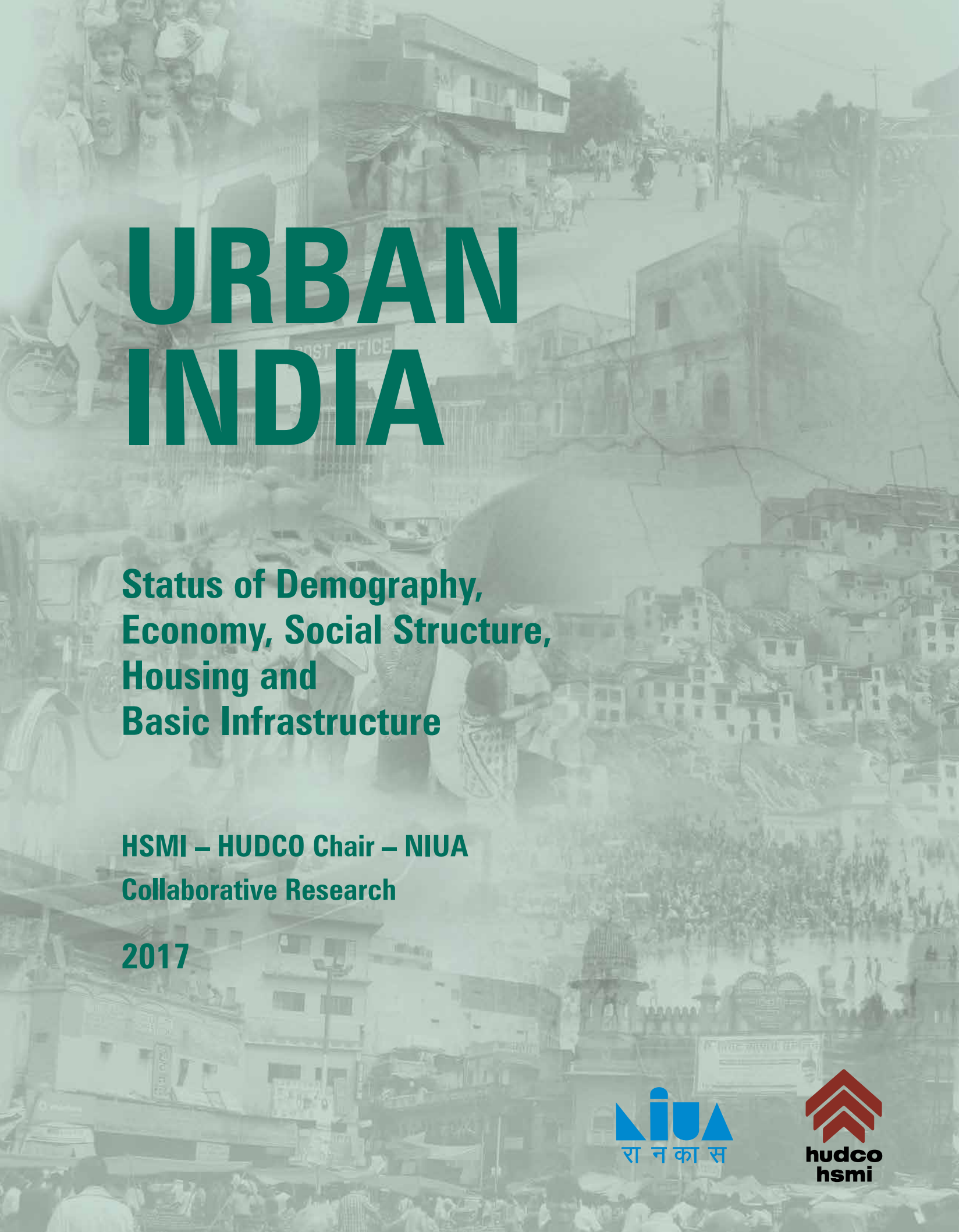

URBAN INDIA

Status of Demography, Economy, Social Structure, Housing and Basic Infrastructure

HSMI – HUDCO Chair – NIUA
Collaborative Research

2017

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Foreword

More and more people are living in cities and towns as the world transits to an increasingly urbanised economy. India, home to the second largest urban community in the world is no exception to this phenomenon. It is in these cities and towns that the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generated, and where solutions to urban challenges, including inequality and the impacts of climate change, are to be addressed and future generations are to be educated. The reality in India, however, suggests that the towns are not fully integrated into a strong urban fabric of the nation. Many towns have enormous backlogs in infrastructure, weak human capacities, high levels of unemployment and extremely weak local economies.

The growing numbers of cities and towns in India will exert a significant influence upon the future social and economic development of larger geographic regions. If these cities and towns were better equipped to steer their economic assets and development, the national GDP could be increased, with direct benefits to peri-urban areas as well.

This publication is a part of a three-phase study. The first phase analyses the status of demography, economy, social structures, basic infrastructure and housing in the metropolitan cities; the second phase looks at the Class I cities, excluding metropolitan cities, while the third phase studies the towns. All reports are based on secondary data from the Population Census and unit level data from the National Sample Survey Organisation.

The central message of the report is that the growth rate of cities of different size classes has shown a diverse growth pattern and dynamism although urban India has registered a slight increase of 0.03 per cent growth in the past decade. The metropolitan cities have registered a decline in their demographic growth and witnessed increased peri-urbanisation. There was concentration of jobs in this class and the level of socio-economic development was better as compared to the smaller cities and towns. Like the metropolitan cities, the other Class I cities also registered a decline in demographic growth rates, with an increasing trend towards peri-urbanisation. These cities have lower levels of socio-economic development as compared to metropolitan cities. 'Towns' as a group have registered an increase in their demographic growth rates in the past decade. This is attributed to the phenomenal increase in the number of census towns during 2001-2011. Importantly, these towns have contributed significantly to the demographic growth as a result of in situ urbanisation. Although urban by definition, these settlements are still under rural governance and report larger deficiencies as compared to their statutory counterparts. Adequate investments have to be made in these towns to improve the living conditions and economic opportunities of the people who account for 36.4 per cent of the incremental population of urban India.

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Acronyms

AEGR	Annual Exponential Growth Rate
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
BSUP	Basic Services for Urban Poor
CB	Cantonment Board/Cantonment
CMC	City Municipal Council
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CT	Census Town
CV	Coefficient of Variation
EO	Estate Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GVA	Gross Value Added
HCR	Head Count Ratio
HRIDAY	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited
IDSMT	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
INA	Industrial Notified Area
ITS	Industrial Township
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission
M	Municipality
MB	Municipal Board
MC	Municipal Committee
MCl	Municipal Council
M Corp	Municipal Corporation
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
NA	Notified Area
NAC	Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NIUA	National Institute of Urban Affairs
NP	Nagar Panchayat
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NT	Notified Town
NTA	Notified Town Area
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OG	Outgrowth
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
SRS	Sample Registration System
ST	Statutory Towns
STC	Small Town Committee
TC	Town Committee/Town Area Committee
TMC	Town Municipal Council
TP	Town Panchayat
TS	Township
UA/UAs	Urban Agglomeration/Urban Agglomerations
UIDSSMT	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UT	Union Territory
VAMBAY	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
WPR	Work Participation Rate

Executive Summary

This report integrates the three studies prepared under the project "Status of Demography, Economy, Social Structure, Housing and Basic Infrastructure of the Different Sizes of Urban Settlements". The first report had concentrated on 53[1] metropolitan cities of India. The second report focused on analysis of non- metropolitan cities.[2] The third report focused on Towns of India.[3]

The report has eight chapters. The introductory chapter outlines the aims and objectives of the study. Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5 are focused on the demography, economy, housing and basic infrastructure, and social analyses of the various size classes of cities and towns. The state of slums and the dynamics of the census towns vis-a-vis statutory towns have been discussed in chapters 6 and 7 respectively. The policy conclusions that emerge from the analyses are presented in chapter 8.

The study is based on the analysis of secondary data. It uses data from (i) Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011; (ii) relevant rounds of National Sample Survey (Employment-Unemployment Rounds for 2004–2005, 2009–2010 and 2011–2012 and Consumer Expenditure Rounds for 2004–2005, 2009–2010 and 2011–2012). Additionally, data from sources such as the Central Statistical Organisation and Planning Commission have also been used.

The study reveals the following findings:

Demography

- In 2011, the level of urbanisation in India was 31 per cent, accounting for 377 million people. The urban population registered a marginal increase in growth rate, from 2.73 in 2001 to 2.76 in 2011, largely due to the addition of 2530 new census towns. Towns and cities in general registered a decline in their growth rates. There was an increase in the concentration of urban population living in the metropolitan cities from 37.8 to 42.3 per cent during the decade of 2001–2011. This is attributed to the increase in the number of such cities from 35 to 52, while the proportion of urban population in non-metropolitan Class I cities had declined during the same decade from 30.8 percent to 27.9 per cent (though their numbers had gone up by 57). The proportion of population in towns had also decreased from 31.38 per cent to 29.81 per cent though the numbers had gone up by 1721 during the same decade.

- The phenomenon of a top-heavy structure which was observed in Class I cities was non-existent in towns of India. In 2011, the proportion of population decreased in the higher order of towns, i.e. Class II, Class III

[1]The first year report has considered 53 metropolitan cities based on Census of India Provisional Population figures, 2011. However, as per the Final Population Tables 2011, Chandigarh was reported to have population less than 1 million. Therefore, the number of metropolitan cities is now 52.
[2]Cities with population range between 0.1 million and less than 1 million.
[3]Population less than 1,00,000

and Class IV (though the number of towns increased), and it increased in lower order towns, i.e. Classes V and VI. In 2011, the highest concentration of population was found in Class V followed by Class IV.

- Class I cities had been growing at a much faster rate than those of urban India and towns since 1961. During 2001–2011, while the growth of the urban population was at an annual exponential growth rate (AEGR) of 2.76 per cent, the growth of the Class I cities and towns was at 2.99 per cent and 2.25 per cent respectively.

- The growth rate of metropolitan cities/UAs declined from 4.22 per cent during 1991–2001 to 3.88 per cent in 2001–2011. The annual exponential growth rate registered by the non-metropolitan cities declined from 2.61 per cent in 2001 to 1.77 per cent in 2011 and these became the slowest growing size class. The towns had shown an increasing trend in terms of growth rate, which had increased from 1.55 per cent in 1991–2001 to 2.25 percent in 2001–2011. Though towns had experienced a decline in their growth rate since 1981, there was an increasing trend in the last decade, 2001–2011.

- Among the towns, the growth rate during 2001–2011 systematically increased with the decreasing order of towns, reaching the highest in Class VI towns. The growth rate in Classes II, III and IV was lower than that of average urban India (2.76%) and all towns together (2.25%). Though Class III category towns experienced a slow growth rate, these added the highest number of people in absolute terms (6.7 million), whereas Class VI category, which experienced the highest growth rate of 9.22 per cent added only 1.6 million people in absolute terms.

- The growth of pre-existing metropolitan cities had become stagnant. Kolkata and Greater Mumbai featured prominently in the list of slowest growing metropolitan cities. The newer UAs grew faster. The five fastest growing metropolitan UAs were added in 2011 and among them four were in Kerala. It seems, especially in Kerala, that they had grown from a miniscule population to a million plus UAs with the merging of statutory towns and new census towns, thereby reinforcing the role of discretion in defining 'urban'.

- There was an increasing trend towards peripheralisation of the metropolitan cities/UAs during 2001–2011. In 2011, for most of the metropolitan cities/UAs, the core of the city housed a smaller population than in the case of 2001.

Economy

- Income differentials existed between various size classes of towns/cities. The estimated average monthly per capita income of the metropolitan districts was two times more than that of all India in 2011; at the same time it was two times less in non-metropolitan districts. Districts with large cities had a lower per capita income than the average for metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts in 2011. The higher per capita incomes were seen mostly in the districts that had the smaller and emerging cities.

- The phenomenon of 'jobless growth' that India had witnessed in the recent years, had mainly affected the smaller cities. The average work participation rate (WPR) across metropolitan cities increased very marginally, while it declined in other Class I cities. Females in these cities were more prone to opt out of the labour market as compared to their male counterparts. The wages in metropolitan India were higher

than non-metropolitan and urban India, whereas wages in non-metropolitan cities was lower than in urban India. Informalisation and casualisation of labour were higher in non-metropolitan cities.

- Metropolitan India showed a higher service related growth as compared to non-metropolitan and urban India. Also, there was a continuous flight of the manufacturing sector from urban India. This was evident from the findings that in all the three cases of metropolitan, non-metropolitan and urban India, there was a decrease in the share of workers engaged in the manufacturing sector from 2004–2005 to 2011–2012. The only places that had shown growth were rural areas.

- Poverty was much lower in metropolitan India as compared to that of non-metropolitan and urban India. Inequality as measured by the ratio of average MPCE between the topmost and lowest decile class shows that it was higher in urban India as a whole as compared to metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. At the same time, inequality had increased in metropolitan, non-metropolitan and urban India in 2011–2012 as compared to 2004–2005. Among the size classes of towns, there was not much variation in the WPR. During 2001–2011, WPR had seen an increasing trend in all the size classes of towns.

Social Indicators

- In metropolitan cities, the sex ratio had seen a significant rise from 871 to 917, an improvement of 46 points during 2001–2011 as compared to a rise from 900 to 929 in urban India. The non-metropolitan cities had a sex ratio of 937 in 2011. Compared to the increase in the sex ratio in metropolitan cities, non-metropolitan cities registered an improvement of only 23 points. The towns had an overall sex ratio of 939, which was lower than the national average but higher than urban India, metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. Among the lower size order towns, the highest sex ratio of 942 was observed in Class II and Class V categories. Class VI had the lowest sex ratio of 924.

- The overall literacy rate was highest in metropolitan cities (87.1%) followed by non-metropolitan Class I cities (83.7%) and all towns (80.9%) as compared to 84.1 per cent in urban India in 2011. The same pattern holds true by gender as well. In towns, the male literacy rate was 86.9 per cent and female literacy rate was 74.6 per cent. The gender gap in towns of India was quite high at 12.3 per cent in 2011; much larger than the gender gap of urban India. The gender gap in non-metropolitan Class I cities of India was almost the same as in urban India (9.7%), while it was lowest in metropolitan India (7.6%).

Housing

- As per Census of India, in 2011, 68.5 per cent of the total houses could be classified as 'good' in urban India. In metropolitan cities, 73.3 per cent of the houses were classified as 'good' in 2011, while in non-metropolitan Class I cities, only 68.0 per cent of the houses were classified as 'good'. Though the housing quality in metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities was relatively better than rural India and national average, it was still quite low.

- The problem of adequate housing was severe in metropolitan cities, where 37.6 per cent resided in just one room, out of which 3.4 per cent had no exclusive room. Greater Mumbai in Maharashtra had an acute adequate housing problem, with 7.7 per cent of the households having no exclusive room and a further 57.3 per cent living in just one room. Non-metropolitan cities were better in terms of adequate housing

than metropolitan cities and urban India, with 32.7 per cent having one or no exclusive room as compared to 35.2 per cent in urban India.

- 35.7 per cent households in metropolitan cities and 30.4 per cent in non-metropolitan cities were categorised as households lacking adequate housing space. Greater Mumbai was the most congested metropolitan city where 64.7 per cent of the households of more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room.

- The percentage of census houses that was occupied and used for non-residential purposes was higher in the non-metropolitan cities. While 23.1 per cent of the occupied census houses were used for non-residential purposes in the non-metropolitan cities as well as in urban India, for metropolitan cities, the non-residential usage was 21.8 per cent.

Basic Infrastructure

- The analysis of access to basic services brought out the strong relationship between the size of the cities and availability of services. The access to civic services was higher in larger cities as compared to smaller cities. The status of basic services in the metropolitan cities as a group was uniformly better than the non-metropolitan cities and towns. Importantly, census towns in West Bengal reported severe deficiencies in basic infrastructure index.

- The percentage of households having access to water from tap was 83.6 per cent in metropolitan cities, while for non-metropolitan cities it was 71.1 per cent as compared to 70.6 per cent in urban India. On the other hand, in towns of India, only 61.7 per cent of the households had access to tap water. The dependence on ground water increased in smaller towns.

- In metropolitan cities, 91.4 per cent of the households had access to safe drinking water as compared to 87.7 per cent in non-metropolitan cities, 78.4 in all towns and 84.4 in urban India. Not all households had access to some source of water within their premises. Only 80.6 per cent of the total households in metropolitan cities had access to drinking water within premises. This proportion was 74.5 per cent in non-metropolitan cities, 59.7 per cent in all towns and 71.2 per cent in urban India.

- In terms of access to toilets, 96.0 per cent of households in metropolitan cities had access to toilets while 83.5 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. Among the non-metropolitan cities, 89.3 per cent of the households had access to toilets while 76.8 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. Access to toilets in towns was relatively lower. In towns, the proportion of households with access to toilets was 74.2 per cent, while the share of households with access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises was only 57.4 per cent. In urban India 87.4 per cent of households had access to toilets while 72.6 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises.

- In the metropolitan cities, 93.9 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities and 74.3 per cent households to covered drainage, which was higher than the average of urban India where the figures stood at 81.8 and 44.50 per cent respectively. In non-metropolitan cities, 85.12 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities while only 38.12 per cent households had access to covered

drainage. In towns, 70.4 per cent of the households had a drainage system of which only 21.9 per cent were connected to closed drainage.

- In India, 65 million people lived in slums which constituted 17 per cent of the urban population of the country as per Census of India 2011. In terms of absolute population, 65.49 million people lived in slums in 2613 cities and towns.

- The metropolitan cities housed 38.9 per cent of the total slum population of urban India, while 34.7 per cent of the slum population resided in non-metropolitan cities. Therefore, almost three-fourths (73.5%) of the total slum population resided in Class I cities, whereas only 26.5 per cent of the slum population resided in towns. Among the towns, Class II and Class III towns housed 11.8 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the total slum population respectively.

- While Class I CTs were 10 during Census 2001, the number had doubled in 2011. There were 20 such CTs where the population was more than 1 lakh. Class II CTs had increased more than 86 per cent with respect to 2001 from 29 in 2001 to 54 in 2011, while Class III CTs had increased around 162 per cent since 2001 from 226 in 2001 to 593 in 2011. The number of CTs saw a high increase for Class V and VI towns, more than 200 per cent for both the size classes. Class IV CTs also showed more than 150 per cent increase in their number during this period.

The main challenges and possible policy implications that arise from the analysis are as follows:

- Most of the studies on economic growth, structural transformation, employment, poverty, basic infrastructure, housing, and social sector attainment levels have inevitably looked at 'urban' as a single entity, thus overlooking the huge differences that exist between small towns, medium towns and large metropolises. Urban India includes 7933 settlements with populations ranging from just 5 to as large as 18 million. It would be erroneous to treat all towns/cities as a homogeneous group as wide disparities exist with regard to their levels of socio-economic development and access to basic amenities. Non-recognition of this heterogeneity and considering the urban sector as a monolith sector is one of the factors leading to unplanned urban growth. Policies and programmes need to take into consideration the size of a city/town. Also, special attention should be accorded to the new census towns by bringing them under the statutory status of the respective states and framing adequate policies for investment in infrastructure and social sectors. In fact, the Smart Cities Mission could cover these towns for Greenfield projects and initiate planning at inception.

- Most of the existing cities are weak in terms of capacity to raise resources. Their precarious state of finances as well as their complex institutional and fiscal framework does not allow them to access credit. An important step taken to empower them was by providing them democratic status in 1992 through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Despite the change envisioned by the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, most ULBs in India are still facing resource constraints to carry out their functions. The tax and non-tax income of the ULBs is low. Grants are inadequate to address the challenges of infrastructure creation and maintenance. Therefore, adequate investment has to be brought into these cities, especially the census towns, where the level of services have been extremely poor as noted in West Bengal, among other states.

- Some cities were deficit either in housing or infrastructure but showed good overall economic performance. Government/HUDCO may fund the creation of affordable housing in these cities where housing is a problem. Besides the creation of new affordable housing, improvement in the material of the existing housing stock (which was dilapidated/liveable) was also needed. Therefore, designing housing schemes to deal with the problems of inadequacy of housing and poor housing quality in these cities is an urgent challenge.

- The local governments in some cities could finance infrastructure provision by improving the tax base and rates of user charges. These towns/cities have the potential to finance infrastructure by improving the tax base and user charges. Also, financing could be possible through institutional funding. Strengthening of the local tax base of these ULBs by improving the property tax base and user charges may help in improving the overall scenario. Also, centrally sponsored schemes could improve the level of infrastructure in these ULBs. In fact, convergence of various centrally sponsored missions could improve the habitat of these cities/towns.

- There are cities which are poor in economic performance and in either housing or infrastructure or both. These cities find it difficult to improve the shortfall as they do not have the repaying capacity. Strengthening of the local tax base of the ULBs in these cities by improving the property tax base and user charges may help in improving the overall scenario. The gap in urban service delivery has to be bridged with larger investments. Additional central and state assistance is required to address these deficiencies. Also, institutional funds need to be chanellised to these cities either through HUDCO or housing finance companies at low rates of interest.

The HUDCO Chair collaborative project at the NIUA aimed to undertake an in-depth analysis of the demography, economy and social structures as well as the status of basic infrastructure and housing of the different size classes of urban settlements. The first year report had concentrated on the Metropolitan Cities of India. The second year focused on analysis of all Class I cities (population range between 1 lakh and 10 lakh) except those classified as metropolitan cities, termed as non-metropolitan Class I cities of India. The third year report focused on analysis of Towns of India (population less than 100,000). The present report, which is an integrated report on urban India, covers all the size classes of urban settlements and comprises a detailed analysis on:

1. Demography
2. Economy
3. Housing and Basic Infrastructure
4. Social Condition
5. Slums
6. Census Towns

Chapter 1

Introduction

The global population has become more urban with 53.6 per cent or 3.9 billion of the people living in cities in 2014. According to the World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2014 Revision, the sustained increase of the urban population combined with the pronounced deceleration of rural population growth will result in continued urbanisation, that is, increased proportion of the population living in urban areas. The report predicted that the world urban population would increase from 53.6 per cent in 2014 to 66 per cent by 2050, from 3.9 billion in 2014 to 6.3 billion in 2050 (World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2014 Revision). All of the expected growth in the world population would be concentrated in the urban areas of developing countries, whose population was projected to increase from 2.9 billion in 2014 to 5.2 billion in 2050. Over the same period of time, the rural population of developing countries was expected to decline from 3.1 billion to 3 billion. In the more developed regions, the urban population was projected to increase modestly, from 1 billion in 2014 to 1.1 billion in 2050[1]. The global urban population had increased from 2 billion in 1985 to 2.3 billion in 1990 and further to 3.9 billion in 2014. The annual exponential growth rate declined from 2.69 per cent in 1985–1990 to 2.34 during 1990–1995. It has further declined to 1.91 during 2010–2015.

According to the World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2014 Revision, there were a total of 28 megacities accounting for nearly 12 per cent of the world's urban population. These megacities, given their size and concentration of economic activities, were home to almost 453 million people. The share of urban population in these cites was continuously increasing from 4.1 per cent in 1970 to 6.7 per cent in 1990 and 10.3 per cent in 2010. This share was projected to reach 14.4 per cent by 2030. In absolute terms, the population in the megacities increased from 55 million in 1970 to 153 and 370 million in 1990 and 2010 respectively. By 2030, the total population residing in these cities would reach 730 million.

The number of megacities increased from 3 in 1970 to 10 in 1990 to 23 in 2010. As of 2014, most of the megacities with a population of 10 million or more were located in the global south. Of the 28 megacities in 2014, 16 were in Asia, 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 in Africa and Europe each, and 2 in North America. The number of megacities is likely to reach 41 by 2030, such that Asia would have gained another 8, Latin America 2 and Africa 3. The cities which are expected to reach 10 million population in 2030 are Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad in India; Chengdu in China; Bangkok in Thailand; Thành Pho Ho Chí Minh in Vietnam; Lahore in Pakistan; Lima in Peru; Bogota in Colombia; Johannesburg in South Africa; Luanda in Angola, and Der es Salem in United Republic of Tanzania.

Mega cities are followed by large cities constituting 5 million to 10 million inhabitants. Such cities account

[1] Based on population, the urban centres across the globe are divided into six classes: a. Megacities with population of 10 million or more; b. Large cities with population between 5 – 10 million; c. Medium sized cities with population between 1 – 5 million d. Cities with population between 500,000 to 1 million e. cities with population between 300,000 to 500,000 and lastly f. urban centres with population fewer than 300, 000.

for a small, but growing proportion of the global urban population. In 2014, there were 43 such cities which housed just over 300 million people. Currently, these cities account for nearly 8 per cent of the world's urban population. The numbers of such cities is expected to increase to 63 by 2030, and are then likely to house more than 400 million people, representing nearly 9 per cent of worlds' global population.

The medium-sized cities, with populations between 1–5 million, are the largest cities in almost 79 countries. One in five urban dwellers lives in these cities. Their global population nearly doubled between 1990 (459 million) and 2014 (827 million), and is expected to increase by another 36 per cent between 2014 and 2030 (1.1 billion).

The number of people living in cities that are relatively smaller, between 500,000 and 1 million inhabitants, is expected to grow at a similar pace as in the case of medium-sized cities. Even though these cities comprise nearly one-tenth of the total global urban population, their numbers are much higher. In 2014, there were 525 such cities which are expected to increase to 731 by 2030. Their population is also likely to increase from 363 million in 2014 to 509 million in 2030, but it will continue to contribute only around 10 per cent of the global urban population.

In 2014, nearly 6 per cent of the urban population resided in cities with populations between 300,000 to 500,000. Although moderately small, these city sizes are most populous in a few countries such as Albania (Tiranë), Bahrain (Al-Manamah), and Estonia (Tallinn). In terms of the total number of cities, the less developed regions host three times the number in the developed regions. Worldwide, the number has been projected to rise from 679 in 2014 to 832 in 2030, of which three-quarters are found in less developed regions.

The urban areas with less than 300,000 inhabitants, which are at the bottom end of the urban hierarchy have the largest share of global urban population, with 43 per cent in 2014. Even though their proportion is projected to shrink over time, by 2030 these urban centres will still comprise about 38 per cent (1.5 billion) of the world's total urban population.

Thus it can be said that globally a higher share of population resides in large or in medium- sized cities which are projected to grow in the coming years. Even with an increase in the number of smaller-sized cities, their share of population has remained fairly constant or at least projected to be so. This is because urban growth is being influenced by continued global economic integration, competitive economies, and individual cities inching to make their place in the global market. Managing urban growth has increased in scope as well as complexity. It has become one of the most important challenges of the 21st century, yet provides huge opportunities for growth. Historically, urbanisation has been driven by the concentration of investment and employment opportunities in urban areas, productive assets in industry, and services clustering in cities. As cities attract businesses and jobs, they bring together both the human and the entrepreneurial resources to generate new ideas, innovations and increasingly productive uses of technology.

According to McKinsey Global Institute (2010) estimates, 80 per cent of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) is being generated in the urban areas. It also estimated that urban economic activity is even more concentrated, with the top 600 cities producing about 60 per cent of the global GDP and the top 100 contributing about 38 per cent of the global GDP. The Global Metro Monitor (Brookings Institution 2010) examined data on economic output and employment of 150 of the world's largest metropolitan economies located in 53 countries. The data examined for the period 1993 to 2010 concluded that even though their per

capita measures of Gross Value Added (GVA) ranges widely, from under $1,000 in Hyderabad and Kolkata, India, to roughly $70,000 in San Jose, U.S.A. and Zurich, Switzerland, the function of these metropolitan cities as locations for high-value economic activity in their respective nations and world regions remains consistent. The metro edge is found to be particularly large in rapidly emerging economies such as Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, where the income in major metros exceeds the national income by an average margin of at least 80 per cent. As a result, these metropolitan areas punch above their weight economically at the national and the global scale. In 2007, they accounted for less than 12 per cent of the global population, but generated almost half of the global GDP.

Thus, all over the world, there is evidence of increasing concentration of population in metropolitan areas and simultaneously the increasing concentration of economic activity in the densely populated urban centres. This trend is expected to continue in the future as the urban centres, more so the metropolitan cities, offer economies of scale in terms of productive enterprise and public investment. The next section looks at the theoretical conceptualisation behind the economies of agglomeration as generated by the cities, focusing more on cities with larger concentration of such economic dynamics.

Importance of Urbanisation, Concentration and Metropolisation

Conceptually, cities can be regarded as the most important and the most visible manifestation of economies of scale. Cities play a central role in economic growth of a nation by facilitating geographic proximity. By bringing together a varied pool of entrepreneurs with similar economic interests, cities facilitate both the creation of new ideas and their translation into production. By creating big markets for labour and capital, and for intermediate and final goods, cities enable cost savings and efficiency. Economists call these effects as 'agglomeration economies'. There are mainly three reasons that influence the spatial concentration of firms within a particular sector or industry in proximity with each other. Such spatial concentration helps in the following manner.

a) Sharing: Broadening the market for input suppliers, which would allow them to exploit internal economies of scale in production (average costs decline as the scale of production rises). The sharing of inputs also permits the suppliers to provide highly specialised goods and services, tailored to their buyers' needs. This results in higher profits for all, accompanied by easier access to a broader range of inputs.
b) Matching: Expanding the availability of the range of skills required by employers to facilitate better matching to their distinctive needs. Additionally, the risk faced by workers is reduced when they are at locations with more choice of possible employers.
c) Learning: Accelerating and integrating the knowledge spillover, allowing workers and entrepreneurs to learn from each other.

The benefits of increasing scale can be either internal or external to an individual firm. External economies are synonymous with 'agglomeration economies', which include the benefits of localisation (being near other producers of the same commodity or service) and urbanisation (being close to producers of a wide range of commodities and services).

The ability to go beyond industry-specific sharing, matching and learning (localisation economies) to citywide processes (urbanisation economies) requires additional mechanisms of cumulative causation, inter-penetration of production and trade across industries, gains from the cross-fertilization of ideas and the

concentration of workers and suppliers leading to a concentration of consumer demands (Fujita, Krugman and Venables, 1999). This ability of going beyond the local to urbanisation of economies to generate more comprehensive economies in terms of scale of production and stronger agglomeration economies that act as positive externalities in the process of economic growth, is more strongly manifested in the metropolitan cities than in the urban settlements of smaller size classes.

There is ample evidence around the globe, both in developed and developing nations through cross-country empirical studies about the positive effects of inter-linkages of cities, the urban concentration, and the resultant agglomeration economies formed during the process of economic growth. Jane Jacobs (1984), in her book, *Cities and the Wealth of Nations,* provides evidence from across the globe to argue that cities are the real growth engines and generators of national wealth. Henderson (2000) has reported a correlation coefficient of 0.85 between GDP per capita and the level of urbanisation in a cross-section of developing countries. In *Urbanisation and Growth (2009)*, Annez and Buckley summarising the international experience on urbanisation and growth, have reported that between 1980 and 1998, 86 per cent of the growth in developing countries came from the manufacturing and services sectors. In the initial phase of the evolution of these economies, increased productivity reflected the shifting of resources away from lower-productivity rural activities to the industry and services sectors. Beyond a point, rapid productivity gains mainly reflected improvements in the industry and services sectors. The World Development Report (2009) highlighted that agglomeration economies have promoted transformations along the three dimensions of economic geography :

- Higher densities, as seen in the growth of cities;
- Shorter distances, as workers and businesses migrate closer to density;
- Fewer divisions, as countries thin out their economic borders and enter world markets to take advantage of scale and specialisation.

Need for the Study

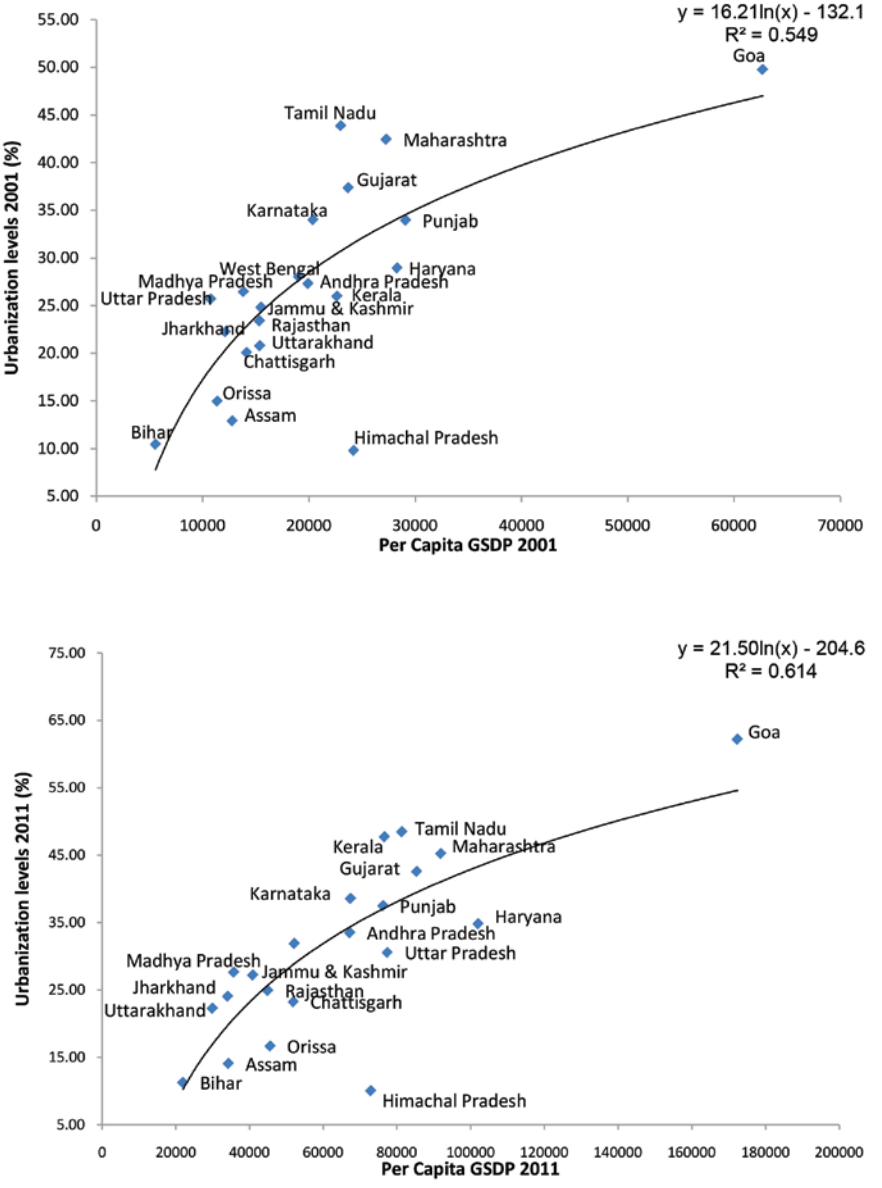
There is a complete dearth of studies on urban India that focus on the size-class differentials of cities and towns; with regard to socio-economic parameters taking all urban centres grouped into size classes as units of analysis. In fact, internationally also, there have been very few such studies done so far. Krugman (1991) had noted that the subject of the size distribution of cities all over the world has been neglected by development economists.

India is an integral part of the urban transformation that the world is a witness to, and is making a gradual shift from 'rural' to 'urban', at a much slower pace than other developed nations. India, in 2011, was 31.1 per cent urban, and 377.2 million people lived in urban India. But, India was already home to 11 per cent of world's urban population in 2011, a figure estimated to rise to 15 per cent by 2050. Also, projections indicated, keeping in mind the growth rates of population observed during 2001–2011 and based on the UN population projection model, that India would achieve 'the tipping point' of 50 per cent urban by 2039.

The urbanisation scenario that emerged in India in 2011 is significant in terms of numbers, but the pattern is diverse. There was a clear break from past trends of urbanisation, both in pace and scale. A large number of new towns came up in the decade 2001–2011. These new towns were mostly census towns (CTs), which though urban by definition, were rural in administration and governance. There was also clear evidence pointing to the growing trend of sub-urbanisation and peripheralisation.

Historically, throughout the world, urbanisation and economic growth have been mutually reinforcing. In both developed as well as developing nations, urban growth has been rapid where economic growth rates have been high, explained for by the effects of agglomeration economies. The fact that urbanisation and the state domestic products have quite high positive inter-linkage effects in India, can be shown through the logarithmic regressions between urbanisation and per capita gross state domestic product (PCGSDP; almost synonymously used with per capita income) run for two time periods i.e., 2001 and 2011, thus providing proof to the hypothesis that growth in the economy is being generated in urban areas. The links between urbanisation and per capita income have grown stronger in the Indian economy (the fitted trend line for the level of urbanisation and PCGSDP for 2001 and 2011 are upward sloping, with R2, or the explanatory

Chart 1.1: Interlinkage Effects of Per Capita Income and Urbanisation Levels Across States: 2001–2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India and Central Statistical Organisation data.

power, being 0.549 and 0.614 respectively), indicating that cities hold the key to economic growth (Chart 1.1). Urbanisation is gradually aligning itself with the economic growth processes in India. But the interlinkage effects in India are still quite low by international standards. For the countries in the Asian continent, the explanatory power R2 between these two variables can be calculated to be 0.748 in 2011.The impact of economic growth on cities in India is thus not yet strong enough; and the impact of agglomeration economies on urbanisation is far from being saturated. Thus for a developing country like India, the next decade presents great challenges but even greater opportunities, because only the successful exploitation and harnessing of the growth potential of the agglomeration and urbanisation economies can catapult it to a high growth path and help sustain the growth momentum thereafter.

Also, urban density of population and per capita gross state domestic product across the Indian states are shown to be positively interlinked with each other, the explanatory power R2 being 0.255 in 2001. It could not be calculated for 2011 because the data for the area under urban areas of each states is still not in the public domain. This can be explained by the benefits of agglomeration economies that arise from the density of economic activities. Density of activity allows more refined specialisation and a wider variety of intermediate inputs. As economies develop, manufacturing and services become more important, and firms come to closer distance to exploit agglomeration economies in a city. In France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, 75 to 95 per cent of industry is localised (clustered or concentrated relative to overall economic activity), while less than 15 per cent is dispersed (Devereux et al, 2007; Dumais et al, 1997; and Maurel and Sédillot, 1999).

Thus, as economies develop, agriculture disperses to capture not the scale of economies in production, but manufacturing clusters. And, as countries move to a more mature phase of development, their economies become more knowledge based and service oriented. The spatial concentration of activity also rises because the potential for co-dependence and agglomeration is intrinsic to the service industry. The literature on city size-productivity and inter-linkage suggests that doubling city size will increase productivity by 3 to 8 per cent (Bartelsman, Caballero and Lyons, 1994). Evidence from the United States and Brazil indicates that doubling the distance to dense metropolitan centres reduces productivity by 15 per cent; doubling the distance from 280 to 550 kilometers reduces profits by 6 per cent (Feldman and Audretsch, 1999). In fact, a study comparing the business environment and economic performance indicators of a sample of 40 cities from a World Bank study (2004) has clearly brought out that the bigger size of a city has a positive effect in terms of higher productivity, wages, and capital per worker; and better business environment in terms of lower bottlenecks of regulation frameworks and infrastructure facilities. Thus, the economies of agglomeration and scale, and urbanisation are necessary to achieve high growth and productivity improvements. Urban density and economic growth are also found to be mutually reinforcing.

The mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan had projected the urban share of GDP at 62–63 per cent in 2009–2010. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007–2012) noted that the contribution of the urban sector to India's GDP is expected to increase to 70–75 per cent by 2030. It envisioned Indian cities to be the locus and engine of economic growth over the next two decades and suggested that the realisation of an ambitious goal of 9 to 10 per cent growth in GDP depends fundamentally on making Indian cities more liveable, inclusive, bankable and competitive. In the coming decades, the urban sector is expected to play a critical role in bringing about the overall growth of the economy and also sustaining it at high levels. The Twelfth Plan (2012–2017) also states that urbanisation would be central to India's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth because agglomeration and densification of economic activities and settlements stimulates

economic efficiencies and provides more opportunities for earning livelihoods; and thereby, enables faster inclusion of more people in the process of economic growth.

Urbanisation in India had a significant effect in reducing poverty in those rural areas which are in proximity to the urbanised areas, thus making the study of urbanisation (especially metropolitisation) very critical. Cali and Menon (2009), working on the data sets on Indian districts between 1981–1999 explained this reduction in rural poverty an outcome of two things: a simple composition effect due to migration of the poor from rural to urban areas (first round effect), and a spillover effect due to positive externalities of urbanisation on surrounding urban areas (second round effect). The positive externalities for the second round effect involve indirect channels such as backward linkages, rural non-farm employment, remittances, agricultural productivity, rural land prices and consumer prices. They also found through their study that the impact of urbanisation was influenced more by the second round effect than that of the first round. Their study revealed that a 20 per cent increase in urban population indicates a decrease of 3 to 6 per cent in the share of rural poverty.

Additionally, Datt and Ravallion (2009) also argued that the rising living standards of India's urban population in the post-reform period had significant distributional effects that favoured India's rural population. Through an analysis of the post-1991 data, they concluded that the urban economic growth processes since 1991 have been appreciably more effective in reducing rural (and national) poverty. The non-farm sectors that use unskilled labour more intensively, notably trade, construction and the 'unorganised' manufacturing sectors, have seen higher employment growth in the post-reform period, as the urban and rural sectors are now positively interlinked in various ways through trade, migration and transfers. It is a plausible conjecture that this interlink was the main reason for increased rural distribution of urban economic growth since 1991. However, while the rural poor have benefited more from urban economic growth in the post-reform economy, it can be expected that the reverse also holds true, that India's rural poor are more vulnerable in the future to urban-based economic shocks. Thus, urban growth and development is the key to shaping India's future, and therefore addressing such issues need to be of utmost importance.

It is evident from the data available from the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) that much of urban India's destiny is being shaped by the services sector, and there is a noticeable flight of the manufacturing sector from Indian cities. The service sector alone constitutes 81 per cent of urban GDP (in 2004–2005), while the manufacturing sector has gone down from 29 per cent in 1970–1971 to 16 per cent in 2004–2005. Duranton and Puga (2002), and Henderson and Ono (2005) have argued that cities shift from specialising by sector, with integrated headquarters and plants, to specialising mainly by function, with headquarters and business services clustered in larger cities, and plants clustered in smaller cities — as is the case in India as well. Ghani et al (2012) highlighted that while industrial plants in the formal sector are moving away from urban to rural locations, the informal sector is moving from rural to urban locations. The urban share of employment has declined from 69 per cent in 1989 to 57 per cent in 2005 for the organised sector. On the other hand, urban share of employment for the unorganised sector has increased from 25 per cent to 37 per cent during the same period. Nearly half of the urban workforce is self employed. Wage employment is becoming increasingly informal. In 2009–2010, 30 per cent of the urban workforce in India was informally employed (Chen and Raveendran, 2011).

Almost all studies on economic growth, structural transformation, employment, poverty, basic infrastructure, housing, and social sector attainment levels have inevitably looked at 'urban' as a single entity, thus overlooking

the huge differences that exist between small towns, medium towns and large metropolises. The urban system, including India, is very heterogenous all over the world. In India (2011), it includes 7933 settlements with a population ranging from just 5 to as large as 18 million. Non-recognition of this heterogeneity that exists in the urban sector has led to a plethora of problems at various levels.

There have been very few studies done on the intra-urban differentials and its impact on India's growth processes; however there has been some attention given in this direction for the last two years. Ghani et al (2012) have argued that enterprises and jobs are mostly concentrated in big cities. In addition, Krishna and Bajpai (2011), using NCAER household data, noted that the distribution of benefits from economic growth in India since the mid-1990s has followed an identifiable spatial pattern. People in the large cities have achieved the greatest gains (in terms of inflation-adjusted per capita incomes), followed by people in small towns and in villages located close to towns. A World Bank (2013) study revealed that 8 per cent of national employment is in the first ring, that is within 50 km from the seven megacities. The suburbs and peripheries are gaining industry, while metropolitan cores are de-industrialising. Denis et al (2012) in their research showed a trend of employment shift towards metros during the period 1993–1994 to 2009–2010, except for construction, which has moved to smaller cities and rural areas. Despite the shift, metros still accounted for less than half, and often less than a third of urban employment in all the sectors, including services. Their research also revealed the pattern of spatial evolution in India, such that districts with high levels of employment density, more so in high-tech service industries like the computer and business services sectors, are the high density clusters of economic activity that drive India's growth engine.

Urbanisation has been neglected as a key variable in India's development process and concomitantly, the urban development sector in the Indian policy framework, both in terms of policies as well as allocations. There has been an over-emphasis on the policy paradigm of 'India lives in its villages'. The general perception of the policy makers has been that India is predominantly an agricultural and rural based economy and over-urbanisation in such a scenario is a potent threat to India's development process. Many of the initial Five Year Plans expressed a strong desire to implement policies to reduce migration into urban areas or to take actions to reverse the rural-urban migration trends. The centrally sponsored scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) launched in 1979 aimed to improve economic and physical infrastructure of cities and towns with populations of up to 500,000. The perceived outcome of IDSMT was to generate economic growth and control the migration of people to larger cities. In 1993, the Mega City Scheme was introduced in five cities (Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai) with the main focus on infrastructure development, including water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, city transport and solid waste management. The two schemes continued until 2005, but the progress and performance was not satisfactory due to lack of implementation capacities, non-availability of matching states' shares and non-availability of land for the projects.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched in December 2005, was the first programme with a singular urban focus. This reform-linked programme focused on the integrated development of urban infrastructure and services with emphasis on provision of basic services to the urban poor, including housing, water supply, sanitation, road network, urban transport, development of inner (old) city areas, etc.

The Government of India has now embarked upon transformative new initiatives in the urban sector. In 2015, various flagship schemes were launched, aiming to change the face of urban India with expected investments around Rs. 4 trillion over the next few years. Missions are directed towards innovative interventions and

inducing private sector participation in financing urban development in India. The involvement of the private sector in the creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure is expected to have a multiplier effect and attract more investment in the urban sector. The launch of the new missions does bring to the forefront the priorities of the government in ensuring adequate and equitable access to housing and basic amenities to all city dwellers.

Indian cities and towns are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, even to the existing population. The current service levels are extremely low relative to what will be required to sustain the economic productivity of these cities and towns. A High Powered Expert Committee (2011) pointed out the gross neglect of the urban sector, that resulted in huge service deficiencies in Indian cities. The estimates prepared by the committee indicated that almost 40 per cent of the total investment was required to address the unmet demand for the eight basic services. It also stated that the cumulative gap of urban service delivery over the past so many years had to be compensated by larger investments over the coming decades. The total investment for urban infrastructure, as estimated by the committee over the 20-year period from 2012 to 2031 was estimated at Rs 39.2 lakh crore, at 2009–2010 prices. And this did not include the costs of affordable housing, nor that of land (the rentals being extremely high, especially in the megacities), nor the social sector investments needed in urban India in the fields of basic health and education. It was also estimated that the metropolitan cities, with almost 43 per cent of the total urban population by 2031, would require about 50 per cent of the total investment on urban India. Due to the abject failure of urban planning in India, there has also been proliferation of slums, scarcity of urban housing, and increasing disparities in living conditions and inequities in access to services.

A major factor behind the chaotic state of Indian cities and towns is the acute level of under-spending on urban infrastructural services by them. But, more importantly, the huge urban infrastructure deficits prevalent

Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission

This mission-mode programme ensured improvement in urban governance so that the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) become financially sound with enhanced credit rating and ability to access capital markets for undertaking new projects. Commencing in 2005–2006, the JNNURM mission targeted 65 cities. The Mission estimated that over a seven-year period (2005–2012), these 65 cities would need a total investment of Rs. 1,20,536 crores. The Mission attempted to facilitate the investment by bringing together state governments and ULBs for ensuring the flow of funds for investments and also leveraging much needed urban sector reforms. It provided resources to the states but on condition that they implement the necessary reforms.

The decade-long programme came to an end in 2014–2015. The JNNURM contributed significant investments and induced improvements in the physical infrastructure of cities. This first-of-its-kind reform-linked investment strategy drew the attention and focus of states and ULBs to improve their service delivery mechanisms and to augment their resources to become self-sustaining. The programme was successful in empowering some ULBs to execute projects on a larger scale than they had ever attempted before, resulting in enhanced awareness of project planning, implementation and capacity building.

New Urban Missions

The government has launched the following missions:

The **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana** launched in June 2015 for a period 2015–2022 provides central assistance to ULBs and other implementing agencies through states/UTs for: in situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancement. The scheme will cover entire urban areas consisting of 4041 statutory towns with initial focus on 500 Class I cities in three phases. The credit linked subsidy component of the scheme will be implemented across the country in all statutory towns right from the beginning. In the spirit of cooperative federalism, the mission provides flexibility to the states for choosing the best options amongst four verticals of the mission to meet the demand of housing in their states. The process of project formulation and approval in accordance with the mission guidelines is left to the states so that projects can be formulated, approved and implemented faster.

A Technology Sub-Mission under the mission is also set up to facilitate adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. The Technology Sub-Mission facilitates preparation and adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones. It also assists states/cities in deploying disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies.

The main objectives of the **Swachh Bharat Mission** are elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, modern and scientific solid and liquid waste management, and creating awareness about sanitation, along with its linkage with public health by 2 October, 2019. Under this mission all statutory towns are covered.

The objective of **Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)** is to preserve and revitalise the unique character of a heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage-linked urban development including sanitation, security, heritage revitalisation and livelihoods by exploring various avenues including involvement of the private sector. HRIDAY focuses on 12 heritage cities, viz. Ajmer, Amravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwaraka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Vellankanni and Warangal.

The **Smart Cities Mission** aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. As of February 2017, 60 cities had been selected as a part of the Smart City challenge in the last two years of its implementation, 20 cities in round I (January 2016), 13 cities in the fast track round in May 2016 and another 27 cities in round 2 (September 2016).

The **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation** aims at providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and to build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all. The mission covers 500 cities and towns focusing on basic urban infrastructure and good governance through reforms and capacity building.

in India can be traced to the critical urban governance deficits. The ULBs in India have no autonomy and no power to determine the revenue base and tax rates, which still rest with the states, despite the enactment of the 74th CAA (1992). The tax and non-tax income of the ULBs is low and not elastic. Studies commissioned by the National Fourteenth Finance Commission (2014) revealed that own-source revenues of the ULBs as percentage share of GDP declined from 0.60 in 2007–2008 to 0.48 in 2012–2013. This was reflected in the decline in the share of own revenues from 55.7 to 51.6 per cent during the same period. The central government and the state government finance the ULBs by way of revenue and capital expenditure grants from their respective budgets. But the revenues and devolution of grants to the ULBs are inadequate to address the mounting challenges of creating basic infrastructure and maintaining infrastructural assets in a sustainable way. Thus, the urban governance scenario is marked by the complete absence of any resource-function mapping; and property taxes have become the major revenue-earner of the municipal bodies. The system which has come into being for the provision of the basic urban infrastructural services is marked by the presence of multiple agencies and parastatals, many of them with overlapping functions, and most of the time working at cross-purposes with each other. Ad hocism, both at the level of the central and the state Finance Commissions, has worsened the scope of urban decentralisation.

In view of the above, it would be important to come up with a clearer understanding of the trends of urbanisation, agglomeration economies, economic growth, structural transformation, employment and wage differentials, poverty, inequality, basic infrastructure, housing and levels of social indicators, so as to generate a comprehensive narrative on the metropolitan cities in India. This would help in addressing the knowledge gap, and aid the process of informed decision making at the national and state levels and also help formulate a stratified urban policy geared towards addressing the needs of the cities.

Objective of the Study

The key objectives of the study are as follows:

- Analyse the demography, economy and social status including the basic infrastructure and housing in cities and towns
- Analyse variations and inequities that exist across cities and towns
- Identify the cities and towns which need investment in housing and basic amenities
- Study the emerging socio-economic dynamics of the census towns (CTs) vis-a-vis statutory towns (STs)

Structure of the Report

The report is structured in eight chapters. Following the introductory chapter, the second chapter presents the demographic profile and analyses the levels and trends of urbanisation in various size classes of cities and towns. The economy and employment status have been detailed out in chapter 3. The level of basic services and the state of housing in various size classes of cities and towns is the focus of chapter 4, while the social indicators existing within these cities are analysed in chapter 5. Chapter 6 presents the state of slums. The dynamics of the census towns (CTs) vis-a-vis statutory towns (STs) have been dealt in chapter 7. The last section of the study presents the conclusion, the future challenges and the policy implications of the study.

Chapter 2

Demography

India's urban population accounts for 11 per cent of the world's urban population. The United Nations projections indicate that India's share in world urban population will rise to 13 per cent by the year 2030. An estimated 180 million rural people live next to India's 70 largest urban centres, a number that will increase to about 210 million by 2030 (McKinsey Global Institute, 2010). India's pace of urban population growth is moderate. During 2001-2011 the urban population increased at an annual exponential growth rate (AEGR) of 2.76 per cent, improving by 0.03 per cent as compared to 2001 (Table 2.1).

Most estimates point out that India's urbanisation is likely to accelerate in the coming decades. According to the United Nations in 2014, the AEGR is expected to range between 2.3 and 2.5 per cent over the next two decades. It is also estimated that much of the population increase in India between 2015 and 2030 will take place in urban areas during which it will add 165 million people to its urban base. The increase in urban population offers both an opportunity as well as a challenge for mobilisation of resources and capacity to manage the urban areas which are highly heterogeneous. The population in urban areas in India range from as high as 18 million to as low as 5. This chapter presents the demographic profile, including the concentration of urban population, growth rate of various size classes of urban areas, and also discusses metropolisation and peripheralisation.

In 2011, the level of urbanisation in India was 31 per cent, accounting for 377 million population. The urban population registered a marginal increase in growth rate, from 2.73 in 2001 to 2.76 in 2011, due to the addition of 2530 new census towns. Cities in general registered a decline in their growth rates. On the contrary, the UAs registered an increase in their growth rates, especially the new ones, which had come up because of the mushrooming of census towns in the vicinity of potential UAs, thereby contributing to their growth.

Certain states and UTs like Delhi and Chandigarh, however, recorded high levels of urbanisation. Among the major states, Tamil Nadu was the most urbanised state in India, followed by Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The four states together contributed to around one-third of the total urban population of India in 2011. At the state level, the pattern of urbanisation was extremely diverse, but

Table 2.1: Trend of Urbanisation in India: 1961-2011

Year	Urban Population (in million)	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	AEGR (%)
1961	78.9	17.97	2.34
1971	109.1	19.91	3.23
1981	159.5	23.31	3.68
1991	217.6	25.71	3.22
2001	286.1	27.82	2.73
2011	377.1	31.14	2.76

Note: AEGR - Annual Exponential Growth Rate
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Table 2.2: Level of Urbanisation: 2011

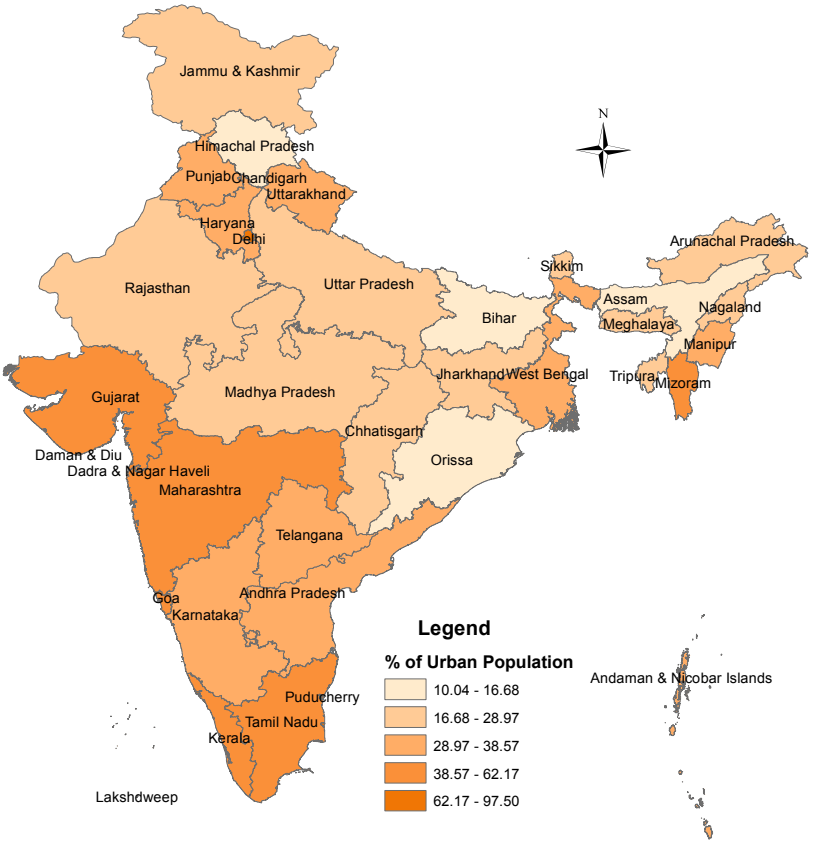
Level of Urbanisation (%)	States and UTs
70 and above	Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep
60 to 70	Goa, Puducherry
50 to 60	Mizoram
40 to 50	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat,
30 to 40	Karnataka, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
20 to 30	Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur
Below 20	Odisha, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2011

economically advanced states showed higher levels of urbanisation. States which lagged behind were Himachal Pradesh (10.0%), Bihar (11.3%), Assam (14%) and Odisha (16.6%). Other states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand also had lower levels of urbanisation than the national average.

Although the AEGR in urban India had increased marginally from 2.73 in 1991-2001 to 2.76 in 2001-2011, there were only 11 states and Union Territories which showed an increased urban population growth rate during the last decade. Among them, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and West Bengal were the major states. Kerala and Andhra Pradesh urbanised faster and were ranked as the fastest urbanising major states during 2001-2011. Kerala's urban population growth rate increased from 0.74 per cent in 1991-2001 to 6.5 per cent in 2001-2011.

Figure 2.1 Level of Urbanisation, 2011



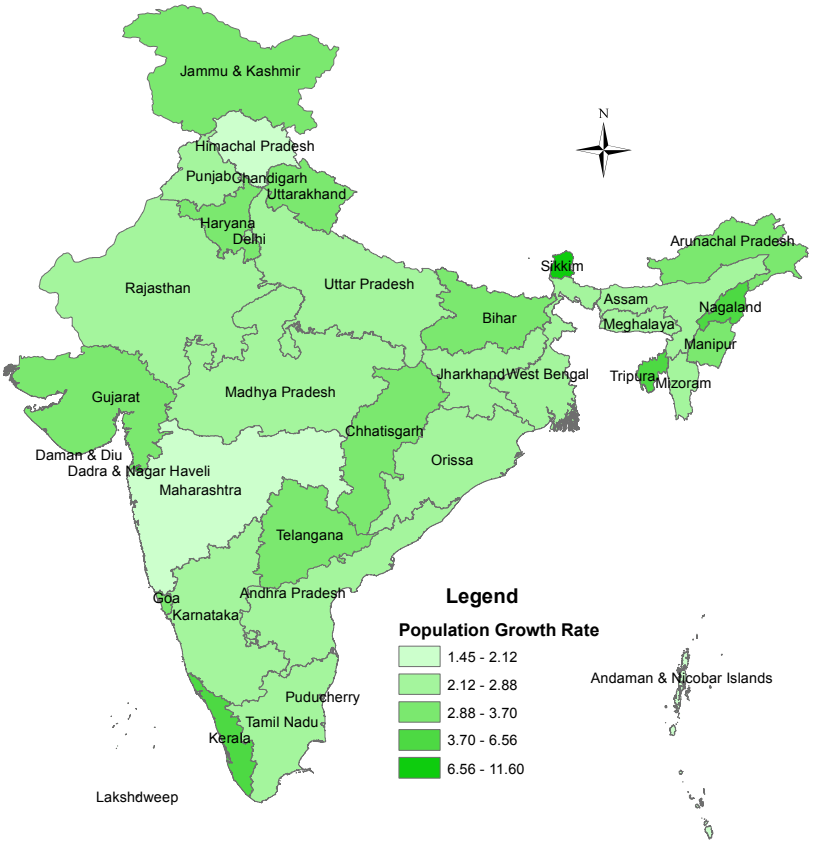
Source: Census of India, 2011

As per the Population Census of India 2011, there are 7,933 individual cities and towns in India. This includes 4041 statutory towns and 3892 census towns. There are 474 urban agglomerations (UAs) and 981 outgrowths. If urban agglomeration is taken as a unit, there are 6173 cities/towns and UAs in India. Based on the size of the population, the Census of India groups cities and towns into six size classes from Class I to Class VI (Box 2.1). The urban areas which have a population above one lakh are termed as cities while those which

have a population less than one lakh are termed as towns.

The analyses in this report on size-class distribution have been carried out taking UAs and cities/towns as opposed to individual towns and cities as a unit. Therefore, in this report, the urban frame constitutes 6173 UAs and cities/towns instead of 7933 individual cities and towns. Class I cities have a population above 1,00,000 (0.1 million). These Class I cities are subdivided into three size-class categories: IA, IB and IC. Class IA are cities with a population above 5 million; Class IB cities are those with a population between 1 and 5 million, and Class IC cities are those with a population between 0.1 and 1 million (non-metropolitan Class I cities). Class IA and Class IB cities together define metropolitan cities. Towns are the sum of Class II, Class III, Class IV, Class V and Class VI towns, i.e. all those urban centres with a population of less than 1,00,000.

Figure 2.2 Population Growth Rate, 2001-2011



Population Concentration

In the decade 2001–2011, the pattern of India's urbanisation underwent an important shift, which was characterised by an increasing number of metropolitan cities and unprecedented rise in the number of census towns. The number of metropolitan cities/UAs rose sharply in India, from 35 to 52 during 2001–2011. Thus, 17 new metropolitan (million plus) cities emerged in this decade, the most in any decade thus far. According to the High Powered Expert Committee (2011) estimates, the number of metropolitan cities is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. During the decade 2001-2011, the number of cities with a population above 5 million, i.e. IA cities increased from 6 to 8, and those with a population between 1–5 million, i.e. IB, increased from 29 to 44. The non-metropolitan Class I cities increased from 359 in 2001 to 416 in 2011 — an increase of 57 cities (Table 2.1). The highest increase in terms of numbers in this class of cities was seen in the decade 1991–2001, when 83 such cities were added.

The 52 metropolitan cities include 46 UAs and only 6 individual cities, while 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities includes 252 UAs and 164 individual cities.

The number of towns/UAs (Class II to Class VI) in India has gone up from 3984 in 2001 to 5705 in 2011 – an increase of 1721 towns (Table 2.1). The census decade 2001-2011 had witnessed the highest increase in

Box 2.1: What is 'urban' in India?

Urban settlements in India consist of:

Statutory towns (ST): All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee as declared by the state law.

Census towns (CT): Places which meet the following criteria:
- a minimum population of 5,000;
- at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;
- a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre.

'Cities' are 'urban areas' with a population of at least one lakh (0.1 million). The others are termed as **'Towns'.**

'Metropolitan cities' are defined as those with a population of at least 10 lakh (1 million).

'Urban agglomerations' (UAs) are defined as continuous urban spreads constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physical contiguous towns and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. A UA must consist of at least one statutory town, and its total population of all constituents put together should be not less than 20,000 as enumerated in the census of 2001.

Size Class Classification (population)

Class I:	100,000 and more
Class II:	50,000 to 99,999
Class III:	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV:	10,000 to 19,999
Class V:	5000 to 9999
Class VI:	Less than 5000

the number of towns. This was largely due to inclusion of new areas[1] under 'urban'. These new urban areas which are largely census towns were essentially small rural settlements currently under rural administration and governance but were qualified for the first time as urban because of the qualifying definition of urban[2] as per the Population Census of India. Among the 5705 towns, there are only 176 UAs and the remaining 5529 are individual towns.

While there was an increasing concentration of urban population living in the metropolitan cities of India in the decade 2001-2011 — the proportion of urban population in non-metropolitan India and towns of India

[1]The number of new individual towns s increased by 2774 (2532 census towns and 242 statutory towns) in the decade 2001–2011.
[2]An area is considered as urban when: a) it has a minimum population of 5000; b) at least 75 per cent of the main working population is engaged in non-agricultural activities; c) density of population is at least 400/sq. km.

Table 2.3: Number of Cities and Towns: 1961-2011

Year	Metropolitan Cities			Non-metropolitan Cities	Total Class I	Towns	Urban India
	Class IA	Class IB	Total	Class 1C			
1961	1	6	7	100	107	2223	2330
1971	2	7	9	143	152	2405	2557
1981	3	9	12	207	219	3027	3246
1991	4	19	23	276	299	3400	3699
2001	6	29	35	359	394	3984	4378
2011	8	44	52	416	468	5705	6173

Note : Class IA cities have a population above 5 million, Class IB cities have a population between 5 and 1 million, Class IC cities have a population between 0.1 and 1 million (non-metropolitan Class I cities). Class IA plus Class IB cities together define metropolitan cities; towns constitute Class II, Class III, Class IV, Class V and Class VI towns, i.e. those with a population below 1,00,000.

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Urban Population: 1961-2011

Year	Metropolitan Cities			Non-metropolitan Cities	Total Class I	Towns
	Class IA	Class IB	Total	Class I C		
1961	7.66	15.93	23.59	28.29	51.88	48.12
1971	12.96	13.32	26.28	30.88	57.16	42.84
1981	15.58	12.09	27.68	33.53	61.21	38.79
1991	17.35	15.55	32.90	31.45	64.35	35.65
2001	21.13	16.70	37.82	30.80	68.62	31.38
2011	22.56	19.76	42.32	27.88	70.19	29.81

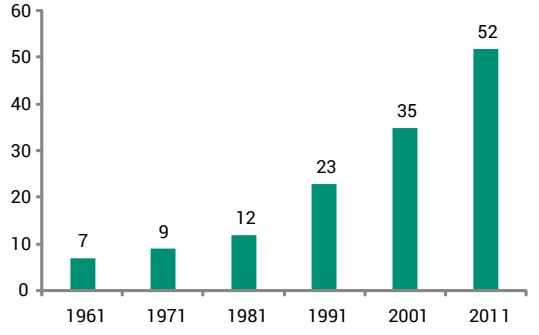
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

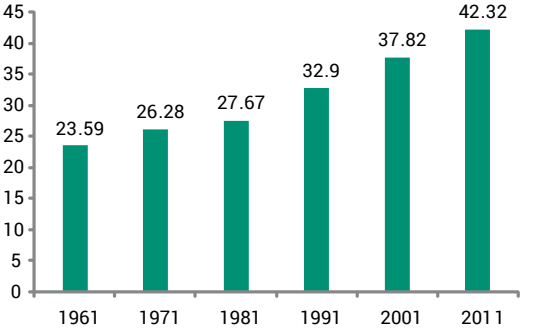
declined during the same decade. The percentage share of population in metropolitan cities increased from 37.8 to 42.3 per cent in 2001-2011. The proportion of population in the non-metropolitan Class I cities of India decreased from 30.8 per cent to 27.9 per cent in the decade 2001-2011 (though their numbers went up by 57). The proportion of population in towns also decreased from 31.38 per cent to 29.81 per cent though the numbers went up by 1721 during the same decade (Table 2.2).

Chart 2.1 reveals that the share of population in the metropolitan cities has shown an increasing trend since 1961. The population share increased by 19 percentage points during 1961-2011. The non-metropolitan cities showed an increasing trend during 1961-1981 wherein the population share increased by 5 percentage points but from 1981 onwards it was on a constant decline. Chart 2.1 also shows that the share of population in towns was constantly decreasing since 1961 while the numbers were increasing. In 1961, 48.1 per cent of the population resided in towns, whereas in 2011, the share came down to 29.8 per cent — a decline of 18 per cent. On the other hand, there was an increase in number of towns from 2223 to 5705 during the

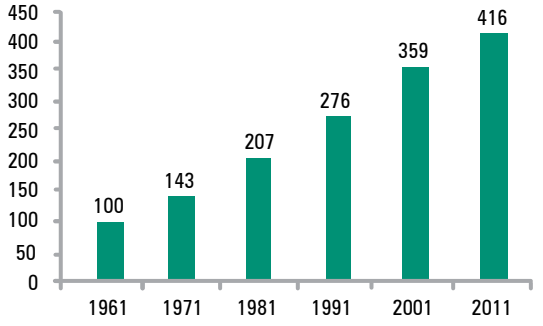
Chart 2.1: Number and Population (per cent of urban population), 1961-2011: Metropolitan Cities, Non-metropolitan Class I Cities and Towns of India

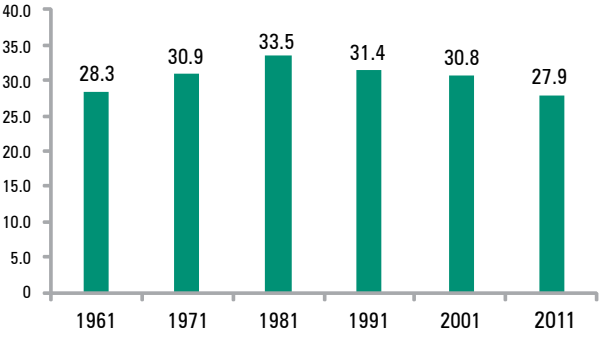
Metropolitan Cities



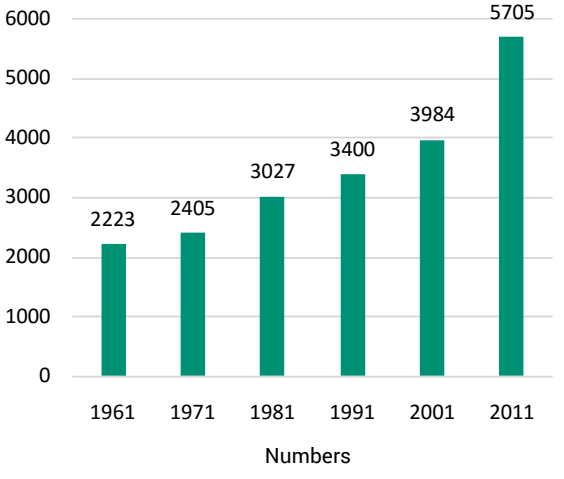


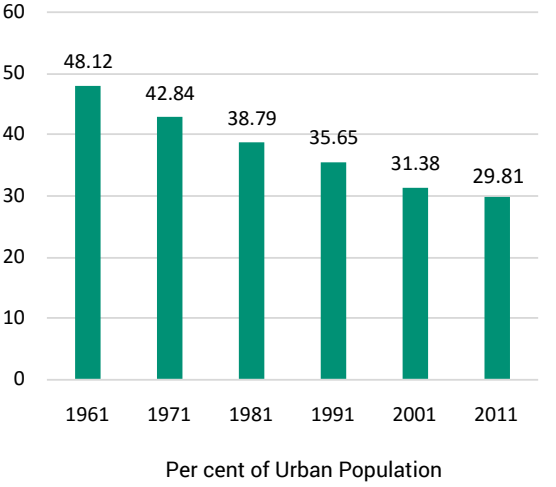
Non-metropolitan Cities





Towns of India





Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

same period. Until 1991, towns had accounted for the highest share of urban population as compared to metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities.

This is a pointer to the top-heavy structure of spatial distribution of the urban population in India, wherein 70 per cent of the urban population was concentrated in the bigger cities. In terms of the absolute addition to the population, between 2001 and 2011, the towns added 22.6 million to their population, whereas the non- metropolitan cities added 17.0 million and metropolitan cities added 51.4 million. Thus, out of the 91.0 million net addition to the urban population in the last census decade, the share of towns was only 24.9 per cent. The remaining 68.4 million or 75.1 per cent of the population growth was in 468 Class I cities alone. Metropolitan cities accounted for 56.4 per cent of the net addition, while the non- metropolitan cities accounted for 18.7 per cent. A high share of increase in the share of metropolitan UAs was accounted for by the mushrooming of census towns, later forming part of the UAs. Importantly, most of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities by common base in 2001 registered a steep decline in their population growth rates. In fact, New Delhi Municipal Council and Bombay central district registered negative growth rates. On the other hand, cities like Hyderabad and Bangalore experienced growth rates above national average due to the expansion of their municipal boundaries.

The number of towns registered a steady rise since 1961. However, all classes of towns did not follow the same pattern. The number of towns in size classes II, III and IV showed an increasing trend while Classes V and VI which had populations less than 10,000 showed a variation in their numbers. During the decade 2001-2011 the highest increase in number of towns was observed in the Class V category. The number of towns increased in this class from 879 to 1748, registering an increase of 869 towns. On the other hand, Class II category added only 70 towns. Classes III, IV and VI added 211, 339 and 232 towns respectively (Table 2.3).

The phenomenon of a top-heavy structure which was observed in Class I cities was non-existent in towns. In 2011, the highest concentration of population is found in Class V which had populations ranging from 5000 to 9999, followed by Class IV which had populations ranging from 10,000 to 19,999 (Table 2.4). In 2011, the proportion of population decreased in the higher order of towns, i.e. Class II, Class III and Class IV (though the number of towns increased), and it increased in lower order towns, i.e. Classes V and VI.

Population Growth Rate

Class I cities have been growing at a much faster rate than urban India and towns for all the census years from 1961. While the growth of the urban population was at an annual exponential growth rate of 2.76 per cent during the decade 2001-2011, that of the Class I cities and towns was at 2.99 per cent and 2.25 per cent respectively. The growth rate of metropolitan cities/UAs during the last decade has been significant at 3.88 per cent though it declined from 4.22 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. While Class IA cities grew at 3.42 per cent, it was Class IB cities that registered the highest growth among all size classes of urban settlements at 4.44 per cent in the decade 2001-2011. The growth of Class IA cities also saw a decline from 4.79 per cent during the decade 1991-2001 to 3.42 per cent during the decade 2001-2011. The growth rate of the Class IB cities, on the other hand, registered an increase from 3.53 to 4.44 per cent (Table 2.5). This was due to the emergence of several new UAs, which were born as million plus agglomerations.

The annual exponential growth rate registered by the non-metropolitan Class I cities declined from 2.61 per cent in 2001 to 1.77 per cent in 2011 and became the slowest growing size class. The growth rate declined

Table 2.5: Number of Towns by Size Class: 1961-2011

Year	Towns					Towns
	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	
1961	128	436	717	729	213	2,223
1971	178	560	838	654	175	2,405
1981	270	724	1047	746	240	3,027
1991	346	939	1177	735	204	3,400
2001	404	1163	1346	879	192	3,984
2011	474	1374	1685	1748	424	5,705

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population within Size Class of Towns: 1961-2011

Year	Towns				
	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1961	5.8	19.6	32.3	32.8	9.6
1971	7.4	23.3	34.8	27.2	7.3
1981	8.9	23.9	34.6	24.6	7.9
1991	10.2	27.6	34.6	21.6	6.0
2001	10.1	29.2	33.8	22.1	4.8
2011	8.3	24.1	29.5	30.6	7.4

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

from as high as 4.50 per cent in 1981 (when it was the second fastest growing size category of cities after Class IA) to 2.57 per cent in 1991.

The towns have shown an increasing trend in terms of growth rate. The growth rate has increased from 1.55 per cent in 1991-2001 to 2.25 per cent in 2001-2011 (Table 2.5). Though towns have experienced a decline in their growth rate since 1981 to 2001 there was an increasing trend in the last census decade.

Among the towns, the growth rate during the decade 2001-2011 increased with the decreasing order of towns, reaching the highest in Class VI towns. The growth rate in Classes II, III and IV is lower than the average urban India (2.76%) and towns as a whole (2.25%). Though Class III category experienced a slow growth rate, it added the highest number of people in absolute terms (6.7 million), whereas Class VI category, which experienced the highest growth rate of 9.22 per cent added only 1.6 million people in absolute terms (Table 2.7 and Chart 2.3).

The growth of pre-existing metros (IA cities) was shown to have become stagnant, while the newer and smaller ones grew faster. The five fastest growing metropolitan cities were new cities added in 2011 and among them four cities were in Kerala. They recorded very high population growth rates in 2001–2011. It seems, especially in Kerala that they grew from no-where to a million plus UAs with the merging of towns and

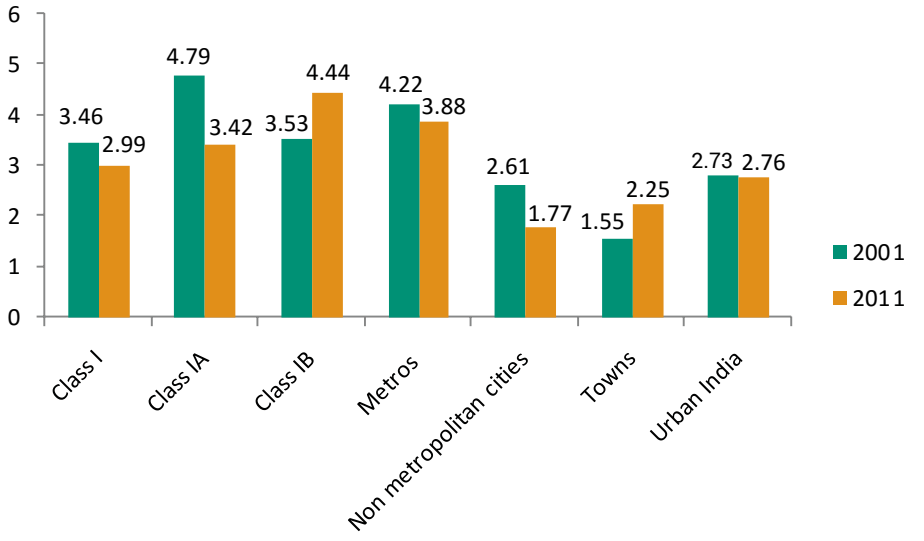
Table 2.7: Annual Exponential Growth Rates across Size Class: 1961-2011

(per cent)

Year	Metropolitan Cities			Non-metropolitan cities	Total Class I Cities	Towns	Urban India
	Class IA	Class IB	Total	Class IC			
1961	0.00	0.65	4.58	3.12	3.76	1.01	2.34
1971	8.49	1.44	4.31	4.11	4.20	2.07	3.23
1981	5.53	2.72	4.20	4.50	4.37	2.69	3.68
1991	4.29	5.73	4.95	2.57	3.72	2.37	3.22
2001	4.79	3.53	4.22	2.61	3.46	1.55	2.73
2011	3.42	4.44	3.88	1.77	2.99	2.25	2.76

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Chart 2.2: Annual Exponential Growth Rates across Size Class: 2001-2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 2.8: Annual Exponential Growth Rates of Towns by Size Class: 2001-2011

Class	Population (in million)		AEGR (%)
	2011	2001	
Class II	32.1 7	27.83	1.45
Class III	41.85	35.15	1.75
Class IV	24.03	19.45	2.11
Class V	12.65	6.65	6.42
Class VI	1.67	0.66	9.22
Towns	112.40	89.77	2.25

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

huge expansion of boundaries, thereby reinforcing the role of discretion in defining 'urban'. Kolkata and Greater Mumbai feature prominently in the list of the five slowest growing metropolitan cities. Malappuram was the fastest growing metropolitan city, while Kolkata was the slowest growing in the decade 2001-2011.

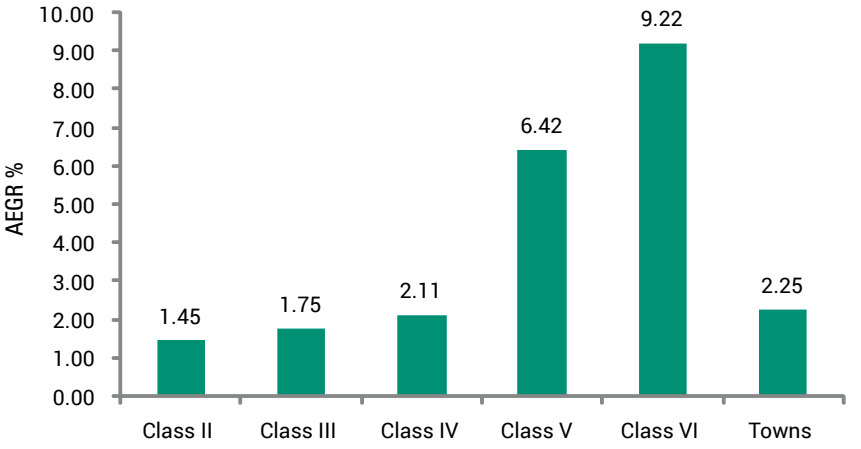
Among the non-metropolitan cities, Fatehpur, Akbarpur (Uttar Pradesh), Kayamkulam and Ottappalam (Kerala) and Gurgaon (Haryana) registered the highest demographic growth in the decade 2001-2011 ranking 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th respectively. Eleven non-metropolitan Class I cities recorded negative growth rates in the recent census decade, out of which the slowest growth rates were recorded in Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), Alappuzha (Kerala), Bhadravati (Karnataka), Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Pathankot (Punjab) and Wardha (Maharashtra).

Among the towns, Bishnupur town in West Bengal, which falls in Class II category, experienced the highest growth rate, while Pachora census town in Maharashtra, which falls in Class VI category, experienced the lowest growth rate of -53.70. Table 2.8 shows the highest and the lowest growth rate by size class.

Peripheralisation

There is an increasing trend towards peripheralisation of the metropolitan regions. For Class IA, the core cities have grown at rates much faster than their peripheries; but for the cities of Class IB, the peripheralisation is seen to be much stronger. There is evidence of huge sprawls around the cities of Class IB, with the population

Chart 2.3: Annual Exponential Growth Rates of Towns by Size Class: 2001-2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

Table 2.9: UA/Cities and Towns with Highest and Lowest AEGR by Size Class: 2001-2011

Class	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan Cities	Malappuram, Kerala (22.99%)	Kolkatta, West Bengal (0.66%)
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Fatehpur, U.P. (18.6%)	Greater Noida, U.P. (-10.95)
Class I	Malappuram, Kerala (22.99%)	Greater Noida, U.P. (-10.95)
Class II	Bishnupur (M), West Bengal (27.06 %)	Valparai (M), Tamil Nadu (-2.94)
Class III	Banshra (CT), West Bengal (17.49%)	Dabra (CT), Madhya Pradesh (-10.11%)
Class IV	Namchi (M Cl), Sikkim (25.22%)	Arani (TP), Tamil Nadu (-15.56%)
Class V	Rudraprayag (NPP), Uttarakhand (14.20%)	Mettupalayam (TP), Tamil Nadu (-21.60%)
Class VI	Gyalshing (NP), Sikkim (15.78%)	Pachora (Rural) (CT), Maharashtra (-53.70%)
Towns	Bishnupur (M), West Bengal (27.06%)	Pachora (Rural) (CT), Maharashtra (-53.70%)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

in the areas under core cities as a percentage of the total city decreasing from 82.8 per cent in 2001 to 76.7 per cent in 2011. Although for the cities of Class IA, the opposite is seen with more people living within the Class IA city cores (the population in the areas under core cities as a percentage of the total city increasing from 65.1 per cent in 2001 to 65.4 per cent in 2011), in the overall for the metropolitan cities, the core city is seen to be holding a lesser population in 2011 than was the case in 2001 (the population in the areas under core metropolitan cities declining from 72.7 per cent in 2001 to 71.2 per cent in 2011).

Eleven metropolitan cities have within their municipal limits, less than 50 per cent of the total city population (Table 2.8). All the 7 metropolitan cities of Kerala have very small core city areas (all are less than 45%); while two of them (Malappuram and Kannur) have core city populations less than 10 per cent of the total city population. Kannur has 6 small municipalities, 1 cantonment board and 61 census towns. Malappuram has 4 small municipalities, 1 outgrowth and 37 census towns. Thus, there seems to be a growing peripheralisation, especially in Kerala, with large parts of the urban agglomerations having no large urban local bodies.

In other Class I cities, the population of the core city areas as a percentage of the total city population showed a decline of 4.5 percentage points from 90.2 per cent in 2001 to 85.7 per cent in 2011 (Table 2.10). While the core city demographic growth of the non-metropolitan Class I cities registered an annual exponential growth rate of just 2.04 per cent in the decade 2001–2011, the lowest among all the size classes of urban settlements under consideration — their peripheries registered a growth rate of 6.34 per cent in the same decade, which was second only to the growth rate registered by the peripheries of the Class IB cities, i.e. at 6.67 per cent. Out of the total 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities in India, 28 had less than 50 per cent of the total city population within their municipal limits (Table 2.11). Of these, 9 were in Kerala, 7 in Tamil Nadu and 4 in West Bengal.

Table 2.10: Core-periphery Analysis of the Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Class I Cities: 2001 and 2011

Class		Core to Total (%)		Annual Exponential Growth Rates- 2001-2011		
Metropolitan Cities	UA/ City	2011	2001	Total	Core	Periphery
	Class IA	65.4	65.1	2.12	2.33	1.73
	Class IB	76.6	82.8	3.62	2.85	6.67
	Total	71.2	72.7	2.79	2.59	3.33
Non-metropolitan cities	Class IC	85.7	90.2	2.56	2.04	6.34
Class I cities		76.9	79.7	2.70	2.34	3.99

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Concentration of Cities and Towns across States

Metropolisation across states saw a spurt in the decade 2001-2011, with an increase in people living in metropolitan areas. The highest rise was in Kerala, where 76.2 per cent of the urban population and 36.4 per cent of the total population lived in metropolitan cities. Out of the 18 new metropolitan cities added in 2011, 6 are in Kerala: Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kollam, Thrissur and Malappuram. The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal also had very high metropolisation levels. Uttar Pradesh and Kerala had 7 metropolitan cities each, Maharashtra had 6, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu had 4 each and Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand had 3 each. Odisha did not have a metropolitan city/UA.

The largest number of non-metropolitan Class I cities/UAs were in Uttar Pradesh (57), followed by Andhra Pradesh (43). Of the four Union Territories (UTs) of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep, Delhi was a megacity of 16.3 million while the other three did not have any metropolitan or other Class I city. Among the major states in India, the highest proportion of urban population living in the non-metropolitan Class I cities was found in the state of Haryana (55.5%), and the lowest in Kerala (17.5%).

Uttar Pradesh (64) had the largest number of Class I cities in India, followed by Andhra Pradesh (46). However, the highest proportion of urban population living in Class I cities was observed in Kerala, where 93.7 per cent of the urban population lived in just 18 cities, out of which 7 were metropolitan UAs. The next highest proportion of urban population living in Class I cities was observed in Maharashtra (78.3%) followed by Gujarat (77.2%). The other major states that had a proportion of urban population living in Class I cities higher than the national average of 70.2 per cent were the states of West Bengal (74.1%) and Haryana (71.5%).

The largest number of towns was in Tamil Nadu (795) followed by Uttar Pradesh (709). Also, the highest number of urban population living in towns was found in the state of Uttar Pradesh (15.4 million), followed by Tamil Nadu (13.7 million). However, in terms of proportion of the urban population of states living in

Table 2.11: Class I Cities With Less Than 50 percent of the Population Living in the Core City: 2011

State	UA Name	Core City to Total City Population (percent)
Metropolitan Cities		
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	49.34
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	47.09
West Bengal	Asansol	45.41
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	44.59
West Bengal	Kolkata	31.79
Kerala	Kollam	31.44
Kerala	Kochi	28.40
Kerala	Kozhikode	21.28
Kerala	Thrissur	17.02
Kerala	Malappuram	< 10.00
Kerala	Kannur	< 10.00
Non-metropolitan Class I cities		
Odisha	Raurkela UA	49.4
West Bengal	Habra UA	49.1
Jharkhand	Phusro UA	48.1
Assam	Jorhat UA	46.6
Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur UA	46.1
Kerala	Palakkad UA	44.6
Kerala	Chalakudy UA	43.1
Meghalaya	Shillong UA	40.4
West Bengal	Dhulian UA	40.0
Tamil Nadu	Vellore UA	38.3
Jharkhand	Chirkunda UA	38.3
West Bengal	Dankuni UA	38.1
Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam UA	37.9
Kerala	Changanassery UA	37.3
Puducherry	Puducherry UA	37.2
Tamil Nadu	Kumarapalayam UA	36.7
Goa	Panaji UA	34.9
Kerala	Kothamangalam UA	33.9
West Bengal	Ranaghat UA	32.1
Kerala	Kanhangad UA	32.0
Tamil Nadu	Karur UA	30.3
Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi UA	30.3
Tamil Nadu	Erode UA	30.1
Gujarat	Wadhwan UA	29.9
Kerala	Kasaragod UA	28.1
Kerala	Kayamkulam UA	16.0
Kerala	Kottayam UA	15.5
Kerala	Cherthala UA	10.1

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, 2011

towns, only 34.7 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 39.3 per cent in Tamil Nadu resided in towns. In the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the entire urban population resided in towns as there was no Class I city. Similarly, the entire urban population resided in towns in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. In contrast, the Union Territory of Delhi had only 0.1 per cent of the total urban population living in towns which was also the lowest among all the states/UTs.

The highest number of Class II towns was observed in Andhra Pradesh (62) and Class III in Uttar Pradesh (213). Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur and Tripura did not have any towns in Class II category, while Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Lakshadweep did not have any towns in either Class II or Class III categories (Annexure 3).

In Class IV category, the highest number of towns was found in Tamil Nadu (316) while Delhi and Puducherry did not have any Class IV towns. The maximum number of Class V and VI towns was found in West Bengal (323 and 73 respectively). Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Kerala and Meghalaya did not have any town with less than 5000 population.

Conclusion

The analysis in this chapter clearly brings out the top-heavy structure of spatial distribution of urban population in India as seen in Census 2011. The 468 Class I UAs and cities alone accounted for 70.2 per cent of the country's urban population in 2011. The rest of the 5705 UAs and towns of India accounted for only 29.8 per cent of the urban population. Class VI towns belong to a special category. These are often industrial townships or cantonment boards, which explains a different development dynamics operating in these towns, akin to Class I cities. Here, the demographic growth rates in Class VI towns are high, and access to basic infrastructure and overall socio-economic indicators are better as compared

to other small towns. The phenomenon of top-heavy structure is non-existent within the Class II to VI size classes of towns. The small towns show a reverse pattern of spatial distribution. Here, the Class V towns have the highest share of population, and the share systematically declines with the higher order towns, Class II reporting the least.

Also, the overall urban population registered a marginal increase in growth rates, from 2.73 in 2001 to 2.76 in 2011, due to the addition of census towns. Towns and cities in general registered a decline in their growth rates. On the contrary, the UAs registered an increase in their growth rates, especially the new ones, which had come up because of the mushrooming of census towns in the vicinity of potential UAs, thereby contributing to their growth.

Chapter 3

Economy

In India, the main aim of the economic reforms, initiated in 1991, was to integrate the Indian economy with that of the global. This was done through promotion of trade, investment and technology flows and conditions were created which would give Indian entrepreneurs an environment comparable to that in other developing countries. It was understood that the reforms cannot be limited to piecemeal adjustments in one or other aspects of policy, but must bring about systematic changes affecting several sectors of the economy (Ahluwalia, 1993).

There were apprehensions among administrators and economists that economic liberalisation and structural readjustment programmes introduced in the 1990s would result in increase of unemployment, particularly in rural areas. The high rate of unemployment would result in migration to urban areas, increasing pressure in limited infrastructure. Thus it is important to look at the recent trends in employment, the sectoral composition of the workers, and their regional city level variation, especially after the 1990s (Kundu, 1997).

India is characterised by relative stability in the worker population ratio with a slight declining trend over the years. This reflects a more secured living among the better-off households, young adults going for higher education and frictional unemployment among the educated sections. The other possible explanation is lesser creation of jobs in the lower rungs. While employment in the organised sector is protected by the system of legislated benefits, those in the unorganised sector cannot afford unemployment due to their poor economic conditions. Moreover, recent years have witnessed a shift in the pattern of employment. The process of casualisation has been stalled and self-employment has increased both in rural and urban areas for men as well as women. To an extent, this shows that production units prefer to hire individuals on contract for 'jobs' rather than employing them directly on a casual basis, and that poor households evolved a strategy for their survival by drawing more family members into work (Kundu and Mohanan). Moreover, issues related to employment, unemployment, level of poverty and economic development, as measured by GDP growth rate, per capita income etc. were important parameters to assess the overall development of any region. Several indicators like labour force participation rate, WPR, unemployment rate etc. could be successfully used to describe the emerging trends and patterns of employment of the country. Similarly, a high poverty ratio combined with low per capita income and high level of unemployment ratio could be seen as an alarm for the overall worsening of the economic condition of any region.

A study across Indian states by Kundu and Varghese (2010) revealed that eight of the backward states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand occupied the bottom positions in terms of per capita SDP during 2007–2009, whereas Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra,

Punjab and Tamil Nadu were the high income states. A marked variation existed across the states not only in terms of per capita income, but in terms of poverty. With the urban poverty ratio of 13.7 per cent in 2011-12, as many as 12 states rose above fell above the national average, with the highest poverty ratio noted in Manipur (32.6%). States with a considerably higher share of urban poverty were Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc. On the other hand, Sikkim, with 3.6 per cent of poor people, ranked lowest with respect to the urban poverty ratio.

Poverty and inequality was also noticed not only across the states, but across size class of urban centres in India. The large urban centres showed a lower level of poverty and higher level of service delivery as compared to lower order towns. This was because, the financial institutions like HUDCO, which play a major role by lending loans for development of infrastructure, land acquisitions, housing loans and also in implementing social programmes of the government, were mainly concentrated in large cities. The small towns were generally not in a position to obtain their state government's guarantee due to their weak economic base and uncertain financial condition. Moreover, HUDCO loans were available to parastatal agencies, municipal corporations and bigger ULBs in the states. Such a condition also prevailed in the case of cities in the less developed states and in the small and medium towns (Kundu, Bagchi and Kundu, 1999).

Within this framework, the present chapter attempts to highlight some key issues in the overall economic and employment scenario in urban India and across three size classes of urban centres, viz. metropolitan cities, non-metropolitan Class I cities and towns of India.

