LITERACY IN CLASS I CITIES OF INDIA
A Socio-Geographic Interpretation

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Certified that the dissertation entitled "Literacy in Class I Cities of India : A Socio-Geographic Interpretation" submitted by Gitarani Sahoo is in fulfilment of six credits out of a total requirements of twenty-four credits for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) of the University, is her original work according to best of my knowledge. It may be placed before the examiners for their consideration.

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C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Nature of the Problem

The extent of literacy among the population of a country has an intimate linkage with social, political and cultural aspects of the community. Literacy is one of the major factors which increases the receptivity of the people to the stimuli of social, economic, political and cultural development. It is not only an index of socio-economic conditions of a given region, but also indicates significantly the transformation of under-developed countries into modern urban industrial nations. In the modern world, reading and writing is recognised as a basic social obligation in all the social systems. As such, the capability to read and write is the first step towards the development of the country. It is clear, therefore, that developing countries with a low level of literacy are the ones which still have to reach their goals.

In India about 36 per cent of her population is literate as per 1981 Census.[1] This makes the country far behind other nations. The industrial nations and other developed nations transformed from an illiterate to a literate society about 75 to 100 years ago (Golden, 1968; 414). India has had very low

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1. According to Census of India, literacy is "the ability to read and write a simple message in any language". However, literates thus defined indicates a wide spectrum of people with very low or no education to highly educated ones.

literacy level than the other countries as evident from the literacy rates of different decades: 16.7 per cent in 1951, 24 per cent in 1961, 29.5 per cent in 1971 and 36.24 per cent in 1981. These figures exhibit quite clearly that the illiterate segment of population is much larger than the literate segment. One may even say that, the study of literacy in India is essentially a study of illiteracy.

Though the literacy rate has increased from 24 per cent to 36 per cent in both rural and urban areas after independence, the growth rate in literacy is not satisfactory in comparison to other countries. That is to say that, the country has not been able to produce as many literates as the net additions to the total population. After independence, despite the three decades of economic and social planning including, compulsory education, free education and adult education programmes, the country has achieved only 36 per cent of literacy in 1981.[2]

Out of 36 per cent of literates in the total population, the urban areas consists of 57 per cent literates. As such, literacy means basically the urban literacy.

With the increase in the number of class I cities, from 105 in 1961 to 226 in 1981, the literacy rate also increased in the cities from 51.68 per cent in 1961 to 61.44 per cent.[3] Though

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2. If 36 per cent of population is literate then it follows that there are 64 per cent of population in India who do not know how to read and write!

3. Here I have taken the municipal corporations which have more than one lakh population as class I cities for the convenience of this study.

the cities have a comparatively higher literacy rates than other areas, among the cities there exists striking differences in literacy. Within three decades of independence, the expansion of educational facilities is not accompanied by equalisation of opportunities for all. The facilities are initially utilised by the privileged sections in a given region. Other than the educational facilities there are several socio-economic factors which influence literacy levels and some sections of population are deprived in terms of these. In urban contexts, contrary to the expectation the situation does not change much and there exists inequalities in literacy between males and females as well as between Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes. Further these inequalities are not of the same level everywhere. Depending upon the location and functions, the cities exhibit disparities of various orders for these subjects of population as would be seen in the subsequent analysis.

I.2 Literacy and Economic Development

A wide diffusion of literacy is indespensable in the modern civilization and the high literacy rate is one of the most important indicators of highly developed economy. In the industrial nations the literacy and the occupational structures are linked very closely[3]. In order to establish this relationship,

Golden has framed three categories of cities on the basis of their literacy levels and levels of economic development (Golden 1955: 2).

(i) Developed countries with high literacy and high economic development;

(ii) Countries of high literacy, low economic development and vice-versa.

According to this classification, India comes in the second category of low literacy and low income level. However, the cities are economically in better position than other areas. But among the cities due to the difference in occupations, together with other factors, there is a variation in the literacy rates. Thus, it is evident that the literacy is being determined by the economy of the area or the country.

I.3 Literacy and Social Development

"Historically, literacy is used as a technique of preserved communication, which is proved as a social instrument in human society". (Goody 1975 : 12). It is also the fact that literacy is seen as indicative of social status and honour.

The distinctive features of the ancient Indian society is that " the literacy has been moduled and shaped in course of its history more by the religion than by political and economic influences" (Gore 1967; 12). Therefore, behind the degree of literacy, there lies the whole institutional structure of a

society. A social group which has a low literacy level is known as a socially backward group, which means that literacy changes the social and cultural activity of a society. It acts as a bridge between social, political and cultural aspects of the different groups.

It has been argued in the literatures that, there exists a difference in the literacy pattern of class I cities. In that, the cities which have achieved class I status recently retain much of their traditional social customs, norms and establishments. As such the literacy remains lower over time as compared to the cities which have become class I cities much earlier and which are industrially developed. Due to specific events, for example, Adoni, Amroha, Chapra, Hospet, Rampur, Sambhal etc. are characteristic examples of the former situation whereas Calicut, Cochin, Jamshedpur, Mangalore, Porbandar, Ranchi etc. are in the later ones.

I.4 Review of Literature

In general, the literature on the spatial aspect of urban literacy, specially in terms of city literacy is scarce. However, scholars in allied desciplines have contributed significantly to the study of general pattern of literacy. In the following sections an attempt has been made to review the available studies from various sources. Although a clearcut classification

was not always possible, an attempt has been made to clasify the literature according to the focus of the study, that is, All India level; and Regional level. Admittedly, there are some overlappings in the classification attempted.

I.4.1 All India Level Studies

Golden (1955) has discussed the literacy of the underdeveloped countries. He has found out a close association between the literacy and the industrial development. According to him literacy also works as an index of socio-economic development. Further, he has discussed how literacy helps significantly in the transformation of underdeveloped countries into modern urban and industrial nations.

Schwartzbert (1961) has attempted to discuss the overall state-wise growth rate of literacy in India as a whole. He has concluded that the progress of literacy depends upon urbanization and the economic development of the area.

Gosal's (1964) analysis of literacy in India may be mentioned as one of the earliest studies on the subject. In this study, Gosal investigated the evolution of literacy pattern in India and discussed the regional differences in it. He contends that literacy has a high correlation with the degree of urbanization, contact with the British, agricultural development and missionary activities. He has also made an attempt to correlate the literacy rate with the male-female differential in literacy.

In another paper Gosal (1979) analysed the urban-rural differential in literacy along with sex disparity therein during 1901-1971. According to him the sex differential in literacy is much higher for scheduled castes as compared to other sections of the society. The Southern India stands out markedly as a region of higher literacy than the north.

Tirtha's(1966) study deals with the pattern of literacy among males and females in 1961 in India. According to him, the social taboos the infant marriage, and the seclusion for women are the factors which account for low literacy, especially for females.

One of the major works is done for Census of India (1978) by Natarjan on the literacy of India from 1901 to 1951. He has discussed the literacy of males, females, urban areas and cities for each decade. He has also studied literacy for religion, caste and community. According to him the sex disparity in literacy among Christians is less than other communities. Parsis and Jains are literates for the purpose of their business interests and their women are also considerably advanced. Muslims occupy a low position in literacy. While discussing the female literacy he has emphasised that both Brahmins and Muslims are distinctly opposed to the education of females. His opinion towards the castes and literacy is that most of the low castes of advanced provinces have higher literacy than the higher castes of backward areas.

Gore (1972) in his book Sociology of Education has given a brief note on the disparity in education among men and women. He has discussed the education for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and different religious groups. He found that the sex disparity in education is more among Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Among the religions the disparity is more in case of Muslims than other religious communities.

Krishan and Shyam (1973) in their paper entitled, "Progress of female literacy in India" have attempted a district-level study to examine the spatial pattern and progress of female literacy in India during 1901 to 1971. They found that the low female literacy corresponds to the self-contained rural life, oral worship religion, early marriage and absence of local schools in rural areas. The tribal female literacy spreads due to the missionary activities. The coasts, specially the western coast and the deltaic areas have high female literacy rates. On the other hand, the "low female literacy is related to the Muslim population, non-Christian, tribal areas and Hindi-speaking areas" (1973 : 206).

Krishan and Shyam's (1974) analysis on the literacy pattern in Indian cities is one of the very few studies which deals directly with urban literacy The study reveals that a high percentage of population in Indian cities is illiterate. The literacy level is related to the location, function,

population composition and the size of the city. On the other hand, according to the authors, illiteracy in Indian cities is due to the large-scale migration of population to the cities from rural areas. A number of socio-economic correlates to explain the existing literacy levels have also been identified. Thus, the relation between literacy and religion, socio-economic development, and literacy patterns of the region where the specific cities are located is explained. Further, the levels of literacy among cities are identified whereby, the cities in south are distinguished as having higher literacy rates than the cities located in north.

In another paper Shyam and Krishan (1977) have delt with the spatial pattern of literacy and sex disparity there in India. They have also examined the progress in literacy from 1901-1971. The high literacy rate is related with the exposure to the external forces, social and political influences, pressure of Christian missionaries and per capita income. They pointed out that the differentials in literacy among different communities depends on their needs and opportunities for different degrees of education.

In still another study, Krishan and Shyam (1978) have discussed and interpreted the differentials in literacy among rural and urban areas on the basis of statistical analysis of 1971 Census. They found out that literacy is closely related to urbanization. The rural areas have low literacy than the urban areas due to the presence of a higher concentration of agricultural labour.

Mitra (1975) has done a comparative study of literacy between

1951 and 1961. According to him literacy and education are concomital factors of agricultural and industrial growth. Basically his study is based on illiteracy. He has discussed the social factors which results in a low growth of literacy.

Premi (1976) has attempted a futureistic literacy pattern in India for 1986. He asumed that the children between 5-14 years age will become literate through the school education and upto 1986 the male and female literacy will be 75 per cent and 50 per cent respectively for the total population.

Tilak (1978) in his article "the Regional Inequality in literacy in India" focussed on the disparities in literacy rates in various regions in India. He attributed the problems of inequality in levels of literacy in India across several regions, due to the lack of presence of political will. On the other hand, interaction with the British Colony resulted in an increase in literacy levels. His hypotheses are as follow :

i) Backward population has a negative relation with literacy; ii) the low urban and rural ratios influence negatively the literacy levels; and high ratio of industrial and agricultural workers influences the literacy rate negatively. Further, a sex ratio in favour of female is seen to have a positive impact on literacy.

One of the most extensive studies has been done by Sopher(1980) on sex disparity in literacy in India. In this analysis, the district level spatial pattern of literacy and the disparity between male and female levels is taken up in details. The high literacy is found to

be coexisting with urbanization, major lives of transportation, missionary activities along with regional and economic development.

A north-south pattern emerges in the distribution of sex disparities, which is negatively related with female literacy andand non agricultural employment. Further, the literacy levels are explained vis-a-vis different caste, community and religions groups in different parts of India.

Raza and Aggarwal (1984) in their paper have analysed the spatial pattern of inequality in literacy between various social groups at various levels i.e between scheduled castes and other, between scheduled tribes and others are well as between male and female segments. In addition, the rural and urban components of all the above sections are dealt with separately. According to them, the disparities in educational development are due to the composite effect of distortions embeded in the system during the colonial times. The disparities are found to be closely associated with a rural literacy, cultivators, agricultural workers, urbanization and industrialization.

Dubey (1985) is of the opinion that the male and female literacy and socio economic state of the area is highly correlated. His study is based on development and education of women in the Hindi speaking areas i.e Bihar, Haryana, Northern Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In these areas the female literacy is lower than the male literacy among all the groups which is basically due to the asymmetrical relationship between

males and females in the society. According to him the non-scheduled caste female in the urban areas are more privileged than the rural areas. The illiteracy and low economic status of the scheduled castes women have resulted in their low literacy profile in the society.

Nuna (1985) in his paper on the 'Spread of female literacy in India 1901-1981' has discussed the spatial pattern of female literacy. According to this study a high female literacy is associated with high urbanization, economic development, agricultural prosperity and missionary activities. The muslim and tribal population act as prejudice agains women education.

Gosal's recent work on the "Spatial perspective on literacy in India'" is based on the 1961-71 Census data (Gosal 1985). He has discussed the male-female differentials in literacy both in rural and urban areas, rural-urban differential in literacy in term of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the spatial pattern of literacy to the total population. He has found out that the influence of caste with is heriditary occupation tend to work against the growth of literacy among the community. Southern India stands as a region of high literacy as compared to the northern India. Coastal areas have further high literacy and low sex disparity due to contact with overseas people. This is true especially of Christian missionaries. A correlation between literacy and urbanization, diversified economy, agricultural prosperity and tradition of

emigration and services in armed forces also exists. Areas of lowest literacy are the areas where the proportion of scheduled castes and non-christian tribal population is high.

1.4.2: Regional level Studies.

In addition to the works at national levels there are some other studies which deal with state and district levels. In the following paragraphs several such works are reviewed.

Mukharjee (1968) has examined the spatio-temporal literacy pattern of Andhra Pradesh at Tahsil levels from 1951 to 1961. According to this study, there exists a relationship between literacy on one hand and urbanization, socio economic development, occupational structure, female participation in other than household activities and ethnic composition of population on the other. Further, industrialization and urbanization seem to have strong positive bearing on levels of literacy.

E rjee's (1975) research on literacy in Singhbh m in Bihar indicates that there is increase in literacy rate with the decrease in agricultural workers, scheduled tribe population and with increase in manufacturing trade, commerce and other services. His study is based on the tahsil level data in the district.

/Siddique (1977) in his paper "Literacy in Uttar Pradesh during 1901-1971" deals with the regional variations in literacy in the state. According to his findings, the regional variation in literacy, corresponds to the level of socio-economic develop-

ment, degree of urbanization, and occupational composition of the population in the state.

Dutta (1982) has made an attempt to find out the role of socio-economic variables in explaining the intra-district level variations in the literacy rate and male female differential in literacy in southern district of west Bengal. He views the decrease in literacy with increase in the Scheduled Tribe population. He has used urban population of the units of the district versus the rural population of the units, percentage of total male to total female, religion and educational facilities as the explanatory variables in this study for literacy.

According to Sharma (1985) who studies the social topography of Assam the areas occupied by indigineous population i.e of low caste people are marked by lower literacy and high disparity in comparison to other areas occupied by relatively newer groups of people.

Another set of studies are thosewhich deal with literacy among schedule castes or scheduled tribes. In such studies the writers have essentially focussed on the missionary activities and the socio-economic conditions of the community. In general, the main emphasis is not on rural or urban components as such, but on bringing out the relative deprivation and the social gap that exist between scheduled castes and scheduled

tribes vis-a-vis the rest of the population.

Thus this overview it becomes evident that the levels of urbanization activities of Christian missionaries, religious and socio-economic conditions are some of the important parameters at various levels which explain variation in literacy levels. Most of the scholars have worked on spatial pattern of literacy at national and state levels. However, none of the studies reviewed so far deal exclusively with city literacy except the work of Krishan and Shyam (1974), which is already discussed.

Along with literacy levels in cities which have strong association with the literacy pattern of the areas in which they are located. (Krishan and Shyam 1974; 300-804). The difference of scheduled caste and non scheduled caste literacy in a given city is expected to have a relation with the pattern of the general literacy in that region. But in urban settings the non scheduled caste components of population as well as males and females of these two groups may behave differently in terms of literacy is the question which remains largely unexplored.

From the existing literature it becomes clear that, not much work is done on urban literacy, although there are several studies which deal, to some extent, with the rural-urban differentiation in literacy. However, it may be argued that the

urban is an extension of the rural and there exists a regional ethos which trangresses the rural-urban distinction. It may be that such transgression would be minimum in class I cities. As such the relative deprivation of the scheduled castes and the females in general would not have much variation in space. This contention, of course, is based on an expectation that the levels of services available for spread of literacy will not be drastically different from one city to the other. It is expected that the availability of infrastructure, motivation and stimulation are likely to be more or less uniform over space in class I cities. However, as will be clear from the study undertaken even class I cities exhibit a wide range of variation in literacy levels. Whereby they have a distinct regional character in terms of literacy. At the risk of generalization it may be stated that even the class I cities follow the expected regional patterns more closely than their counterparts across space. That is to say instead of having a distinct urban pattern which is independent of regional constraints the cities behave more in accordance with the regional framework where they are located, a statement which gets substantiated at various level in the analysis which is to follow.

1:5: Objectives:

The objectives of this study are as follows:

i) to find out the spatio-temporal variation in literacy of the class I cities in India during 1961-81 Census decades for general, as well as male and female components of

non-scheduled and scheduled caste groups. (ii) to measure the sex disparity in literacy, that is levels of male literacy vis-a-vis female literacy during 1961-81. (iii) To measure inter-caste and intra-caste disparity in literacy that is between the scheduled caste and non-scheduled castes and male and female segments within these groups and their spatial pattern over space in 1981 census (iv) To identify a set of socio-economic parameters which might help us to explain the observed patterns.

1.6: Hypotheses:

(i) Female literacy is positively correlated with male literacy.

(ii) The increase in literacy level is associated with decrease in sex disparity.

(iii) Consequent upon their low status and social hirarchy, larger the scheduled caste component in the population lower will be the level of literacy.

(iv) The sex disparity of scheduled caste literacy will be more than the non-scheduled caste sex disparity in literacy.

(v) The high literacy rate and low sex disparity will be the characteristic of cities in which Christians and Jains form a substantial segment of population and reverse will be the case with a high segment of muslim population.

(vi) The larger the size of the city, the higher will be the literacy.

vii) Cities with a considerable proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities will have a high literacy rate.

1.7: Data Base:

The present study is entirely based on secondary sources. In view of the objectives of this study, the data for different indicators were drawn from the census of India for 1961, 1971 and 1981. The literacy rates for the general population for 1961, 1971 and 1981 have been computed from (a) Census of India 1961, Vol I part II A (ii) (b) Census of India, Union Primary Census Abstract 1971, Vol I, Part I, A (ii) and (c) Census of India, Union Primary Census Abstract 1981 Part I B(i).

The literacy rates and participation rates both for scheduled castes and non scheduled castes for 1981 have been computed from a) Census of India, Union primary Census Abstract, 1981, Part II B (i) b) Census of India, Union Primary Census Abstract for scheduled Castes 1981 Part II B(ii) and Census of India Union Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes 1981 Part II B (iii).

The proportions of population belonging to different religious factions as per cent of total population in 1981 have been computed from the Census of India, Household population by Religion of Head of the Household Series I paper 4.

1.8: Methodology:

In this study both the qualitative and quantitative methods have been used. The qualitative methods involves the analysis of maps and tables and the quantitative methods include the use of various statistical methods.

To study the temporal growth and pattern of literacy in total literacy and among scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes, 1961 has been chosen as the base year. It is because of the fact that as compared to the definitions of 'town' in earlier censuses, that is, from 1901 to 1951 which remained more or less constant, in 1961 census several modifications were introduced to make the designations more satisfactory from the statistical point of view (Country Monography 10 U.N. 1982: 47).

In this study the cities with Municipal Corporations having more than one lakh population have been taken as Class I cities. The population of the municipal corporation has been taken, so as to make the data comparable through time. The concept of urban agglomeration, which was introduced in Indian Census for 1st time in 1971 and was followed through the 1981 Census, did not exist in 1961 censu. Secondly the urban out growths of individual cities are highly uneven. For example, in Calcutta so many suburban areas are included as urban outgrowths. On other hand, there are some cities e.g Ambala with no urban out growth. Consequent upon this observation it was deemed fit to leave urban out grwoth so that some of the discripancies in data could be avoided.

Therefore, the number of those cities which had Municipal Corporations and a population above one lakh, increased to 226 in 1981. Whereas according to Census of India there are 213 Class I cities in India. To keep a coherence with the chapters and for the convenience of the study we have taken only

the population of municipal corporations instead of the urban agglomerations.

In case of 1961 Census there are 106 class I cities including the city Bally in West Bengal. Though the data for Bally is not available in 1971 census for its emergence with Calcutta urban agglomeration we have not included Bally in the study (in Chapter II). So the total number of cities has reduced to 105 in 1961 Census.

The literacy rates for total male and female have been calculated out of the total, male and female population.

In order to compute the decade growth rate of literacy in the same cities during the two periods of time, the growth rate has been calculated by keeping the 1961-71 as one period and 1971-81 as another. To calculate the growth rate, the following formula is used:-

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1} \times 100$$

X_1 = Number of literates at the beginning of the reference period.

X_2 Number of literates at the end of the reference period.

The sex disparity and the disparity between the scheduled castes and non scheduled castes (in case of city literacy) is measured by using the Sopher's disparity index (Sopher 1974)

as modified by Kundu (1986).[4]

The modified formula can be expressed as $Ds = \log X_2 / X_1 + \log (a - X_1) / (a - X_2)$

Where $a > 200$

and $X_2 > X_1$

The value of a is at least as large as twice that of the maximum attainable value of X.

Lastely an attempt has been made to interpret the spatial variation in the pattern of city literacy and as well as sex and caste disparities by analysing the determinants and correlates of literacy. On the basis of correlation matrix between literacy and related demographic and socio-economic variables, an explanatory framework is presented.

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4. Sopher's measurement of disparity necessiates the transformation of original series into logarithmic series. If the observations X_1, X_2, X_3, etc (indicated as percentages) are replaced by $100-X_1$ and $100-X_2$, the value of the index should become negative while its magnitude remains unchanged. Sopher's index may be expressed as:

$Ds = \log X_2/X_1$ and $\text{Log } (100-X_1)/(100-X_2)$

Where $X_2 \geq X_1$

I.9 Scheme of Chapters

This study is organised into five chapter. The first Chapter deals with the introduction, conceptual, and analytical framework. The second Chapter explores the spatio-temporal patterns of male, female and total literacy in class I cities in the three Census decades i.e. 1961, 1971, and 1981. The growth in literacy in cities in the five Census decades, 1961-71 and 1971-81 is also analysed.

Chapter three examines the spatial pattern of literacy and sex disparity in literacy among Scheduled Caste, non-Scheduled Castes and of total population for 1981 Census. This study has been done both for male and female segments separately.

Chapter four deals with some of the socio-economic indicators and their impact on literacy pattern in the cities. The correlation coefficient values have been found out between different variables and male and female literacy of Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes and with the disparities therein in cities.

The fifth Chapter concludes the findings of the study together with a brief discussion on the literacy and development of the cities.

CHAPTER II

SPATIO-TEMPORAL TREND IN LITERACY OF CLASS I CITIES

II.1 Introductory Statement

Moving from the rural society through small towns, cities and metropolitan cities, one finds an increase in literacy levels. However, inspite of better facilities of education in the cities from the time of independence, there are cities which show low literacy as compared to the national averages of both in rural and urban areas.[1] In the post-independence period, there has been more rapid growth in literacy (Census Monograph, 1971 : p. 4), that is the increase in literacy rate is from 51.88 per cent in 1961 to 57.06 per cent in 1971 and 61.24 per cent in 1981 in cities. This may be due to free and compulsory education after independence. Although the major share of India's population live in rural areas, a significant share of literates are there in cities. However, the extreme differences in literacy is not only found in cities across the space but also between groups, sections, districts as well as between male, females and castes (Davis, 1951 : p. 153). In the present analysis, the spatio-temporal trends of literacy and

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1. In case of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh the literacy rate is 28.81 per cent whereas the literacy rate both in rural and urban areas in India is 24.02 per cent in 1961.

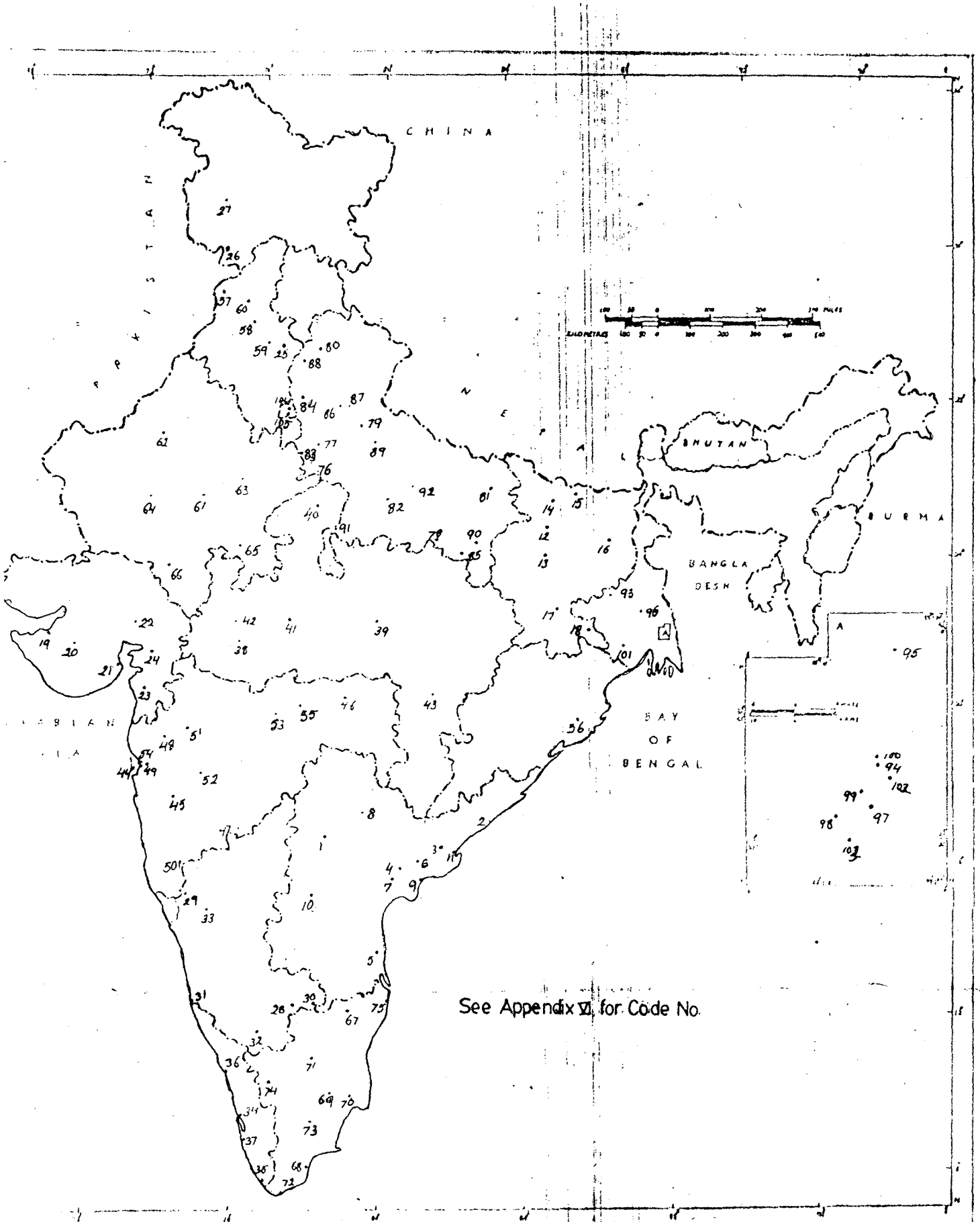

Figure II-1 Location of Class I Cities 1961

their growth in cities during 1961, 1971 and 1981 are analysed in depth (Fig. 2.1). This study also attempts to analyse the sex disparity in literacy in the cities over the three census decades.

