanpur	1,897 (1·69)	1,265	2,745	1,593	908	1,065	2,368
	Fatehpur	1,352 (1·20)	1,421	3,151	1,514	895	1,054	2,529

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach dy pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3·14)	1,185	1,997	908	680	828	2,036
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1·29)	903	2,263	1,660	679	936	1,502
	31. Jalaun	956 (0·85)	1,002	2,550	1,603	743	947	1,868
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0·83)	1,196	3,197	2,849	975	1,204	2,274
	33. Banda	1,207 (1·07)	1,188	2,030	1,427	901	1,195	2,379
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1·48)	1,190	2,741	954	841	1,107	2,237
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2·07)	1,127	1,684	970	749	881	1,491
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1·67)	1,359	2,234	1,266	899	1,131	2,248
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1·51)	1,254	2,939	2,073	851	1,067	2,692
	38. Lucknow	907 (0·81)	1,227	2,807	1,157	879	1,101	2,361
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1·55)	1,412	2,560	1,489	839	999	2,181
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1·67)	1,210	1,855	929	862	937	1,702
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2·50)	1,100	1,910	1,089	772	951	1,748
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1·82)	1,098	2,291	1,100	754	955	1,978
	43. Fatzabad	2,654 (2·36)	1,051	1,464	862	664	819	1,511
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2·21)	998	1,620	894	648	727	1,558
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1·95)	1,077	1,649	1,101	637	772	1,488
	46. Basti	6,942 (6·17)	818	1,907	590	421	481	1,418
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3·63)	1,225	2,124	1,065	693	882	1,900
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3·16)	1,284	2,683	1,160	767	1,014	2,252
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4·39)	1,119	1,650	746	552	685	1,567
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2·87)	1,053	1,537	851	584	645	1,483
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1·70)	1,552	2,814	1,216	806	1,099	2,690
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2·23)	1,374	3,688	1,232	585	722	2,309
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3·24)	1,062	1,760	917	592	775	1,732
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2·66)	881	1,481	1,155	455	582	1,542
21	**West Bengal**	**37,995 (100.00)**	**1,209**	**2,311**	**2,446**	**879**	**1,341**	**2,303**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1·30)	1,678	2,631	3,660	1,373	2,223	2,217
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1·93)	2,382	3,745	4,156	2,161	2,686	3,550
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2·98)	1,565	3,132	4,626	1,160	1,781	2,761
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8·32)	813	1,128	1,909	535	720	1,220
	5. Malda	1,606 (4·23)	1,468	2,432	2,869	964	1,220	2,704

Appendix Table II-9 : Average population size of a village having different amenities— *Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Average population size of a village having					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	6. Murshidabad . . .	1,920 (5·05)	1,878	3,382	2,965	1,413	1,897	3,301
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3·36)	1,636	3,527	2,078	1,423	1,936	2,846
	8. Twentyfour Parganas . .	3,792 (9·98)	1,665	2,401	2,408	1,428	1,748	2,917
	9. Howrah	770 (2·03)	1,958	2,444	2,907	1,824	2,034	3,021
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5·01)	1,341	2,321	2,383	1,110	1,385	2,304
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6·85)	1,413	2,512	2,320	1,163	1,446	2,427
	12 Birbhum	2,235 (5·88)	1,007	1,873	1,628	741	1,000	1,763
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9·33)	711	1,486	1,111	532	702	1,318
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27·30)	765	1,237	1,372	494	722	1,475
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6·45)	735	1,766	3,184	603	880	1,513
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands .**	**390 (100·00)**	**467**	**560**	**829**	**228**	**438**	**811**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh . . .**	**2,973 (100·00)**	**393**	**540**	**970**	**151**	**370**	**554**
	1. Kameng	492 (16.55)	390	448	1,040	167	382	517
	2. Subansiri	960 (32·29)	354	662	1,205	103	301	744
	3. Siang	589 (19·81)	351	448	701	190	339	335
	4. Lohit	620 (20·85)	338	524	921	95	--	646
	5. Tirap	312 (10·50)	301	698	912	312	468	517
3	**Chandigarh . . . . .**	**26 (100.00)**	**1,239**	**664**	**1,124**	**971**	**897**	**2,242**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .**	**72 (100·00)**	**1,064**	**2,008**	**2,319**	**1,030**	**1,116**	**2,041**
5	**Delhi . . . . . .**	**243 (100·00)**	**1,977**	**2,744**	**1,866**	**1,850**	**2,015**	**2,809**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu . . .**	**409 (100.00)**	**1,770**	**3,238**	**2,562**	**1,543**	**2,158**	**3,354**
	1. Goa	383 (93·64)	1,776	3,282	2,773	1,545	2,237	3,428
	2. Daman	21 (5·14)	1,134	1,718	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,498
	3. Diu	5 (1·22)	4,176	6,150	4,176	3,540	4,176	4,176
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100.00)**	**3,181**	**3,522**	**3,812**	**3,181**	**..**	**3,522**
8	**Pondicherry . . . . .**	**333 (100·00)**	**1,128**	**2,088**	**956**	**821**	**1,292**	**1,905**
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63·96)	1,149	1,875	877	870	1,155	1,806
	2. Karaikal	117 (35·14)	930	2,388	1,049	632	1,541	1,755
	3. Mahe	3 (0·90)	4,721	4,414	4,721	4,721	4,721	5,447

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**575,045**	**1.86**	**2.17**	**3.20**	**5.92**	**55.87**	**6.26**	**1.44**
	States								
1	**Andhra Pradesh** . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**2.82**	**3.21**	**4.11**	**6.17**	**74.35**	**6.31**	**3.53**
	1. Srikakulam . .	2,860 (10.56)	1.40	1.54	1.99	3.39	58.88	3.88	4.06
	2. Visakhapatnam .	4,184 (15.45)	0.62	0.67	0.84	1.22	33.32	1.24	12.09
	3. East Godavari .	1,339 (4.94)	4.03	4.18	4.71	5.45	65.42	5.53	14.12
	4. West Godavari .	832 (3.07)	10.10	11.42	15.02	22.84	87.26	23.08	0.72
	5. Krishna . .	932 (3.44)	6.01	6.22	7.30	13.20	95.92	13.41	1.07
	6. Guntur . . .	675 (2.49)	7.11	7.26	9.48	11.70	97.04	11.70	0.15
	7. Ongole (Prakasam) .	999 (3.69)	2.80	3.00	6.11	9.41	89.49	9.41	3.50
	8. Nellore . . .	1,042 (3.85)	5.85	6.24	8.45	11.71	89.25	11.80	1.15
	9. Chittoor . .	1,262 (4.66)	6.18	6.50	8.87	12.68	83.99	13.31	0.79
	10. Cuddapah . .	886 (3.27)	4.63	4.97	7.45	11.96	90.86	12.08	0.23
	11. Anantapur . .	918 (3.39)	5.01	5.12	7.08	8.93	94.99	8.93	0.33
	12. Kurnool . .	895 (3.30)	5.70	5.92	7.49	10.39	93.74	10.61	1.23
	13. Mahbubnagar .	1,456 (5.38)	0.96	0.96	1.51	2.27	89.49	2.27	0.07
	14. Hyderabad . .	938 (3.46)	1.81	1.92	2.03	2.67	80.81	2.67	0.43
	15. Medak . . .	1,224 (4.52)	1.63	1.63	2.70	6.29	90.28	6.29	0.25
	16. Nizamabad . .	858 (3.17)	4.08	4.08	7.11	9.44	82.05	9.44	1.05
	17. Adilabad . .	1,552 (5.73)	0.84	0.90	1.16	1.87	67.65	1.87	0.39
	18. Karimnagar . .	1,047 (3.87)	0.86	0.96	1.15	2.29	92.74	2.29	0.38
	19. Warangal . .	978 (3.61)	1.43	1.43	1.74	3.07	83.33	3.17	0.82
	20. Khammam . .	1,097 (4.05)	1.82	1.91	3.46	5.74	71.01	6.11	1.46
	21. Nalgonda . .	1,110 (4.10)	0.90	1.26	2.07	3.60	91.89	3.69	0.27
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100.00)**	**0.54**	**0.82**	**2.52**	**6.93**	**63.35**	**7.97**	**0.01**
	1. Goalpara . .	3,819 (17.18)	0.13	0.21	1.10	3.09	58.39	3.59	..

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Kamrup	3,144 (14.15)	0.45	0.76	2.35	7.19	73.06	7.70	..
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11.42)	0.75	0.95	3.15	7.25	61.54	8.39	0.08
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8.82)	0.61	0.82	3.47	7.70	69.05	8.46	..
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10.55)	1.07	1.79	3.97	10.92	71.86	13.18	..
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17.30)	1.01	1.56	3.07	6.82	60.04	7.91	..
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6.53)	.	.	0.69	3.45	44.80	4.27	0.07
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2.16)	0.21	0.42	0.42	2.50	59.17	3.12	..
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10.86)	0.12	0.25	2.36	9.12	62.00	10.82	..
	10. Mizo	229 (1.03)	0.44	0.44	6.99	27.07	93.45	27.07	..
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100.00)**	**0.90**	**1.25**	**2.11**	**5.07**	**51.75**	**5.66**	**1.72**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3.44)	2.84	3.92	4.52	10.03	71.23	10.85	0.60
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9.23)	0.95	1.59	2.09	4.91	54.89	5.42	0.43
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7.11)	1.56	2.18	2.70	6.26	56.54	7.07	0.69
	4. Saran	4,425 (6.55)	0.97	1.29	3.05	5.47	59.23	5.92	1.15
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3.91)	0.95	1.48	3.10	7.68	66.75	8.06	1.25
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6.08)	1.07	1.46	2.53	5.60	61.85	6.30	1.41
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4.71)	1.81	2.12	3.74	7.92	72.83	8.41	1.90
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4.93)	1.44	1.95	2.88	6.43	58.3	6.55	2.64
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3.78)	0.94	1.53	2.08	4.98	50.27	5.29	2.66
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1.93)	0.77	1.00	3.53	10.22	75.50	10.68	1.08
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5.52)	0.51	0.67	1.80	5.76	53.11	6.16	1.42
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	0.26	0.40	0.78	2.19	31.76	2.78	2.99
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4.76)	0.40	0.62	1.15	3.39	45.96	3.98	0.65
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9.07)	0.62	0.80	1.16	3.34	36.85	4.16	3.05
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5.68)	0.39	0.47	1.72	5.08	56.80	5.74	0.42
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2.02)	2.49	2.86	4.32	7.11	53.92	8.06	1.76
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6.44)	0.32	0.37	1.15	3.29	43.51	4.14	2.64
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100.00)**	**3.60**	**3.72**	**5.94**	**13.29**	**85.40**	**13.34**	**0.27**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3.86)	1.84	2.12	3.40	13.46	89.80	13.60	0.28

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Rajkot	859 (4.70)	5.47	5.47	7.45	17.23	95.58	17.23	0.58
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3.55)	1.85	1.85	3.70	17.28	87.65	17.28	..
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4.81)	3.41	3.53	6.48	18.77	97.16	18.77	0.11
	5. Amreli	595 (3.26)	3.87	3.87	7.73	19.33	95.80	19.33	0.17
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5.98)	2.66	2.84	5.49	16.30	82.88	16.30	0.73
	7. Kutch	900 (4.92)	3.56	3.56	7.00	16.00	67.56	16.00	0.67
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	1.18	1.26	2.22	5.26	92.82	5.26	0.15
	9 Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	1.95	1.95	3.03	9.52	77.99	9.52	0.14
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	5.63	5.63	8.95	20.20	95.30	20.20	0.28
	11. Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	16.00	16.00	25.33	29.33	96.00	29.33	..
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	3.26	3.56	6.82	16.47	95.55	16.47	0.45
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	11.18	11.49	13.38	21.53	94.04	21.63	..
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10.41)	1.21	1.26	3.05	6.25	75.41	6.41	0.21
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	3.70	4.00	5.37	11.21	70.18	11.39	..
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	4.05	4.13	6.95	11.79	84.17	11.87	0.26
	17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	3.53	3.61	5.83	11.08	87.11	11.17	0.74
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	5.83	6.20	9.48	14.58	91.98	14.58	..
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	1.29	1.29	3.22	4.50	88.75	4.50	..
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100.00)**	**11.22**	**15.60**	**15.60**	**24.45**	**75.77**	**25.49**	**0.34**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	6.31	10.57	10.57	14.25	51.60	15.97	..
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	10.69	15.15	15.15	27.45	76.87	28.48	0.81
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	21.89	26.30	26.30	34.84	88.21	36.53	0.39
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	6.80	10.33	10.33	13.80	70.09	14.68	0.27
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	11.25	17.53	17.53	23.06	91.51	23.25	..
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	15.96	20.40	20.40	36.64	87.63	37.39	0.38
	7. Jind	300 (4.46)	11.00	16.00	16.00	37.33	94.67	37.33	0.33
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100·00)**	**0·51**	**0·63**	**0·85**	**3·49**	**24·47**	**4·17**	**2·94**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6·66)	0·36	0·44	0·62	4·35	41·92	5·42	3·91
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36·36)	0·52	0·67	0·96	3·04	18·75	3·79	1.46

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Eduactional, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16·49)	0·32	0·36	0·43	2·62	25·17	3·08	5·95
	4. Kulu	169 (1·00)	1·78	2·96	2·96	17·75	88·17	18·93	..
	5. Lahul and Spiti	204 (1·21)	0·49	0·49	0·49	6·86	45·10	7·84	3·92
	6. Bilaspur	911 (5·38)	0·33	0·66	0·66	3·40	23·27	4·06	0·66
	7. Mahasu	2,894 (17·11)	0·59	0·59	0·69	3·04	24·02	3·73	2·32
	8. Simla	1,631 (9·64)	0·55	0·67	0·98	2·21	13·86	2·88	6·32
	9. Sirmaur	965 (5·70)	0·62	0·73	0·93	4·77	37·72	5·08	1·35
	10. Kinnaur	77 (0·45)	3·90	5·19	11·69	46·75	97·40	46·75	..
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**	**6,503 (100·00)**	**1·32**	**1·83**	**4·38**	**8·83**	**57·20**	**9·30**	**0·57**
	1. Anantnag	1,170 (17·99)	2·31	2·39	5·56	8·12	61·28	8·21	0·51
	2. Srinagar	684 (10·52)	2·19	3·95	7·16	10·23	57·89	10·53	1·32
	3. Baramula	1,020 (15.68)	1·96	2·65	6·08	10·78	69·41	10·98	1·18
	4. Ladakh	235 (3·61)	..	..	2·55	8·51	79·57	8·51	..
	5. Doda	652 (10·03)	0·15	0·46	1·69	8·74	52·61	9·36	0·92
	6. Udhampur	617 (9·49)	0·81	0·81	2·27	9·08	55·11	10·70	..
	7. Jammu	1,063 (16·35)	1·32	1·98	3·10	6·02	39·70	6·59	0·19
	8. Kathua	536 (8·24)	0·56	1·12	2·98	9·70	50·19	10·07	0·19
	9. Rajauri	368 (5·66)	..	..	5·43	8·42	57·61	9·24	..
	10. Punch	158 (2·43)	0·63	1·27	5·70	12·03	79·75	12·66	0·63
8	**Karnataka**	**26,826 (100.00)**	**3.31**	**3.60**	**4.21**	**5.36**	**79.30**	**5.42**	**1.40**
	1. Bangalore	2,470 (9.21)	2.19	2.87	3.08	3.44	74.05	3.52	0.69
	2. Belgaum	1,158 (4.32)	3.37	3.54	6.48	8.89	94.21	8.89	0.09
	3. Bellary	589 (2.20)	10.36	10.53	11.38	15.62	94.40	15.62	3.06
	4. Bidar	591 (2.20)	2.71	2.88	3.05	4.23	95.77	4.23	0.17
	5. Bijapur	1,239 (4.62)	2.74	2.91	3.79	5.08	96.13	5.08	0.08
	6. Chikmagalur	984 (3.67)	3.66	4.07	4.17	6.20	74.70	6.20	3.35
	7. Chitradurga	1,250 (4.66)	5.04	5.28	5.60	6.32	88.00	6.32	2.08
	8. Coorg	291 (1.08)	4.81	4.81	9.97	9.97	81.10	10.31	2.06
	9. Dharwar	1,337 (4.98)	4.26	4.41	4.79	6.96	93.12	7.03	0.15

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10. Gulbarga . .	1,304 (4.86)	2.53	2.84	3.37	4.45	96.70	4.45	0.84
	11. Hassan . . .	2,316 (8.63)	1.81	1.94	2.46	3.97	65.63	4.10	1.73
	12. Kolar . . .	2,828 (10.54)	2.37	2.69	2.83	3.04	60.98	3.04	1.52
	13. Mandya . .	1,339 (4.99)	3.21	3.58	3.73	4.41	79.09	4.41	1.57
	14. Mysore . . .	1,593 (5.94)	4.71	5.15	5.78	6.65	79.22	6.78	3.58
	15. North Kanara .	1,295 (4.83)	2.39	3.01	4.56	6.02	65.41	6.25	1.70
	16. Raichur . .	1,387 (5.17)	2.38	2.38	2.67	3.82	87.96	3.89	1.51
	17. Shimoga . .	1,741 (6.49)	3.04	3.33	3.79	4.71	73.29	4.77	2.64
	18. South Kanara .	662 (2.47)	11.18	11.63	13.60	16.62	97.28	16.92	0.15
	19. Tumkur . .	2,452 (9.14)	2.53	2.61	2.73	3.38	77.94	3.38	0.37
9	**Kerala . . . . .**	**1,268 (100·00)**	**76·39**	**77·96**	**88·47**	**88·86**	**97·49**	**89·18**	**0·47**
	1. Cannanore . .	178 (14·04)	58·99	58·99	90·45	90·45	100·00	90·45	...
	2. Kozhikode . .	109 (8·60)	73·39	73·39	94·50	94·50	100·00	94·50	..
	3. Malappuram . .	117 (9·23)	64·10	64·10	91·45	91·45	100·00	91·45	..
	4. Palghat . . .	147 (11·59)	72·00	76·00	82·67	82·67	96·00	83·33	2·00
	5. Trichur . . .	229 (18·06)	67·97	70·13	71·86	71·86	93·07	73·16	0·87
	6. Ernakulam . .	103 (8.12)	96·12	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..
	7. Kottayam . .	101 (7·96)	85·15	86·14	94·06	94·06	96·04	94·06	..
	8. Alleppey .	98 (7·73)	91·84	92·86	92·86	96·94	97·96	96·94	..
	9. Quilon . . .	98 (7·73)	94·90	94·90	95·92	96·94	100·00	96·94	..
	10. Trivandrum . .	88 (6·94)	90·00	93·33	93·33	93·33	95·56	93·33	1·11
10	**Madhya Pradesh . .**	**70,854 (100·00)**	**0·63**	**0·71**	**1·65**	**3·39**	**45·36**	**3·49**	**1·99**
	1. Morena . . .	1,249 (1·76)	0·96	1·04	2·00	3·52	63·01	3·52	0·80
	2. Bhind . . .	889 (1·26)	1·69	1·80	2·70	4·84	75·93	4·84	0·34
	3. Gwalior . .	753 (1·06)	1·06	1·20	1·99	2·92	55·24	2·92	1·59
	4. Datia . . .	401 (0·57)	0·75	0·75	2·49	3·24	64·09	3·24	0·75
	5. Shivpuri . .	1,286 (1·82)	0·70	0·78	2·10	3·89	53·97	3·97	0·93
	6. Guna . . .	2,006 (2·83)	0·30	0·35	1·50	2·64	31·80	2·64	1·89
	7. Tikamgarh . .	880 (1·24)	0·68	0·80	3·30	4·66	59·77	4·66	0·91

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	8. Chhatarpur . .	1,077 (1·52)	0·56	0·56	2·04	3·34	61·56	3·44	1·21
	9. Panna . . .	932 (1·32)	0·86	0·86	2·25	3·43	44·64	3·54	2·15
	10. Satna . . .	1,756 (2·48)	..	0·06	1·82	3·19	43·79	3·70	2·96
	11. Rewa . . .	2,302 (3·25)	0·35	0.43	1·39	2·00	33·75	2·26	1·04
	12. Shahdol . .	1,977 (2·79)	0·10	0·15	0·76	2·38	51·80	2·43	1·26
	13. Sidhi . .	1,790 (2·53)	0·28	0·39	0·95	2·68	38·60	2·85	1·51
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2·23)	1·71	1·71	2·03	4·18	42·91	4·24	1·33
	15. Ratlam . .	1,044 (1·47)	0·96	1·15	1·72	4·41	47·80	4·41	0·86
	16. Ujjain . . .	1,098 (1·55)	0·91	1·18	1·73	3·92	52·37	4·01	0·27
	17. Jhabua . . .	1,326 (1·87)	0·75	0·75	2·11	3·85	43·67	3·92	0·98
	18. Dhar . . .	1,484 (2·09)	1·21	1·21	2·16	4·51	46·09	4·58	1·15
	19. Indore . .	641 (0·90)	2·03	2·50	4·84	6·08	59·75	6·08	1·09
	20. Dewas . .	1,035 (1·46)	0·19	0·29	2·13	5·22	42·32	5·22	1·84
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2·49)	0·96	1·02	2·72	5·33	54·79	5·33	2·89
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1·55)	1·28	1·28	2·92	4·20	54·74	4·29	2·65
	23. Shajapur . .	1,065 (1·50)	1·13	1·13	1·22	3·66	46·38	3·66	0·19
	24. Rajgarh . .	1,670 (2·36)	0·42	0·42	0·48	2·81	31·98	2·93	1·38
	25. Vidisha . .	1,509 (2·13)	0·33	0·33	0·93	2·19	34·33	2·19	1·19
	26. Sehore . . .	1,556 (2·20)	0·58	0·71	1·54	4·50	56·88	4·69	1·29
	27. Raisen . .	1,429 (2·02)	0·63	0·70	1·26	3·64	52·76	3·78	1·61
	28. Hoshangabad .	1,404 (1·98)	0·78	0·85	2·07	4·13	46·72	4·20	1·00
	29. Betul . . .	1,308 (1·85)	1·38	1·53	2·45	4·43	50·15	4·59	0·46
	30. Sagar . . .	1,856 (2·62)	0·65	0·65	1·35	2·53	31·95	2·53	2·75
	31. Damoh . . .	1,156 (1·63)	0·78	0·86	1·64	3·11	36·07	3·29	1·30
	32. Jabalpur . .	2,263 (3·19)	1·10	1·10	1·94	3·05	27·00	3·31	9·10
	33. Narsimhapur . .	998 (1·41)	0·60	0·70	1·90	6·41	40·28	6·51	2·71
	34. Mandla . . .	2,092 (2·95)	0·33	0·33	1·58	2·68	38·34	2·77	2·29
	35. Chhindwara . .	1,901 (2·68)	0·42	0·47	1·21	2·37	38·77	2·47	1·53
	36. Seoni . . .	1,595 (2·25)	0·63	1·00	1·63	3·01	30·22	3·26	0·19

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1·82)	1·16	1·47	2·79	4·88	57·66	5·11	0·93
	38. Surguja	2,396 (3.38)	0·08	0·08	0·79	2·75	52·80	2·75	1·21
	39. Bilaspur	3,506 (4·95)	0·51	0.57	1.45	3.76	46·81	3·88	7·16
	40. Raigarh	2,197 (3·10)	0.41	0·41	1·18	3·00	53·02	3·10	0·68
	41. Durg	4,073 (5·75)	0·52	0·64	1·42	3·39	46·67	3·49	0·71
	42. Raipur	3,842 (5·42)	0·34	0·47	1·35	2·79	47·45	2·86	1·64
	43. Bastar	3,381 (4·77)	0·30	0·41	1·15	2·01	39·37	2·10	3·16
11	**Maharashtra'**	**35,565 (100·00)**	**4·00**	**4·49**	**5·57**	**10·73**	**87·25**	**10·82**	**0·33**
	1. Thana	1,577 (4·43)	6·09	7·61	8·24	10·60	92·90	10·59	0·06
	2. Kolaba	1,690 (4·75)	2·49	3·37	3·67	6·45	82·96	6·57	..
	3. Ratnagiri	1,500 (4·22)	5·47	5.87	7·60	18·60	95·67	19·00	..
	4. Nasik	1,615 (4·54)	2·04	2·04	3·90	8·24	94·12	8·24	..
	5. Dhulia	1,372 (3·86)	2·41	2·77	3·64	6·34	82·87	6·34	0·15
	6. Jalgaon	1,411 (3·97)	5·10	5·95	6·24	13·39	90·86	13·54	..
	7. Ahmednagar	1,303 (3·66)	6·22	6·68	9·98	14·50	99·08	14·50	..
	8. Poona	1,448 (4·07)	4·56	4·90	5·94	13·33	94·41	13·47	..
	9. Satara	1,135 (3·19)	7·14	7·22	8·46	14·45	96·12	14·54	..
	10. Sangli	536 (1·51)	8·77	8·76	10·07	30·78	99·63	30·78	..
	11. Sholapur	943 (2·65)	4·98	5·51	6·57	17·39	98·94	17·39	0·21
	12. Kolhapur	1,079 (3·03)	8·71	10·47	11·31	17·15	99·35	17·15	0·19
	13. Aurangabad	1,861 (5·23)	2·41	2·53	3·28	7·42	94·52	7·42	..
	14. Parbhani	1,500 (4·22)	1·80	1·87	2·53	7·20	93·67	7·20	0·07
	15. Bhir	1,021 (2·87)	3·33	3·62	4·41	9·21	97·55	9·21	..
	16. Nanded	1,321 (3·72)	1·59	1·59	2·20	4·77	96·52	4·77	0·15
	17. Osmanabad	1,384 (3·89)	2·53	2·96	4·05	10·12	98·70	10·12	..
	18. Buldhana	1,221 (3·43)	3·52	3·85	5·73	11·38	83·62	11·47	2·13
	19. Akola	1,485 (4·18)	6·46	7·34	10·10	17·71	83·97	17·71	0·20
	20. Amravati	1,616 (4·54)	5·45	6·50	7·24	13·49	70·17	13·99	0·80
	21. Yeotmal	1,642 (4·62)	4·38	4·99	6·33	10·17	86·18	10·23	0·30

Appendix Table H-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	22. Wardha . .	955 (2.69)	4·29	5·03	5·55	7·85	76·13	7·85	0·94
	23. Nagpur . . .	1,620 (4·56)	2.59	2.96	3.70	6.54	69.63	6.79	0.80
	24 Bhandara . .	1,491 (4·19)	4.36	4·76	5·84	9·65	79·41	9·73	0·47
	25. Chandrapur . .	2,839 (7·98)	1·37	1·44	1·90	4·79	64·95	4·97	1·09
12	**Manipur . . .**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**0.62**	**0.72**	**1.69**	**4.98**	**72.59**	**5.13**	**0.26**
	1. Manipur North .	404 (20.74)	0.25	0.25	1.73	3.22	71.29	3.47	..
	2. Manipur West .	184 (9.45)	..	..	0.54	4.89	69.57	5.43	..
	3. Manipur South .	362 (18.58)	..	0.28	1.10	3.87	61.60	3.87	0.28
	4. Manipur Central .	782 (40.14)	1.41	1.53	2.69	6.39	77.49	6.52	0.38
	5. Manipur East .	216 (11.09)	..	..	..	5.09	78.24	5.09	0.46
13	**Meghalaya . . .**	**4,583 (100.00)**	**0.17**	**0.24**	**0.57**	**1.72**	**44.62**	**1.94**	**2.57**
	1. Garo Hills . .	2,338 (51.01)	0.09	0.09	0.38	1.41	53.55	1.58	1.50
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	0.27	0.40	0.76	2.05	35.32	2.32	3.70
14	**Nagaland . . .**	**960 (100.00)**	**1.04**	**1.77**	**3.02**	**14.58**	**89.27**	**14.90**	**0.52**
	1. Kohima . .	346 (36.04)	2.31	3.47	4.62	14.74	82.08	15.03	1.16
	2. Mokokchung . .	326 (33.96)	0.61	1.53	3.07	18.71	92.94	19.02	0.31
	3. Tuensang . .	288 (30.00)	..	..	1.04	9.72	93.75	10.07	..
15	**Orissa . . . .**	**46,992 (100.00)**	**0.33**	**0.39**	**0.85**	**2.00**	**52.44**	**2.11**	**1.21**
	1. Sambalpur .	3,390 (7.21)	0.24	0.27	0.56	1.50	61.24	1.53	0.53
	2. Sundargarh . .	1,621 (3.45)	0.62	0.68	1.67	5.00	66.19	5.06	1.85
	3. Keonjhar . .	2,009 (4.27)	0.50	0.50	1.14	3.14	48.98	3.53	2.09
	4. Mayurbhanj . .	3,712 (7.90)	0.24	0.43	0.73	1.51	44.02	1.72	2.59
	5. Balasore . .	3,812 (8.11)	0.55	0.71	1.65	3.41	54.30	3.65	0.58
	6. Cuttack . .	6,027 (12.82)	0.40	0.56	1.01	2.46	63.86	2.62	1.00
	7. Dhenkanal . .	2,606 (5.55)	0.54	0.54	1.27	3.88	58.67	4.03	1.04
	8. Baudh Khondmals .	4,397 (9.36)	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.80	30.45	0.82	0.20
	9. Bolangir . .	2,523 (5.37)	0.20	0.20	0.48	1.90	64.57	1.90	0.44
	10. Kalahandi . .	2,653 (5.65)	0.04	0.11	0.60	1.32	59.10	1.32	0.72

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11. Koraput . .	5,683 (12.09)	0.14	0.18	0.51	1.00	39.26	1.06	1.92
	12. Ganjam . .	4,223 (8.99)	0.47	0.50	0.85	1.59	54.98	1.66	2.63
	13. Puri . .	4,336 (9.23)	0.51	0.55	0.90	1.59	53.92	1.64	0.32
16	**Punjab . . .**	**12,188 (100.00)**	**3.50**	**4.11**	**5.30**	**8.69**	**66.10**	**9.25**	**0.02**
	1. Gurdaspur . .	1,526 (12.52)	3.41	3.87	4.46	6.49	50.39	7.27	0.07
	2. Amritsar . .	1,181 (9.69)	7.45	8.47	8.81	11.60	76.80	11.85	..
	3. Firozpur . .	1,483 (12.17)	2.09	2.49	4.65	8.16	74.38	8.23	..
	4. Ludhiana . .	969 (7.95)	5.78	6.71	8.05	13.42	75.95	13.62	..
	5. Jullundur . .	1,209 (9.92)	4.88	5.38	6.04	10.09	65.18	10.92	..
	6. Kapurthala . .	556 (4.56)	4.50	5.94	6.83	9.71	53.42	10.61	..
	7. Hoshiarpur .	1,582 (12.98)	1.71	1.83	2.91	6.45	45.76	7.40	..
	8. Ropar . . .	855 (7.01)	2.22	2.69	4.21	5.96	55.56	6.20	0.12
	9. Patiala . . .	1,434 (11.77)	1.74	2.51	3.56	6.00	69.04	6.97	..
	10. Sangrur . .	709 (5.82)	3.10	3.95	5.08	10.30	88.29	10.72	..
	11. Bhatinda . .	684 (5.61)	3.22	3.80	6.87	12.28	93.71	12.43	..
17	**Rajasthan . .**	**33,303 (100.00)**	**1.18**	**1.24**	**2.96**	**7.81**	**50.73**	**8.08**	**1.45**
	1. Ganganagar . .	2,385 (7.16)	0.54	0.59	1.97	4.03	39.12	4.23	3.69
	2. Bikaner . . .	540 (1.62)	0.93	1.11	3.52	11.30	57.04	11.67	3.52
	3. Churu . . .	850 (2.55)	1.41	1.53	2.12	7.29	62.59	7.53	3.88
	4. Jhunjhunun . .	693 (2.08)	2.45	2.60	4.62	19.48	75.04	20.49	0.29
	5. Alwar . . .	1,869 (5.61)	1.66	1.77	4.17	7.81	55.16	7.97	1.07
	6. Bharatpur . .	1,868 (5.61)	1.18	1.18	3.27	6.32	56.64	6.64	0.64
	7. Sawai Madhopur .	1,531 (4.60)	0.72	0.78	3.66	9.41	56.24	9.60	0.59
	8. Jaipur . . .	2,683 (8.06)	1.90	2.01	3.88	9.73	46.22	10.06	1.98
	9. Sikar . . .	810 (2.43)	2.47	2.72	5.43	15.93	75.43	16.17	0.49
	10. Ajmer . . .	954 (2·86)	2.73	2.73	6.18	10.90	63.52	11.22	0.42
	11. Tonk . . .	1,006 (3.02)	0.50	0.50	1.69	6.26	41.25	6.36	0.30
	12. Jaisalmer . .	432 (1.30)	..	..	2.31	5.09	44.91	5.09	2.78
	13. Jodhpur . .	701 (2.11)	1.28	1.43	4.56	11.13	74.46	11.41	0.86

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	14. Nagaur	1,216 (3.65)	0.90	0.99	3.12	9.37	68.91	1.95	1.73
	15. Pali	824 (2.47)	1.94	1.94	4.00	13.11	70.87	13.23	1.46
	16. Barmer	837 (2.51)	0.60	0.60	2.99	7.65	61.17	8.00	1.31
	17. Jalor	595 (1.79)	0.84	0.84	2.69	9.58	73.61	1.75	0.67
	18. Sirohi	423 (1.27)	2.60	2.60	4.96	8.75	61.94	8.75	0.24
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4.53)	1.66	1.86	3.12	9.48	49.80	9.68	1.86
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9.36)	0.96	0.96	2.05	6.71	42.27	7.09	0.99
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6.37)	0.61	0.71	1.18	4.80	35.56	5.09	2.68
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2.48)	1.45	1.45	4.00	9.21	52.00	9.21	1.09
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4.32)	0.56	0.63	1.46	4.79	38.08	5.07	0.35
	24. Bundi	729 (2.19)	0.41	0.41	1.65	5.21	47.33	5.35	0.41
	25. Kota	1,905 (5.72)	0.84	0.84	2.20	5.04	41.10	5.41	1.68
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4.33)	1.04	1.11	2.15	4.79	34.77	4.79	0.35
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100.00)**	**10.11**	**11.51**	**12.73**	**16.56**	**84.80**	**16.87**	**3.09**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11.41)	6.87	9.74	9.90	12.44	72.71	13.06	6.19
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11.92)	8.35	10.34	10.72	13.89	88.96	14.05	0.97
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14.94)	5.84	6.70	7.69	10.70	85.65	10.87	5.03
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6.68)	5.96	6.25	7.69	11.35	72.79	11.63	2.31
	5. Salem	948 (6.08)	11.29	12.55	14.98	20.46	83.65	20.68	1.69
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5.89)	19.61	20.92	21.35	23.09	89.54	23.20	3.49
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0.26)	42.50	42.50	47.50	50.00	85.00	50.00	5.00
	8. Madurai	996 (6.39)	15.36	18.27	19.38	24.10	85.84	24.20	4.02
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8.38)	12.79	13.86	17.38	20.44	92.11	20.60	1.38
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12.56)	7.77	8.38	10.68	15.79	87.02	16.56	1.43
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8.93)	10.06	11.06	11.49	16.02	86.28	16.38	2.73
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6.19)	14.73	16.18	16.60	23.34	88.80	23.44	3.22
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0.37)	73.68	73.68	77.19	77.19	87.72	77.19	12.28
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100.00)**	**0.28**	**0.36**	**1.16**	**3.26**	**29.05**	**3.75**	**4.85**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51.91)	0.29	0.37	1.10	2.45	22.38	2.73	4.04

Appendix Table II 10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23.97)	0.26	0.35	1.50	4.77	43.34	5.83	1.15
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24.12)	0.26	0.35	0.96	3.51	29.21	3.86	10.26
20	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100.00)**	**0.77**	**0.97**	**1.58**	**2.89**	**39.51**	**3.24**	**1.15**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0.60)	0.15	0.15	1.34	5.80	46.13	6.70	0.30
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1.32)	0.60	0.60	1.81	3.43	32.33	4.03	3.97
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1.74)	0.05	0.05	0.61	2.60	30.08	3.01	1.69
	4. Garhwal	3,230 (2.87)	0.09	0.09	0.40	1.21	27.06	1.46	2.88
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1.37)	..	..	1.04	3.63	30.87	4.41	0.65
	6. Almora	3,575 (3.18)	0.03	0.03	0.39	1.48	26.71	2.21	0.64
	7. Nami Tal	1,771 (1.57)	1.07	1.47	1.92	3.16	35.63	3.90	3.44
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1.87)	1.19	1.57	1.67	2.38	28.73	2.95	5.04
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2.19)	0.73	1.10	1.38	2.32	48.15	2.44	0.69
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1.60)	1.00	1.39	1.55	3.66	43.74	4.05	0.83
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0.97)	0.37	0.46	1.28	2.20	31.78	2.38	0.64
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1.71)	0.52	0.99	1.35	3.54	39.54	4.01	1.77
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1.03)	1.04	1.30	1.90	3.55	36.51	4.15	4.58
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1.86)	0.43	0.43	0.81	1.53	37.93	1.63	2.06
	15. Dehra Dun	767 (0.68)	1.69	1.96	2.35	4.56	41.98	5.87	2.87
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1.50)	1.66	2.01	2.49	3.73	50.06	3.97	3.14
	17. Muzaffarnagar	926 (0.82)	0.97	1.08	4.10	6.26	73.43	6.26	1.08
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1.33)	2.00	2.13	2.60	3.53	70.64	3.66	2.86
	19. Bulandshahr	1,525 (1.36)	2.56	2.89	3.15	4.26	55.74	4.59	0.33
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1.53)	1.34	1.51	1.63	2.91	50.50	3.03	0.35
	21. Mathura	884 (0.79)	1.58	1.58	4.98	8.48	73.42	8.82	1.70
	22. Agra	1,182 (1.05)	2.62	2.96	4.06	6.51	63.11	5.85	0.42
	23. Etah	1,524 (1.35)	1.44	1.64	2.43	3.35	48.43	3.48	0.33
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1.23)	0.87	1.08	1.59	2.82	58.70	2.82	0.65
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1.45)	1.35	1.91	2.28	3.94	44.53	4.18	1.48
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1.31)	0.68	0.74	1.90	3.45	53.83	3.52	1.22
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1.69)	1.00	1.21	2.00	4.53	56.56	4.74	0.47
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1.20)	0.89	1.18	2.14	3.48	46.38	3.70	0.81

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3.14)	0.71	1.05	2.04	2.95	33.34	3.20	0.51
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	1.04	1.04	2.83	4.28	63.40	4.49	0.97
	31. Jalaun	956 (0.85)	1.26	1.36	2.30	4.60	62.76	4.71	1.26
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0.83)	1.40	1.51	3.01	5.59	75.38	5.59	1.94
	33. Banda	1,207 (1.07)	0.41	0.66	3.23	8.95	68.77	9.44	0.58
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	1.20	1.26	1.86	3.71	55.06	3.83	0.72
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	0.69	0.90	1.29	2.79	39.92	3.22	..
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	0.43	0.64	1.22	2.77	47.44	2.88	0.32
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	0.59	0.59	1.89	2.95	51.18	3.07	0.29
	38. Lucknow	907 (0.81)	2.43	2.76	3.31	4.41	56.12	4.52	0.44
	39. Rae Bareli	1,745 (1.55)	0.63	0.68	2.46	4.07	39.03	4.58	0.29
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	0.74	1.06	1.70	4.46	44.69	5.20	0.48
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	0.78	1.17	1.53	3.06	46.73	3.52	0.14
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1.82)	0.73	1.08	1.81	2.93	48.68	3.18	0.44
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2.36)	0.79	1.02	1.24	2.56	37.68	3.09	1.77
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2.21)	1.12	1.61	2.13	2.97	45.36	3.57	0.24
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1.95)	0.32	0.46	1.14	2.01	32.13	2.51	0.18
	46. Basti	6,942 (6.17)	0.39	0.45	0.53	0.97	20.61	1.17	0.61
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3.63)	0.76	1.08	1.39	2.20	27.42	2.52	1.54
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3.16)	0.62	0.98	1.10	1.57	35.91	1.74	0.39
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4.39)	0.57	0.75	0.91	1.23	23.89	1.58	0.73
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2.87)	0.06	0.09	0.59	1.46	28.71	1.67	0.50
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1.70)	1.94	2.35	3.61	5.60	36.35	6.59	2.14
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2.23)	0.44	0.52	0.56	1.20	25.02	1.47	0.68
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3.24)	0.49	0.69	1.26	2.39	28.45	2.80	1.65
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2.66)	0.23	0.27	1.00	1.97	30.14	2.21	0.67
	West Bengal	**37,995 (100.00)**	**0.68**	**0.98**	**2.98**	**5.48**	**61.54**	**6.05**	**1.13**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1.30)	3.43	4.04	10.50	18.99	53.33	20.61	28.69
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1.93)	6.14	9.55	16.10	25.24	84.31	25.78	0.82
	3. Cooch Behar	1,133 (2.98)	0.18	0.18	1.94	3.62	64.34	4.32	0.26
	4. West Dinajpur	3,160 (8.32)	0.03	0.06	0.76	1.55	43.07	2.18	0.38
	5. Malda	1,606 (4.23)	0.12	0.12	1.87	3.18	52.18	3.49	0.44

Appendix Table II-10 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities— *Concld.*

Sl. No.	State./U.T/District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational, and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	6. Murshidabad	1,920 (5.05)	0.78	1.04	3.85	6.41	65.62	7.03	0.73
	7. Nadia	1,275 (3.36)	2.43	3.53	4.55	6.75	81.80	6.90	0.55
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9.98)	0.82	1.37	4.29	7.08	76.22	7.63	0.95
	9. Howrah	770 (2.03)	1.43	1.95	9.48	18.05	87.14	18.83	0.13
	10. Hooghly	1,902 (5.01)	2.16	2.68	7.26	11.20	74.24	11.72	..
	11. Burdwan	2,604 (6.85)	1.38	2.23	5.15	8.45	72.27	9.37	0.35
	12. Birbhum	2,235 (5.88)	0.36	0.49	2.46	5.41	59.60	6.04	0.18
	13. Bankura	3,547 (9.33)	6.08	0.20	1.24	3.07	60.98	3.27	0.65
	14. Midnapore	10,373 (27.30)	0.09	0.10	1.25	3.16	49.52	3.88	1.31
	15. Purulia	2,450 (6.45)	0.29	0.29	0.78	2.29	72.69	2.37	1.22
	Union Territories								
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100.00)**	**1.79**	**2.31**	**5.90**	**12.82**	**34.87**	**14.36**	..
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**2,973 (100.00)**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.50**	**3.03**	**17.83**	**3.20**	**0.47**
	1. Kameng	492 (16.55)	0.20	0.20	0.41	3.86	15.65	3.86	0.20
	2. Subansiri	960 (32.29)	0.21	0.21	0.31	1.46	8.02	1.46	1.25
	3. Siang	589 (19.81)	.	..	0.68	4.24	28.69	4.75	..
	4. Lohit	620 (20.85)	..	..	..	2.58	11.94	2.58	0.16
	5. Tirap	312 (10.50)	0.96	0.96	1.92	5.13	42.63	5.77	..
3	**Chandigarh**	**26 (100.00)**	..	**3.85**	**3.85**	**3.85**	**65.38**	**3.85**	..
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100.00)**	**5.56**	**5.56**	**9.72**	**11.11**	**94.44**	**11.11**	..
5	**Delhi**	**243 (100.00)**	**26.34**	**37.45**	**37.45**	**39.09**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**7.41**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**	**409 (100.00)**	**11.00**	**14.18**	**23.72**	**28.85**	**84.35**	**29.10**	..
	1. Goa	383 (93.64)	10.18	12.79	22.98	28.46	84.33	28.72	..
	2. Daman	21 (5.14)	19.05	33.33	33.33	33.33	85.71	33.33	..
	3. Diu	5 (1.22)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	80.00	40.00	..
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100.00)**	..	..	..	**90.00**	**100.00**	**90.00**	..
8	**Pondicherry**	**333 100.00**	**6.91**	**10.51**	**10.81**	**14.11**	**63.66**	**14.41**	..
	1. Pondicherry	213 (63.96)	7.98	13.15	13.15	14.55	65.73	15.02	..
	2. Karaikal	117 (35.14)	4.27	5.13	5.98	12.82	58.97	12.82	..
	3. Mahe	3 (0.90)	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	100.00	33.33	..