A. Concentration of Jobs in Cities

The productivity differentials between the metropolitan, non-metropolitan areas and rest of India as a whole could be gauged from the fact that while the average monthly per capita income (as per CSO estimates) at the national level was Rs. 5752, the average estimated per capita income of the metropolitan districts was Rs. 11,999 and in non-metropolitan districts it was Rs 2318 in 2011. Thus, the estimated average monthly per capita income of the metropolitan districts was two times that of India as a whole in 2011 and at the same time it was two times less in non-metropolitan districts. The highest monthly per capita income within the metropolitan districts was at Faridabad at Rs. 26,157; and the lowest was at Allahabad, where it was just Rs. 2690. The big metropolitan cities such as Mumbai and Kolkata had a lower per capita income than the average for metropolitan India, indicating that some sort of stagnancy had engulfed the economic growth of India's megacities. Moreover, districts with big metros had a lower per capita income than the average for metropolitan districts in 2011. The higher per capita incomes were to be seen mostly in districts that had smaller and emerging metros like Faridabad, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, Kollam. This was true for non-metropolitan cities as well. In the case of non-metropolitan districts, both the highest and lowest monthly per capita income was noted in Tamil Nadu. It was highest at Udhagamandalam (Rs. 29, 560) and lowest at Erode (Rs. 130). In the case of non-metropolitan cities as well, it was noted that districts with large cities had a lower per capita income than the average for non-metropolitan districts.

However, it was somewhat difficult to estimate the per capita income for towns as a large number of towns belonging to different size classes fell under the jurisdiction of a single district. Given this data limitation, it was not feasible to work out a detailed analysis on employment-related indicators for towns (Class II to VI) using NSSO data. Due to the same reason, the analysis of employment, particularly for towns in India, had been carried out by census data, 2011. Taking into consideration the above mentioned limitations, the present

chapter discusses the economic and employment scenario in urban India with respect to metropolitan, non-metropolitan Class I cities and towns in India.

The analysis of concentration of employment or jobs was done at the district level, because the NSSO data was not disaggregated at the UA level. Both the 2004-05 and 2011-12 Employment and Unemployment Surveys used the districts as determined by the Registrar General of India in Census 2001 and 2011. India had 593 districts in 2001 and 640 districts in 2011. Of these, 76 and 339 districts respectively housed 52 metropolitan and 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities of India in 2011. In the case of non-metropolitan Class I cities of India, the analyses was based on 301 districts (NSSO 2011-12). To avoid overlapping, the districts which housed both metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities were included to calculate the metropolitan districts, while these districts were excluded to calculate non-metropolitan Class I districts. This reduced the number of non-metropolitan districts to 301.

The analyses on the concentration of jobs revealed that of the total number of jobs in urban India in 2011-12 (136.4 million), 50.5 per cent (68.9 million) jobs were concentrated in metropolitan districts, while 42.6 per cent (58.1 million) were in non-metropolitan Class I districts. These two types of urban centres accounted for about 93 per cent of total job concentration in urban India. Out of the total 59 million regular salaried jobs in urban India in 2011-12, a much higher proportion of 59.6 per cent (35.2 million) was concentrated in metropolitan districts, while only 33.9 per cent (20.0 million) was in non-metropolitan Class I districts. Together, the metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts comprised 93.5 per cent of the total regular salaried jobs in India. Of the total number of self-employed and casual labour jobs in urban India (77.4 million), 43.6 per cent (33.7 million) was concentrated in metropolitan districts, while 49.2 per cent (38.1 million) was concentrated in non-metropolitan Class I districts. Together, the metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I districts comprised 92.8 per cent of the total self-employed and casual jobs in urban India. The avenues of regular salaried jobs were much higher in metropolitan districts as compared to non-metropolitan districts, whereas self-employment and casual work was predominant in non-metropolitan Class I cities of India (Table 3.1).

In fact, the concentration of jobs had actually increased in Class I districts. Overall, the concentration of

Table 3.1: Concentration of Employment: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(in million)

	2004-05			2011-12		
	Self-employed and Casual Labour	Regular Salaried	Total Employment	Self-employed and Casual Labour	Regular Salaried	Total Employment
India	399.3	66.4	465.6	388.1	84.3	472.4
Rural India	322.7	24.5	347.2	305.6	29.1	334.7
Urban India	70.2	45.9	116.1	77.4	59.0	136.4
Metropolitan India	32.0	26.2	58.1	33.7	35.2	68.9
Non-metropolitan India	29.7	14.4	44.2	38.1	20.0	58.1
Percentage of Concentration (Metropolitan India)	45.6	57.0	50.1	43.6	59.6	50.5
Percentage of Concentration (non-metropolitan India)	42.3	31.4	38.1	49.2	33.9	42.6

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI

Table 3.2: Percentage Growth of Jobs between 2004-05 and 2011-12

(per cent)

	Self-employed and Casual Labour	Regular Salaried	Total Employment
India	-2.8	27.1	1.5
Rural India	-5.3	18.8	-3.6
Urban India	10.2	28.7	17.5
Metropolitan India	5.4	34.4	18.5
Non-metropolitan India	28.1	38.8	31.6

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI

job had increased from 50.1 per cent in 2004-05 to 50.5 per cent in 2011-12 in metropolitan districts. The corresponding figures for non-metropolitan Class I districts were 38.1 and 42.6 per cent respectively. A comparison between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts and urban India with respect to the growth of jobs indicates that job creation had been higher in non-metropolitan districts as compared to metropolitan districts and overall urban India. Jobs in urban India had grown by 17.6 per cent in 2011-12 from 2004-05. In non-metropolitan districts, the increase had been larger, by 31.6 per cent as compared to an increase of 18.5 per cent in metropolitan districts for the same time period. In case of regular salaried jobs, there was a similar pattern of increase for the period 2004-05 to 2011-12. While regular salaried jobs in urban India increased by 29 per cent, they increased by 38.8 per cent and 34.4 per cent respectively in non-metropolitan and metropolitan districts in India. Even in the case of self-employed and casual labour jobs, the percentage increase for non-metropolitan districts was highest with 28.1 per cent.

Jobs grew in all India during 2004-05 and 2011-12 by only 1.5 per cent, as compared to 17.5 per cent in urban India. In rural India, employment rate shrunk by 3.6 per cent during this period (Tables 3.2).

B. Work Participation Rates, Wages and Status of Employment

The work participation rate (WPR) in urban India was much lower at 35.5 per cent as compared to 39.9 and 38.6 per cent in rural and overall India. Among the states in urban India, the highest WPR was noted in Sikkim (45.2%), while the lowest was noted in Bihar (25.3%) in 2011-12.

The work participation rate[1] in metropolitan cities had registered an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2004-05 to 2011-12 whereas other cities had registered a fall by 1.6 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12, from 36.1 per cent to 34.5 per cent; indicating that the phenomenon of 'jobless growth' that India had witnessed affected non-metropolitan India as well (Table 3.3).

Overall in India, WPR for both males and females had seen a decline during 2004-05 to 2011-12, but females were more prone to opting out of jobs than males. Similar to the all India pattern, male WPR in non-metropolitan districts had shown a decline of 0.2 percentage point from 53.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 53.1 in

[1]The work participation rate is measured as the total volume of the usually employed workers. The two categories 'usually employed' or 'working' in the principal status (ps workers) and 'usually employed' or 'working' only in a subsidiary status (ss workers) together constitute the total usually employed (or all workers).

Table 3.3: Work Participation Rates in India, Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan India: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(per cent)

	2004-05			2011-12			Difference in 7 years		
WPR	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
India	54.7	28.7	42.0	54.4	21.9	38.6	-0.3	-6.8	-3.4
Rural India	54.6	32.7	43.9	54.3	24.8	39.9	-0.3	-7.9	-4.0
Urban India	54.9	16.6	36.5	54.6	14.7	35.5	-0.3	-1.9	-1.0
Metropolitan India	56.6	14.7	36.9	57.0	15.0	37.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Non-metropolitan India	53.3	17.7	36.1	53.1	14.6	34.5	-0.2	-3.1	-1.6

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI

2011-2012. The female WPR in non-metropolitan India had seen a much greater decline from 17.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 14.6 per cent in 2011-12, a decrease of 3.1 percentage points.[2] In contrast, metropolitan cities revealed a marginal increase in work participation for both males and females.

Amongst the cities in metropolitan India, in 2011-12, Kolkata had the highest WPR (45.0%). It was lowest in Patna (23.2%). Howrah had the highest male WPR at 68.3 per cent, while Patna had the lowest male WPR at 37.1 per cent. The highest female WPR was observed in Kolkata (19.9%), while the lowest was observed in Indore (1.9%). The gender gap in WPR was quite high in metropolitan cities to the tune of 42 per cent as compared to urban India (39.9 %) and overall India (32.5%). Among the metropolitan cities, the gender gap was highest in Howrah (59.7%) and lowest in Patna (32%).

In 2004-05, Varanasi had the highest work participation rate (45.3%), which declined to 37.8 per cent in 2011-12. Patna reported the lowest WPR in India during 2004-05 (21.6%). In 2004-05, Surat had the highest male WPR at 65.3 per cent, which subsequently declined to 60.7 per cent in 2011-12. In 2004-05, Patna had the lowest male work participation rate at 37.5 per cent. In 2004-05, the highest female work participation rate was observed in Varanasi (28.1%). The lowest female WPR was at Patna at just 1.2 per cent, which in the next seven years increased to 5.1 per cent in 2011-12. The gender gap in WPR was almost the same (42%) in metropolitan India. In 2004-05, the gender gap in work participation rate was highest in Ludhiana (55.9%) and lowest in Jaipur (28.4%).

Amongst the cities in non-metropolitan India, Valsad in Gujarat had the highest WPR (64.0%) while Saharsa in Bihar had the lowest WPR (21.1%). Valsad also had the highest male WPR at 85.2 per cent, while Dimapur in Nagaland had the lowest male work participation rate at 31.4 per cent. The highest female work participation rate was to be found in Bastar in Chattisgarh (45.4%), while the lowest female work participation was at Karauli in Rajasthan at just 0.1 per cent. In other Class I cities, the gender gap in the workforce participation rate was the highest in Valsad (78.4%) and lowest in Bastar (9.9%). It was notable however, that though Valsad had the highest male participation rate, Bastar had the highest female participation rate.

[2]For the analysis of employment status, wages, unemployment and spending levels in the next few sections across metropolitan cities the frame is 27 metropolitan cities (population 1 million and above), which within their municipal domain had one million population. This is the frame that the NSSO rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12 considered as metropolitan frame. For non-metropolitan India, the frame is the 301 districts as per NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Schedule, 2011-12. For 2004-05 (Employment and Unemployment Schedule, NSSO), 294 districts are taken into account which correspond to 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities.

Amongst the cities in non-metropolitan India, in 2004-05, Virudhnagar in Tamil Nadu had the highest WPR at 52.5 per cent, which subsequently declined to 43.9 per cent in 2011-12. The lowest work participation rate 21.1 per cent was at Ballia in Uttar Pradesh, which subsequently increased to 29.3 per cent in 2011-12, closely followed by Hazaribagh in Jharkhand at 21.4. In 2004-05, Gautam Budh Nagar had the highest male work participation rate at 73.7 per cent, which subsequently decreased to 52.5 per cent in 2011-2012. In 2004-05, the lowest male WPR was found in Palamu in Jharkhand at 25.7 per cent. The highest female work participation was found in Udupi in Karnataka (57.5%). The lowest female work participation rate was at Muzzaffarpur in Bihar at just 1.2 per cent, which in the next 7 years, moved up to 4.9 per cent. The gender gap in the work participation rates was 35.6 per cent in 2004-05 in non-metropolitan India, as compared to 38.5 per cent in 2011-12. In 2004-05 , the gender gap in the WPR was the highest in Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (65.2 per cent which decreased to 50.3 per cent in 2011-12) as the male participation rate was highest in Gautam Budh Nagar. The gender gap was the lowest at Medninagar UA in Palamu (5.3%) with a corresponding low WPR.

Census of India data of 2001 and 2011 has been used to explain the employment scenario for towns (Class II to VI). As per the Census of India, the WPR showed an increasing trend during the decade 2001 - 2011, except in rural India. The WPR in towns (Class II to VI) increased by 2.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2011, from 32.5 per cent to 35.0 per cent. The highest increase of 3.1 percentage points was observed in urban India (Table 3.4). Rural India observed a declining trend by 0.2 percentage points due to decline in the female WPR. This was due to the agriculture based economy in rural areas which absorbs family labour without increasing the productivity of agricultural production. The towns also reported the lowest WPR (35.0%) during the same time (Table 3.4 and Chart 3.1).

There is not much variation in WPR within the various size classes of towns. During 2001 - 2011, the WPR saw an increasing trend in all the size classes of towns, as well as in the case of both male and female participation rates. The highest increase was observed in Class II category where the WPR increased by 2.7 per cent points. Class VI witnessed the lowest increase of 0.9 per cent points (Table 3.4 and Chart 3.2).

At a gender disaggregated level, the WPR for both males as well as females saw an increase during 2001-

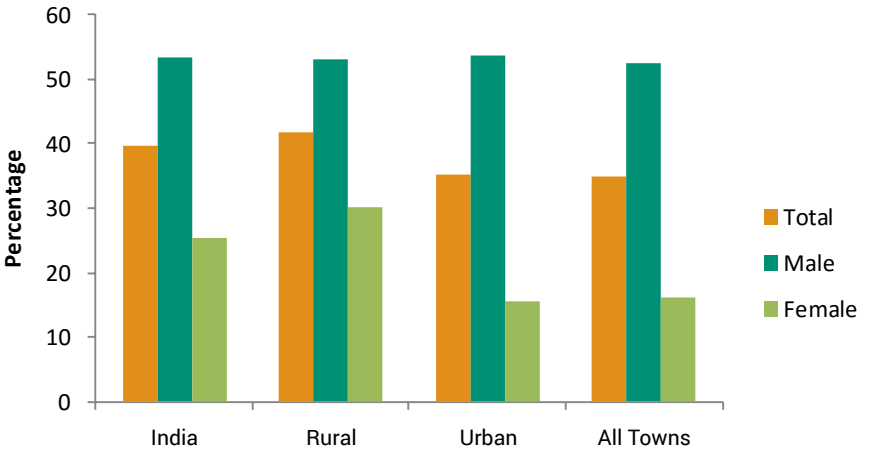
Table 3.4: Work Participation Rate in various Size Class: 2001 and 2011

(per cent)

	2001			2011			Difference in 10 years		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
India	51.9	25.7	39.3	53.3	25.5	39.8	1.4	-0.2	0.5
Rural	52.4	31.0	42.0	53.0	30.0	41.8	0.6	-1.0	-0.2
Urban	50.9	11.6	32.2	53.8	15.4	35.3	2.9	3.8	3.1
Class II	49.1	11.9	31.2	52.4	14.4	34.0	3.3	2.5	2.7
Class III	48.9	13.5	31.9	51.7	15.4	34.1	2.7	1.9	2.2
Class IV	50.4	16.2	34.0	53.6	18.2	36.5	3.2	1.9	2.5
Class V	51.2	19.0	35.8	53.9	19.6	37.3	2.7	0.6	1.5
Class VI	51.9	16.7	35.6	53.6	18.0	36.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
All Towns	49.5	14.0	32.5	52.6	16.2	35.0	3.1	2.2	2.5

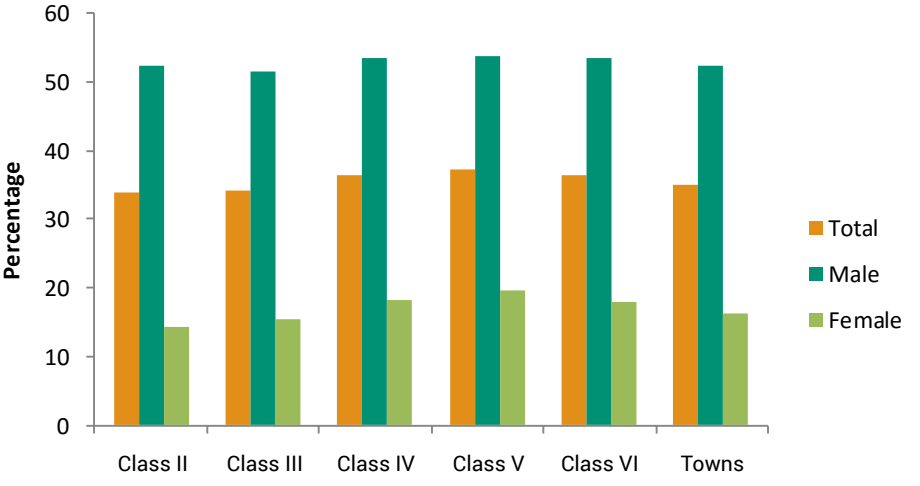
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

Chart 3.1: Work Participation Rate in India, Rural, Urban and Towns: 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Chart 3.2: Work Participation Rate in Size Class of Towns: 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

2011 in towns of India. The female participation rate in 2011 was only 16.2 per cent whereas the male participation rate was 52.6 per cent in towns of India.

Tattilli census town in Karnataka had the lowest WPR at 9.6 per cent followed by Akkalkuwa in Maharashtra (15.3%). Gulmarg in Jammu and Kashmir had the highest WPR at 99.8 per cent followed by Kedarnath in Uttarakhand at 98.7 per cent. The WPR for males was lowest at 6.5 per cent in the town of Tattilli and the highest at 99.94 per cent in Gulmarg. The WPR for females was the lowest at 1.65 per cent in the town of Colgong in Bihar, and the highest at 80.2 per cent in the town of Badrinathpuri in Uttarakhand (Table 3.5).

The average wage per day in metropolitan India had shown an increase in nominal terms from Rs. 195 to Rs.

Table 3.5: Highest and Lowest Work Participation Rate in Towns: 2011

Size Class	Highest			Lowest		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Class II	Dadhel (CT), Daman & Diu (68.8%)	Dadhel (CT), Daman & Diu (92.3%)	Valparai (M), Tamil Nadu (50.0%)	Deoband (NPP), Uttar Pradesh (28.9%)	Pithoragarh (NPP), Uttarakhand (47.6%)	Kairana (NPP), Uttar Pradesh (4.3%)
Class III	Leh Ladakh (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (63.3%)	Mamun (CT), Punjab (79.6%)	Duru Verinag (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (51.3%)	Sewalkhas (NP), Uttar Pradesh (22.7%)	Kurseong (M) West Bengal (32.4%)	Sahanpur (NP), Uttar Pradesh (2.7%)
Class IV	Alang-Sosiya (INA), Gujarat (92.7%)	Alang-Sosiya (INA), Gujarat (97.2%)	Chinnakkam-palayam (TP), Tamil Nadu (60.5%)	Akkalkuwa (CT) Maharashtra (15.3%)	Akkalkuwa (CT) Maharashtra (17.7%)	Ambehta (NP) Uttar Pradesh (2.4%)
Class V	Hnahthial (NT), Mizoram (73.7%)	Chakrata (CB), Uttarakhand (83.7%)	Hnahthial (NT), Mizoram (73.0%)	Heri (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (16.9%)	Dara Pora (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (17.6%)	Chakkarapalli (CT), Tamil Nadu (2.0%)
Class VI	Gulmarg (MC) Jammu & Kashmir (99.8%)	Gulmarg (MC) Jammu & Kashmir (99.9%)	Badrinathpuri (NP), Uttarakahand (80.2%)	Tattilli (Mundgod) (CT), Karnataka (9.6%)	Tattilli (Mundgod) (CT), Karnataka (6.5%)	Colgong (CT), Bihar (1.7%)
All Towns	Gulmarg (MC) Jammu & Kashmir (99.8%)	Gulmarg (MC) Jammu & Kashmir (99.9%)	Badrinathpuri (NP), Uttarakahand (80.2%)	Tattilli (Mundgod) (CT), Karnataka (9.6%)	Tattilli (Mundgod) (CT), Karnataka (6.5%)	Colgong (CT), Bihar (1.7%)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 3.6: Wages: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(Rs. in current prices)

	2004-05			2011-12			Percentage Increase in 7 years		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Rural India	80	43	70	191	123	175	139.0	183.9	151.6
Urban India	175	126	165	404	316	387	130.5	151.3	134.0
Metropolitan India	203	162	195	446	376	432	119.7	132.7	121.3
Non-metropolitan India	151	107	142	366	282	350	142.4	162.7	146.4
Ratio of Wages of Non-metropolitan to those of Urban India	1.16	1.28	1.18	1.10	1.19	1.12			
Ratio of Wages of Non-metropolitan to those of Rural India	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.9			

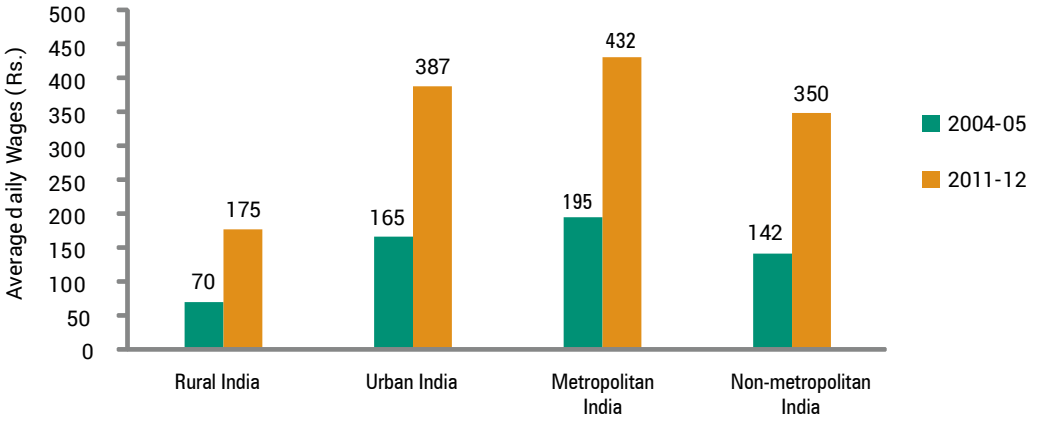
Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Employment-Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

432 from 2004-05 to 2011-12, that was an increase of 121.3 per cent. Similarly, the average wage per day increased from Rs. 142 to Rs. 350, an increase of 146.4 per cent in Class 1 cities. The corresponding figures for urban India were Rs. 165 and Rs. 387 respectively - an increase of 134.0 per cent.

The male wage per day in metropolitan India had shown an increase from Rs. 203 to Rs. 446, an increase of 119.7 per cent, while the female wage per day had increased by a much larger margin of 132.7 per cent (from Rs. 162 in 2004-05 to Rs. 376 in 2011-12). Similarly, in non-metropolitan India, the male wage per day

Chart 3.4: Wages in rural, urban and non-metropolitan India: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(Rs in current prices)



Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Employment-Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2009-10, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

had shown an increase from Rs. 151 to Rs. 366, an increase of 142.4 per cent, while the female wage per day had increased by a much larger margin of 162.7 per cent from Rs. 107 to Rs. 282 from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Overall, the wages in metropolitan India were much higher than those in non-metropolitan and urban India. In 2011-12, wages in metropolitan India were Rs.432 as against Rs. 350 and 387 in non-metropolitan and urban India respectively. Moreover, the wage rate in metropolitan India was 1.12 times that of wages prevailing in urban India in 2011-12, as compared to the ratio of 0.90 times in non-metropolitan India. The divergence in the female wage rates was much higher than the male wage rate, especially in metropolitan India. While the male wage rates that prevailed in metropolitan India were 1.10 times more than those in urban areas, the metropolitan female rates were 1.19 times more than those in urban India during the same time (Table 3.6 and Chart 3.3).

In metropolitan India, 55.3 per cent of the usually employed persons above 15 years of age were engaged in regular salaried work in 2011-12, compared to 34.6 and 43.4 per cent in non-metropolitan and urban India respectively. Thus, informalisation and casualisation of labour were much lower in metros than in non-metropolitan and urban India. The percentage of usually employed persons engaged in regular wage/salaried employment in metropolitan India saw an increase from 51.8 per cent in 2004-05 to 55.3 per cent in 2011-12, whereas in non-metropolitan India, the increase was from 33.9 per cent in 2004-05 to 34.6 per cent in 2011-12. An increase in regular salaried jobs or jobs in the formal sector, especially in metropolitan India, indicated loss of jobs in the informal sector in later years. This was evident due to a decline in casual labour in metro cities, especially among women in 2011-12 as compared to 2004-05. On the other hand, there was a marginal increase in the share of casual labourers in non-metropolitan cities in 2011-12 as compared to 2004-05.

A spatial overview of regular salaried employment reveals that among the metros, the share of regular wage/salaried jobs in total employment was highest in Kalyan-Dombivili (70.9%) and lowest in Varanasi (17.7%)

Table 3.7: Status of Employment of Usually Employed Persons above 15 years of Age: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(per cent)

	Metropolitan India			Non-metropolitan India			Urban India			Rural India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004-05												
a. Self Employed												
i. Own account workers	27.0	22.0	26.1	35.4	24.6	32.8	33.7	24.0	31.6	40.9	15.7	31.8
ii. Employer	5.4	1.0	4.6	1.3	0.4	1.1	2.9	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.6	1.0
iii. Unpaid family helpers	6.8	14.7	8.2	10.2	27.5	14.2	8.3	22.5	11.3	15.8	47.3	27.2
Total self -employed (i+ii+iii)	39.2	37.7	38.9	46.9	52.4	48.2	44.8	47.2	45.3	58.0	63.6	60.0
b. Regular Salaried	51.5	53.3	51.8	35.6	28.0	33.9	40.7	36.0	39.7	9.1	3.8	7.1
c. Casual Labourers												
iv. Casual workers in public works	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
v. Casual workers in other works	9.3	8.9	9.2	17.4	19.5	17.9	14.4	16.7	14.9	32.8	32.5	32.7
Total Casual labourers (iv+v)	9.3	9.0	9.2	17.5	19.6	18.0	14.5	16.8	15.0	32.9	32.7	32.8
Total Workers (a+b+c)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
2011-12												
a. Self-employed												
i. Own account workers	28.5	23.2	27.5	35.8	28.1	34.2	32.3	25.8	31.0	40.4	18.3	33.7
ii. Employer	4.0	0.6	3.3	2.1	0.3	1.7	2.7	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.4	1.2
iii. Unpaid family helpers	5.5	11.7	6.7	8.4	20.7	10.9	6.7	16.5	8.7	12.5	40.4	21.0
Total self -employed (i+ii+iii)	37.9	35.5	37.5	46.3	49.1	46.9	41.8	42.7	42.0	54.4	59.1	55.8
b. Regular Salaried	54.6	58.1	55.3	35.2	32.1	34.6	43.5	43.0	43.4	10.1	5.7	8.7
c. Casual Workers												
iv. Casual workers in public works	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.2	1.9
v. Casual workers in other works	7.1	6.2	6.9	18.1	18.6	18.2	14.3	14.2	14.3	34.5	31.0	33.5
Total Casual labourers (iv+v)	7.5	6.4	7.3	18.5	18.7	18.6	14.7	14.3	14.7	35.5	35.2	35.4
Total workers (a+b+c)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI

in 2011-12. In non-metropolitan India, the share of regular salaried /wage workers was highest in Valsad (86.9%) in Gujarat and low in Nandurbar (1.7%) in Maharashtra in 2011-12.

In urban India, regular wage/salaried work had gone up from 39.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 43.4 per cent in 2011-12, while in rural India, the percentage of usually employed persons engaged in regular wage/salaried work had gone up marginally by 1.6 per cent point to 8.7 per cent in 2011-12.

The share of self-employment was much lower in metropolitan cities in 2011-12, as compared to non-metropolitan cities and urban India. A similar trend was noted in 2004-05 as well (Table 3.7).

C. Unemployment in Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan India

In 2011, the unemployment rate in urban India was 3.4 per cent as compared to 1.7 per cent in rural areas and 2.2 per cent in urban areas. At the state level, the highest unemployment rate was noted in Tripura (25.2%), while the lowest was noted in Gujarat (0.8%).

Unemployment rates[3] in metropolitan India had decreased from 3.8 per cent in 2004-05 to 3.1 per cent in 2011-12. They declined by 0.7 percentage points for both males and females. Among the metropolitan cities, the unemployment rate was highest in Patna (11.3%) in 2011-12. Among males and females, the highest unemployment rate was noticed in Lucknow (8.3%) and Patna (33.8%) respectively in 2011-12.

As in metropolitan India, the unemployment rate in non-metropolitan India had decreased from 4.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 3.3 per cent in 2011-12. Female unemployment rates in non-metropolitan India had decreased by 1.2 percentage points between these seven years, while male unemployment rate had decreased by 0.9 percentage points in the same period. In urban India, the unemployment rate had gone down by 1 percentage point — a visible pointer towards the shift of a young labour force towards enrolment in higher education

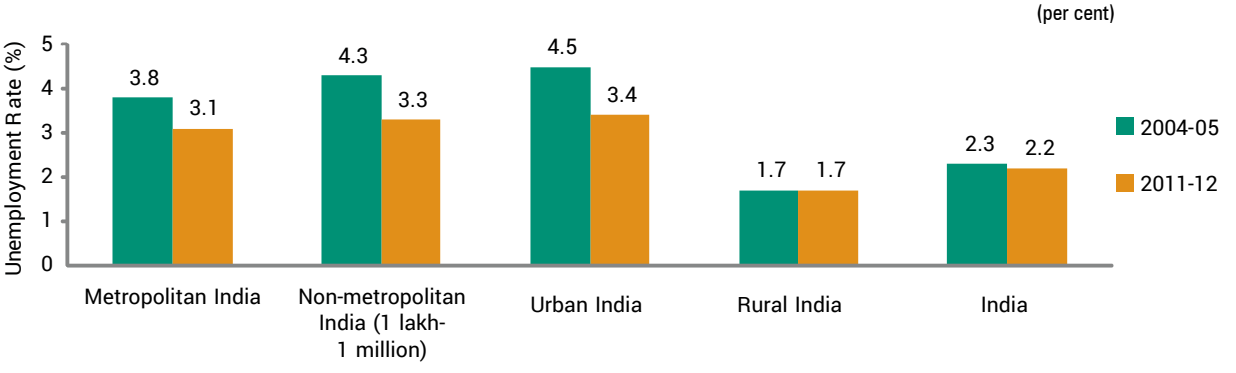
Table 3.8: Unemployment Rates in India: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(per cent)

	2004-05			2011-12			Percentage point difference between 2004-05 and 2011-12		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
India	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Rural India	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Urban India	3.8	6.9	4.5	3.0	5.2	3.4	-0.8	-1.6	-1.0
Metropolitan India	3.5	4.9	3.8	2.9	4.2	3.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Non-metropolitan India	3.7	6.0	4.3	2.8	4.8	3.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0

Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Employment-Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

Chart 3.4: Average Unemployment Rates in India: 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Employment-Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI.

[3]This is the measure of unemployment according to the 'usual status', which indicates the proportion of persons unemployed for a relatively long period during a reference period of 365 days and provides a reasonable approximation to an indicator of chronic unemployment.

and the creation of more employment opportunities. Rural India showed no change in unemployment rates (Table 3.8 and Chart 3.4).

D. Structural Transformation in India

Over the past six decades, the Indian economy has been undergoing a gradual structural transformation. At the time of independence, the economy was predominantly agrarian in nature. Thereafter, drives towards diversification and modernisation of the through the Five Year Plans resulted in increased shares of the manufacturing and services sectors and decline in the share of the primary sector in the national product. However, the pace of transition of the Indian economy from an agricultural economy to a non-agricultural one was quite slow. It was in the decade of the eighties that the economy emerged from the phase of slow growth rate and deceleration. A major shift in the macro-economic policies in the decade of the nineties accelerated the pace of structural transformation of the Indian economy and set India on a high growth trajectory. In the decade 2001 - 2011, while the average annual rate of growth of the economy was 7.7 per cent, the service sector grew at almost 10 per cent per annum (Economic Survey 2011 - 2012). The share of GDP contributed by agriculture dwindled to 14.2 per cent (from 50.6 per cent in 1960-61) and manufacturing contributed a further 22.4 per cent in 2009-10. Thus, the service sector led boom which contributed 63.4 per cent of the GDP in 2009-10, and had been only 35.9 per cent in 1960-61, was the major contributor to India's growth momentum.

Structural transformation is typically associated with reduced dependence of the population on agriculture and increased rural-to-urban migration from low-productivity agriculture to high-productivity sectors of industry and services in search of employment. Since these sectors were mainly based in the urban areas,

Table 3.9: Percentage Share of Urban Net Domestic Product: 1970-71 to 2004-2005

Sector	1970-71	1980-81	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05
Agriculture (Primary)	4.69	4.97	4.37	3.51	2.24
Manufacturing	28.86	29.58	24.42	16.69	16.53
Services	66.45	65.45	71.21	79.80	81.23
Non-primary	95.31	95.03	95.63	96.49	97.76
Urban net domestic product at factor cost	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Calculations based on Central Statistical Organisation, National Accounts Statistics, 2000, 2006 and 2010

Table 3.10: Percentage Share of Rural Net Domestic Product: 1970-71 to 2004-05

Sector	1970-71	1980-81	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (Primary)	72.37	64.36	56.99	51.42	38.34
Manufacturing	6.71	10.40	10.75	12.94	15.56
Services	20.91	25.24	32.25	35.64	46.10
Non Primary	27.63	35.64	43.01	48.58	61.66
Rural net domestic product at factor cost	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Calculations based on Central Statistical Organisation, National Accounts Statistics, 2000, 2006 and 2010

Table 3.11: Structural Transformation in India: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(per cent)

	Metropolitan India		Non-Metropolitan India		Urban India		Rural India		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
Agriculture	1.8	1.1	12.8	11.0	8.7	6.7	72.6	64.1	58.6	48.9
Manufacturing	28.7	27.5	22.9	22.4	25.3	24.4	8.6	9.1	12.2	13.1
Tertiary	69.5	71.4	64.3	66.6	66.0	68.9	18.8	26.9	29.2	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculations based on the Unit Level Data of NSSO, Employment and Unemployment Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, NSSO, GoI

rapid economic growth was normally associated with urbanisation. The Indian experience of economic growth and structural transformation in the period 2004-05 to 2009-10, however, was associated with only a moderate decline in the share of agriculture in total employment in the economy (from 58.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 48.9 per cent in 2011-12).

While the contribution of the urban sector to the net domestic product (NDP) progressively increased to 52.02 per cent in 2004-05[4] from 37.7 per cent in 1970-71, the services sector alone constituted 81.2 per cent of the urban NDP component (Table 3.9) in 2004-05.

The share of the services sector in NDP had been increasing since1970-71, while that of the manufacturing sector had shown a concomitant decline from 28.8 per cent in 1970-71 to 16.5 per cent in 2004-05 . The largest decline of almost 8 percentage points had been during 1993-94 and 1999-00. Trade, hotels and restaurants; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services form the bulk of the urban service sector.

Between 1970-71 and 2004-05, the share of the primary sector of the rural NDP had been almost halved from 72.3 per cent to 38.3 per cent, with a concomitant rise in the share of the non-primary sector. Thus, rural India was no more equivalent to the agricultural sector, with the contribution of both the manufacturing and the services sectors recording a spurt in the 5 years between 1999-00 and 2004-05 (Table 3.10). 46.1 per cent of the rural NDP had originated from the services sector, while 15.6 per cent was from manufacturing. All the services sub-sectors, except those of the community, social and personal services had seen a rise.

Structural transformation in India, in terms of people engaged in the three broad economic activities under the National Industrial Classification (NIC) code has been detailed out in Table 3.11. Metropolitan India seems to have followed a slightly different path of structural transformation than urban India, in terms of the people engaged in the three broad economic activities under the National Industrial Classification (NIC) code. In urban India, 6.7 per cent were still engaged in the primary sector in 2011-12 as opposed to 1.1 per cent in metropolitan cities and 11.0 per cent in non-metropolitan Class I cities of India. Metropolitan India had a higher service led growth as compared to urban India and non-metropolitan Class I cities — suggesting highly diversified job base in metro cities. In metropolitan, non-metropolitan and urban India, there was a decrease in the number of workers engaged in manufacturing sector from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

[4]The latest figure in the public domain that gives the urban share of the total gross product of the country.

Table 3.12: Classifications of Workers in India, Rural and Urban: 2001 and 2011

(per cent)

Classification of Workers		2001				2011			
		India	Rural	Urban	Towns	India	Rural	Urban	Towns
Cultivators	Male	31.3	42.2	3.0	6.4	24.9	35.2	2.7	6.2
	Female	32.5	36.5	4.3	8.1	24.0	28.8	3.1	6.1
	Total	31.7	40.1	3.2	6.7	24.6	33.0	2.8	6.2
Agriculture Laborers	Male	20.8	27.5	3.4	8.5	24.9	34.4	4.6	10.4
	Female	39.4	43.4	10.5	22.6	41.1	48.5	9.0	20.4
	Total	26.7	33.2	4.7	11.5	30.0	39.3	5.5	12.6
Household Workers	Male	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.6	2.9	2.6	3.7	4.5
	Female	6.4	5.4	12.9	16.0	5.7	5.0	8.8	12.2
	Total	4.1	3.8	5.1	6.9	3.8	3.4	4.8	6.2
Others	Male	44.8	27.5	90.1	80.5	47.2	27.8	89.0	78.9
	Female	21.7	14.7	71.8	53.3	29.2	17.7	79.1	53.3
	Total	37.5	22.9	87.0	74.9	41.6	24.3	86.9	75.0

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

Classification of Workers in Towns

A closer look at the Census of India data during the last decade showed the dominance of employment in the agricultural and allied activities in rural and in overall India. However, the proportion of workers in the agricultural sector declined by 4 percentage points during the decade 2001–2011 in India. Among the agriculture sector, a shift was noticed in the share of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The proportion of cultivators declined while the share of agricultural labourers increased in 2001 to 2011. The share of household workers does not differ much across rural, urban and all India. In urban India, the maximum share of workers was concentrated in other services and its share remained constant over the decade (Table 3.12).

In Indian towns, three-fourths of the working population was engaged in the tertiary sector (74.9% in 2001). The share of cultivators declined marginally with a simultaneous increase in agricultural labourers in small towns. A similar trend was visible in rural India. It is important to note that at the gender disaggregated level, a higher share of male workers was in other services as compared to their female counterparts, especially in small towns. Higher female participation was in the category of household workers.

An in-depth analysis across the various size classes of towns reveals that the share of cultivators and agricultural workers was lowest in Class II towns as compared to other size classes of cities. The highest proportion of cultivators and agriculture labourers was observed in Class IV towns followed by Class V towns in 2011. The share of household workers increased with the increase in size class except for Class VI cities which largely consists of industrial townships. The point which deserves mention is that the share of female household workers was higher than male household workers in all the size classes. The share of 'other workers' remained almost constant in small towns during 2001–2011. It is to be noted that the highest share of other workers was observed in Class II towns in both the years — suggesting diverse non-farm job opportunities offered by large towns as compared to medium and small urban centres. With the exception of

Table 3.13: Classification of Workers by Size Class of Towns: 2001

(per cent)

Classification of Workers		2001					
		Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Towns
Cultivators	Male	3.0	6.5	9.3	10.6	8.8	6.4
	Female	3.3	7.9	11.0	13.3	21.8	8.1
	Total	3.0	6.8	9.7	11.3	11.6	6.7
Agriculture Laborers	Male	5.1	8.6	12.0	12.3	6.6	8.5
	Female	14.2	22.8	28.7	29.0	16.3	22.6
	Total	6.8	11.5	15.8	16.6	8.7	11.5
Household Workers	Male	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.7	3.1	4.6
	Female	17.8	15.8	14.7	15.6	12.1	16.0
	Total	6.6	6.9	7.2	8.2	5.1	6.9
Others	Male	87.8	80.3	73.8	71.4	81.5	80.5
	Female	64.7	53.5	45.6	42.2	49.9	53.3
	Total	83.6	74.9	67.3	63.9	74.6	74.9

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 3.14: Classification of Workers by Size Class of Towns: 2011

(per cent)

Classification of Workers		2011					
		Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Towns
Cultivators	Male	3.6	6.7	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.2
	Female	2.9	6.1	8.0	8.6	9.5	6.1
	Total	3.4	6.6	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.2
Agriculture Laborers	Male	7.0	11.0	12.9	12.2	9.7	10.4
	Female	14.1	21.0	25.1	22.4	18.2	20.4
	Total	8.5	13.2	15.9	14.8	11.7	12.6
Household Workers	Male	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.9	4.5
	Female	10.9	11.7	12.4	15.7	11.8	12.2
	Total	5.4	5.9	6.6	8.3	6.5	6.2
Others	Male	85.5	78.0	74.4	74.3	78.5	78.9
	Female	72.1	61.2	54.5	53.4	60.5	61.3
	Total	82.7	74.4	69.6	69.0	74.2	75.0

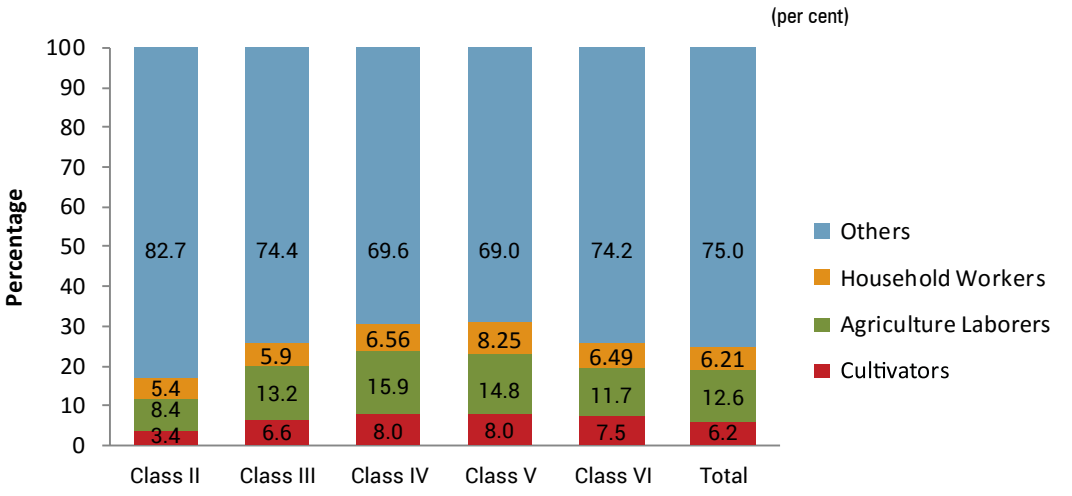
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Class VI towns, the proportion of other workers decreased systematically from Class II to Class V towns in both 2001 and 2011. Irrespective of size classes, 'Other services' were dominated by male workers (Tables 3.13, 3.14 and Chart 3.5).

E. Spending Levels in India

The spending levels i.e. average monthly per capita consumption expenditure in urban India was Rs. 2477 as compared to Rs. 1287 in rural India and Rs. 1627 in overall India in 2011-12. In urban India, the highest

Chart 3.5: Classifications of Workers by Size Class of Towns: 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 3.15: Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12

(in current prices)

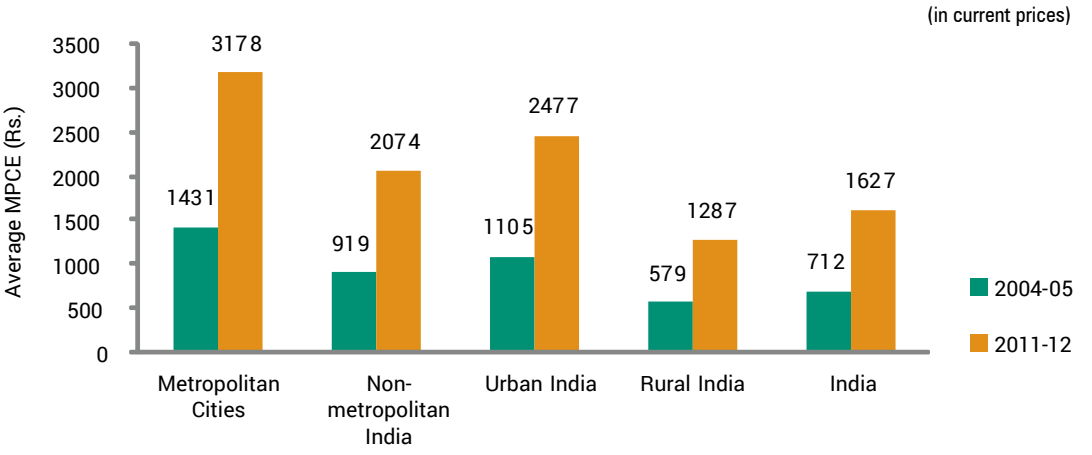
	2004-05			2011-12			Percentage increase between 2004-05 to 2011-12		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
India	343	369	712	708	919	1627	106.4	149.1	128.5
Rural India	308	272	579	622	665	1287	101.9	144.6	122.3
Urban India	447	657	1105	923	1554	2477	106.5	136.5	124.2
Metropolitan India	522	909	1431	1095	2083	3178	109.8	129.2	122.1
Non-metropolitan India	407	512	919	839	1235	2074	106.1	141.2	125.7
Ratio of average MPCE of Metropolitan India to urban India	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3			
Ratio of average MPCE of Non-metropolitan to Urban India	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8			

Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Consumption Expenditure Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12 National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

average MPCE was noted in Haryana (Rs. 3346) while the lowest was noted in Bihar (Rs. 1397).The spending levels on an average across the metropolitan cities in India in 2011-12 was Rs. 3178; out of which Rs. 2083 was spent on non-food items and the remaining 1095 was spent on food items. In the non-metropolitan cities in India, the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) in 2011-12 was Rs. 2074; out of which Rs. 1235 was spent on non-food items, and the remaining Rs. 839 was spent on food items.

Among the metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities in India during 2004-05 to 2011-12, non-metropolitan cities showed a higher increase of average MPCE in 2011-12 from 2004-05, which was due to an increase in their consumption of non-food items. The level of average MPCE in metropolitan India was 1.3 times than that in urban India, while the level of average MPCE in non-metropolitan India was 0.8 times that of in urban India in 2011-12 (Table 3.15).

Chart 3.6: Average Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure, 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Consumption Expenditure Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12 National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

Among the metropolitan cities, the average MPCE was lowest in Varanasi (Rs. 1539) and it was highest in Faridabad (Rs. 4311) in 2011-12. Metropolitan cities which spent the highest and lowest on food items monthly were Mumbai (Rs. 1344) and Agra (Rs. 658) respectively; while Bangalore (Rs. 3106) and Varanasi (Rs. 814) spent the highest and lowest on non-food items respectively in 2011-12. In non-metropolitan cities, the average MPCE was highest in Gautam Budh Nagar (Rs. 6453), while Buxar (Rs. 853) spent the least in 2011-12. Gautam Budh Nagar spent both the highest on non-food as well as food items (Rs. 4804 and Rs.1649 respectively) and Ambedkar Nagar and Buxar spent the least on food item (Rs 427) and non- food items (Rs. 408) respectively.

F. Poverty and Inequality

The poverty ratio in urban India was 13.7 per cent as compared to 25.7 and 22.3 per cent in rural and overall India in 2011-12. In urban areas, state-wise poverty ratio was highest in Manipur (32.59%) while the lowest was in Sikkim (3.66%) in 2011.

The poverty head count ratio (HCR) as per the Tendulkar method in metropolitan India was 6.3 per cent in 2011, much lower than the poverty HCR in urban India at 13.7 per cent, though it was estimated using the same poverty line across all size classes in urban India, which was debatable in itself, but it was the only way that the poverty ratios could be estimated as per Planning Commission methodology. The poverty ratio in metropolitan India was 12.8 per cent in 2004-05. Thus between 2004-05 and 2011-12, poverty in metropolitan cities had declined on an average by 6.5 percentage points.

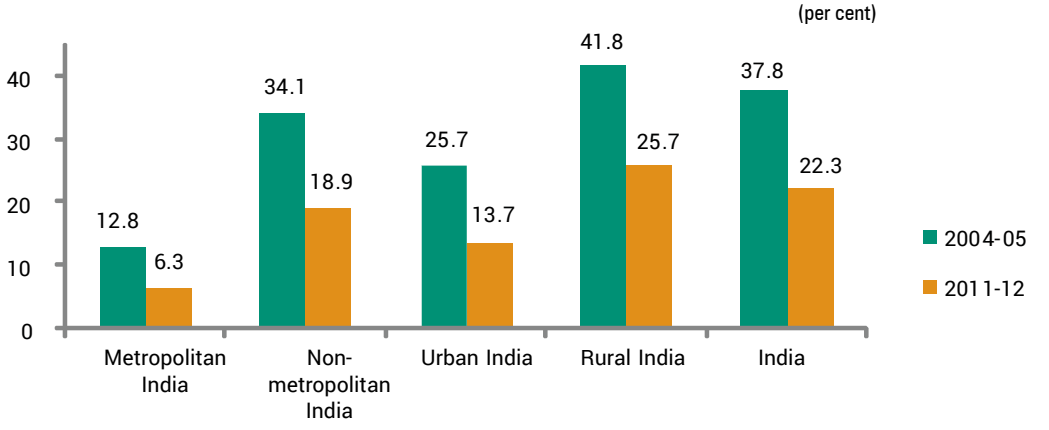
In contrast, the poverty ratio in Class I cities in India was 18.9 per cent in 2011-12, much higher than the poverty HCR in urban India. The poverty in non-metropolitan India was 34.1 per cent in 2004-05. Thus, between 2004-05 and 2011-12, poverty in non-metropolitan cities had declined on an average by 15.2 percentage points. As against this, poverty in urban India was estimated at 13.7 percent, in rural India at 25.7 per cent, and in India as a whole at 22.3 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 3.16 and Chart 3.7).

Table 3.16: Poverty Ratio (Tendulkar Methodology): 2004-05 and 2011-12

	2004-05	2011-12	Decline between 2004-05 and 2011-12
India	37.8	22.3	15.5
Urban India	25.7	13.7	12.1
Rural India	41.8	25.7	16.1
Metropolitan India	12.8	6.3	6.5
Non-metropolitan India	34.1	18.9	15.2

Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Consumption Expenditure Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

Chart 3.7: Poverty Ratio (Tendulkar Methodology): 2004-05 and 2011-12



Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Consumption Expenditure Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

As of 2011-12, in metropolitan cities, poverty was highest in Agra (29.5%), though it was also somewhat high in Lucknow (19.8%) and Varanasi (19.2%). It was nil in Kalyan–Dombivili. It was also low in Mumbai (1.0%) and Indore (1.3%). What was worrying was that the poverty ratio had gone up in Agra, Lucknow and Vadodara in 2011-12 as compared to2004-05.

As of 2011-12, in non-metropolitan cities, poverty was the highest at Barabanki in Uttar Pradesh (80.6%). It was the least at Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh and Raigarh in Maharashtra (0.1%); it was also quite low in Gurgaon (0.3%).

Inequality as measured by the differentials in spending levels of the topmost to the lowest deciles in terms of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) grew for all units between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The largest increase in the ratio of the topmost decile to the lowest decile was seen in the metropolitan India (1.2 percentage points), indicating that inequality had risen the highest here. It increased by 0.9 percentage points in non-metropolitan, 1.0 percentage points in urban India, and 0.3 and 0.6 percentage points in rural and all India respectively.

Table 3.17: Inequality in MPCE Deciles: 2004-05 and 2011-12

(average MPCE in Rs.)

Deciles Classes	Metropolitan India		Non-metropolitan India		Urban India		Rural India		India	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12		
0-10	435	901	347	749	349	746	250	537	261	566
10-20	541	1177	474	1030	474	1030	322	699	341	747
20-30	629	1405	569	1251	571	1252	370	809	396	874
30-40	737	1588	669	1477	669	1481	415	909	450	1000
40-50	839	1812	777	1725	778	1728	462	1016	508	1140
50-60	989	2094	911	2019	913	2017	514	1140	578	1310
60-70	1151	2510	1086	2376	1083	2377	578	1292	666	1527
70-80	1364	3068	1313	2887	1311	2886	663	1497	798	1837
80-90	1778	3997	1714	3728	1709	3751	807	1823	1044	2399
90-100	3328	7946	2988	7144	3189	7500	1410	3149	2079	4870
Total	1431	3178	919	2075	1105	2477	579	1287	712	1627
Ratio of topmost decile to the lowest decile	7.6	8.8	8.6	9.5	9.1	10.1	5.6	5.9	8.0	8.6

Source: Calculations based on the unit level data of the Consumption Expenditure Rounds of 2004-05 and 2011-12, National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI.

Table 3.18: Inequality in WPR, 2011

Coefficient of Variation	WPR	Share of Main Workers	Share of Other Workers (Main and Marginal)	Share of Other Workers Male (Main and Marginal)
Metropolitan Cities	10.28	6.17	3.89	3.75
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	12.47	6.32	9.77	8.62
Towns	19.66	12.94	26.26	23.45

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

G. Economic Inequality across Size Class of Urban Centres and Economic Performance Index

Inequality as calculated by coefficient of variation (CV), brings out the fact that inequality was highest for towns followed by Class I non-metropolitan cities and metropolitan cities. This was true for all economic indicators. The inequality in towns was highest for 'other' category of workers, especially 'other' category of male workers (Table 3.18)

Economic Performance Index

An attempt has been made in this section to develop an economic performance index for metropolitan and non-metropolitan class I cities, to understand how well or how badly their economy has been functioning, compared to others. To arrive at such an index, principal component analysis (PCA) has been constructed with the following parameters.

Table 3.19: Economic Performance Index: Five Best and Five Poor Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Cities

Rank	Metropolitan Cities				Non-metropolitan Class I Cities			
	5 Best		5 Worst		5 Best		5 Worst	
	Cities/UA	PCA	Cities/UA	PCA	Cities/UA	PCA	Cities/UA	PCA
1	Faridabad	2.248	Allahabad	-1.842	Udhagamandalam UA	3.805	Barabanki UA	-2.605
2	Greater Visakhapatnam	2.202	Varanasi	-1.479	Gurgaon UA	3.571	Hardoi UA	-2.194
3	Kochi	2.185	Bangalore	-1.449	Karaikkudi UA	3.502	Rampur UA	-2.134
4	Kannur	1.665	Jaipur	-1.372	Karur UA	2.592	Akbarpur (NPP)	-2.128
5	Kollam	1.268	Agra	-1.267	Valsad UA Vapi UA	2.408	Biharsharif (M. Corp.)	-2.120

i. Per-capita gross domestic product of metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I districts
ii. Percentage of usually employed persons engaged in quality, i.e. regular salaried jobs
iii. Percentage of people above poverty line

The economic performance index of the top and bottom five cities belonging to both metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities is represented in Table 3.19. An analysis of economic indicators reveals that among the metropolitan cities, Faridabad tops the list, while Allahabad ranks the lowest. The corresponding cities in non-metropolitan India were Udhagamandalam and Barabanki respectively.

Chapter 4

Housing and Basic Infrastructure

In India, urban development is a state subject. The urban policies existing in the states are largely an extension of those outlined in Five Year Plans and other policies and programmes of the central government. The centre can, at the most, "issue directives, provide advisory services, set up model legislations and fund programmes which the states can follow at will" (Shaw 1996, cited in Batra 2009). The first two plan periods did not make any direct investment in urban development. The Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) recognised the need for balanced regional development and advised that urban planning should adopt a regional approach. During this period, municipal administrations were entrusted with the task of providing more housing and improving living conditions in the cities. From the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) onwards, the government started withdrawing itself from certain directly funded activities like housing. During this period, in 1970, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was set up, which provided loans to new state capitals like Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar and Bhopal. It advocated the development of small and medium growth centres through lower interest rates for housing, water supply and sanitation — with the aim of redirecting growth towards small towns and cities, with financial allocations from the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme (Mahadevia 2003). The major problem noticed during this period was inadequate service and housing facilities in cities due to the growth of urban population, especially migrants.[1]

During the Fifth Plan (1974-1978), the main thrust was towards ameliorating the conditions of the backward sections of society. This was sought to be achieved by augmenting the programmes for the construction of housing colonies by State Housing Boards. While the bulk of this programme was being undertaken in the State Plans, the activities of HUDCO in the central sector were geared up to meet the expanding demand. The Sixth Plan (1980-1985) focused on the problems of shelter and urban development connected with the provision of safe water supply and adequate sanitation. The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) was initiated in the year 1979-1980 and was continued with timely amendments and modifications upto 2004-2005. This project aimed at improving housing conditions and providing a minimum level of basic services to all. In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) the National Housing Policy (1988) was introduced. The Seventh Plan launched Urban Basic Services (UBS) especially for women and children of lower income families. The UBS was merged with Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) in 1990 and the name was changed to Urban Basic Services to the Poor (UBSP).

[1] (http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/4th/4planch19.html)

The Nehru Rojgar Yojana was launched in 1989, with one of its key components being shelter upgradation. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997), emphasis was given to small and medium towns which often acted as a link between large cities and the rural hinterland. Thus, there was a focus in terms of employment generation in small and medium towns so that migrants could be directed from rural hinterlands towards these urban centres rather than to large cities. Moreover, importance was given to providing infrastructural facilities to these urban centres to support such growth. The coverage of such schemes involved towns/ cities with a population ranging from 20,000 to 3,00,000.

Most of the programmes undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan were followed during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). This plan was committed to reduce regional disparities (Mahadevia 2003). Considerable efforts were made during the Ninth Plan to enlarge the resource base and initiate innovative institutional mechanisms to augment housing delivery in urban areas. Fiscal concessions coupled with legislative measures were also initiated. The central government introduced the 'Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme (PFDF)' to improve urban infrastructure and self-sustainability of the local bodies. It aimed at providing credit to ULBs based on their credit worthiness.

During the Tenth Plan (2002-2007), it was recognised that the impact of the growth of population on urban infrastructure and services was adverse. The bigger cities had better institutional arrangements and quality of services. The capital cities had been given priority, followed by other cities with greater economic activities, while the very small towns suffered and rarely experienced improvements. Schemes for assistance in infrastructure such as IDSMT and the Mega City project left a significant number of cities without any central assistance. During this Plan period, the above mentioned schemes were extended to cover these remaining cities. The Tenth Plan had also suggested provision of free housing to landless SC/ST families and shifted to a credit-cum-subsidy scheme for other BPL families. The repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 was another significant step towards reform in the urban land market during this Plan period. Following the repeal of the central legislation, a number of state governments have since repealed the state-level law.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) stressed the need for improved housing stock through urban renewal, in situ slum improvement, and development of new housing stock in existing cities as well as new townships. Furthermore, the Bharat Nirman Programme now recognised and accorded due priority to provide shelter for all. The programme set a target to construct 60 lakh houses between 2005 and 2009. In the Eleventh Plan, the focus was on targeting the poorest of the poor. To counter exclusionary trends, the Eleventh Plan launched an inclusive agenda and emphasised major changes in urban governance and sought to make government-funded projects more available to areas which were lacking in them. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM) was launched during this period (2005). JNNURM succeeded in getting the state and the city governments to commit themselves to structural reforms which the central government has failed to achieve despite adopting several measures and incentive schemes proposed since the early 1990s through other programmes and legislations (Kundu and Samanta 2011).

Infrastructure problems were not the central focus of policy when the reforms began in mid-1991. The agenda for reforms in the early years was understandably dominated by crisis management and the need for domestic and external stabilisation. The primary focus therefore was on reducing the fiscal deficit to restore macro-economic stability and introduce a package of efficiency-oriented reforms aimed at deregulating the domestic economy, reforming trade and exchange rate policies, and liberalise foreign investment policy.

Besides, infrastructure was not a significant constraint on short-term economic performance at the start of the reform programme because there was considerable scope for expanding supplies of infrastructure services in the short run through better utilisation of existing capacity.

According to Census 2011, in India, 17.4 per cent of the urban population lived in slums where housing conditions and infrastructure facilities were inhuman. Nearly 2.9 per cent of the urban houses were in dilapidated condition (Census 2011). The urban housing shortage in the country was 18.78 million as per the estimates of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-2017). Of this, 0.53 million households were homeless and mainly dominated by single male migrants to the cities. As many as, 5.49 million urban households in India do not have access to safe drinking water,[2] 19 per cent households either have no toilet within their premises or defecate in the open, and 13 per cent households have no bathing facilities within premises.

Moreover, access to basic amenities is not even across the states and urban centres – economically developed states and metropolitan cities have better infrastructural facilities as compared to less developed states and non-metropolitan cities. Disparities in access to basic amenities were also noted by caste and class affiliation of urban dwellers and across migrant and non-migrant households. Current evidence at the national level suggests a declining migration trend for rural people, who find it increasingly difficult to gain a foothold in cities. The growth of urbanisation under the process of globalisation makes cities less affordable for the poor in terms of living and access to basic amenities (Kundu 2011; Mahadevia 2011).

The present chapter focuses on an analysis of housing quality and residential stock in metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities.[3] Analysis of towns is not included due to non-availability of Census data. This chapter also looks at the access to basic infrastructure at all the size class levels.

State of Housing

According to the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012-2017) constituted by the National Building Organisation (NBO), Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, there were 18.78 million households facing the problem of housing shortage in urban India (2012).[4] Ten states together contribute to 76 per cent of the urban housing shortage. These states were Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat.

The Technical Group also estimated that the shortage is highest among the lowest income strata. Three-fourths of the shortage is in the EWS[5] category and another quarter of the shortage is in the LIG category. In the latter, a significant proportion of the shortage is on account of congestion in living conditions.

[2]Water from unsafe sources includes uncovered wells, springs, rivers/canals, tanks/ponds/lakes.
[3]The Census of India, 2011 does not provide data for housing conditions for all the 6173 UAs/cities and towns. Thus the scope of the housing section in this chapter is limited to the analysis of 52 metropolitan cities and 360 non-metropolitan Class I cities for which the data was available. The analysis does not include size Class II to VI due to non-availability of census data.
[4]These estimates are based on Census & NSSO 65th Round results on Housing Conditions and Urban Slums (July 2008-June 2009) with usual inputs like obsolescence factor, congestion factor and homeless households. Taking into account the fact that the shortage in housing is significant in the lower income group, for 2012 , TG-12 distributed the shortage on the basis of the state's contribution to the total, average of total number of households below poverty line in urban areas, and households with kutcha houses in urban areas . In the past, national level housing shortage was distributed among the states in proportion to number of urban households.
[5]As per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India, (2012), *Report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on Urban Housing Shortage,* the Economically Weaker Section should have incomes up to Rs 5000 per month and the Lower Income Group should have incomes between Rs 5001-10,000 per month.

Since independence, the Government of India has adopted a number of policies, programmes and projects to address the problem of housing for the poor. The cumulative impact of these initiatives has been limited, as slums have mushroomed in various cities and towns. The initiatives taken by the government for housing the poor over the last 60 years include: Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections (1952); Low Income Group Housing Scheme (1956); Slum Improvement/ Clearance Scheme (initiated in 1956 and discontinued in 1972 at the national level); Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (1972); National Slum Development Programme (1996), Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASHU as part of Nehru Rozgar Yojna, introduced in 1989 and discontinued in 1997); Night shelters (1988-1989); Two Million Housing Programmes, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana launched in 2001-2002 (VAMBAY); Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY); Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY); and the latest Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). In addition, various ministries have had their own programmes targeted towards their area of work.[6]

Over the years, the government has changed its approach towards housing the poor. Initially it adopted the approach of targeted subsidised housing. Later, the focus moved to cross-subsidisation. Serviced land was provided with just a skeleton or no structure. At present the government has adopted a multi-stakeholder partnership approach to achieve the goal of affordable housing for all.

The Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in June 2015 for the period 2015-2022. The programme provides central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for : in situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation, credit linked subsidy, affordable housing in partnership, and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. Until February 2017, the programme has covered 3888 statutory cities and towns. The construction or upgradation of 15.6 lakh houses has been approved by the central government and Rs 7323.99 crore has been released to the states. Until February 74,505 dwelling units have been completed.

Housing Quality, Residential Housing Stock and the Mismatch between Demand and Supply in the Housing Market

As per Census of India 2011, 68.5 per cent of the total houses could be classified as 'good' in urban India. This proportion was low in rural India (46.0%) and all India (53.2%). Among the states, Sikkim (80.3%) had the highest proportion of houses which could be classified as 'good' followed by Himachal Pradesh (80.1%). The highest proportion of dilapidated houses was found in Bihar (6.9%) followed by West Bengal (6.6%).

In metropolitan cities, 73.3 per cent of the houses could be classified as 'good' in 2011 (Table 4.1). In non-metropolitan Class I cities,[7] only 68.0 per cent of the houses could be classified as 'good'. Housing quality was thus seen to follow the size class order. Though housing quality in metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities was relatively better than rural India and India as a whole, it was still quite low. Also, the relatively high average value does not reveal the extreme inequities in housing quality as was be noticed in various cities.

[6]Nation Resource Centre, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi (2009), "Affordable Housing for Urban Poor".
[7]Census of India, 2011 does not provide data for housing conditions and household amenities for all 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities/UAs. Thus, in this section the analysis is limited to 360 non-metropolitan Class I cities/UAs for which the data was available in Census of India, 2011.

Table 4.1: Housing Quality: 2011

(per cent)

	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated
India	53.2	41.5	5.3
Rural	46.0	47.5	6.5
Urban	68.5	28.6	2.9
Metropolitan Cities	73.3	24.9	1.8
Non-metropolitan Class I cities	68.0	29.0	2.9

Note: The quality of housing is as per Census 2011 definition
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms: 2011

(per cent)

	No Exclusive Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms and Above
India	3.9	37.1	31.7	14.5	7.4	2.6	2.8
Rural	4.3	39.4	32.2	12.7	6.6	2.3	2.5
Urban	3.1	32.1	30.6	18.4	9.3	3.2	3.3
Metropolitan Cities	3.4	34.2	29.0	18.6	8.9	2.9	3.1
Non-metropolitan Class I cities	2.7	30.0	30.9	18.8	10.1	3.7	3.8

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

In metropolitan cities, houses classified as 'good' by the Census varied from a high of 84.0 per cent in Madurai in Tamil Nadu to a low of 49.9 per cent in Dhanbad in Jharkhand, which was lower than the value of all India. The largest percentage of dilapidated houses was to be found in Kollam in Kerala (5.4 per cent) and the least in Ahmedabad and Surat (both 0.5%) in Gujarat. In non-metropolitan Class I cities, houses classified as 'good' varied from a high of 88.9 per cent in Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh to a low of 29.4 per cent in Bagaha in Bihar which was lower than even rural India. The highest percentage of dilapidated houses was in Raiganj in West Bengal (19.0%) and the lowest in Neyveli and Hosur, both in Tamil Nadu (both 0.2%).

On an average, across the metropolitan cities in 2011, 3.4 per cent did not have any exclusive[8] room, 34.2 per cent had only one room, 29.0 per cent had two rooms, 18.6 per cent had three rooms, 8.9 per cent had four rooms, 2.9 per cent had five rooms, and 3.1 per cent had six rooms and above. Thus, only 62.4 per cent of the houses on an average across the metropolitan cities in India had more than one room, which was lower than urban India and non-metropolitan cities. Among the non-metropolitan cities, 2.7 per cent households did not have any exclusive room, 30.0 per cent had only one room, 30.9 per cent had two rooms, 18.8 per cent had three rooms, 10.1 per cent had four rooms, 3.7 per cent had five rooms, and 3.8 per cent had six rooms or more. Thus, only 67.3 per cent of the houses across non-metropolitan cities had more than one room (Table 4.2).

The problem of adequate housing was severe in metropolitan cities, where 37.6 per cent resided in just one room, out of which 3.4 per cent had no exclusive room. Non-metropolitan cities were better in terms

[8]The concept of room in Census is any room with walls, a doorway and a roof having width and length enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., a length of not less than 2 meters, a breath of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. Kitchen, bathroom, toilet, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally used for living were not considered as dwelling rooms.

of adequate housing than metropolitan cities and urban India, with only 32.7 per cent having one or no exclusive room (Table 4.2).

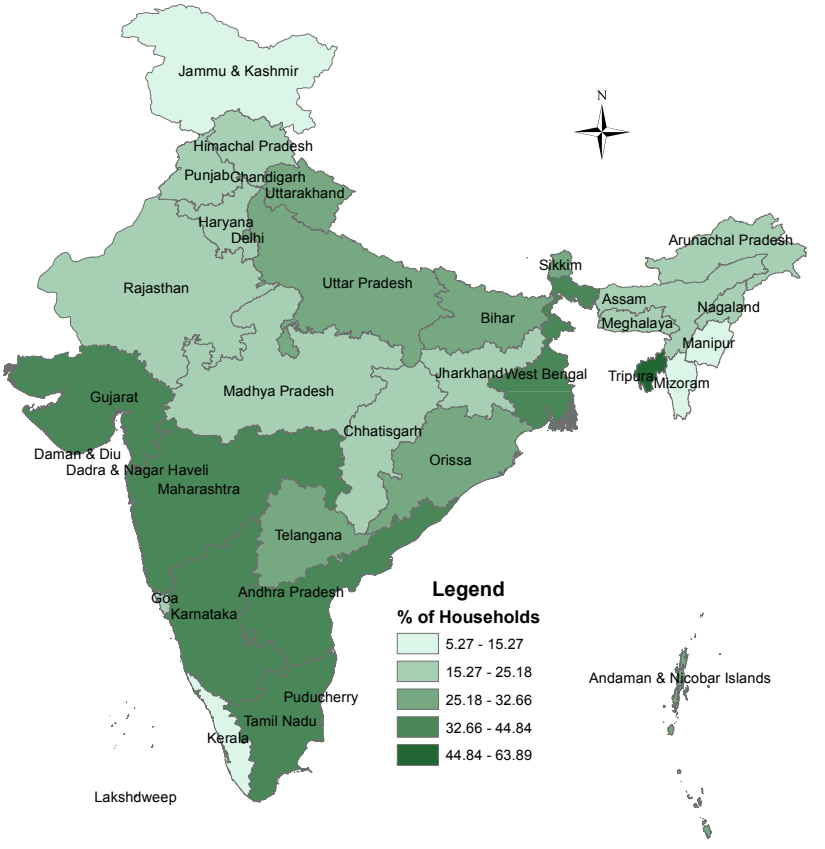
At the state level, the problem of adequate housing was severe in the state of Tripura, followed by Maharashtra where 65.8 and 46.5 per cent of the households respectively resided in just one room.

Amongst the metropolitan cities, Greater Mumbai in Maharashtra had an acute adequate housing problem, with 7.7 per cent of the households having no exclusive room and a further 57.3 per cent living in just one room. Greater Mumbai also had the largest percentage of one-room houses (57.3%) among the metropolitan cities. Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir had the largest percentage of houses with six rooms or more (22.6%); and Greater Mumbai and Greater Vishakhapatnam the least (0.7%). On an average, 63.2 per cent of houses in metropolitan India had two or more rooms; but there were large inequities amongst the metropolitan cities themselves. Only 35.0 per cent of houses in Greater Mumbai had two or more rooms, while 95.8 per cent of the houses in Kannur in Kerala had two or more rooms.

Amongst the non-metropolitan Class I cities, Bhiwandi in Maharashtra had an acute adequate housing problem, with 11.04 per cent having no exclusive room and a further 59.34 per cent living in just one room. Pithampur in Madhya Pradesh had the highest percentage of one-room houses (59.4%) among the non-metropolitan Class I cities. Anantnag had the largest percentage of houses with six rooms or more (21.06%); and Neyveli the least (0.2%). On an average, 67.3 per cent of houses in non-metropolitan Class I cities had two or more rooms, but there were large inequities amongst the non-metropolitan Class I cities themselves. Only 29.62 per cent of houses in Bhiwandi had two or more rooms, while 92.17 per cent of the houses in Alapuzzah had two or more rooms.

The percentage of households having more than two members living in no exclusive room or just one room is being considered as "congestion factor". Following this definition, 35.7 per cent households in metropolitan cities and 30.4 per cent in non-metropolitan Class I cities could be categorised as households lacking adequate housing space. Greater Mumbai was the most congested metropolitan city where 64.7 per cent of the households having more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room, while Kochi

Figure 4.1: State-wise Congestion: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

in Kerala was the least congested city where just 6.1 per cent of the households having more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room. Bhiwandi in Maharashtra was the most congested non-metropolitan city in India, where 67.6 per cent of the households having more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room. The least congested non-metropolitan city in India was Alappuzha in Kerala, where just 6.9 per cent of the households having more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room. Among the states, Tripura, followed by Maharashtra, were the most congested states. In Tripura, 63.9 per cent households could be categorised as those lacking adequate housing space, while the congestion factor in Maharashtra was 44.8 per cent. Kerala was the least congested state followed by Manipur. The congestion factor was 6.2 and 12.16 per cent respectively.

In metropolitan cities, houses having permanent material[9] for the roof varied from a high of 98.3 per cent in Jaipur in Rajasthan to a low of 65.6 per cent in Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. On an average, across the metropolitan cities in India, 91 per cent of the houses used permanent material for their roofs. Houses having permanent material for walls varied from a high of 96.4 per cent in Amritsar in Punjab to a low of 75.7 per cent in Dhanbad in Jharkhand. Across the metropolitan cities, 91.2 per cent of the houses used permanent material for the walls. Houses having permanent material for flooring[10] varied from a high of 98.4 per cent in Surat in Gujarat to a low of 77.2 per cent in Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. The usage of permanent material for flooring in the metropolitan cities was 94.5 per cent (Table 4.3).

In non-metropolitan Class I cities of India, houses with permanent roof material varied from a high of 98.8 per cent in Sujangarh in Rajasthan to a low of 36.9 per cent in Bagaha in Bihar. On an average, across the non-metropolitan Class I cities in India in 2011, 83.7 per cent of the houses used permanent material for building their roofs. Houses with permanent material for walls varied from a high of 99.0 per cent in S.A.S. Nagar Mohali in Punjab to a low of 44.6 per cent in Achalpur in Maharashtra among the non-metropolitan Class I cities of India in 2011. Across the non-metropolitan Class I cities, 84.0 per cent of the houses used permanent material for walls, which was lower than those for the metropolitan cities (91.2%, Table 4.3). Houses with permanent material for flooring varied from a high of 99.4 per cent in Porbandar in Gujarat to a low of 22.7 per cent in Bagaha in Bihar. Across the non-metropolitan Class I cities, 87.2 per cent used permanent material for flooring, which was lower than those for metropolitan cities (94.5%).

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Houses using Permanent Material: 2011 (per cent)

	Houses Using Permanent Material for		
	Roof	Walls	Floor
India	83.9	64.9	53.7
Rural	78.6	54.8	37.3
Urban	95.1	86.1	88.1
Metropolitan Cities	91.0	91.2	94.5
Non-metropolitan Class I cities	83.7	84.0	87.2

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Table 4.4: Tenure Status and Vacancy Rate: 2011

	Vacancy Rate	Households Living in Own Houses	Houses Used only for Residential Use
India	7.5	86.6	77.1
Rural	6.2	94.7	77.2
Urban	10.1	69.2	76.9
Metropolitan Cities	10.1	68.2	78.0
Non-metropolitan Class I cities	9.3	70.8	76.9

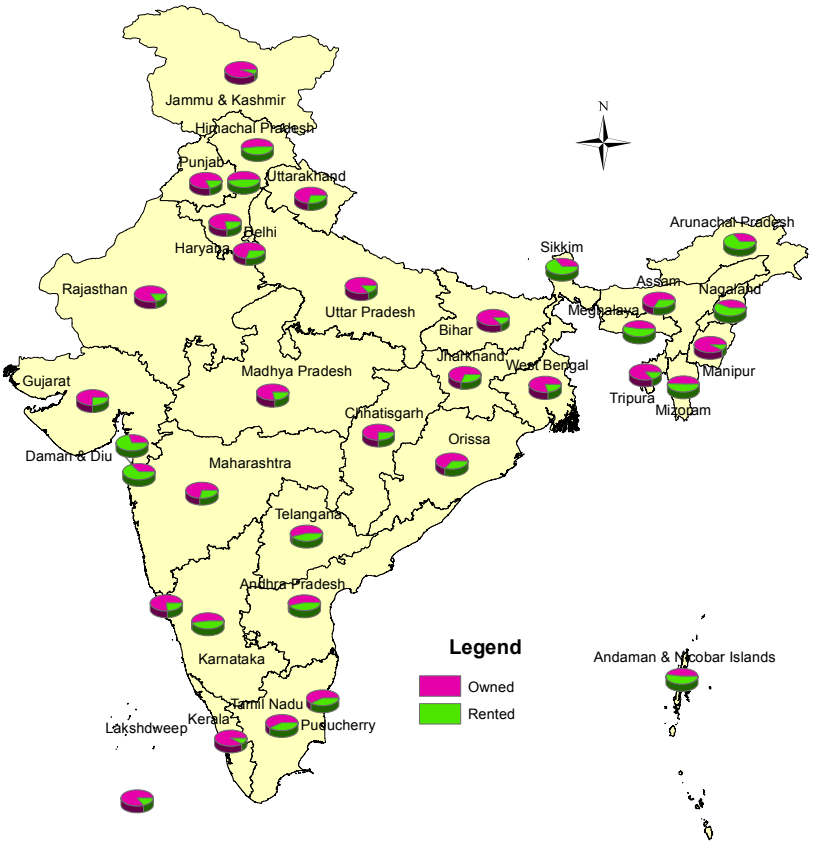
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

[9]Permanent material for roof/wall denotes stone packed with mortar, G.I./ metal/ asbestos sheets, burnt brick and concrete; while temporary material for roof denotes grass/ thatch/ bamboo etc., plastic/ polythene, mud/ unburnt brick and stone without mortar.
[10]Permanent material for floor denotes burnt brick, stone, cement and mosaic/floor tiles; while temporary material for floor denotes mud and wood/ bamboo.

As per the Census of India, 2011, 69.2 per cent of the households in urban India lived in their own houses. The proportion was much lower than all India (86.6%) and rural India (94.7%, Table 4.4). At the state level, Jammu & Kashmir had the highest proportion of households lived in their own houses (91.2%), followed by Manipur (88.3%). The lowest proportion of households living in their own houses was in Arunachal Pradesh (29.3%) followed by Sikkim (32.9%).

Across metropolitan cities, 68.2 per cent of the households lived in their own houses, while the rest (31.1%) lived in rented accommodation. As against this, 70.8 per cent households lived in their own houses in the non-metropolitan Class I cities and 29.2 per cent lived in rented accommodation. In all India, and in rural India, 86.6 and 94.7 per cent households respectively lived in their own houses. The value for the indicator in urban India was only 69.2 per cent.

Figure 4.2: State-wise Ownership Pattern of Houses: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Amongst the metropolitan cities, Bangalore in Karnataka and Madurai in Tamil Nadu had the least percentage of own houses as a percentage of the total number of houses (37.0% each); while the highest percentage of own houses as a percentage of the total number of houses was found in Srinagar (96.2%). More than 50 per cent of the households lived in rented accommodation in seven metropolitan cities: Madurai, Bangalore, Vijayawada, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Chennai and Hyderabad.

Amongst the non-metropolitan Class I cities in 2011, Neyveli in Tamil Nadu had the lowest measure of owned houses as a percentage of the total number of houses (7.9%), while the highest percentage (97.3%) was in Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir. More than 50 per cent of the households lived in rented accommodation in 39 non-metropolitan Class I cities.

The vacancy rate was highest in urban India. Here, 10.1 per cent of the houses were found to be vacant as compared to 6.2 per cent in rural India and 7.5 per cent in all India (Table 4.4). At the state level, the highest vacancy rate was found in Goa (24.1%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (17.6%). The lowest vacancy rate was found in Manipur (2.2%) followed by Mizoram (5.3%). Of the occupied residential houses, nearly 77 per cent of the houses were used for residential purpose in urban, rural as well as all India. At the state level, the use of house exclusively for residential purpose varied from 84.4 per cent in Andhra Pradesh to as low as 58.9 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir.

The vacancy rate in metropolitan India in 2011 was the same as that of urban India (10.1%). The share of occupied houses was 89.9 per cent. 78.0 per cent of the occupied houses in metropolitan India were used solely for residential purposes; 2.1 per cent as residence-cum-other use; 9.8 per cent as shop/office; 0.3 per cent as school/college; 0.4 per cent as hotels or guest houses; 0.3 per cent as hospital/ dispensary; 1.8 per cent as factory or workshops; 0.4 per cent as places of worship; and 6 per cent as other non-residential uses. The highest percentage of usage of occupied houses for non-residential purposes was found in Vasai Virar in Maharashtra (41.5%), and the lowest was in Chennai (17.3%). The highest percentage of usage of occupied houses as shop/office was found in Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir (16.6%), and the lowest in Greater Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (4.2%). The highest percentage of usage of occupied houses as factory and workshops was found in Rajkot, Gujarat (4.1%) and Ludhiana, Punjab (4%); and the lowest was in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (0.3%).

On an average, 9.3 per cent of the houses in the non-metropolitan Class I cities of India were vacant in 2011. Of the occupied houses in 360 non-metropolitan Class I cities India, 76.9 per cent were being used solely for residential purposes; 2.6 per cent as residence-cum-other use; 11.6 per cent as shop or office; 0.4 per cent as school or college; 0.4 per cent as hotels or guest houses; 0.3 per cent as hospital or dispensary; 1.4 per cent as factory or workshop; 0.6 per cent as place of worship; 5.1 per cent for other non-residential uses; and 0.7 per cent were houses that were occupied but were locked at the time of the census enumeration. Amongst the non-metropolitan Class I cities, the highest percentage of usage of occupied houses for non-residential purposes was in Anantnag in Jammu & Kashmir (52.9%) and the lowest in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu (8.8%). The highest percentage of usage of occupied houses as shop or office was in Sikar in Rajasthan (22.2%), and the lowest in Orai in Uttar Pradesh (2.1%). The highest percentage of usage of occupied houses as factory and workshop was in Santipur in West Bengal (8.6%), and the lowest in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu (0.1%).

The percentage of usage of occupied houses for non-residential purposes, surprisingly, was higher in the non-metropolitan Class I cities as compared to metropolitan cities. While 23.1 per cent of the occupied houses were used for non-residential purposes in the non-metropolitan Class I cities, on an average, for metropolitan cities, the non-residential usage was to the tune of 21.8 per cent.

As per Census 2011, the total number of houses in urban India was 110.14 million, out of which 11.09 million were vacant and another 0.73 million were occupied but kept locked. A total of 19.84 million were used as shop/office, school/college, hotels/guest houses,hospital/dispensary, factory/workshops, places of worship, and other non-residential uses. There were 76.13 million houses used for residential purposes and 2.35 million houses used as residence-cum-other use; the two together accounted for a housing stock of 78.48 million.

As against this, the metropolitan cities had a total number of 33.7 million houses, out of which 3.39 million were vacant, and a further 0.27 million were occupied but locked at the time of survey. 5.7 million of these houses in metropolitan India were used as shop/office, school/college, hotels/guest houses, hospital/ dispensary, factory/workshops; places of worship, and other non-residential uses. The total residential housing stock in the metropolitan cities accounts to 24.27 million; out of which 23.64 million were used for residential purposes and 0.62 million houses used as residence-cum-other use. But it is paradoxical that 3.35 million houses in metropolitan India were either vacant, or occupied, but locked. Thus, 14.8 per cent of the total residential housing stock in metropolitan India was left physically unutilised.

Table 4.5: Residential Housing Stock and Housing Inadequacy: 2011

	Total Residential Stock (million)	Households living in Dilapidated Houses (%)	Households of More than 2 Members living in No Exclusive Room or Just One Room (%)
Urban India	78.48	2.9	38.3
Metropolitan cities	24.27	1.8	35.7
Non-metropolitan class I cities	24.61	2.9	30.4

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Similarly, the non-metropolitan Class I cities had a total of 24.61 million houses (22% of the total houses in urban India), of which 2.29 million (9.2%) were vacant and 0.16 million were occupied but locked during the survey. As many as 4.42 (18%) million of these houses in the non-metropolitan Class I cities were used as a shop or office, school or college, hotel or guest house, hospital or dispensary, factory or workshop, place of worship, and other non-residential uses. The total residential housing stock in the non-metropolitan Class I cities was 17.72 million, including 17.15 million being used for residential purposes and 0.57 million as residence cum other use. As many as 2.46 million houses in the non-metropolitan Class I cities were either vacant, or occupied, but locked, constituting 13.9 per cent of the total residential housing stock in non-metropolitan Class I cities. Thus, together in metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities, a total of 14.7 per cent housing stock was physically unutilised.

As per the Report of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage (2012), the urban housing shortage, estimated by putting together (a) the number of households residing in unacceptable dwelling units, computed by considering the obsolescence factor, (b) those residing in unacceptable physical and social conditions, worked out using overcrowding/congestion factor, and (c) the houseless households, amounts to a total of 18.78 million. But the 18.78 million housing shortage in urban India cannot be disaggregated at the level of cities, or into city size classes due to limitations of the data given by the NSSO, from which the congestion and obsolescence factors were worked out by the Technical Group. However, the severity of housing shortage in metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities can be assessed by the facts shown in Table 4.5.

This calls for an immediate intervention on the part of the government and HUDCO in these cities to generate more housing stock, as also designing an incentive package so that vacant houses become part of the housing stock, with people starting to live in them.

Housing Quality Index

An attempt has been made in this section to develop a housing quality index for the cities and towns of India. This index explains inter-city/town variations in terms of quality of housing, holding other factors constant. It helps to understand how well or badly certain housing conditions fare compared to others. The housing quality index for 2011 was calculated to assess the status of housing in metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities. To arrive at such an index, the following parameters were taken:

i. Condition of houses as 'good'
ii. Houses using permanent material for roofs

Table 4.6: Housing Quality Index: 2011

Rank	Metropolitan Cities				Non-metropolitan Cities class I			
	5 Best		5 Worst		5 Best		5 Worst	
	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA
1	Surat (UA)	1.730	Dhanbad (UA)	-2.596	Tiruppur (UA)	1.597	Bagaha (Nagar Parishad)	-4.866
2	Greater Mumbai (UA)	1.484	Jabalpur (UA)	-2.302	Tirupati (UA)	1.587	Purnia (UA)	-3.361
3	Ahmedabad (UA)	1.381	Ranchi (UA)	-1.527	Erode (UA)	1.528	Akbarpur (NPP)	-3.309
4	Vadodara (UA)	1.322	Kanpur (UA)	-1.465	Kancheepuram (UA)	1.506	Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad)	-3.086
5	Chennai (UA)	1.224	Durg-Bhilainagar (UA)	-1.264	Panvel (Cl)	1.474	Raiganj (UA)	-2.491

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

iii. Houses using permanent material for walls
iv. Houses using permanent material for floors
v. Houses having more than one room

An analysis of the housing quality index values for 2011 shows Surat in Gujarat as the best metropolitan city and Dhanbad in Jharkhand as the worst among the 52 metropolitan cities. Among the non-metropolitan cities, Tiruppur (Tamil Nadu) was the best non-metropolitan class I city in India and Bagaha (Bihar) was the worst (Table 4.6).

State of Basic Infrastructure

The government and parastatal agencies have been striving to meet infrastructure deficiencies in urban areas. Often service delivery is aimed towards large urban centres. Financial institutions like HUDCO, which plays a major role by providing loans for development of infrastructure, land acquisition and housing, are mainly concentrated in large cities. The small towns are generally not in a position to obtain the state government's guarantee due to their weak economic base and uncertain financial condition. Moreover, HUDCO loans are available to parastatal agencies, municipal corporations and bigger ULBs in the states. Such a condition also prevails in case of cities in less developed states and in small and medium towns (Kundu, Bagchi and Kundu. 1999). The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched to provide basic services and infrastructure facilities also had a big city bias. The share of government funds allocated under JNNURM was largely biased against the non-mission cities/towns. The share of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was 12.8 and 8.9 per cent respectively. The remaining share of 80 per cent funds was directed towards the 65 mission cities (Kundu and Samanta, 2011). Several urban missions have been launched by the government in recent years to improve housing and basic services in cities. The Smart Cities Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), and Housing for All by 2022, are the most important ones aimed at upgrading the quality of life in Indian cities. However, along with central grants, these missions also aim at attracting a large share of funds from private sources to sponsor their projects. Despite the efforts made by the government there exists a huge gap between demand and supply. This

section tries to analyse the level of basic services in various size classes of cities and towns to understand the inequities and relationship between the size of cities and level of services.

Table 4.7: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India: 2001 and 2011

(per cent)

India	2001	2011
Households using tap water as main source of drinking water	68.7	70.6
Households with toilet facility within premises (water closet)	46.1	72.6
Households with waste water collection into closed drains	34.5	44.5
Households with electricity as main source	87.6	92.7
Households with attached bathroom	70.4	77.5

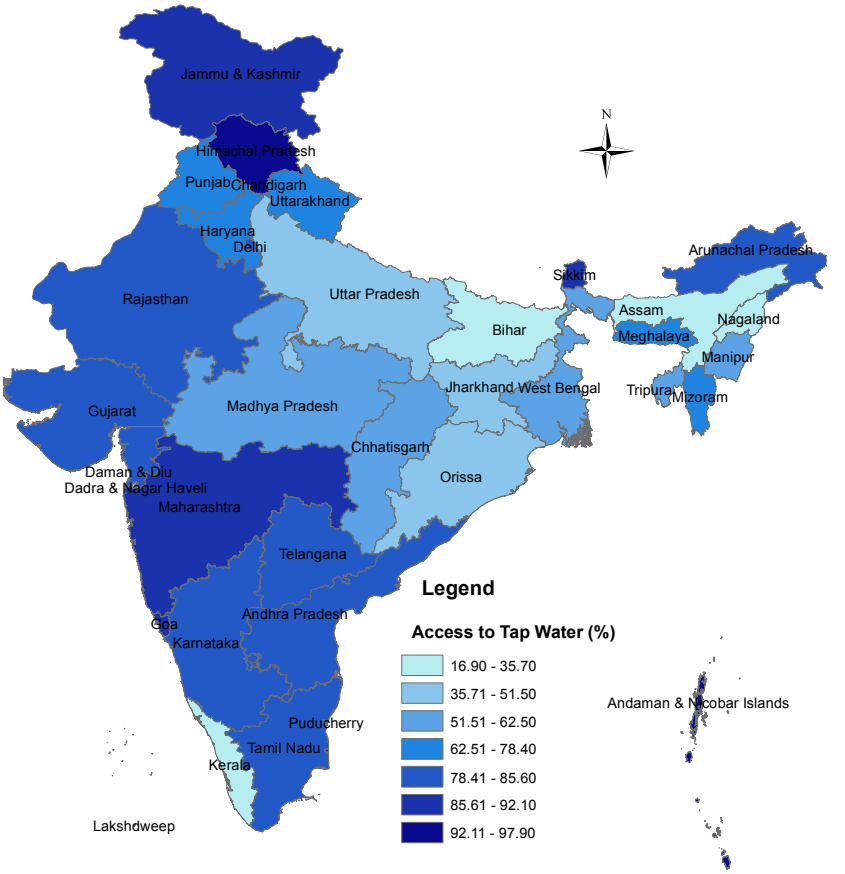
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011 and 2001: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

During the last decade, India has made progress in providing toilet facilities within the premises, drainage, electricity and access to bathroom facilities. The progress in supply of drinking water through taps registered a marginal increase from 68.7 per cent in 2001 to 70.6 per cent in 2011 (Table 4.7).

While 70.6 per cent of the households in urban India have access to tap water, only 30.8 per cent in rural India and 43.5 per cent in all India have access to tap water (Table 4.8). Rural India heavily relies on ground water sources (handpump 43.6%, well 13.3%, and tubewell 8.3%), while dependence on tap water was high in urban India. At the state level, the highest proportion of households with access to tap water was in Himachal Pradesh (95.5%) followed by Sikkim (92.1%), whereas the lowest proportion was in Bihar (20.0%) followed by Assam (30.2%).

There exists a strong relationship between the size of the cities and availability of basic services. Access to basic services was higher in larger cities as compared to smaller cities and towns. The coverage of basic services in the metropolitan cities was uniformly better than the non-metropolitan Class I cities and towns. Table 4.8 points out that while the percentage of households having access to water from taps was as high as 83.6 per cent in metropolitan cities, for non-metropolitan Class I cities it was 71.1 per cent. On the other hand, in towns of India, only 61.7 per cent of the households had access to tap water. Among the towns, the dependence on ground water increased in small order towns (Table 4.8). The highest proportion of households having access to tap water was in Class II towns (67.0%) and lowest in Class V towns (51.5%).

Figure 4.3 : State-wise Access to Tap Water, 2011



Three-fourths of the total households

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Main Source of Drinking Water					Safe Drinking Water
	Tap water	Well	Handpump	Tubewell	Others	
India	43.5	11.0	33.5	8.5	3.4	75.5
Urban	70.6	6.2	11.9	8.9	2.5	84.4
Rural	30.8	13.3	43.6	8.3	3.9	71.3
Metropolitan Cities	83.6	1.99	4.6	7.8	2.0	91.4
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	71.1	3.7	13.7	9.2	2.3	87.7
All Towns	61.7	7.1	19.5	8.9	2.8	78.4
Class I	78.2	2.7	8.6	8.4	2.1	89.8
Class II	67.0	5.0	16.0	9.0	3.0	82.0
Class III	62.3	6.7	20.0	8.0	2.9	79.5
Class IV	59.9	8.3	20.0	9.2	2.6	74.4
Class V	51.5	10.2	24.8	10.8	2.7	74.6
Class VI	54.4	12.0	21.9	8.3	3.4	74.5

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Households according to Distance of Main Source of Drinking Water: 2011

(per cent)

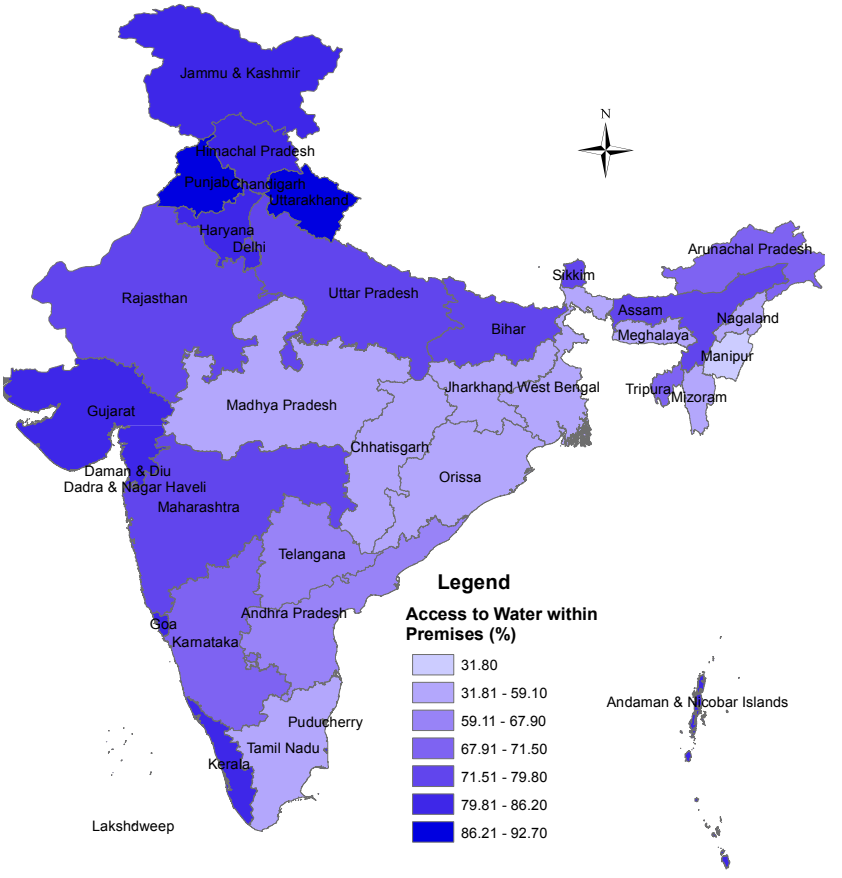
Class	Within Premises	Near Premises	Away
India	46.6	35.8	17.6
Rural India	35.0	42.9	22.1
Urban India	71.2	20.7	8.0
Metropolitan Cities	80.6	14.7	4.7
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	74.5	18.1	7.4
All Towns	59.7	28.6	11.8
Class I	77.9	16.3	5.9
Class II	65.7	23.9	10.3
Class III	62.1	26.7	11.2
Class IV	54.7	33.1	12.2
Class V	48.4	36.2	15.4
Class VI	51.4	31.6	17.0

Note: Within premises - if the source is located within the premises; near premises - if the source is located within the range of 100 m from premises in urban areas and 500 m in rural areas; away - if the source is beyond 100 m from premises in urban areas and 500 m in rural areas.