In comparison to the total literacy rate in India including both the rural and urban areas, the city literacy rate increases at rapid rate (Table II.1). Out of 46.94 per cent literates in urban India, the cities constitute 55.88 per cent literates. In case of the total literacy of India, both rural and urban, it has increased from 24.02 per cent in 1961 to 36.23 per cent in 1981; which is in a sharp contrast to the literacy rate of 1901 (5.35 per cent) and 1931 (9.50 per cent). In case of the cities, the literacy rate has made a step ahead i.e. 51.88 per cent in 1961 to 62.26 per cent in 1981. It is only during the past forty years that the advances in literacy became noticeable. During this period, serious efforts were made to develop a network of means of communication connecting the countryside with towns and cities (Gosal, 1985). The achievement in literacy in cities may be due to the improvement in industry, trade and commerce.

II.2 Literacy in 1961

Out of the total population of India 24.02 per cent are literates which is quite more in case of the cities i.e.

Table II.1 : Male and Female Literacy, 1961-1981

	1961			1971			1981		
	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total Population	24.02	33.44	12.95	24.96	39.45	18.72	36.23	46.89	24.82
Urban Population	46.94	57.46	34.48	52.44	61.28	42.14	57.40	65.83	47.82
Class I City Population[a]	51.88	60.82	40.73	57.06	64.57	47.97	62.26	69.26	54.10

* Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

a. The class I cities taken to calculate this percentage are those which had class I status in all the three census decades viz. 1961, 1971 and 1981.

51.88 per cent (Table II.2). As compared to other areas, cities

Table II.2 : Total, Male, Female Literacy and Sex Disparity, 1961

	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Sex Disparity in Literacy
Total Population	24.02	33.44	12.95	0.436
Urban Population	46.94	57.46	34.48	0.346
Class I Population	51.88	60.82	40.73	0.223
a.	63.60	70.07	56.75	0.134
b.	28.81	36.55	19.70	0.311

a. City with highest literacy rate i.e. Ernaculam.
b. City with lowest literacy rate i.e. Rampur.

are well equipped with the educational facilities. Still there exists a gulf among cities as evident from the highest literacy rate of 63.60 per cent in Ernakulam (Kerala) and 28.81 per cent in Rampur (Uttar Pradesh) which is almost close to the all India literacy rate (both rural and urban areas).

Apart from individual cities there exists a regional variation among the cities in literacy (Fig. II.2). Although the distribution does not show a distinct north-south difference; it is clear that most of the cities which have relatively higher levels of literacy are located in the southern region as compared to the North (Fig. I.2). There is one exception in case of

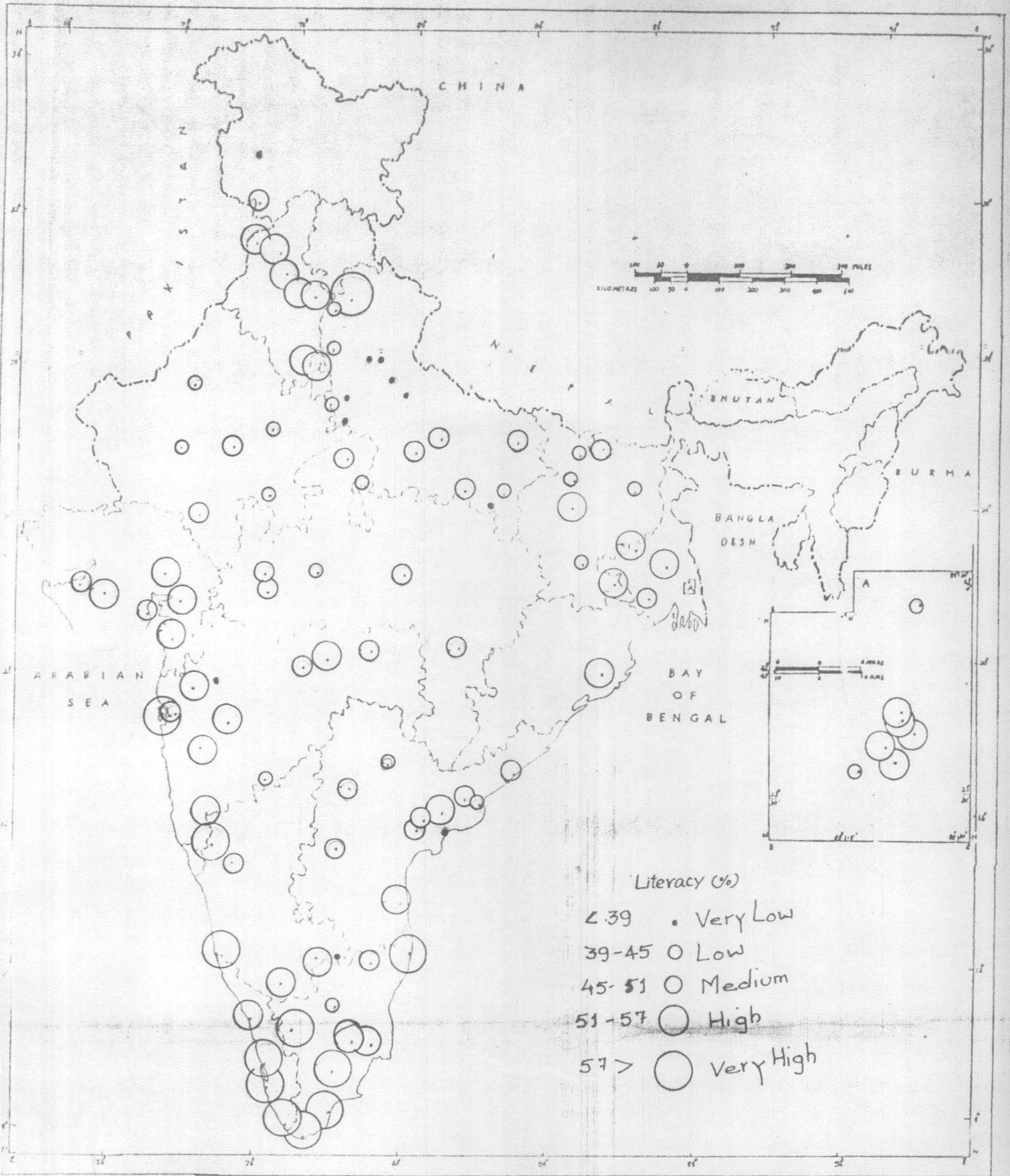

Figure II.2 Total Literacy 1961

northern cities, that is, the cities of Punjab and Delhi exhibit higher literacy levels. In the cities of South, the coastal cities are further characterised by still higher literacy rates i.e. more than 51 per cent than the cities located in the interior parts. Additionally, the cities of the western coast have comparatively higher literacy levels than the cities situated at the easter coast. Most of the cities with low literacy rate[2] i.e. less than 45 per cent are located in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The cities of medium literacy level (45.51 per cent) are located in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (Fig. II.2)

Everywhere male literacy is higher than the female literacy. However, there exists a wide range of variation in male literacy among cities i.e. 70.07 per cent in Ernaculam to 36.55 per cent in Rampur. The corresponding figures for female literacy is 56.75 per cent in Ernaculam and 19.70 per cent in Rampur (Table II.2).

The male and female literacy levels exhibit almost the same regional pattern as the total literacy (Fig. II.3 and Fig. II.4). However, in case of female literacy many more cities exhibit relatively lower levels of literacy as compared

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2. 45 per cent is considered as low literacy rate among the literacy rates of the cities.

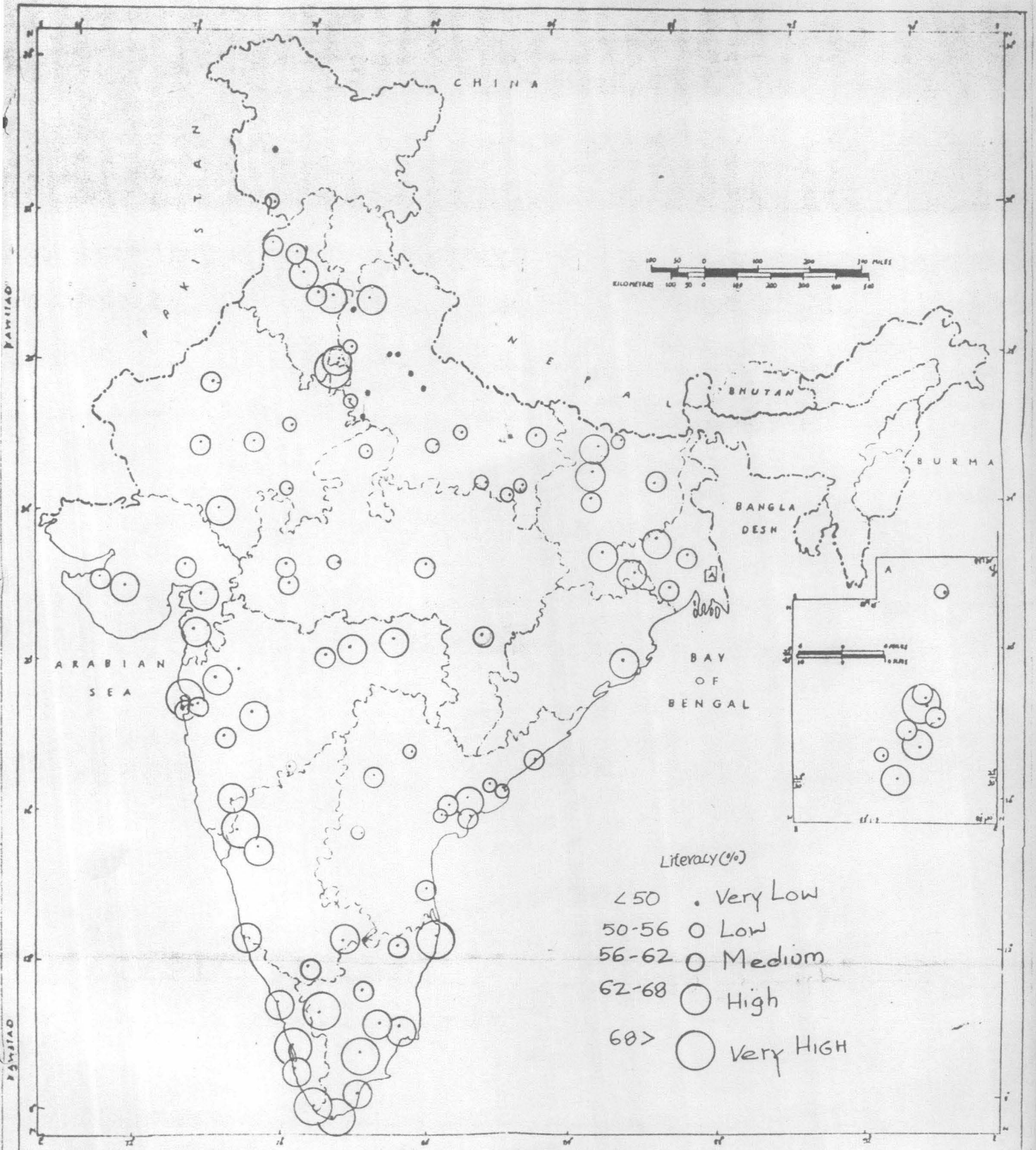

Figure II.3 Male Literacy 1961

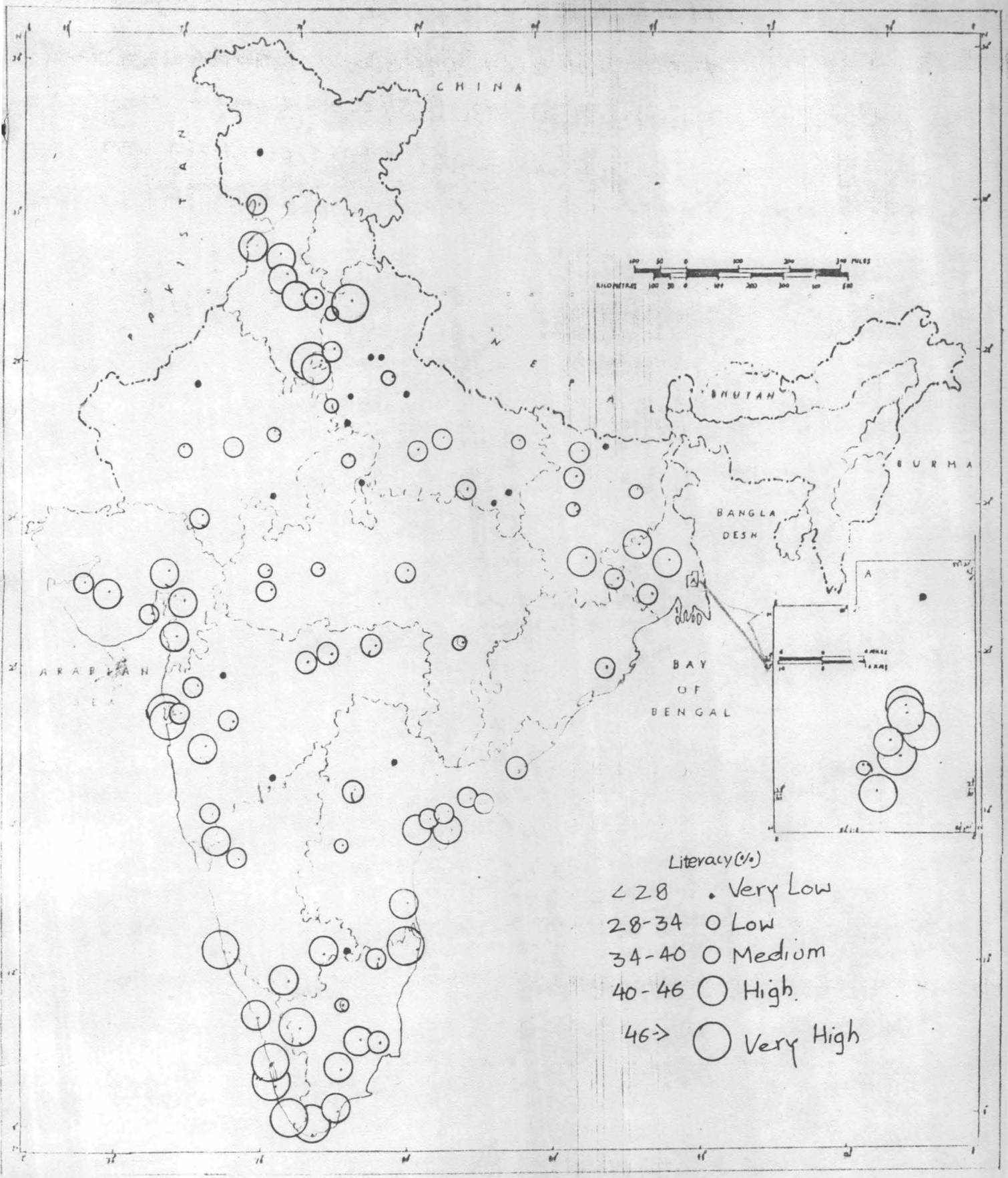

Figure II.4 Female Literacy 1961

to males (Appendix I). Thus except Delhi, the cities which have coastal locations together with the cities of Punjab and West Bengal, all other cities have medium to low female literacy rates.[3] In this respect the cities of Bihar and Orissa may be mentioned where the literacy rates for female are especially low. On the other hand Uttar Pradesh is the state whose cities except Dehra Dun are characterised by low literacy rates both for males and females.

The discussion of literacy itself is a necessary preclude to the consideration of the disparity between the male and female levels. Although the regions of high and low female literacy coincide with the regions of high and low male literacy respectively; the use of disparity index brings out a wide range of sex disparity among the cities across the space. The highest sex disparity in literacy i.e. 0.436 is found in Darbhanga (Bihar) which drops to 0.124 for New Delhi (Appendix II). Compared with the map of literacy the distribution of sex disparity in literacy (Fig. II.5) indicate a more subdued pattern with weaker regional contrast. In general, the coastal cities exhibit very low disparities as compared to other interior cities except New Delhi and cities of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The cities which have low sex

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3. The categorisation i.e. high, medium and low is done on the maps everywhere.

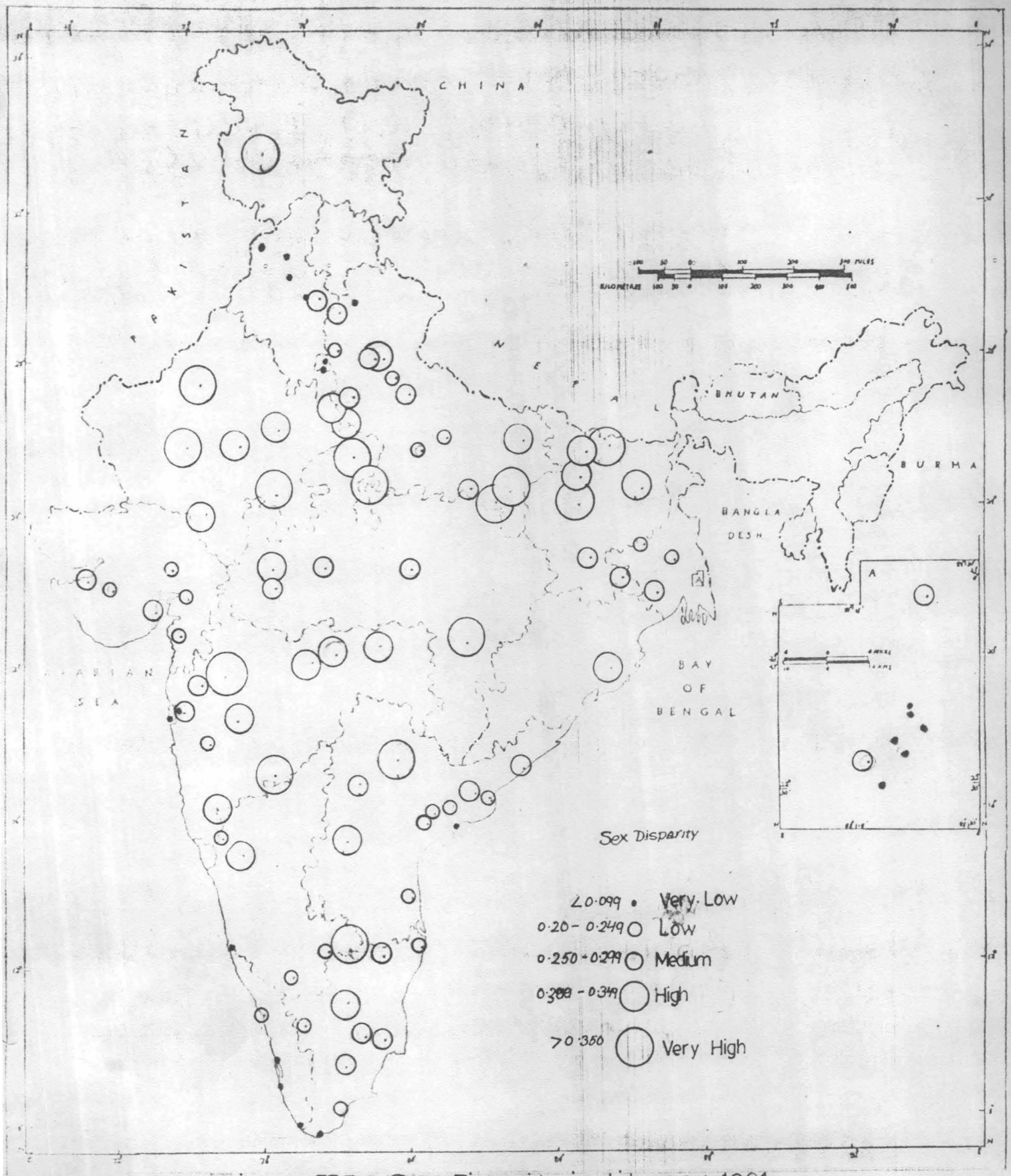

Figure II.5 Sex Disparity in Literacy 1961

disparity in literacy with a low male and female literacy are Barailly and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. Most of the southern cities have low sex disparity with high male and female literacy rates as compared to the northern cities. Unlike the literacy, in case of the sex disparity in literacy, the cities of the western coasts have comparatively lower disparities than the eastern coasts cities.

II.3 Literacy in 1971

The class I cities show an increase in literacy rate from 51.88 per cent in 1961 to 57.06 per cent in 1971.[4] In 1971 the literacy rate in cities has become double to the all India literacy rate i.e. both for rural and urban areas i.e. 29.46 per cent (Table II.3). Among the class I cities the literacy level varies from 70.04 per cent in Allepy to 29.66 per cent in Rampur which is equal to the literacy rate of both rural and urban areas (29.46 per cent). Though there is an increase in literacy rates the special pattern of variation in literacy remains almost the same as that of 1961. Most of the cities of Uttar Pradesh, thus record a very low total literacy levels i.e. less than 45 per cent.[5] The cities in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and

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4. In the same 105 cities which were class I in 1961.

5. It may be argued that 45 per cent literacy rate in itself is not very low. An increase of 39 per cent in 1961 is taken as very low value. This variation has happened because these values are taken as comparatively lower values in the context of each. Similarly, in case of 1981 also, the similar case has happened.

Table II.3 : Total Male and Female Literacy and Sex Disparity in Literacy, 1971

	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Sex Disparity in Literacy
Total Population	29.46	39.45	18.72	0.416
Urban Population	52.44	61.28	42.14	0.298
Class I Population	57.06	46.57	47.95	0.179
Alleppy a.	70.04	75.43	64.62	0.103
Rampur b.	29.66	35.62	22.78	0.227

a. City with highest literacy rate.
b. City with lowest literacy rate.

Rajasthan show comparatively lower literacy rates. However, the coastal cities with the exception of cities in Andhra Pradesh fall in the category of high to very high literacy rates (Fig. II.6).

The male literacy shows an increase from 60.82 per cent in 1961 to 64.57 per cent in 1971 with a growth rate of 43.69 per cent over a decade. However, there exists a wide range of variation in the male literacy rate which varies from 75.43 per cent in Alleppy to 35.62 per cent in Rampur. Unlike the 1961 pattern, the coastal cities have a very high male literacy

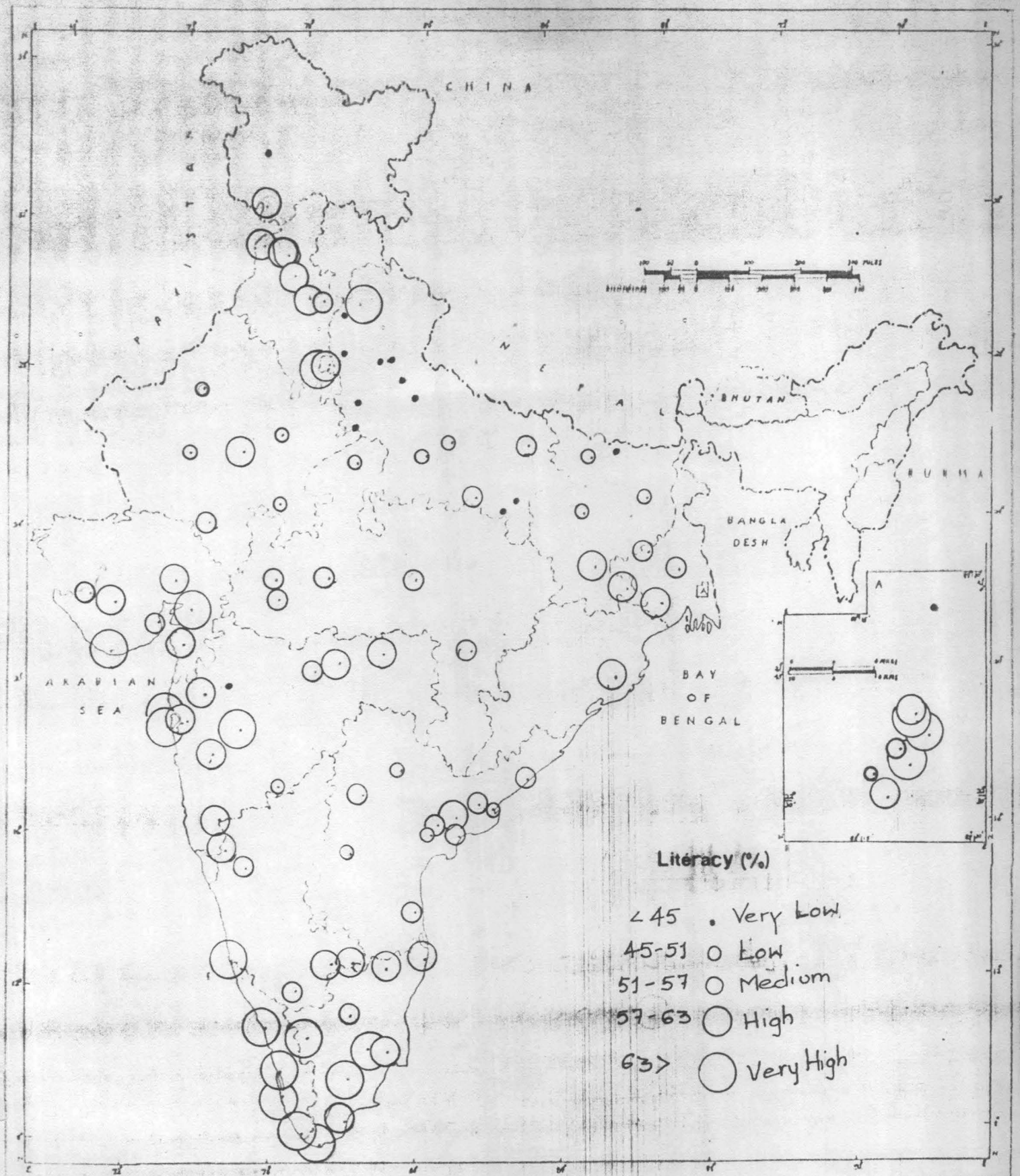

Figure II.6 Total Literacy 1971

rate which is more than 74 per cent except the cities of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Most of the northern cities exhibit medium to low literacy levels for males (Fig. II.7). Though a distinct north-south pattern is not identifiable, the cities in the south do have higher levels of literacy in general as compared to cities in the north.