NOTE: 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

2. In Column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size class of population

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA								
	Less than 200 . .	149,909 (26.07)	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.40	14.02	0.67	3.81
	200—499 . .	168,383 (29.28)	0.09	0.17	0.41	1.25	46.91	1.64	0.95
	500—999 . .	132,804 (23.10)	0.40	0.76	1.55	3.89	79.03	4.26	0.41
	1,000—1,999 . .	81,781 (14.22)	2.46	3.29	5.65	12.21	92.16	12.55	0.28
	2,000—4,999 . .	35,879 (6.24)	13.43	14.55	20.06	33.06	97.01	33.30	0.35
	5,000—9,999 . .	4,939 (0.86)	41.24	42.82	50.52	63.92	97.89	64.14	0.69
	10,000+ . . .	1,350 (0.23)	77.41	78.74	85.70	89.26	98.37	89.33	1.11
	Total . . .	**575,045 (100.00)**	**1.86**	**2.17**	**3.20**	**5.92**	**55.87**	**6.26**	**1.44**
	States								
1	**Andhra Pradesh**								
	Less than 200 .	5,364 (19.80)	..	..	0.07	0.13	12.75	0.35	14.56
	200—499 . .	4,341 (16.03)	0.07	0.21	0.37	0.81	66.28	0.94	3.06
	500—999 . .	5,416 (20.00)	0.22	0.28	0.70	1.35	91.16	1.40	0.50
	1,000—1,999 . .	6,375 (23.54)	1.22	1.38	2.27	4.71	96.38	4.77	0.16
	2,000—4,999 . .	4,795 (17.70)	7.38	7.70	11.22	17.10	98.25	17.31	0.06
	5,000—9,999 . .	713 (2.63)	36.75	38.01	43.76	52.31	98.60	52.73	0.14
	10,000+ . . .	80 (0.30)	70.00	73.75	76.25	80.00	97.50	80.00	..
	Total . . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**2.82**	**2.99**	**4.11**	**6.17**	**74.34**	**6.31**	**3.53**
2	**Assam**								
	Less than 200 . .	5,615 (25.27)	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.84	27.78	1.39	0.04
	200—499 . . .	6,744 (30.35)	0.01	0.12	0.64	2.89	60.44	4.24	..
	500—999 . .	5,986 (26.93)	0.35	0.50	2.16	7.07	81.79	8.32	..
	1,000—1,999 . .	3,061 (13.77)	1.44	2.32	7.02	17.22	91.21	17.97	0.03
	2,000—4,999 . .	788 (3.55)	6.22	8.76	19.54	42.51	92.39	43.78	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	29 (0.13)	6.90	10.34	27.59	48.28	93.10	48.28	..
	10,000+ . . .	1 (0.00)	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	Total . . .	**22,224 (100.00)**	**0.54**	**0.82**	**2.52**	**6.93**	**63.35**	**7.97**	**0.01**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	**Bihar**								
	Less than 200 . .	17,440 (25.81)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.27	11.02	0.68	4.29
	200—499 . .	20,483 (30.32)	0.08	0.19	0.45	1.50	40.33	2.30	1.28
	500—999 . .	15,232 (22.54)	0.33	0.81	1.73	4.67	76.22	5.28	0.66
	1,000—1,999 . .	9,313 (13.78)	1.36	2.20	3.99	10.59	89.28	11.17	0.42
	2,000—4,999 . .	4,337 (6.42)	6.39	7.59	11.16	23.24	95.18	23.56	0.28
	5,000—9,999 . .	675 (1.00)	16.44	17.19	25.04	46.22	97.04	46.67	..
	10,000+ . . .	86 (0.13)	24.42	25.58	37.21	63.95	97.67	63.95	..
	Total . . .	**67,566 (100.00)**	**0.90**	**1.25**	**2.11**	**5.07**	**51.75**	**5.66**	**1.72**
4	**Gujarat**								
	Less than 200 .	2,054 (11.24)	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.29	26.14	0.44	1.46
	200—499 . .	4,351 (23.81)	..	..	0.32	1.36	78.65	1.38	0.07
	500—999 . .	5,242 (22.68)	0.31	0.40	1.55	5.46	96.64	5.53	0.04
	1,000—1,999 . .	4,395 (24.05)	2.18	2.50	6.44	17.97	99.32	18.02	0.09
	2,000—4,999 . .	1,968 (10.77)	19.26	19.41	27.39	54.07	99.44	54.06	0.25
	5,000—9,999 . .	248 (1.36)	59.27	59.27	60.08	83.47	97.98	83.47	2.02
	10,000+ . . .	17 (0.09)	94.12	94.12	94.12	94.12	100.00	94.12	..
	Total . . .	**18,275 (100.00)**	**3.60**	**3.72**	**5.94**	**13.29**	**85.40**	**13.34**	**0.27**
5	**Haryana**								
	Less than 200 .	618 (9.18)	0.49	0.65	0.65	0.81	8.74	2.10	3.56
	200—499 . .	1,400 (20.80)	0.79	1.86	1.86	2.64	45.86	3.86	..
	500—999 . .	1,910 (28.38)	1.83	6.49	6.49	11.31	87.43	12.51	0.05
	1,000—1,999 . .	1,671 (24.82)	10.47	18.79	18.79	32.85	96.83	33.87	..
	2,000—4,999 . .	976 (14.50)	42.62	47.64	47.64	70.70	98.57	71.11	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	148 (2.20)	72.30	73.65	73.65	95.27	98.65	95.95	..
	10,000 + . . .	8 (0.12)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	Total . . .	**6,731 (100.00)**	**11.22**	**15.60**	**15.60**	**24.45**	**75.77**	**25.49**	**0.34**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distributoin of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	**Himachal Pradesh**								
	Less than 200	12,019 (71.05)	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.93	13.04	1.36	3.81
	200—499	3,724 (22.01)	0.56	0.64	0.94	5.93	44.07	7.12	0.99
	500—999	861 (5.09)	3.25	4.53	5.92	17.65	75.15	19.74	0.23
	1,000—1,999	260 (1.54)	8.46	9.23	10.77	31.92	90.00	32.69	..
	2,000—4,999	50 (0.30)	6.00	12.00	20.00	44.00	98.00	44.00	..
	5,000—9,999	2 (0.01)	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**16,916 (100.00)**	**0.51**	**0.63**	**0.85**	**3.49**	**24.47**	**4.17**	**2.94**
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**								
	Less than 200	1,748 (26.88)	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.92	20.59	1.66	1.32
	200—499	2,197 (33.78)	0.27	0.50	1.50	3.64	53.21	3.91	0.32
	500—999	1,559 (23.97)	0.38	0.64	3.46	8.98	81.91	9.30	0.19
	1,000—1,999	764 (11.75)	3.93	6.81	15.05	28.01	90.18	28.93	0.13
	2,000—4,999	226 (3.48)	17.70	18.58	33.63	52.21	96.46	52.21	0.44
	5,000—9,999	9 (0.14)	33.33	33.33	44.44	66.67	77.78	66.67	22.22
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**6,503 (100.00)**	**1.32**	**1.83**	**4.38**	**8.83**	**57.20**	**9.30**	**0.57**
8	**Karnataka**								
	Less than 200	4,937 (18.40)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12	23.71	0.20	6.60
	200—499	7,981 (29.75)	0.18	0.31	0.48	0.79	81.69	0.84	0.41
	500—999	7,078 (26.39)	1.02	1.38	1.75	2.20	96.64	2.26	0.21
	1,000—1,999	4,552 (16.97)	4.94	5.47	6.72	9.36	98.55	9.40	0.02
	2,000—4,999	2,013 (7.50)	21.76	22.45	25.14	31.00	99.06	31.10	..
	5,000—9,999	256 (0.96)	50.78	51.95	57.42	60.94	99.61	60.94	..
	10,000+	9 (0.03)	55.56	55.56	55.56	66.67	88.89	66.67	11.11
	Total	**26,826 (100.00)**	**3.31**	**3.60**	**4.21**	**5.36**	**79.30**	**5.42**	**1.40**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	**Kerala**								
	Less than 200	4 (0.31)	..	..	.	.	..	.	50.00
	200—499	3 (0.24)	..	.	..		.	..	33.33
	500—999	3 (0.24)	..	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.67	33.33	33.33
	1,000—1,999	16 (1.26)	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	43.75	12.50	..
	2,000—4,999	122 (9.62)	40.98	45.08	59.02	59.84	91.80	61.48	..
	5,000—9,999	316 (24.92)	64.56	66.77	84.81	85.44	99.37	86.08	
	10,000+	804 (63.41)	88.53	89.40	96.79	97.04	99.63	97.04	0.25
	Total	**1,268 (100.00)**	**76.39**	**77.96**	**88.47**	**88.86**	**97.49**	**89 18**	**0.47**
10	**Madhya Pradesh**								
	Less than 200	19,751 (27.88)	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.10	5.36	0.15	4.36
	200—499	27,259 (38.47)	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.46	36.19	0.58	1.62
	500—999	16,505 (23.29)	0.15	0.27	1.17	3.00	86.10	3.13	0.51
	1,000—1,999	5,951 (8.40)	1.68	2.03	6.72	16.10	95.01	16.27	0.24
	2,000—4,999	1,295 (1.83)	20.31	21.08	34.98	56.06	97.30	56.06	0.39
	5,000—9,999	87 (0.12)	60.92	65.52	78.16	83.91	100.00	83.91	..
	10,000+	6 (0.01)	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	100.00	16.67	..
	Total	**70,854 (100.00)**	**0.63**	**0.71**	**1.65**	**3.39**	**45.36**	**3.49**	**1.99**
11	**Maharashtra**								
	Less than 200	4,969 (13.97)	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.34	32.80	0.62	1.95
	200—499	9,049 (25.44)	0.17	0.33	0.52	1.45	89.16	1.57	0.13
	500—999	10,538 (29.63)	0.54	1.06	1.57	4.14	98.42	4.17	0.01
	1,000—1,999	7,396 (20.80)	4.35	5.25	7.26	16.16	99.54	16.22	0.03
	2,000—4,999	3,066 (8.62)	22.08	23.16	28.02	50.55	99.71	50.55	0.10
	5,000—9,999	477 (1.34)	60.38	61.43	64.57	87.84	98.95	87.84	0.42
	10,000+	70 (0.20)	84.29	85.71	85.71	95.71	100.00	95.71	..
	Total	**35,565 (100.00)**	**4.00**	**4.49**	**5.57**	**10.73**	**87.25**	**10.82**	**0.33**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	**Manipur**								
	Less than 200	976 (50.10)	..	..	0.10	0.51	55.74	0.61	0.51
	200—499	476 (24.43)	0.21	0.21	1.26	5.46	84 03	5.67	.
	500—999	237 (12.17)	0.42	1.27	3.38	10.55	93.25	10.55	..
	1,000—1,999	172 (8.83)	2.33	2.33	5.81	12.21	95.35	12.21	..
	2,000—4,999	79 (4.06)	6.33	6.33	8.86	22.78	97.47	24.05	..
	5,000—9,999	8 (0.41)	12.56	12.50	12.50	25.00	100.00	25.00	..
	1,0000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1,948 (100.00)**	**0.62**	**0.72**	**1.69**	**4.98**	**72.59**	**5.13**	**0.26**
13	**Meghalaya**								
	Less than 200	3,191 (69.63)	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.53	32.15	0.75	3.20
	200—499	1,094 (23.87)	0.18	0.37	0.73	2.01	69.47	2.19	1.28
	500—999	237 (5.17)	1.27	1.69	3.80	11.81	86.50	11.81	0.84
	1,000—1,999	54 (1.18)	3.70	3.70	11.11	20.37	87 04	22.22	..
	2,000—4,999	7 (0.15)	..	..	..	14.29	100.00	14 29	..
	5,000—9,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,0000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**4,583 (100.00)**	**0.17**	**0.24**	**0.57**	**1.72**	**44.62**	**1.94**	**2.57**
14	**Nagaland**								
	Less than 200	334 (34.79)	0.30	0.30	0.60	8.68	77.25	8.98	0.90
	200—499	325 (33.86)	0.92	0.92	2.15	10.46	94.15	10.46	0.31
	500—999	169 (17.60)	0.59	1.78	2.96	18.34	97.63	18.93	..
	1,000—1,999	114 (11.88)	3.51	7.02	11.40	30.70	96.49	31.58	0.88
	2,000—4,999	17 (1.77)	5.88	11.76	11.76	64.71	100.00	64.71	..
	5,000—9,999	1 (0.10)	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	1,0000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**960 (100.00)**	**1.04**	**1.77**	**3.02**	**14.58**	**89.27**	**14.90**	**0.52**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	**Orissa**								
	Less than 200	18,544 (39.46)	..	..	0.02	0.11	18.43	0.19	2.24
	200—499	15,226 (32.40)	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.76	60.94	0.88	0.72
	500—999	8,821 (18.77)	0.23	0.36	1.09	2.99	87.56	3.12	0.42
	1,000—1,999	3,547 (7.55)	1.44	1.66	4.00	8.97	95.52	9.13	0.08
	2,000—4,999	830 (1.77)	7.83	8.80	13.25	25.30	97.83	25.30	0.12
	5,000—9,999	22 (0.05)	31.82	31.82	36.36	50.00	100.00	50.00	..
	10,000	2 (0.00)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Total	**46,992 (100.00)**	**0.33**	**0.39**	**0.85**	**2.00**	**52.44**	**2.11**	**1.21**
16	**Punjab**								
	Less than 200	1,884 (15.46)	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.80	9.29	1.59	0.11
	200—499	3,313 (27.18)	0.09	0.30	0.57	1.06	47.00	1.66	..
	500—999	3,578 (29.36)	0.75	1.54	2.15	4.95	85.08	5.48	..
	1,000—1,999	2,391 (19.62)	5.65	7.07	9.33	15.85	95.40	16.31	..
	2,000—4,999	941 (7.72)	21.79	22.42	28.16	41.76	97.87	42.08	..
	5,000—9,999	79 (0.65)	58.23	58.23	64.56	73.42	96.20	73.42	..
	10,000	2 (0.01)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	Total	**12,188 (100.00)**	**3.50**	**4.11**	**5.30**	**8.69**	**66.10**	**9.25**	**0.02**
17	**Rajasthan**								
	Less than 200	8,757 (26.29)	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.17	5.18	0.42	3.81
	200—499	11,006 (33.05)	0.04	0.07	0.19	0.74	39.10	0.93	0.94
	500—999	7,817 (23.47)	0.22	0.32	1.27	4.95	84.98	5.17	0.29
	1,000—1,999	4,024 (12.08)	1.79	1.91	6.86	23.63	95.30	24.20	0.42
	2,000—4,999	1,524 (4.58)	14.17	14.37	31.17	66.01	97.70	66.40	0.33
	5,000—9,999	165 (0.50)	45.45	45.45	60.61	91.52	96.97	92.12	0.61
	10,000	10 (0.03)	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	Total	**33,303 (100.00)**	**1.18**	**1.24**	**2.96**	**7.81**	**50.73**	**8.08**	**1.46**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	**Tamil Nadu**								
	Less than 200	982 (6.30)	0.10	0.20	0.31	0.92	16.50	1.93	17.21
	200—499	1,962 (12.59)	0.31	0.66	0.92	1.53	59.43	1.99	5.05
	500—999	3,402 (21.84)	1.26	2.47	3.00	4.97	86.89	5.32	2.15
	1,000—1,999	4,507 (28.93)	5.59	7.61	8.81	12.80	95.83	13.05	1.26
	2,000—4,999	3,862 (24.79)	20.48	22.06	24.37	31.54	97.72	31.69	1.48
	5,000—9,999	732 (4.70)	51.50	53.55	56.42	63.25	96.99	63.25	2.46
	10,000+	133 (0.85)	78.95	80.45	82.71	85.71	93.98	85.71	6.02
	Total	**15,580 (100.00)**	**10.11**	**11.51**	**12.73**	**16.56**	**84.80**	**16.87**	**3.09**
19	**Tripura**								
	Less than 200	2,993 (63.33)	.	.	0.13	0.30	12.76	0.50	6.18
	200—499	967 (20.46)	.	0.10	0.31	1.96	40.95	2.90	3.62
	500—999	473 (10.01)	0.85	1.27	4.23	12.47	71.04	14.16	1.27
	1,000—1,999	225 (4.76)	1.33	1.33	6.67	17.78	86.22	17.78	1.33
	2,000—4,999	65 (1.38)	7.69	9.23	18.46	38.46	95.38	38.46	..
	5,000—9,999	3 (0.06)	33.33	33.33	33.33	66.67	100.00	66.67	..
	10,000+	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**4,726 (100.00)**	**0.28**	**0.36**	**1.16**	**3.26**	**29.05**	**3.75**	**4.85**
20	**Uttar Pradesh**								
	Less than 200	27,326 (24.29)	0.09	0.11	0.21	0.46	9.33	0.72	3.36
	200—499	34,841 (30.97)	0.09	0.15	0.37	0.87	24.01	1.26	0.56
	500—999	28,298 (25.15)	0.29	0.47	0.88	1.82	52.36	2.19	0.36
	1,000—1,999	16,065 (14.28)	1.06	1.61	2.78	5.66	81.24	6.04	0.29
	2,000—4,999	5,399 (4.80)	7.13	8.02	12.02	19.82	94.67	20.17	0.43
	5,000—9,999	515 (0.46)	27.96	30.29	40.58	54.76	98.06	54.76	0.19
	10,000+	58 (0.05)	56.90	58.62	70.69	75.86	94.83	77.59	3.45
	Total	**112,582 (100.00)**	**0.77**	**0.97**	**1.58**	**2.89**	**39.51**	**3.24**	**1.15**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Size class-of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, mecical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	**West Bengal**								
	Less than 200 .	7,585 (19.96)	..	0.01	0.13	0.26	15.98	0.66	2.71
	200—499 . .	10,934 (28.78)	0.02	0.05	0.46	1.17	50.56	1.84	1.07
	500—999 . .	9,054 (23.83)	0.10	0.22	1.54	4.04	77.15	4.79	0.65
	1,000—1,999 . .	6,616 (17.41)	0.83	1.28	4.49	9.14	91.10	9.72	0.47
	2,000—4,999 . .	3,334 (8.78)	3.87	5.46	14.22	22.62	95.38	22.83	0.36
	5,000—9,999 . .	419 (1.10)	13.13	16.23	33.89	44.15	96.42	44.39	0.95
	10,000 + . . .	53 (0.14)	16.98	20.75	41.51	49.06	96.23	49.06	1.89
	Total . . .	**37,995 (100.00)**	**0.68**	**0.98**	**2.98**	**5.48**	**61.54**	**6.05**	**1.13**
	Union Territories								
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**								
	Less than 200 . .	266 (68.21)	..	..	1.50	6.02	16.54	7.89	..
	200—499 . .	72 (18.46)	..	1.39	4.17	15.28	65.28	16.67	..
	500—999 . .	32 (8.21)	3.12	3.12	18.75	31.25	81.25	31.25	..
	1,000—1,999 . .	19 (4.87)	26.32	31.58	47.37	63.16	94.74	63.16	..
	2,000—4,999 .	1 (0.26)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000 + . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	**390 (100.00)**	**1.79**	**2.31**	**5.90**	**12.82**	**34.87**	**14.36**	..
2	**Arunachal Pradesh . .**								
	Less than 200 . .	2,402 (80.79)	..	..	0.04	1.17	8.49	1.33	0.50
	200—499 . .	415 (13.96)	0.24	0.24	0.72	7.71	49.16	7.71	..
	500—999 . .	108 (3.63)	0.93	0.93	4.63	13.89	77.78	13.89	1.85
	1,000—1,999 . .	38 (1.28)	2.63	2.63	5.26	26.32	76.32	28.95	..
	2,000—4,999 . .	10 (0.34)	30.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	90.00	50.00	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000 + . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . . .	**2,973 (100.00)**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.50**	**3.03**	**17.83**	**3.20**	**0.47**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population --*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	**Chandigarh**								
	Less than 200	3 (11.54)	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	200—499	5 (19.23)	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..
	500—999	10 (38.46)	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	90.00	10.00	..
	1,000—1,999	7 (26.92)	..	..	..	..	85.71	..	..
	2,000—4,999	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	5,000—9,999	1 (3.85)	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**26 (100.00)**	..	**3.85**	**3.85**	**3.85**	**65.38**	**3.85**	..
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**								
	Less than 200	3 (4.17)	..	..	..	..	33.33	..	..
	200—499	20 (27.78)	..	..	5.00	5.00	95.00	5.00	..
	500—999	18 (25.00)	..	..	5.56	5.56	100.00	5.56	..
	1,000—1,999	26 (36.11)	7.69	7.69	11.54	15.38	96.15	15.38	..
	2,000—4,999	5 (6.94)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	40.00	..
	5,000—9,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Total	**72 (100.00)**	**5.56**	**5.56**	**9.72**	**11.11**	**94.44**	**11.11**	..
	Delhi								
	Less than 200	20 (8.23)	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	70.00
	200—499	23 (9.47)	..	8.70	8.70	8.70	47.83	13.04	8.70
	500—999	53 (21.81)	1.89	16.98	16.98	18.87	90.57	20.75	..
	1,000—1,999	79 (32.51)	22.78	36.71	36.71	37.97	91.14	39.24	2.53
	2,000—4,999	60 (24.69)	63.33	71.67	71.67	75.00	98.33	76.67	..
	5,000—9,999	6 (2.47)	83.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	10,000+	2 (0.82)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	Total	**243 (100.00)**	**26.34**	**37.45**	**37.45**	**39.09**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**7.41**

Appendix Table II-11 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of certain groups of amenities by size-class of population—*concld*.

Sl. No.	Size-class of population	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages served by						
			All the six amenities	Educational, medical, drinking water, pucca road and electricity	Educational, medical, drinking water and pucca road	Educational, medical and drinking water	Educational and drinking water	Medical and drinking water	None of the six amenities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**								
	Less than 200	66 (16.14)	..	..	1.52	1.52	39.39	1.52	..
	200—499	74 (18.09)	..	..	1.35	4.05	82.43	5.41	..
	500—999	82 (20.05)	2.44	4.88	9.76	12.20	91.46	12.20	..
	1,000—1,999	85 (20.78)	9.41	12.94	25.88	35.29	97.65	35.29	..
	2,000—4,999	77 (18.83)	20.78	29.87	55.84	64.94	97.40	64.94	..
	5,000—9,999	23 (5.62)	73.91	78.26	86.96	95.65	100.00	95.65	..
	10,000+	2 (0.49)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	Total	**409 (100.00)**	**11.00**	**14.18**	**23.72**	**28.85**	**84.35**	**29.10**	..
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**								
	Less than 200	1 (10.00)	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	200—499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	500—999	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	1,000—1,999	1 (10.00)	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	2,000—4,999	6 (60.00)	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	5,000—9,999	2 (20.00)	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**10 (100.00)**	..	..	..	**90.00**	**100.00**	**90.00**	..
8	**Pondicherry**								
	Less than 200	64 (19.22)	..	..	..	..	18.75	..	..
	200—499	98 (29.43)	1.02	1.02	1.02	2.04	47.96	2.04	..
	500—999	85 (25.52)	2.35	5.88	5.88	7.06	81.18	8.24	..
	1,000—1,999	57 (17.12)	10.53	21.05	22.81	35.09	96.49	35.09	..
	2,000—4,999	26 (7.81)	46.15	57.69	57.69	65.38	100.00	65.38	..
	5,000—9,999	3 (0.90)	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	100.00	66.67	..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**333 (100.00)**	**6.91**	**10.51**	**10.81**	**14.11**	**63.66**	**14.41**	..

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	**575,045**	**56.22**	**6.28**	**17.71**	**98.08**	**25.13**	**15.40**
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh** . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**74.78**	**6.35**	**24.63**	**95.90**	**28.11**	**40.08**
	1. Srikakulam . .	2,860 (10.56)	59.41	3.92	16.54	95.14	19.72	21.43
	2. Visakhapatnam .	4,184 (15.45)	33.51	1.27	8.34	87.57	11.81	14.63
	3. East Godavari .	1,339 (4.94)	67.66	5.68	42.42	83.05	38.01	43.17
	4. West Godavari .	832 (3.07)	88.22	23.20	48.32	98.08	48.80	58.05
	5. Krishna . .	932 (3.44)	96.35	13.52	56.44	98.50	28.86	66.63
	6. Guntur . . .	675 (2.49)	97.19	11.70	43.56	99.41	60.30	84.44
	7. Ongole (Prakasam) .	999 (3.69)	90.29	9.41	17.72	95.70	33.13	55.46
	8. Nellore . . .	1,042 (3.85)	89.25	11.80	36.37	98.85	39.54	52.21
	9. Chittoor . . .	1,262 (4.66)	84.07	13.31	44.77	99.05	40.97	48.89
	10. Cuddapah . .	886 (3.27)	91.20	12.19	27.88	99.44	46.16	61.06
	11. Anantapur . .	918 (3.39)	95.32	8.93	40.31	99.35	44.77	67.65
	12. Kurnool . . .	895 (3.30)	93.97	10.61	35.98	98.55	45.70	62.23
	13. Mahbubnagar . .	1,456 (5.38)	89.84	2.27	15.04	99.59	23.97	39.63
	14. Hyderabad . .	938 (3.46)	80.92	2.67	39.02	99.47	24.41	26.01
	15. Medak . . .	1,224 (4.52)	91.34	6.29	12.66	98.69	16.09	36.93
	16. Nizamabad . .	858 (3.17)	83.10	9.56	15.62	97.67	38.00	47.09
	17. Adilabad . .	1,552 (5.73)	67.72	1.87	15.46	99.48	17.01	19.78
	18. Karimnagar . .	1,047 (3.87)	92.84	2.29	28.46	99.52	21.68	57.98
	19. Warangal . .	978 (3.61)	83.64	3.17	21.47	98.67	14.52	53.27
	20. Khammam . .	1,097 (4.05)	71.19	6.20	14.95	98.09	31.54	28.53
	21. Nalgonda . .	1,110 (4.10)	92.07	3.69	19.19	99.55	35.50	46.76
2	**Assam**	**22,224 (100.00)**	**63.37**	**7.97**	**2.89**	**99.96**	**19.55**	**8.86**
	1. Goalpara . .	3,819 (17.18)	58.42	3.61	0.76	99.95	15.84	4.71
	2. Kamrup . . .	3,144 (14.15)	73.06	7.70	1.72	99.97	16.09	9.89

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities – *Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Darrang	2,538 (11.42)	61.54	8.39	4.18	99.88	27.19	8.08
	4. Nowgong	1,961 (8.82)	69.10	8.47	2.45	99.95	23.61	8.82
	5. Sibsagar	2,345 (10.55)	71.90	13.18	7.16	99.96	27.97	15.18
	6. Lakhimpur	3,844 (17.30)	60.04	7.91	4.60	100.00	19.48	9.13
	7. Mikir Hills	1,451 (6.53)	44.80	4.27	0.21	99.93	10.61	3.10
	8. North Cachar Hills	480 (2.16)	59.17	3.12	1.46	100.00	2.29	2.71
	9. Cachar	2,413 (10.86)	62.04	10.82	1.99	99.96	20.35	12.14
	10. Mizo	229 (1.03)	93.45	27.07	1.31	100.00	8.73	18.34
3	**Bihar**	**67,566 (100.00)**	**52.46**	**5.70**	**15.06**	**97.33**	**24.41**	**10.41**
	1. Patna	2,322 (3.44)	72.31	10.98	57.84	98.19	31.87	18.86
	2. Gaya	6,234 (9.23)	54.96	5.42	33.81	99.44	25.09	8.98
	3. Shahabad	4,807 (7.11)	56.85	7.07	33.16	98.86	27.40	14.27
	4. Saran	4,425 (6.55)	60.36	5.97	10.51	97.47	32.38	13.20
	5. Champaran	2,644 (3.91)	68.31	8.21	9.64	97.05	25.49	18.65
	6. Muzaffarpur	4,110 (6.08)	62.70	6.33	19.88	97.42	34.09	15.16
	7. Darbhanga	3,184 (4.71)	73.82	8.54	15.11	96.82	29.92	22.81
	8. Monghyr	3,328 (4.93)	59.07	6.61	22.36	96.24	27.16	14.00
	9. Bhagalpur	2,552 (3.78)	51.33	5.33	15.67	95.81	24.69	9.99
	10. Saharsa	1,302 (1.93)	77.27	10.75	4.92	97.08	24.04	25.50
	11. Purnea	3,732 (5.52)	53.38	6.19	2.89	98.15	19.80	11.01
	12. Santal Parganas	10,025 (14.84)	32.36	2.78	4.54	96.14	19.50	3.72
	13. Palamau	3,218 (4.76)	46.05	4.01	8.98	99.13	19.45	5.75
	14. Hazaribagh	6,131 (9.07)	37.47	4.18	8.73	95.92	19.77	5.20
	15. Ranchi	3,836 (5.68)	57.53	5.76	4.12	98.80	18.74	7.77
	16. Dhanbad	1,365 (2.02)	55.53	8.42	19.56	96.12	39.78	9.74
	17. Singhbhum	4,351 (6.44)	44.54	4.16	2.09	96.05	17.61	3.47
4	**Gujarat**	**18,275 (100.00)**	**85.46**	**13.34**	**13.25**	**99.65**	**28.25**	**36.34**
	1. Jamnagar	706 (3.86)	89.80	13.60	10.91	99.72	15.72	33.85
	2. Rajkot	859 (4.70)	95.58	17.23	17.58	99.42	28.29	44.94

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having the different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Surendranagar	648 (3.55)	87.65	17.28	7.25	100.00	16.20	36.11
	4. Bhavnagar	879 (4.81)	97.16	18.77	9.56	99.89	20.59	40.61
	5. Amreli	595 (3.26)	95.97	19.33	10.42	99.66	32.27	46.05
	6. Junagadh	1,092 (5.98)	82.88	16.30	15.11	99.27	24.18	40.29
	7. Kutch	900 (4.92)	67.56	16.00	12.78	99.22	22.89	44.44
	8. Banas Kantha	1,351 (7.39)	92.89	5.26	3.55	99.78	19.99	22.43
	9. Sabar Kantha	1,386 (7.58)	77.99	9.52	7.86	99.86	25.32	32.03
	10. Mahesana	1,084 (5.93)	95.30	20.20	14.11	99.72	29.52	46.77
	11 Gandhinagar	75 (0.41)	96.00	29.33	37.33	100.00	66.67	66.67
	12. Ahmadabad	674 (3.69)	95.55	16.47	16.91	99.41	31.60	52.67
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	957 (5.24)	94.25	21.63	36.68	99.79	41.59	53.61
	14. Panch Mahals	1,903 (10.41)	75.41	6.41	3.21	99.68	30.58	21.28
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	1,677 (9.18)	70.18	11.39	17.95	100.00	28.21	28.74
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	1,137 (6.22)	84.17	11.87	14.60	99.74	34.30	34.30
	17. Surat	1,218 (6.67)	87.44	11.17	16.17	98.85	33.74	34.98
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	823 (4.50)	91.98	14.58	21.75	100.00	38.76	48.60
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	311 (1.70)	89.39	4.50	4.18	99.36	27.01	11.90
5	**Haryana**	**6,731 (100.00)**	**75.87**	**25.49**	**99.61**	**99.36**	**55.82**	**25.91**
	1. Ambala	1,221 (18.14)	51.60	15.97	100.00	100.00	59.05	14.50
	2. Karnal	1,366 (20.30)	76.94	28.48	99.05	98.90	45.68	24.89
	3. Rohtak	772 (11.47)	88.47	36.53	99.61	98.83	70.60	45.73
	4. Gurgaon	1,471 (21.85)	70.22	14.68	99.66	99.46	59.01	15.50
	5. Mahendragarh	542 (8.05)	91.88	23.25	100.00	99.63	63.10	26.75
	6. Hisar	1,059 (15.73)	87.63	37.39	99.62	99.24	51.65	37.87
	7. Jind	300 (4.46)	94.67	37.33	99.67	99.67	36.67	33.33
6	**Himachal Pradesh**	**16,916 (100.00)**	**25.09**	**4.21**	**21.65**	**95.90**	**14.94**	**8.78**
	1. Chamba	1,126 (6.66)	43.07	5.51	17.58	94.40	8.53	5.95
	2. Kangra	6,150 (36.36)	19.01	3.82	16.49	98.18	19.77	10.34
	3. Mandi	2,789 (16.49)	26.28	3.12	21.73	92.04	7.64	6.31
	4. Kulu	169 (1.00)	89.35	18.93	21.30	98.82	16.57	43.79

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having the different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	5. Lahul and Spiti .	204 (1.21)	46.08	7.84	10.29	94.12	0.49	11.76
	6. Bilaspur . . .	911 (5.38)	23.27	4.06	46.76	98.68	17.67	7.14
	7. Mahasu . .	2,894 (17.11)	25.02	3.84	31.96	96.10	14.31	7.98
	8. Simla . . .	1,631 (9.64)	14.29	2.88	13.37	91.54	17.47	3.99
	9. Sirmaur . .	965 (5.70)	38.13	5.08	20.00	98.03	9.64	10.16
	10. Kinnaur . . .	77 (0.45)	97.40	46.75	32.47	100.00	27.27	64.94
7	**Jammu and Kashmir .**	**6,503 (100.00)**	**57.24**	**9.30**	**9.04**	**99.38**	**28.88**	**11.06**
	1. Anantnag . .	1,170 (17.99)	61.37	8.21	10.34	99.32	39.15	12.05
	2. Srinagar . . .	684 (10.52)	57.89	10.53	13.45	98.68	38.89	9.94
	3. Baramula . .	1,020 (15.68)	69.41	10.98	10.49	98.82	33.43	14.31
	4. Ladakh . .	235 (3.61)	79.57	8.51	..	100.00	13.19	18.30
	5. Doda . . .	652 (10.03)	52.76	9.36	3.53	98.93	9.36	7.21
	6. Udhampur . .	617 (9.49)	55.11	10.70	2.27	100.00	18.80	12.32
	7. Jammu . . .	1,063 (16.35)	39.70	6.59	15.80	99.81	30.57	7.71
	8. Kathua . . .	536 (8.24)	50.19	10.07	10.45	99.81	21.46	8.58
	9. Rajauri . . .	368 (5.66)	57.61	9.24	0.54	100.00	35.60	13.32
	10. Punch .	158 (2.43)	79.75	12.66	3.16	99.37	21.52	13.29
8	**Karnataka . . .**	**26,826 (100.00)**	**79.65**	**5.43**	**39.87**	**98.04**	**41.47**	**24.79**
	1. Bangalore . .	2,470 (9.21)	74.25	3.52	55.30	99.03	52.06	11.58
	2. Belgaum . .	1,158 (4.32)	94.56	8.98	15.63	99.57	35.32	41.36
	3. Bellary . . .	589 (2.20)	94.74	15.62	53.65	96.60	48.22	56.20
	4. Bidar . .	591 (2.20)	96.11	4.23	35.87	99.32	24.87	37.56
	5. Bijapur . . .	1,239 (4.62)	96.53	5.08	19.13	99.52	39.63	44.15
	6. Chikmagalur .	984 (3.67)	76.93	6.30	46.44	93.80	30.69	19.31
	7. Chitradurga . .	1,250 (4.66)	88.72	6.32	54.00	96.56	47.12	28.00
	8. Coorg . . .	291 (1.08)	81.10	10.31	24.40	97.59	69.07	46.74
	9. Dharwar . . .	1,337 (4.98)	93.34	7.03	44.80	99.33	37.55	30.74
	10. Gulbarga . .	1,304 (4.86)	96.70	4.45	19.48	99.00	33.13	35.81
	11. Hassan . . .	2,316 (8.63)	65.89	4.10	24.05	97.67	29.97	13.51

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having the different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12. Kolar	2,828 (10.54)	61.05	3.04	59.74	98.37	53.80	9.90
	13. Mandya	1,339 (4.99)	79.39	4.41	46.75	98.13	45.56	18.22
	14. Mysore	1,593 (5.94)	79.85	6.91	43.19	95.35	55.56	22.60
	15. North Kanara	1,295 (4.83)	65.48	6.25	20.62	98.22	31.51	22.01
	16. Raichur	1,387 (5.17)	88.03	3.89	20.69	98.41	31.51	30.21
	17. Shimoga	1,741 (6.49)	74.27	4.77	44.28	95.75	42.91	19.99
	18. South Kanara	662 (2.47)	97.28	16.92	63.29	99.70	59.82	84.59
	19. Tumkur	2,452 (9.14)	78.02	3.38	41.68	99.47	31.89	17.25
9	**Kerala**	**1,268 (100.00)**	**97.49**	**89.18**	**87.06**	**99.53**	**99.06**	**95.37**
	1. Cannanore	178 (14.04)	100.00	90.45	65.17	100.00	100.00	99.44
	2. Kozhikode	109 (8.60)	100.00	94.50	77.98	100.00	100.00	97.25
	3. Malappuram	117 (9.23)	100.00	91.45	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00
	4. Palghat	147 (11.59)	96.00	83.33	90.67	98.00	98.00	89.33
	5. Trichur	229 (18.06)	93.07	73.16	94.81	99.13	99.13	91.77
	6. Ernakulam	103 (8.12)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.12
	7. Kottayam	101 (7.96)	96.04	94.06	89.11	100.00	99.01	95.05
	8. Alleppey	98 (7.73)	97.96	96.94	100.00	100.00	95.92	96.94
	9. Quilon	98 (7.73)	100.00	96.94	98.98	100.00	98.98	100.00
	10. Trivandrum	88 (6.94)	95.56	93.33	97.78	98.89	98.89	91.11
10	**Madhya Pradesh**	**70,854 (100.00)**	**46.03**	**3.54**	**4.38**	**97.14**	**20.15**	**6.74**
	1. Morena	1,249 (1.76)	63.41	3.52	8.01	98.80	19.62	10.73
	2. Bhind	889 (1.26)	76.04	4.84	7.09	99.55	28.23	15.86
	3. Gwalior	753 (1.06)	55.91	2.92	3.19	97.74	30.94	7.97
	4. Datia	401 (0.57)	65.34	3.24	3.49	98.00	36.16	10.97
	5. Shivpuri	1,286 (1.82)	54.59	3.97	2.80	98.06	23.02	6.30
	6. Guna	2,006 (2.83)	32.05	2.64	0.95	97.76	14.76	3.74
	7. Tikamgarh	880 (1.24)	59.77	4.66	2.39	98.98	33.98	10.45
	8. Chhatarpur	1,077 (1.52)	62.12	3.44	3.16	98.05	22.38	11.05
	9. Panna	932 (1.32)	44.74	3.54	2.36	97.32	25.00	7.73

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10. Satna	1,756 (2.48)	44.87	3.76	1.37	95.33	32.80	7.57
	11. Rewa	2,302 (3.25)	34.10	2.30	2.69	98.18	37.92	4.82
	12. Shahdol	1,977 (2.79)	51.95	2.43	0.96	98.53	10,82	5.61
	13. Sidhi	1,790 (2.53)	38.88	2.91	1.79	97.99	20,39	3.97
	14. Mandsaur	1,580 (2.23)	43.23	4.24	8.42	98.16	23.10	9.05
	15. Ratlam	1,044 (1.47)	47.99	4.41	8.14	98.56	24.52	7.28
	16. Ujjain	1,098 (1.55)	52.46	4.01	6.83	99.64	14.21	7.83
	17. Jhabua	1,326 (1.87)	44.04	4.00	1.51	98.57	25.41	3.85
	18. Dhar	1,484 (2.09)	46.16	4.58	5.05	98.52	21.83	5.05
	19. Indore	641 (0.90)	60.22	6.08	6.71	98.44	35.41	10.45
	20. Dewas	1,035 (1.46)	42.61	5.31	1.74	97.78	12.27	6.18
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	1,763 (2.49)	54.91	5.39	4.42	96.65	18.49	6.24
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,096 (1.55)	54.93	4.29	6.30	96.53	32.57	12.14
	23. Shajapur	1,065 (1.50)	46.38	3.66	5.35	99.81	11.08	10.05
	24. Rajgarh	1,670 (2.36)	32.46	2.99	2.46	98.08	9.58	5.15
	25. Vidisha	1,509 (2.13)	34.66	2.19	1.52	98.41	14.78	4.24
	26. Sehore	1,556 (2.20)	57.07	4.69	4.05	98.39	16.32	7.52
	27. Raisen	1,429 (2.02)	52.97	3.85	2.45	97.97	15.05	6.79
	28. Hoshangabad	1,404 (1.98)	47.01	4.20	5.63	98.72	15.10	8.76
	29. Betul	1,308 (1.85)	50.23	4.59	7.03	99.31	22.17	8.72
	30. Sagar	1,856 (2.62)	32.97	2.69	3.23	95.74	18.10	6.41
	31. Damoh	1,156 (1.63)	36.25	3.29	5.19	97.92	25.17	7.87
	32. Jabalpur	2,263 (3.19)	32.66	3.76	9.01	84.05	25.54	6.89
	33. Narsimhapur	998 (1.41)	40.98	6.61	8.42	96.29	14.53	11.22
	34. Mandla	2,092 (2.95)	38.48	2.77	1.72	97.51	22.47	4.92
	35. Chhindwara	1,901 (2.68)	38.87	2.47	4.21	98.26	13.73	6.79
	36. Seoni	1,595 (2.25)	30.22	3.26	5.08	99.75	20.19	5.52
	37. Balaghat	1,292 (1.82)	57.66	5.11	7.43	99.07	25.31	10.22
	38. Surguja	2,396	53.13	2.75	1.38	98.46	10.89	5.05

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	39. Bilaspur . .	3,506 (4.95)	49.34	4.08	3.82	90.02	13.66	7.56
	40. Raigarh . .	2,197 (3.10)	53.44	3.10	4.01	98.91	14.43	8.10
	41. Durg . . .	4,073 (5.75)	47.26	3.54	11.17	98.60	20.55	5.13
	42. Raipur . . .	3,842 (5.42)	48.70	3.05	4.37	96.90	26.00	5.23
	43. Bastar . . .	3,381 (4.77)	39.66	2.10	1.92	96.51	13.04	3.46
11	**Maharashtra . . .**	**35,565 (100.00)**	**87.35**	**10.83**	**34.44**	**99.50**	**24.43**	**22.08**
	1. Thana . . .	1,577 (4.43)	93.02	10.59	40.33	99.75	33.61	15.35
	2. Kolaba . .	1,690 (4.75)	83.02	6.57	52.60	99.94	27.99	10.89
	3. Ratnagiri . .	1,500 (4.22)	95.73	19.00	28.73	99.93	22.87	26.87
	4. Nasik . . .	1,615 (4.54)	94.24	8.24	24.40	99.88	25.33	21.30
	5. Dhulia . . .	1,372 (3.86)	82.87	6.34	31.63	99.85	23.76	16.55
	6. Jalgaon . . .	1,411 (3.97)	91.07	13.61	53.72	99.79	21.97	25.66
	7. Ahmednagar . .	1,303 (3.66)	99.08	14.50	34.46	100.00	39.91	37.22
	8. Poona . . .	1,448 (4.07)	94.41	13.47	37.85	100.00	18.09	28.94
	9. Satara . . .	1,135 (3.19)	96.12	14.54	34.80	100.00	26.70	35.42
	10. Sangli . . .	536 (1.51)	99.63	30.78	50.56	100.00	24.81	61.19
	11. Sholapur. . .	943 (2.65)	99.15	17.39	41.36	99.58	18.03	40.30
	12. Kolhapur. . .	1,079 (3.03)	99.35	17.15	60.89	99.81	34.11	35.03
	13. Aurangabad . .	1,861 (5.23)	94.57	7.42	28.80	99.95	15.37	19.61
	14. Parbhani. . .	1,500 (4.22)	93.67	7.20	22.33	99.93	14.47	15.33
	15. Bhir . . .	1,021 (2.87)	97.55	9.21	30.95	100.00	21.74	23.80
	16. Nanded . . .	1,321 (3.72)	96.67	4.77	28.92	99.70	19.15	17.03
	17. Osmanabad . .	1,384 (3.89)	98.70	10.12	31.50	99.93	19.08	28.97
	18. Buldhana . .	1,221 (3.43)	84.60	11.47	20.80	96.64	24.65	22.93
	19. Akola . . .	1,485 (4.18)	83.97	17.71	33.74	99.80	33.06	23.30
	20. Amravati . .	1,616 (4.54)	70.17	13.99	44.31	99.13	27.23	19.74
	21. Yeotmal . .	1,642 (4.62)	86.54	10.23	30.45	99.27	26.86	17.24
	22. Wardha . . .	955 (2.69)	76.34	7.96	45.03	97.91	31.10	14.45
	23. Nagpur . . .	1,620 (4.56)	69.69	6.79	38.77	98.77	28.40	12.16

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	24. Bhandara	1,491 (4.19)	79.48	9.73	41.72	99.33	32.26	16.03
	25. Chandrapur	2,839 (7.98)	64.99	4.97	12.05	98.87	13.67	9.90
12	**Manipur**	**1,948 (100.00)**	**72.64**	**5.13**	**5.85**	**99.69**	**13.30**	**8.73**
	1. Manipur North	404 (20.74)	71.29	3.47	1.98	100.00	10.89	3.71
	2. Manipur West	184 (9.45)	69.57	5.43	0.54	100.00	1.63	3.80
	3. Manipur South	362 (18.58)	61.60	3.87	1.93	99.72	15.47	8.01
	4. Manipur Central	782 (40.14)	77.62	6.52	12.40	99.49	19.95	12.79
	5. Manipur East	216 (11.09)	78.24	5.09	0.46	99.54		8.80
13	**Meghalaya**	**4,583 (100.00)**	**45.21**	**2.05**	**1.66**	**96.60**	**7.29**	**2.88**
	1. Garo Hills	2,338 (51.01)	53.59	1.58	0.26	98.42	4.49	1.92
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,245 (48.99)	36.48	2.54	3.12	94.70	10.20	3.88
14	**Nagaland**	**960 (100.00)**	**89.58**	**14.90**	**6.46**	**99.17**	**9.17**	**7.08**
	1. Kohima	346 (36.04)	82.08	15.03	6.36	98.84	12.72	7.23
	2. Mokokchung	326 (33.96)	93.56	19.02	9.82	99.08	11.66	9.20
	3. Tuensang	288 (30.00)	94.10	10.07	2.78	99.65	2.08	4.51
15	**Orissa**	**46,992 (100.00)**	**52.84**	**2.13**	**3.32**	**98.25**	**18.19**	**10.94**
	1. Sambalpur	3,390 (7.21)	61.42	1.59	2.30	99.29	13.69	10.80
	2. Sundargarh	1,621 (3.45)	66.87	5.06	2.53	97.16	15.85	12.09
	3. Keonjhar	2,009 (4.27)	49.48	3.58	2.59	97.36	15.58	12.84
	4. Mayurbhanj	3,712 (7.90)	44.77	1.75	2.67	95.99	18.37	10.75
	5. Balasore	3,812 (8.11)	54.49	3.65	3.59	98.98	27.60	15.42
	6. Cuttack	6,027 (12.82)	64.53	2.64	6.19	98.17	27.00	13.01
	7. Dhenkanal	2,606 (5.55)	58.83	4.07	4.57	98.66	17.42	13.05
	8. Baudh Khondmals	4,397 (9.36)	30.48	0.82	0.11	99.77	10.89	5.55
	9. Bolangir	2,523 (5.37)	69.04	1.90	1.90	99.05	10.94	9.87
	10. Kalahandi	2,653 (5.65)	59.44	1.32	0.72	98.91	12.93	7.95
	11. Koraput	5,683 (12.09)	39.28	1.06	0.84	98.06	10.12	5.03
	12. Ganjam	4,223 (8.99)	56.05	1.68	7.36	96.07	20.58	14.78
	13. Puri	4,336 (9.23)	54.24	1.66	5.35	99.33	26.66	13.77

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	**Punjab** . .	**12,188 (100.00)**	**66.23**	**9.26**	**49.10**	**99.80**	**41.33**	**24.73**
	1. Gurdaspur . .	1,526 (12.52)	50.46	7.27	59.90	99.87	45.41	15.20
	2. Amritsar . . .	1,181 (9.69)	77.65	11.94	78.49	98.98	50.13	35.14
	3. Firozpur . . .	1,483 (12.17)	74.38	8.23	31.42	100.00	40.26	27.44
	4. Ludhiana . .	969 (7.95)	75.95	13.62	61.82	100.00	39.73	30.24
	5. Jullundur . .	1,209 (9.92)	65.18	10.92	62.03	100.00	42.60	33.00
	6. Kapurthala . .	556 (4.56)	53.42	10.61	51.80	100.00	40.83	15.65
	7 Hoshiarpur .	1,582 (12.98)	45.89	7.40	33.63	99.81	35.15	22.57
	8. Ropar . . .	855 (7.01)	55.67	6.20	32.87	99.53	42.92	17.08
	9. Patiala . .	1,434 (11.77)	69.04	6.97	46.23	99.93	41.14	13.04
	10. Sangrur . . .	709 (5.82)	88.43	10.72	49.79	99.86	37.80	30.47
	11. Bhatinda . . .	684 (5.61)	93.86	12.43	30.85	99.85	36.11	40.20
17	**Rajasthan** . . .	**33,303 (100.00)**	**50.91**	**8.11**	**7.85**	**98.15**	**17.24**	**19.41**
	1. Ganganagar . .	2,385 (7.16)	39.66	4.32	6.42	94.00	24.82	15.56
	2. Bikaner . .	540 (1.62)	57.22	11.67	5.74	96.11	13.15	19.07
	3. Churu . .	850 (2.55)	62.71	7.53	11.06	95.88	15.18	28.47
	4. Jhunjhunun	693 (2.08)	75.18	20.49	21.21	99.57	17.17	42.86
	5. Alwar . .	1,869 (5.61)	55.16	7.97	10.86	98.88	24.61	15.78
	6. Bharatpur . .	1,868 (5.61)	56.64	6.64	6.21	99.14	27.94	21.90
	7. Sawai Madhopur .	1,531 (4.60)	56.30	9.60	5.36	99.28	18.62	21.29
	8. Jaipur . . .	2,683 (8.06)	46.40	10.06	13.87	97.58	17.78	19.53
	9. Sikar . .	810 (2.43)	75.56	16.30	11.48	99.26	15.80	41.60
	10. Ajmer . . .	954 (2.86)	63.52	11.22	13.21	99.58	29.77	30.50
	11. Tonk . . .	1,006 (3.02)	41.25	6.36	6.46	99.70	11.93	11.53
	12. Jaisalmer . .	432 (1.30)	44.91	5.09	0.69	97.22	11.81	14.81
	13. Jodhpur . . .	701 (2.11)	74.47	11.41	11.70	99.00	22.68	31.10
	14. Nagaur . .	1,216 (3.65)	68.91	9.95	4.69	98.11	12.01	25.90
	15. Pali . .	824 (2.47)	71.00	13.23	13.23	98.42	12.01	32.77
	16. Barmer . . .	837 (2.51)	61.17	8.00	3.70	98.69	15.05	32.50

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	17. Jalor	595 (1.79)	74.12	9.75	9.41	98.66	16.13	31.93
	18. Sirohi	423 (1.27)	61.94	8.75	11.58	99.76	27.42	29.08
	19. Bhilwara	1,508 (4.53)	50.40	9.75	6.56	97.35	12.93	16.91
	20. Udaipur	3,116 (9.36)	42.52	7.12	4.65	98.72	12.26	14.86
	21. Chittaurgarh	2,123 (6.37)	35.75	5.09	6.45	97.03	11.40	9.80
	22. Dungarpur	825 (2.48)	52.36	9.21	5.21	98.55	22.91	21.21
	23. Banswara	1,439 (4.32)	38.22	5.07	5.00	99.51	11.26	8.20
	24. Bundi	729 (2.19)	47.74	5.49	2.47	99.04	13.31	16.05
	25. Kota	1,905 (5.72)	41.42	5.56	5.41	97.95	13.33	13.39
	26. Jhalawar	1,441 (4.33)	34.77	4.79	8.88	99.58	16.72	7.70
18	**Tamil Nadu**	**15,580 (100.00)**	**84.81**	**16.87**	**65.84**	**96.91**	**53.89**	**43.45**
	1. Chingleput	1,777 (11.41)	72.71	13.06	83.79	93.81	56.72	27.69
	2. North Arcot	1,857 (11.92)	88.96	14.05	86.59	99.03	52.45	38.13
	3. South Arcot	2,328 (14.94)	85.70	10.87	60.18	94.93	47.38	31.96
	4. Dharmapuri	1,040 (6.68)	72.79	11.63	43.27	97.69	43.46	39.71
	5. Salem	948 (6.08)	83.65	20.68	56.43	98.31	57.91	53.38
	6. Coimbatore	918 (5.89)	89.54	23.20	85.08	96.51	86.71	69.83
	7. Nilgiris	40 (0.26)	85.00	50.00	72.50	95.00	72.50	65.00
	8. Madurai	996 (6.39)	85.84	24.20	79.62	95.98	61.04	45.78
	9. Tiruchirapalli	1,306 (8.38)	92.11	20.60	50.92	98.62	66.16	61.18
	10. Thanjavur	1,957 (12.56)	87.02	16.56	48.49	98.57	47.52	48.44
	11. Ramanathapuram	1,392 (8.93)	86.28	16.38	52.51	97.27	41.95	35.34
	12. Tirunelveli	964 (6.19)	88.80	23.44	81.12	96.78	46.58	51.24
	13. Kanyakumari	57 (0.37)	87.72	77.19	78.95	87.72	87.72	87.72
19	**Tripura**	**4,726 (100.00)**	**30.41**	**3.81**	**1.18**	**93.57**	**8.76**	**5.25**
	1. West Tripura	2,453 (51.91)	23.60	2.81	1.18	94.50	9.38	4.32
	2. North Tripura	1,133 (23.97)	43.69	5.91	1.68	98.32	12.27	6.71
	3. South Tripura	1,140 (24.12)	31.84	3.86	0.70	86.84	3.95	5.79

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having the different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	**Uttar Pradesh**	**112,502 (100.00)**	**39.62**	**3.24**	**18.71**	**98.67**	**25.09**	**9.39**
	1. Uttar Kashi	672 (0.60)	46.43	6.70	0.45	99.40	9.52	8.04
	2. Chamoli	1,488 (1.32)	33.27	4.17	1.81	94.69	15.73	9.27
	3. Tehri Garhwal	1,958 (1.74)	30.23	3.01	0.10	98.16	11.24	6.08
	4. Garhwal	3,236 (2.87)	27.77	1.52	0.19	96.13	10·46	6.41
	5. Pithoragarh	1,542 (1.37)	30.87	4.41	..	99.35	12.06	11.09
	6. Almora	3,575 (3.18)	26.74	2.21	0.53	99.33	21.06	6.71
	7. Naini Tal	1,771 (1.57)	35.63	3.90	14.34	96.50	28.74	7.79
	8. Bijnor	2,102 (1.87)	28.83	2.95	57.42	94.34	34.21	7.61
	9. Moradabad	2,459 (2.19)	48.19	2.44	39.65	99.15	26.68	7.12
	10. Budaun	1,804 (1.60)	43.79	4.05	38.36	99.11	16.80	10.98
	11. Rampur	1,092 (0.97)	31.96	2.38	7.69	99.18	29.95	7.05
	12. Bareilly	1,922 (1.71)	39.59	4.01	21.54	98.13	21.54	7.49
	13. Pilibhit	1,156 (1.03)	36.59	4.15	16.52	95.24	24.31	6.40
	14. Shahjahanpur	2,088 (1.86)	38.12	1.68	16.67	97.65	19.88	6.13
	15. Dehra Dun	767 (0.68)	41.98	5.87	12.52	96.87	22.95	11.08
	16. Saharanpur	1,688 (1.50)	50.12	3.97	23.22	96.80	32.64	9.42
	17. Muzzaffarnagar	926 (0.82)	73.43	6.26	11.02	98.92	44.92	23.22
	18. Meerut	1,501 (1.33)	70.71	3.66	51.73	97.07	42.88	22.17
	19. Bulandshahr	*1,525 (1.36)*	*55.80*	*4.59*	*60.20*	*99.08*	*36.85*	13.51
	20. Aligarh	1,717 (1.53)	50.55	3.03	43.27	99.59	25.39	18.99
	21. Mathura	884 (0.79)	73.64	8.82	6.22	97.96	30.09	17.99
	22. Agra	1,182 (1.05)	63.11	6.85	36.63	99.58	36.13	20.14
	23. Etah	1,524 (1.35)	48.56	3.48	19.75	99.48	29.72	12.86
	24. Mainpuri	1,385 (1.23)	58.70	2.82	33.21	99.35	27.94	11.41
	25. Farrukhabad	1,626 (1.45)	44.71	4.18	30.07	98.28	25.09	10.64
	26. Etawah	1,477 (1.31)	54.30	3.66	13.88	98.04	26.13	10.97
	27. Kanpur	1,897 (1.69)	56.56	4.74	8.28	99.53	21.56	10.81
	28. Fatehpur	1,352 (1.20)	46.38	3.70	11.39	99.19	34.54	11.69