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

in India had access to safe drinking water.[11] This proportion was higher in urban areas (84.4%) as compared to rural India (71.3%) and all India (75.5%, Table 4.8). Moreover, not all the households had access to water supply within their premises. Only 46.6 per cent of the total households in India had access to drinking water within premises (Table 4.9). This proportion was 71.2 per cent in urban areas, which was double than that of rural areas (35%). At the state level, the access to safe drinking water varies from as high as 99.1 per cent in Punjab to as low as 54.5 per cent in Kerala. Access to water within premises was highest in Punjab (92.7%) and lowest in Manipur (31.8%).

Figure 4.4: State-wise Access to Water within Premises, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

On an average, in metropolitan cities, 91.4 per cent of the households had access to safe drinking water as compared to 87.7 per cent in non-metropolitan cities and 78.4 in all towns. Not all households had access to some source of water within their premises. Only 80.6 per cent of the total households in metropolitan cities had access to drinking water within premises. This proportion was 74.5 per cent in non-metropolitan cities and 59.7 in all towns.

Among the towns, the highest proportion of households having access to safe drinking water was in Class II towns (82.0 %) and lowest in Class IV towns (74.4%). Only 65.7 per cent of the households in Class II towns had access to water within premises, followed by 62.1 in Class III towns. Only one half of the total households in Class IV, Class V and Class VI had access to drinking water within premises (Table 4.9).

Among the metropolitan cities, households having access to tap water varied from a high of 98.5 per cent in Pune in Maharashtra to as low as 17.5 per cent in Malappuram in Kerala. Seven metropolitan cities, namely Kanpur, Ranchi, Kozhikode, Kollam, Thrissur, Kannur and Malappuram had lower than 50 per cent of households with access to tap water. The percentage of households with access to water within premises was lowest in Asansol, West Bengal (35.3%), and highest in Ludhiana, Punjab (95.1%).

[11]World Health Organisation: Access to safe drinking water is measured by the proportion of people using improved drinking water sources such as household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, protected spring, treated rainwater.

Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities in 2011, the highest share of households with access to tap water was found in Tadpatri in Andhra Pradesh (99%) followed by Ganganagar in Rajasthan (98.6%). The lowest share of households with access to tap water was found in Saharsa in Bihar (5.7%) followed by Bagaha and Kishanganj in Bihar (5.9%).

As many as 117 non-metropolitan Class I cities had lower than 50 per cent of the households with access to tap water facility. The alarming fact was that 12 non-metropolitan class I cities had lower than even 10 per cent of households with tap water facility, 11 of which were in Bihar. The percentage of households with access to water within premises was highest in Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh (97%) followed by Roorkee in Uttarakhand (96.8%). The share was abysmally low in Chitoor in Andhra Pradesh (7.9%) followed by Haldia in West Bengal (15.6%).

Among the towns, 15 towns[12] had 100 per cent coverage of households through tap water. In these towns, except for Ordnance Factory Muradnagar (UP), all the other 14 towns fell in Class VI category and were mainly industrial townships. As mentioned earlier, the Class VI towns, mainly industrial townships, showed dynamism akin to Class I towns. The households covered through tap water were more than 90 per cent in nearly one-fifth of the total towns, while two-fifths of the towns had less than 50 per cent coverage through tap water. There were six towns where tap water was not available and households completely dependent on ground water. These were Alipukur, Kanaipur, Bamna, Mahishrekha in West Bengal, Rangapahar in Odhisha, and Indipur in Nagaland — all census towns in Class VI category.

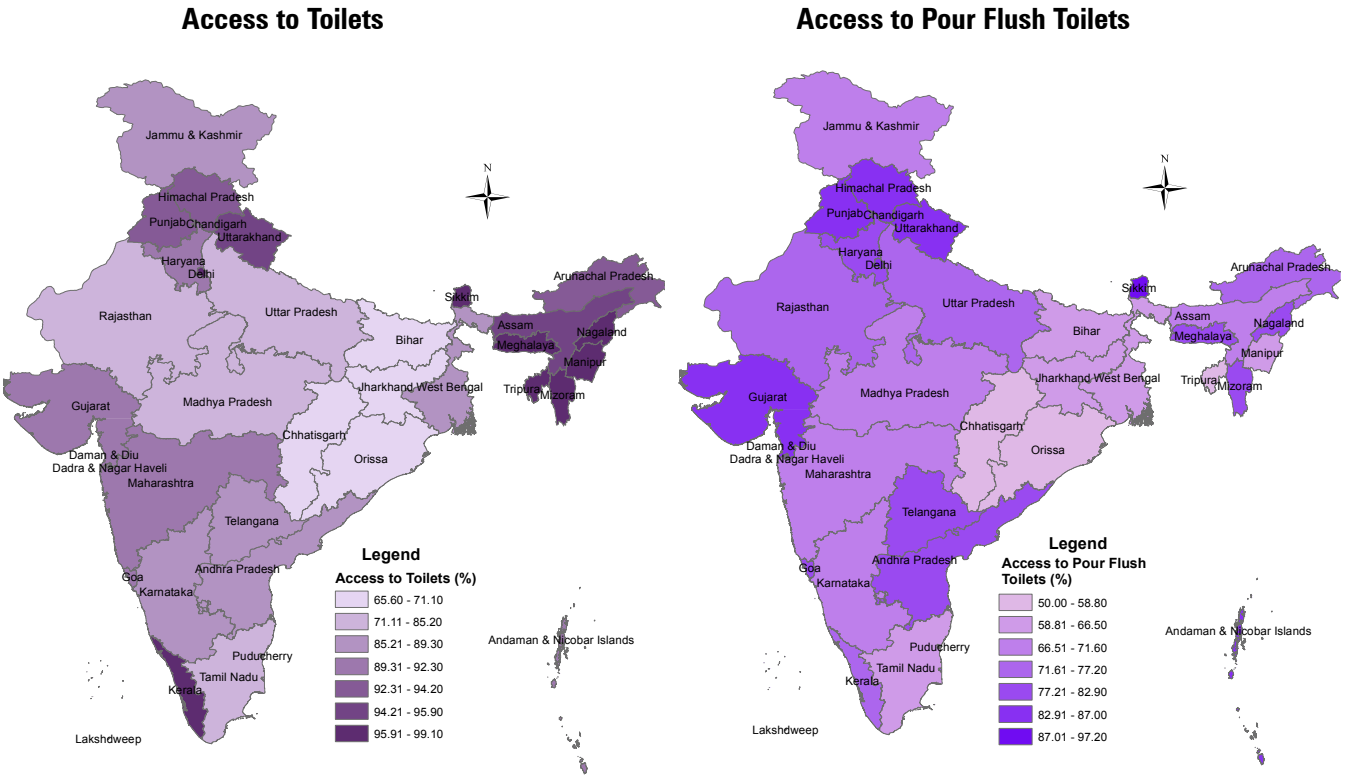
There was a marked difference between urban and rural India in terms of the access to toilet facilities. While 87.4 per cent of the households in urban areas had access to toilets, the share was only 32.6 per cent in rural India and 50.1 per cent in all India. The percentage of households with access to flush/pour flush (within premises) was remarkably low in rural India (19.4%) and all India (36.4%). In urban India, though 72.6 per cent of the households had access to flush/pour flush toilets within premises, only 32.7 per cent of the households were connected with a piped sewer. The value of the indicator for all India and rural India stood at an alarmingly low level of 11.9 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively (Table 4.10).

At the state level, the highest proportion of households with access to toilets was found in Mizoram (99.1%) followed by Tripura (98.7%). However, Tripura also reported the lowest proportion of households (49.9%) with access to flush/pour flush (within premises). The lowest proportion of households with access to toilets was in Chattisgarh (65.6%) followed by Odisha (66.8%). The households with access to flush/pour flush (within premises) was found to be highest in Sikkim (91.8).

Among the metropolitan cities, 96.0 per cent of households had access to toilets while 83.5 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. Among the non-metropolitan cities, 89.3 per cent of the households had access to toilets while 76.8 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. The value of the indicator in towns was low as compared to metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. In towns, the proportion of households with access to toilets was 74.2 per cent, while households with access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises was only 57.4 per cent (Table 4.10).

[12]Gulmarg (MC) in Jammu & Kashmir, Palampur (M Cl), Seoni (NP), Bakloh (CB), Naina Devi (M Cl) and Dagshai (CB) in Himachal Pradesh, Kedarnath (NP) in Uttarakhand, Hawai (NT) in Arunachal Pradesh, Saputara (NA), Valia-Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Por-Ramangamdi (INA), Vasna Borsad (INA), Valia (Naldhari) (INA) in Gujarat, Ordnance Factory Muradnagar (CT) in Uttar Pradesh.

Figure 4.5: State-wise Access to Toilets: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Toilets: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Type of Toilet Facility Within the Premises						No Toilet Within Premises	
	Flush/pour flush Toilet connected to				Pit Toilet	Service Toilet	AlternativeSource	
	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	Total			Public Toilet	Open
All India	11.9	22.2	2.3	36.4	9.4	1.1	3.2	49.8
Rural India	2.2	14.7	2.5	19.4	10.5	0.8	1.9	67.3
Urban India	32.7	38.2	1.7	72.6	7.1	1.7	6.0	12.6
Metropolitan Cities	62.2	20.3	0.9	83.5	2.8	1.5	8.2	4.0
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	28.1	46.8	1.9	76.8	5.3	2.3	4.8	10.7
All Towns	11.2	43.9	2.3	57.4	10.2	1.7	4.8	25.8
Class I	47.4	31.8	1.3	80.6	3.9	1.9	6.8	6.9
Class II	15.8	49.0	2.0	66.8	7.2	2.4	5.7	17.9
Class III	10.8	45.4	2.3	58.5	9.2	1.7	4.8	26.0
Class IV	8.2	40.2	2.4	50.8	12.7	1.3	4.5	30.7
Class V	7.3	35.2	2.9	45.3	15.4	1.2	3.9	34.3
Class VI	9.2	36.2	3.5	48.9	14.8	1.0	3.6	31.7

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

There was not much variation in terms of access of households to toilets at the size class level of towns. In Class II towns, 82.1 per cent of the households had access to toilets. This proportion decreased further to 65.7 per cent in Class V towns. In terms of the access to flush/pour flush latrine facility, only 66.8 per cent of the households in Class II towns, 58.5 in Class III, 50.8 in Class IV, 45.3 per cent in Class V and 48.9 per cent in Class VI towns were connected. Overall, the towns were largely dependent on septic tanks (43.91%) and the proportion of households connected with a piped sewer was only 11.17 per cent (Table 4.10).

Among the metropolitan cities, households having access to toilets within premises varied from 99.4 per cent in Thrissur in Kerala to 57.6 per cent in Greater Mumbai in Maharashtra. Chennai in Tamil Nadu had the highest proportion (95.8%) of households with a flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises followed by Vadodara and Ahmedabad (85.5%) in Gujarat. The percentage of households having a flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises was less than even 10 per cent in four metros: Raipur, Dhanbad, Asansol and Jabalpur, and less than 50 per cent in 28 other metros. None of the metropolitan cities could be termed as open defecation free (ODF). On an average, 4 per cent households in the metropolitan cities practised open defecation. The highest proportion of households practising open defecation was found in Dhanbad in Jharkhand (36.3%) followed by Asansol in West Bengal (19.1%).

Among the non metropolitan Class I cities, households having access to toilets within premises varied from 99.5 per cent in Aizawl in Mizoram to 31.6 per cent in Bagaha in Bihar. Households with a flush latrine facility connected to piped sewer within premises varied from 96.2 per cent in Mysore in Karnataka to 1.2 per cent in Pollachi in Tamil Nadu. Next to Mysore, the other non-metropolitan Class I cities which had high access to a flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises were S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab (95.5%) followed by Rohtak (Haryana) (88.9%). As many as 352 out of the total non-metropolitan Class I cities had lower than 50 per cent of the households with access to a flush latrine facility connected to piped sewer within the premises. The percentage of households with a flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises was less than even 10 per cent in 165 non-metropolitan Class I cities. The value of indicator was low in Bagaha, Bihar (1.8%) and Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2.2%). Open defecation was practised by 10.7 per cent of the households. None of the non-metropolitan cities can be termed as ODF. The highest proportion of households practising open defection was found in Bagaha in Bihar (66.4%) followed by Akbarpur (58.5%). Though the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, prohibits human scavenging, there were altogether 215 non-metropolitan Class I cities which used human scavenging.

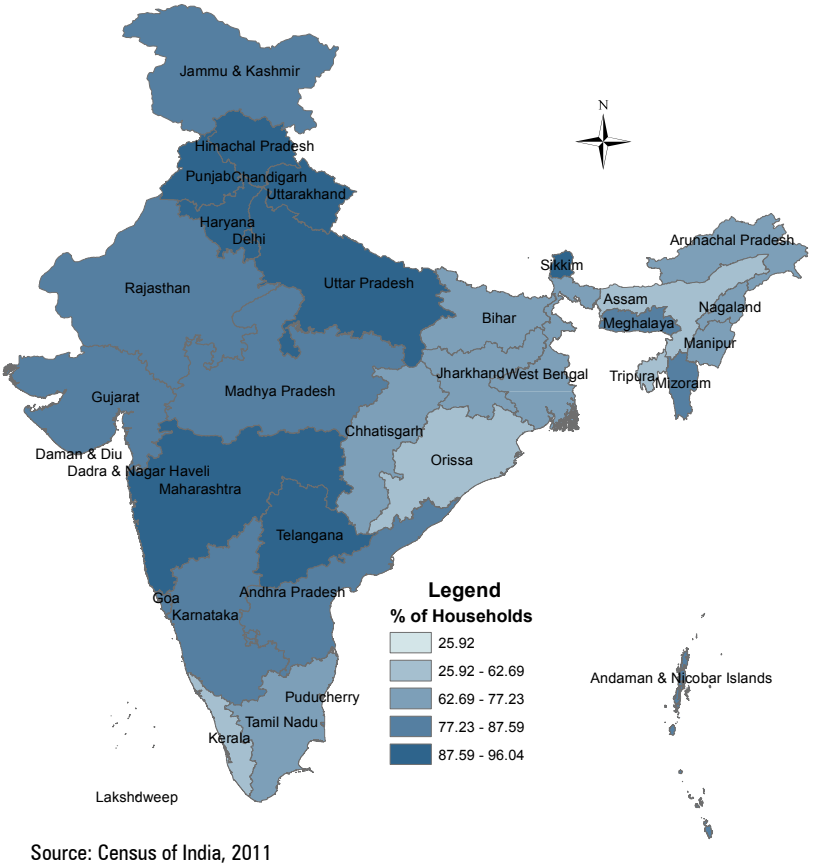
A detailed analysis of towns showed that there were only 19[13] towns in India where all the households have access to toilets within their premises. There were only 29[14] towns in India which could be termed as ODF towns. These towns were spread across the country in different size classes and do not show any locational pattern.

[13]Vapi (INA) in Gujarat in Class III category; Reliance Complex (INA) in Gujarat, Class V;B.R.P.L. Township (CT) Changtongya (TC) and Puranabazar 'A' (CT) in Nagaland, Paltapara (CT) in West Bengal in Class IV category; H.P.C. Township (CT), Laharijan Natun Bosti (CT) and Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT) in Assam, Valsad (INA), Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Vaghodia (INA) and Valia (Naldhari) (INA) in Gujarat, Khonmoh (CT) and Gulmarg (MC) in Jammu & Kashmir, Biate (NT) in Mizoram, Highways (TP) in Tamil Nadu in Class VI category.

[14]These towns are Vapi (INA) in Gujarat in Class III category; Reliance Complex (INA) in Gujarat, Amritsar Cantt (CB) in Punjab, Class V; B.R.P.L. Township (CT) and Niz Katigorah Pt III (CT) in Assam, Jalgaon (CT) in Maharashtra, Thenzawl (NT) in Mizoram, Changtongya (TC) and Puranabazar 'A' (CT) in Nagaland, Indian Tehephone Industry, Mankapur (Special Gram) (CT) in U.P., Paltapara (CT) in West Bengal in Class IV category; H.P.C. Township (CT), Laharijan Natun Bosti (CT) and Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT) in Assam, Valsad (INA), Valia-Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Vaghodia (INA) and Valia (Naldhari) (INA) in Gujarat, Naina Devi (M Cl) in Himachal Pradesh, Khonmoh (CT) and Gulmarg (MC) in Jammu & Kashmir, Karle (CT), Zotirpada (CT) and Mouje Anjanvel (CT) in Maharashtra, Khawhai (NT) and Biate (NT) in Mizoram, Highways (TP) in Tamil Nadu, Kedarnath (NP) in Uttarakhand in Class VI category.

There were 201 towns where more than 75 per cent of the households practised open defecation, and 32 towns in Class IV and V where more than 90 per cent of the households defecated in the open. In Hajan and Dara Pora in Jammu & Kashmir, 71.7 per cent and 74.0 per cent of households respectively used human scavenging for removal of night soil. There were altogether 863 towns in India which used human scavenging.

Figure 4.6: State-wise Access to Drainage, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Only one half (51.1%) of the total households in India had access to a waste water outlet connected to drainage. There was a wide variation in urban and rural India in this regard. In urban India, 81.77 per cent of the households had access to a waste water outlet connected to drainage as against 36.75 per cent of the households in rural India (Table 4.11). Only 18.1 per cent of the households had access to closed drainage in India. The corresponding figures for urban India and rural India were 44.5 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively. At the state level, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportion of households with access to a waste water outlet connected to drainage (93.0%), while Tripura (53.4%) and Kerala (54.5%) had the lowest proportion of households.

In the metropolitan cities, 93.9 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities and 74.3 per cent households had access to covered drainage, which was higher than the average of urban India. Among the metropolitan cities, Pune in Maharashtra had the highest proportion (98.0%) of households with access to drainage facilities, while Kollam in Kerala had the lowest (41.5%). Households having a waste water outlet connected to closed drainage varied from a high of 96.1 per cent in Pune to a low of 15.8 per cent in Asansol. 17 metropolitan cities had lower than 50 per cent of households with this facility. Asansol, Raipur and Dhanbad had less than even 20 per cent of the households connected to closed drainage.

In non-metropolitan cities, 85.12 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities which was higher than the average of urban India but lower than that of metropolitan India. Among those who had access to drainage facilities, only 38.12 per cent households had access to covered drainage. Among the non-metropolitan cities, the highest proportion of households with access to drainage facilities was in Shamli in Uttar Pradesh (99.6%) and the lowest in Cherthala in Kerala (25.1). Households having waste water outlets connected to closed drainage varied from a high of 94.0 per cent in Mysore in Karnataka to a low of 4.4 per cent in Alipurduar in West Bengal. As many as 327 non-metropolitan Class I cities in India had lower

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Households with Drainage and Bathroom Facilities: 2011

(per cent of households)

Class	Drainage				Bathroom		
	Drainage	No drainage	Waste water outlet connected to		Bathroom	No Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof
			Closed Drainage	Open Drainage			
All India	51.14	48.86	18.13	33.01	42.0	41.6	16.4
Rural India	36.75	63.25	5.75	31.01	25.4	55.0	19.7
Urban India	81.77	18.23	44.50	37.26	77.5	13.0	9.5
Metropolitan Cities	93.98	6.02	74.3	19.66	88.8	5.9	5.4
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	85.12	14.88	38.12	47.01	79.3	10.9	9.8
All Towns	70.38	29.62	21.90	48.48	62.9	23.1	14.1
Class I	90.13	9.87	58.59	31.54			
Class II	79.27	20.73	27.18	52.08	72.0	15.6	12.4
Class III	73.34	26.66	21.61	51.74	63.8	21.4	14.8
Class IV	64.00	36.00	18.98	45.02	56.8	28.0	15.2
Class V	54.23	45.77	16.34	37.88	50.7	34.0	14.3
Class VI	54.49	45.51	17.46	37.03	52.9	35.0	12.0

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

than 50 per cent of the households having waste water outlets connected to a closed drainage system. 127 non-metropolitan Class I cities had less than 20 per cent of the households connected to a waste water outlet linked to closed drainage, while 27 had even less than 10 per cent of the households with such a basic service. The percentage of households with waste water outlets connected to closed drainage was abysmally low besides Alipurduar in West Bengal, Bagaha, Bihar (4.6%), Malegaon, Maharashtra (5.5%), and Dhulian (6.2%), Nabadwip (6.7%) and Santipur (6.8%) all three in West Bengal.

In towns, 70.4 per cent of the households had a drainage system of which only 21.9 per cent were connected to closed drainage. At the size class level, 79.3 per cent of the households in Class II towns had access to drainage facilities. The proportion reduced to 73.3 per cent in Class III, 64 per cent in Class IV, 54 per cent in Class V and VI categories of towns respectively (Table 4.11). The waste water outlet was largely connected to open drainage in all the size classes of towns. The households with drainage connected to a closed drain was only 27.18 per cent in Class II, 21.6 per cent in Class III, 18.9 per cent in Cass IV, 16.3 per cent in Class V and 17.4 per cent in Class VI towns. Out of 5,705 towns only in 24[15] towns were all households

[15]Vapi (INA) in Gujarat of Class III; Reliance Complex (INA) in Gujarat, Kondumal (CT) in Maharashtra, Bahadarabad (CT) in Uttarakhand of Class IV category; Indian Telephone Industry, Mankapur (Special Gram) (CT) in U.P. of Class V category; H.P.C. Township (CT) and Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT) in Assam, Valsad (INA), Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA) and Por-Ramangamdi (INA) in Gujarat, Faizabad (CT) in Haryana, Sabathu (CB) , Naina Devi (M Cl)and Dagshai (CB) in Himachal Pradesh, Gulmarg (MC) in Jammu & Kashmir, Aralgoria (CT) in Jharkhand, Zotirpada (CT) in Maharashtra, T.T.P.S. Township (CT) and O.C.L. (ITS) in Odisha, Pavi Sadakpur (CT) in U.P., Badrinathpuri (NP) and Kedarnath (NP) in Uttarakhand, Santaldih Thermal Power Project-Town (CT) in West Bengal of Class VI category.

covered with drainage facilities, while the coverage was found to be less than 50 per cent in 1666 towns. A drainage system was completely non-existent in seven towns of India, namely, Kathanian in Punjab of Class IV category, Forest Village Lakhipathar in Assam and Purba Ranaghat in West Bengal of Class V category, Vasna Borsad and Valia (Naldhari) in Gujarat in Class VI category.

Only two-fifths (42.0%) of the total households in India had access to a bathroom. There was a wide variation in urban and rural India in this regard. In urban India, 77.5 per cent of the households had access to a bathroom as against only 25.4 per cent of the households in rural India (Table 4.11). Another 16.4 per cent of the households in India had access to only an enclosure with roof. The corresponding figures for urban India and rural India were 9.5 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively. At the state level, Karnataka had the highest proportion of households with access to a bathroom (91.7%), while Bihar (45.7%) had the lowest proportion of households with access to bathroom.

In the metropolitan cities, 88.8 per cent of the households had access to a bathroom and 5.4 per cent households had access to an enclosure with roof. Among the metropolitan cities, Thrissur in Kerala had the highest proportion (97.7%) of households with access to a bathroom while Dhanbad in Jharkhand had the lowest (47.9%). In non-metropolitan cities, 79.3 per cent of the households had access to bathroom facilities, which was higher than the average of urban India but lower than that of metropolitan India. Another 9.8 per cent households had access to an enclosure with roof. Among the non-metropolitan cities, the highest proportion of households with access to bathroom facilities was in Hassanpur in Karnataka (98.8%) and the lowest in Bagaha in Bihar (14.7).

In towns, 62.9 per cent of the households had a bathroom, while 14.1 per cent had only an enclosure without a roof. At the size class level, 72.0 per cent of the households in Class II towns had access to a bathroom. The proportion reduced to 63.8 per cent in Class III, 56.8 per cent in Class IV, 50.7 per cent in Class V and 52.9 per cent in VI categories of towns (Table 4.11). An in-depth analysis shows the coverage was found to be less than 50 per cent in 2243 towns.

One-third of India's total households were depended on kerosene for lighting and 0.5 per cent of the households did not have access to lighting at all. This proportion was higher in rural India where 43.2 per cent of households continue to depend on kerosene for lighting and 0.5 per cent of households (897,760) did not have access to lighting at all (Table 4.12). In the urban areas, 92.7 per cent of the households used electricity as the main source of lighting. The use of alternative energy such as solar was higher in rural areas (0.5%) than in urban areas (0.2%). At the state level, Sikkim 98.7%), followed by Punjab (98.3%), had the highest proportion of households with access to electricity, while Bihar (66.7%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (81.4%) had the lowest share of such households. In Bihar, 32.2 per cent of the households depended on kerosene for lighting. Tripura and West Bengal had the highest proportion of households (1.1%) dependent on alternative energy for lighting.

Among the metropolitan cities, 1.97 per cent of the households depended on kerosene as the main source of lighting while 0.2 per cent of the households did not have access to electricity.

The proportion of the households not having lighting was higher in non-metropolitan Class I cities and towns. In non-metropolitan Class I cities, 5.75 per cent of the households depended on kerosene and 0.39 per cent of the households had no access to lighting, while in towns 13.03 per cent of the households depended

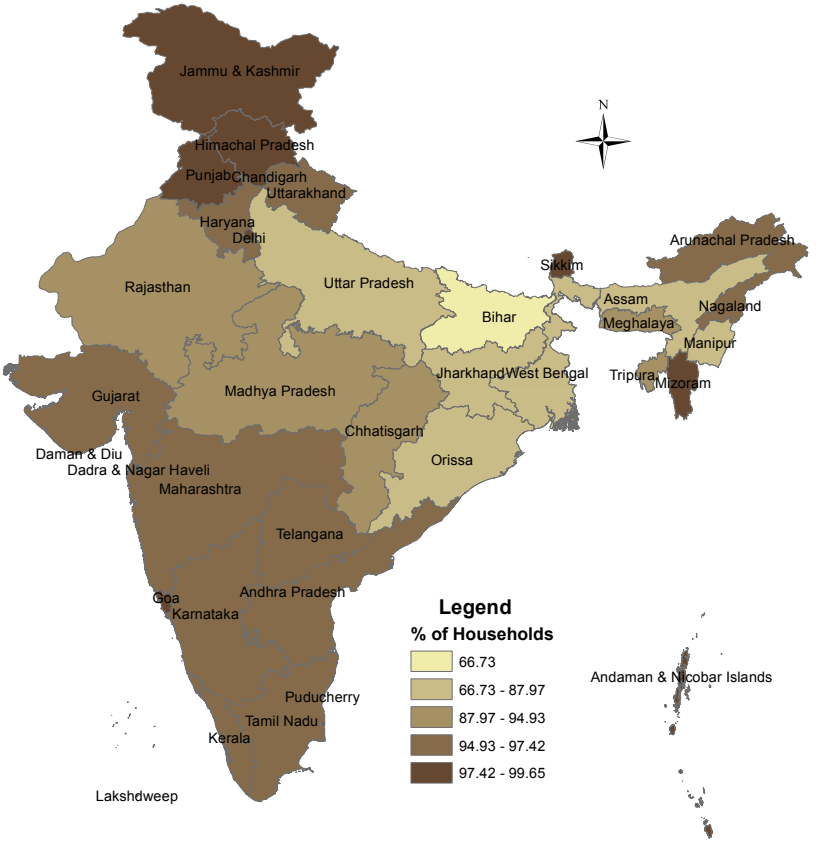
Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Main Source of Lighting				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Oil or any other	No lighting
All India	67.25	31.43	0.44	0.40	0.47
Rural India	55.31	43.15	0.55	0.46	0.54
Urban India	92.68	6.48	0.22	0.29	0.34
Metropolitan Cities	97.45	1.97	0.19	0.09	0.20
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	93.32	5.75	0.20	0.35	0.39
All Towns	85.93	13.03	0.19	0.38	0.48
Class I	95.66	3.61	0.19	0.26	0.28
Class II	89.98	9.08	0.17	0.34	0.43
Class III	84.60	14.35	0.15	0.43	0.47
Class IV	84.95	13.95	0.22	0.36	0.52
Class V	82.47	16.37	0.29	0.36	0.52
Class VI	84.07	14.76	0.23	0.41	0.53

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Figure 4.7: State-wise Access to Lighting: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

on kerosene and 0.48 per cent of the households had no access to lighting. Among the towns of India, the highest proportion of households dependent on kerosene was found in Class V (16.37%) followed by Class VI (14.8%) as detailed in Table 4.12.

Among the metropolitan cities, the highest proportion of households dependent on kerosene was found in Asansol in West Bengal (9.9%) followed by Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh (8.6%). Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities, 66.82 per cent of the households in Bagaha depended on kerosene for lighting followed by Dhulian (53.6%).

All size classes of towns showed a similar pattern in terms of access to electricity. Nearly four-fifths of the total households in all size classes of towns had access to electricity. The dependence on kerosene was slightly higher in Class V towns, where 16 per cent of the households depended on kerosene for lighting. Nearly 0.5 per cent of the households in all the size classes of towns did not have access to lighting.

An attempt has been made in this section to develop an infrastructure performance index for the towns of India. There are many aspects of basic infrastructure which complement each other. While these indicators are correlated among themselves, none of them captures the overall availability of infrastructure adequately. For example, a town may have a very good network of piped water supply but covered drainage may not be good. A Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been used in constructing a single index using the four parameters: (i) access to tap water from a treated source within the premises; (ii) flush latrine facility with

Table 4.13: Infrastructure Performance Index: Five Best Cities/Towns by Size Class: 2011

	Rank									
	I		II		III		IV		V	
	Five Best Cities and Towns by Size Class									
Class	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA
Metropolitan Cities	Hyderabad	1.431	Chennai	1.401	Vadodara	1.349	Pune	1.292	Ahmadadad	1.283
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Mysore (UA)	2.846	S.A.S Nagar (UA)	2.745	Rohtak (M Cl)	2.345	Chandigarh (UA)	2.332	Jalandhar (UA)	2.323
Class II	Kharghar (CT), Maharashtra	4.295	Gobindgarh (M Cl), Punjab	3.886	Unjha (M), Gujarat	3.848	Fatehabad (M Cl), Haryana	3.809	Zirakpur (M Cl), Punjab	3.785
Class III	Vapi (INA), Gujarat	4.539	Tehri (MB), Uttarakhand	4.143	Mandi (M Cl), H.P.	4.047	Nainital (NPP), Uttarakhand	3.990	Konappana Agrahara (CT), Karnataka	3.771
Class IV	Reliance Complex (INA), Gujarat	4.744	Mithapur (CT), Gujarat	4.669	Hussainpur (CT), Punjab	4.428	Amritsar Cantt. (CB), Punjab	4.412	Daria (CT), Chandigarh	4.377
Class V	Ordnance Factory Itarsi (CT), M.P.	4.739	Behlana (CT), Chandigarh	4.674	Tirumala (CT), Andhra Pradesh	4.340	Khuda Alisher (CT), Chandigarh	4.252	Damanjodi (CT), Orissa	4.195
Class VI	GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Gujarat	4.744	Pavi Sadakpur (CT), U.P.	4.456	Iffco Census Village (CT), U.P.	4.143	Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT), Assam	4.073	O.C.L. (ITS), Orissa	3.949

Table 4.14: Infrastructure Performance Index: Five Worst Cities/Towns by Size Class: 2011

Class	I		II		III		IV		V	
	Five Worst Cities and Towns by Size Class									
	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA	City/Town	PCA
Metropolitan Cities	Dhanbad	-2.077	Asansol	-1.930	Raipur	-1.884	Kollam	-1.576	Ranchi	-1.557
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Bagaha (NP)	-2.394	Dhulian (UA)	-2.305	Kishanganj (NP)	-1.879	Basirhat (UA)	-1.876	Santipur (UA)	-1.826
Class II	Sahaswan (NPP), U.P.	-1.0613	Teghra (NP), Bihar	-1.0861	Baduria (M), W. Bengal	-1.289	Gangarampur (M) W. Bengal	-1.325	Benipur (Nagar Parishad), Bihar	-1.3844
Class III	Paranpara (CT), W. Bengal	-1.9544	Mahadeb Nagar (CT), W. Bengal	-1.7884	Bhasaipaikar (CT), W. Bengal	-1.6949	Paschim Punropara (CT), W. Bengal	-1.6395	Banshra (CT), W. Bengal	-1.6124
Class IV	Shankara (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0142	Berandari Bagaria (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0124	Uttar Kusum (CT), W. Bengal	-1.9229	Buita (CT), W. Bengal	-1.8931	Tehatta (CT), W. Bengal	-1.8133
Class V	Dihimandalghat (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0317	Kumarpur (CT), Jharkhand	-2.0308	Dinga Khola (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0152	Chekya (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0082	Bankra (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0075
Class VI	Lalpur (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0418	Patdaha (CT), W. Bengal	-2.0004	Hincha Gerya (CT), W. Bengal	-1.9829	Bamna (CT), W. Bengal	-1.9682	Karia (CT), W. Bengal	-1.9267

Table 4.15: Inequality in the Access to Basic Infrastructure across Towns and Cities: 2011

Coefficient of Variation	Households with Treated Tap Water within premises	Households with Toilets connected to piped sewer within premises	Households with Bathroom within premises	Households with Waste Water Outlet connected to closed drainage
Metropolitan Cities	32.66	54.15	11.00	36.82
Non-Metropolitan Class I Cities	50.86	100.82	18.59	60.62
Towns	69.69	157.94	31.13	97.38

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

piped sewer within the premises; (iii) bathroom within the premises; and (iv) waste water outlet connected to closed drainage.

An analysis of the aggregate infrastructure performance index values for metropolitan cities in 2011 showed Hyderabad as the best metropolitan city and Dhanbad as the worst. Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities, Mysore in Karnataka was the best non-metropolitan city and Bagaha in Bihar the worst. Reliance Complex and GSFC-Motikhavdi Sikka, both in Gujarat were the best towns and Lalpur, in West Bengal the

worst. Tables 4.13 and 4.14 represent five best and five worst cities and towns in each of the size class in terms of the basic infrastructure index.

The above table brings out the fact that inequality in the access to services is the highest for towns followed by Class I non-metropolitan cities and metropolitan cities. This is true for all services. The inequality in towns is the highest for toilet facilities. Table 4.15 reveals that inequity between metropolitan cities and towns is nearly three times in terms of access to toilet, bathroom and drainage facilities, while it is double for households with access to tap water within premises. Also, Tables 4.13 and 4.14 identify the best and the worst performing towns in each size class. While the good performing towns are spread across different states, the worst performing towns are concentrated in the state of West Bengal. This is true for all size classes. It may also be noted that these towns are census towns, which are still under rural administration. Thus points to the fact that rural West Bengal lags behind in infrastructural facilities and needs substantial investment in improving the condition of basic services.

Chapter 5

Social Condition

Introduction

An analysis of social indicators brings to the forefront the quality of social fabric of any country. Such indicators help in assessing human welfare to provide a picture of the social effects of economic development. UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the measure that has tried to focus our attention on the importance of non-monetary measures of human progress. There are countries where economic development does not necessarily take into account concomitant investment for improvement of the social sector, resulting in lopsided development. It is important for India to invest in the social sector to promote balanced development of the country. Social sector investment in India has come down to 14.3 per cent in 2015-2016 from 26.1 per cent in 2004-2005[1] (Union Budget, 2015-2016). Apart from the investment, India also needs to improve the delivery systems in social sector programmes for better outcomes. Keeping the above in view, the present chapter tries to analyse social indicators at various size classes of cities and towns of India. An analysis has been done to bring out the gender gap as well. Indicators like sex ratio, literacy, household size have been analysed.

Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is an important indicator of gender sensitivity of any society. It is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males. The Population Census of 2011 showed that the population ratio in urban India was 929 females per 1000 males, an improvement from 900 as given in Census 2001. All states have shown an increasing trend in the population of women in urban areas in 2011. States such as Kerala, Manipur and Meghalaya have more women than men. Kerala had the highest sex ratio followed by Manipur. Kerala had a sex ratio of 1091 while Manipur had a sex ratio of 1026. The lowest sex ratio was in Jammu and Kashmir (840) followed by Himachal Pradesh (853).

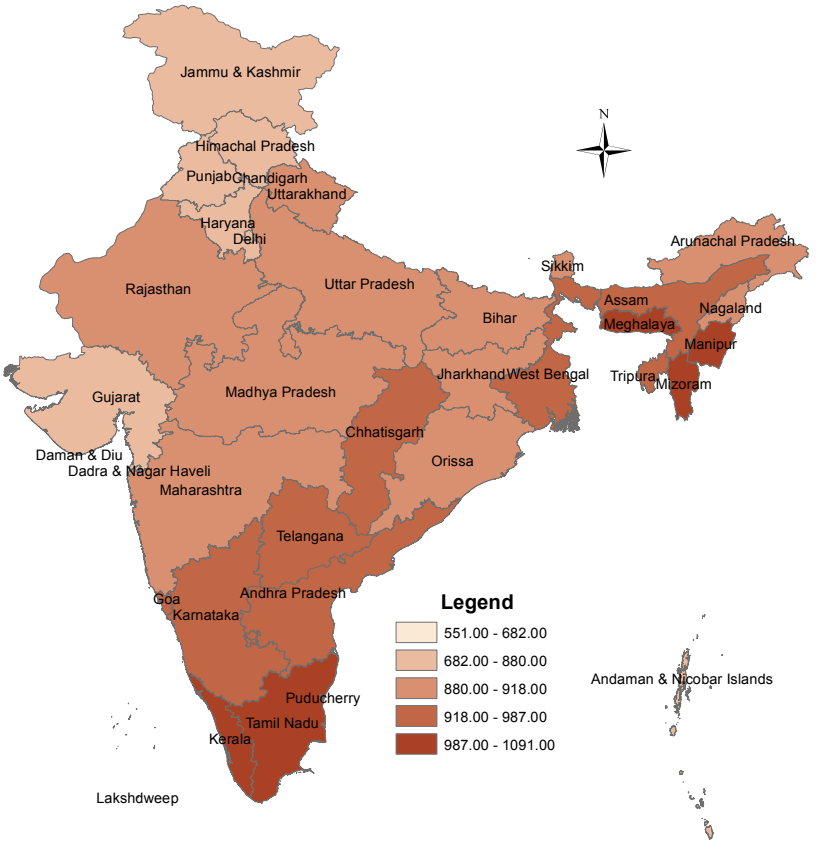
At the size class level, both the overall sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) as well as the child sex ratio (0-6 yrs) for metropolitan cities in India was lower than the averages for urban India. In fact, in 2011, while India had a sex ratio of 943, and rural India 949, urban India had a sex ratio of only 929. In metropolitan India, the sex ratio saw a significant rise from 871 to 917, an improvement of 46 points during 2001-2011. But even after this improvement, the values were still low. Male selective migration to the metropolitan cities

[1]In 2004-2005 the total central plan outlay was Rs 1,50,818 cr and share of the social sector was Rs 39,378. In 2015-2016 the total central plan outlay was Rs 5,82,707 and share of the social sector was Rs 83,535.

was one of the factors explaining this, but was largely rooted in the preference for male children. Illegal abortion and female foeticides carried out after (sex-determination) tests are very rampant in cities and this directly affects the sex ratio. Among the metropolitan cities in India, Kannur (Kerala) had the highest (1171) and Surat (Gujarat) had the lowest (753) sex ratio. All the seven metropolitan cities in Kerala have sex ratios of more than 1000.

The sex ratio in non-metropolitan Class I cities was better than those of metropolitan cities and urban India. The non-metropolitan Class I cities had a sex ratio of 937 in 2011. Compared to the increase in the sex ratio in metropolitan cities from 871 to 917, the sex ratio in the non-metropolitan Class I cities improved from 914 to 937, that is, by only 23 points (Table 5.1). Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities in India,

Figure 5.1 : State-wise Sex Ratio: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 5.1: Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio: 2001 and 2011

Class	2001		2011	
	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
India	933	927	943	918
Rural India	946	906	949	923
Urban India	900	934	929	905
Metropolitan Cities	871	919	917	901
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	914	905	937	905
Class I	890	903	925	902
Class II	925	909	942	909
Class III	925	913	939	909
Class IV	922	915	933	915
Class V	919	914	942	922
Class VI	866	900	924	914
All Towns	924	912	939	912

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Table 5.2: Highest and Lowest Sex Ratio by Size Class: 2011

Class	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan Cities	Kannur (UA), Kerala (1,115)	Surat (UA), Gujarat (754)
Non-Metropolitan Class I Cities	Kayamkulam (UA), Kerala (1,157)	Bhiwandi (UA), Maharashtra (704)
Class I	Kayamkulam (UA), Kerala (1,157)	Bhiwandi (UA), Maharashtra (704)
Class II	Thiruvalla (M), Kerala (1131)	Dadhel (CT), Daman and Diu (329)
Class III	Varkala (M), Kerala (1187)	Mamun (CT), Punjab (407)
Class IV	Banasthali (CT), Rajasthan (3878)	Alang-Sosiya (INA), Gujarat (68)
Class V	Chakkarapalli (CT), Tamil Nadu (1233)	Rangapahar (CT), Nagaland (342)
Class VI	Saputara (NA), Gujarat (1879)	Gulmarg (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (4)
All Towns	Banasthali (CT), Rajasthan (3878)	Gulmarg (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (4)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Kayamkulam (Kerala) had the highest (1157) and Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) had the lowest (704) sex ratio (Table 5.2).

The towns had an overall sex ratio of 939, which was lower than the national average but higher than urban India, metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. The sex ratio in towns had increased only by 15 points during 2000-2011. Among the lower size order towns, the highest sex ratio of 942 was observed in Class II and Class V categories. Class VI had the lowest sex ratio of 924. This size class registered an increase of 58 points during the last decade (Table 5.1). This may be due to the special status of these towns. They were mainly industrial townships where male selective migration is high. The improvement has largely been observed in Class V and VI cities, while Class II, III and IV towns registered a moderate improvement. Among the towns, Gulmarg in Jammu & Kashmir had the lowest[2] sex ratio of 4, followed by Kedarnath in Uttarakhand where the sex ratio was 5. On the other hand, Banasthali (CT) in Rajasthan had the highest sex ratio of 3878. The reason for such a high variation was the unique characteristic. Banasthali town, which houses 'Banasthali Vidyapith', is a centre of learning for girls from nursery to doctoral level. On the other hand, Gulmarg is a skiing destination, while Kedarnath is a pilgrimage town, both located on the hills of the Himalayas and not easily accessible (Table 5.2).

The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years was low compared to the overall sex ratio across all the size classes of cities and towns in India. Table 5.1 shows that not only was the sex ratio low but it has also declined from 2001 in many size classes. The available literature in this context suggests a combination of factors have contributed to this, namely: son preference; access to pre-natal sex determination tests; abortion and female foeticide — all of which have worsened the situation (Bose, 2002; Dasgupta, 2005; Goodkind, 1999; Ganatra, et al., 2001; Bhat, 2002; and Mallik, 2003).

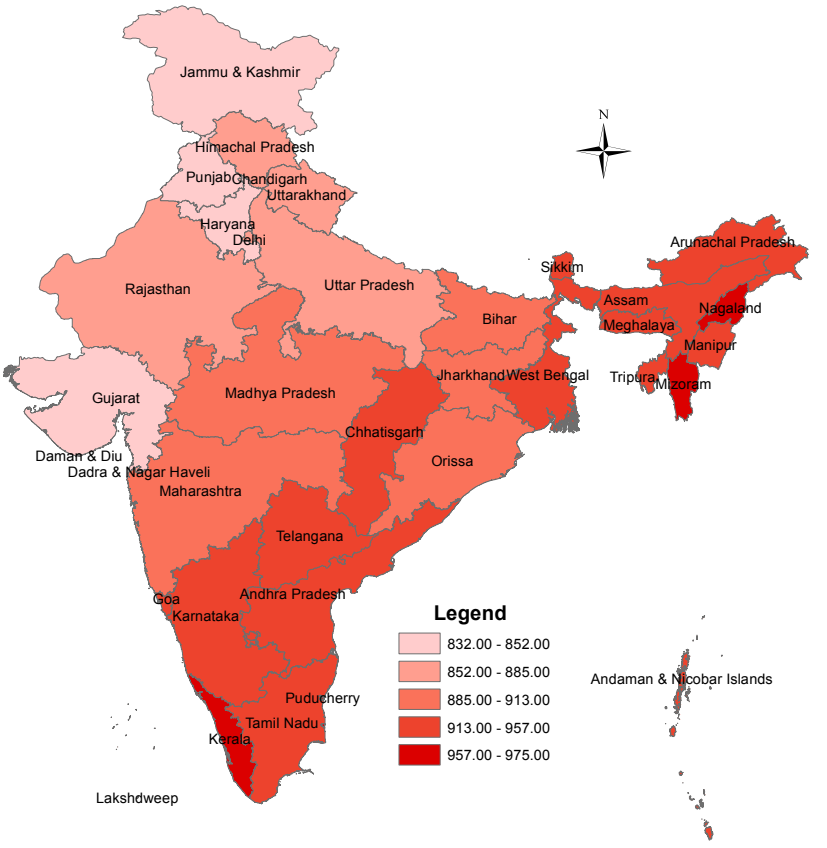
Many states showed a decreasing trend in the urban child sex ratio in 2011. The highest decline[3] was registered in Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (23 points). Mizoram had the highest[4] sex ratio

[2]Valia (Naldhari) INA in Gujarat has no female population. The sex ratio is 0.
[3] If the Union Territories are also considered then the highest decline has been registered in Union Territory of Daman and Diu (49 points).
[4] If the Union Territories are also considered then, Puducherry has the highest child sex ratio (975).

(974) followed by Nagaland (973). The lowest sex ratio was registered in Haryana (832) followed by Punjab and Gujarat (952). Though Punjab had a low sex ratio, it also registered the highest improvement. As many as 13 states/UTs have a child sex ratio less than 900.

The average child sex ratio in metropolitan cities was alarmingly low at 901 in 2011. While India had a child sex ratio of 918, the same for rural India was 923 and in urban India 905 (Table 5.1). Among the metropolitan cities, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) had the highest (971) and Agra (Uttar Pradesh) had the lowest child sex ratio (780). In terms of both sex ratio and child sex ratio, there is a clear north-south divide in metropolitan India — the north having a lower sex ratio as compared to the south.

Figure 5.2 : State-wise Child Sex Ratio: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

The child sex ratio for the non-metropolitan cities was the same (905) as that for urban India as a whole, but was lower than the child sex ratio of rural India and India as a whole. The child sex ratio was highest in Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu) at 1000, and it was lowest in Mehsana (Gujarat) at just 760. Out of the total non-metropolitan cities, 175 cities have a child sex ratio less than the critical level of 900.

Table 5.3: Highest and Lowest Child Sex Ratio by Size Class: 2011

Class	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan Class	Thiruvananthapuram (UA), Kerala (971)	Agra(UA), Uttar Pradesh (780)
Non-Metropolitan Class I Cities	Nagercoil (M) , Tamil Nadu (1,000)	Mahesana (UA), Gujarat (760)
Class I	Nagercoil (M), Tamil Nadu (1,000)	Mehsana (UA), Gujarat (760)
Class II	Jhargram (M), West Bengal (1010)	Pithoragarh (NPP), Uttarakhand (705)
Class III	Jujarsaha (CT), West Bengal (1187)	Naraingarh (MC), Haryana (753)
Class IV	Puthalam (TP), Tamil Nadu (1155)	Nowshehra (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (695)
Class V	Parlli Part (CT), Assam (1337)	Bayyanpur (CT), Haryana (662)
Class VI	Valia-Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), Gujarat (1583)	GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Gujarat (435)
All Towns	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA), Gujarat (1583)	GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Gujarat (435)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

At the size class level of towns, Class III towns seem to be the only exception to have witnessed a fall in the number of girl children from 913 in 2001 to 909 in 2011. This fall could be attributed to one or more of the reasons mentioned earlier. In Classes II and IV the population of the girl child did not witness any change during the decade 2001 to 2011. The ratio had improved in small order towns, that is, in Classes V and VI by 8 and 14 points respectively. The towns with the highest and lowest child sex ratios were both in the state of Gujarat. GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) had the lowest child sex ratio of 435 and Valia-Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA) had the highest at 1,583, indicating high disparity among towns of the same state (Table 5.3).

Literacy Rates

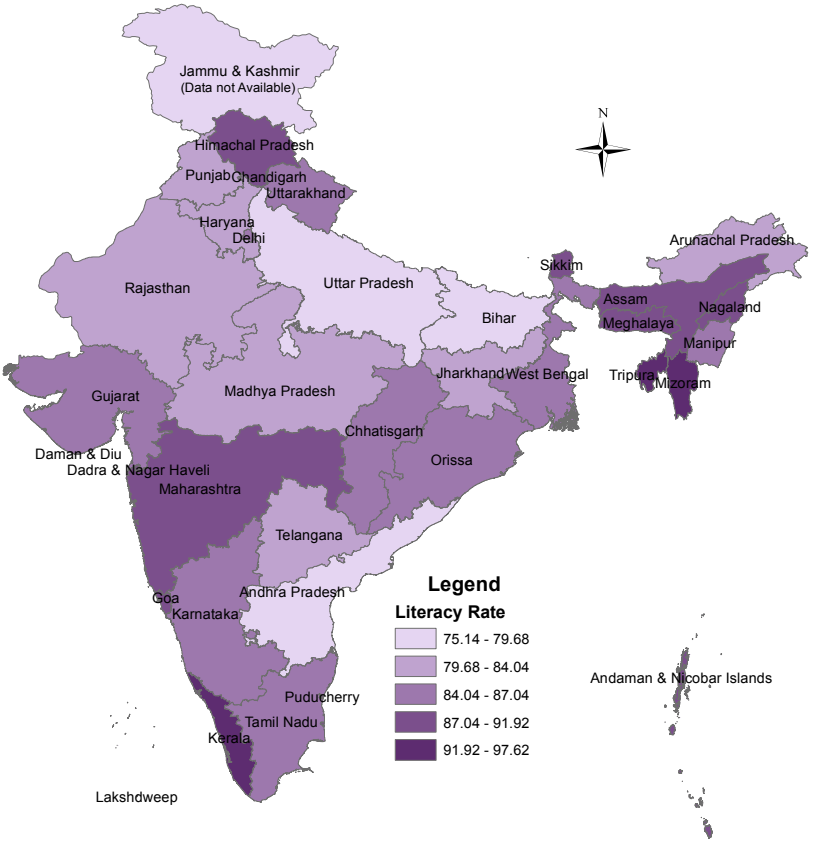
The definition of 'literacy' in the Population Census of India is fairly liberal.[5] It says, "a person who is seven years and above, can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate."

The Census of India 2011 showed that the literacy rate in urban India was 84.1 per cent, improving from 79.9 per cent in 2001. All the states have shown an increasing trend in literacy rate during the decade 2001-2011. Mizoram (97.6%) had the highest literacy rates followed by Kerala (95.1%). The lowest literacy rate was in Uttar Pradesh (75.1%) followed by Bihar (76.9%). However, it is important to note that Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar have also registered the highest increase in literacy rate during the decade 2001-2011. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar it increased by 7.3 and 6.8 percentage points respectively.

At the size class level, the overall literacy rate was highest in metropolitan cities (87.1%) followed by non-metropolitan Class I cities (83.7%) and all towns (80.9%) in 2011. The same pattern holds true for male and female literacy rates, wherein the male and female literacy rates in metropolitan cities were 90.7 and 83.1 per cent respectively, for non-metropolitan Class I cities reported 88.4 and 78.8 per cent respectively. In towns the male literacy rate was 86.9 per cent and female literacy rate was 74.6 per cent.

The gender gap in literacy rates in towns of India was quite high at 12.3 per cent in 2011; much larger than the gender gap of urban India. However, the

Figure 5.3: State-wise Literacy Rate: 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

[5] If literacy is measured in terms of years of schooling, the average is merely 2.4 years in India for persons aged 25 and above (Dreze and Sen, 1995).

Table 5.4: Literacy Rates: 2001 and 2011

Class	2001			2011			2001	2011
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap	
India	64.8	75.2	53.7	73.0	80.9	64.6	21.5	16.3
Rural India	58.7	70.7	46.1	67.8	77.2	57.9	24.6	19.3
Urban India	79.9	86.3	72.9	84.1	88.8	79.1	13.4	9.7
Metropolitan Cities	83.8	88.5	78.3	87.1	90.7	83.1	10.2	7.6
Non-metropolitan Cities	80.5	86.8	73.7	83.7	88.4	78.8	13.1	9.6
Class I	81.8	87.4	75.5	85.8	89.8	81.4	11.9	8.4
Class II	77.3	84.7	69.4	80.9	86.5	74.9	15.3	11.6
Class III	75.3	83.4	66.5	79.7	85.9	73.1	16.9	12.8
Class IV	74.5	82.9	65.3	79.9	86.3	73.2	17.6	13.1
Class V	74.4	83.1	65.0	79.9	86.3	73.2	18.1	13.1
Class VI	79.2	86.8	70.4	82.5	88.6	75.9	16.4	12.7
All Towns	75.7	83.7	67.1	80.9	86.9	74.6	16.6	12.3

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years.

Table 5.5: Highest and Lowest Literacy Rates by Size Classes of Towns: 2011

Class	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan Cities	Kochi (UA), Kerala (96.4),	Agra (UA), Uttar Pradesh (64.6)
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Aizawl (NT), Mizoram (98.4)	Sambhal (NPP),Uttar Pradesh (48.3)
Class I	Aizawl (NT), Mizoram (98.4)	Sambhal (NPP),Uttar Pradesh (48.3)
Class II	Lunglei (NT), Mizoram (98.3)	Sahaswan (NPP), Uttar Pradesh (39.6)
Class III	Serchhip (NT), Mizoram(98.3)	Nyoria Husainpur (NP), Uttar Pradesh (36.1)
Class IV	Reliance Complex (INA), Gujarat (98.5)	Narauli (NP), Uttar Pradesh (31.5)
Class V	B.R.P.L. Township (CT), Assam (98.6)	Kumarpur (CT), Jharkhand (29.2)
Class VI	Valia (Naldhari) (INA), Gujarat (100)	Pure Tiwari (CT), Uttar Pradesh (47.1)
All Towns	Valia (Naldhari) (INA), Gujarat 100)	Kumarpur (CT), Jharkhand (29.2)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

gender gap reduced by 4.3 per cent points during 2001-2011 in towns. In non-metropolitan Class I cities of India the gender gap was almost the same as in urban India (9.7%) while it was lowest in metropolitan cities (7.6%) (Table 5.4).

All the small towns have shown an increase in literacy rates between 2001 and 2011. For females it increased at a higher rate as compared to the male literacy rate in all the size classes of towns. In 2011, among the various size classes of towns in India, the highest literacy rate was observed in Class VI towns (82.5%) followed by Class II towns (80.9%). The highest increase in literacy rate had been observed in Class V towns, wherein it increased from 74.4 per cent in 2001 to 79.9 per cent in 2011. An examination of gender-disaggregated data reveals a similar pattern. Class VI towns have the highest male (88.6%) and female

literacy rates (75.9%) followed by Class II towns. The gender gap was highest in Class IV and V towns (13.2%) though it showed a decreasing trend in all the size classes of towns during 2001-2011 (Table 5.4).

Among the metropolitan cities, Kochi (Kerala) had the highest overall literacy rates (96.4%) and Agra (Uttar Pradesh) had the lowest (64.6%). The gender wise literacy rates show that the highest and lowest literacy rates for both male and female was in Agra which was 69.2 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. The highest male literacy rate was in Kannur in Kerala (98.1%) and the highest female literacy rate was in Kochi in Kerala (95.0%). The gender gap in terms of literacy rates was the highest in Dhanbad in Jharkhand (15.4%), and was the lowest in Thrissur in Kerala (2.6%).

Among the non-metropolitan cities in India, the overall literacy rate was the highest in Aizawl, Mizoram (98.4%) and the lowest in Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh (48.3%). All the 11 non-metropolitan cities of Kerala had overall literacy rates above 90 per cent. Aizawl (Mizoram) had both the highest male literacy rate (98.5%) and the highest female literacy rate (98.2%), while Sambhal (Uttar Pradesh) had both the lowest male literacy rate (51.2%) as well as the lowest female literacy rate (45.1%). The gender gap in literacy rates was the highest at Hindaun in Rajasthan (23.1%) and the lowest at Aizawl in Mizoram (0.3%). All the eight non-metropolitan Class I cities that had a gender gap in literacy rates higher than 20 per cent were in Rajasthan.

Among the towns, Valia in Gujarat had the highest overall literacy rate (100%) followed by GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (99.53%), while the town of Kumarpur in Jharkhand had the lowest literacy rate at 29.21 per cent. The three towns, namely, Valia and GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) in Gujarat and Gangotri in Uttarakhand have a 100 per cent male literacy rate. The highest female literacy rate was observed in GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka)

Table 5.6: Annual Growth Rate of Households and Population by Size Class: 2001 and 2011

Class	No of Households (in million)		AEGR (%)	
	2001	2011	Households	Population
India	193.6	249.5	2.54	1.60
Urban	55.8	80.9	3.71	2.76
Rural	137.7	168.6	2.02	1.20
Metropolitan Cities	22.0	35.2	4.71	3.88
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	16.9	22.3	2.75	1.77
Class I	38.9	57.4	3.91	2.99
Class II	5.3	6.7	2.48	1.45
Class III	6.5	8.5	2.67	1.75
Class IV	3.7	5.1	3.14	2.11
Class V	1.3	2.7	7.21	6.42
Class VI	0.1	0.4	9.80	9.22
All Towns	17.0	23.5	3.24	2.25

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

Table 5.7: Average Household Size: 2001 and 2011

Class	2001	2011
India	5.30	4.85
Rural India	5.12	4.66
Urban India	5.38	4.94
Metropolitan	4.78	4.54
Non-metropolitan	5.21	4.72
Class I	5.00	4.63
Class II	5.29	4.78
Class III	5.40	4.92
Class IV	5.22	4.71
Class V	4.98	4.60
Class VI	4.81	4.53
All Towns	5.29	4.79

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data for various years

in Gujarat. The lowest literacy rates for both males and females were found in Kumarpur in Jharkhand (Table 5.5).

Household size

The decade 2001-2011 witnessed households multiplying at a greater pace, although their average size registered a declined from 5.3 to 4.9 (Table 5.6). As per Census of India 2011, the average household size declined in all classes of cities and towns in India, while at the same time, the number of households increased at a much faster rate than the rate of population growth. This is indicative of a rise in nuclear families. The annual exponential growth rate of households was highest in metropolitan cities (4.7%) as compared to non-metropolitan Class I cities (2.75%), all towns (3.24%) and urban India (3.71%). Among the small towns, the highest growth rate of households was in Class VI (9.8%) followed by Class V (7.2%).

All the size classes of cities and towns have shown a decline in average household sizes in the decade 2001-2011 (table 5.7). Towns registered the highest decline in household size (0.5) followed by non-metropolitan Class I cities (0.49). Among the towns, the largest decline was observed in Class II and Class IV cities (0.51).

There was not much difference in the average household size for all classes of cities and towns. The average household size in 2011 for metropolitan cities was 4.54 lower than urban India (4.66), rural India (4.94) and India (4.85). The average household size in non-metropolitan Class I cities was 4.72, while in towns it was 4.79. Among the small towns, Class VI had the lowest household size (4.53), whereas Class III had the highest household size (4.92).

Among the metropolitan cities in 2011, Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir had the highest household size (6.46) while Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) had the lowest (3.67). Out of 52 metropolitan cities, 16 cities have

Table 5.8: Highest and Lowest Household Size by Size Class: 2011

Class	Highest	Lowest
Metropolitan Cities	Srinagar (UA), Jammu & Kashmir (6.46)	Coimbatore, (UA), Tamil Nadu (3.67)
Non- metropolitan Cities	Anantnag (UA), Jammu & Kashmir (8.41)	Rajapalayam (M), Tamil Nadu (3.45)
Class I	Anantnag (UA), Jammu & Kashmir (8.41)	Rajapalayam (M), Tamil Nadu (3.45)
Class II	Muhammadabad (UA), Uttar Pradesh (7.47)	Dadhel (CT), Daman and Diu (3.48)
Class III	Kupwara (MC), Jammu & Kashmir (11.26)	Vellakoil (M), Tamil Nadu (3.32)
Class IV	Trehgam (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (12.39)	Reliance Complex (INA), Gujarat (3.07)
Class V	Dara Pora (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (11.5)	Kilampadi (TP), Tamil Nadu (3.12)
Class VI	Khonmoh (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (12.33)	Kedarnath (NP), Uttarakhand (2.06)
All Towns	Trehgam (CT), Jammu & Kashmir (12.39)	Kedarnath (NP), Uttarakhand (2.06)

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

a household size above 5.00. Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities in 2011, Anantnag in Jammu & Kashmir had the highest household size (8.41) and Rajapalayam in Tamil Nadu had the lowest (3.45). Of the total non-metropolitan cities, 169 have household sizes above 5.00. Among the towns, Trehgam in Jammu & Kashmir had the highest[6] household size (12.4) and Kedarnath in Uttarakhand had the lowest (2.1). Of the total 5705 towns 2276 have household sizes above the level of 5.00.

Social Performance Index

An attempt has been made to develop a social indicator performance index. To arrive at such an index, a principal component analysis (PCA) has been used based on five indicators:

(i) Sex ratio
(ii) Child (0-6 Years) sex ratio
(iii) Male literacy rate
(iv) Female literacy rate
(v) Overall literacy rate

A social indicator performance index has been calculated separately for metropolitan cities, non-metropolitan cities and towns of India. An analysis of aggregate social index values for the metropolitan cities shows Kannur

Table 5.9: Social Index for Cities and Towns by Size Class: 2011

Class	Five Best Cities/Towns by Size Class									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA
Metropolitan	Kannur (UA), Kerala	1.903	Thrissur (UA), Kerala	1.844	Kochi (UA), Kerala	1.731	Kozhikode (UA), Kerala	1.685	Thiruvananthapuram (UA), Kerala	1.597
Non-metropolitan	Aizawl (NT), Mizoram	2.051	Changanassery UA, Kerala	1.969	Kottayam UA, Kerala	1.958	Chalakudy UA, Kerala	1.836	Alappuzha (UA), Kerala	1.762
Class II	Lunglei (NT), Mizoram	1.915	Thiruvalla (M), Kerala	1.841	Thodupuzha (M), Kerala	1.634	Chiplun (M Cl), Maharashtra	1.487	Contai (M), West Bengal	1.426
Class III	Serchhip (NT), Mizoram	1.908	Mahe (M), Puducherry	1.880	Palai (M), Kerala	1.858	Kolasib (NT), Mizoram	1.854	Chengannur (M), Kerala	1.846
Class IV	Reliance Complex (INA), Gujarat	1.964	Kamalpur (NP), Tripura	1.888	Khowai (NP), Tripura	1.801	Saitual (NT), Mizoram	1.794	Kozhenchery (CT), Kerala	1.769
Class V	B.R.P.L. Township (CT), Assam	1.981	Thenzawl (NT), Mizoram	1.915	Sairang (NT), Mizoram	1.850	Mamit (NT), Mizoram	1.813	Chandi garh (CT), Tripura	1.785
Class VI	GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Gujarat	2.261	F.C.I. Township (CT), Odisha	1.988	T.T.P.S. Township (CT), Odisha	1.947	Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT), Assam	1.866	Biate (NT) Mizoram	1.866

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

[6] Gulmarg (MC) in Jammu & Kashmir has the highest household size (25.5). It was not taken into consideration while calculating the average household size. There are only 8 females against 1957 males.

Table 5.10: Social Index for Cities and Towns by Size Class: 2011

Class	Five Worst Cities/Towns by Size Class									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA	City/Town Name	PCA
Metro-politan	Agra (UA), U.P.	-3.354	Srinagar (UA), Jammu & Kashmir	-2.159	Meerut (UA), U.P.	-1.479	Varanasi (UA), U.P.	-0.997	Dhanbad (UA), Jharkhand	-0.980
Non-met-ropolitan	Sambhal (NPP), U.P.	-5.503	Rampur(UA), U.P.	-3.944	Dhulian (UA), West Bengal	-3.928	Bagaha (Nagar Pari-shad), Bihar	-3.677	Amroha (NPP), U.P.	-3.340
Class II	Bilari (UA), U.P.	-2.745	Faridpur (NPP), U.P.	-2.998	Tilhar (NPP), U.P.	-3.194	Kairana (NPP), U.P.	-3.562	Sahaswan (NPP), U.P.	-4.398
Class III	Dhaurehra (NP), U.P.	-3.807	Shahabad (NP), U.P.	-4.078	Sirauli (NP), U.P.	-4.521	Shishgarh (NP),U.P.	-4.576	Nyoria Husainpur (NP), U.P.	-4.725
Class IV	Rithora (NP), U.P.	-3.869	Shankara (CT), West Bengal	-4.150	Shahi (NP),U.P.	-4.777	Shergarh (NP),U.P.	-4.809	Narauli (NP),U.P.	-5.300
Class V	Got (CT), U.P.	-4.546	Agastinuagan (CT), Odisha	-4.607	Sagarm-pur (CT), Jharkhand	-4.665	Faridpur (NP), U.P.	-4.786	Kumarpur (CT), Jharkhand	-5.499
Class VI	Panoli (INA), Gu-jarat	-2.243	Venkatraipur (CT), Odisha	-2.632	Birodhi (CT), West Bengal	-3.065	Pachora (Rural) (CT), Maharashtra	-3.542	Pure Ti-wari (CT), U.P.	-3.598

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 5.11: Inequality in Social Indicators: Cities and Towns, 2011

Coefficient of Variation	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate Total	Literacy Rate Male	Literacy Rate Female
Metropolitan Cities	8.47	4.96	6.60	5.17	8.70
Non-metropolitan Cities	6.15	5.07	7.97	6.54	10.24
Towns	9.99	8.14	11.71	9.29	15.54

Note: Valia (Naldheri) (INA) has been excluded from the total number of towns as sex ratio, child sex ratio and female literacy rate is 0.

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

(Kerala) as the best metropolitan city and Agra (Uttar Pradesh) as the worst. An analysis of aggregate social index values for the non-metropolitan class I cities shows Aizawl (Mizoram) as the best non-metropolitan city in terms of PCA and Sambhal (Uttar Pradesh) as the worst. All the metropolitan cities and most of the non-metropolitan Class I cities in Kerala were ranked at the top. Among the towns, GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA), Gujarat comes out as the best town and Kumarpur (CT), Jharkhand as the worst.

Table 5.9 gives a representation of the five best and Table 5.10 gives a representation of the five worst cities and towns in each size class in terms of the social index

Table 5.11 brings out the fact that inequality in the social indicators is highest for towns followed by Class I non-metropolitan cities and metropolitan cities. This is true for all social indicators. The inequality in towns is the highest for female literacy rate. Table 5.11 also shows that the inequity between metropolitan cities and towns is nearly two times in all the indicators except sex ratio.

Chapter 6

Slums

In 2011, 65 million people in India lived in slums, which constituted 17 per cent of urban India. The challenge of slums is not unique to India, 863 million people around the world live in slums and squatter settlements.[1] India and China have the highest number of slum dwellers. At the global level, the Sustainable Development Goals aspire to ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing along with basic services to all and simultaneously upgrade all slums by 2030. In India, this implies improving the quality of life of at least 13 million slum households.

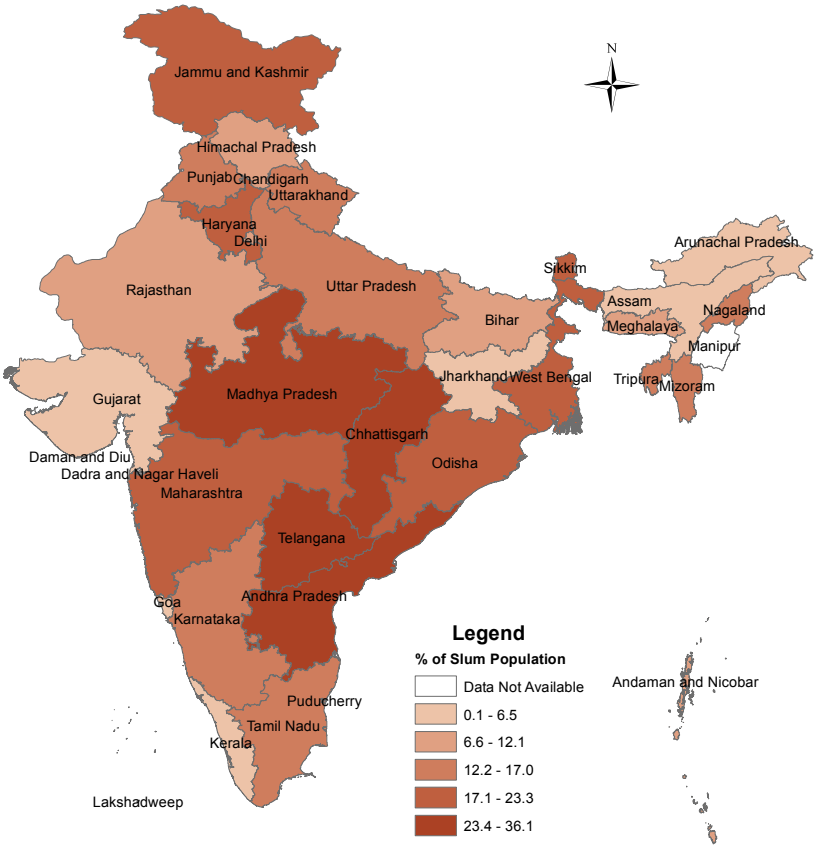
The Government of India's policies on slums have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades. In the decades of 1970 and 1980, the government emphasised on no slum cities, which implied forceful resettlement or rehabilitation of the slum dwellers. Removing slums from central areas and transportation nodes of cities meant that the new settlements where slum dwellers were relocated, remained on the outskirts of the city, far from workplace, thus further worsening the welfare of the slum dwellers. With this realisation, the government started focusing on slum upgrading and slum rehabilitation programmes. The government focused on infrastructural development of slums through schemes such as Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (1972), Sites and Services schemes (1980), and the Community Development Programme (1988). With time, slum upgradation policies shifted their focus from providing and improving infrastructure in the slums to improving the quality of life of slum dwellers. In 1996 the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) — a slum upgradation programme was initiated with the aim of upgrading 47,124 urban slums throughout India. The objective of NSDP was upgradation by providing physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community toilets, street lights etc. Besides, funds could also be used for provision of community infrastructure and social amenities such as pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity and child health and primary health care including immunisation.

In 2001, the government shifted its focus on provision of shelter to urban slum dwellers through the Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY). VAMBAY was a centrally sponsored scheme with an in-built subsidy for undertaking construction and upgradation of dwelling units for people living below the poverty line in urban slums. It was the first scheme of its kind that was meant exclusively for slum dwellers with a central subsidy of 50 per cent. The remaining 50 percent was to be arranged by the state government with ceiling costs prescribed for dwelling units. The programme was implemented in partnership with state governments, who were to set up the implementation agency and arrange for land where required. In 2005, VAMBAY was

[1] "State of the world's cities 2012/2013.": Sustainable Development, UN Habitat — For a Better Urban Future, 2012.

dovetailed in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).The components of JNNURM were Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) for 65 mission cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for non-mission cities, aimed at integrated development of slums through provision of basic services to the urban poor, including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation etc.

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Slum Population



Realising that mere effort of the government would be insufficient to address the housing shortage, the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) was introduced in 2009. AHP sought to promote various kinds of public-private partnerships such as government with the private sector, cooperative sector, financial services sector, state parastatals, urban local bodies, and so on, to create affordable housing stock. The scheme aimed to encourage private sector participation in the creation of affordable housing stock. The scheme was launched as a part of the BSUP component of JNNURM and subsequently dovetailed with Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in 2011.[2] Rajiv Awas Yojana, a mission mode programme was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme. The programme envisaged a 'slum-free India' by encouraging states to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. It called for a multi-pronged approach focused on bringing existing slums within the formal system, redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums, and tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor, thus forcing them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.

The Government in June 2015 launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) — Housing for All mission with a goal to provide housing to all by 2022. One of the major components of the programme is to utilise in situ slum rehabilitation, for which the government has devised a strategy to incentivise private developers to use land as a resource. The mission also includes a slum upgradation component to involve beneficiary-led individual housing construction. For slums which are tenable, that is, able to be maintained and not at high risk, the Government recommends an in situ redevelopment policy irrespective of the tenure status of the slums. Four main components of the 'Housing for All' policy are: slum rehabilitation using land as a resource;

[2]In pursuance of the vision of 'slum free India', Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases: the preparatory phase for a period of two years, which ended in June 2013, and implementation phase for the period 2013-2022.

involving private developers and creating affordable housing in partnership; affordable housing through the credit linked subsidy; and beneficiary-led individual house construction. Thus, national policies in addressing housing and slums in India have moved from slum removal to resettlement and thereafter to upgradation and in situ redevelopment.

As per Census 2011, there were 13.7 million slum households in the country accounting for 17.3 per cent of the total households. In other words, 65.49 million people lived in slums in 2,613[3] cities and towns. The 2011 census data is difficult to compare with previous years, because the 2011 census covered all 4041 statutory towns in India, as compared to 2001 when only statutory towns with a population over 20,000[4] were covered. The 2001 census data had set India's slum population at 18.3 per cent of the total population.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Slum Population Across Various Size Class: 2011

Class	Percentage Distribution (2011)
Urban India	100.0
Metropolitan Cities	38.9
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	34.7
Class I	73.5
Class II	11.8
Class III	10.4
Class IV	3.4
Class V	0.8
Class VI	0.05
All Towns	26.5

Source: Primary Census Abstract Data for Slum, Census of India, 2011

The state-wise scenario reflecting the concentration of slum population revealed that Andhra Pradesh had the highest percentage of slum population at 36.1 per cent, followed by Chhattisgarh (32.0%). States such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Sikkim had slum populations ranging between 20-30 per cent. States with slum populations of less than 10 per cent were Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Goa, while Manipur did not report any slum population.

The metropolitan cities housed 38.9 per cent of the slum population of urban India, while the share of other Class I cities was 34.7 per cent. Therefore, almost three-fourths (73.5%) of the total slum population resided in Class I cities, whereas only 26.5 per cent resided in towns. Among the towns, Class II and Class III towns housed 11.8 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the total slum population respectively (Table 6.1).

Out of the total 35.1 million households in metropolitan cities, 5 million lived in slums. Amongst the metropolitan cities, Greater Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh had the highest percentage of population living in slums (44.1%) followed by Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh (43.3%). Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala had the least percentage of population living in slums (0.71 per cent) followed by Kochi (1.2%).

In 2011, amongst the other Class I cities, 97.6 per cent of the population of Siddipet (Andhra Pradesh) was reported to be living in slums followed by Kamptee (Maharashtra), in which 91.6 per cent of the population lived in slums. There were 7 towns where the entire population was declared as slums. These were Safipur, Ugu, and Nyotini in Uttar Pradesh, Hajan, Magam and Beerwah in Jammu and Kashmir, and Nayabazar Notified Bazar Area in Sikkim. Valparai in Tamil Nadu and Hojai in Assam had the lowest share of slum population (0.5%) among all the size classes of towns.

[3]2613 slums were reported in cities and towns in India. The datasets on Housing stock, Amenities and Assets based on the House Listing and Housing Census for slums has been released for only 2543 cities and towns.
[4]In Census 2001, information on slums was released only on demographic characteristics based on the population enumeration. For this purpose, Slum Blocks were identified in statutory towns having a population of 20,000 by the local authorities during the population enumeration phase.

State of Infrastructure

In urban India, 74.0 per cent of slum households had access to tap water. The coverage was higher in metropolitan cities (84.4%) but lower in other Class I cities (69.9%) and towns (64.4%) as compared to urban India. The handpump was the second largest source of drinking water in slums in all size classes of cities and towns. Almost 12.7 per cent of the slum households in urban India used handpump as their main source of drinking water. In terms of access to water within premises, only 56.7 per cent of the total slum households in urban India had access to drinking water within their premises. The proportion decreased with the decreasing order of cities and towns with an exception in the Class VI category. The source was away from the premises for 6.9 percent of the households in metropolitan India, 12.7 per cent in non-metropolitan Class I cities and 16.2 per cent in towns. There were 22 towns and 1 non-metropolitan city (Gangapur City in Rajasthan) where piped water supply was non-existent in slums, and households were completely dependent on underground water.

Among the towns, the highest proportion of households with access to safe drinking water was found in Class VI towns (97.5%) and lowest in Class V towns (91.2%). Nearly one half of the total households in Class II, Class III and Class VI towns had access to drinking water within premises (Table 6.2). Only 36.7 per cent of the slum households in Class IV and 32.3 Class V had access to drinking water within premises.

Among the metropolitan cities, slum households with access to tap water varied from a maximum of 100 per cent in Kochi to 31.6 per cent in Thrissur, both in Kerala. In 5 metropolitan cities, namely Kanpur and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Ranchi in Jharkhand, Thrissur in Kerala and Vasai-Virar in Maharashtra, less than 50 per cent of the slum households had access to tap water.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Slum Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and its Distance: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Main Source of Drinking Water					Safe Drinking Water	Distance of Main Source of Drinking Water		
	Tap water	Well	Hand pump	Tube well	Others		Within Premises	Near Premises	Away
Urban India	74.0	0.8	12.7	7.6	4.9	95.1	56.7	31.9	11.4
Metropolitan Cities	84.4	0.5	6.4	5.7	3.1	96.9	65.9	27.3	6.9
Non-metropolitan Class I cities	69.9	0.8	14.9	9.2	5.2	94.8	56.1	31.2	12.7
Class I	77.5	0.7	10.4	7.4	4.1	95.9	61.2	29.1	9.6
Class II	68.0	1.0	15.2	9.0	6.8	93.2	46.5	37.6	15.9
Class III	61.8	1.3	21.1	8.4	7.5	92.5	45.1	38.4	16.5
Class IV	59.8	0.9	24.2	7.1	8.0	92.0	36.7	46.4	16.9
Class V	61.6	0.8	23.3	5.4	8.9	91.2	32.3	53.0	14.7
Class VI	87.3	0.4	6.6	3.2	2.5	97.5	55.2	35.2	9.6
All Towns	64.4	1.1	18.9	8.4	7.3	92.7	44.3	39.5	16.2

Note: Within premises — if the source is located within the premises; near premises — if the source is located within the range of 100 m from premises; away — if the source is beyond 100 m from premises.

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities in 2011, the highest share of households with access to tap water (100%) was found in Bhuj and Botad in Gujarat and Margao in Goa. The lowest share of slum households was in Makrana (UA) in Rajasthan (0.1%). None of the slum households had access to tap water in Gangapur City (UA) in Rajasthan.

70 towns had 100 per cent coverage of slum households through tap water, while in 22 towns tap water was not available and households were completely dependent on ground water.

Nearly one-third of the total slum households in Class I cities did not have access to toilet facilities within the premises, as compared to one half of the total slum households in towns. In metropolitan cities, 24.2 per cent slum households used public toilets and 7.6 per cent defecated in the open. In non-metropolitan cities, 10.8 per cent slum households used public toilets, while 17.6 per cent defecated in the open. In towns, only 7.6 per cent of the households used public toilets while 37.0 per cent practised open defecation. In the case of access to a pour flush toilet facility with piped sewer, 43.3 per cent of the slum households in metropolitan cities, 16.7 per cent in other cities and 7.7 per cent households in towns were connected to a sewer system. Almost one in every four slum households (24.5%) in urban India was connected to a sewerage system (Table 6.3).

Among the towns, access to toilets decreased in the lower order towns. In Class II towns, 62.4 per cent of the slum households had access to toilets, while this proportion decreased to 32.5 per cent in the Class V category. Only 9.5 per cent of the slum households in Class II towns were connected to a sewer system. The value further decreased in the lower order towns.

In metropolitan cities, the highest proportion of slum households with access to a toilet within premises was found in Thrissur in Kerala (99.3%) followed by Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir (98.3%). The lowest proportion was found in Nashik (28.1%) followed by Greater Mumbai (32.8%), both in Maharashtra. The highest proportion of households defecating in the open was found in Dhanbad in Jharkhand (40.4%) followed by Faridabad in Haryana (38.2%).

Among the non-metropolitan cities, the highest proportion of slum households with access to a toilet within premises was found in Aizawl in Manipur (99.3%) followed by Kashipur in Uttarakhand (99.1%). The lowest proportion was found in Sikar in Rajasthan (1.3%) followed by S.A.S. Nagar in Punjab (2.4). The two cities also had the highest proportion of households defecating in the open.

In three towns of Assam, namely Hojai, Bokakhat and Lanka, all the slum households had access to a toilet within premises. None of the slum households in the towns of Baramkela and Bodri in Chhattisgarh, Tasgaon in Maharashtra, Gadhada and Tharad in Gujarat, Sherghati in Bihar, Tijara, Deogarh and Dasua in Rajasthan had access to a toilet within premises.

In the metropolitan cities, 93.1 per cent of the slum households had access to drainage facilities. About 67.9 per cent of the slum households in these cities had access to covered drainage, which was higher than the average percentage that prevails in slums of urban India. Among the metropolitan cities, Pune in Maharashtra had the highest proportion (97.6%) of slum households with access to drainage facilities followed by Meerut in Uttar Pradesh (97.3%), while Kozhikhode in Kerala had the lowest (57.3%) followed by Vadodara in Gujarat (60.7%). Slum households having a waste water outlet connected to closed drainage

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Slum Households by Types of Toilet Facilities: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Type of Toilet Facility Within Premises						No Toilet Within Premises	
	Flush/pour Flush Toilet Connected to				Pit Toilet	Service Toilet	Alternative Source	
	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	Total			Public Toilet	Open
Urban India	24.5	31.4	1.8	57.7	6.2	2.2	15.1	18.9
Metropolitan Cities	43.3	19.4	1.2	63.8	2.3	2.1	24.2	7.6
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	16.7	41.7	2.2	60.5	8.6	2.5	10.8	17.6
Class I	30.6	30.0	1.6	62.3	5.3	2.3	17.8	12.3
Class II	9.5	40.4	2.2	52.0	8.1	2.3	9.1	28.5
Class III	7.2	33.2	2.3	42.7	9.0	1.4	6.7	40.2
Class IV	3.6	26.4	1.9	31.9	9.2	1.7	5.3	51.8
Class V	3.5	19.5	1.6	24.6	6.4	1.5	5.8	61.7
Class VI	8.0	43.9	1.0	52.9	4.1	3.5	7.7	31.9
All Towns	7.7	35.2	2.2	45.0	8.5	1.8	7.6	37.0

Source : Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

varied from a high of 97.3 per cent in Chennai in Tamil Nadu to a low of 15.5 per cent in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. In 23 metros less than 50 per cent of the total slum households had access to closed drainage. Apart from Meerut, metropolitan cities such as Raipur in Chattisgarh, Ranchi in Jharkhand and Faridabad in Haryana had less than 20 per cent of the slum households connected to closed drainage.

In non-metropolitan cities, 79 per cent of the slum households had access to drainage facilities, which was lower than the average of slums in urban India and metropolitan cities. Only 31.6 per cent households had access to covered drainage. Among the non-metropolitan cities, in Margao (Goa) and Botad (Gujarat) all the slum households were connected to drainage. The lowest proportion of slum households connected to drainage was found in Gondal in Gujarat (4.3%), followed by Gangapur City in Rajasthan (4.7%).

Slum households having a waste water outlet connected to closed drainage was highest in Bhuj (98%) followed by Navsari (97.7%), both in Gujarat. None of the slum households were connected to closed drainage in Dhaulpur and Ganagapur in Rajasthan and Veraval in Gujarat, while the percentage was abysmally low in S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab, Bhusawal in Maharashtra and Guna in Madhya Pradesh.

In terms of waste water outlets connected to drainage, 67.1 per cent of the slum households in towns had access to either open or closed drainage. Among those, only 22.0 per cent of the slum households were connected to closed drains (Table 6.4).

Among the towns, the access of slum households to drainage decreased in the lower order towns. The highest proportion of slum households with access to drainage was in Class II (73.5%) cities while Class V had the lowest proportion (51%). The same pattern was observed in terms of closed drainage with 24.3 per cent of the slum households covered with closed drainage in Class II categories and 16.9 per cent in Class V towns.

State of Housing

A large number of slums are situated at most vulnerable locations such as in the vicinity of drains, riverbanks etc. These slums have a variety of housing typologies ranging from pucca, semi-pucca (where there is brick masonry with mud plaster) to kutcha mud houses and small shacks made of wood/ bamboo slates and plastic sheets. Housing structures are generally single storeyed, one- to two-room houses with an average area of 200–300 square feet. The quality of housing unit depends on a combination of factors such as the age of settlement, tenure security and infrastructure provision. The impact of tenure security is largely reflected on the quality of structure (UNCHS, 2003).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Slum Households with Drainage Facilities: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Drainage	No Drainage	Waste Water Outlet Connected to	
			Closed Drainage	Open Drainage
Urban India	81.2	18.8	45.5	54.5
Metropolitan Cities	93.1	6.9	67.9	32.1
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	79.0	21.0	31.6	68.4
Class I	86.4	13.6	52.1	47.9
Class II	73.5	26.5	24.3	75.7
Class III	64.4	35.6	21.4	78.6
Class IV	56.6	43.4	14.8	85.2
Class V	51.0	49.0	16.9	83.1
Class VI	60.9	39.1	37.5	62.5
All Towns	67.1	32.9	22.0	78.0

Source : Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

Census of India 2011 for the first time released datasets on Housing Stock and Amenities for slums in India. Most of the slum houses in urban India had permanent structures. Only 14.8 per cent had semi-permanent structures and 4.6 had temporary structures. In metropolitan cities, 86.6 per cent of the slum households had permanent structures, 3.03 per cent had temporary structures and 9.3 per cent had semi-permanent structures. Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities, 76.9 per cent of the slum households had permanent structures, 4.7 per cent had temporary structures and 13.2 per cent had semi-permanent structures. The same pattern was also observed in towns, where 65.9 per cent of the slum houses had a permanent structure, 23.8 per cent had semi-permanent structures and 9.2 per cent had temporary structures. The quality of structure deteriorates in lower order towns. In Class IV and Class V towns nearly one-half of the total houses either had semi-permanent or temporary structures (Table 6.5).

The highest proportion of permanent housing structures in slums of the metropolitan cities were found in Kannur (95.6%), followed by Kochi (95.3%), both in Kerala, while the lowest proportion of permanent structures was found in Thiruvanathapuram in Kerala (54.8%), followed by Ranchi in Jharkhand (58.8%). Among the non-metropolitan cities the highest proportion of permanent structures was found in Porbander in Gujarat (99.2%) followed by Roorkee in Uttarakhand and Margao in Goa (97.7%), while the lowest proportion was found in Silchar, Assam (24.6%) and Munger and Purnia in Bihar (30.3%). Among the towns, Dausa in Rajasthan, Sherghati in Bihar and Bhairamgarh in Chattisgarh did not have any permanent structures, whereas all the slum houses in Sangole in Maharashtra, Mudki in Punjab, Aminagar Sarai in Uttar Pradesh, Rohru and Kotkhai in Himachal Pradesh, and Ateli in Haryana had permanent housing structures.

Nearly 60 per cent of the dwelling units were in 'good' conditions in slums of metropolitan India as against 58.4 per cent in slums of urban India. Only 3.1 percent of the dwelling units were in 'dilapidated' conditions as against 4 per cent in slums of urban India. The remaining 36.7 per cent dwelling units in slums of metropolitan cities and 37.6 per cent in slums of urban India were in 'livable' conditions (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5: Type of Housing Structure and its Use in Slums: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Type of Structures				Use of Structures	
	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary	Unclassified	Residence	Residence-cum-other Use
Urban India	79.54	14.85	4.65	0.96	97.18	2.82
Metropolitan Cities	86.64	9.35	3.03	0.99	97.34	2.66
Non-metropolitan Class ICcities	76.90	13.22	4.70	0.92	97.25	2.75
Class I	82.00	13.22	3.82	0.96	97.25	2.75
Class II	71.35	20.52	7.05	1.08	97.31	2.69
Class III	63.83	24.89	10.35	0.93	96.77	3.23
Class IV	56.10	31.07	11.90	0.93	96.69	3.31
Class V	53.49	29.87	15.58	1.06	96.66	3.34
Class VI	73.16	20.56	6.02	0.26	97.28	2.72
All Towns	65.97	23.83	9.20	1.00	97.00	3.00

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

Table 6.6: Condition of Structures in Slums: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Condition of Structures		
	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated
Urban India	58.4	37.6	4.0
Metropolitan Cities	60.2	36.7	3.1
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	58.0	37.5	4.5
Class I	59.2	37.1	3.8
Class II	59.6	36.0	4.4
Class III	54.5	40.4	5.1
Class IV	51.5	43.1	5.3
Class V	50.1	45.3	4.6
Class VI	67.1	29.9	3.0
All Towns	58.4	37.6	4.0

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

Among the metropolitan cities, the quality of 'good' conditions of dwelling units varied from 79.6 per cent in Vishakhapatnam to 21.1 per cent in Faridabad. The proportion of 'dilapidated' dwelling units was highest in Thiruvanathpuram (16.4%) followed by Patna (12.5%). Among the non-metropolitan Class I cities, 58 per cent of the dwelling units were classified as 'good', 37.5 per cent as 'livable' and 4.5 per cent as 'dilapidated'. The quality of 'good' conditions of dwelling units was highest in Tirupati (86.5%) followed by Valsad, Gujarat (84.5%). S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) in Punjab had the highest proportion of 'dilapidated' dwelling units (98.8%) followed by Veraval in Gujarat (46.8%). Among the towns, the 'good' quality housing structures decreased with the decreasing order of towns while the proportion of 'livable' dwelling units increased with the decreasing order of towns. In the towns of Dasua, Tijara and Deogarh in Rajasthan, Sherghati in Bihar, Samrala in Punjab, Bodri in Chattisgarh, none of the dwelling units were classified as 'good', while in 110 towns, none of the slum dwelling units were in 'dilapidated' conditions.

Most of the slum structures had either one or two rooms. In metropolitan cities, 52.3 per cent of the slum structures had a single room while, 29.5 per cent had two rooms. Among the other Class I cities, 41.8 per cent of the households had a single room, while 31.5 per cent had two rooms. In the towns, 38.3 per cent of the households had one room, while 32.7 per cent had two rooms (Table 6.7). Nearly 30 per cent of the total

Table 6.7: Number of Rooms and Ownership Status of Housing in Slums: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Number of Rooms per Dwelling						Ownership Status
	No exclusive room	One	Two	Three	Four or five	Six and above	Own Structures
Urban India	4.4	44.8	29.5	12.3	3.3	1.8	70.2
Metropolitan Cities	4.9	52.3	25.5	10.1	5.5	1.6	66.5
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	3.5	41.8	31.5	13.6	7.8	1.8	69.0
Class I	4.3	47.3	28.3	11.7	6.6	1.7	67.7
Class II	4.3	38.9	33.3	13.9	7.8	1.9	72.0
Class III	4.8	38.0	32.6	13.6	8.6	2.3	79.4
Class IV	5.2	37.3	31.6	13.7	9.4	2.8	85.3
Class V	7.3	36.7	30.9	13.5	9.0	2.7	88.4
Class VI	2.5	33.5	32.4	13.1	13.4	5.2	75.3
All Towns	4.7	38.3	32.7	13.7	8.4	2.2	77.1

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets in Slums

slum structures had been rented out in urban India, while the shares were similar in Class I cities. Towns accounted for 22.9% rented accommodation. The share of rented structures decreased in the smaller order of towns. Most of the slum households used their structures for residential purposes only.

Social Conditions

Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio

In 2011, the sex ratio in slums was 928, which was just one point less than the average sex ratio in urban India (929). Sex ratio of slum population at the state level also followed the average urban India pattern where Kerala had the highest sex ratio. Slums in Kerala reported 1074 females to 1000 males. The lowest sex ratio in slums was in the Gujarat (841).

At the size class level, the slum sex ratio in metropolitan cities was lower than the average for slums in urban India, other Class I cities and towns. The sex ratio in slums of metropolitan cities was only 893. This could be attributed to the low absorption capacity of females in the labour market in metro cities and also male selective migration in such cities. Among the slums of metropolitan cities, Kannur and Kozhikode (Kerala) had the highest (1091) and Surat (Gujarat) had the lowest (698) sex ratio. The other Class I cities had a sex ratio of 944. Among the slums of other Class I cities in India, Kayamkulam (Kerala) had the highest (1100) and Vapi (Gujarat) had the lowest (661) sex ratio.