In case of female literacy in 1971, there is an increase in the literacy rate from 40.73 per cent in 1961 to 47.95 per cent in 1971. The spatial pattern in female literacy remains almost the same as 1961 pattern. Though the variation seems to have a clearer north-south component to it as compared to 1961 pattern. Thus, most of the cities with relatively higher female literacy i.e. more than 52 per cent are to be found in the southern states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Whereas most of the cities in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh maintain a low literacy level for female. Among the southern cities the cities located in the east coast have lower levels of literacy as compared to the cities of the west coast (Fig. II.8). Kerala is the only state where all the cities have highest female literacy levels.

The regional variation is not only found in the literacy levels but also in the distribution of sex disparities in literacy. The disparity index among cities shows a wide range

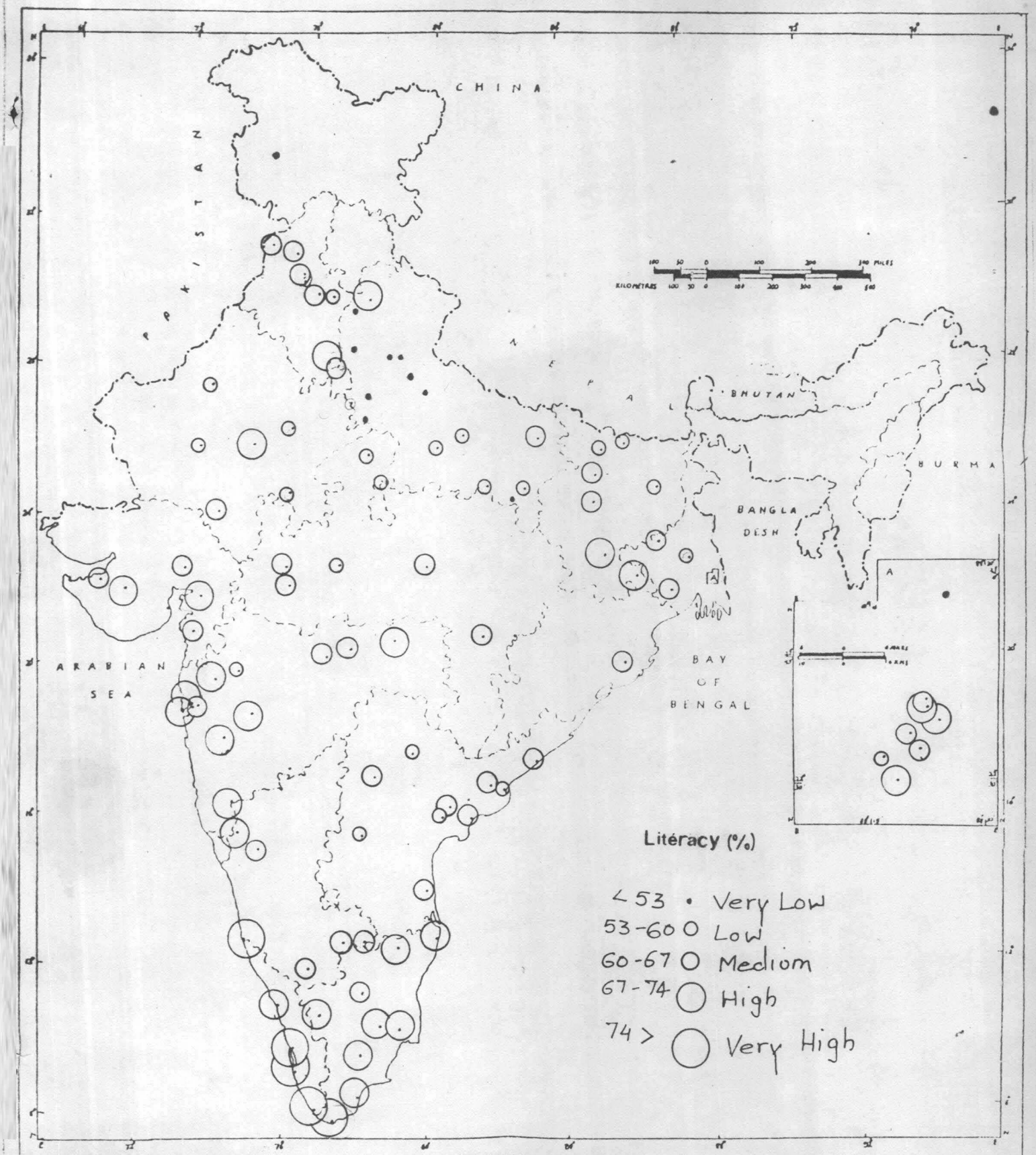

Figure II.7 Male Literacy 1971

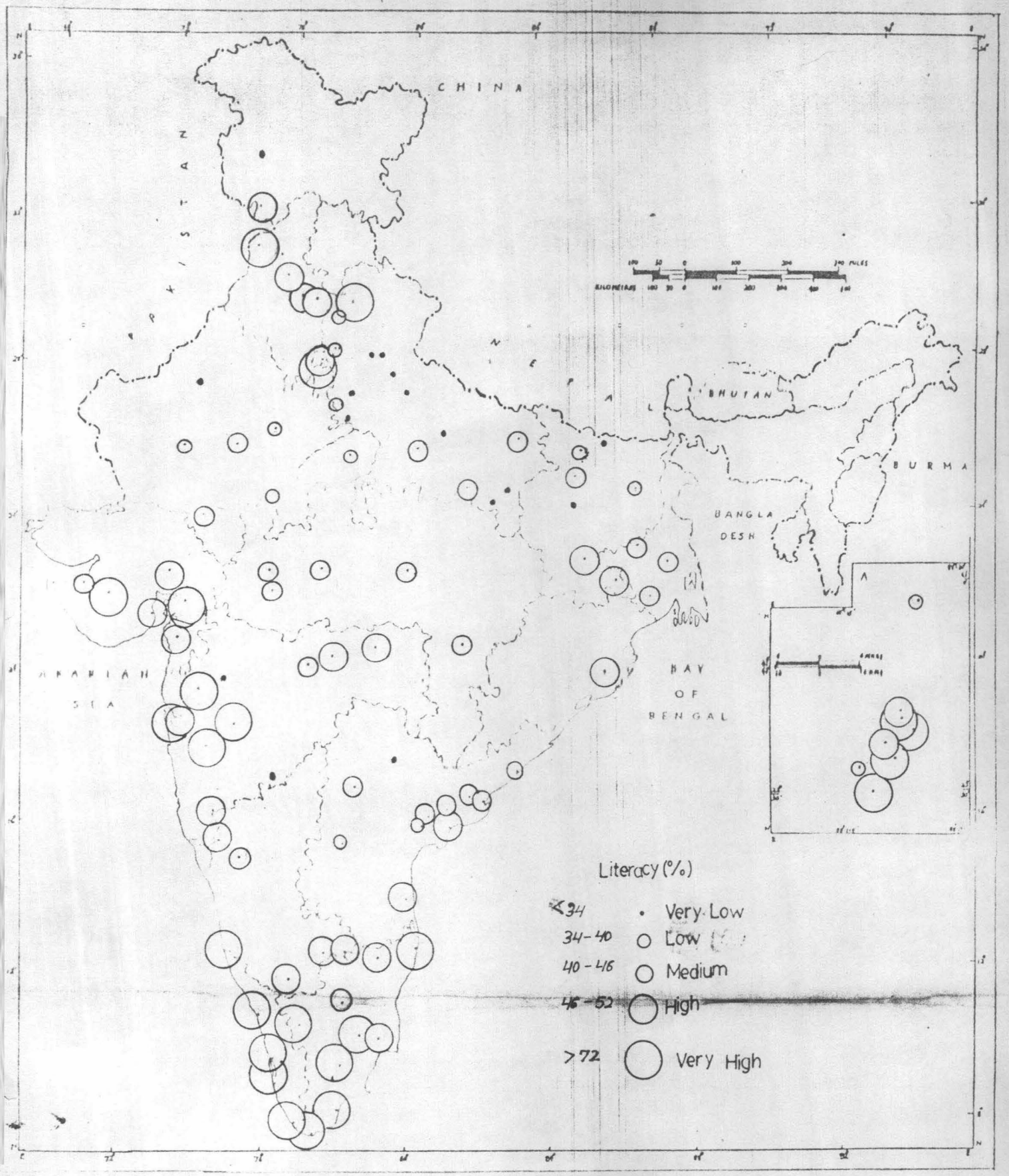

Figure II-8 Female Literacy 1971

of variation i.e. from 0.371 in Darbhanga to 0.099 in Ernaculam (Appendix 1). When a comparison is made between the spatial pattern of the levels of literacy and disparity it appears that the low literacy rate is associated with high disparities and vice-versa. However, in case of the cities of Uttar Pradesh the literacy rates are lower for both males and females, the existing disparity is of medium range i.e. 0.200 to 0.249.

The spatial pattern in sex disparity in literacy shows a comparatively lower disparity in the Southern cities i.e. of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnatak, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu except the cities of Kornool, Malegaon, Solapur, Visakhapatnam and Warangal (Fig. II.9). In other cases the spatial pattern is almost the same as the 1961 pattern.

II.4 Literacy in 1981

During 1981 census there were 32.26 per cent literates. Class I cities constituted of 62.26 per cent of literates in the 105 cities in India. This percentage was 57.06 in 1971. The literacy rates in the cities are comparatively higher than the rural and urban areas. But if we compare the literacy level of individual cities it varies from 80.33 per cent in Ernaculam to 33.17 per cent in Rampur (Table II.4).

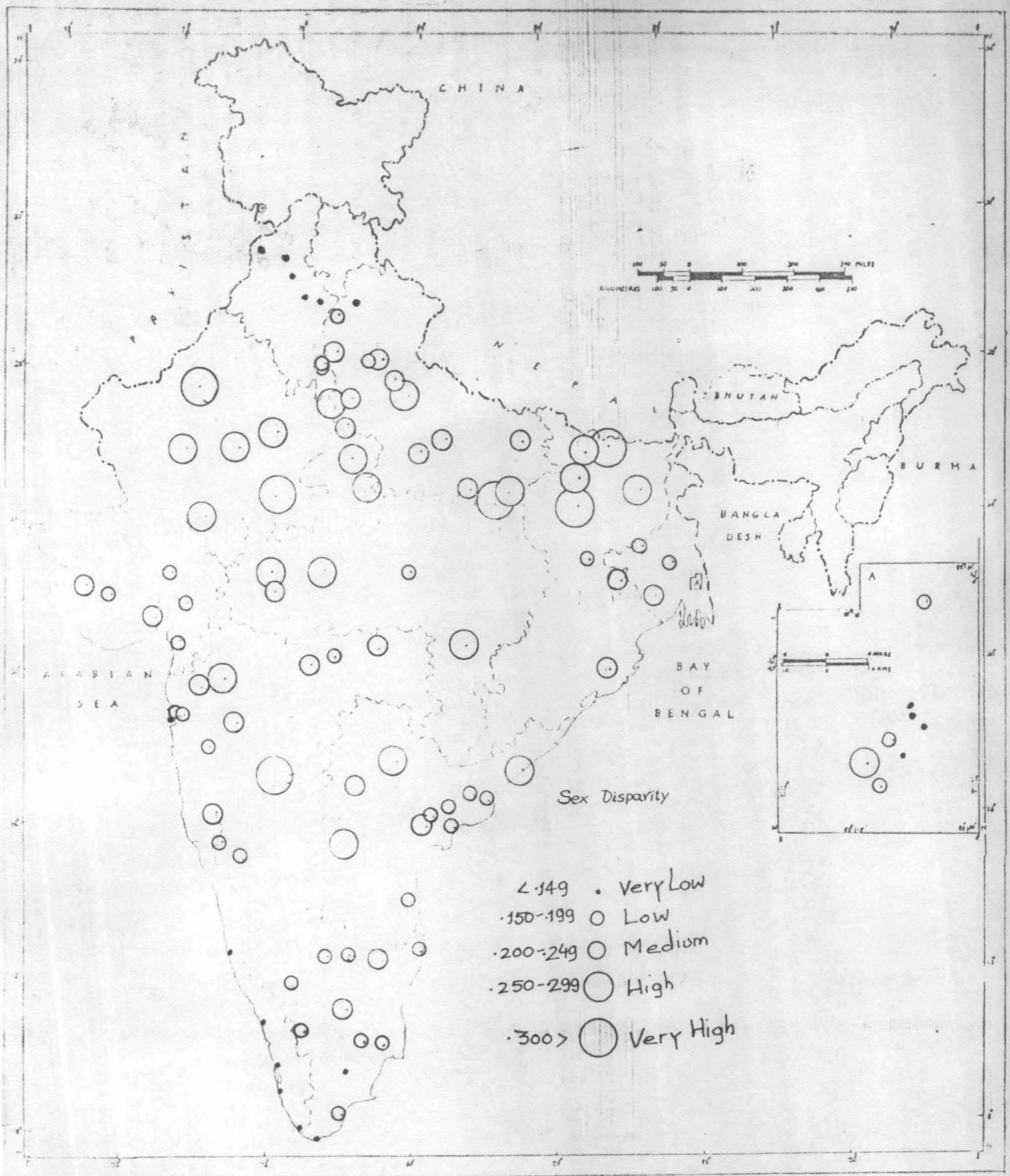

Figure II-9 Sex Disparity in Literacy 1971

Table II.4 : Total, Male and Female Literacy and Sex Disparity in Literacy - 1981

	Total Literacy (%)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)	Sex Disparity in Literacy
Total Population	36.23	46.89	24.82	0.306
Urban Population	57.40	68.83	47.82	0.186
Class I Population*	62.26	69.26	54.10	0.155
Ernaculam a.	80.33	84.07	76.57	0.068
Rampur b.	33.17	39.63	25.95	0.220

* Literacy rate of the 105 class I cities in 1981.

a. City with highest literacy rate .

b. City with lowest literacy.

The spatial pattern of city literacy in 1981 appears to be the same as that of 1961 and 1971 patterns (Fig. II.10). Except Punjab, Delhi and New Delhi, most of the cities in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have less than 62 per cent of literates. Out of these states, most of the cities of Uttar Pradesh have less than 50 per cent of literacy rate.

Coming to the male literacy, it has increased from 34.44 per cent in 1961 to 42.24 per cent in 1981. But, in case of the class I cities it has increased from 60.82 per cent in 1961 to

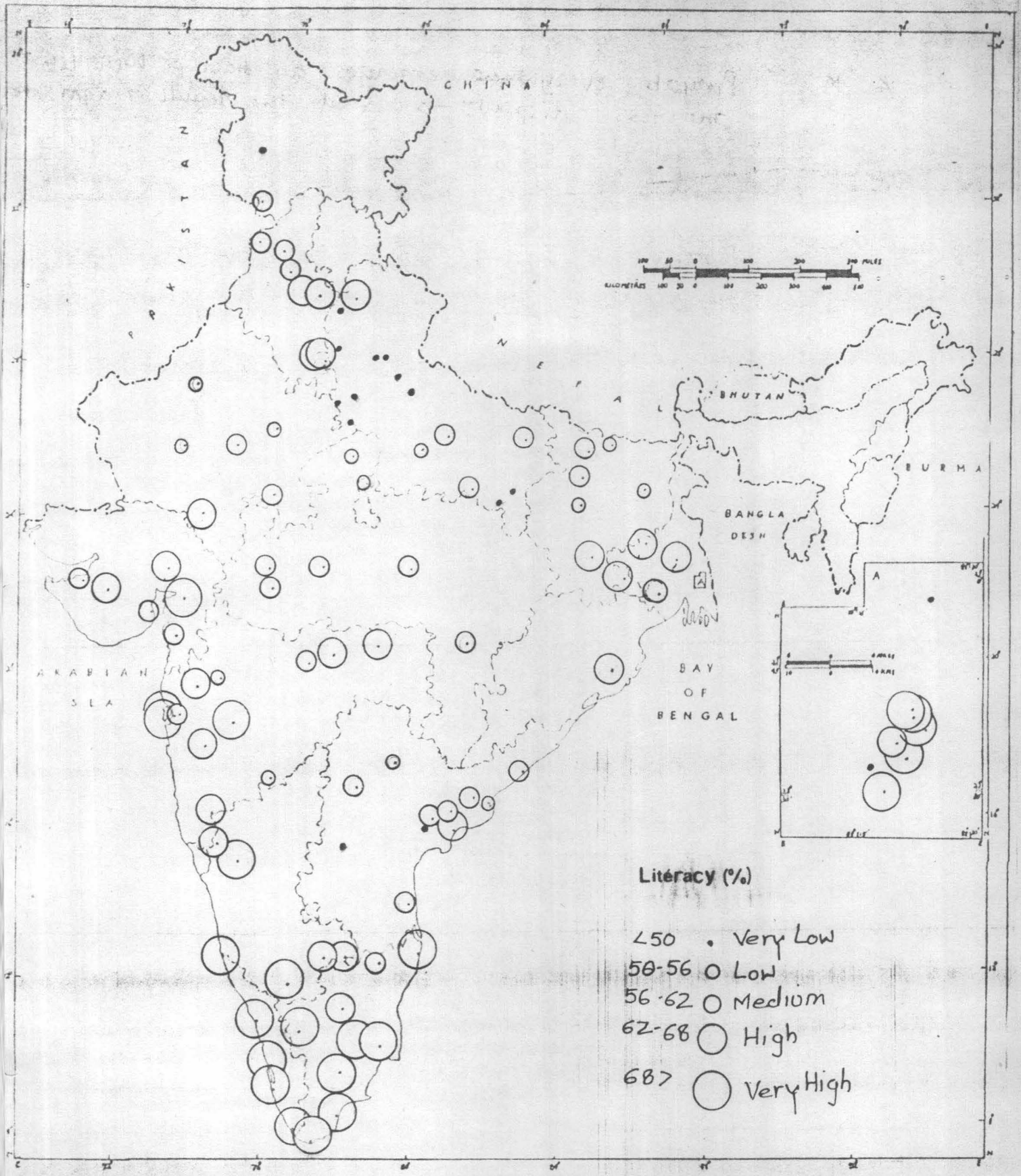

Figure II-10 Total Literacy 1981

69.26 per cent in 1981. The regional pattern is almost similar to the regional pattern of 1961 and 1971 (Fig. II.11). However, the literacy varies from 84.07 per cent in Ernaculam to 39.63 per cent in Rampur in 1981. In general, most of the cities of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have low literacy rates whereas in case of 1961 and 1971 the cities of Bihar were included in the category of cities with low male literacy.

The increase in the female literacy rate from 40.73 per cent in 1961 to 54.10 per cent in 1981 shows a remarkable increase with a growth rate of 63.88 per cent during the 1961-71 decade and 56.03 per cent in 1971-81 decade. The city with the highest female literacy rate in Ernaculam i.e. 76.57 per cent, and the city with the lowest literacy rate is Rampur with 25.95 per cent (Table II.4). The spatial pattern which emerges is comparable to the spatial pattern in 1971 i.e. Fig. II.12 and Fig. II.8. The cities with low literacy are still located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The high literacy rates are in the cities of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, with the exception of Solapur in Maharashtra, where the female literacy rate is only 39.79 per cent.

The sex disparities in literacy, in the cities have decreased from 0.233 in 1961 to 0.155 in 1981. As compared to the urban areas the sex disparities in cities are quite low (Table II.4). However, the 1981 pattern is characterised by wide range in this regard. Thus, Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh shows a

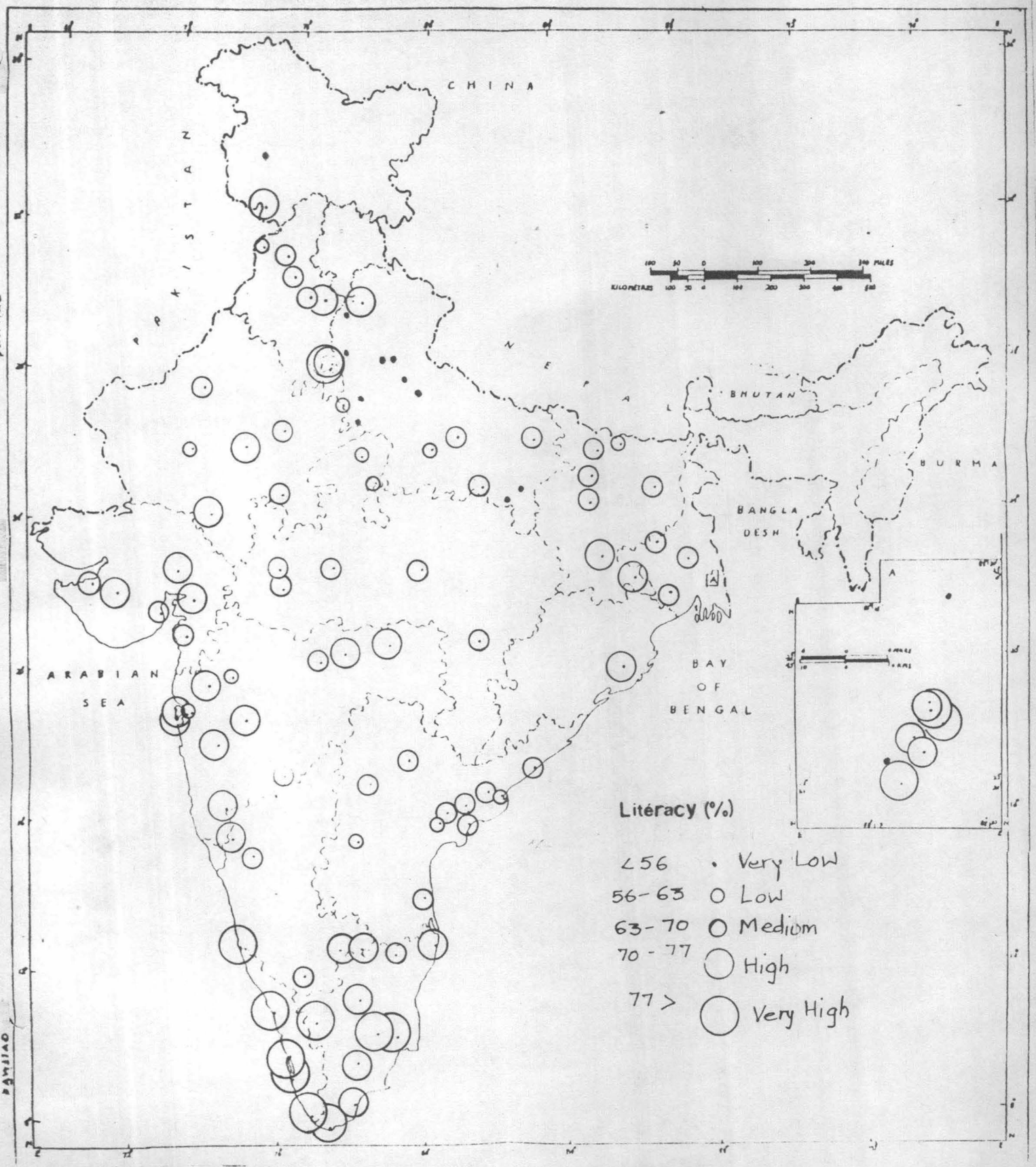

Figure II.11 Male Literacy 1981

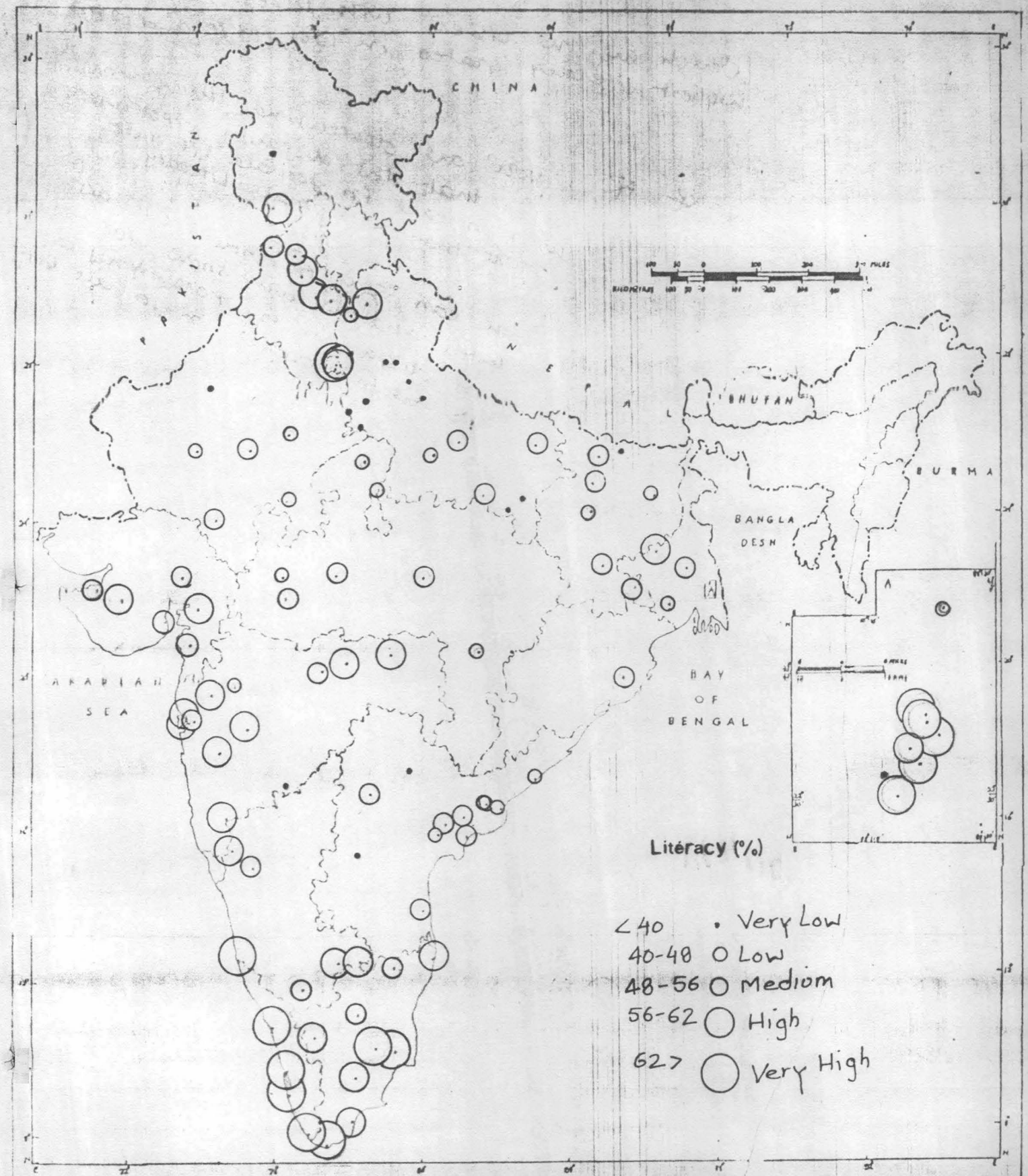

Figure II-12 Female Literacy 1981

disparity of 0.307 whereas Ernaculam in Kerala has sex disparity as low as 0.068. The regional pattern is almost the same as that of 1971 pattern (Fig. II.13). The cities of Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show relatively higher values for sex disparities in literacy. Cities of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have a medium range in sex disparities in literacy (Fig. II.13).