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having the different amenities—*Contd*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	29. Allahabad	3,530 (3.14)	33.40	3.20	19.86	99.43	28.92	6.66
	30. Jhansi	1,448 (1.29)	63.54	4.49	3.25	98.83	24.65	16.99
	31. Jalaun	956 (0.85)	62.97	4.71	7.53	98.54	23.01	15.17
	32. Hamirpur	930 (0.83)	75.59	5.59	3.44	97.74	26.45	18.82
	33. Banda	1,207 (1.07)	69.18	9.44	4.89	99.01	19.55	14.17
	34. Kheri	1,669 (1.48)	55.06	3.83	24.81	99.28	23.73	11.56
	35. Sitapur	2,327 (2.07)	39.97	3.22	20.71	99.83	19.34	10.83
	36. Hardoi	1,878 (1.67)	47.44	2.88	13.47	99.68	20.18	11.13
	37. Unnao	1,696 (1.51)	51.18	3.07	4.36	99.71	28.24	9.96
	38. Lucknow	907 (0.81)	56.12	4.52	24.81	99.56	33.52	9.26
	39 Rae Bareli	1,745 (1.55)	39.08	4.58	2.64	99.66	28.54	13.01
	40. Bahraich	1,884 (1.67)	44.69	5.20	18.47	99.52	19.75	12.95
	41. Gonda	2,814 (2.50)	46.73	3.52	14.50	99.86	20.82	10.23
	42. Bara Banki	2,046 (1.82)	48.78	3.23	16.03	99.41	25.17	9.19
	43. Faizabad	2,654 (2.36)	38.39	3.09	39.26	97.25	24.11	10.17
	44. Sultanpur	2,491 (2.21)	45.36	3.57	21.32	99.76	36.65	10.76
	45. Pratapgarh	2,191 (1.95)	32.18	2.51	6.25	99.73	28.34	11.09
	46. Basti	6,942 (6.17)	20.61	1.17	19.03	99.39	24.59	3.86
	47. Gorakhpur	4,089 (3.63)	33.33	3.11	25.26	98.17	27.15	8.09
	48. Deoria	3,559 (3.16)	35.94	1.74	21.97	99.52	22.37	6.97
	49. Azamgarh	4,943 (4.39)	23.91	1.58	31.60	99.05	28.55	7.83
	50. Jaunpur	3,226 (2.87)	28.80	1.67	4.03	99.41	23.23	6.66
	51. Ballia	1,912 (1.70)	36.40	6.59	31.33	97.75	35.62	11.82
	52. Ghazipur	2,510 (2.23)	25.06	1.47	16.61	99.28	26.22	6.53
	53. Varanasi	3,645 (3.24)	28.50	2.80	12.73	98.24	22.28	4.77
	54. Mirzapur	2,993 (2.66)	30.20	2.21	1.00	99.23	22.05	4.91
	West Bengal	**37,995 (100.00)**	**61.98**	**6.09**	**3.49**	**98.38**	**24.95**	**12.29**
	1. Darjeeling	495 (1.30)	53.54	20.61	7.47	70.91	23.23	21.21
	2. Jalpaiguri	733 (1.93)	84.31	25.78	16.23	99.18	51.57	29.47

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	3. Cooch Behar . .	1,133 (2.98)	64.52	4.41	0.71	99.56	24.27	13.68
	4. West Dinajpur .	3,160 (8.32)	43.23	2.18	0.19	99.30	18.45	5.82
	5. Malda . . .	1,606 (4.23)	52.18	3.49	0.68	99.50	28.89	11.71
	6. Murshidabad . .	1,920 (5.05)	65.68	7.03	2.66	99.17	33.02	18.91
	7. Nadia . . .	1,275 (3.36)	82.43	7.06	24.71	98.75	34.35	18.27
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	3,792 (9.98)	78.04	7.79	5.16	97.11	34.59	16.60
	9. Hewrah . . .	770 (2.03)	87.66	19.09	7.27	99.35	41.95	22.86
	10. Hooghly . .	1,902 (5.01)	74.24	11.72	8.68	100.00	40.64	17.30
	11. Burdwan . .	2,604 (6.85)	72.27	9.37	7.53	99.65	36 18	19.43
	12. Birbhum . .	2,235 (5.88)	59.73	6.09	1.88	99.64	23.58	12.26
	13. Bankura . . .	3,547 (9.33)	61.04	3.27	1.69	99.30	17.62	8.71
	14. Midnapore . .	10,373 (27.30)	49.97	3.90	0.51	98.19	16.81	7.58
	15. Purulia . . .	2,450 (6.45)	73.67	2.37	0.53	97.80	14.12	8.73
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	**390 (100.00)**	**34.87**	**14.36**	**7.95**	**100.00**	**31.54**	**8.46**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh . .**	**2,973 (100.00)**	**17.89**	**3.20**	**1.08**	**99.46**	**3.73**	**1.95**
	1. Kameng . . .	492 (16.55)	15.85	3.86	0.61	99.59	2.03	1.83
	2. Subansiri . .	960 (32.29)	8.02	1.46	0.73	98.75	2.92	1.25
	3. Siang . . .	589 (19.81)	28.86	4.75	0.51	99.83	6.96	1.87
	4. Lohit . .	620 (20.85)	11.94	2.58	1.13	99.84	..	1.77
	5. Tirap . . .	312 (10.50)	42.63	5.77	3.85	100.00	10.26	4.81
3	**Chandigarh . . .**	**26 (100.00)**	**65.38**	**3.85**	**61.54**	**96.15**	**96.15**	**15.38**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	**72 (100.00)**	**94.44**	**11.11**	**15.28**	**100.00**	**61.11**	**15.28**

Appendix Table III-1 : Percentage distribution of villages having different amenities — *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	**Delhi . . .**	**243 (100.00)**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**90.53**	**92.18**	**79.01**	**39.51**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu .**	**409 (100.00)**	**84.35**	**29.10**	**36.19**	**100.00**	**55.50**	**28.36**
	1. Goa . . .	383 (93.64)	84.33	28.72	32.11	100.00	52.74	27.68
	2. Daman . . .	21 (5.14)	85.71	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.57
	3. Diu . . .	5 (1.22)	80.00	40.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	80.00
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**	**10 (100.00)**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**80.00**	**100.00**	**. . .**	**90.00**
8	**Pondicherry . . .**	**333 (100.00)**	**63.66**	**14.41**	**80.48**	**100.00**	**41.14**	**18.32**
	1. Pondicherry . .	213 (63.96)	65.73	15.02	98.59	100.00	53.05	16.43
	2. Karaikal . .	117 (35.14)	58.97	12.82	47.01	100.00	17.95	20.51
	3. Mahe . . .	3 (0.90)	100.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban
2. In Column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	1. Srikakulam	188	224	144	200	225	118	1,099
	2. Visakhapatnam	308	307	201	217	296	172	1,501
	3. East Godavari	151	173	65	220	69	49	727
	4. West Godavari	66	29	51	130	36	25	337
	5. Krishna	16	67	37	109	127	18	374
	6. Guntur	11	81	62	49	21	13	237
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	54	112	139	196	99	28	628
	8. Nellore	60	79	80	89	65	33	406
	9. Chittoor	84	69	59	75	57	35	379
	10. Cuddapah	52	76	107	46	42	24	347
	11. Anantapur	26	118	69	54	48	16	331
	12. Kurnool	37	97	81	105	43	21	384
	13. Mahbubnagar	55	289	157	32	182	58	773
	14. Hyderabad	96	277	73	44	176	101	767
	15. Medak	51	161	172	97	259	64	804
	16. Nizamabad	88	109	153	148	70	38	606
	17. Adilabad	150	295	154	43	251	126	1,019
	18. Karimnagar	46	288	106	39	205	26	710
	19. Warangal	87	255	120	99	274	31	866
	20. Khammam	136	164	158	129	111	94	792
	21. Nalgonda	48	235	134	36	83	40	576
2	**Assam**							
	1. Goalpara	194	238	311	4	261	315	1,323
	2. Kamrup	129	135	296	2	259	235	1,056
	3. Darrang	176	125	251	8	145	258	963
	4. Nowgong	146	123	281	4	185	247	986
	5. Sibsagar	134	71	214	3	138	166	726
	6. Lakhimpur	184	132	244	1	229	244	1,034
	7. Mikir Hills	265	208	325	6	305	330	1,439
	8. North Cachar Hills	189	256	301	1	322	331	1,400
	9. Cachar	173	93	287	3	216	196	968
	10. Mizo	41	24	304	1	315	138	823
3	**Bihar**							
	1. Patna	132	90	35	122	109	135	623
	2. Gaya	214	179	85	46	166	246	936
	3. Shahabad	201	142	89	88	142	176	838
	4. Saran	182	168	185	153	105	185	978
	5. Champaran	149	128	192	165	159	137	930
	6. Muzaffarpur	171	158	129	54	93	168	873
	7. Darbhanga	125	121	156	169	121	111	803
	8. Monghyr	190	151	114	180	146	178	959

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U. T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9. Bhagalpur	234	181	151	193	171	231	1,161
	10. Saharsa	109	94	240	163	181	104	891
	11. Purnea	225	165	270	126	222	213	1,221
	12. Santal Parganas	315	273	246	182	228	326	1,570
	13. Palamau	260	221	196	71	230	300	1,278
	14. Hazaribagh	296	212	198	191	223	305	1,425
	15. Ranchi	198	172	252	93	235	267	1,217
	16. Dhanbad	210	124	132	184	62	238	950
	17. Singhbhum	270	214	286	188	247	328	1,533
4	**Gujarat**							
	1. Jamnagar	56	66	183	23	264	74	666
	2. Rajkot	23	45	140	48	133	45	434
	3. Surendranagar	70	44	213	1	257	66	651
	4. Bhavnagar	12	41	193	7	212	53	518
	5. Amreli	21	36	188	28	106	42	421
	6. Junagadh	90	51	156	61	179	55	592
	7. Kutch	152	52	170	65	193	46	678
	8. Banas Kantha	45	183	260	17	219	114	838
	9. Sabar Kantha	106	110	206	10	163	79	674
	10. Mahesana	27	35	162	23	124	39	410
	11. Gandhinagar	20	21	77	1	16	17	152
	12. Ahmadabad	25	49	141	49	110	32	406
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	34	30	78	16	55	29	242
	14. Panch Mahals	117	155	266	26	116	121	801
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	140	86	138	1	136	92	593
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	83	78	159	21	90	73	504
	17. Surat	72	88	148	89	95	72	564
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	49	58	117	1	68	36	329
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	58	202	251	53	148	199	911
5	**Haryana**							
	1. Ambala	233	53	1	1	23	173	484
	2. Karnal	110	23	6	84	44	105	372
	3. Rohtak	64	18	5	91	14	44	236
	4. Gurgaon	139	57	3	45	24	159	427
	5. Mahendragarh	50	28	1	31	18	100	228
	6. Hisar	71	16	4	63	33	61	248
	7. Jind	29	17	2	27	75	75	225
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	1. Chamba	275	176	140	206	316	297	1,410
	2. Kangra	338	232	146	123	223	225	1,287
	3. Mandi	331	256	118	213	317	291	1,526
	4. Kulu	59	40	122	92	255	48	616
	5. Lahul and Spiti	259	133	190	208	326	201	1,317
	6. Bilaspur	336	219	53	98	245	280	1,231
	7. Mahasu	333	230	93	186	277	261	1,380

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	8. Simla	340	269	167	214	248	319	1,557
	9. Sirmaur	294	187	128	134	310	229	1,282
	10. Kinnaur	9	13	91	1	143	20	277
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	1. Anantnag	178	128	189	56	66	198	815
	2. Srinagar	195	99	166	98	67	233	858
	3. Baramula	144	90	186	92	98	175	785
	4. Ladakh	100	122	329	1	286	139	977
	5. Doda	228	114	261	81	314	279	1,277
	6. Udhampur	212	96	285	1	234	193	1,021
	7. Jammu	284	152	150	14	117	269	986
	8. Kathua	240	103	187	14	209	253	1,006
	9. Rajauri	197	115	319	1	82	183	897
	10. Punch	99	74	268	52	208	184	885
8	**Karnataka**							
	1. Bangalore	122	242	39	77	32	204	716
	2. Belgaum	31	117	152	34	85	52	471
	3. Bellary	28	54	42	174	37	27	362
	4. Bidar	18	210	82	56	168	62	596
	5. Bijapur	15	187	135	39	64	47	487
	6. Chikmagalur	111	160	55	211	115	131	783
	7. Chitradurga	63	159	40	175	40	96	573
	8. Coorg	95	100	111	150	15	41	512
	9. Dharwar	42	144	58	55	73	83	455
	10. Gulbarga	13	204	133	79	99	67	595
	11. Hassan	154	216	112	148	119	181	930
	12. Kolar	180	262	34	115	28	234	853
	13. Mandya	102	205	54	127	45	141	674
	14. Mysore	98	146	64	197	27	112	644
	15. North Kanara	157	163	127	121	112	116	796
	16. Raichur	67	226	126	113	112	87	731
	17. Shimoga	121	193	61	194	51	125	745
	18. South Kanara	10	47	26	25	22	12	142
	19. Tumkur	105	247	67	44	108	144	715
9	**Kerala**							
	1. Cannanore	1	7	25	1	1	2	37
	2. Kozhikode	1	3	22	1	1	3	31
	3. Malappuram	1	6	24	1	1	1	34
	4. Palghat	20	9	11	135	6	10	191
	5. Trichur	43	11	10	71	2	7	144
	6. Ernakulam	1	1	1	1	1	5	10
	7. Kottayam	19	4	13	1	3	6	46
	8. Alleppey	7	2	1	1	8	4	23
	9. Quilon	1	2	7	1	4	1	16
	10. Trivandrum	24	5	9	85	5	8	136

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of differennt amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
.10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	1. Morena	167	242	204	93	226	222	1,154
	2. Bhind	113	191	215	36	135	155	845
	3. Gwalior	207	267	267	146	114	262	1,263
	4. Datia	159	251	262	135	78	215	1,100
	5. Shivpuri	217	223	271	131	189	292	1,323
	6. Guna	317	278	309	144	272	325	1,645
	7. Tikamgarh	185	198	282	80	94	224	1,063
	8. Chhatarpur	172	246	268	132	197	212	1,227
	9. Panna	267	241	283	157	167	268	1,383
	10. Satna	264	233	303	198	102	273	1,373
	11. Rewa	307	287	273	123	71	312	1,373
	12. Shahdol	232	284	308	107	304	301	1,536
	13. Sidhi	289	268	294	136	215	320	1,522
	14. Mandsaur	274	209	200	125	188	245	1,241
	15. Ratlam	249	205	203	104	175	277	1,213
	16. Ujjain	229	221	217	30	278	265	1,240
	17. Jhabua	271	222	300	103	160	323	1,379
	18. Dhar	258	200	238	108	203	308	1,315
	19. Indore	183	167	218	111	84	224	987
	20. Dewas	277	182	295	143	291	294	1,482
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	216	180	247	172	237	293	1,345
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	215	207	224	176	104	196	1,122
	23. Shajapur	257	236	233	14	301	230	1,271
	24. Rajgarh	314	265	280	130	311	306	1,606
	25. Vidisha	306	291	299	113	271	318	1,598
	26. Sehore	200	197	253	114	256	275	1,295
	27. Raisen	227	229	281	137	270	285	1,429
	28. Hoshangabad	253	211	230	96	269	249	1,308
	29. Betul	239	199	216	57	200	251	1,162
	30. Sagar	312	276	265	195	240	289	1,577
	31. Damoh	300	248	235	140	165	264	1,352
	32. Jabalpur	313	233	195	219	158	284	1,402
	33. Narsimhapur	282	151	200	179	273	208	1,293
	34. Mandla	291	274	296	152	196	310	1,519
	35. Chhindwara	290	282	250	119	280	285	1,506
	36. Seoni	323	250	237	20	217	303	1,350
	37. Balaghat	196	185	210	74	164	227	1,056
	38. Surguja	226	275	302	110	303	308	1,524
	39. Bilaspur	244	217	257	215	283	274	1,490
	40. Raigarh	223	258	255	83	276	256	1,351
	41. Durg	252	241	180	102	214	307	1,296
	42. Raipur	246	261	248	167	157	304	1,383
	43. Bastar	285	293	290	177	288	329	1,662
11	**Maharashtra**							
	1. Thana	44	98	70	20	96	162	490
	2. Kolaba	89	153	43	5	137	216	643
	3. Ratnagiri	22	39	105	6	194	65	431

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	4. Nasik	35	126	111	8	162	119	561
	5. Dhulia	91	157	94	11	183	151	687
	6. Jalgaon	53	65	41	16	202	103	480
	7. Ahmednagar	5	60	84	1	61	63	274
	8. Poona	33	68	76	1	241	91	510
	9. Satara	17	59	83	1	151	68	379
	10. Sangli	2	20	48	1	170	22	263
	11. Sholapur	4	43	68	33	242	54	444
	12. Kolhapur	3	46	30	14	92	71	256
	13. Aurangabad	30	137	104	4	267	128	670
	14. Parbhani	39	140	115	6	275	163	738
	15. Bhir	8	116	99	1	204	106	534
	16. Nanded	14	193	103	25	232	147	714
	17. Osmanabad	6	102	96	6	233	90	533
	18. Buldhana	80	84	124	173	172	109	742
	19. Akola	85	42	86	15	100	107	435
	20. Amravati	141	63	60	71	144	127	606
	21. Yeotmal	74	101	101	61	150	145	632
	22. Wardha	112	131	57	141	113	174	728
	23. Nagpur	142	148	74	94	131	195	784
	24. Bhandara	101	107	66	55	107	154	590
	25. Chandrapur	162	190	175	87	282	234	1,130
12	**Manipur**							
	1. Manipur North	135	245	288	1	303	327	1,299
	2. Manipur West	143	178	319	1	325	324	1,290
	3. Manipur South	175	227	289	23	266	260	1,240
	4. Manipur Central	108	154	174	42	220	192	890
	5. Manipur East	103	186	322	37	327	248	1,223
13	**Meghalaya**							
	1. Garo Hills	221	302	324	112	319	332	1,610
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	298	280	269	203	308	321	1,679
14	**Nagaland**							
	1. Kohima	94	55	223	90	290	278	1,030
	2. Mokokchung	40	38	191	73	297	242	881
	3. Tuensang	36	103	272	29	323	316	1,079
15	**Orissa**							
	1. Sambalpur	177	301	284	59	281	219	1,321
	2. Sundargarh	153	189	278	161	260	197	1,238
	3. Keonjhar	243	239	277	155	265	191	1,370
	4. Mayurbhanj	266	296	274	189	239	221	1,485
	5. Balasore	218	237	259	80	140	160	1,094
	6. Cuttak	163	278	228	124	149	188	1,130
	7. Dhenkanal	192	218	245	100	249	186	1,190
	8. Baudh Khondmals	321	310	327	18	303	302	1,581

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9. Bolangir	161	294	291	75	302	236	1,359
	10. Kalahandi	187	306	313	83	289	263	1,441
	11. Koraput	287	309	310	131	309	309	1,655
	12. Ganjam	206	298	211	187	213	171	1,286
	13. Puri	220	300	233	55	153	179	1,140
16	**Punjab**							
	1. Gurdaspur	237	139	33	9	46	165	629
	2. Amritsar	107	77	21	80	35	70	390
	3. Firozpur	120	127	97	1	60	99	504
	4. Ludhiana	114	64	28	1	63	86	356
	5. Jullundur	160	91	27	1	53	76	408
	6. Kapurthala	224	98	45	1	58	157	583
	7. Hoshiarpur	261	138	87	14	86	113	699
	8. Ropar	209	164	90	38	50	146	697
	9. Patiala	147	146	56	6	56	187	597
	10. Sangrur	65	95	49	10	72	85	376
	11. Bhatinda	38	75	100	11	80	56	360
17	**Rajasthan**							
	1. Ganganagar	285	206	222	209	169	158	1,249
	2. Bikaner	199	82	229	185	287	132	1,114
	3. Churu	170	136	181	192	268	95	1,042
	4. Jhunjhunun	118	34	123	34	250	50	609
	5. Alwar	211	130	184	86	173	156	940
	6. Bharatpur	202	150	227	70	139	117	905
	7. Sawai Madhopur	204	108	232	60	236	120	960
	8. Jaipur	256	104	164	151	244	129	1,048
	9. Sikar	116	51	178	62	262	51	720
	10. Ajmer	166	87	169	33	122	84	661
	11. Tonk	281	156	220	25	295	206	1,183
	12. Jaisalmer	263	186	316	160	296	170	1,391
	13. Jodhpur	119	85	176	79	195	82	736
	14. Nagaur	148	105	242	128	294	102	1,019
	15. Pali	137	70	168	112	294	77	858
	16. Barmer	179	129	258	97	270	78	1,011
	17. Jalor	124	106	194	100	258	81	863
	18. Sirohi	174	120	177	19	141	89	720
	19. Bhilwara	238	106	219	156	289	149	1,157
	20. Udaipur	278	141	243	96	292	169	1,219
	21. Chittaurgarh	302	186	221	166	298	237	1,410
	22. Dungarpur	230	116	234	105	192	122	999
	23. Banaswara	293	188	239	40	299	255	1,314
	24. Bundi	250	177	279	76	285	153	1,220
	25. Kota	280	175	231	139	284	182	1,291
	26. Jhalawar	305	192	197	33	254	270	1,251

Appendix Table III-2: Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	**Tamil Nadu**							
	1. Chingleput	131	72	16	210	26	97	552
	2. North Arcot	61	62	14	77	31	60	305
	3. South Arcot	78	92	32	202	39	80	523
	4. Dharmapuri	130	83	63	147	49	57	529
	5. Salem	86	31	38	117	25	30	327
	6. Coimbatore	57	29	15	177	10	15	303
	7. Nilgiris	79	12	23	201	13	19	347
	8. Madurai	76	26	19	190	20	43	374
	9. Tiruchirapalli	47	33	47	101	17	23	268
	10. Thanjavur	73	48	50	103	38	37	349
	11. Ramanathapuram	75	50	44	158	54	69	450
	12. Tirunelveli	62	27	17	171	41	34	352
	13. Kanyakumari	68	10	20	216	9	11	334
19	**Tripura**							
	1. West Tripura	335	271	305	205	313	317	1,746
	2. North Tripura	273	169	298	116	291	286	1,433
	3. South Tripura	319	228	315	218	320	299	1,699
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	1. Uttar Kashi	255	149	323	50	312	259	1,348
	2. Chamoli	311	213	293	204	263	240	1,524
	3. Tehri Garhwal	322	264	328	125	300	296	1,635
	4. Garhwal	329	303	326	183	306	289	1,736
	5. Pithoragraph	320	205	329	54	293	210	1,411
	6. Almora	330	290	320	55	210	286	1,491
	7. Naini Tal	303	225	161	178	128	266	1,261
	8. Bijnor	326	266	36	207	91	271	1,197
	9. Moradabad	248	283	71	69	152	281	1,104
	10. Budaun	272	220	75	72	253	214	1,106
	11. Rampur	318	285	207	67	120	282	1,279
	12. Bareilly	286	221	119	127	207	276	1,236
	13. Pilibhit	297	215	145	199	177	290	1,323
	14. Shahjahanpur	295	298	142	149	221	295	1,400
	15. Dehra Dun	279	170	173	168	191	211	1,192
	16. Saharanpur	241	223	113	170	103	239	1,089
	17. Muzaffarnagar	128	162	182	82	47	108	709
	18. Meerut	138	236	46	164	52	115	751
	19. Bulandshahr	208	199	31	73	74	181	766
	20. Aligarh	236	263	63	32	161	133	888
	21. Mathura	127	119	226	138	118	142	870
	22. Agra	168	147	79	33	79	124	630
	23. Etah	247	244	131	43	123	190	978
	24. Mainpuri	193	270	88	54	139	207	951
	25. Farrukhabad	268	212	102	118	166	223	1,089
	26. Etawah	219	236	163	133	156	215	1,122

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	27. Kanpur	203	195	202	38	206	218	1,062
	28. Fatehpur	257	234	179	66	88	203	1,027
	29. Allahabad	309	254	130	47	125	287	1,152
	30. Jhansi	165	203	264	91	172	148	1,043
	31. Jalaun	169	196	208	106	190	167	1,036
	32. Hamirpur	115	174	263	146	154	136	988
	33. Banda	145	111	241	78	227	177	979
	34. Kheri	213	231	109	60	184	205	1,002
	35. Sitapur	283	253	125	13	231	217	1,122
	36. Hardoi	251	269	165	26	218	209	1,138
	37. Unnao	235	260	249	24	134	232	1,134
	38. Lucknow	205	201	109	35	97	241	888
	39. Rae Bareli	288	200	276	28	130	188	1,110
	40. Bahraich	269	184	137	39	224	189	1,042
	41. Gonda	254	242	160	10	211	226	1,103
	42. Bara Banki	245	252	149	49	165	243	1,103
	43. Faizabad	292	259	72	159	180	228	1,190
	44. Sultanpur	262	240	121	19	76	220	938
	45. Pratapgarh	316	281	225	22	132	210	1,186
	46. Basti	337	308	136	51	174	322	1,328
	47. Gorakhpur	310	257	108	124	147	257	1,203
	48. Deoria	301	297	116	39	198	283	1,234
	49. Azamgarh	334	302	95	75	129	265	1,200
	50. Jaunpur	327	299	254	49	187	287	1,403
	51. Ballia	299	152	98	145	81	200	975
	52. Ghazipur	332	304	143	60	155	288	1,282
	53. Varanasi	328	272	171	120	199	314	1,404
	54. Mirzapur	324	290	307	64	201	311	1,497
21	**West Bengal**							
	1. Darjeeling	222	32	209	221	187	122	993
	2. Jalpaiguri	82	25	147	67	34	88	443
	3. Cooch Behar	164	205	314	35	178	180	1,076
	4. West Dinajpur	274	292	326	58	238	298	1,486
	5. Malda	231	243	317	41	126	202	1,160
	6. Murshidabad	156	144	275	68	101	134	878
	7. Nadia	93	143	110	95	89	140	670
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	104	134	236	162	87	150	873
	9. Howrah	69	37	212	54	54	110	536
	10. Hooghly	123	80	199	1	59	143	605
	11. Burdwan	133	113	208	29	77	130	690
	12. Birbhum	186	166	292	30	186	194	1,054
	13. Bankura	181	249	297	58	246	252	1,283
	14. Midnapore	242	225	321	122	252	272	1,434
	15. Purulia	126	286	320	142	279	250	1,403

Appendix Table III-2 : Ranking of districts according to availability of different amenities—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone	Composite rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	304	62	205	1	111	254	937
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	1. Kameng . . .	339	228	318	32	324	334	1,575
	2. Subansiri . .	342	305	312	95	321	336	1,711
	3. Siang . . .	325	194	321	13	318	333	1,504
	4. Lohit . . .	341	279	306	12	327	335	1,600
	5. Tirap . . .	276	171	256	1	307	313	1,324
3	**Chandigarh**							
	1. Chandigarh . .	158	229	29	181	7	161	765
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	89	155	1	19	164	460
5	**Delhi**							
	1. Delhi . . .	92	14	12	212	12	59	401
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	1. Goa . . .	81	22	92	1	30	98	324
	2. Daman . . .	77	19	1	1	1	93	192
	3. Diu . . .	97	15	18	1	11	14	156
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	1. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	1	8	18	1	327	9	364
8	**Pondicherry**							
	1. Pondicherry . .	155	56	8	1	29	152	401
	2. Karaikal . . .	191	73	52	1	243	123	683
	3. Mahe . . .	1	19	1	1	1	17	40

NOTE : Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	States								
1	**Andhra Pradesh**								
	1. Srikakulam	106	62	93	97	78	139	96	90
	2. Visakhapatnam	60	20	47	89	47	95	60	57
	3. East Godavari	120	90	240	85	151	280	161	131
	4. West Godavari	157	369	273	100	194	377	245	222
	5. Krishna	171	215	319	100	115	433	226	189
	6. Guntur	173	186	246	101	240	548	249	190
	7. Ongole (Prakasam)	161	150	108	98	132	360	167	138
	8. Nellore	159	188	205	101	157	339	192	164
	9. Chittoor	150	212	253	101	163	317	199	175
	10. Cuddapah	162	194	157	101	184	396	199	165
	11. Anantapur	170	142	233	101	178	439	210	165
	12. Kurnool	167	169	203	100	182	404	204	166
	13. Mahbubnagar	160	36	85	102	95	257	123	102
	14. Hyderabad	144	43	220	101	97	169	129	115
	15. Medak	162	100	71	101	64	240	123	111
	16. Nizamabad	148	152	88	100	151	306	158	134
	17. Adilabad	120	30	87	101	68	128	89	84
	18. Karimnagar	165	36	161	101	86	376	154	118
	19. Warangal	149	50	121	101	58	346	138	108
	20. Khammam	127	99	84	100	126	185	120	109
	21. Nalgonda	164	59	108	101	141	304	146	117
2	**Assam**								
	1. Goalpara	104	57	4	102	63	31	60	71
	2. Kamrup	130	123	10	102	64	64	82	94
	3. Darrang	109	134	24	102	108	52	88	98
	4. Nowgong	123	135	14	102	94	57	88	98
	5. Sibsagar	128	210	40	102	111	99	115	125
	6. Lakhimpur	107	126	26	102	78	59	83	93
	7. Mikir Hills	80	68	1	102	42	20	52	66
	8. North Cachar Hills	105	50	8	102	9	18	49	64
	9. Cachar	110	172	11	102	81	79	93	104
	10. Mizo	166	431	7	102	35	119	143	173
3	**Bihar**								
	1. Patna	129	175	327	100	127	122	163	159
	2. Gaya	98	86	191	101	100	58	106	108
	3. Shahabad	101	113	187	101	109	93	117	117
	4. Saran	107	95	59	99	129	86	96	96
	5. Champaran	122	131	54	99	101	121	105	106
	6. Muzaffarpur	111	101	112	99	136	98	110	107

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	7. Darbhanga	131	136	85	99	119	148	120	116
	8. Monghyr	105	105	126	98	108	91	106	106
	9. Bhagalpur	91	85	88	98	98	65	87	91
	10. Saharsa	137	171	28	99	96	166	116	116
	11. Purnea	95	99	16	100	79	71	77	83
	12. Santal Parganas	58	44	26	98	78	24	55	62
	13. Palamau	82	64	51	101	77	37	69	76
	14. Hazaribagh	67	67	49	98	79	34	66	73
	15. Ranchi	102	92	23	101	75	50	74	83
	16. Dhanbad	99	134	110	98	158	63	110	113
	17. Singhbhum	79	66	12	98	70	23	58	68
4	**Gujarat**								
	1. Jamnagar	160	217	62	102	63	220	137	137
	2. Rajkot	170	274	99	101	113	292	175	165
	3. Surendranagar	156	275	41	102	64	234	145	147
	4. Bhavnagar	173	299	54	102	82	264	162	161
	5. Amreli	171	308	59	102	128	299	178	170
	6. Junagadh	147	260	85	101	96	262	159	153
	7. Kutch	120	255	72	101	91	289	155	145
	8. Banas Kantha	165	84	20	102	80	146	100	98
	9. Sabar Kantha	139	152	44	102	101	208	124	118
	10. Mahesana	170	322	80	102	117	304	182	175
	11. Gandhinagar	171	467	211	102	265	433	275	249
	12. Ahmadabad	170	262	95	101	126	342	183	165
	13. Kheda (Kaira)	168	344	207	102	165	348	222	205
	14. Panch Mahals	134	102	18	102	122	138	103	100
	15. Vadodara (Baroda)	125	181	101	102	112	187	135	130
	16. Bharuch (Broach)	150	189	82	102	136	223	147	138
	17. Surat	156	178	91	101	134	227	148	138
	18. Valsad (Bulsar)	164	232	123	102	154	316	182	163
	19. The Dangs (Dangs)	159	72	24	101	107	77	90	94
5	**Haryana**								
	1. Ambala	92	254	565	102	235	94	224	215
	2. Karnal	137	454	559	101	182	162	266	268
	3. Rohtak	157	582	562	101	281	297	330	319
	4. Gurgaon	125	234	563	101	235	101	227	216
	5. Mahendragarh	163	370	565	102	251	174	271	261
	6. Hisar	156	595	563	101	206	246	311	312
	7. Jind	168	594	563	102	146	216	298	307
6	**Himachal Pradesh**								
	1. Chamba	77	88	99	96	34	39	72	82
	2. Kangra	34	61	93	100	79	67	72	74
	3. Mandi	47	50	123	94	30	41	64	70
	4. Kulu	159	301	120	101	66	284	172	168
	5. Lahul and Spiti	82	125	58	96	2	76	73	85

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	6. Bilaspur	41	65	264	101	70	46	98	99
	7. Mahasu	45	61	180	98	57	52	82	85
	8. Simla	25	46	75	93	70	26	56	61
	9. Sirmaur	68	81	113	100	38	66	78	84
	10. Kinnaur	173	744	183	102	109	422	289	296
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**								
	1. Anantnag	109	131	58	101	156	78	106	108
	2. Srinagar	103	168	76	101	155	65	111	117
	3. Baramula	123	175	59	101	133	93	114	119
	4. Ladakh	142	136	..	102	52	119	92	99
	5. Doda	94	149	20	101	37	47	75	91
	6. Udhampur	98	170	13	102	75	80	90	101
	7. Jammu	71	105	89	102	122	50	90	94
	8. Kathua	89	160	59	102	85	56	92	103
	9. Rajauri	102	147	3	102	142	86	97	102
	10. Punch	142	202	18	101	86	86	106	119
8	**Karnataka**								
	1. Bangalore	132	56	312	101	207	75	147	135
	2. Belgaum	168	143	88	102	141	269	152	134
	3. Bellary	169	249	303	98	192	365	229	198
	4. Bidar	171	67	203	101	99	244	148	127
	5. Bijapur	172	81	108	101	158	287	151	125
	6. Chikmagalur	137	100	262	96	122	125	140	132
	7. Chitradurga	158	101	305	98	188	182	172	152
	8. Coorg	144	164	138	100	275	304	188	155
	9. Dharwar	166	112	253	101	149	200	164	147
	10. Gulbarga	172	71	110	101	132	233	137	118
	11. Hassan	117	65	136	100	119	88	104	101
	12. Kolar	109	48	337	100	214	64	145	132
	13. Mandya	141	70	264	100	181	118	146	133
	14. Mysore	142	110	244	97	221	147	160	144
	15. North Kanara	116	100	116	100	125	143	117	110
	16 Raichur	157	62	117	100	125	196	126	111
	17. Shimoga	132	76	250	98	171	130	143	129
	18. South Kanara	173	269	357	102	238	549	281	226
	19. Tumkur	139	54	235	101	127	112	128	119
9	**Kerala**								
	1. Cannanore	178	1,440	368	102	398	646	522	527
	2. Kozhikode	178	1,505	440	102	398	631	542	552
	3. Malappuram	178	1,456	376	102	398	649	527	532
	4. Palghat	171	1,327	512	100	390	580	513	515
	5. Trichur	166	1,165	535	101	394	596	493	480
	6. Ernakulam	178	1,592	565	102	398	624	577	590
	7. Kottayam	171	1,498	503	102	394	617	548	557
	8. Alleppey	174	1,544	565	102	382	629	566	577
	9. Quilon	178	1,544	559	102	394	649	571	579
	10. Trivandrum	170	1,486	552	101	394	592	549	560

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	**Madhya Pradesh**								
	1. Morena	113	56	45	101	78	70	77	81
	2. Bhind	135	77	40	101	112	103	95	94
	3. Gwalior	99	46	18	100	123	52	73	75
	4. Datia	116	52	20	100	144	71	84	83
	5. Shivpuri	97	63	16	100	92	41	68	75
	6. Guna	57	42	5	100	59	24	48	57
	7. Tikamgarh	106	74	13	101	135	68	83	85
	8. Chhatarpur	110	55	18	100	89	72	74	77
	9. Panna	80	56	13	99	99	50	66	71
	10. Satna	80	60	8	97	131	49	71	73
	11. Rewa	61	37	15	100	151	31	66	67
	12. Shahdol	92	39	5	100	43	36	53	62
	13. Sidhi	69	46	10	100	81	26	55	63
	14. Mandsaur	77	68	48	100	92	59	74	78
	15. Ratlam	85	70	46	100	98	47	74	80
	16. Ujjain	93	64	39	102	57	51	68	76
	17. Jhabua	78	64	9	100	101	25	63	71
	18. Dhar	82	73	29	100	87	33	67	76
	19. Indore	107	97	38	100	141	68	92	94
	20. Dewas	76	85	10	100	49	40	60	71
	21. Khargone (West Nimar)	98	86	25	99	74	41	71	80
	22. Khandwa (East Nimar)	98	68	36	98	130	79	85	84
	23. Shajapur	82	58	30	102	44	65	64	70
	24. Rajgarh	58	48	14	100	38	33	49	58
	25. Vidisha	62	35	9	100	59	28	49	57
	26. Sehore	102	75	23	100	65	49	69	78
	27. Raisen	94	61	14	100	60	45	62	71
	28. Hoshangabad	84	67	32	101	60	57	67	74
	29. Betul	89	73	40	101	88	57	75	80
	30. Sagar	59	43	18	98	72	42	55	61
	31. Damoh	64	52	29	100	100	51	66	69
	32. Jabalpur	58	60	51	86	102	45	67	69
	33. Narsimhapur	73	105	48	98	58	73	76	83
	34. Mandla	68	44	10	99	89	32	57	63
	35. Chhindwara	69	39	24	100	55	44	55	62
	36. Seoni	54	52	29	102	80	36	59	65
	37. Balaghat	103	81	42	101	101	66	82	86
	38. Surguja	95	44	8	100	43	33	54	64
	39. Bilaspur	88	65	22	92	54	49	62	69
	40. Raigarh	95	49	23	101	57	53	63	70
	41. Durg	84	56	63	101	82	33	70	77
	42. Raipur	87	49	25	99	103	34	66	72
	43. Bastar	71	33	11	98	52	22	48	57

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by Pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	**Maharashtra**								
	1. Thana	165	169	228	102	134	100	150	151
	2. Kolaba	148	105	297	102	111	71	139	139
	3. Ratnagiri	170	303	162	102	91	239	178	177
	4. Nasik	168	131	138	102	101	138	130	128
	5. Dhulia	147	101	179	102	95	107	122	121
	6. Jalgaon	162	217	303	102	87	167	173	171
	7. Ahmednagar	176	231	195	102	159	242	184	172
	8. Poona	168	214	214	102	72	188	160	158
	9. Satara	171	232	196	102	106	230	173	166
	10. Sangli	177	490	285	102	99	397	258	249
	11. Sholapur	176	277	234	102	72	262	187	181
	12. Kolhapur	177	273	344	102	136	227	210	201
	13. Aurangabad	168	118	163	102	61	127	123	124
	14. Parbhani	167	115	126	102	58	100	111	117
	15. Bhir	174	147	175	102	87	155	140	138
	16. Nanded	172	76	163	102	76	111	117	116
	17. Osmanabad	176	161	178	102	76	188	147	143
	18. Buldhana	150	183	117	99	98	149	133	134
	19. Akola	149	282	191	102	132	151	168	172
	20. Amravati	125	223	250	101	108	128	156	158
	21. Yeotmal	154	163	172	101	107	112	135	137
	22. Wardha	136	127	254	100	124	94	139	137
	23. Nagpur	124	108	219	101	113	79	124	124
	24. Bhandara	141	155	236	101	128	104	144	143
	25. Chandrapur	116	79	68	101	54	64	80	88
12	**Manipur**								
	1. Manipur North	127	55	11	102	43	24	60	73
	2. Manipur West	124	86	3	102	6	25	58	75
	3. Manipur South	110	62	11	102	62	52	67	75
	4. Manipur Central	138	104	70	101	79	83	96	101
	5. Manipur East	139	81	3	101	..	57	64	78
13	**Meghalaya**								
	1. Garo Hills	95	25	1	100	18	12	42	55
	2. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	65	40	18	97	41	25	48	57
14	**Nagaland**								
	1. Kohima	146	239	36	101	51	47	103	126
	2. Mokokchung	166	303	55	101	46	60	122	148
	3. Tuensang	167	160	16	102	8	29	80	103
15	**Orissa**								
	1. Sambalpur	109	85	13	101	54	70	62	66
	2. Sundargarh	119	81	14	99	63	79	76	82
	3. Keonjhar	88	57	15	99	62	83	67	71
	4. Mayurbhanj	80	28	15	98	73	70	61	62

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	5. Balasore	97	58	20	101	110	100	64	79
	6. Cuttack	115	42	35	100	107	84	81	80
	7. Dhenkanal	105	65	26	101	69	85	75	79
	8. Baudh Khondmals	54	13	1	102	43	36	42	48
	9. Bolangir	116	30	11	101	44	64	61	67
	10. Kalahandi	106	21	4	101	51	52	56	62
	11. Koraput	70	17	5	100	40	33	44	52
	12. Ganjam	100	27	42	98	82	96	74	72
	13. Puri	96	26	30	101	106	89	75	72
16	**Punjab**								
	1. Gurdaspur	90	116	338	102	181	99	154	144
	2. Amritsar	138	190	443	101	199	228	217	193
	3. Firozpur	132	131	177	102	160	178	147	134
	4. Ludhiana	135	217	349	102	158	196	193	181
	5. Jullundur	116	174	350	102	170	214	188	169
	6. Kapurthala	95	169	292	102	162	102	154	149
	7. Hoshiarpur	82	118	190	102	140	147	130	120
	8. Ropar	99	99	186	101	171	111	128	119
	9. Patiala	123	111	261	102	164	85	141	136
	10. Sangrur	157	171	281	102	150	198	177	164
	11. Bhatinda	167	198	174	102	144	261	174	159
17	**Rajasthan**								
	1. Ganganagar	71	69	36	96	99	101	79	77
	2. Bikaner	102	186	32	98	52	124	99	107
	3. Churu	112	120	62	98	60	185	106	101
	4. Jhunjhunun	134	326	120	102	68	278	171	169
	5. Alwar	98	127	61	101	98	102	98	101
	6. Bharatpur	101	106	35	101	111	142	99	96
	7. Sawai Madhopur	100	153	30	101	74	138	99	102
	8. Jaipur	83	160	78	99	71	127	103	106
	9. Sikar	134	260	65	101	63	270	149	144
	10. Ajmer	113	179	75	102	118	198	131	125
	11. Tonk	73	101	36	102	47	75	72	80
	12. Jaisalmer	80	81	4	99	47	96	68	72
	13. Jodhpur	132	182	66	101	90	102	129	125
	14. Nagaur	123	158	26	100	48	168	104	106
	15. Pali	126	211	75	100	48	213	129	128
	16. Barmer	109	127	21	101	60	211	105	99
	17. Jalor	132	155	53	101	64	207	119	114
	18. Sirohi	110	139	65	102	109	189	119	112
	19. Bhilwara	90	155	37	99	51	110	90	98
	20. Udaipur	76	113	26	101	49	96	77	83
	21. Chittaurgarh	64	81	36	99	45	64	65	72
	22. Dungarpur	93	147	29	100	91	138	100	101
	23. Banswara	68	81	28	101	45	53	63	72

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	24. Bundi	85	87	14	101	53	104	74	78
	25. Kota	74	89	31	100	53	87	72	77
	26. Jhalawar	62	76	50	102	67	50	68	75
18	**Tamil Nadu**								
	1. Chingleput	129	208	473	96	226	180	219	199
	2. North Arcot	158	224	489	101	209	248	238	214
	3. South Arcot	152	173	340	97	189	208	193	174
	4. Dharmapuri	129	185	244	100	173	258	182	161
	5. Salem	149	329	319	100	230	347	246	219
	6. Coimbatore	159	369	480	98	345	453	317	269
	7. Nilgiris	151	796	409	97	288	422	361	352
	8. Madurai	153	385	450	98	243	297	271	250
	9. Tiruchirapalli	164	328	288	101	263	397	257	223
	10. Thanjavur	155	264	274	100	189	315	216	193
	11. Ramanathapuram	153	261	296	99	167	229	201	189
	12. Tirunelveli	158	373	458	99	185	333	268	246
	13. Kanyakumari	156	1,229	446	89	349	570	473	472
19	**Tripura**								
	1. West Tripura	42	45	7	96	37	28	42	52
	2. North Tripura	78	94	9	100	49	44	62	74
	3. South Tripura	57	61	4	89	16	38	44	55
20	**Uttar Pradesh**								
	1. Uttar Kashi	83	107	3	101	38	52	64	77
	2. Chamoli	59	66	10	97	63	60	59	65
	3. Tehri Garhwal	54	48	1	100	45	39	48	57
	4. Garhwal	49	24	1	98	42	42	43	49
	5. Pithoragarh	55	70	..	101	48	72	58	64
	6. Almora	48	35	3	101	84	44	53	57
	7. Naini Tal	63	62	81	98	114	51	78	80
	8. Bijnor	51	47	324	96	136	49	117	110
	9. Moradabad	86	39	224	101	106	46	100	99
	10. Budaun	78	64	217	101	67	71	100	100
	11. Rampur	57	38	43	101	119	46	67	68
	12. Bareilly	70	64	122	100	86	49	82	85
	13. Pilibhit	65	66	93	97	97	42	77	80
	14. Shahjahanpur	68	27	94	100	79	40	68	71
	15. Dehra Dun	75	93	71	99	91	72	84	87
	16. Saharanpur	89	63	131	99	130	61	96	94
	17. Muzaffarnagar	131	100	62	101	179	151	121	111
	18. Meerut	126	58	292	99	171	144	148	131
	19. Bulandshahr	99	73	340	101	147	88	141	132
	20. Aligarh	90	48	244	102	101	123	118	108
	21. Mathura	131	140	35	100	120	117	107	109
	22. Agra	112	109	207	102	144	131	134	126
	23. Etah	86	55	112	101	118	84	93	90
	24. Mainpuri	104	45	188	101	111	74	104	100

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	25. Farrukhabad	80	67	170	100	100	69	98	97
	26. Etawah	97	58	78	100	104	71	85	85
	27. Kanpur	101	75	47	101	86	70	80	84
	28. Fatehpur	82	59	64	101	137	76	87	84
	29 Allahabad	59	51	112	101	115	43	86	81
	30. Jhansi	113	71	18	101	98	110	85	84
	31. Jalaun	112	75	43	100	92	99	87	87
	32. Hamirpur	134	89	19	100	105	122	95	94
	33. Banda	123	150	28	101	78	92	95	104
	34 Kheri	98	61	140	101	94	75	95	95
	35. Sitapur	71	51	117	102	77	70	81	82
	36. Hardoi	84	46	76	102	80	72	77	78
	37. Unnao	91	49	25	102	112	65	74	75
	38. Lucknow	100	72	140	102	133	60	101	101
	39. Rae Bareli	70	73	15	102	114	84	76	77
	40. Bahraich	79	83	104	101	79	84	88	90
	41. Gonda	83	56	82	102	83	66	79	81
	42. Bara Banki	87	51	91	101	100	60	82	83
	43. Faizabad	68	49	222	99	96	66	100	97
	44. Sultanpur	81	57	120	102	146	70	96	93
	45. Pratapgarh	57	40	35	102	113	72	70	69
	46. Basti	37	19	107	101	98	25	65	66
	47. Gorakhpur	59	50	143	100	108	53	86	85
	48. Deoria	64	28	124	101	89	45	75	76
	49. Azamgarh	43	25	178	101	114	51	85	82
	50. Jaunpur	51	27	23	101	92	43	56	59
	51. Ballia	65	105	1	100	142	77	111	108
	52. Ghazipur	45	23	94	101	104	42	68	68
	53. Varanasi	51	45	72	00	89	31	65	69
	54. Mirzapur	54	35	6	101	88	32	53	58
21	**West Bengal**								
	1. Darjeeling	95	328	42	72	92	138	128	138
	2. Jalpaiguri	150	411	92	101	205	191	192	197
	3. Cooch Behar	115	70	4	102	97	89	80	82
	4. West Dinajpur	77	35	1	101	73	38	54	61
	5. Malda	93	56	4	101	115	76	74	75
	6. Murshidabad	117	112	15	101	131	123	100	98
	7. Nadia	147	112	140	101	137	119	126	122
	8. Twentyfour Parganas	139	124	29	99	138	108	106	107
	9. Howrah	156	304	41	101	167	148	153	160
	10. Hooghly	132	187	49	102	162	112	124	127
	11. Burdwan	129	149	43	102	144	126	116	115
	12. Birbhum	106	97	11	102	94	80	82	87
	13. Bankura	109	52	10	101	70	57	67	73
	14. Midnapore	89	62	3	100	67	49	62	69
	15. Purulia	131	38	3	100	56	57	64	71

Appendix Table III-3 : Indices of different amenities—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	State/U.T./District	Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone	Composite index	
								Unweighted	Weighted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Union Territories								
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**								
	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	62	229	45	102	126	55	103	117
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**								
	1. Kameng . . .	28	61	3	102	8	12	36	51
	2. Subansiri . .	14	23	4	101	12	8	27	39
	3. Siang . . .	51	76	3	102	28	12	45	61
	4. Lohit . . .	21	41	6	102	..	11	30	44
	5. Tirap . . .	76	92	22	102	41	31	61	74
3	**Chandigarh**								
	1. Chandigarh . .	116	61	347	98	383	100	184	155
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**								
	1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	168	177	86	102	243	99	146	143
5	**Delhi**								
	1. Delhi . . .	147	649	511	94	314	257	329	325
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**								
	1. Goa . . .	150	457	181	102	210	180	213	221
	2. Daman . . .	152	531	565	102	398	186	322	312
	3. Diu . . .	142	637	452	102	318	519	361	327
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**								
	1. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	178	1,433	452	102	..	584	458	497
8	**Pondicherry . . .**								
	1. Pondicherry . .	117	239	557	102	211	107	222	213
	2. Karaikal . . .	105	204	265	102	71	133	147	149
	3. Mahe . . .	178	531	565	102	398	433	368	329