The slums in towns had an overall sex ratio of 961, which was higher than the slums in urban India, metropolitan cities and non-metropolitan cities. Among the Class II to Class VI size classes of towns, the highest sex ratio of 966 was observed in Class II category. Class IV had the lowest sex ratio of 950. Among the towns, Bhairamgarh in Chhattisgarh had the highest sex ratio (1297) followed by P. Mettupalayam in

Tamil Nadu (1186). Bhachau in Gujarat had the lowest sex ratio (321) followed by Parwanoo in Himachal Pradesh (369).

In slums, the child sex ratio (age group of 0-6 years) was highest in Arunachal Pradesh (1020) followed by Nagaland (996). The lowest child sex ratio in slums was in Haryana (850) followed by Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir (860). At the size class level, the number of females per 1000 males in the age group of 0-6 years was low compared to overall sex ratio across all the size class of cities and towns in India in slums, with the exception in metropolitan cities. The child sex ratio in slums of metropolitan cities was low at 915, which was lower than the non-metropolitan Class I cities (926) and towns of India (929). Among the towns, the child sex ratio declined systematically with the highest in Class II (933) and lowest in Class V (907).

Table 6.8 : Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio in Slums: 2011

Class	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Urban India	928	922
Metropolitan Cities	893	915
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	944	926
Class I	917	920
Class II	966	933
Class III	959	928
Class IV	950	926
Class V	956	907
Class VI	953	918
All Towns	961	929

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Among the metropolitan cities in India, Kannur (Kerala) had the highest (1228) and Amritsar (Punjab) the lowest (836) child sex ratio in slums. In non-metropolitan cities, Tinsukia (Assam) had the highest (1182) and Makrana (Rajasthan) the lowest (696) child sex ratio. Among the towns, Visnagar (Gujarat) had the lowest child sex ratio (455) while the highest was in Ganapathipuram in Tamil Nadu (1800).

Table 6.9: Literacy Rates in Slums: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Urban India	77.7	83.8	71.3	12.5
Metropolitan Cities	79.7	84.9	73.9	11.0
Non Metropolitan	77.8	83.9	71.6	12.3
Class I	78.8	84.4	72.8	11.6
Class II	75.6	82.5	68.6	13.9
Class III	74.5	81.7	67.0	14.7
Class IV	72.6	80.7	64.3	16.4
Class V	70.5	79.3	61.3	18.0
Class VI	82.0	87.8	75.9	11.9
All Towns	74.6	81.8	67.2	14.6

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Literacy Rates

Census of India 2011 shows that the literacy rate in slums of urban India was 77.7 per cent, which was lower than the average literacy rate of urban India (84.1%). Mizoram (98.1%) had the highest literacy rates in slums followed by Kerala (93.1%). The lowest literacy rate was in Jammu and Kashmir (68.0%) followed by Bihar (68.2%).

At the size class level, the literacy rate declined systematically in lower order towns, with the metropolitan cities having the highest literacy rate (79.7%) followed by non-metropolitan cities (77.8%) and towns (74.6%). The same pattern holds for male and female literacy rates, wherein the male and female literacy rates in metropolitan cities were 84.9 and 73.8 per cent respectively, for those in non-metropolitan cities were 83.9 and 71.6 per cent respectively. In towns the male literacy rate was 81.8 per cent and female literacy rate was 67.2 per cent.

In 2011, among the various size classes of towns, the highest literacy rate was observed in Class VI towns (82.0%) followed by Class II towns (75.6%). An examination of gender-disaggregated data reveals a similar

Table 6.10: Inequality in Social Indicators: Cities and Towns: 2011

Coefficient of Variation		Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate Total	Literacy Rate Male	Literacy Rate Female
Metropolitan Cities	Overall	8.47	4.96	6.60	5.17	8.70
	Slums	8.21	6.05	9.17	7.02	12.51
Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Overall	6.15	5.07	7.97	6.54	10.24
	Slums	7.02	6.15	14.30	12.13	17.90
Towns	Overall	9.99	8.14	11.71	9.29	15.54
	Slums	7.42	12.98	16.02	13.43	20.50

Note: Valia (Naldheri) (INA) has been excluded from the total number of towns as sex ratio, child sex ratio and female literacy rate is 0.

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

pattern. Class VI towns had the highest male (87.8%) and female literacy rates (75.9%) followed by Class II towns.

Among the metropolitan cities, Thrissur in Kerala had the highest overall literacy rates (96.1%) and Jodhpur in Rajasthan had the lowest (65.1%). Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir had the lowest male literacy rates (66.0%) while Jodhpur had the lowest female literacy rates(54.1%). Thrissur had the highest male (97.6%) and female literacy rates (94.8%). Among the slums of non-metropolitan cities in India, overall literacy rate was the highest at Aizawl in Mizoram (98.1 percent) and the lowest at Sikar in Rajasthan (17.9%). Aizawl (Mizoram) had both the highest male literacy rate (98.4%) and highest female literacy rate (97.9%), while Sikar (Rajasthan) had both the lowest male literacy rate (24.1%) as well as the lowest female literacy rate (11.7%). Among the slums in towns, Mahe in Puducherry had the highest overall literacy rate (97.2%), while the town of Sherghati in Bihar had the lowest rate at 12.2 per cent. The highest male literacy rate was found in Ankola in Karnataka (98.5%) while the lowest was in Sherghati in Bihar (14.4%). The highest female literacy rate was observed in Mokokchung in Nagaland (96.9) while the lowest literacy rate was found in Kaptanganj in Uttar Pradesh (7.7%).

Inequality in the sex ratio is higher in metro cities and towns as compared to slums. However, the reverse is true for the child sex ratio and literacy rates in both metros and towns. In non-metro cities, disparity in all indicators is higher in slums as compared to overall cities.

Chapter 7

Census Towns

Urban areas in India constitute of two types of settlements: Statutory Towns (STs) and Census Towns (CTs). Statutory Towns are administratively declared urban areas by a state law. All urban areas which are a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or a notified town area committee etc. are considered as Statutory Towns[1]. Census Towns are complete settlement units that are classified as urban areas by the Registrar General of India during population enumeration if they fulfil the three criteria, namely, population of at least 5000 people; density of 400 persons per square kilometer, and at least 75 per cent of male workforce in the non-farm sector.

Local government is a state subject as listed in List II (item 5) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. There are three types of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), namely, Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations that have been categorised under the provision of Article 243Q of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA). However, there are no clear quantitative dimensions of the area or population that are defined for the identification of the extent that comes within these bodies. A quick review of some of these selection provisions adopted by a few states is presented in Table 7.1.

Statutory Towns are constituted under the respective State Nagar Palika/Municipal Acts in India and their identification is often influenced by political preferences. This is reflected in the definition of statutory towns in various states where the choice to declare a region as urban has been influenced by the value assessment of executives with political preferences to a considerable extent. As a result, a large number of areas that may classify as Census Towns remain under the rural administration and are not recognised as 'urban' by the respective state government.

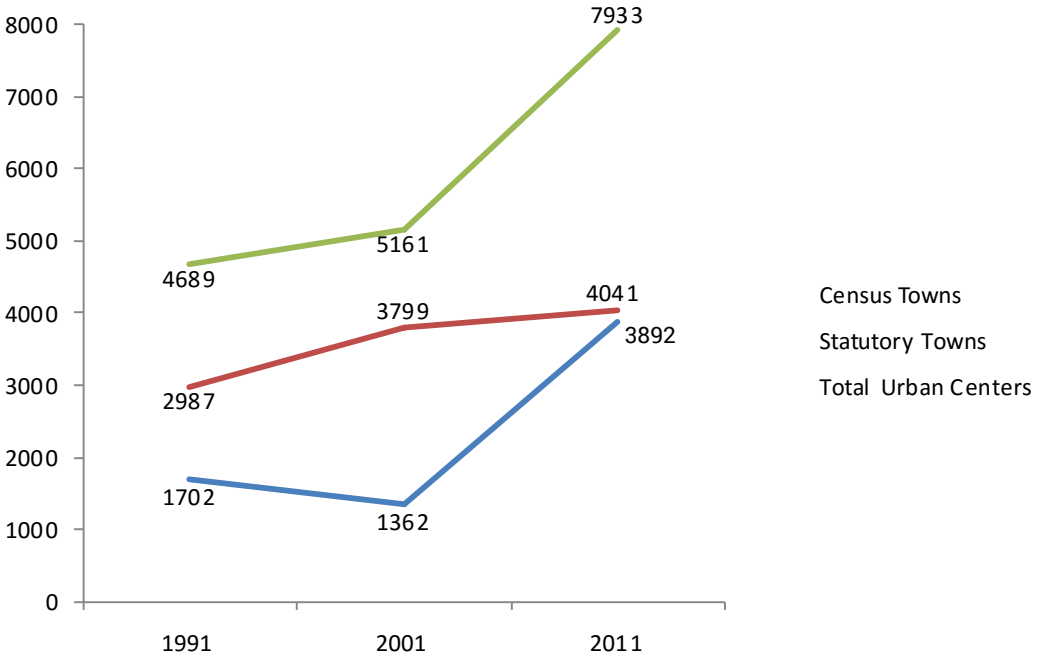
When the Census of India declares an area as a new CT, such an area is identified ahead of the population enumeration. Therefore, to select settlements for new census towns, the aforementioned criteria are applied to specified villages of the previous census. Thus, it takes 10 years for a settlement to be recognised as a CT even though the criteria were fulfilled 10 years back. Studies have shown that it is easy to attain the criteria of minimum population size and minimum population density but difficult to fulfil the criterion of a minimum non-farm work-force. In 2001, there were nearly 18,000 villages with the population size of 5000 and density of more than 400 persons per sq km but the proportion of male non-farm workers in these villages was much lower than the minimum requirement of 75 per cent. Thus, emergence of new CTs is by and large the factor of increase of the rural non-farm work force.

[1] Some statutory towns and UAs have out-growths which are viable units such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location.

Table 7.1: Criteria Followed by States for Constituting Statutory Towns: Selected States

State	Population	Density	Occupation	Income of local body (Rs./ annum)
Model Municipal Law, Government of India	25,000	Not specified	Non-agricultural > or = 85 per cent	Local revenue generation listed as a criterion but no figures stated
Andhra Pradesh	40,000	Not specified	Not specified	Rs. 60 Lakhs
Karnataka	20,000	Not specified	Not specified	Rs. 9 Lakhs per annum
Kerala	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Maharashtra	25,000	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Tamil Nadu	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
West Bengal	30,000	750 persons per sqkm	Non-agricultural > or = 50 per cent of adult population	Not specified

Chart 7.1: Number of Census and Statutory Towns in India: 1991, 2001 and 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, various years

During 2001-2011, the number of CTs increased by 2530 an increase of 185 per cent, whereas over the same decade, the number of STs increased by 242, an increase of merely 6 per cent. In 2011, 54.3 million urban dwellers were living in CTs, accounting for 14.5 per cent of the urban population. The 'census towns' are currently under rural administration and are yet to be declared as 'statutory towns' by the respective states. This chapter attempts to analyse the socio-economic conditions of CTs vis-à-vis STs. Unlike the other chapters in this report, analysis in this chapter includes 7933 individual towns and cities as per Census 2011 and not UAs/cities and towns. Therefore, in this chapter, the urban frame will constitute 7933 cities and towns, and not 6173 UAs and cities/towns.

A major revelation in Census 2011 came with the number of CTs growing from 1362 to 3894, while the figure for statutory towns increased very marginally (from 3799 to 4,041) (Chart 7.1). This sudden increase in the number of CTs has drawn attention to this class of settlements. The interest in CTs was earlier limited as their share in the total urban population was as low as 7.4 per cent in 2001 and their numbers were increasing slowly. Thus, the country as a whole is becoming urbanised at a faster rate than it is recognised by the states. The level of urbanisation of the country will come down to 28.9 per cent if the incremental population of the CTs is deducted. This will bring down the urban growth rate to 2.02 per cent.

Table 7.2: Percentage of Statutory Towns among Total Towns

(per cent)

Sl. No.	State	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	43.94	55.71	35.41
2	Bihar	63.47	96.15	69.85
3	Gujarat	29.92	69.42	56.03
4	Karnataka	58.50	83.70	63.40
5	Kerala	33.50	37.74	11.35
6	Madhya Pradesh	83.23	86.04	76.47
7	Maharashtra	73.21	66.40	47.85
8	Orissa	82.26	77.54	47.98
9	Punjab	93.33	88.54	65.90
10	Rajasthan	86.94	82.88	62.29
11	Tamil Nadu	23.67	86.66	65.72
12	Uttar Pradesh	94.29	90.63	70.82
13	West Bengal	30.37	32.80	14.19

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, various years

In terms of the distribution of CTs across different states, the state with the maximum number of CTs as per Census 2011 is West Bengal (780) followed by Kerala (461), Tamil Nadu (376), and Maharashtra (279). These four states along with Uttar Pradesh (267) and Andhra Pradesh (228) account for more than 60 per cent of the CTs in India as per Census 2011. It has been observed that more than 90 per cent of the census towns were considered as villages in Census 2001 and only about 15 per cent of the existing CTs have got statutory status either by recognition or merging. The calculations based on census figures have also revealed that percentages of STs among the total towns have shown a decreasing trend in the major states. States with notably the lowest percentages of STs are Kerala (11.35), West Bengal (14.19), and Andhra Pradesh (35.41) in 2011 (Table 7.2).

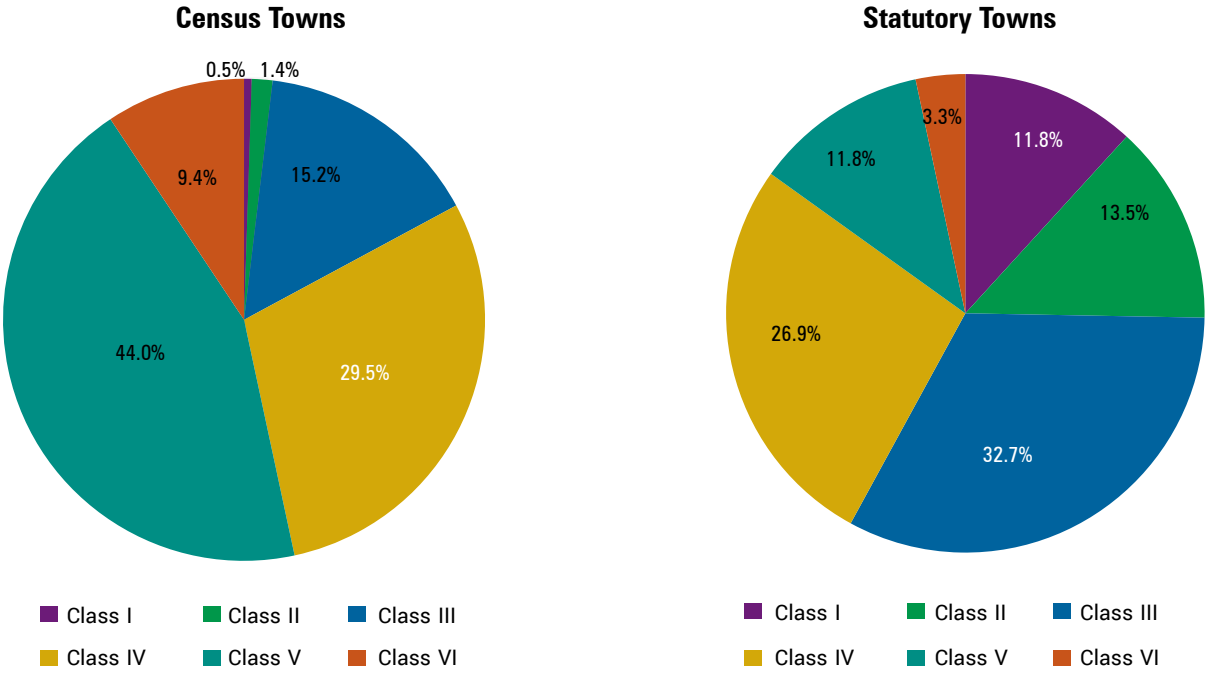
Distribution of Census Towns Across Size Class

Distribution of census towns (CTs) as per Census 2011 across the six size classes revealed that the maximum number (1713) or the highest percentage of CTs (44.01%) were in Class V towns, followed by Classes IV, III, VI, II and I with 1148, 593, 364, 54 and 20 respectively. Chart 7.2 shows the size class distribution in terms of percentages of CTs and STs falling under each class.

While Class I CTs were 10 during Census 2001, the number had doubled in 2011. There were 20 such CTs where the population was more than 1 lakh. Class II CTs increased more than 86 per cent with respect to 2001 (from 29 in 2001 to 54 in 2011) while Class III CTs increased by around 162 per cent since 2001 (from 226 in 2001 to 593 in 2011). The number of CTs had seen a high increase for Class V and VI towns (more than 200 per cent for both the size classes). Class IV CTs also showed more than 150 per cent increase in number during this period (Table 7.3).

Distribution of statutory towns (STs) across size classes in 2011 revealed that the highest number of STs (1320) are in Class III towns followed by 1089 Class IV towns. Class III and IV clubbed together covered

Chart 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Census Towns and Statutory Towns by Size Class: 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 7.3: Number of Census Towns and Statutory Towns by Size Class: 2001 and 2011

Class	Number of Census Towns		Number of Statutory Towns		Total Cities/Towns	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Class I	10	20	412	476	422	496
Class II	29	54	475	546	504	600
Class III	226	593	1170	1320	1396	1913
Class IV	448	1148	1116	1089	1564	2237
Class V	540	1713	503	475	1043	2188
Class VI	109	364	123	135	232	499
Total	1362	3892	3799	4041	5161	7933

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

almost 60 per cent STs recorded during Census 2011. While around 12 per cent STs were Class I towns and another 12 per cent were Class V towns, 13.5 per cent STs fell under the Class II category. As expected, only 3.3 per cent STs were recorded under Class VI town categories. It is to be noted here that Class VI STs were mainly small industrial towns or cantonment boards or other towns classified as ST for special administrative purposes/reasons only (Table 7.3).

Demographic Profile

It has been observed that 318.5 million urban dwellers in India resided in STs across size classes accounting for 85.5 per cent of the total urban population in 2011. In 2001, 259.9 million people lived in STs.

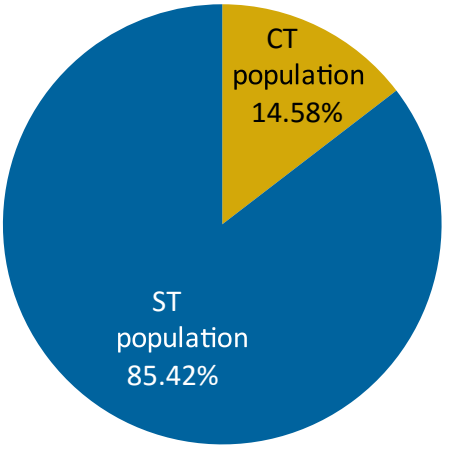
About 54.3 million urban dwellers in India lived in CTs across all size classes, which stand at 14.5 per cent of the total urban population as per Census 2011 (Chart 7.3). Thus, around one in every seven urban citizens in India was residing in a CT being administered by a gram panchayat. As per Census 2001, 21.15 million people lived in CTs, which accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total Indian urban population in 2001.

Except for Classes IV and V, all other classes of STs showed an increase in population during the decade 2001-2011. The maximum increase in ST population (approximately 28.8 per cent over 2001 figures), which was 49.2 million in absolute numbers, has been noted in Class I cities, where economic opportunities were better.

Class III CTs recorded a maximum increase in population followed by Class IV and V respectively (Chart 7.4). More than 10.75 million people had been recorded under Class III CTs. While slightly more than 9.5 million people had been added under Class IV CTs in 2011, around 8.2 million more people were recorded against Class V CTs in 2011 in comparison to 2001. Class I CTs recorded an addition of 2.1 million people, Class II CTs recorded 1.4 million, and Class V CTs saw an increase in 1.1 million people.

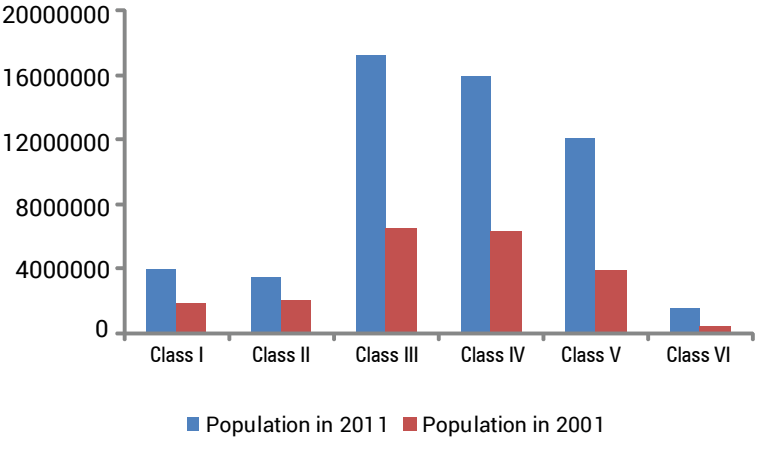
According to Census 2011, around 2 per cent of the population of Class I towns were in CTs, which accounted for a population of almost 4 million. Of the Class II towns, 3.5 million (8.5%) population dwelt in CTs. While almost 30 per cent (17.2 million) of the Class III town populations dwelt in CTs, nearly half of Class IV towns were based in CTs. Furthermore, around 76 per cent (12.1 million) of the population of Class V, and 80 per cent (1.6 million) of Class VI towns were accounted for by CTs (Table 7.4 and Chart 7.5).

Chart 7.3: Percentage Share of Census Towns and Statutory Towns: 2011



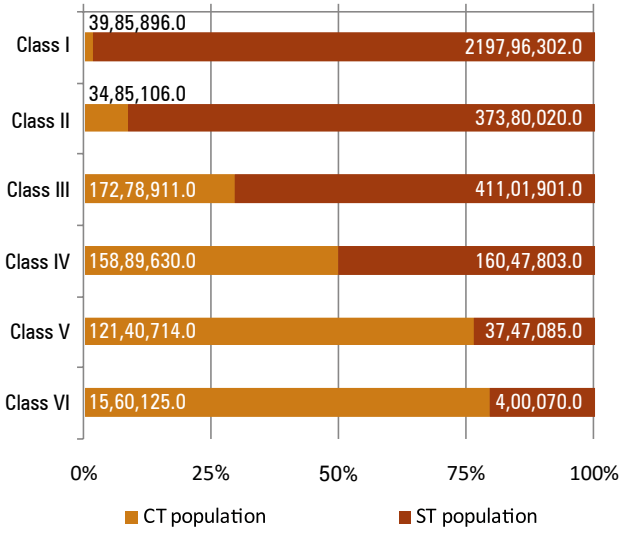
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Chart 7.4: Population of Census Towns across Size Class: 2011 and 2001



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Chart 7.5: Share of Population in Census and Statutory Towns across Size Class Cities and Towns:2011



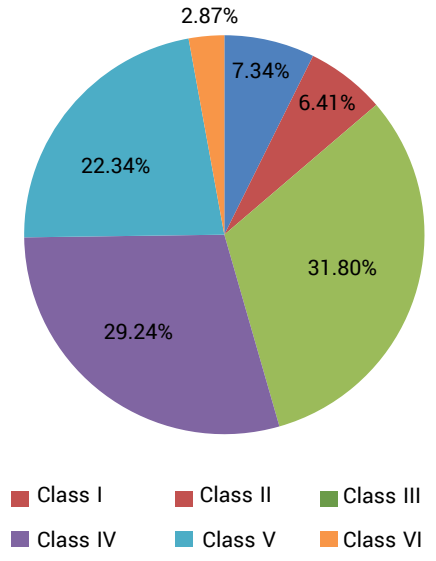
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Table 7.4: Population in Census and Statutory Towns : 2011

class	CT Population 2011	ST Population 2011
Class I	3985896	219796302
Class II	3485106	37380020
Class III	17278911	41101901
Class IV	15889630	16047803
Class V	12140714	3747085
Class VI	1560125	400070
Total	54340382	318473181

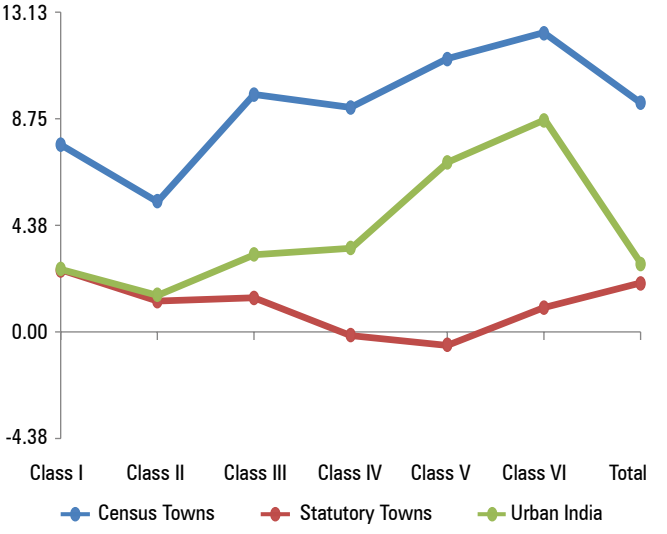
Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

Chart 7.6: Percentage of CT population across size class: 2011



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

Chart 7.7: Average Exponential Growth Rate 2001-2011: CTs, STs and Urban India



Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

Among the CTs recorded in Census 2011, more than 60 per cent of the people lived in Class III and Class IV towns put together (Chart 7.6). A high share of CT population was spread across Classes III, IV and V towns as per Census 2011.

The total CT population in 2011 increased by more than 156 per cent with respect to that in 2001 while the total ST population in 2011 increased by merely around 22.5 per cent in the same period. As mentioned earlier, while the population in Class I STs in 2011 increased around 28.8 per cent over 2001, the same for

Class II STs noted a 13.33 per cent rise, Class III STs noted a 14.89 per cent rise, and Class VI STs saw a 10.33 per cent rise over Census 2001 figures. The population in Class IV and V STs decreased in absolute numbers during the census decade 2001-2011.

Average exponential growth rates during 2001-2011 (Chart 7.7) for CTs, STs and all towns put together (urban India), across size class, showed varied trends. Across all the size classes, CTs exhibited much higher exponential growth rates compared to those in STs and urban India. Class IV and V STs showed negative exponential growth rates during the last census decade.

Socio-economic Profile

Sex Ratio

Urban India had an overall sex ratio of 929 in 2011. The sex ratio of CTs (952) was better than STs (925) for 2011. A similar pattern existed in 2001 as well, although the gap widened in the later decade. The sex ratio improved for all categories of STs and CTs across the different size classes in 2011 with respect to 2001 figures (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Sex Ratio: 2001 and 2011

Class	Census Towns		Statutory Towns		Urban India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Class I	837	869	888	917	887	916
Class II	876	898	923	950	920	946
Class III	922	993	925	942	925	957
Class IV	906	949	924	940	919	944
Class V	912	945	927	945	919	945
Class VI	895	931	825	876	863	920
Total	903	952	900	925	900	929

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

Table 7.6: Child Sex Ratio: 2001 and 2011

Class	Census Towns		Statutory Towns		Urban India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Class I	893	881	902	898	902	898
Class II	913	909	910	914	910	914
Class III	924	934	912	910	914	916
Class IV	920	922	913	914	915	918
Class V	918	924	911	918	915	923
Class VI	900	912	898	898	899	909
Total	917	921	906	903	906	905

Source: Calculations based on Census of India, data, 2001-2011

There was an improvement in the sex ratio over the last decade from 900 to 925 for all STs. Similarly, for all CTs, it improved from 903 in 2001 to 952 in 2011. During 2001-2011, the sex ratio for the overall urban population improved to 929 from 900 in 2001. In 2011, Class II STs reported the highest sex ratio of 950 while the lowest was observed in Class VI STs. This is understandable as Class VI towns are industrial establishments and cantonment boards with a high demand of workforce, thus leading to a higher share of male workers. Also, the male selective migration to Class I cities from Classes II to V towns resulted in a higher share of females reported in those towns. There was an improvement in sex ratio in CTs for lower order towns. Class II towns reported a low sex ratio of 898 as compared to Class V, which reported 945 (Table 7.5).

A comparison of the child sex ratio between 2011 and 2001 across size classes for CTs and STs reveals inconsistent trends which do not correspond to trends in the overall sex ratio (Table 7.6).

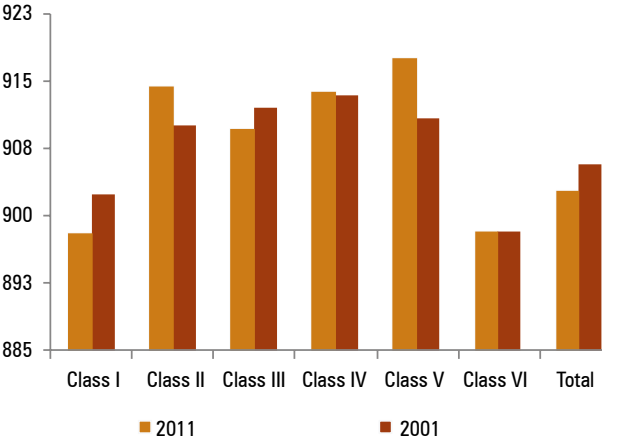
Child sex ratio in Class I and Class II CTs decreased in 2011 compared to 2001 figures, while other size classes of CTs exhibited improvements in the child sex ratio in 2011. (Chart 7.8).

Table 7.7: Literacy Rates: 2001 and 2011

Class	Census Towns		Statutory Towns		Urban India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Class I	78.49	83.60	81.83	85.56	81.79	85.53
Class II	78.66	85.29	78.48	82.26	78.49	82.51
Class III	81.19	87.36	75.89	80.34	76.71	82.44
Class IV	80.08	83.56	73.57	79.06	75.41	81.30
Class V	77.88	81.09	72.52	78.96	75.20	80.59
Class VI	77.64	82.11	82.15	86.19	79.64	82.95
Total	79.69	84.30	79.95	84.11	79.93	84.14

Source: Calculations based on Census of India Data, 2001and 2011

Chart 7.8: Child Sex Ratio in STs: 2011 and 2001



Source: Calculations based on Census of India Data, 2001 and 2011

The child sex ratio in Class I and Class III STs in 2011 went down compared to 2001. While Class II, IV and V STs showed improvement in 2011, Class VI STs maintained the same level in 2011 in comparison to 2001 figures (Chart 7.9).

Literacy Rate

Literacy rates improved across all size classes of CTs and STs in 2011. The overall literacy rate in urban India improved from 79.93 per cent (in 2001) to 84.14 per cent (in 2011). Amongst all the size classes of CTs, Class II and III CTs exhibited relatively higher literacy rates in 2011.

While Class VI STs exhibited the highest percentage of literacy rate (86.19%) in 2011 among all size classes of STs, Class III towns showed the highest literacy rate (87.36%) among all size classes for CTs. A relatively higher literacy rate in Class VI STs can be attributed to the fact that most of those towns were industrial in nature built by public agencies for special purposes which generally attract relatively more educated/literate people.

In urban India, Class I towns recorded the highest literacy rate compared to other size classes in 2011. Class V towns recorded the lowest literacy rates (80.59%) in 2011. Such a pattern was noted in both Class V towns of CTs (81.09%) and STs (78.96%) (Table 7.7).

Work Participation Rate

Table 7.8 shows the work participation rate in 2011 and 2001 across all size classes for CTs and STs. Amongst the CTs, the highest work participation rate (WPR) (36.07%) was recorded in Class V towns. This size class also demonstrated the highest WPR (36.91%) for entire urban India. Amongst the STs, the highest WPR (40.64%) was exhibited in Class VI towns as these are industrial townships or townships built by specific public agencies.

Amongst the CTs, in 2011 the highest male WPR (53.87%) was recorded in Class IV towns while the highest

Table 7.8: Work Participation Rate in CTs, STs and Urban India: 2001 and 2011

(per cent)

Class		Census Towns		Statutory Towns		Urban India	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Class I	Total	28.99	32.01	32.13	35.52	32.09	35.46
	Male	47.39	51.04	51.10	54.38	51.06	54.32
	Female	7.01	10.10	10.76	14.94	10.72	14.86
Class II	Total	29.58	33.95	31.37	34.43	31.27	34.38
	Male	48.23	53.40	49.56	53.01	49.48	53.04
	Female	8.31	12.28	11.66	14.87	11.47	14.65
Class III	Total	32.06	34.63	32.06	34.18	32.06	34.31
	Male	50.37	52.82	49.19	51.89	49.38	52.16
	Female	12.22	16.31	13.54	15.38	13.34	15.66
Class IV	Total	33.06	35.97	34.23	36.47	33.90	36.22
	Male	50.92	53.87	50.37	53.34	50.52	53.60
	Female	13.33	17.12	16.77	18.53	15.81	17.82
Class V	Total	33.47	36.07	37.39	39.62	35.43	36.91
	Male	50.44	53.62	51.96	54.41	51.20	53.81
	Female	14.85	17.50	21.66	23.97	18.27	19.03
Class VI	Total	31.35	35.59	39.80	40.64	35.08	36.62
	Male	48.58	53.23	55.90	56.92	51.88	54.00
	Female	12.09	16.64	20.28	22.07	15.62	17.72
Total	Total	32.10	35.14	32.25	35.32	32.23	35.29
	Male	50.03	53.22	50.63	53.85	50.90	53.76
	Female	12.24	16.13	11.83	15.29	11.60	15.41

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

female WPR (17.5%) was recorded in Class V CTs. For STs, Class VI towns registered a higher male WPR with 56.92 per cent and Class V towns a female WPR with 23.97 per cent (Table 7.8).

Amongst the CTs, Class I towns recorded the lowest WPR in 2011. Class I CTs recorded the lowest WPR for both male and females in 2011. Amongst the STs, Class III towns were found to have the lowest total WPR for males in 2011. Class II STs exhibited the lowest WPR for females in 2011. STs recorded a lower female WPR than that of CTs. The higher share of female employment in agriculture and allied activities or in household industries in CTs often in the form of disguised unemployment may explain this fact. On the contrary, STs exhibited a higher male WPR compared to CTs. The total WPR in STs in 2011 was marginally higher than that in CTs considering all size classes.

Classification of Workers

Table 7.9 shows distribution of workforce as per Census 2011 across four major categories: cultivators, agriculture labourers, household workers and others. Across all the six size classes of cities and towns, CTs recorded a lower percentage of cultivators compared to those in STs. All CTs across class sizes recorded the presence of 3.11 per cent cultivators in 2011. All STs on an average recorded 2.17 per cent of cultivators in

2011. The highest percentage of cultivators was found to be present in Class V towns amongst STs (14.37%), and in Class VI towns amongst CTs (5.44%).

Again, all size classes of CTs recorded lower percentages of agricultural labourers than those in STs in 2011. All CTs put together across size classes recorded a higher percentage of agriculture labourers (6.83%) than that of STs (5.19%) in 2011. For STs, the highest percentage of agricultural labourers was found in Class V towns (24.52%), and for CTs, the highest percentage was found in Class VI towns (10.29%). In urban India, Class IV towns registered a maximum percentage of agricultural labourers (13.53%) among all size classes.

STs registered a higher percentage of household workers than those in CTs for Class I and Class II towns. But for Class III, IV, V and VI towns, CTs recorded a higher percentage of household workers than those in STs in 2011. While amongst the CTs, the highest percentage of household workers (9.22%) was found in Class V towns, among the STs, the highest percentage (5.73%) of household workers was recorded for Class IV towns in 2011. In urban India, Class V towns had the highest percentage (8.09%) of household workers in 2011 amongst all size classes.

Class I CTs registered the highest percentage of 'others' category amongst all size classes of CTs, with 94.12 per cent. Consistently, Class I STs recorded the highest percentage of 'others' category across all size class of STs, with 92.53 per cent.

The preponderance of an agrarian economy in most of the CTs explains the above dynamics. Most of these towns had experienced sectoral diversification for the first time. This explains the higher WPR for women, which was basically in the form of disguised employment. Also, there was a higher share of workers engaged in all three industrial categories other than 'others' in CTs as compared to STs. The STs, on the other hand, had a higher share of workers in 'others' as these settlements have experienced sectoral diversification much before and showed traits of non-farm specialisation.

Table 7.9: Distribution of Workforce: 2011

(per cent)

		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Total
Cultivators	Census Towns	1.10	1.29	2.19	3.49	4.63	5.44	3.11
	Statutory Towns	1.25	2.89	6.39	9.73	14.37	11.99	2.71
	Urban India	1.25	2.75	5.14	6.65	7.10	6.92	2.77
Agriculture Laborers	Census Towns	1.24	2.70	5.85	7.60	9.46	10.29	6.83
	Statutory Towns	2.09	7.08	12.66	19.32	24.52	13.27	5.19
	Urban India	2.07	6.71	10.63	13.53	13.27	10.97	5.50
Household Workers	Census Towns	3.55	3.86	5.39	6.95	9.22	6.99	6.57
	Statutory Towns	4.13	5.42	5.37	5.73	4.75	3.04	4.52
	Urban India	4.12	5.28	5.37	6.33	8.09	6.10	4.82
Others	Census Towns	94.12	92.15	86.56	81.96	76.69	77.27	83.50
	Statutory Towns	92.53	84.62	75.58	65.22	56.35	71.71	87.58
	Urban India	92.56	85.25	78.86	73.49	71.54	76.01	86.90

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001-2011

Table 7.10: Work Participation Rate and Percentage Distribution of Main and Marginal Workers: 2011

Class	Census Towns			Statutory Towns		
	WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker	WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
I	32.01	90.42	9.58	35.52	89.21	10.79
II	33.95	90.35	9.65	34.47	87.86	12.14
III	34.62	84.93	15.07	34.15	85.25	14.75
IV	35.97	84.59	15.41	36.47	83.70	16.30
V	36.07	82.47	17.53	39.63	81.40	18.60
VI	35.57	79.91	20.09	40.81	86.56	13.44
All	35.13	84.82	15.18	35.32	88.16	11.84

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2001and 2011

CTs in 2011 registered 84.82 per cent main workers and 15.18 per cent marginal workers. Among the CTs, Class I towns had the highest percentage of main workers (90.42%) while Class VI CTs registered the highest percentage of marginal workers (20.09%) (Table 7.10).

STs in 2011 recorded 88.16 per cent main workers and 11.84 per cent marginal workers. Compared to the CTs, STs had a higher percentage of main workers as per Census 2011 figures. Among STs, Class I towns had the highest percentage of main workers (89.21%) and Class V towns had the highest percentage of marginal workers.

Basic Infrastructure Facilities

In urban India, the percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, as per Census 2011, revealed that 70.63 per cent households were dependent on tap water; while 11.86 per cent households still used handpumps and 8.9 per cent used tubewells; 6.15 per cent, that is, the lowest percentage of households in urban India, used wells as the main source of drinking water (Table 7.11 and Chart 7.10).

Class I towns reported the highest percentage of households (78.29%) using tap water as their main source of drinking water; while Class V towns recorded the lowest percentage of households (50.13%) using tap water as their main source of drinking water.

The maximum use of handpumps (with 24.99 per cent of households) and tubewells (11.06 per cent) was observed in Class V towns. Thus, almost half of the urban households residing in Class V towns depended on an alternative source to tap water as the main source of drinking water. The highest percentage of households (3.69%) using wells as the main source of drinking water was found in Class III towns.

Less than half of the households in CTs (49.18%) used tap water as the main source of drinking water; while 16.23 per cent households depended on handpumps and 11.74 per cent households still used tubewells; 3.44 per cent households recorded 'others' as the main source of drinking water in 2011 (Table 7.11).

In CTs, the highest percentage of households using tap water (62.25%) and tubewells (15.37%) were found

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in Urban India: 2011

Class	Tap water	Well	Handpump	Tubewell	Others
Urban India	70.63	6.15	11.86	8.90	2.46
Class I	78.29	2.48	8.38	8.69	3.16
Class II	65.48	7.65	14.40	9.43	9.86
Class III	58.48	14.50	15.80	8.27	15.22
Class IV	56.62	12.16	18.75	9.78	13.81
Class V	50.13	11.00	24.99	11.06	13.35
Class VI	53.86	12.29	22.02	8.43	15.63
Census Towns Total	49.18	19.40	16.23	11.74	3.44
Class I	62.25	4.19	10.87	15.37	7.32
Class II	54.77	15.53	12.43	12.18	5.09
Class III	47.32	30.44	9.02	9.83	3.39
Class IV	49.66	17.18	17.67	12.45	3.05
Class V	45.87	12.41	26.61	12.70	2.41
Class VI	47.78	14.40	25.30	9.42	3.10
Statutory Towns Total	74.37	3.84	11.10	8.40	2.29
Class I	78.57	2.45	8.34	8.57	2.08
Class II	66.48	6.92	14.58	9.17	2.85
Class III	63.60	7.17	18.91	7.56	2.75
Class IV	63.76	7.02	19.86	7.04	2.32
Class V	63.73	6.78	19.84	5.84	3.82
Class VI	76.13	4.53	10.01	4.79	4.53

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

in Class I towns. Each of the Classes III, IV, V and VI CTs reported less than half of the households as using tap water as their main source of drinking water.

A significantly high usage of handpumps was noted in Class V (26.61%) and Class VI (25.3%) CTs. Class III CTs in 2011 recorded an excessively high percentage of households (26.51%) reporting the use of wells as their main source of drinking water. Class III CTs also reported the maximum percentage of households (30.44%) using wells as their main source of drinking water.

Usage of tap water was significantly higher in STs (74.34%) than that of CTs (49.18%) as per Census 2011 figures. The highest percentage of households (74.34%) reported using tap water as their main source of drinking water in STs. While the lowest percentage of households (3.84%) residing in STs were found to use wells as their main source of drinking water, usage of handpumps was noted to be as much as in 11.1 per cent of households in STs. Tubewells were used as the main source of drinking water by 8.4 per cent households residing in STs. Almost 2.29 per cent households, across all ST size classes, still used drinking water from 'other' sources (Table 7.11).

Class I STs reported the highest percentage of households (78.57%) using tap water as their main source of

drinking water followed by Class VI STs (76.13%). Classes III, IV and V STs had a relatively lower usage of tap water than other size classes of STs.

Class IV (19.86%), Class V (19.84%) and Class III (18.91%) STs had a significantly high percentage of households who were using handpumps as their main source of drinking water as per Census 2011. Class II STs had the highest percentage of households (9.17%) using tubewells as their main source of drinking water.

The percentage distribution of households, according to distance from the main source of drinking water had been classified under three categories: within the premises, near the premises, and away from the premises. More than 71 per cent of all households reported having the main source of drinking water within the premises, whereas around 21 per cent reported having their main source of drinking water near the premises, and approximately 8 per cent of households away from their premises (Table 7.12).

CTs have recorded that 61.88 per cent of their households had their main source of drinking water within the

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Households according to Distance of Main Source of Drinking Water: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Within Premises	Near Premises	Away
Statutory Towns total	72.85	19.92	7.24
Class I	77.58	16.44	5.99
Class II	66.47	23.96	9.57
Class III	62.92	26.91	10.17
Class IV	53.23	36.00	10.77
Class V	47.06	41.47	11.47
Class VI	61.62	30.29	8.09
Census Towns total	61.88	25.43	12.69
Class I	66.61	21.29	12.11
Class II	68.34	20.70	10.96
Class III	67.70	21.42	10.88
Class IV	61.54	26.43	12.03
Class V	51.75	32.04	16.21
Class VI	51.32	30.45	18.23
Urban India	71.22	20.73	8.05
Class I	77.39	16.52	6.09
Class II	66.63	23.68	9.69
Class III	64.42	25.18	10.39
Class IV	57.44	31.16	11.40
Class V	50.63	34.29	15.08
Class VI	53.53	30.42	16.06

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

premises vis-à-vis 72.85 per cent ST households, as per Census 2011, while 19.92 per cent of households in STs reported their main drinking water source as being near the premises; the percentage is more in the case of CTs where 25.43 per cent households reported having their main source of drinking water near the premises. Moreover, a larger percentage of households in CTs (12.69%) had their main source of drinking water away from their premises as compared to ST households (7.24%).

Table 7.13 shows the percentage distribution of households by the types of toilet across different size classes of STs, CTs and urban India as per Census 2011 figures. The figures for overall urban India showed 18.6 per cent households with no toilet within the premises. Almost one in five households in urban India had no toilet within the premises. The percentage is relatively higher in CTs where 20.57 per cent had no toilet within the premises whereas STs had 18.57 per cent such households.

Table 7.13: Percentage distribution of Households by Types of Toilets, 2011

(per cent)

Class	Type of Toilet facility within the premises						No Toilet within Premises	
	Flush/pour flush Toilet connected to				Pit Toilet	Service Toilet	Alternative source	
	Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	Total			Public Toilet	Open
STs total	36.41	37.29	1.59	75.29	5.63	0.50	6.65	11.92
Class I	46.96	33.17	1.32	81.45	4.29	0.41	7.16	6.69
Class II	16.29	51.01	2.07	69.37	7.93	0.64	5.93	16.13
Class III	11.32	46.52	2.27	60.11	8.74	0.78	5.04	25.33
Class IV	7.38	39.94	2.34	49.65	10.09	0.74	5.48	34.04
Class V	7.14	33.74	2.44	43.32	9.59	0.60	5.45	41.05
Class VI	15.36	44.54	3.60	63.51	9.24	0.71	5.23	21.32
CTs total	14.14	46.13	2.71	62.98	15.98	0.47	2.91	17.66
Class I	43.55	39.06	1.29	83.91	5.42	0.29	3.56	6.82
Class II	19.42	57.52	1.24	78.18	9.55	0.24	3.47	8.57
Class III	14.06	52.69	2.88	69.63	16.07	0.39	2.49	11.42
Class IV	11.08	45.48	2.76	59.32	17.66	0.41	3.01	19.59
Class V	8.38	37.69	3.13	49.20	18.68	0.73	3.01	28.38
Class VI	9.36	35.08	3.45	47.89	16.17	0.78	3.08	32.09
Urban India	32.70	38.20	1.76	72.60	7.18	1.70	6.09	12.60
Class I	46.90	33.27	1.32	81.49	4.31	0.41	7.10	6.69
Class II	16.56	51.57	2.00	70.13	8.07	0.61	5.72	15.48
Class III	12.19	48.47	2.46	63.12	11.05	0.66	4.24	20.93
Class IV	9.26	42.75	2.55	54.55	13.93	0.57	4.23	26.71
Class V	8.08	36.75	2.97	47.80	16.51	0.70	3.59	31.40
Class VI	10.65	37.11	3.48	51.23	14.68	0.76	3.54	29.78

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Around 12.6 per cent households in urban India practised open defecation. 11.92 per cent households in STs and 17.66 per cent households in CTs noted open defecation practices (Table 7.15). About 41.05 per cent households practised open defecation in Class V STs. Class IV STs also noted an alarmingly high per cent of households (34.04) reporting open defecation. Class VI CTs towns recorded the highest percentage of households defecating in the open (32.09%). A higher percentage of public toilet usage in STs (6.65%) was noted compared to that in CTs (2.91%).

Table 7.14 shows the percentage distribution of households with drainage facilities. While STs reported 85.16 per cent of households having a connection to drainage facilities, CTs noted 62.3 per cent of the same. Class I towns, on an average, reported the maximum percentage of households connected to drainage facilities whereas Class V towns, be it ST or CT, reported having a minimum percentage of households connected to drainage facilities. Instances of the percentage of households with waste water outlet connected to closed drainage were much higher in STs (56.08%) than in CTs (41.46%). Class I towns recorded the highest

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Drainage Facilities: 2011

(per cent)

Class	Percentage of Households			
	Drainage	No Drainage	Waste water outlet connected to	
			Closed drainage	Open drainage
STs total	85.16	14.84	56.08	43.92
Class I	90.10	9.90	64.55	35.45
Class II	78.50	21.50	36.82	63.18
Class III	73.46	26.54	31.06	68.94
Class IV	67.14	32.86	25.83	74.17
Class V	62.20	37.80	26.43	73.57
Class VI	69.23	30.77	42.03	57.97
CTs total	62.30	37.70	41.46	58.54
Class I	87.76	12.24	48.00	52.00
Class II	77.44	22.56	38.26	61.74
Class III	62.77	37.23	47.44	52.56
Class IV	60.58	39.42	39.56	60.44
Class V	52.89	47.11	33.01	66.99
Class VI	53.03	46.97	32.13	67.87
Urban India	81.77	18.23	54.43	45.57
Class I	90.06	9.94	64.28	35.72
Class II	78.41	21.59	36.94	63.06
Class III	70.09	29.91	35.68	64.32
Class IV	63.82	36.18	32.43	67.57
Class V	55.11	44.89	31.23	68.77
Class VI	56.51	43.49	34.73	65.27

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

percentage of households connected to closed drainage facilities. Class IV STs (25.83%) and Class VI CTs (32.13%) noted the lowest percentage of households connected to a closed drainage facility.

Table 7.15 shows the percentage distribution of households by main sources of lighting as per Census 2011. In Urban India, 92.67 per cent of households were connected to electricity for their main source of lighting. While usage of kerosene was found as the second most popular source of lighting with 6.49 per cent of households dependent on it, other sources like solar energy, oil, etc. were negligible. It was found that 0.34 per cent of households in Urban India recorded having no lighting facilities (Table 7.17).

The percentage of households where electricity was the main source of lighting was marginally higher in STs (93.11%) than in CTs (90.14%). The percentage of households using kerosene in CTs (8.98%) was slightly higher than in the case of ST households (6.05%) as shown in Table 7.17. The maximum percentage of ST households connected to electricity for their main source of lighting was found in Class I towns with 95.7 per cent, whereas amongst CTs, Class II towns topped the list, with 94.74 per cent households connected

Table 7.15: Percentage distribution of Households by Main Sources of Lighting, 2011

(per cent)

Class	Main Source of Lighting				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Oil or any other	No Lighting
STs total	93.11	6.05	0.21	0.29	0.34
Class I	95.70	3.51	0.23	0.26	0.29
Class II	91.01	8.10	0.18	0.31	0.40
Class III	85.25	13.75	0.14	0.41	0.46
Class IV	83.81	15.15	0.14	0.39	0.51
Class V	84.04	15.03	0.10	0.39	0.45
Class VI	92.95	6.36	0.06	0.35	0.28
CTs total	90.14	8.98	0.25	0.27	0.35
Class I	94.52	4.82	0.17	0.31	0.17
Class II	94.74	4.65	0.19	0.19	0.23
Class III	93.84	5.54	0.15	0.24	0.23
Class IV	89.84	9.19	0.29	0.27	0.41
Class V	83.32	15.44	0.37	0.33	0.53
Class VI	82.99	15.79	0.28	0.38	0.56
Urban India	92.67	6.49	0.22	0.29	0.34
Class I	95.68	3.54	0.23	0.26	0.29
Class II	91.33	7.80	0.18	0.30	0.39
Class III	87.96	11.16	0.14	0.35	0.38
Class IV	86.86	12.14	0.22	0.33	0.46
Class V	83.49	15.35	0.31	0.35	0.51
Class VI	85.12	13.77	0.23	0.37	0.50

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

to electricity. Over 15 per cent households in Class IV and Class V STs noted usage of kerosene. The same share held true for Class V and Class VI CTs. Class I STs made the maximum use of solar energy with 0.23 per cent of households using this source. Amongst CTs, Class V towns recorded the highest usage of solar energy with 0.37 per cent households using it. Class IV STs had the highest percentage of households with no lighting facilities (0.51%), while Class VI CTs had the highest percentage (0.56%) of households having no lighting facilities.

The current practice reveals that only a few CTs get statutory recognition. Many of the CTs are in the proximity of large cities and towns, therefore they may come under the city jurisdiction through the process of future boundary expansion and would be governed by the formal urban local government. However, there are a large number of new CTs which are far away from major cities and towns and are governed under the rural administration. Since these units are different from other rural areas by virtue of their economic characteristics and have the potential for future growth, proper governance structures in such settlements would be crucial.

Chapter 8

Conclusions and Policy Implications

Access to urban basic services is the key determinant of quality of life in urban areas. India has made investments in improving the infrastructure and basic amenities through various schemes and programmes. The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission provided substantial central assistance to cities for infrastructure development, and has indeed been effective in renewing the country's focus on the urban sector. Also, many of the new towns, especially the census towns are in a transition phase. These towns, although urban by census definition, are essentially rural settlements under rural governance with income and level of services more akin to villages. The size of a city/town has a direct bearing on its level of basic services and socio-economic development. Thus big cities have a higher level of access to services and higher levels of socio-economic development as compared to small towns.

There is very limited data available on the status of housing, economy, land, finance and governance of towns. This severely affects an analysis of these aspects of towns. Also, the towns suffer from lack of strong institutions of local governance. Administrative decentralisation in India has not been backed by financial decentralisation and devolution. Many local governments in towns are struggling to carry out their basic responsibilities; many are dysfunctional and spend most of their budget on general administration. The low property tax base, poor revenue collection and absence of user fees for services weakens their financial position. The private sector is also reluctant to make investment in these towns. This has resulted in high dependence on grants from central and state governments.

In this chapter, following the introduction, the second section summarises the findings of the study. The third section groups all cities and towns into five categories based on their level of economic performance and state of housing and infrastructure. The final section recommends the role of the government for each of the five categories to improve the level of services in cities and towns.

Summary of Findings

Demography

In 2011, the level of urbanisation in India was 31 per cent, accounting for 377 million people. The urban population registered a marginal increase in growth rate, from 2.73 in 2001 to 2.76 in 2011, largely due to the addition of 2530 new census towns. Towns and cities in general registered a decline in their growth rates. There had been an increase in the concentration of urban population living in the metropolitan cities

from 37.8 to 42.3 per cent during the 2001-2011 decade. This is attributed to the increase in the number of such cities from 35 to 52, while the proportion of urban population in non-metropolitan cities had declined during the same decade from 30.8 per cent to 27.9 per cent (though their numbers had gone up by 57). The proportion of population in towns had also decreased from 31.38 per cent to 29.81 per cent though the numbers had gone up by 1721 during the same decade. This corroborates the phenomenon of top-heavy urban structure.

The concentration of urban population decreased since 1981 in the non-metropolitan cities. In the past three decades, the proportion of urban population in these cities had gone down by 5.6 percentage points, whereas the urban population share had been increasing in metropolitan cities since 1961. During last three decades the share of population in metropolitan cities had increased by 15 percentage points.

The phenomenon of a top-heavy structure which was observed in Class I cities was non-existent in towns of India. In 2011, the proportion of population decreased in the higher order of towns, i.e. Class II, Class III and Class IV (though the number of towns increased), and it increased in lower order towns, i.e. Classes V and VI. In 2011, the highest concentration of population was found in Class V followed by Class IV.

Class I cities had been growing at a much faster rate than that of urban India and towns since 1961. During 2001-2011, while the growth of the urban population was at an annual exponential growth rate of 2.76, the per cent growth of the Class I cities and towns was at 2.99 per cent and 2.25 per cent respectively.

The growth rate of metropolitan cities/UAs declined from 4.22 per cent during 1991-2001 to 3.88 per cent in 2001-2011. The annual exponential growth rate registered by the non-metropolitan cities declined from 2.61 per cent in 2001 to 1.77 per cent in 2011 and became the slowest growing size class. The towns had shown an increasing trend in terms of growth rate, which had increased from 1.55 per cent in 1991-2001 to 2.25 per cent in 2001-2011. Though towns experienced a decline in their growth rate since 1981, there was an increasing trend in the last decade, 2001-2011.

Among the towns, the growth rate during 2001-2011 followed a hierarchical pattern. It systematically increased with the decreasing order of towns, reaching the highest in Class VI towns. The growth rate in Classes II, III and IV was lower than the average urban India (2.76%) and all towns together (2.25%). Though Class III category towns experienced a slow growth rate, they added the highest number of people in absolute terms (6.7 million), whereas Class VI category, which experienced the highest growth rate of 9.22 per cent added only 1.6 million people in absolute terms.

The growth of pre-existing metropolitan cities had become stagnant. Kolkata and Greater Mumbai featured prominently in the list of slowest growing metropolitan cities. The newer UAs grew faster. The five fastest growing metropolitan UAs were added in 2011 and among them, four were in Kerala. It seems, especially in Kerala that they had grown from a miniscule population to a million plus UAs with the merging of statutory towns and new census towns, thereby reinforcing the role of discretion in defining 'urban'.

There was an increasing trend towards peripheralisation of the metropolitan cities/UAs during 2001-2011. In 2011, for most of the metropolitan cities/UAs, the core of the city housed a smaller population than was the case in 2001.

The number of metropolitan cities/UAs rose sharply in India, from 35 to 52 during 2001-2011, an increase of 17 cities. In the last decade, the number of cities with a population above 5 million increased from 6 to 8, and those with a population between 1-5 million, i.e. IB, increased from 29 to 44. The non-metropolitan cities had increased from 359 in 2001 to 416 in 2011, an increase of 57 cities. The number of towns/UAs (Class II to Class VI) in India went up from 3964 in 2001 to 5705 in 2011, an increase of 1721 towns. The decade 2001-2011 witnessed the highest increase in the number of towns. This was largely due to inclusion of new areas, mainly census towns under 'urban'.

Economy

Income differentials existed between various size classes of towns/cities. The estimated average monthly per capita income of the metropolitan districts was two times more than that of all India in 2011; at the same time it was two times less in non-metropolitan districts. Districts with large cities had a lower per capita income than the average for metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts in 2011. The higher per capita incomes were to be seen mostly in the districts that had the smaller and emerging cities.

The phenomenon of 'jobless growth' that India had witnessed in the recent census years, had mainly affected the smaller cities. The average work participation rate across metropolitan cities increased very marginally, while it declined in other Class I cities. Females in these cities were more prone to opt out of the labour market as compared to their male counterparts. Wages in metropolitan India were higher than non-metropolitan and urban India, whereas wages in non-metropolitan cities was lower than in urban India. Informalisation and uacasualisation of labour were higher in non-metropolitan cities.

Metropolitan India showed a higher service related growth as compared to non-metropolitan and urban India. Also, there was a continuous flight of the manufacturing sector from urban India. This was evident from the findings that in all the three cases of metropolitan, non-metropolitan and urban India, there was a decrease in the share of workers engaged in the manufacturing sector from 2004-2005 to 2011-2012. The only places that had shown growth were rural areas.

Poverty was much lower in metropolitan India as compared to that of non-metropolitan and urban India. Inequality as measured by the ratio of average MPCE between the topmost and lowest decile class shows that it was higher in urban India as a whole as compared to metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. At the same time, inequality had increased in metropolitan, non-metropolitan and urban India in 2011-2012 as compared to 2004-2005. Among the size classes of towns, there was not much variation in the work participation rate. During 2001-2011, WPR saw an increasing trend in all the size classes of towns.

Social Indicators

Households multiplied much faster than the population increase during 2001-2011. Also, in metropolitan India, the sex ratio had seen a significant rise from 871 to 917, an improvement of 46 points during 2001-2011. Non-metropolitan cities had a sex ratio of 937 in 2011. Compared to the increase in the sex ratio in the metropolitan cities, in the non-metropolitan Class I cities it improved by 23 points only. The towns had an overall sex ratio of 939, which was lower than the national average but higher than urban India, metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities. The sex ratio in towns increased by only 15 points during 2001-2011. Among the

lower size order towns, the highest sex ratio of 942 was observed in Class II and Class V categories. Class VI had the lowest sex ratio of 924.

The overall literacy rate was highest in metropolitan cities (87.1%) followed by non-metropolitan cities (83.7%) and all towns (80.9%) in 2011. The same pattern holds true by gender as well. In towns, the male literacy rate was 86.9 per cent and female literacy rate was 74.6 per cent. The gender gap in towns of India was quite high at 12.3 per cent in 2011; much larger than the gender gap of urban India. The gender gap in non-metropolitan cities of India was almost the same as in urban India (9.7%), while it was lowest in metropolitan India (7.6%).

Housing

In metropolitan cities, 73.3 per cent of the houses were classified as 'good' in 2011, while in non-metropolitan Class I cities, only 68.0 per cent of the houses were classified as 'good'. Though the housing quality in metropolitan and non-metropolitan India was relatively better than rural India and the national average, it was still quite low.

The problem of adequate housing was severe in metropolitan cities, where 37.6 per cent resided in just one room, out of which 3.4 per cent had no exclusive room. Greater Mumbai in Maharashtra had an acute adequate housing problem, with 7.7 per cent of the households having no exclusive room and a further 57.3 per cent living in just one room. Non-metropolitan cities were better off in terms of adequate housing than metropolitan cities and urban India, with 32.7 per cent having one or no exclusive room.

35.7 per cent households in metropolitan cities and 30.4 per cent in non-metropolitan cities were categorised as households lacking adequate housing space. Greater Mumbai was the most congested metropolitan city where 64.7 per cent of the households of more than two members lived in no exclusive room or just one room.

The percentage of census houses that were occupied and used for non-residential purposes was higher in the non-metropolitan cities. While 23.1 per cent of the occupied census houses were used for non-residential purposes in the non-metropolitan cities, for metropolitan cities, the non-residential usage was 21.8 per cent.

Basic Infrastructure

The analysis of access to basic services brought out the strong relationship between the size of the cities and availability of services. Access to civic services was higher in larger cities as compared to smaller cities. The status of basic services in the metropolitan cities as a group was uniformly better than that of non-metropolitan cities and towns. Importantly, census towns in West Bengal reported severe deficiencies in basic infrastructure index.

The percentage of households having access to water from taps was 83.6 per cent in metropolitan cities, while for non-metropolitan Class I cities it was 71.1 per cent. On the other hand in towns of India, only 61.7 per cent of the households had access to tap water. The dependence on ground water increased in smaller towns.

In metropolitan cities, 91.4 per cent of the households had access to safe drinking water as compared to 87.7 per cent in non-metropolitan cities and 78.4 in all towns. Not all households had access to some source of water within their premises. Only 80.6 per cent of the total households in metropolitan cities had access to drinking water within premises. This proportion was 74.5 per cent in non-metropolitan cities and 59.7 in all towns.

In terms of access to toilets, 96.0 per cent of households in metropolitan cities had access to toilets while 83.5 per cent had access to a flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. Among the non-metropolitan cities, 89.3 per cent of the households had access to toilets while 76.8 per cent had access to flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises. Access to toilets in towns was relatively lower. In towns, the proportion of households with access to toilets was 74.2 per cent, while the share of households with access to flush/pour flush latrine facility within premises was only 57.4 per cent. In Class II towns, 82.1 per cent of the households had access to toilets. This proportion decreased further to 65.7 per cent in Class V towns.

In the metropolitan cities, 93.9 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities and 74.3 per cent households to covered drainage, which was higher than the average of urban India. In non-metropolitan cities, 85.12 per cent of the households had access to drainage facilities while only 38.12 per cent households had access to covered drainage. In towns, 70.4 per cent of the households had a drainage system of which only 21.9 per cent were connected to closed drainage.

In India, 65 million people lived in slums which constituted 17 per cent of the urban population of the country as per Census of India 2011. In terms of absolute population, 65.49 million people lived in slums in 2613 cities and towns.

The metropolitan cities housed 38.9 per cent of the total slum population of urban India, while 34.7 per cent of the slum population resided in non-metropolitan Class I cities. Therefore, almost three-fourths (73.5%) of the total slum population resided in Class I cities, whereas only 26.5 per cent of the slum population resided in towns. Among the towns, Class II and Class III towns housed 11.8 per cent and 10.4 per cent of the total slum population respectively.

While Class I census towns (CTs) were 10 during Census 2001, the number had doubled in 2011. There were 20 such CTs where the population was more than 1 lakh. Class II CTs increased more than 86 per cent with respect to 2001, from 29 in 2001 to 54 in 2011, while Class III CTs increased around 162 per cent since 2001, from 226 in 2001 to 593 in 2011. The number of CTs saw a high increase for Class V and VI towns — more than 200 per cent for both the size classes. Class IV CTs also showed more than 150 per cent increase in their number during this period.

The study also categorises cities[1] according to their economic performance and status of basic infrastructure and housing. To arrive at the housing deficit index, the indicators used were: the percentage of households with (i) condition of houses either dilapidated or just livable (not 'good'); (ii) houses not using permanent material for roofs; (iii) houses not using permanent material for walls; (iv) houses not using permanent material for floors; and (v) houses not having more than one room. The indicators used to arrive at the basic infrastructure deficit index are: the percentage of households with no (i) access to tap water from treated

[1]Due to non-availability of data for towns on economic and housing indicators only metropolitan and non-metropolitan Class I cities were included.

source within premises; (ii) flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises; (iii) bathroom within the premises; and (iv) waste water outlet connected to closed drainage. Then, two simple matrices were built up, one for housing and another for basic infrastructure; combining the values obtained for these indices with the economic performance index earlier obtained. This was done by first dividing the cities into equal halves both for the housing and basic infrastructure deficit index values (after ranking them in descending order of their values); so that those in a housing and basic infrastructure deficit could be identified. Similarly, for the economic performance index values, a similar method was followed. Then, simple matrices were constructed, one for housing and the other for basic infrastructure in the following form:

	Cities in Housing/ Basic Infrastructure Deficit	Cities Not in Housing/ Basic Infrastructure Deficit
Good economic performance	0,1	1,1
Poor economic performance	0,0	1,0

In this matrix, in each cell, the first digit is used to denote the housing/basic infrastructure deficit or the absence of it. 0 is used to denote housing/basic infrastructure deficit and 1 the absence of housing/basic infrastructure deficit. The second digit of each cell is used to denote the economic performance of the cities,[2] 'good' economic performance is denoted by 1 and 'poor' economic performance by 0. Since data was not available for all the 416 non-metropolitan Class I cities, only 324 cities have been considered in the matrix. If housing deficit and the economic performance across Class I cities are analysed, the resultant matrix emerges as in Table 8.1.

The above matrix revealed that:

- 16 metropolitan and 55 non-metropolitan cities were in a housing deficit, but 'good' in terms of their economic performance.
- 11 metropolitan and 106 non-metropolitan cities were in a housing deficit as well as shown 'poor' economic performance.
- 10 metropolitan and 106 non-metropolitan cities were 'good' both in terms of their economic performance as well as their housing quality.
- 15 metropolitan and 57 non-metropolitan class I cities were 'good' in terms of housing but 'poor' in terms of their economic performance.

If the basic infrastructure deficit and economic performance across the Class I cities are analysed, the resultant matrix emerges as in Table 8.2.

If infrastructure and economic performance across the metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities are analysed using the above methodology, the resultant matrix reveals that:

[2]The economic performance would subsequently be linked to the probability of repayment of loans to HUDCO, because the repayment capability would obviously depend on the economic performance index of the metros obtained.

Table 8.1: Resultant Matrix for the Housing Deficit: Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Class I Cities

	Cities in Housing Deficit	Cities with Better Housing Condition
Metropolitan Cities with Good Economic Performance	Amritsar, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Durg-Bhilainagar, Faridabad, Gwalior, Jamshedpur, Kannur, Kollam, Kota, Kozhikode, Madurai, Nagpur, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur	Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Delhi, Greater Visakhapatnam, Indore, Kochi, Ludhiana, Rajkot, Tiruchirappalli, Vadodara
Metropolitan Cities with Poor Economic Performance	Allahabad, Asansol, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Srinagar, Varanasi	Agra, Bangalore, Chennai, Ghaziabad, Greater Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Malappuram, Nashik, Pune, Surat, Vasai Virar City, Vijayawada
Non-metros with good economic performance	Adilabad UA, Agartala (M Cl), Aizawl (NT),Alappuzha UA, Aligarh UA, Ambikapur UA, Bahadurgarh (M Cl), Baleshwar UA, Baraut (NPP), Barnala (M Cl), Batala UA, Bhubaneswar UA, Bid (M Cl), Bokaro Steel City UA, Chandrapur (M Cl), Chhatarpur UA, arjiling UA, Dehri (Nagar Parishad), Deoghar (M Corp.), Dewas (M Corp.), Dibrugarh UA, Dimapur (MC), English Bazar UA, Etah UA, Firozpur (M Cl), Gonda UA, Gondiya (M Cl), Guwahati UA, Haldia (M), Hinganghat (M Cl), Hoshangabad (M), Jhansi UA, Kaithal (M Cl), Korba UA, Malerkotla (M Cl), Mandsaur (M), Moga UA, Mughalsarai UA, Muktsar (M Cl), Murwana, Orai UA, Raiganj UA, Raigarh UA, Raurkela UA, Robertson Pet UA, Saharsa (Nagar Parishad), Sambalpur UA, Shillong UA, Siliguri UA, Sirsa (M Cl), Sultanpur, Tonk, Udgir (M Cl), Ujjain (M Corp.), Yavatmal UA	Ahmadnagar UA, Ajmer UA, Alwar UA, Ambala (M Cl), Amreli UA, Banswara UA, Bathinda (M Corp.), Beawar UA, Bharuch UA, Bhavnagar UA, Bhilwara (M Cl), Bhimavaram UA, Bhiwadi (M), Bhuj UA, Bhusawal UA, Bundi UA, Chilakaluripet (M), Chitradurga UA, Chittaurgarh (M), Chittoor UA, Cuttack UA, Davanagere (M Corp.), Deesa (M), Dehradun UA, Dindigul UA, Eluru UA, Erode UA, Gandhidham (M), Ganganagar UA, Godhra UA, Greater Noida (CT), Guntur, Gurgaon UA, Haldwani UA, Haridwar UA, Hazaribag UA, Hisar UA, Hoshiarpur (M Cl), Hosur UA, Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.), Jalandhar UA, Jalgaon (M Corp.), Jammu UA, Jamnagar UA, Jind (M Cl), Junagadh (M Corp.), Kakinada UA, Karaikkudi UA, Karimnagar UA, Karnal UA, Khammam UA, Kishangarh (M Cl), Kolar (CMC), Kumbakonam UA, Latur (M Cl), Madanapalle UA, Mahbub nagar UA, Mandya (CMC), Mangalore UA, Miryalaguda UA, Mysore UA, Nagapattinam (M), Nagercoil (M), Nalgonda UA, Narasaraopet UA, Navsari UA, Neemuch UA, Nellore UA, Noida (CT), Ongole UA, Palakkad UA, Palanpur UA, Pali (M Cl), Panipat UA, Panvel (M Cl), Patiala UA, Pithampur (M), Puducherry UA, Pudukkottai (M), Rajahmundry UA, Rajapalayam (M), Ramagundam UA, Rewari (M Cl), Rohtak (M Cl), Roorkee UA, S.A.S. Nagar UA, Sangli UA, Satara UA, Shimla UA, Sikar UA, Tirupati UA
Non-metros with poor economic performance	Achalpur (M Cl), Adoni UA, Akbarpur (NPP), Akola (M Corp.), Amravati (M Corp.), Anantnag UA, Arrah (M Corp.), Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad), Azamgarh UA, Bagaha (Nagar Parishad), Bahraich (NPP), Ballia UA, Balurghat UA, Banda UA, Bankura (M), Baran (M), Bareilly UA, Baripada UA, Basti (NPP), Begusarai (M Corp.), Bettiah (UA), Betul (M), Bhadrak UA, Bhadra -vati (CMC), Bhagalpur UA, Bharatpur UA, Bhind (M), Bhiwani (M Cl), Bidar UA, Biharsharif (M Corp.), Bijapur (CMC), Bilaspur UA, Budaun (NPP), Buxar UA, Chapra UA, Chhindwara UA, Damoh UA, Darbhanga UA, Datia (M), Deoria (NPP), Dhaulpur UA, Etawaha, Faizabad UA, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh UA, Fatehpur (NPP), Firozabad (NPP), Gangapur City UA, Gangawati UA, Gaya UA, Ghazipur UA, Giridih UA, Gorakhpur UA, Guna (M), Hajipur (Nagar Parishad), Hanumangarh (M Cl), Hardoi UA, Hathras UA, Hindaun (M), Imphal UA, Jagdalpur (M Corp.), Jalna (M Cl), Jalpaiguri UA, Jaunpur (NPP), Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad), Katihar UA, Khandwa (M Corp.), Kharagpur UA, Khargone UA, Khurja UA, Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad), Lakhimpur UA, Lalitpur (NPP), Mainpuri UA, Maunath Bhanjan (NPP), Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal UA, Moradabad (M Corp.), Motihari (Nagar Parishad), Munger (M Corp.), Muzaffarpur UA, Nagaon UA, Nanded Waghala (M Corp.), Parbhani (M Cl), Pilibhit UA, Puri (M), Purnia UA, Puruliya UA, Rae Bareli (NPP), Raichur (CMC), Rajnandgaon (M Corp.), Ranibennur (CMC), Rewa (M Corp.), Rudrapur UA, Sagar UA, Sasaram (Nagar Parishad), Satna UA, Sawai Madhopur (M), Sehore UA, Seoni (M), Shahjahanpur UA, Shikohabad (NPP), Shivpuri (M), Silchar UA, Sitapur UA, Siwan (Nagar Parishad), Unnao (NPP), Vidisha (M)	Ambur (M), Anand UA, Anantapur UA, Bagalkot (CMC), Barshi (M Cl), Belgaum UA, Bellary (M Corp.), Bikaner (M Corp.), Brahmapur (M Corp.), Bulandshahar UA, Chandigarh UA, Chikmagalur (CMC), Churu UA, Cuddalore (M), Dharmavaram (M), Dhule (M Corp.), Gadag-Betigeri (CMC), Gulbarga UA, Guntakal (M), Hassan UA, Hindupur (M), Hospet (CMC), Ichalkaranji UA, Jhunjhunun (M Cl), Kadapa UA, Kasganj (NPP), Kashipur (NPP), Kolhapur UA, Kurnool UA, Mathura UA, Mehasana, Modinagar UA, Morena (M), Muzaffarnagar UA, Nadiad UA, Nagaur UA, Nandurbar (M Cl), Nandyal UA, Neyveli UA, Nizamabad (M Corp.), Osmanabad (M Cl), Patan UA, Porbandar UA, Port Blair (M Cl), Proddatur UA, Rampur UA, Ratlam UA, Saharanpur (M Corp.), Salem UA, Shimoga (CMC), Solapur (M Corp.), Sujangarh (M), Tadpatri (M), Tirunelveli UA, Tumkur (CMC), Udupi UA, Vellore UA

- 15 metropolitan and 56 non-metropolitan cities were in an infrastructure deficit, but 'good' in terms of their economic performance.
- 12 metropolitan and 106 non-metropolitan cities were found in an infrastructure deficit and also showed 'poor' economic performance.
- 12 metropolitan and 105 non-metropolitan Class I cities were "good" both in terms of their economic performance, as well as their basic infrastructure status.
- 14 metropolitan and 157 non-metropolitan class I cities were 'good' in terms of basic infrastructure but 'poor' in terms of their economic performance.

Table 8.2: Resultant Matrix for the Basic Infrastructure Deficit: Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Class I Cities

	Cities in Basic Infrastructure Deficit	Cities With Better Basic Infrastructure
Metropolitan Cities with Good Economic Performance	Bhopal, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Durg-Bhilainagar, Faridabad, Greater Visakhapatnam, Jamshedpur, Kannur, Kochi, Kollam, Kota, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Tiruchirappalli	Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Delhi, Gwalior, Indore, Ludhiana, Madurai, Nagpur, Rajkot, Vadodara
Metropolitan Cities with Poor Economic Performance	Agra, Asansol, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Malappuram, Meerut, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Srinagar, Vasai Virar City	Allahabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Ghaziabad, Greater Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Nashik, Pune, Surat, Varanasi, Vijayawada
Non-metros with good economic performance	Adilabad UA, Agartala (M Cl), Alappuzha UA, Aligarh UA, Ambikapur UA, Baleshwar UA, Bhiwadi (M), Bhusawal UA, Chandrapur (M Cl), Chhatarpur UA, Chilakaluripet (M), Chittoor UA, Darjiling UA, Dehri (Nagar Parishad), Deoghar (M Corp.), Dibrugarh UA, Dimapur (MC), Etah UA, Godhra UA, Gonda UA, Gondiya (M Cl), Guwahati UA, Haldia (M), Hazaribag UA, Hinganghat (M Cl), Hoshangabad (M), Jhansi UA, Karaikkudi UA, Korba UA, Kumbakonam UA, Madanapalle UA, Miryalaguda UA, Mughalsarai UA, Murwara (Katni) (M Corp.), Nagapattinam (M), Narasaraopet UA, Neemuch UA, Orai UA, Palanpur UA, Pali (M Cl), Pithampur (M), Pudukkottai (M), Raiganj UA, Raigarh UA, Rajapalayam (M), Raurkela UA, Robertson Pet UA, Saharsa (Nagar Parishad), Sambalpur UA, Siliguri UA, Srikakulam UA, Suryapet UA, Tonk (M Cl), Udgir (M Cl), Vizianagaram UA, Yavatmal UA	Ahmadnagar UA, Aizawl (NT), Ajmer UA, Alwar UA, Ambala (M Cl), Amreli UA, Bahadurgarh (M Cl), Banswara UA, Baraut (NPP), Barnala (M Cl), Batala UA, Bathinda (M Corp.), Beawar UA, Bharuch UA, Bhavnagar UA, Bhilwara (M Cl), Bhimavaram UA, Bhubaneswar UA, Bhuj UA, Bid (M Cl), Bokaro Steel City UA, Bundi UA, Chitradurga UA, Chittaurgarh (M), Cuttack UA, Davanagere (M Corp.), Deesa (M), Dehradun UA, Dewas (M Corp.), Dindigul UA, Eluru UA, English Bazar UA, Erode UA, Firozpur (M Cl), Gandhidham (M), Ganganagar UA, Greater Noida (CT), Gurgaon UA, Guntur, Haridwan (UA), Haldwani cum Kathgodam UA, Hisar UA, Hoshiarpur (M Cl), Hosur UA, Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.), Jalandhar UA, Jalgaon (M Corp.), Jammu UA, Jamnagar UA, Jind (M Cl), Junagadh (M Corp.), Kaithal (M Cl), Kakinada UA, Karimnagar UA, Karnal UA, Khammam UA, Kishangarh (M Cl), Kolar (CMC), Latur (M Cl), Mahbubnagar UA, Malerkotla (M Cl), Mandsaur (M), Mandya (CMC), Mangalore UA, Moga UA, Muktsar (M Cl), Mysore UA, Nagercoil (M), Nalgonda UA, Navsari UA, Nellore UA, Noida (CT), Ongole UA, Palakkad UA, Panipat UA, Panvel (M Cl), Patiala UA, Puducherry UA, Rajahmundry UA, Ramagundam UA, Rewari (M Cl), Rohtak (M Cl), Roorkee UA, S.A.S. Nagar UA, Sangli UA, Satara UA, Shillong UA, Shimla UA, Sikar UA, Sirsa (M Cl), Sonipat UA, Sultanpur UA, Tadepalligudem UA, Thanesar (M Cl), Thanjavur UA, Tirupati UA, Tiruvannamalai (M), Toothukudi UA, Udaipur UA, Ujjain (M Corp.), Valsad UA, Vapi (M), Warangal UA, Wardha (M Cl), Yamunanagar UA

Non-metros with poor economic performance	Achalpur (M Cl), Adoni UA, Akbarpur (NPP), Akola (M Corp.), Ambur (M), Amravati (M Corp.), Arrah (M Corp.), Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad), Bagaha (Nagar Parishad), Bahraich (NPP), Ballia UA, Balurghat UA, Banda UA, Bankura (M), Baran (M), Baripada UA, Barshi (M Cl), Basti (NPP), Begusarai (M Corp.), Bettiah (UA), Betul (M), Bhadrak UA, Bhagalpur UA, Bharatpur UA, Bhind (M), Bidar UA, Biharsharif (M Corp.), Bilaspur UA, Brahmapur (M Corp.), Budaun (NPP), Bulandshahar UA, Buxar UA, Chapra UA Chhindwara UA, Cuddalore (M), Damoh UA, Darbhanga UA Datia (M), Deoria (NPP), Dharmavaram (M), Dhaulpur UA, Etawah (NPP), Faizabad UA, Farrukhabad UA Fatehpur (NPP), Firozabad (NPP), Gadag-Betigeri (CMC), Gangapur City UA, Gangawati UA, Gaya UA, Giridih UA, Gorakhpur UA, Guna (M), Hajipur (NP), Hanumangarh (M Cl) Hardoi UA, Hathras UA Hindaun (M), Hindupur (M), Imphal UA, Jagdalpur (M Corp.), Jalna (M Cl), Jalpaiguri UA, Jaunpur (NPP), Jehanabad (NP), Kasganj (NPP), Katihar UA, Khandwa (M Corp.), Kharagpur UA, Khargone UA, Khurja UA, Kishanganj (NP), Lakhimpur UA, Lalitpur (NPP), Mainpuri UA, Mathura UA, Maunath Bhanjan (NPP), Moradabad (M Corp.), Morena (M), Motihari (NP), Munger (M Corp.), Muzaffarpur UA, Nagaon UA, Nandyal UA, Osmanabad (M Cl), Parbhani (M Cl), Puri (M), Purnia UA, Puruliya UA, Rajnandgaon (M Corp.), Rewa (M Corp.), Rudrapur UA, Sagar UA, Sasaram (NP), Satna UA, Sawai Madhopur (M), Sehore UA, Seoni (M), Shahjahanpur UA, Shikohabad (NPP), Shivpuri (M), Silchar UA, Sitapur UA, Siwan (NP), Unnao (NPP), Vidisha (M)	Anand UA, Anantapur UA, Anantnag UA, Azamgarh UA, Bagalkot (CMC), Bareilly UA , Belgaum UA, Bellary (M Corp.), Bhadravati (CMC), Bhiwani (M Cl), Bijapur (CMC), Bikaner (M Corp.), Chandigarh UA, Chikmagalur (CMC), Churu UA, Dhule (M Corp.), Ghazipur UA, Gulbarga UA, Guntakal (M), Hassan UA, Hospet (CMC), Ichalkaranji UA, Jhunjhunun (M Cl), Kadapa UA, Kashipur (NPP), Kolhapur UA, Kurnool UA, Mahesana UA, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal UA, Modinagar UA, Muzaffarnagar UA, Nadiad UA, Nagaur UA, Nanded Waghala (M Corp.), Nandurbar (M Cl), Neyveli UA, Nizamabad (M Corp.), Patan UA, Pilibhit UA, Porbandar UA, Port Blair (M Cl), Proddatur UA, Rae Bareli (NPP), Raichur (CMC), Rampur UA, Ranibennur (CMC), Ratlam UA, Saharanpur (M Corp.), Salem UA, Shimoga (CMC), Solapur (M Corp.), Sujangarh (M), Tadpatri (M), Tirunelveli UA, Tumkur (CMC), Udupi UA, Vellore UA

The cities were categorised into 5 groups: Achievers, Aspirers, Average, Alternates, Laggards. The metropolitan and non-metropolitan cities were classified based on the following criteria:

Group I: Achievers Cities which were good in all three, i.e. economic performance, basic infrastructure and housing.

Group II: Aspirers Cities which were good in economic performance but poor in housing or basic infrastructure (only one, but not both) or poor in terms of economic performance, but good in both housing and basic infrastructure.

Group III: Alternates Cities which were good in economic performance but poor in both housing and basic infrastructure.

Group IV: Average Cities which were poor in economic performance and poor in either housing or infrastructure (only one, but not both).

Group V: Laggards Cities which were poor in all three, i.e. economic performance, basic infrastructure and housing.

Due to limited data, the above methodology could not be adopted to classify towns. The towns were categorised only according to their status of basic infrastructure. For carrying out such an analysis, basic infrastructure index values were calculated based on the following indicators: the percentage of households with (i) access to tap water from treated source within premises; (ii) flush latrine facility with piped sewer within the premises; (iii) bathroom within the premises; and (iv) waste water outlet connected to closed

Table 8.3: Categorisation of Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Class I Cities based on their Economic Performance and the Status of Basic Infrastructure and Housing

Achievers	
Metropolitan (8)	Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Chandigarh, Delhi, Indore, Ludhiana, Rajkot and Vadodara
Achievers (85)	Gurgaon UA, Valsad UA, Vapi (M), S.A.S. Nagar UA, Greater Noida (CT), Noida (CT), Ambala UA, Roktak (M Cl), Puducherry UA, Chittaurgarh (M), Hosur UA, Shimla UA, Bathinda (M Corp.), Navsari UA, Bahruch UA, Hisar UA, Bhavnagar UA, Alwar UA, Mangalore UA, Banswara UA, Ajmer UA, Beawar UA, Kishangarh (M Cl), Patiala UA, Bhilwara (M Cl), Nellore UA, Hoshiarpur (M Cl), Barnala (M Cl), Kakinada UA, Rajahmundry UA, Hardwar UA, Roorkee UA, Jammu UA, Udaipur UA, Nalgonda UA, Kolar (CMC), Tirupati UA, Khammam UA, Dehradun UA, Rewari (M Cl), Mysore UA, Jalandhar UA, Yamunanagar UA, Jamnagar UA, Jind MCI, Guntur UA, Panipat UA, Bhimavaram UA, Eluru UA, Tadepalligudem UA, Tiruvannamalai UA, Sonipat UA, Satara UA, Deesa (M), Junagadh (M Corp.), Ahmadnagar UA, Cuttack UA, Toothukudi UA, Amreli UA, Karinmagar UA, Ramagundam UA, Sikar UA, Palakkad UA, Wardha (M Cl), Bhuj UA, Gandhidham (M), Mahbubnagar UA, Thanesar (M Cl), Thanjavur UA, Karnal UA, Mandya (CMC), Nagecoil (M), Erode UA, Latur (M Cl), Chitradurga UA, Ongole UA, Warangal UA, Ganganagar UA, Jalgaon (M Corp.), Davanagere (M. Corp), Hubli- Dharwad (M Corp), Sangli UA, Dindigul UA, Panvel (M Cl), Bundi UA, Ichalkarangi UA
Aspirers	
Metropolitan (19)	Amritsar, Bangalore, Chennai, Ghaziabad, Greater Mumbai, Greater Visakhapatnam, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kochi, Kolkata, Madurai, Nagpur, Nashik, Pune, Surat, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayawada
Aspirers (84)	Karaikkudi UA, Shillong UA, Mandsaur UA, Bhiwadi UA, Dewas UA, Aizawl (NT), Sirsa (M Cl), Miryalaguda UA, Suryapet UA, Chittoor UA, Madanapalle UA, Bhubaneswar UA, Bid (M Cl), Chilakaluripet (M), Narasaraopet UA, Godhra UA, Nagapattinam UA, Hazaribag UA, Pithampur (M), Malerkotla (M Cl), English Bazar UA, Palanpur UA, Pudukkottai (M), Muktsar (M Cl), Moga UA, Ujjain (M Corp), Bahadurgarh (M Cl), Rajapalayam (M), Batala UA, Firozpur (MCl), Baraut (NPP), Srikakulam UA, Kumbakonam UA, Neemuch UA, Haldwani cum Kathgodam UA, Kaithal (M Cl), Vizianagaram UA, Pali (M Cl), Bokaro Steel City UA, Bhusawal UA, Sultanpur UA,Kolhapur UA, Vellore UA, Saharanpur UA, Tumkur (CMC), Kurnool UA, Kashipur UA, Porbandar UA, Solapur (M Corp), Mahesana UA, Kadapa UA, Proddatur UA, Hassan UA, Ratlam UA, Bikaner (M Corp), Anantapur UA, Guntakal (M), Tadpatri (M), Udupi UA, Nizamabad (M Corp), Gulbarga UA, Salem UA, Churu UA, Sujangarh (M), Chandigarh UA, Belgaum UA, Shimoga (CMC), Anand UA, Tirunelveli UA, Muzaffarnagar UA, Jhunjhunun (M Cl), Neyveli UA, Na gaur UA, Dhule (M. Corp), Chikmagalur (CMC), Patan UA, Port Blair (M Cl), Bellary (M. Corp), Hospet (CMC), Modinagar UA, Nadiad UA, Nandurbar (M Cl), Bagalkot (CMC), Rampur UA
Alternates	
Metropolitan (12)	Bhopal, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Durg-Bhilainagar, Faridabad, Jamshedpur, Kannur, Kollam, Kota, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur
Alternates (36)	Dehri (Nagar Parishad), Gonda UA, Dimapur (MC), Raigarh UA, Dibrugarh UA, Mughalsarai UA, Chandrapur (M Cl), Agartala (M Cl), Robertson Pet UA, Gondiya (M Cl), Adilabad UA, Murwara (M. Corp.), Korba UA, Ambikapur UA, Guwahati UA, Tonk (M Cl), Jhansi UA, Aligarh UA, Alappuzha UA, Hoshangabad (M), Baleshwar UA, Etah UA, Haldia (M), Sambalpur UA, Darjiling UA, Siliguri UA, Saharsa (Nagar Parishad), Hinganghat (M Cl), Raurkela UA, Raiganj UA, Udgir (M Cl), Yavatmal UA, Orai UA, Chhatarpur UA, Deoghar (M Corp)
Average	
Metropolitan (5)	Agra, Allahabad, Malappuram, Varanasi and Vasai Virar City
Average (27)	Ambur (M), Anantnag UA, Nandyal UA, Barshi (M Cl), Bhiwani (M Cl), Mathura UA, Dharmavaram (M), Hindupur (M), Bijapur (CMC), Nanded-Waghala (M Corp), Bareilly UA, Gadag-Betigeri (CMC), Bhadravati (CMC), Morena (M), Raichur (CMC), Pilibhit UA, Cuddalore UA, Osmanabad (M Cl), Ghazipur UA, Azamgarh UA, Rae Barely (NPP), Kasganj (NPP), Brahmapur (M. Corp), Ranibennur (CMC), Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal UA, Bulandshahar UA

Laggards	
Metropolitan (9)	Asansol, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi and Srinagar
Laggards (92)	Guna (M), Balurghat UA, Adoni UA, Rudrapur UA, Achalpur (MCl), Amravati (M Corp), Lalitpur (NPP), Bilaspur UA, Jalna (M Cl), Nagaon UA, Chhindwara UA, Puruliya UA, Khurja UA, Kharagpur UA, Baran (M), Gorakhpur UA, Bhadrak UA, Imphal UA, Betul (M), Gangawati UA, Hindaun (M), Muzaffarpur UA, Unnao (NPP), Hanumangarh (M Cl), Gangapur City UA, Sawai Madhopur (M), Motihari (Nagar Parishad), Akola (M Corp.), Bankura (M), Rajnandgaon (M. Corp.), Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh UA, Parbhani (M Cl), Jalpaiguri UA, Darbhanga UA, Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad), Moradabad (M Corp), Shivpuri (M), Budaun (NPP), Bharatpur UA, Sehore UA, Vidisha (M), Puri (M), Bahraich (NPP), Dhaulpur UA, Sasaram (Nagar Parishad), Khandwa (M. Corp), Bhind (M), Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad), Purnia UA, Katihar UA, Begusarai (M. Corp), Ballia UA, Faizabad UA, Hathras UA, Seoni (M), Damoh UA, Jaunpur (NPP), Fatehpur (NPP), Gaya UA, Firozabad (NPP), Shikohabad (NPP), Sagar UA, Banda UA, Silchar UA, Khargone UA, Shahjahanpur UA, Bidar UA, Mainpuri UA, Munger (M. Corp), Giridih UA, Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad), Basti (NPP), Deoria (NPP), Siwan (Nagar Parishad), Bhagalpur UA, Satna UA, Chapra UA, Datia (M), Hajipur (Nagar Parishad), Etawah (NPP), Rewa (M. Corp), Jagdalpur (M. Corp), Bagaha (Nagar Parishad), Bettiah UA, Maunath Bhanjan (NPP), Sitapur UA, Arrah (M. Corp), Buxar UA, Lakhimpur UA, Biharsharif (M. Corp), Akbarpur (NPP), Hardoi UA,

drainage. The towns were grouped into the categories of achievers, aspirers, average, laggards and deprived based on the index values. The range of index was taken to categorise towns into five groups:

Group I : Achievers Towns which have index value of 3.3872 and above.

Group II : Aspirers Towns which have index value between 2.0300 to 3.3871.

Group III : Average Towns which have index value between 0.6727 to 2.0299.

Group IV : Laggards Towns which have index value between -0.6845 to 0.6726.

Group V : Deprived Towns which have index value between -2.0418 to -0.6844.

- There were 65 towns that were good in all the indicators of infrastructure performance. This group could be termed 'achievers' with huge potential for further development.
- A group of 184 towns could be termed 'aspirers' as they had not performed well on any one of the four indicators of infrastructure performance.
- A group of 784 towns have performed well on two indicators of infrastructure and could be termed as 'average'.
- A group of 1312 towns were found to be deficit in all three indicators of infrastructure performance. This group of towns could be called 'laggard'.
- A group of 3354 towns was found to be in severe deficit with respect to all the four infrastructure indicators. This group of towns could be called 'deprived'.

Recommendations

Most of the studies on economic growth, structural transformation, employment, poverty, basic infrastructure, housing, and social sector attainment levels have inevitably looked at 'urban' as a single entity, thus overlooking the huge differences that exist between small towns, medium towns and large metropolises. Urban India includes 7933 settlements with populations ranging from just 5 to as large as 18 million. It would be erroneous to treat all towns/cities as a homogeneous group as wide disparities exist with regard to their levels of socio-economic development and access to basic amenities. Non-recognition of this heterogeneity and considering the urban sector as a monolith sector is one of the factors leading to unplanned urban

growth. The policies and programmes need to take into consideration the size of a city/town. The following section details out the recommendations for the five sub-categories of the cities.

Group I : Achiever Cities and Towns

Proper planning of the cities and towns classified as Achievers may help in addressing the challenges of urbanisation taking this group as a "good practice group" to be replicated by the other cities. All these cities and towns have a good governance structure, economic base and infrastructure service delivery mechanism in place. These Achievers have the potential to improve the level of services further through better policies, planning, financing and incentive structures. Strategic planning and development of these cities and towns can help in decongesting large cities.

Most of the cities in the next four sub categories are weak in terms of capacity to raise resources. Their precarious state of finances as well as their complex institutional and fiscal framework does not allow them to access credit. An important step taken to empower them was by providing them democratic status in 1992 through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Despite the change envisioned by the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, most ULBs in India are still facing resource constraints to carry out their functions. The tax and non-tax income of the ULBs is low. The grants are inadequate to address the challenges of infrastructure creation and maintenance. In this context, the JNNURM was designed as a reform-linked investment mission to ensure financially sustainable development of the cities through efficient governance, better infrastructure and improved service delivery, but it became polarised in the large cities, thus increasing inter-city disparities.