From the above discussion, it becomes clear that, there exists almost the similar regional pattern for both male and female literacy. The regional pattern differentiated along a north and south dimension has became clearer towards 1971 and 1981. However, a redeeming feature is that of an increase in the literacy rate corresponding with the decrease in the disparity levels,[6] which reflects in the development of the cities in particular and the country. In general the sex disparities are discussed in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

The regional pattern of sex disparity in literacy during 1961, 1971 and 1981 also show a regional pattern similar to the literacy observations. Within the three census periods, the cities of Kerala at the top with highest male-female literacy with a very low sex disparity in literacy. The other

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6. Which will be clear in the further discussions in growth rates in city literacy in 1961-71 and 1971-81.

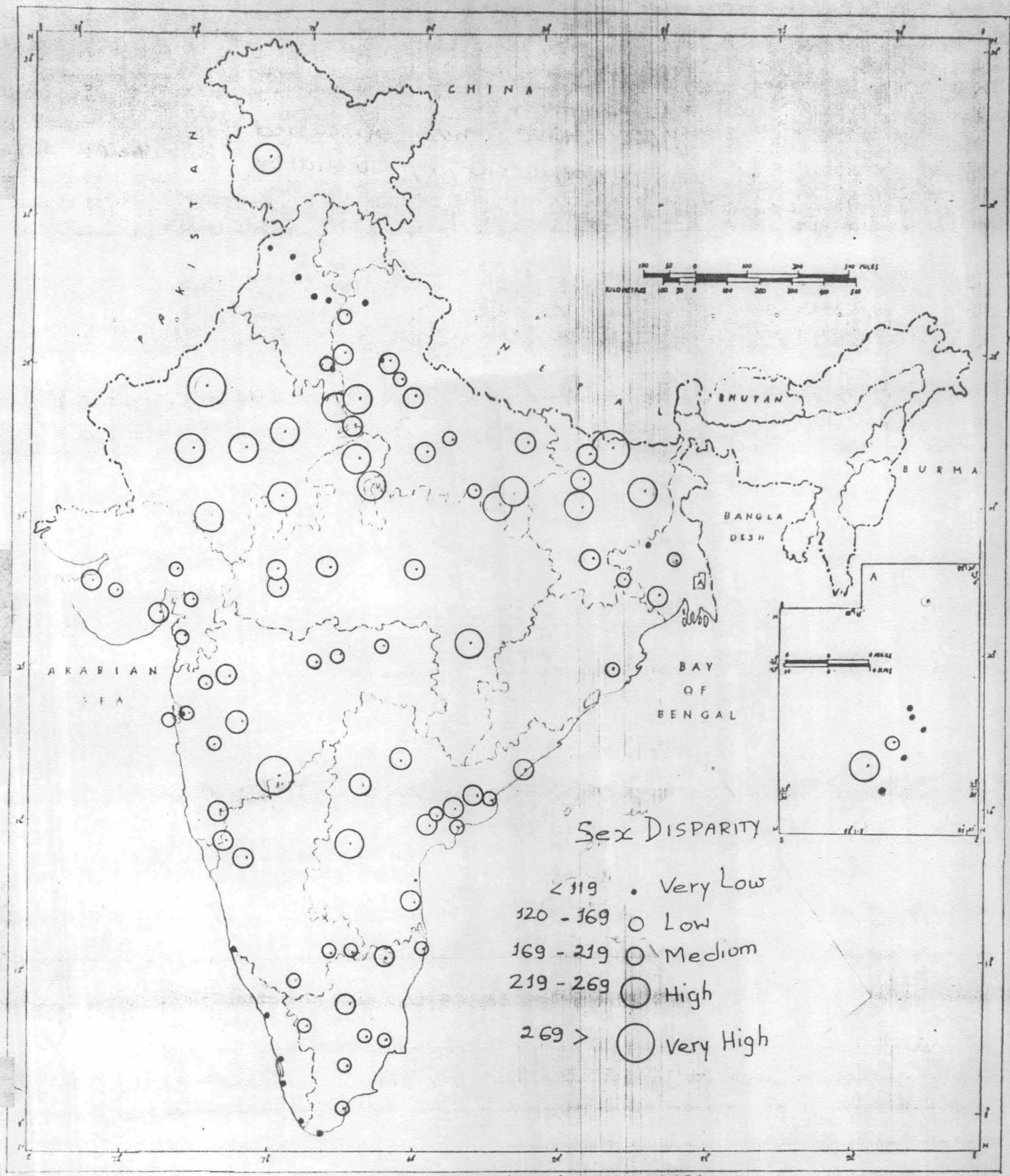

Figure II·13 Sex Disparity in Literacy 1981

coastal cities also have high literacy rates and low sex disparities except the cities of Andhra Pradesh. This may be due to the fact that the western coast had longer and more continuous overseas contacts and due to the presence of Christian missionaries (Gosal 1964 : 274).

During 1961 most of the northern cities recorded low literacy rates, but later on, the situation seems to have improved in terms of overall rates of literacy especially in the cities of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

II.5 Growth of Literacy in 1961-71 and 1971-81 Census Decades

After tracing the spatial pattern of literacy in class I cities through the three Census decades the discussion now focuses on the growth of literacy in these decades. As already mentioned, in the present study, the year 1961 has been taken as the base year. The great device in terms of spread of literacy and education in India's history may be said to have come in 1951, after independence. Thereafter, the pace of literacy and education quickened impressively. However, as mentioned by Mitra (1985 : 337), in 1961-71 as compared to 1951-61 for both male and females.

The growth rate of class I cities is quite remarkable during the period of 1961-71. The impact of Five Year Plans as well as the programme of industrial development is evident from the urban growth. The population growth rate in class I cities was from 37.8 per cent in 1961-71 to 76.2 per cent in

1971-81. This growth rate may be attributed to the emergence of million plus cities and growth of industries in public and private sectors (country monograph. 10. UN : 143). It has been argued that, with the growth of population i.e. with increase in size of cities, literacy rates tend to increase (Davis 1951 : 143) when the growth in literacy in India (including both rural and urban areas) increases from 23.26 per cent in 1961-71 to 25.39 per cent in 1971-81, in case of cities the growth rate decreases from 50.74 per cent in 1961-71 to 48.68 per cent in 1971-81 (Table II.5).

Table II.5 : Literacy growth rate in 1961-71 and 1971-81

Growth rate in		1961-71	1971-81
All India*		23.26	25.39
Class I Cities	Total	50.74	48.68
	Male	43.69	43.56
	Female	63.89	56.03
Highest Growth Rate	Total	209.21[a]	193.33[b]
	Male	197.25[a]	195.40[b]
	Female	224.83[a]	189.91[b]
Lowest Growth Rate	Total	- 1.87[c]	-26.28[d]
	Male	-16.39[c]	-29.11[d]
	Female	14.54[e]	-22.17[d]

* Growth rate includes both rural and urban areas
a. Growth rate in the city of Ernaculam
b. Growth rate of Ranchi
c. Growth rate of Ambala
d. Growth rate of Kolar
e. Growth rate of Calcutta.

But if we consider the case of individual cities, the growth rate varies from 209.21 per cent in Ernaculam to -1.87 per cent in Ambala during 1961-71 and from 193.33 per cent in Ranchi to -26.28 per cent in Kolar during 1971-81. However, in most of the cases the growth rate exhibits a declining trend during the 1971-81 Census period (Appendix II).

With a view to identify the cities, which have consistently a high, medium and low growth rates, a simple classification scheme has been adopted. On the basis of their growth characteristics the cities are classified into the following groups:

(i) Cities with high growth rates for both 1961-71 and 1971-81 Census decades. This includes the cities which recorded 10 per cent and more growth rates as compared to the average growth rate;

(ii) Cities with medium growth rate, that is, those which are between plus or minus 10 per cent of average growth rate for the respective decades ; i.e. 1961-71 and 1971-81; and, finally

(iii) Cities with low growth rate are the cities which have less than 10 per cent of the average growth rate.[7]

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7. The cities have high growth rate in 1961-71 and low growth rate in 1971-81 or vice-versa are discussed later in this chapter.

The number of cities with high literacy growth rates during both the decades has increased from 24 to 27 per cent. In case of male literacy, the rise is more i.e. from 23 cities in 1961-71 to 29 cities in 1971-81 constituting 21.90 per cent and 27.62 per cent of cities respectively (Table II.6). The category comprising cities with medium growth rates shows a similar trend. These trends are necessarily accompanied by the decrease in number of cities in the third category. In case of low growth rate the number of cities has decreased from 37 per cent to 33 per cent (Table II.6).

Table II.6 : Number of Cities in Different Categories of Literacy Growth Rate

Growth Rate Categories*	1961-71			1971-81		
	Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy
High Literacy Growth Rate	24	23	30	27	29	31
Medium Literacy Growth Rate	44	42	41	45	45	41
Low Literacy Growth Rate	37	40	34	33	31	33

* For the identification of these categories see Fig. II. 14.

II.5.1 Cities with High Growth Rate in Literacy

As per the total literacy, the cities with high growth rates in both the decades are Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Delhi, Jaipur, Kota, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Surat, Thana, Ullashnagar and Visakhapatnam. It may be argued that the growth of literacy in a city depends on its functions. As such, the main reason behind the high growth rates of Bhopal, Jaipur and Srinagar may be due to the fact that they are the capital cities and service is the main function which helps to attract literate people. In case of cities of Baroda, Kota and Surat, the cause of high growth may be due to the increase in both the private and public sector industries. Delhi and Bangalore have high growth rates in both the periods. This may be due to their metropolitan character. If we divide the country into east and west, most of the cities with high literacy either in 1961-71 or in 1971-81 period are located in the western part (Fig. II.14)

The cities which have consistantly high growth rate in both the decades, have a similar pattern. In the same way, the cities with high literacy rates in 1961, 1971 and 1981 exhibit a high growth rate in 1961-71 decade. The cities with high growth rates in 1961-71 are Akola, Calicut, Ernaculam, Hubli-Dharwad, Jabalpur, Jammu, Jamnagar, Kharagpur, Malegaon, Moradabad, Rajkot and Trivendrum (Appendix II). The cities with high literacy growth rates during 1971-81 are

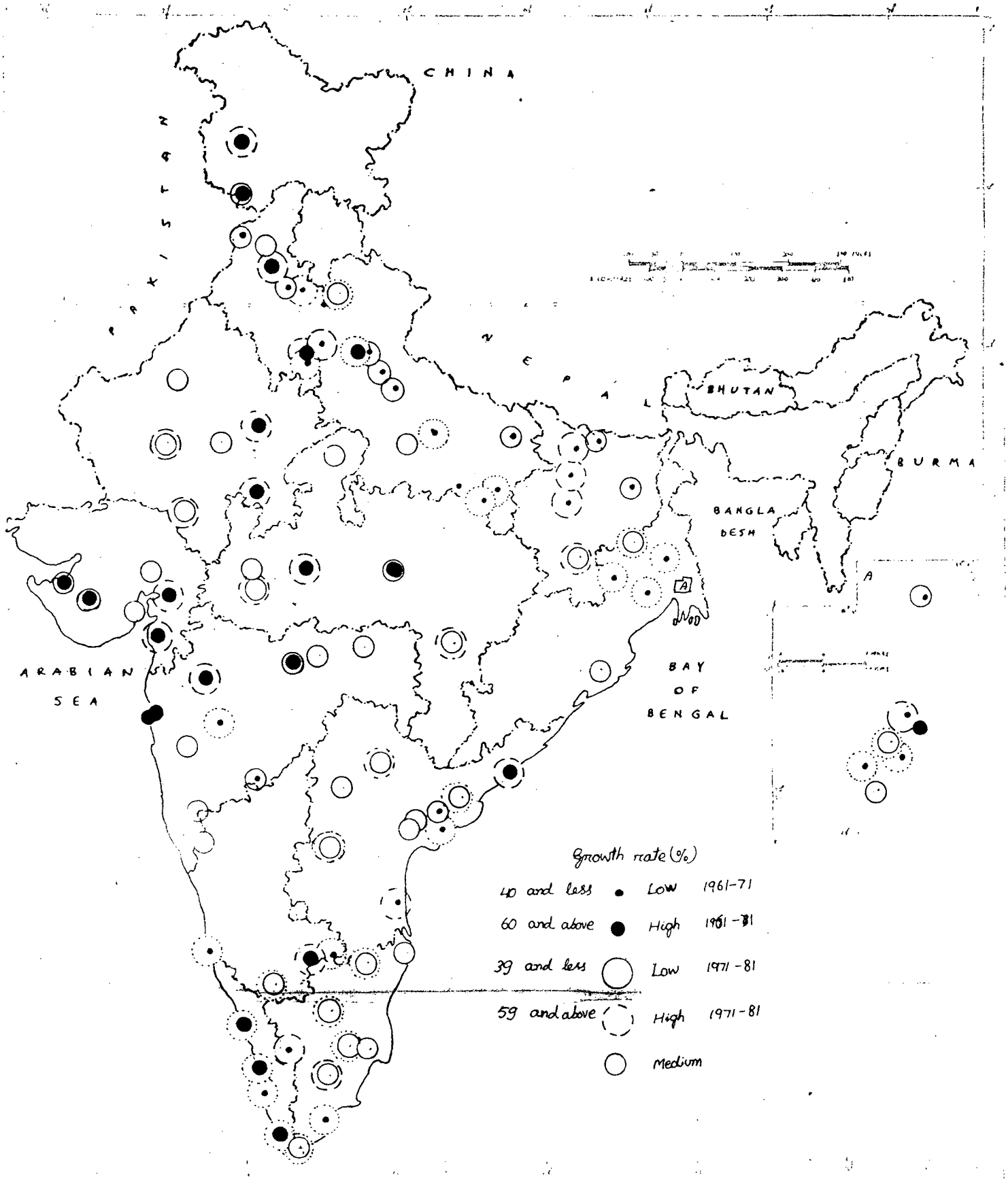

Figure II·14 Growth Rate (total literacy) 1961-71 and 1971-81

Bikaner, Howrah, Indore, Jodhpur, Kornool, Madurai, Meerut, Nasik, Raipur and Warangal.

The cities which exhibit very high literacy growth rate i.e. more than 100 per cent in 1961-71 are Ernaculam (209.3 per cent), Calicut (106.5 per cent), Visakhapatnam (108.6 per cent) whereas during the 1971-81 period Bhopal (143.46 per cent), Coimbatore (117.86 per cent), Raipur (119.34 per cent) and Ranchi (193.26 per cent) registered very high growth rates in literacy.

In case of male literacy, the number of cities which have high growth rates has increased from 23 in 1961-71 to 29 in 1971-81. Though the number of cities has increased the growth rate remains almost the same between 1961-71 and 1971-81 i.e. 43.69 per cent and 43.56 per cent respectively. However, among the cities there seems a big gap i.e. during 1961-71 the highest growth rate is 197.25 per cent in Ernaculam and during 1971-81 the same city shows 36 per cent growth. The cities with consistantly high growth rats in both the periods are Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Delhi, Jaipur, Kota, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Surat, Ullasnagar and Visakhapatnam (Fig. II. 15).

During both the periods the female literacy growth rate in each and every city is more than the growth rates of male literacy (Appendix II). In 1961-71 period the growth of female literacy for all the cities as a whole is more (i.e. 63.89 per cent than 1971-81 i.e. 56.03 per cent. The

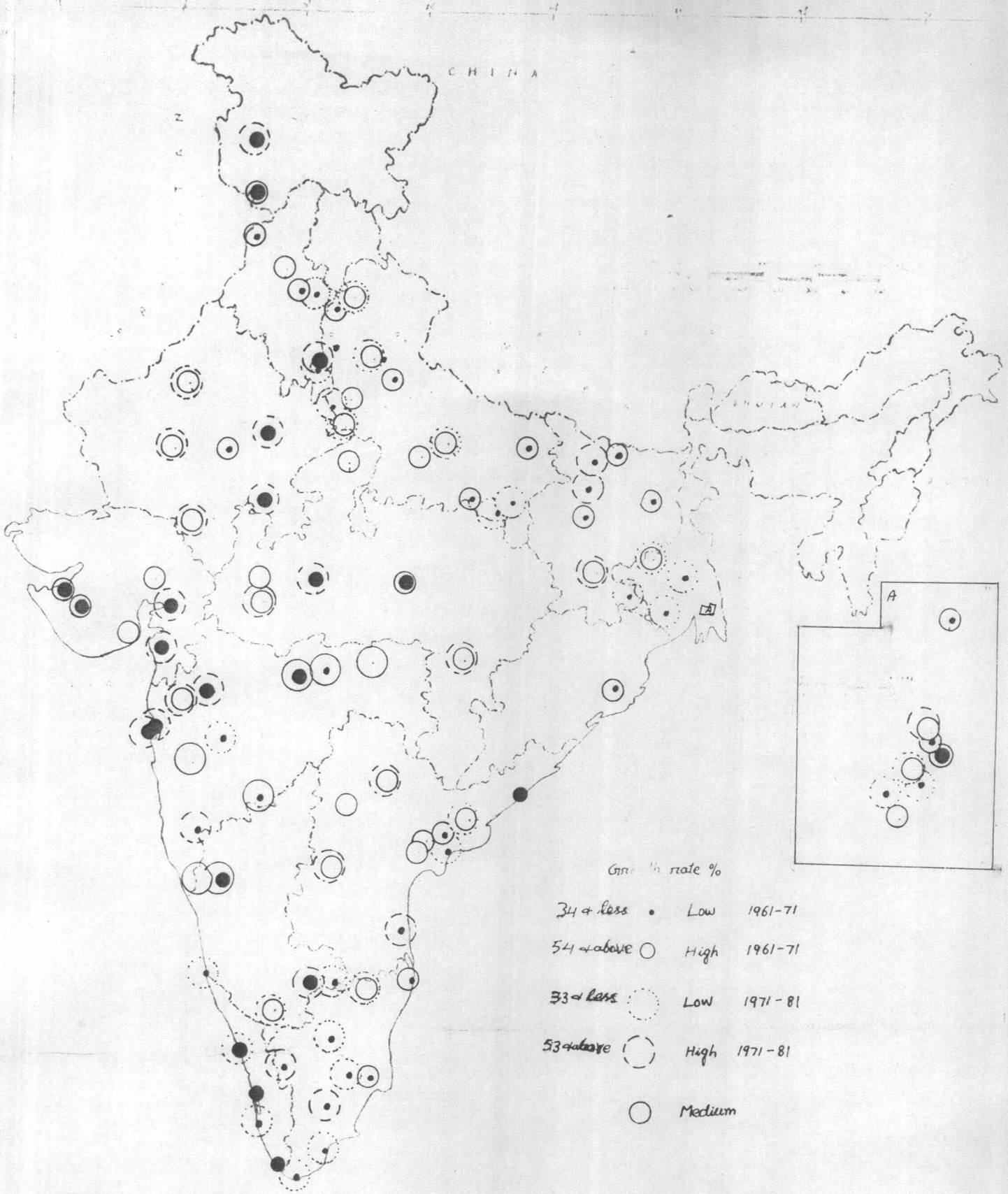

Figure II.15 Growth Rate (male literacy) 1961-71 and 1971-81

cities which have consistently high growth rates in both the decades are Baroda, Bhopal, Delhi, Jaipur, Kota, Ludhiana, Nagpur, Srinagar, Surat, Thana and Warangle (Fig. II.16). Most of the cities with high growth rate in 1961-71 are in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala and are located in the western part of India (Fig. II. 16). However, during 1971-81 shows high growth rates in the cities of Bihar, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mahrashtra and Andhra Pradesh (Fig. II. 16). The highest growth rate in female literacy varies from 224.83 per cent in Ernaculam during 1961-71 to 189.91 in Ranchi during 1971-81 (Table II.5).

II.5.2 Cities with Moderate Literacy Growth Rate in Literacy

During both the census decades the number of cities with moderate literacy growth rate has increased from 44 in 1961-71 to 45. The cities which have low or medium literacy rates exhibit a moderate growth rates in literacy in both the decades are Ahmadabad, Ajmer, Amaravati, Belgaon, Bhavnagar, Bikaner, Cuttack, Gawalior, Jullandhar, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Poona (Fig. II.14).

In case of male literacy the decadal growth rate is moderate in the same 13 cities which record moderate growth for total literacy in the cities. Most of the cities in

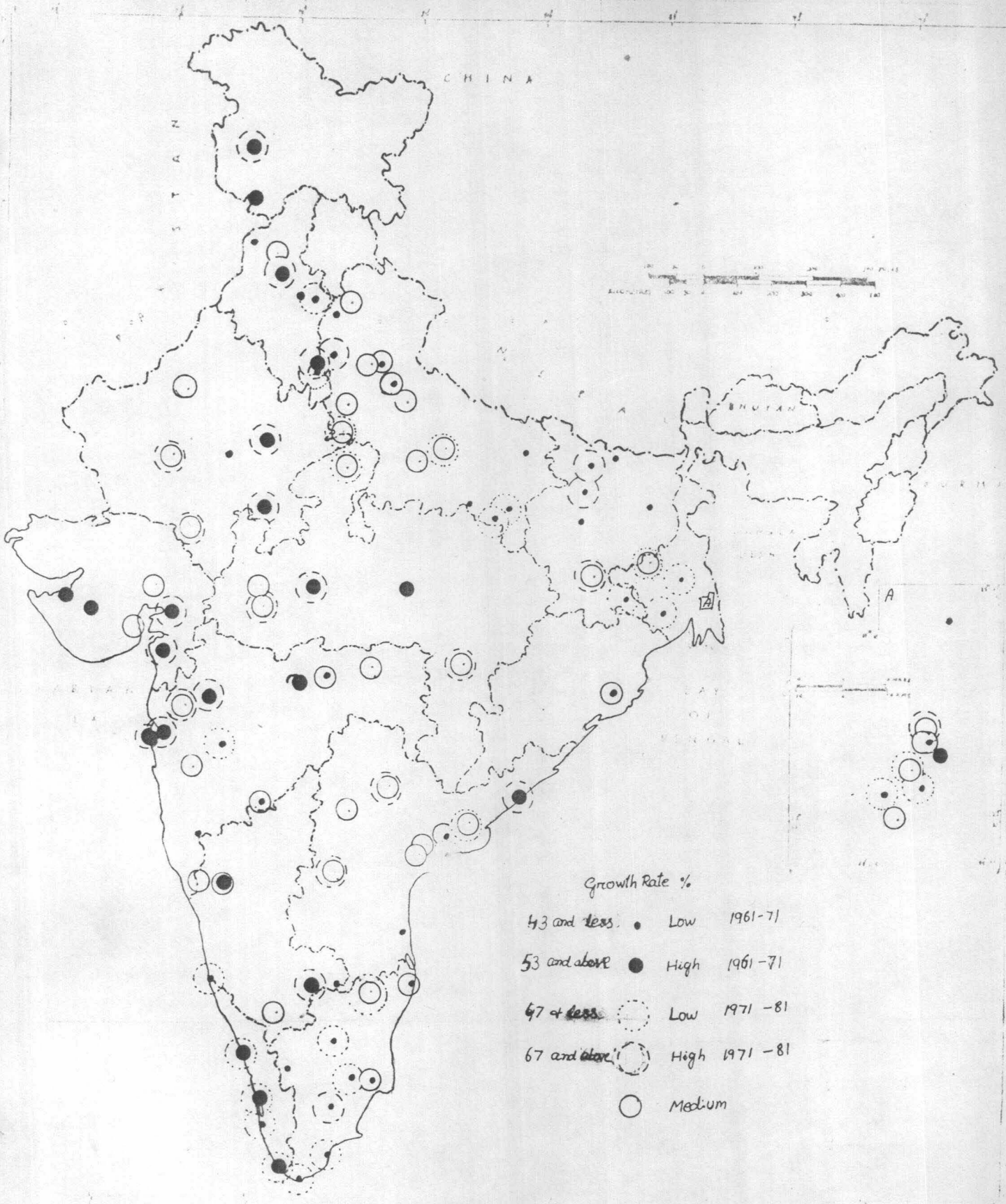

Figure II-16 Growth Rate (female literacy) 1961-71 and 1971-81

Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show moderate growth in 1961-71. During the 1971-81, the cities with moderate growth rates in literacy are in Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (Fig. II.15).

Though, the number of cities in moderate literacy growth is same in both the decades, the growth rate varies from 224.83 per cent in Ernaculam during 1961-71 to 189.91 per cent in Ranchi during the period 1971-81 (Table II.5). The cities with consistantly moderate growth rates during both the periods are Ahmadnagar, Ajmer, Asansol, Bhatpara, Bhavnagar, Bhilwara, Gorakhpur, Gawalior, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Poona, Thanjavur and Vijaynagaram (Fig. II.16). The cities with moderate growth in 1961-71 are situated in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and the cities in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are with moderate growth rate in female literacy in 1971-81.

II.5.3 Cities with Low Growth Rate in Literacy

The number of cities with consistently low growth rates in total literacy has decreased from 37 in 1961-71 to 33 in 1971-81. But when the growth rates between two decades are compared, in most of the cases the growth rates for male as well as female literacy during 1961-71 are higher than the 1971-81 period. The cities of Ahmadabad, Ambala, Bandar, Bhatpara, Burdman, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Kamarhati, Kolar, Lucknow, Mathura, Mirzapur, New Delhi, Tuticorin and Varanasi

show consistently low growth rates during both the decades. Among the cities which record only low growth in 1961-71 are the cities in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, forming a north-east and north-west belt (Fig. II.14). The cities with low growth rates in 1971-81 are in Bihar, Kerala, Southern part of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The cities which have very low growth rates in literacy i.e. less than 15 per cent are Calcutta, Muzaffarpur and Mirzapur. In 1971-81 there are Kharagpur, Kolar and New Delhi.

In case of growth rates for male literacy, the spatial pattern remains almost the same (Fig. II.15). The cities in the states of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal thus show consistently high growth rates in both the decades. During 1961-71 the cities which had lowest growth rates i.e. less than 15 per cent are Ahmadnagar, Calcutta and Muzzafarpur in 1971-81 whereas Alleppy, Kharagpur, Kolar and New Delhi recorded lowest growth rates in 1971-81.