NOTE : Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities

Sl. No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	Less than 200 .	5,364 (19·80)	13·12	0·35	2·39	84·69	7·25	1·45
	200–499 . .	4,341 (16·03)	67·22	1·01	8·89	95·81	16·75	7·49
	500–999 . .	5,416 (20·00)	91·58	1·40	18·00	99·04	23·91	23·91
	1,000–1,999 . .	6,375 (23·54)	96·69	4·82	32·27	99·50	33·62	63.29
	2,000–4,999 . .	4,795 (17·70)	98·50	17·35	51·97	99·62	50·97	90·99
	5,000–9,999 . .	713 (2·63)	99·16	52·88	78·12	99·30	75·46	95·93
	10,000+ . .	80 (0·30)	97·50	80·00	95·00	100·00	95·00	93·75
	Total . . .	**27,084 (100·00)**	**74·78**	**6·35**	**24·63**	**95·90**	**28·91**	**40·08**
2	**Assam**							
	Less than 200	5,615 (25·27)	27 52	1.35	0.68	99 93	10.17	1 32
	200–499 . .	6,744 (30·35)	60·69	4·29	1·22	99 96	16·15	4·45
	500–999 . .	5,986 (26 93)	81·81	8·32	2·37	99·98	23 14	10·22
	1,000–1,999 . .	3,061 (13·77)	91·21	17·97	7·02	99·97	31·95	20·58
	2,000–4,999 . .	788 (3·55)	92·51	43·78	20·05	99·87	38·96	42·77
	5,000–9,999 . .	29 (0·13)	93·10	48·28	27·59	100·00	51·72	55·17
	10,000+ . .	1 (0·00)	100·00	..	..	100·00	..	..
	Total . . .	**22,224 (100·00)**	**63·37**	**7·97**	**2·89**	**99·96**	**19·55**	**8 86**
3	**Bihar**							
	Less than 200 .	17,440 (25·81)	11·19	0·68	5·49	94·88	17·55	0·82
	200–499 . .	20,483 (30·32)	40·98	2·32	10·91	97·98	22·18	2·39
	500–999 . .	15,232 (22·54)	77·21	5·33	17·23	98·27	26·15	7·65
	1,000–1,999 . .	9,313 (13·78)	90·50	11·22	25·44	98·28	31·11	21·36
	2,000–4,999 . .	4,337 (6·42)	96·24	23·73	37·65	98·62	37·88	59·53
	5,000–9,999 . .	675 (1·00)	98·81	47·41	46·81	98·22	47·11	87·56
	10,000+ . .	86 (0·13)	98·84	65·12	50·00	98·84	53·49	91·86
	Total . .	**67,566 (100·00)**	**52·46**	**5·70**	**15·06**	**97·33**	**24·41**	**10·41**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Gujarat**							
	Less than 200	2,054 (11·24)	26·24	0·44	1·17	98·30	17·19	3·60
	200—499	4,351 (23·81)	78·69	1·38	2·25	99·86	22·16	8·16
	500—999	5,242 (28·68)	96·72	5·53	6·01	99·89	25·94	24·74
	1,000—1,999	4,395 (24·05)	99·36	18·02	16·79	99·86	32·01	63·91
	2,000—4,999	1,968 (10·77)	99·44	54·06	50·86	99·70	45·53	93·90
	5,000—9,999	248 (1·36)	97·98	83·47	92·34	97·98	67·34	97·58
	10,000+	17 (0·09)	100·00	94·12	94·12	100·00	94·12	100·00
	Total	**18,275 (100·00)**	**85·46**	**13·34**	**13·25**	**99·65**	**28·25**	**36 34**
5	**Haryana**							
	Less than 200	618 (9·18)	8·41	2·10	96·28	94·50	44·98	1·94
	200—499	1,400 (20·80)	46·07	3·86	99·93	99·86	51·50	3·07
	500—999	1,910 (28·38)	87·64	12·51	99·90	99·74	55·08	9·32
	1,000—1,999	1,671 (24·82)	96·89	33·87	100·00	99·94	55·95	33·63
	2,000—4,999	976 (14·50)	98·67	71·11	100·00	99·90	66·39	81·76
	5,000—9,999	148 (2·20)	98·65	95·95	100·00	100·00	77·70	96·62
	10,000+	8 (0·12)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
	Total	**6,731 (100·00)**	**75·87**	**25·49**	**99·61**	**99·36**	**55·82**	**25·91**
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	Less than 200	12,019 (71·05)	13·25	1·35	15·71	95·29	13·28	3·61
	200—499	3,724 (22·01)	45·86	7·30	32·01	96·97	15·79	14·07
	500—999	861 (5·09)	75·84	19·86	48·32	98·95	27·99	36·12
	1,000—1,999	260 (1·54)	91·92	32·69	53·46	98·08	31·92	68·46
	2,000—4,999	50 (0·30)	98·00	44·00	52·00	100·00	38·00	74·00
	5,000—9,999	2 (0·01)	100·00	..	50·00	100·00	50·00	100·00
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**16,916 (100·00)**	**25·09**	**4·21**	**21·65**	**95·90**	**14·94**	**8·78**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl No	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and /c telegraph and/or telephon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	Less than 200 .	1,748 (26·88)	20·37	1·66	3·20	98·68	18·42	1·60
	200—499 .	2,197 (33·78)	53·44	3·91	5·92	99·59	25·90	4·73
	500—999 .	1,559 (23·97)	81·91	9·30	10·39	99·81	33·61	12·19
	1,000—1,999 .	764 (11·75)	90·18	28·93	21·20	99·87	43·46	32·07
	2,000—4,999 .	226 (3·48)	96·90	52·21	33·19	99·12	56·19	64·16
	5,000—9,999 .	9 (0·14)	77·78	66·67	33·33	77·78	44·44	77 78
	10,000+ . .	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total .	**6,503 (100·00)**	**57·24**	**9·30**	**9·04**	**99·38**	**28·88**	**11·06**
8	**Karnataka**							
	Less than 200 .	4,937 (18 40)	23.49	0.20	19.10	92.35	27 78	1 11
	200—499	7,981 (29 75)	82.40	0 84	32 53	99 05	35 68	4 74
	500—999 .	7,078 (26.39)	97.06	2.27	42 34	99 31	42 96	20 39
	1,000—1,999 .	4,552 (16.97)	98.86	9.45	54 09	99 67	50 86	59 31
	2,000—4,999 .	2,013 (7.50)	99.30	31.10	72.73	99 75	65 77	90.36
	5,000—9,999 .	256 (0 96)	100 00	61.33	87 89	99.61	84 77	96.88
	10,000+ . .	9 (0.03)	88.89	66.67	88.89	88 89	77.78	88.89
	Total . . .	**26,826 (100.00)**	**79.65**	**5.43**	**39.87**	**98.04**	**41 47**	**24.79**
9	**Kerala.**							
	Less than 200 .	4 (0·31)	..	..	50·00	50·00	50·00	..
	200—499 .	3 (0·24)	..	.	66·67	66·67	66·67	..
	500—999 .	3 (0·24)	66·67	33·33	33·33	66·67	66·67	..
	1,000—1,999 .	16 (1·26)	43·75	12·50	81·25	100·00	93·75	37·50
	2,000—4,999 .	122 (9·62)	91·80	61·48	80·33	100·00	99·18	84·43
	5,000—9,999 .	316 (24·92)	99·37	86·08	78·80	100·00	99·37	96·84
	10,000+ . .	804 (63·41)	99·63	97·04	91·86	99·75	99·51	98·77
	Total . . .	**1,268 (100·00)**	**97·49**	**89·18**	**87·06**	**99·53**	**99·06**	**95·37**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	Less than 200	19,751 (27·88)	5·44	0·16	0·88	95·15	14·90	0·29
	200–499	27,259 (38·47)	36·65	0·59	2·12	97·75	18·19	1·34
	500—999	16,505 (23·29)	87·45	3·17	5·34	98·06	22·63	7·10
	1,000—1,999	5,951 (8·40)	96·56	16·55	13·44	98·17	31·14	35·19
	2,000—4,999	1,295 (1·83)	98·76	56·91	46·02	98·15	54·59	78·15
	5,000—9,999	87 (0·12)	100·00	83·91	79·31	100·00	90·80	89·66
	10,000+	6 (0·01)	100·00	16·67	50·00	100·00	66·67	16·67
	Total	**70,854 (100·00)**	**46·03**	**3·54**	**4·38**	**97·14**	**20·15**	**6·74**
11	**Maharashtra**							
	Less than 200	4,969 (13·97)	32.46	0·62	15.13	97·46	12·52	1·01
	200–499	9,049 (25·44)	89·57	1·57	21·72	99·70	17·00	2·48
	500—999	10,538 (29·63)	98·52	4·18	31·70	99·89	22·89	10·63
	1,000—1,999	7,396 (20.80)	99·61	16·22	47·24	99·91	30·64	43.73
	2,000—4,999	3,066 (8·62)	99.74	50.59	71.56	99.87	47·33	87·83
	5,000—9,999	477 (1·34)	98·95	87·84	91·19	99·58	71·07	96·86
	10,000+	70 (0·20)	100·00	95·71	98·57	100·00	85·71	97·14
	Total	**35,565 (100·00)**	**87·35**	**10·83**	**34·44**	**99·50**	**24·43**	**22·08**
12	**Manipur**							
	Less than 200	976 (50·10)	55·74	0·61	0·41	99·39	6·35	1·33
	200—499	476 (24·43)	84·24	5·67	1·89	100·00	13·66	6·93
	500—999	237 (12·17)	93·25	10·55	10·55	100·00	21·94	15·61
	1,000—1,999	172 (8·83)	95·35	12·21	20·35	100·00	27·91	25·58
	2,000—4,999	79 (4·06)	97·47	24·05	48·10	100·00	35·44	45·57
	5,000—9,999	8 (0·41)	100·00	25·00	37·50	100·00	50·00	87·50
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1,948 (100·00)**	**72·64**	**5·13**	**5·85**	**99·69**	**13·30**	**8·73**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	**Meghalaya**							
	Less than 200	3,191 (69.63)	32.28	0.81	0.38	96.21	5.01	0.85
	200—499	1,094 (23.87)	71.02	2.29	2.93	97.53	9.78	4.11
	500—999	237 (5.17)	88.19	12.24	8.86	97.47	17.30	16.46
	1,000—1,999	54 (1.18)	90.74	24.07	16.67	96.30	40.74	33.33
	2,000—4,999	7 (0.15)	100.00	14.29	28.57		57.14	42.86
	5,000—9,999	..	..	.	.			..
	10,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**4,583 (100.00)**	**45.21**	**2.05**	**1.66**	**96.60**	**7.29**	**2.88**
14	**Nagaland**							
	Less than 200	334 (34.79)	77.54	8.98	2.40	98.80	7.19	2.69
	200—499	325 (33.86)	94.46	10.46	3.38	99.38	8.00	5.23
	500—999	169 (17.60)	97.63	18.93	6.51	100.00	6.51	10.65
	1,000—1,999	114 (11.88)	97.37	31.58	16.67	98.25	21.05	11.40
	2,000—4,999	17 (1.77)	100.00	64.71	70.59	100.00	11.76	58.82
	5,000—9,999	1 (0.10)	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	10,000+	..	.	..	.	..		..
	Total	**960 (100.00)**	**89.58**	**14.90**	**6.46**	**99.17**	**9.17**	**7.08**
15	**Orissa**							
	Less than 200	18,544 (39.46)	18.45	0.19	0.73	97.23	11.92	1.64
	200—499	15,226 (32.40)	61.68	0.90	2.02	98.71	18.36	6.41
	500—999	8,821 (18.77)	88.16	3.14	4.49	98.96	23.33	18.82
	1,000—1,999	3,547 (7.55)	95.86	9.19	12.35	99.55	31.12	43.53
	2,000—4,999	830 (1.77)	98.31	25.42	33.13	99.40	43.98	76.63
	5,000—9,999	22 (0.05)	100.00	50.00	40.91	100.00	59.09	90.91
	10,000+	2 (0.00)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Total	**46,992 (100.00)**	**52.84**	**2.13**	**3.32**	**98.25**	**18.19**	**10.94**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	**Punjab**							
	Less than 200	1,884 (15.46)	9.13	1.59	26.65	99.68	31.85	3.18
	200—499	3,313 (27.18)	47.21	1.66	40.18	99.85	34.77	14.38
	500—999	3,578 (29.36)	85.33	5.48	54.44	99.72	40.67	18.28
	1,000—1,999	2,391 (19.62)	95.44	16.31	62.15	99.96	49.94	51.48
	2,000—4,999	941 (7.72)	98.09	42.19	68.54	99.79	60.15	89.59
	5,000—9,999	79 (0.65)	96.20	73.42	88.61	100.00	86.08	100.00
	10,000+	2 (0.01)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	**12,188 (100.00)**	**66.23**	**9.26**	**49.10**	**99.80**	**41.33**	**24.73**
17	**Rajasthan**							
	Less than 200	8,757 (26.29)	5.16	0.42	2.22	95.60	11.61	1.50
	200—499	11,006 (33.05)	39.33	0.94	4.84	98.76	14.62	4.30
	500—999	7,817 (23.47)	85.26	5.18	8.75	99.36	17.81	21.20
	1,000—1,999	4,024 (12.08)	95.55	24.25	15.43	99.23	24.30	64.46
	2,000—4,999	1,524 (4.58)	98.03	66.60	30.31	99.28	41.40	93.90
	5,000—9,999	165 (0.50)	97.58	92.73	67.27	98.18	64.24	98.79
	10,000+	10 (0.03)	100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	90.00	90.00
	Total	**33,303 (100.00)**	**50.91**	**8.11**	**7.85**	**98.15**	**17.24**	**19.41**
18	**Tamil Nadu**							
	Less than 200	982 (6.30)	16.40	1.83	32.69	82.89	25.56	3.16
	200—499	1,962 (12.59)	59.53	2.04	51.83	94.85	37.67	8.51
	500—999	3,402 (21.84)	86.89	5.32	61.35	97.85	46.56	18.78
	1,000—1,999	4,507 (28.93)	95.83	13.05	67.25	98.74	54.34	44.71
	2,000—4,999	3,862 (24.79)	97.72	31.69	78.02	98.52	68.31	81.10
	5,000—9,999	732 (4.70)	96.99	63.25	91.12	97.54	84.02	90.57
	10,000+	133 (0.85)	93.98	85.71	91.73	93.98	90.23	91.73
	Total	**15,580 (100.00)**	**84.81**	**16.87**	**65.84**	**96.91**	**53.89**	**43.45**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl No	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	**Tripura**							
	Less than 200	2,993 (63.33)	13.90	0.50	0.20	92.35	3.98	1.00
	200—499	967 (20.46)	43.64	3.10	0.93	93.90	9.72	4.34
	500—999	473 (10.01)	71.88	14.38	4.02	97.25	23.26	16.49
	1,000—1,999	225 (4.76)	86.22	17.78	5.33	98.67	30.22	28.44
	2,000—4,999	65 (1.38)	95 38	38.46	13.85	100.00	32.31	47.69
	5,000—9,999	3 (0.06)	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	66.67	100.00
	10,000+	..	.		.	..	..	..
	Total	**4,726 (100.00)**	**30 41**	**3.81**	**1.18**	**93.57**	**8.76**	**5 25**
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	Less than 200	27,326 (24.29)	9.41	0.72	7.75	96.43	18.57	1 80
	200—499	34,841 (30.97)	24.11	1.27	14.96	99.27	22.31	3.15
	500—999	28,298 (25.15)	52.50	2.20	22.22	99.45	26.38	6 42
	1,000—1,999	16,065 (14 28)	81.35	6.04	29.86	99.58	31.90	20.01
	2,000—4,999	5,399 (4 80)	94.85	20.19	41.93	99.37	44.40	63.47
	5,000—9,999	515 (0.46)	98.25	54.95	62.72	99.61	66.41	89.90
	10,000 +	58 (0 05)	94.83	77.59	74.14	96.55	82.76	91.38
	Total	**112,502 (100.00)**	**39.62**	**3.24**	**18.71**	**98.67**	**25.09**	**9.39**
21	**West Bengal**							
	Less than 200	,585 (19.96)	16.09	0.66	0.39	97.05	13.40	1.00
	200—499	10,934 (28.78)	50.89	1.86	0.83	98.54	17.64	3.25
	500—999	9,054 (23.83)	77.52	4.83	2.60	98.94	25.93	8.81
	1,000—1,999	6,616 (17.41)	91.61	9.76	5.80	99.02	35.08	21.04
	2,000—4,999	3,334 (8.78)	96.79	22.95	13.77	98.20	47.03	50.24
	5,000—9,999	419 (1.10)	97.61	45.11	26.97	97.85	62.05	78.52
	10,000+	53 (0.14)	98.11	49.06	30.19	96.23	71.70	83.02
	Total	**37,995 (100.00)**	**61.98**	**6.09**	**3.49**	**98.38**	**24.95**	**12.29**

Appendix Table VI-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities— *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	Less than 200 .	266 (68.20)	16.54	7.89	0.75	100.00	18.05	2.26
	200—499 .	72 (18.46)	65.28	16.67	13.89	100.00	51.39	9.72
	500—999 . .	32 (8.21)	81.25	31.25	25.00	100.00	68.75	21.87
	1,000—1,999 . .	19 (4.87)	94.74	63.16	52.63	100.00	78.95	63.16
	2,000—4,999 . .	1 (0.26)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**390 (100.00)**	**34.87**	**14.36**	**7.95**	**100.00**	**31.54**	**8.46**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	Less than 200 .	2,402 (80.79)	8.53	1.33	0.17	99.46	2.62	0.87
	200—499 .	415 (13.96)	49.16	7.71	2.41	100.00	6.51	4.34
	500—999 . .	108 (3.63)	78.70	13.89	5.56	97.22	11.11	8.33
	1,000—1,999 . .	38 (1.28)	76.32	28.95	15.79	100.00	10.53	15.79
	2,000—4,999 . .	10 (0.34)	90.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	50.00	40.00
	5,000—9,999 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**2,973 (100.00)**	**17.89**	**3.20**	**1.08**	**99.46**	**3.73**	**1.95**
3	**Chandigarh**							
	Less than 200 .	3 (11.54)	..	..	..	66.67	100.00	..
	200—499 . .	5 (19.23)	20.00	..	60.00	100.00	100.00	20.00
	500—999 . .	10 (38.46)	90.00	10.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	..
	1,000—1,999 . .	7 (26.92)	85.71	..	57.14	100.00	85.71	28.57
	2,000—4,999 . .	.. (0.00)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5,000—9,999 . .	1 (3.85)	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	10,000+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**26 (100.00)**	**65.38**	**3.85**	**61.54**	**96.15**	**96.15**	**15.38**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Contd.*

Sl. No	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	Less than 200	3 (4.17)	33.33	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
	200—499	20 (27.78)	95.00	5.00	..	100.00	60.00	5.00
	500—999	18 (25.00)	100.00	5.56	5.56	100.00	50.00	11.11
	1,000—1,999	26 (36.11)	96.15	15.38	23.08	100.00	65.38	19.23
	2,000—4,999	5 (6.94)	100.00	40.00	80.00	100.00	60.00	60.00
	5,000—9,999	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	10,000+	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**72 (100.00)**	**94.44**	**11.11**	**15.28**	**100.00**	**61.11**	**15.28**
5	**Delhi**							
	Less than 200	20 (8.23)	15.00	.	25.00	30.00	5.0	..
	200—499	23 (9.47)	47.83	13.04	86.96	86.96	56.62	4.35
	500—999	53 (21.81)	90.57	20.75	98.11	100.00	83.02	16.98
	1,000—1,999	79 (32.51)	91.14	39.24	94.94	97.47	86.08	40.51
	2,000—4,999	60 (24.69)	98.33	76.67	100.00	100.00	96.67	78.33
	5,000—9,999	6 (2.47)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	83.33
	10,000+	2 (0.82)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	**243 (100.00)**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**90.53**	**92.18**	**79.01**	**39.51**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	Less than 200	66 (16.14)	39.39	1.52	6.06	100.00	25.76	1.52
	200—499	74 (18.09)	82.43	5.41	20.27	100.00	31.08	6.76
	500—999	82 (20.05)	91.46	12.20	30.49	100.00	54.88	10.98
	1,000—1,999	85 (20.78)	97.65	35.29	44.71	100.00	64.71	30.59
	2,000—4,999	77 (18.83)	97.40	64.94	57.14	100.00	83.12	66.23
	5,000—9,999	23 (5.62)	100.00	95.65	86.96	100.00	91.30	95.65
	10,000+	2 (0.49)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	**409 (100.00)**	**84.35**	**29.10**	**36.19**	**100.00**	**55.50**	**28.36**

Appendix Table IV-1 : Percentage distribution of villages according to population size and availability of amenities—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Population size-class	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	Less than 200 .	1 (10.00)	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	..
	200—499 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	500—999 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,000—1,999 .	1 (10.00)	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
	2,000—4,999 .	6 (60.00)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
	5,000—9,999 .	2 (20.00)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
	10,000+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**10 (100.00)**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**80.00**	**100.00**	.	**90.00**
8	**Pondicherry**							
	Less than 200 .	64 (19.22)	17.19	..	48.44	100.00	15.62	1.56
	200—499 .	98 (29.43)	48.98	2.04	75.51	100.00	27.55	3.06
	500—999. .	85 (25.52)	81.18	8.24	92.94	100.00	44.71	16.47
	1,000—1,999 .	57 (17.12)	96.49	35.09	96.49	100.00	63.16	40.35
	2,000—4,999 .	26 (7.81)	100.00	65.38	100.00	100.00	88.46	65.38
	5,000—9,999 .	3 (0.90)	100.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	10,000+ .			..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**333 (100.00)**	**63.66**	**14.41**	**80.48**	**100.00**	**41.14**	**18.32**

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates

Sl. No	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhibited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	6,449 (23·81)	29·87	0·34	2·12	88·34	7·40	4·81
	6—10 . .	4,872 (17·99)	80·48	1·89	13·03	97·45	21·39	30·48
	11—20 . .	9,850 (36·37)	90·86	5·87	28·13	98·61	32·11	53·45
	21—50 . .	5,826 (21·51)	92·65	17·51	53·04	98·56	49·88	64·52
	51+ . .	87 (0·32)	67·82	8·05	43·68	85·06	27·59	41·38
	Total . .	**27,084 (100·00)**	**74·78**	**6·35**	**24·63**	**95·90**	**28·11**	**40·08**
2	**Assam**							
	0—5 . .	1,982 (8·92)	32·29	4·14	0·55	100·00	6·21	1·77
	6—10 . .	2,806 (12·63)	53·81	10·01	2·96	100·00	11·58	5·02
	11—20 . .	5,871 (26·42)	62·70	7·92	2·32	99·93	15·62	6·59
	21—50 . .	9,911 (44·59)	70·78	7·47	2·66	99·95	24·01	10·93
	51+ . .	1,654 (7·44)	74·85	12·33	9·01	99·94	36·28	19·53
	Total	**22.224 (100·00)**	**63.37**	**7.97**	**2.89**	**99.96**	**19.55**	**8.86**
3	**Bihar**							
	0—5 . .	12,203 (18·06)	21·46	0·73	2·58	94·72	14·69	0·84
	6—10 . .	12,804 (18·95)	45·56	2·71	6·22	97·48	20·17	5·01
	11—20 . .	24,984 (36·98)	61·34	6·23	14·99	97·95	25·60	12·58
	21—50 . .	17,086 (25·29)	67·09	10·60	30·21	98·23	32·40	18·03
	51+ . .	489 (0·72)	43·76	10·84	32·31	95·30	38·04	14·72
	Total . .	**67,566 (100·00)**	**52·46**	**5·70**	**15·06**	**97·33**	**24·41**	**10·41**
4	**Gujarat**							
	0—5 . .	2,339 (12·80)	46·94	0·77	0·64	99·02	13·64	5·86
	6—10 . .	2,188 (11·97)	78·70	3·43	1·01	99·63	18·56	16·22
	11—20 . .	4,468 (24·45)	88·85	7·59	3·87	99·69	25·09	25·94
	21—50 . .	8,617 (47·15)	95·14	20·75	22·20	99·79	34·75	52·88
	51+ . .	663 (3·63)	94·87	32·88	44·95	99·85	48·72	65·46
	Total . .	**18,275 (100·00)**	**85·46**	**13·34**	**13·25**	**99·65**	**28·25**	**36·34**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	**Haryana**							
	0—5 . .	305 (4·53)	24·92	5·57	96·72	96·07	32·79	2·30
	6—10 . .	596 (8·86)	58·39	17·79	93·50	98·83	41·44	11·07
	11—20 . .	2,527 (37·54)	77·72	25·29	99·80	99·76	49·98	24·26
	21—50 . .	3,254 (48·34)	82·73	29·01	99·78	99·48	64·90	32·08
	51+ . .	49 (0·73)	55·10	20·41	97·96	97·96	71·43	28·57
	Total . .	**6,731 (100·00)**	**75·87**	**25·49**	**99·61**	**99·36**	**55·82**	**25·91**
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	911 (5·39)	9·77	0·33	1·21	88·69	3·84	0·55
	6—10 . .	1,105 (6·53)	23·44	1·90	5·70	94·84	5·97	2·35
	11—20 . .	3,540 (20·93)	24·80	2·15	12·57	95·03	9·49	4·24
	21—50 . .	10,453 (61·79)	26·35	4·95	26·49	96·86	17·59	10·72
	51+ . .	907 (5·36)	29·11	10·47	41·23	96·80	27·78	20·29
	Total . .	**16,916 (100·00)**	**25·09**	**4·21**	**21·65**	**95·90**	**14·94**	**8·78**
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	0—5 . .	1,070 (16·45)	38·69	3·83	2·80	97·66	15·23	5·05
	6—10 . .	1,697 (26·09)	61·81	8·01	5·72	99·65	24·22	10·43
	11—20 . .	2,551 (39·23)	61·62	10·66	9·33	99·73	32·77	12·66
	21—50 . .	1,156 (17·78)	58·13	13·24	18·86	99·83	39·36	14·01
	51+ . .	29 (0·45)	51·72	10·34	17·24	100·00	44·83	10·34
	Total . .	**6,503 (100·00)**	**57·24**	**9·30**	**9·04**	**99·38**	**28·88**	**11·06**
8	**Karnataka**							
	0—5 . .	1,513 (5·64)	38·64	0·13	16·31	91·48	28·07	4·29
	6—10 . .	2,779 (10·36)	68·01	1·22	25·33	97·59	34·80	11·23
	11—20 . .	8,569 (31·94)	81·97	2·98	36·29	98·51	39·15	23·16
	21—50 . .	13,235 (49·34)	85·86	8·17	47·40	98·67	45·55	30·77
	51+ . .	730 (2·72)	69·45	11·64	49·45	96·58	47·67	29·73
	Total . .	**26,826 (100·00)**	**79·65**	**5·43**	**39·87**	**98·04**	**41·47**	**24·79**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	**Kerala**							
	0—5 . .	1 (0·08)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10 . .	2 (0·16)	..	..	..	50·00	..	..
	11—20 . .	2 (0·16)	100·00	100·00	..	100·00	100·00	100·00
	21—50 . .	356 (28·07)	96·07	83·43	69·10	98·88	98·88	92·98
	51+ . .	907 (71·53)	98·36	91·68	94·53	100·00	99·45	96·61
	Total . .	**1,268 (100·00)**	**97·49**	**89·18**	**87·06**	**99·53**	**99·06**	**95·37**
10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	18,010 (25·42)	17·92	0·36	0·43	95·88	11·05	0·61
	6—10 . .	13,243 (18·69)	38·56	0·93	1·45	97·83	15·34	2·16
	11—20 . .	24,234 (34·20)	55·55	2·80	3·57	97·59	22·02	6·50
	21—50 . .	15,211 (21·47)	70·76	10·68	12·81	97·40	31·91	18·30
	51+ . .	156 (0·22)	36·54	12·82	10·26	91·03	42·31	14·74
	Total . .	**70,854 (100·00)**	**46·03**	**3·54**	**4·38**	**97·14**	**20·15**	**6·74**
11	**Maharashtra**							
	0—5 . .	2,196 (6·18)	41·94	0·55	5·33	97·63	6·51	1·50
	6—10 . .	1,885 (5·30)	72·31	1·54	11·41	99·63	13·42	3·45
	11—20 . .	7,726 (21·72)	87·25	3·42	20·30	99·52	16·52	11·49
	21—50 . .	22,473 (63·19)	93·09	14·35	42·80	99·69	29·20	28·54
	51+ . .	1,285 (3·61)	87·24	24·90	56·96	99·07	38·25	35·10
	Total . .	**35,565 (100·00)**	**87·35**	**10·83**	**34·44**	**99·50**	**24·43**	**22·08**
12	**Manipur**							
	0—5 . .	146 (7·50)	52·05	2·05	..	98·63	4·11	2·05
	6—10 . .	174 (8·93)	61·49	2·30	..	100·00	5·17	2·30
	11—20 . .	443 (22·74)	71·33	3·16	2·48	99·55	8·80	4·74
	21—50 . .	1,040 (53·39)	77·79	5·96	7·40	99·81	16·44	11·63
	51+ . .	145 (7·44)	73·79	11·72	17·93	100·00	23·45	14·48
	Total . .	**1,948 (100.00)**	**72·64**	**5·13**	**5·85**	**99·69**	**13·30**	**8·73**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	**Meghalaya**							
	0—5 . .	1,199 (26·16)	22·35	0·33	..	95·83	3·50	0·50
	6—10 . .	550 (12·00)	46·36	0·55	0·36	96·91	6·91	1·09
	11—20 . .	969 (21·14)	49·95	1·55	0·83	96·70	6·50	1·65
	21—50 . .	1,536 (33·52)	56·84	3·58	2·73	96·74	9·38	4·62
	51+ . .	329 (7·18)	58·36	5·17	7·29	97·87	14·29	10·03
	Total . .	**4,583 (100·00)**	**45·21**	**2·05**	**1·66**	**96·60**	**7·29**	**2·88**
14	**Nagaland**							
	0—5 . .	99 (10·31)	93·94	4·04	1·01	100·00	1·01	..
	6—10 . .	126 (13·13)	89·68	7·14	2·38	99·21	4·76	..
	11—20 . .	246 (25·63)	90·65	6·91	1·22	100·00	6·91	0·41
	21—50 . .	404 (42·08)	88·12	20·05	8·42	98·27	10·64	11·39
	51+ . .	85 (8·85)	88·24	37·65	24·71	100·00	24·71	24·71
	Total . .	**960 (100·00)**	**89·58**	**14·90**	**6·46**	**99·17**	**9·17**	**7·08**
15	**Orissa**							
	0—5 . .	10,426 (22·19)	22·79	0·15	0·30	97·29	6·74	1·40
	6—10 . .	5,182 (11·03)	46·87	0·48	0·62	98·09	12·49	4·65
	11—20 . .	10,193 (21·69)	58·35	1·37	1·99	98·27	16·42	9·58
	21—50 . .	20,109 (42·79)	67·10	3·88	5·97	98·81	25·57	18·05
	51+ . .	1,082 (2·30)	53·88	3·42	8·78	97·60	35·30	13·86
	Total . .	**46,992 (100·00)**	**52·84**	**2·13**	**3·32**	**98·25**	**18·19**	**10·94**
16	**Punjab**							
	0—5 . .	361 (2·96)	14·40	..	11·91	99·72	21·33	2·22
	6—10 . .	516 (4·24)	46·51	1·74	23·06	99·81	28·88	8·53
	11—20 . .	2,611 (21·42)	67·37	6·40	36·04	99·96	37·07	19·84
	21—50 . .	8,378 (68·74)	69·81	10·99	56·05	99·76	43·97	28·18
	51+ . .	322 (2·64)	53·42	9·63	57·45	99·69	49·38	25·78
	Total . .	**12,188 (100·00)**	**66·23**	**9·26**	**49·10**	**99·80**	**41·33**	**24·73**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	**Rajasthan**							
	0—5	9,890 (29·70)	20·41	1·09	1·88	97·28	9·32	4·90
	6—10	8,426 (25·30)	53·80	3·75	5·04	98·68	14·53	15·06
	11—20	11,066 (33·23)	69·07	12·20	11·54	98·68	21·06	28·94
	21—50	3,833 (11·51)	71·17	23·90	18·63	97·89	32·43	38·98
	51+	88 (0·26)	37·50	11·36	13·64	88·64	25·00	15·91
	Total	**33,303 (100·00)**	**50·91**	**8·11**	**7·85**	**98·15**	**17·24**	**19·41**
18	**Tamil Nadu[1]**							
	0—5	402 (2·58)	19·90	2·24	10·95	64·43	17·41	3·23
	6—10	404 (2·59)	59·41	3·22	31·68	95·30	32·92	15·59
	11—20	2,609 (16·75)	78·77	7·32	49·87	97·66	44·04	32·23
	21—50	11,609 (74·51)	89·45	19·09	71·88	98·11	57·46	47·74
	51+	556 (3·57)	81·65	35·79	79·14	92·81	67·27	55·76
	Total	**15,580 (100·00)**	**84·81**	**16·87**	**65·84**	**96·91**	**53·89**	**43·45**
19	**Tripura**							
	0—5	1,115 (23·59)	10·04	0·09	0·27	89·24	2·96	0·63
	6—10	620 (13·12)	23·55	1·94	1·13	91·61	4·52	1·45
	11—20	1,064 (22·51)	28·10	1·41	0·38	94·08	5·36	2·63
	21—50	1,715 (36·29)	44·84	6·71	1·34	96·50	13·64	9·27
	51+	212 (4·49)	52·36	17·45	8·96	95·75	29·25	21·23
	Total	**4,726 (100·00)**	**30·41**	**3·81**	**1·18**	**93·57**	**8·76**	**5·25**
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	0—5	11,252 (10.00)	15.98	0.77	10.72	96.61	17.82	2.47
	6—10	17,895 (15.91)	29.96	1.36	15.34	98.94	20.71	5.03
	11—20	44,414 (39.48)	42.22	2.79	20.25	99.15	25.65	9.36
	21—50	37,676 (33.49)	48.58	5.28	20.94	98.76	28.43	13.45
	51+	1,265 (1.12)	28.85	6.96	16.60	93.91	32.41	12.81
	Total	**112,502 (100.00)**	**39.62**	**3.24**	**18.71**	**98.67**	**25.09**	**9.39**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	**West Bengal**							
	0—5	2,392 (6.30)	22.27	0.54	0.54	96.46	12.57	1.33
	6—10	3,492 (9.19)	44.36	1.95	1.15	97.94	16.61	4.93
	11—20	10,457 (27.52)	61.28	4.12	2.26	98.55	21.70	10.04
	21—50	20,639 (54.32)	69.97	8.18	4.40	98.60	28.95	15.72
	51+	1,015 (2.67)	61.18	11.33	12.91	98.13	35.07	16.85
	Total	**37,995 (100.00)**	**61.98**	**6.09**	**3.49**	**98.38**	**24.95**	**12.29**
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	0—5	85 (21.79)	1.18	2.35	..	100.00	1.18	..
	6—20	19 (4.87)	.	..	..	100.00	..	..
	11—20	34 (8.72)	35.29	11.76	2.94	100.00	32.35	..
	21—50	193 (49.49)	50.26	19.69	7.25	100.00	38.86	10.36
	51+	59 (15.13)	44.07	20.34	27.12	100.00	61.02	22.03
	Total	**390 (100.00)**	**34.87**	**14.36**	**7.95**	**100.00**	**31.54**	**8.46**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	0—5	2,197 (73.90)	9.83	0.59	0.14	99.54	2.00	0.18
	6—10	266 (8.95)	31.58	1.50	0.38	98.12	5.64	..
	11—20	251 (8.44)	39.44	2.79	0.80	100.00	9.16	1.59
	21—50	222 (7.47)	52.70	27.48	9.01	99.55	10.36	18.02
	51+	37 (1.24)	43.24	27.03	16.22	100.00	16.22	27.03
	Total	**2,973 (100.00)**	**17.89**	**3.20**	**1.68**	**99.46**	**3.73**	**1.95**
3	**Chandigarh**							
	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	5 (19.23)	60.00	..	40.00	100.00	100.00	..
	21—50	20 (76.92)	70.00	5.00	70.00	95.00	95.00	20.00
	51+	1 (3.85)	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
	Total	**26 (100.00)**	**65.38**	**3.85**	**61.54**	**96.15**	**96.15**	**15.38**

Appendix Table IV-2 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of literates—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Literates (Percentage range)	Number and Percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	0—5	24 (33.34)	87.50	..	..	100.00	37.50	..
	6—10	24 (33.33)	95.83	12.50	12.50	100.00	58.33	12.50
	11—20	18 (25.00)	100.00	5.56	16.67	100.00	88.89	16.67
	21—50	6 (8.33)	100.00	66.67	83.33	100.00	83.33	83.33
	51+	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**72 (100.00)**	**94.44**	**11.11**	**15.28**	**100.00**	**61.11**	**15.28**
5	**Delhi**							
	0—5	5 (2.06)	.	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	3 (1.23)	33.33	33.33	66.67	66.67	33.33	..
	11—20	20 (8.23)	65.00	20.00	85.00	85.00	45.00	15.00
	21—50	204 (83.95)	88.73	45.59	95.10	96.57	85.78	43.14
	51+	11 (4.53)	54.55	9.09	63.64	72.73	63.64	45.45
	Total	**243 (100.00)**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**90.53**	**92.18**	**79.01**	**39.51**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	0—5	15 (3.67)	20.00	6.67	..	100.00	13.33	6.67
	6—10	16 (3.91)	62.50	.	..	100.00	25.00	..
	11—20	60 (14.67)	81.67	5.00	10.00	100.00	28.33	8.33
	21—50	250 (61.12)	88.80	33.20	44.00	100.00	62.40	29.60
	51+	68 (16.63)	89.71	47.06	47.06	100.00	70.59	52.94
	Total	**409 (100.00)**	**84.35**	**29.10**	**36.19**	**100.00**	**55.50**	**28.36**
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	.	..	..	.	..	..	..
	21—50	9 (90.00)	100.00	88.89	77.78	100.00	..	88.89
	51+	1 (10.00)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
	Total	**10 (100.00)**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**80.00**	**100.00**	..	**90.00**
8	**Pondicherry**							
	0—5	3 (0.90)	..	..	100.00	100.00	33.33	..
	6—10	8 (2.40)	12.50	..	75.00	100.00	12.50	..
	11—20	32 (9.61)	62.50	3.13	78.13	100.00	34.38	9.38
	21—50	256 (76.88)	66.41	14.84	80.47	100.00	41.02	18.36
	51+	34 (10.21)	61.76	26.47	82.35	100.00	55.88	32.35
	Total	**333 (100.00)**	**63.66**	**14.41**	**80.48**	**100.00**	**41.14**	**18.32**

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table IV-3 ; Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	Less than 3 . .	202 (0.75)	82.67	5.94	59.90	95.05	54.46	38·12
	3—5 . .	1,283 (4.74)	83.71	4.60	48.87	98.99	43.65	47.23
	6—10 . .	3,291 (12.15)	87.63	7.11	40.14	98.57	39.96	51.63
	11—15 . .	3,372 (12.45)	84.82	7.65	33.07	98.22	35.44	47.39
	16—20 . .	3,781 (13.96)	84.18	8.49	28.91	97.78	31.45	47.84
	21—50 . .	10,542 (38.92)	80.27	6.73	20.58	96.13	25.70	41.92
	51+ . .	4,523 (16.70)	35.91	2.79	4.95	91.16	11.81	14.30
	Unspecified . .	90 (0.33)	..	..	..	2.22	..	..
	Total . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**74.78**	**6.35**	**24.63**	**95.90**	**28.11**	**40.08**
2	**Assam**							
	Less than 3 . .	709 (3.19)	62.06	7.62	11.00	99.72	42.17	11.85
	3—5 . .	1,471 (6.62)	65.94	8.23	5.17	100.00	29.50	11.08
	6—10 . .	3,140 (14.13)	66.02	10.45	4.65	99.94	25.96	11.18
	11—15 . .	2,897 (13.04)	65.83	9.25	3.83	100.00	23.33	9.91
	16—20 . .	2,694 (12.12)	63.55	8.72	2.90	100.00	17.52	8.98
	21—50 . .	7,824 (35.21)	63.10	7.17	1.52	99.96	15.59	8.22
	51+ . .	3,488 (15.69)	58.63	5.88	1.00	99.94	12.30	5.71
	Unspecified . .	1 (0.00)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**22,224 (100.00)**	**63.37**	**7.97**	**2.89**	**99.96**	**19.55**	**8.86**
3	**Bihar**							
	Less than 3 . .	1,221 (1.81)	55.28	4.67	40.13	96.97	51.60	10.97
	3—5 . .	3,672 (5.43)	57.14	4.52	29.87	96.87	40.47	11.93
	6—10 . .	9,552 (14.13)	57.40	6.85	24.45	97.20	29.47	13.05
	11—15 . .	10,317 (15.26)	55.66	6.44	19.34	97.51	25.03	11.88
	16—20 . .	8,708 (12.88)	53.51	5.97	15.45	97.44	22.66	10.69
	21—50 . .	29,747 (44.01)	49.65	5.26	9.01	97.59	21.56	9.34
	51+ . .	4,288 (6.34)	46.92	5.27	5.29	96.64	13.67	6.55
	Unspecified .	61 (0.09)	25.88	5.88	10.59	45.88	14.12	5.88
	Total . .	**67,566 (100.00)**	**52.46**	**5.70**	**15.06**	**97.33**	**24.41**	**10.41**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Gujarat**							
	Less than 3	415 (2.27)	86.51	10.36	32.77	99.76	62.17	33.73
	3—5	1,359 (7.44)	91.54	12.14	28.11	99.78	44.22	44.22
	6—10	3,324 (18.19)	91.00	16.67	19.89	99.94	36.52	43.83
	11—15	3,202 (17.52)	89.19	16.43	14.62	99.84	29.73	41.94
	16—20	2,778 (15.20)	86.61	15.37	11.52	99.68	25.52	37.11
	21—50	6,066 (33.19)	81.44	10.70	7.02	99.69	20.52	30.17
	51+	1,114 (6.10)	70.65	6.64	2.51	99.28	16.52	21.54
	Unspecified	17 (0.09)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**18,275 (100.00)**	**85.46**	**13.34**	**13.25**	**99.65**	**28.25**	**36.34**
5	**Haryana**							
	Less than 3	293 (4.35)	65.19	19.80	99.66	99.32	92.15	22.53
	3—5	805 (11.96)	72.17	18.26	99.63	99.38	67.08	18.76
	6—10	1,677 (24.91)	74.66	24.99	99.40	99.40	57.60	25.28
	11—15	1,383 (20.55)	75.05	25.60	99.57	99.13	50.33	25.09
	16—20	1,134 (16.85)	79.19	30.51	99.74	99.47	52.91	29.45
	21—50	1,437 (21.35)	79.68	27.28	99.79	99.44	47.60	29.37
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	2 (0.03)	100.00	.	100.00	100.00	50 00	..
	Total	**6,731 (100.00)**	**75.87**	**25.49**	**99.61**	**99.36**	**55.82**	**25.91**
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	Less than 3	393 (2.32)	19.59	2.80	50.38	97.46	37.91	5.85
	3—5	1,115 (6.59)	22.06	3.32	38.57	94.17	33.72	6.64
	6—10	1,896 (11.21)	21.31	3.27	25.63	94.67	20.94	8.54
	11—15	1,986 (11.74)	22.16	3.37	22.96	96.73	18.83	7.75
	16—20	1,964 (11.61)	21.38	3.51	21.23	97.66	16.96	8.55
	21—50	6,196 (36.63)	24.61	4.28	20.01	95.87	11.67	8.89
	51+	3,365 (19.89)	33.64	5.97	12.93	95.54	5.23	10.52
	Unspecified	1 (0.01)	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	Total	**16,916 (100.00)**	**25.09**	**4.21**	**21.65**	**95.90**	**14.94**	**8.78**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	Less than 3 .	250 (3.85)	52.80	2.40	14.40	100.00	56.00	4.80
	3—5 . .	750 (11.53)	55.20	5.73	16.40	100.00	39.60	9.87
	6—10 . .	1,492 (22.94)	54.36	9.12	10.52	99.80	33.91	11.60
	11—15 . .	1,014 (15.59)	54.54	9.27	10.65	99.90	28.01	9.96
	16—20 . .	860 (13.23)	55.23	10.47	7.91	100.00	28.26	11.40
	21—50 . .	1,569 (24.13)	61.70	11.15	5.74	99.81	22.24	12.62
	51+ . .	536 (8.24)	68.84	11.38	1.12	99.81	11.01	11.75
	Unspecified .	32 (0.49)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**6,503 (100.00)**	**57.24**	**9.30**	**9.04**	**99.38**	**28.88**	**11.06**
8	**Karnataka**							
	Less than 3 .	698 (2·60)	70·06	2.72	68·05	95·99	71·49	15·76
	3—5 . .	2,312 (8·62)	77·08	2·21	55·02	97·53	54·07	22·92
	6—10	5,500 (20·50)	79.78	4.36	46.15	98.51	45.38	25.07
	11—15 . .	5,284 (19·70)	78·86	5·83	39·95	98·03	40·88	22·65
	16–20 . .	4,622 (17·23)	79·45	7·14	38·30	98·01	38·94	25·51
	21–50 . .	8,142 (30·35)	81·68	6·02	30·24	98·15	34·61	26·64
	51+ . .	252 (0·94)	83·73	6·75	23·02	98.41	36.90	33.33
	Unspecified .	16 (0·06)	58·82	11·76	52·94	58·82	47·06	17·65
	Total . .	**26,826 (100·00)**	**79·65**	**5·43**	**39·87**	**98·04**	**41·47**	**24·79**
9	**Kerala**							
	Less than 3 .	107 (8.44)	89.72	72.90	98.13	100.00	100.00	77.57
	3—5 . .	134 (10.57)	97.76	88.06	95.52	100.00	100.00	97.76
	6—10 . .	319 (25.16)	98.43	89.03	92.48	100.00	99.69	97.18
	11—15 . .	204 (16.09)	99.51	91.67	89.71	100.00	98.53	98.04
	16—20 . .	193 (15.22)	98.96	92.75	84.46	100.00	99.48	97.93
	21—50 . .	260 (20.50)	98.46	92.31	76.92	100.00	99.62	96.92
	51+ . .	46 (3.63)	100.00	97.83	65.22	100.00	100.00	97.83
	Unspecified .	5 (0.39)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Total . .	**1,268 (100.00)**	**97.49**	**89.18**	**87.06**	**99.53**	**99.06**	**95.37**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	Less than 3. .	832 (1.18)	43.63	2.40	14.42	94.59	55.17	4.33
	3—5 . .	3,048 (4.30)	51.25	1.94	12.07	97.31	35.40	5.97
	6—10 . .	7,336 (10.35)	53.64	3.45	7.87	97.25	26.88	8.08
	11—15 . .	8,556 (12.08)	50.12	4.46	6.02	97.21	22.16	8.16
	16—20 . .	9,681 (13.66)	50.39	4.53	5.38	97.45	18.69	8.33
	21—50 . .	28,991 (40.92)	45.35	3.66	3.05	97.41	18.18	6.57
	51+ . .	12,400 (17.50)	35.80	2.39	0.93	96.35	14.43	4.49
	Unspecified .	10 (0.01)	30.00	..	10.00	60.00	20.00	
	Total . .	**70,854 (100.00)**	**46.03**	**3.54**	**4.38**	**97.14**	**20.15**	**6.74**
11	**Maharashtra**							
	Less than 3 .	469 (1.32)	82.09	10.23	61.41	99.36	38.59	18.55
	3—5 . .	1,925 (5.41)	86.03	9.09	57.40	32.68	98.91	22.65
	6—10 . .	5,298 (14.90)	89.07	11.72	47.28	99.43	30.39	23.95
	11—15 . .	5,020 (14.11)	88.76	12.91	39.22	99.66	26.18	23.82
	16—20 . .	4,807 (13.52)	90.14	11.65	34.45	99.52	26.23	22.63
	21—50 . .	12,956 (36.43)	89.38	10.98	29.79	99.58	22.57	22.61
	51+ . .	5,080 (14.28)	77.40	7.38	17.07	99.51	15.12	16.63
	Unspecified .	10 (0.03)	60.00	..	..	60.00	10.00	10.00
	Total . .	**35,565 (100.00)**	**87.35**	**10.83**	**34.44**	**99.50**	**24.43**	**22.08**
12	**Manipur**							
	Less than 3. .	56 (2.87)	85.71	7.14	33.93	100.00	57.14	7.14
	3—5 . .	168 (8.62)	75.60	2.98	18.45	100.00	31.55	14.29
	6—10 . .	222 (11.40)	75.23	5.86	13.96	99.55	26.13	13.96
	11—15 . .	178 (9.14)	77.53	5.62	2.25	100.00	15.17	12.36
	16—20 . .	162 (8.32)	75.31	3.70	3.09	100.00	15.43	10.49
	21—50 . .	473 (24.28)	64.90	4.02	2.11	100.00	8.46	5.92
	51+ . .	686 (35.22)	73.76	6.27	2.04	99.71	3.50	6.41
	Unspecified .	3 (0.15)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**1,948 (100.00)**	**72.64**	**5.13**	**5.85**	**99.69**	**13.30**	**8.73**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	**Meghalaya**							
	Less than 3	9 (0·19)	55·56	..	..	100·00	33·33	..
	3—5	17 (0·37)	82·35	..	5·88	100·00	29·41	11·76
	6—10	60 (1·31)	51·67	..	10·00	100·00	16·67	8·33
	11—15	137 (2·99)	50·36	2·92	12·41	100·00	21·90	3·65
	16—20	176 (3·84)	46·02	2·27	6·82	98·30	14·20	5·11
	21—50	1,572 (34·30)	44·97	2·16	1·65	98·16	9·80	2·48
	51+	2,493 (54·40)	45·85	2·09	0·56	97·31	4·29	2·89
	Unspecified	119 (2·60)	18·49	..	..	52·10	..	..
	Total	**4,583 (100·00)**	**45·21**	**2·05**	**1·66**	**96·60**	**7·29**	**2·88**
14	**Nagaland**							
	Less than 3	8 (0·83)	87·50	12·50	50·00	87·50	62·50	25·00
	3—5	16 (1·67)	93·75	12·50	18·75	100·00	25·00	..
	6—10	26 (2·71)	73·08	7·69	3·85	100·00	30·77	7·69
	11—15	18 (1·88)	61·11	33·33	22·22	100·00	38·89	33·33
	16—20	39 (4·06)	74·36	20·51	10·26	100·00	10·26	15·38
	21—50	164 (17·08)	90·24	20·12	12·20	100·00	16·46	10·98
	51+	491 (51·15)	92·87	12·42	3·46	100·00	5·09	4·68
	Unspecified	198 (20·62)	88·38	15·15	4·55	96·46	4·04	5·56
	Total	**960 (100·00)**	**89·58**	**14·90**	**6·46**	**99·17**	**9·17**	**7·08**
15	**Orissa**							
	Less than 3	337 (0·72)	59·05	2·08	13·65	100·00	54·30	13·06
	3—5	1,434 (3·05)	64·57	1·39	7·81	98·74	39·05	14·78
	6—10	3,606 (7·67)	62·73	2·19	6·30	98·75	27·70	14·64
	11—15	3,650 (7·77)	61·32	2·66	5·15	98·74	23·73	13·92
	16—20	5,001 (10·64)	60·67	3·00	4·82	98·84	21·02	13·94
	21—50	20,399 (43·41)	52·99	2·23	2·73	98·74	16·32	10·90
	51+	11,817 (25·15)	43·33	1·55	1·49	98·24	12·68	7·50
	Unspecified	748 (1·59)	32·22	1·07	2·01	74·47	8·02	5·75
	Total	**46,992 (100·00)**	**52·84**	**2·13**	**3·32**	**98·25**	**18·19**	**10·94**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Pecentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	**Punjab**							
	Less than 3	753 (6·18)	63·88	6·11	77·56	99·87	61·89	23·11
	3—5	1,912 (15·69)	68.83	7·69	63·49	99·90	46·44	23·01
	6—10	4,366 (35·82)	67·27	10·17	51·44	99·93	42·14	25·31
	11—15	3,093 (25.38)	63·85	9·60	39·44	99·68	36·24	24·44
	16—20	1,479 (12·13)	63·89	9·53	35·56	99·46	35·50	25·35
	21—50	585 (4·80)	71·45	9·06	33·16	100·00	33·68	28·03
	51+	..	.	..	.	.	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	Total	**12,188 (100·00)**	**66·23**	**9·26**	**49·10**	**99·80**	**41·33**	**24·73**
17	**Rajasthan**							
	Less than 3	421 (1·26)	39·43	4·04	23·28	90·02	33·25	12·59
	3—5	1,568 (4.71)	52·68	4·27	22·19	98·41	31·06	19·45
	6—10	3,992 (11·99)	55·14	8·22	13·43	99·00	24·02	22·47
	11—15	4,554 (13·67)	52·24	8·10	9·77	98·79	19·87	20·14
	16—20	4,733 (14·21)	53·98	9·40	8·81	98·44	16·97	20·90
	21—50	13,752 (41·29)	50·09	8·60	5·13	97·92	14·60	18·86
	51+	4,258 (12.79)	45·54	6·86	1·50	98·33	10·33	16·65
	Unspecified	25 (0·08)	0·80	..	0·80	0·80	.	0·80
	Total	**33,303 (100·00)**	**50·91**	**8·11**	**7·85**	**98·15**	**17·24**	**19·41**
18	**Tamil Nadu**							
	Less than 3	261 (1·67)	85·44	17·24	83·52	100·00	60·54	42·53
	3—5	1,341 (8·61)	87·92	15·51	77·85	100·00	57·42	49·74
	6—10	3,446 (22·12)	88·91	18·75	75·04	99·88	59·11	46·20
	11—15	3,016 (19.36)	88·00	18·04	72·94	100·00	58.19	43.70
	16—20	2,836 (18.20)	87·98	19.15	67.07	99.96	57.65	45.42
	21—50	4,141 (26.58)	85.51	15.26	55.18	100.00	48.71	42.77
	51+	57 (0·37)	94.74	15.79	38.60	100.00	40.35	36.84
	Unspecified	482 (3·09)	0·62	0·21	0·21	1·04	0·21	0·21
	Total	**15,580 (100·00)**	**84·81**	**16·87**	**65·84**	**96·91**	**53·89**	**43·45**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	**Tripura**							
	Less than 3 .	45 (0·95)	51·11	4·44	4·44	100·00	22·22	11·11
	3—5 . .	105 (2·22)	59·05	6·67	5·71	99·05	22·86	17·14
	6—10 . .	324 (6·86)	42·59	7·10	2·16	96·30	12·35	10·80
	11—15 . .	396 (8·38)	32·58	4·55	1·52	94·19	8·84	5·81
	16—20 . .	402 (8.51)	31.59	3.98	0.75	97.26	8.96	4.73
	21—50 . .	1,743 (36.88)	25.24	3.67	1.03	92.94	8.32	4.30
	51+ . .	751 (15·89)	22·64	2·40	0·13	92·81	0·93	2·53
	Unspecified .	960 (20·31)	36·25	3·33	1.35	91·67	12·19	5·63
	Total . .	**4,726 (100·00)**	**30·41**	**3·81**	**1·18**	**93·57**	**8·76**	**5·25**
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	Less than 3 .	2,489 (2·21)	38·65	5·71	43·15	97·67	54·48	9·44
	3—5 . .	6,696 (5·95)	40·28	1·91	32·45	98·46	40·59	8·30
	6—10 . .	16,632 (14.78)	42·06	3·39	27·07	98·64	31·31	10·42
	11—15 . .	15,910 (14·14)	41·66	3·48	21·67	98·57	25·67	9·69
	16—20 . .	15,081 (13.41)	41·54	3·75	19·60	98·89	24·24	10·02
	21—50 . .	45,647 (40·58)	38·03	3·00	13·47	98·81	20·98	8·98
	51+ . .	10,023 (8·91)	36·44	3·26	7·25	98·33	16·11	8·80
	Unspecified .	24 (0·02)	57·14	7·14	67·86	89·29	35·71	17·86
	Total . .	**112,502 (100·00)**	**39·62**	**3·24**	**18·71**	**98·67**	**25·09**	**9·39**
21	**West Bengal**							
	Less than 3 .	817 (2·15)	69·16	7·96	17·38	99·39	54·83	16·16
	3—5 . .	2,153 (5·67)	65·35	6·32	10·08	99·16	41·20	13·38
	6—10 . .	4,954 (13·04)	64·80	6·76	5·27	99·39	32·58	12·98
	11—15 . .	5,169 (13·60)	64·87	7·53	3·81	99·34	29·89	12·17
	16—20 . .	5,223 (13·75)	61·48	6·11	2·43	99·02	22·76	12·22
	21—50 . .	14,441 (38·01)	59·48	5·39	1·56	98·65	19·46	11·61
	51+ . .	2,261 (5·95)	67·05	7·21	4·51	96·37	19·24	15·30
	Unspecified .	2,977 (7·83)	56.98	4·39	1·87	93·27	18·55	10·61
	Total . .	**37,995 (100.00)**	**61·98**	**6·09**	**3·49**	**98·38**	**24.95**	**12·29**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town– *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telphone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	Less than 3	1 (0.26)	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	3—5	1 (0.26)	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	6—10	8 (2.05)	50.00	25.00	75.00	100.00	75.00	25.00
	11—15	5 (1.28)	20.00	..	40.00	100.00	80.00	..
	16—20	10 (2.56)	60.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	70.00	30.00
	21—50	41 (10.51)	51.22	17.07	7.32	100.00	51.22	12.20
	51+	50 (12.82)	64.00	30.00	12.00	100.00	36.00	12.00
	Unspecified	274 (70.26)	25.91	11.31	4.38	100.00	24.09	6.20
	Total	**390 (100.00)**	**34.87**	**14.36**	**7.95**	**100.00**	**31.54**	**8.46**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	Less than 3	4 (0.14)	75.00	..	..	100.00	..	..
	3—5	8 (0.27)	62.50	..	12.50	100.00	..	..
	6—10	25 (0.84)	52.00	4.00	4.00	100.00	8.00	8.00
	11—15	45 (1.51)	53.33	8.89	..	100.00	15.56	2.22
	16—20	34 (1.14)	58.82	5.88	..	100.00	17.65	..
	21—50	134 (4.51)	41.79	8.21	2.99	100.00	10.45	3.73
	51+	355 (11.94)	27.89	7.61	2.54	99.44	2.25	5.35
	Unspecified	2,368 (79.65)	13.18	2.11	0.72	99.41	3.13	1.31
	Total	**2,973 (100.00)**	**17.89**	**3.20**	**1.08**	**99.46**	**3.73**	**1.95**
3	**Chandigarh**							
	Less than 3	17 (65.38)	52.94	..	52.94	94.12	100.00	11.76
	3—5	8 (30.77)	87.50	12.50	75.00	100.00	87.50	25.00
	6—10	1 (3.85)	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
	11—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**26 (100.00)**	**65.38**	**3.85**	**61.54**	**96.15**	**96.15**	**15.38**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town—*Contd*