Group II : Aspirer Cities and Towns

These cities were deficit either in housing or infrastructure but showed good overall economic performance. Government/HUDCO may fund the creation of affordable housing in these cities where housing is a problem. Besides the creation of new affordable housing, improvement in the material of the existing housing stock (which is dilapidated/liveable) was also needed. Therefore, designing housing schemes to deal with the problems of inadequacy of housing and poor housing quality in these cities is an urgent challenge.

Group III : Alternate Cities and Average Towns

Housing quality and basic infrastructure was poor in this category of cities, although the economic condition of the cities was good. The local governments in these cities could finance infrastructure provision by improving the tax base and rates of user charges. The set of 'Average' towns, has the potential to finance infrastructure provision by improving the tax base and user charges. Also, financing could be possible through institutional funding. Strengthening of the local tax base of these ULBs by improving the property tax base and user charges may help in improving the overall scenario. Also, centrally sponsored schemes could improve the level of infrastructure in these ULBs.

Group IV : Average Cities and Laggards Towns

These cities are poor in economic performance and in either housing or infrastructure. They find it difficult

to improve the shortfall as they do not have the repaying capacity. Also, a large number of ULBs, which fall in the category of 'Laggard' towns, have low levels of infrastructure. The cumulative gap in the urban service delivery has to be met by larger investments to meet the current demand and the backlog. Centrally sponsored and state level schemes could improve the level of infrastructure in these towns and cities.

Group V : Laggard Cities and Deprived Towns

The laggard cities and deprived towns were visibly deficient in housing and basic infrastructure as well as in their economic performance. The current service levels were extremely low relative to the required amount to sustain the economic productivity of these cities. The gap in urban service delivery has to be bridged with larger investments. The urban local bodies in such cities and towns do not have the capacity to invest in augmenting the level of services. Therefore, additional central and state assistance is required to address these deficiencies. Also, institutional funds need to be chanellised to these cities either through HUDCO or housing finance companies at low rate of interest.

Summing Up

This report has brought out clearly that cities and towns grouped under one class based on population size exhibit differential levels of performance on socio-economic, housing and infrastructure indicators. It is important to take cognisance of this factor by government/HUDCO while framing policies and programmes for such cities and towns. Also, census towns, which came up in large numbers in the past decade need to be statutorily recognised and sufficient funding needs to be chanellised in addition to strengthening overall governance.

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Annexures

A1: Level of Urbanisation

States/UTs	Percentage of Urban Population			AEGR	
	1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-11
Urban India	**25.73**	**27.82**	**31.14**	**2.73**	**2.76**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.71	32.63	37.7	4.48	2.11
Andhra Pradesh	26.89	27.3	33.36	1.52	3.05
Arunachal Pradesh	12.8	20.75	22.94	7.49	3.31
Assam	11.08	12.9	14.1	3.29	2.46
Bihar	13.14	10.46	11.29	-	3.03
Chandigarh	89.69	89.77	97.25	3.45	2.39
Chhattisgarh	-	20.09	23.24	-	3.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.47	22.89	46.72	15.71	11.58
Daman & Diu	46.8	36.25	75.17	1.89	11.6
Delhi	89.93	93.18	97.5	4.3	2.38
Goa	41.01	49.76	62.17	3.41	3.02
Gujarat	34.49	37.36	42.6	2.88	3.07
Haryana	24.63	28.92	34.88	4.19	3.69
Himachal Pradesh	8.69	9.8	10.03	2.86	1.45
Jammu & Kashmir	-	24.81	27.38	3.18	3.11
Jharkhand	-	22.24	24.05	-	2.8
Karnataka	30.92	33.99	38.67	2.59	2.74
Kerala	26.39	25.96	47.7	0.74	6.56
Lakshadweep	56.31	44.46	78.07	-0.76	6.24
Madhya Pradesh	23.18	26.46	27.63	-	2.29
Maharashtra	38.69	42.43	45.22	3.01	2.12
Manipur	27.52	26.58	29.21	1.31	3.7
Meghalaya	18.6	19.58	20.07	3.24	2.71
Mizoram	46.1	49.63	52.11	3.33	2.6
Nagaland	17.21	17.23	28.86	5.11	5.1
Odisha	13.38	14.99	16.69	2.68	2.39
Puducherry	64	66.57	68.33	2.29	2.74
Punjab	29.55	33.92	37.48	3.26	2.3
Rajasthan	22.88	23.39	24.87	2.76	2.55
Sikkim	9.1	11.07	25.15	4.93	9.42
Tamil Nadu	34.15	44.04	48.4	3.72	2.39
Tripura	15.3	17.06	26.17	2.61	5.66
Uttar Pradesh	19.84	20.78	22.27	-	2.53
Uttarakhand	-	25.67	30.23	-	3.36
West Bengal	27.48	27.97	31.87	1.83	2.6

Note: AEGR - Annual Exponential Growth Rate
Source: Calculation based on Census of India data

A2: Distribution of UA/Cities and Towns, 2001 and 2011

(number)

States/UTs	2001										2011									
	Size Class									Total	Size Class									Total
	I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns		I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns	
	Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total								Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total							
Urban India	**35**	**359**	**394**	**404**	**1163**	**1346**	**879**	**192**	**3984**	**4378**	**52**	**416**	**468**	**474**	**1374**	**1685**	**1748**	**424**	**5705**	**6173**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				1			2		3	**3**		1	1			2	1	1	4	**5**
Andhra Pradesh	3	36	39	44	45	23	20	2	134	**173**	3	43	46	62	62	45	40	5	214	**260**
Arunachal Pradesh					3	7	6	1	17	**17**				1	3	7	7	9	27	**27**
Assam		7	7	7	22	31	35	8	103	**110**		7	7	8	24	45	79	26	182	**189**
Bihar	1	18	19	16	65	17	3	0	101	**120**	1	26	27	25	72	15	27	5	144	**171**
Chandigarh		1	1							**1**	2	1	3			3	2		5	**8**
Chhattisgarh		7	7	5	20	32	20	0	77	**84**		7	7	4	27	48	70	13	162	**169**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					2				2	**2**				1		4	1		6	**6**
Daman & Diu					2				2	**2**				1	2	4	1		8	**8**
Delhi	1		1			1	2	0	3	**4**	1		1				2	1	3	**4**
Goa		1	1	2	2	15	15	3	37	**38**		3	3		4	17	31	8	60	**63**
Gujarat	4	24	28	28	62	44	15	13	162	**190**	4	26	30	29	74	78	49	18	248	**278**
Haryana	1	18	19	6	24	32	15	1	78	**97**	1	18	19	9	41	31	35	6	122	**141**
Himachal Pradesh		1	1		6	7	16	26	55	**56**		1	1		7	7	15	28	57	**58**
Jammu & Kashmir		2	2	5	4	19	18	21	67	**69**	1	2	3	4	12	28	41	22	107	**110**
Jharkhand	2	8	10	6	22	20	29	8	85	**95**	3	8	11	8	30	35	72	29	174	**185**
Karnataka	1	23	24	27	101	53	27	5	213	**237**	1	25	26	39	102	67	69	11	288	**314**
Kerala	1	13	14	14	35	26	9	0	84	**98**	7	11	18	3	16	14	14		47	**65**
Lakshadweep						1	2	0	3	**3**						3	2	1	6	**6**
Madhya Pradesh	3	23	26	26	89	141	80	6	342	**368**	4	29	33	29	106	160	89	10	394	**427**
Maharashtra	4	30	34	39	127	92	47	8	313	**347**	6	31	37	49	157	125	107	26	464	**501**
Manipur		1	1		4	8	12	4	28	**29**		1	1		6	10	15	4	35	**36**
Meghalaya		1	1	1	2	5	1	0	9	**10**		1	1	1	3	5	1		10	**11**
Mizoram		1	1		2	5	6	8	21	**22**		1	1	1	5	3	5	8	22	**23**
Nagaland				2	4	3			9	**9**		1	1	1	6	6	10	2	25	**26**
Odisha		8	8	14	33	47	24	6	124	**132**		9	9	15	38	48	77	29	207	**216**
Puducherry		1	1	1	2				3	**4**		1	1	2	1				3	**4**
Punjab	2	12	14	18	36	54	29	6	143	**157**	2	15	17	23	47	61	47	15	193	**210**
Rajasthan	1	19	20	26	90	59	17	4	196	**216**	3	27	30	26	100	74	39	9	248	**278**
Sikkim					1	1	1	6	9	**9**		1	1			2	3	3	8	**9**
Tamil Nadu	3	26	29	45	121	282	180	11	639	**668**	4	28	32	45	141	316	260	33	795	**827**
Tripura		1	1		6	9	7	0	22	**23**		1	1		5	24	11	1	41	**42**
Uttar Pradesh	6	48	54	52	174	250	131	9	616	**670**	7	57	64	60	213	244	175	17	709	**773**
Uttarakhand		4	4	3	14	13	27	15	72	**76**		7	7	5	13	22	28	11	79	**86**
West Bengal	2	25	27	16	43	49	83	21	212	**239**	2	27	29	23	57	132	323	73	608	**637**

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

A3: Distribution of Population by Size Class, 2001

(in lakhs)

States/UTs	Size Class									Total
	I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns	
	Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total							
Urban India	**1082.90**	**880.58**	**1963.48**	**278.32**	**351.55**	**194.58**	**66.58**	**6.68**	**897.72**	**2861.20**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	1.16	**1.16**
Andhra Pradesh	81.27	76.04	157.31	29.11	16.71	3.48	1.40	0.07	50.78	**208.09**
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.97	0.43	0.04	2.28	**2.28**
Assam	0.00	16.15	16.15	4.04	6.58	4.66	2.64	0.32	18.24	**34.39**
Bihar	16.98	34.46	51.44	11.86	20.51	2.81	0.20	0.00	35.38	**86.82**
Chandigarh	0.00	8.09	8.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**8.09**
Chhattisgarh	0.00	26.42	26.42	3.74	5.50	4.64	1.56	0.00	15.44	**41.86**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	**0.50**
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	**0.57**
Delhi	128.77	0.00	128.77	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.28	**129.06**
Goa	0.00	1.05	1.05	1.94	0.62	1.98	0.98	0.14	5.66	**6.71**
Gujarat	98.31	45.83	144.14	18.36	18.57	6.75	1.22	0.25	45.16	**189.30**
Haryana	10.56	33.81	44.37	3.54	7.27	4.69	1.24	0.04	16.78	**61.15**
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.54	1.14	1.14	0.69	4.51	**5.96**
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	16.00	16.00	3.67	1.00	2.50	1.30	0.70	9.16	**25.17**
Jharkhand	21.70	21.06	42.76	4.25	7.40	3.10	2.11	0.33	17.18	**59.94**
Karnataka	57.01	63.72	120.73	17.26	31.08	8.39	1.93	0.23	58.88	**179.62**
Kerala	13.56	43.35	56.91	9.40	11.56	4.12	0.68	0.00	25.76	**82.67**
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.00	0.27	**0.27**
Madhya Pradesh	40.73	47.69	88.42	19.34	25.67	19.55	6.46	0.23	71.25	**159.67**
Maharashtra	234.77	92.94	327.71	27.32	38.86	13.40	3.43	0.29	83.30	**411.01**
Manipur	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	1.11	1.10	0.90	0.15	3.26	**5.76**
Meghalaya	0.00	2.68	2.68	0.59	0.48	0.71	0.09	0.00	1.86	**4.54**
Mizoram	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.74	0.78	0.37	0.24	2.13	**4.41**
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.22	0.46	0.00	0.00	3.43	**3.43**
Odisha	0.00	26.79	26.79	9.42	10.01	6.96	1.74	0.25	28.38	**55.17**
Puducherry	0.00	5.06	5.06	0.74	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43	**6.49**
Punjab	24.02	24.17	48.19	13.14	10.82	8.11	2.13	0.23	34.43	**82.63**
Rajasthan	23.23	52.39	75.61	18.42	27.49	9.14	1.33	0.15	56.53	**132.14**
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.14	0.05	0.11	0.60	**0.60**
Tamil Nadu	92.24	63.17	155.41	31.75	33.95	39.11	14.20	0.42	119.43	**274.84**
Tripura	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	1.82	1.25	0.48	0.00	3.56	**5.46**
Uttar Pradesh	97.00	116.77	213.77	35.31	50.29	35.29	10.34	0.39	131.62	**345.40**
Uttarakhand	0.00	10.25	10.25	2.60	4.47	2.05	2.00	0.42	11.54	**21.79**
West Bengal	142.73	44.55	187.28	9.77	13.41	7.06	5.79	0.96	36.99	**224.27**

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001

A4: Distribution of Population by Size Class, 2011

(in lakhs)

States/UTs	Size Class									Total
	I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns	
	Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total							
Urban India	**1595.74**	**1051.27**	**2647.01**	**321.80**	**418.58**	**240.38**	**126.50**	**16.79**	**1124.05**	**3771.06**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.35	**1.43**
Andhra Pradesh	108.82	102.83	211.65	40.64	20.39	6.55	2.75	0.21	70.54	**282.19**
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.81	1.00	0.51	0.26	3.17	**3.17**
Assam	0.00	18.77	18.77	4.97	7.25	6.39	5.56	1.06	25.21	**43.99**
Bihar	20.49	52.55	73.04	15.95	24.15	2.40	1.85	0.20	44.54	**117.58**
Chandigarh	0.00	9.71	9.71	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.15	0.00	0.56	**10.26**
Chhattisgarh	21.88	14.81	36.68	2.48	7.79	6.66	5.17	0.59	22.69	**59.37**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.54	0.08	0.00	1.61	**1.61**
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.68	0.55	0.07	0.00	1.83	**1.83**
Delhi	163.50	0.00	163.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.19	**163.69**
Goa	0.00	3.23	3.23	0.00	1.07	2.30	2.10	0.37	5.84	**9.07**
Gujarat	141.62	57.13	198.75	19.89	22.88	11.99	3.57	0.38	58.70	**257.45**
Haryana	14.14	49.10	63.24	5.83	11.98	4.60	2.53	0.24	25.18	**88.42**
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.72	1.72	0.00	2.05	1.11	1.16	0.85	5.17	**6.89**
Jammu & Kashmir	12.57	8.17	20.74	2.94	3.06	3.88	2.96	0.75	13.59	**34.33**
Jharkhand	36.62	16.22	52.84	5.54	9.90	4.76	4.98	1.31	26.49	**79.33**
Karnataka	85.20	78.63	163.84	24.97	31.92	10.15	4.95	0.44	72.42	**236.26**
Kerala	121.40	27.93	149.33	1.76	5.32	1.94	1.00	0.00	10.02	**159.35**
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.04	0.50	**0.50**
Madhya Pradesh	64.28	54.99	119.27	20.36	31.01	22.52	7.10	0.44	81.42	**200.69**
Maharashtra	299.28	98.48	397.76	34.02	49.87	17.79	7.71	1.03	110.42	**508.18**
Manipur	0.00	3.82	3.82	0.00	1.77	1.46	1.15	0.14	4.52	**8.34**
Meghalaya	0.00	3.55	3.55	0.75	0.82	0.76	0.08	0.00	2.41	**5.95**
Mizoram	0.00	2.93	2.93	0.57	1.24	0.33	0.36	0.28	2.78	**5.72**
Nagaland	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.99	1.83	0.83	0.74	0.09	4.48	**5.71**
Odisha	0.00	33.48	33.48	10.68	12.14	7.16	5.35	1.23	36.56	**70.04**
Puducherry	0.00	6.57	6.57	1.54	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	**8.53**
Punjab	28.02	33.04	61.07	16.81	13.32	8.82	3.34	0.64	42.93	**103.99**
Rajasthan	51.86	55.73	107.59	17.61	31.21	10.72	2.99	0.37	62.89	**170.48**
Sikkim	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.21	0.10	0.53	**1.54**
Tamil Nadu	132.79	79.07	211.86	30.88	40.30	44.83	19.86	1.45	137.32	**349.17**
Tripura	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.38	3.40	0.79	0.05	5.61	**9.61**
Uttar Pradesh	140.25	150.24	290.49	42.42	63.36	34.99	12.98	0.72	154.46	**444.95**
Uttarakhand	0.00	18.66	18.66	2.68	3.72	3.01	2.14	0.28	11.83	**30.49**
West Bengal	153.01	62.62	215.63	15.44	16.95	17.75	21.96	3.20	75.30	**290.93**

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2011

A5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Size Class, 2001 and 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	2001										2011									
	Size Class									Total	Size Class									Total
	I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns		I			II	III	IV	V	VI	All Towns	
	Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total								Metropolitan Cities	Non-metropolitan Class I Cities	Total							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				0.4			0.2		0.1	**0.04**		0.1	0.04			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.03	**0.04**
Andhra Pradesh	7.5	8.6	8.0	10.5	4.8	1.8	2.1	1.1	5.7	**7.3**	6.8	9.8	8.0	12.6	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.3	6.3	**7.5**
Arunachal Pradesh					0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	**0.1**				0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.3	**0.1**
Assam		1.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.9	2.0	**1.2**		1.8	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.7	4.4	6.3	2.2	**1.2**
Bihar	1.6	3.9	2.6	4.3	5.8	1.4	0.3		3.9	**3.0**	1.3	5.0	2.8	5.0	5.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	4.0	**3.1**
Chandigarh		0.9	0.4							**0.3**		0.9	0.4			0.2	0.1		0.05	**0.3**
Chhattisgarh		3.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.3		1.7	**1.5**	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	3.5	2.0	**1.6**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli					0.1				0.1	**0.02**				0.3		0.2	0.1		0.1	**0.0**
Daman & Diu					0.2				0.1	**0.02**				0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.2	**0.0**
Delhi	11.9		6.6			0.1	0.2		0.03	**4.5**	10.2		6.2				0.1	0.3	0.02	**4.3**
Goa		0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.6	**0.2**		0.3	0.1		0.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	0.5	**0.2**
Gujarat	9.1	5.2	7.3	6.6	5.3	3.5	1.8	3.8	5.0	**6.6**	8.9	5.4	7.5	6.2	5.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	5.2	**6.8**
Haryana	1.0	3.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.7	1.9	**2.1**	0.9	4.7	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.2	**2.3**
Himachal Pradesh		0.2	0.1		0.4	0.6	1.7	10.4	0.5	**0.2**		0.2	0.1		0.5	0.5	0.9	5.1	0.5	**0.2**
Jammu & Kashmir		1.8	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.9	10.5	1.0	**0.9**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	2.3	4.5	1.2	**0.9**
Jharkhand	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	3.2	4.9	1.9	**2.1**	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.0	3.9	7.8	2.4	**2.1**
Karnataka	5.3	7.2	6.1	6.2	8.8	4.3	2.9	3.4	6.6	**6.3**	5.3	7.5	6.2	7.8	7.6	4.2	3.9	2.6	6.4	**6.3**
Kerala	1.3	4.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.0		2.9	**2.9**	7.6	2.7	5.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8		0.9	**4.2**
Lakshadweep						0.1	0.3		0.03	**0.01**						0.1	0.1	0.3	0.04	**0.0**
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	5.4	4.5	6.9	7.3	10.0	9.7	3.5	7.9	**5.6**	4.0	5.2	4.5	6.3	7.4	9.4	5.6	2.6	7.2	**5.3**
Maharashtra	21.7	10.6	16.7	9.8	11.1	6.9	5.2	4.4	9.3	**14.4**	18.8	9.4	15.0	10.6	11.9	7.4	6.1	6.2	9.8	**13.5**
Manipur		0.3	0.1		0.3	0.6	1.4	2.3	0.4	**0.2**		0.4	0.1		0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	**0.2**
Meghalaya		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1		0.2	**0.2**		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1		0.2	**0.2**
Mizoram		0.3	0.1		0.2	0.4	0.6	3.6	0.2	**0.2**		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.2	**0.2**
Nagaland				0.6	0.3	0.2			0.4	**0.1**		0.1	0.05	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	**0.2**
Odisha		3.0	1.4	3.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.2	**1.9**		3.2	1.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	4.2	7.3	3.3	**1.9**
Puducherry		0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2				0.2	**0.2**		0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1				0.2	**0.2**
Punjab	2.2	2.7	2.5	4.7	3.1	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	**2.9**	1.8	3.1	2.3	5.2	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.8	3.8	**2.8**
Rajasthan	2.1	5.9	3.9	6.6	7.8	4.7	2.0	2.3	6.3	**4.6**	3.3	5.3	4.1	5.5	7.5	4.5	2.4	2.2	5.6	**4.5**
Sikkim					0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	**0.02**		0.1	0.04			0.1	0.2	0.6	0.05	**0.04**
Tamil Nadu	8.5	7.2	7.9	11.4	9.7	20.1	21.3	6.3	13.3	**9.6**	8.3	7.5	8.0	9.6	9.6	18.6	15.7	8.6	12.2	**9.3**
Tripura		0.2	0.1		0.5	0.6	0.7		0.4	**0.2**		0.4	0.2		0.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	**0.3**
Uttar Pradesh	9.0	13.3	10.9	12.7	14.3	18.1	15.5	5.9	14.7	**12.1**	8.8	14.3	11.0	13.2	15.1	14.6	10.3	4.3	13.7	**11.8**
Uttarakhand		1.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	3.0	6.2	1.3	**0.8**		1.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	**0.8**
West Bengal	13.2	5.1	9.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	8.7	14.4	4.1	**7.8**	9.6	6.0	8.1	4.8	4.0	7.4	17.4	19.1	6.7	**7.7**
India	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

A6: Civic Status of UA/Cities and Towns, 2001

(number)

States/UTs	Civic Status																							
	CB	CMC	CT	INA	ITS	M	M Cl	M Corp	M. Corp	MB	MC	MCl	NA	NAC	NP	NT	NTA	ST	TC	TMC	TP	TS	UA	Total
Urban India	**16**	**13**	**987**	**10**	**1**	**464**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**165**	**68**	**286**	**74**	**143**	**928**	**24**	**8**	**1**	**70**	**58**	**669**	**1**	**384**	**4378**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			2			1																		3
Andhra Pradesh			39			40				9	3	12	1	1	12	1			1	4	13		37	173
Arunachal Pradesh			10			1								1	4						1			17
Assam			39			5				2	1	3	4	3	10				21	3	9		10	110
Bihar			12			33				8	4	10	8	3	14					3	16		9	120
Chandigarh												1												1
Chattisgarh			16			7				2	1	4	1	2	30				1		8		12	84
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1			1																		2
Daman & Diu						1						1												2
Delhi			2												1						0		1	4
Goa			23									5			4						3		3	38
Gujarat		1	40	10		18				10	3	15	5	6	20	1			2	1	17		41	190
Haryana		1	22			16		1		6	10	5	4	2	12	1			1		5		11	97
Himachal Pradesh	6		3			2						10		1	30						3		1	56
Jammu & Kashmir			8			1					1	1		42	8						1		7	69
Jharkhand			45			9				3	1	4	2	2	10				1	1	6		11	95
Karnataka		1	42			35				8	3	21	9	8	36				2	5	43		24	237
Kerala			17			18				4		10	6	2	16					1	7		17	98
Lakshdweep			3																					3
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	72			27				12	2	21	1	6	139				6	3	35		42	368
Mahrashtra	3	2	88			45	1			27	6	38	4	6	50	1			5	14	42		15	347
Manipur			4			1						2			19						2		1	29
Meghalaya			2			1				1				1	2						2		1	10
Mizoram						3						1			1	16					1			22
Nagaland			1			2				1	1				4									9
Odisha			41		1	14				4	1	7		12	22				2	1	17		10	132
Puducherry						1									1						1		1	4
Punjab		1	25			18		1		7	4	18	3	2	42				1	1	15		19	157
Rajasthan	2	2	50			33		1		9	5	15	5	5	33				3	6	24		23	216
Sikkim																	7		1		1			9
Tamil Nadu	1		116			44				16	12	31	8	13	87	2			10	3	298		27	668
Tripura			8			1				1		2		1	8						2			23
Uttar Pradesh	1	4	117			63			2	24	7	37	8	18	261	1		1	11	9	73	1	32	670
Uttarakhand	2		10			4				5	2	2		1	34				2	1	5		8	76
West Bengal			129			19	2			6	1	10	5	5	18	1	1			2	19		21	239

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001

A7: Civic Status of UA/Cities and Towns, 2011

(number)

States/UTs	Civic Status																					Total
	CB	CMC	CT	INA	ITS	M	M Corp.	MB	MC	MCl	NA	NAC	Nagar Pari-shad	NP	NPP	NT	ST	TC	TMC	TP	UA	
Urban India	**16**	**34**	**2471**	**15**	**1**	**582**	**38**	**25**	**125**	**365**	**3**	**64**	**40**	**1007**	**164**	**49**	**1**	**76**	**87**	**535**	**474**	**6173**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			4							1												**5**
Andhra Pradesh			138			57	2							5							58	**260**
Arunachal Pradesh			1													26						**27**
Assam			98					22										57			12	**189**
Bihar			38				4						33	82							14	**171**
Chandigarh			5																		1	**6**
Chattisgarh			12			19	3							123							14	**171**
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			5							1												**6**
Daman & Diu			6							2												**8**
Delhi			3																		1	**4**
Goa			50							10											3	**63**
Gujarat			106	15		117	1				1										38	**278**
Haryana			63				1		50	15											12	**141**
Himachal Pradesh	6		3							23				23							3	**58**
Jammu & Kashmir			29						73	1											7	**110**
Jharkhand			149				1						7	17							11	**185**
Karnataka		34	97				3					4							87	67	22	**314**
Kerala			35			11															19	**65**
Lakshdweep			6																			**6**
Madhya Pradesh	2		71			68	7							242							37	**427**
Mahrashtra			262				7			210				5							17	**501**
Manipur			10							8				16			1				1	**36**
Meghalaya			2			2		3										3			1	**11**
Mizoram																23						**23**
Nagaland			7						2	1								16				**26**
Odisha			114		1	26	1					60									14	**216**
Puducherry						2															2	**4**
Punjab	3		67				2			85				35							18	**210**
Rajasthan	1		94			146	3			6											28	**278**
Sikkim			1				1			1	1			5								**9**
Tamil Nadu			241			93														468	25	**827**
Tripura			26							1				15								**42**
Uttar Pradesh	1		151				2							410	142						67	**773**
Uttarakhand	3		21											29	22						11	**86**
West Bengal			558			41					1										38	**637**

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2011

A8: Work Participation Rate, 2011-12

(per cent)

States	Male	Female	Persons
Urban India	**54.6**	**14.7**	**35.5**
Andhra Pradesh	55.4	17.0	36.4
Arunachal Pradesh	45.7	12.7	30.3
Assam	54.2	9.0	32.9
Bihar	42.1	4.5	25.3
Chhattisgarh	49.6	24.0	37.6
Delhi	53.0	10.4	33.7
Goa	51.1	15.7	33.7
Gujarat	60.3	13.3	38.4
Haryana	51.4	9.7	31.8
Himachal Pradesh	60.0	21.2	41.6
Jammu & Kashmir	53.9	11.7	33.7
Jharkhand	48.0	6.6	28.4
Karnataka	57.9	16.3	37.6
Kerala	55.2	19.1	36.3
Madhya Pradesh	52.0	11.5	32.5
Maharashtra	54.9	16.6	36.5
Manipur	45.6	18.2	32.2
Meghalaya	50.3	20.2	34.0
Mizoram	48.7	24.9	36.7
Nagaland	41.2	14.4	28.7
Odisha	57.9	15.5	38.1
Punjab	57.0	13.6	36.8
Rajasthan	49.0	14.1	32.6
Sikkim	60.9	27.3	45.2
Tamil Nadu	58.7	20.1	39.2
Tripura	52.5	11.3	31.9
Uttarakhand	50.6	8.6	30.5
Uttar Pradesh	51.1	10.2	31.7
West Bengal	60.2	17.4	40.0

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12

A9: Unemployment Rate, 2011-12

(per cent)

States	Male	Female	Persons
Urban India	**3.0**	**5.2**	**3.4**
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	5.4	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	3.6	8.7	4.8
Assam	5.4	7.0	5.6
Bihar	4.5	16.5	5.6
Chhattisgarh	4.1	4.7	4.3
Delhi	3.3	4.6	3.5
Goa	2.9	9.7	4.6
Gujarat	0.6	1.7	0.8
Haryana	4.0	5.0	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.9	9.9	4.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.1	19.0	7.0
Jharkhand	4.6	8.9	5.1
Karnataka	2.4	4.4	2.9
Kerala	2.7	13.9	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.4	3.5	2.6
Maharashtra	1.8	3.8	2.3
Manipur	5.6	10.8	7.1
Meghalaya	2.4	3.7	2.8
Mizoram	4.0	6.7	5.0
Nagaland	19.1	36	23.8
Odisha	3.9	2.0	3.5
Punjab	2.6	3.6	2.8
Rajasthan	3.2	2.5	3.1
Sikkim	3.2	0.0	2.3
Tamil Nadu	2.1	4.5	2.7
Tripura	11.5	56.4	25.2
Uttarakhand	2.5	20.0	5.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.7	4.1
West Bengal	4.3	6.4	4.8

Source: NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12

A10: Estimates of Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), 2011-12

(in Rs.)

States	Average MPCE
Urban India	**2477.02**
Andhra Pradesh	2559.30
Arunachal Pradesh	2241.63
Assam	2090.18
Bihar	1396.65
Chhattisgarh	1776.21
Delhi	3160.76
Goa	2934.87
Gujarat	2472.49
Haryana	3346.32
Himachal Pradesh	3173.30
Jammu and Kashmir	2320.28
Jharkhand	1894.41
Karnataka	2898.94
Kerala	3044.22
Madhya Pradesh	1842.35
Maharashtra	2937.06
Manipur	1448.91
Meghalaya	2293.82
Mizoram	2426.53
Nagaland	2279.42
Orissa	1830.33
Punjab	2743.07
Rajasthan	2206.93
Sikkim	2528.11
Tamil Nadu	2534.32
Tripura	1996.66
Uttarakhand	2452.02
Uttar Pradesh	1942.25
West Bengal	2489.89

Source: NSSO Report No. KI(68/1.0) on Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2011-12, NSS 68th Round, National Sample Survey Office

A11: Housing Quality, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Dwelling Unit Quality		
	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Urban India	**68.0**	**29.0**	**2.9**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	76.5	22.2	1.3
Andhra Pradesh	78.9	19.6	1.5
Arunachal Pradesh	58.5	38.7	2.8
Assam	58.9	35.4	5.7
Bihar	53.1	40.0	6.9
Chandigarh	69.9	26.6	3.5
Chhattisgarh	64.2	33.1	2.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79.0	20.8	0.2
Daman & Diu	65.3	34.2	0.5
Goa	76.9	21.8	1.3
Gujarat	76.5	22.6	0.9
Haryana	62.9	33.7	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	80.1	18.5	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	70.9	26.3	2.9
Jharkhand	59.9	36.3	3.7
Karnataka	72.4	25.7	1.9
Kerala	72.4	23.7	3.9
Lakshadweep	85.2	14.3	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	67.6	29.7	2.7
Maharashtra	73.1	25.0	1.9
Manipur	63.4	32.1	4.5
Meghalaya	69.5	27.7	2.7
Mizoram	73.6	24.9	1.5
Nagaland	62.0	36.1	1.9
Nct Of Delhi	66.0	31.2	2.8
Odisha	51.5	42.7	5.8
Puducherry	80.0	18.9	1.2
Punjab	57.3	37.4	5.2
Rajasthan	68.9	29.3	1.8
Sikkim	80.3	18.0	1.8
Tamil Nadu	76.4	22.4	1.2
Tripura	63.6	32.1	4.2
Uttar Pradesh	57.0	39.1	3.9
Uttarakhand	74.4	23.1	2.5
West Bengal	57.5	35.9	6.6

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A12: Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Number of Rooms						
	No Exclusive Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms and Above
Urban India	**3.1**	**32.1**	**30.6**	**18.4**	**9.3**	**3.2**	**3.3**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	26.2	41.5	20.2	6.7	2.0	1.6
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	32.7	32.6	20.3	8.4	2.1	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	21.0	39.5	24.6	7.6	2.8	2.8
Assam	2.1	24.2	27.9	19.7	12.8	6.6	6.6
Bihar	2.3	32.5	30.8	15.7	9.6	3.6	5.6
Chandigarh	1.4	38.5	25.7	19.0	8.7	3.2	3.5
Chhattisgarh	1.5	27.3	33.5	19.5	10.0	3.7	4.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.5	50.7	26.3	12.2	2.8	0.7	0.7
Daman & Diu	4.1	62.8	16.3	9.3	3.9	1.4	2.1
Goa	3.6	20.4	25.0	25.8	13.6	5.8	5.8
Gujarat	2.4	35.5	33.3	17.8	6.8	2.3	1.9
Haryana	1.8	26.2	29.5	21.3	12.9	4.4	3.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	27.4	30.4	16.5	11.8	5.0	7.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.9	15.1	22.5	23.1	15.6	6.9	13.9
Jharkhand	2.8	22.1	38.5	18.3	10.6	3.4	4.3
Karnataka	7.1	29.6	31.0	18.8	8.3	2.9	2.4
Kerala	0.9	6.3	23.3	32.4	21.4	8.6	7.0
Lakshadweep	0.4	7.3	19.6	29.2	22.0	10.8	10.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	25.2	32.3	19.2	11.8	4.3	5.8
Maharashtra	4.9	41.7	28.4	15.4	6.0	1.9	1.8
Manipur	1.4	13.5	28.6	30.3	14.3	6.5	5.4
Meghalaya	0.8	21.6	28.0	20.9	12.0	6.7	10.0
Mizoram	1.7	12.8	41.1	24.8	11.3	4.6	3.8
Nagaland	1.0	22.2	29.8	22.4	13.3	5.8	5.5
Nct Of Delhi	1.3	32.3	29.7	20.0	10.4	3.0	3.4
Odisha	1.7	28.3	33.6	19.5	9.6	3.6	3.8
Puducherry	4.6	40.5	31.8	15.6	4.8	1.5	1.2
Punjab	1.3	25.3	29.2	21.5	12.9	5.3	4.5
Rajasthan	1.6	25.9	29.1	18.9	13.2	5.3	6.0
Sikkim	2.2	31.0	30.2	15.4	9.4	4.5	7.2
Tamil Nadu	4.7	36.7	31.6	17.1	6.3	2.1	1.4
Tripura	3.7	62.1	23.6	7.0	2.4	0.7	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	31.3	30.6	16.6	10.6	3.9	4.6
Uttarakhand	1.1	29.3	30.8	18.7	11.9	4.2	4.1
West Bengal	3.0	41.7	31.7	13.5	6.1	1.7	2.3

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A13: Tenure Status of Housing and Vacancy Rate, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Vacancy Rate	Households Living in Own Houses	House Used Only for Residential Use
Urban India	**10.07**	**69.2**	**76.9**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.66	45.1	74.0
Andhra Pradesh	7.30	53.7	84.4
Arunachal Pradesh	12.84	29.3	68.7
Assam	8.09	64.0	71.1
Bihar	6.15	83.0	74.2
Chandigarh	6.67	48.4	82.9
Chhattisgarh	9.97	70.0	80.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.22	34.8	75.7
Daman & Diu	17.21	28.9	80.4
Goa	24.14	73.3	68.6
Gujarat	14.93	72.5	76.0
Haryana	11.23	75.3	70.9
Himachal Pradesh	17.55	49.5	61.3
Jammu & Kashmir	11.91	91.2	58.9
Jharkhand	9.38	63.2	77.6
Karnataka	10.30	51.1	78.7
Kerala	11.25	88.3	75.5
Lakshadweep	16.36	82.2	60.7
Madhya Pradesh	8.92	74.5	79.0
Maharashtra	13.16	69.8	75.6
Manipur	2.21	88.9	79.3
Meghalaya	8.53	44.2	73.5
Mizoram	5.26	47.9	82.5
Nagaland	12.82	40.5	74.0
Nct Of Delhi	10.94	67.9	77.7
Odisha	9.95	60.0	73.8
Puducherry	9.55	57.3	83.8
Punjab	10.64	78.3	70.8
Rajasthan	13.47	80.9	71.8
Sikkim	12.19	32.9	72.3
Tamil Nadu	6.18	57.5	82.9
Tripura	6.15	82.0	77.3
Uttar Pradesh	9.16	82.2	72.9
Uttarakhand	9.02	66.8	71.4
West Bengal	6.47	75.6	78.2

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A14: Residential Housing Stock and Housing Inadequacy, 2011

States/UTs	Total Residential Stock (in million)	Dilapidated Houses (%)	Congestion Factor (%)
Urban India	**78.87**	**2.9**	**38.3**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	1.3	26.16
Andhra Pradesh	6.78	1.5	36.34
Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	2.8	18.78
Assam	0.99	5.7	22.80
Bihar	2.01	6.9	32.67
Chandigarh	0.23	3.5	36.46
Chhattisgarh	1.24	2.6	25.05
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.2	52.19
Daman & Diu	0.05	0.5	63.01
Goa	0.20	1.3	22.42
Gujarat	5.42	0.9	35.79
Haryana	1.75	3.4	25.19
Himachal Pradesh	0.17	1.4	23.27
Jammu & Kashmir	0.52	2.9	15.27
Jharkhand	1.50	3.7	22.76
Karnataka	5.32	1.9	35.10
Kerala	3.62	3.9	6.23
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.5	5.27
Madhya Pradesh	3.85	2.7	24.14
Maharashtra	10.81	1.9	44.84
Manipur	0.17	4.5	12.80
Meghalaya	0.12	2.7	18.99
Mizoram	0.12	1.5	12.16
Nagaland	0.12	1.9	17.92
Nct Of Delhi	3.26	2.8	30.87
Odisha	1.52	5.8	26.61
Puducherry	0.21	1.2	43.10
Punjab	2.09	5.2	24.20
Rajasthan	3.09	1.8	24.86
Sikkim	0.04	1.8	28.22
Tamil Nadu	8.93	1.2	38.91
Tripura	0.24	4.2	63.90
Uttar Pradesh	7.45	3.9	32.09
Uttarakhand	0.59	2.5	27.93
West Bengal	6.35	6.6	42.39

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Main Source of Drinking Water				
	Tapwater	Well	Handpump	Tubewell	Other Sources
Urban India	**70.6**	**6.2**	**11.9**	**8.9**	**2.5**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
Andhra Pradesh	83.5	2.2	4.4	6.6	3.3
Arunachal Pradesh	84.2	5.1	5.7	1.5	3.6
Assam	30.2	17.8	33.0	15.0	4.0
Bihar	20.0	3.3	64.4	10.4	2.0
Chandigarh	96.8	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.6
Chhattisgarh	62.5	5.1	18.2	13.2	1.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.3	1.1	19.2	28.9	0.5
Daman & Diu	72.6	0.5	5.4	21.0	0.6
Goa	90.2	8.0	0.1	0.2	1.6
Gujarat	85.6	0.8	3.4	8.0	2.2
Haryana	77.5	0.5	8.4	10.8	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	95.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2
Jammu & Kashmir	87.9	1.2	6.5	1.7	2.7
Jharkhand	41.6	19.3	27.2	9.7	2.3
Karnataka	80.4	4.7	1.3	10.6	3.1
Kerala	34.9	58.9	0.6	3.9	1.7
Lakshadweep	16.9	78.1	3.2	0.0	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	62.2	5.5	14.6	15.3	2.4
Maharashtra	89.1	2.6	2.8	3.8	1.7
Manipur	56.3	5.5	4.3	0.3	33.7
Meghalaya	77.6	7.9	0.4	1.5	12.6
Mizoram	74.4	4.3	0.9	0.6	19.9
Nagaland	35.7	28.3	4.0	12.1	19.9
Nct Of Delhi	81.9	0.1	5.1	8.2	4.7
Odisha	48.0	18.4	12.8	18.9	1.9
Puducherry	95.4	2.7	0.5	1.1	0.3
Punjab	76.4	0.2	10.3	12.2	0.8
Rajasthan	82.6	1.5	6.1	5.6	4.2
Sikkim	92.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	6.9
Tamil Nadu	80.3	4.3	4.0	8.6	2.7
Tripura	54.0	6.5	21.4	16.5	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	51.5	0.8	36.8	9.6	1.3
Uttarakhand	78.4	0.2	17.1	3.1	1.1
West Bengal	55.6	4.5	22.6	15.7	1.5

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Types of Toilets, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	House-holds with Access to Toilet	House-holds having Toilet within Premises	Type of Toilet facility within the Premises						No Toilet within Premises	
			Flush/pour Flush Tatrine Connected to				Pit Toilet	Service Toilet	Alternative Source	
			Piped Sewer System	Septic Tank	Other System	Total			Public Toilet	Open
Urban India	**87.4**	**81.4**	**32.7**	**38.2**	**1.7**	**72.6**	**7.1**	**1.7**	**6.0**	**12.6**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92.3	87.1	3.0	83.2	0.6	86.8	0.2	0.1	5.1	7.8
Andhra Pradesh	88.1	86.1	33.7	44.4	1.3	79.4	4.1	2.6	2.0	11.9
Arunachal Pradesh	93.3	89.5	13.8	53.6	7.5	74.9	13.9	0.7	3.8	6.7
Assam	95.0	93.7	15.0	50.3	5.8	71.0	21.0	1.7	1.3	5.0
Bihar	71.1	69.0	7.2	52.7	3.5	63.4	4.6	1.0	2.2	28.9
Chandigarh	96.9	87.6	85.9	0.9	0.2	87.0	0.5	0.1	9.2	3.2
Chhattisgarh	65.6	60.2	9.1	48.6	1.0	58.7	1.1	0.4	5.4	34.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.9	81.3	8.0	71.7	0.5	80.3	0.7	0.3	7.6	11.1
Daman & Diu	95.9	85.4	6.3	77.6	0.3	84.2	1.1	0.1	10.5	4.1
Goa	90.5	85.3	18.6	59.3	2.7	80.6	3.5	1.1	5.2	9.5
Gujarat	91.3	87.7	60.4	24.2	0.5	85.2	2.1	0.4	3.6	8.7
Haryana	91.2	89.9	54.8	23.8	2.0	80.5	7.7	1.7	1.3	8.8
Himachal Pradesh	93.1	89.1	40.7	45.3	0.9	87.0	0.8	1.3	4.0	6.9
Jammu & Kashmir	89.3	87.5	25.3	37.9	5.3	68.5	4.3	14.7	1.8	10.7
Jharkhand	69.0	67.2	14.0	49.2	1.5	64.7	1.8	0.6	1.8	31.0
Karnataka	89.3	84.9	53.3	17.0	1.2	71.6	12.0	1.4	4.4	10.7
Kerala	98.3	97.4	14.3	56.7	4.3	75.3	21.9	0.3	0.9	1.7
Lakshadweep	98.1	97.7	2.9	93.8	0.5	97.2	0.5	-	0.4	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	77.5	74.2	20.2	50.1	1.2	71.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	22.5
Maharashtra	92.3	71.3	37.8	28.6	0.9	67.3	2.4	1.6	21.0	7.7
Manipur	97.7	95.8	7.4	43.1	13.2	63.7	23.3	8.8	1.9	2.3
Meghalaya	97.6	95.7	9.7	68.7	4.5	82.9	12.3	0.6	1.9	2.4
Mizoram	99.1	98.5	5.1	71.3	4.4	80.9	17.2	0.5	0.6	0.9
Nagaland	97.8	94.6	4.5	67.3	7.4	79.1	15.0	0.5	3.2	2.2
Nct Of Delhi	97.0	89.8	60.5	24.7	0.9	86.0	1.7	2.1	7.1	3.0
Odisha	66.8	64.8	11.5	45.0	2.3	58.8	4.2	1.8	2.0	33.2
Puducherry	87.8	82.0	19.9	60.9	0.3	81.1	0.6	0.3	5.8	12.2
Punjab	94.2	93.4	63.7	19.9	1.9	85.6	6.8	1.0	0.8	5.8
Rajasthan	83.3	82.0	25.6	45.6	2.4	73.7	5.4	2.9	1.3	16.7
Sikkim	97.8	95.2	34.4	55.7	1.8	91.8	3.3	0.1	2.6	2.2
Tamil Nadu	83.8	75.1	27.4	37.9	1.1	66.5	6.8	1.8	8.6	16.2
Tripura	98.7	97.9	6.7	37.6	5.7	50.0	47.0	0.9	0.8	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	85.2	83.1	28.3	46.9	2.0	77.2	2.9	3.0	2.1	14.8
Uttarakhand	95.3	93.6	31.7	53.1	1.2	85.9	6.5	1.1	1.7	4.7
West Bengal	88.8	85.0	13.6	45.4	2.5	61.6	22.5	0.9	3.7	11.3

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Main Source of Lighting				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Oil or any Other	No Lighting
Urban India	**92.7**	**6.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	97.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	96.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Assam	84.1	15.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Bihar	66.7	32.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
Chandigarh	98.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chhattisgarh	93.7	5.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Daman & Diu	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Goa	97.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Gujarat	97.2	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.5
Haryana	96.2	2.7	0.1	0.6	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	98.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Jharkhand	88.0	11.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Karnataka	96.4	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kerala	97.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lakshadweep	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	92.7	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Maharashtra	96.2	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Manipur	82.4	11.2	0.4	5.5	0.5
Meghalaya	94.9	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Mizoram	98.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Nagaland	97.4	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nct Of Delhi	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Odisha	83.1	15.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
Puducherry	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Punjab	98.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Rajasthan	93.9	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
Sikkim	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tamil Nadu	96.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tripura	91.6	7.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	81.4	17.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
Uttarakhand	96.5	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.3
West Bengal	85.1	12.7	1.2	0.3	0.6

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A18: Percentage Distribution of Households with Drainage and Bathroom Facilities, 2011

(per cent)

States/UTs	Drainage			Bathroom		
	Drainage	Close Drainage	Open Drainage	Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	No Bathroom
Urban India	**81.8**	**44.5**	**37.3**	**77.5**	**9.5**	**13.0**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.0	12.1	74.0	85.5	8.3	6.1
Andhra Pradesh	88.3	49.6	38.7	85.6	7.0	7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	66.2	15.7	50.6	67.2	13.4	19.4
Assam	56.3	15.4	40.9	71.7	12.9	15.5
Bihar	71.4	30.0	41.4	45.7	22.9	31.4
Chandigarh	96.0	87.3	8.7	86.7	3.1	10.3
Chhattisgarh	68.9	17.5	51.4	54.4	12.9	32.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.7	47.0	15.7	80.7	9.3	10.0
Daman & Diu	77.2	46.5	30.7	73.9	10.3	15.8
Goa	78.0	54.8	23.2	88.7	6.2	5.1
Gujarat	82.6	69.4	13.2	85.0	5.4	9.5
Haryana	92.2	49.4	42.8	86.1	6.5	7.4
Himachal Pradesh	93.6	65.0	28.6	90.3	2.5	7.2
Jammu & Kashmir	83.1	32.7	50.4	86.4	5.0	8.6
Jharkhand	70.8	24.9	45.9	55.3	14.5	30.2
Karnataka	87.6	56.5	31.1	91.7	4.7	3.6
Kerala	54.5	33.5	21.0	88.8	4.1	7.1
Lakshadweep	25.9	14.8	11.1	96.5	1.1	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	82.3	31.9	50.4	69.9	15.4	14.7
Maharashtra	91.2	62.7	28.4	86.0	9.4	4.6
Manipur	70.4	6.0	64.4	48.7	17.1	34.3
Meghalaya	80.3	17.9	62.5	74.2	5.7	20.1
Mizoram	79.5	20.4	59.1	83.7	6.1	10.3
Nagaland	76.5	8.6	67.9	80.8	13.6	5.6
Nct Of Delhi	96.0	60.3	35.7	87.3	4.0	8.7
Odisha	59.0	19.9	39.2	54.5	9.8	35.7
Puducherry	82.6	32.3	50.2	84.1	7.9	8.0
Punjab	90.9	57.6	33.3	87.3	7.5	5.2
Rajasthan	86.0	34.4	51.6	79.3	9.9	10.8
Sikkim	92.1	39.5	52.6	89.5	2.5	8.0
Tamil Nadu	74.9	44.8	30.2	75.5	9.7	14.8
Tripura	53.4	7.3	46.2	46.6	17.4	36.0
Uttar Pradesh	93.4	32.2	61.2	69.7	14.9	15.4
Uttarakhand	92.9	42.3	50.6	87.7	5.4	6.9
West Bengal	66.8	24.4	42.4	60.0	10.7	29.3

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011: Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

A19: Social Indicators: 2001 and 2011

State/UTs	Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio		Literacy Rate					
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001			2011		
					Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Urban India	**900**	**929**	**906**	**905**	**86.3**	**72.9**	**79.9**	**88.8**	**79.1**	**84.1**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	815	874	936	954	90.7	81.5	86.6	93.1	86.6	90.1
Andhra Pradesh	965	987	955	935	83.2	68.7	76.1	85.8	74.4	80.1
Arunachal Pradesh	819	890	980	957	85.2	69.5	78.3	88.4	76.7	82.9
Assam	872	946	943	944	89.7	80.2	85.3	91.8	84.9	88.5
Bihar	868	895	924	912	79.9	62.6	71.9	82.6	70.2	76.9
Chandigarh	796	822	845	880	86.8	77.4	82.6	90.1	81.4	86.2
Chhattisgarh	932	956	938	937	89.4	71.1	80.6	90.6	77.2	84.0
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	691	682	888	872	90.8	74.5	84.4	94.0	83.4	89.8
Daman & Diu	984	551	943	894	91.1	73.4	82.3	92.1	82.9	89.0
Goa	934	956	924	940	89.5	79.0	84.4	93.2	86.6	90.0
Gujarat	880	880	837	852	88.3	74.5	81.8	91.0	81.0	86.3
Haryana	847	873	808	832	85.8	71.3	79.2	88.6	76.9	83.1
Himachal Pradesh	795	853	844	881	92.0	85.0	88.9	93.4	88.4	91.1
Jammu & Kashmir	819	840	873	850	80.0	62.0	71.9	83.9	69.0	77.1
Jharkhand	870	910	930	908	87.0	70.0	79.1	88.4	75.5	82.3
Karnataka	942	963	940	946	86.7	74.1	80.6	90.0	81.4	85.8
Kerala	1058	1091	958	963	95.9	90.6	93.2	97.0	93.4	95.1
Lakshdweep	935	945	900	911	93.8	83.1	88.6	95.8	87.8	91.9
Madhya Pradesh	898	918	907	901	87.4	70.5	79.4	88.7	76.5	82.8
Maharashtra	873	903	908	899	91.0	79.1	85.5	92.1	84.9	88.7
Manipur	1009	1026	961	949	88.7	70.0	79.3	91.7	79.3	85.4
Meghalaya	982	1001	969	954	89.0	89.1	86.3	92.5	89.1	90.8
Mizoram	948	998	963	974	96.4	95.8	96.1	98.0	97.3	97.6
Nagaland	829	908	939	973	87.4	81.4	84.7	91.6	87.4	89.6
NCT of Delhi	822	868	870	873	87.4	75.2	81.9	91.0	80.9	86.3
Orissa	895	932	933	913	87.9	72.9	80.8	90.7	80.4	85.7
Puducherry	1007	1042	967	975	91.0	78.6	84.8	93.0	84.2	88.5
Punjab	849	875	796	852	83.0	74.5	79.1	86.7	79.2	83.2
Rajasthan	890	914	887	874	86.5	64.7	76.2	87.9	70.7	79.7
Sikkim	830	913	922	934	87.8	79.2	83.9	92.4	84.7	88.7
Tamil Nadu	982	1000	955	952	89.0	76.0	82.5	91.8	82.3	87.0
Tripura	959	973	948	947	93.2	85.0	89.2	95.5	91.4	93.5
Uttar Pradesh	876	894	890	885	76.8	61.7	69.8	80.4	69.2	75.1
Uttarakhand	845	884	872	868	87.1	74.8	81.4	89.1	79.3	84.5
West Bengal	893	944	948	947	86.1	75.7	81.2	88.4	81.0	84.8

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

A20: Status of Slums

States/UTs	Demography			Social Indicators				
	Total Slum Population (000)	Total Slum Households (000)	Slum Share (%)	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
Urban India	**65494.6**	**13920.2**	**17.4**	**928**	**922**	**77.7**	**83.7**	**71.2**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.2	3.3	9.9	919	1015	82.8	88.0	77.0
Andhra Pradesh	10186.9	2431.5	36.1	996	938	75.3	81.8	68.9
Arunachal Pradesh	15.6	3.5	4.9	938	1020	69.4	76.0	62.2
Assam	197.3	42.5	4.5	945	954	81.6	86.5	76.4
Bihar	1237.7	216.5	10.5	906	930	68.2	75.0	60.6
Chandigarh	95.1	21.7	9.3	784	912	66.4	75.6	54.3
Chhattisgarh	1898.9	413.8	32.0	965	952	80.4	88.2	72.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	26.2	5.5	2.9	898	916	82.4	88.4	75.8
Gujarat	1680.1	346.0	6.5	841	904	70.5	78.3	61.1
Haryana	1662.3	332.7	18.8	872	850	75.9	83.0	67.7
Himachal Pradesh	61.3	14.4	8.9	883	863	87.7	90.4	84.8
Jammu & Kashmir	662.1	103.6	19.3	933	860	68.0	75.7	59.9
Jharkhand	373.0	72.5	4.7	934	930	75.5	82.7	67.8
Karnataka	3291.4	707.7	13.9	994	964	75.6	81.8	69.4
Kerala	202.0	45.4	1.3	1074	979	93.1	95.4	91.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	5689.0	1117.8	28.3	924	914	77.3	84.3	69.6
Maharashtra	11848.4	2499.9	23.3	872	922	84.6	89.3	79.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	57.4	10.5	9.6	998	980	89.0	90.9	87.2
Mizoram	78.6	16.0	13.7	1022	971	98.1	98.4	97.9
Nagaland	82.3	17.2	14.4	930	996	88.8	90.7	86.8
Nct Of Delhi	1785.4	367.9	10.9	832	916	75.2	80.5	68.7
Odisha	1560.3	350.0	22.3	948	937	78.9	85.6	71.9
Puducherry	144.6	34.8	17.0	1051	946	81.4	87.3	75.8
Punjab	1460.5	293.9	14.0	881	860	74.2	78.6	69.2
Rajasthan	2068.0	394.4	12.1	917	897	69.8	79.8	58.9
Sikkim	31.4	7.2	20.4	935	992	88.1	92.1	83.8
Tamil Nadu	5798.5	1463.7	16.6	1008	956	82.1	88.0	76.2
Tripura	139.8	34.1	14.5	993	976	90.7	93.4	88.0
Uttar Pradesh	6240.0	1066.4	14.0	892	889	69.0	75.3	61.9
Uttarakhand	487.7	93.9	16.0	893	884	76.9	82.5	70.6
West Bengal	6418.6	1391.8	22.1	932	946	81.4	85.8	76.7

Source: Calculations based on Census of India data, 2011

A21: Number of Statutory Towns and Census Towns: 2001 and 2011

(number)

State/UTs	No. of Statutory Towns			No. of Census Towns		
	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Urban India	**3799**	**4041**	**242**	**1362**	**3892**	**2530**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	2	4	2
Andhra Pradesh	117	125	8	93	228	135
Arunachal Pradesh	0	26	26	17	1	-16
Assam	80	88	8	45	126	81
Bihar	125	139	14	5	60	55
Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	5	5
Chhattisgarh	75	168	93	22	14	-8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	2	5	3
Daman & Diu	2	2	0	0	6	6
Goa	14	14	0	30	56	26
Gujarat	168	195	27	74	153	79
Haryana	84	80	-4	22	74	52
Himachal Pradesh	56	56	0	1	3	2
Jammu & Kashmir	72	86	14	3	36	33
Jharkhand	44	40	-4	108	188	80
Karnataka	226	220	-6	44	127	83
Kerala	60	59	-1	99	461	362
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3	6	3
Madhya Pradesh	339	364	25	55	112	57
Maharashtra	251	256	5	127	278	151
Manipur	28	28	0	5	23	18
Meghalaya	10	10	0	6	12	6
Mizoram	22	23	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	8	19	11	1	7	6
Nct Of Delhi	3	3	0	59	110	51
Odisha	107	107	0	31	116	85
Puducherry	6	6	0	0	4	4
Punjab	139	143	4	18	74	56
Rajasthan	184	185	1	38	112	74
Sikkim	8	8	0	1	1	0
Tamil Nadu	721	721	0	111	376	265
Tripura	13	16	3	10	26	16
Uttar Pradesh	638	648	10	66	267	201
Uttarakhand	74	74	0	12	41	29
West Bengal	123	129	6	252	780	528

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001 and 2011

A22: Population and Number of Households in UA/Cities and Towns, 2011

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
UP	Agra UA	MT	1760285	298318
Guj	Ahmadabad UA	MT	6357693	1346716
UP	Allahabad UA	MT	1212395	213469
Pun	Amritsar UA	MT	1183549	244016
WB	Asansol UA	MT	1243414	243287
Mah	Aurangabad UA	MT	1193167	239922
MP	Bhopal UA	MT	1886100	402490
Kar	Bruhat Bangalore UA	MT	8520435	2121301
TN	Chennai UA	MT	8653521	2176584
TN	Coimbatore UA	MT	2136916	581702
Del	Delhi UA	MT	16349831	3352894
Jhar	Dhanbad UA	MT	1196214	227036
Chhat	Durg-Bhilainagar UA	MT	1064222	228759
Har	Faridabad (M Corp.)	MT	1414050	290675
UP	Ghaziabad UA	MT	2375820	467004
Mah	Greater Mumbai UA	MT	18394912	4190812
AP	GVMC	MT	1728128	439335
MP	Gwalior UA	MT	1102884	208157
AP	Hyderabad UA	MT	7677018	1744154
MP	Indore UA	MT	2170295	441161
MP	Jabalpur UA	MT	1268848	264778
Raj	Jaipur (M Corp.)	MT	3046163	599507
Jhar	Jamshedpur UA	MT	1339438	272765
Raj	Jodhpur UA	MT	1138300	212332
Ker	Kannur UA	MT	1640986	352069
UP	Kanpur UA	MT	2920496	553061
Ker	Kochi UA	MT	2119724	526288
WB	Kolkata UA	MT	14057991	3252717
Ker	Kollam UA	MT	1110668	272421
Raj	Kota (M Corp.)	MT	1001694	210135
Ker	Kozhikode UA	MT	2028399	451305
UP	Lucknow UA	MT	2902920	553966
Pun	Ludhiana (M Corp.)	MT	1618879	344333
TN	Madurai UA	MT	1465625	381614
Ker	Malappuram UA	MT	1699060	320952
UP	Meerut UA	MT	1420902	253415
Mah	Nagpur UA	MT	2497870	550116
Mah	Nashik UA	MT	1561809	352629
Bih	Patna UA	MT	2049156	354196
Mah	Pune UA	MT	5057709	1213341
Chhat	Raipur UA	MT	1123558	240221
Guj	Rajkot UA	MT	1390640	301408
Jhar	Ranchi UA	MT	1126720	217476
J&K	Srinagar UA	MT	1256831	194483
Guj	Surat UA	MT	4591246	1006471
Ker	Thiruvananthapur-am UA	MT	1679754	424636
Ker	Thrissur UA	MT	1861269	451175
TN	Tiruchirappalli UA	MT	1022518	259063
Guj	Vadodara UA	MT	1822221	408995
UP	Varanasi UA	MT	1432280	229001
Mah	Vasai-Virar City (M Corp.)	MT	1222390	291229
AP	Vijayawada UA	MT	1476931	392551
Pun	Abohar (M Cl)	NM	145302	28614
Mah	Achalpur (M Cl)	NM	112311	21756
AP	Adilabad UA	NM	139383	30843
AP	Adoni UA	NM	184625	36650
Tri	Agartala (M Cl)	NM	400004	100650
Mah	Ahmadnagar UA	NM	379845	81568
Miz	Aizawl (NT)	NM	293416	60635
Raj	Ajmer UA	NM	551101	110971
UP	Akbarpur (NPP)	NM	111447	17720
Mah	Akola (M Corp.)	NM	425817	86016
Ker	Alappuzha UA	NM	240991	57415
UP	Aligarh UA	NM	911223	153910
WB	Alipurduar UA	NM	126891	30621
Raj	Alwar UA	NM	341422	66386
Har	Ambala (M Cl)	NM	195153	42027
Har	Ambala UA	NM	205418	44107
Chhat	Ambikapur UA	NM	121071	24080
TN	Ambur (M)	NM	114608	25009
Mah	Amravati (M Corp.)	NM	647057	136796
Guj	Amreli UA	NM	117967	23393
UP	Amroha (NPP)	NM	198471	33903
Guj	Anand UA	NM	288095	60793
AP	Anantapur UA	NM	340613	82046
J&K	Anantnag UA	NM	159838	18995
Guj	Anklesvar UA	NM	139578	32128
Bih	Arrah (M Corp.)	NM	261430	39274
Bih	Aurangabad (Nagar Parishad)	NM	102244	15782
UP	Azamgarh UA	NM	116172	17061
Bih	Bagaha (Nagar Parishad)	NM	112634	20980
Kar	Bagalkot (CMC)	NM	111933	22520
Har	Bahadurgarh (M Cl)	NM	170767	34910
WB	Baharampur UA	NM	304487	68845
UP	Bahraich (NPP)	NM	186223	30460
Odi	Baleshwar UA	NM	177751	39331
UP	Ballia UA	NM	111487	16751
WB	Balurghat UA	NM	164816	40906
UP	Banda UA	NM	160473	29162
WB	Bankura (M)	NM	137386	29807
Raj	Banswara UA	NM	101017	21989
UP	Barabanki UA	NM	147550	25558
Raj	Baran (M)	NM	117992	23277
UP	Baraut (NPP)	NM	103764	17924
WB	Barddhaman UA	NM	346639	79205
UP	Bareilly UA	NM	985752	181279
Odi	Baripada UA	NM	116849	26351
Pun	Barnala (M Cl)	NM	116449	24490
Mah	Barshi (M Cl)	NM	118722	24713
WB	Basirhat UA	NM	143007	33382
UP	Basti (NPP)	NM	114657	17894
Pun	Batala UA	NM	158621	31396
Pun	Bathinda (M Corp.)	NM	285788	60301
Raj	Beawar UA	NM	151152	28960
Bih	Begusarai (M Corp.)	NM	252008	47030
Kar	Belgaum UA	NM	610350	138484
Kar	Bellary (M Corp.)	NM	410445	86493
Bih	Bettiah (UA)	NM	155518	28696
MP	Betul (M)	NM	103330	22398
Odi	Bhadrak UA	NM	129228	24722
Kar	Bhadravati (CMC)	NM	151102	36971
Bih	Bhagalpur UA	NM	412209	72090
Raj	Bharatpur UA	NM	252838	45914
Guj	Bharuch UA	NM	223647	48546
Guj	Bhavnagar UA	NM	605882	126087
Raj	Bhilwara (M Cl)	NM	359483	74184
AP	Bhimavaram UA	NM	146961	39174
MP	Bhind (M)	NM	197585	33592
Raj	Bhiwadi (M)	NM	104921	24449
Mah	Bhiwandi UA	NM	735681	144787
Har	Bhiwani (M Cl)	NM	196057	39345
Odi	Bhubaneswar UA	NM	885363	206014
Guj	Bhuj UA	NM	188236	42597
Mah	Bhusawal UA	NM	203774	42213
Mah	Bid (M Cl)	NM	146709	28940
Kar	Bidar UA	NM	216020	41861
Bih	Biharsharif (M Corp.)	NM	297268	48641

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Kar	Bijapur (CMC)	NM	327427	65543
UP	Bijnor UA	NM	115256	21949
Raj	Bikaner (M Corp.)	NM	644406	115380
Chhat	Bilaspur UA	NM	453946	96601
Jhar	Bokaro Steel City UA	NM	564319	109372
WB	Bongaon (M)	NM	108864	26332
Guj	Botad (M)	NM	130327	25210
Odi	Brahmapur (M Corp.)	NM	356598	74720
UP	Budaun (NPP)	NM	159285	29061
UP	Bulandshahar UA	NM	234945	42301
Raj	Bundi UA	NM	104919	20555
MP	Burhanpur (M Corp.)	NM	210886	38118
Bih	Buxar UA	NM	110881	17862
WB	Chakdaha UA	NM	133856	32759
Ker	Chalakudy UA	NM	114863	29164
UP	Chandausi (NPP)	NM	114383	20726
Chd	Chandigarh UA	NM	970602	220520
Mah	Chandrapur (M Cl)	NM	320379	74276
Ker	Changanassery UA	NM	127987	31677
Bih	Chapra UA	NM	213714	33303
Ker	Cherthala UA	NM	455722	111693
MP	Chhatarpur UA	NM	147505	27786
MP	Chhindwara UA	NM	190041	40643
Kar	Chikmagalur (CMC)	NM	118401	28545
AP	Chilakaluripet (M)	NM	101398	24739
AP	Chirala UA	NM	162471	44156
Jhar	Chirkunda UA	NM	118777	22840
Kar	Chitradurga UA	NM	145853	32110
Raj	Chittaurgarh (M)	NM	116406	24739
AP	Chittoor UA	NM	175647	44901
Raj	Churu UA	NM	120157	19393
TN	Cuddalore (M)	NM	173636	42174
Odi	Cuttack UA	NM	663188	134315
MP	Damoh UA	NM	147661	29948
WB	Dankuni UA	NM	249015	59524
Bih	Darbhanga UA	NM	308011	58834
WB	Darjiling UA	NM	130399	24411
MP	Datia (M)	NM	100284	19254
Kar	Davanagere (M Corp.)	NM	434971	94458
Guj	Deesa (M)	NM	111160	21638
Uttara	Dehradun UA	NM	706124	153785
Bih	Dehri (Nagar Parishad)	NM	137231	23234
Jhar	Deoghar (M Corp.)	NM	203123	36768
UP	Deoria (NPP)	NM	129479	20076
MP	Dewas (M Corp.)	NM	289550	57397
Chhat	Dhamtari UA	NM	101677	22164
AP	Dharmavaram (M)	NM	121874	30096
Raj	Dhaulpur UA	NM	133075	22563
Mah	Dhule (M Corp.)	NM	375559	72076
WB	Dhulian UA	NM	239019	42253
Ass	Dibrugarh UA	NM	154296	33819
Naga	Dimapur (MC)	NM	122834	27165
TN	Dindigul UA	NM	292512	75442
Guj	Dohad UA	NM	130503	24288
WB	Durgapur UA	NM	580990	134344
AP	Eluru UA	NM	250834	63941
WB	English Bazar UA	NM	313681	64560
TN	Erode UA	NM	521891	146123
UP	Etah UA	NM	130931	22431
UP	Etawah (NPP)	NM	256838	44659
UP	Faizabad UA	NM	256624	44023
UP	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh UA	NM	291374	51336
UP	Fatehpur (NPP)	NM	193193	34745
Ass	Firozabad (NPP)	NM	962334	230769
UP	Firozabad (NPP)	NM	604214	99833
Pun	Firozpur (M Cl)	NM	110313	22263
Kar	Gadag-Betigeri (CMC)	NM	172612	37072
Guj	Gandhidham (M)	NM	247992	54565
Raj	Ganganagar UA	NM	249914	51688
Raj	Gangapur City UA	NM	130061	23095
Kar	Gangawati UA	NM	114642	23265
Sik	Gangtok (M Corp.)	NM	100286	23773
Bih	Gaya UA	NM	475987	73239
UP	Ghazipur UA	NM	121020	19556
Jhar	Giridih UA	NM	143630	24597
Guj	Godhra UA	NM	162436	32616
UP	Gonda UA	NM	138632	23244
Guj	Gondal (M)	NM	112197	22624
Mah	Gondiya (M Cl)	NM	132813	28337
UP	Gorakhpur UA	NM	694889	116167
UP	Greater Noida (CT)	NM	102054	20779
AP	Gudivada (M)	NM	118167	30834
TN	Gudiyatham UA	NM	124249	29263
Kar	Gulbarga UA	NM	543147	102830
MP	Guna (M)	NM	180935	34383
AP	Guntakal (M)	NM	126270	28781
AP	Guntur UA	NM	670073	169007
Har	Gurgaon UA	NM	902112	211209
WB	Habra UA	NM	299782	73657
Bih	Hajipur (Nagar Parishad)	NM	147688	24033
WB	Haldia (M)	NM	200827	44065
Uttara	Haldwani cum Kathgodam UA	NM	232095	47446
Raj	Hanumangarh (M Cl)	NM	150958	30022
UP	Hapur (NPP)	NM	262983	45356
UP	Hardoi UA	NM	197029	34312
Uttara	Hardwar UA	NM	310796	64186
Kar	Hassan UA	NM	173008	42982
UP	Hathras UA	NM	160909	28517
Jhar	Hazaribag UA	NM	153595	27697
Raj	Hindaun (M)	NM	105452	18299
AP	Hindupur (M)	NM	151677	34507
Mah	Hinganghat (M Cl)	NM	101805	23409
Har	Hisar UA	NM	307024	61492
MP	Hoshangabad (M)	NM	117988	24737
Pun	Hoshiarpur (M Cl)	NM	168653	36627
Kar	Hospet (CMC)	NM	206167	44076
TN	Hosur UA	NM	229528	58712
Kar	Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp.)	NM	943788	200418
Mah	Ichalkaranji UA	NM	325499	69940
Mani	Imphal UA	NM	381816	82083
MP	Itarsi UA	NM	114495	23949
Chhat	Jagdalpur (M Corp.)	NM	125463	28184
AP	Jagtial UA	NM	103930	24995
Pun	Jalandhar UA	NM	874412	187306
Mah	Jalgaon (M Corp.)	NM	460228	99361
Mah	Jalna (M Cl)	NM	285577	53730
WB	Jalpaiguri UA	NM	169002	40920
Bih	Jamalpur (Nagar Parishad)	NM	105434	20372
J&K	Jammu UA	NM	657314	133250
Guj	Jamnagar UA	NM	600943	125538
WB	Jangipur UA	NM	122731	24008
UP	Jaunpur (NPP)	NM	180362	26216
Bih	Jehanabad (Nagar Parishad)	NM	103202	16802
Guj	Jetpur Navagadh (M)	NM	118302	23947
UP	Jhansi UA	NM	547638	100040
Raj	Jhunjhunun (M Cl)	NM	118473	19991
Har	Jind (M Cl)	NM	167592	32760
Ass	Jorhat UA	NM	153889	36465

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Guj	Junagadh (M Corp.)	NM	319462	68111
AP	Kadapa UA	NM	344893	77709
Har	Kaithal (M Cl)	NM	144915	28547
AP	Kakinada UA	NM	443028	117358
Mah	Kamptee UA	NM	135936	26093
TN	Kancheepuram UA	NM	221715	56107
Ker	Kanhangad UA	NM	229168	50134
TN	Karaikkudi UA	NM	181851	46573
AP	Karimnagar UA	NM	297447	71495
Har	Karnal UA	NM	302140	63280
TN	Karur UA	NM	234191	64801
Ker	Kasaragod UA	NM	192856	37500
UP	Kasganj (NPP)	NM	101277	17899
Uttara	Kashipur (NPP)	NM	121623	22908
Bih	Katihar UA	NM	240838	47059
Ker	Kayamkulam UA	NM	427967	111956
AP	Khammam UA	NM	262255	68753
MP	Khandwa (M Corp.)	NM	200738	39002
Pun	Khanna (M Cl)	NM	128137	26200
WB	Kharagpur UA	NM	299683	65665
MP	Khargone UA	NM	133368	26225
UP	Khurja UA	NM	142590	25576
Bih	Kishanganj (Nagar Parishad)	NM	105782	20698
Raj	Kishangarh (M Cl)	NM	154886	28353
WB	Koch Bihar UA	NM	106843	25499
Kar	Kolar (CMC)	NM	138462	30506
Mah	Kolhapur UA	NM	561837	126759
Chhat	Korba UA	NM	365253	82157
AP	Kothagudem UA	NM	119501	30362
Ker	Kothamangalam UA	NM	114639	27808
Ker	Kottayam UA	NM	357302	89686
WB	Krishnanagar UA	NM	182010	44814
TN	Kumarapalayam UA	NM	195071	55102
TN	Kumbakonam UA	NM	167155	42439
AP	Kurnool UA	NM	484327	106126
UP	Lakhimpur UA	NM	165085	30654
UP	Lalitpur (NPP)	NM	133305	24424
Mah	Latur (M Cl)	NM	382940	74557
AP	Machilipatnam (M)	NM	169892	46164
AP	Madanapalle UA	NM	180180	43920
AP	Mahbubnagar UA	NM	210258	41944
Guj	Mahesana UA	NM	190753	39767
UP	Mainpuri UA	NM	136557	24498
Raj	Makrana UA	NM	116295	16022
Mah	Malegaon UA	NM	576642	98083
Pun	Malerkotla (M Cl)	NM	135424	25218
AP	Mancherial UA	NM	163552	40067
MP	Mandsaur (M)	NM	141667	28916
Kar	Mandya (CMC)	NM	137358	32839
Kar	Mangalore UA	NM	623841	139430
Goa	Margao UA	NM	106484	25785
UP	Mathura UA	NM	456706	79559
UP	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	NM	278745	41078
WB	Medinipur (M)	NM	169264	37392
Jhar	Medninagar UA	NM	120325	21469
AP	Miryalaguda UA	NM	104918	26800
UP	Mir-zapur-cum-Vindhy-achal UA	NM	246920	40173
UP	Modinagar UA	NM	183075	34116
Pun	Moga UA	NM	163397	33642
UP	Moradabad (M Corp.)	NM	887871	161329
MP	Morena (M)	NM	200482	33104
Goa	Mormugao UA	NM	101326	23007
Guj	Morvi UA	NM	251859	50870
Bih	Motihari (Nagar Parishad)	NM	126158	22224
UP	Mubarakpur UA	NM	109622	13928
UP	Mughalsarai UA	NM	152091	24175
Pun	Muktsar (M Cl)	NM	116747	23644
Bih	Munger (M Corp.)	NM	213303	38921
MP	Murwara (Katni) (M Corp.)	NM	221883	47488
UP	Muzaffarnagar UA	NM	495543	87272
Bih	Muzaffarpur UA	NM	396590	73858
Kar	Mysore UA	NM	990900	233316
WB	Nabadwip UA	NM	175479	43501
Guj	Nadiad UA	NM	225071	47307
Ass	Nagaon UA	NM	148496	33023
TN	Nagapattinam (M)	NM	102905	24688
Raj	Nagaur UA	NM	110797	19240
MP	Nagda (M)	NM	100039	20177
TN	Nagercoil (M)	NM	224849	59997
AP	Nalgonda UA	NM	154326	36826
Mah	Nanded Waghala (M Corp.)	NM	550439	102997
Mah	Nandurbar (M Cl)	NM	111037	20904
AP	Nandyal UA	NM	211424	47144
AP	Narasaraopet UA	NM	117489	28186
Mah	Navi Mumbai Pan-vel Raigarh (CT)	NM	195373	46920
Guj	Navsari UA	NM	282791	63937
Bih	Nawada UA	NM	118768	18382
MP	Neemuch UA	NM	128561	25650
AP	Nellore UA	NM	558548	133022
TN	Neyveli UA	NM	179150	43940
AP	Nizamabad (M Corp.)	NM	311152	66617
UP	Noida (CT)	NM	637272	153474
AP	Ongole UA	NM	208344	52667
UP	Orai UA	NM	190575	33919
Mah	Osmanabad (M Cl)	NM	111825	21866
Ker	Ottappalam UA	NM	237970	52335
Ker	Palakkad UA	NM	293533	69637
Guj	Palanpur UA	NM	141592	29026
Raj	Pali (M Cl)	NM	230075	43810
Har	Palwal UA	NM	131926	23742
Goa	Panaji UA	NM	114759	27382
Har	Panchkula (M Cl)	NM	211355	48772
Har	Panipat UA	NM	444524	91391
Mah	Panvel (M Cl)	NM	180020	43107
Mah	Parbhani (M Cl)	NM	307170	56566
Guj	Patan UA	NM	133737	28096
Pun	Pathankot UA	NM	160509	32964
Pun	Patiala UA	NM	446246	93805
Pun	Phagwara UA	NM	117966	25062
Jhar	Phusro UA	NM	185555	34959
UP	Pilibhit UA	NM	156263	29706
MP	Pithampur (M)	NM	126200	31136
TN	Pollachi UA	NM	135333	37476
Guj	Porbandar UA	NM	217203	46779
A & NI	Port Blair (M Cl)	NM	108058	27049
AP	Proddatur UA	NM	217786	51752
Pud	Puducherry UA	NM	657209	162016
TN	Pudukkottai (M)	NM	117630	28838
Odi	Puri (M)	NM	200564	41140
Bih	Purnia UA	NM	312669	60643
WB	Puruliya UA	NM	126815	24852
UP	Rae Bareli (NPP)	NM	191316	35197
Kar	Raichur (CMC)	NM	234073	46866
WB	Raiganj UA	NM	199690	38916
Chhat	Raigarh UA	NM	150019	32658
AP	Rajahmundry UA	NM	476873	127568
TN	Rajapalayam (M)	NM	130442	37797
Chhat	Rajnandgaon (M Corp.)	NM	163114	35218

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
AP	Ramagundam UA	NM	252308	63124
Jhar	Ramgarh UA	NM	132425	25019
UP	Rampur UA	NM	349258	63071
WB	Ranaghat UA	NM	234499	55676
Kar	Ranibennur (CMC)	NM	106406	21871
TN	Ranipet UA	NM	264330	61602
MP	Ratlam UA	NM	273998	55229
Odi	Raurkela UA	NM	552239	125126
MP	Rewa (M Corp.)	NM	235654	45275
Har	Rewari (M Cl)	NM	143021	28702
Uttara	Rishikesh UA	NM	102469	21810
Kar	Robertson Pet UA	NM	162230	35959
Har	Rohtak (M Cl)	NM	374292	75528
Uttara	Roorkee UA	NM	238422	44208
Uttara	Rudrapur UA	NM	154554	29662
Pun	S.A.S. Nagar UA	NM	176170	41763
MP	Sagar UA	NM	370208	71567
UP	Saharanpur (M Corp.)	NM	705478	129856
Bih	Saharsa (Nagar Parishad)	NM	156540	28862
TN	Salem UA	NM	917414	238368
Odi	Sambalpur UA	NM	266271	60173
UP	Sambhal (NPP)	NM	220813	34784
Mah	Sangli UA	NM	513961	112432
WB	Santipur UA	NM	290345	70379
Bih	Sasaram (Nagar Parishad)	NM	147408	23866
Mah	Satara UA	NM	149335	34012
MP	Satna UA	NM	282977	55379
Raj	Sawai Madhopur (M)	NM	121106	22841
MP	Sehore UA	NM	109118	20314
MP	Seoni (M)	NM	102343	22448
UP	Shahjahanpur UA	NM	347852	61349
UP	Shamli (NPP)	NM	107266	19077
UP	Shikohabad (NPP)	NM	107404	18622
Meg	Shillong UA	NM	354759	74809
HP	Shimla UA	NM	171640	46700
Kar	Shimoga (CMC)	NM	322650	76009
MP	Shivpuri (M)	NM	179977	33803
AP	Siddipet UA	NM	114091	26065
Raj	Sikar UA	NM	244497	38422
Ass	Silchar UA	NM	229136	50885
WB	Siliguri UA	NM	705579	158842
MP	Singrauli (M Corp.)	NM	220257	44682
Har	Sirsa (M Cl)	NM	182534	36191
Bih	Sitamarhi UA	NM	106093	20000
UP	Sitapur UA	NM	188115	32782
TN	Sivakasi UA	NM	234704	64632
Bih	Siwan (Nagar Parishad)	NM	135066	21223
Mah	Solapur (M Corp.)	NM	951558	188503
Har	Sonipat UA	NM	293025	58457
AP	Srikakulam UA	NM	147015	36966
Raj	Sujangarh (M)	NM	101523	16017
UP	Sultanpur UA	NM	115944	19245
AP	Suryapet UA	NM	106805	25448
AP	Tadepalligudem UA	NM	104032	28438
AP	Tadpatri (M)	NM	108171	25515
AP	Tenali (M)	NM	164937	43593
Ass	Tezpur UA	NM	102505	24066
Har	Thanesar (M Cl)	NM	155152	31689
TN	Thanjavur UA	NM	291067	74208
TN	Thoothukkudi UA	NM	411628	105077
Ass	Tinsukia UA	NM	126389	28235
TN	Tirunelveli UA	NM	497826	126900
AP	Tirupati UA	NM	461900	113882
TN	Tiruppur UA	NM	963173	268714
TN	Tiruvannamalai (M)	NM	145278	33514
Raj	Tonk (M Cl)	NM	165294	29098
Kar	Tumkur (CMC)	NM	302143	72300
Raj	Udaipur UA	NM	474531	99798
Mah	Udgir (M Cl)	NM	103550	18054
TN	Udhagamandalam UA	NM	233426	63506
Kar	Udupi UA	NM	165401	38713
MP	Ujjain (M Corp.)	NM	515215	102401
UP	Unnao (NPP)	NM	177658	33273
Guj	Valsad UA	NM	170060	38311
TN	Vaniyambadi UA	NM	117019	25222
Guj	Vapi (M)	NM	163630	39575
TN	Vellore UA	NM	484690	112486
Guj	Veraval UA	NM	185797	33916
MP	Vidisha (M)	NM	155951	31627
AP	Vizianagaram UA	NM	239909	60761
Guj	Wadhwan UA	NM	253606	53529
AP	Warangal UA	NM	753438	183710
Mah	Wardha (M Cl)	NM	106444	24186
Har	Yamunanagar UA	NM	383353	80739
Mah	Yavatmal UA	NM	138303	31465
Guj	Sidhpur UA	II	61867	12897
Kar	Sidlaghatta (TMC)	II	51159	10159
Guj	Sihor (M)	II	54547	10601
UP	Sikandrabad (NPP)	II	81028	13231
Mah	Sillod (M Cl)	II	58230	10973
D&N H	Silvassa (M Cl)	II	98265	24105
Kar	Sindhnur (CMC)	II	75837	15040
Mah	Sinnar (M Cl)	II	65299	14398
Kar	Sira (CMC)	II	57554	12616
AP	Sircilla UA	II	83186	20780
Pb	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib (M Cl)	II	58097	11899
MP	Sironj (M)	II	52460	9928
Kar	Sirsi (CMC)	II	62882	15147
Kar	Siruguppa (TMC)	II	52492	10846
J&K	Sopore UA	II	71292	11192
AP	Srikalahasti (M)	II	80056	19619
TN	Srivilliputhur (M)	II	75396	21411
Bih	Sultanganj (Nagar Parishad)	II	52892	9410
Odi	Sunabeda (NAC)	II	50394	12444
Pb	Sunam Udham Singh Wala UA	II	69069	13662
Bih	Supaul (Nagar Parishad)	II	65437	12495
Raj	Suratgarh (M)	II	70536	13860
WB	Suri UA	II	83100	18983
Mah	Talegaon Dabhade (M Cl)	II	56435	13856
WB	Tamluk (M)	II	65306	14489
UP	Tanda (NPP)	II	95516	14597
AP	Tandur (M)	II	65115	13216
AP	Tanuku UA	II	77962	20909
Pb	Tarn Taran (M Cl)	II	66847	12874
Bih	Teghra (NP)	II	56234	10772
TN	Tenkasi (M)	II	70545	17887
TN	Theni Allinagaram (M)	II	94453	25371
TN	Thirumangalam (M)	II	51194	13564
Ker	Thiruvalla (M)	II	52883	13952
TN	Thiruvallur (M)	II	56074	14004
TN	Thiruvarur (M)	II	58301	14997
Ker	Thodupuzha (M)	II	52045	12604
MP	Tikamgarh (M)	II	79106	14587
UP	Tilhar (NPP)	II	61444	10106
TN	Tindivanam (M)	II	72796	17088
Kar	Tiptur (CMC)	II	59543	14451
TN	Tiruchengode (M)	II	95335	26508
TN	Tirupathur (M)	II	64125	14084
Har	Tohana (M Cl)	II	63871	12610
UP	Tundla UA	II	64906	11356
AP	Tuni (M)	II	53425	14457

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Megh	Tura (M)	II	74858	13743
J&K	Udhampur UA	II	91366	16976
TN	Udumalaipettai (M)	II	61133	17132
UP	Ujhani (NPP)	II	62039	10343
Mah	Umred (M Cl)	II	53971	12277
Guj	Una (M)	II	58528	10867
Guj	Unjha (M)	II	57108	12174
Guj	Upleta (M)	II	58775	12794
Mah	Uran Islampur (M Cl)	II	67391	14376
TN	Valparai (M)	II	70859	19017
AP	Venkatagiri UA	II	52688	13247
AP	Vicarabad (M)	II	53143	11089
TN	Viluppuram (M)	II	96253	22832
AP	Vinukonda UA	II	62550	14994
Guj	Viramgam (M)	II	55821	12188
TN	Virudhachalam (M)	II	73585	18209
TN	Virudhunagar (M)	II	72296	19841
Guj	Visnagar UA	II	76753	16271
UP	Vrindavan UA	II	71688	13309
Mah	Wadgaon Kolhati (CT)	II	65620	16906
AP	Wanaparthy (M)	II	60949	12866
Mah	Wani (M Cl)	II	58840	13308
Mah	Washim (M Cl)	II	78387	15393
Kar	Yadgir (CMC)	II	74294	13778
Pudu	Yanam (M)	II	55626	13812
AP	Yemmiganur (M)	II	95149	19279
AP	Zahirabad UA	II	82442	16116
Pb	Zirakpur (M Cl)	II	95553	20587
Arun P	Aalo (NT)	III	20684	4396
AP	Achampet (CT)	III	20721	4287
UP	Achhnera (NPP)	III	22781	3665
Har	Adampur (CT)	III	25531	5021
Pb	Adampur (M Cl)	III	20922	4859
TN	Adiramapattinam (TP)	III	31066	6569
Ker	Adoor (M)	III	29171	7911
UP	Afzalgarh (NPP)	III	29101	4462
Kar	Afzalpur (TP)	III	27088	5126
MP	Agar (M)	III	37917	7349
Chhat	Ahiwara (NP)	III	20384	4266
Mah	Ahmadpur (M Cl)	III	43936	7942
Pb	Ahmedgarh (M Cl)	III	31302	6425
UP	Ahraura (NPP)	III	24967	3980
Pb	Ajnala (NP)	III	21107	4060
Chhat	Akaltara (M)	III	22712	4836
UP	Akbarpur (NP)	III	20445	3761
J&K	Akhnoor (MC)	III	20756	3393
Mah	Akkalkot (M Cl)	III	40103	7869
Raj	Aklera (M)	III	26240	5129
Mah	Akluj (CT)	III	39972	8371
Kar	Aland (TMC)	III	42371	7440
Mah	Alandi (M Cl)	III	28645	7193
TN	Alangulam (TP)	III	20948	5796
Ker	Alathur (CT)	III	26720	6096
Mah	Alibag (M Cl)	III	20743	4985
UP	Aliganj (NPP)	III	28396	4474
MP	Alirajpur (M)	III	28498	5403
UP	Allapur (NP)	III	23985	4000
Uttara	Almora UA	III	40679	9940
MP	Alot (NP)	III	24115	4352
AP	Amadalavalasa (M)	III	39799	10225
Bih	Amarpur (NP)	III	25336	4793
Mah	Ambad (M Cl)	III	31553	6174
MP	Ambah (M)	III	47177	7683
TN	Ambasamudram (M)	III	35645	9845
MP	Amla (M)	III	30215	6612
Odi	Anandpur (M)	III	39585	8601
TN	Andipatti Jakkam-patti (TP)	III	27287	7512
Kar	Anekal (TMC)	III	44260	10322
MP	Anjad (NP)	III	26289	5085
Guj	Anklav (M)	III	21003	4180
Kar	Ankola UA	III	27658	6531
Kar	Annigeri (TMC)	III	28267	5761
TN	Annur (TP)	III	20079	5610
Raj	Antah (M)	III	32377	6312
TN	Anthiyur (TP)	III	21086	6044
Odi	Anugul (M)	III	43795	9778
Raj	Anupgarh (M)	III	30877	6187
UP	Anupshahr (NPP)	III	29087	5043
TN	Aralvaimozhi (TP)	III	22846	6206
TN	Aranthangi (M)	III	40814	10130
Bih	Areraj (NP)	III	26014	4232
TN	Ariyalur (M)	III	28902	7319
MP	Aron (NP)	III	28010	5114
TN	Arumuganeri (TP)	III	27266	6968
Mah	Arvi (M Cl)	III	42822	9550
Mah	Ashta (M Cl)	III	37105	7709
AP	Asifabad (CT)	III	23059	4934
Odi	Asika (NAC)	III	21428	4581
Har	Assandh (MC)	III	27125	5081
UP	Atarra (NPP)	III	47419	8618
Kar	Athni UA	III	47842	9991
Kar	Attibele (CT)	III	20532	5252
WB	Aurangabad (CT)	III	39261	7747
UP	Aurangabad (NP)	III	26544	3995
Mah	Ausa (M Cl)	III	36118	6647
TN	Ayakudi (TP)	III	27156	7314
UP	Babarpur Ajitmal (NP)	III	29284	5084
UP	Babina (CB)	III	27852	5196
Guj	Babra (M)	III	25270	5022
UP	Bachhraon (NPP)	III	31101	5092
Kar	Badami (TMC)	III	30943	6214
HP	Baddi UA	III	29911	8352
Chhat	Bade Bacheli (M)	III	21435	5398
AP	Badepalle (CT)	III	32598	6957
MP	Badnagar UA	III	36438	6452
MP	Badnawar (NP)	III	20917	4002
Guj	Bagasara (M)	III	34521	6804
Kar	Bagepalli (TMC)	III	27011	6266
Pb	Bagha Purana (M Cl)	III	25206	4815
Raj	Bagru (M)	III	31229	5109
WB	Bagula (CT)	III	22649	5293
Bih	Bahadurganj (NP)	III	36993	7483
UP	Bahjoi (NPP)	III	37037	6161
Chhat	Baikunthpur (M)	III	28431	6289
Kar	Bail Hongal (TMC)	III	49182	10449
Bih	Bairgania (NP)	III	42895	8010
Uttara	Bajpur (NPP)	III	25524	4784
Bih	Bakhri (NP)	III	40043	8280
Bih	Bakhtiarpur (NP)	III	47897	7295
UP	Bakshi Ka Talab (NP)	III	49166	8728
Pb	Balachaur (M Cl)	III	21631	4471
Mah	Balapur (M Cl)	III	44594	7761
WB	Balarampur (CT)	III	24431	4636
Guj	Balasinor (M)	III	39330	7591
Bih	Balia (NP)	III	47550	8820
Chhat	Balod (M)	III	23648	5308
Chhat	Baloda Bazar (M)	III	26632	5407
MP	Bamor (NP)	III	32838	5310
AP	Banaganapalle (CT)	III	20749	4686
UP	Banat (NP)	III	20728	3083
MP	Banda (NP)	III	30923	6303