The lowest literacy growth rate for females varies from 14.54 per cent in Calcutta to -22.17 per cent in Kolar. The literacy growth rates for females in 1961-71 are lower in cities in Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However in case of Bihar during the period 1971-81 the literacy growth rates shows an upswing which is remarkable (Fig. II.16), a high growth rate in urbanization in Bihar in 1971-81 period (country monograph 1982 : 59). It is interesting that none of the cities

in Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan are in a low growth rate category in female literacy. A comparison between the maps of female literacy and the growth rate for females in literacy brings out an interesting observation. That is the high and low growth rates correspond with high and low literacy levels respectively.

In general, cities with high growth rate in one decade exhibit considerably low growth rate in the following decade i.e. from 1961-71 to 1971-81 and vice-versa. That is to say, the expansion of literacy seems to be erratic. Thus, there are cities with a large difference in the growth rates in literacy during the two decades. These are Bhagalpur, Calicut, Ernaculam, Gaya, Jammu, Madurai, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarpur, Nellore, Patna, Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi and Trivandrum. Most of the cities in Bihar, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh show a low growth rate in 1961-71 period and a high growth in 1971-81 except Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal where the situation is just the reverse. In case of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal some cities show a constant growth rates over the two decades. While others have very small differences in the growth rates during 1961-71 and 1971-81 (Appendix II).

In case of female literacy in the two decades, the cities of Ambala, Calicut, Coimbatore, Ernaculam, Kolar, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Trivandrum record a large difference in the growth

rate. However, the cities of Bihar exhibit low to high growth in literacy for 1961-71 to 1971-81 respectively. On the other hand, in the cities of Kerala the growth rates in female as well as male literacy are lower for 1971-81 as compared to 1961-71.

II.6 Conclusion

The main conclusion which emerge from the spatio-temporal trends in literacy of the class I cities are as follows:

The spatial pattern of literacy for total, male and female are identical. There emerges a distinct north-south dimension of distribution in literacy levels whereby, the cities in the south have more literates as compared to the cities located in the north across the Indian space. Additionally, the cities situated along the coast, the west coast, records higher literacy levels relative to the city of east coast.

Everywhere the male literacy rates are higher than the female literacy rates. In case of disparities, the regional pattern is almost similar to that of literacy levels. However, there is no distinct north-south pattern as in the case with literacy levels. Nevertheless, the southern cities especially cities situated along the west coast have a high literacy rate than the other cities.

In case of the growth rates in literacy the growth rates for males are less than the rates for female in each case.

In most of the cities the growth rate is higher during 1961-71 than in 1971-81 for both male and female literacy. The growth rates in literacy during 1961-71 period are relatively higher in those cities which have a high male and female literacy rates especially the cities in Bihar have jumped from a low growth rates in literacy in 1961-71 to high growth rates in 1971-81. The cities of Bengal, on the other hand exhibit low to very low growth rate from 1961-71 period to 1971-81 period. This is essentially because of the uneven base in the initial years upon which the subsequent analysis is based. One may perhaps talk of a more sustained literacy expansion in Bengal as compared to a traditionally backward state of Bihar where recent efforts to spurt literacy are becoming visible through high growth rates during the current decade.

CHAPTER III

SPATIAL PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON-SCHEDULED CASTE LITERACY AND THEIR SEX DISPARITY IN LITERACY 1981

III.1 Introductory Statement:

In the previous chapter the spatio-temporal pattern of growth and distribution of city literacy during the years from 1961 to 1981 have been analysed in order to observe the trends. The discussion has essentially been confined to those Class I cities, 105 in total, which attained the class I status in 1961 and retained it through 1981. The present Chapter offers additional information on the spatial pattern of literacy and sex disparities for non-scheduled and scheduled castes as pertaining to 1981 situation.[1]

In India, out of total population 15.75 per cent are scheduled castes and 7.76 per cent are the scheduled tribes. The class I cities constitute only 9.44 per cent of scheduled caste and 0.09 per cent of scheduled tribe population. It is

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1. In this study all those municipal corporations are taken which have more than 100,000 population irrespective of their status as treated in the census. That is to say municipal corporations included in urban agglomerations are treaded as separate entities if they have the requisite population. Calcutta is one such example. As such the number of cities in this study comes to 226 as against 218 class cities as identified by Census. (Fig. III.1)

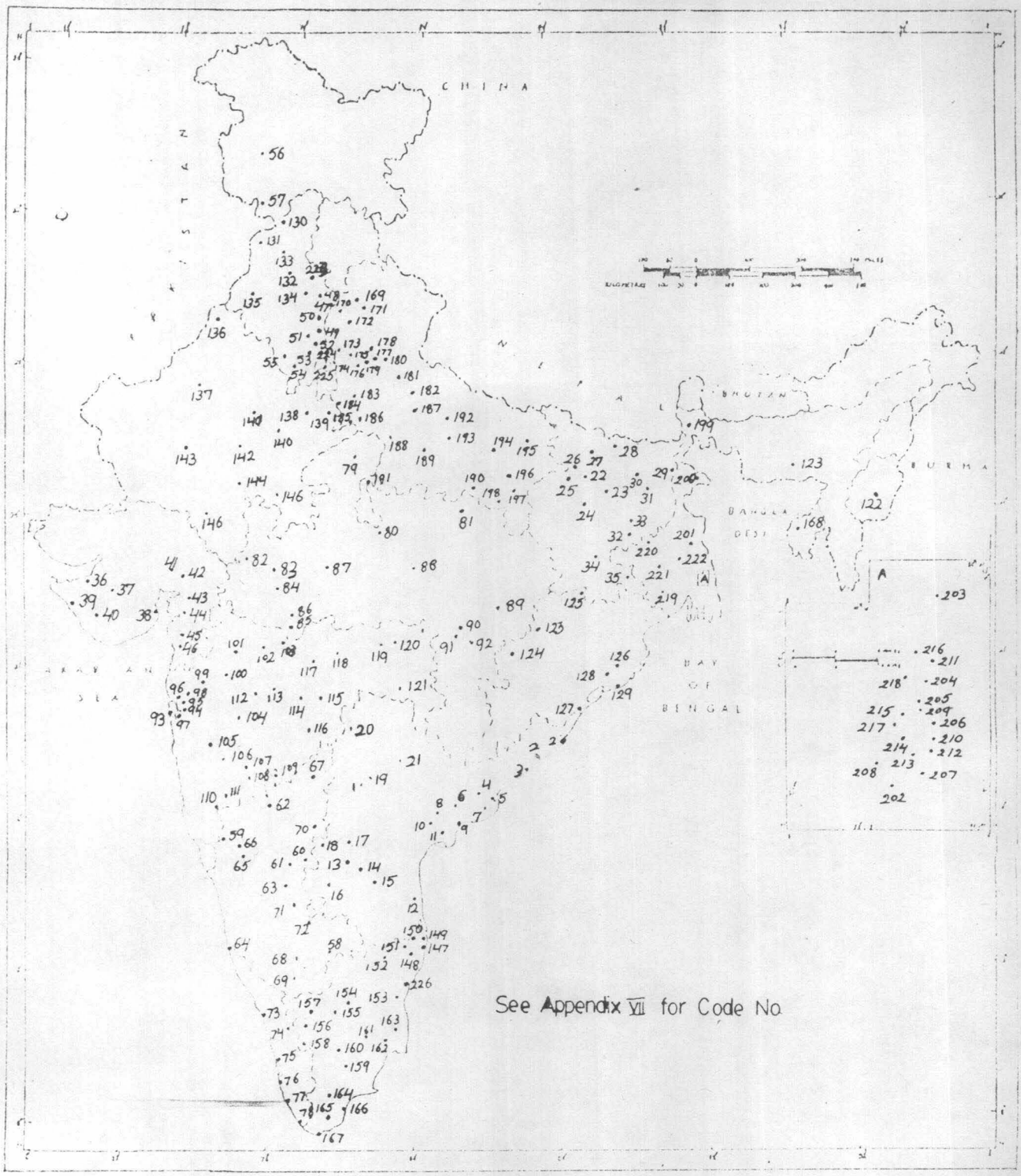

Figure III.1 Location of class I cities in India, 1981

evident as such that most of the scheduled tribe population is of rural inhabitation.

The scheduled tribes are almost absent especially in the cities of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and union territories. As such, it was considered better to exclude them altogether from the analysis. The remaining population, wherever necessary is divided into non-scheduled and scheduled caste components.[2]

III. 2 Spatial Pattern of Literacy:

Despite possible efforts for the spread of literacy in different regions of the country after independence there exist an areal variation in literacy. This regional variation may be due to diversified cultural, political and historical character of India (Gosal 1985: 273). In case of cities the educational facilities are expected to be for better than the rural areas. In addition, economically also the cities are supposed to be in a better position. Consequently, literacy levels should be comparable across space. However, there exists a wide range in the literacy levels among cities i.e from 80.33 per cent in Cohchin in Keral to 24.77 per cent in Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh.

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2. The Scheduled castes generally have very low levels of socio-economic status and may be taken as a homogeneous group With few exceptions. On the other hand, the non scheduled caste group has very large economic and social range, however, further distinction cannot be made because of the lack of appropriate information in the Census.

If the state-wise literacy rate in cities are considered, Kerala has the highest literacy rate (70.42 per cent) in the country followed by Union territories with 62.70 per cent, Maharastra with 47.18 per cent and Tripura, Megalaya, Tamilnadu and West Bengal although not necessarily in the statistical order (Table III·1). As compared to other states, the number of class I cities are comparatively more in Uttar Pradesh i.e 30 but the literacy rate is very low (50.51 per cent) in Class I cities.

The spatial distribution of total literacy in the class I cities show regional difference (Fig.III·2). In all the cities the female literacy rates are lower than the males which shows that even in cities, in terms, of literacy the women are still treated as depressed groups.

Though there is an increase in the number of cities from 105 in 1961 to 226 in 1981 and there is an increase in the literacy rate from 51.88 in 1961 to 61.44 per cent in 1981, the spatial patterns remains almost the same over the decades which indicates that the regions with lower literacy are still in the same states though absolute values show overall increase.

There exist a clear differentiation between the southern and northern cities on the one hand and coastal and interior cities on the other. Thus, most of the cities which come in high literacy category are located in the states of Gujarat, Maharrastra, Kerala, Tamilnadu, West Bengal Union territories

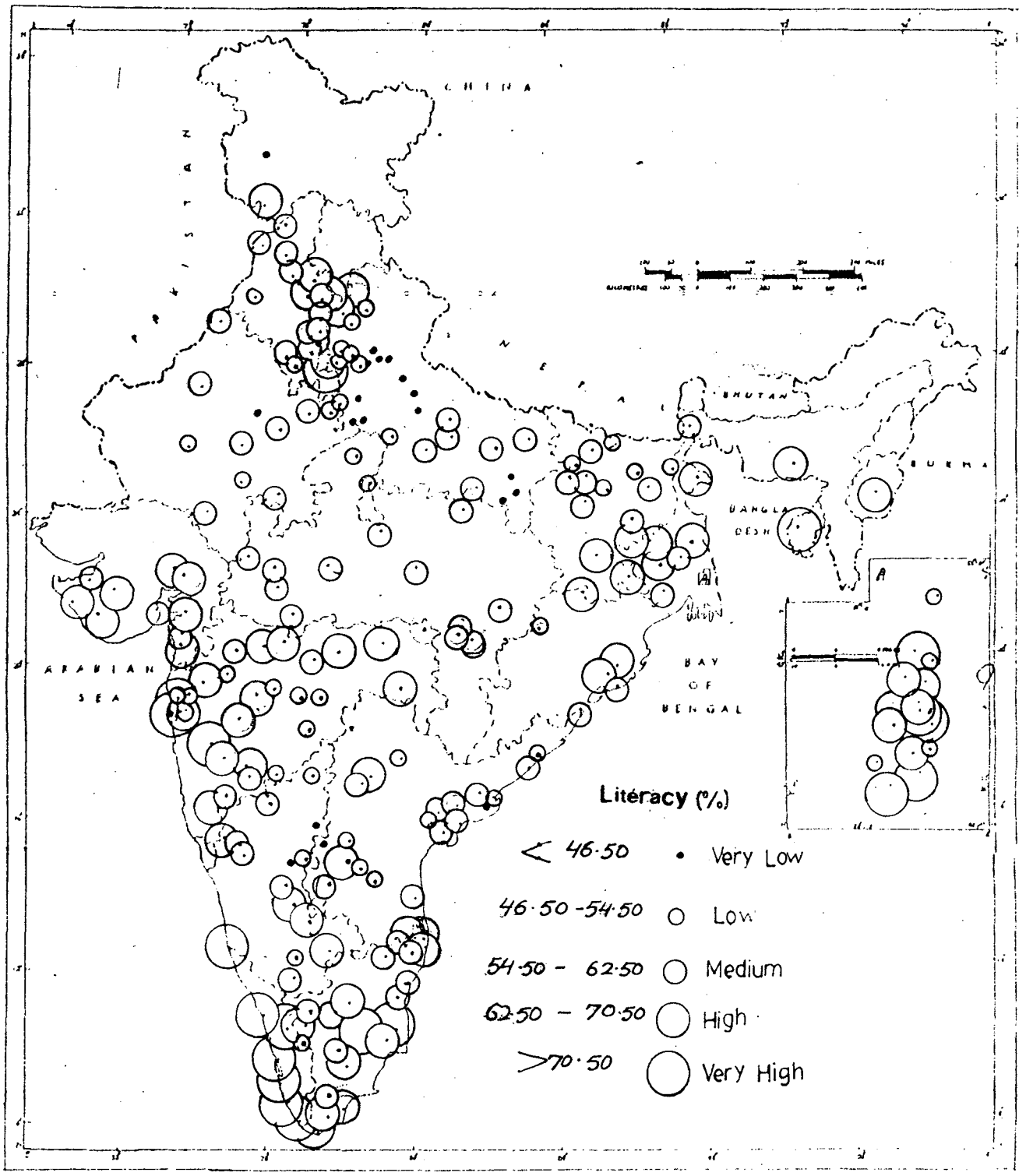

Figure III.2. Total literacy 1981.

Table III 1

State-wise Distribution of Population and Literates in Class I Cities and the Literacy Rate of the Concerned States, 1981

Name of the State	a	b	c	d
Kerala	6	2.21	77.11	70.42
Tripura	1	0.01	75.91	42.12
Meghalaya	1	0.01	67.19	34.08
TamilNadu	21	9.95	67.27	46.76
West Bengal	24	9.72	66.60	40.94
Maharastra	29	19.17	65.58	47.18
Union territories	4	6.94	64.75	62.79
Manipur	1	0.02	64.53	41.35
Gujurat	11	6.33	63.75	43.70
Orissa	6	1.30	61.59	34.23
Karnataka	15	6.55	61.32	38.46
Punjab	6	2.50	59.52	40.86
Haryana	9	1.61	59.10	36.14
Bihar	14	4.28	58.32	26.20
Madhya Pradesh	14	5.46	57.41	27.87
AndhraPradesh	21	8.56	55.57	29.94
Rajasthan	11	4.03	55.07	24.38
Uttar Pradesh	30	10.40	50.51	27.16
Jammu and Kashmir	2	0.92	45.53	26.67

a - Number of class I cities in the state.

b - Percentages of class I population to total class I population in India.

c - Percentages of literates to total population in class I cities.

d - Total literacy rate in the state out of total population, both rural and urban.

and north-eastern cities. Among the cities located in South, the cities situated along the western coast have higher literacy rates than the cities in the eastern coasts. These high literacy rates in case of southern cities, especially coastal cities may be due to the vigourous efforts of christian missionaries and some secretarian institution along with consistant exposure of coastal areas to external economic, social and political influences (Krishna and Shyam 1973; 473). This helps the coastal cities to keep a high literacy rate i.e more than 75 per cent in 1981.

Being a part of erstwhile presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the cities in these regions had an early start of education under the British rule. (Basu 1974 12). The other cities of Gujurat, Tamilnadu and West Bengal also have high literacy rates incumbent upon high degree of industrial development and road network (Gosal 1964: 277). Additionally, the considerable emigration of population to south-east Asia, South East Africa and United Kingdom, especially from Gujrat, Punjab and Tamilnadu is instrumental in bringing these areas under the modern influence of education. This is further helped by the donations and generous help made to educational institutions at home by successful emigrants (Gosal 1964: 272-274).

The cities in Andhra Pradesh, Southern part of Bihar and Orisa which exhibit moderate literacy rates are either capital or industrial cities. Among the cities situated in the intirior areas, the cities of Punjab show a high literacy

rate i.e more than 60 per cent. This is consequent upon high per capita income, commercial agriculture and developed industrial base. The cities of the union territories also exhibit high literacy rates due to the fact that, the main functions of the cities are essentially service and they are capital cities also.

In general, the low literacy is associated with low economy i.e subsistance agricultural economy and unsophesticated industries. The cities of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Utter Pradesh and adjacent areas of Maharastra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu with the exception of capital cities, are noted for their subsistance agricultural economy (Krishna and Shyam 1974: 804). Consequently, they record low literacy levels.

Most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh have less than 45 per cent literates. Whereas the literacy rates in the cities of Rajasthan and Bihar are more than 48 per cent.

Apart from the factors discussed above, there are other social parameters which seem to attribute to these variance in literacy. These have been discussed in detail subsequently.

III.3 Non-scheduled Caste Literacy:

Only 41.30 per cent of non scheduled caste population is literate in India which includes both the rural and urban population. The literacy rates are 61.12 per cent for the total population, 69.19 per cent and 52.71 per cent for male and female segments respectively (Table III.2). When all the

cities are taken together; the literacy levels for the non-scheduled caste are more than the literacy rates for scheduled castes except the cities in Kerala(Appendix III). At an individual state level the scheduled caste literacy is much less than the non-scheduled castes literacy in Uttar Pradesh. Whereas in Kerala the scheduled castes are more literates than the non scheduled castes.

The non-scheduled caste segment,as defined in the present study,comprises of population with a wide-ranging socio-economic background and may be termed as previleged castes vis-a-vis the scheduled caste component. Free from the age-old deprivation and social taboos, the literacy rate among the non-scheduled castes is higher as already indicated. However, the non-scheduled caste literacy rate ranges from 82.90 per cent in New Delhi to 25.44 per cent in Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh and is quite striking.

It has been urged that the degree of urbanization has a direct bearing on the literacy (UN Monograph 10.341). Accordingly, it is expected that the million plus cities will exhibit the highest literacy rates at all levels which indeed is the case (Table II.2). At the other end of the scale, urban settlements with 100,000 to 199,999 population have a lowest literacy rates i.e 60.56 per cent among the cities. With the exception of cities with population between 200,000 to 439,999

Table III.2

Non-Scheduled Caste Literacy by City Size, 1981

Settlement type	No of cities	Total literacy (per cent)	Male literacy (per cent)	Female literacy (per cent)
All India*		41.30	52.34	29.43
All Class I cities	226	61.12	69.19	52.71
Cities with more than 10,000,000 population	11	63.92	73.84	59.12
Cities with 500,000-999,999 population	24	61.07	68.62	54.27
Cities with 200,000-499,999 population	67	62.15	69.36	53.87
Cities with 100,000-199,999 population	124	60.56	68.78	51.25

* It includes both rural and urban areas.

the cities exhibit progressively lower rates for literacy with decrease in size.

As has been discussed earlier in the context of general male and female literacy, in case of non-scheduled caste literacy also, the southern states have relatively higher rates of literacy at all the levels as compared to northern cities. As such, the non-scheduled caste literacy pattern conforms to the general pattern of literacy. Similarly, the cities in the western coast have relatively higher literacy again in

in accordance with the pattern identified earlier (Fig III)

As compared to other cities, all the cities of Kerala have relatively higher literacy rates for non-scheduled castes followed by Tamilnadu, Tripura, West Bengal Maharastra and Union territories. Most of the cities in Northern Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, a few cities in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu record relatively lower levels of literacy for the same group (Fig III.3)[4].

III.3.1 Non-scheduled Caste Male Literacy:

The non-scheduled caste male literacy rate varies from 94.59 per cent in Tiruneveli in Tamilnadu to 30.85 per cent in Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh, indicating a wide range across space. In contrast to general literacy, the literacy levels for males do not exhibit any systematic relationship with the size of the cities. Except for the million plus cities which do have relatively higher literacy levels, the cities at all the three subsequent level are almost identical in terms of levels of literacy (Table II.2).

The non-scheduled caste male literacy pattern coinsides with the literacy pattern for non scheduled caste population as a whole. This is no surprising at they form the major share of this group. Thus the cities in Gujurat, Kerala, Maharastra,

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4. The terminology of low medium and high is based on the division adopted in the respective maps.

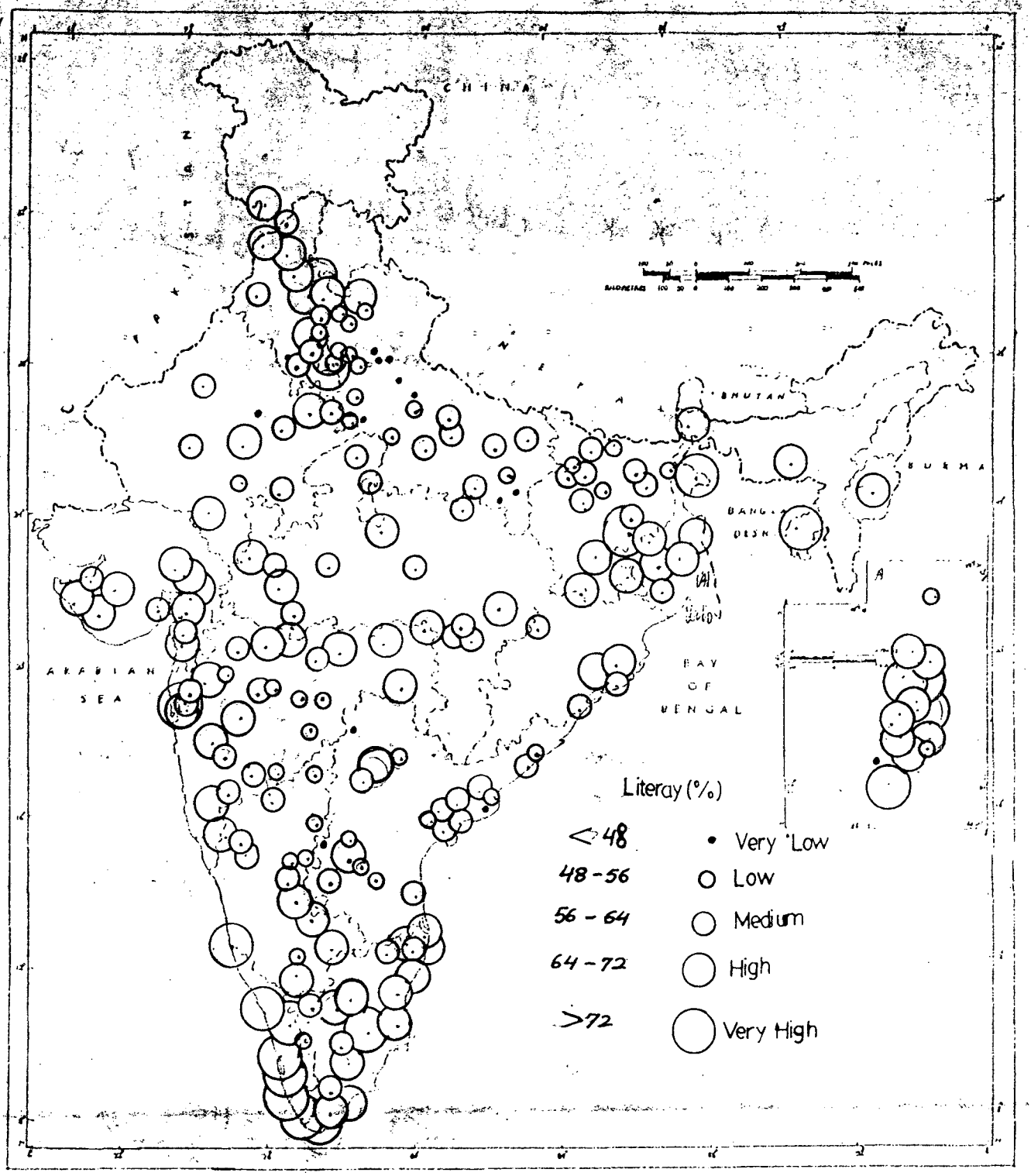

Figure 3. Non-Scheduled caste total literacy, 1981.

Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tripur and West Bengal have a high non-scheduled caste male literacy rate. The cities which have very high literacy rate i.e above 79 per cent are Alleppy, Baruch, Calicut, Cohchin, Dhanbad, Dombivil, Durgapur, Kalyan, Malegaon, Naba Nagarcoil, New Delhi, Quillion, Thanjavur, Tirrurelveli and Trivandrum (Fig III 4). Hence the regional pattern is not as distinct as the regional pattern which has immerged in case of male literacy.[5]

III. 3.2 Non-Scheduled Caste Female Literacy:

Only 58.91 per cent of non-scheduled caste females are literates in the cities of India. The literacy level varies from 77.31 per cent in Cohchin in Kerala to 19.28 per cent in Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh. The size-wise analysis shows that the million plus cities are in a better position as far as non scheduled caste female literacy is concerned with 63.26 per cent as compared to other categories (Table 3.2). The pattern of non-scheduled caste female literacy exhibits a more distinct regional variation than the male literacy pattern (Fig III 5). Thus, all the cities located in the coastal areas except the cities in Andhra Pradesh and some cities of Orissa have high to very high literacy rates. Out of the cities located in interior regions, the cities in Punjab and north eastern areas have relatively higher literacy rates as compared to other areas. The cities which are situated in the

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1. See, Chapter II.