Sl. No.	Disantce from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	Less than 3 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15 . .	3 (4.17)	100.00	33.33	33.33	100.00	100.00	33.33
	16—20 . .	3 (4.17)	100.00	33.33	66.67	100.00	100.00	66.67
	21—50 . .	51 (70.83)	92.16	7.84	15.69	100.00	66.67	11.76
	51 + . .	15 (20.83)	100.00	13.33	..	100.00	26.67	13.33
	Unspecified .	..	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Total . .	**72 (100.00)**	**94.44**	**11.11**	**15.28**	**100.00**	**61.11**	**15.28**
5	**Delhi**							
	Less than 3 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10 . .	11 (4.53)	81.82	36.36	100.00	90.91	81.82	18.18
	11—15 . .	36 (14.81)	72.22	52.78	86.11	88.89	77.78	38.89
	16—20 . .	48 (19.75)	89.58	45.83	93.75	93.75	75.00	50.00
	21—50 . .	115 (47.33)	93.91	40.00	98.26	98.26	88.70	43.48
	51 + . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified .	33 (13.58)	45.45	24.24	60.61	72.73	51.52	18.18
	Total . .	**243 (100.00)**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**90.53**	**92.18**	**79.01**	**39.51**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	Less than 3. .	18 (4.40)	88.89	33.33	72.22	100.00	83.33	22.22
	3—5 . .	84 (20.54)	85.71	17.86	59.52	100.00	71.43	25.00
	6—10 . .	125 (30.56)	82.40	34.40	35.20	100.00	51.20	31.20
	11—15 . .	115 (28.12)	85.22	35.65	28.70	100.00	55.65	33.04
	16—20 . .	38 (9.29)	86.84	28.95	18.42	100.00	42.11	23.68
	21—50 . .	29 (7.09)	79.31	10.34	3.45	100.00	27.59	17.24
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**409 (100.00)**	**84.35**	**29.10**	**36.19**	**100.00**	**55.50**	**28.36**

Appendix Table IV-3 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and distance from the nearest town —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Distance from the nearest town (Range in Kms.)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	Less than 3 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—20 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51 . .	10 (100.00)	100.00	90.00	80.00	100.00	..	90.00
	Unspecified .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**10 (100.00)**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**80.00**	**100.00**	..	**90.00**
8	**Pondicherry**							
	Less than 3 . .	10 (3.00)	50.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	60.00	10.00
	3—5 . .	55 (16.52)	67.27	23.64	94.55	100.00	50.91	25.45
	6—10 . .	129 (38.74)	62.79	10.08	71.32	100.00	29.46	18.60
	11—15 . .	76 (22.82)	53.95	10.53	69.74	100.00	39.47	10.53
	16—20 . .	36 (10.81)	66.67	19.44	97.22	100.00	58.33	16.67
	21—50 . .	27 (8.11)	88.89	22.22	96.30	100.00	51.85	29.63
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**333 (100.00)**	**63.66**	**14.41**	**80.48**	**100.00**	**41.14**	**18.32**

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	11,470 (42.35)	60.78	3.92	15.82	91.59	20.81	28.23
	6—10 . .	3,189 (11.77)	87.58	6.30	25.24	99.31	29.44	47.82
	11—20 . .	3,775 (13.94)	86.44	6.97	28.34	99.02	30.41	50.54
	21—30 . .	2,091 (7.72)	82.93	7.46	28.55	99.09	33.52	47.97
	31—40 . .	1,383 (5.11)	82.36	7.88	30.01	99.28	32.75	46.64
	41—50 . .	1,057 (3.90)	81.17	8.70	30.65	98.20	30.94	43.05
	51 . .	4,119 (15.21)	84.85	10.88	39.96	99.08	40.23	50.52
	Total . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**74.78**	**6.35**	**24.63**	**95.90**	**28.11**	**40.08**
2	**Assam**							
	0—5 .	18,952 (85.28)	63.09	8.10	2.98	99.95	19.81	8.96
	6—10 . .	348 (1.57)	64.37	6.90	3.16	100.00	15.80	7.18
	11—20 . .	535 (2.41)	64.86	7.85	2.06	100.00	17.57	6.92
	21—30 . .	445 (2.00)	68.54	8.31	1.35	100.00	15.73	8.76
	31—40 . .	352 (1.58)	64.77	7.67	3.41	100.00	17.90	11.08
	41—50 . .	298 (1.34)	59.73	8.39	1.34	100.00	15.10	7.38
	51 . .	1,294 (5.82)	65.38	6.34	2.70	99.92	20.32	8.35
	Total . .	**22,224 (100.00)**	**63.37**	**7.97**	**2.89**	**99.96**	**19.55**	**8.86**
3	**Bihar**							
	0—5 . .	43,789 (64.81)	50.98	5.46	10.71	96.58	22.21	9.77
	6—10 . .	4,116 (6.09)	54.35	6.00	13.22	98.49	25.90	10.50
	11—20 . .	4,470 (6.62)	54.23	6.20	17.94	98.79	27.81	12.60
	21—30 . .	2,615 (3.87)	51.17	5.81	20.19	98.39	27.99	10.98
	31—40 . .	2,004 (2.96)	54.74	5.89	23.50	98.70	27.40	12.13
	41—50 . .	1,755 (2.60)	54.42	6.78	25.58	98.63	29.52	11.00
	51 + . .	8,817 (13.05)	57.54	6.26	30.51	98.87	30.13	11.80
	Total . .	**67,566 (100.00)**	**52.46**	**5.70**	**15.06**	**97.33**	**24.41**	**10.41**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—Contd.

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Gujarat**							
	0—5 . .	10,508 (57.50)	79.34	9.68	6.50	99.43	24.80	29.23
	6—10 . .	2,438 (13.34)	91.63	15.46	13.99	99.88	29.25	40.69
	11—20 . .	2,494 (13.65)	94.43	17.72	21.09	100.00	31.56	46.39
	21—30 . .	1,159 (6.34)	95.08	18.81	25.37	100.00	33.82	47.11
	31—40 . .	665 (3.64)	94.44	19.25	26.17	99.85	31.73	49.62
	41—50 . .	395 (2.16)	94.43	24.81	34.18	100.00	41.01	56.96
	51 . .	616 (3.37)	95.45	25.65	43.51	100.00	47.40	51.95
	Total . .	**18,275 (100.00)**	**85.46**	**13.34**	**13.25**	**99.65**	**28.25**	**36.34**
5	**Haryana**							
	0—5 . .	1,352 (20.09)	61.02	15.16	99.41	99.11	54.51	16.27
	6—10 . .	470 (6.98)	72.13	18.09	100.00	99.79	57.02	19.15
	11—20 . .	779 (11.57)	75.74	18.74	99.36	98.97	55.97	19.64
	21—30 . .	673 (10.00)	79.64	24.22	100.00	99.55	56.32	23.92
	31—40 . .	554 (8.23)	78.52	27.62	99.82	99.64	54.87	25.99
	41—50 . .	599 (8.90)	80.47	32.72	99.83	99.67	52.25	32.39
	51 . .	2,304 (34.23)	82.47	33.33	99.52	99.35	57.29	33.94
	Total . .	**6,731 (100.00)**	**75.87**	**25.49**	**99.61**	**99.36**	**55.82**	**25.91**
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	12,359 (73.06)	23.59	3.75	17.14	95.53	13.61	8.18
	6—10 . .	1,121 (6.63)	29.26	4.19	20.87	96.97	11.69	8.56
	11—20 . .	1,075 (6.35)	28.56	3.72	27.44	97.58	14.05	8.09
	21—30 . .	571 (3.38)	28.20	7.36	33.10	97.02	17.16	10.33
	31—40 . .	411 (2.43)	32.85	5.84	37.71	95.38	18.00	13.14
	41—50 . .	329 (1.94)	31.31	6.69	38.30	94.83	19.45	12.16
	51 . .	1,050 (6.21)	28.00	7.05	51.90	97.43	31.24	13.24
	Total . .	**16,916 (100.00)**	**25.09**	**4.21**	**21.65**	**95.90**	**14.94**	**8.78**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	0—5 . .	2,585 (39.75)	50.72	8.55	6.85	98.61	21.08	9.56
	6—10 . .	368 (5.66)	64.13	11.68	5.16	100.00	22.01	13.04
	11—20 . .	430 (6.61)	61.63	11.16	8.14	100.00	29.77	11.16
	21—30 . .	337 (5.18)	63.50	13.65	12.17	100.00	32.34	16.02
	31—40 . .	396 (6.09)	62.88	10.86	10.61	100.00	33.84	13.89
	41—50 . .	345 (5.31)	64.64	10.72	13.04	100.00	33.33	13.91
	51 + . .	2,042 (31.40)	59.94	8.18	11.21	99.80	37.51	10.72
	Total . .	**6,503 (100.00)**	**57.24**	**9.30**	**9.04**	**99.38**	**28.88**	**41.06**
8	**Karnataka**							
	0—5 . .	12,977 (48.38)	80.37	4.61	29.05	97.81	36.99	24.60
	6—10 . .	3,561 (13.27)	77.73	4.63	44.71	98.85	44.40	20.78
	11—20 . .	4,332 (16.15)	79.09	5.31	51.73	98.82	46.08	22.02
	21—30 . .	2,309 (8.61)	78.04	6.76	48.25	97.92	45.69	24.08
	31—40 . .	1,318 (4.91)	79.67	8.27	52.20	97.88	46.74	31.03
	41—50 . .	738 (2.75)	80.35	9.62	55.69	98.51	48.51	36.72
	51 + . .	1,591 (5.93)	81.65	8.05	55.25	96.10	45.07	33.19
	Total . .	**26.826 (100.00)**	**79.65**	**5.43**	**39.87**	**98.04**	**41.47**	**24.79**
9	**Kerala**							
	0—5 . .	544 (42.90)	97.64	90.74	82.40	98.91	98.00	96.19
	6—10 . .	100 (7.89)	99.00	92.00	88.00	100.00	100.00	97.00
	11—20 . .	180 (14.20)	97.78	93.89	91.67	100.00	100.00	96.67
	21—30 . .	119 (9.38)	96.64	87.39	86.55	100.00	100.00	94.12
	31—40 . .	104 (8.20)	99.04	87.50	88.46	100.00	100.00	96.15
	41—50 . .	67 (5.28)	98.51	80.60	94.03	100.00	100.00	95.52
	51+ . .	154 (12.15)	94.81	82.47	94.16	100.00	99.35	90.26
	Total . .	**1,268 (100.00)**	**97.49**	**89.18**	**87.06**	**99.53**	**99.06**	**95.37**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	57,999 (81.86)	42.02	2.91	3.10	96.86	18.33	5.49
	6—10 . .	4,420 (6.24)	61.11	6.72	9.43	98.69	26.18	11.56
	11—20 . .	3,479 (4.91)	65.79	6.87	10.26	98.33	30.55	14.52
	21—30 . .	1,547 (2.18)	63.09	5.75	10.54	97.93	30.12	13.51
	31—40 . .	830 (1.17)	63.13	5.42	9.40	98.55	29.88	11.08
	41—50 . .	705 (1.00)	64.96	6.52	10.35	98.30	25.25	11.21
	51+ . .	1,874 (2.64)	69.00	5.66	11.53	98.29	28.39	10.51
	Total . .	**70,854 (100.00)**	**46.03**	**3.54**	**4.38**	**97.14**	**20.15**	**6.74**
11	**Maharashtra**							
	0—5 . .	27,209 (76.50)	86.42	9.32	29.85	99.43	22.47	18.89
	6—10 . .	3,150 (8.86)	92.67	15.14	48.54	99.75	29.33	33.90
	11—20 . .	2,296 (6.46)	90.90	15.68	50.96	99.61	31.49	32.88
	21—30 . .	1,075 (3.02)	88.09	19.44	50.33	99.72	33.40	32.47
	31—40 . .	618 (1.74)	86.41	15.86	47.57	99.68	30.91	29.94
	41—50 . .	456 (1.28)	88.82	13.60	43.86	100.00	29.82	25.66
	51+ . .	761 (2.14)	86.73	14.19	51.77	99.87	31.67	31.14
	Total . .	**35,565 (100.00)**	**87.35**	**10.83**	**34.44**	**99.50**	**24.43**	**22.08**
12	**Manipur**							
	0—5 . .	1,667 (85.58)	69.89	4.62	4.56	99.64	10.56	6.96
	6—10 .	3 (0.15)	100.00	66.67	33.33	100.00	66.67	100.00
	11—20 . .	3 (0.15)	33.33	..	..	100.00	..	..
	21—30 . .	5 (0.26)	100.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	60.00	..
	31—40 . .	15 (0.77)	93.33	..	13.33	100.00	46.67	20.00
	41—50 . .	24 (1.23)	100.00	8.33	16.67	100.00	37.50	8.33
	51+ . .	231 (11.86)	87.88	7.79	12.99	100.00	26.84	19.91
	Total . .	**1,948 (100.00)**	**72.64**	**5.13**	**5.85**	**99.69**	**13.30**	**8.73**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	**Meghalaya**							
	0—5 . .	4,583 (100.00)	45.21	2.05	1.66	96.60	7.29	2.88
	6—10 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—30 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**4,583 (100.00)**	**45.21**	**2.05**	**1.66**	**96.60**	**7.29**	**2.88**
14	**Nagaland**							
	0—5 . .	960 (100.00)	89.58	14.90	6.46	99.17	9.17	7.08
	6—10 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—30 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**960 (100.00)**	**89.58**	**14.90**	**6.46**	**99.17**	**9.17**	**7.08**
15	**Orissa**							
	0—5 . .	37,371 (79.52)	48.18	2.01	2.38	98.04	16.43	9.51
	6—10 . .	1,630 (3.47)	68.40	2.45	3.31	99.33	15.15	11.35
	11—20 . .	2,056 (4.38)	69.31	2.24	4.04	99.32	17.90	15.56
	21—30 . .	1,127 (2.40)	72.40	2.75	5.77	99.38	21.56	17.30
	31—40 . .	771 (1.64)	70.04	3.24	7.39	98.44	26.85	19.84
	41—50 . .	696 (1.48)	70.11	3.30	8.91	98.85	31.47	20.55
	51+ . .	3,341 (7.11)	73.09	2.48	10.54	98.80	33.64	17.75
	Total . .	**46,992 (100.00)**	**52.84**	**2.13**	**3.32**	**98.25**	**18.19**	**10.94**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	**Punjab**							
	0—5	2,352 (19·30)	49·19	7·27	32·27	99·70	34·10	17·90
	6—10	402 (3·30)	50·25	4·98	31·84	100·00	38·31	13·93
	11—20	698 (5·73)	53·30	6·88	38·25	99·71	38·11	17·91
	21—30	816 (6·69)	58·95	7·60	40·93	100·00	37·01	20·10
	31—40	895 (7·34)	67·04	9·16	48·16	99·78	40·22	23·69
	41—50	981 (8·05)	69·83	9·99	47·71	100·00	42·20	24·67
	51+	6,044 (49·59)	75·69	10·70	59·51	99·78	45·32	29·68
	Total	**12,188 (100·00)**	**66·23**	**9·26**	**49·10**	**99·80**	**41·33**	**24·73**
17	**Rajasthan**							
	0—5	12,744 (38·27)	48·09	6·57	4·43	97·39	13·25	17·88
	6—10	4,628 (13·90)	52·96	7·84	7·32	99·20	17·59	18·47
	11—20	6,825 (20·49)	54·37	9·41	10·17	98·92	18·17	20·73
	21—30	3,865 (11·60)	54·33	11·51	11·69	98·29	18·24	22·74
	31—40	1,947 (5·85)	54·24	10·32	12·22	98·87	22·96	23·06
	41—50	1,142 (3·43)	50·18	9·19	10·95	98·77	23·64	20·40
	51+	2,152 (6·46)	43·54	4·97	9·39	96·65	26.86	16·50
	Total	**33,303 (100·00)**	**50·91**	**8·11**	**7·85**	**98·15**	**17·24**	**19·41**
18	**Tamil Nadu**							
	0—5	2,779 (17·84)	68·30	13·31	43·61	82·80	39·40	35·30
	6—10	1,091 (7·00)	88·91	18·15	62·69	100·00	50·60	50·50
	11—20	2,283 (14·65)	90·67	17·83	67·28	99·96	53·13	47·13
	21—30	2,100 (13·48)	89·71	16·29	73·71	99·95	55·71	44·90
	31—40	1,653 (10·61)	87·96	17·97	74·53	99·94	55·72	45·37
	41—50	1,195 (7·67)	88·79	20·25	78·24	100·00	57·57	43·10
	51+	4,479 (28·75)	86·54	17·24	69·46	99·98	61·55	43·60
	Total	**15,580 (100·00)**	**84·81**	**16·87**	**65·84**	**96·91**	**53·89**	**43·45**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	**Tripura**							
	0—5 . .	3,347 (70·82)	27·61	3·47	1·25	93·96	8·90	4·57
	6—10 . .	92 (1·95)	53·26	11·96	1·09	97·83	22·83	11·96
	11—20 . .	173 (3·66)	43·35	6·36	1·16	98·27	12·14	10·98
	21—30 . .	212 (4·49)	23·11	2·36	1·89	97·17	4·72	5·19
	31—40 . .	204 (4.32)	36·76	4·90	1·47	97·06	3·43	7·84
	41—50 . .	168 (3·55)	38·69	2·98	..	92·86	8·33	2·98
	51+ . .	530 (11·21)	37·74	4·15	0·75	86·23	8·11	6·23
	Total . .	**4,726 (100·00)**	**30·41**	**3·81**	**1·18**	**93·57**	**8·76**	**5·25**
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	25,361 (22·54)	36·00	3·05	4·60	96·93	17·94	8·08
	6—10 . .	5,068 (4·51)	43·13	3·20	10·71	99·15	20·07	10·08
	11—20 . .	8,713 (7·74)	44·11	3·87	13·28	98·93	23·71	10·36
	21—30 . .	9,791 (8·70)	43·42	3·54	16·70	99·28	25·33	10·74
	31—40 . .	11,497 (10·22)	41·80	3·43	18·77	99·36	25·88	10·27
	41—50 . .	12,325 (10·96)	40·11	3·21	22·11	99·26	26·50	8·97
	51+ . .	39,747 (35·33)	38·79	3·12	29·34	99·13	29·86	9·48
	Total . .	**112,502 (100·00)**	**39·62**	**3·24**	**18·71**	**98·67**	**25·09**	**9·39**
21	**West Bengal**							
	0—5 . .	22,849 (60·14)	58·60	5·32	2·10	97·64	22·51	11·19
	6—10 . .	3,049 (8·02)	66·87	6·10	3·77	99·28	25·42	12·92
	11—20 . .	3,408 (8·97)	67·55	7·01	8·78	99·27	29·96	13·09
	21—30 . .	1,879 (4·95)	69·35	8·09	8·09	99·47	29·96	14·69
	31—40 . .	1,266 (3·33)	68·48	8·37	8·61	99·45	30·65	14·61
	41—50 . .	935 (2·46)	66·52	7·38	8·77	99·79	31·12	14·33
	51+ . .	4,609 (12·13)	65·65	7·57	4·17	99·76	28·16	14·65
	Total . .	**37,995 (100·00)**	**61·98**	**6·09**	**3·49**	**98·38**	**24·95**	**12·29**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educatinoal	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	0—5 . .	347 (88·97)	31·70	13·26	6·92	100·00	26·51	7·20
	6—10 . .	5 (1·28)	100·00	40·00	20·00	100·00	40·00	40·00
	11—20 . .	9 (2·31)	66·67	33·33	11·11	100·00	88·89	11·11
	21—30 . .	4 (1·03)	50·00	..	25·00	100·00	50·00	25·00
	31—40 . .	4 (1·03)	25·00	..	25·00	100·00	75·00	..
	41—50 . .	5 (1·28)	60·00	40·80	20·00	100·00	60·00	20·00
	51+ . .	16 (4·10)	56·25	18·75	12·50	100·00	81·25	18·75
	Total . .	**390 (100·00)**	**34·87**	**14·36**	**7·95**	**100·00**	**31·54**	**8·46**
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	2,973 (100·00)	17·89	3·20	1·08	99·46	3·73	1·95
	6—10 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—30 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**2,973 (100·00)**	**17·89**	**3·20**	**1·08**	**99·46**	**3·73**	**1·95**
3	**Chandigarh**							
	0—5 . .	4 (15·38)	50·00	..	..	75·00	100·00	..
	6—10 . .	1 (3·85)	100·00	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	..
	11—20 . .	2 (7·69)	100·00	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	50·00
	21—30 . .	5 (19·23)	80·00	..	60·00	100·00	80·00	20·00
	31—40 . .	1 (3·85)	100·00	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	..
	41—50 . .	5 (19·23)	60·00	..	60·00	100·00	100·00	..
	51+ . .	8 (30·77)	50·00	12·50	75·00	100·00	100·00	25·00
	Total . .	**26 (100·00)**	**65·38**	**3·85**	**61·54**	**96·15**	**96·15**	**15·38**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	0—5	69 (95·83)	94·20	10·14	14·49	100·00	62·32	14·49
	6—10	3 (4·17)	100·00	33·33	33·33	100·00	33·33	33·33
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..		.
	21—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**72 (100·00)**	**94·44**	**11·11**	**15·28**	**100·00**	**61·11**	**15·28**
5	**Delhi**							
	0—5	24 (9.88)	50.00	29.17	79.17	79.17	66.67	29.17
	6—10	3 (1.24)	66.67	..	66.67	100.00	66.67	..
	11—20	16 (6.58)	68.75	43.75	75.00	81.25	62.50	25.00
	21—30	16 (6.58)	93.75	56.25	100.00	100.00	68.75	50.00
	31—40	34 (13.99)	79.41	35.29	85.29	88.24	73.53	35.29
	41—50	23 (9.47)	86.96	43.48	86.96	86.96	82.61	34.78
	51+	127 (52.26)	89.76	42.52	96.06	96.85	85.83	44.88
	Total	**243 (100.00)**	**82.72**	**40.74**	**90.53**	**92.18**	**79.01**	**39.51**
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	0—5	409 (100.00)	84.35	29.10	36.19	100.00	55.50	28.36
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**409 (100.00)**	**84.35**	**29.10**	**36.19**	**100.00**	**55.50**	**28.36**

Appendix Table IV-4 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of the irrigated area to total cultivable area—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Percentage of irrigated to total cultivable area (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	0—5	9 (90.00)	100.00	88.89	77.78	100.00	..	88.89
	6—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31—40	1 (10.00)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
	41—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**10 (100.00)**	**100.00**	**90.00**	**80.00**	**100.00**	..	**90.00**
8	**Pondicherry**							
	0—5	84 (25.23)	47.62	5.95	86.90	100.00	44.05	10.71
	6—10	3 (0.90)	66.67	..	100.00	100.00	33.33	..
	11—20	4 (1.20)	50.00	..	100.00	100.00	50.00	25.00
	21—30	5 (1.50)	60.00	..	100.00	100.00	40.00	20.00
	31—40	10 (3.00)	90.00	30.00	100.00	100.00	60.00	10.0(
	41—50	12 (3.60)	58.33	25.00	83.33	100.00	33.33	33.3
	51+	215 (64.57)	69.30	17.21	75.81	100.00	39.53	20.93
	Total	**333 (100.00**	**63.66**	**14.4**	**80.48**	**100.00**	**41.14**	**18.32**

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	States							
1	**Andhra Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	22,250 (82.15)	76.37	6.53	26.13	96.40	29.17	42.71
	6—15 . .	1,750 (6.46)	89.77	10.17	33.26	98.97	35.43	51.49
	16—25 . .	558 (2.06)	82.80	6.09	28.32	98.75	30.47	37.81
	26—35 . .	333 (1.23)	69.97	3.00	11.71	96.40	22.82	24.62
	36—50 . .	327 (1,21)	63.30	4.28	9.48	94.19	20.18	13.76
	51+ . .	1,866 (6.89)	42.23	1.61	2.57	86.39	10.18	6.06
	Total . .	**27,084 (100.00)**	**74·78**	**6·35**	**24·63**	**95.90**	**28.11**	**40.03**
2	**Assam**							
	0—5 . .	16,814 (75.65)	61.26	8.49	3.44	99.96	20.16	9.24
	6—15 . .	924 (4.16)	69.59	10.17	3.35	100.00	23.59	11.36
	16—25 . .	644 (2.90)	67.08	7.30	1.71	100.00	20.50	10.09
	26—35 . .	555 (2.50)	71.53	6.85	1.62	100.00	18.92	7.75
	36—50 . .	683 (3.07)	72.47	5.56	1.17	100.00	19.62	7.17
	51+ . .	2,604 (11.72)	69.78	4.92	0.23	99.88	14.17	5.91
	Total . .	**22,224 (100.00)**	**63.37**	**7.97**	**2.89**	**99.96**	**19.55**	**8.86**
3	**Bihar**							
	0—5 . .	51,827 (76.71)	52.69	5.90	18.20	97.25	25.77	11.76
	6—15 . .	1,943 (2.88)	59.24	9.11	11.89	98.04	25.01	12.61
	16—25 . .	1,493 (2.21)	55.53	7.97	10.05	98.66	24.25	9.44
	26—35 . .	1,321 (1.95)	53.37	6.96	6.74	97.43	22.48	7.65
	36—50 . .	1,942 (2.87)	51.49	5.72	4.58	97.79	21.47	6.49
	51+ . .	9,040 (13.38)	49.27	3.32	2.01	97.32	17.37	3.64
	Total . .	**67,566 (100.00)**	**52.46**	**5.70**	**15.06**	**97.33**	**24.41**	**10.41**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/ or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	**Gujarat**							
	0—5	12,636 (69.14)	85.32	13.80	12.50	99.62	25.76	36.21
	6—15	880 (4.82)	90.00	13.98	14.89	99.77	28.98	44.09
	16—25	625 (3.42)	90.08	15.84	20.96	99.84	31.84	42.56
	26—35	536 (2.93)	88.81	18.84	27.99	99.81	37.31	46.08
	36—50	708 (3.88)	88.84	16.95	27.97	99.72	40.96	48.59
	51+	2,890 (15.81)	82.21	8.69	8.03	99.65	33.36	38.44
	Total	**18.275 (100.00)**	**85.46**	**13.34**	**13.25**	**99.65**	**28.25**	**36.34**
5	**Haryana**							
	0—5	6,731 (100.00)	75.87	25.49	99.61	99.36	55.82	25.91
	6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**6,731 (100.00)**	**75.87**	**25.49**	**99.61**	**99.36**	**55.82**	**25.91**
6	**Himachal Pradesh**							
	0—5	15,911 (94.06)	23.41	3.87	21.76	95.91	15.25	8.51
	6—15	223 (1.32)	42.60	5.38	33.63	95.52	14.80	11.66
	16—25	141 (0.83)	39.01	6.38	26.24	97.87	14.18	9.93
	26—35	96 (0.57)	42.71	6.25	18.75	97.92	12.50	8.33
	36—50	100 (0.59)	45.00	9.00	14.00	97.00	4.00	10.00
	51+	445 (2.63)	63.60	13.48	12.36	94.38	7.42	16.63
	Total	**16,916 (100·00)**	**25·09**	**4·21**	**21·65**	**95·90**	**14·94**	**8·78**
7	**Jammu and Kashmir**							
	0—5	6,503 (100.00)	57·24	9·30	9·04	99·38	28·88	11·06
	6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**6,503 (100·00)**	**57.24**	**9.30**	**9.04**	**99.38**	**28.88**	**11.06**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	**Karnataka**							
	0—5 . .	25,867 (96.43)	79.66	5.34	40.15	98.13	41.29	24.36
	6—15 . .	563 (2.10)	86.15	8.88	38.19	97.51	47.60	44.05
	16—25 . .	183 (0.68)	79.23	8.74	26.23	96.72	45.36	35.52
	26—35 . .	85 (0.32)	72.94	8.24	31.76	94.12	45.88	25.88
	36—50 . .	58 (0.21)	62.07	1.72	17.24	87.93	34.48	17.24
	51+ . .	70 (0.26)	48.57	1.43	11.43	87.14	47.14	7.14
	Total . .	**26,826 (100.00)**	**79.65**	**5.43**	**39.87**	**98.04**	**41.47**	**24.79**
9	**Kerala**							
	0—5 . .	1,152 (90.85)	97.84	89.21	89.99	99.83	99.40	95.69
	6—15 . .	74 (5.84)	95.95	90.54	68.92	98.65	98.65	95.95
	16—25 . .	24 (1.89)	100.00	91.67	50.00	100.00	100.00	95.83
	26—35 . .	9 (0.71)	88.89	88.89	33.33	88.89	88.89	88.89
	36—50 . .	6 (0.47)	66.67	66.67	..	83.33	66.67	50.00
	51+ . .	3 (0.24)	66.67	66.67	33.33	66.67	66.67	66.67
	Total . .	**1,268 (100.00)**	**97.49**	**89.18**	**87.06**	**99.53**	**99.06**	**95.37**
10	**Madhya Pradesh**							
	0—5 . .	38,829 (54.80)	44.36	3.46	5.01	97.54	20.34	7.11
	6—15 . .	5,299 (7.48)	62.35	7.21	8.32	97.19	28.74	12.10
	16—25 . .	3,800 (5.36)	57.55	6.13	6.79	96.50	27.16	10.32
	26—35 . .	2,889 (4.08)	53.34	4.67	5.26	96.50	25.30	8.31
	36—50 . .	3,536 (4.99)	47.40	3.42	3.51	96.27	21.78	6.28
	51+ . .	16,501 (23.29)	40.49	1.80	1.08	96.64	14.08	3.18
	Total . .	**70,854 (100.00)**	**46.03**	**3.54**	**4.38**	**97.14**	**20.15**	**6.74**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	**Maharashtra**							
	0—5 . .	27,224 (76·55)	86·98	11·74	35·65	99·42	24·74	23·64
	6—15 . .	2,540 (7·14)	94·96	11·54	44·57	99·76	27·91	25·51
	16—25 . .	1,375 (3·87)	94·33	9·31	38·91	99·85	25·45	20·00
	26—35 . .	784 (2·20)	90·56	9·82	34·69	100·00	26·91	19·52
	36—50 . .	775 (2·18)	86·06	7·74	31·35	99·87	22·58	14·58
	51+ . .	2,867 (8·06)	80·29	3·38	12·66	99·58	17·72	7·85
	Total . .	**35,565 (100·00)**	**87·35**	**10·83**	**34·44**	**99·50**	**24·43**	**22·08**
12	**Manipur**							
	0—5 . .	1,572 (80·70)	71·56	3·82	6·23	99·68	11·39	7·25
	6—15 . .	30 (1·54)	86·67	20·00	16·67	100·00	43·33	20·00
	16—25 . .	11 (0·56)	81·82	9·09	18·18	100·00	27·27	9·09
	26—35 . .	10 (0·51)	80·00	20·00	10·00	100·00	20·00	10·00
	36—50 . .	19 (0·98)	63·16	15·79	5·26	100·00	42·11	15·79
	51+ . .	306 (15·71)	76·80	9·15	2·29	99·67	17·65	14·71
	Total . .	**1,948 (100·00)**	**72·64**	**5·13**	**5·85**	**99·69**	**13·30**	**8·73**
13	**Meghalaya**							
	0—5 . .	3,167 (69·10)	39·25	0·66	0·38	96·31	4·55	0·85
	6—15 . .	46 (1.00)	28·26	6·52	6·52	97·83	28·26	17·39
	16—25 . .	37 (0·81)	29·73	8·11	18·92	97·30	40·54	18·92
	26—35 . .	26 (0·57)	30·77	11·54	..	100·00	30·77	15·38
	36—50 . .	57 (1·24)	43·86	7·02	7·02	92·98	17·54	12·28
	51+ . .	1,250 (27.28)	61·76	4·80	4·00	97·36	11·52	6·32
	Total . .	**4,583 (100·00)**	**45·21**	**2·05**	**1·66**	**96·60**	**7·29**	**2·88**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	**Nagaland**							
	0—5 . .	717 (74·69)	91·49	7·53	2·79	99·44	5·30	2·09
	6—15 . .	7 (0·73)	85·71	42·86	28·57	100·00	14·29	42·86
	16—25 . .	2 (0·21)	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	26—35 . .	1 (0·10)	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
	36—50 . .	8 (0·83)	87·50	25·00	37·50	100·00	3·75	3·75
	51+ . .	225 (23·44)	84·89	37·33	16·44	98·22	20·44	20·89
	Total . .	960 (100·00)	**89·58**	**14·90**	**6·46**	**99·17**	**9·17**	**7·08**
15	**Orissa**							
	0—5 . .	23,614 (50·25)	49·66	1·88	4·57	97·87	20·72	11·36
	6—15 . .	3,125 (6·65)	71·10	5·06	4·61	98·78	22·34	18·21
	16—25 . .	2,603 (5·54)	69·15	4·19	4·03	99·00	19·55	17·52
	26—35 . .	2,254 (4·80)	64·29	3·46	3·42	99·42	18·15	15·22
	36—50 . .	3,137 (6·67)	61·05	2·61	2·17	99·17	17·44	11·83
	51+ . .	12,259 (26·09)	46·64	1·04	0·72	98·23	12·15	5·88
	Total . .	**46,992 (100.00)**	**52·84**	**2·13**	**3·32**	**98·25**	**18·19**	**10·94**
16	**Punjab**							
	0—5 . .	12,188 (100·00)	66.23	9·26	49·10	99·80	41·33	24·73
	6—15 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	**12,188 (100·00)**	**66·23**	**9.26**	**49·10**	**99·80**	**41·33**	**24·73**

Appendix Table IV-5: Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	**Rajasthan**							
	0—5 . .	21,445 (64·39)	49·38	8·15	8·25	97·81	17·70	19·86
	6—15 . .	3,522 (10·58)	67·66	13·29	11·70	98·95	19·65	28·08
	16—25 . .	1,678 (5·04)	58·05	8·46	7·15	99·23	15·79	20·62
	26—35 . .	1,112 (3·34)	52·61	8·81	7·28	99·19	18·35	19·87
	36—50 . .	1,355 (4·07)	52·18	7·08	6·72	98·15	15·50	17·12
	51+ . .	4,191 (12·58)	40·99	3·56	3·34	98·50	13·72	9·97
	Total . .	**33,303 (100·00)**	**50·91**	**8·11**	**7·85**	**98·15**	**17·24**	**19·41**
18	**Tamil Nadu**							
	0—5 . .	15,033 (96·49)	85·27	16·94	66·35	97·00	54·17	43·87
	6—15 . .	286 (1·84)	79·37	19·58	68·88	95·45	48·60	38·46
	16—25 . .	55 (0·35)	70·91	21·82	58·18	92·73	56·36	34·55
	26—35 . .	28 (0·18)	67·86	17·86	57·14	85·71	67·86	57·14
	36—50 . .	23 (0·15)	52·17	..	43·48	91·30	56·52	21·74
	51+ . .	155 (0·99)	63·23	5·81	18·71	94·84	32·90	15·48
	Total . .	**15,580 (100·00)**	**84·81**	**16·87**	**65·84**	**96·91**	**53·89**	**43·45**
19	**Tripura**							
	0—5 . .	3,268 (69·15)	26·93	3·30	0·98	93·35	7·77	4·93
	6—15 . .	192 (4·06)	57·29	10·94	6·77	96·35	27·08	15·62
	16—25 . .	125 (2·65)	51·20	15·20	1·60	95·20	12·80	4·60
	26—35 . .	107 (2·26)	42·06	7·48	3·74	95·33	16·82	11.21
	36—50 . .	166 (3·51)	39·76	5·42	1·81	95·18	7·23	5·42
	51+ . .	868 (18·37)	31·34	1·73	0·23	92·86	7·14	2·76
	Total . .	**4,726 (100·00)**	**30·41**	**3·81**	**1·18**	**93·57**	**8·76**	5·25

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	**Uttar Pradesh**							
	0—5	111,618 (99·21)	39·60	3·23	18·80	98·67	25·15	9·37
	6—15	*162* (0·14)	*41·98*	*5·56*	*12·96*	*96·91*	27·78	*15·43*
	16—25	88 (0·08)	38·64	6·82	14·77	97·73	27·27	19·32
	26—35	57 (0·05)	42·11	8·77	3·51	94·74	26·32	8·77
	36—50	99 (0·09)	38·38	7·07	16·16	100·00	25·25	9·09
	51+	478 (0·43)	43·31	4·18	2·72	98·95	9·83	10·04
	Total	**112,502 (100·00)**	**39·62**	**3·24**	**18·71**	**98·67**	**25·09**	**9·39**
21	**West Bengal**							
	0—5	26,089 (*68·66*)	63·79	6·36	3·62	98·53	26·02	13·21
	6—15	3,694 (9·72)	69·06	7·34	4·71	98·21	27·77	15·43
	16—25	2,403 (6·33)	61·80	5·16	2·91	97·96	25·59	12·07
	26—35	*1,544* (4·06)	*58·03*	*5·12*	2·14	98·70	23·70	8·94
	36—50	1,602 (4·22)	50·06	4·31	2·31	97·88	17·29	6·87
	51+	2,663 (7·01)	43·97	4·24	2·63	97·60	15·32	4·28
	Total	**37,995 (100·00)**	**61·98**	**6·09**	**3·49**	**98·38**	**24·95**	**12·29**
	Union Territories							
1	**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**							
	0—5	347 (88·97)	32·28	12·39	7·78	100·00	29·97	8·07
	6—15	4 (1·02)	..	25·00	25·00	100·00	50·00	25·00
	16—25	1 (0·26)	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	--	--
	36—50	1 (0·26)	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	..
	51+	37 (9·49)	64·86	32·43	8·11	100·00	40·54	10·81
	Total	**390** (*100·00*)	**34·87**	**14·36**	**7·95**	**100·00**	**31·54**	**8·46**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	**Arunachal Pradesh**							
	0—5	2,365 (79·55)	10·53	0·68	0·38	99·58	2·66	0·38
	6—15	31 (1·04)	51·61	41·94	16·13	93·55	12·90	45·16
	16—25	18 (0·61)	38·89	27·78	11·11	100·00	11·11	22·22
	26—35	28 (0·94)	53·57	39·29	17·86	96·43	17·86	25·00
	36—50	35 (1·18)	57·14	45·71	14·29	100·00	20·00	17·14
	51+	496 (16·68)	45·36	6·85	1·21	99·40	6·05	3·63
	Total	**2,973 (100·00)**	**17·89**	**3·20**	**1·08**	**99·46**	**3·73**	**1·95**
3	**Chandigarh**							
	0—5	26 (100·00)	65·38	3·85	61·54	96·15	96·15	15·38
	6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**26 (100·00)**	**65·38**	**3·85**	**61·54**	**96·15**	**96·15**	**15·38**
4	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli**							
	0—5	21 (29·17)	95·24	..	..	100·00	33·33	..
	6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50	2 (2·78)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
	51+	49 (68·05)	93·88	12·24	18·37	100·00	71·43	18·37
	Total	**72 (100·00)**	**94·44**	**11·11**	**15·28**	**100·00**	**61·11**	**15·28**
5	**Delhi**							
	0—5	243 (100·00)	82·72	40·74	90·53	92·18	79·01	39·51
	6—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**243 (100·00)**	**82·72**	**40·74**	**90·53**	**92·18**	**79·01**	**39·51**

Appendix Table IV-5 : Percentage distribution of villages according to the availability of amenities and percentage of scheduled tribe population—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Scheduled tribe population (Percentage range)	Number and percentage of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages having the amenity of					
			Educational	Medical	Electricity	Drinking water	Approach by pucca road	Post and/or telegraph and/or telephone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	**Goa, Daman and Diu**							
	0—5 . .	390 (95·36)	84·36	28·72	33·08	100·00	53·33	28·46
	6—15 . .	4 (0·98)	75·00	50·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	50·00
	16—25 . .	4 (0·98)	100·00	50·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	25·00
	26—35 . .	3 (0·73)	100·00	66·67	100·00	100·00	100·00	33·33
	36—50 . .	5 (1·22)	80·00	20·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	20·00
	51+ . .	3 (0·73)	66·67	..	100·00	100·00	100·00	..
	Total . .	409 (100·00)	84·35	29·10	36·19	100·00	55·50	28·36
7	**Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands**							
	0—5 . .	1 (10·00)	100·00	..	..	100·00	..	..
	6—15 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	9 (90·00)	100·00	100·00	88·89	100·00	..	100·00
	Total . .	10 (100·00)	100·00	90·00	80·00	100·00	..	90·00
8	**Pondicherry**							
	0—5 . .	333 (100·00)	63·66	14·41	80·48	100·00	41·14	18·32
	6—15 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26—35 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36—50 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total . .	333 (100·00)	63·66	14·41	80·48	100·00	41·14	18·32

NOTE : 1. Excludes Greater Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Yanam districts which are entirely urban.
2. In column 3, figures shown in brackets indicate percentages.