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Raj	Bandikui (M)	III	44664	8102
J&K	Bandipore (MC)	III	37081	5584
Pb	Banga (M Cl)	III	20906	4401
Kar	Bangarapet (TMC)	III	44849	10083
UP	Bangarmau (NPP)	III	44204	7600
MP	Bangawan (CT)	III	20873	4278
Bih	Banka (NP)	III	45977	8811
Kar	Bankapura (TMC)	III	22529	4499
Bih	Banmankhi Bazar (NP)	III	30336	5771
Kar	Bannur (TMC)	III	21896	5186
UP	Bansdih (NP)	III	21201	3160
WB	Banshra (CT)	III	29521	6607
UP	Bansi (NPP)	III	41057	6152
AP	Banswada (CT)	III	28384	6216
Kar	Bantval (TMC)	III	40155	7939
Bih	Barahiya (NP)	III	43032	6893
Odi	Barapali (NAC)	III	20850	4776
Har	Barara (203) (CT)	III	21545	4279
Bih	Barauli (NP)	III	41877	6482
Bih	Barbigha (NP)	III	46075	7615
MP	Bareli UA	III	34663	6748
UP	Barhalganj (NP)	III	21290	2930
Ass	Barpeta (MB)	III	42649	9230
Ass	Barpeta Road (MB)	III	35571	7484
UP	Barua Sagar (NPP)	III	25028	4652
Jhar	Barughutu (CT)	III	24202	4915
MP	Barwaha UA	III	39973	8018
Har	Barwala (MC)	III	43384	8350
Kar	Basavana Bagevadi (TMC)	III	33198	6440
Raj	Basni Belima (CT)	III	29187	4110
Raj	Bassi (CT)	III	26029	4281
Pb	Bassi Pathana (M Cl)	III	20288	4274
Odi	Basudebpur (NAC)	III	33690	6599
TN	Batlagundu (TP)	III	22928	5878
Odi	Baudhgarh (NAC)	III	20424	4559
Har	Bawani khera (MC)	III	20289	3890
Raj	Bayana UA	III	44368	7608
MP	Begamganj (M)	III	34031	6985
Raj	Begun (M)	III	20705	3948
UP	Behat (NP)	III	20474	3183
Bih	Behea (NP)	III	26707	4202
Raj	Behror (M)	III	29531	5484
WB	Beldanga UA	III	38057	8402
Odi	Belpahar (M)	III	38993	8821
Bih	Belsand (NP)	III	20566	4587
UP	Belthara Road (NP)	III	20404	3094
Kar	Belur (TMC)	III	22484	5435
Chhat	Bemetara (M)	III	28536	5800
MP	Beohari (NP)	III	24545	5249
MP	Berasia (M)	III	30951	6257
AP	Bethamcherla (CT)	III	38994	8941
UP	Bewar (NP)	III	23729	4202
Guj	Bhabhar (M)	III	21894	4295
Guj	Bhachau (M)	III	39532	8647
Mah	Bhadgaon (M Cl)	III	37214	7736
Raj	Bhadra (M)	III	40662	7083
AP	Bhainsa (M)	III	49764	10607
Kar	Bhalki (TMC)	III	40333	7563
MP	Bhander (NP)	III	25204	4379
Odi	Bhanjanagar (NAC)	III	20482	4546
MP	Bhanpura (NP)	III	21013	4136
Guj	Bhanvad (M)	III	22142	4990
UP	Bhargain (NP)	III	21891	3132
UP	Bharthana (NPP)	III	44120	7991
WB	Bhasaipaikar (CT)	III	23141	3956
Kar	Bhatkal UA	III	49730	7970
Raj	Bhawani Mandi (M)	III	42283	8330
Pb	Bhawanigarh (M Cl)	III	22320	4498
Pb	Bhikhiwind (CT)	III	20526	3835
UP	Bhinga (NP)	III	23780	3641
Raj	Bhinmal (M)	III	47932	8852
UP	Bhogaon (NP)	III	30874	5040
UP	Bhojpur Dharampur (NP)	III	31305	4722
Mah	Bhokar (M Cl)	III	32899	6250
Mah	Bhokardan (M Cl)	III	24416	4544
Odi	Bhuban (NAC)	III	22200	4802
AP	Bhupalpalle (CT)	III	42387	10438
TN	Bhuvanagiri (TP)	III	21956	5400
MP	Biaora UA	III	49093	9812
Raj	Bidasar (M)	III	35683	5220
UP	Bidhuna (NP)	III	32252	5750
Bih	Bihta (NP)	III	47549	8039
MP	Bijawar (NP)	III	20513	3756
J&K	Bijbehara (MC)	III	22789	3098
MP	Bijuri (M)	III	32682	6915
Bih	Bikram (NP)	III	22486	3681
Bih	Bikramganj (NP)	III	48465	7968
Raj	Bilara (M)	III	39590	7500
Ass	Bilasipara (TC)	III	37410	8123
UP	Bilaspur (NPP)	III	43908	7647
UP	Bilgram (NPP)	III	29768	4717
UP	Bilhaur (NPP)	III	20493	3442
UP	Bilsi (NPP)	III	26604	4297
UP	Bindki (NPP)	III	36926	6756
Odi	Biramitrapur (M)	III	33442	7146
WB	Birlapur (CT)	III	22078	5020
Kar	Birur (TMC)	III	22723	5463
UP	Bisauli (NPP)	III	32780	5827
Tri	Bishalgarh (NP)	III	21085	5216
Jhar	Bishrampur (NP)	III	42925	7728
Raj	Bissau (M)	III	23227	3747
Bih	Bodh Gaya (NP)	III	38439	6303
Mah	Boisar (CT)	III	36151	8711
AP	Bollaram (CT)	III	34667	9314
Raj	Borawar (CT)	III	24975	4119
Mah	Brahmapuri (M Cl)	III	36025	8575
Pb	Budhlada (M Cl)	III	26172	5116
Jhar	Bundu (NP)	III	21054	4455
Kar	Byadgi (TMC)	III	30014	6472
MP	Chachaura-Binaganj (NP)	III	21860	4011
Mah	Chakan (CT)	III	41113	10232
Bih	Chakia (NP)	III	20686	3618
Guj	Chaklasi (M)	III	39581	7730
Raj	Chaksu (M)	III	33432	5399
Guj	Chalthan (CT)	III	21795	5083
Uttara	Chamoli Gopeshwar (NPP)	III	21447	5513
Chhat	Champa (M)	III	45256	9843
Miz	Champhai (NT)	III	32734	6756
UP	Chandauli (NP)	III	23020	3520
MP	Chanderi (M)	III	33081	6669
WB	Chandrakona (M)	III	23629	5260
Jhar	Chandrapura (CT)	III	27425	5520
Mah	Chandur (CT)	III	26755	6478
Mah	Chandvad (CT)	III	25341	4945
Kar	Channagiri (TP)	III	21313	4550
Kar	Channarayapatna UA	III	40417	9848
Bih	Chanpatia (NP)	III	27095	5225
Ass	Chapar (TC)	III	20322	4332
UP	Charkhari (NPP)	III	27760	5066
UP	Charthawal (NP)	III	20653	3115
Jhar	Chatra (Nagar Parishad)	III	49985	8402
Har	Cheeka (MC)	III	38952	7613
TN	Chengam (TP)	III	26980	6160
Ker	Chengannur (M)	III	23466	6278

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
AP	Chennur (CT)	III	23579	5927
Raj	Chhabra (M)	III	32285	6326
MP	Chhanera (NP)	III	22052	4197
UP	Chharra Rafatpur (NP)	III	21146	3274
UP	Chhata (NP)	III	23537	3907
Odi	Chhatrapur (NAC)	III	22027	4841
Guj	Chhota Udaipur (M)	III	25787	5294
Kar	Chiknayakanhalli (TMC)	III	23206	5858
Kar	Chikodi (TMC)	III	38307	8203
Kar	Chincholi (TP)	III	20897	3965
TN	Chinnalapatti (TP)	III	26285	6981
TN	Chinnamanur (M)	III	42305	11545
TN	Chinnasalem (TP)	III	25106	6181
Raj	Chirawa (M)	III	43953	7909
Kar	Chitapur (TMC)	III	31299	6052
Jhar	Chitar Pur (CT)	III	22837	3892
UP	Chitbara Gaon (NP)	III	21879	3137
Kar	Chitgoppa (TMC)	III	25298	4445
MP	Chitrakoot (NP)	III	23316	4752
WB	Chittaranjan (CT)	III	39098	9461
AP	Chodavaram (CT)	III	20251	5426
Guj	Chorvad (M)	III	22720	4368
Guj	Chotila (M)	III	21364	4103
Naga	Chumukedima (TC)	III	25885	5129
UP	Chunar (NPP)	III	37185	5951
Jhar	Churi (CT)	III	24876	4972
TN	Colachel (M)	III	23227	5205
Bih	Colgong (NP)	III	33700	6315
UP	Colonelganj (NPP)	III	29435	4483
Goa	Curchorem-Cacora (M Cl)	III	22730	5667
MP	Dabra (CT)	III	20629	3959
WB	Dainhat (M)	III	24397	5560
Guj	Dakor UA	III	25658	5656
WB	Dalkhola (M)	III	36930	6861
Bih	Dalsinghsarai (NP)	III	23862	4229
D&D	Daman (M Cl)	III	44282	10222
MP	Damua (M)	III	24663	5348
Mah	Darwha (M Cl)	III	25791	5038
Mah	Daryapur Banosa (M Cl)	III	36463	7625
UP	Dasna (NP)	III	34914	5434
Pb	Dasua (M Cl)	III	25192	5281
UP	Dataganj (NP)	III	26244	4572
Mah	Dattapur Dhamangaon (M Cl)	III	21059	4779
Mah	Daund (M Cl)	III	49450	10288
Odi	Debagarh (M)	III	22390	5394
Raj	Deeg (M)	III	44999	7712
Guj	Dehgam (M)	III	42632	8690
TN	Denkanikottai (TP)	III	24252	5393
Mah	Deolali Pravara (M Cl)	III	30997	6570
Raj	Deoli (M)	III	22065	3773
UP	Deoranian (NP)	III	20815	3150
MP	Deori (M)	III	25632	5255
Pb	Dera Bassi (M Cl)	III	26295	5871
Ass	Dergaon (MB)	III	20059	4537
Mah	Desaiganj (M Cl)	III	28781	6511
Mah	Deulgaon Raja (M Cl)	III	30827	5972
Kar	Devadurga (TMC)	III	28929	5126
Kar	Devanahalli (TMC)	III	28051	6400
AP	Devarakonda (CT)	III	29731	6433
TN	Devarshola (TP)	III	24954	5594
Guj	Devgadbaria (M)	III	21030	4006
Bih	Dhaka (NP)	III	42063	7271
Odi	Dhamanagar (NAC)	III	22920	4221
MP	Dhamnod (NP)	III	32093	6386
UP	Dhanaura (NPP)	III	30007	5566
Guj	Dhandhuka (M)	III	32475	6350
Guj	Dhanera (M)	III	29578	5503
UP	Dhanipur (CT)	III	20511	3581
Guj	Dharampur (M)	III	24178	4977
Mah	Dharangaon (M Cl)	III	35375	6753
Mah	Dharmabad (M Cl)	III	33741	6596
Tri	Dharmanagar (NP)	III	40595	9971
HP	Dharmsala UA	III	30764	7806
Har	Dharuhera (MC)	III	30344	6571
Mah	Dharur (M Cl)	III	20417	3959
UP	Dhaura Tanda (NP)	III	23727	3555
UP	Dhaurehra (NP)	III	24518	3960
Ass	Dhekiajuli (MB)	III	21579	4767
Guj	Dhrol (M)	III	25883	5093
WB	Dhulagari (CT)	III	23740	4601
WB	Dhupguri (M)	III	44719	10365
WB	Diamond Harbour UA	III	46460	11102
UP	Dibai (NPP)	III	39818	6690
UP	Dibiyapur UA	III	34376	6609
Ass	Digboi UA	III	34462	7508
Bih	Dighwara (NP)	III	32741	5237
Mah	Digras (M Cl)	III	44767	9064
Pb	Dina Nagar (M Cl)	III	23976	4840
MP	Dindori (NP)	III	21323	4907
WB	Dinhata UA	III	40503	9798
Chhat	Dipka (M)	III	27158	6293
D&D	Diu (M Cl)	III	23991	5249
J&K	Doda (MC)	III	21605	4597
UP	Domariyaganj (NP)	III	30698	4480
Mah	Dondaicha-Warwade(M Cl)	III	46767	9479
Chhat	Dongargarh (M)	III	37372	8623
Ass	Doom Dooma (TC)	III	21572	4243
Pb	Doraha (M Cl)	III	25424	5291
WB	Dubrajpur (M)	III	38041	8145
Jhar	Dugda (CT)	III	22740	4306
Ass	Duliajan Oil Town (CT)	III	28626	6929
Jhar	Dumka (Nagar Parishad)	III	47584	8995
Raj	Dungarpur (M)	III	47706	10347
J&K	Duru Verinag (MC)	III	22968	3133
Guj	Dwarka (M)	III	38873	8207
TN	Edaganasalai (TP)	III	33245	8631
TN	Edaicode (TP)	III	25378	6528
TN	Edakalinadu (TP)	III	28172	6734
WB	Egra (M)	III	30148	6471
Har	Ellenabad (MC)	III	36623	6810
Mah	Erandol (M Cl)	III	31071	6235
Ker	Erattupetta (CT)	III	34814	7686
UP	Etmadpur (NPP)	III	21897	3577
TN	Ezhudesam (TP)	III	24657	6114
Mah	Faizpur (M Cl)	III	26602	5546
Raj	Falna (M)	III	24839	4874
WB	Farakka Barrage Township (CT)	III	20126	4786
AP	Farooqnagar (CT)	III	45675	10328
UP	Fatehabad (NP)	III	23278	3496
UP	Fatehganj Paschimi (NP)	III	26607	4525
Raj	Fatehnagar (M)	III	22812	4519
UP	Fatehpur (NP)	III	35582	5617
UP	Fatehpur Sikri (NPP)	III	32905	4936
Har	Ferozepur jhirka (MC)	III	24750	3990
MP	Gadarwara UA	III	47604	9995
Guj	Gadhada (M)	III	29872	5407
Mah	Gadhinglaj (M Cl)	III	27185	6235

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Kar	Gajendragarh (TMC)	III	32359	6235
AP	Gajwel (CT)	III	24961	5547
Har	Ganaur (MC)	III	35603	6863
J&K	Ganderbal (MC)	III	28233	3989
Mah	Gangakhed (M Cl)	III	49891	9316
Mah	Gangapur (M Cl)	III	27745	5398
Har	Gangwa (166) (CT)	III	25847	5092
MP	Garhakota UA	III	32726	6369
UP	Garhmukhteshwar (NPP)	III	46077	7967
Jhar	Garhwa (NP)	III	46059	8635
Guj	Gariadhar (M)	III	33949	6410
UP	Gaura Barhaj (NPP)	III	36459	5360
Kar	Gauribidanur (TMC)	III	37947	8840
Ass	Gauripur (TC)	III	25124	5216
Mah	Georai (M Cl)	III	33562	6396
Har	Gharaunda (MC)	III	37816	7267
UP	Ghatampur (NPP)	III	40623	7407
Mah	Ghatanji (M Cl)	III	21293	4848
Jhar	Ghatshila (CT)	III	40624	8893
UP	Ghosi (NP)	III	39165	5170
UP	Ghosia Bazar (NP)	III	20760	2649
Mah	Ghoti Bk. (CT)	III	24838	4933
Mah	Ghugus (CT)	III	32654	7438
Mah	Ghulewadi (CT)	III	21860	4455
WB	Ghuni (CT)	III	24249	5671
AP	Giddaluru (CT)	III	35150	8802
Pb	Gidderbaha (M Cl)	III	45370	8892
Pb	Gill (CT)	III	28884	5890
TN	Gingee (TP)	III	27045	6259
Chhat	Gobra Nawapara (M)	III	29315	6199
Jhar	Godda (NP)	III	48480	8969
Mah	Godoli (CT)	III	22517	5399
Bih	Gogri Jamalpur (NP)	III	37753	6983
Ass	Golaghat (MB)	III	41989	9646
Jhar	Gomoh (CT)	III	31495	6147
AP	Gooty (CT)	III	48658	11419
MP	Gormi (NP)	III	20841	3090
MP	Gotegaon UA	III	28074	6214
UP	Govardhan (NP)	III	22576	3910
TN	Gudalur (M)	III	49535	12101
TN	Gudalur (M)	III	41915	12001
Raj	Gulabpura (M)	III	27215	5470
Kar	Guledgudda (TMC)	III	33382	6466
Jhar	Gumia (CT)	III	48141	9001
Kar	Gundlupet (TMC)	III	28105	6525
UP	Gunnaur (NP)	III	23665	3570
Odi	Gunupur UA	III	28870	6700
Kar	Gurmatkal (TP)	III	20614	3677
UP	Gursahaiganj (NPP)	III	46060	7781
UP	Gursarai (NPP)	III	26869	4920
WB	Guskara (M)	III	35388	8119
Mah	Hadgaon (M Cl)	III	27433	5217
Ass	Haflong (TC)	III	43756	8739
Ass	Hailakandi (MB)	III	33637	7000
Har	Hailey Mandi (MC)	III	20906	3973
Kar	Haliyal (TP)	III	24238	5477
Guj	Halvad (M)	III	32024	6500
UP	Hamirpur (NPP)	III	35475	6802
UP	Handia (NP)	III	21798	3133
Kar	Hangal (TMC)	III	28159	5732
Kar	Harapanahalli (TMC)	III	47039	9014
UP	Hargaon (NP)	III	20920	3697
Guj	Harij (M)	III	20253	4238
TN	Harur (TP)	III	25469	6607
UP	Hastinapur (NP)	III	26452	4923
MP	Hatta (M)	III	32465	6602
Kar	Hebbagodi (CT)	III	34827	9623
WB	Hindusthan Cables Town (CT)	III	22599	5381
Odi	Hinjilicut (NAC)	III	24671	5189
Bih	Hisua (NP)	III	32585	5096
Ass	Hojai (MB)	III	36638	7049
Kar	Hole Narsipur (TMC)	III	29974	7083
Kar	Homnabad (TMC)	III	44483	7972
Kar	Hoovina Hadagalli (TMC)	III	27967	5648
Kar	Hosdurga (TMC)	III	28370	6578
Mah	Hudkeshwar bk. (CT)	III	24499	5602
Kar	Hukeri (TP)	III	22988	4924
Kar	Hungund (TP)	III	20877	4178
Mah	Hupari (CT)	III	28953	6059
Jhar	Hussainabad (NP)	III	29241	4821
AP	Ibrahimpatnam (CT)	III	29432	7509
AP	Ichchapuram (M)	III	36493	8290
Guj	Idar UA	III	42306	8688
Mah	Igatpuri (M Cl)	III	30989	6297
TN	Ilayangudi (TP)	III	24767	5947
Mah	Indapur (M Cl)	III	25515	5228
MP	Indergarh (NP)	III	23045	4367
Kar	Indi (TMC)	III	38217	7435
UP	Islamnagar (NP)	III	31022	5142
Bih	Islampur (NP)	III	35641	6088
Guj	Jafrabad (M)	III	27167	5443
WB	Jagadanandapur (CT)	III	23822	5850
Odi	Jagatsinghapur (M)	III	33631	7010
Bih	Jagdishpur (NP)	III	32447	5295
Raj	Jahazpur (M)	III	20586	3864
Bih	Jainagar (NP)	III	21782	4198
UP	Jais (NPP)	III	26735	3726
Raj	Jaitaran (M)	III	22621	4061
Pb	Jaitu UA	III	37377	7230
Odi	Jajapur (M)	III	37458	8198
UP	Jalalabad (NP)	III	27921	4319
UP	Jalalabad (NP)	III	20360	3334
UP	Jalalabad (NPP)	III	38202	6494
Pb	Jalalabad UA	III	39525	8042
UP	Jalali UA	III	44000	6950
UP	Jalalpur (NPP)	III	31972	4991
Pb	Jalandhar Cantt. (CB)	III	47845	9699
UP	Jalesar (NPP)	III	38130	6846
Odi	Jaleshwar (NAC)	III	25747	5513
Mah	Jalgaon (Jamod) (M Cl)	III	28276	5395
MP	Jamai (M)	III	22583	4904
Guj	Jambusar (M)	III	43344	8343
Guj	Jamjodhpur (M)	III	25892	5753
Mah	Jamkhed (CT)	III	34017	7175
Mah	Jamner (M Cl)	III	46762	9614
Jhar	Jamtara (NP)	III	29415	5743
Pb	Jandiala (M Cl)	III	29232	5651
Guj	Jasdan (M)	III	48483	9527
Chhat	Jashpur Nagar UA	III	28301	6128
UP	Jaswantnagar (NPP)	III	28164	4987
MP	Jaura Khurd (CT)	III	32087	5490
TN	Jayankondam (M)	III	33945	8664
WB	Jaygaon (CT)	III	42254	8243
Mah	Jaysingpur (M Cl)	III	48510	10700
Kar	Jevargi (TP)	III	25686	4885
UP	Jewar (NP)	III	32269	4623
MP	Jhabua (M)	III	35753	7270
Guj	Jhadeshwar (CT)	III	28148	6620

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Bih	Jhajha (NP)	III	40646	7223
Har	Jhajjar (MC)	III	48424	9162
WB	Jhalda UA	III	28928	5167
Guj	Jhalod (M)	III	28720	5139
Raj	Jhalrapatan (M)	III	37506	7415
UP	Jhalu (NP)	III	20978	3413
Bih	Jhanjharpur (NP)	III	30590	5904
UP	Jhinjhak (NP)	III	24027	4427
UP	Jhusi UA	III	33901	6050
Mah	Jintur (M Cl)	III	44291	7722
MP	Jirapur (NP)	III	21724	4305
Odi	Joda (M)	III	46631	10643
Bih	Jogabani (NP)	III	39281	7901
TN	Jolarpet (M)	III	29662	7140
MP	Joura (NP)	III	42153	6716
Megh	Jowai (M)	III	28430	4942
WB	Jujarsaha (CT)	III	21820	4553
Mah	Junnar (M Cl)	III	25315	5637
UP	Kabrai (NP)	III	28564	5178
TN	Kadayal (TP)	III	21665	5512
Guj	Kadodara (CT)	III	27336	6718
Kar	Kadur (TMC)	III	34151	7987
Mah	Kagal (M Cl)	III	34106	7390
Mah	Kaij (NP)	III	30704	6148
MP	Kailaras (NP)	III	25920	4394
Tri	Kailasahar (NP)	III	22405	5631
UP	Kaimganj (NPP)	III	34384	5986
Raj	Kaithoon (M)	III	24260	4573
WB	Kajora (CT)	III	27275	5614
Mani	Kakching (M Cl)	III	32138	7144
UP	Kakrala (NPP)	III	37986	6752
TN	Kalakad (TP)	III	30921	8098
Mah	Kalamb (M Cl)	III	25713	5135
Mah	Kalamnuri (M Cl)	III	24784	4350
Har	Kalanaur (MC)	III	23319	4594
Har	Kalanwali (MC)	III	22095	4431
WB	Kalara (CT)	III	27210	5089
Guj	Kalavad (M)	III	28314	5959
Har	Kalka UA	III	34134	7868
TN	Kalladaikurichi (TP)	III	26398	7364
Guj	Kalol UA	III	32532	6803
Ker	Kalpetta (M)	III	31580	7519
AP	Kalwakurthy (CT)	III	28060	6102
AP	Kalyandurg (CT)	III	32328	7220
Kar	Kamalapuram (TP)	III	25552	5140
Raj	Kaman (M)	III	38040	6534
Kar	Kampli (TMC)	III	39307	8410
Mah	Kandhar (M Cl)	III	24843	4411
UP	Kandhla (NPP)	III	46796	7185
TN	Kangeyam (TP)	III	32147	9449
AP	Kanigiri (U) (CT)	III	37420	8907
Chhat	Kanker UA	III	37442	8724
WB	Kanksa (CT)	III	23789	5076
Mah	Kannad (M Cl)	III	40759	7707
TN	Kanniyakumari (TP)	III	22453	5525
Odi	Kantabanji (NAC)	III	21819	4887
UP	Kanth (NP)	III	27137	4460
UP	Kanth (NP)	III	26381	4467
Bih	Kanti (NP)	III	25051	5045
Guj	Kapadvanj (M)	III	49308	9973
Raj	Kapasan (M)	III	20869	4049
Raj	Kaprain (M)	III	20748	4055
UP	Kaptanganj (NP)	III	23526	4043
Mah	Karad (Rural) (CT)	III	20476	4421
TN	Karamadai (TP)	III	35166	9792
Odi	Karanjia (NAC)	III	22865	5060
Raj	Karanpur (M)	III	21297	4259
MP	Kareli (M)	III	29929	6490
MP	Karera (NP)	III	28705	5388
UP	Karhal (NP)	III	27701	4607
Guj	Karjan (M)	III	30405	6473
Mah	Karjat (M Cl)	III	29663	6820
Kar	Karkal (TMC)	III	25800	5807
Mah	Karmala (M Cl)	III	23199	4702
Pb	Kartarpur (M Cl)	III	25662	5332
TN	Karumandi Chelli-palayam (TP)	III	23868	6817
MP	Kasrawad (NP)	III	22750	4392
Bih	Kataiya (NP)	III	20193	3211
Chhat	Katghora (NP)	III	22690	4825
Guj	Kathlal (M)	III	22071	4372
Mah	Katol (M Cl)	III	43267	9866
UP	Katra (NP)	III	32440	5073
UP	Katri Piper Khera (CT)	III	26475	5137
TN	Kattiganapalli (CT)	III	22714	5518
TN	Kattumannarkoil (TP)	III	27294	6664
Chhat	Kawardha UA	III	46657	10168
TN	Kayalpattinam (M)	III	40588	9417
TN	Keelakarai (M)	III	38355	7448
Raj	Kekri (M)	III	41890	7577
UP	Kemri (NP)	III	28698	4645
Odi	Kendrapara (M)	III	47006	8892
Raj	Keshoraipatan (M)	III	24627	4720
MP	Khacharod (M)	III	34191	6239
UP	Khaga (NP)	III	35637	6331
Bih	Khagaria (Nagar Parishad)	III	49406	9123
WB	Khagrabari (CT)	III	23122	5613
UP	Khair (NPP)	III	35751	5883
Mah	Khaira (CT)	III	31699	7651
UP	Khairabad (NPP)	III	48538	7422
Chhat	Khairagarh (M)	III	22564	4869
Raj	Khairthal (M)	III	38298	6855
MP	Khajuraho (NP)	III	24481	4591
UP	Khalilabad (NPP)	III	47847	7291
UP	Khamaria (NP)	III	25929	3721
Guj	Khambhalia (M)	III	41734	8541
Raj	Khandela UA	III	29044	4635
Bih	Kharagpur (NP)	III	31385	5978
Har	Kharkhoda (MC)	III	25051	4651
MP	Khategaon (NP)	III	25413	4853
Guj	Kheda (M)	III	25575	5065
Guj	Khedbrahma (M)	III	25001	5021
UP	Khekada (NP)	III	48676	8108
Jhar	Khelari (CT)	III	20010	3800
UP	Kheragarh (NP)	III	21470	3223
Guj	Kheralu (M)	III	21843	4527
UP	Kheri (NP)	III	33355	5475
MP	Khirkiya (NP)	III	22737	4472
Odi	Khordha (M)	III	46205	9328
Jhar	Khunti (NP)	III	36390	7245
TN	Kilapavoor (TP)	III	22231	5967
TN	Killiyoor (TP)	III	20938	5479
Mah	Kinwat (M Cl)	III	28454	5871
UP	Kiraoali (NP)	III	23788	3423
Raj	Kishangarh Renwal (M)	III	29201	4695
UP	Kithaur (NP)	III	27933	3976
Ker	Kizhuparamba (CT)	III	22062	4500
TN	Kodaikanal (M)	III	36501	9442
Jhar	Kodarma (NP)	III	24633	4337
Guj	Kodinar (M)	III	41492	7658
Mah	Kodoli (CT)	III	26106	6207
Ass	Kokrajhar (MB)	III	34136	7420
WB	Kolaghat (CT)	III	25191	5548
Miz	Kolasib (NT)	III	24272	5142
TN	Kollancode (TP)	III	38385	8514
Mah	Kon (CT)	III	24295	5452
Kar	Konappana Agra-hara (CT)	III	20622	5929

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Chhat	Kondagaon (M)	III	30921	7014
AP	Kondapalle (CT)	III	33373	8947
TN	Kooraikundu (CT)	III	22361	6113
UP	Kopaganj (NP)	III	34782	4410
Jhar	Kopali (CT)	III	43256	7633
UP	Kora Jahanabad (NP)	III	26359	4543
Odi	Koraput (NAC)	III	47468	11379
Mah	Koregaon (CT)	III	24690	5479
Mah	Korochi (CT)	III	20420	4359
TN	Kotagiri (TP)	III	28207	7860
Uttara	Kotdwara UA	III	43872	9351
MP	Kotma (M)	III	29704	6204
Raj	Kotputli (M)	III	49202	8074
TN	Kottakuppam (TP)	III	31726	7048
Ker	Kottarakkara (CT)	III	29788	7669
TN	Kottur (TP)	III	26627	7769
Kar	Kotturu (TP)	III	26289	5640
AP	Kovvur (M)	III	39667	10919
Kar	Krishnarajanagara (TMC)	III	35805	8643
Kar	Krishnarajpet (TMC)	III	25946	6269
Raj	Kuchera (M)	III	23468	3884
Kar	Kudchi (TP)	III	23154	4243
Kar	Kudligi (TP)	III	26680	5042
Jhar	Kuju (CT)	III	21356	4059
MP	Kukshi (NP)	III	28331	5155
UP	Kul Pahar (NP)	III	20096	3525
J&K	Kulgam (MC)	III	23584	4106
TN	Kulithalai (M)	III	27910	7374
Raj	Kumher (M)	III	23540	3815
Kar	Kumta UA	III	36719	8492
UP	Kunda (NP)	III	27179	4573
Kar	Kundapura (TMC)	III	30444	6272
UP	Kundarki (NP)	III	29951	4733
Har	Kundli (55) (CT)	III	21633	5001
Kar	Kunigal (TMC)	III	34155	7911
AP	Kuppam (CT)	III	21963	5186
J&K	Kupwara (MC)	III	21771	1934
Pb	Kurali (M Cl)	III	31060	6388
UP	Kuraoali (NP)	III	24969	4161
Mah	Kurduvadi (M Cl)	III	22463	4642
Kar	Kurekuppa (CT)	III	22560	5306
WB	Kurseong (M)	III	42446	6616
Mah	Kurundvad (M Cl)	III	22372	4572
UP	Kushinagar (NP)	III	22214	3462
Kar	Kushtagi (TMC)	III	24878	4814
TN	Kuthanallur (M)	III	25423	6025
TN	Kuzhithurai (M)	III	21307	5519
Har	Ladwa (MC)	III	28887	5825
MP	Lahar (NP)	III	35674	5970
Raj	Lakheri (M)	III	29572	6111
TN	Lakkiampatti (CT)	III	39697	10193
Uttara	Laksar (NP)	III	21760	4131
Kar	Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	III	36754	7771
UP	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura (NP)	III	28288	4525
Bih	Lalganj (NP)	III	37098	6339
UP	Lalganj (NP)	III	23124	3996
TN	Lalgudi (TP)	III	23740	6129
Pb	Lalru (CT)	III	21394	4093
Raj	Lalsot (M)	III	34363	5756
Ass	Lanka (MB)	III	36805	7406
UP	Lar (NP)	III	28307	4237
Jhar	Latehar (NP)	III	26981	5315
Guj	Lathi (M)	III	21173	4034
MP	Laundi (NP)	III	22002	4213
UP	Lawar (NP)	III	22024	3418
Miz	Lawngtlai (NT)	III	20830	3910
J&K	Leh Ladakh (MC)	III	30870	4377
Pb	Lehragaga (M Cl)	III	22588	4466
Mani	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP)	III	24900	4430
Guj	Limbdi (M)	III	42769	8808
Kar	Lingsugur (TMC)	III	35411	6766
Mah	Loha (M Cl)	III	24125	4426
Mah	Lohara (CT)	III	22664	5585
UP	Lohta (CT)	III	25596	3461
Mah	Lonar (M Cl)	III	23416	4638
Pb	Longowal (M Cl)	III	23851	4572
Raj	Losal (M)	III	28504	4518
Guj	Lunawada (M)	III	36954	7585
Pb	Machhiwara (M Cl)	III	24916	4937
UP	Machhlishahr (NP)	III	26107	3740
TN	Madathukulam (TP)	III	20620	5761
Kar	Maddur (TMC)	III	28754	7014
AP	Madhira (CT)	III	22716	6048
Kar	Madhugiri (TMC)	III	29159	6938
Kar	Madikeri (CMC)	III	33381	8518
TN	Maduranthakam (M)	III	30796	7699
Kar	Magadi (TMC)	III	27605	6637
AP	Mahabubabad (CT)	III	42851	10397
Mah	Mahad (M Cl)	III	27536	6430
WB	Mahadeb Nagar (CT)	III	21737	3919
Mah	Mahadula (CT)	III	21481	5026
Kar	Mahalingpur (TMC)	III	36055	7212
Har	Maham (MC)	III	20484	3956
Bih	Maharajganj (NP)	III	24282	3757
UP	Maharajganj (NPP)	III	33930	5589
MP	Maharajpur (NP)	III	23328	4113
Pudu	Mahe (M)	III	41816	7420
Har	Mahendragarh (MC)	III	29128	5402
MP	Maheshwar (NP)	III	24411	4932
MP	Mahidpur UA	III	34362	6162
Bih	Mahnar Bazar (NP)	III	48293	7908
UP	Maholi (NP)	III	21331	3708
Raj	Mahwa (CT)	III	24846	4402
MP	Maihar (M)	III	40192	8047
WB	Mainaguri (CT)	III	30490	7678
Bih	Mairwa (NP)	III	23565	3626
UP	Majhara Pipar Ahatmali (CT)	III	25310	4910
UP	Majhauliraj (NP)	III	20818	3030
Bih	Makhdumpur (NP)	III	31994	5018
MP	Maksi (NP)	III	20088	3730
WB	Mal (M)	III	25218	5933
MP	Malajkhand (M)	III	34176	7386
Kar	Malavalli (TMC)	III	37601	8531
Odi	Malkangiri (NAC)	III	31007	7150
Mah	Malkapur (NP)	III	31671	7125
UP	Mallawan (NPP)	III	36915	6086
Raj	Malpura UA	III	36028	6252
Kar	Malur (TMC)	III	40050	9412
Pb	Mamun (CT)	III	32689	5365
TN	Manamadurai (TP)	III	32257	8032
TN	Manapparai (M)	III	40510	9934
MP	Manasa (NP)	III	26551	4974
Guj	Manavadar (M)	III	30850	6713
MP	Manawar (M)	III	30393	5811
Raj	Mandawa (M)	III	23335	3708
UP	Mandawar (NP)	III	21078	3486
HP	Mandi (M Cl)	III	26422	6627
Chhat	Manendragarh (M)	III	33071	7008
Bih	Maner (NP)	III	40068	6125
Har	Manesar (154) (CT)	III	23448	5074
Ass	Mangaldoi (MB)	III	25989	6003
Mah	Mangalvedhe (M Cl)	III	21824	4420

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Raj	Mangrol (M)	III	25073	4632
Mah	Mangrulpir (M Cl)	III	30983	5830
Bih	Manihari (NP)	III	26629	5168
Mah	Manjlegaon (M Cl)	III	49453	9468
Ass	Mankachar (CT)	III	26162	5969
Ker	Mannarkad-I (CT)	III	34839	7371
Raj	Manoharpur (CT)	III	20287	3371
Guj	Mansa (M)	III	30347	6458
AP	Manugur (M)	III	32091	8265
Kar	Manvi (TMC)	III	46465	9137
Mah	Manwath (M Cl)	III	32488	6011
Goa	Mapusa (M Cl)	III	39989	9466
TN	Marakkanam (TP)	III	22034	5286
Ass	Margherita (TC)	III	26914	5990
Bih	Marhaura (NP)	III	29932	4934
UP	Mariahu (NP)	III	22778	3248
Ass	Mariani (TC)	III	20801	4684
Ass	Marigaon (MB)	III	29164	6627
WB	Mathabhanga (M)	III	23890	5792
WB	Matla (CT)	III	31920	7177
MP	Mau (NP)	III	20147	3119
UP	Maudaha (NPP)	III	40003	7152
MP	Mauganj (NP)	III	26420	4880
Pb	Maur (M Cl)	III	31849	6250
Mani	Mayang Imphal (MCl)	III	24239	4501
TN	Mecheri (TP)	III	25676	6330
AP	Medak UA	III	46880	9571
AP	Medchal (CT)	III	35611	8604
UP	Mehdawal (NP)	III	27897	4235
MP	Mehgaon (NP)	III	21335	3608
Mah	Mehkar (M Cl)	III	45248	9068
Guj	Mehmedabad (M)	III	35368	7348
Pb	Mehna (CT)	III	27733	5767
Bih	Mehsi (NP)	III	25995	4892
TN	Melur (M)	III	40017	9872
WB	Memari (M)	III	41451	9638
Raj	Merta City (M)	III	46070	7852
Mah	Mharal Bk (CT)	III	29462	6535
Mah	Mhaswad (M Cl)	III	24120	4812
MP	Mhowgaon (NP)	III	30012	6373
Jhar	Mihijam (NP)	III	40463	8139
UP	Milak (NPP)	III	30553	5346
TN	Minjur (TP)	III	28337	7048
UP	Miranpur (NP)	III	29283	4724
Bih	Mirganj (NP)	III	26240	4148
UP	Mogra Badshahpur (NPP)	III	20004	3176
UP	Mohammadabad (NP)	III	24687	3861
UP	Mohammadabad (NPP)	III	38328	5524
UP	Mohammadi (NPP)	III	44968	7665
Naga	Mokokchung (MC)	III	35913	8327
Naga	Mon (TC)	III	26328	4407
Pb	Morinda (M Cl)	III	24022	4805
Mah	Morshi (M Cl)	III	37333	8268
Bih	Motipur (NP)	III	28572	5278
Raj	Mount Abu (M)	III	22943	4568
Kar	Mudalgi (TMC)	III	29128	5556
Kar	Mudbidri (TMC)	III	29431	6517
Kar	Muddebihal (TMC)	III	34217	6699
Kar	Mudgal (TP)	III	22731	4096
Mah	Mudkhed (M Cl)	III	23517	3902
Pb	Mukerian (M Cl)	III	29841	6236
Mah	Mukhed (M Cl)	III	27650	5081
Mah	Mul (M Cl)	III	25449	6090
MP	Multai (M)	III	29976	6674
Kar	Mundargi (TMC)	III	24919	4930
Guj	Mundra (CT)	III	20338	4738
MP	Mungaoli UA	III	26192	5004
Chhat	Mungeli UA	III	36450	7511
Bih	Murliganj (NP)	III	28691	5736
WB	Murshidabad (M)	III	44019	9829
Mah	Murtijapur (M Cl)	III	40295	8230
Jhar	Musabani (CT)	III	31035	6650
TN	Musiri (TP)	III	28727	7764
Uttara	Mussoorie UA	III	33657	7042
TN	Muthanampa-layam (CT)	III	26014	7246
TN	Muthupet (TP)	III	21722	5102
Odi	Nabarangapur UA	III	36945	8716
Bih	Nabinagar (NP)	III	23984	3803
Raj	Nadbai (M)	III	26411	4579
Raj	Nagar (M)	III	25572	4207
AP	Nagarkurnool (CT)	III	26801	5856
Uttara	Nagla (CT)	III	22258	3798
MP	Nagod (NP)	III	22568	4454
HP	Nahan (M Cl)	III	28899	6679
Arun P	Naharlagun (NT)	III	36158	7735
Chhat	Naila-Janjgir (M)	III	40561	8690
Uttara	Nainital UA	III	42775	9743
MP	Nainpur UA	III	24914	5492
Pb	Nakodar (M Cl)	III	36973	7814
AP	Nakrekal (CT)	III	29126	7177
UP	Nakur (NPP)	III	22712	3683
Ass	Nalbari (MB)	III	27839	6087
WB	Nalhati (M)	III	41534	8909
TN	Namagiripettai (TP)	III	21250	5875
Mani	Nambol (MCl)	III	22512	4678
UP	Nanauta (NP)	III	22551	3987
Mah	Nandgaon (M Cl)	III	23604	4805
Mah	Nandura UA	III	44419	8775
Pb	Nangal UA	III	48497	10738
UP	Nanpara (NPP)	III	48337	7798
Har	Naraingarh (MC)	III	22832	4677
AP	Narasannapeta (CT)	III	26280	6530
TN	Narasingapuram (M)	III	23084	6230
UP	Naraura (NP)	III	22775	4259
AP	Narayanpet (NP)	III	41752	7914
Chhat	Narayanpur (NP)	III	22106	4914
Kar	Nargund (TMC)	III	36291	7433
Bih	Narkatiaganj (Nagar Parishad)	III	49507	9083
Mah	Narkhed (M Cl)	III	21127	4739
AP	Narsampet (CT)	III	30963	7286
MP	Narsinghgarh (M)	III	32329	6404
AP	Narsipatnam (CT)	III	33757	9049
Bih	Nasriganj (NP)	III	23819	3656
MP	Nasrullaganj (NP)	III	23788	4671
TN	Natham (TP)	III	23660	5732
Raj	Nathdwara (M)	III	42016	8422
Bih	Naubatpur (NP)	III	25011	4363
Bih	Naugachhia (NP)	III	49069	8547
UP	Naugawan Sadat (NP)	III	32954	5416
UP	Nautanwa (NPP)	III	33753	5455
Kar	Navalgund (TMC)	III	24613	4961
Raj	Nawa (M)	III	22088	3754
UP	Nawabganj (NPP)	III	39241	6539
Pb	Nawanshahr (M Cl)	III	46024	10073
Mah	Nawapur (M Cl)	III	34207	6415
WB	Nebadhai Dutta-pukur (CT)	III	25557	6479
Raj	Neem-Ka-Thana (M)	III	36231	6202
UP	Nehtaur (NPP)	III	47834	7428
Kar	Nelamangala (TMC)	III	37232	9173

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
TN	Nellikuppam (M)	III	46678	10763
AP	Nellimarla (CT)	III	20498	4994
TN	Nelliyalam (M)	III	44590	10729
MP	Nepanagar (M)	III	29682	6319
Mah	Ner (M Cl)	III	29302	6585
AP	Nidadavole (M)	III	43809	11805
TN	Nilakkottai (TP)	III	22197	5611
Ker	Nilambur (CT)	III	46366	10223
Mah	Nilanga (M Cl)	III	36172	6617
Mah	Nildoh (CT)	III	20888	5483
Bih	Nirmali (NP)	III	20189	3841
Raj	Niwai (M)	III	37765	6739
MP	Niwari (NP)	III	23724	4579
Raj	Nohar (M)	III	49835	9239
Bih	Nokha (NP)	III	27302	4381
Megh	Nongstoin (TC)	III	28742	4734
UP	Noorpur (NPP)	III	38806	6175
MP	Nowgong (M)	III	40580	7458
MP	Nowrozabad (Khodargama) (NP)	III	21883	4733
UP	Nyoria Husainpur (NP)	III	21812	3890
TN	O' Valley (TP)	III	21943	5307
MP	Obedullaganj (NP)	III	22845	4391
TN	Oddanchatram (TP)	III	30064	8046
Guj	Ode (M)	III	23250	4618
TN	P.N.Patti (TP)	III	25133	6901
Mah	Pachgaon (CT)	III	22353	5052
MP	Pachore (NP)	III	27396	5406
TN	Pacode (TP)	III	24050	6237
TN	Padmanabhapuram (M)	III	21342	5549
Guj	Padra UA	III	46660	9579
UP	Padrauna (NPP)	III	49723	8168
UP	Pahasu (NP)	III	20672	3377
TN	Painkulam (CT)	III	23630	5638
Mah	Paithan (M Cl)	III	41536	8350
Jhar	Pakaur (NP)	III	45840	9333
UP	Pakbara (CT)	III	36728	5808
Bih	Pakri Dayal (NP)	III	29582	5912
Ker	Palai (M)	III	22056	5280
TN	Palakkodu (TP)	III	20959	4948
AP	Palakonda (CT)	III	20760	5195
MP	Pali (NP)	III	22324	4646
UP	Paliya Kalan (NPP)	III	41126	8223
TN	Palladam (M)	III	42225	12054
TN	Pallapatti (TP)	III	30624	7426
TN	Pallikonda (TP)	III	23067	5388
Har	Palwal (Rural) (Part) (73) (CT)	III	23072	3982
AP	Pamur (CT)	III	20000	4783
MP	Panagar (M)	III	27932	5852
TN	Panagudi (TP)	III	29895	7733
WB	Panchla (CT)	III	26432	4912
Kar	Pandavapura (TP)	III	20399	4840
Mah	Pandharkaoda (M Cl)	III	31094	6895
MP	Pandhurna (M)	III	45479	10243
WB	Pandua (CT)	III	30700	7161
HP	Paonta Sahib (M Cl)	III	25183	5713
Odi	Paralakhemundi UA	III	46272	10664
TN	Parangipettai (TP)	III	25541	5561
WB	Paranpara (CT)	III	22297	3946
UP	Parasi (CT)	III	23966	4817
Ker	Parassala (CT)	III	34096	8344
Guj	Pardi (M)	III	28495	6278
Mah	Parola (M Cl)	III	37666	7325
Mah	Partur (M Cl)	III	35883	6345
MP	Pasan (M)	III	28447	5818
WB	Paschim Punropara (CT)	III	40683	8074
Arun P	Pasighat (NT)	III	24656	5537
Har	Pataudi (MC)	III	20418	3481
Ker	Pathanamthitta (M)	III	37538	9813
Mah	Pathardi (M Cl)	III	27211	5516
MP	Patharia (NP)	III	21026	4317
Mah	Pathri (M Cl)	III	36853	6661
Odi	Patnagarh (NAC)	III	21024	5035
Pb	Patran (M Cl)	III	27963	5489
Jhar	Patratu (CT)	III	32899	6356
Odi	Pattamundai (NAC)	III	36528	7174
Pb	Patti (M Cl)	III	40976	7607
Mah	Patur (M Cl)	III	21095	3913
Mah	Pauni (M Cl)	III	22821	5213
Uttara	Pauri (NPP)	III	25440	6127
Kar	Pavagada (TMC)	III	28486	6534
AP	Payakaraopeta (CT)	III	27001	6898
AP	Pedana (M)	III	30721	8664
AP	Peddapalle (CT)	III	41171	10461
AP	Peddapuram (M)	III	49477	13945
Har	Pehowa (MC)	III	38853	7831
Mah	Pen (M Cl)	III	37852	9070
TN	Perambalur (M)	III	49648	12732
TN	Peravurani (TP)	III	22084	5853
Ker	Perinthalmanna (M)	III	49723	10287
TN	Periyakulam (M)	III	42976	11401
TN	Perundurai (TP)	III	24930	6675
Raj	Phalodi UA	III	49914	8455
Pb	Phillaur (M Cl)	III	24688	5153
Odi	Phulabani (M)	III	37371	8652
Raj	Phulera UA	III	26091	4640
UP	Phulpur (NP)	III	22998	3318
UP	Pihani (NPP)	III	36014	5626
Raj	Pilani UA	III	45385	8221
AP	Pileru (CT)	III	41489	10536
Raj	Pilibanga (M)	III	37288	7352
Raj	Pindwara (M)	III	24487	5008
Har	Pinjore UA	III	39785	8665
Raj	Pipar City (M)	III	36810	6503
MP	Pipariya (M)	III	48826	10225
Mah	Pipri (CT)	III	23661	5666
Bih	Piro (NP)	III	33785	5033
AP	Podili (CT)	III	31145	7672
Raj	Pokaran (M)	III	23554	3935
Odi	Polasara (NAC)	III	23119	4806
TN	Polur (TP)	III	28123	6706
Goa	Ponda (M Cl)	III	22664	5818
TN	Ponneri (TP)	III	31025	7842
MP	Porsa (M)	III	39669	6792
TN	Pothatturpettai (TP)	III	22040	4711
UP	Powayan (NP)	III	28613	5119
Guj	Prantij (M)	III	23596	4980
Raj	Pratapgarh (M)	III	42079	8749
MP	Prithvipur (NP)	III	26883	4874
TN	Pudukkottai (CT)	III	26116	6560
TN	Pudupattinam (CT)	III	21151	5454
UP	Pukhrayan UA	III	31641	5818
Mah	Pulgaon (M Cl)	III	33925	7655
Har	Punahana (MC)	III	24734	3705
Ker	Punalur (M)	III	46702	12606
J&K	Punch (M Cl)	III	26854	4943
Har	Pundri UA	III	33484	6538
TN	Punjaipugalur (TP)	III	23408	6783
Bih	Puraini (CT)	III	30829	5611
UP	Puranpur (NPP)	III	40007	7234
UP	Purdilnagar (NP)	III	21885	3231
Mah	Purna (M Cl)	III	36433	6663

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
UP	Purquazi UA	III	29041	4458
UP	Purwa (NP)	III	24467	4128
Raj	Pushkar (M)	III	21626	4288
Pb	Qadian UA	III	23632	4823
Guj	Radhanpur (M)	III	39558	7962
Bih	Rafiganj (NP)	III	35536	5389
MP	Rahatgarh (NP)	III	31537	5781
Mah	Rahta Pimplas (M Cl)	III	22335	4375
Mah	Rahuri (M Cl)	III	38813	7841
Pb	Raikot (M Cl)	III	28734	5739
J&K	Raipur Domana (CT)	III	20238	4254
Odi	Rairangapur UA	III	34929	7799
MP	Raisen (M)	III	44162	8637
Raj	Raisinghnagar (M)	III	28330	5591
Raj	Rajakhera (M)	III	33666	5605
Raj	Rajaldesar (M)	III	27419	4677
AP	Rajam (NP)	III	42197	10868
Bih	Rajauli (NP)	III	30170	4574
J&K	Rajauri (MC)	III	29486	4364
Raj	Rajgarh (M)	III	26631	4647
MP	Rajgarh (NP)	III	29726	5847
MP	Rajgarh (NP)	III	20668	4022
Bih	Rajgir (NP)	III	41587	7030
Mah	Rajgurunagar (Khed) (CT)	III	25146	5910
Jhar	Rajmahal (NP)	III	22514	4553
Guj	Rajpipla (M)	III	34845	7641
MP	Rajpur (NP)	III	20947	3894
Guj	Rajula (M)	III	38489	7150
Mah	Rajura (M Cl)	III	29668	6907
AP	Ramachandrapur-am (M)	III	43657	12446
Pb	Raman (M Cl)	III	22553	4274
Kar	Ramdurg UA	III	34800	7083
TN	Rameswaram (M)	III	44856	10579
Raj	Ramgarh (M)	III	33024	5139
Bih	Ramnagar (NP)	III	48411	9123
UP	Rampur Maniharan (NP)	III	27979	4797
Mah	Ramtek (M Cl)	III	22310	4929
Ass	Rangia (MB)	III	27889	6215
Har	Rania (MC)	III	25123	4874
Mah	Ranjangaon (s) (CT)	III	42877	11023
Guj	Rapar (M)	III	28407	5739
UP	Rasra (NPP)	III	31765	4471
UP	Rasulabad (NP)	III	22196	3768
Chhat	Ratanpur (NP)	III	24636	5403
Har	Ratia (MC)	III	37152	7273
Jhar	Ratu (CT)	III	22379	4434
MP	Rau (NP)	III	36055	7502
Mah	Raver (M Cl)	III	27039	4926
Raj	Rawatbhata (M)	III	37699	8397
Raj	Rawatsar (M)	III	35102	6738
UP	Raya (NP)	III	21344	3325
Raj	Reengus (M)	III	26139	4107
TN	Reethapuram (TP)	III	21177	5210
MP	Rehli (M)	III	30329	5930
AP	Renigunta (CT)	III	26031	6667
UP	Reoti (NP)	III	26359	3910
Bih	Revelganj (NP)	III	39039	6016
UP	Richha (NP)	III	20977	3120
Mah	Risod (M Cl)	III	34136	6743
Mah	Roha Ashtami (M Cl)	III	20849	4745
Kar	Ron (TMC)	III	23311	4829
TN	Rosalpatti (CT)	III	22524	5993
Bih	Rosera (NP)	III	31155	5955
UP	Rudauli (NPP)	III	43091	7155
UP	Rudrapur (NP)	III	34014	4835
MP	Sabalgarh (M)	III	40333	7091
UP	Sadabad (NP)	III	40926	6531
Kar	Sadalgi (TP)	III	23790	5080
AP	Sadasivpet UA	III	47920	10452
Raj	Sadri (M)	III	27390	5397
Raj	Sadulshahar (M)	III	24980	5015
Har	Safidon (MC)	III	34728	6568
UP	Safipur (NP)	III	25688	4288
Raj	Sagwara (M)	III	29439	6195
WB	Sahajadpur (CT)	III	23280	4441
UP	Sahanpur (NP)	III	21639	3530
UP	Sahaspur (NP)	III	24463	3805
UP	Sahatwar (NP)	III	20615	2942
UP	Sahawar (NP)	III	24067	3648
Bih	Sahebganj (NP)	III	23224	4389
UP	Sahjanwan (NP)	III	32886	5354
Pb	Sahnewal (NP)	III	22484	4766
UP	Saidpur (NP)	III	24338	3505
Miz	Saiha (NT)	III	25110	4607
Mah	Sailu (M Cl)	III	46915	8761
WB	Sainthia (M)	III	44601	10229
Kar	Sakleshpur (TMC)	III	23352	5796
Mah	Sakri (CT)	III	21764	4638
Chhat	Sakti (M)	III	21955	4529
TN	Salamedu (CT)	III	20854	5131
WB	Salar (CT)	III	22894	4800
Guj	Salaya (M)	III	33246	4684
UP	Salempur (NP)	III	21124	3141
AP	Salur (M)	III	49500	12425
Har	Samalkha UA	III	39710	8128
Raj	Sambhar (M)	III	22327	4003
UP	Samdhan (NP)	III	31479	4722
Har	Sampla (MC)	III	20563	3959
UP	Samthar (NPP)	III	22455	3948
Pb	Sanaur (M Cl)	III	21201	4120
MP	Sanawad (M)	III	38740	7454
Raj	Sanchore (M)	III	32875	5657
Goa	Sancoale (CT)	III	21923	5035
UP	Sandi (NPP)	III	26007	4396
Kar	Sandur (TMC)	III	37431	7562
Raj	Sangaria (M)	III	36619	7396
Raj	Sangod (M)	III	21846	4082
Mah	Sangole (M Cl)	III	34321	6883
TN	Sankari (TP)	III	29467	8122
Kar	Sankeshwar (TMC)	III	34637	7773
Chhat	Saraipali (NP)	III	20043	4579
MP	Sarangpur (M)	III	37435	6405
AP	Sarapaka (CT)	III	22149	6033
Raj	Sarwar (M)	III	20372	3605
Mah	Sasvad (M Cl)	III	31821	7054
Mah	Satana (M Cl)	III	37701	7800
Mah	Satara (CT)	III	39973	8194
AP	Sathupalle (NP)	III	31857	8478
TN	Sathyamangalam (M)	III	37816	11148
TN	Sattur (M)	III	29398	8093
Kar	Saundatti-Yellam-ma (TMC)	III	41215	8552
MP	Sausar (M)	III	27459	6195
Kar	Savanur (TMC)	III	40567	7200
Mah	Savda (M Cl)	III	20584	4337
Mah	Savner (M Cl)	III	32498	7423
Mah	Sawantwadi (M Cl)	III	23851	5941
Kar	Sedam (TMC)	III	39341	7831
TN	Seithur (TP)	III	20228	5807
MP	Seondha (NP)	III	23140	4022
MP	Seoni-Malwa (M)	III	30100	6042
Miz	Serchhip (NT)	III	21158	4085
UP	Sewalkhas (NP)	III	24882	3291
UP	Sewarhi (NP)	III	23077	3565

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
UP	Shahabad (NP)	III	38276	6475
Har	Shahbad (MC)	III	42607	9222
UP	Shahganj (NPP)	III	26556	3936
UP	Shahpur (NP)	III	20154	2921
Raj	Shahpura (M)	III	33895	5337
Raj	Shahpura (M)	III	30320	5671
MP	Shamgarh (NP)	III	24637	4965
UP	Shamsabad (NP)	III	28454	4601
UP	Shamsabad (NPP)	III	33144	4938
Mah	Shendurjana (M Cl)	III	21748	4703
TN	Shenkottai (M)	III	26823	7146
Raj	Sheoganj UA	III	28053	5515
Bih	Sheohar (NP)	III	28116	5858
Bih	Sherghati (NP)	III	40666	6113
Kar	Shiggaon (TMC)	III	28207	5767
UP	Shikarpur (NPP)	III	37969	5822
Kar	Shikarpur (TMC)	III	36015	7465
WB	Shimulpur (CT)	III	20803	5020
Mah	Shirdi (NP)	III	36004	7775
Mah	Shirur (M Cl)	III	37111	8030
UP	Shishgarh (NP)	III	25815	4048
Chhat	Shivpur Charcha (M)	III	23514	5063
TN	Sholavandan (TP)	III	22578	5936
TN	Sholingur (TP)	III	30856	7359
Mah	Shrigonda (M Cl)	III	31134	6343
Kar	Shrirangapattana (TMC)	III	25061	5903
WB	Shyampur (CT)	III	22024	4863
UP	Siana (NPP)	III	44415	6818
UP	Siddharthnagar (NPP)	III	25422	3714
UP	Sidhauli (NP)	III	24976	4153
MP	Sihora (M)	III	44048	9551
UP	Sikanderpur (NP)	III	23986	3566
UP	Sikandrarao (NPP)	III	46038	7717
Guj	Sikka (M)	III	28814	5304
Bih	Silao (NP)	III	25674	4183
Ass	Silapathar (TC)	III	25662	5173
Jhar	Simdega (NP)	III	42944	8252
Kar	Sindgi (TMC)	III	37226	6998
Mah	Sindi Turf Hind-nagar (CT)	III	20956	4974
WB	Singur (CT)	III	21382	5212
UP	Sirauli (NP)	III	23650	3866
TN	Sirkali (M)	III	34927	8756
Raj	Sirohi UA	III	44957	9498
UP	Sirsaganj UA	III	32098	5540
UP	Sirsi (NP)	III	26519	4203
UP	Siswa Bazar (NP)	III	20963	3275
Uttara	Sitarganj (NPP)	III	29965	5597
TN	Sivaganga (M)	III	40403	10184
TN	Sivagiri (TP)	III	23040	6796
MP	Sohagpur (NP)	III	25040	5291
Har	Sohna (MC)	III	36552	6850
Raj	Sojat (M)	III	43023	8598
HP	Solan (M Cl)	III	39256	9803
WB	Sonamukhi (M)	III	29085	6379
Odi	Sonapur (M)	III	20770	4845
UP	Sonbhadra (NPP)	III	36689	6196
Bih	Sonepur (NP)	III	37776	6383
Guj	Songadh (M)	III	26515	5331
Odi	Soro (NAC)	III	32531	6811
UP	Soron (NPP)	III	27468	4611
Raj	Sri Madhopur (M)	III	31366	5134
Uttara	Srinagar (NPP)	III	20115	4669
Kar	Srinivaspur (TMC)	III	26793	5695
TN	Sriperumbudur (TP)	III	24864	6318
AP	Srisailam Project(RFC) Township (CT)	III	21452	4977
UP	Suar (NPP)	III	32158	5011
Bih	Sugauli (NP)	III	38815	7480
Pb	Sujanpur (M Cl)	III	28270	5597
Raj	Suket (CT)	III	22319	4420
AP	Sulluru (Sullurpeta) (CT)	III	27504	6870
Raj	Sumerpur (M)	III	37093	7036
UP	Sumerpur UA	III	39132	7278
Odi	Sundargarh (M)	III	45036	10127
HP	Sundarnagar (M Cl)	III	24344	5850
Raj	Surajgarh (M)	III	21666	3708
Chhat	Surajpur (M)	III	20189	4397
TN	Surandai (TP)	III	35272	9511
Guj	Sutrapada (M)	III	26132	4662
WB	Taki (M)	III	38263	8919
Guj	Talaja (M)	III	27822	4830
Guj	Talala (M)	III	21060	4201
Odi	Talcher (M)	III	40841	9114
Kar	Talikota (TMC)	III	31693	5940
Mah	Talode (M Cl)	III	26363	5028
Pb	Talwandi Sabo (NP)	III	20589	4003
UP	Tambaur -cum-Ahamdabad (NP)	III	26052	4187
UP	Tanda (NPP)	III	48059	7985
Har	Taoru (MC)	III	22599	4161
Pb	Tapa (M Cl)	III	23248	4516
WB	Tarakeswar (M)	III	30947	6682
MP	Tarana (NP)	III	24908	4521
Raj	Taranagar (M)	III	32640	5352
Har	Taraori (MC)	III	25944	5240
Kar	Tarikere (TMC)	III	35942	8438
Guj	Tarsadi (M)	III	29305	6378
Mah	Tasgaon (M Cl)	III	37945	7868
WB	Teghari (CT)	III	25058	4735
Uttara	Tehri (NPP)	III	24014	6175
Kar	Tekkalakote (TP)	III	26224	4822
AP	Tekkali (CT)	III	28631	6995
Mah	Telhara (M Cl)	III	20986	4518
Tri	Teliamura (NP)	III	21032	5296
Jhar	Tenudam-Cum-Kathhara (CT)	III	22080	3930
Kar	Terdal (TMC)	III	26088	5142
UP	Thakurdwara (NPP)	III	44255	6826
TN	Thammampatti (TP)	III	21503	5756
UP	Thana Bhawan (NP)	III	36669	6119
Guj	Thangadh (M)	III	42351	8226
Guj	Tharad (M)	III	27954	5154
TN	Tharamangalam (TP)	III	30222	7406
TN	Tharangambadi (TP)	III	23191	5482
UP	Thiriya Nizamat Khan (NP)	III	23184	3835
TN	Thirparappu (TP)	III	22401	5839
TN	Thirupuvanam (TP)	III	24554	6240
TN	Thiruthuraipoondi (M)	III	24404	6263
TN	Thisayanvilai (TP)	III	23702	5881
Mani	Thoubal (MCl)	III	45947	9454
TN	Thuraiyur (M)	III	32439	8674
Raj	Tijara (M)	III	24747	4180
Bih	Tikari (NP)	III	21324	3210
Chhat	Tilda Newra UA	III	36682	7458
Har	Tilpat (CT)	III	20514	4092
MP	Timarni (NP)	III	22359	4420
Mah	Tirora (M Cl)	III	25181	5421
TN	Tiruchendur (TP)	III	32171	8271

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
TN	Tirukalukundram (TP)	III	29391	7419
TN	Tirukkoyilur (TP)	III	30212	6929
TN	Tirupathur (TP)	III	25980	6431
TN	Tiruttani (M)	III	44781	11122
TN	Tiruvethipuram (M)	III	37802	9162
UP	Tirwaganj (NP)	III	24082	4194
Odi	Titlagarh UA	III	34067	8080
TN	Tittakudi (TP)	III	22894	5552
Raj	Todabhim (M)	III	22977	3827
Raj	Todaraisingh (M)	III	23559	3958
Naga	Tuensang (TC)	III	36774	6960
WB	Tufanganj UA	III	26337	6513
Mah	Tuljapur (M Cl)	III	34011	6563
UP	Tulsipur UA	III	30236	4629
Mah	Tumsar (M Cl)	III	44869	10057
Mah	Uchgaon (CT)	III	31238	7121
Tri	Udaipur (NP)	III	32758	8530
Raj	Udaipurwati (M)	III	29236	4888
Har	Ugra Kheri(19) (CT)	III	24440	4802
UP	Ujhari (NP)	III	24488	3924
WB	Ukhra (CT)	III	24104	5222
Mani	Ukhrul (CT)	III	27187	5226
TN	Ulundurpettai (TP)	III	23734	5346
Mah	Umarga (M Cl)	III	35477	6799
MP	Umaria (M)	III	33114	6964
Mah	Umarkhed (M Cl)	III	47458	9220
Odi	Umarkote (NAC)	III	28993	6556
Guj	Umbergaon (M)	III	27859	6471
Guj	Umreth (M)	III	33762	6950
Mah	Umri Pragane Balapur (CT)	III	20262	4702
Uttara	Umru Khurd (CT)	III	20593	3529
TN	Unnamalaikadai (TP)	III	23656	5969
Mah	Uran UA	III	47153	11093
AP	Uravakonda (CT)	III	35565	7950
Pb	Urmar Tanda (M Cl)	III	23419	4965
TN	Usilampatti (M)	III	35219	9101
UP	Uska Bazar (NP)	III	24444	3968
TN	Uthamapalayam (TP)	III	29050	7508
TN	Uthiramerur (TP)	III	25194	6197
UP	Utraula (NPP)	III	32145	4942
WB	Uttar Bagdogra (CT)	III	25044	5634
TN	Vadakarai Keezh-padugai (TP)	III	20821	5047
TN	Vadakkanandal (TP)	III	23034	5397
TN	Vadakkuvalliyur (TP)	III	29417	7760
Guj	Vadali (M)	III	20646	4320
Mah	Vadgaon Kasba (M Cl)	III	25651	5328
TN	Vadipatti (TP)	III	26830	6788
Guj	Vadnagar (M)	III	27790	5584
Mah	Vaijapur (M Cl)	III	41296	8135
Ker	Vaikom (M)	III	23234	6068
TN	Vandavasi (M)	III	31320	7326
Guj	Vapi (INA)	III	34162	7809
Mah	Varangaon (CT)	III	35411	7783
Ker	Varkala (M)	III	40048	9498
Mah	Vashind (CT)	III	20561	4696
TN	Vasudevanallur (TP)	III	21361	5833
TN	Vedaranyam (M)	III	34266	8665
TN	Vellakoil (M)	III	40359	12157
TN	Velur (TP)	III	25012	7055
AP	Vemulawada (R) (CT)	III	33706	8206
TN	Vengathur (CT)	III	23292	5958
Raj	Vijainagar UA	III	38468	7253
Guj	Vijapur UA	III	35118	7385
Kar	Vijayapura (TMC)	III	34866	8086
TN	Vikramasingapur-am (M)	III	47241	13558
AP	Vinnamala (CT)	III	20924	5467
Raj	Viratnagar (M)	III	20568	3300
Mah	Vita (M Cl)	III	48289	10328
Guj	Vyara (M)	III	39789	8611
Mah	Wadgaon Road (CT)	III	40884	9909
Kar	Wadi (TMC)	III	37988	7270
Mah	Wagholi (CT)	III	33479	7743
Mah	Wai (M Cl)	III	36025	8117
UP	Walidpur (CT)	III	25589	3515
Mah	Waluj Bk. (CT)	III	20220	4387
Mah	Walwadi (CT)	III	29636	6492
Mah	Wanadongri (CT)	III	37667	9169
Guj	Wankaner (M)	III	43881	8907
MP	Waraseoni UA	III	27494	6077
UP	Warhapur (NP)	III	23456	3897
Bih	Warisaliganj (NP)	III	34056	5292
Mah	Warora (M Cl)	III	46532	10813
Mah	Warud (M Cl)	III	45482	9957
UP	Wazirganj (NP)	III	21844	3599
Megh	Williamnagar (MB)	III	24597	4252
Naga	Wokha (TC)	III	35004	6273
Mah	Yawal (M Cl)	III	36706	7363
AP	Yelamanchili (CT)	III	27265	7375
AP	Yellandu UA	III	35056	8921
Kar	Yellapur (TP)	III	20452	4805
AP	Yerraguntla (CT)	III	32574	7957
Mah	Yevla (M Cl)	III	49826	9798
UP	Zaidpur (NP)	III	34443	4984
UP	Zamania (NPP)	III	33243	4863
Pb	Zira UA	III	37498	7182
Naga	Zunheboto (TC)	III	22633	3974
Raj	3 STR (CT)	IV	11667	2382
Raj	8 LLG (LALGARH) (CT)	IV	11361	2161
Raj	8 PSD-B (CT)	IV	11675	2395
Chhat	Abhanpur (NP)	IV	14432	3038
Ass	Abhayapuri (TC)	IV	15847	3563
TN	Achampudur (TP)	IV	13566	3563
TN	Acharapakkam (TP)	IV	10362	2565
J&K	Achhabal (MC)	IV	17556	2470
UP	Adari (NP)	IV	13717	1935
TN	Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi (TP)	IV	11705	2838
TN	Agaram (TP)	IV	15610	3984
UP	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri) (NP)	IV	13873	2371
Mah	Aheri (CT)	IV	14609	3383
Raj	Ahore (CT)	IV	16867	3151
Guj	Ahwa (CT)	IV	15004	3071
UP	Ailam (NP)	IV	12110	2199
MP	Ajaigarh (NP)	IV	16656	3423
Raj	Ajeetgarh (CT)	IV	15414	2611
UP	Ajhuwa (NP)	IV	16936	2943
Mah	Ajra (CT)	IV	17257	3651
Mah	Akkalkuwa (CT)	IV	17840	1929
MP	Akoda (NP)	IV	12534	1739
MP	Akodia (NP)	IV	11652	2247
MP	Alampur (NP)	IV	10686	1934
TN	Alanganallur (TP)	IV	12331	3171
TN	Alangayam (TP)	IV	18327	4183
Guj	Alang-Sosiya (INA)	IV	18480	5175
TN	Alangudi (TP)	IV	12367	3064
Pb	Alhoran (CT)	IV	10218	2033

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
WB	Alipur (CT)	IV	17347	3490
UP	Allahganj (NP)	IV	14755	2414
Kar	Alnavar (TP)	IV	17228	3565
TN	Alur (TP)	IV	15063	3882
TN	Alwarkurichi (TP)	IV	10045	2793
WB	Amalhara (CT)	IV	14261	2999
MP	Amanganj (NP)	IV	13886	2809
UP	Amanpur (NP)	IV	10830	1753
MP	Amarpatan (NP)	IV	19409	3778
Tri	Amarpur (NP)	IV	10838	2880
MP	Amarwara (M)	IV	14141	3075
Guj	Ambaji (CT)	IV	17753	3612
Tri	Ambassa (NP)	IV	16285	4062
UP	Ambehta (NP)	IV	15739	2373
WB	Ambhua (CT)	IV	10477	2146
Ass	Ambicapur Pt VIII (CT)	IV	11691	2336
Raj	Amet (M)	IV	17335	3618
UP	Amethi (NP)	IV	13849	2262
UP	Amethi (NP)	IV	13530	2158
Mah	Amgaon bk. (CT)	IV	10972	2316
Kar	Aminagad (CT)	IV	15073	2925
UP	Aminagar Sarai (NP)	IV	11174	1747
Pb	Amloh (M Cl)	IV	14696	3065
TN	Ammainaickanur (TP)	IV	19257	4983
TN	Ammapettai (TP)	IV	14572	3591
TN	Ammavarikuppam (CT)	IV	10750	2450
Guj	Amod (M)	IV	15237	3059
UP	Amraudha (NP)	IV	10436	1620
Pb	Amritsar Cantt. (CB)	IV	10410	2240
WB	Amta (CT)	IV	16699	3934
TN	Anaimalai (TP)	IV	17208	4933
Tri	Anandanagar (CT)	IV	13814	3407
UP	Anandnagar (NP)	IV	10113	1600
Pb	Anandpur Sahib (M Cl)	IV	16282	3270
Guj	Andada (CT)	IV	16730	4076
Lak	Androtт (CT)	IV	11191	1806
TN	Anjugrammam (TP)	IV	10982	2915
TN	Annalagraharam (CT)	IV	11129	2902
TN	Annamalai Nagar (TP)	IV	16289	2445
UP	Anpara (CT)	IV	17978	3758
Guj	Antarjal (CT)	IV	11256	2426
MP	Anuppur (M)	IV	19899	4331
TN	Appakudal (TP)	IV	10610	3149
Jhar	Ara (CT)	IV	13547	2669
TN	Arachalur (TP)	IV	12034	3667
Chhat	Arang (NP)	IV	19091	3696
TN	Arani (TP)	IV	12833	3328
Kar	Arasinakunte (CT)	IV	10567	2740
TN	Arasiramani (TP)	IV	14834	3970
TN	Aravakurichi (TP)	IV	12412	3562
TN	Ariyappampa-layam (TP)	IV	15706	4507
Kar	Arkalgud (TP)	IV	16810	4052
TN	Arumanai (TP)	IV	16283	4236
TN	Arumbavur (TP)	IV	12467	3452
Mah	Arvi (CT)	IV	14015	2779
J&K	Arwani (MC)	IV	11815	1582
Mah	Asangaon (CT)	IV	13104	3062
TN	Asaripallam (TP)	IV	16822	4457
UP	Ashrafpur Kich-hauchha (NP)	IV	15838	2525
Mah	Ashti (CT)	IV	11972	2538
Raj	Asind (M)	IV	16611	3007
UP	Atasu (NP)	IV	11568	2071
Odi	Athagad (NAC)	IV	17304	3497
TN	Athipattu (CT)	IV	11034	2762
Odi	Athmallik (NAC)	IV	12298	2899
MP	Athner (NP)	IV	11915	2635
TN	Athur (TP)	IV	11910	3047
TN	Athur (TP)	IV	10138	2555
AP	Atmakur (CT)	IV	12297	2636
Raj	Atru (CT)	IV	11141	2224
TN	Attayampatti (TP)	IV	13852	3649
Kar	Aurad (TP)	IV	19849	3810
TN	Avalpoondurai (TP)	IV	11789	3552
UP	Awagarh (NP)	IV	10983	1913
J&K	Awantipora (MC)	IV	12647	1083
TN	Aygudi (TP)	IV	15129	4088
TN	Ayothiapattinam (TP)	IV	11517	2982
TN	Ayyalur (TP)	IV	17100	3824
TN	Ayyampalayam (TP)	IV	12175	3380
TN	Ayyampettai (TP)	IV	16263	4106
TN	Azhagiapandipur-am (TP)	IV	11392	3146
UP	Azmatgarh (NP)	IV	12160	1752
TN	B.Mallapuram (TP)	IV	12705	3213
Raj	Babai (CT)	IV	10620	1837
MP	Babai (NP)	IV	16741	3369
Guj	Baben (CT)	IV	15610	3146
UP	Baberu (NP)	IV	15156	2510
UP	Babrala (NP)	IV	18108	3082
UP	Bachhrawan (NP)	IV	12521	2359
Jhar	Bachra (CT)	IV	12969	2573
MP	Bada Malhera (NP)	IV	18335	3497
Ass	Badarpur (TC)	IV	13298	2793
MP	Badarwas (NP)	IV	13571	2793
J&K	Badgam (MC)	IV	15338	2258
MP	Badi (NP)	IV	19603	3779
MP	Badod (NP)	IV	13834	2498
MP	Badoda (NP)	IV	18437	3581
MP	Badoni (NP)	IV	10309	2176
Chhat	Bagbahara (NP)	IV	19529	4326
Raj	Baggar (M)	IV	14238	2456
Megh	Baghmara (MB)	IV	13131	2351
Chhat	Bagicha (NP)	IV	10427	2451
MP	Bagli (NP)	IV	10310	1984
WB	Bagnan (CT)	IV	10996	2518
Raj	Bagrana (CT)	IV	10790	1996
UP	Bah (NPP)	IV	16211	2661
Uttara	Bahadarabad (CT)	IV	10096	1903
UP	Bahadurganj (NP)	IV	19992	2844
UP	Bahsuma (NP)	IV	11753	1790
WB	Bahula (CT)	IV	17510	3678
UP	Bahuwa (NP)	IV	11031	1956
WB	Baidyanathpur (CT)	IV	15704	3305
MP	Baihar (NP)	IV	16650	3693
MP	Baikunthpur (NP)	IV	10282	1876
UP	Bakewar (NP)	IV	14965	2608
Odi	Balagoda (Bolani) (CT)	IV	11708	2707
TN	Balasamudram (TP)	IV	14179	3802
UP	Baldeo (NP)	IV	11813	1993
Raj	Bali (M)	IV	19880	3936
WB	Baliadanga (CT)	IV	12379	2502
Jhar	Baliapur (CT)	IV	10097	1844
WB	Balichak (CT)	IV	13784	3350
Odi	Baliguda (CT)	IV	16611	3926
Odi	Balimela (NAC)	IV	11796	2758
Mah	Balirampur (CT)	IV	11939	2193
Guj	Balitha (CT)	IV	12380	3098
Chhat	Baloda (NP)	IV	13630	2931
Pb	Balongi (CT)	IV	15982	3677

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Odi	Balugaon (NAC)	IV	17645	3735
WB	Bamangram (CT)	IV	13550	3004
MP	Bamhani (NP)	IV	10266	2420
Mah	Bamhni (CT)	IV	10341	2450
WB	Ban Harishpur (CT)	IV	16067	2860
Odi	Banapur (NAC)	IV	17278	3425
WB	Banarhat Tea Garden (CT)	IV	15652	3463
Raj	Banasthali (CT)	IV	12835	1272
AP	Bandarulanka (CT)	IV	11470	3256
Jhar	Bandh Dih (CT)	IV	13192	2531
Goa	Bandora (CT)	IV	12722	2517
Odi	Banki (NAC)	IV	17521	3698
Tri	Bankimnagar (CT)	IV	11949	2944
Guj	Bansda (CT)	IV	14072	2988
UP	Bansgaon (NP)	IV	15313	2126
Guj	Bantwa (M)	IV	15291	3081
AP	Banumukkala (CT)	IV	14307	3286
Pb	Banur (M Cl)	IV	18775	3639
WB	Bara Jumla (CT)	IV	11074	2389
WB	Bara Mohansingh (CT)	IV	15616	3720
WB	Bara Suzapur (CT)	IV	15808	3306
UP	Baragaon (CT)	IV	11383	1646
UP	Barahatir Jagdish-pur (CT)	IV	15367	2002
Guj	Bareja (M)	IV	19690	4119
MP	Barela (NP)	IV	12620	2779
Pb	Bareta (M Cl)	IV	17432	3409
MP	Barghat (NP)	IV	12100	2829
TN	Bargur (TP)	IV	16366	3760
UP	Barhani Bazar (NP)	IV	14492	2109
Jhar	Barharwa (CT)	IV	12617	2652
Jhar	Barhi (CT)	IV	11867	2011
MP	Barhi (NP)	IV	13946	2865
Raj	Bari Sadri (M)	IV	15713	3338
WB	Barjora (CT)	IV	14012	3186
UP	Barkhera (NP)	IV	11964	1991
Jhar	Barki Saraiya (CT)	IV	18933	3229
UP	Barsana (NP)	IV	11184	1950
Guj	Barwala (M)	IV	17951	3310
UP	Barwar (NP)	IV	14196	2456
WB	Basantapur (CT)	IV	13183	2665
Raj	Baskhoh (CT)	IV	11150	1717
Chhat	Basna (NP)	IV	10345	2318
Chhat	Bastar (NP)	IV	10048	2220
WB	Basudebpur (CT)	IV	13091	2573
Ass	Basugaon (TC)	IV	13849	3039
Jhar	Basukinath (NP)	IV	17123	3630
Har	Bawal (MC)	IV	16776	2962
Guj	Bayad (M)	IV	17886	3814
Guj	Bechar Alias Becharaji (CT)	IV	12574	2709
Raj	Beejoliya Kalan (CT)	IV	14140	2930
Pb	Begowal (NP)	IV	10116	2366
WB	Beldubi (CT)	IV	10871	2212
Odi	Bellaguntha (NAC)	IV	11297	2317
Tri	Belonia (NP)	IV	19996	5363
WB	Belumilki (CT)	IV	10998	2617
Goa	Benaulim (CT)	IV	11919	2809
WB	Benia Gram (CT)	IV	15046	3089
UP	Beniganj (NP)	IV	10173	1766
UP	Benipur (CT)	IV	12470	1708
WB	Berandari Bagaria (CT)	IV	10748	2085
Har	Beri (MC)	IV	15934	3082
Raj	Beriyawali (CT)	IV	11831	2255
Kar	Bethamangala (CT)	IV	10413	2324
MP	Betma (NP)	IV	15999	3032
MP	Betul-Bazar (NP)	IV	10630	2295
Odi	Bhabinipur (CT)	IV	10411	2224
UP	Bhabnan Bazar (NP)	IV	14282	2216
UP	Bhadarsa (NP)	IV	13154	1919
Pb	Bhadaur (M Cl)	IV	18561	3555
J&K	Bhaderwah (MC)	IV	11084	2122
Guj	Bhadkodara (CT)	IV	13233	2986
Pb	Bhagta Bhai Ka (NP)	IV	14467	2730
MP	Bhainsdehi (NP)	IV	11961	2528
J&K	Bhalwal (CT)	IV	14174	3104
Pb	Bhamian Kalan (CT)	IV	13174	2552
Pb	Bhankharpur (CT)	IV	10768	2176
UP	Bharatganj (NP)	IV	16345	2390
MP	Bharveli (CT)	IV	10357	2409
UP	Bharwari (NP)	IV	17260	2975
Chhat	Bhatgaon (NP)	IV	11204	2403
Chhat	Bhatgaon (NP)	IV	10371	2224
UP	Bhatni Bazar (NP)	IV	15352	2308
UP	Bhatpar Rani (NP)	IV	14839	2201
Pb	Bhattian (CT)	IV	11066	2171
MP	Bhaurasa (NP)	IV	12166	2203
MP	Bhavra (NP)	IV	10968	1986
Raj	Bhavri (CT)	IV	15312	3008
UP	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar (NP)	IV	10188	1784
Guj	Bhayavadar (M)	IV	19404	4446
MP	Bhikangaon (NP)	IV	16217	3083
Pb	Bhikhi (NP)	IV	17825	3435
Guj	Bhiloda (CT)	IV	16074	3464
Raj	Bhim (CT)	IV	11568	2303
D&D	Bhimpore (CT)	IV	10936	3230
WB	Bhimram (CT)	IV	11058	2458
Raj	Bhinder (M)	IV	17878	3605
MP	Bhitarwar (NP)	IV	19096	3422
Pb	Bhogpur (NP)	IV	17549	3802
UP	Bhokarhedi (NP)	IV	17829	3041
Har	Bhondsi (168) (CT)	IV	17410	3099
Mah	Bhor (M Cl)	IV	18453	4059
Pb	Bhucho Mandi (M Cl)	IV	14961	2985
Pb	Bhulath (NP)	IV	10548	2235
Mah	Bhum (M Cl)	IV	18561	3931
Raj	Bhusawar (M)	IV	19946	3280
MP	Bichhiya (NP)	IV	10427	2364
Goa	Bicholim (M Cl)	IV	16986	3978
UP	Bihka Urf Pura Mufti (CT)	IV	10749	1914
Ass	Bihpuria (TC)	IV	12016	2618
Chhat	Bijapur (NP)	IV	16129	3521
Ass	Bijni (TC)	IV	13257	2926
UP	Bikapur (NP)	IV	14453	2446
WB	Bikihakola (CT)	IV	14540	2836
UP	Bilariaganj (NP)	IV	13096	1596
Har	Bilaspur (CT)	IV	11733	2325
HP	Bilaspur (M Cl)	IV	13654	3226
MP	Bilaua (NP)	IV	12893	2350
Kar	Bilgi (TP)	IV	17792	3722
Chhat	Bilha (NP)	IV	11048	2301
Mah	Biloli (M Cl)	IV	14923	2707
UP	Bilram (NP)	IV	12429	2030
UP	Bilsanda (NP)	IV	16036	2658
Odi	Binika (NAC)	IV	15765	3785
WB	Bira (CT)	IV	10741	2534
Bih	Birpur (NP)	IV	19932	4157
MP	Birsinghpur (NP)	IV	14339	2631
UP	Bisanda Buzurg (NP)	IV	11611	2092
UP	Bisharatganj (NP)	IV	15975	2456
J&K	Bishna (MC)	IV	10719	2153
WB	Bishnupur (CT)	IV	12660	2654

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Mani	Bishnupur (MCl)	IV	12167	2501
Chhat	Bishrampur (NP)	IV	11367	2429
Ass	Biswanath Chariali (TC)	IV	19145	4454
UP	Bithoor (NP)	IV	11300	1999
Guj	Bodeli (CT)	IV	12184	2598
Chhat	Bodri (NP)	IV	17481	3608
Ass	Bokajan (TC)	IV	19877	4323
Ass	Bokakhat (TC)	IV	10143	2257
Kar	Bommasandra (CT)	IV	15254	4334
TN	Boothapandi (TP)	IV	15931	4280
TN	Boothipuram (TP)	IV	11022	3145
Mah	Borgaon (Meghe) (CT)	IV	19759	4738
Mah	Bori (CT)	IV	12072	2896
Guj	Boriavi (M)	IV	19865	4043
Mah	Borkhedi (CT)	IV	13294	3519
WB	Bowali (CT)	IV	10968	2827
Odi	Brahmabarada (CT)	IV	10721	2260
WB	Brindabanpur (CT)	IV	12583	2563
Pb	Budha Theh (CT)	IV	10979	2099
Mah	Budhgaon (CT)	IV	14666	3237
MP	Budni (NP)	IV	16808	3448
UP	Bugrasi (NP)	IV	14992	2365
Odi	Buguda (NAC)	IV	15176	3179
WB	Buita (CT)	IV	16764	3924
Har	Buria (CT)	IV	10903	2077
UP	Buxer (CT)	IV	11499	1918
MP	Buxwaha (NP)	IV	10216	2032
MP	Buzurg (CT)	IV	13868	2586
Kar	Byrapura (CT)	IV	14276	3461
Goa	Calangute (CT)	IV	13810	3305
Goa	Canacona (M Cl)	IV	12434	2879
WB	Cart Road (CT)	IV	14444	3231
Uttara	Central Hope Town (CT)	IV	16880	3763
WB	Chak Alampur (CT)	IV	11144	2532
WB	Chak Bankola (CT)	IV	13492	2647
WB	Chak Kanthalia (CT)	IV	11108	2756
WB	Chak Kashipur (CT)	IV	12035	2644
MP	Chakghat (NP)	IV	10678	1995
UP	Chakia (NP)	IV	17356	2661
Jhar	Chakulia (NP)	IV	16306	3606
Guj	Chalala (M)	IV	16721	3430
HP	Chamba (M Cl)	IV	19933	4556
Pb	Chamkaur Sahib (NP)	IV	13920	2842
WB	Champahati (CT)	IV	12111	2976
Odi	Champua (CT)	IV	10394	1966
Guj	Chanasma (M)	IV	15932	3505
MP	Chandia (NP)	IV	15891	3255
Odi	Chandili (CT)	IV	18552	4591
Mah	Chandkapur (CT)	IV	12077	2447
MP	Chandla (NP)	IV	12838	2429
AP	Chandur (CT)	IV	10880	2606
Mah	Chandur Railway (M Cl)	IV	19776	4337
Mah	Chandurbazar (M Cl)	IV	18759	3598
WB	Chanduria (CT)	IV	12700	3102
Jhar	Chandwa (CT)	IV	12046	2169
Guj	Chanod (CT)	IV	18776	4738
Ass	Chapakhowa Town (CT)	IV	10305	2269
WB	Chapra (CT)	IV	14123	3268
Ass	Chapra (CT)	IV	11220	2133
J&K	Charar-i-Sharief (MC)	IV	11533	2098
Tri	Charipara (CT)	IV	19598	4543
WB	Chatta Baria (CT)	IV	12537	2901
UP	Chaumuhan (NP)	IV	13173	2057
MP	Chaurai Khas (M)	IV	12956	2742
Raj	Chechat (CT)	IV	11690	2404
Pb	Cheema (NP)	IV	11615	2265
AP	Cheepurupalle (CT)	IV	14847	3544
Mah	Chendhare (CT)	IV	11039	2834
TN	Chennimalai (TP)	IV	15500	4682
TN	Cheranmadevi (TP)	IV	18327	4756
Megh	Cherrapunjee (CT)	IV	11722	2252
Ker	Cheruthuruthi (CT)	IV	13828	2988
TN	Chetpet (TP)	IV	19827	4745
TN	Chettiarpatti (TP)	IV	17520	5002
Har	Chhachhrauli (CT)	IV	10533	2129
Raj	Chhapar (M)	IV	19744	3125
UP	Chhapraula (CT)	IV	15154	2988
UP	Chhaprauli (NP)	IV	18970	3000
UP	Chhatari (NP)	IV	11373	1766
Raj	Chhipabarod (CT)	IV	18837	3819
Guj	Chhiri (CT)	IV	18829	4757
WB	Chhora (CT)	IV	13806	2871
WB	Chhota Suzapur (CT)	IV	11216	2290
Raj	Chhoti Sadri (M)	IV	18360	3765
UP	Chhutmalpur (CT)	IV	14274	2521
Mah	Chicholi (CT)	IV	18469	4122
Odi	Chikiti (NAC)	IV	11645	2465
Kar	Chikkabanavara (CT)	IV	14409	3562
UP	Chilkana Sultanpur (NP)	IV	19501	3202
Mah	Chinchani (CT)	IV	13646	3129
TN	Chinnakkampa-layam (TP)	IV	11546	3445
UP	Chipyana Buzurg (CT)	IV	17400	3364
UP	Chirgaon (NPP)	IV	16724	2911
Mah	Chitegaon (CT)	IV	11507	2546
AP	Chityala (CT)	IV	13752	3399
UP	Chopan (NP)	IV	14302	2648
UP	Choubepur Kalan (CT)	IV	10785	1932
AP	Choutuppal (CT)	IV	19092	4565
J&K	Chuglamsar (CT)	IV	10754	1931
MP	Churhat (NP)	IV	14962	2787
AP	Cumbum (CT)	IV	15169	3769
Goa	Cuncolim (M Cl)	IV	16623	4070
Goa	Curti (CT)	IV	16385	3859
Goa	Curtorim (CT)	IV	12886	3102
MP	Daboh (NP)	IV	18097	3273
D&N H	Dadra (CT)	IV	13039	3385
WB	Dafahat(CT)	IV	15688	3014
Guj	Daheli (CT)	IV	10475	2188
WB	Dakshin Raypur (CT)	IV	14076	3351
WB	Dakshin Santosh-pur (CT)	IV	10600	1815
WB	Dalurband (CT)	IV	15107	2993
Guj	Damnagar (M)	IV	16614	3125
UP	Dankaur (NP)	IV	13520	2201
Raj	Danta (CT)	IV	15594	2610
Chhat	Dantewada (NP)	IV	13633	3157
Mah	Dapoli Camp (NP)	IV	15713	3650
Arun P	Daporijo (NT)	IV	13405	2638
Mah	Darewadi (CT)	IV	10860	2178
Chan	Daria (CT)	IV	14470	3475
UP	Dariyabad (NP)	IV	18338	2834
Pb	Daulatpur (CT)	IV	12988	2772
UP	Daurala (NP)	IV	19776	3462
Mah	Davlameti (CT)	IV	14545	3404
Goa	Davorlim (CT)	IV	15350	3408
WB	Deara (CT)	IV	11994	2464
Guj	Deodar (CT)	IV	14912	2923
Raj	Deogarh (M)	IV	17604	3504
Mah	Deoli (M Cl)	IV	19288	4527

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Mah	Deori (CT)	IV	14579	3268
MP	Depalpur (NP)	IV	17474	2953
Odi	Dera Colliery Township (CT)	IV	15787	3716
Raj	Deshnoke (M)	IV	18470	2995
WB	Deulpur (CT)	IV	12618	2824
TN	Devadanapatti (TP)	IV	19285	5010
MP	Devendranagar (NP)	IV	12785	2409
TN	Devipattinam (CT)	IV	11599	2452
Mah	Devrukh (CT)	IV	12689	3068
Guj	Devsar (CT)	IV	10346	2198
UP	Dewa (NP)	IV	15662	2485
Ass	Dhakuakhana (TC)	IV	13502	3110
WB	Dhakuria (CT)	IV	10165	2532
Uttara	Dhaluwala (CT)	IV	18016	4173
WB	Dhamua (CT)	IV	10055	2265
Pb	Dhanaula (M Cl)	IV	19920	3878
TN	Dharamapuram (CT)	IV	17476	4457
Chhat	Dharamjaigarh (NP)	IV	14354	3369
Pb	Dharamkot (M Cl)	IV	19057	3694
MP	Dharampuri (NP)	IV	16363	2993
Raj	Dhariawad (CT)	IV	11368	2402
Pb	Dhariwal (M Cl)	IV	16772	3482
AP	Dharmaram (P.B) (CT)	IV	11537	3061
Mah	Dharni (CT)	IV	15761	3234
Guj	Dhasa Vishi (CT)	IV	14448	2789
UP	Dhaurra Mafi (CT)	IV	13241	2318
Ass	Dhemaji (TC)	IV	12816	3090
Ass	Dhing (TC)	IV	19235	4179
Odi	Digapahandi (NAC)	IV	13190	2955
WB	Dighirpar (CT)	IV	15881	3809
WB	Dignala (CT)	IV	13633	2811
WB	Dihi Kalas (CT)	IV	11494	2163
UP	Dildarnagar Fateh-pur Bazar (NP)	IV	12855	1840
Uttara	Dineshpur (NP)	IV	11343	2323
Naga	Diphupar 'A' (CT)	IV	10246	2026
Pb	Dirba (NP)	IV	16952	3227
Ass	Doboka (TC)	IV	13118	2375
UP	Doghat (NP)	IV	14166	2197
UP	Dohrighat (NP)	IV	11799	1722
Jhar	Domchanch (CT)	IV	15809	2684
Kar	Dommasandra (CT)	IV	12610	3188
Chhat	Dongargaon (NP)	IV	14693	3412
AP	Dornakal (CT)	IV	14425	3574
UP	Dostpur (NP)	IV	14011	1984
J&K	Drug Mulla (CT)	IV	12930	1458
Mah	Dudhani (M Cl)	IV	11214	2101
UP	Dudhi (NP)	IV	12560	2173
Tri	Dukli (CT)	IV	16941	4138
WB	Dumriguri (CT)	IV	13416	3000
D&D	Dunetha (CT)	IV	12470	3189
MP	Dungariya Chhapa-ra (CT)	IV	15371	3472
Mah	Durgapur (CT)	IV	17693	4178
AP	Eddumailaram (CT)	IV	11759	2801
UP	Ekdil (NP)	IV	11310	1834
TN	Ellakkudy (CT)	IV	16244	4079
TN	Elumalai (TP)	IV	15746	4224
TN	Eraniel (TP)	IV	10375	2681
Ker	Eravattur (CT)	IV	17016	4126
TN	Erumaipatti (TP)	IV	12085	2954
TN	Eruvadi (TP)	IV	18067	4239
TN	Ethapur (TP)	IV	10968	2866
TN	Ettayapuram (TP)	IV	12772	3646
UP	Faizganj (NP)	IV	12334	2042
WB	Falakata (CT)	IV	19716	4709
UP	Farah (NP)	IV	10412	1581
UP	Faridnagar (NP)	IV	12785	1871
Har	Farrukhnagar (MC)	IV	13513	2525
Pb	Fatehgarh Churian (M Cl)	IV	13070	2550
WB	Fatehpur (CT)	IV	10176	2392
Uttara	Fatehpur Range (Dhamua Dunga Area) (CT)	IV	12791	2566
Tri	Fulkumari (Part) (CT)	IV	11160	2693
Odi	G. Udayagiri (NAC)	IV	11302	2697
Uttara	Gadarpur (NPP)	IV	19301	3854
MP	Gairatganj (NP)	IV	18184	3830
Tri	Gakulnagar (CT)	IV	11369	2679
Guj	Galpadar (CT)	IV	13155	2652
TN	Ganapathipuram (TP)	IV	14598	3880
Chhat	Gandai (NP)	IV	13278	2897
Guj	Gandevi (M)	IV	16827	3755
Tri	Gandhigram (CT)	IV	14572	3487
Raj	Gangapur (M)	IV	18777	3611
TN	Gangavalli (TP)	IV	12015	3124
WB	Gangnapur (CT)	IV	10168	2440
TN	Ganguvarpatti (TP)	IV	11942	3075
UP	Ganj Muradabad (NP)	IV	10957	1723
Odi	Ganjam (NAC)	IV	11747	2523
A&N I	Garacharma (CT)	IV	14419	3732
UP	Garautha (NP)	IV	10807	1910
MP	Garhi - Malhera (NP)	IV	13625	2388
UP	Garhi Pukhta (NP)	IV	11748	1764
Pb	Garhshankar (M Cl)	IV	16955	3678
Chhat	Gariyaband (NP)	IV	10517	2448
MP	Garoth (NP)	IV	15122	2954
Chhat	Gaurella (NP)	IV	18165	4221
Bih	Gazipur (CT)	IV	11299	2162
Ass	Gerimari Chapori (CT)	IV	11004	2569
Pb	Ghagga (NP)	IV	10162	1925
AP	Ghanpur (Station) (CT)	IV	12721	3016
Odi	Ghantapada (CT)	IV	15169	3564
AP	Ghatkesar (CT)	IV	19763	4563
UP	Ghiraur (NP)	IV	15911	2687
Guj	Ghogha (CT)	IV	12208	2700
Bih	Ghoghardiha (NP)	IV	18257	3257
UP	Ghughuli (NP)	IV	11271	1908
MP	Ghuwara (NP)	IV	13301	2816
Jhar	Gidi (CT)	IV	13356	2647
WB	Giria (CT)	IV	17131	2858
Ass	Gobindapur (CT)	IV	11863	2270
Jhar	Gobindpur (CT)	IV	11318	2068
MP	Gogaon (CT)	IV	11054	2108
Ass	Gohpur (TC)	IV	12223	2742
Mah	Gokunda (CT)	IV	11600	2300
UP	Gola Bazar (NP)	IV	13335	1966
Pb	Goniana (M Cl)	IV	15208	3065
TN	Gopalasamudram (TP)	IV	10694	2890
WB	Gopalpur (CT)	IV	15967	3694
UP	Gopamau (NP)	IV	15526	2346
UP	Gopiganj (NPP)	IV	19058	2906
Pb	Goraya (NP)	IV	16462	3590
Raj	Goredi Chancha (CT)	IV	10655	1949
UP	Gosainganj (NP)	IV	12931	2121
Raj	Gothan (CT)	IV	17700	3305
Raj	Gothra (CT)	IV	16933	3366
Raj	Govindgarh (CT)	IV	11552	2114
MP	Govindgarh (NP)	IV	10547	2147
Jhar	Gua (CT)	IV	12554	2607