2. The grouping which have done in the maps.

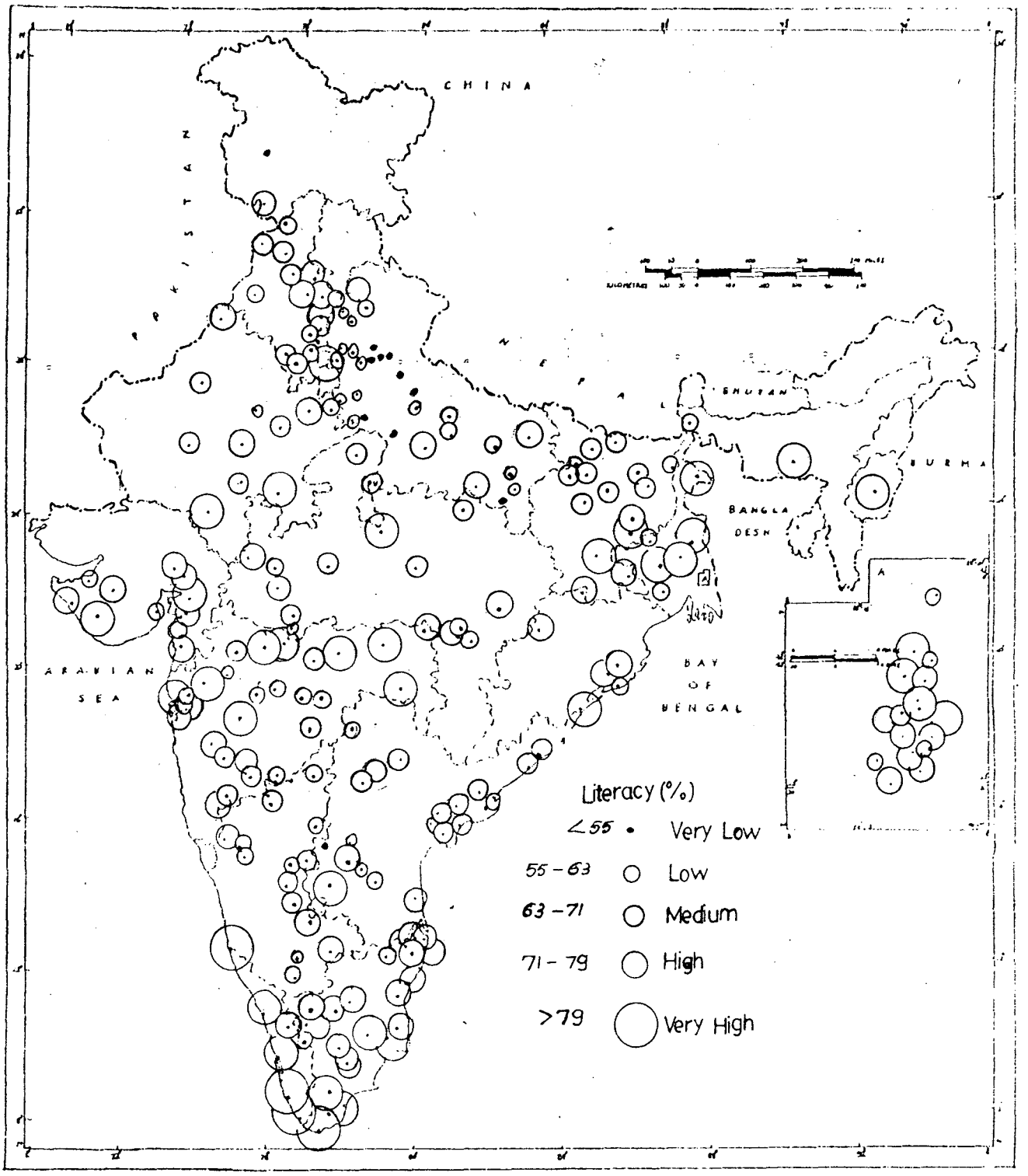

Figure III 4 Non-Scheduled caste male literacy, 1981.

areas adjacent to Andhra Pradesh and Maharastra have comparatively lower female literacy levels than other interior cities of Maharastra. This specific pattern may be consequent upon nearness to the depression in the surface of literacy in the former princely state of Hyderabad casting its shadow over the surroundings (Sopher 1980: 138).

In Gujarat none of the cities have less than 52 per cent of non scheduled caste female literacy. According to Gosal (1985: 276) a large proportion of population which constitute the Jains and Marwaris, the traditional trading class is necessarily accompanied by more literates than others. This observation may be extended to Gujarat.

III.4 Scheduled Caste Literacy:

In the traditional caste hirarchy of India, the scheduled castes have been characterised by a low, infact lowest, social and ritual status as well as low economic conditions (Mallik 1979: 3). The basic fact in the social geography of scheduled castes is their exploited and backward condition. They have been subjected to social injustice and exploitation and all through the ages these castes had no access to education (Mallik 1979.3). In past, in some regions, the higher caste did not allow their children to sit in the same class with the scheduled caste children. Such social rigidity is not expected in urban areas, especially in cities. However, as urgued by Mukharjee, the caste organization qualitatively seems to remain

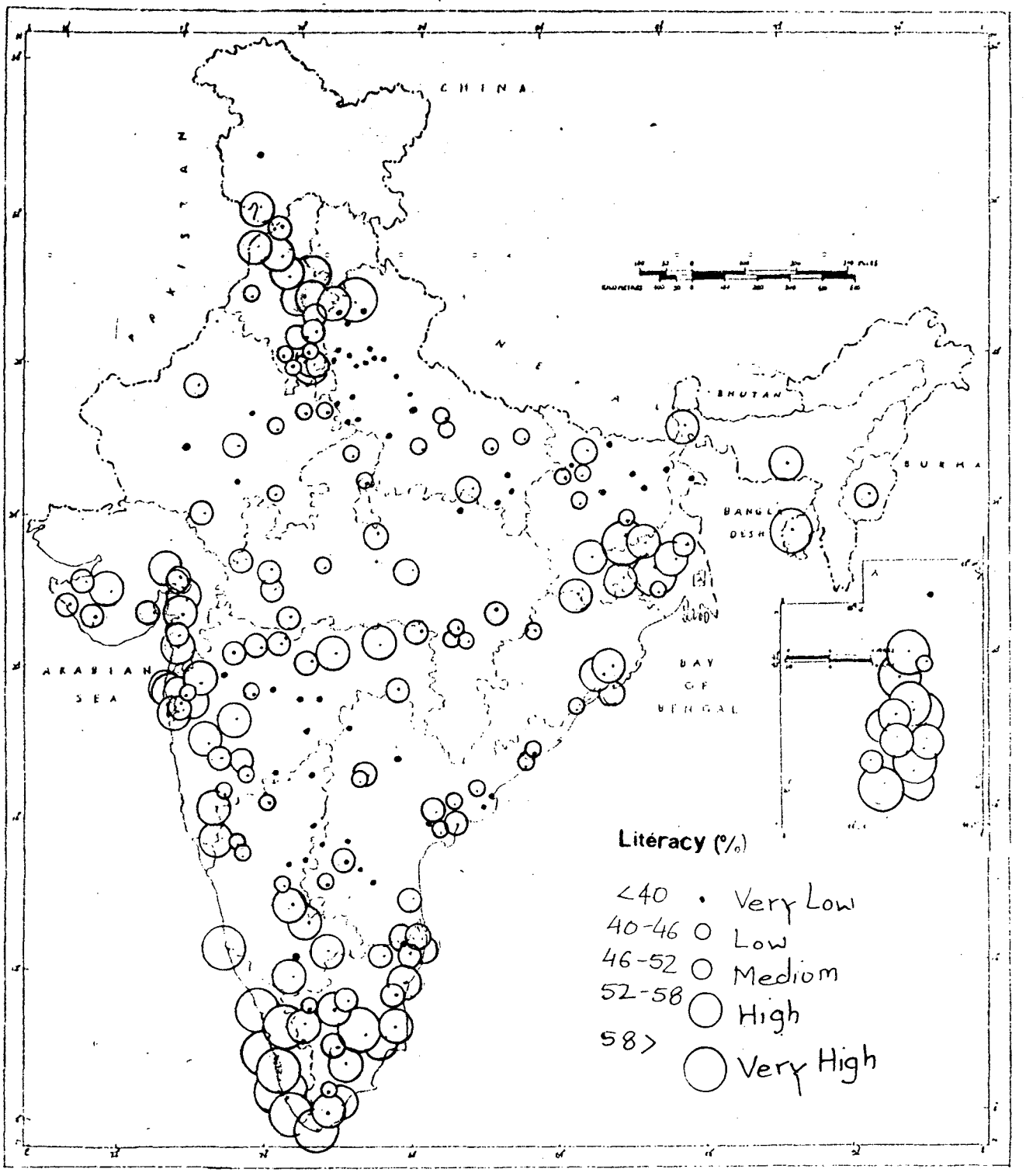

Figure III.5. Non-Scheduled caste female literacy, 1981

the same in cities, towns and villages with variation in degrees to suit the exigency of the nature of the settlement but not to do away with the caste structure of the society, either in urban areas or in rural areas (Mukharjee 1962:3).

Despite various subsidies and facilities given to scheduled castes, the initial deprivation has been such that, the literacy levels among the scheduled castes is substantially lower than the non-scheduled castes population. It may be due to the prevailing social reality explicit in the economic domain (M.Raza, A. Ahmed and S. Nuna 1986, F.IO) This feature is replicated in cities as well as in other urban areas. Thus, in class I cities only 38.55 per cent of scheduled castes are literates. The male share is 48.81 per cent, whereas female constitute only 26.57 per cent. The existing range of variation is quite wide with 74.74 per cent in Alleppy in Kerala to 13.60 per cent in Sambhal in Uttar Pradesh. As in other situations, Kerala has the highest literacy level i.e 66.92 per cent followed by Manipur with 68.24 per cent, Tamilnadu with 55.83 per cent, and Gujurat with 52.46 per cent. The scheduled caste literacy is low in the cities of Bihar, Harayana, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, below the national level average i.e 38.53 per cent. The cities of Punjab have the scheduled caste literacy which is within low to medium category. It may be recalled that Punjab exhibits high literacy levels for non-scheduled caste females.

The spatial pattern of scheduled caste literacy record high literacy level i.e more than 45.50 per cent in the coastal cities with the exception of cities in Orissa (Fig. III.6). Here, a distinct north-South pattern emerges. Whereby the cities of northern India have comparatively lower literacy levels i.e below 25.50 per cent as compared to the cities situated in the interior areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak, Maharastra and Tamilnadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, have cities with high scheduled caste literacy i.e., more than 45.50 per cent.

Except the capital cities and those located in North Eastern States, all other northerly located cities have a medium to very low literacy rates i.e 35.50 per cent to less than 25.50 per cent. Like the non-scheduled caste literacy, in this case also the western coast cities have high literacy than the Eastern Coast cities which may be due to the influence of Christian missionaries. In case of the cities of Jammu and Kashmir, Shrinagar has a very high literacy i.e 74.65 per cent, Jammu has a low literacy of 33.39 per cent. In the densely populated areas in the north in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the scheduled caste literacy is low as compared to other areas. It may be due to the presence of feudal land lords, who are strongly entrenched economically and socially and the scheduled castes are landless and backward (Gosal 1985:282). The cities of Orissa and Rajasthan have relatively much lower

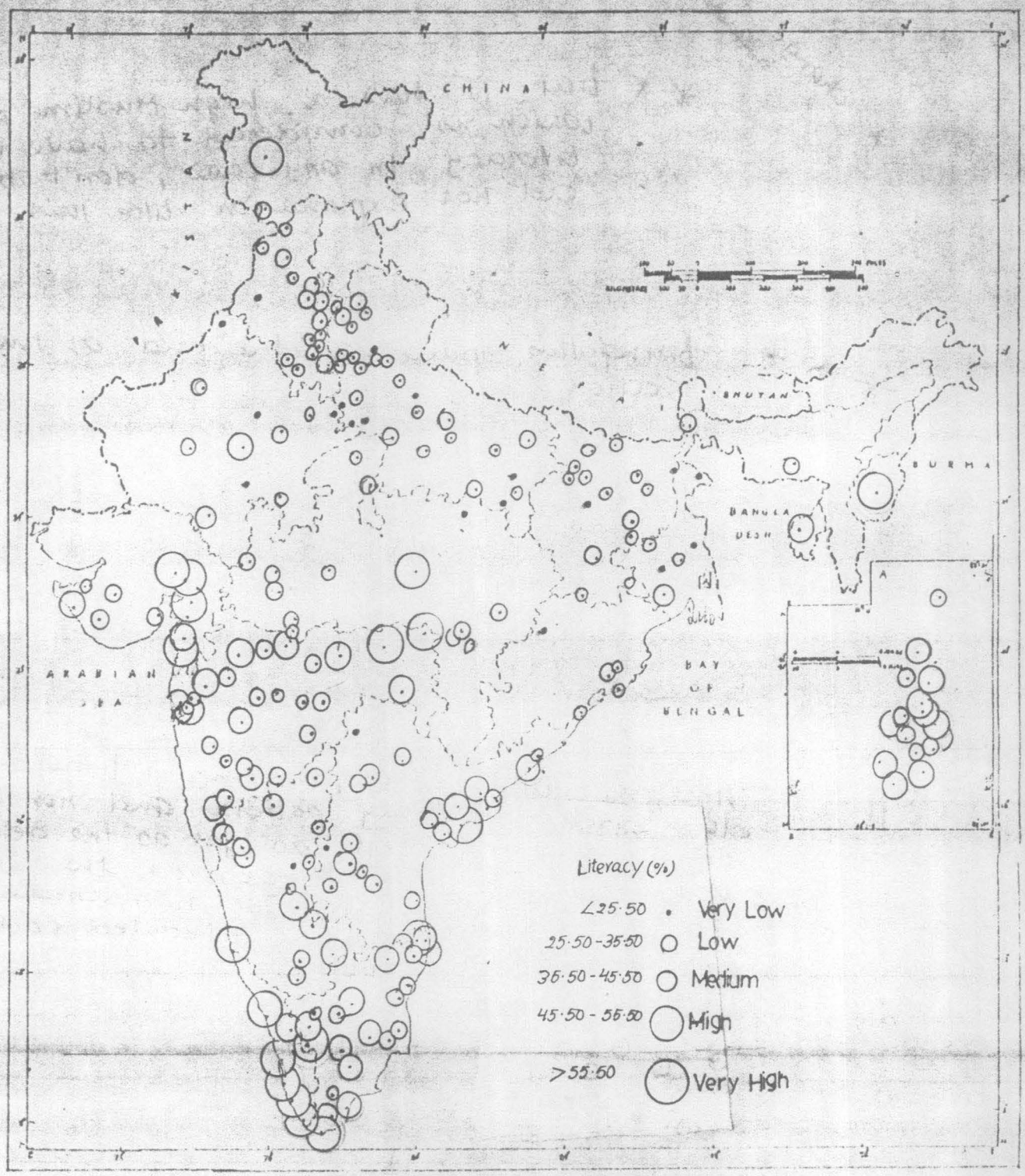

Figure III 6 Scheduled caste total literacy, 1981.

literacy for the scheduled castes than the literacy levels for non-scheduled castes.[7]

III 4.1 Scheduled Caste Male Literacy:

In the class I cities in India 49.94 per cent scheduled caste males are literates. This literacy rate varies from 76.76 per cent in Alleppy to 20.21 per cent in Sambhal. In each and every city the non scheduled caste male literacy is more than the scheduled caste literacy except Srinagar (Appendix III). The scheduled caste male literacy corresponds with the spatial pattern of total scheduled caste literacy (Fig.[illegible]). None of the cities in Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh show more than 56 per cent of scheduled caste male literacy. In most of the cities in Uttar Pradesh, the scheduled caste male literacy rate is less than 35 per cent. (Appendix III). If we compare the scheduled caste males in the South and North we can say that the scheduled castes in northern cities emerge as more depressed group in terms of literacy levels in both the regions.

III 4.2 Scheduled Caste Female Literacy:

Among the scheduled castes, the females are further deprived in terms of literacy than their male counterparts (Appendix III). Which is reflected through a still lower

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7. This aspect has been considered in detail afterwards in this chapter.

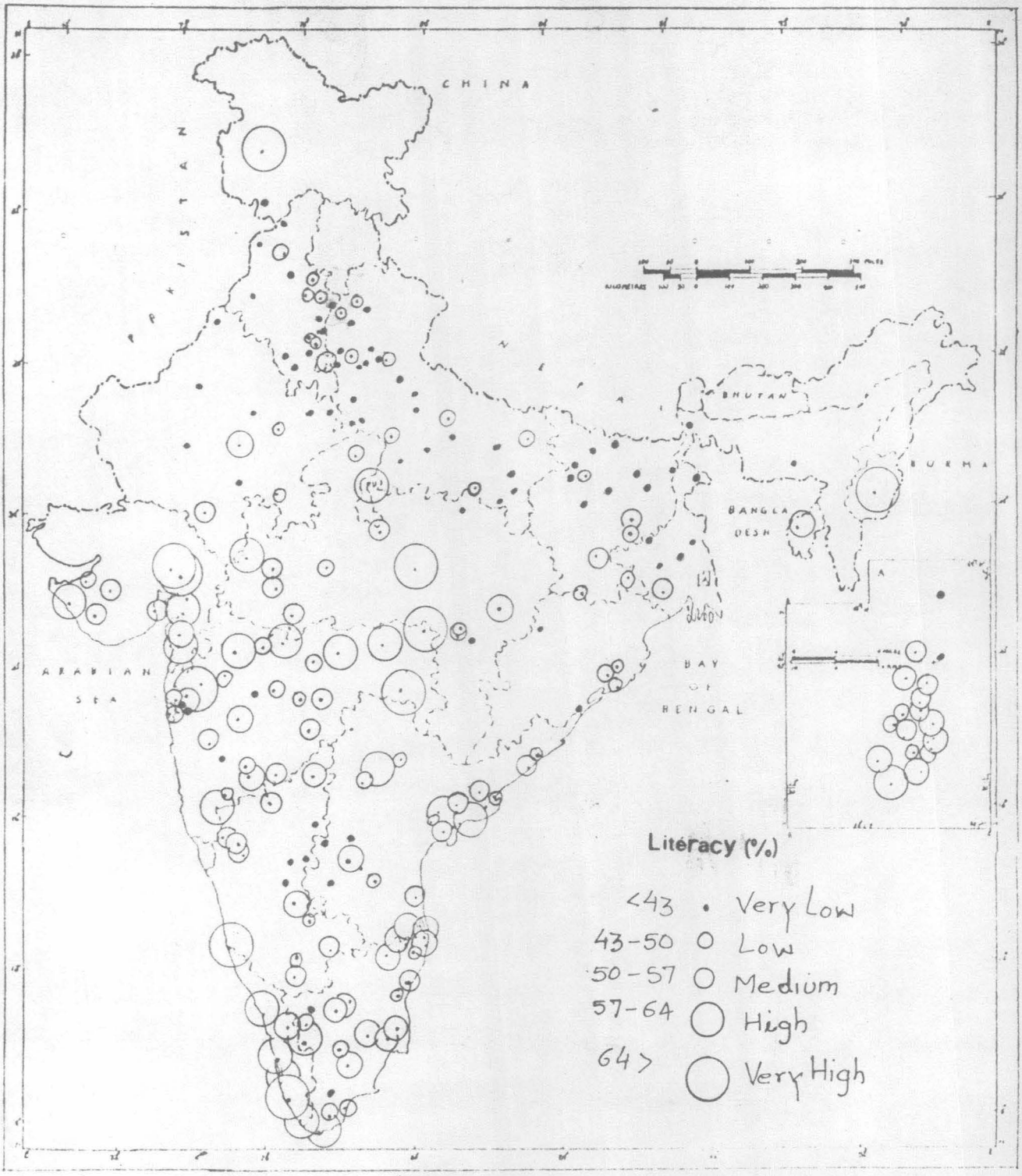

Figure III 7 Scheduled caste male literacy, 1981

literacy rate which is 28.80 per cent than male i.e 49.94 per cent. However, there are cities with very high scheduled caste female literacy rate i.e 69.65 per cent in Alleppy. The lowest literacy rate among the cities is 10.93 per cent which is Sambhal. The spatial pattern in scheduled caste female literacy shows a more clearer regional pattern than the scheduled caste total or male literacy (Fig III 8). Except the cities of Punjab West Bengal and isolated cases of Agartala, Ajmer, Imphal, Jabalpur and Srinagar, none of the cities in the northern states record more than 27 per cent literacy for scheduled caste females. Again, Kerala shows a highest female literacy. The cities of Punjab and Orissa have low to moderate literacy rates. The cities situated in the South but in the intirior areas of Anddrapradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra and Tamilnadu exibit a comparatively lower scheduled caste female literacy than the coastal cities.

The scheduled caste literacy rate also varies with the size of the cities. It has been urged that the degree of urbanization and the size of the city is one of the contributing factor of literacy (Davis. K. 1951 p. 314). Accordingly, the scheduled caste literacy level varies with the size of the cities (Table III.3). The metropolital cities comparatively higher literacy rates than the other size class of cities. It may be recalled that for the non-scheduled caste male literacy there exist no systematic decrease in literacy with higher to lower order size

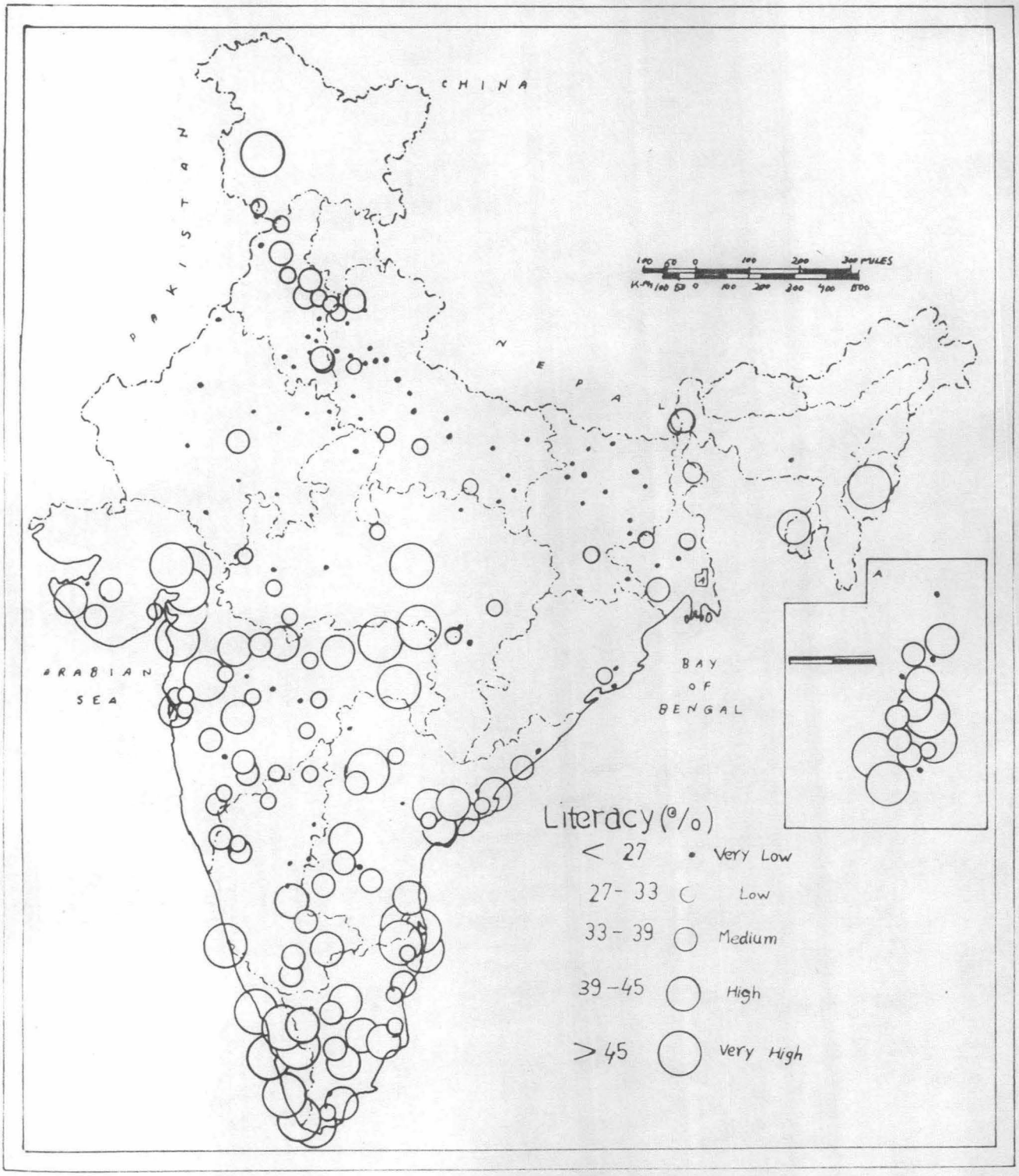

Figure III.8 Scheduled caste, Female literacy

Table III.3

Scheduled Caste Total Male and Female Literacy by City Size, 1981

Settlement type	No of cities	Total literacy (per cent)	Male lit -eracy (percent)	Female Literacy (percent)
All India*		17.65		
All class I cities	226	38.53	48.80	26.57
Cities more than 10,000,000 population	11	43.89	52.30	32.81
Cities of 500,000-999,999	24	40.33	50.57	28.69
Cities of 200,000 - 499,999	67	38.19	48.95	25.79
Cities of 100,000-199,999	124	37.90	48.09	25.91

* It includes both the rural and urban areas.

differences in the cities. However, the scheduled castes as a whole and at various levels show literacy levels which are concomitant with the size of class I cities (Fig.III.3).

III.5 Disparity in Literacy:

Literacy has a direct bearing on economic and social progess of any society. And it is also directly related to the historical legacies, administrative compabilities and political effects which differ from region to region. These socio-economic conditions and historical legacies also have impact on the inequality in male and female literacy levels as well as an enequality in scheduled caste and non scheduled caste literacy.

Although the male literacy is higher than the female literacy for both scheduled castes and non scheduled castes, the two nevertheless exhibit a close spatial correlation. (r = ·608) which is significant at 1 per cent level. Despite an apparently similar spatial pattern of literacy for males and females, this correspondence is not of uniform degree everywhere, as the use of disparity index brings out. As would be clear from the following discussion, the disparity between male and female levels very across space. This variation in disparity provides a detailed social topography for discussion on differentiation between the sexes in India as suggested by Sopher (1980:130).

In case of the class I cities both the males and females have high literacy rates i.e 66.81 per cent and

49.78 per cent for males and females respectively. But still there exist a differentiation between the two sexes i.e the sex disparity in literacy is 194. However among the cities in case of general literacy the sex disparity varies widely and drops from 0.503 in Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh to a 0.62 in Alleppy in Kerala.

The following analysis is concerned with sex disparity among scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes as well as the disparity among the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes.

III 5.1 Sex Disparity in Literacy Among non-scheduled castes:

Although both the non scheduled caste male and female literacy is closely related (r=0.787), there exists a wide range of variation among the cities in their sex disparities in literacy which varies from 0.50 in Burhanpur to 0.012 in Etawah in Uttar Pradesh. The trend that emerges is in the direction of decreasing disparity with the increase in literacy. The disparity index has a moderate negative correlation with male literacy (r = -38) and stronger one with the female literacy (r= ·57)[8]. That is to say, as the male and female literacy increases, the disparity decreases, more so, with increase in female literacy.

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8. Both values are significant at 1 per cent level.