Appendix Table V-1 : Progress in the number of towns and urban population of states and union territories, 1901-81

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	a-Number b-Population (figures in '000s)	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	INDIA	**a**	**1,917**	**1,909**	**2,047**	**2,219**	**2,424**	**3,060**	**2,700**	**3,126**	**4,029****
		b	**25,852**	**25,942**	**28,086**	**33,456**	**44,153**	**62,444**	**78,937**	**109,114**	**159,727**
	States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	a	118	135	155	179	214	293	223	224	252
		b	1,840	2,165	2,187	2,694	3,666	5,420	6,275	8,403	12,488
2.	Assam	a	12	14	22	22	24	24	53	72	80
		b	77	93	127	162	208	345	781	1,289	2,047*
3.	Bihar	a	57	59	63	66	84	108	153	202	220
		b	1,097	1,078	1,166	1,422	1,901	2,626	3,914	5,634	8,719
4.	Gujarat	a	166	155	166	172	191	243	181	216	255
		b	2,031	1,887	2,050	2,355	3,260	4,428	5,317	7,497	10,602
5.	Haryana	a	54	36	39	41	45	62	61	65	81
		b	574	450	481	565	706	968	1,308	1,773	2,827
6.	Himachal Pradesh	a	21	11	12	19	22	29	30	36	47
		b	77	59	67	74	86	154	178	242	326
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	a	2	45	29	31	32	25***	43	45	58
		b	159	268	268	318	387	457†	593	858	1,260
8.	Karnataka	a	219	183	197	215	212	289	231	245	281
		b	1,640	1,564	1,841	2,239	2,754	4,453	5,267	7,122	10,730
9.	Kerala	a	21	27	44	53	62	94	92	88	106
		b	454	525	681	916	1,196	1,826	2,554	3,466	4,771
10.	Madhya Pradesh	a	121	118	122	147	174	202	219	250	327
		b	1,458	1,299	1,440	1,772	2,353	3,133	4,627	6,785	10,586
11.	Maharashtra	a	219	232	238	258	266	383	266	289	307
		b	3,217	3,249	3,857	4,457	5,665	9,201	11,163	15,711	21,994
12.	Manipur	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	32
		b	72	75	80	86	100	3	68	142	375
13.	Meghalaya	a	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	6	12
		b	10	14	17	27	38	59	117	147	241
14.	Nagaland	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7
		b	3	2	3	3	3	4	19	51	120
15.	Orissa	a	14	18	20	21	29	39	62	81	108
		b	255	275	282	317	412	594	1,110	1,845	3,110
16.	Punjab	a	77	62	59	66	75	114	109	108	134
		b	935	813	870	1,168	1,657	1,989	2,567	3,216	4,648
17.	Rajasthan	a	135	138	147	150	157	227	145	157	201
		b	1,551	1,476	1,475	1,729	2,117	2,955	3,281	4,544	7,210
18.	Sikkim	a	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	8
		b	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	20	51
19.	Tamil Nadu	a	133	162	189	222	257	297	339	439	434
		b	2,725	3,149	3,428	4,230	5,174	7,334	8,991	12,465	15,952
20.	Tripura	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	10
		b	6	7	8	10	18	43	103	162	226
21.	Uttar Pradesh	a	461	424	448	452	458	486	267	325	704
		b	5,391	4,907	4,936	5,569	7,016	8,626	9,480	12,389	19,899
22.	West Bengal	a	78	81	89	94	105	120	184	223	291
		b	2,066	2,349	2,518	2,896	4,740	6,282	8,541	10,967	14,447
	All Union Territories	a	5‡	5‡	4‡	6‡	12£	19@	25	31	74
		b	214£	238£	304£	447£	696	1,541	2,676	4,386	7,098

* The total number of towns for the years 1901-1951 do not agree with those published in 1971 Part II-A Volume of Andhra Pradesh. The difference is due to the fact that while deriving the towns for back decades the constituent units of Hyderabad city which are reckoned as separate towns in their own right are counted as such for all-India total, whereas Hyderabad city has been counted as a single town in back decades for the purpose of deriving total number of towns shown in Andhra Pradesh Part II-A.

** Includes the projected population of Assam, where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

*** Denotes the number of towns continuing between 1941-1961.

† Relates to the continuing towns of 1941-61 and is the arithmatic mean of the population of 1941 and 1961.

‡ The total number of (two) towns of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1901-1941 are based on the figures published in the 1961 Part II-A All-India. Volume These figures do not tally with those published in 1971 General Population Tables of Goa, Daman and Diu, which were revised later on as a result of direct investigation.

£ Urban population of Goa, Daman and Diu is not ascertainable hence included in rural.

@ The figures for 1951 exclude the population 225 of Police Line and Dudh Lines, which were outside Port Blair (M).

Appendix Table V.2(a) : Number and population of declassified towns* as well as their percentage to total urban population in states and union territories, since 1951**

(Population figures in '000s)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1951			1961			1971			1981		
		Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	**92**	**326**	**0.74**	**803**	**4,386**	**7.02**	**131**	**1,148**	**1.45**	**98**	**962**	**0.88**
	States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	31	0.86	74	496	9.16	37	302	4.81	2	22	0.26
2.	Assam	..	..	..	1	5	1.46	..	..	..	1	7	0.52
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	5	33	1.27	..	..	..	12	92	1.63
4.	Gujarat	18	55	1.69	74	429	9.68	11	79	1.48	7	44	0.59
5.	Haryana	1	4	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0.28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	6	7.39	4	3	1.95	1	Negligible	0.20	..	..	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	19	4.82	..	..	..	5	17	2.87	1	2	0.21
8.	Karnataka	5	17	0.62	85	429	9.63	9	106	2.01	10	60	0.84
9.	Kerala	..	..	..	36	235	12.85	15	203	7.95	32	520	15.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28	102	4.31	49	127	4.06	3	18	0.40	1	5	0.08
11.	Maharashtra	12	52	0.91	128	862	9.37	..	..	..	13	72	0.46
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	1	4	0.93	..	..	..	2	16	1.43	1	5	0.28
16.	Punjab	1	6	0.36	11	55	2.75	3	10	0.38	..	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	1	2	0.09	84	362	12.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	6	0.11	30	203	2.76	45	397	4.41	13	111	0.89
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	5	16	0.23	222	1,147	13.30	..	..	..	2	6	0.05
22.	West Bengal	1	6	0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	0.10
	All Union Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including those declassified town(s) of 1981 Census which are continuing as outgrowth(s)/Part(s) of other town(s).

** Population and percentage share of the population living in the declassified towns relate to the percentage of population of such towns in the total urban population of the preceding census.

Appendix Table V-2(b) : Number and population of new towns* as well as their percentage to total urban population in states and union territories, since 1951

(Population figures in '000s)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1951			1961			1971			1981**		
		Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage	Number	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	**766**	**4,726**	**7.57**	**497**	**4,807**	**6.09**	**599**	**5,743**	**5.26**	**1,047**	**10,747**	**6.82**
	States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	488	9.00	10	139	2.22	40	406	4.83	32	345	2.77
2.	Assam	..	..	..	30	250	32.04	19	146	11.35	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	28	223	8.50	51	555	14.18	50	675	11.98	34	440	5.04
4.	Gujarat	72	459	10.37	17	146	2.74	49	458	6.11	48	414	3.91
5.	Haryana	18	94	9.73	2	10	0.76	4	28	1.56	19	274	9.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	38	24.64	5	8	4.50	7	19	7.92	11	33	10.16
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	18	47	7.89	7	24	2.74	14	75	5.95
8.	Karnataka	83	468	10.52	30	320	6.08	29	291	4.08	47	512	4.77
9.	Kerala	33	211	11.54	35	479	18.75	22	773	22.29	50	1,049	21.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	62	206	6.59	71	593	12.81	34	250	3.69	81	769	7.27
11.	Maharashtra	136	1,010	10.98	23	163	1.46	28	353	2.25	33	394	1.79
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	41	29.07	24	124	32.99
13.	Meghalaya	.	.	..	4	34	28.68	..	..	..	6	35	14.64
14.	Nagaland	.	.		2	12	62.18	..	..	..	4	35	29.07
15.	Orissa	11	92	15.42	23	302	27.18	21	230	12.48	28	282	9.06
16.	Punjab	41	259	13.00	8	104	4.05	2	24	0.74	29	211	4.54
17.	Rajasthan	72	316	10.71	3	13	0.40	12	124	2.73	44	535	7.42
18.	Sikkim	1	3	100.00	..	..	..	6	6	32.34	1	1	1.86
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	339	4.63	73	615	6.84	152	881	7.07	31	322	2.02
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	5	48	46.72	..	..	..	4	20	9.11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	42	194	2.25	8	47	0.50	58	470	3.80	383	3,262	16.39
22.	West Bengal	18	213	3.39	66	715	8.37	45	456	4.16	80	963	6.67
	All Union Territories	7	113	7.30	13	207	7.73	7	88	2.00	44	652	9.18

N.A.—Stands for figures not available.

*Including those new town(s) of 1981 Census which were existing in 1971 or earlier censuses in the form of outgrowth(s)/part of other town (s) and it also includes population of outgrowths appended to new towns in 1981.

**Excluding Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Appendix Table V-3 : **Reported and adjusted levels of urbanization in states and union territories, since 1951**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Reported levels of urbanisation				Levels of urbanisation adjusted for declassified towns			Levels of urbanisation adjusted for new towns				Levels of urbanisation adjusted for declassified and new towns		
		1951	1961	1971	1981*	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971	1981*	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	INDIA	**17·29**	**17·97**	**19·91**	**23·70**	**16·08**	**17·71**	**19·73**	**15·98**	**16·88**	**18·86**	**22·09**	**14·77**	**16·62**	**18·68**
	States														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17·42	17·44	19·31	23·32	15·82	16·60	19·27	15·91	17·05	18·38	22·67	14·31	16·21	18·33
2.	Assam	4·29	7·21	8·82	N.A.	4·23	@	8·77	@	4·90	7·81	N.A.	4·23	4·90	7·81
3.	Bihar	6·77	8·43	10·00	12·47	6·69	@	9·83	6·20	7·23	8·80	11·84	6·11	@	8·64
4.	Gujarat	27·23	25·77	28·08	31·10	24·59	25·38	27·91	24·44	25·06	26·36	29·89	21·80	24·68	26·20
5.	Haryana	17·07	17·23	17·66	21·88	@	@	17·61	15·55	17·10	17·39	19·76	15·55	@	17·34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6·45	6·34	6·99	7·61	6·32	6·33	@	4·98	6·05	6·44	6·84	4·85	6·04	@
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14·05	16·66	18·59	21·05	@	16·18	18·55	@	15·35	18·08	19·80	@	14·87	18·04
8.	Karnataka	22·95	22·33	24·31	28·89	20·74	21·88	24·10	20·54	20·97	23·32	27·52	18·33	20·52	23·11
9.	Kerala	13·48	15·11	16·24	18·74	11·74	13·91	13·80	11·92	12·28	12·62	14·62	10·19	11·08	10·18
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12·02	14·29	16·29	20.29	11·53	14·24	16·28	11·22	12·46	15·69	18·81	10·73	12·41	15.68
11.	Maharashtra	28·75	28·22	31·17	35·03	26·06	@	31·02	25·62	27·81	30·47	34·40	22·92	@	30.32
12.	Manipur	0·50	8·68	13·19	26·42	@	@	@	@	@	9·36	17·71	@	@	@
13.	Meghalaya	9·66	15·27	14·55	18·07	@	@	@	@	10·89	@	15·42	@	@	@
14.	Nagaland	1·94	5·19	9·95	15·52	@	@	@	@	1·96	@	11·00	@	@	@
15.	Orissa	4·06	6·32	8·41	11·79	@	6·23	8·39	3·43	4·60	7·36	10·73	3·43	4·51	7·34
16.	Punjab	21·72	23·06	23·73	27·68	21·12	22·97	@	18·90	22·12	23·56	26·43	18·30	22·03	@
17.	Rajasthan	18·50	16·28	17·63	21·05	16·24	@	@	16·19	16·22	17·15	19·48	13·93	@	@
18.	Sikkim	1·99	4·22	9·37	16·15	@	@	@	@	@	6·34	15·85	@	@	@
19.	Tamil Nadu	24·35	26·69	30·26	32·95	23·68	25·51	29·99	23·28	24·86	28·12	32·29	22·61	23·69	27.85
20.	Tripura	6·67	9·02	10·43	10·99	@	@	@	@	4·81	@	9·99	@	@	@
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13·64	12·85	14·02	17·95	11·83	@	14·02	13·36	12·79	13·49	15·01	11·54	@	13.48
22.	West Bengal	23·88	24·45	24·75	26·47	@	@	24·72	22·97	22·41	23·72	24·70	22·97	@	23.69
	All Union Territories	51·87	59·19	65·73	72·26	@	@	@	48·08	54·61	64·41	65·63	48·08	54·61	64·41

N.A.—Stands for figures not available.

* Excluding Assam, where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

@ Refers to no change in the reported level due to adjustment(s).

Appendix Table V-4 : **Reported and adjusted decadal percentage change in urban population in states and union territories during 1951–81**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Reported percentage change in urban population			Percentage change of urban population adjusted for declassified towns			Percentage change of urban population adjusted for new towns			Percentage change of urban population adjusted for declassified and new towns		
		1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	**26·41**	**38·23**	**46·24**	**35·96**	**40·27**	**47·54**	**18·71**	**30·95**	**36·27**	**27·68**	**32·89**	**37·49**
	States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15·76	33·92	48·62	27·43	40·69	49·00	13·19	27·44	44·51	24 60	33·89	44·88
2.	Assam	126·57	65·01	N.A.	129·93	@	N.A.	53·99	46·29	N.A.	56·27	46·29	N.A
3.	Bihar	49·03	43·95	54·76	50·94	@	57·32	27·90	26·70	46·95	29·54	26·70	49·39
4.	Gujarat	20·07	41·00	41·42	32·94	43·13	42·26	16·78	32·39	35·89	29·29	34·38	36·69
5.	Haryana	35·02	35·58	59·47	@	@	59·93	34·02	33·47	44·02	34·02	33·47	44·43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15·89	35·68	34·76	18·19	35·96	@	10·68	24·93	21·07	12·88	25·19	21·07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29·77	44·65	46·86	@	48·92	47·17.	19·53	40·68	38·13	19·53	44·84	38·42
8.	Karnataka	18·26	35·23	50·65	30·86	38·01	51·93	11·06	29·72	43·47	22·90	32·38	44·69
9.	Kerala	39·89	35·72	37·64	60·52	47·44	61·95	13·66	5·47	7·38	30·42	14·57	26·34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47·70	46·63	56·03	53·95	47·21	56·15	28·78	41·22	44·69	34·23	41·79	44·81
11.	Maharashtra	21·32	40·75	39·99	33·86	@	40·63	19·54	37·59	37·48	31·90	37·59	38·12
12.	Manipur	2,266·07	108·95	165·36	@	@	@	@	48·21	77·82	@	48·21	77·82
13.	Meghalaya	100·78	25·27	63·98	@	@	@	43·19	@	39·98	43·19	@	39·98
14.	Nagaland	364·41	168·28	133·95	@	@	@	75·66	@	65·93	75·66	@	65·93
15.	Orissa	86·79	66·30	68·54	@	68·71	69·02	36·02	45·55	53·27	36·02	47·66	53·70
16.	Punjab	29·06	25·27	44.51	32·71	25·75	@	23·82	24·34	37·96	27·32	24·82	37·96
17.	Rajasthan	11·04	38·47	58·69	26·55	@	@	10·60	34·69	46·91	26·05	34·69	46·91
18.	Sikkim	149·56	187·21	159·73	@	@	@	@	94·33	154·89	@	94·33	154·89
19.	Tamil Nadu	22·59	38·64	27·98	26·08	45·04	29·12	14·21	28·84	25·39	17·45	34·79	26·52
20.	Tripura	141·81	57·64	38·93	@	@	@	28·84	@	26·27	28·84	@	26·27
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9·90	30·68	60·62	26·76	@	60·71	9·35	25·72	34·29	26·13	25·72	34·36
22.	West Bengal	35·97	28·41	31·73	@	@	31·86	24·59	23·06	22·95	24·59	23·06	23·08
	All Union Territories	73·66	63·87	61·81	@	@	@	60·25	60·60	46·95	60·25	60·60	46·95

N.A.—Stands for figures not available.

* Excluding Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

@ Refers to no change in the reported level due to adjustment(s).

Appendix Table V-5 : Distribution of declassified* as well as new towns according to reasons for their deletion and inclusion as towns in states and union territories, 1981**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of towns declassified because of				New towns added because of			
		Denotification	Lack of demographic characteristics	Rationalisation of the concept	Total	Notification	Acquisition of demographic characteristics	Others***	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**5**	**61**	**32**	**98**	**648†**	**376**	**23**	**1,047**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	2	..	2	..	32	..	32
2.	Assam	..	1	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	..	12	..	12	20	14	..	34
4.	Gujarat	.	7	..	7	11	37	..	48
5.	Haryana	..	1	..	1	14	4	1	19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	..	1	13	1	..	14
8.	Karnataka	4	6	..	10	25	15	7	47
9.	Kerala	.	..	32	32	2	48	..	50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.	1	..	1	65	16	..	81
11.	Maharashtra	..	13	..	13	2	30	1	33
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	24
13.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	.	..	6	..	6
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
15.	Orissa	..	1	..	1	17	7	4	28
16.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	29
17.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	38	6	..	44
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	..	13	..	13	..	31	..	31
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	2	..	2	373	10	..	383
22.	West Bengal	.	2	..	2	1	72	7	80
	All Union Territories	..	..	..	..	1	42	1	44

N.A.—Stands for figures not available.

* Including those declassified town(s) of 1981 Census which are continuing as outgrowth(s)/part of other town(s).

** Including those new town(s) of 1981 Census which were existing in 1971 or earlier censuses in the form of outgrowth/(s) part of other town(s).

*** Others include Project Townships, Industrial belts, Special areas, Mining areas, etc.

† Includes 305 Town Areas which were somehow overlooked in earlier census.

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Appendix Table V-6 : Towns and percentage of urban population classified into the broad categories of civic status in states/union territories at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Census year	All urban places		Corporations/ Municipal Corporations		Municipalities*		Cantonments/ Cantonment Boards		Notified Areas**		Panchayats***		Others†		Out-growths
			Number	Population (in '000s)	Number	Per cent population	Number	Per cent population	Number	Per cent population	Number	Per cent population	Number	Per cent population	Number	Per cent population	Per cent population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	INDIA	**1951**	**2,700**	**78,937**	**21**	**25·43**	**1,684**	**57·83**	**57**	**1·49**	**125**	**2·35**	**450**	**6·58**	**363**	**6·32**	..
		1971	**3,126**	**109,114**	**31**	**28·58**	**1,643**	**53·38**	**58**	**1·25**	**211**	**2·99**	**657**	**6·78**	**526**	**6·29**	**0·73**
		1981‡	**3,949**	**157,680**	**42**	**29·90**	**2,165**	**51·87**	**59**	**1·07**	**420**	**4·00**	**658**	**5·90**	**595**	**6·26**	**1·03**
	States																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1961	223	6,275	1	17·83	105	57·12	1	1·25	..	..	100	19·83	16	3·97	..
		1971	224	8,403	1	19·13	82	57 33	1	1·12	..	..	124	19·60	16	2·79	0·03
		1981	252	12,488	2	21·74	80	51·09	1	1·09	1	0·76	154	22·79	14	1·76	0·77
2.	Assam	1961	53	781	..	..	42	83·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16·32	..
		1971	72	1,289	.	..	51	75·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18·73	6·27
		1981‡															
3.	Bihar	1961	153	3,914	1	9·29	48	48·70	2	0·90	35	21·05	..	..	67	20·06	..
		1971	202	5,634	1	8 39	53	45·43	2	0·72	48	20·40	..	..	98	24·75	0·31
		1981	220	8,719	2	14·52	73	45·23	2	0·74	74	20·78	.	..	69	18·22	0·51
4.	Gujarat	1961	181	5,317	2	27·39	146	66·02	2	0.13	..	..	28	4·94	3	1·51	..
		1971	216	7,497	3	33·67	53	39·94	1	0·14	1	0·53	151	23·24	7	1·57	0·91
		1981	255	10,602	4	37·88	53	33·82	1	0·10	12	0·86	178	24·87	7	0·82	1·65
5.	Haryana	1961	61	1,308	..		58	88·27	1	8·07	2	3·66	.	..	..	..	..
		1971	65	1,773	..	.	59	92·13	1	5·78	5	2·09	.	..	..	..	..
		1981	81	2,827	..	.	74	84·80	1	1·43	..	..	..	..	6	13·55	0.22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1961	30	178	..	..	15	74·63	7	15·55	7	8·29	..	..	1	1·53	..
		1971	36	242	1	22·89	19	58·36	7	8·61	8	7·64	..	..	1	2·50	..
		1981	47	326	1	21·66	19	53·52	7	7·02	18	15·41	..	..	2	2.39	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1961	43	593	..	.	33	94·66	2	2·04	8	3·30	.	..	..	..	..
		1971	45	858	..		8	79·96	2	1·66	35	16·70	..	..	..	..	1·68
		1981	58	1,260	..	..	8	75·72	2	1·57	47	20·87	..	..	1	0·46	1·38
8.	Karnataka	1961	231	5,267	1	17·19	174	64·38	1	0·36	12	3·88	26	6·68	17	7·51	..
		1971	245	7,122	2	26·96	173	59·74	1	0·30	13	2·86	56	10·14	..	..	..
		1981	281	10,730	4	34·67	231	56·62	1	0·24	9	2·36	25	2·54	11	0·70	2·87
9.	Kerala	1961	92	2,554	1	9·39	28	53·99	1	0·11	..	..	..	..	62	36·51	..
		1971	88	3,466	3	34·12	28	36·38	1	0·14	..	..	..	..	56	29·36	..
		1981	106	4,771	3	29·15	44	40·98	1	0·09	..	..	..	..	58	27·83	1·95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1961	219	4,627	3	21·41	166	65·63	4	2·46	1	0·11	28	4·27	17	6·12	..
		1971	250	6,785	6	29·92	169	50·63	4	2·13	6	0·90	..	..	65	10·88	5·54
		1981	327	10,586	6	30·89	192	49·22	5	1·80	72	6·83	..	..	52	8·50	2·76

11. Maharashtra	1961	266	11,163	3	48·32	219	47·18	5	1·59	..	..	..	..	39	2·91	..
	1971	289	15,711	4	51·50	221	43·70	7	1·62	..	..	..	..	57	3·18	..
	1981	307	21,994	5	52·37	225	41·88	7	1·49	..	..	..	..	70	4·18	0·08
12. Manipur	1961	1	68	..	..	1	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	8	142	..	..	1	70·93	..	..	7	29·07	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	32	375	..	..	4	56·30	..	..	27	43·14	..	..	1	0·56	..
13. Meghalaya	1961	6	117	..	..	1	61·66	1	9·66	..	..	..	..	4	28·68	..
	1971	6	147	..	..	2	70·09	1	3·21	..	..	..	..	3	26·70	..
	1981	12	241	..	..	2	59·88	1	2·74	..	..	..	..	9	37·38	..
14. Nagaland	1961	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100·00	..
	1971	3	51	..	..	3	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1981	7	120	..	..	3	70·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	29·07	..
15. Orissa	1961	62	1,110	..	..	19	51·73	..	..	28	36·61	..	..	15	11·66	..
	1971	81	1,845	..	..	25	50·15	..	..	39	40·26	..	..	17	7·90	1·69
	1981	108	3,110	..	..	27	51·39	..	..	69	43·47	..	..	12	3·35	1·79
16. Punjab	1961	109	2,567	..	..	103	93·93	3	3·77	3	2·30	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	108	3,216	..	..	100	92·06	3	2·28	4	2·30	..	..	1	0·19	3·17
	1981	134	4,648	3	34·64	95	56·82	3	1·79	31	4·88	..	..	2	1·08	0·79
17. Rajasthan	1961	145	3,281	..	..	141	98·56	1	0·73	..	..	..	..	3	0·71	..
	1971	157	4,544	..	..	145	96·15	1	0·57	1	0·34	..	..	10	2·04	0·90
	1981	201	7,211	..	..	190	97·59	1	0·48	1	0·22	..	..	9	1·38	0·33
18. Sikkim	1961	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100·00	..
	1971	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	100·00	..
	1981	8	51	1	71·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	28·07	..
19. Tamil Nadu	1961	339	8,991	1	19·23	68	45·55	2	0·31	..	..	268	34·91	..	..	..
	1971	439	12,465	1	19·81	105	53·04	2	0·33	..	..	325	26·25	6	0·54	..
	1981	434	15,952	2	25·69	117	51·56	2	0·33	..	..	311	22·30	2	0·12	..
20. Tripura	1961	6	103	..	..	1	53·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	46·72	..
	1971	6	162	..	..	1	36·72	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	38·25	25·03
	1981	10	226	..	..	1	58·60	..	..	9	41·40	..	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	1961	267	9,480	5	29·77	205	61·36	22	4·02	28	2·74	..	..	7	2·12	..
	1971	325	12,389	5	28·90	234	62·36	22	3·48	41	3·87	..	..	23	1·39	..
	1981	704	19,899	5	22·09	606	69·57	22	2·83	46	3·86	..	..	25	1·20	0·45
22. West Bengal	1961	184	8,541	2	35·06	91	50·16	1	0·20	1	0·15	..	..	89	14·43	..
	1971	223	10,967	3	36·13	90	45·58	1	0·23	3	2·22	..	..	126	15·84	..
	1981	291	14,447	3	28·73	102	49·04	1	0·14	3	2·59	..	..	182	17·67	1·82
All Union Territories	1961	25	2,676	1	77·03	20	17·38	1	1·35	..	..	..	..	3	4·24	.
	1971	31	4,386	1	74·96	21	16·46	1	1·31	..	..	1	0·32	7	6·24	0·71
	1981	74	7,097	1	68·82	19	12·65	1	1·20	1	0·32	..	..	52	16·21	0·80

* Municipality; Municipal Committee; Municipal Board; Municipal Town; Municipal Council; Town Municipality; City Municipality; Municipal Town Commitee; Town Area; Town Board; Town Committee; Townships.

** Notified Area; Notified Area Committee; Notified Area Council; Notified Committee; Station Committee; Small Town Committee; Industrial Notified Area; Sanitary Board; Special Area.

***Village Panchayat; Town Panchayat; Nagar Panchayat; Panchayat.

† Non-Municipal Areas; Estate Offices; Union Committees; Census Towns, Industrial Complex; Specified Special Areas.

‡ Excluding Assam where, census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Appendix Table V-7 : Number of towns and percentage of urban population (living therein) satisfying the other criteria (laid down for treating a non-statutory place as urban) in states and union territories at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1961								1971							
		All urban places		Towns having at least 5,000 population		Towns having at least 400 persons per sq. km		Towns having at least 75% of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations		All urban places		Towns having at least 5,000 population		Towns having at least 400 persons per sq. km		Towns having at least 75% of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations	
		Number of towns	Population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Population	Number of towns	Percentage of populations	Number of towns	Percentage of populations	Number of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	INDIA	**2,700**	**78,936,683**	**2,427***	**98·72**	**2,421***	**96·97**	**1,823**	**88·04**	**3,126**	**109,113,977**	**2,823@**	**99·02**	**2,879@**	**97·94**	**1,850@**	**84·53**
	States																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	223	6,274,508	215*	99·43	190*	95·25	117	79·26	224	8,402,527	216	99·67	214@	98·87	122@	80·05
2.	Assam	53	781,288	42	94.73	53	100.00	51	98·58	72	1,289,222	64	97.98	72	100·00	62	93.74
3.	Bihar	153	3,913,920	145	99·23	146	98·86	101	83 32	202	5,633,966	190	99·19	197	99·25	110	70·19
4.	Gujarat	181	5,316,624	172	99 31	169	98.25	123	89 43	216	7,496,500	211	99·72	167	93.94	121	85·53
5.	Haryana	61	1,307,680	49	96·60	61	100.00	47	92 19	65	1,772,959	60	99·01	65	100·00	46	90·40
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30	178,275	12	75·19	28	98.26	28	95 23	36	241,890	13	76·39	33	98·02	32	91·61
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	593,315	13	85·64	30	94·74	24	85·79	45	858,221	25	94·31	38	98·56	25	88·33
8.	Karnataka	231	5,266,493	194	97·53	214	96·41	111	74 40	245	7,122,093	219	98·77	222	96·34	106	75.54
9.	Kerala	92	12,554,141	91	99·89	92	100·00	67	87·00	88	3,466,449	86	99·74	88	100·00	48	74·55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	219	4,627,234	202	98·58	215	99·42	145	88·37	250	6,784,767	234@	98·59	238@	98·30	157@	87·65
11.	Maharashtra	266	11,162,561	251	99·48	198	94·71	153	88·74	289	15,711,211	275	99·70	248	97·55	137	86·15
12.	Manipur	1	67,717	*	..	*	.	*		8	141,492	5	93·11	8	100·00	1	70·93
13.	Meghalaya	6	117,483	6	100 00	6	100·00	6	100·00	6	147,170	5	96·79	6	100·00	5	90·31
14.	Nagaland	3	19,157	3	100·00	2	67·86	3	100·00	3	51,394	3	100·00	3	100·00	3	100·00
15.	Orissa	62	1,109,650	59	99·13	58	97·47	44	85·21	81	1,845,395	79	99·55	72	92·50	41	76·53
16.	Punjab	109	2,567,306	89	97·15	109	100·00	84	91·52	108	3,216,179	97	98·72	108	100·00	80	90·20
17.	Rajasthan	145	3,281,478	136	98·96	85	81·22	91	82·69	157	4,543,761	153	99·64	129	93·36	97	82·67
18.	Sikim	1	6,848	1	100·00	1	100·00	1	100·00	7	19,668	..@	..	6@	32·34	5@	30·65

19. Tamil Nadu . .	339	8,990,528	303	98·78	301	96·56	198	81·23	439	12,464,834	338	97·71	395	98·00	230	79.66
20. Tripura	6	102,997	6	100·00	6	100·00	4	78·82	6	162,360	5@	38·25	5@	38·25	4@	31·72
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	267	9,479,895	251	99·60	257	99·51	245	97·24	325	12,388,596	308	99·70	316@	99·59	223@	88·29
22. West Bengal . . .	184	8,540,842	172	99·39	183	99·95	167	97·69	223	10,967,033	214	99·67	223	100·00	173	93·58
Union Territories																
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	14,075	1	100·00	1	100·00	1	100·00	1	26,218	1	100·00	1	100·00	1	100·00
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17,288	@	..	@	..	@	..
3. Chandigarh . . .	2	99,262	2	100·00	2	100·00	2	100·00	2	232,940	2	100·00	2	100·00	2	100·00
4. Delhi	3	2,359,488	3	100·00	3	100·00	3	100·00	3	3,647,023	3	100·00	3	100·00	3	100·00
5. Goa, Daman and Diu .	13	100,664	3*	59·63	5*	67·00	3*	54·61	13	226,774	9	95·54	12	98·71	12	99·41
6. Mizoram . . .	1	14,257	1	100·00	1	100·00	1	100·00	2	37,759	2	100·00	2	100·00	..	..
7. Pondicherry . . .	5	88,997	5	100·00	5	100·00	3	83·16	6	198.288	6	100·00	6	100·00	4	91·29

* Thirteen towns of India having population 136,234(four towns of Andhra Pradesh having population 29, 186; 3,963; 1,968; and 192 one town of Manipur having population 67,717 and eight towns of Goa, Daman and Diu having population 8,540; 8,198; 6,483; 3,969; 2,440; 1,994; 1,142; and 450) have been excluded from India as wellas from states and union territories due to non-availability of area figures in 1961.

@ Eleven towns of India having population 182,766 (one town of Andhra Pradesh having population 3,128, four towns of Madhya Pradesh having population 21,248; 10,667; 8,687 and 8,176, one town of Sikkim having population 13,308, one town of Tripura having population 100,264, four towns of Arunachal Pradesh having population 5,116, 4,818, 4,182 and 3,172) have been excluded from India as well as from states and union territories due to non-availability of area figures in 1971. In addtion one uninhabited town of Uttar Pradesh (1971) has also been excluded.

Appendix Table V-8 : Cross classification of towns and percentage of urban population in different categories* of other criteria (laid down for treating a non-statutory place as town) in states and union territories at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Decade	Total		PDI		pdi		PdI		pDi		Pdi		pDI		PDi		pdI	
			Number of towns	Population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	INDIA	**1961****	**2,687**	**78,800,369**	**1,611**	**86·88**	**29**	**0·12**	**52**	**0·68**	**71**	**0·35**	**157**	**1·97**	**132**	**0·54**	**607**	**9·37**	**28**	**0·09**
		1971@	**3,114**	**108,931,211**	**1,651**	**83·86**	**31**	**0·08**	**32**	**0·35**	**93**	**0·28**	**145**	**1·41**	**140**	**0·41**	**995**	**13·56**	**27**	**0·05**
	States																			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1961**	219	6,239,209	108	78·58	.	..	5	0·95		..	24	3·26	4	0·17	78	17·04	..	..
		1971@	223	8,399,399	114	79·49	1	0·06	3	0·41	1	0·06	5	0·63	5	0·18	94	19·17	..	..
2.	Assam	1961	53	781,288	41	93·89	..	..		..	1	0·57	.	.	10	4·70	1	0·84	..	..
		1971	72	1,289,222	55	91·95	..	..		..	1	0·23		..	7	1·79	9	6·03	.	..
3.	Bihar	1961	153	3,913,920	94	82.50	2	0.16	2	0·32	1	0.10	3	0.67	5	0·50	46	15·75	..	..
		1971	202	5,633,966	102	69·65	1	0·04	..	.	3	0·23	3	0·63	7	0·46	85	28·91	1	0·08
4.	Gujarat	1961	181	5,316,624	115	88·47	..	..	5	0·78	6	0·51	6	0·91	2	0·11	46	9·15	1	0·07
		1971	216	7,496,500	114	84·81	1	0·06	4	0·55	1	0·06	43	5·40	2	0·11	50	8·96	1	0·05
5.	Haryana	1961	61	1,307,680	40	90·50	..	..		.	5	1·71	..	..	7	1·69	9	6·10	..	..
		1971	65	1,772,959	41	89·42	.	.		..		..	..	..	5	0·98	19	9·60	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1961	30	178,275	11	71·95	..	..		.	1	1·53	..	..	15	21·54	1	3·24	2	1·74
		1971	36	241,890	11	70·47	..	.		..	2	2·47	..	..	18	19·17	2	5·92	3	1·97
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1961	43	593,315	10	79·78	8	3·81	.	..	8	4·54	..	..	9	4·56	3	5·86	5	1·45
		1971	45	858,221	13	84·90	3	0·59		..	5	1·66	..	..	8	2·58	12	9·42	4	0·85
8.	Karnataka	1961	231	5,266,493	96	73·52	1	0·06		.	21	1·53	16	3·53	15	0·88	82	20·48	..	..
		1971	245	7,122,093	96	75·10	2	0·07		.	14	0·72	20	3·58	9	0·43	103	20·09	1	0·01
9.	Kerala	1961	92	2,554,141	66	86·89	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	0·11	25	13·00	..	..
		1971	88	3,466,449	46	74·29	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	2	0·26	40	25·45	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1961	219	4,627,234	140	88·03	..	..	..	..	12	1·09	3	0·57	4	0·32	59	9·98	1	0·01
		1971@	246	6,735,989	147	87·52	1	0·04	3	0·37	4	0·26	3	0·56	6	0·38	81	10·85	1	0·02
11.	Maharashtra	1961	266	11,162,561	128	87·08	5	0·19	17	1·40	2	0·07	42	3·58	4	0·14	64	7·42	4	0·12
		1971	289	15,711,211	124	85·65	3	0·05	5	0·34	3	0·08	31	2·04	6	0·13	115	11·68	2	0·43

12. Manipur . . .	1961**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	8	141,492	1	70·93	..	..	..	..	3	6·89	..	..	..	..	4	22·18	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya . . .	1961	6	117,483	6	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	6	147,170	4	87·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3·21	1	9·69	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland . . .	1961	3	19,157	2	67·86	..	..	1	32·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	3	51,394	3	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	1961	62	1,109,650	42	84·66	..	..	..	..	1	0·32	4	2·53	2	0·55	13	11·94	..	..	..	..
	1971	81	1,845,395	38	73·33	.	..	3	3·20	2	0·45	6	4·31	..	..	32	18·71	..	..	..	..
16. Punjab	1961	109	2,567,306	71	89·70	..	..	..	..	7	1·03	..	..	13	1·82	18	7·45	..	..	..	..
	1971	108	3,216,179	74	89·47	..	..	..	..	5	0·54	..	..	6	0·74	23	9·25	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan . . .	1961	145	3,281,478	68	75·45	3	0·35	17	6·54	..	..	38	11·67	4	0·48	13	5·29	2	0·22	..	..
	1971	157	4,543,761	88	80·83	..	..	6	1·58	1	0·10	21	5·00	2	0·20	38	12·23	1	0·06	..	..
18. Sikkim	1961	1	6,848	1	100·00	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971@	6	6,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5·20	..	..	5	94·80	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	1961	339	8,990,528	174	80·34	10	0·36	2	0·19	4	0·16	21	2·76	17	0·57	106	15·49	5	0·13	..	..
	1971	439	12,464,834	187	78·73	18	0·40	3	0·38	43	0·94	13	1·05	30	0·78	135	17·55	10	0·17	..	..
20. Tripura	1961	6	102,997	4	78·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	2	21·18	..	..	..	..
	1971@	5	62,096	4	82·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17·07	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	1961	267	9,479,895	226	96·57	..	..	3	0·27	..	..	..	..	9	0·18	22	2·76	7	0·22	..	..
	1971@	324	12,388,596	205	87·71	1	0·01	5	0·37	2	0·07	..	..	11	0·18	98	11·63	2	0·03	..	..
22. West Bengal . . .	1961	184	8,540,842	156	97·13	..	.	..	..	1	0·05	..	..	10	0·51	16	2·26	1	0·05	..	..
	1971	223	10,967,033	165	93·28	.	..	..	..	1	0·04	.	..	8	0·29	49	6·39	..	..	..	..
Union Territories																					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1961	1	14,075	1	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	1	26,218	1	100·00	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971@	..	. ..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh . . .	1961	2	99,262	2	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	2	232,940	2	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Delhi	1961	3	2,359,408	3	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1971	3	3,647,023	3	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Goa, Daman and Diu .	1961**	5	67,446	2	75·37	..	..	..	..	1	4·86	..	..	1	6·13	1	13·64	..	..	..	..
	1971	13	226,774	9	95·54	..	..	..	..	1	0·59	..	..	2	2·58	..	..	1	1·29	..	..

Appendix Table V-8 : Cross classification of towns and percentage of urban population in different categories* of other criteria (laid down for treating a non-statutory place as town) in states and union territories at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Decade	Total		PDI		pdi		PdI		pDi		Pdi		pDI		PDi		pdI	
			Number of towns	Population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population	Number of towns	Percenage of population	Number of towns	Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6.	Mizoram . . .	1961	1	14,257	1	100·00								.	.	.	.	.	..	..
		1971	2	37,759										.	.		2	100·00	..	..
7.	Pondicherry . .	1961	5	88,997	3	83·16										..	2	16.84	.	..
		1971	6	198,288	4	91·29								.			2	8.71	.	.

*The categories used for the cross classification are as follows :

(1) PDI—Towns satisfying all the three tests namely, having at least 5,000 population, a density of 400 persons per sq. km. and at least 75 per cent of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

(2) PDi—Towns having required population size and density but not the percentage of male workers.

(3) Pdi—Towns having required population size but not the density and percentage of male workers.

(4) PdI—Towns having required population size and percentage of male workers but not the density.

(5) pDI—Towns having required density and percentage of male workers but not the population size.

(6) pdI—Towns having required percentage of male workers but not the population size and density.

(7) pDi—Towns having required density but not the population size and percentage of male workers.

(8) pdi—Towns satisfying none of the three tests. In other words, towns having less than 5,000 population, less than 400 persons per sq. km. and less than 75 per cent of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

** Thirteen towns of India having population 136,234 (four towns of Andhra Pradesh having population 29,186; 3,963; 1,968; and 192; one town of Manipur having population 67,717 and eight towns of Goa, Daman and Diu having population 8,540; 8,198; 6,483; 3,969; 2,440; 1,994; 1,142; and 450) have been excluded from India as well as from the respective States and Union Territories due to non-availability of area figures in 1961.

@ Eleven towns of India having population 182,766 (one town of Andhra Pradesh having population 3,128; four towns of Madhya Pradesh having population 21,248; 10,667; 8,687 and 8,176; one town of Sikkim having population 13,308; one town of Tripura having population 100,264; four towns of Arunachal Pradesh having population 116; 4,818 4,182; and 3,172) have been excluded from India as well as from States and Union Territories due to non-availability of area figures in 1971. In addition to one uninhabited town of Uttar Pradesh (1971) has also been excluded.

Appendix Table VI-1 : Decadal percentage growth of urban population in states and union territories, since 1901

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**0.35**	**8.27**	**19.12**	**31.97**	**41.42**	**26.41**	**38.23**	**46.39***
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.68	1.03	23.17	36.07	47.86	15.76	33.92	48.62
2.	Assam	20.55	36.80	27.58	28.30	69.07	126.57	65.01	58.79*
3.	Bihar	—1.74	8.17	22.00	33.66	38.14	49.03	43.95	54.76
4.	Gujarat	—7.09	8.67	14.86	38.43	35.83	20.07	41.00	41.42
5.	Haryana	—21.66	7.00	17.36	25.00	37.19	35.02	35.58	59.47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—23.46	12.37	10.72	16.90	78.66	15.89	35.68	34.76
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	69.15	—0.28	18.69	21.64	18.28	29.77	44.65	46.86
8.	Karnataka	—4.64	17.71	21.65	22.99	61.71	18.26	35.23	56.65
9.	Kerala	15.44	29.78	34.58	30.47	52.72	39.89	35.72	37.64
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—10.91	10.87	23.03	32.78	33.16	47.70	46.63	56.03
11.	Maharashtra	0.99	18.72	15.54	27.11	62.42	21.31	40.75	39.99
12	Manipur	3.34	7.17	7.25	16.21	—97.13	2,266.07	108.95	165.36
13.	Meghalaya	41.76	26.13	54.25	43.93	53.20	100.78	25.27	63.98
14.	Nagaland	—21.66	15.15	—1.11	27.11	17.62	364.41	168.28	133.95
15	Orissa	8.04	2.30	12.70	30.03	44.01	86.79	66.30	68.54
16.	Punjab	—13.00	6.92	34.37	41.85	20.02	29.06	25.27	44.51
17.	Rajasthan	-4.83	—0.03	17.21	22.43	39.59	11.04	38.47	58.69
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	149.56	187.21	159.73
19.	Tamil Nadu	15.57	8.86	23.40	22.30	41.75	22.59	38.64	27.98
20.	Tripura	6.48	13.35	23.72	84.69	140.74	141.81	57.64	38.93
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—8.98	0.61	12.81	26.00	22.93	9.90	30.68	60.62
22.	West Bengal	13.70	7.16	15.01	63.69	32.52	35.97	28.41	31.73
	Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	80.70	86.27	89.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139.63
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	134.67	81.52
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	11.13	27.94	46.98	55.48	106.58	64.17	54.57	58.16
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	..	12.59	125.28	55.14
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	105.14	164.85	222.61
9.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.80	59.39

* Growth rates between 1971-81 for India and Assam have been worked out taking into account the projected population of Assam as at 1981.

Appendix Table VI-2 : Levels of urbanization in states and union territories, 1901-81

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**10.84**	**10.29**	**11.18**	**11.99**	**13.86**	**17.29**	**17.97**	**19.91**	**23.31***
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.65	10.09	10.21	11.13	13.43	17.42	17.44	19.31	23.32
2.	Assam	2.34	2.41	2.74	2.92	3.11	4.29	7.21	8.82	10.29*
3.	Bihar	4.02	3.81	4.15	4.54	5.41	6.77	8.43	10.00	12.47
4.	Gujarat	22.33	19.25	20.15	20.50	23.79	27.23	25.77	28.08	31.10
5.	Haryana	12.42	10.77	11.31	12.38	13.39	17.07	17.23	17.66	21.88
6	Himachal Pradesh	4.03	3.12	3.45	3.63	3.80	6.45	6.34	6.99	7.61
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.42	11.71	11.04	11.90	13.12	14.05	16.66	18.59	21.05
8.	Karnataka	12.56	11.56	13.76	15.30	16.94	22.95	22.33	24.31	28.89
9.	Kerala	7.11	7.34	8.73	9.64	10.84	13.48	15.11	16.24	18.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.65	6.68	7.51	8.30	9.81	12.02	14.29	16.29	20.29
11.	Maharashtra	16.59	15.13	18.50	18.60	21.11	28.75	28.22	31.17	35.03
12.	Manipur	25.39	21.56	20.83	19.26	19.47	0.50	8.68	13.19	26.42
13.	Meghalaya	2.83	3.46	4.07	5.52	6.87	9.66	15.27	14.55	18.07
14.	Nagaland	3.05	1.63	1.76	1.54	1.85	1.94	5.19	9.95	15.52
15.	Orissa	2.47	2.42	2.52	2.54	3.00	4.06	6.32	8.41	11.79
16.	Punjab	12.39	12.08	12.16	14.58	17.26	21.72	23.06	23.73	27.68
17.	Rajasthan	15.06	13.44	14.33	14.72	15.27	18.50	16.28	17.63	21.05
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	1.99	4.22	9.37	16.15
19.	Tamil Nadu	14.15	15.07	15.85	18.02	19.70	24.35	26.69	30.26	32.95
20.	Tripura	3.70	2.98	2.54	2.50	3.45	6.67	9.02	10.43	10.99
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.09	10.19	10.58	11.19	12.41	13.64	12.85	14.02	17.95
22.	West Bengal	12.20	13.05	14.41	15.32	20.41	23.88	24.45	24.75	26.47
	Union Territories									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	25.15	22.15	22.77	26.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.70	6.56
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.80	90.55	93.63
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.67
5.	Delhi	52.76	57.50	62.32	70.33	75.79	82.40	88.75	89.70	92.73
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	16.06	26.44	32.37
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.28
8.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	3.54	5.36	11.36	24.67
9.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.11	42.04	52.28

* Levels of urbanization for India as well as Assam State have been worked out taking into account the projected population of Assam as at 1981.

Appendix Table VI-3 : Tempo of urbanization in states and union territories, since 1901

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	**—5.07**	**8.65**	**7.25**	**15.60**	**24.75**	**3.93**	**10.80**	**17.08***
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56	1.19	9.01	20.66	29.71	0.11	10.72	20.77
2.	Assam	2.99	13.69	6.57	6.51	37.94	68.07	22.33	16.67*
3.	Bihar	—5.22	8.92	9.40	19.16	25.14	24.52	18.62	24.70
4.	Gujarat	—13.79	4.68	1.74	16.05	14.46	—5.36	8.96	10.75
5.	Haryana	—13.29	5.01	9.46	8.16	27.48	0.94	2.50	23.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—22.58	10.58	5.22	4.68	69.74	—1.71	10.25	8.87
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.82	—5.72	7.79	10.25	7.09	18.58	11.58	13.23
8.	Karnataka	—7.96	19.03	11.19	10.72	35.48	—2.70	8.87	18.84
9.	Kerala	3.23	18.94	10.42	12.45	24.35	12.09	7.48	15.39
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—22.77	12.43	10.52	18.19	22.53	18.89	14.00	24.55
11.	Maharashtra	—8.80	22.27	0.54	13.49	36.19	—1.84	10.45	12.38
12.	Manipur	—15.08	—3.39	—7.54	1.09	—97.43	1,636.00	51.96	100.30
13.	Meghalaya	22.26	17.63	35.63	24.46	40.61	58.07	—4.72	24.19
14.	Nagaland	—46.56	7.98	—12.50	20.13	4.86	167.53	91.71	55.98
15.	Orissa	—2.02	4.13	0.79	18.11	35.33	55.67	33.07	40.19
16.	Punjab	—2.50	0.66	19.90	18.38	25.84	6.17	2.91	16.65
17.	Rajasthan	—10.76	6.62	2.72	3.74	21.15	—12.00	8.29	19.40
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	112.06	122.04	72.36
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.50	5.18	13.69	9.32	23.60	9.61	13.38	8.89
20.	Tripura	—19.46	—14.77	—1.57	38.00	93.33	35.23	15.63	5.37
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—8.12	3.83	5.77	10.90	9.91	—5.79	9.11	28.03
22.	West Bengal	6.97	10.42	6.32	33.22	17.00	2.39	1.23	6.95
	Union Territories								
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	—11.93	2.80	15.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77.30
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.36	3.40
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	8.98	8.38	12.85	7.76	8.72	7.71	1.07	3.38
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	..	..	..	..	..	7.07	64.63	22.43
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	51.41	111.94	117.17
9.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	74.37	24.36

*Tempo of urbanization between 1971-81 for India and Assam have been worked out taking into account the projected popula tion of Assam as at 1981.