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Kar	Gubbi (TP)	IV	18446	4506
Kar	Gudur (CT)	IV	11969	2136
TN	Gummidipoondi (TP)	IV	18891	4787
AP	Guntupalle (CT)	IV	11187	3121
MP	Gurh (NP)	IV	14608	2833
Pb	Guru Har Sahai (M Cl)	IV	17192	3292
UP	Gyanpur (NP)	IV	12808	2024
Guj	Hadgood (CT)	IV	14262	2846
UP	Haidergarh (NP)	IV	17200	2999
J&K	Hajan (MC)	IV	13239	1781
UP	Haldaur (NPP)	IV	19567	3510
WB	Haldibari (M)	IV	14404	3405
Jhar	Haludpukhur (CT)	IV	10485	1951
Raj	Hameer Garh (CT)	IV	11678	2506
HP	Hamirpur (M Cl)	IV	17604	4350
Pb	Handiaya (NP)	IV	12507	2702
J&K	Handwara (MC)	IV	13600	2011
MP	Hanumana (NP)	IV	16771	3148
TN	Hanumanthampatti (TP)	IV	10619	2863
Kar	Hanur (TP)	IV	11066	2716
UP	Harduaganj (NP)	IV	13690	2384
WB	Hariharpur (CT)	IV	12027	2838
UP	Hariharpur (NP)	IV	11285	1637
Uttara	Haripur Kalan (CT)	IV	10367	2328
MP	Harpalpur (NP)	IV	18529	3352
MP	Harrai (NP)	IV	11000	2400
Jhar	Hasir (CT)	IV	11195	2125
Har	Hassan Pur (MC)	IV	11569	1850
UP	Hata (NP)	IV	12801	1890
UP	Hathgram (NP)	IV	11847	2062
Har	Hathin (MC)	IV	14421	2377
MP	Hatod (NP)	IV	10425	1836
MP	Hatpiplya (NP)	IV	17419	3357
Kar	Hatti (CT)	IV	16278	2759
Kar	Hatti Gold Mines(NAC)	IV	13536	2676
MP	Hatwas (CT)	IV	12295	2602
Kar	Heggadadevankote (TP)	IV	14313	3336
MP	Hindoria (NP)	IV	16001	3287
Mah	Hinjavadi (CT)	IV	11459	2856
Kar	Hirekerur (TP)	IV	19191	4125
Kar	Holalkere (TP)	IV	15783	3406
Kar	Honavar (TP)	IV	19109	4423
Kar	Honnali (TP)	IV	17928	3941
Ass	Howli (TC)	IV	18301	3686
Kar	Huliyar (CT)	IV	14304	3441
Pb	Hussainpur (CT)	IV	15575	4013
AP	Ibrahimpatnam (Bagath) (CT)	IV	12349	2520
MP	Ichhawar (NP)	IV	15221	2735
AP	Ichoda (CT)	IV	12358	2680
UP	Iglas (NP)	IV	15478	2598
UP	Ikauna (NP)	IV	14869	2317
TN	Ilampillai (TP)	IV	11797	3057
TN	Ilanji (TP)	IV	10282	2823
UP	Iltifatganj Bazar (NP)	IV	13136	1979
TN	Iluppaiyurani (CT)	IV	18032	5009
TN	Iluppur (TP)	IV	14127	3205
TN	Inam Maniyachi (CT)	IV	18258	5254
Har	Indri (MC)	IV	17487	3546
MP	Isagarh (NP)	IV	12583	2407
WB	Islampur (CT)	IV	15019	3611
Raj	Islampur (CT)	IV	10247	1715
Har	Ismailabad (317) (CT)	IV	13726	2752
Odi	Itamati (CT)	IV	10317	2212
AP	Jadcherla (CT)	IV	17958	3731
Jhar	Jadugora (CT)	IV	18563	3755
UP	Jafarabad (NP)	IV	10792	1497
Kar	Jagalur (TP)	IV	17257	3682
WB	Jagannathpur (CT)	IV	13454	2724
Ass	Jagiroad (CT)	IV	17739	4059
UP	Jagner (NP)	IV	11575	1668
WB	Jagtaj (CT)	IV	11261	2369
UP	Jahanabad (NP)	IV	14328	2344
UP	Jahangirpur (NP)	IV	11006	1818
UP	Jaithara (NP)	IV	12009	1822
TN	Jalakandapuram (TP)	IV	16184	4198
Mah	Jalochi (CT)	IV	19346	4453
TN	Jambai (TP)	IV	16522	4789
Bih	Janakpur Road (NP)	IV	15129	3239
Har	Jandli (Part) (113) (CT)	IV	14397	3136
UP	Jangipur (NP)	IV	12223	1688
Bih	Janpur (CT)	IV	10614	1640
UP	Jansath (NP)	IV	19786	3212
UP	Jarwal (NP)	IV	19289	2771
UP	Jasrana (NP)	IV	10648	1713
MP	Jatara (NP)	IV	17499	3117
UP	Jatari (NP)	IV	18387	3057
MP	Jawad (NP)	IV	17129	3204
Mah	Jawhar (M Cl)	IV	12040	2724
WB	Jaypur (CT)	IV	10259	1892
Mah	Jejuri (M Cl)	IV	14515	3286
Uttara	Jhabrera (NP)	IV	11186	1793
UP	Jhinjhana (NP)	IV	18740	2903
Jhar	Jhinkpani (CT)	IV	13068	2852
Kar	Jigani (CT)	IV	17036	4437
MP	Jiran (NP)	IV	11518	2344
Uttara	Jiwangarh (CT)	IV	11870	2205
UP	Jiyanpur (NP)	IV	11816	1684
MP	Jobat (NP)	IV	11976	2206
Raj	Jobner (M)	IV	11354	1864
Kar	Jog Kargal (TP)	IV	10847	2649
AP	Jogipet (CT)	IV	18494	3762
Uttara	Joshimath (NPP)	IV	16709	3898
UP	Joya (NP)	IV	18377	3244
WB	Joypul (CT)	IV	16134	3586
Pb	Jugial (CT)	IV	15210	3589
Har	Julana (MC)	IV	18755	3413
Odi	Junagarh (NAC)	IV	19656	4541
Odi	Kabisurjyanagar (NAC)	IV	17430	3562
UP	Kachhauna Patseni (NP)	IV	15647	2772
UP	Kachhwa (NP)	IV	15958	2249
D&D	Kachigam (CT)	IV	18434	5369
D&D	Kadaiya (CT)	IV	12717	3785
TN	Kadambathur (CT)	IV	11235	2791
TN	Kadathur (TP)	IV	11382	2811
UP	Kadaura (NP)	IV	14903	2515
TN	Kadayampatti (TP)	IV	11390	2857
UP	Kailashpur (CT)	IV	11422	1913
Mani	Kakching Khunou (NP)	IV	11379	2278
TN	Kakkalur (CT)	IV	14528	3707
UP	Kakori (NP)	IV	19403	3409
Mah	Kalambe T. Thane (CT)	IV	10138	2253
TN	Kalambur (TP)	IV	14304	3476
Mah	Kalameshwar (M Cl)	IV	19578	4536
TN	Kalappanaicken-patti (TP)	IV	10831	3164
WB	Kalaria (CT)	IV	10075	2449
Har	Kalayat (MC)	IV	18660	3557
Kar	Kalghatgi (TP)	IV	16917	3561
Mah	Kalher (CT)	IV	15573	3587
WB	Kalikapota (CT)	IV	13086	2415

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
UP	Kalinagar (NP)	IV	11282	1984
TN	Kaliyakkavilai (TP)	IV	15625	3892
TN	Kallakudi (TP)	IV	11604	3178
TN	Kallukuttam (TP)	IV	19093	4815
WB	Kalua (CT)	IV	15735	3883
TN	Kalugumalai (TP)	IV	14738	4208
Odi	Kamakshyanagar (NAC)	IV	16810	3980
AP	Kamalapuram (CT)	IV	11493	3018
UP	Kamalganj (NP)	IV	15477	2621
Kar	Kamalnagar (CT)	IV	10252	1928
Tri	Kamalpur (NP)	IV	10872	2914
Kar	Kamatgi (CT)	IV	15620	2885
TN	Kamayagoundan-patti (TP)	IV	16134	4725
TN	Kambainallur (TP)	IV	12194	3024
UP	Kampil (NP)	IV	10281	1664
Ass	Kampur Town (TC)	IV	10371	2342
TN	Kamuthi (TP)	IV	14754	3379
MP	Kanad (NP)	IV	10458	1933
TN	Kanakkampalayam (CT)	IV	16459	4699
TN	Kanakkampalayam (CT)	IV	12160	3386
Tri	Kanchanpur (CT)	IV	15341	3378
Guj	Kandla (CT)	IV	15782	3574
Mah	Kandri (CT)	IV	10624	2115
UP	Kandwa (CT)	IV	11685	1798
Har	Kanina (MC)	IV	12989	2393
Ker	Kaniyarkode (CT)	IV	13236	3282
Guj	Kanjari (M)	IV	17881	3635
TN	Kanjikoil (TP)	IV	11294	3468
Mah	Kankavli (NP)	IV	16398	4137
AP	Kankipadu (CT)	IV	14616	4115
TN	Kannivadi (TP)	IV	10369	2746
MP	Kannod (NP)	IV	17744	3288
Guj	Kanodar (CT)	IV	12389	2625
Raj	Kanor (M)	IV	13239	2780
Raj	Kanota (CT)	IV	11250	1798
WB	Kantaberia (CT)	IV	11507	2074
MP	Kantaphod (NP)	IV	10405	1999
WB	Kanyanagar (CT)	IV	10823	2579
TN	Kappiyarai (TP)	IV	15998	4045
TN	Karambakkudi (TP)	IV	14626	3352
UP	Karari (NP)	IV	16467	2540
WB	Karari Chandpur (CT)	IV	10941	2213
UP	Kareli (CT)	IV	11554	1967
J&K	Kargil (MC)	IV	16338	2191
MP	Kari (NP)	IV	10409	1963
TN	Kariamangalam (TP)	IV	13511	3398
TN	Kariapatti (TP)	IV	18191	4881
Mah	Karivali (CT)	IV	12907	3190
Mah	Karjat (CT)	IV	11659	2562
MP	Karnawad (NP)	IV	11266	2062
UP	Karnawal (NP)	IV	11663	1900
MP	Karrapur (CT)	IV	10647	2359
TN	Karukkalvadi (CT)	IV	12052	3068
TN	Karungal (TP)	IV	16691	4368
TN	Karunguzhi (TP)	IV	12485	3075
TN	Karuppur (TP)	IV	13967	3707
Mah	Kasara Bk. (CT)	IV	15611	3196
Raj	Kasba Bonli (CT)	IV	15300	2651
Chhat	Kasdol (NP)	IV	14071	2942
Mah	Katai (CT)	IV	12898	3024
MP	Katangi (NP)	IV	19040	3888
MP	Katangi (NP)	IV	16146	3554
UP	Katghar Lalganj (NP)	IV	13467	1805
Pb	Kathanian (CT)	IV	10679	2232
UP	Kathaura (CT)	IV	11605	2176
Mah	Katkar (CT)	IV	11398	2852
TN	Kattathurai (CT)	IV	17271	4476
TN	Kattuputhur (TP)	IV	10933	3076
Lak	Kavaratti (CT)	IV	11210	2246
TN	Kaveripakkam (TP)	IV	14583	3323
TN	Kaveripattinam (TP)	IV	15006	3721
TN	Kayatharu (TP)	IV	10400	2799
Jhar	Kedla (CT)	IV	16054	3426
TN	Keeranur (TP)	IV	11667	2840
TN	Keeripatti (TP)	IV	10208	2584
TN	Keezhkulam (TP)	IV	17327	4297
Uttara	Kela Khera (NP)	IV	10929	1702
TN	Kelamangalam (TP)	IV	13321	3098
Raj	Kelwa (CT)	IV	11712	2199
TN	Kembainaickenpal-ayam (TP)	IV	11103	3395
WB	Kenda (CT)	IV	15731	3223
WB	Kendra Khottamdi (CT)	IV	10750	2468
UP	Kerakat (NP)	IV	13525	1924
Kar	Kerur (TP)	IV	19731	3665
WB	Kesabpur (CT)	IV	12073	2510
Bih	Kesaria (NP)	IV	18984	3373
Odi	Kesinga (NAC)	IV	19239	4271
Chhat	Keskal (NP)	IV	11115	2341
Raj	Kesrisinghpur (M)	IV	14010	2832
UP	Kewalpur (CT)	IV	16445	2613
UP	Khadda (NP)	IV	16117	2551
Mah	Khadkale (CT)	IV	13435	2998
Mah	Khadki Bk (CT)	IV	12133	2712
UP	Khailar (CT)	IV	13232	2774
Ass	Khaira Bari (CT)	IV	10210	2088
Odi	Khalikote (NAC)	IV	13022	2769
Pb	Khamanon (NP)	IV	10135	2085
Kar	Khanapur (TP)	IV	19309	4362
Pb	Khanauri (NP)	IV	14096	2628
MP	Khand(Bansagar) (NP)	IV	10653	2305
WB	Khandra (CT)	IV	15383	3382
MP	Khaniyadhana (NP)	IV	15877	3016
Raj	Khanpur (CT)	IV	13848	2714
UP	Khanpur (NP)	IV	17247	2589
Mah	Khapa (M Cl)	IV	14659	3202
Guj	Kharaghoda (CT)	IV	11944	2308
WB	Kharar (M)	IV	12118	2643
UP	Kharela (NP)	IV	13745	2705
MP	Khargapur (NP)	IV	14813	2777
UP	Khargupur (NP)	IV	10472	1471
Odi	Khariar (NAC)	IV	15087	3589
Odi	Khariar Road (NAC)	IV	18967	4322
UP	Khariya (CT)	IV	10482	2001
UP	Kharkhoda (NP)	IV	14364	2285
Chhat	Kharod (NP)	IV	10193	2090
Chhat	Kharsia (M)	IV	18939	4006
Ass	Kharupatia (TC)	IV	18501	3860
Uttara	Khatima (NPP)	IV	15093	2912
Miz	Khawzawl (NT)	IV	11022	2306
Mah	Khed (CT)	IV	14266	3162
Mah	Khed (M Cl)	IV	16892	3923
Pb	Khem Karan (NP)	IV	13446	2436
Mah	Kherdi (CT)	IV	12397	2970
Har	Kheri Nangal (131) (CT)	IV	18195	3738
Raj	Kherli (M)	IV	17634	3044
UP	Khetasarai (NP)	IV	19438	2641
MP	Khetia (NP)	IV	15744	3057
Raj	Khetri (M)	IV	18209	3149
MP	Khilchipur (NP)	IV	18928	3590
Chhat	Khongapani (NP)	IV	17400	3519

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Tri	Khowai (NP)	IV	18526	4681
UP	Khudaganj (NP)	IV	14737	2521
MP	Khujner (NP)	IV	10785	2052
Mah	Khuldabad (M Cl)	IV	15749	2861
Bih	Khusrupur (NP)	IV	15731	2667
UP	Khutar (NP)	IV	17423	2983
TN	Killai (TP)	IV	13608	3359
TN	Kilpennathur (TP)	IV	13718	3152
Guj	Kim (CT)	IV	18638	4205
Naga	Kiphire (TC)	IV	16487	3109
Chhat	Kirandul (M)	IV	18887	4638
Chhat	Kirodimalnagar (NP)	IV	13102	3587
Raj	Kishangarh (CT)	IV	12429	2199
UP	Kishni (NP)	IV	11098	1978
J&K	Kishtwar (MC)	IV	14865	2710
Bih	Koath (NP)	IV	18890	2854
Odi	Kochinda (NAC)	IV	15576	3927
Odi	Kodala (NAC)	IV	13965	2802
TN	Kodavasal (TP)	IV	14639	3719
TN	Kodumudi (TP)	IV	13225	3946
Naga	Kohima Village (CT)	IV	15734	3374
Bih	Koilwar (NP)	IV	17725	2893
MP	Kolaras (NP)	IV	19781	3852
TN	Kolathupalayam (TP)	IV	17819	5457
TN	Kolathur (TP)	IV	12748	3413
TN	Komaralingam (TP)	IV	13642	3854
TN	Kombai (TP)	IV	15960	4338
Kar	Konaje (CT)	IV	11368	2289
Odi	Konark (NAC)	IV	16779	3368
TN	Kondichettipatti (CT)	IV	10300	2836
Mah	Kondumal (CT)	IV	10497	2642
TN	Kondur (CT)	IV	12506	3099
TN	Konerikuppam (CT)	IV	11406	2804
Kar	Konnur (TP)	IV	19386	4126
Ker	Koothali (CT)	IV	11389	2793
UP	Koraon (NP)	IV	14821	2354
Kar	Koratagere (TP)	IV	15265	3745
Mah	Koregaon Bhima (CT)	IV	13116	3192
Guj	Kosamba (CT)	IV	16151	3242
TN	Kosavampatti (CT)	IV	10356	2788
Pb	Kot Ise Khan (CT)	IV	12800	2498
UP	Kota (CT)	IV	13409	2936
Chhat	Kota (NP)	IV	18405	4028
Kar	Koteshwar (CT)	IV	10229	2131
AP	Kothakota (CT)	IV	19042	4049
TN	Kothanallur (TP)	IV	17662	4514
AP	Kothavalasa (CT)	IV	14321	3628
MP	Kothri (NP)	IV	10526	1952
AP	Kothur (CT)	IV	10519	2525
Odi	Kotpad (NAC)	IV	16326	3878
TN	Kottaram (TP)	IV	11055	2952
UP	Kotwali (CT)	IV	11221	1724
WB	Koyra (CT)	IV	11615	2687
Ker	Kozhenchery (CT)	IV	12021	3393
J&K	Kral Pora (CT)	IV	13889	1442
WB	Krishna Sali (CT)	IV	10742	2028
WB	Krishnapur (CT)	IV	16470	3323
TN	Krishnarayapuram (TP)	IV	10792	2946
WB	Kshidirpur (CT)	IV	10556	2585
WB	Kshirpai (M)	IV	16384	3568
Naga	Kuda (CT)	IV	16108	3579
Mah	Kudal (CT)	IV	16015	4001
Mah	Kudwa (CT)	IV	11549	2471
TN	Kuhalur (TP)	IV	11753	3628
MP	Kukdeshwar (NP)	IV	11956	2415
TN	Kulasekaram (TP)	IV	17267	4421
TN	Kulathur (CT)	IV	11083	2572
WB	Kulia (P) (CT)	IV	10406	2546
HP	Kullu (M Cl)	IV	18536	4656
TN	Kumarapuram (TP)	IV	14728	3653
Tri	Kumarghat (NP)	IV	13054	3214
Kar	Kumbalagodu (CT)	IV	10178	2811
MP	Kumbhraj (NP)	IV	19707	3443
WB	Kumirmora (CT)	IV	12208	2371
Mah	Kundalwadi (M Cl)	IV	14760	2888
Kar	Kundgol (TP)	IV	18726	3760
Ker	Kunjathur (CT)	IV	13633	2634
Chhat	Kunkuri (CT)	IV	13846	2988
UP	Kurara (NP)	IV	13408	2448
UP	Kurthi Jafarpur (CT)	IV	14157	1885
Chhat	Kurud (NP)	IV	13783	2925
TN	Kurumbalur (TP)	IV	12420	3550
MP	Kurwai (NP)	IV	15487	2991
Mah	Kusgaon Bk. (CT)	IV	15612	2736
Raj	Kushalgarh (M)	IV	10666	2204
Kar	Kushalnagar (TP)	IV	15326	3788
UP	Kusmara (NP)	IV	11938	2042
TN	Kuthalam (TP)	IV	16125	4059
Guj	Kutiyana (M)	IV	16581	3475
MP	Kymore (NP)	IV	19343	4284
AP	L.A.Sagaram (CT)	IV	19904	4971
TN	Labbaikudikadu (TP)	IV	11891	2560
Ass	Lakhipur (MB)	IV	10277	2011
Ass	Lakhipur (TC)	IV	15633	2927
UP	Lakhna (NP)	IV	10902	1900
MP	Lakhnadon (NP)	IV	17302	3780
TN	Lakkampatti (TP)	IV	11716	3454
TN	Lakshminarayana-puram (CT)	IV	12648	3024
Ass	Lala (TC)	IV	11771	2526
TN	Lalpet (TP)	IV	16561	3355
Mani	Lamjaotongba (CT)	IV	10593	2328
Mah	Lanja (CT)	IV	14377	3375
MP	Lanji (NP)	IV	13558	2897
Mah	Lasalgaon (CT)	IV	17360	3642
MP	Lateri (NP)	IV	18844	3572
UP	Ledwa Mahua (CT)	IV	13844	1820
MP	Lidhora Khas (NP)	IV	12974	2289
Ass	Lido Town (CT)	IV	11717	2594
Guj	Lilia (CT)	IV	10359	1970
Odi	Lochapada (CT)	IV	16377	3644
Har	Loharu (MC)	IV	13937	2478
Pb	Lohian Khass (NP)	IV	10362	2001
Mah	Lonand (CT)	IV	18723	4039
Chhat	Lormi (NP)	IV	15156	3197
AP	Luxettipet (CT)	IV	11322	2768
Kar	Madanaiyakana-halli (CT)	IV	12563	3452
WB	Madanpur (CT)	IV	13675	3394
UP	Madhoganj (NP)	IV	11523	2180
UP	Madhogarh (NP)	IV	12858	2202
Tri	Madhuban (CT)	IV	16579	3989
Bih	Madhuban (NP)	IV	17510	3329
Tri	Madhupur (CT)	IV	14105	3591
TN	Madukkur (TP)	IV	16266	4007
UP	Maghar (NP)	IV	19181	2456
WB	Magrahat (CT)	IV	17392	3430
Mah	Mahabaleshwar (M Cl)	IV	13393	2438
UP	Mahaban (NP)	IV	10995	1563
Jhar	Mahagma (CT)	IV	10969	1903
Pb	Mahilpur (NP)	IV	11360	2469
Uttara	Maholiya (CT)	IV	10965	2323
Uttara	Mahua Kheraganj (NP)	IV	12584	2230
Guj	Mahudha (M)	IV	17722	3363

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Guj	Mahuvar (CT)	IV	10749	2404
UP	Maigal Ganj (CT)	IV	11325	2002
UP	Mailani (NP)	IV	13416	2529
Mah	Maindargi (M Cl)	IV	12363	2468
Megh	Mairang (TC)	IV	14363	2452
MP	Majhauli (NP)	IV	11892	2647
Jhar	Majhion (NP)	IV	18349	3536
MP	Majholi (NP)	IV	13210	2960
Pb	Majitha (M Cl)	IV	14503	2695
MP	Makdon (NP)	IV	11678	2388
WB	Makhal Tala (CT)	IV	11192	2447
Pb	Makhu (NP)	IV	14658	2861
Ass	Makum (TC)	IV	16923	3494
Bih	Malhipur (CT)	IV	12439	2322
UP	Malihabad (NP)	IV	17818	3032
Guj	Maliya (M)	IV	15964	2943
Mah	Malkapur (CT)	IV	15420	3476
TN	Mallankinaru (TP)	IV	12986	3308
Pb	Mallanwala Khass (NP)	IV	16183	3030
TN	Mallasamudram (TP)	IV	18007	4895
WB	Mallikpur (CT)	IV	19120	4229
TN	Mallur (TP)	IV	10331	2754
Raj	Malsisar (CT)	IV	13719	2316
Mah	Malwan (M Cl)	IV	18648	4620
TN	Mamallapuram (TP)	IV	15172	3590
TN	Mamsapuram (TP)	IV	18635	5388
Chhat	Mana-Camp (NP)	IV	11953	2661
TN	Manavalakurichi (TP)	IV	10969	2636
Mah	Manchar (CT)	IV	18876	4227
TN	Mandaikadu (TP)	IV	13317	3444
Raj	Mandalgarh (M)	IV	13844	2817
TN	Mandapam (TP)	IV	18427	4296
MP	Mandav (NP)	IV	10657	1855
Raj	Mandawar (CT)	IV	11960	2083
Chhat	Mandir Hasaud (CT)	IV	12807	2817
MP	Mandleshwar (NP)	IV	12343	2461
Jhar	Mandu (CT)	IV	10223	1926
Guj	Mandvi (M)	IV	18214	3902
Ker	Mangalpady (CT)	IV	12790	2432
MP	Mangawan (NP)	IV	13700	2548
MP	Manglaya Sadak (CT)	IV	10393	2245
Chan	Mani Majra (R), Basti Kishangarh, Basti Bhagwanpu-ra (CT)	IV	15489	3716
UP	Manikpur (NP)	IV	15435	2477
UP	Manikpur Sarhat (NP)	IV	16467	2828
TN	Manimutharu (TP)	IV	11323	3085
UP	Maniyar (NP)	IV	19890	3074
Kar	Manjanady (CT)	IV	10401	1757
UP	Manjhanpur (NP)	IV	16457	3026
Guj	Mankuva (CT)	IV	11975	2476
TN	Mannarai (CT)	IV	17261	4796
Jhar	Manohar Pur (CT)	IV	12453	2495
Raj	Manoharthana (CT)	IV	11292	2382
Mah	Manor (CT)	IV	10421	2206
Jhar	Marai Kalan (CT)	IV	10447	1717
TN	Maramangalath-upatti (CT)	IV	12448	3315
TN	Marandahalli (TP)	IV	12451	3179
UP	Marehra (NPP)	IV	19542	3075
TN	Marudur (TP)	IV	10925	2850
TN	Marungur (TP)	IV	11236	3148
Raj	Marwar Junction (CT)	IV	12004	2519
D&N H	Masat (CT)	IV	12139	3187
WB	Masila (CT)	IV	12239	3059
UP	Maswasi (NP)	IV	17737	3041
WB	Mathapari (CT)	IV	11529	2659
WB	Matiari (CT)	IV	14293	3451
UP	Mau Aima (NP)	IV	19645	2754
Chan	Mauli Jagran (CT)	IV	10786	2560
UP	Maurawan (NP)	IV	15484	2399
Mah	Medankarwadi (CT)	IV	12576	3349
MP	Meghnagar (CT)	IV	12929	2553
Guj	Meghraj (CT)	IV	11363	2401
J&K	Mehmood Pora (MC)	IV	10910	1944
UP	Mehnagar (NP)	IV	14841	1869
Uttara	Mehu Wala Mafi (CT)	IV	13475	2474
TN	Melachokkanatha-puram (TP)	IV	15625	4051
TN	Melagaram (TP)	IV	14535	4018
UP	Mendu (NP)	IV	14484	2247
Ker	Menhaniam (CT)	IV	15768	3783
Raj	Merta Road (CT)	IV	16905	3132
TN	Methukummal (CT)	IV	19417	5002
MP	Mihona (NP)	IV	16935	2763
WB	Milki (CT)	IV	12581	2703
Lak	Minicoy (CT)	IV	10447	1442
WB	Mira (CT)	IV	14391	3294
UP	Mirganj (NP)	IV	17542	2940
WB	Mirik (NA)	IV	11513	2465
UP	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar (NPP)	IV	18388	3120
Guj	Mithapur (CT)	IV	10508	2293
WB	Mithipur (CT)	IV	15260	2836
UP	Mohan (NP)	IV	15071	2454
TN	Mohanur (TP)	IV	14315	3890
Mani	Moirang (MCl)	IV	19893	3723
Kar	Molakalmuru (TP)	IV	15797	3349
TN	Moolakaraipatti (TP)	IV	11112	2899
Pb	Moonak (NP)	IV	18141	3296
Guj	Mora (CT)	IV	13924	3802
Mani	Moreh (ST)	IV	16847	3231
UP	Moth (NP)	IV	12947	2315
Mah	Mouda (CT)	IV	14606	3476
Pb	Mudki (NP)	IV	10415	1938
TN	Mudukulathur (TP)	IV	14789	3559
Raj	Mukandgarh (M)	IV	18469	3077
TN	Mukasipidariyur (CT)	IV	14143	4362
TN	Mukkudal (TP)	IV	14983	4137
TN	Mulagumudu (TP)	IV	19538	5041
TN	Mulanur (TP)	IV	15223	4617
Kar	Mulgund (TP)	IV	18763	3883
Kar	Mulki (TP)	IV	17274	3962
Pb	Mullanpur Dakha (NP)	IV	16356	3287
UP	Mundera Bazar (NP)	IV	10818	1683
Kar	Mundgod (TP)	IV	18866	4198
MP	Mundi (NP)	IV	12889	2584
Raj	Mundwa (M)	IV	16871	2858
Uttara	Muni Ki Reti (NP)	IV	10620	2494
Mah	Murbad (CT)	IV	18725	4458
Mah	Murgud (M Cl)	IV	11194	2419
Jhar	Muri (CT)	IV	12744	2543
UP	Mursan (NP)	IV	13637	2045
Mah	Murud Janjira (M Cl)	IV	12216	2771
Mah	Murum (M Cl)	IV	18371	3459
TN	Muthur (TP)	IV	13212	3948
TN	Mylaudy (TP)	IV	10070	2661
WB	Nababpur (CT)	IV	12728	2248
Mah	Nachane (CT)	IV	11688	2958

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
AP	Nadim Tiruvuru (CT)	IV	18567	4983
Kar	Nadsal (CT)	IV	11611	2447
TN	Nagamalaipudu-kottai (CT)	IV	15769	4225
Kar	Nagamangala (TP)	IV	17776	4164
Mah	Nagapur (CT)	IV	11790	2815
Mah	Nagardeole (CT)	IV	18802	3831
Chhat	Nagari (NP)	IV	13308	3093
Har	Nagina (51) (CT)	IV	11417	1804
AP	Nagireddipalle (CT)	IV	12318	2856
Mah	Nagothane (CT)	IV	12549	2873
UP	Nagram (NP)	IV	10648	1831
Ass	Naharkatiya (TC)	IV	18937	4091
WB	Nahazari (CT)	IV	17422	3766
Ass	Nahira (CT)	IV	11790	2425
UP	Nai Bazar (NP)	IV	13408	1967
MP	Naigarhi (NP)	IV	10404	1818
Raj	Nainwa (M)	IV	19485	3612
HP	Nalagarh (M Cl)	IV	10708	2380
Odi	Nalco (CT)	IV	19644	5104
Mah	Naldurg (M Cl)	IV	18341	3457
MP	Nalkheda (NP)	IV	16690	3051
TN	Nalloor (TP)	IV	17989	4480
Mah	Nalwadi (CT)	IV	12119	3020
TN	Nambiyur (TP)	IV	16379	4913
Sikkim	Namchi (M Cl)	IV	12190	2733
Ass	Namrup (CT)	IV	15719	3940
Arun P	Namsai (NT)	IV	14246	3145
UP	Nandgaon (NP)	IV	11517	1806
Mah	Nanekarwadi (CT)	IV	12654	3598
TN	Nangavalli (TP)	IV	10809	2706
TN	Nangavaram (TP)	IV	17629	4477
TN	Nannilam (TP)	IV	12618	3199
UP	Naraini (NP)	IV	13400	2505
TN	Naranapuram (CT)	IV	11665	3303
UP	Narauli (NP)	IV	18346	2751
AP	Narayanavanam (CT)	IV	11253	2802
MP	Narayangarh (NP)	IV	10191	2052
AP	Narayankhed (CT)	IV	15610	3014
Kar	Naregal (TP)	IV	16690	3483
Har	Narnaund (MC)	IV	17242	3184
D&N H	Naroli (CT)	IV	16260	4047
Mah	Narsala (CT)	IV	17330	3982
MP	Narwar (NP)	IV	19385	3274
WB	Nasaratpur (CT)	IV	17044	3591
TN	Nasiyanur (TP)	IV	10970	3280
Mah	Natepute (CT)	IV	17930	3538
TN	Natrampalli (TP)	IV	10390	2480
UP	Nawabganj (NP)	IV	11545	1985
UP	Nawabganj (NPP)	IV	17314	2774
Chhat	Nawagarh (NP)	IV	10541	2197
Odi	Nayagarh (NAC)	IV	17030	3859
TN	Nazerath (TP)	IV	16584	4310
Ass	Nazira (MB)	IV	13304	3241
Ker	Nedumpura (CT)	IV	12399	2645
TN	Neikkarapatti (TP)	IV	11753	3113
TN	Nemili (TP)	IV	10806	2620
Mah	Neral (CT)	IV	18429	4075
TN	Neyyoor (TP)	IV	12917	3430
UP	Nichlaul (NP)	IV	18414	2964
Odi	Nilagiri (NAC)	IV	17264	3912
Har	Nilokheri (MC)	IV	17938	3908
Odi	Nimapada (NAC)	IV	19289	3898
Mani	Ningthoukhong (MCl)	IV	13078	2780
Jhar	Nirsa (CT)	IV	14794	2628
Har	Nissing (MC)	IV	17438	3361
UP	Nizamabad (NP)	IV	13848	1688
Ass	Niz-Hajo (CT)	IV	15188	3202
Jhar	Noamundi (CT)	IV	17954	3792
Megh	Nongpoh (TC)	IV	17055	3160
Ass	North Guwahati UA	IV	19183	4331
J&K	Nowshehra (MC)	IV	10408	1283
WB	Nrisinghapur (CT)	IV	11336	2545
Har	Nuh (MC)	IV	16260	2636
TN	Nullivilai (CT)	IV	16138	4165
Pb	Nurmahal (M Cl)	IV	14560	3117
Bih	Obra (CT)	IV	14786	2377
TN	Odaipatti (TP)	IV	13892	4225
TN	Odaiyakulam (TP)	IV	13370	3895
WB	Odlabari (CT)	IV	14194	3116
UP	Oel Dhakwa (NP)	IV	12958	2511
TN	Omalur (TP)	IV	16279	4229
MP	Omkareshwar (NP)	IV	10063	2205
WB	Ondal (CT)	IV	19924	4153
TN	Orathanadu (Mukthambalpur-am) (TP)	IV	10247	2633
MP	Orchha (NP)	IV	11511	2409
TN	Orikkai (CT)	IV	12638	3183
WB	Osmanpur (CT)	IV	10512	2067
TN	Othakadai (CT)	IV	15152	3944
TN	Pachchal (CT)	IV	16789	4029
MP	Pachmarhi Cantt (CB)	IV	12062	2468
UP	Pachperwa (NP)	IV	17220	2573
TN	Padaiveedu (TP)	IV	10451	2965
Raj	Padampur (M)	IV	18420	3550
TN	Padappai (CT)	IV	14063	3443
Guj	Paddhari (CT)	IV	10547	2208
TN	Padirikuppam (CT)	IV	18745	4739
Odi	Padmapur (NAC)	IV	17625	3830
UP	Paintepur (NP)	IV	13917	2143
Chhat	Pakhanjur (NP)	IV	10201	2332
TN	Palaganangudy (CT)	IV	13469	3479
TN	Palamedu (TP)	IV	10493	2730
TN	Palangarai (CT)	IV	17248	4781
TN	Palani Chettipatti (TP)	IV	14879	4099
TN	Palappallam (TP)	IV	18589	4842
Jhar	Palawa (CT)	IV	14848	2451
TN	Palayam (TP)	IV	15336	3686
TN	Palayampatti (CT)	IV	18576	5102
Guj	Palej (CT)	IV	12334	2438
MP	Palera (NP)	IV	17493	3225
UP	Pali (NP)	IV	18708	2949
Ker	Pallikkara (CT)	IV	14334	2734
MP	Palsud (NP)	IV	10113	1798
TN	Palugal (TP)	IV	18276	4429
TN	Panapakkam (TP)	IV	11536	2802
Mah	Panchgani (M Cl)	IV	14894	2567
Chhat	Pandariya (NP)	IV	16165	3487
TN	Pandavarmanga-lam (CT)	IV	14954	4039
MP	Pandhana (NP)	IV	13694	2485
Mah	Pandharpur (CT)	IV	10346	2320
Tri	Panisagar (CT)	IV	14758	3249
MP	Pankhedi (CT)	IV	11723	2631
MP	Pansemal (NP)	IV	12166	2363
TN	Papanasam (TP)	IV	17548	4360
TN	Papparapatti (TP)	IV	12174	3014
TN	Paramathi (TP)	IV	11986	3353
Mah	Paranda (M Cl)	IV	18758	3577
WB	Parangarpar (CT)	IV	11408	2690
WB	Parashkol (CT)	IV	11212	2327
Ker	Parasuvaikkal (CT)	IV	17698	4436
Raj	Parbatsar (M)	IV	15172	2617
UP	Parikshitgarh (NP)	IV	19830	3271
Guj	Parnera (CT)	IV	12296	2683

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
UP	Parsadepur (NP)	IV	11853	1738
Pb	Partap Singhwala (CT)	IV	10843	2167
Raj	Partapur (CT)	IV	10758	2259
WB	Paschim Bainan (CT)	IV	12405	2539
Mah	Pasthal (CT)	IV	18194	4804
Mah	Patan (CT)	IV	13779	3052
MP	Patan (NP)	IV	14624	2939
Chhat	Patan (NP)	IV	10133	2192
Guj	Patdi (M)	IV	17725	3679
Chhat	Pathalgaon (NP)	IV	16613	3424
TN	Pathamadai (TP)	IV	16625	4166
Ass	Pathsala (TC)	IV	11242	2759
WB	Patihal (CT)	IV	13573	3062
UP	Patiyali (NP)	IV	14366	2325
J&K	Pattan (MC)	IV	19538	2087
UP	Patti (NP)	IV	10788	1576
TN	Pattinamkattan (CT)	IV	17601	4276
MP	Pawai (NP)	IV	14465	3148
AP	Peda Boddepalle (CT)	IV	12781	3371
Chhat	Pendra (NP)	IV	14120	3155
Goa	Penha-de-Franca (CT)	IV	15342	3850
TN	Pennadam (TP)	IV	19494	4708
TN	Pennagaram (TP)	IV	17480	4252
TN	Peraiyur (TP)	IV	10394	2796
TN	Periakottai (CT)	IV	17356	4699
TN	Periyakodiveri (TP)	IV	12330	3644
TN	Periyapatti (CT)	IV	15690	3943
Mah	Peth Umri (M Cl)	IV	13501	2580
TN	Pethanaickenpal-ayam (TP)	IV	17678	4611
MP	Petlawad (NP)	IV	15174	3117
Naga	Pfutsero (TC)	IV	10371	2183
UP	Phalauda (NP)	IV	19908	3054
UP	Phaphund (NP)	IV	17637	3071
Naga	Phek (TC)	IV	14204	2874
MP	Phuphkalan (NP)	IV	12657	1970
MP	Pichhore (NP)	IV	18127	3556
MP	Pichhore (NP)	IV	12425	2264
TN	Pillanallur (TP)	IV	11181	3127
UP	Pinahat (NP)	IV	18709	2860
Har	Pingwan (127) (CT)	IV	12612	1982
UP	Pipiganj (NP)	IV	13517	2300
Odi	Pipili (NAC)	IV	17623	3552
MP	Piplya Mandi (NP)	IV	15070	3215
UP	Pipraich (NP)	IV	15621	2636
Uttara	Piran Kaliyar (CT)	IV	10043	1626
Mah	Pirangut (CT)	IV	14174	3606
Raj	Pirawa (M)	IV	12807	2286
Kar	Piriyapatna (TP)	IV	16685	4031
AP	Pochampalle (CT)	IV	12972	3028
MP	Polaykalan (NP)	IV	12268	2243
AP	Ponduru (CT)	IV	12640	3289
TN	Ponmanai (TP)	IV	15554	4068
TN	Ponnamaravathi (TP)	IV	12676	3380
TN	Ponnampatti (TP)	IV	12167	2686
TN	Poolambadi (TP)	IV	10737	3004
TN	Pothanur (TP)	IV	18455	5147
UP	Pratapgarh City (NP)	IV	15071	2357
Odi	Pratapsasan (CT)	IV	12830	2576
A&N I	Prothrapur (CT)	IV	10308	2609
Kar	Pudu (CT)	IV	13533	2315
TN	Pudupalayam (TP)	IV	11382	2591
TN	Pudupatti (TP)	IV	11511	3249
TN	Pudur (S) (TP)	IV	12457	3322
TN	Puliyur (TP)	IV	12720	3416
TN	Pullampadi (TP)	IV	10241	2628
J&K	Pulwama (MC)	IV	18440	2483
TN	Punjai Thottakuri-chi (TP)	IV	10969	2920
TN	Punjaipuliampatti (M)	IV	18967	5480
Jhar	Purana Dumka (CT)	IV	10034	1898
Odi	Purusottampur (NAC)	IV	15366	3224
TN	Puthalam (TP)	IV	13073	3417
TN	Puthur Agraharam (CT)	IV	11173	2842
Goa	Quepem (M Cl)	IV	14795	3613
J&K	Quimoh (MC)	IV	13138	2221
J&K	R.S. Pora (MC)	IV	15197	3030
TN	R.S.Mangalam (TP)	IV	14565	3481
UP	Rabupura (NP)	IV	15454	2334
Har	Radaur (CT)	IV	13690	2794
Tri	Radhakishorenagar (CT)	IV	13866	3187
WB	Raghunathpur (PS-Magra) (CT)	IV	14919	3605
Ass	Raha (TC)	IV	11030	2489
Mah	Rahanal (CT)	IV	10928	2590
Mah	Rahimatpur (M Cl)	IV	17633	3607
Pb	Rahon (M Cl)	IV	15676	3260
Goa	Raia (CT)	IV	10706	2580
UP	Railway Settle-ment Roza (NP)	IV	11489	1925
UP	Raja Ka Rampur (NP)	IV	11644	1815
Pb	Raja Sansi (NP)	IV	14298	2898
UP	Rajapur (NP)	IV	13439	2227
WB	Rajbalhat (CT)	IV	16479	3804
Chhat	Rajgamar (CT)	IV	11544	2315
Chhat	Rajim (NP)	IV	14090	2987
WB	Rajnagar (CT)	IV	13965	3209
MP	Rajnagar (NP)	IV	14253	2527
Mah	Rajur (CT)	IV	10692	2318
Mah	Rajur (CT)	IV	10046	1906
AP	Ramannapeta (CT)	IV	10202	2427
Chhat	Ramanujganj (NP)	IV	11893	2319
Odi	Rambha (NAC)	IV	12111	2495
Raj	Ramgarh (CT)	IV	13529	2416
UP	Ramgarh Panjoo-pur (CT)	IV	18897	3083
WB	Ramjibanpur (M)	IV	19611	4249
UP	Ramkola (NP)	IV	14433	2566
UP	Ramnagar (NP)	IV	14255	2356
MP	Rampur Baghelan (NP)	IV	13638	2617
MP	Rampur Naikin (NP)	IV	11936	2341
MP	Rampura (NP)	IV	18364	3546
UP	Rampura (NP)	IV	12944	2205
MP	Ranapur (NP)	IV	12371	2278
Odi	Ranapurgada (CT)	IV	10001	2162
Ass	Rangapara (TC)	IV	18393	4243
Sikkim	Rangpo (NP)	IV	10450	2505
Raj	Rani (M)	IV	13880	2698
Uttara	Ranikhet (CB)	IV	18886	4760
UP	Ranipur (NP)	IV	18132	3061
Tri	Ranirbazar (NP)	IV	13104	3305
UP	Raniyan (CT)	IV	10011	1859
Guj	Ranpur (CT)	IV	16944	3317
Raj	Ratannagar (M)	IV	12841	1984
Guj	Raval (M)	IV	19777	3483
TN	Rayagiri (TP)	IV	11223	3270
Kar	Raybag (TP)	IV	18736	3850
Pb	Rayya (NP)	IV	14506	2910
Odi	Redhakhol (NAC)	IV	15379	3557
MP	Rehti (NP)	IV	11611	2215
WB	Rekjuani (CT)	IV	16553	3800

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Guj	Reliance Complex (INA)	IV	12796	4163
Odi	Rengali (CT)	IV	10867	2529
Megh	Resubelpara (MB)	IV	19595	3491
UP	Risiya Bazar (NP)	IV	13750	2219
UP	Rithora (NP)	IV	17186	2830
Arun P	Roing (NT)	IV	11389	2617
MP	Runji-Gautampura (NP)	IV	14584	2674
UP	Runkata (CT)	IV	15582	2491
UP	Rura (NP)	IV	16233	2984
Pb	Rurki Kasba (CT)	IV	10509	2228
TN	S. Kannanur (TP)	IV	13073	3403
TN	S.Kodikulam (TP)	IV	12713	3488
Bih	Sabour (CT)	IV	12575	2374
UP	Sadat (NP)	IV	12361	1749
Har	Sadaura (CT)	IV	14818	3091
J&K	Safa Pora (CT)	IV	10471	1548
WB	Saguna (P) (CT)	IV	14991	3471
Mah	Saidapur (CT)	IV	13913	3135
UP	Saidpur (NP)	IV	15545	2197
MP	Sailana (NP)	IV	11989	2097
UP	Sainthal (NP)	IV	15332	2513
Miz	Saitual (NT)	IV	11619	2457
UP	Saiyad Raza (NP)	IV	18315	2651
Chhat	Sakari (NP)	IV	12861	2515
UP	Sakhanu (NP)	IV	10627	1797
TN	Sakkarakottai (CT)	IV	15355	3666
TN	Sakkimangalam (CT)	IV	10854	2576
Mah	Sakoli (CT)	IV	14636	3397
TN	Salangapalayam (TP)	IV	15609	4668
UP	Salarpur Khadar (CT)	IV	13600	2765
Uttara	Salempur Rajputan (CT)	IV	10340	2148
Kar	Saligram (TP)	IV	15123	3222
UP	Salon (NP)	IV	14757	2130
Ass	Salpara Molandubi Pt.-I (CT)	IV	11709	2371
Raj	Salumbar (M)	IV	16425	3390
Mah	Salwad (CT)	IV	10397	2696
D&N H	Samarvarni (CT)	IV	12553	3345
J&K	Samba (MC)	IV	12700	2566
TN	Sambavar Vadaga-rai (TP)	IV	16709	4423
Kar	Sambra (CT)	IV	13159	2258
Pb	Samrala (M Cl)	IV	19678	3975
Mani	Samurou (NP)	IV	16582	3224
TN	Samusigapuram (CT)	IV	14601	4329
Mah	Sanaswadi (CT)	IV	13543	3386
Mah	Sangameshwar (CT)	IV	10815	2226
Guj	Sanjan (CT)	IV	15544	3253
TN	Sankaramanallur (TP)	IV	10283	2995
TN	Sankarapuram (TP)	IV	15664	3539
Goa	Sanquelim (M Cl)	IV	13651	3239
Tri	Santir Bazar (NP)	IV	11921	3254
Guj	Santrampur (M)	IV	19465	3730
Goa	Sao Jose de Areal (CT)	IV	10229	2470
Ass	Sapatgram (TC)	IV	12163	2711
Kar	Saragur (TP)	IV	11425	2703
UP	Sarai Aquil (NP)	IV	19538	3676
UP	Sarai Mir (NP)	IV	19055	2384
Jhar	Saram (CT)	IV	15212	2746
Chhat	Sarangarh (NP)	IV	14954	3311
Guj	Sarangpore (CT)	IV	16671	3768
Pb	Sardulgarh (NP)	IV	19219	3725
Guj	Sarigam (CT)	IV	19903	4647
Kar	Sarjapura (CT)	IV	11807	2680
Raj	Sarmathura (CT)	IV	17988	2950
UP	Sarsawa (NPP)	IV	18956	3353
WB	Sashpur (P) (CT)	IV	10100	2258
UP	Sasni (NP)	IV	13291	2196
MP	Satai (NP)	IV	10592	1776
Raj	Satalkheri (CT)	IV	15617	3352
Jhar	Satgawan Alias Hariharganj (CT)	IV	11811	2007
TN	Sathankulam (TP)	IV	14193	3607
MP	Satlapur (CT)	IV	14755	3613
UP	Satrikh (NP)	IV	12107	1865
Har	Satrod Kalan(153) (CT)	IV	11932	2385
Har	Satrod Khas (154) (CT)	IV	10932	2169
MP	Satwas (NP)	IV	14108	2798
UP	Saurikh (NP)	IV	12498	1983
Guj	Savgadh (CT)	IV	13841	2767
Guj	Savli (M)	IV	18467	3608
Raj	Sawa (CT)	IV	11923	2540
Mah	Sawangi (Meghe) (CT)	IV	14394	3042
MP	Sawer (NP)	IV	16150	2798
TN	Sayalgudi (TP)	IV	14801	3617
Guj	Sayan (CT)	IV	15324	3337
TN	Sayapuram (TP)	IV	12792	3225
TN	Seerapalli (TP)	IV	12403	3344
MP	Semaria (NP)	IV	13446	2441
TN	Sembedu (CT)	IV	12548	2999
TN	Sengamalanachiar-patti (CT)	IV	13811	3614
TN	Senthamangalam (TP)	IV	19750	5484
TN	Sentharapatti (TP)	IV	14308	3894
Arun P	Seppa (NT)	IV	18350	3610
Jhar	Seraikela (NP)	IV	14252	2975
TN	Sevugampatti (TP)	IV	11730	3037
TN	Sevur (CT)	IV	10299	2446
Jhar	Shah Pur (CT)	IV	13513	2360
Mah	Shahapur (CT)	IV	11623	2713
MP	Shahgarh (NP)	IV	16300	3405
UP	Shahi (NP)	IV	16950	2584
Pb	Shahkot (NP)	IV	14488	2957
MP	Shahpur (NP)	IV	19719	4062
Bih	Shahpur (NP)	IV	17767	2734
MP	Shahpur (NP)	IV	13668	2765
MP	Shahpura (NP)	IV	13601	2862
MP	Shahpura (NP)	IV	10995	2503
Kar	Shaktinagar (CT)	IV	17088	3802
Guj	Shaktinagar (CT)	IV	13463	2718
MP	Shamshabad (NP)	IV	11329	2270
WB	Shankara (CT)	IV	11171	2007
UP	Shankargarh (NP)	IV	17785	3095
Guj	Shehera (M)	IV	19175	3176
Mah	Shelar (CT)	IV	14899	3538
UP	Shergarh (NP)	IV	16247	2523
Kar	Shirhatti (TP)	IV	17610	3678
Mah	Shivaji Nagar (CT)	IV	13877	2755
Mah	Shivani (CT)	IV	13699	2907
Mah	Shivatkar (Nira) (CT)	IV	11228	2495
UP	Shivrajpur (NP)	IV	11948	2121
Mah	Shrivardhan (M Cl)	IV	15123	3406
J&K	Shupiyan (MC)	IV	16360	2553
WB	Shuvararah (CT)	IV	14330	3006
Kar	Siddapur (TP)	IV	14204	3500
UP	Siddhaur (NP)	IV	12438	2185
UP	Sidhpura (NP)	IV	15740	2600
Guj	Sidsar (CT)	IV	11795	2232
UP	Sikandra (NP)	IV	13580	2323
WB	Silampur (CT)	IV	12664	2533
Chhat	Siltara (CT)	IV	10721	2363
MP	Silwani (NP)	IV	18623	3617
Chhat	Simga (NP)	IV	16027	3137
Mah	Sindi (M Cl)	IV	12858	2938

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Mah	Sindkhed Raja (M Cl)	IV	16434	3377
UP	Singahi Bhiraura (NP)	IV	19196	3461
TN	Singampuneri (TP)	IV	18143	4442
AP	Singarayakonda (RS) (CT)	IV	19400	4894
Tri	Singarbil (CT)	IV	12917	3114
Raj	Singhana (CT)	IV	11372	1969
Goa	Siolim (CT)	IV	10936	2636
WB	Sirakol (CT)	IV	10250	2292
Kar	Siralkoppa (TP)	IV	16864	3499
UP	Sirathu (NP)	IV	14423	2486
MP	Sirmour (NP)	IV	11878	2416
UP	Sirsa (NP)	IV	12686	1867
TN	Sirugamani (TP)	IV	10743	2801
TN	Sirumugai (TP)	IV	18223	5294
UP	Sisauli (NP)	IV	15091	2427
MP	Sitamau (NP)	IV	14056	2798
TN	Sithayankottai (TP)	IV	13634	3522
TN	Sivagiri (TP)	IV	17979	5407
TN	Sivagiripatti (CT)	IV	17306	4639
TN	Sivagnanapuram (CT)	IV	10107	2606
TN	Sivanthipuram (CT)	IV	14281	4187
Har	Siwani (MC)	IV	19143	3542
Goa	Socorro (CT)	IV	12908	3247
Raj	Sojat Road (CT)	IV	12472	2559
Guj	Sojitra (M)	IV	16713	3420
Guj	Solsumba (CT)	IV	18796	4622
AP	Somandepalle (CT)	IV	18895	4744
AP	Sompeta (CT)	IV	18778	4605
WB	Sonada Khasmahal (CT)	IV	11635	2541
Tri	Sonamura (NP)	IV	11285	2733
Ass	Sonari (MB)	IV	19810	4571
WB	Sonatala (CT)	IV	10589	2241
MP	Sonkatch (NP)	IV	16545	2985
Mah	Sonpeth (M Cl)	IV	15765	3031
Kar	Sorab (TP)	IV	11332	2558
UP	Soraon (CT)	IV	10624	1768
MP	Soyatkalan (NP)	IV	14781	2988
WB	Srikantabati (CT)	IV	14027	2979
TN	Srimushnam (TP)	IV	13971	3277
TN	Sriramapuram (TP)	IV	10653	2892
AP	Sriramnagar (CT)	IV	18893	4885
WB	Srirampur (CT)	IV	19830	5112
TN	Srivaikuntam (TP)	IV	15847	4159
Ass	Sualkuchi (CT)	IV	13898	3148
UP	Subeha (NP)	IV	13772	2357
TN	Suchindrum (TP)	IV	13193	3644
WB	Sukdal (CT)	IV	13093	3019
Guj	Sukhpar (CT)	IV	13303	3005
Chhat	Sukma (NP)	IV	13926	3104
WB	Sulanggari (CT)	IV	13496	3494
Pb	Sultanpur (M Cl)	IV	16877	3460
MP	Sultanpur (NP)	IV	10268	1900
Kar	Sulya (TP)	IV	19958	4194
J&K	Sumbal (MC)	IV	15041	2233
Mah	Sundarkhed (CT)	IV	13317	2938
Odi	Surada (NAC)	IV	14867	3152
UP	Suriyawan (NP)	IV	18843	2610
MP	Susner (NP)	IV	16432	3001
MP	Suthaliya (NP)	IV	10596	2232
MP	Suwasara (NP)	IV	13304	2779
UP	Suzabad (CT)	IV	15384	2514
TN	T.Kallupatti (TP)	IV	10762	2774
WB	Takagach (CT)	IV	12418	2839
Mah	Takalghat (CT)	IV	11363	2947
Mah	Takali Pr. Chalisga-on (CT)	IV	10630	2296
Raj	Takhatgarh (M)	IV	16729	3159
Chhat	Takhatpur (NP)	IV	19968	3881
MP	Tal (NP)	IV	14913	2782
UP	Talbehat (NP)	IV	14176	2775
WB	Taldi (CT)	IV	12459	2867
MP	Talen (NP)	IV	10582	1777
UP	Talgram (NP)	IV	11665	1933
Guj	Talod (M)	IV	18298	3864
Mah	Talode Panchnad (CT)	IV	14318	2749
Pb	Talwandi Bhai (M Cl)	IV	17285	3359
Pb	Talwara (CT)	IV	19485	4191
Mani	Tamenglong (CT)	IV	19363	3481
Uttara	Tanakpur (NPP)	IV	17626	3529
Ass	Tangla (TC)	IV	17183	3872
Tri	Taranagar (CT)	IV	15481	3851
WB	Tari (CT)	IV	14558	3086
Jhar	Tati (CT)	IV	12878	2544
Arun P	Tawang (NT)	IV	11202	1685
WB	Tehatta (CT)	IV	12770	2220
MP	Tekanpur (CT)	IV	12348	2318
WB	Teleni Para (CT)	IV	17781	4208
WB	Telipara Tea Garden (D) (CT)	IV	11535	2465
Jhar	Telo (CT)	IV	14274	2690
MP	Tendukheda (NP)	IV	14399	3184
MP	Tendukheda (NP)	IV	13077	2762
MP	Teonthar (NP)	IV	17039	3377
Arun P	Tezu (NT)	IV	18184	4282
TN	Thadikombu (TP)	IV	18838	4777
TN	Thakkolam (TP)	IV	13983	3321
Bih	Thakurganj (NP)	IV	18348	3767
TN	Thalainayar (TP)	IV	12798	3443
TN	Thamaraikulam (TP)	IV	12372	3143
TN	Thanakkankulam (CT)	IV	14328	3799
MP	Thandla (NP)	IV	15756	3005
Guj	Thara (M)	IV	18060	3404
Pb	Tharike (CT)	IV	12294	2579
Guj	Thasra (M)	IV	15806	3063
TN	Thathaiyangarpet (TP)	IV	12980	3522
TN	Thengampudur (TP)	IV	14538	3849
TN	Thenkarai (TP)	IV	14838	3773
TN	Thenthamaraiku-lam (TP)	IV	11872	3100
TN	Thevaram (TP)	IV	16079	4225
TN	Thiagadurgam (TP)	IV	18605	4224
TN	Thikkanamcode (CT)	IV	14086	3629
AP	Thimmapur (CT)	IV	13485	3063
TN	Thindal (CT)	IV	15440	4256
TN	Thingalnagar (TP)	IV	13567	3538
TN	Thirukkattupalli (TP)	IV	12972	3304
Ker	Thirumittacode -II (CT)	IV	12855	2851
TN	Thirunageswaram (TP)	IV	15082	3940
TN	Thiruporur (TP)	IV	13666	3256
TN	Thiruppalai (CT)	IV	19305	4689
TN	Thiruppanandal (TP)	IV	11169	2587
TN	Thirupuvanam (TP)	IV	14989	3807
TN	Thiruvaiyaru (TP)	IV	16164	4199
TN	Thiruvattar (TP)	IV	18985	4836
TN	Thiruvidaimarudur (TP)	IV	14786	3643
TN	Thiruvithancode (TP)	IV	18723	4469
TN	Thondi (TP)	IV	18465	3859
Mani	Thongju (CT)	IV	10836	2296
Mani	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar (NP)	IV	14878	2926

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
AP	Thorrur (CT)	IV	19100	4365
TN	Thottiyam (TP)	IV	14909	3926
AP	Thummalamenta (CT)	IV	12373	2996
Pb	Tibri (CT)	IV	11845	2094
UP	Tikri (NP)	IV	14092	2195
TN	Timiri (TP)	IV	16246	3878
UP	Tindwari (NP)	IV	11113	1880
Kar	Tirthahalli (TP)	IV	14528	3726
TN	Tirupattur (CT)	IV	19487	4419
Ass	Titabor Town (TC)	IV	17920	4126
UP	Titron (NP)	IV	10898	1716
UP	Tondi Fatehpur (NP)	IV	11855	2063
Har	Tosham (CT)	IV	15559	2915
J&K	Tral (MC)	IV	17844	2356
J&K	Trehgam (CT)	IV	15587	1258
Mah	Trimbak (M Cl)	IV	12056	2266
Kar	Turuvekere (TP)	IV	14194	3549
Har	Uchana (MC)	IV	16815	3082
MP	Udaipura (NP)	IV	18236	3481
Odi	Udala (NAC)	IV	13152	3052
Ass	Udalguri (TC)	IV	15279	3354
TN	Udangudi (TP)	IV	19738	4673
TN	Udayarpalayam (TP)	IV	12688	3155
Raj	Udpura (CT)	IV	10051	2080
Kar	Udyavara (CT)	IV	11854	2720
Har	Uklana Mandi (CT)	IV	13219	2560
Ass	Umrangso (TC)	IV	10376	2401
UP	Umri Kalan (NP)	IV	17803	2970
UP	Un (NP)	IV	15124	2592
HP	Una (M Cl)	IV	18722	4226
UP	Unchahar (NP)	IV	11033	1866
MP	Unchahara (NP)	IV	18442	3738
MP	Unhel (NP)	IV	14774	2582
Raj	Uniara (M)	IV	12551	2145
Ker	Uppala (CT)	IV	11542	2282
TN	Uppidamangalam (TP)	IV	11292	3189
UP	Usawan (NP)	IV	13327	2220
UP	Usehat (NP)	IV	16361	2624
Goa	Usgao (CT)	IV	12436	2867
Mah	Utekhol (CT)	IV	11380	2593
TN	Uthangarai (TP)	IV	18470	4359
TN	Uthukkottai (TP)	IV	12740	3244
TN	Uthukuli (TP)	IV	10130	3000
AP	Utnur (CT)	IV	16005	3275
WB	Uttampur (CT)	IV	13000	3366
Tri	Uttar Champamura (CT)	IV	11359	2672
WB	Uttar Kamakhyaguri (CT)	IV	12022	2826
WB	Uttar Kusum (CT)	IV	10716	2034
WB	Uttar Latabari (CT)	IV	16350	3877
WB	Uttar Satali (CT)	IV	18454	2761
Uttara	Uttarkashi (NPP)	IV	17475	4132
Mah	Vada (CT)	IV	16750	3959
TN	Vadamadurai (TP)	IV	18015	4533
Kar	Vaddu (CT)	IV	12453	3215
TN	Vadugapatti (TP)	IV	13204	3391
Guj	Vaghodia (CT)	IV	16604	3604
Miz	Vairengte (NT)	IV	10554	1931
TN	Valangaiman (TP)	IV	11754	2948
TN	Valavanur (TP)	IV	16745	3913
TN	Valayambattu (CT)	IV	10076	2187
Guj	Vallabhipur (M)	IV	15852	3025
TN	Vallam (TP)	IV	16758	3840
TN	Valvaithankoshtam (TP)	IV	16965	4406
Mah	Vangani (CT)	IV	12628	2915
TN	Vaniputhur (TP)	IV	12044	3748
Guj	Vanthali (M)	IV	14554	3062
Guj	Vartej (CT)	IV	11354	2074
TN	Vathirairuppu (TP)	IV	16784	4634
TN	Vazhapadi (TP)	IV	17559	4582
TN	Vedasandur (TP)	IV	11730	3046
TN	Veeraganur ((TP)	IV	11624	3139
TN	Veerakkalpudur (TP)	IV	16665	4614
TN	Veerapandi (TP)	IV	16158	4358
TN	Veeravanallur (TP)	IV	19585	5317
TN	Velankanni (TP)	IV	11108	2753
TN	Vellamcode (CT)	IV	12715	3279
TN	Vellimalai (TP)	IV	13182	3436
TN	Vengikkal (CT)	IV	18244	4472
Mah	Vengurla (M Cl)	IV	12392	3147
TN	Vennanthur (TP)	IV	14568	3844
Guj	Veraval (CT)	IV	19152	4620
TN	Verkilambi (TP)	IV	19730	5044
TN	Vettaikaranpudur (TP)	IV	17392	5152
TN	Vettavalam (TP)	IV	15506	3414
Raj	Vijainagar (M)	IV	18425	3718
AP	Vijayapuri North (CT)	IV	15887	4254
MP	Vijaypur (NP)	IV	16964	3216
Uttara	Vikasnagar (NPP)	IV	13927	2789
TN	Vikravandi (TP)	IV	12022	2735
TN	Vilathikulam (TP)	IV	15277	4042
TN	Vilathurai (CT)	IV	19758	5171
TN	Vilavur (TP)	IV	14320	3725
TN	Villukuri (TP)	IV	15304	4037
Kar	Virajpet (TP)	IV	17246	4380
TN	Viralimalai (CT)	IV	10883	2759
Guj	Virpur (CT)	IV	10238	2062
Guj	Visavadar (M)	IV	19515	4073
Kar	Vittal (CT)	IV	17618	3441
Mah	Wadagaon (CT)	IV	14595	3416
Ker	Wadakkanchery (CT)	IV	15674	3818
Mah	Waghapur (CT)	IV	12684	3054
TN	Walajabad (TP)	IV	14684	3590
Mah	Warthi (CT)	IV	13058	3065
Raj	Weir (M)	IV	19385	3076
AP	Yadagirigutta (CT)	IV	15232	3649
J&K	Yari Pora (MC)	IV	12123	2205
Mah	Yavatmal (R) (CT)	IV	14766	3126
Kar	Yelbarga (TP)	IV	14814	2854
AP	Yellareddy (CT)	IV	14923	3131
Kar	Yellur (CT)	IV	11850	2638
AP	Yenumalapalle (CT)	IV	10482	2457
TN	Yercaud (CT)	IV	11582	2652
Mah	Yerkheda (CT)	IV	15727	3285
HP	Yol (CB)	IV	12028	2724
Arun P	Ziro (NT)	IV	12806	3004
Raj	1 GB-A (CT)	V	7297	1456
Raj	24 AS-C (CT)	V	6648	1398
TN	A.Vellalapatti (TP)	V	8325	1981
Har	Aakera (292) (CT)	V	7110	1778
Chhat	Aamadi (NP)	V	6600	1276
TN	Abiramam (TP)	V	8144	1930
UP	Abupur (CT)	V	6247	1058
UP	Achalganj (CT)	V	7748	1467
UP	Achhalda (NP)	V	9431	1706
TN	Achipatti (CT)	V	9849	2746
TN	Adaikkakuzhi (CT)	V	8888	2263
Chhat	Adbhar (NP)	V	7272	1734
Kar	Addur (CT)	V	5426	920
Kar	Adyar (CT)	V	7034	1413
TN	Agastheeswaram (TP)	V	9717	2620
Odi	Agastinuagan (CT)	V	6411	1291
WB	Ahmadpur (CT)	V	9242	2215

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
WB	Aiho (CT)	V	5898	1337
J&K	Aishmuquam (MC)	V	6519	1011
Pb	Akalgarh (CT)	V	7678	1612
Jhar	Akdoni Khurd (CT)	V	6321	1106
Raj	Akedadoongar (CT)	V	9062	1686
TN	Alagappapuram (TP)	V	9626	2656
TN	Alamelumangapur-am (CT)	V	7900	1903
Guj	Alang (CT)	V	8309	1443
TN	Alapakkam (CT)	V	9404	2330
Pb	Alawalpur (M Cl)	V	7815	1715
Goa	Aldona (CT)	V	6270	1624
Kar	Alevoor (CT)	V	6302	1433
Raj	Aligarh (CT)	V	7626	1507
Guj	Alikherva (CT)	V	8951	1861
WB	Alipukur (CT)	V	5552	1041
Kar	Allipura (CT)	V	9930	1984
Kar	Alur (TP)	V	6541	1606
TN	Alwarthirunagiri (TP)	V	9289	2375
UP	Amara Khaira Chak (CT)	V	6577	1044
Pb	Amargarh (CT)	V	7339	1473
MP	Amarkantak (NP)	V	8416	1952
WB	Amarshi Kasba (CT)	V	6400	1564
MP	Ambada (CT)	V	6282	1431
Chhat	Ambagarh Chowki (NP)	V	9889	2176
Guj	Ambaliyasan (CT)	V	7072	1555
Mah	Ambepur (CT)	V	5035	1218
Ass	Ambicapur Pt VI (CT)	V	7971	1641
Mah	Ambivali T. Wankhal (CT)	V	6497	1611
Guj	Amboli (CT)	V	6137	1317
UP	Amethi Jadid (CT)	V	5642	944
Mah	Amgaon kh. (CT)	V	5197	1144
Ass	Amguri (MB)	V	8002	1852
UP	Amila (NP)	V	5234	796
Lak	Amini (CT)	V	7661	1375
WB	Amlagora (CT)	V	5165	1089
WB	Amlajora (CT)	V	5856	1369
TN	Ammanur (CT)	V	7731	1890
TN	Ammapattinam (CT)	V	6652	1394
TN	Ammapettai (TP)	V	9677	2758
WB	Amtala (CT)	V	8765	2080
WB	Anantabati (CT)	V	9171	1925
WB	Anantapur (CT)	V	5532	1096
TN	Ananthapuram (TP)	V	6892	1500
Mah	Anantpur (CT)	V	6166	1276
WB	Andal(Gram) (CT)	V	6177	1308
Mani	Andro (NP)	V	8744	1669
Odi	Anjira (CT)	V	6561	1218
Goa	Anjuna (CT)	V	9636	2243
AP	Annaram (CT)	V	6840	1613
TN	Annavasal (TP)	V	8906	2050
Chhat	Antagarh (NP)	V	6777	1501
Guj	Antaliya (CT)	V	6936	1596
MP	Antari (NP)	V	9949	1639
UP	Antu (NP)	V	8504	1346
Bih	Anwari (CT)	V	6702	989
Pb	Apra (CT)	V	6258	1262
TN	Arakandanallur (TP)	V	5713	1247
Goa	Arambol (CT)	V	5322	1234
AP	Arempudi (CT)	V	5073	1368
TN	Arimalam (TP)	V	8948	2184
TN	Ariyur (CT)	V	7251	1730
WB	Arjunpur (CT)	V	6042	1145
Odi	Arjyapalli (CT)	V	8001	1721
Kar	Arkula (CT)	V	5077	965
J&K	Arnia (MC)	V	8948	1787
UP	Artauni (CT)	V	6061	952
TN	Arumbanur (CT)	V	6148	1549
Har	Asan Khurd (CT)	V	6873	1511
Bih	Asarganj (CT)	V	6327	1224
WB	Ashadtalya (CT)	V	5274	1143
J&K	Ashmuji Khalsa (MC)	V	5567	1016
Mah	Ashti (CT)	V	5634	1404
Ass	Asudubi (CT)	V	7356	1434
WB	Asuti (CT)	V	6272	1467
Har	Ateli (MC)	V	7619	1373
TN	Athani (TP)	V	8430	2567
TN	Athanur (TP)	V	9827	2666
TN	Athipatti (CT)	V	8384	2211
TN	Athivilai (CT)	V	7401	2033
UP	Atrauliya (NP)	V	9374	1335
UP	Auras (NP)	V	6466	1158
TN	Avadattur (CT)	V	9869	2595
TN	Ayacode (CT)	V	8874	2351
TN	Ayyampettai (CT)	V	6610	1699
Ass	Azara (CT)	V	8780	2002
TN	B. Meenakshipur-am (TP)	V	7846	2185
Ass	B.R.P.L. Township (CT)	V	6001	1557
Pb	Baba Bakala (CT)	V	8946	1834
UP	Babugarh (NP)	V	5452	1062
Kar	Bada (CT)	V	8117	1757
Odi	Badagada (CT)	V	6982	1521
MP	Badagaon (NP)	V	9282	1684
MP	Badagaon (NP)	V	7217	1212
Kar	Badagaulipady (CT)	V	7062	1474
Odi	Badakodanda (CT)	V	5137	1122
Odi	Badamba (Nizigarh) (CT)	V	6284	1494
WB	Badamtam Tea Garden (CT)	V	6102	1256
Ass	Badarpur Rly. Town (CT)	V	8882	2057
MP	Badawada (NP)	V	8700	1634
Pb	Baddowal (CT)	V	6825	1377
Har	Badh Malak (68) (CT)	V	6938	1657
WB	Badhagachhi (CT)	V	5052	1170
Har	Badhi Majra (126) (CT)	V	9188	1869
Pb	Badhni Kalan (NP)	V	6786	1309
Raj	Badlya (CT)	V	5111	1003
Odi	Badmal (CT)	V	5431	1352
Uttara	Bageshwar (NPP)	V	9079	2054
MP	Bagh (CT)	V	9274	1758
UP	Bagh Nagar Urf Bakhira (CT)	V	8477	1285
Har	Baghola (44) (CT)	V	5413	931
UP	Bahadurpur (CT)	V	8515	1252
WB	Baisguri (CT)	V	5021	1206
UP	Bajna (NP)	V	8991	1343
Kar	Bajpe (CT)	V	9701	1976
Raj	Bakani (CT)	V	9812	1963
WB	Baksinagar (CT)	V	7255	1691
TN	Balakrishnampatti (TP)	V	8635	2481
WB	Balarambati (CT)	V	5068	1167
MP	Baldeogarh (NP)	V	9079	1701
Ass	Bali Koria (CT)	V	6359	1421
Odi	Balipatapur (CT)	V	6898	1398
WB	Bamangachhi (CT)	V	6824	1648
WB	Bamanpukur (CT)	V	9137	2146
A&N I	Bambooflat (CT)	V	7962	1907
MP	Bamora (CT)	V	8493	1793

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Ass	Bamun Sualkuchi (CT)	V	7628	1732
WB	Banagram (CT)	V	5635	1210
Odi	Banaigarh (CT)	V	7080	1686
Uttara	Banbasa (CT)	V	7990	1665
Mah	Banda (CT)	V	6611	1645
WB	Bandhail (CT)	V	6175	1447
Odi	Bandhbahal (CT)	V	9735	2433
WB	Bandoan (CT)	V	5993	1239
WB	Bangalpur (CT)	V	6760	1594
Ass	Bangaon (CT)	V	5873	1210
Uttara	Bangherimahabat-pur (Must) (CT)	V	8583	1583
Odi	Bangomunda (CT)	V	5759	1387
Ker	Bangra Manjesh-war (CT)	V	5791	1041
WB	Baniara (CT)	V	5476	1215
WB	Baniban (CT)	V	6597	1425
WB	Baniban Jagadish-pur (CT)	V	7402	1458
UP	Banjarepur (CT)	V	5108	710
WB	Bankra (CT)	V	6897	1813
WB	Bankul (CT)	V	6779	1395
MP	Bansatar Kheda (CT)	V	5458	1229
WB	Banshra (CT)	V	5703	1252
Bih	Bara (CT)	V	5185	777
WB	Bara (CT)	V	5172	1201
WB	Barabazar (CT)	V	8056	1607
UP	Baragaon (NP)	V	8585	1625
Jhar	Barajamda (CT)	V	8629	1843
Chhat	Baramkela (NP)	V	5600	1261
WB	Barda (CT)	V	5155	1131
Odi	Bardol (CT)	V	5441	1327
Raj	Bargaon (Rural) (CT)	V	9193	2042
MP	Bargi (CT)	V	6916	1661
UP	Bargo (CT)	V	7139	1104
MP	Barigarh (NP)	V	8918	1693
WB	Barijpur (CT)	V	5536	1029
Pb	Bariwala (NP)	V	8668	1615
Uttara	Barkot (NP)	V	6720	1509
MP	Barman Kalan (CT)	V	8143	1941
UP	Baroun (CT)	V	5886	1012
Ass	Barpathar (TC)	V	7657	1687
Chhat	Barsur (NP)	V	6636	1488
Ass	Barua Bari Gaon (CT)	V	5444	1248
WB	Barua Gopalpur (CT)	V	6614	1264
WB	Barunda (CT)	V	7534	1582
Jhar	Barwadih (CT)	V	7888	1623
UP	Barwara Mazra (CT)	V	9455	1533
WB	Basanti (CT)	V	6625	1523
WB	Basantia (CT)	V	5455	1002
UP	Basantpur Saitli (CT)	V	5563	1036
Kar	Basettihalli (CT)	V	7943	2145
J&K	Bashohli (MC)	V	5433	1106
WB	Basina (CT)	V	5413	1189
WB	Baska (CT)	V	6609	1461
UP	Basta (CT)	V	8697	1334
UP	Baswar (CT)	V	5552	927
WB	Batika (CT)	V	8717	2178
Raj	Bay (CT)	V	5936	1018
WB	Bayarsing (CT)	V	8346	1736
Har	Bayyanpur (207) (CT)	V	5406	1068
UP	Beelna (CT)	V	7024	1088
J&K	Beerwah (MC)	V	8192	946
WB	Begari (CT)	V	5505	1302
WB	Begun Kodar (CT)	V	6347	1298
Chan	Behlana (CT)	V	8281	2200
Pb	Behrampur (CT)	V	5432	1057
Jhar	Bekobar (CT)	V	7184	1169
Mah	Bela (CT)	V	5914	1344
Odi	Belagachhia (CT)	V	5516	1115
WB	Beliatore (CT)	V	6463	1432
Kar	Belma (CT)	V	6452	1058
Ass	Belsor (CT)	V	8523	1828
Kar	Beltangadi (TP)	V	7746	1821
TN	Belur (TP)	V	8736	2290
WB	Benjanhari Achari-al (P) (CT)	V	5187	1244
WB	Benudia (CT)	V	6797	1560
Jhar	Berhait Santali (CT)	V	9753	1781
Chhat	Berla (NP)	V	5165	1146
UP	Beswan (NP)	V	6278	978
WB	Bhabki (CT)	V	7772	1507
Pb	Bhadson (NP)	V	7260	1401
WB	Bhagabatipur (CT)	V	7068	1260
Guj	Bhagal (Jagana) (CT)	V	6250	1126
Bih	Bhagirathpur (CT)	V	5323	1043
Uttara	Bhagwanpur (CT)	V	7573	1386
UP	Bhagwant Nagar (NP)	V	6995	1225
Chhat	Bhairamgarh (NP)	V	9026	2006
Har	Bhakali (165) (CT)	V	9970	2010
Odi	Bhakarsahi (CT)	V	7110	1606
Chhat	Bhakhara (NP)	V	7547	1604
Ass	Bhalukdubi (CT)	V	9636	1945
WB	Bhandar Gachha (CT)	V	6156	1368
WB	Bhangar Raghu-nathpur (CT)	V	6037	1327
Chhat	Bhanupratappur (NP)	V	8125	1915
AP	Bhanur (CT)	V	9203	2267
Odi	Bhapur (CT)	V	6438	1289
Bih	Bhardua (CT)	V	5317	929
Guj	Bharthana Kosad (CT)	V	5679	1169
WB	Bhasa (CT)	V	5559	1367
WB	Bhatenda (CT)	V	6349	1597
TN	Bhavanisagar (TP)	V	7710	2134
MP	Bhedaghat (NP)	V	6657	1355
Guj	Bhilad (CT)	V	9022	1998
Jhar	Bhim Kanari (CT)	V	5170	1054
Kar	Bhimarayanagudi (NAC)	V	8029	1512
Uttara	Bhimtal (NP)	V	7722	1671
Jhar	Bhojudih (CT)	V	7005	1442
Mah	Bhokara (CT)	V	8602	1977
Uttara	Bhowali (NPP)	V	6309	1428
Bih	Bhuindhara (CT)	V	6614	1338
UP	Bhulepur (CT)	V	6445	836
Ass	Bhuragaon (Rev.) Town (CT)	V	9845	1900
Har	Bhuran (16) (CT)	V	5603	1063
Guj	Bhurivel (CT)	V	5730	1456
Mah	Bhuwaneshwar (CT)	V	8871	2178
AP	Bibinagar (CT)	V	8320	1954
Kar	Bidadi (CT)	V	9917	2569
UP	Bighapur (NP)	V	6501	1201
Odi	Bijepur (CT)	V	6922	1743
UP	Bijpur (CT)	V	9420	2151
TN	Bikketti (TP)	V	5864	1797
Chhat	Bilaigarh (NP)	V	5544	1155
WB	Bilandapur (CT)	V	6330	1212
UP	Bilaspur (NP)	V	8980	1322
WB	Bilkanda (CT)	V	6081	1532
WB	Bilpahari (CT)	V	8565	1848

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
UP	Birbhanpur (CT)	V	8233	1205
J&K	Birpur (CT)	V	7177	1361
Mah	Birwadi (CT)	V	8829	2149
Odi	Bishamakatak (CT)	V	8399	1958
WB	Bishnupur (CT)	V	8118	2422
WB	Bishnupur (CT)	V	5030	1254
MP	Boda (NP)	V	9886	1862
Chhat	Bodla (NP)	V	5689	1348
Har	Boh(27) (CT)	V	8482	1799
Ass	Bohari (CT)	V	8264	1649
Arun P	Bomdila (NT)	V	8370	2189
Kar	Bondathila (CT)	V	5858	1225
Jhar	Bongabar (CT)	V	5236	1064
AP	Bonthapalle (CT)	V	6608	1659
WB	Bora Gagangohalia (CT)	V	5274	1246
MP	Borgaon (CT)	V	7497	1872
Ass	Borgolai Grant No.II (CT)	V	5241	1191
Odi	Boriguma (CT)	V	9785	2461
Goa	Borim (CT)	V	8257	1871
Jhar	Borio (CT)	V	6964	1348
Mah	Borivali Tarf Rahur (CT)	V	5780	1130
Mah	Borli Panchtan (CT)	V	6952	1567
Ass	Borpukhuri (CT)	V	8318	1442
AP	Bowluvada (CT)	V	5001	1353
Tri	Briddhanagar (CT)	V	7041	1704
Odi	Budhapanka (CT)	V	6129	1265
Raj	Budhpura (CT)	V	5070	1064
Pb	Bungal (CT)	V	5257	978
Mah	Burhanagar (CT)	V	6885	1498
Goa	Candola (CT)	V	5354	1280
Goa	Candolim (CT)	V	8500	2041
Goa	Carapur (CT)	V	5500	1179
Ass	Chabua (TC)	V	8966	1839
J&K	Chadura (MC)	V	6482	792
UP	Chail (NP)	V	9820	1744
Jhar	Chain Pur (CT)	V	8188	1541
WB	Chak Barbaria (CT)	V	8088	1887
WB	Chak Enayetnagar (CT)	V	6754	1239
J&K	Chak Ratnu (CT)	V	5228	819
WB	Chakchaka (CT)	V	8582	2064
TN	Chakkarapalli (CT)	V	6227	1433
WB	Chakmeghoan (CT)	V	5360	1020
Uttara	Chakrata (CB)	V	5117	759
Ass	Chalantapara Pt IV (CT)	V	5744	1068
Uttara	Chamba (NP)	V	7771	1971
Bih	Chanari (CT)	V	6569	983
WB	Chanchal (CT)	V	5570	1311
Odi	Chandapur (CT)	V	5565	1124
WB	Chandapur Champagachhi (CT)	V	6431	1401
WB	Chanddandaha (CT)	V	5656	1399
Har	Chandi Mandir (391) (CT)	V	9051	1861
Tri	Chan (CT)	V	5607	1335
WB	Chandipur (CT)	V	6488	1246
WB	Chandpala Anantapathpur (CT)	V	5286	1257
WB	Chandpara (CT)	V	7113	1741
WB	Chandpur (M) (CT)	V	6777	1451
Mah	Chandrapada (CT)	V	7750	1897
Guj	Chandrapur (CT)	V	8906	1860
WB	Chandrapur (CT)	V	6456	1255
WB	Chandrapur (CT)	V	5047	1287
Chhat	Chandrapur (NP)	V	7688	1658
Ass	Chandrapur Baghicha (CT)	V	5106	1111
Arun P	Changlang (NT)	V	6236	1498
Ass	Changsari (CT)	V	5354	1181
Naga	Changtongya (TC)	V	7532	1503
WB	Chapari (CT)	V	6556	1290
WB	Chapui (CT)	V	5358	1046
Chhat	Charama (NP)	V	9707	2286
Jhar	Charhi (CT)	V	6842	1246
Ass	Charingia Gaon (CT)	V	5094	1105
WB	Chaspara (CT)	V	7731	1665
TN	Chathirareddipatti (CT)	V	5360	1501
Ass	Chatibor Gaon (CT)	V	8231	1607
TN	Chatrapatti (CT)	V	6948	1984
WB	Chaulia (CT)	V	6186	1420
Jhar	Chauparan (CT)	V	5361	931
UP	Chaurhat (CT)	V	7971	1149
AP	Chegunta (CT)	V	5747	1244
WB	Chekya (CT)	V	5995	1166
WB	Chelad (CT)	V	7471	1495
Ker	Chelakkara (CT)	V	7528	1691
Kar	Chelur (CT)	V	5911	1462
TN	Chenbagaramanputhur (CT)	V	5028	1421
TN	Chengappalli (CT)	V	6587	1973
TN	Chennagiri (CT)	V	5338	1453
TN	Chennasamudram (TP)	V	8111	2482
Jhar	Cherra (CT)	V	5279	953
Guj	Chhapi (CT)	V	8379	1679
MP	Chhapiheda (NP)	V	8501	1671
UP	Chhitauni (CT)	V	6195	905
WB	Chhota Laukuthi (CT)	V	5480	1297
Chhat	Chhuikhadan (NP)	V	7093	1571
Chhat	Chhura (NP)	V	6095	1463
Chhat	Chhurikala (NP)	V	8239	1842
MP	Chichli (CT)	V	9977	2153
MP	Chicholi (NP)	V	9282	1936
TN	Chidambaram (Nm) (CT)	V	6039	1415
WB	Chikanpara (CT)	V	9594	2349
Mah	Chikhaldara (M Cl)	V	5158	948
Guj	Chikhli (CT)	V	7025	1542
Kar	Chikkajajur (CT)	V	6236	1469
Goa	Chinchinim (CT)	V	6908	1741
WB	Chinchuria (CT)	V	6617	1518
AP	Chinnachintakunta (CT)	V	5637	1184
TN	Chinnakalayamputhur (CT)	V	5162	1475
TN	Chinnamudalaipatti (CT)	V	8928	2462
TN	Chinnathadagam (CT)	V	8407	2426
AP	Chintalavalasa (CT)	V	5921	1507
AP	Chintapalle (CT)	V	7888	1506
TN	Chithode (TP)	V	8550	2553
Odi	Chitrakonda (CT)	V	6725	1466
Ker	Chittanda (CT)	V	5936	1378
Pb	Chogawan (CT)	V	5416	1100
Pb	Chohal (CT)	V	7304	1814
TN	Cholapuram (TP)	V	6803	1632
TN	Choozhal (CT)	V	6807	1799
WB	Chopra (CT)	V	5777	1214
UP	Churk Ghurma (NP)	V	6883	1193
Goa	Corlim (CT)	V	6568	1583
Goa	Cortalim (CT)	V	9080	2319
Mah	Dabhol (CT)	V	7038	1527
Chhat	Dabhra (NP)	V	7854	1856
Mah	Dadar (CT)	V	5389	1202
Odi	Dadhapatna (CT)	V	5005	1050
WB	Dafarpur (CT)	V	5461	1424
Ass	Dahali (CT)	V	8397	1750

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
MP	Dahi (NP)	V	8509	1647
WB	Dakhin Rampur (CT)	V	6392	1497
WB	Dakshin Baguan (CT)	V	5180	949
WB	Dakshin Chatra (CT)	V	7275	1813
WB	Dakshin Khagrabari (CT)	V	7469	1805
WB	Dakshin Khanda (CT)	V	8449	1849
HP	Dalhousie (M Cl)	V	7051	1344
UP	Dalmau (NP)	V	9983	1882
TN	Damalerimuthur (CT)	V	5250	1272
Odi	Damanjodi (CT)	V	8862	2519
Mah	Dandi (CT)	V	8942	2367
WB	Danga (CT)	V	6766	1482
Pb	Daper (CT)	V	5936	1309
J&K	Dara Pora (CT)	V	8464	736
WB	Darappur (CT)	V	8275	1857
Jhar	Dari (CT)	V	6405	1219
Odi	Daringbadi (CT)	V	6995	1491
TN	Dasanaickenpatti (CT)	V	5857	1568
WB	Daulatpur (CT)	V	6568	1476
Mah	Daund (CT)	V	6863	1518
Chhat	Daundi Lohara (NP)	V	6045	1378
WB	Debipur (CT)	V	9967	2241
WB	Debipur (CT)	V	6506	1164
Guj	Dediapada (CT)	V	9026	1855
Guj	Dehari (CT)	V	7892	1793
MP	Dehrisaray (CT)	V	8606	2044
Mah	Deogiri (CT)	V	8303	1815
MP	Deohra (CT)	V	9686	2135
Arun P	Deomali (NT)	V	6648	1607
WB	Deora (CT)	V	6715	1365
MP	Deori (CT)	V	5127	1148
UP	Deori Singhpura (CT)	V	5800	1073
UP	Deosaini (CT)	V	6920	1190
Pb	Dera Baba Nanak (M Cl)	V	6394	1298
UP	Derapur (NP)	V	7533	1281
Ker	Desamangalam (CT)	V	8355	1722
Raj	Desoola (CT)	V	7306	1393
WB	Deulgram (CT)	V	6517	1414
WB	Deuli (CT)	V	9007	2109
WB	Deulia (CT)	V	9663	2396

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
AP	Devapur (CT)	V	9683	2543
TN	Devikapuram (CT)	V	9800	2296
UP	Devinagar (CT)	V	5982	1042
Chhat	Devkar (NP)	V	6358	1326
J&K	Devsar (MC)	V	9765	1394
Tri	Dewanpasa (CT)	V	8761	2025
TN	Dhalavoipuram (CT)	V	5474	1543
TN	Dhali (TP)	V	5874	1768
Chhat	Dhamdha (NP)	V	9961	2175
MP	Dhamnod (NP)	V	8341	1634
MP	Dhana (CT)	V	9677	2014
UP	Dhanauha (CT)	V	6212	907
Mah	Dhanegaon (CT)	V	9809	1864
WB	Dhania (CT)	V	6659	1600
Jhar	Dhanwar (CT)	V	8777	1526
WB	Dhanyakuria (CT)	V	5148	1306
Ass	Dharapur (CT)	V	8095	1796
Uttara	Dharchula (NP)	V	7039	1712
Mah	Dhatau (CT)	V	5066	1232
WB	Dhatrigram (CT)	V	9951	2397
Pb	Dhilwan (NP)	V	8157	1701
Pb	Dhin (CT)	V	5961	1259
MP	Dhodaramohar Alias Bhoura (CT)	V	5956	1298
Guj	Dhola (CT)	V	7560	1575
WB	Dhola (CT)	V	5804	1044
Raj	Dhorimanna (CT)	V	6513	1127
WB	Dhulasimla (CT)	V	5462	1125
WB	Dhunki (CT)	V	9784	1846
Tri	Dhwajnagar (CT)	V	9052	2150
Uttara	Didihat (NP)	V	6522	2011
WB	Digha (CT)	V	8159	1878
WB	Digha (CT)	V	6916	1729
MP	Dighawani (CT)	V	5953	1292
Ass	Digheli (CT)	V	5285	1114
Guj	Digvijaygram (CT)	V	6161	1276
WB	Dihimandalghat (CT)	V	7910	1808
MP	Diken (NP)	V	7951	1605
UP	Dindaspur (CT)	V	6352	901
WB	Dinga Khola (CT)	V	5271	1270
WB	Dogachhia (CT)	V	5705	1369
Uttara	Doiwala (NP)	V	8709	1791
Ass	Dokmoka (TC)	V	5478	987
MP	Dola (CT)	V	9273	1927
WB	Donalia (CT)	V	6081	1138

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Kar	Donimalai Township (CT)	V	6672	1660
Ass	Donkamokam (TC)	V	9116	1600
TN	Doramangalam (CT)	V	5322	1390
Chhat	Dornapal (NP)	V	7238	1439
Chhat	Doundi (NP)	V	8042	1810
WB	Dubra (CT)	V	5506	922
Jhar	Dudhani (CT)	V	7117	1363
WB	Dudhkalmi (CT)	V	5558	1099
Ass	Dudhpatil Pt VI (CT)	V	5083	1215
MP	Dumar Kachhar (CT)	V	9480	2041
Jhar	Dumra (CT)	V	6772	1286
Odi	Dungamal (CT)	V	6271	1051
Guj	Dungarpur (CT)	V	5039	1084
Chhat	Durena (CT)	V	5892	1229
Ass	Durga Nagar Pt. V (CT)	V	9051	1972
WB	Durllabhganj (CT)	V	6796	1485
TN	Dusi (CT)	V	5577	1384
AP	Dwarakatirumala (CT)	V	5543	1353
WB	Dwari Geria (CT)	V	7754	1523
WB	Ekabbarpur (CT)	V	5187	1153
Bih	Ekangar Sarai (CT)	V	6672	1127
TN	Elathur (TP)	V	7827	2404
TN	Elayirampannai (CT)	V	6814	2026
Kar	Elwala (CT)	V	9826	2425
Ker	Enkakkad (CT)	V	9584	2293
TN	Eral (TP)	V	9478	2388
TN	Eranapuram (CT)	V	8871	2509
WB	Erashal (CT)	V	5332	1143
UP	Erich (NP)	V	9531	1610
TN	Eriodu (TP)	V	8890	2195
Har	Farakhpur (CT)	V	9569	2003
Chhat	Farasgaon (NP)	V	6306	1478
UP	Faridpur (NP)	V	7673	1122
UP	Fariha (NP)	V	6887	1098
Pb	Fateh Nangal (CT)	V	7721	1499
UP	Fatehganj Purvi (NP)	V	9480	1520
UP	Fatehpur Chaurasi (NP)	V	6715	1158
WB	Fatellapur (CT)	V	7207	1433
WB	Fatepur (CT)	V	8105	2014
Tri	Fatikroy (CT)	V	5371	1263