Table III 4

Non-scheduled Caste Sex Disparity in Literacy and Their Corelation with Male and Female Literacy by City Size 1981

Settlement type	No. of cities	Sex disparity in literacy	Correlation of sex disparity & male literacy	Correlation of sex disparity & female literacy
All Class I cities	226	.183	-0.380*	-0.566*
Cities of more than 10,000,000 population	11	.146	-0.321	-0.504**
Cities of 500,000-999,999	24	.172	-0.441	-0.527*
Cities of 200,000 - 499,999	67	.163	-0.339*	-0.718*
Cities of 100,000-199,999	124	.194	-0.521*	-0.674*

* Significant at 1 per cent level

** Significant at 5 per cent level

In case of non-scheduled caste literates, the sex disparity in literacy shows a general decrease with the increase in the size of the city (Table III.4). The million plus cities have sex disparity which is .146 whereas in the cities with 100,000-199,999 population the disparity is .194. It may be argued as has been done by Sopher that the progressive increase in city size is a significant factor in the increase of female

literacy and reduction of sex disparity (Sopher 1980: 154). In case of million plus cities, the correlation between the sex disparity and the male literacy is quite in significant though negative. However, in case of female literacy, the relation is significant at 5 per cent level (0.504). It shows that although the increase in male literacy does not affect the sex disparity in metropolitan cities the female literacy does have a bearing upon reduction in sex disparities. Since at every other level, both the male and female literacies reduce sex disparities, it may be contended that million plus cities have already attained the maximum literacy levels in terms of male literacy. As such, it is the female component which becomes instrument in the reduction of sex disparities, a contention which requires deeper probe. It may be noted, however, that both male and female literacy rates are negatively correlated with sex disparities. That is to say, with rise in literacy the disparity becomes increasingly negative.

The map of non-scheduled caste sex disparity in literacy does not show any regional pattern (Fig III.9). However, the cities with low sex disparity i.e less than 0.196 are the ones which are located in Andhra Pradesh, Gujurat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharastra, Orissa, Tamilnadu and West Bengal, with the exception of the cities of Tirunelveli, Valparai and Avadhi of Tamilnadu and Titagarh in West Bengal. Among the cities which are situated in the interior areas the cities in Punjab have very low sex disparities followed by cities. In Northern eastern states and Haryana (Fig III.9). The cities in Madhya

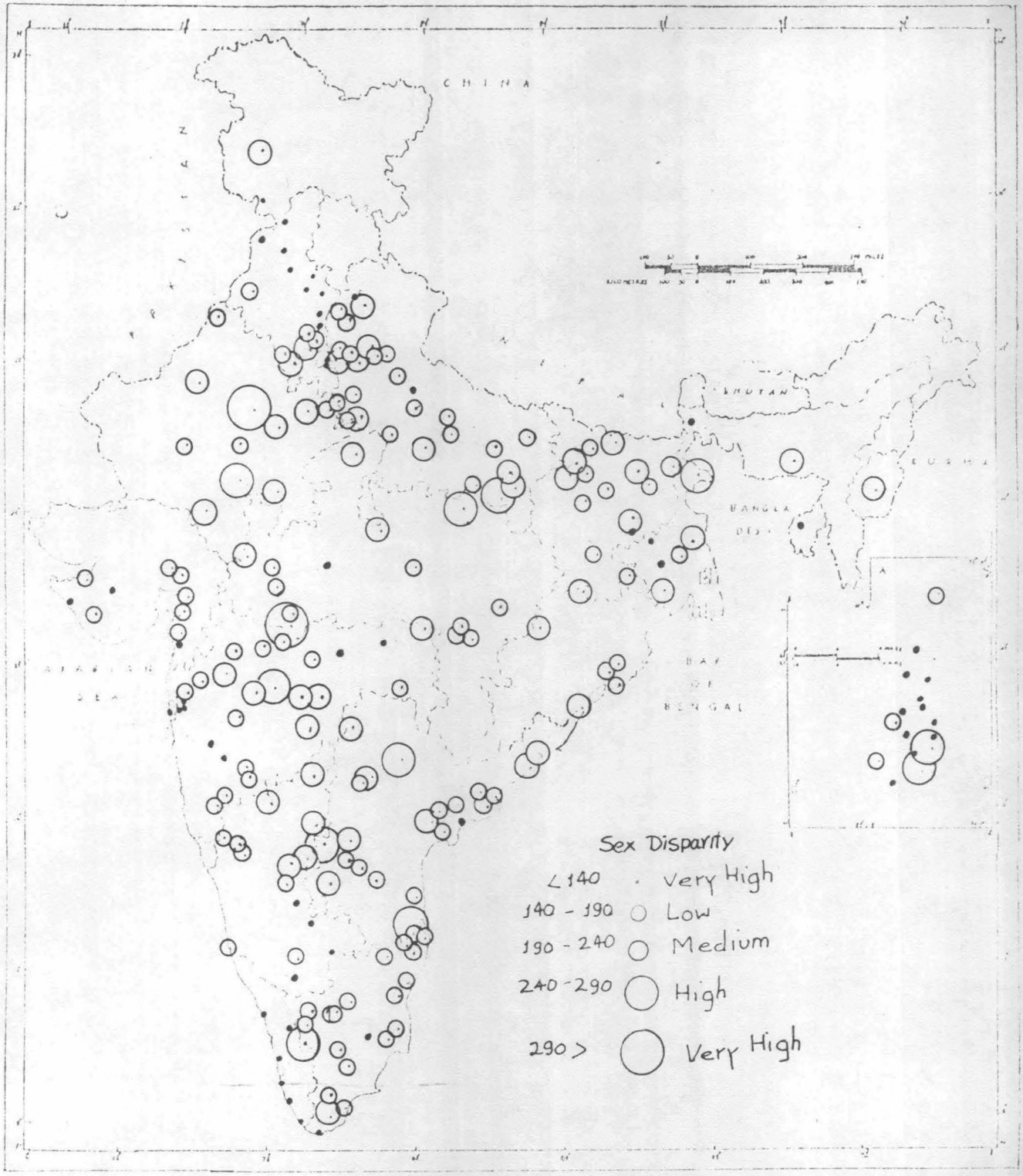

Figure III 9 Non-Scheduled caste sex disparity in literacy, 1981.

Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh record medium disparity indices. A high sex disparity in literacy are found in the cities in Bihar, Rajasthan some cities of Uttar Pradesh interior areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharastra when compared with the maps of non-scheduled caste literacy, it appears that the areas of high literacy are associated with the areas of low disparity and vice-versa. Similarly, the cities of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and some cities in Uttar Pradesh, the low or moderate literacy rates correspond with the moderate or low sex disparities in literacy.

The cities in west coast especially the cities in Kerala exhibit very low sex disparity i.e., less than 0.090 which may be due to the presence of Christian missionaries as well as an age old literary in addition there.

III. 5.2 Sex disparity in literacy among scheduled Castes.

In the cities the scheduled caste sex s disparities in literacy is 0.366. Though the male and female literacy is positively related (r 0.671), the sex disparity index shows a wide range of variation which varies from 0.014 in Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh to 0.978 in Bhilwara in Rajasthan. Though it is the increase in female literacy which has a more impact on reduction in disparities between the sexes as it clear from the negative correlation between disparity and literacy. The 'r' values, as would be expect are more for females than for males; -0.800 and -0.546 respectively.

The sex disparity levels and the correlation values

differ with the size of the cities. As the size of the cities increase the sex disparity in literacy decreases. With the exception of cities with 500,000 - 999,999 population (Table III.5)

Table III.5

Scheduled caste Sex Disparity in Literacy by City Size 1981

Settlement Size	No of cities	Sex dis-parity in literacy	Correlation of sex disparity & male literacy	Correlation of sex disparity and female literacy
All the Class I cities	226	.366	-.546*	-.800*
Cities of more than 10,000,000 population	11	.262	-0.007	-.391***
Cities of 500,000-999,999	24	.369	-.098	-.373**
Cities of 200,000-499,999	67	.366	-0.203**	-.529*
Cities of 100,000-199,999	124	.376	-0.464*	-.795*

* - Significant at 1 per cent level

** - Significant at 5 per cent level

*** - Significant at 10 per cent level

A large gap that exists in the cities in sex disparities as discussed earlier shows a regional variation in sex disparity. The distribution of sex disparity exhibits a clear north and south differentiation (Fig. III.10). Thus, the cities which have more than 0.450 values for sex disparity are situated in Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Among these cities especially the cities of Northern Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan and some cities in Uttar Pradesh have the sex disparities more than 0.550. The cities in the southern states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu exhibit a low to medium values for sex disparity, i.e , less than 0.450 except the cities of Adoni in Andhra Pradesh, Aurangabad in Maharashtra, Bhabnagar in Gujarat, Gulbarga in Karnataka, Jalna in Maharashtra, Jamnagar in Gujarat, Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, Raichur in Karnataka and Rajpalanam in Tamil Nadu where the values are more than 0.450. Among the cities situated in the interior areas, the cities in Punjab and North-Eastern states show a low to very low sex disparities in literacy. The coastal cities record a lower sex disparity than other interior areas except the coastal cities in Orissa. Especially the cities in western coast have a very low sex disparity (Fig.III:10).

III.5.3 Disparity among Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste Literacy

The non-Scheduled Castes are the more previliged group than the Scheduled Castes, both socially and economically. Accordingly,

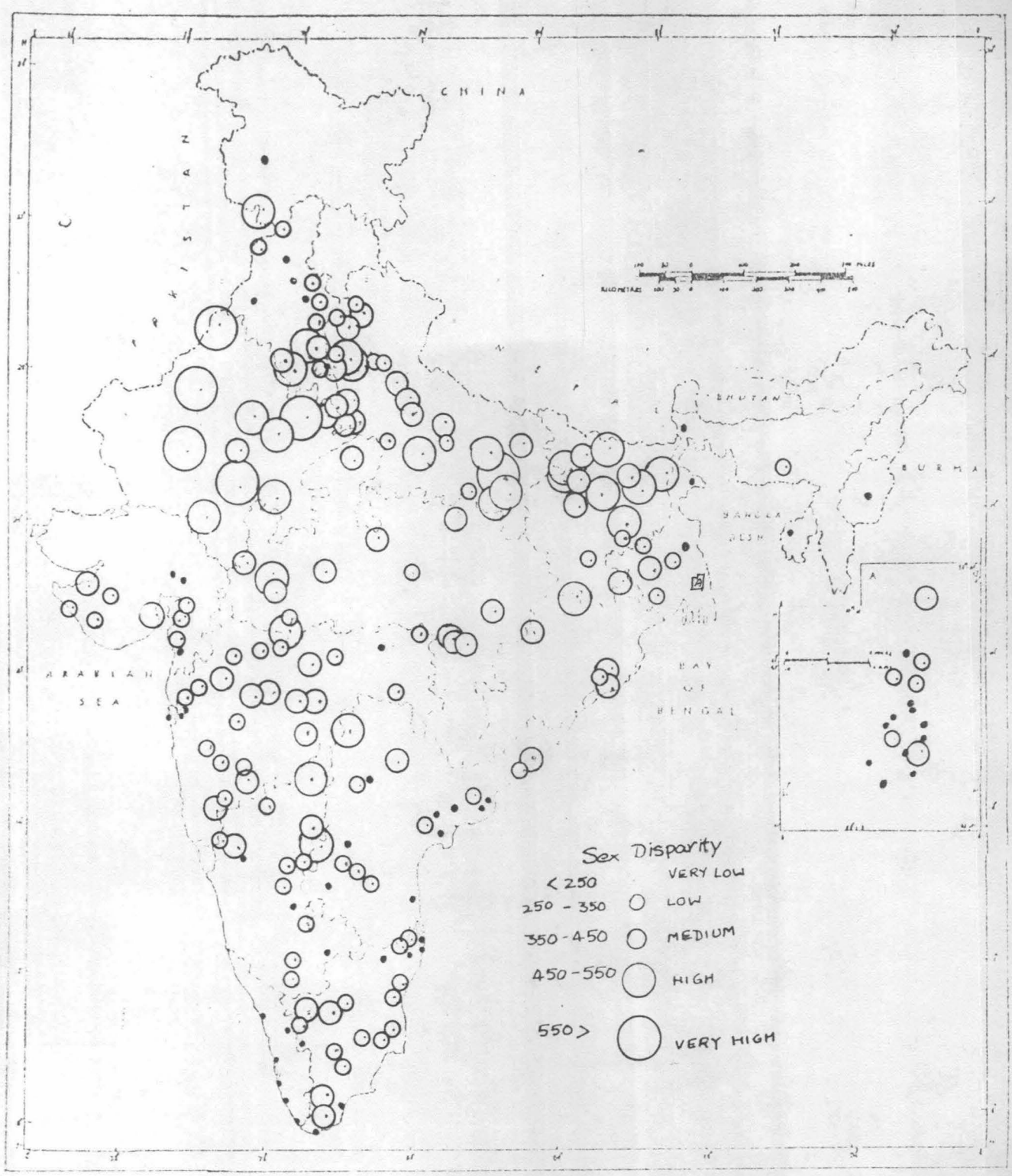

Figure III. 10. Sex disparity in scheduled caste literacy 1981

their literacy status varies directly with the social position of the castes. The low literacy rate of the Scheduled Castes reflects their way of living in the society. Only 21.38 per cent of Scheduled Caste literates are there in India, both in rural and urban areas. The non-Scheduled Caste literacy is 41.30 per cent which is almost the double of the previous figure. In class I cities the literacy rates for Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Castes are 38.53 per cent and 61.12 per cent respectively. This shows a disparity of 0.292 between them.

Table III:6 Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste Disparity in Literacy in Their Male and Female Segments by City Size - 1981

Settlement Size	SC & NSC Disparity in literacy	SC & NSC Male Disparity in literacy	SC & NSC Female Disparity in literacy	Correlation Between SC & NSC literates
All the cities	.292	.234	.420	.473
Cities of more than 10,000,000 Population	.270	.228	.345	.755
Cities of 500,000 - 999,999	.295	.245	.435	.409
Cities of 200,000 - 499,999	.290	.221	.422	.407
Cities of 100,000 - 199,999	.295	.241	.424	.561

SC - Scheduled Castes
NSC - Non-Scheduled Castes

In case of the individual cities the Scheduled Castes and the Non-Scheduled Castes disparity in literacy varies from 0.850 in Balurghat in West Bengal in West Bengal to 0.136 in Rampur in Uttar Pradesh. With the increase in city population the disparity decreases but the cities with 500,000-499,999 population have comparatively higher disparity than the next lower size (Table III.6). This gap between the Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste is a carry over feature than the age old depriviation of Scheduled Castes who were traditionally backward . Even in urban context those who migrate to the cities are essentially uneducated manual labour. Though the urban literacy levels for Scheduled Castes are always higher than the rural rates, they remain far behind the Non-Scheduled Caste population

The disparity between Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Castes in literacy shows a further differentiation within their male and female segments and the disparity in the female literacy for both the caste is more than the corresponding disparity for their male counterparts (Appendix IV). When all the cities are taken together , sex disparity values are 0.420 and 0.473 for males and females respectively (Table III:6). This shows that though the Scheduled Caste males are more dipressed than the Non-Scheduled Caste males, the Scheduled Caste females are further depressed than the Non-Scheduled Castes.

For both males and the females the disparity decreases with the increase in the size of the cities. Accordingly, the cities with million plus population have a low disparity rate than the other size of cities (Table III:6).

CHAPTER IV

CORRELATES AND DETERMINANTS OF LITERACY IN CLASS I CITIES, 1981

So far a detailed study of the spatial pattern of literacy levels has been done. Although an attempt has been made at appropriate places to explain the variation, it has been essentially in passing. In these chapters, a number of hypothesised socio-economic correlates of literacy have been identified consequent upon researches done by others. However, this chapter attempts to explain the observed spatial variations by taking some of the variables in details.

It has been argued, as indicated earlier, that the presence of Scheduled Castes in the population tends to depress the literacy level because they have traditionally been a segment with very low literacy levels. In order to explore further the bearing of Scheduled Caste presence on literacy levels, the Scheduled Castes are taken as an explanatory variable in this study. Further, it has been argued that, certain religious groups i.e. the Muslims tend to depress the levels of literacy. On the other hand, the presence of Christians have a positive impact on the level of literacy.

These and other socio-economic variables are considered here. The selection of these variables is constrained by the availability of data. Some of the required data are not

available for the disaggregated subsets of the population that are of interest here.[1]

IV.2 Castes and Literacy

Irrespective of the junctions, location and the size of the cities under consideration, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population has an effect on the literacy pattern. Thus, a high percentage of Scheduled Castes is argued to have a depressing effect on city literacy (Krishan and Shyam 1974 : 804). In the light of several such contentions, at the risk of repetition, the relationship between Scheduled Caste and literacy level in the cities under study is discussed further.

As already indicated, as per 1981 census about 35 per cent of Scheduled Castes live in cities. Among them 38.53 per cent are literates whereas the non-Scheduled Caste literacy rate is 61.12 per cent. The disparity between the Scheduled Caste and the non-Scheduled Castes emerge as a consequence of the historical separation of the work from the knowledge and from power (Raza and Aggarwal 1984 : 6). This reflects

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1. Although the number of migrates per capita income, number of workers in individual sectors are important factors which affect the literacy pattern of the city, due to the non-availability of data for 1981 for these indicators, a limited socio-economic indicators have been selected in this study.

on the literacy pattern of the region under-study. In cities also the Scheduled Caste literacy is quite low, which results in an increase in the literacy disparity among the Scheduled Castes and the non-Scheduled Castes (0.292). The disparity, however, varies greatly from region to region.[2] Although Scheduled Caste literacy is everywhere lower than the non-Scheduled Caste literacy, there exist a positive relationship between the Scheduled Castes literates and non-Scheduled Caste literates (r = .473). However, the relationship is stronger in case of males than the females in these groups. The 'r' value are 0.519 and 0.434 respectively. It reveals that when there is an increase in non-Scheduled Caste literacy, the Scheduled Caste literacy also increases but in case of males the relationship is positive than the females. In keeping with general findings, in the present study also there is a tendency for Scheduled Caste population to be negatively correlated with literacy rate. The coefficient of correlation is -0.153 which is significant at 5 per cent level. The population of Scheduled Caste females further reduces the female literacy, 'r' being -0.296 as compared to males (Table III.1)

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2. This aspect has been discussed in details in Chapter III.

Table IV.1 Correlation of Literacy and Sex Disparity with Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes

Selected Variables	Literacy			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Disparity
Scheduled Caste Population	-0.153**	-0.139	-0.262*	0.109
Population of Scheduled Caste Male	-0.149**	-0.113	-0.171***	0.098
Population of Scheduled Caste Female	-0.186*	-0.125	-0.296*	0.216*
Proportion of Non-Scheduled Caste	+0.581*	+0.702*	+0.538*	-0.432
Proportion of Non-Scheduled Caste Male	+0.562*	+0.769*	+0.511*	-0.193
Proportion of Non-Scheduled Caste Female	+0.519*	+0.512*	0.713*	-0.286*

* Significant at 1% level.
** Significant at 5% level.
*** Significant at 10% level.

In case of the males the relationship is negative though insignificant. However, the Scheduled Caste population has a positive relation with the sex disparity in literacy. This shows that with the increase in Scheduled Caste population not only the literacy rates decreases but also there is an increase in the sex disparity in literacy which is more significant in case of Scheduled Caste females than the males, the 'r' value is 0.216 and 0.089 respectively.

The correlation between Scheduled Caste population and sex disparity in literacy, is quite insignificant in case of million plus cities, whereas in case of the cities with 100,000-19999 population reverse is the case. The correlation values are 0.127 and 0.286 respectively for both the sizes of cities, significant at 5 per cent and 1 per cent level respectively.

IV.3 Religious Groups and Literacy

The presence of certain religious groups tend to depress the literacy level e.g. the Muslims as indicated earlier. On the other hand, Christians and Jains are progressive communities which have recognised the benefits of education much early in the Indian society and they seem to have positive bearing upon literacy levels. In the class I cities the percentages of Muslims, Christians and Jains are 16 per cent, 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively (Table IV. 2). Though these religious groups are unevently spread over different cities, the impact of the religion on literacy rates will vary according to their proportion on the population. For example, there are cities like Agartala which has only 1.75 per cent of Muslim population whereas in Srinagar it is 89.12 per cent.

In case of Jains only 10 cities have more than 5 per cent of population.

The proportion of Christian population is highest in Cochin with 69.18 per cent and lowest at Ambala with 0.32.

There are some cities which do not have the Christian population at all. To avoid this abnormality in the distribution only those cities which have more than 10 per cent of Muslims and Christians population have been considered for the calculation of correlation.[3]

IV.3.1 . Muslims in Cities:

Muslims in India constitute the largest single minority community and is the second largest religious group next to Hindus. The population of Muslim is higher in the urban areas than the rural areas (Kamath 1971 : 296) and the cities constitute 16.49 per cent of Muslim population in India. The cities where the Muslim population is very high i.e. more than 60 per cent are Srinagar (89.12 per cent), Rampur (72.26 per cent), Sambhal (71.41 per cent), Ambala (69.96 per cent), Malegaon (67.38 per cent) and Garden Reach (64.77 per cent). These cities are also the ones which have low literacy rates and low growth rates for all the three Census decades i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981.[4]

Gopal Krishan and Madhav Shyam have noted a close inverse relationship between the proportion of Muslim

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3. The Jains are taken into consideration because only 10 cities have the proportion of Jains more than 5 per cent.

4. This aspect has been discussed earlier in the second Chapter.

Table IV.2 : Percentages of Muslims, Christians and Jains in Cities to Total Population

Settlement Type	Muslims			Christians			Jains		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
In all the cities	16.49	16.26	16.71	2.79	2.67	2.82	1.07	1.08	1.07
10,000,000+ cities	13.52	14.62	14.01	3.34	2.46	2.66	1.54	1.50	1.59
500,00-999,999	18.17	17.87	18.56	3.10	3.05	3.15	1.15	1.14	1.18
200,000-499,999	16.70	16.61	16.81	1.90	1.84	1.97	1.20	1.19	1.21
100,000-199,999	16.29	15.93	16.51	3.13	3.02	3.22	0.96	0.97	0.94

population in the city and the level of literacy in the total population of 29 cities (Krishan and Shyam 1971, p.796). And here I want to extend this observation by considering the correlation of Muslim population with male female literacy and sex disparity in literacy.

Table IV.3 Correlation Coefficient Between Total Literacy and Selected Religions

Indicators	Literacy			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Disparity in literacy
Proportion of Muslim Total Population	-.518*	-.296*	-.637*	.182**
Proportion of Muslim Male Population	-.419*	-.364*	-.439*	.123**
Proportion of Muslim Female Population	-.531*	-.283	-.649*	.382*
Proportion of Christian Population	.567*	.505*	.589*	-.316*
Proportion of Christian Male Population	.402**	.217	.346	-.124
Proportion of Christian Female Population	.586*	.431**	.659*	-.537*

* Significant at 1 per cent level.
** Significant at 5 per cent level.

Among the factors which have negative bearing on literacy rates and increases the sex disparity in literacy, the presence of Muslim population acts as a significant variable. Out of 226 cities, 131 cities have more than 10 per cent of Muslim population (Appendix V). In these cities the presence of Muslims have a negative and significant relationship with literacy level. The coefficient of correlation is -0.518. This relationship is stronger in case of Muslim females and female literacy i.e. r = -0.649 than the correlation between Muslim males and male literacy i.e. -.364, though both the values are significant at 1 per cent level. On the whole the muslims in the cities are also educationally backward. It may be due to the fact that, larger section of the Muslims are constrained by a relatively more conservatives and traditional ethos. In addition, the Muslim community tends to have less educational opportunities as compared to the non-Muslims due to their low economic and social status in the society.

There are many, who are of the opinion that this situation has risen because most of the educationally and politically advanced sections of Muslim community have migrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. Those left behind, in most of the cases, belong to the lower rung of the community with more conservative outlook (Sharma 1975, p. 12).

The above analysis shows that the high proportion of Muslim population in the cities does act as one of the

determining factors of literacy. However, if we analyse the cities individually, there are some cities in Gujarat and Kerala which have more than 10 per cent of Muslim population. But the literacy rates are quite high (Appendix II & III). In general, the cities in the northern region have high concentration of Muslim population and the literacy levels are also comparatively lower. Admittedly, there are other factors e.g. presence of Christian missionaries, cities with sophisticated industrial base, and proportion of workers engaged in service etc. contributing to pattern of literacy levels.

Identically, the cities which have high Muslim percentage but high literacy are Bhopal, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Meerut. Out of these, the first three were the capital cities of erstwhile Muslim states and were the focus of cultural and literary activities. One may venture to argue that a major proportions of the Muslim in these cities belong to families which are socially aware of importance of literacy. However, in the absence of any data this has to remain a conjecture only.

IV.3.2 Christians in Cities

The early start of the Christian missionaries in India were in the port cities during the British period which may be the cause of high literacy rate in south, specially in the cities of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

In the class I cities the proportion of Christian population is 2.79 per cent. The percentage of Christians in the cities of southern region and West Bengal is more. But in the northern cities the presence of Christians is not much and in some cities it is almost nil.

After establishing their base at port cities, the Christian missionaries spread towards the other areas of India. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people adopted Christianity sooner than the other castes which helped to increase the literacy rate and in the reduction of the sex disparity of Scheduled Castes in literacy in the cities of north-eastern region, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mahrashtra.

Though the Christians are in small minority among a large Muslim or Hindu population, the areas of Christian dominance have exceptionally high literacy rates especially female literacy rate relative to the prevailing literacy in rest of the areas. Out of 226 class I cities under study only 17 cities have more than 10 per cent Christian population. Out of these, Cochin (39.16 per cent), Shillong (36.99 per cent), Alleppy (26.96 per cent), Quillion (26.28 per cent), Tuticorin (25.36 per cent), Nagarcoil (24.28 per cent), Pondichery (16.37 per cent) and Dindigul (15.09 per cent) have more than 15 per cent Christians. Except Calcutta and the cities of north-eastern states, other northern cities have less than 6 per cent of Christian population.

As expected, there exists a positive correlation between the proportion of Christians in total population and total literacy level, 'r' being .567. This relationship is stronger for females as compared to males. The respective 'r' values are 0.589 and 0.565 (Table IV.3). These values are significant at 1 per cent level.

The proportion of Christians in the population tends to have a negative relationship with sex disparity in literacy. Though this relationship is not significant. That is to say, with increase in the proportion of Christians in the population, the disaprity becomes increasingly negative. The way disparity is computed, negative values denote high relative literacy for females than for males. This observation gets further substantiated by the correlation of coefficient between the proportion of female Christian population and sex disparity which is significantly negative and strong, 'r' being -.5??. It may be because the Christian community does not discriminate the females and they are more exposed to the educational and other facilities as compared to other communities.