Appendix Table VI-4 : Percentage distribution of urban population into cities, medium towns and small towns* in states and union territories, 1901-81**

Category	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951†	1961	1971	1981‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA									
Cities	**25.95**	**27.30**	**29.50**	**30.68**	**37.89**	**44.14**	**50.57**	**55.82**	**60.46**
Medium Towns	**26.96**	**26.75**	**26.24**	**28.71**	**27.81**	**25.83**	**28.35**	**27.63**	**25.84**
Small Towns	**47.09**	**45.95**	**44.26**	**40.61**	**34.30**	**30.01**	**21.08**	**16.55**	**13.70**
States									
1. Andhra Pradesh									
Cities	24.38	23.19	18.54	17.33	20.16	32.48	43.16	48.36	53.76
Medium Towns	20.58	22.94	26.55	30.29	34.65	29.48	32.25	34.27	36.95
Small Towns	55.04	53.87	54.91	52.38	45.19	38.04	24.59	17.37	9.29
2. Assam									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.44	15.54	N.A.
Medium Towns	..	..	..	13.44	25.37	54.47	40.72	45.23	N.A.
Small Towns	100.00	100.00	100.00	86.56	74.63	45.53	41.84	39.23	N.A.
3. Bihar									
Cities	12.60	12.96	10.29	11.23	24.57	32.62	39.36	45.39	54.18
Medium Towns	51.17	48.89	50.51	54.47	45.51	39.57	37.87	34.99	33.59
Small Towns	36.23	38.15	39.20	34.30	29.92	27.81	22.77	19.62	12.23
4. Gujarat									
Cities	20.64	18.13	19.57	22.82	31.82	38.41	44.45	48.97	58.03
Medium Towns	25.29	31.08	28.81	30.66	30.33	28.84	34.77	31.19	27.83
Small Towns	54.07	50.79	51.62	46.52	37.85	32.75	20.78	19.84	14.14
5. Haryana									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.07	12.82	56.69
Medium Towns	37.04	50.26	51.95	51.45	59.88	63.68	64.61	65.81	25.60
Small Towns	62.96	49.74	48.05	48.55	40.12	36.32	27.32	21.37	17.71
6. Himachal Pradesh									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	40.91	..	..	30.00	23.89	31.70	34.20
Small Towns	100.00	100.00	59.09	100.00	100.00	70.00	76.11	68.30	65.80
7. Jammu and Kashmir									
Cities	77.24	47.05	52.93	54.90	54.22	54.84	67.44	68.45	65.80
Medium Towns	22.76	11.82	11.77	13.47	15.22	18.27	3.55	9.52	11.74
Small Towns	..	41.13	35.30	31.63	30.56	26.89	29.01	22.03	22.46
8. Karnataka									
Cities	9.70	12.12	18.39	24.03	30.31	36.23	41.13	51.06	58.66
Medium Towns	26.69	29.41	24.87	21.47	20.68	21.99	28.53	23.62	24.17
Small Towns	63.61	58.47	56.74	54.50	49.01	41.78	30.34	25.32	17.17
9. Kerala									
Cities	..	..	..	..	31.88	34.39	34.35	42.32	53.14
Medium Towns	70.60	68.33	60.14	63.38	31.15	29.12	43.65	45.15	41.38
Small Towns	29.40	31.67	39.86	36.62	36.97	36.49	22.00	12.53	5.48

Appendix Table VI-4 : Percentage distribution of urban population into cities, medium towns and small towns* in states and union territories, 1901-81**—*Contd.*

Category	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951†	1961	1971	1981‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Madhya Pradesh									
Cities	9.51	7.75	22.76	22.23	23.99	33.24	39.06	45.05	46.79
Medium Towns	41.16	34.16	23.36	26.96	32.73	30.85	28.82	30.08	30.27
Small Towns	49.33	58.09	53.88	50.81	43.28	35.91	32.12	24.87	22.94
11. Maharashtra									
Cities	35.55	40.31	44.81	42.74	45.05	54.41	65.91	70.79	75.26
Medium Towns	15.38	11.97	15.26	19.68	23.06	17.58	18.27	18.07	16.90
Small Towns	49.07	47.72	39.93	37.58	31.89	28.01	15.82	11.14	7.84
12. Manipur									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.93	41.72
Medium Towns	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	11.18
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	29.07	47.10
13. Meghalaya									
Cities	..	..	..	..	.	..	87.16	83.41	72.39
Medium Towns	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	14.61
Small Towns	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	12.84	16.59	13.00
14. Nagaland									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.92	55.90
Small Towns	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	58.08	44.10
15. Orissa									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	17.26	13.19	38.28	41.63
Medium Towns	57.84	52.71	43.49	50.64	43.61	33.73	42.52	33.11	34.58
Small Towns	42.16	47.29	56.51	49.36	56.39	49.01	44.29	28.61	23.79
16. Punjab									
Cities	17.38	18.78	18.43	22.67	38.49	33.11	38.56	40.62	46.38
Medium Towns	28.64	32.17	36.44	37.03	30.20	33.71	37.00	37.42	34.63
Small Towns	53.98	49.05	45.13	40.30	31.31	33.18	24.44	21.96	18.99
17. Rajasthan									
Cities	10.33	9.29	16.09	15.51	27.50	27.48	38.54	41.87	46.82
Medium Towns	33.16	31.32	24.49	27.44	24.15	28.23	27.69	31.22	31.94
Small Towns	56.51	59.39	59.42	57.05	48.35	44.29	33.77	26.91	21.24
18. Sikkim									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.93
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	28.07
19. Tamil Nadu									
Cities	30.39	28.15	29.64	34.81	35.35	41.79	47.52	57.74	62.22
Medium Towns	32.21	33.17	30.89	30.69	31.49	32.81	31.35	29.27	28.48
Small Towns	37.40	38.68	39.47	34.50	33.16	25.40	21.13	12.99	9.30
20. Tripura									
Cities	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.75	58.60
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	53.28	..	9.22
Small Towns	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	46.72	38.25	32.18

Appendix Table VI-4 : Percentage distribution of urban population into cities, medium towns and small towns* in states and union territories, 190-181—*Contd.***

Category	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951†	1961	1971	1981‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Uttar Pradesh									
Cities	23.86	25.26	25.36	27.49	37.36	45.31	54.43	57.06	51.40
Medium Towns	25.39	24.49	26.02	30.07	27.80	23.44	28.41	27.53	25.08
Small Towns	50.75	50.25	48.62	42.44	34.84	31.25	17.16	15.41	23.52
22. West Bengal†									
Cities	72.02	73.14	73.50	72.72	75.48	75.12	72.13	70.98	77.04
Medium Towns	7.97	9.86	11.31	12.70	14.59	14.67	19.11	21.48	18.19
Small Towns	20.01	17.00	15.19	14.58	9.93	10.02	8.76	7.54	4.77
Union Territories									
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Cities									..
Medium Towns						..		100.00	100.00
Small Towns	..	..	..			100.00	100.00	..	.
2. Arunachal Pradesh									
Cities	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	.	..	..		..	..	..	.
Small Towns	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
3. Chandigarh									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Medium Towns	..	.	..	.	..	..	100.00	..	..
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
5. Delhi									
Cities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.32
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.68
6. Goa, Daman and Diu									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	35.74	35.23	75.81	73.55
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	64.26	64.77	24.19	26.45
7. Lakshadweep									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
8. Mizoram									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Towns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84.06	61.15
Small Towns	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	15.94	38.85

Appendix Table VI-4 : Percentage distribution of urban population into cities, medium towns and small towns* in states and union territories, 1901-81—*Concld.***

Category	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951†	1961	1971	1981‡
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Pondicherry									
Cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77.32	79.55
Medium Towns . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.16	13.15	13.74
Small Towns . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.84	9.53	6.71

N.A. Stands for figures not available.

*(i) An urban agglomeration has been treated as a single unit, i.e., at par with other independent towns for ascertaining its size-class.

(ii) The terms 'Cities' refer to the urban places having 100,000 and more population, 'Medium Towns' to those having population in the range of 20,000 to 99,999 and 'Small towns' to those which have less than 20,000 population.

**The percentage distribution of urban population for 1901-71 are based on 1971 frame of urban agglomerations and towns as the figures based on 1981 frame are not yet finalised.

† Population of Kanchanpara rural development colony (West Bengal) in 1951 has been included in all classes but not in any class of towns because in 1961 this was bifurcated into two towns for which no separate figures were available.

‡ Excluding Assam where no census was conducted in 1981.

Appendix Table VII-1(a) : Number of inter-censal migrants (Urban) during 1951-61 and 1961-71* in the states and union territories

Decade	In-migrants to urban areas from				Total in-migrants	Out-migrants from urban areas to			Total out-migrants	Net migration to urban areas (internal)
	Rural and unclassifiable areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories	Other countries		Rural areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories		
	Same state	Other states and union territories				Same state	Other states and union territories			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					States					
					1. Andhra Pradesh					
1951-61	1,098,350	89,599	110,407	10,402	1,308,758	283,329	29,858	145,458	458,645	839,711
1961-71	1,055,905	62,695	149,185	12,300	1,280,085	457,190	46,083	146,005	649,278	618,507
					2. Assam					
1951-61**	85,398	59,111	20,581	83,561	248,651	18,597	9,924	17,653	46,174	118,916
1961-71	137,800	65,455	37,380	41,760	282,395	83,860	28,212	41,399	153,471	87,164
					3. Bihar					
1951-61	590,049	125,181	76,497	45,061	836,788	70,095	22,281	133,153	225,529	566,198
1961-71	569,280	102,600	110,985	18,225	801,090	186,510	42,367	127,392	356,269	426,596
					4. Gujarat					
1951-61	607,753	124,985	115,576	60,504	908,818	182,128	13,870	157,347	353,345	494,969
1961-71	592,300	137,775	139,750	32,775	902,600	312,750	32,388	126,223	471,361	398,464
					5. Haryana					
1951-61					Reported Against Punjab					
1961-71	110,990	69,335	119,590	8,625	308,540	67,210	25,512	131,848	224,570	75,345
					6. Himachal Pradesh					
1951-61 ***	8,532	6,530	4,014	1,856	20,932	3,091	1,223	6,638	10,952	8,124
1961-71	38,665	12,281	30,460	3,210	84,616	40,537	7,006	42,662	90,205	—8,799
					7. Jammu and Kashmir					
1951-61	34,023	4,494	7,803	6,223	52,543	12,038	2,550	19,979	34,567	11,753
1961-71	31,354	7,327	14,924	1,351	54,956	34,848	9,105	32,569	76,522	—22,917
					8. Karnataka					
1951-61	574,959	187,913	168,708	8,283	939,863	208,020	35,061	159,356	402,437	529,143
1961-71	602,320	103,350	178,485	4,610	888,765	344,540	67,209	181,211	592,960	291,195
					9. Kerala					
1951-61	247,631	20,284	22,785	5,028	295,728	149,070	27,006	155,092	331,168	—40,468
1961-71	260,840	18,690	36,430	5,850	321,810	211,330	39,612	174,705	425,647	—109,687
					10. Madhya Pradesh					
1951-61	460,520	257,385	244,916	71,787	1,034,608	197,894	25,371	106,360	329,625	633,196
1961-71	536,180	201,540	226,085	15,155	978,960	340,870	53,646	142,351	536,867	426,938
					11. Maharashtra					
1951-61	1,326,125	623,938	529,569	145,707	2,625,339	449,568	56,978	194,924	701,470	1,778,162
1961-71	1,397,435	632,195	517,625	38,705	2,585,960	667,830	145,021	269,103	1,081,954	1,465,301
					12. Manipur					
1951-61	3,000	1,073	956	1,277	6,306	8,609	493	696	9,798	—4,769
1961-71	6,819	1,416	1,246	616	10,097	6,647	1,220	1,550	9,417	64
					13. Meghalaya					
1951-61					Reported Against Assam					
1961-71	8,639	7,916	10,453	4,941	31,949	7,425	3,867	9,673	20,965	6,043
					14. Nagaland					
1951-61	3,251	1,241	1,568	978	7,038	560	80	339	979	5,081
1961-71	6,437	11,876	4,803	2,469	25,585	1,818	2,117	2,659	6,594	16,522
					15. Orissa					
1951-61	143,768	43,972	35,654	6,586	229,980	42,600	8,390	3,1424	82,414	140,980
1961-71	289,070	74,465	65,920	7,365	436,820	89,720	16,004	34,763	140,487	288,968

Appendix Table VII-1(a) : Number of inter-censal migrants (Urban) during 1951-61 and 1961-71* in the states and union territories—*Concld.*

Decade	In-migrants to urban areas from				Total in-migrants	Out-migrants from urban areas to			Total out-migrants	Net migration to urban areas (internal)
	Rural and unclassifiable areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories	Other countries		Rural areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories		
	Same state	Other states and union territories				Same state	Other states and union territories			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16. Punjab										
1951-61 †	467,562	142,738	96,142	269,424	975,866	105,764	26,826	220,485	353,075	353,367
1961-71	245,515	86,360	133,395	17,815	483,085	109,720	56,383	214,719	380.822	84,448
17. Rajasthan										
1951-61	258,724	54,843	74,629	41,031	429,227	88,946	25,060	136,034	250,040	138,156
1961-71	305,845	55,475	122,285	12,150	495,755	191,210	39,422	149,322	379 954	103.651
18. Sikkim										
1951-61	298	486	613	924	2,321	56	370	74	500	897
1961-71	1,385	3,231	..	1,132	5,748	534	..	..	534	4,082
19. Tamil Nadu										
1951-61	1,078,330	114,886	144,244	30,424	1,367,884	330,856	55,697	215,609	602,162	735,298
1961-71	1,061,960	100,870	188,695	50,235	1,401,760	605,150	79,643	194,379	879,172	472,353
20· Tripura										
1951-61	2,831	1,144	1,843	30,985	36,803	5,471	461	1,349	7,281	—1,463
1961-71	10,049	1,820	3,524	22,165	37,558	17,582	1,905	4,567	24,054	—8,661
21. Uttar Pradesh										
1951-61	1,064,477	131,625	161,623	129,174	1,486,899	264,761	49,203	381,739	695,703	662,022
1961-71	910,465	116,485	194,475	48,755	1,270,180	427,690	81,036	471,857	980,583	240,842
22. West Bengal										
1951-61	505,681	700,881	206,940	874,676	2,288.178	124,111	33,845	110,358	268,314	1,145,188
1961-71	365,145	344,985	122,540	312,275	1,144,945	119,550	96,376	203,761	419,687	412,983
Union Territories										
1, Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
1951-61	501	4,098	1,266	521	6,386	638	137	161	936	4,929
1961-71	1,142	6,605	3,239	167	11,153	5,949	1,098	985	8,032	2,954
2. Arunachal Pradesh										
1951-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-71	2,677	3,142	2,194	1,281	9,294	4,328	310	1,305	5,943	2,070
3. Chandigarh										
1951-61	Reported against Punjab									
1961-71	765	38,562	85,531	1,900	126,758	446	4,903	22,432	27,781	97,077
4. Delhi										
1951-61	13,439	368,535	246,267	224,287	852,528	1,334	19,182	71,169	91,685	536,556
1961-71	6,217	364,203	385,923	61,773	818,116	19,399	49,486	164,033	232,918	523,425
5. Goa, Daman and Diu										
1951-61	Figures not available									
1961-71	22,417	14,402	23,520	3,995	64,334	26,386	3,584	17,064	47,034	13,305
6. Pondicherry										
1951-61	1,576	6,366	6,766	1,217	15,925	5,845	6,095	11,048	22,988	—8,280
1961-71	5,012	10,558	13,950	1,337	30,857	4,699	8,765	14,055	27,519	2,001

* Estimates for 1951-61 are based on Place Of Birth statistics (processed on full count basis). For 1961-71 decade, the estimates are based on Place Of Last Residence data (processed on 20 per cent individual slips in case of urban areas and 10 per cent in case of rural areas for all the states except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura as well as all union territories where processing was done on 100per cent basis).

** In 1951-61 Assam includes migration data of Meghalaya and Mizoram and in 1961-71 of Mizoram.

*** As per old boundaries that existed till 1961 Census.

† Including the migration figures for Haryana and Chandigarh.

Appendix Table VII-1(b) : Percentage share of the inter-censal migrants (urban)* in the urban population growth during 1951-61 and 1961-71 in the states and union territories**

Decade	In-migrants to Urban areas from				Total in-migrants	Out-migrants from urban areas to			Total out-migrants	Net migration to urban areas (internal)
	Rural and unclassifiable areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories	Other countries		Rural areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories		
	Same state	Other states and union territories				Same state	Other states and union territories			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				States						
				1. Andhra Pradesh						
1951-61	81·32	6·68	8·17	0·77	96·89	20·97	2·21	10·77	33·95	62·17
1961-71	43·45	2·58	6·14	0·51	52·68	18·81	1·90	6·01	26·72	25·45
				2. Assam						
1951-61***	16·82	11·64	4·05	16·46	48·97	3·66	1·95	3·48	9·09	23·42
1961-71	27·13	12.88	7·36	8·22	55 59	16·51	5·55	8·15	30·21	17·16
				3. Bihar						
1951-61	44·67	9·48	5·79	3·41	63·35	5·31	1·69	10·08	17·08	42·86
1961-71	33·10	5·96	6·45	1·06	46·57	10·84	2·46	7 41	20·71	24·80
				4. Gujarat						
1951-61	46·14	9·49	8·77	4·59	68·99	13 83	1 05	11 94	26 82	37·58
1961-71	26·22	6·10	6·19	1·45	39·96	13·85	1·43	5·59	20·87	17·64
				5. Haryana						
1951-61				Reported against Punjab						
1961-71	23·86	14·90	25·70	1·85	66·31	14·45	5·48	28·34	48 27	16 19
				6. Himachal Pradesh						
1951-61†	45·43	34·77	21·37	9·88	111·45	16·46	6·51	35·34	58·31	43·26
1961-71	60·44	19·20	47·61	5·02	132·27	63·36	10·95	66·69	141 00	—13 75
				7. Jammu and Kashmir						
1951-61	25·00	3·30	5·73	4·57	38·60	8 84	1·87	14·68	25·39	8·63
1961-71	11·12	2·60	5·29	0·48	19·49	12·36	3·23	11·55	27·14	—8·13
				8. Karnataka						
1951-61	46·29	15·13	13·58	0·67	75·67	16·75	2·82	12·83	32·40	42·60
1961-71	30·71	5·27	9·10	0·23	45·31	17·56	3·43	9 24	30·23	14·85
				9. Kerala						
1951-61	25·72	2·11	2·37	0·52	30·72	15·48	2·81	16·11	34·40	—4·20
1961-71	23·39	1·67	3·27	0·52	28·85	18·95	3·55	15·66	38 16	—9·83
				10. Madhya Pradesh						
1951-61	28·40	15·87	15·10	4·43	63·80	12·20	1·56	6·56	20·32	39·05
1961-71	24·64	9·26	10·39	0·70	44·99	15·66	2·47	6·54	24·67	19·62
				11. Maharashtra						
1951-61	46·96	22·10	18·75	5·16	92·97	15·92	2·02	6·90	24·84	62·97
1961-71	30·72	13·90	11·38	0·85	56·85	14·68	3·19	5·92	23·79	32·21
				12. Manipur						
1951-61	4·63	1·65	1·47	1·97	9·72	13·27	0·76	1·07	15·10	—7·35
1961-71	9·24	1·92	1·69	0·84	13·69	9·01	1·65	2·10	12·76	0·09
				13. Meghalaya						
1951-61				Reported against Assam						
1961-71	29·10	26·67	35·21	16·64	107·62	25·01	13·03	32·58	70·62	20·36
				14. Nagaland						
1951-61	21·63	8·26	10·43	,6·51	46·83	3·73	0·53	2·25	6·51	33·81
1961-71	19·97	36·84	14·90	7·66	79·37	5·64	6·57	8·25	20·46	51·25

Appendix Table VII-1(b) Percentage share of the inter-censal migrants (urban) * in the urban population growth during 1951-61 and 1961-71 in the states amd union territories—*Concld*

Decade	In-migrants to Urban areas from				Total in-migrants	Out migrants from urban areas to			Total out-migrants	Net migration to urban areas (internal)
	Rural and unclassifiable areas of the		Urban areas of other states and union territories	Other countries		Rural areas of the		Urban areas of others tates and union territories		
	Same state	Other states and union territories				Same states	Other states and union territories			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Orissa										
1951-61	27 88	8 53	6 92	1 28	44 61	8 26	1 63	6 10	15 99	27 34
1961-71	38·46	9 91	8 77	0 98	58 12	11 94	2 13	4 62	18 69	38·45
16. Punjab										
1951-61 ‡	43 30	13 22	8 90	24 95	90 37	9 80	2 48	20 42	32 70	32·72
1961-71	37 28	13 11	20 26	2 71	73 36	16 66	8 56	32 61	57 83	12 82
17. Rajasthan										
1951-61	37 58	7 97	10 84	5 96	62 35	12 92	3 64	19 76	36 32	20 07
1961-71	24 23	4 39	9 69	0 96	39 27	15 15	3 12	11 83	30·10	8 21
18 Sikkim										
1951-61	7 26	11 84	11 94	22 51	56 55	1 86	9 02	1 60	12 18	21 86
1961-71	10 80	25 20		8 83	44 83	4 16			4 16	31 84
19. Tamil Nadu										
1951-61	57 99	6 18	7 75	1 64	73 56	17 79	3 00	11 59	32 38	39 54
1961-71	27 43	2 61	4 87	1 30	36 21	15 63	2 06	5 02	22·71	12·20
20. Tripura										
1951-61	4 69	1 89	3 05	51 30	60 93	9 06	0 76	2 23	12 05	—2 42
1961-71	16 93	3 06	5 94	37 34	63 27	29 62	3 21	7 69	40 52	- 14 59
21. Uttar Pradesh										
1951-61	53 19	6 58	8 07	6 45	74 29	13 23	2 46	19 07	34 76	33 08
1961-71	31 30	4 00	6 69	1 68	43 67	14 70	2 79	16 22	33 71	8·28
22. West Bengal										
1951-61	22 38	31 02	9 16	38 72	101 28	5 49	1 50	4 88	11 87	50 69
1961-71	15 05	14 22	5 05	12 87	47 19	4 93	3 97	8 40	17 30	17 02
Union Territories										
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
1951-61	8 27	67 61	20 89	8 60	105 37	10 52	2 26	2 66	15 44	81 33
1961-71	9 40	54 39	26 67	1 38	91 84	48 99	9 04	8 11	66 14	24 32
2. Chandigarh										
1951-61	Reported against Punjab									
1961-71	0 57	28 85	63·98	1 42	94 82	0 33	3·67	16·78	20 78	72 62
3. Delhi										
1951-61	1 46	39 96	26 70	24 32	92 44	0 14	2 08	7·72	9 94	58 18
1961-71 .	0 48	28 29	29 97	4 80	63 54	1 51	3 84	12 74	18 09	40 65
4. Goa, Daman and Diu										
1951-61 .	Figures not available									
1961-71 .	17 78	11 42	18 65	3 17	51 02	20 93	2 84	13·53	37 30	10·55
5. Pondicherry										
1951-61 .	Town appeared for the first time in 1961								..	
1961-71	4 59	9 66	12 76	1 22	28 23	4 30	8 02	12 86	25 18	1·83

* Estimates for 1951-61 are based on Place Of Birth statistics (processed on full count basis) For 1961-71 decade, the estimates are based on Place Of Last Residence data (processed on 20 per cent individual slips in case of urban areas and 10 per cent in case of rural areas for all the States except Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura as well as all Union Territories where processing was done on 100 per cent basis)

** Adjusted for the population belonging to declassified towns.

*** In 1951-61 Assam includes migration data of Meghalaya and Mizoram and in 1961-71 of Mizoram.

† As per old boundaries that existed till 1961 Census.

‡ Including the migration figures for Haryana and Chandigarh.

Appendix Table VII-2 : Percentage share of the new towns' population in the urban population growth* during 1951-61 and 1961-71 in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Decade 1951-61	Decade 1961-71
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	**23·02**	**18·34**
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10·35	16·71
2.	Assam**	55·93	28·66
3.	Bihar	42·01	39·24
4.	Gujarat	11·07	20·28
5.	Haryana	Reported against Punjab	5·94
6.	Himachal Pradesh***	3·66	29·96
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	34·39	8·35
8.	Karnataka	25·79	14·81
9.	Kerala	49·74	69·28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36·55	11·49
11.	Maharashtra	5·79	7·76
12.	Manipur	..	55·75
13.	Meghalaya	Reported against Assam	..
14.	Nagaland	79·24	..
15.	Orissa	58·50	30·64
16.	Punjab	20·43	3·62
17.	Rajasthan	1·88	9·81
18.	Sikkim	..	49·61
19.	Tamil Nadu	33·07	22·77
20.	Tripura	79·66	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2·37	16·17
22.	West Bengal	31·63	18·81
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	100·00
3.	Chandigarh	Reported against Punjab	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..
5.	Delhi	..	..
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu †	..	..
7.	Pondicherry	100·00	58·84

* Adjusted for the population belonging to the declassified towns.

** Including union territory of Mizoram.

*** As per old boundaries that existed till 1961 Census.

†Percentage share for 1951–61 not computed as corresponding number of migrants in urban population growth is not available.

Appendix Table VII-3 : Percentage share of the residual growth in the urban population growth* during 1951-61 and 1961-71 in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Decade 1951-61	Decade 1961-71
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	**35·58**	**62·80**
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31·19	57·84
2.	Assam**	20·65	54·94
3.	Bihar	15·13	35·96
4.	Gujarat	51·35	62·08
5.	Haryana	Reported against Punjab	77·87
6.	Himachal Pradesh***	53·09	84·73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	56·98	99·78
8.	Karnataka	31·61	70·34
9.	Kerala	54·46	40·55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24·40	68·90
11.	Maharashtra	31·24	60·03
12.	Manipur	107·35	44·16
13.	Meghalaya	Reported against Assam	79·68
14.	Nagaland	—13·05	48·78
15.	Orissa	14·16	30·91
16.	Punjab	46·85	83·56
17.	Rajasthan	78·05	81·98
18.	Sikkim	78·14	18·55
19.	Tamil Nadu	27·39	65·03
20.	Tripura	22·76	114·58
21.	Uttar Pradesh	64·55	75·55
22.	West Bengal	17·68	64·17
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18·67	75·68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	Reported against Punjab	27·37
4.	Delhi	41·82	34·56
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu†	..	74·75
6.	Pondicherry	..	39·33

* Adjusted for the population belonging to the declassified towns.

** Including union territory of Mizoram.

*** As per old boundaries that existed till 1961 Census.

†Percentage share for 1951–61 not computed as corresponding number of migrants in urban population growth is not available.

Appendix Table VII-4(a) : Decadal per cent change in urban population* as measured through instantaneous approach in the states and union territories, since 1951

Decade	Category/Size-class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns				All urban places
	I	II III	II	III	IV V VI	IV	V	VI	I—VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				INDIA					
1951-61 .	**48.02**	**34.90**	**24.99**	**41.70**	**—7.21**	**20.48**	**—25.46**	**—57.33**	**26.41**
1961-71 .	**51.98**	**37.11**	**54.38**	**26.65**	**13.71**	**23.67**	**—2.31**	**1.37**	**38.23**
1971-81**	**55.55**	**40.82**	**49.06**	**34.74**	**22.60**	**26.77**	**12.70**	**25.95**	**44.51**
				States					
				1. Andhra Pradesh					
1951-61 .	53.73	28.27	—19.06	67.65	— 24.00	- 8.54	- 33.40	—88.34	15.76
1961-71	49.97	41.78	99.10	18.76	2.12	14.67	-34.42	64.35	33.92
1971-81 .	66.11	61.47	79.74	49.16	—18.85	—13.07	-35.74	—36.91	48.62
				2. Assam					
1951-61 .	..	85.96	..	54.83	111.01	24.54	456.42	62.69	126.57
1961-71 .	45.00	73.51	438.76	0.07	62.13	169.55	2.77	—36.60	65.01
1971-81 .				Census was not conducted in 1981					
				3. Bihar					
1951-61 .	51.45	51.40	16.50	77.66	43.37	41.79	60.80	—29.17	49.03
1961-71 .	40.35	57.03	53.92	58.57	30.63	43.89	1.80	52.25	43.95
1971-81 .	96.76	63.83	112.84	40.36	—12.10	0.40	—41.33	—66.10	54.76
				4. Gujarat					
1951-61 .	41.20	46.05	127.26	26.35	—22.48	24.21	—46.57	—71.21	20.07
1961-71 .	49.88	35.42	109.16	3.25	32.99	46.94	17.23	—41.92	41.00
1971-81 .	57.25	43.26	53.51	34.21	5.40	15.47	16.45	61.94	41.42
				5. Haryana					
1951-61 .	..	36.99	21.18	64.35	1.57	19.99	—16.99	—12.93	35.02
1961-71 .	115.31	38.11	48.81	24.47	6.04	8.43	28.99	—60.66	35.58
1971-81 .	485.07	—16.26	—32.47	8.45	37.46	53.11	24.23	— 56.52	59.47
				6. Himachal Pradesh					
1951-61 .	..	—7.70	..	—7.70	26.00	240.38	—0.78	—8.56	15.89
1961-71 .	..	79.99	..	—49.99	21.77	42.85	—6.77	29.16	35.68
1971-81 .	..	45.39	27.52	91.84	29.83	9.50	52.58	36.34	34.76
				7. Jammu and Kashmir					
1951-61 .	57.39	—72.46	..	..	37.35	23.02	—15.70	119.58	29.77
1961-71 .	47.73	287.32	..	287.32	10.39	—22.78	173.80	—42.73	44.65
1971-81 .	41.23	81.24	..	81.24	48.92	91.79	29.13	52.82	46.86
				8. Karnataka					
1951-61 .	**35.50**	**50.09**	**25.05**	**74.74**	**—12.29**	**33.92**	**—50.11**	**—23.68**	**18.26**
1961-71 .	**66.90**	**20.13**	**7.49**	**29.03**	**13.65**	**33.84**	**—20.34**	**—32.66**	**35.23**
1971-81 .	**69.34**	**60.85**	**45.94**	**69.60**	**9.06**	**13.67**	**—0.58**	**—26.65**	**50.65**
				9. Kerala					
1951-61 .	**49.03**	**81.21**	**10.82**	**148.66**	**—9.71**	**13.13**	**—32.12**	**—95.43**	**39.89**
1961-71 .	**113.10**	**23.81**	**22.59**	**24.33**	**—27.81**	**—25.76**	**—41.05**	**219.41**	**35.72**
1971-81 .	**29.58**	**61.91**	**10.46**	**83.58**	**—22.62**	**—19.38**	**—34.42**	**—50.84**	**37.64**

Appendix Table VII-4(a) : Decadal per cent change in urban population* as measured through instantaneou approach in the states and union territories, since 1951—*Contd.*

Decade	Category/Size-class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns				All urban places
	I	II+III	II	III	IV+V+VI	IV	V	VI	I—VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				10. Madhya Pradesh					
1951-61 .	47.76	70.02	43.82	84.52	29.60	53.14	32.98	—58.18	47.70
1961-71 .	90.78	36.78	72.38	21.42	15.12	27.17	5.55	—28.87	46.63
1971-81 .	65.61	50.96	119.00	9.28	47.35	70.10	22.90	—59.60	56.03
				11. Maharashtra					
1951-61 .	61.41	8.10	—6.12	21.03	—70.11	5.85	—54.42	—65.20	21.32
1961-71 .	50.67	44.66	70.04	26.76	1.14	10.62	—15.74	—18.87	40.75
1971-81 .	54.72	20.60	—1.16	41.17	—1.12	8.28	—27.10	16.90	39.99
				12. Manipur					
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,266.07
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108.95
1971-81 .	56.05	..	..	..	330.08	..	99.65	501.65	165.36
				13. Meghalaya					
1951-61 .	..	34.75	34.75	..	847.12	..	..	..	100.78
1961-71 .	..	21.01	21.01	..	32.11	113.94	—62.19	..	25.27
1971-81 .	..	—11.91	..	..	—7.80	—48.46	111.47	161.16	63.98
				14. Nagaland					
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	364.41	..	..	..	364.41
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	55.81	..	..	..	168.28
1971-81 .	..	211.99	..	211.99	77.61	1.38	..	..	133.95
				15. Orissa					
1951-61 .	42.73	126.04	265.77	62.94	75.28	188.18	6.53	94.81	86.79
1961-71 .	278.88	61.69	—35.48	160.19	9.46	1.74	23.24	—13.44	66.30
1971-81 .	99.36	71.11	235.20	29.86	34.60	71.47	—16.24	65.12	68.54
				16. Punjab					
1951-61 .	49.32	46.69	42.69	47.86	—6.36	4.04	—3.74	—38.44	29.06
1961-71 .	32.55	26.71	141.19	—5.60	12.32	49.58	—15.57	—43.78	25.27
1971-81 .	67.99	33.70	32.60	34.48	21.06	13.26	34.20	36.95	44.51
				17. Rajasthan					
1951-61 .	58.04	9.67	—8.54	18.18	—15.65	50.35	—39.36	—84.99	11.04
1961-71 .	49.84	53.93	102.49	36.38	13.58	32.40	—14.87	—51.84	38.47
1971-81 .	77.73	65.92	35.58	82.20	23.26	47.83	—41.25	—74.80	58.69
				18. Sikkim					
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	149.56	..	..	..	149.56
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	187.21	..	..	..	187.21
1971-81 .	..	..	..	..	—27.10	..	..	125.42	159.73
				19. Tamil Nadu					
1951-61 .	30.38	24.97	58.22	9.36	10.73	19.05	—4.23	8.92	22.59
1961-71 .	60.84	37.21	34.97	38.73	9.71	3.67	0.42	159.37	38.64
1971-81 .	43.44	27.50	59.93	6.07	—2.68	4.83	—10.13	—28.27	27.98
				20. Tripura					
1951-61 .	..	28.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	141.81
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	29.05	298.47	—73.23	..	57.64
1971-81 .	31.84	..	..	..	16.88	—1.40	44.89	..	38.93

Appendix Table VII-4(a) : Decadal per cent change in urban population* as measured through instantaneous approach in the states and union territories, since 1951—*Concld.*

Decade	Category/Size-class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns				All urban places
	I	II† III	II	III	IV+ V+ VI	IV	V	VI	I—VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Uttar Pradesh									
1951-61 .	41.89	20.65	20.66	20.65	—37.69	10.34	—52.73	—92.88	9.90
1961-71 .	37.37	24.00	14.31	31.20	23.68	28.02	17.32	—3.50	30.68
1971-81 .	43.04	50.59	82.18	30.12	130.70	106.42	149.17	721.59	60.62
22. West Bengal									
1951-61 .	31.26	44.31	40.54	47.79	37.50	5.49	182.26	25.27	35.97
1961-71 .	27.09	33.56	66.69	4.49	21.14	29.63	14.14	—30.34	28.40
1971-81 .	33.47	24.52	36.69	7.47	43.87	59.36	11.03	90.69	31.73
Union Territories									
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	75.63	..	..	..	75.63
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.27
1971-81 .	..	89.31	..	89.31	..	..	..	..	89.31
2. Arunachal Pradesh									
1971-81 .	..	..	..	..	139.63	..	634.32	—68.29	139.63
3. Chandigarh									
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	42.81	..	..	..	134.67
1971-81 .	73.56	..	..	..	6.92	—22.99	..	..	81.52
4. Delhi									
1951-61 .	95.05	—83.12	..	—49.68	..	..	..	..	64.17
1961-71 .	54.51	58.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.57
1971-81 .	43.67	575.55	285.94	..	..	..	..	..	58.16
5. Goa, Daman and Diu									
1951-61 .	..	11.01	..	11.01	13.46	—65.85	521.67	139.80	12.59
1961-71 .	..	384.71	..	217.64	—15.86	12.71	—15.40	—41.93	125.28
1971-81 .	..	50.52	257.37	—58.28	69.60	126.77	47.69	31.15	55.14
6. Mizoram									
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	105.14	..	..	..	105.14
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	—57.78	..	..	..	164.85
1971-81 .	..	134.70	..	..	686.19	..	400.35	..	222.61
7. Pondicherry									
1961-71 .	..	188.84	..	44.22	—34.42	..	15.22	..	122.80
1971-81 .	..	—27.97	—4.03	—51.98	33.30	..	—44.46	..	59.39

*For ascertaining the size-class, cities and towns have been treated as independent units in their own right.
**Excluding Assam,

Appendix Table VII-4(b) Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and Towns* as measured through continuous approach in the states and union territories, since 1951

Decade	Category/Size class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns			All urban places	
	I	II + III	II	III	IV + V + VI	IV	V	VI	I– VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				INDIA					
1951-61 .	**31·01**	**25·84**	**26·49**	**25·42**	**27·60**	**25·49**	**27·07**	**50·48**	**28·51**
1961-71 .	**36·07**	**33·51**	**33·79**	**33·33**	**32·34**	**31·58**	**33·40**	**35·26**	**34·43**
1971-81**	**37·16**	**37·98**	**37·33**	**38·47**	**37·97**	**36·47**	**40·04**	**48·14**	**37·56**
				States					
				1. Andhra Pradesh					
1951-61 .	22·84	29·99	31·56	28·69	24·01	22·86	22·20	84·46	25·72
1961-71 .	39·89	29·52	19·12	33·78	30·39	28·88	33·63	67·13	34·19
1971-81 .	41·93	46·73	44·58	48·19	47·68	48·86	43·92	46·54	44·71
				2. Assam					
1951-61 .	..	54·07	..	54·07	59·00	54·42	59·91	76·67	56·27
1961-71 .	45·00	53·39	37·39	56·61	39·20	26·03	46·90	49·62	46·29
1971-81 .	Census was not conducted in 1981.								
				3. Bihar					
1951-61 .	29·48	27·32	25·53	28·63	43·33	40·00	45·52	78·16	32·56
1961-71 .	30·14	21·04	21·40	20·87	36·57	30·85	49·57	27·04	28·47
1971-81 .	49·84	50·65	55·95	48·26	46·63	41·58	62·51	55·50	49·39
				4. Gujarat					
1951-61 .	38·30	23·16	22·29	23·37	26·80	22·17	31·93	21·14	30·49
1961-71 .	43·75	28·08	28·43	27·93	26·89	27·39	26·13	25·57	34·70
1971-81 .	42·59	32·11	29·34	34·59	31·11	31·83	29·88	22·11	36·69
				5. Haryana					
1951-61 .	..	27·41	19·54	40·22	46·36	62·75	22·34	45·84	34·02
1961-71 .	– 2·89	37·37	40·25	32·74	34·84	39·51	26·33	33·46	33·47
1971-81 .	53·71	44·59	48·78	38·98	34·26	33·78	30·06	71·55	44·43
				6. Himachal Pradesh					
1951-61 .	..	– 7·70	..	– 7·70	21·95	– 23·88	20·72	36·85	12·88
1961-71 .	..	29·98	..	29·98	23·68	12·55	43·37	14·95	25·19
1971-81 .	..	19·19	27·52	– 2·46	21·94	22·01	13·63	28·04	21·0 7
				7. Jammu and Kashmir					
1951-61 .	15·71	34·20	34·20	..	18·17	24·32	13·72	15·94	19·53
1961-71 .	47·73	30·09	..	31·09	39·87	38·96	42·53	39·11	44·84
1971-81 .	41·23	24·28	..	24·28	36·17	32·55	39·36	32·30	38·42
				8. Karnataka					
1951-61 .	29·06	21·43	25·30	18·94	21·33	17·94	24·24	30·42	24·47
1961-71 .	31·47	34·74	40·61	35·81	28·75	27·04	34·36	24·36	32·43
1971-81 .	55·38	37·08	37·44	36·87	34·91	33·40	41·05	33·75	44·88
				9. Kerala					
1951-61 .	39·70	16·13	17·81	14·97	45·44	36·13	163·71	..	32·49
1961-71 .	53·06	17·98	20·98	16·52	58·77	55·32	107·88	66·14	37·92
1971-81 .	21·54	19.21	13·06	22.57	124·20	121·49	197·92	– 5·49	26·34

Appendix Table VII-4(b) : Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and towns* as measured through Continuous approach in the states and union territories, since 1951—*Contd.*

Decade	Category/Size-class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns				All urban places
	I	II+ III	II	III	IV + V + VI	IV	V	VI	I—VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					10. Madhya Pradesh				
1951-61 .	37.42	37.62	34·16	39·45	33·48	35·69	28·82	62·75	36·14
1961-71 .	47·48	43·00	51.11	39·44	35·04	36·43	33·20	37·71	41·86
1971-81 .	49·31	45·45	42·91	46·93	36·70	36·25	37·63	30·69	44·81
					11. Maharashtra				
1951-61 .	36·63	30·54	35·45	25·92	21·55	20·95	22·82	19·28	31·94
1961-71 .	41·06	37·63	40·54	35·42	31·64	30·81	33·18	33·54	38·70
1971-81 .	40·00	30·17	42·82	33·46	27·81	26·94	30·42	24·21	38·12
					12. Manipur				
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	2,266·07	..	..	2,266·07	2,266·07
1961-71 .	..	48·21	48·21	..	..	..	..	..	48·21
1971-81 .	56·05	..	..	..	130·95	..	133·73	121·99	77·82
					13. Meghalaya				
1951-61 .	..	34·75	34·75	..	138·60	..	..	138·60	43·19
1961-71 .	..	21·01	21·01	..	32·11	—2·79	63·80	..	25·27
1971-81 .	..	24·62	24·62	..	62·60	68·41	44·73	39·96	39·98
					14. Nagaland				
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	75·66	..	..	75·66	75·66
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	168·28	..	168·28	..	168·28
1971-81 .	..	59·39	..	59·39	70·65	70·65	..	..	65·93
					15. Orissa				
1951-61 .	42·73	29·04	23·40	31·59	41·69	47·54	38·62	19·73	37·54
1961-71 .	40·63	54·64	38·47	71·02	43.34	44·69	40·93	51·75	47·66
1971-81 .	60·83	52·60	45·16	54·47	48·02	43·26	55·53	22·07	53·70
					16. Punjab				
1951-61 .	30·05	26.77	14·84	30·29	28·17	26·18	24·59	45·30	28·32
1961-71 .	32.72	20·01	28·05	17·11	19.69	17·51	21·73	20·40	24·82
1971-81 .	39.38	37·25	43·06	33·10	36·52	33·85	39·00	51·07	37·96
					17. Rajasthan				
1951-61 .	28·58	23.22	35·83	17·39	25·65	20·06	30·23	37·22	25·75
1961-71 .	41·75	33.52	35·83	32·68	27·89	26·21	30·17	36·63	34·69
1971-81 .	53·29	44·77	40·15	47·24	40·01	40·80	35·18	92·58	46·91
					18. Sikkim				
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	149·56	..	..	149·56	149·56
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	94·33	..	94·33	..	94·33
1971-81 .	..	..	..	..	154·89	176·13	..	110·46	154·89
					19. Tamil Nadu				
1951-61 .	24·56	16·44	19·31	15.09	14·90	12·98	18·53	23·56	19·24
1961-71 .	40·65	32.94	26·68	37·27	35·83	40.95	24·70	26·15	36·76
1971-81 .	26.02	27·03	31·41	23·82	26·80	21·92	27·44	54·27	26·52
					20. Tripura				
1951-61 .	..	28·84	..	28·84	..	..	..	..	28·84
1961-71 .	..	82.70	82·70	..	29·05	27·33	29·70	..	57·64
1971-81 .	31·84	..	..	..	17·28	17·71	14·82	..	26·27

Appendix Table VII-4(b) : Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and towns* as measured through continuous approach in the states and union territories, since 1951—*Concld.*

Decade	Category/Size-class(es)								
	Cities	Medium towns			Small towns				All urban places
	I	II+III	II	III	IV V+VI	IV	V	VI	I—VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				21. Uttar Pradesh					
1951-61 .	31·94	19·41	16·66	21·46	24·35	23·09	21·84	53·21	26·15
1961-71 .	26.16	27·24	28·58	26·26	27·54	25·73	28·38	61·59	26·76
1971-81 .	29·53	39.27	35·71	41·57	40·75	40·28	41·78	39·60	34·34
				22. West Bengal					
1951-61 .	13·60	35.60	32·23	38·85	42·38	41·66	33·88	79·84	23·97
1961-71 .	15.65	37·48	30·17	44·65	26·58	26.14	24·66	46·90	24·52
1971-81 .	15·26	31·42	31·21	31·75	43·12	36·36	51·60	90·24	23·82
				Union Territories					
				1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	80·70	..	80·70	..	80·70
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	86·27	86·27	..	..	86·27
1971-81 .	..	89·31	..	89·31	..	..	..	..	89·31
				2. Arunachal Pradesh					
1971-81 .	..	..	..	..	57·98	..	78·64	49·30	57·98
				3. Chandigarh					
1961-71 .	..	144·90	144·90	..	42·81	..	42·81	..	134·67
1971-81 .	73·56	..	..	..	97·23	97·23	..	..	75·01
				4. Delhi					
1951-61 .	66·40	—11·83	..	—11·83	..	..	..	..	64·17
1961-71 .	54·51	58·81	..	58·81	..	..	..	..	54·57
1971-81 .	43·67	48·53	48·53	..	..	..	..	..	43·75
				5. Goa, Daman and Diu					
1951-61 .	..	11·01	..	11·01	—18·80	—27·18	—20·65	34·44	—8·15
1961-71 .	..	67·07	..	67·07	96·62	216·28	160.04	98·82	125·28
1971-81 .	..	38·30	30·32	42·50	36·40	21·29	47·88	31·15	37·84
				6. Mizoram					
1951-61 .	..	..	..	..	105·14	..	105·14	..	105·14
1961-71 .	..	..	..	..	122·63	122·63	..	..	122·63
1971-81 .	..	134·70	..	134·70	185·84	..	185·84	..	142·85
				7. Pondicherry					
1961-71 .	..	115·70	158·05	17·20	15·22	..	15·22	..	98·79
1971-81 .	21·76	174·78	..	174·78	22·92	..	22·92	..	58·48

*For ascertaining the size-class, cities and towns have been treated as independent units in their own right.

**Excluding Assam.

Appendix Table VII-5 Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and towns* according to the predominant functional types in the states and union territories during 1961-71 and 1971-81.

Decade	Functional category**									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				INDIA						
1961-71 .	**652**	**35·34**	**1,027**	**35·46**	**77**	**34·65**	**53**	**29·83**	**675**	**26·41**
1971-81* **	**788**	**38·86**	**676**	**37·44**	**282**	**37·11**	**54**	**36·18**	**1,103**	**33·88**
				States						
				1. Andhra Pradesh						
1961-71 .	47	26·76	57	40·56	..	..	3	36·40	76	25·55
1971-81 .	63	46·24	25	45·88	16	36·01	2	28·21	114	44·31
				2. Assam						
1961-71 .	13	14·22	23	52·77	9	74·65	6	37·97	2	47·49
1971-81 .				Census was not conducted in 1981						
				3. Bihar						
1961-71 .	32	22·30	66	29·30	..	..	4	6·93	9	41·63
1971-81 .	23	44·78	26	57·29	31	54·92	5	41·90	101	44·17
				4. Gujarat						
1961-71 .	37	38·36	75	33·40	1	6·63	5	23·04	48	22·40
1971-81 .	64	40·24	30	32·34	17	30·06	8	33·80	88	27·30
				5. Haryana						
1961-71 .	15	42·93	18	27·37	10	39·23	1	—1·98	15	29·83
1971-81 .	7	83·48	17	27·04	21	40·85	1	20·60	16	24·22
				6. Himachal Pradesh						
1961-71 .	1	22·49	25	16·40	..	..	..	..	3	154·48
1971-81 .	3	—11·43	30	25·42	1	51·20	..	..	2	26·42
				7. Jammu and Kashmir						
1961-71 .	1	30·49	27	45·23	..	..	..	..	10	41·38
1971-81 .	11	40·24	9	33·33	4	36·26	..	..	20	36·32
				8. Karnataka						
1961-71 .	55	35·39	54	40·17	..	..	..	..	102	16·99
1971-81 .	73	51·33	14	38·97	24	37·37	..	..	124	31·12
				9. Kerala						
1961-71 .	9	16·83	35	42·38	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81 .	19	31·14	18	23·26	3	23·86	1	59·36	15	30·09
				10. Madhya Pradesh						
1961-71 .	62	44·30	79	41·50	5	50·41	4	27·10	64	31·83
1971-81 .	47	44·19	88	48·17	3	37·03	7	34·96	101	38·93
				11. Maharashtra						
1961-71 .	49	42·22	83	36·17	..	..	5	31·18	123	27·57
1971-81 .	64	40·59	51	41·03	17	22·65	2	28·33	140	25·11
				12. Manipur						
1961-71 .	1	48·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81 .	1	56·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	130·95

Appendix Table VII-5 : Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and towns* according to the predominant functional types in the states and union territories during 1961-71 and 1971-81—*Contd.*

Decade	Functional category**									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				13. Meghalaya						
1961-71	..	..	5	21·99	..	..	..	..	1	67·21
1971-81	..	..	5	39·64	..	..	..	..	1	43·09
				14. Nagaland						
1961-71	..	..	3	168·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81	..	..	2	34·47	1	164·59	..	..	..	..
				15. Orissa						
1961 71	3	51·34	45	49·74	..	..	1	86·05	11	17·38
1971-81	4	63·52	45	58·95	2	41·55	2	104·37	27	36·20
				16. Punjab						
1961-71	31	30·33	39	17·24	14	25·63	1	23·17	18	17·23
1971-81	18	39·39	29	36·52	36	39·76	.	.	22	25·99
				17. Rajasthan						
1961-71	26	28·75	55	40·21	3	24·71	5	36·30	56	22·65
1971-81	35	48·04	46	49·02	12	63·90	4	29·86	60	38·06
				18. Sikkim						
1961-71	..	..	1	94·33	..	.	..	..	.	.
1971-81	..	..	3	164·91	3	113·70	..	.	1	135·65
				19. Tamil Nadu						
1961-71	118	34·54	94	39·67	2	41·10	2	53·83	63	33·10
1971-81	167	27·51	31	30·55	39	24·88	3	27·77	163	22·32
				20. Tripura						
1961-71	..	..	6	57·64	..	..	.	.	..	..
1971-81	..	..	6	26·27	..	..	..	.	..	.
				21. Uttar Pradesh						
1961-71	74	28·32	157	25·71	20	24·14	7	30·60	16	18·74
1971-81	88	33·24	107	34·14	37	46·80	9	30·91	79	35·54
				22. West Bengal						
1961-71	77	34·20	66	17·90	12	37·99	8	13·94	11	18·00
1971-81	98	29·82	77	17·89	14	40·22	9	31·45	14	35·34
				Union Territories						
				1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
1961-71	..	..	1	86·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81	..	..	1	89.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2. Arunachal Pradesh						
1961-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81	..	..	4	57·98	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3. Chandigarh						
1961-71	1	42·81	1	144·90	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81	..	..	2	75·01	..	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix Table VII-5 : Decadal per cent change in the population of cities and towns* according to the predominant functional types in the states and union territories during 1961-71 and 1971-1981—*Concld.*

Decade	Functional category**									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate	No. of towns	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Delhi										
1961-71 .	..	..	3	54·57	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-81 .	..	..	3	43·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goa, Daman and Diu										
1961-71 .	..	..	5	112·83	..	..	1	579·70	7	54·79
1971-81 .	2	29·77	5	36·02	..	..	1	58·14	5	24·70
7. Mizoram										
1961-71 .	..	..	1	122·63	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971 81 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	142·85
8. Pondicherry										
1961-71 .	..	..	3	125·98	1	17·20	..	..	..	..
1971-81 .	1	340·33	2	20·83	1	66·44	..	..	1	40·28

*The constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration except in such cases, where an urban agglomeration comprises a single town alongwith its outgrowths.