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
UP	Fazi Nagar (CT)	V	6216	983
Chhat	Fingeshwar (NP)	V	9752	2236
Ass	Forest Vill. Lakh-ipathar (CT)	V	6129	1271
J&K	Frisal (MC)	V	5132	851
Mah	Fulchur (CT)	V	5480	1167
WB	Gabberia (CT)	V	5823	1092
UP	Gabhana (CT)	V	5886	993
UP	Gadhi (CT)	V	9933	1504
UP	Gagalhedi Must. (CT)	V	7776	1337
WB	Gairkata (CT)	V	7577	1749
AP	Gajapathinagaram (CT)	V	5687	1439
Raj	Gajsinghpur (M)	V	9995	2093
Tri	Gakulpur (CT)	V	8361	2021
MP	Gamiria Sagar (CT)	V	7984	1673
MP	Gandhi Sagar Hydel Col (CT)	V	7178	1589
TN	Gandipuram (CT)	V	6106	1625
Mah	Ganeshpur (CT)	V	9192	2142
WB	Gangadharpur (CT)	V	7533	1557
WB	Gangapur (CT)	V	6301	1540
UP	Gangapur (NP)	V	7561	1083
UP	Gangiri (CT)	V	5576	814
WB	Gangpur (CT)	V	6347	1514
WB	Ganye Gangadhar-pur (CT)	V	5210	1249
UP	Garauri (CT)	V	5378	807
WB	Garbeta (CT)	V	5109	1097
Pb	Gardhiwala (M Cl)	V	7593	1612
Kar	Gargeswari (CT)	V	5343	1127
WB	Garh Kamalpur (CT)	V	6664	1537
Raj	Garhi (CT)	V	5180	1069
Har	Garhi Harsaru (46) (CT)	V	7894	1539
MP	Garra (CT)	V	5533	1315
WB	Gaur Daha (CT)	V	5260	1180
UP	Gaura (CT)	V	5618	780
UP	Gauri Bazar (NP)	V	6468	973
UP	Gausganj (CT)	V	8700	1544
UP	Gawan (NP)	V	9568	1540
Chhat	Geedam (NP)	V	7440	1715
WB	Geni (CT)	V	8747	2026
Jhar	Ghagra (CT)	V	8580	1729
Pb	Ghanaur (NP)	V	6985	1418
AP	Ghanpur (CT)	V	5182	1196
MP	Ghansaur (CT)	V	7120	1653
Guj	Ghanteshvar (CT)	V	5874	1203
Chhat	Gharghoda (NP)	V	9455	2244
Har	Ghatal Mahani-awas (291) (CT)	V	6005	1396
MP	Ghoda Dongri Ryt (CT)	V	9745	2037
Pb	Ghoh (CT)	V	6883	1317
WB	Ghola Noapara (CT)	V	6210	1086
UP	Ghorawal (NP)	V	7291	1306
WB	Ghorsala (CT)	V	7837	1519
WB	Ghosal Chak (CT)	V	5681	1091
HP	Ghumarwin (M Cl)	V	7899	1796
WB	Ghutgarya (CT)	V	5311	1139
Mah	Gimhavane (CT)	V	5025	1257
UP	Gird Baragaon (CT)	V	5241	749
WB	Goasafat (CT)	V	6597	1418
WB	Gobindapur (CT)	V	9763	1972
Uttara	Gochar (NP)	V	8864	1985
Odi	Godiputamatiapara (CT)	V	5967	1165
MP	Gogapur (CT)	V	7608	1566
Kar	Gogipeth (CT)	V	7544	1238
Raj	Gogunda (CT)	V	8751	1862
UP	Gohand (NP)	V	7503	1420
Kar	Gokak Falls (NAC)	V	8080	1690
Mah	Gokul Shirgaon (CT)	V	8623	2051
Odi	Golabandha (CT)	V	6232	1392
Ass	Golaghatia Basti (CT)	V	9809	1960
Ass	Golokganj (CT)	V	8244	1857
Mah	Gondpipri (CT)	V	8474	2136
Kar	Gonikoppal (CT)	V	8306	2085
WB	Gopalpur (CT)	V	7016	1738
Odi	Gopalpur (NAC)	V	7221	1480
Mah	Goregaon (CT)	V	7155	1548
UP	Gosainganj (NP)	V	9649	1685
Ass	Gossaigaon (TC)	V	9068	1935
UP	Got (CT)	V	6599	1016
Odi	Gotamara (CT)	V	7420	1627
Raj	Govindgarh (CT)	V	7735	1331
Odi	Gudari (NAC)	V	6931	1696
Kar	Gudibanda (TP)	V	9441	2257
AP	Gudivada (CT)	V	8787	2039
Raj	Guhala (CT)	V	6343	1073
Goa	Guirim (CT)	V	5036	1178
MP	Gujarkheda (CT)	V	5409	1128
UP	Gulariya (NP)	V	5539	947
UP	Gulariya Bhindara (NP)	V	6172	1116
Chhat	Gunderdehi (NP)	V	8614	1834
TN	Gunduuppalavadi (CT)	V	7281	1741
Jhar	Gunghasa (CT)	V	6845	1341
WB	Hafania (CT)	V	8171	1639
UP	Hafiz Ganj (CT)	V	9447	1465
UP	Hafizpur (CT)	V	8195	1378
Mah	Hajarmachi (CT)	V	9317	2027
UP	Hallaur (CT)	V	6999	1038
Pb	Halwara (CT)	V	9761	2138
WB	Halyan (CT)	V	6637	1316
Ass	Hamren (TC)	V	8747	1798
WB	Hansghara (CT)	V	7665	1823
WB	Hanskunda (CT)	V	5939	1115
Bih	Hanspura (CT)	V	7940	1400
MP	Harduli (CT)	V	7682	1843
Kar	Harekala (CT)	V	6814	1144
WB	Harharia Chak (CT)	V	9411	2337
Pb	Hariana (M Cl)	V	8928	1894
Jhar	Hariharpur (CT)	V	6938	1378
WB	Harindanga (CT)	V	5440	1422
WB	Haripur (CT)	V	5910	1228
WB	Harirampur (CT)	V	5021	1209
WB	Harishpur (CT)	V	8980	1867
UP	Hariyawan (CT)	V	6769	998
UP	Harpalpur (CT)	V	7710	1028
UP	Harraiya (NP)	V	9158	1465
UP	Hasangarh (CT)	V	6541	1017
UP	Hasayan (NP)	V	6621	1132
WB	Hasimnagar (CT)	V	5267	1201
Bih	Hathua (CT)	V	7156	986
Odi	Hatibandha (CT)	V	8938	2015
WB	Hatsimla (CT)	V	7141	1704
Pb	Hazipur (CT)	V	6091	1246
Mani	Heingang (CT)	V	6115	1320
Uttara	Herbertpur (NP)	V	9782	2048
J&K	Heri (CT)	V	6348	561
WB	Hijuli (CT)	V	7917	1498
WB	Hingalganj (CT)	V	8179	2118
AP	Hiramandalam (CT)	V	6603	1790
J&K	Hiranagar (MC)	V	8294	1723
WB	Hirapur (CT)	V	7177	1463
MP	Hirapur (CT)	V	6315	1478

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Chhat	Hirmi (CT)	V	5139	1072
Miz	Hnahthial (NT)	V	7187	1548
Kar	Hongalli (CT)	V	9074	2178
Ker	Hosabettu (CT)	V	5179	927
Kar	Hosanagara (TP)	V	5839	1396
Ass	Howraghat (TC)	V	5443	1077
WB	Hutmura (CT)	V	5878	1099
UP	Hyderabad (NP)	V	7697	1328
UP	Ibrahimpur (CT)	V	7853	1048
J&K	Ichgam (CT)	V	7461	999
WB	Ichhlampur (CT)	V	6015	1225
TN	Iduvai (CT)	V	8006	2183
WB	Ilambazar (CT)	V	7125	1663
UP	Indian Tehephone Industry, Mankapur (Special Gram) (CT)	V	6998	1771
Raj	Indragarh (M)	V	7444	1458
TN	Iravadanallur (CT)	V	7423	1869
Jhar	Irba (CT)	V	5210	813
Ass	Irongmara (CT)	V	7685	1732
Jhar	Isri (CT)	V	9749	1795
WB	Itahar (CT)	V	6022	1434
UP	Itaunja (NP)	V	7305	1246
WB	Itinda (CT)	V	8679	1804
UP	Itwa (CT)	V	8253	1083
MP	Jabera (CT)	V	6806	1650
WB	Jadupur (CT)	V	7585	1529
Delhi	Jaffar Pur Kalan (CT)	V	6573	1248
Jhar	Jagannathpur (CT)	V	7310	1433
WB	Jagatballavpur (CT)	V	7113	1563
WB	Jagatnagar (CT)	V	5242	1184
WB	Jagijhora Barabak (CT)	V	6474	1328
Jhar	Jai Nagar (CT)	V	5347	1029
Chhat	Jaijepur (NP)	V	7946	1603
AP	Jainoor (CT)	V	6342	1273
Arun P	Jairampur (NT)	V	7151	1772
MP	Jaisinghnagar (NP)	V	8233	1952
MP	Jaithari (NP)	V	8396	1834
MP	Jaitwara (NP)	V	9685	1867
Odi	Jajanga (CT)	V	7482	1820
UP	Jakhaon (CT)	V	6286	953
WB	Jala Kendua (CT)	V	6658	1140
Ass	Jalah (CT)	V	6468	1379
UP	Jalal Patti (CT)	V	6033	1014
WB	Jalalpur (CT)	V	5460	1139
UP	Jalalpur Dehat (CT)	V	6376	1045
Mah	Jalgaon (CT)	V	6480	1586
WB	Jallabad (CT)	V	5381	1349
Naga	Jalukie (TC)	V	8706	1833
UP	Jamshila (CT)	V	7923	1606
Jhar	Jamtara (CT)	V	6255	1122
Ass	Jamunamukh (CT)	V	7377	1573
Raj	Jamwa Ramgarh (CT)	V	7665	1264
Pb	Jandiala (CT)	V	8487	1857
WB	Jangal (CT)	V	5106	1165
WB	Jangalpara (CT)	V	7478	1695
Jhar	Jangalpur (CT)	V	7603	1172
Chhat	Jarhi (NP)	V	7228	1513
AP	Jarjapupeta (CT)	V	5761	1520
Guj	Jarod (CT)	V	7200	1601
Mah	Jasai (CT)	V	8234	2133
Odi	Jashipur (CT)	V	5101	1265
UP	Jasra (CT)	V	5483	918
WB	Jateshwar (CT)	V	8963	2066
WB	Jatragachhi (CT)	V	6890	1550
HP	Jawalamukhi (NP)	V	5361	1184
MP	Jawar (NP)	V	8206	1502
WB	Jaynagar (CT)	V	6977	1494
Jhar	Jena (CT)	V	8143	1620
MP	Jeron Khalsa (NP)	V	9426	1768
Guj	Jetalsar (CT)	V	9815	2143
Guj	Jetpur (CT)	V	7864	1632
Raj	Jhagarwas (CT)	V	5728	1087
Ass	Jhagra Pt.III (CT)	V	8838	1808
Chhat	Jhagrakhand (NP)	V	7680	1744
Har	Jhakal Mandi (CT)	V	7788	1532
WB	Jhangra (CT)	V	5022	1061
WB	Jhanti Pahari (CT)	V	5326	1173
Odi	Jhumpura (CT)	V	6064	1323
MP	Jhundpura (NP)	V	9803	1525
WB	Jirat (CT)	V	7430	1874
Mani	Jiribam (M Cl)	V	7343	1406
WB	Jitu (CT)	V	5892	1419
HP	Jogindarnagar (NP)	V	5335	1273
Sikkim	Jorethang (NP)	V	9009	2107
WB	Jot Kamal (CT)	V	7685	1568
UP	Jugauli (CT)	V	6286	984
UP	Jyoti Khuriya (NP)	V	5665	972
TN	K.Madapur (CT)	V	5626	1637
Har	Kabri (18) (CT)	V	7049	1393
UP	Kachhla (NP)	V	9471	1642
UP	Kachnar (CT)	V	5870	807
Har	Kachrauli (1) (CT)	V	5400	1074
WB	Kachu Pukur (CT)	V	5752	1362
Kar	Kadakola (CT)	V	6436	1426
TN	Kadaparai (CT)	V	9574	2634
TN	Kadayam (CT)	V	5430	1533
Kar	Kadigenahalli (CT)	V	6587	1602
UP	Kadipur (NP)	V	8010	1216
Jhar	Kadma No-II (CT)	V	7239	1261
Lak	Kadmat (CT)	V	5404	1061
Ass	Kahi Kuchi (CT)	V	9917	2522
WB	Kaijuri (CT)	V	5932	1244
TN	Kailasagiri (CT)	V	9421	2001
Kar	Kairangala (CT)	V	5788	960
MP	Kakarhati (NP)	V	8452	1627
UP	Kakari (CT)	V	5221	1043
Ass	Kakaya (CT)	V	5550	1131
WB	Kakdihi (CT)	V	5477	1286
UP	Kakod (NP)	V	9213	1292
Guj	Kakoshi (CT)	V	9734	1853
WB	Kakramari (CT)	V	9423	1789
Uttara	Kaladhungi (NP)	V	7611	1431
Ass	Kalaigaon Town Part (CT)	V	5112	1087
Odi	Kalarangiata (CT)	V	5505	1256
TN	Kalavai (TP)	V	9773	2343
Odi	Kaliapani (CT)	V	5028	1142
WB	Kalikapur (CT)	V	5860	1435
TN	Kallangudy (CT)	V	6396	1589
Ker	Kallettumkara (CT)	V	7097	1785
UP	Kallipur (CT)	V	6295	924
Mah	Kalmath (CT)	V	8011	1929
TN	Kalparapatti (CT)	V	5046	1414
Mah	Kalundre (CT)	V	6626	1672
WB	Kalyanpur (CT)	V	8914	1915
Mah	Kambe (CT)	V	6642	1559
Mah	Kambe (CT)	V	5436	1209
Odi	Kandasar (CT) (Part)	V	6668	1479
Jhar	Kandra (CT)	V	8157	1712
Mah	Kandri (CT)	V	5099	1152
WB	Kanganbaria (CT)	V	6657	1614
Mani	Kangpokpi (CT)	V	7476	1437
HP	Kangra (M Cl)	V	9528	2250
TN	Kaniyambadi (CT)	V	9597	2354

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
TN	Kaniyur (TP)	V	6180	1802
WB	Kanki (P) (CT)	V	6884	1180
TN	Kannamangalam (TP)	V	7399	1696
TN	Kannanoor (CT)	V	7747	2010
WB	Kanpur (CT)	V	6069	1312
AP	Kantabamsuguda (CT)	V	6714	1433
WB	Kantaranguri (P) (CT)	V	5435	1131
Odi	Kantilo (CT)	V	9181	2118
Raj	Kanwat (CT)	V	7903	1357
Har	Kanwla (110) (CT)	V	5024	1031
TN	Karadipatti (CT)	V	7289	1875
WB	Karimpur (CT)	V	9661	2569
Ker	Kariyannur (CT)	V	6363	1511
Jhar	Karma Tanr (CT)	V	5868	1082
Jhar	Karmatanr (CT)	V	6392	1123
Uttara	Karnaprayag (NP)	V	8297	1999
TN	Karugampattur (CT)	V	6343	1448
Guj	Karvad (CT)	V	5746	1229
WB	Kashimnagar (CT)	V	9796	1779
Odi	Kashinagar (NAC)	V	9684	2428
TN	Kasipalayam (G) (TP)	V	9093	2838
AP	Kasipet (CT)	V	5133	1380
UP	Kasiya (CT)	V	8490	1455
Mah	Katangi Kala (CT)	V	6440	1401
UP	Kathera (NP)	V	7533	1268
Ass	Katirail T.E. (CT)	V	6182	1391
Guj	Katpar (CT)	V	8677	1814
J&K	Katra (MC)	V	9008	1594
UP	Katra (NP)	V	8108	1122
UP	Katra Medniganj (NP)	V	7931	1200
TN	Kattimancode (CT)	V	8541	2221
Guj	Kavant (CT)	V	9553	2049
Raj	Kawai (CT)	V	9487	1857
Kar	Kawalettu (CT)	V	6265	1411
Ker	Keekan (CT)	V	9735	1831
TN	Keelamanjakudi (CT)	V	6274	1386
TN	Keeramangalam (TP)	V	9357	2402
TN	Keeranur (TP)	V	7200	1925
Mah	Kegaon (CT)	V	7485	1840
MP	Kelhauri (Chachai) (CT)	V	8796	2149
WB	Kendua (CT)	V	6452	1519
WB	Kendua (CT)	V	6338	1452
Kar	Kenjar (CT)	V	5338	1135
MP	Keolari (CT)	V	9654	2335
UP	Kesaripur (CT)	V	5381	846
Guj	Kevadiya (CT)	V	6788	1585
WB	Khadalgobra (CT)	V	5344	1198
WB	Khadinan (CT)	V	9297	2059
WB	Khajutti (CT)	V	7380	1425
Odi	Khaliapali (CT)	V	6865	1658
WB	Khalor (CT)	V	9636	2365
Mah	Khamari (CT)	V	6794	1515
Odi	Khandapada (NAC)	V	9038	1877
UP	Khandauli (CT)	V	8625	1337
Mah	Khandbara (CT)	V	6511	1282
WB	Khanpur (CT)	V	5510	1069
UP	Khanupur (CT)	V	6681	1311
Mah	Khapar (CT)	V	7235	1459
Mah	Kharabwadi (CT)	V	9200	2377
Guj	Kharach (CT)	V	5436	1323
Mah	Kharbav (CT)	V	5250	1109
Mah	Khardi (CT)	V	5579	1148
WB	Kharibari (CT)	V	6660	1493
Ass	Kharijapikon (CT)	V	5550	1141
Jhar	Kharkhari (CT)	V	5656	1018
Chhat	Kharora (NP)	V	9236	1961
WB	Khasjalalsi (CT)	V	5111	1114
Odi	Khatiguda (CT)	V	6361	1494
WB	Khatra (CT)	V	7382	1587
UP	Kherli Hafizpur (CT)	V	7932	1383
Raj	Kherliganj (CT)	V	7022	1455
Raj	Kherwara Chhaoni (CT)	V	7581	1543
WB	Khidirpur (CT)	V	5526	1077
WB	Khodarampur (CT)	V	7277	1357
Arun P	Khonsa (NT)	V	9928	2100
MP	Khor (CT)	V	5683	1298
J&K	Khore (MC)	V	6931	1592
Har	Khori Kalan (37) (CT)	V	6007	1164
Pb	Khothran (CT)	V	5046	1055
J&K	Khrew (MC)	V	9851	1343
Chan	Khuda Alisher (CT)	V	6831	1562
TN	Kila Ambur (CT)	V	6233	1747
TN	Kilampadi (TP)	V	6422	2059
TN	Kilkunda (TP)	V	8886	2636
TN	Kilmanavur (CT)	V	5145	1226
TN	Kilpudupakkam (CT)	V	6912	1698
TN	Kilvaithinankup-pam (CT)	V	5321	1290
TN	Kilvelur (TP)	V	8272	2151
TN	Kinathukadavu (TP)	V	8653	2469
Jhar	Kiriburu (CT)	V	9372	2145
MP	Kirnapur (CT)	V	6137	1478
UP	Kishunpur (NP)	V	7000	1267
Ass	Kochpara (CT)	V	7540	1709
TN	Kodivalasa (CT)	V	9024	2046
Kar	Kodiyal (CT)	V	7061	1575
UP	Koeripur (NP)	V	8927	1294
Odi	Koida (CT)	V	6763	1796
TN	Koil palayam (CT)	V	5025	1421
WB	Kokapur (CT)	V	6317	1507
J&K	Koker Nag (MC)	V	6553	900
WB	Kola (CT)	V	7271	1816
Kar	Kolambe (CT)	V	5592	1239
TN	Kolappalur (TP)	V	9607	2979
Raj	Kolayat (CT)	V	9684	1664
Mah	Kolki (CT)	V	8054	1757
TN	Kollankoil (TP)	V	9196	2833
Raj	Kolvi @ Mandi Rajendrapur (CT)	V	8584	1779
WB	Komarhat (CT)	V	5782	1333
WB	Konardihi (CT)	V	8488	1910
AP	Kondamallapalle (CT)	V	9683	2048
TN	Kondappanaicken-patti (CT)	V	6892	1795
TN	Konganapuram (TP)	V	9286	2614
Chhat	Koni (CT)	V	7065	1515
Jhar	Konra (CT)	V	8258	1400
Chhat	Konta (NP)	V	7038	1636
Chhat	Koora (NP)	V	8857	1876
Kar	Koorgalli (CT)	V	7065	1898
TN	Koradacheri (TP)	V	6450	1661
Mah	Koradi (CT)	V	6321	1419
Pb	Korianwali (CT)	V	5770	963
UP	Korwa (CT)	V	6524	1612
Pb	Kot (CT)	V	5406	1051
Pb	Kot Fatta (M Cl)	V	7412	1457
MP	Kotar (NP)	V	7520	1380
Chhat	Kotba (NP)	V	6805	1547
WB	Kotbar (CT)	V	6083	1193
MP	Kothi (NP)	V	8793	1813

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
UP	Kotra (NP)	V	8390	1382
TN	Kottagoundampatty (CT)	V	7891	1528
Ker	Kottappuram (CT)	V	6727	1655
WB	Kotulpur (CT)	V	8483	1973
UP	Kotwa (CT)	V	5825	834
TN	Kovalam (CT)	V	8124	1974
WB	Krishna Chandrapur (CT)	V	8146	1684
Odi	Krushnanandapur (CT)	V	8974	2180
Odi	Kuanrmunda (CT)	V	9043	2060
TN	Kuchanur (TP)	V	7024	1925
Kar	Kudur (CT)	V	9114	2214
Mah	Kudus (CT)	V	7204	1627
Odi	Kukudakhandi (CT)	V	7361	1594
TN	Kulappuram (CT)	V	7677	1990
WB	Kulberia (CT)	V	6993	1680
WB	Kuldanga (CT)	V	7742	1806
WB	Kulitapara (CT)	V	5895	1316
Odi	Kullada (CT)	V	5645	1220
TN	Kullursandai (CT)	V	5383	1475
Ker	Kumaranellur (CT)	V	7553	1762
Jhar	Kumarpur (CT)	V	7153	1368
Raj	Kumbhkot (CT)	V	6602	1563
Mani	Kumbi (NP)	V	9546	1859
Odi	Kunjabangarh (CT)	V	6906	1593
TN	Kunnathur (TP)	V	8774	2588
WB	Kunustara (CT)	V	5127	1025
UP	Kunwargaon (NP)	V	8053	1439
Kar	Kurgunta (CT)	V	6472	1313
Mah	Kurkheda (CT)	V	7430	1799
UP	Kursath (NP)	V	6770	1044
UP	Kursath (NP)	V	5924	1044
Bih	Kurthaur (CT)	V	9880	1664
TN	Kurukkupatti (CT)	V	5037	1330
Odi	Kurumuli (CT)	V	8504	2240
TN	Kuruppanaickenpalayam (CT)	V	7484	2194
WB	Kusadanga (CT)	V	5434	939
Chhat	Kusmi (NP)	V	7448	1505
TN	Kuthankuzhi (CT)	V	5118	1205
Kar	Kuvettu (CT)	V	7041	1413
Mah	Kuwarbav (CT)	V	6497	1631
Mani	Kwakta (NP)	V	8579	1430
WB	Labhpur (CT)	V	5419	1357
UP	Lachhiman Patti (CT)	V	5580	807
Har	Ladrawan (CT)	V	6905	1435
WB	Lagda (CT)	V	5694	1061
UP	Lahsari (CT)	V	5051	772
Chhat	Lailunga (NP)	V	8208	1902
Chhat	Lakhanpur (NP)	V	6270	1388
Ass	Lakhi Nepali (CT)	V	5348	1047
Uttara	Lalkuan (NP)	V	7644	1524
WB	Lalman (CT)	V	6894	1583
Odi	Lalsingi (CT)	V	7078	1627
Uttara	Lansdowne (CB)	V	5667	1200
Jhar	Lapanga (CT)	V	8017	1443
WB	Lapara (CT)	V	5367	1077
Bih	Laruara (CT)	V	9376	1590
J&K	Lasjan (CT)	V	5281	876
WB	Laskarpara (CT)	V	7137	1674
Odi	Lathikata (CT)	V	7405	1734
Guj	Lavachha (CT)	V	8549	2186
Chhat	Lawan (NP)	V	8984	1760
Tri	Lebachhara (CT)	V	5273	1348
WB	Ledisol (CT)	V	5056	1136
Ass	Lido Tikok (CT)	V	5091	1096
MP	Lodhikheda (NP)	V	9950	2237
Uttara	Lohaghat (NP)	V	7926	1846
MP	Loharda (NP)	V	9202	1605
Odi	Loisinga (CT)	V	6220	1555
Kar	Londa (CT)	V	5956	1345
Naga	Longleng (TC)	V	7613	1690
MP	Machalpur (NP)	V	9476	1916
Odi	Madanpur Rampur (CT)	V	7892	1995
MP	Madhawgdha (CT)	V	5249	920
WB	Madhusudanpur (CT)	V	6685	1631
UP	Madiya (CT)	V	7891	1238
WB	Madna (CT)	V	6312	1232
J&K	Magam (MC)	V	5470	807
Chhat	Magarlod (NP)	V	6280	1434
Mah	Mahapoli (CT)	V	5666	1128
UP	Maharajganj (NP)	V	6673	1037
WB	Mahendrapur (CT)	V	6979	1267
Jhar	Mahesh Mundi (CT)	V	7389	1294
Har	Maheshari (293) (CT)	V	9180	2127
UP	Mahewa Patti Pashchim Uparhar (CT)	V	6408	1137
UP	Mahimapur (CT)	V	5280	738
Mah	Mahindale (CT)	V	7977	1717
Jhar	Mahlidih (CT)	V	6381	1195
UP	Mahmudpur Taluka Madpur Sult (CT)	V	5065	808
UP	Mahona (NP)	V	8557	1455
UP	Mahrajganj (NP)	V	6735	943
UP	Mahroni (NP)	V	9415	1799
UP	Mahroni Rural (CT)	V	6509	1181
Uttara	Mahua Dabra Haripura (NP)	V	7326	1334
Jhar	Mahuda (CT)	V	5196	1004
UP	Mahul Khas Or Mahul (CT)	V	6246	925
Ass	Maibong (TC)	V	6236	1322
UP	Maina Maujpur (CT)	V	7351	1314
Ass	Mairabari Town (CT)	V	7177	1397
Mah	Majgaon (CT)	V	5080	1218
MP	Majhgawan (CT)	V	8290	1579
Odi	Majhihara (CT)	V	5598	1275
UP	Makhanpur (CT)	V	7012	1207
TN	Makkinampatti (CT)	V	8134	2280
MP	Malanpur (CT)	V	7492	1343
TN	Malayadi (CT)	V	7812	2083
Chhat	Malhar (NP)	V	8505	1593
MP	Malhargarh (NP)	V	8332	1636
UP	Malhipur (CT)	V	6720	1202
MP	Maliya Guda (CT)	V	8260	2206
Mah	Malkapur (M Cl)	V	5339	1138
Kar	Mallar (CT)	V	7765	1524
WB	Mallik Bagan (CT)	V	8869	1674
Pb	Maloud (NP)	V	7567	1488
Guj	Malpur (CT)	V	6378	1428
Miz	Mamit (NT)	V	7884	1673
AP	Mamnoor (CT)	V	6319	1651
WB	Mamrejpur (CT)	V	9851	1747
HP	Manali (M Cl)	V	8096	2277
TN	Manalmedu (TP)	V	9017	2329
TN	Manalurpet (TP)	V	8523	1944
WB	Manbazar (CT)	V	9521	2015
Goa	Mandrem (CT)	V	8336	1882
Har	Manethi (28) (CT)	V	5070	987
TN	Mangalampet (TP)	V	9278	2108
WB	Mangalbari (CT)	V	5934	1390
AP	Mangampeta (CT)	V	5175	1190
WB	Mangarjung Tea Garden (Nagri) (CT)	V	5644	1224
TN	Manickapuram (CT)	V	6215	1739

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Kar	Manipura (CT)	V	5001	1091
TN	Manjakollai (CT)	V	5040	1199
TN	Manjalumoodu (CT)	V	6840	1840
Ker	Manjeshwar (CT)	V	8742	1681
UP	Manjoor Garhi (CT)	V	9381	1546
UP	Mankapur (NP)	V	9461	1490
MP	Manpur (NP)	V	7621	1376
WB	Mansinhapur (CT)	V	6004	1241
Bih	Mansur Chak (CT)	V	5359	1086
TN	Manthithoppu (CT)	V	6143	1713
Tri	Manu (CT)	V	8515	1986
WB	Manushpur (CT)	V	8148	1901
Pb	Manwal (CT)	V	6496	1263
Kar	Maragondahalli (CT)	V	8824	2145
Goa	Marcaim (CT)	V	6215	1408
TN	Markayankottai (TP)	V	6135	1788
Chhat	Maro (NP)	V	6596	1383
TN	Maruthancode (CT)	V	8277	2173
D&D	Marwad (CT)	V	7443	2039
Mah	Masala (CT)	V	8883	2136
WB	Masat (CT)	V	8007	1835
WB	Masat (CT)	V	5839	1240
TN	Masinaickenpatty (CT)	V	9098	2316
Jhar	Masratu (CT)	V	5996	1052
Kar	Matadakurubarahatti (CT)	V	5884	1301
Tri	Matarbari (CT)	V	6530	1643
UP	Mataundh (NP)	V	9371	1582
TN	Mathicode (CT)	V	6532	1775
WB	Mathurapur (CT)	V	7797	1840
Bih	Mathurapur (CT)	V	7627	1389
WB	Mathurapur (CT)	V	6803	1635
Jhar	Matigara (CT)	V	5685	1118
Raj	Mavli (CT)	V	9199	1858
Har	Mayyer (151) (CT)	V	6039	1444
WB	Mechiabasti (CT)	V	9592	1937
Naga	Medziphema (TC)	V	8738	1751
Jhar	Meghahatuburu Forest Village (CT)	V	5992	1291
HP	Mehatpur Basdehra (NP)	V	9218	2012
Chhat	Mehmand (CT)	V	8231	1767
WB	Mekliganj (M)	V	9127	2249
TN	Melacheval (TP)	V	8435	2181
TN	Melaparthibanur (CT)	V	8232	1880
TN	Melathiruppanthuruthi (TP)	V	9074	2240
TN	Melattur (TP)	V	8131	2062
Kar	Mellahalli (CT)	V	6393	1616
TN	Melpattampakkam (TP)	V	6887	1603
Jhar	Meru (CT)	V	7780	1281
TN	Mettamalai (CT)	V	5175	1476
TN	Mettupalayam (TP)	V	7681	2153
Mah	Mhasla (CT)	V	9679	2062
Arun P	Miao (NT)	V	5841	1393
TN	Midalam (CT)	V	8625	2204
UP	Middha (CT)	V	6523	979
WB	Mihitikri (CT)	V	6906	1589
TN	Minampalli-Pachamadevi (CT)	V	9031	2677
WB	Mirdhanga (CT)	V	8482	1994
WB	Mirjapur (CT)	V	5114	1239
Pb	Mirpur (CT)	V	5967	1191
WB	Mirzapur (CT)	V	7733	1785
WB	Mirzapur (CT)	V	6083	1303
Raj	Modak (CT)	V	9204	2011
TN	Modakurichi (TP)	V	9907	3076
Odi	Mohana (CT)	V	5197	1121
WB	Mohanpur (CT)	V	9096	2372
Bih	Mohanpur (CT)	V	5815	1212
MP	Mohgaon (NP)	V	9909	2253
Ass	Mohmaiki (CT)	V	5639	1292
Mah	Mohpa (M Cl)	V	6987	1637
Mah	Mohpada Alias Wasambe (CT)	V	9694	2360
TN	Molachur (CT)	V	8887	2206
Kar	Moodabettu (CT)	V	5018	1214
Ass	Moran Town (CT)	V	8434	1879
Ass	Moranhat (TC)	V	5679	1165
TN	Morattupalayam (CT)	V	5798	1681
Mah	Morewadi (CT)	V	7222	1674
Goa	Morjim (CT)	V	6760	1477
Ass	Mosli Pt I (CT)	V	5087	952
Kar	Mouje Nandgad (CT)	V	8837	1946
Mah	Mowad (M Cl)	V	8777	2021
Pb	Mubarakpur (CT)	V	5217	1098
AP	Muddanur (CT)	V	9775	2355
Kar	Mudigere (TP)	V	9677	2451
Kar	Muduperar (CT)	V	5686	1226
WB	Mugkalyan (CT)	V	7961	1780
Odi	Mukhiguda (CT)	V	6155	1541
AP	Mulaguntapadu (CT)	V	7145	1858
Pb	Mullanpur Garib Dass (CT)	V	6165	1234
Kar	Mulur (CT)	V	5445	1125
UP	Mundiya (NP)	V	6384	1059
Kar	Munirabad Project Area (CT)	V	8672	1856
Kar	Munnuru (CT)	V	8864	1509
UP	Muradgram Pur Pursi (CT)	V	5120	897
Jhar	Muraidih (CT)	V	6360	1210
WB	Murarai (CT)	V	5770	1316
Mah	Murmadi (CT)	V	7576	1834
WB	Murulia (CT)	V	5929	867
UP	Musafirkhana (NP)	V	7999	1276
Har	Mustafabad (CT)	V	9042	1744
TN	Muthukadu (CT)	V	7610	1957
TN	Muzhucode (CT)	V	8000	2075
Miz	N. Kawnpui (NT)	V	7732	1726
WB	Naba Kola (CT)	V	6169	1090
WB	Nabaghanapur (CT)	V	5383	1203
WB	Nabagram (CT)	V	5963	1087
WB	Nabghara (CT)	V	5875	1238
WB	Nadabhanga (CT)	V	5927	1377
TN	Nadaikavu (CT)	V	8727	2236
UP	Nadigaon (NP)	V	7991	1352
TN	Naduvaneri (CT)	V	8485	2231
TN	Naduvattam (TP)	V	8505	2340
Har	Nagal Chaudhry (CT)	V	8538	1432
J&K	Nagam (CT)	V	7365	1049
TN	Nagamangalam (CT)	V	5785	1561
WB	Nagdaha (CT)	V	8192	1979
Naga	Naginimora (TC)	V	8116	1749
TN	Nagojanahalli (TP)	V	9953	2483
MP	Nagri (NP)	V	7034	1355
HP	Nagrota Bagwan (M Cl)	V	5900	1410
Chhat	Nai-Ledri (NP)	V	5334	1217
WB	Nainan (CT)	V	6772	1245
J&K	Naka Majiari (CT)	V	5033	906
AP	Nakkapalle (CT)	V	7603	1780
Mah	Nakoda (CT)	V	5634	1429
TN	Nallipalayam (CT)	V	5078	1514
TN	Nallur (CT)	V	7828	2228

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
WB	Namajgram (CT)	V	7252	1667
MP	Namli (NP)	V	9774	1912
Mah	Nanda (CT)	V	9378	2238
Guj	Nandej (CT)	V	9176	1916
WB	Nandigram (CT)	V	5803	1225
TN	Nanguneri (TP)	V	6640	1753
Har	Nanhera(104) (CT)	V	6035	1303
MP	Nanpur (CT)	V	5632	1076
Kar	Narasimharajapura (TP)	V	7458	1739
TN	Narasingam (CT)	V	5971	1538
Ass	Narayanpur (TC)	V	6001	1394
Uttara	Narendranagar (NPP)	V	6049	1297
Guj	Nari (CT)	V	9467	1779
Kar	Narikombu (CT)	V	7800	1493
Pb	Narot Mehra (CT)	V	8885	1810
Jhar	Narra (CT)	V	5390	990
Tri	Narsingarh (CT)	V	7404	1719
MP	Narsinghgarh (CT)	V	6735	1463
WB	Nasibpur (CT)	V	7517	1869
Guj	Nasvadi (CT)	V	8076	1770
TN	Natchiarkoil (CT)	V	7505	1873
TN	Nathampannai (CT)	V	8915	2261
WB	Natibpur (CT)	V	7212	1236
TN	Nattalam (CT)	V	7674	2054
TN	Nattarasankottai (TP)	V	5860	1554
Ass	Naubaisa Goan (CT)	V	5015	1115
MP	Naudhia (CT)	V	6529	1341
WB	Naul (CT)	V	5865	1299
WB	Naupala (CT)	V	7856	1730
AP	Navandgi (CT)	V	6711	1323
Mah	Navghar (CT)	V	6603	1625
Kar	Navoor (CT)	V	5365	1131
Chhat	Nawagarh (NP)	V	8118	1680
Chhat	Naya Baradwar (NP)	V	8793	1810
WB	Nayabahadurpur (CT)	V	9239	1779
WB	Nazirpur (CT)	V	8778	1744
TN	Needamangalam (TP)	V	9336	2392
Raj	Neemrana (CT)	V	7143	1445
Pb	Nehon (CT)	V	9439	2309
Ker	Nelluwaya (CT)	V	5994	1464
TN	Nerkuppai (TP)	V	7165	1830
Goa	Nerul (CT)	V	5042	1178
TN	Nerunjipettai (TP)	V	6791	1961
Ass	Nidanpur Pt-II (CT)	V	7954	1490
Mah	Nideban (CT)	V	8249	1567
UP	Nidhauli Kalan (NP)	V	8418	1340
UP	Nihal Garh Chak Jangla (CT)	V	7345	1150
Mah	Nijampur (CT)	V	7696	1529
Pb	Nilpur (CT)	V	8391	1722
Mah	Nimbhore Budruk (CT)	V	7501	1713
WB	Nimpith (CT)	V	8014	1789
UP	Nivi (CT)	V	7125	1491
UP	Niwari (NP)	V	9205	1406
MP	Niwas (NP)	V	8248	1933
Ass	Niz Katigorah Pt III (CT)	V	5687	1192
Ass	Niz-Bahjani (CT)	V	5183	982
Ass	No.2 Goreswar (CT)	V	5631	1177
Raj	Nooan (CT)	V	6049	1020
J&K	Nowangabra (CT)	V	5634	1079
Odi	Nuahata (CT)	V	5920	1301
Odi	Nuapatna (CT)	V	8057	1689
Bih	Nurpur (CT)	V	7202	1353
Bih	Nurpur (CT)	V	5595	906
HP	Nurpur (M Cl)	V	9807	2137
Goa	Nuvem (CT)	V	9288	2248
UP	Nyotini (NP)	V	7577	1212
WB	Oadipur (CT)	V	5002	1153
Odi	Odagaon (CT)	V	5401	1240
TN	Odugathur (TP)	V	8998	2175
Mani	Oinam (NP)	V	7161	1582
TN	Olagadam (TP)	V	9958	2851
AP	Omerkhan Daira (CT)	V	5349	1440
Goa	Onda (CT)	V	5863	1619
UP	Oran (NP)	V	7212	1369
MP	Ordnance Factory Itarsi (CT)	V	7878	1883
UP	Ordnance Factory Muradnagar (CT)	V	7569	1564
Jhar	Orla (CT)	V	5809	1163
Guj	Orvad (CT)	V	5420	1237
WB	Osmanpur (CT)	V	5289	1096
TN	Ottapparai (CT)	V	9493	2942
TN	Overi (CT)	V	5694	1281
TN	P.J. Cholapuram (TP)	V	7484	2016
TN	P.Mettupalayam (TP)	V	9109	2823
Mah	Padagha (CT)	V	6633	1458
Uttara	Padampur Sukhran (CT)	V	9802	2406
TN	Padandal (CT)	V	8429	2374
UP	Padarathpur (CT)	V	8852	1304
TN	Padikkasu vaithan-patti (CT)	V	9538	2807
Ass	Padmabil (CT)	V	6874	1382
Mah	Padoli (CT)	V	5275	1275
J&K	Pahalgam (MC)	V	9264	966
TN	Paiyur (CT)	V	7555	1797
MP	Pal Chaurai (CT)	V	7061	1525
AP	Palakurthy (CT)	V	7380	1903
Odi	Palalahada (CT)	V	5749	1384
Chhat	Palari (NP)	V	8567	1713
WB	Palashi (CT)	V	6748	1697
Goa	Pale (CT)	V	6043	1371
Mah	Pali (CT)	V	9176	2167
UP	Pali (NP)	V	9267	1796
Chhat	Pali (NP)	V	5514	1194
Mah	Palidevad (CT)	V	9194	2193
WB	Palladaha (CT)	V	5994	1414
TN	Pallanthurai (CT)	V	5386	1324
TN	Pallapalayam (TP)	V	7263	2164
TN	Pallipattu (TP)	V	8721	1979
TN	Pallippadai (CT)	V	6369	1472
TN	Paloor (CT)	V	6818	1761
UP	Palpur (CT)	V	5702	862
WB	Paltapara (CT)	V	6408	1574
Odi	Palurgada (CT)	V	5019	1052
TN	Panaimarathupatti (TP)	V	9368	2468
Jhar	Panchet (CT)	V	7296	1384
WB	Panchghara (CT)	V	6340	1411
TN	Pandamangalam (TP)	V	7259	2071
Chhat	Pandatarai (NP)	V	7008	1514
WB	Pangachhiya (CT)	V	9165	1859
WB	Paniara (CT)	V	7787	1496
TN	Pannaikadu (TP)	V	8731	2493
TN	Pannaipuram (TP)	V	9323	2311
TN	Panpoli (TP)	V	9313	2619
Odi	Panposh (CT)	V	9923	2236
Jhar	Panrra (CT)	V	9563	1771
WB	Panuria (CT)	V	8399	1661
Odi	Papadahandi (CT)	V	9390	2085
TN	Papparapatti (CT)	V	9592	2482

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
TN	Pappireddipatti (TP)	V	9369	2458
WB	Par Beliya (CT)	V	5279	1007
UP	Para (CT)	V	6427	854
Guj	Parabada (CT)	V	6255	1256
WB	Parasia (CT)	V	8894	1822
Guj	Pardi Parnera (CT)	V	5454	1305
Bih	Pareo (CT)	V	8435	1465
UP	Parichha (CT)	V	7047	1691
Ass	Parlli Part (CT)	V	5788	1290
UP	Parmanandpur (CT)	V	5139	795
J&K	Parole (MC)	V	7681	1522
WB	Parota (CT)	V	5267	1323
UP	Parsona (CT)	V	6946	1115
HP	Parwanoo (M Cl)	V	8758	2286
WB	Paschim Gazipur (CT)	V	5409	1278
WB	Paschim Panchla (CT)	V	6951	1275
WB	Pashchim Khalna (CT)	V	5813	1287
UP	Patadi (CT)	V	8479	1908
UP	Patala (NP)	V	9500	1539
Odi	Pathar (CT)	V	6072	1229
Chhat	Pathariya (NP)	V	6349	1474
UP	Patholi (CT)	V	7884	1230
Jhar	Patra (CT)	V	9536	1630
Odi	Patrapur (CT)	V	6059	1294
TN	Pattinam (TP)	V	8912	2412
TN	Pattiveeranpatti (TP)	V	8602	2290
TN	Pavali (CT)	V	7622	2009
Pb	Payal (M Cl)	V	7923	1537
TN	Peddikuppam (CT)	V	8044	2100
TN	Pennathur (TP)	V	9425	2261
TN	Peralam (TP)	V	6149	1542
TN	Perambakkam (CT)	V	6462	1573
TN	Peranamallur (TP)	V	5801	1450
Naga	Peren (TC)	V	5084	1027
TN	Periapattinam (CT)	V	9730	1777
TN	Periya Negamam (TP)	V	7098	2101
TN	Periyakurichi (CT)	V	7599	1869
TN	Periyamanali (CT)	V	6878	1945
Goa	Pernem (M Cl)	V	5021	1202
TN	Perumagalur (TP)	V	5604	1536
TN	Perumagoun-dampatti (CT)	V	7796	2114
TN	Perumanallur (CT)	V	7356	2085
TN	Perumandi (CT)	V	8620	2294
TN	Perungulam (TP)	V	7203	1766
TN	Peruvilai (CT)	V	6090	1608
TN	Pethampalayam (TP)	V	7152	2145
WB	Petua (CT)	V	9596	2206
UP	Phulpur (NP)	V	9329	1366
Jhar	Phulwartanr (CT)	V	5884	1157
Goa	Pilerne (CT)	V	5827	1482
Mah	Pimpalgaon (CT)	V	8317	2009
Mah	Pimpalgaon Najik (CT)	V	5741	1185
MP	Pipalrawan (NP)	V	9652	1655
UP	Pipalsana Chaud-hari (CT)	V	9713	1789
MP	Piplanarayanwar (NP)	V	8595	2007
MP	Piploda (NP)	V	8294	1704
UP	Piprayli Bujurg (CT)	V	6270	923
MP	Pipri (CT)	V	6821	1411
Chhat	Pithora (NP)	V	8428	1964
WB	Poali (CT)	V	8657	1904
Mah	Poladpur (CT)	V	5944	1420
TN	Poolampatti (TP)	V	9477	2698
Chhat	Pratappur (NP)	V	5635	1093
Uttara	Pratitnagar (CT)	V	9564	2095
Goa	Priol (CT)	V	8164	1814
WB	Priyanagar (CT)	V	5763	1291
Ass	Pub - Dhaniram Pather (CT)	V	6280	1183
TN	Pudiyamputhur (CT)	V	8012	2043
TN	Puliyoorsalai (CT)	V	6361	1614
Naga	Puranabazar 'A' (CT)	V	7385	1445
WB	Purba Ranaghat (CT)	V	5207	1025
WB	Purbba Narayanpur (CT)	V	7950	1942
Mah	Purne (CT)	V	6588	1486
TN	Putheri (CT)	V	5576	1577
TN	Puthukkadai (TP)	V	9909	2537
TN	Puvalur (TP)	V	7905	2083
UP	Qasimpur Power House Colony (CT)	V	7791	1627
J&K	Qazi Gund (MC)	V	9871	1363
Goa	Quela (CT)	V	6852	1623
Delhi	Qutab Garh (CT)	V	7639	1369
TN	R.Pudupatti (TP)	V	7478	2105
UP	Radhakund (NP)	V	7511	1652
WB	Radhanagar (CT)	V	6675	1546
WB	Raghudebpur (CT)	V	7081	1583
Jhar	Raghunandanpur (CT)	V	8335	1509
Bih	Raghunathpur (CT)	V	6355	1337
Chhat	Rahaud (NP)	V	6160	1327
Odi	Raighar (CT)	V	5936	1364
Pb	Rail (CT)	V	7589	1639
WB	Raipur (CT)	V	5470	1285
WB	Raipur Bazar (CT)	V	6280	1345
Har	Raipur Rani (CT)	V	9028	1793
TN	Rajapalayam (CT)	V	5807	1629
WB	Rajapur (CT)	V	9754	2165
Mah	Rajapur (M Cl)	V	9753	2252
Odi	Rajasunakhala (CT)	V	6299	1280
Jhar	Rajbhita Alias Rajganj (CT)	V	8820	1611
D&N H	Rakholi (CT)	V	8339	2295
Pb	Rakri (CT)	V	5722	1196
J&K	Ram Nagar (MC)	V	6292	1330
WB	Ramakantapur (CT)	V	6347	1253
WB	Ramanathpur (CT)	V	6811	1534
AP	Ramapuram (CT)	V	6614	1620
WB	Ramchandrapur (CT)	V	8196	2123
WB	Ramchandrapur (CT)	V	6252	1563
Pb	Ramdas (M Cl)	V	6398	1249
UP	Ramdaspur Urf Nagal (CT)	V	5730	1048
WB	Rameswarpur (CT)	V	7200	1681
Bih	Ramgarh (CT)	V	8690	1345
MP	Ramgarh (CT)	V	8423	1571
Raj	Ramgarh (CT)	V	7924	1375
J&K	Ramgarh (MC)	V	5612	1214
WB	Ramkrishnapur (CT)	V	5971	1478
WB	Ramnagar (CT)	V	5446	1185
AP	Rampachodavaram (CT)	V	9952	2485
UP	Rampur (CT)	V	5499	882
HP	Rampur (M Cl)	V	5655	1507
UP	Rampur Karkhana (NP)	V	9943	1535
Har	Rampura (132) (CT)	V	5954	1211
WB	Rangabhita (CT)	V	5464	1302
Naga	Rangapahar (CT)	V	6673	1005
Jhar	Rasikpur (CT)	V	8320	1523

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
UP	Rasulabad (NP)	V	7928	1326
MP	Ratangarh (NP)	V	7994	1584
J&K	Rathian (CT)	V	6365	1241
Chhat	Rawan (CT)	V	5100	1074
Jhar	Ray (CT)	V	6977	1351
J&K	Reasi (MC)	V	7796	1542
Mah	Rees (CT)	V	8632	1983
Goa	Reis Magos (CT)	V	8053	1871
Jhar	Religara Alias Pachhiari (CT)	V	8239	1621
Odi	Rengali Damproject Township (CT)	V	6345	1487
Mani	Rengkai (CT)	V	8293	1463
Raj	Reodar (CT)	V	8117	1682
Sikkim	Rhenak (CT)	V	5883	1269
Mah	Risama (CT)	V	6925	1489
Raj	Rishabhdeo (CT)	V	9171	1921
HP	Rohru (M Cl)	V	6875	1652
WB	Rongmook Ceder Tea Garden (CT)	V	5150	1216
UP	Rudayan (NP)	V	7620	1439
Uttara	Rudraprayag (NPP)	V	9313	2363
WB	Rudrapur (CT)	V	6810	1606
TN	Rudravathi (TP)	V	6807	2147
Ass	Rupahi Town (CT)	V	8052	1716
Tri	Sabroom (NP)	V	7142	2015
WB	Sadigachhi (CT)	V	6248	1439
Jhar	Sagarmpur (CT)	V	6184	1201
Har	Saha (93) (CT)	V	8100	1591
WB	Sahapur (CT)	V	9022	1896
Chhat	Sahaspur-Lohara (NP)	V	7017	1623
WB	Sahebpur (CT)	V	7109	1744
Jhar	Sahnidih (CT)	V	6777	1301
UP	Sahpau (NP)	V	8920	1375
Kar	Saidapur (CT)	V	5432	1048
UP	Saidpur Khajuria (CT)	V	9439	1479
Uttara	Saidpura (CT)	V	5640	969
Miz	Sairang (NT)	V	5950	1308
Chhat	Saja (NP)	V	5257	1106
Kar	Sajipanadu (CT)	V	5847	940
UP	Sakaldiha (CT)	V	7394	1029
UP	Sakit (NP)	V	8089	1279
Guj	Saktasanala (CT)	V	5786	1125
Har	Salamba (154) (CT)	V	5727	863
Goa	Saligao (CT)	V	6280	1512
WB	Saltor (CT)	V	5094	857
Goa	Salvador do Mundo (CT)	V	6373	1516
Guj	Salvav (CT)	V	5486	1191
WB	Samali (CT)	V	7180	1655
Mah	Samangaon (CT)	V	5156	1027
TN	Samathur (TP)	V	5762	1735
TN	Samayanallur (CT)	V	9227	2440
WB	Samuktola (CT)	V	8132	1861
MP	Sanchi (NP)	V	8401	1605
Mah	Sangramnagar (CT)	V	6499	1343
WB	Sangrampur (CT)	V	5664	1243
Goa	Sanguem (M Cl)	V	6444	1545
Guj	Sanjali (CT)	V	5344	1560
Guj	Sanjeli (CT)	V	7448	1381
WB	Sankarpur (CT)	V	6399	1419
WB	Sankrailjala (CT)	V	8812	1908
Kar	Sanoor (CT)	V	6881	1482
Jhar	Sanri Alias Tilaiya (CT)	V	6186	1217
Mah	Sansari (CT)	V	5780	1230
MP	Santer (CT)	V	6540	1327
HP	Santokhgarh (NP)	V	9363	1901
Goa	Sanvordem (CT)	V	5103	1187
Raj	Sapotra (CT)	V	6716	1229
Chhat	Saragaon (NP)	V	7216	1508
Pb	Sarai Khas (CT)	V	7044	1511
Bih	Saraiya (CT)	V	8260	1301
Odi	Saranga (CT)	V	6426	1126
Mah	Saravali (CT)	V	8710	2209
Ass	Sarbhog (TC)	V	8112	1837
Raj	Sardargarh (CT)	V	6600	1384
MP	Sardarpur (NP)	V	7293	1401
Chhat	Sargaon (NP)	V	7484	1417
UP	Sarila (NP)	V	9271	1789
Chhat	Sariya (NP)	V	6927	1628
Pb	Sarna (CT)	V	5847	1158
Ass	Sarpara (CT)	V	6529	1394
WB	Sarpi (CT)	V	5549	1171
Ass	Sarthebari (TC)	V	6913	1480
Ass	Sarupathar (TC)	V	9931	2272
Ass	Sarupathar Bengali (CT)	V	8752	1956
Bih	Satghara (CT)	V	8060	1716
Guj	Sathamba (CT)	V	7213	1484
TN	Sathiyavijayanagaram (CT)	V	5894	1436
TN	Sathkar (CT)	V	8632	1997
UP	Satiyava (CT)	V	6225	880
Har	Satrod Khurd (155) (CT)	V	5568	1185
Pb	Satyewala (CT)	V	8724	1814
UP	Saunkh (NP)	V	9556	1565
Mah	Sawari Jawharnagar (CT)	V	8770	2138
Odi	Sayadpur (CT)	V	8798	2055
Raj	Seemalwara (CT)	V	6891	1417
J&K	Seer Hamdan (MC)	V	8233	1335
WB	Sehara (CT)	V	7858	1867
Mani	Sekmai Bazar (NP)	V	5065	1111
Guj	Selamba (CT)	V	6717	1211
TN	Selathampatti (CT)	V	6659	1729
TN	Sembianallur (CT)	V	7586	2122
TN	Semmipalayam (CT)	V	8429	2380
Jhar	Seota (CT)	V	6554	1295
WB	Serpur (CT)	V	8900	1668
TN	Sethiathoppu (TP)	V	8824	2269
Jhar	Sewai (CT)	V	7874	1565
UP	Shaha Urf Pipalgaon (CT)	V	8342	1438
Raj	Shahjahanpur (CT)	V	9837	1871
Uttara	Shahpur (CT)	V	5684	957
Uttara	Shaktigarh (NP)	V	6309	1277
HP	Shamshi (CT)	V	8870	2081
J&K	Shangus (MC)	V	7875	1208
AP	Shankarampet (A) (CT)	V	6227	1393
WB	Shantipur (CT)	V	9746	2173
Guj	Shapur (CT)	V	9249	2602
WB	Shashati (CT)	V	6914	1574
Odi	Sheragada (CT)	V	6653	1362
WB	Shibalaya (CT)	V	5830	1410
WB	Shilda (CT)	V	5724	1257
Mah	Shirgaon (CT)	V	5971	1378
Ker	Shiriya (CT)	V	5277	974
Mah	Shivar (CT)	V	6047	1382
UP	Shivli (NP)	V	8621	1599
Chhat	Shivnandanpur Alias Omkarbahara (CT)	V	6567	1308
Chhat	Shivrinarayan (NP)	V	9707	2093
AP	Shivunipalle (CT)	V	6242	1351
UP	Shohratgarh (NP)	V	9326	1346
TN	Sholur (TP)	V	9745	2762
Kar	Shravanabelgola (CT)	V	6485	1692

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Mah	Shrirampur (CT)	V	9949	2240
WB	Shyamdhan (CT)	V	5192	1122
WB	Shyampur (CT)	V	7354	1784
Jhar	Sialgudri (CT)	V	5450	924
WB	Sibnagar (CT)	V	6812	1301
WB	Siduli (CT)	V	8961	1825
Har	Sikanderpur (19) (CT)	V	8894	1727
UP	Sikanderpur (NP)	V	9209	1444
Mani	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	V	7390	1578
UP	Sikri Kalan (CT)	V	7037	1263
TN	Silaiman (CT)	V	6436	1681
Mah	Sillewada (CT)	V	7290	1457
Ass	Simaluguri (TC)	V	8286	1989
WB	Simhat (CT)	V	6945	1522
WB	Simlapal (CT)	V	7206	1512
WB	Simurali (CT)	V	5027	1270
Jhar	Sinduria (CT)	V	5262	1062
Bih	Singhesar Asthan (CT)	V	5298	1120
MP	Singoli (NP)	V	9523	1925
Sikkim	Singtam (NP)	V	5868	1144
MP	Sinhasa (CT)	V	5050	978
Jhar	Sini (CT)	V	6382	1447
TN	Sircar Periapa-layam (CT)	V	5986	1704
MP	Sirgora (CT)	V	7430	1542
Mah	Sironcha Ry. (CT)	V	7427	1814
TN	Sirukaveripakkam (CT)	V	8032	1931
Chhat	Sitapur (NP)	V	9361	1928
AP	Soanpet (CT)	V	6820	1492
Odi	Sohela (CT)	V	6917	1624
WB	Solgohalia (CT)	V	9373	2224
Kar	Somvarpet (TP)	V	6729	1956
Ass	Sonapur Gaon (CT)	V	5771	1133
WB	Sonatikiri (CT)	V	6919	1685
Mah	Sonegaon (Nipani) (CT)	V	9387	2293
Guj	Songadh (CT)	V	6027	1252
Pb	Sri Hargobindpur (M Cl)	V	8241	1587
TN	Srikalikapuram (CT)	V	5044	1090
WB	Sripur (CT)	V	7224	1809
Odi	Subalaya (CT)	V	5072	1229
WB	Subarnapur (CT)	V	5759	1380
Pb	Sufipind (CT)	V	9406	2066
Mani	Sugnu (NP)	V	5132	1094
Kar	Sulebhavi (CT)	V	8503	1686
Uttara	Sultanpur (NP)	V	9881	1700
TN	Sumaitheerthapur-am (CT)	V	6879	1875
Har	Sunari Kalan (101) (CT)	V	7506	1501
TN	Sundarapandiam (TP)	V	8513	2562
TN	Sundarapandiapur-am (TP)	V	8987	2532
J&K	Sunderbani (MC)	V	6930	1138
Odi	Surala (CT)	V	8258	1719
J&K	Surankote (MC)	V	6743	1367
Mah	Surgana (CT)	V	6263	1218
UP	Suthana Barsola (CT)	V	9936	1772
Odi	Suvani (CT)	V	7993	1624
TN	Swamimalai (TP)	V	7289	1878
WB	Swangrampur (CT)	V	5699	1080
MP	Swroop Nagar (CT)	V	7258	1491
AP	Tada Khandrika (CT)	V	6123	1616
Ass	Takhlibilar Pathar (CT)	V	6611	1275
Kar	Talapady (CT)	V	9532	1696
Raj	Talera (CT)	V	7203	1372
Kar	Talipady (CT)	V	7237	1746
J&K	Talwara (CT)	V	5125	841
Mah	Tamgaon (CT)	V	5223	1242
AP	Tangapur (CT)	V	7704	1665
J&K	Tangdhar (CT)	V	9904	1901
Jhar	Tanr Balidih (CT)	V	7982	1580
Jhar	Taping (CT)	V	5080	1048
Raj	Tapookra (CT)	V	9471	1720
Bih	Tarapur (CT)	V	7450	1426
Mah	Tarapur (CT)	V	6962	1558
Ass	Tarapur Pt VI (CT)	V	8753	1862
Odi	Tarbha (NAC)	V	8334	1931
MP	Tarichar Kalan (NP)	V	7674	1366
Ass	Tegheria (CT)	V	5567	1403
Jhar	Telodih (CT)	V	6970	1143
Ass	Teok (TC)	V	8795	2061
TN	Terkukallikulam (CT)	V	5980	1625
Jhar	Termi (CT)	V	5111	1002
TN	Thadikarankonam (CT)	V	6241	1640
TN	Thalakudi (CT)	V	5740	1499
Mah	Thana (CT)	V	6339	1481
J&K	Thanamandi (MC)	V	5490	971
Chhat	Than-Khamharia (NP)	V	8373	1545
TN	Thappakuttai (CT)	V	6986	1872
Pb	Tharial (CT)	V	5081	1023
TN	Thazhakudy (TP)	V	8992	2503
TN	Thedavur (TP)	V	8230	2241
Ass	Thekashu Pt.-II (CT)	V	5625	1308
Miz	Thenzawl (NT)	V	7259	1440
TN	Therur (TP)	V	7615	2148
TN	Thevur (TP)	V	8548	2423
TN	Thirukarungudi (TP)	V	9342	2576
TN	Thiruvalam (TP)	V	9153	2215
TN	Thiruvenkadam (TP)	V	8337	2368
TN	Thiruvennainallur (TP)	V	9623	2121
TN	Thorapadi (TP)	V	7659	1882
TN	Thozhur (CT)	V	5698	1430
Kar	Thumbe (CT)	V	6230	1200
TN	Thuthipattu (CT)	V	9143	1983
UP	Tikait Nagar (NP)	V	9456	1563
Odi	Tikarpada (CT)	V	8346	2072
UP	Tilthi (CT)	V	7665	1071
Jhar	Tin Pahar (CT)	V	5336	945
HP	Tira Sujanpur (NP)	V	7943	1769
MP	Tirodi (CT)	V	8451	2078
Kar	Tirumakudal Narsipur (TP)	V	9980	2534
AP	Tirumala (CT)	V	7741	1672
TN	Tittacheri (TP)	V	9245	1985
TN	Tittangulam (CT)	V	9115	2590
TN	TNPL Pugalur (TP)	V	5556	1628
Bih	Tola Baliadih (CT)	V	5400	943
Bih	Tola Chain (CT)	V	6072	1095
Bih	Tola Pairamatihana (CT)	V	5858	1107
MP	Tonk Khurd (NP)	V	7979	1409
Kar	Tonse East (CT)	V	7911	1869
Jhar	Topa (CT)	V	5028	1015
Jhar	Topchanchi (CT)	V	6082	1149
Jhar	Torpa (CT)	V	8592	1810
Jhar	Toto (CT)	V	5237	902
Naga	Tseminyu (TC)	V	6315	1069
Naga	Tuli (TC)	V	7864	1904
Chhat	Tumgaon (NP)	V	7394	1641
Har	Tundla(46) (CT)	V	5658	1152
Chhat	Tundra (NP)	V	8211	1591

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
WB	Udang (CT)	V	6747	1412
UP	Ugu (NP)	V	6318	1201
Mah	Ujalaiwadi (CT)	V	9075	2149
Guj	Ukai (CT)	V	7453	1665
MP	Ukwa (CT)	V	6768	1633
WB	Ula (CT)	V	6738	1508
UP	Umarha (CT)	V	6429	961
Mah	Umari Pr. Akola (CT)	V	6756	1472
Mah	Umbar Pada Nandade (CT)	V	7605	1789
Guj	Umbergaon (INA)	V	6976	1630
Guj	Umrala (CT)	V	8044	1608
UP	Umri (NP)	V	9248	1570
Megh	Umroi (CT)	V	8198	1300
Har	Uncha Siwana (CT)	V	8922	1807
Ass	Upar Hali (CT)	V	7095	1447
TN	Uppiliapuram (TP)	V	7705	2155
Kar	Uppinangady (CT)	V	7813	1544
J&K	Uri (MC)	V	9366	970
WB	Usthi (CT)	V	6230	1316
TN	Usuppur (CT)	V	8221	2141
Ass	Uttar Athiabari (CT)	V	6091	1282
WB	Uttar Goara (CT)	V	7178	1605
WB	Uttar Jhapardaha (CT)	V	8425	2064
WB	Uttar Kalas (CT)	V	6474	1222
Ass	Uttar Krishnapur Pt III (CT)	V	5187	1060
WB	Uttar Madarihat (CT)	V	9631	2328
TN	V. Pudur (TP)	V	8891	2369
TN	V.Pudupatti (TP)	V	8316	2411
TN	Vaddakkankulam (CT)	V	9220	2473
AP	Vaddeswaram (CT)	V	6275	1534
Mah	Vadfalya (CT)	V	6093	1109
Mah	Vadghar (CT)	V	7341	1700
TN	Vadugapatti (TP)	V	9657	2928
TN	Vaitheeswarankoil (TP)	V	7676	1972
TN	Valathur (CT)	V	5529	1220
TN	Valavandankottai (CT)	V	9202	2314
TN	Vallam (CT)	V	7745	1884
Goa	Valpoi (M Cl)	V	8532	1834
TN	Vanavasi (TP)	V	7130	1890
TN	Vanganur (CT)	V	6584	1508
TN	Varadarajanpettai (TP)	V	8259	2049
Kar	Varamballi (CT)	V	6809	1570
Goa	Varca (CT)	V	5439	1393
Guj	Vareli (CT)	V	9033	2197
TN	Vavarai (CT)	V	8362	2250
TN	Veerapandianpat-tinam (Town) (CT)	V	6015	1594
TN	Velayudampa-layam (CT)	V	9192	2607
TN	Vellakkalpatty (CT)	V	5475	1417
TN	Vellaravalli (CT)	V	5070	1546
TN	Vellottamparappu (TP)	V	7621	2431
TN	Vembadithalam (CT)	V	7331	1996
TN	Vengampudur (TP)	V	7443	2381
TN	Venkarai (TP)	V	9330	2702
TN	Venkatachalapur-am (CT)	V	9540	2594
TN	Venkatapuram (CT)	V	7430	1764
AP	Veparala (CT)	V	6712	1873
TN	Veppathur (TP)	V	7949	1950
Goa	Verna (CT)	V	6632	1668
UP	Vijaigarh (NP)	V	7124	1176
J&K	Vijay Pur (MC)	V	8044	1688
TN	Vijayapuri (CT)	V	7222	2160
Guj	Vijaynagar (CT)	V	6078	1243
MP	Vijayraghavgarh (NP)	V	8371	1792
Mah	Vikramgad (CT)	V	5991	1263
TN	Vilacheri (CT)	V	7787	2089
TN	Vilapakkam (TP)	V	8174	1941
TN	Vilavancode (CT)	V	6731	1760
Mah	Vilholi (CT)	V	6798	1403
TN	Viraganur (CT)	V	7121	1826
TN	Virinchipuram (CT)	V	7699	1725
Mah	Visapur (CT)	V	9398	2280
Chhat	Visrampuree (NP)	V	9641	2043
Mah	Waddhamana (CT)	V	6148	1348
Chhat	Wadrafnagar (NP)	V	6048	1258
Guj	Waghai (CT)	V	6715	1328
Mah	Waghoda (CT)	V	7628	1639
J&K	Wail (CT)	V	8335	1429
Mah	Wajegaon (CT)	V	9772	1660
Mah	Walani (CT)	V	9393	1762
Mani	Wangjing (NP)	V	8055	1779
Mani	Wangoi (NP)	V	9106	1836
Mah	Warud (CT)	V	6386	1512
J&K	Watra Gam (MC)	V	7015	932
Goa	Xeldem (CT)	V	7434	1815
Mani	Yairipok (NP)	V	9569	2027
Kar	Yelandur (TP)	V	8779	2055
Kar	Yenagudde (CT)	V	5017	1153
AP	Yerrabalem (CT)	V	7803	2064
Mah	Yewalewadi (CT)	V	7685	1733
Arun P	Yingkiong (NT)	V	6540	1595
Mah	Zadgaon (CT)	V	7803	1846
Mani	Zenhang Lamka (CT)	V	7771	1461
Kar	52 Heroor (CT)	VI	4778	1144
WB	Abhirampur (CT)	VI	4618	1110
Kar	Adityapatna (CT)	VI	2623	711
WB	Ajodhyanagar (CT)	VI	4409	881
Jhar	Alagdiha (CT)	VI	4609	927
TN	Alangulam (CT)	VI	4930	1364
Jhar	Alaudia (CT)	VI	4943	958
WB	Alikhoja (CT)	VI	4613	1057
WB	Alipur (CT)	VI	4420	1072
TN	Amathur (CT)	VI	4708	1279
Kar	Ambikanagara (CT)	VI	3556	992
Jhar	Amlabad (CT)	VI	4636	896
Ass	Anand Nagar (CT)	VI	2050	463
Arun P	Anini (NT)	VI	2384	621
UP	Anurudhpur Purab Patti (CT)	VI	4568	651
Jhar	Aralgoria (CT)	VI	4647	856
Chhat	Arjunda (NP)	VI	4851	1063
HP	Arki (NP)	VI	3040	708
Guj	Atul (CT)	VI	3486	869
Pb	Aur (CT)	VI	4063	864
Kar	Aversa (CT)	VI	4286	1078
Mah	Awadhan (CT)	VI	4732	1039
Mah	Awalpur (CT)	VI	4882	1221
MP	Badra (CT)	VI	4785	1028
Uttara	Badrinathpuri (NP)	VI	2438	850
Miz	Bairabi (NT)	VI	4320	863
WB	Bairatisal (CT)	VI	4916	1220
HP	Bakloh (CB)	VI	1805	395
A&N I	Bakultala (CT)	VI	2741	724
WB	Balihati (CT)	VI	3637	826
Guj	Baliyasan (CT)	VI	3915	890
Jhar	Balkundra (CT)	VI	3915	769
Chhat	Balrampur (NP)	VI	4456	972
WB	Baluhati (CT)	VI	4363	1104
WB	Bamna (CT)	VI	4517	861

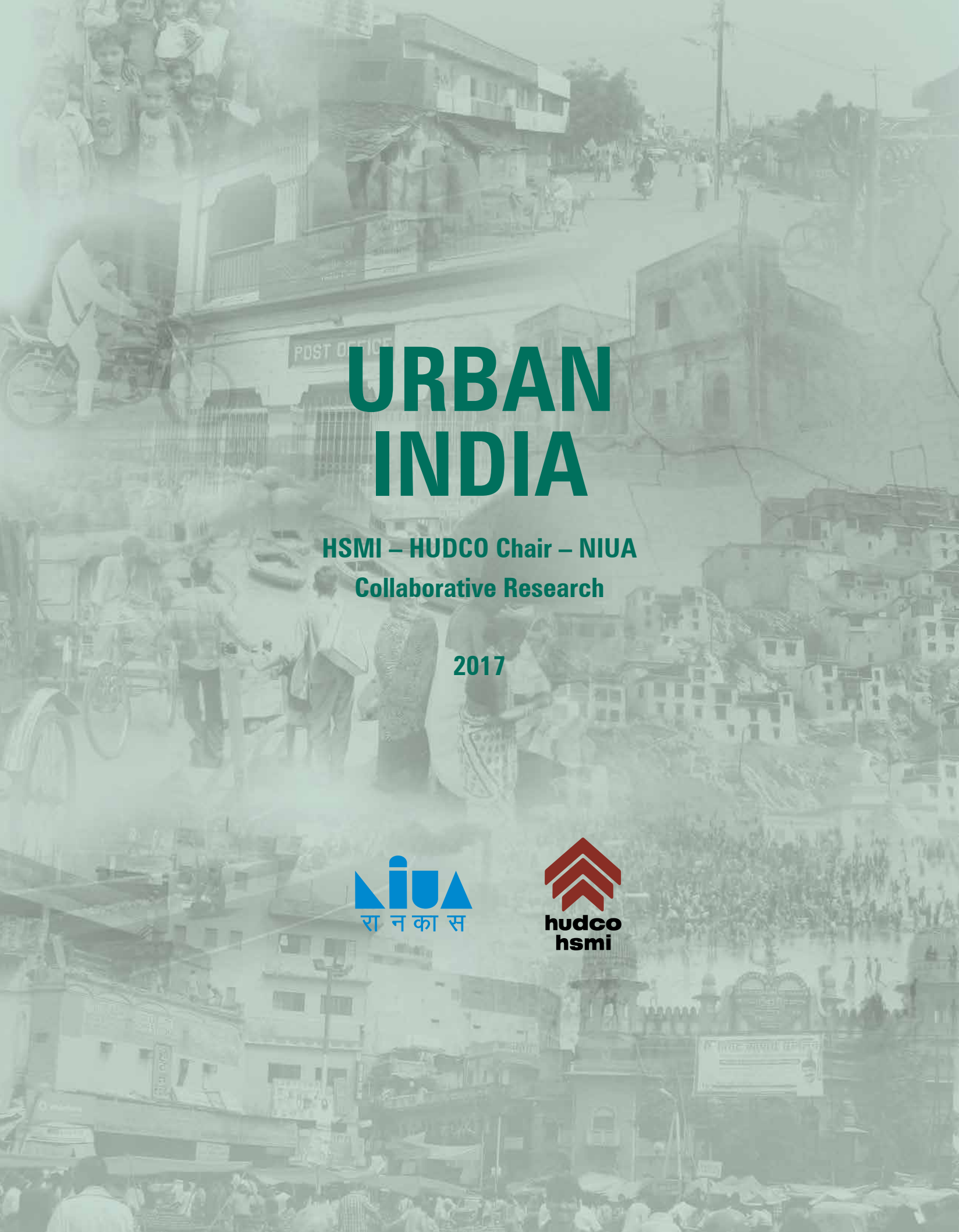
State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
WB	Baneshwarpur (CT)	VI	4741	1073
WB	Baneswar (CT)	VI	4841	1220
UP	Banguwan Kalan (CT)	VI	2706	576
J&K	Banihal (MC)	VI	3900	645
HP	Banjar (NP)	VI	1414	400
Jhar	Bardubhi (CT)	VI	4185	849
WB	Bargachhia (CT)	VI	4872	963
WB	Bargachhia (CT)	VI	4566	1065
WB	Barkalikapur (CT)	VI	4650	1088
Jhar	Barora (CT)	VI	3890	756
Arun P	Basar (NT)	VI	4284	1064
J&K	Batote (MC)	VI	4315	788
WB	Batul (CT)	VI	4707	1094
WB	Belebathan (CT)	VI	4459	837
Jhar	Berhait Bazar (CT)	VI	4732	982
Raj	Bhalariya (CT)	VI	3962	920
Jhar	Bhamal (CT)	VI	4818	882
Jhar	Bhandra (CT)	VI	4606	852
Guj	Bharuch (INA)	VI	3332	896
Odi	Bhatli (CT)	VI	4865	1089
Pb	Bhisiana (CT)	VI	4890	1170
Chhat	Bhopalpattanam (NP)	VI	4445	941
HP	Bhota (NP)	VI	1453	300
HP	Bhuntar (NP)	VI	4475	1035
Miz	Biate (NT)	VI	2277	491
Raj	Bichhri (CT)	VI	4295	862
WB	Bidyadharpur (CT)	VI	4630	1073
J&K	Billawar (MC)	VI	4978	902
Har	Bir Ghaghar (392) (CT)	VI	4943	1052
Odi	Birapratappur (CT)	VI	4708	958
WB	Birodhi (CT)	VI	3838	788
Jhar	Bishnugarh (CT)	VI	4847	819
Jhar	Bishrampur (CT)	VI	4487	821
Arun P	Boleng (NT)	VI	2979	652
Odi	Borigam (CT)	VI	4855	974
WB	Budbud (CT)	VI	4558	1048
Odi	Bundia (CT)	VI	4304	973
Jhar	Bursera (CT)	VI	4070	774
Pb	Chachoki (CT)	VI	4307	958
WB	Chak Baria (CT)	VI	4914	1019
UP	Chak Imam Ali (CT)	VI	4641	880
UP	Chakmano Urf Dargah (CT)	VI	4837	702
WB	Chalsa Mahabari (CT)	VI	4973	1130
Uttara	Champawat (NP)	VI	4801	1172
Jhar	Chandil (CT)	VI	4839	1025
WB	Chandrapur (CT)	VI	4742	1019
Odi	Charibatia (CT)	VI	4016	1000
HP	Chaupal (NP)	VI	1851	577
Raj	Chawand (CT)	VI	4252	933
J&K	Chenani (MC)	VI	2620	525
WB	Chhekati (CT)	VI	4995	1196
Chhat	Chhuriya (NP)	VI	4509	1034
Mah	Chikhala (CT)	VI	4352	1004
Pb	Chomon (CT)	VI	3704	826
WB	Chong Ghurali (CT)	VI	4596	1046
HP	Chuari Khas (NP)	VI	3770	906
Bih	Colgong (CT)	VI	1797	375
Goa	Colvale (CT)	VI	4818	1147
TN	Courtalam (TP)	VI	2089	556
Goa	Cumbarjua (CT)	VI	4917	1121
HP	Dagshai (CB)	VI	2904	577
Odi	Daitari (CT)	VI	4065	1043
WB	Dakshin Bagdogra (CT)	VI	2647	590
WB	Dakshin Odlabari (CT)	VI	4997	1051
HP	Dalhousie (CB)	VI	3549	663
Ass	Damara Patpara (CT)	VI	4922	955
Odi	Danara (CT)	VI	4144	806
Jhar	Danguwapasi (CT)	VI	4606	1071
Bih	Dariapur (CT)	VI	4851	802
Miz	Darlawn (NT)	VI	3769	796
HP	Daulatpur (NP)	VI	3763	853
Raj	Delwara (CT)	VI	4429	958
WB	Deora (CT)	VI	4360	1076
HP	Dera Gopipur (NP)	VI	4816	1151
TN	Desur (TP)	VI	4597	1163
Uttara	Devaprayag (NP)	VI	2868	739
TN	Devasthanam (CT)	VI	4963	1166
WB	Dhaliabari (CT)	VI	4383	1063
J&K	Dhande Kalan (CT)	VI	4887	1036
Ass	Dhekorgorha (CT)	VI	4708	1005
Mah	Dhopatala (CT)	VI	4945	1153
Ass	Digaru Gaon (Digarubar Gaon) (CT)	VI	3207	660
Arun P	Dirang (NT)	VI	3750	966
Uttara	Dogadda (NPP)	VI	2422	583
Ass	Dudhpatil Pt V (CT)	VI	4121	919
Uttara	Dwarahat (NP)	VI	2749	668
Odi	F.C.I. Township (CT)	VI	1359	270
Har	Faizabad (87) (CT)	VI	1309	242
HP	Gagret (NP)	VI	3847	838
Raj	Galiakot (CT)	VI	4707	995
Uttara	Gangotri (NP)	VI	110	47
Ass	Garal (CT)	VI	4400	973
WB	Garia (CT)	VI	4805	1226
UP	Gaura Kala (CT)	VI	4653	709
Pb	Ghanauli (CT)	VI	4894	987
J&K	Ghomanhasan (MC)	VI	3944	793
WB	Ghoraberia (CT)	VI	4612	950
WB	Ging Tea Garden (CT)	VI	4089	902
Goa	Goa Velha (CT)	VI	4322	1055
UP	Gokul (NP)	VI	4916	845
WB	Gondalpara (CT)	VI	4474	1009
WB	Gopinathpur (CT)	VI	4688	1046
J&K	Gorah Salathian (CT)	VI	4629	948
MP	Goraiya (CT)	VI	4408	941
Mah	Gotheghar (CT)	VI	4232	1008
Chhat	Govindpur (CT)	VI	4392	930
Guj	GSFC (Motikhavdi Sikka) (INA)	VI	467	144
J&K	Gulmarg (MC)	VI	1965	77
Chhat	Gurur (NP)	VI	3775	905
Sikkim	Gyalshing (NP)	VI	4013	881
Ass	H.P.C. Township (CT)	VI	2732	733
TN	Hale-Dharmapuri (CT)	VI	4902	1231
WB	Hanspukuria (CT)	VI	3887	948
Kar	Haralahalli (CT)	VI	4476	1232
Jhar	Harina (CT)	VI	4637	921
WB	Harinadibhastsala (CT)	VI	4983	1108
WB	Haringhata Farm (CT)	VI	3989	983
Mah	Harsul (CT)	VI	4979	967
Arun P	Hawai (NT)	VI	982	187
Mani	Heirok (NP)	VI	2974	668
Jhar	Hesla (CT)	VI	4451	928
TN	Highways (TP)	VI	4882	1276
Mani	Hill Town (CT)	VI	2293	378
WB	Hincha Gerya (CT)	VI	4958	1124
WB	Ichhapur (CT)	VI	4795	1033
UP	Iffco Census Village (CT)	VI	4014	1008

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
Odi	Indipur (CT)	VI	4656	1102
HP	Indora (CT)	VI	4534	1004
Mah	Isasani (CT)	VI	4366	1095
WB	Jaluidanga (CT)	VI	4571	1111
HP	Jhakhri (CT)	VI	4655	1287
Jhar	Jhinghipahari (CT)	VI	4550	891
Pb	Jodhan (CT)	VI	3845	755
Ass	Jonai Bazar (CT)	VI	4459	921
Uttara	Jonk (CT)	VI	4669	1085
Odi	Jorada (Bada) (CT)	VI	4428	973
J&K	Jourian (MC)	VI	3934	892
Goa	Jua (CT)	VI	4134	1057
HP	Jubbal (NP)	VI	1640	442
Odi	Kabatabandha (CT)	VI	4080	806
TN	Kadambur (TP)	VI	4155	1209
Kar	Kadwad (CT)	VI	4403	1113
Odi	Kaipadar (CT)	VI	4512	877
Har	Kakar Majra (269) (CT)	VI	3246	584
Tri	Kalachhari (CT)	VI	4827	1143
Lak	Kalpeni (CT)	VI	4419	934
Odi	Kalyanasingpur (CT)	VI	4660	1197
WB	Kamalapur (CT)	VI	3348	724
WB	Kanaipur (CT)	VI	4782	1033
TN	Kanam (TP)	VI	3134	880
Uttara	Kanchal Gosain (CT)	VI	4632	1110
Odi	Kanheipur (CT)	VI	4611	917
TN	Kannivadi (TP)	VI	4385	1352
WB	Karia (CT)	VI	4737	964
Kar	Kariyangala (CT)	VI	4698	915
Mah	Karle (CT)	VI	4382	883
HP	Kasauli (CB)	VI	3885	954
TN	Kasinayagampatti (CT)	VI	4779	1105
UP	Kataka (CT)	VI	4926	720
Chhat	Katkona (CT)	VI	4552	1067
Uttara	Kedarnath (NP)	VI	612	297
J&K	Khansahib (MC)	VI	2630	352
WB	Kharisha (CT)	VI	4120	980
Miz	Khawhai (NT)	VI	2496	515
Pb	Khilchian (CT)	VI	4588	921
J&K	Khonmoh (CT)	VI	2664	216
Uttara	Kirtinagar (NP)	VI	1517	351
Arun P	Koloriang (NT)	VI	2345	463
Kar	Koppa (TP)	VI	4993	1331
HP	Kotkhai (NP)	VI	1190	330
Pb	Kotla Nihang (CT)	VI	4715	959
WB	Kriparampur (CT)	VI	3778	909
J&K	Kud (MC)	VI	1565	281
Kar	Kudremukh (NAC)	VI	2241	719
Odi	Kulad (CT) (Part)	VI	4256	885
MP	Kundam (CT)	VI	4856	1194
J&K	Kunzer (MC)	VI	1890	306
Mah	Kurul (CT)	VI	4869	1233
Ass	Laharijan Natun Bosti (CT)	VI	2508	516
Mani	Lairikyengbam Leikai (CT)	VI	4586	1033
J&K	Lakhanpur (MC)	VI	3461	618
Jhar	Lalpania (CT)	VI	3659	723
WB	Lalpur (CT)	VI	4691	870
Mani	Lamlai (NP)	VI	4601	924
WB	Lataguri (CT)	VI	4981	1208
Miz	Lengpui (NT)	VI	3282	735
Guj	Limkheda (CT)	VI	3924	756
Guj	Lodhika (INA)	VI	671	187
Arun P	Longding	VI	4234	926
TN	Madaharpakkam (CT)	VI	4250	1109
Jhar	Madhuban (CT)	VI	4316	780
WB	Mahal (CT)	VI	4841	1044
WB	Mahira (CT)	VI	4188	921
WB	Mahishrekha (CT)	VI	2017	477
Ass	Mahur (TC)	VI	2121	501
MP	Mahura (CT)	VI	4664	1038
TN	Majaragollappatti (CT)	VI	4727	1168
Ass	Majarkuri (CT)	VI	4727	963
Ass	Majir Gaon (CT)	VI	4774	1083
Har	Majra (60) (CT)	VI	4884	946
Mah	Makranifali (CT)	VI	4812	979
Odi	Makundapur (CT)	VI	4983	1079
Guj	Malanka (CT)	VI	4765	826
Pb	Malikpur (CT)	VI	4645	1012
TN	Manakudi (CT)	VI	4083	1026
TN	Mancad (CT)	VI	4889	1320
WB	Mandarbani (CT)	VI	4592	981
Sikkim	Mangan (NP)	VI	4644	1054
J&K	Maralia (CT)	VI	4327	900
J&K	Marhi (CT)	VI	4392	924
WB	Maricha (CT)	VI	4842	1042
Jhar	Marma (CT)	VI	4640	883
Ass	Marowa (CT)	VI	4004	845
Mah	Matheran (M Cl)	VI	4393	977
WB	Matialihat (CT)	VI	4215	910
Mah	Medha (CT)	VI	4678	1037
Goa	Mercurim (CT)	VI	4970	1233
TN	Mevalurkuppam (CT)	VI	3805	851
WB	Minakhan (CT)	VI	3474	810
WB	Mohanpur (CT)	VI	4845	1046
UP	Mohanpur (NP)	VI	4919	791
Goa	Moira (CT)	VI	4299	1077
Mah	Mouje Anjanvel (CT)	VI	1621	361
TN	Mullipattu (CT)	VI	4956	1174
Odi	Mundamarai (CT)	VI	4253	905
WB	Nabgram (CT)	VI	4626	953
HP	Nadaun (NP)	VI	4430	985
Mah	Nadgaon Tarf Birwadi (CT)	VI	4871	1258
Mah	Nagalwadi (CT)	VI	2562	643
WB	Nagar Changra-bandha (CT)	VI	4483	1135
HP	Naina Devi (M Cl)	VI	1204	267
Ass	Nakhula Grant (CT)	VI	3806	771
TN	Nallampatti (TP)	VI	3874	1152
Mah	Nandgaon Pode (CT)	VI	3836	900
Jhar	Nandkharki (CT)	VI	4427	852
Uttara	Nandprayag (NP)	VI	1641	401
Chhat	Narharpur (NP)	VI	4509	1040
WB	Naridana (CT)	VI	4277	1064
HP	Narkanda (NP)	VI	901	229
Guj	Nava Bhildi (CT)	VI	4994	988
Sikkim	Nayabazar Notified Bazar Area	VI	1235	252
Raj	Newa Talai (CT)	VI	2525	494
J&K	Nihalpur Simbal (CT)	VI	3869	795
WB	Nimsa (CT)	VI	3459	763
Miz	North Vanlaiphai (NT)	VI	3602	766
J&K	Now Gam (CT)	VI	2490	420
MP	Nowbasata (CT)	VI	4358	1014
Ass	Nowsolia Gaon (CT)	VI	4312	1059
Ass	Numaligarh Refinery Township (CT)	VI	2318	646
Odi	O.C.L. (ITS)	VI	2397	695
Goa	Orgao (CT)	VI	4602	1156
Mah	Owle (CT)	VI	4275	947

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Population	Households
Mah	Pachora (Rural) (CT)	VI	211	50
HP	Palampur (M Cl)	VI	3543	842
Ass	Palasbari (MB)	VI	4925	1034
WB	Palashban (CT)	VI	4811	959
MP	Panara (CT)	VI	4078	886
Jhar	Panchmahali (CT)	VI	4832	913
Mah	Panhala (M Cl)	VI	3121	695
Guj	Panoli (INA)	VI	836	204
WB	Par Patiram (CT)	VI	3225	733
Odi	Paradipgarh (CT)	VI	4790	1006
Goa	Parcem (CT)	VI	4627	1030
Bih	Paria (CT)	VI	4922	927
Chhat	Parpondi (NP)	VI	3741	843
TN	Pasur (TP)	VI	3670	1120
WB	Patdaha (CT)	VI	4993	959
WB	Patharberia (CT)	VI	4698	1154
UP	Pavi Sadakpur (CT)	VI	757	148
TN	Periagaram (CT)	VI	4916	1227
Har	Piala (54) (CT)	VI	4291	786
WB	Piarinagar (CT)	VI	3678	883
MP	Pindrai (CT)	VI	4755	1107
Ass	Pipalibari (CT)	VI	4534	909
Chhat	Pipariya (NP)	VI	4859	1006
Odi	Pitala (CT)	VI	4458	907
TN	Poolankinar (CT)	VI	4849	1314
TN	Poravacheri (CT)	VI	4422	1076
Guj	Por-Ramangamdi (INA)	VI	311	123
WB	Prayagpur (CT)	VI	4479	1007
Chhat	Premnagar (NP)	VI	4954	1072
UP	Pura Pandey (CT)	VI	4066	677
J&K	Purana Daroorh (MC)	VI	675	129
UP	Pure Tiwari (CT)	VI	4609	614
WB	Purusottampur (CT)	VI	3665	659
Chhat	Pusaur (NP)	VI	4744	1196
Odi	R. Udayagiri (CT)	VI	4851	1060
WB	Radhapur (CT)	VI	4623	1156
AP	Raghunathpur (CT)	VI	4008	956
Pb	Raipur Rasulpur (CT)	VI	3916	794
HP	Rajgarh (NP)	VI	3083	729
Chhat	Rajpur (NP)	VI	4838	987
Har	Ram Garh (232) (CT)	VI	4934	942
TN	Ramalingapuram (CT)	VI	4505	1391
J&K	Ramban (MC)	VI	3596	729
Odi	Ramgarh (CT)	VI	4545	941
MP	Ranipur (Tavanagar) (CT)	VI	4561	1104
UP	Ratanpura (CT)	VI	4405	637
WB	Ratibati (CT)	VI	4508	897
AP	Ratnapur (CT)	VI	3154	837
HP	Rawalsar (NP)	VI	1821	464
Odi	Rayagada (CT)	VI	4662	885
Arun P	Rupa (CT)	VI	3812	935
Ass	Rupiabathan (CT)	VI	4981	1079
HP	Sabathu (CB)	VI	3685	855
MP	Sabo (CT)	VI	4366	911
UP	Sadatmasaura (CT)	VI	4800	756
UP	Sadruddin Nagar (CT)	VI	3506	616
Arun P	Sagalee (NT)	VI	1315	285
Guj	Sagbara (CT)	VI	4496	920
Ass	Salakati (CT)	VI	4863	985
Pb	Saloh (CT)	VI	4481	971
TN	Samanatham (CT)	VI	4477	1200
Pb	Sangat (M Cl)	VI	2744	537
Ass	Sanpara (CT)	VI	4534	986
Pb	Sansarpur (CT)	VI	4657	1033
Jhar	Sansikhara (CT)	VI	4570	897
WB	Santaldih Thermal Power Project-Town (CT)	VI	2507	715
Guj	Saputara (NA)	VI	2968	411
UP	Sarai Abdulmalik (CT)	VI	4815	930
UP	Sarai Lahur Urf Lahurpur (CT)	VI	4406	687
Jhar	Sarauni (CT)	VI	4970	961
Guj	Sarigam (INA)	VI	925	290
HP	Sarkaghat (NP)	VI	4715	1184
Mah	Sasti (CT)	VI	4320	1058
Naga	Satakha Hq. (CT)	VI	4964	847
Raj	Semari (CT)	VI	4612	1031
HP	Seoni (NP)	VI	2591	660
Ass	Sepon (CT)	VI	4234	879
MP	Sethiya (CT)	VI	3113	623
Mah	Shahapur (CT)	VI	4459	1039
Bih	Shahjangi (CT)	VI	3866	675
Pb	Sham Chaurasi (M Cl)	VI	4426	954
Pb	Shikar (CT)	VI	4001	692
Jhar	Sijhua (CT)	VI	4376	890
WB	Sirsha (CT)	VI	4600	1054
WB	Sisha-Jumrha (CT)	VI	4130	921
Mah	Songirwadi (Rural) (CT)	VI	791	183
J&K	Sool Koot (CT)	VI	3973	492
TN	Soolakkarai (CT)	VI	4990	1269
J&K	Spituk (CT)	VI	4047	696
WB	Srimantapur (P) (CT)	VI	4374	1017
Kar	Sringeri (TP)	VI	3922	1165
WB	Sukhiapokhri (CT)	VI	4450	998
Raj	Sumerganj Mandi (CT)	VI	3633	671
TN	Sundarapandian-pattinam (CT)	VI	4007	722
TN	SuPallipattu (CT)	VI	4998	1193
Jhar	Suranga (CT)	VI	4708	874
Odi	T.T.P.S. Township (CT)	VI	3613	917
Mah	Tadali (CT)	VI	4942	1211
HP	Talai (NP)	VI	2372	484
Odi	Tangi (CT)	VI	4471	909
Kar	Tattilli (Mundgod) (CT)	VI	3670	362
Bih	Telkap (CT)	VI	4504	779
Odi	Tensa (CT)	VI	4469	1125
Jhar	Tenu (CT)	VI	4533	821
Ass	Thekashu Pt-I (CT)	VI	4384	993
TN	Thenthiruperai (TP)	VI	4934	1276
HP	Theog (M Cl)	VI	4353	1124
TN	Thirumalpur (CT)	VI	4803	1159
Ass	Tihu (TC)	VI	4599	1041
Odi	Tipo (CT)	VI	2981	748
TN	Tirumalaigiri (CT)	VI	4107	1014
Miz	Tlabung (NT)	VI	4554	976
Naga	Tsudikong (13th Mile Tuli Paper Mill) (CT)	VI	4416	996
WB	Tulshighata (CT)	VI	4366	974
AP	Tummikapalle (CT)	VI	4911	1277
Ass	Tupkhana Pt I (CT)	VI	4640	989
Odi	Tushura (CT)	VI	4823	1200
Ass	Udiana (CT)	VI	4644	990
Delhi	Ujwa (CT)	VI	4856	914
TN	Unjalur (TP)	VI	2482	768
AP	Upper Sileru Project Site Camp (CT)	VI	4632	1088
Jhar	Urimari (CT)	VI	4948	992
Mah	Urjanagar (CT)	VI	4748	1192
Raj	Utarlai (CT)	VI	4603	1048

State/ UTs	UA/Town	Size Class	Popu-lation	House-holds
WB	Uttar Bishnupur (CT)	VI	4703	879
TN	Vadi (CT)	VI	4937	1325
Guj	Vaghodia (INA)	VI	248	60
Guj	Valia - Jhagadia (GNFC Scooter Project Area) (INA)	VI	1084	237
Guj	Valia (Naldhari) (INA)	VI	5	1
Guj	Valsad (INA)	VI	1162	320
TN	Vanniyoor (CT)	VI	4319	1183
Guj	Vasna Borsad (INA)	VI	166	29
AP	Vatwarlapalle (CT)	VI	4544	1123
Odi	Venkatraipur (CT)	VI	4401	1098
Mah	Wadi Ratnagiri (CT)	VI	4693	934
Miz	Zawlnuam (NT)	VI	3733	784
Mah	Zotirpada (CT)	VI	3389	837

Source: Calculation based on Census of India data, 2001



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