**For computing growth rates for 1961-71 decade, towns have been classified according to their predominant functional category in 1961 Census and for 1971-81 according to predominant function in 1971 Census.

***Excluding Assam.

Appendix Table VII-6 : Decadal per cent change in population according to shift in the predominant functions of the cities and towns* in the states and union territories ** during 1961-71

Functional type in 1961	Functional type in 1971									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA										
Industry	**460**	**35·81**	**50**	**40·75**	**43**	**24·31**	**3**	**40·07**	**96**	**24·88**
Services	**118**	**40·41**	**543**	**34·36**	**146**	**34·28**	**7**	**35·12**	**213**	**33·22**
Trade and commerce	**1**	**52·99**	**5**	**52·95**	**64**	**32·54**	..	..	**7**	**33·88**
Transport	**3**	**74·06**	**4**	**33·81**	**3**	**19·71**	**40**	**31·42**	**3**	**0·98**
Primary activities	**34**	**34·80**	**25**	**20·05**	**15**	**23·96**	..	..	**601**	**26·28**
States										
1. Andhra Pradesh										
Industry	34	27·70	2	34·73	1	27·09	..	..	10	18·22
Services	7	31·03	17	46·19	13	30·06	..	..	20	40·08
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38·62	1	23·47
Primary activities	8	51·50	..	..	2	22·73	..	..	66	23·46
2. Assam										
Industry	2	2·57	1	3·74	9	18·96	..	..	1	18·51
Services	3	57·04	12	45·40	8	63·94	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	9	74·65	..	..	..	.
Transport	..	..	1	37·39	..	..	5	38·43	.	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	1	63·95	..	..	1	23·38
3. Bihar										
Industry	14	22·54	..	..	5	17·07	1	28·73	12	24·60
Services	1	14·15	21	32·36	16	27·28	2	30·10	26	24·77
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Transport	..	..	..	..	1	13·14	2	23·30	1	—8·87
Primary activities	2	35·39	1	—16·28	2	—3·33	..	..	44	45·41
4. Gujarat										
Industry	30	39·23	2	15·22	1	12·41	1	87·12	3	25·01
Services	16	38·59	23	30·40	9	36·76	2	42·05	25	23·74
Trade and Commerce	..	..	..	..	1	6·63	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	1	10·98	..	..	4	26·49	..	..
Primary activities	1	—0·46	1	22·73	4	35·43	..	..	42	21·48
5. Haryana										
Industry	6	44.36	3	57.36	3	28.21	..	..	3	17.45
Services	..	..	11	26.68	5	31.29	..	..	2	29.52
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	10	39.23	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—1.98	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	2	30.68	2	43.29	..	..	11	25.77
6. Himachal Pradesh										
Industry	..	..	1	22.49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	25	16.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	1	268.45	2	30.41	..	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix Table VII-6 : Decadal per cent change in population according to shift in the predominant functions of the cities and towns* in the states and union territories ** during 1961-71—*Contd.*

Functional type in 1961	Functional type in 1971									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Jammu and Kashmir										
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30.49
Services	10	43.34	9	34.21	4	52.78	..	..	4	56.09
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	41.38
8. Karnataka										
Industry	45	35.42	..	..	3	33.58	..	..	7	35.71
Services	13	48.42	14	33.34	18	29.48	..	..	9	33.15
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	5	32.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	16.50
9. Kerala										
Industry	6	13.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25.88
Services	6	24.92	14	43.81	3	40.66	1	54.04	11	55.32
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh										
Industry	33	43.87	16	48.42	1	28.37	..	..	12	30.80
Services	4	38.61	62	42.60	..	..	1	37.87	12	28.38
Trade and commerce	..	..	1	40.22	2	51.90	..	..	2	57.48
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27.10	..	..
Primary activities	1	5.60	4	68.31	..	..	..	..	59	29.21
11. Maharashtra										
Industry	39	42.33	3	54.87	1	47.34	..	..	6	18.17
Services	11	38.04	43	36.07	13	27.78	1	29.28	15	34.88
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	2	55.24	..	..	1	26.97	2	28.34	..	..
Primary activities	3	41.17	2	15.94	1	32.94	..	..	117	27.48
12. Manipur										
Industry	1	48.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya										
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	5	21.99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67.21
14. Nagaland										
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	2	190.72	1	115.99	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix Table VII-6 : Decadal per cent change in population according to shift in the predominant functions of the cities and towns* in the states and union territories ** during 1961-71—*Contd.*

Functional type in 1961	Functional type in 1971									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth r ate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Orissa										
Industry	3	51.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	1	58.03	34	52.26	2	44.88	..	..	8	43.96
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	86.05	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	4	7.91	..	..	..	..	7	25.55
16. Punjab										
Industry	14	34.22	5	—6.20		22.54	..	..	3	3.62
Services	1	20.96	22	14.08	14	26.06	..	..	2	9.15
Trade and commerce	1	52.99	1	42.85	12	23.97	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	1	23.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	1	6.54	..	..	17	19.59
17. Rajasthan										
Industry	16	27.68	3	46.45	1	23.17	...	..	6	19.79
Services	9	63.33	39	36.38	5	50.35	..	..	2	12.03
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	3	24.17	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	1	13.89	4	37.91	..	..
Primary activities	7	21.17	4	15.71	..	..	..	..	45	23.46
18. Sikkim										
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	1	94.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu										
Industry	92	33.80	2	285.03	7	27.87	1	22.29	16	29.37
Services	8	47.75	22	31.21	26	32.00	..	..	38	31.74
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	2	41.10	..	..	..	..
Transport	1	150.38	..	..	..	..	1	41.39	..	..
Primary activities	4	60.15	..	..	2	—1.78	..	..	57	31.93
20. Tripura										
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	6	57.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh										
Industry	51	28.81	8	25.27	2	22.29	..	..	13	23.64
Services	26	26.61	87	24.57	9	29.59	..	..	35	30.41
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	15	23.45	..	..	5	26.89
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	31.21	1	26.26
Primary activities	..	..	2	—19.40	..	..	..	..	14	22.85
22. West Bengal										
Industry	74	34.28	3	31.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	65	17.77	..	..	..	..	1	54.63
Trade and commerce	..	..	3	56.62	9	26.39	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	1	35.58	..	..	7	10.22	..	..
Primary activities	2	—26.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	29.26

Appendix Table VII-6 : Decadal per cent change in population according to shift in the predominant functions of the cities and towns* in the states and union territories ** during 1961-1971—*Concld.*

Functional type in 1961	Functional type in 1971									
	Industry		Services		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Primary activities	
	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate	Number	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Union Territories						
				1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	1	86.27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2. Chandigarh						
Industry	..	..	1	42.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	1	144.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3. Delhi						
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Services	..	..	3	54.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4. Goa, Daman and Diu						
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	2	112.51	2	112.17	.	..	..	..	1	196.67
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	579.70	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	3	4.18	..	..	..	..	4	92.06
				5. Mizoram						
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	122.63
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				6. Pondicherry						
Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Services	..	..	2	138.71	..	..	..	..	1	17.90
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	1	17.20	..	..	..	..
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*The constituents of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of urban agglomeration except in such cases, where an urban agglomeration comprises a single unit along with its outgrowths

**Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any town at the beginning of the decade.

Appendix Table VIII-1 : Number and population of Urban Agglomerations (U.A.s) in India by broad size - classes in the states and union territories in 1981*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory**	Number of U.A.s			Population			Percentage of U.A.s' population to total urban population		
		All classes	Size-class I	Size-classes II-VI	All classes	Size-class I	Size-classes II-VI	All classes	Size-class I	Size-classes II-VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	**272**	**113**	**159**	**73,759,415**	**66,706,682**	**7,052,733**	**46·78**	**69·97**	**11·31**
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	4	4	..	3,960,844	3,960,844	..	31·72	59·00	..
2.	Bihar	15	7	8	3,749,991	3,245,624	504,367	43·01	68·71	12·62
3.	Gujarat	30	11	19	6,629,931	5,564,170	1,065,761	62·54	90·45	23·95
4.	Haryana	4	4	..	519,873	519,873	..	18·39	32·44	..
5.	Himachal Pradesh . .	1	..	1	4,189	..	4,189	1·29	..	1·29
6.	Jammu and Kashmir .	2	2	..	829,363	829,363	..	65·80	100·00	..
7.	Karnataka . . .	7	7	..	4,397,624	4,397,624	..	40·99	69·87	..
8.	Kerala	9	7	2	2,523,693	2,365,522	158,171	52·89	93·30	7·07
9.	Madhya Pradesh . .	49	8	41	4,220,163	2,758,760	1,461,403	39·86	55·69	25·94
10.	Maharashtra . . .	14	11	3	6,333,651	6,220,694	112,957	28·80	37·58	2·08
11.	Meghalaya . . .	1	1	..	174,703	174,703	..	72·39	100·00	..
12.	Orissa	8	3	5	965,628	812,236	153,392	31·05	62·72	8·45
13.	Punjab	19	3	16	809,067	435,583	373,484	17·41	20·21	14·99
14.	Rajasthan	12	2	10	1,725,102	1,302,872	422,230	23·92	38·59	11·01
15.	Tamil Nadu . . .	34	14	20	10,258,990	9,060,669	1,198,321	64·31	91·29	19·88
16.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	26	17	9	8,574,869	8,158,932	415,937	43·09	79·78	4·30
17.	West Bengal . . .	32	9	23	11,536,106	10,495,669	1,040,437	79·85	94·31	31·36
	Union Territories									
1.	Chandigarh . . .	1	1	..	422,841	422,841	..	100·00	100·00	..
2.	Delhi	1	1	..	5,729,283	5,729,283	..	99·33	100·00	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu .	2	..	2	142,084	..	142,084	40·39	..	40·39
4.	Pondicherry . . .	1	1	..	251,420	251,420	..	79·55	100·00	..

*Excluding Assam where census was not conducted in 1981.

**Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any U.A. in 1981.

Appendix Table VIII-2 : State-wise distribution of number and population of those U.A.s of 1971 which continued in 1981*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory**	No. of U.A.s	Population of U.A.s which continued during		Decadal per cent change in population	Population of the U.A.s as percentage to total urban population in 1981
			1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	**222**	**47,060,724**	**67,391,150**	**43·20**	**42·74**
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh . .	4	2,693,218	3,960,844	47·07	31·72
2.	Bihar	15	2,207,724	3,749,991	69·86	43·01
3.	Gujarat	30	4,507,274	6,629,931	47·09	62·54
4.	Himachal Pradesh . .	1	5,123	4,189	—18·23	1·29
5.	Jammu and Kashmir .	2	587,460	829,363	41·18	65·80
6.	Karnataka . . .	5	2,302,992	3,803,192	65·14	35·45
7.	Madhya Pradesh . .	49	2,886,649	4,220,163	46·20	39·86
8.	Maharashtra . . .	13	3,926,421	5,818,791	48·20	26·46
9.	Meghalaya . . .	1	122,752	174,703	42·32	72·39
10.	Orissa	6	542,926	896,412	65·11	28·82
11.	Punjab	19	580,064	809,067	39·48	17·41
12.	Rajasthan	10	1,093,501	1,632,042	49·25	22·65
13.	Tamil Nadu . . .	32	7,665,762	10,066,314	31·32	63·10
14.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	22	6,122,852	8,138,208	32·92	40·90
15.	West Bengal . . .	8	7,674,867	10,112,312	31·76	70·00
	Union Territories					
1.	Chandigarh . . .	1	232,940	422,841	81·55	100·00
2.	Delhi	1	3,647,023	5,729,283	57·09	99·33
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu . .	2	107,851	142,084	31·74	40·39
4.	Pondicherry . . .	1	153,325	251,420	63·98	79·55

*Excluding Assam.

**Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any U.A. in 1971.

Appendix Table VIII-3 : Number, area (in sq. km.) and population of Standard Urban Areas (S.U.A.s) and percentage distribution of area and population of the S.U.A.s into urban and rural components in the states and union territories classified into broad size-classes, 1971

Category	All S.U.A.s			S.U.A.s with 1 lakh and more population			S.U.A.s with less than 1 lakh population		
	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA									
Number[1]	**304**	**1,129**	**7,960**	**178**	**861**	**6,597**	**126**	**268**	**1,363**
Area[2]	**37,981·19**	**38·43**	**61·57**	**31,470·79**	**39·29**	**60·71**	**6,510·40**	**34·23**	**65·77**
Population	**84,113,851**	**86·98**	**13·02**	**74,715,258**	**87·25**	**12·75**	**9,398,593**	**84·88**	**15·12**
States									
1. Andhra Pradesh									
Number	29	57	345	15	41	267	14	16	78
Area	3,501·44	34·74	65·26	2,451·28	37·72	62·28	1,050.16	27·80	72·20
Population	5,867,170	89·50	10·50	4,778,908	90·86	9·14	1,088,262	83·53	16·47
2. Assam									
Number	7	41	223	3	20	137	4	21	86
Area	771·85	20·93	79·07	472·20	15·64	84·36	299·65	29·26	70·74
Population	833,144	68·12	31·88	513,597	67·27	32·73	319,547	69·47	30·53
3. Bihar									
Number[1]	17	60	854	14	53	813	3	7	41
Area	2,169.45	43·02	56·98	2,028·06	42·64	57·36	141·39	48·42	51·58
Population	3,992,454	80·63	19·37	3,764,586	80·48	19·52	227,868	83·14	16·86
4. Gujarat									
Number	20	56	186	10	38	155	10	18	31
Area[2]	788·59	43·18	56·82	527·92	36·60	63·40	260·67	56·50	43·50
Population	4,965,834	91·22	8·78	4,247,142	90·81	9·19	718,692	93·64	6·36
5. Haryana									
Number	11	17	173	7	13	124	4	4	49
Area	922·56	25·16	74·84	661·91	27·96	72·04	260·65	18·06	81·94
Population	1,282,959	81·22	18·78	992,621	82·97	17·03	290,338	75·24	24·76
6. Himachal Pradesh									
Number	1	3	208	..	..	..	1	3	208
Area	152·38	13·80	86·20	..	..	..	152·38	13·80	86·20
Population	77,775	73·70	26·30	..	..	..	77,775	73·70	26·30
7. Jammu and Kashmir									
Number	2	12	169	2	12	169	..	..	..
Area	543·91	32·08	67·92	543·91	32·08	67·92	..	..	..
Population	736,310	80·95	19·05	736,310	80·95	19·05	..	..	..
8. Karnataka									
Number	17	36	469	12	30	428	5	6	41
Area	2,701·16	27·29	72·71	2,253·41	28·69	71·31	447·75	20·25	79·75
Population	4,586,110	88·17	11·83	4,162,854	88·16	11·84	423,256	88·28	11·72
9. Kerala									
Number	13	28	76	11	26	73	2	2	3
Area[2]	1,259·61	43·93	56·07	1,188·85	43·58	56·42	70·76	49·87	50·13
Population	3,421,684	67·11	32·89	3,283,974	66·80	33·20	137,710	74·54	25·46

Appendix Table VIII-3 :- Number, area (in sq. km.) and population of Standard Urban Areas (S.U.A.s) and percentage distribution of area and population of the S.U.A.s into urban and rural components in the states and union territories classified into broad size-classes, 1971—*Contd.*

Category	All S.U.A.s			S.U.A.s with 1 lakh and more population			S.U..A.s. with less than 1 lakh population		
	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Madhya Pradesh									
Number	25	176	322	11	115	230	14	61	92
Area	2,511·31	49·37	50·63	1,813·25	48·36	51·64	698·06	51·99	48·01
Population	4,154,454	93·66	6·34	3,266,985	93·74	6·26	887,469	93·35	6·65
11. Maharashtra									
Number	25	54	300	19	46	276	6	8	24
Area	3,847·49	50·80	49·20	3,576·72	51·62	48·38	270·77	40·07	59·93
Population	12,245,284	95·56	4·44	11,788,798	95·68	4·32	456,486	92·48	7·52
12. Manipur									
Number	1	1	85	1	1	85	..	..	..
Area	126·09	13·86	86·14	126·09	13·86	86·14	..	..	..
Population	231,269	43·40	56·60	231,269	43·40	56·60	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya									
Number	1	4	9	1	4	9	..	..	..
Area	61·08	34·82	65·18	61·08	34·82	65·18	..	..	..
Population	143,496	85·54	14·46	143,496	85·54	14·46	..	..	..
14. Nagaland									
Number	1	1	10	..	..	..	1	1	10
Area	40.46	39.30	60.70	..	..	..	40.46	39.30	60.70
Population	17,064	72.82	27.18	..	..	..	17,064	72.82	27.18
15. Orissa									
Number[2]	8	16	280	5	13	215	3	3	65
Area	1,106.68	41.76	58.24	938.78	42.61	57.39	167.90	37.03	62.97
Population	1,093,525	81.17	18.83	915,454	80.22	19.78	178,071	86.05	13.95
16. Punjab									
Number	12	78	204	4	37	122	8	41	82
Area[3]	243.84	41.85	58.14	116.33	66.86	33.14	127.51	19.06	80.94
Population	2,176,221	87.37	12.63	1,532,924	88.09	11.91	643,297	85.65	14.35
17. Rajasthan									
Number[3]	14	22	239	7	13	186	7	9	53
Area	2,599.53	42.08	57.92	1,990.79	42.02	57.98	608.74	42.27	57.73
Population	2,557,760	93.46	6.54	2,031,866	93.62	6.38	525,894	92.84	7.16
18. Tamil Nadu									
Number	32	211	673	18	186	609	14	25	64
Area	5,030.06	39.37	60.63	4,383.05	40.41	59.59	647.01	32.33	67.67
Population	9,632,399	86.55	13.45	8,584,369	86.39	13.61	1,048,030	87.89	12.11
19. Tripura									
Number	1	15	18	1	15	18	..	..	..
Area[3]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population	191,409	52.38	47.62	191,409	52.38	47.62	..	..	..

Appendix Table VIII-3 : Number, area (in sq. kms.) and population of Standard Urban Areas (S.U.A.s) and percentage distribution of area and population of the S.U.A.s into urban and rural components in the states and union territories classified into broad size-classes, 1971—*concld.*

Category	All S.U.A.s.			S.U.A.s with 1 lakh and more population			S.U.A.s with less than 1 lakh population		
	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components	Total	Urban components	Rural components
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Uttar Pradesh									
Number	41	90	2,072	25	73	1,736	16	17	336
Area	5,597.51	27.66	72.34	4,821.92	28.54	71.46	775.59	22.22	77.78
Population	10,466,099	81.43	18.57	9,138,540	81.84	18.16	1,327,559	78.55	21.45
21. West Bengal									
Number	20	131	812	9	118	722	11	13	90
Area	2,724.32	43.92	56.08	2,310.15	45.12	54.88	414.17	37.26	62.74
Population	10,921,274	86.28	13.72	10,061,708	87.08	12.92	859,566	76.85	23.15
Union Territories									
1. Chandigarh									
Number	1	1	56	1	1	56	..	..	..
Area	159.68	29.23	70.77	159.68	29.23	70.77	..	..	..
Population	260,171	84.08	15.92	260.171	84.08	15.92	.	..	..
2. Delhi									
Number	1	3	149	1	3	149	..	..	..
Area	1,009.59	44.20	55.80	1,009.59	44.20	55.80	..	..	..
Population	3,917,602	93.09	6.91	3,917,602	93.09	6.91	..	..	..
3. Goa, Daman and Diu									
Number	3	13	10	..	..	..	3	13	10
Area	76.78	94.27	5.73	..	..	..	76.78	94.27	5.73
Population	171,709	88.47	11.53		..	..	171,709	88.47	11.53
4. Pondicherry									
Number	1	3	18	1	3	18	..	..	..
Area	35.82	74.46	25.54	35.82	74.46	25.54	..	..	..
Population	170,675	89.83	10.17	170,675	89.83	10.17	..	..	..

[1] Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any S.U.A

[2] The number of urban components shown in the Table do not tally with the relevant figures published in the **General Population Tables** (Standard Urban Areas), Part II-A(iii) of 1971, as the following urban components have not been reported in the said volume.

(i) Pataliputra Housing Colony (O.G.) of Patna S.U.A.,

(ii) Railway Colony (O.G.) of Jamshedpur S.U.A. in Bihar,

(iii) Sambalpur University Campus and other Areas (O.G.) of Sambalpur S.U.A.,

(iv) Cuttack Industrial Estate (O.G.),

(v) Cuttack C.R.R.I., and other Govt. Colony (O.G.) of Cuttack S.U.A. in Orissa, and

(vi) Regional College (O.G.) of Ajmer S.U.A. in Rajasthan.

[3] Excludes the area figures of 21 S.U.A.s (Gujarat-10, Kerala-1, Punjab-9 and Tripura-1) for which area figures are not available.

Appendix Table VIII-4 : Percentage distribution of the urban population of the S.U.As. into core city/town, other constituent towns and outgrowths in the states and union territories, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Total urban population of S.U.A.	Percentage of the S.U.A.'s urban population classified under		
			Core towns	Other constituent towns	Out growths
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**73,163,247**	**83.04**	**16.17**	**0.79**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,251,180	92.74	7.21	0.05
2.	Assam	567,502	77.23	10.13	12.64
3.	Bihar	3,219,258	71.62	27.84	0.54
4.	Gujarat	4,529,686	92.50	6.79	0.71
5.	Haryana	1,042,007	83.90	16.10	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	57,323	96.59	3.41	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	596,042	93.74	3.84	2.42
8.	Karnataka	4,043,418	92.29	7.71	..
9.	Kerala	2,296,440	86.19	13.81	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,890,990	86.76	7.06	6.18
11.	Maharashtra	11,701,475	91.20	8.80	..
12.	Manipur	100,366	100.00	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	122,752	71.41	28.59	..
14.	Nagaland	12,426	100.00	..	..
15.	Orissa	887,614	85.68	11.90	2.42
16.	Punjab	1,901,335	89.98	5.71	4.31
17.	Rajasthan	2,390,463	98.08	1.75	0.17
18.	Tamil Nadu	8,336,871	75.92	24.08	..
19.	Tripura	100,264	59.47	..	40.53
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,522,169	91.71	8.07	0.22
21.	West Bengal	9,422,659	50.60	49.40	..
	Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh	218,743	100.00	..	..
2.	Delhi	3,647,023	90.15	9.85	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	151,916	79.43	..	20.57
4.	Pondicherry	153,325	59.11	40.89	..

*Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any S.U.A. in 1971.

Appendix Table VIII-5 : Changes in the number of rural components of the S.U.A.s (initially formed in 1971) in India during 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/UnionTerritory*	Rural components		Number of rural components of 1971 changed into urban during 1971-81				Percentage of rural components of 1971 changed into urban during 1971-81			
		1971	continued in 1981	Total	Merged with existing towns/ outgrowths	Formed into new		Total	Merged with existing towns/ outgrowths	Formed into new	
						Towns	Out-growths			Towns	Out-growths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	INDIA	**7,953@**	**7,058****	**895**	**516**	**187**	**192**	**11.25**	**6.49**	**2.35**	**2.41**
	States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	316	29	10	8	11	8.41	2.90	2.32	3.19
2.	Assam	223	167	56	56	..	..	25.11	25.11	..	..
3.	Bihar	854	800	54	48	5	1	6.32	5.62	0.58	0.12
4.	Gujarat	186	143	43	14	19	10	23.12	7.53	10.21	5.38
5.	Haryana	173	153	20	18	2	..	11.56	10.40	1.16	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	208	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	169	126	43	34	..	9	25.44	20.12	..	5.32
8.	Karnataka	469	348	121	14	10	97	25.80	2.99	2.13	20.68
9.	Kerala	76	46	30	3	26	1	39.47	3.95	34.21	1.31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	317@	230	87	84	3	..	27.53	26.58	0.95	..
11.	Maharashtra	300	274	26	6	17	3	8.67	2.00	5.67	1.00
12.	Manipur	85	75	10	9	1	..	11.77	10.59	1.18	..
13.	Meghalaya	9	7	2	..	2	..	22.22	..	22.22	..
14.	Nagaland	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	280	268	12	7	1	4	4.29	2.50	0.36	1.43
16.	Punjab	204	160	44	44	..	..	21.57	21.57	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	239	197	42	42	..	..	17.57	17.57	..	..
18.	Tamil Nadu	673	641	32	18	14	..	4.75	2.67	2.08	..
19.	Tripura	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,070@	2,012	58	42	15	1	2.80	2.03	0.72	0.05
21.	West Bengal	812	675	137	45	40	52	16.87	5.54	4.93	6.40
	Union Territories										
1.	Chandigarh	56	50	6	4	1	1	10.72	7.14	1.79	1.79
2.	Delhi	149	126	23	..	23	..	15.44	..	15.44	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	10	8	2	..	..	2	20.00	..	..	20.00
4.	Pondicherry	18	..	18	18	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..

* Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any S.U.A. in 1971.

** Number of rural components merged partly with the urban components in 1981 have been shown as continuing rural units in 1981.

@ Excludes 7 rural components of 1971 of these 5 of Madhya Pradesh and 1 of Uttar Pradesh dropped in 1981 as these were included inadvertantly in the S.U.A. frame of 1971 and 1 rural component of Uttar Pradesh merged with another rural component in 1981.

Appendix Table VIII-6 : Housing congestion variants for cities and other towns* in states and union territories in India, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory**	Household congestion index (per 100 occupied residential houses)		Proportion of houseless and institutional population (per 10,000 population)		Average household size (per 100 households)	
		Cities	Other towns	Cities	Other towns	Cities	Other towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	**118**	**113**	**227**	**175**	**518**	**529**
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	116	216	172	515	481
2	Assam	100	101	262	205	509	557
3.	Bihar	111	110	193	182	529	557
4.	Gujarat	101	102	221	218	557	542
5.	Haryana	112	121	149	110	515	535
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	118	113	141	663	589
7.	Karnataka	117	113	271	202	542	548
8.	Kerala	110	107	321	225	647	634
9.	Madhya Pradesh	128	121	162	163	519	513
10.	Maharashtra	114	114	212	170	488	536
11.	Manipur	104	103	157	78	641	610
12.	Meghalaya	110	120	166	468	486	540
13.	Orissa	110	112	418	308	483	486
14.	Punjab	129	118	103	68	525	535
15.	Rajasthan	106	106	152	113	555	556
16.	Tamil Nadu	126	115	232	178	517	482
17.	Tripura	140	123	100	137	587	538
18.	Uttar Pradesh	126	121	150	133.	533	544
19.	West Bengal	111	110	379	144	497	544
	Union Territories						
1.	Chandigarh	101	..	313	..	427	..
2.	Delhi	122	..	163	..	500	..
3.	Pondicherry	124	115	331	350	544	575

*The population of those cities and towns which form constitutent units of an urban agglomeration (U.A.) has not been considered in its own right. The population of the U.A. as a whole has been taken into account considering it as a single unit.

**Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any city (100,000+) in 1971.

Appendix Table IX-1 : Number and population of small towns* in the states and union territories, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory**	Less than 5,000		5,000—9,999		10,000—19,999		Total	
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA . . .	**296**	**902,111**	**820**	**6,197,427**	**988**	**13,974,605**	**2,104**	**21,074,143**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	8	27,534	45	369,783	79	1,167,552	132	1,564,869
2.	Assam . . .	8	26,106	23	166 958	26	344,014	57	537,078
3.	Bihar . . .	12	45,729	47	365,324	72	1,051,929	131	1,462,982
4.	Gujarat . . .	5	21,165	71	539,876	73	1,052,873	149	1,613,914
5.	Haryana . . .	5	17,483	20	138,989	15	222,344	40	378,816
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	23	57,117	6	42,362	5	65,739	34	165,218
7.	Jammu and Kashmir .	20	48,800	17	108,779	3	45,789	40	203,368
8.	Karnataka . .	26	87,761	51	377,136	105	1,467,318	182	1,932,215
9.	Kerala . . .	2	9,132	9	74,520	25	350,630	36	434,282
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	12	46,816	96	723,829	74	998,525	182	1,769,170
11.	Maharashtra . .	14	46,837	70	531,848	98	1,378,891	182	1,957,576
12.	Manipur . . .	3	9,749	4	31,377	..	..	7	41,126
13.	Meghalaya . .	1	4,730	1	8,929	3	45,852	5	59,511
14.	Nagaland . .	..	..	..	..	2	29,849	2	29,849
15.	Orissa . . .	2	8,357	30	234,226	23	316,055	55	558,638
16.	Punjab . . .	11	41,162	30	224,959	33	463,107	74	729,228
17.	Rajasthan . .	4	16,499	41	331,693	67	936,859	112	1,285,051
18.	Sikkim . . .	6	6,360	..	..	1	13,308	7	19,668
19.	Tamil Nadu . .	101	285,243	97	717,820	118	1,683,993	316	2,687,056
20.	Tripura . . .	..	..	1	9,338	4	52,758	5	62,096
21.	Uttar Pradesh . .	17	36,825	94	702,920	100	1,431,064	211	2,170,809
22.	West Bengal . .	9	36,422	59	440,935	60	824,642	128	1,301,999
	Union Territories								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh .	3	12,172	1	5,116	..	..	4	17,288
2.	Chandigarh . .	..	..	..	..	1	14,197	1	14,197
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	4	10,112	4	27,428	1	17,317	9	54,857
4.	Mizoram . .	..	..	1	6,019	..	..	1	6,019
5.	Pondicherry . .	..	..	2	17,263	..	..	2	17,263

*The constituent towns of an urban agglomeration have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration except in such cases where an urban agglomeration comprises a single town alongwith its outgrowths.

**Excluding those union territories which did not have any small town.

Appendix Table IX-2 : Educational institutions in small towns in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	All schools**		Secondary/Higher Secondary School		Vocational and other institutions		Arts/Science/ Commerce/Law College		Engineering/ Medical College		Polytechnic	
		Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	**99.14**	**6.94**	**87.74**	**1.63**	**50.67**	**1.07**	**20.34**	**0.21**	**0.76**	**0.01**	**2.38**	**0.03**
	States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	7.35	91.67	1.76	57.58	1.48	16.67	0.17	0.76	0.01	0.76	0.01
2.	Assam	100.00	9.72	96.49	2.70	56.14	1.07	56.14	0.58	..	..	5.26	0.05
3.	Bihar	99.24	9.55	86.26	1.50	53.44	1.37	34.35	0.34	..	..	3.82	0.04
4.	Gujarat	99.33	5.02	95.30	1.50	66.44	1.28	13.42	0.18	0.67	0.01	0.67	0.01
5.	Haryana	100.00	4.50	95.00	1.75	45.00	0.73	32.50	0.33	..	..	12.50	0.15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	3.71	85.29	1.56	67.65	1.74	29.41	0.29	..	..	2.94	0.03
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	5.33	92.50	1.68	45.00	0.60	10.00	0.10	..	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	99.45	7.65	91.21	1.37	81.32	1.89	17.03	0.18	0.55	0.02	0.55	0.01
9.	Kerala	100.00	6.36	91.67	1.56	88.89	2.67	25.00	0.25	2.78	0.03	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	98.90	6.30	91.76	1.56	35.71	0.60	24.73	0.26	..	..	1.65	0.02
11.	Maharashtra	100.00	6.72	93.41	1.85	70.88	1.53	23.08	0.24	..	..	2.20	0.02
12.	Manipur	100.00	13.14	100.00	2.71	71.43	1.00	85.71	0.86	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	100.00	21.60	100.00	4.00	20.00	0.40	60.00	0.60	..	..	20.00	0.20
14.	Nagaland	100.00	12.50	100.00	1.50	100.00	2.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	100.00	10.35	100.00	2.05	40.00	0.58	47.27	0.47	1.82	0.04	3.64	0.04
16.	Punjab	100.00	4.16	98.65	2.51	31.08	0.62	22.97	0.26	..	..	4.05	0.04
17.	Rajasthan	98.21	6.88	97.32	1.69	16.96	0.25	16.07	0.16	0.89	0.01	..	..
18.	Sikkim	100.00	1.57	57.14	0.86	..	..	14.29	0.14	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	98.10	5.45	66.67	1.06	35.76	0.56	7.59	0.08	1.58	0.02	2.53	0.03
20.	Tripura	100.00	9.60	100.00	3.40	100.00	1.60	40.00	0.40	..	..	..	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	98.10	8.18	85.78	1.73	45.50	1.12	16.11	0.18	2.37	0.04	2.84	0.03
22.	West Bengal	99.22	8.77	82.81	1.73	45.31	0.88	14.84	0.16	..	..	4.69	0.05
	Union Territories												
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	2.00	100.00	1.25	75.00	2.50	25.00	0.25	..	..	..	..
2.	Chandigarh	100.00	3.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100.00	6.56	100.00	2.44	88.89	1.67	11.11	0.11	..	..	..	..
4.	Mizoram	100.00	9.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	3.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
5.	Pondicherry	100.00	12.50	100.00	2.50	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Excluding those union territories which did not have any small town.

**Including schools of all levels viz., Primary, Junior Basic/Middle, Secondary/Higher Secondary.

Appendix Table IX-3 : Medical institutions in small towns in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Dispensary/Health Centre/Hospital**		Hospital/Nursing Home		Maternity/Maternity Child Welfare/Child Welfare Centre/ Family Planning Centre		Others†		Number of beds (in all types of medical institutions) per 1,000 population of small towns
		Percentage of towns having	Number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Number of institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Number of institution(s) per town	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA . . .	**87.02**	**1.88**	**49.33**	**0.73**	**33.27**	**0.38**	**15.49**	**0.44**	**2.37**
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	95.45	3.13	73.48	1.45	36.36	0.38	3.03	0.03	2.45
2.	Assam . . .	94.74	1.30	43.86	0.49	15.79	0.16	14.04	0.16	1.88
3.	Bihar . . .	96.18	1.73	72.52	1.08	..	..	11.45	0.12	3.47
4.	Gujarat . .	93.29	1.70	42.95	0.54	72.48	0.89	3.36	0.03	1.41
5.	Haryana . .	97.50	1.30	30.00	0.45	5.00	0.05	7.50	0.08	1.49
6.	Himachal Pradesh	94.12	1.15	64.71	0.71	58.82	0.62	61.76	1.82	13.04
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	1.20	17.50	0.18	17.50	0.18	17.50	0.18	3.64
8.	Karnataka . .	95.05	1.23	52.75	0.56	28.57	0.32	66.48	3.58	2.30
9.	Kerala . . .	80.56	1.06	66.67	0.78	58.33	0.67	52.78	0.61	4.56
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	84.62	0.87	29.12	0.30	2.20	0.02	2.75	0.03	1.46
11.	Maharashtra .	98.90	5.63	42.86	0.62	58.24	0.73	6.04	0.12	1.69
12.	Manipur . .	100.00	1.14	28.57	0.29	28.57	0.29	28.57	0.29	2.87
13.	Meghalaya . .	100.00	2.20	60.00	1.60	..	..	20.00	0.20	8.87
14.	Nagaland . .	100.00	2.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	50.00	0.50	5.33
15.	Orissa . . .	100.00	1.40	67.27	0.84	78.18	1.11	7.27	0.07	3.53
16.	Punjab . .	93.24	1.24	24.32	0.30	51.35	0.51	21.62	0.23	1.70
17.	Rajasthan . .	97.32	2.06	75.00	1.04	53.57	0.63	2.68	0.04	1.72
18.	Sikkim . .	100.00	1.00	71.43	0.71	..	..	14.29	0.14	16.12
19.	Tamil Nadu .	62.66	1.20	38.61	0.76	12.97	0.13	6.96	0.07	1.58
20.	Tripura . .	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	2.25
21.	Uttar Pradesh .	90.05	2.02	71.56	1.19	59.72	0.61	17.54	0.21	2.72
22.	West Bengal .	57.81	0.97	17.19	0.21	5.47	0.05	10.94	0.11	3.37
	Union Territories									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	75.00	0.75	16.83
2.	Chandigarh . .	100.00	1.00	..	..	100.00	1.00	..	..	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100.00	3.00	66.67	0.78	11.11	0.11	..	..	6.14
4.	Mizoram . .	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	8.31
5.	Pondicherry . .	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	6.55

* Excluding those union territories which did not have any small town.

** Covers Dispensary, Health Centre, Hospital, Primary Health Centre and Nursing Home.

† Including T.B. Clinic/Leprosy Clinic/Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary/Mental Hospital/Eye Specialist Hospital/Leper Hospital in case of Jammu and Kashmir/Key Village Centre in case of Kerala and Public Health Laboratory in case of Rajasthan.

Appendix Table IX-4 : Banks and credit societies in small towns in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Bank		Agricultural credit society		Non-agricultural credit society	
		Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA . . .	76·57	1·54	64·64	1·74	50·19	1.81
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	83·33	1·62	56·06	0·73	38·64	0·68
2.	Assam . . .	68·42	0·95	29·82	0·40	24·56	0·39
3.	Bihar . . .	56·49	0·82	69·47	3·01	59·54	2·92
4.	Gujarat . . .	91·95	2·81	86·58	0·92	73·83	2·03
5.	Haryana . . .	87·50	1·58	65·00	1·73	57·50	1·85
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	85·29	1·97	41·18	0·56	67·65	2·44
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	67·50	1·05	60·00	0·70	10·00	0·13
8.	Karnataka . .	88·46	2·44	88·46	1·87	79·12	2·67
9.	Kerala . . .	91·67	2·78	47·22	0·78	50·00	1·06
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	90·66	1·74	75·82	0·83	34·07	0·74
11.	Maharashtra . .	91·21	2·10	76·92	3·46	64·29	2·81
12.	Manipur . . .	14·29	0·14	85·71	1·14	71·43	3·29
13.	Meghalaya . .	60·00	0·80	20·00	0·20	40·00	1·40
14.	Nagaland . .	100·00	2·50	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa . . .	60·00	0·93	90·91	1·58	30·91	0·53
16.	Punjab . . .	93·24	2·22	68·92	2·49	66·22	2·70
17.	Rajasthan . .	97·32	1·61	70·54	8·40	92·86	8·56
18.	Sikkim . . .	42·86	0·57	71·43	0·86	14·29	0·29
19.	Tamil Nadu . .	58·23	0·77	52·85	0·61	30·70	0·47
20.	Tripura . . .	100·00	1·80	60·00	1·00	40·00	0·40
21.	Uttar Pradesh . .	68·72	1·21	56·87	0·97	34·12	0·74
22.	West Bengal . .	53·13	0·69	33·59	0·91	41·41	0·87
	Union Territories						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh .	25·00	0·25	..	..	..	..
2.	Chandigarh . .	100·00	1·00	100·00	2·00	100·00	2·00
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100·00	2·33	22·22	0·22	100·00	3·89
4.	Mizoram . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Pondicherry . .	100·00	1·00	50·00	1·50	100·00	5·50

*Excluding those union territories which did not have any small town.

Appendix Table IX-5 : Recreational and cultural facilities in small towns in the states and union territories,

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Cinema hall		Auditorium/Drama/ Community hall		Stadium		Public library/Reading room	
		Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town	Percentage of towns having	Institution(s) per town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA . . .	**46·39**	**0·56**	**16·35**	**0·22**	**12·31**	**0·17**	**76·71**	**1·30**
	States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	78·79	1·20	10·61	0·13	..	..	87·88	1·33
2.	Assam . . .	68·42	0·89	61·40	0·88	1·75	0·02	71·93	1·42
3.	Bihar . . .	45·04	0·50	27·48	0·44	6·11	0·08	77·86	1·65
4.	Gujarat . . .	46·31	0·52	14·77	0·17	7·38	0·07	89·26	1·21
5.	Haryana . . .	22·50	0·23	10·00	0·10	2·50	0·03	90·00	1·15
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	38·24	0·50	8·82	0·12	5·88	0·06	82·35	1·35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	27·50	0·33	10·00	0·10	..	..	50·00	0·53
8.	Karnataka . .	57·14	0·68	16·48	0·19	2·20	0·03	82·97	1·09
9.	Kerala . . .	86·11	1·31	13·89	0·17	8·33	0·08	86·11	1·97
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	54·95	0·66	10·99	0·12	36·26	0·50	67·03	0·87
11.	Maharashtra . .	64·84	0·71	20·88	0·26	5·49	0·06	84·62	1·10
12.	Manipur . . .	42·86	0·43	57·14	0·57	..	..	57·14	0·57
13.	Meghalaya . .	60·00	0·60	20·00	1·60	60·00	0·60	40·00	0·40
14.	Nagaland . .	100·00	1·50	100·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa . . .	58·18	0·71	36·36	0·55	5·45	0·05	87·27	2·13
16.	Punjab . . .	20·27	0·22	5·41	0·05	2·70	0·03	89·19	1·32
17.	Rajasthan . .	52·68	0·59	11·61	0·16	4·46	0·04	84·82	1·20
18.	Sikkim . . .	14·29	0·29	14·29	0·14	14·29	0·14	42·86	0·71
19.	Tamil Nadu . .	31·33	0·36	6·01	0·09	39·56	0·59	73·10	1·65
20.	Tripura . . .	100·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	100·00	2·00
21.	Uttar Pradesh . .	14·22	0·20	11·85	0·16	4·74	0·06	48·34	0·78
22.	West Bengal . .	46·09	0·52	29·69	0·39	2·34	0·02	85·16	2·05
	Union Territories								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh .	25·00	0·25	75·00	1·00	..	..	100·00	1·00
2.	Chandigarh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	77·78	0·78	33·33	0·33	..	..	88·89	1·44
4.	Mizoram . .	100·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	100·00	1·00
5.	Pondicherry . .	50·00	0·50	..	..	50·00	0·50	100·00	7·00

*Excluding those union territories which did not have any small town.

Appendix Table IX-6 : Threshold population values* of the selected facilities in small towns in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Facility						
		Vocational and other institutions	Hospital/ Nursing Home	Bank	Agricultural credit society	Non-agricultural credit society	Cinema hall	Miscellaneous**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	9,600	10,100	4,200	5,000	9,200	10,500	
	States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,600	6,800	3,200	8,800	..	6,500	S/HS(4,500) M & CWC/FPC (15,300)
2.	Bihar	6,400	..	10,700	6,500	4,400	12,400	PL/RR(5,200)
3.	Gujarat	5,700	12,700	4,900	..	6,800	11,300	M&CWC/FPC(6,400)
4.	Haryana	10,400	..	..	..	..	13,800	ASC(12,500)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6,700	2,700	..	..	..	6,700	ASC(6,700) M&CWC/FPC(6,700) Others(4,100)
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,700	12,900	..	3,200	..	7,800	ASC(9,300) M&CWC/FPC (13,200) Others (12,300)
7.	Karnataka	..	8,800	..	..	4,400	6,900	..
8.	Kerala	4,600	..	4,600	12,500	4,600	4,600	M & CWC/FPC(4,600) Others (4,600)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	5,300	..	8,700	S/HS(4,000) S(12,200) PL/RR (6,300)
10.	Maharashtra	3,300	13,200	3,300	..	5,700	8,100	M&CWC/FPC(6,700) PL/RR (4,000)
11.	Orissa	4,300	..	7,800	..	..	9,200	ASC(10,300)
12.	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	M & CWC/FPC(9,300)
13.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	10,800	M&CWC/FPC(10,400) PL/RR (4,500)
14.	Tamil Nadu	11,400	11,200	6,300	5,700	12,500	12,400	S/HS (4,800) S(10,800) PL/RR (4,100)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11,200	4,000	4,500	6,700	..	..	M&CWC/FPC(6,600) PL/RR (11,500)
16.	West Bengal	11,100	..	9,100	..	..	11,200	AD(5,000)
17.	North-Eastern States and Union Territories***	4,600	8,600	5,700	..	..	5,400	ASC(5,700) AD(5,400)
	Union Territorty							
1.	Goa, Daman and Diu	..	2,900	..	..	..	..	AD(6,900)

*Values rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Abbreviations used for different facilities/amenities under "Miscellaneous" are *S/HS*: Secondary/Higher Secondary School, *ASC* : Arts, Science and Commerce College, *M & CWC/FPC* : Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Family Planning Centre, *S* : Stadium, *Others* : T.B. Clinic/Leprosy/Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary/Mental Hospital/Eye Specialist Hospital/and other remaining medical facility, *PL/RR*; Public Library/Reading Room, *AD* : Auditorium/Drama Hall.

***Values have been computed by grouping a few North-Eastern States and Union Territories viz., Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

Apppendix Table IX-7 : Number and population of large villages in the states and union territories, 1971

Sl. No.	State/Union Territorry*	5,000—9,999		10,000 and above		Total	
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA . . .	**4,974**	**32,716,595**	**1,358**	**22,334,410**	**6,332**	**55,051,005**
	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	724	4,664,690	80	976,614	804	5,641,304
2.	Assam . . .	26	159,886	1	11,384	27	171,270
3.	Bihar . . .	675	4,447,666	86	1,118,472	761	5,566,138
4.	Gujarat . . .	248	1,607,641	17	209,491	265	1,817,132
5.	Haryana . . .	148	949,585	8	99,109	156	1,048,694
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	2	10,863	..	..	2	10,863
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	62,861	..	..	9	62,861
8.	Karnataka . .	252	1,655,055	9	95,539	261	1,750,594
9.	Kerala . . .	316	2,457,371	808	14,924,837	1,124	17,382,208
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	87	534,723	6	113,970	93	648,693
11.	Maharashtra . .	492	3,278,112	75	974,010	567	4,252,122
12.	Manipur . . .	8	50,697	..	..	8	50,697
13.	Nagaland . .	1	6,978	..	..	1	6,978
14.	Orissa . . .	22	136,836	2	23,978	24	160,814
15.	Punjab . . .	79	484,891	2	22,641	81	507,532
16.	Rajasthan . .	165	1,076,022	10	115,390	175	1,191,412
17.	Tamil Nadu . .	752	4,900,709	140	2,167,756	892	7,068,465
18.	Tripura . . .	3	16,302	..	..	3	16,302
19.	Uttar Pradesh .	515	3,322,639	58	697,927	573	4,020,566
20.	West Bengal . .	412	2,656,315	52	727,246	464	3,383,561
	Union Territories						
1.	Chandigarh . .	1	5,255	..	..	1	5,255
2.	Delhi . . .	6	35,880	2	34,931	8	70,811
3.	Goa, Daman and Diu	23	146,739	2	21,115	25	167,854
4.	Lakshadweep . .	2	10,767	..	..	2	10,767
5.	Mizoram . .	3	17,838	..	..	3	17,838
6.	Pondicherry . .	3	20,274	..	..	3	20,274

*Excluding those states and union territories which did not have any large village.

Appendix Table IX-8 : Percentage of small towns and large villages having educational facilities in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Any type of educational facility		Secondary/Higher Secondary School	
		Small towns**	Large villages	Small towns	Large villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA . . .	**99·14**	**97·74**	**87·74**	**57·69**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	100·00	97·64	91·67	61·69
2.	Assam . . .	100·00	92·59	96·49	25·93
3.	Bihar . . .	99·24	98·82	86·26	42·31
4.	Gujarat . . .	99·33	98·11	95·30	77·74
5.	Haryana . . .	100·00	98·72	95·00	80·13
6.	Himachal Pradesh***	100·00	..	85·29	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	100·00	77·78	92·50	55·56
8.	Karnataka . .	99·45	100·00	91·21	70·50
9.	Kerala . . .	100·00	99·82	91·67	62·37
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	98·90	100·00	91·76	76·34
11.	Maharashtra . .	100·00	95·59	93·41	80·25
12.	Manipur . .	100·00	100·00	100·00	37·50
13.	Nagaland*** . .	100·00	..	100·00	..
14.	Orissa . . .	100·00	95·83	100·00	58·33
15.	Punjab . . .	100·00	96·30	98·65	76·54
16.	Rajasthan . .	98·21	97·71	97·32	66·86
17.	Tamil Nadu . .	98·10	93·61	66·67	50·22
18.	Tripura*** . .	100·00	..	100·00	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh . .	98·10	97·91	85·78	34·90
20.	West Bengal . .	99·22	99·35	82·81	43·75
	Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh*** .	100·00	..	100·00	..
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100·00	100·00	100·00	80·00
3.	Mizoram . .	100·00	100·00	100·00	66·67
4.	Pondicherry . .	100·00	100·00	100·00	66·67

*Excluding those states and union territories which did not have either a small town or a large village.

**In case of small towns, any type of educational facility relates to Primary, Junior Basic/Middle, Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools only.

***In Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh, the values were not computed as the number of large villages were negligible.

Appendix Table IX-9 : Percentage of small towns and large villages having medical amenities in the states and union territories

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory*	Any type of medical amenity**		Hospital/Nursing Home	
		Small towns	Large villages	Small towns	Large villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA . . .	**87·02**	**69·25**	**49·33**	**14·67**
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	95·45	54·85	73·48	8·33
2.	Assam . . .	94·74	48·15	43·86	37·04
3.	Bihar . . .	96·18	49·41	72·52	***
4.	Gujarat . . .	93·29	84·15	42·95	15·47
5.	Haryana . . .	97·50	96·15	30·00	29·49
6.	Himachal Pradesh† .	94·12	..	64·71	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	100·00	66·67	17·50	0·00
8.	Karnataka . .	95·05	62·45	52·75	4·98
9.	Kerala . . .	80·56	94·22	66·67	22·51
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	84·62	79·57	29·12	29·03
11.	Maharashtra . .	98·90	85·71	42·86	3·35
12.	Manipur . . .	100·00	25·00	28·57	0·00
13.	Nagaland† . .	100·00	..	100·0	..
14.	Orissa . . .	100·00	50·00	67·2/	8·33
15.	Punjab . . .	93·24	74·07	24·32	12·35
16.	Rajasthan . .	97·32	93·14	75·00	43·43
17.	Tamil Nadu . .	62·66	64·69	38·61	15·13
18.	Tripura† . . .	100·00	..	100·00	..
19.	Uttar Pradesh . .	90·05	57·24	71·56	32·46
20.	West Bengal . .	57·81	46·34	17·19	7·54
	Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh† . .	100·00	..	0·00	..
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	100·00	88·00	66·67	8·00
3.	Mizoram . .	100·00	33·33	100·00	0·00
4.	Pondicherry . .	100·00	66·67	100·00	0·00

*Excluding those states and union territories which did not have either a small town or a large village.

**In case of small towns, any type of medical amenity relates to Dispensary, Primary Health Centre/Health Centre, Hospital/Nursing Home only.

***Including Dispensaries which were clubbed together with Hospitals for presentation purposes in the Village Directory Statements of Bihar.

†In Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh, the values were not computed as the number of large villages were negligible.