One of the major factors for decrease in sex disparity in literacy is an increase in proportion of Christian population. This may be due to the fact that the Christian society has encouraged female literacy through some of the social institutions and christian missionaries.

It is of interest to note that the cities which have more than 25 per cent of Christian population exhibit a high growth rate in literacy during the 1961-71 decade and a low sex disparity in 1961, 1971 and 1981. In these cities the Scheduled Caste literacy also is relatively higher than other areas.

From the above analysis it becomes clear that in the cities the presence of Christian population has a tendency to increase the literacy rate associated with decrease in sex disparity in literacy whereas in case of Muslim the reverse is the case.

IV.4 Workforce and Literacy

The literacy rate depends on the socio-economic conditions of people. Some of the social conditions have been described earlier. Coming to the economic conditions, it depends on the participation rate and workers in different sectors. For example, in the economically and socially advanced states (Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala) the cities have a high literacy rate as compared to the other areas. The million plus cities also exhibit a high literacy rate. All these depend on the economic activities of people in the city.

The occupational pattern of a city is one of the determining factors of literacy. The cities with high segment of agricultural and household industry workers have low literacy rate than the cities of sophisticated industrial base, administration and educational cities (Shyam and Krishna 1974 :

p. 802). The world condition can prove it better that while the developed countries have succeeded in obtaining high productivity through attaining skilled labourer in sophisticated industries, the third world countries are still far behind.

IV.A.1 Workers in Non-Agricultural Activity[1]

The non-agricultural activity includes all the industrial workers except the agricultural workers and the cultivators. As such, all the cities are included in this category.

Out of total workers 94.28 per cent workers are engaged in non-agricultural activity.[2]

The correlations between non-agricultural workers and the literacy rates are strong and positive both for Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes, 'r' being 0.216 and 0.519 respectively. That the relationship is much stronger for non-Scheduled Caste is not surprising as they constitute the major segment of non-agricultural workers. Presumably, they are also in jobs requiring skilled labour.

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1. Household industry was also taken as separate category further computation of correlation between household workers and literacy. Here the female engaged as household workers were of interest. Since household industries do not necessarily imply any literacy attainment, it was thought that the two, i.e., literacy and household industries will exhibit negative correlation. However, at no level any significant correlation emerges. Therefore, this industrial category has been dropped in the final analysis.

2. Under this broad category all the skilled and unskilled workers are included. This is because of the non-availability of data separately for each industrial category.

Table IV.4 : Correlation Between Non-Agricultural Workers and Literacy

Variables	Literacy			
	Total	Male	Female	Disparity
Population of non-Agricultural Workers	0.519*	0.557*	0.503*	-0.212*
Population of non-Agricultural Male Workers	0.436*	0.513*	0.424*	-0.116***
Population of non-Agricultural Female Workers	0.601*	0.428*	0.657*	0.213*
Population of Scheduled Caste non-Agricultural Workers	0 216*	0.198*	0.254*	-0.231
Population of Scheduled Caste Male non-Agricultural Workers	0.298*	0.357*	0.276*	-0.298
Population of Scheduled Caste Female non-Agricultural Workers	0.280*	0.231*	0.136**	-0.136**
Population of Non-Scheduled Caste Workers	0.587*	0.613*	0.539*	-0.236
Population of Non-Scheduled Caste Male Workers	0.506*	0.581*	0.611*	-0.143**
Population of Non-Scheduled Caste Female Workers	0.673*	0.526*	0.701*	-0.248

* Significant at 1 per cent level.
** Significant at 5 per cent level.
*** Significant at 10 per cent level.

Among the non-Scheduled Caste non-agricultural workers, the females record a more significant correlation with literacy than the male workers (Table IV.4). Among Scheduled Caste non-agricultural workers a similar pattern is observed.

Table IV.5 : Correlation of Non-Agricultural Workers with Literacy of Different Categories of Cities

City Size	No. of Cities	Correlation
In all the cities	226	0.519*
10,000,000+ Cities	11	0.731*
5,00,000-999,999	23	0.563*
200,000-499,999	67	0.512*
100,000-199,999	125	0.348*

* Significant at 5 per cent level.

Table IV.5 shows that the non-agricultural workers, both Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes are highly correlated with literacy in case of million plus cities than other cities, though others are significant at 1 per cent level. This may be indicative of a situation in metropolitan cities to have a larger section of their workers in highly skilled services and industries or at least in those occupations where a certain level of literacy is a prerequisite.

However, in the absence of disaggregated data, no definite statement can be made.

IV.5 Literacy and Functions of Cities

It cannot be denied that the functions of a city acts as an important factor in influencing literacy levels as well as the trends in its growth. However, in the present study, a detail analysis on this aspects could not be undertaken because of non-availability of data. Only a preliminary comment may be made on the basis of functional classification of cities done by Mitra (1973). He has grouped the cities in three broad categories i.e., service cities, trade and transport cities and industrial cities.

The cities with high literacy levels, as identified in Chapter III are service cities. Most of them are state capitals while others have sophisticated industrial base. However, there are certain cities where service is the main function but the literacy is low. Rampur is case in point where literacy is 33.17 per cent. According to Mitra's classification Rampur comes under the service towns; the workforce in agricultural and household industries are very few but still its literacy rate is very low. It may be due to the fact of high proportion of Muslim population (72.26 per cent). As such, there are other external causes

which affect the literacy. But in most of the cases the cities of high service and high trade and commerce workers the literacy is comparatively higher.

Conclusion

Interestingly enough the role of religious groups on literacy has figured dominately. While the Muslims seems to have negative impact on literacy and on reduction of sex disparity, the presence of Christians in the population seems to have just the opposite effect. In both the cases it is the female literacy which contributes more significantly to the correlations.

In accordance with expectation, non-agricultural workers affect literacy positively. However, the relationship is much stroner in case of non-Scheduled Castes workers. It may not come as a surprise because, when compared to Scheduled Caste workers, the non-Scheduled Caste workers are engaged in such industri activities where a certain attainment of literacy a prerequisite.

Among the non-agricultural workers, both the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste female workers have stronger correlation with literacy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Even a cursory overview of literature which deals with literacy in India brings out clearly that the essential focus of these studies is two-fold. That is, to study the literacy behaviour of general population or Scheduled Castes and tribes in specific regions or in the country as a whole. The purpose is to stress the deprived status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis the general population. Once the patterns are identified the attempt is to identify socio-economic parameters which may explain the variation in the different aspects of literacy. With the exception of few studies which have been analysed in the beginning of this study, none deal with city literacy at individual city levels. In the light of this observation, the present study contributes significantly to our understanding of literacy behaviour of urban settlement, more specifically the class I cities. Apart from a very detailed discussion of spatio-temporal trends in urban literacy, the study explores the relative positioning of males vs. females and non-Scheduled Caste segment of population vs. the Scheduled Caste component.

In sum, the spatial pattern of literacy for the 105 cities in the three decades i.e. 1961, 1971 and 1981 show a wide range of variation among themselves. There emerges an almost identical

spatial pattern of literacy for both males and females in the three decades. Thus, the cities located in the southern states show relatively higher literacy rates than the cities which are situated in the northern states. Among the cities, which are locatedin the south, those along the western coasts exhibit relatively higher literacy rates than the cities which are located along the eastern coast. It is due to the prolonged contact of the western coast with the external influences.

In the three decades under study the spatial pattern of sex disparity also exhibit low levels for the cities located in the south, specially the cities along the west coast as compared to the cities in the east coast. The cities in Punjab, together with the cities in Uttar Pradesh also record a low sex disparity rate. The high sex disparity in literacy, in the three decades are observed in cities of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and some cities in Uttar Pradesh. The pattern of sex disparity in literacy show an almost similar regional pattern.

In general, the areas with high literacy rates, depicts low disparities and vice-versa, except in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Over the decades literacy has increased, but the growth rate is comparatively more in 1961-71 decade than in the 1971-81 decade, especially in those cities which have a high literacy rate in 1961 Census. Their growth rate is relatively much higher than other cities, both in case of male and female literacy. However, the 1971-81 decade sees growth in those cities which emerged as major industrial centres, the steel cities for example.

The spatial pattern of growth rates in literacy in 1961-71 decade record high growth rates in the cities which are located along the western coast of both in case of males and females. In 1971-81 the high literacy rate includes some of the cities along the east as well. On the whole, the 1971-81 decade does exhibit new cities with high literacy rates in addition to cities which have traditionally been enjoying this status.

It is of interest to note that despite an increase in the number of settlements which attained class I status in successive decades from 1961 the regional pattern of variations in literates remains almost identical through decades. This indicates that the relative position of various cities in terms of literacy levels has not undergone significant changes with the exceptions of few cities although the absolute values might have changed. Besides, the regional trends get reflected in the newly emerging cities.

When the cities in 1981 are considered separately, the spatial pattern of literacy as well as sex disparity conform to the earlier observations. Whereby in the cities located in Southern India, Punjab, Union Territories and west Bengal exhibit higher values for literacy associated with low disparities both for non-Scheduled and Scheduled Castes.

However, the regional differentiation in distribution of sex disparities into north and south component is more distinguishable for Scheduled Caste than for the rest of the population. It is interesting to note that the areas with high or low sex disparities for one caste are areas with corresponding high or low disparities for the other.

The analysis clearly shows that everywhere male literacy is higher than the female literacy. This disparity may vary from one city to the other; for example there are high sex disparities the citi of Madhya Pradesh (0.503 in Burhampur) on one hand and quite low in sex disparities in cities of Kerala and Union Territories (6.021 in Chandigarh) on the other. This clearly indicates that even in urban context the females remain the deprived group in terms of their literacy status vis-a-vis the male folks.

Within the male and female segments, the Scheduled Caste are furher deprived as reflected through overall lower literacy rates for them at every level. Here also the

females emerge as a group which is quite further deprived.[1] Thus, the disparity between literacy levels of non-Scheduled and Scheduled Caste males is lower than the corresponding values for non-Scheduled and Scheduled Caste females. The highest figures for males and females are 0.727 and 1.13 respectively.

In addition to the bearing which the Scheduled Castes seem to have on the general pattern in literacy, several religious groups also affect literacy levels. As already discussed, the Muslims are inversely related with the levels of literacy. On the other hand, the Christians have a positive impact on literacy at every level.

As far as economic factors affecting literacy levels are concerned, the non-agricultural workers have a positive impact on literacy levels which is more in case of non-Scheduled Castes than the Scheduled Caste population.

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1. In this context Raza and Aggarwal's observation is of interest where they state:

> The relative deprivation of women in field of education was particularly significant because it underlined other attributes of deprivation. The Scheduled Castes were deprived, no doubt; but the Scheduled Caste women were more deprived.
>
> (Raza and Aggarwal 1984)

This statement holds true in the urban context also in the present study the Scheduled Caste females seem to be worst sufferer of the old-age deprivation.

Further, the females non-agricultural workers of both the castes have a more closer relationship with female literacy than the males with the male literacy. This shows that more the non-agricultural workers more will be the literacy.

Although no serious probe is attempted regarding the relationship between functional characteristics of cities and literacy levels, a general tendency exists for cities with large segment of population engaged in industries, services, trade and commerce to have higher literacy rates as compared to those whose main functions are agriculture, household industry or construction etc.

APPENDIX I

Literacy rates and sex disparity in literacy in cities 1961 to 1981

State/City	Percentage class I city literate to total class I city population in 1961			Percentage of class I city literates to total class I city population in 1971			Percentage of class I city literates to total class I city population in 1981			Sex disp in lit in 1961	Sex disp in lit in 1971	Sex disp in lit in 1981
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh												
1.Hyderabad	47.76	58.83	36.02	52.93	61.94	43.22	57.81	66.04	48.98	0.2781	0.2115	0.1818
2.Visakhpatnam	47.60	58.59	35.65	51.46	61.84	40.18	56.04	65.56	45.83	0.2810	0.2506	0.2150
3.Rajahmundry	45.96	55.95	35.82	53.[illegible]	61.71	45.21	57.96	66.21	49.52	0.2505	0.1840	0.1772
4.Vijayawada	50.45	60.31	40.06	54.[illegible]	62.42	45.93	60.31	67.76	52.60	0.2365	0.1823	0.1571
5.Nellore	51.49	60.73	41.58	55.65	64.41	46.47	57.15	65.26	48.66	0.2205	0.1958	0.1780
6.Ellura	48.13	58.06	38.23	51.25	59.60	42.97	56.12	64.27	48.02	0.2383	0.1907	0.1757
7.Guntur	44.83	55.93	33.49	47.93	57.24	38.38	49.96	58.68	41.02	0.2856	0.2274	0.2067
8.Warangal	38.92	53.66	23.06	45.27	58.77	30.77	51.69	64.48	38.00	0.4492	0.3596	0.3071
9.Bandar	50.30	58.51	41.62	56.63	63.88	49.05	62.00	69.05	53.55	0.1969	0.1596	0.1371
10.Karnool	41.08	52.92	30.12	45.67	56.08	34.77	49.39	58.94	39.12	0.3073	0.2676	0.2352
11.Kakinada	44.54	53.88	34.92	49.[illegible]7	57.05	41.58	51.89	58.55	45.15	0.2414	0.1820	0.1522
12. **Bihar**												
12.Patna	51.79	62.93	37.31	53.35	63.33	40.88	59.45	68.18	48.68	0.3014	0.2562	0.2063
13.Gaya	44.48	58.16	28.06	47.84	60.28	33.15	55.99	66.54	43.84	0.4001	0.3367	0.2494
14.Muzaffarpur	51.80	62.46	36.47	50.48	59.55	38.51	59.94	67.70	50.27	0.3088	0.2500	0.1831
15.Darbhanga	40.12	55.08	22.92	43.[illegible]7	56.21	28.55	51.20	62.94	37.73	0.4678	0.3707	0.2957
16.Bhagalpur	44.28	56.17	29.73	47.[illegible]0	56.8[illegible]	35.51	54.61	64.[illegible]	42.87	0.3496	0.2645	0.2411
17.Ranchi	57.65	67.83	44.83	59.73	67.85	49.97	63.01	72.[illegible]	51.99	0.2496	0.1880	0.2053
18.Jamshedpur	53.01	63.04	40.33	60.02	68.59	49.30	63.47	70.57	55.01	0.2606	0.2030	0.1575

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Gujrat												
19.Jamnagar	48.11	59.02	36.47	54.69	63.80	44.83	59.40	67.69	50.38	0.2735	0.2099	0.1816
20.Rajkot	53.59	63.56	42.83	60.45	67.96	52.29	64.17	71.01	56.78	0.2329	0.1626	0.1426
21.Bhavnagar	49.47	60.38	37.56	56.45	65.93	46.01	60.39	69.20	50.87	0.2719	0.2164	0.1906
22.Ahmedabad	52.74	61.86	41.41	59.02	66.51	50.03	64.08	71.20	55.92	0.2343	0.1742	0.1537
23.Surat	56.55	66.88	45.28	58.11	65.98	49.25	60.92	67.81	52.88	0.2347	0.1781	0.1544
24.Baroda	54.98	64.46	43.98	63.50	71.00	54.69	68.38	75.00	60.93	0.2271	0.1650	0.1365
Haryana												
25. Ambala	52.97	62.80	40.13	53.52	59.82	46.72	66.33	71.70	60.33	0.2559	0.1462	0.1119
Jammu & Kashmir												
26.Jammu	45.00	51.48	36.74	57.43	64.19	49.46	64.25	70.17	57.57	0.1876	0.1579	0.1262
27.Srinagar	24.77	33.47	14.71	82.28	40.54	22.58	38.47	46.22	29.56	0.4034	0.3006	0.2387
Karnataka												
28.Bangalore	53.65	62.87	43.08	58.95	65.68	51.27	64.92	70.99	58.16	0.2228	0.1518	0.1278
29. Belgaum	57.55	68.00	45.76	60.90	69.64	51.13	65.57	73.74	56.62	0.2396	0.1917	0.1700
30.Kolar	35.89	47.85	23.74	57.81	66.43	48.64	65.21	73.19	56.98	0.3682	0.1897	0.1610
31.Mangalore	57.04	64.16	49.69	68.75	75.15	62.19	77.28	82.19	72.36	0.1650	0.1251	0.0901
32.Mysore	52.88	61.64	43.20	56.50	63.31	49.01	61.99	68.72	54.92	0.2087	0.1543	0.1407
33.Hubli-Dharwar	50.34	62.60	36.74	54.65	64.63	43.36	57.99	66.97	48.15	0.3063	0.2367	0.2008
Kerala												
34.Ernakulam	63.60	70.07	56.75	69.50	74.57	64.18	80.33	84.07	76.57	0.1339	0.0997	0.0678
35.Trivendrum	61.66	68.72	54.30	69.16	74.41	63.84	76.81	80.01	72.62	0.1476	0.1016	0.0680
36.Calicut	54.63	63.71	45.23	65.38	71.80	58.89	75.53	80.13	70.95	0.2041	0.1278	0.0849
37.Alleppey	57.71	65.96	49.32	70.04	75.43	64.62	77.98	82.08	73.97	0.1771	0.1034	0.0740

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Madhya Pradesh												
38.Indore	50.68	61.60	37.84	55.95	65.06	45.42	60.53	68.95	51.01	0.2805	0.2152	0.1865
39.Jabalpur	48.74	59.67	35.82	54.08	63.25	43.33	59.59	67.58	50.54	0.2898	0.2233	0.1788
40.Gawalior	42.43	54.54	28.24	48.70	59.38	36.30	53.01	62.97	41.57	0.3581	0.2747	0.2434
41.Bhopal	43.16	52.15	32.03	52.13	59.89	42.80	56.64	64.16	48.00	0.2671	0.1960	0.1749
42.Ujjain	46.94	59.27	32.79	51.97	62.61	40.04	57.69	66.95	47.46	0.3320	0.2603	0.2088
43.Raipur	47.44	61.40	31.76	54.50	65.27	42.59	56.84	66.87	45.90	0.3704	0.2530	0.2270
Maharashtra												
44.GreaterBombay	58.60	65.10	48.81	63.84	69.65	55.72	68.18	73.91	60.75	0.1746	0.1411	0.1283
45.Poona	55.10	64.45	44.52	62.52	70.79	53.17	67.34	74.73	59.19	0.2201	0.1798	0.1521
46.Solapur	40.70	54.71	25.35	48.30	61.61	33.72	53.14	65.60	39.79	0.4140	0.3415	0.2933
47.Nagpur	49.15	62.17	36.12	58.07	67.23	47.88	65.81	73.12	57.82	0.3111	0.2065	0.1514
48.Nasik	53.20	65.79	40.10	62.06	71.76	51.26	67.10	74.86	58.59	0.2860	0.2105	0.1595
49.Ulhasnagar	49.24	61.27	37.52	57.18	64.79	48.56	61.15	68.32	53.13	0.2812	0.1744	0.1566
50.Kolhapur	56.52	66.	49.22	60.35	71.84	48.47	66.85	75.52	57.22	0.3663	0.244	0.181
51.Malegaon	38.	52.1	23.61	43.68	55.93	32.65	50.94	59.58	41.82	0.3951	0.2770	0.2055
52.Ahmadnagar	54.	66.84	39.61	63.73	73.89	52.51	68.12	76.79	58.59	0.3080	0.217	0.1774
53.Akola	47.17	59.24	34.43	56.02	65.00	45.78	60.94	68.01	53.18	0.3094	0.2101	0.1530
54.Thana	58.40	65.77	49.04	63.43	70.22	54.71	68.37	74.75	60.47	0.1785	0.1574	0.1389
55.Amravati	51.21	67.24	27.37	58.26	66.73	48.60	64.72	71.39	57.43	0.3011	0.1930	0.1393
56.												
Orissa												
56.Cuttack	57.53	64.21	37.89	58.25	65.29	49.20	62.94	70.36	53.75	0.3130	0.1719	0.1693
Punjab												
57.Amritsar	52.58	58.78	44.05	57.92	62.31	52.01	57.89	62.17	52.86	0.1583	0.1030	0.0988
58.Ludhiana	55.61	62.55	47.24	57.30	62.12	51.34	61.63	65.70	56.63	0.1678	0.1154	0.0929
59.Patiala	52.44	60.18	44.09	57.49	62.37	51.81	65.04	69.47	60.03	0.1712	0.1126	0.0938
60.Jullandhar	53.23	60.61	44.52	57.25	62.66	50.96	59.43	63.75	54.37	0.1815	0.1252	0.0980

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rajasthan												
61.Ajmer	47.73	59.73	34.21	58.79	69.50	46.72	60.47	70.63	49.17	0.3147	0.2424	0.2239
62.Bhilwara	39.71	52.64	25.08	47.24	58.64	33.96	52.35	63.12	39.66	0.3965	0.3071	0.2705
63.Jaipur	42.46	54.26	28.67	48.32	58.51	36.42	54.90	62.26	40.01	0.3542	0.2835	0.2572
64.Jodhpur	43.08	55.89	27.57	48.73	59.85	35.11	55.07	66.90	43.13	0.3849	0.3023	0.2621
65.Kota	43.08	55.89	27.57	48.73	59.85	35.11	56.07	66.90	43.13	0.3849	0.3023	0.2621
66.Udaipur	50.39	63.66	35.76	53.75	64.03	41.58	62.41	72.33	50.80	0.3313	0.2538	0.2212
Tamil Nadu												
67.Vellore	48.43	59.[illegible]	37.17	59.08	68.54	49.22	60.34	69.39	51.34	0.2731	0.2033	0.1871
68.Tuticorin	57.58	67.48	46.02	61.45	69.14	53.61	68.47	74.96	61.75	0.2201	0.1592	0.1278
69.Tirachirapalli	54.83	65.65	42.15	63.39	71.22	55.17	70.79	78.55	62.80	0.2624	0.1619	0.1562
70.Thanjavur	52.85	64.90	40.54	61.36	70.62	51.86	70.69	78.03	62.93	0.2764	0.1924	0.1441
71.Salem	44.46	56.80	31.56	55.17	65.22	44.57	62.74	71.49	53.54	0.3256	0.2272	0.1823
72.Nagarcoil	59.72	68.24	51.18	60.20	75.06	63.30	76.77	81.36	72.18	0.1785	0.1131	0.0843
73.Madurai	57.69	70.52	44.20	63.14	72.92	52.83	68.65	76.69	60.20	0.2832	0.2037	0.1597
74.Coimbatore	60.12	70.93	48.05	64.49	72.83	55.15	69.17	77.14	60.50	0.2400	0.1773	0.1607
75.Madras	59.47	69.61	48.82	62.01	70.57	52.54	68.40	75.60	60.69	0.2254	0.1848	0.1446
Uttar Pradesh												
76.Agra	36.44	45.96	25.04	41.14	48.89	31.79	45.58	52.70	37.24	0.3191	0.2334	0.1941
77.Aligarh	38.26	47.11	27.55	42.55	50.61	32.85	46.07	54.41	36.45	0.2857	0.2364	0.2245
78.Allahabad	47.73	57.52	35.35	52.51	61.13	41.66	59.25	67.91	48.70	0.2743	0.2255	0.2034
79.Bareilly	38.35	45.97	29.02	39.50	45.66	32.35	44.28	50.01	37.77	0.2290	0.1855	0.1559
80.Dehradun	58.48	64.48	51.27	64.32	70.39	56.81	67.56	72.56	61.69	0.1400	0.1300	0.1059
81.Gorakhpur	49.15	60.86	33.67	52.71	62.13	40.91	58.80	67.62	48.18	0.3340	0.2436	0.2068
82.Kanpur	46.40	54.74	35.21	50.59	57.67	41.43	55.37	62.83	46.13	0.2465	0.1902	0.1840
83.Mathura	48.26	53.72	40.41	46.61	55.20	36.56	49.40	58.24	39.23	0.3240	0.2315	0.2263
84.Meerut	44.37	53.12	34.49	44.66	52.22	35.87	47.03	54.62	38.32	0.2395	0.2087	0.2001
85.Mirzapur	37.37	51.07	22.02	38.35	48.99	25.89	41.49	51.81	29.42	0.4427	0.3388	0.3068

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
86.Moradabad	34.16	42.40	24.43	38.36	47.68	32.02	36.56	39.64	32.96	0.2864	0.1661	0.0978
87.Rampur	28.81	36.55	19.70	29.66	35.62	22.78	33.17	39.63	25.95	0.3111	0.2268	0.2195
88.Saharanpur	41.41	49.75	31.26	43.33	50.03	35.27	49.91	55.86	42.99	0.2523	0.1926	0.1509
89.Sahajahapur	29.76	36.72	21.80	32.96	40.22	24.58	38.24	44.69	30.91	0.2645	0.2544	0.1970
90.Varanasi	40.04	51.42	26.29	43.14	53.28	31.06	45.77	55.33	34.49	0.3592	0.2957	0.2637
91.Jhansi	39.42	51.63	25.80	48.81	59.67	36.36	54.29	64.90	42.31	0.3710	0.2820	0.2530
92.Lucknow	46.67	54.95	36.29	50.91	58.06	42.29	56.60	63.17	48.88	0.2327	0.1835	0.1546
West Bengal												
93.Asansol	55.25	62.70	44.04	53.97	61.33	44.17	62.41	66.81	56.92	0.2087	0.1933	0.1007
94.Baranagar	63.67	69.17	56.45	63.06	68.53	56.23	75.59	80.10	70.34	0.1286	0.1247	0.0904
95.Bhatpara	42.60	50.06	29.84	42.05	46.74	34.53	49.53	55.17	40.97	0.2796	0.1648	0.1699
96.Burakan	51.84	60.12	41.36	53.16	59.44	45.37	62.44	69.43	54.56	0.2172	0.1588	0.1516
97.Calcutta	59.29	63.55	52.31	60.32	64.08	54.40	69.12	73.47	63.02	0.1189	0.1010	0.1010
98.Garden Reach	41.86	50.28	28.92	46.45	54.97	34.77	47.52	55.92	36.84	0.2980	0.2555	0.2349
99.Howrah	51.62	57.45	42.36	55.62	61.91	46.42	65.07	70.91	57.45	0.1760	0.1712	0.1345
100.Kanhuti	54.99	59.40	48.20	58.41	63.59	51.56	68.24	72.58	62.69	0.1240	0.1278	0.0961
101.Kharagpur	48.17	58.59	35.23	57.11	66.92	45.59	57.93	66.87	47.82	0.2874	0.2313	0.2037
102.South Dum-dum	58.98	64.72	51.59	64.87	69.93	58.64	72.82	78.10	66.95	0.1387	0.1126	0.1048
103.South Sub-arban	58.16	65.01	49.70	62.78	69.87	54.46	71.57	77.26	65.19	0.1633	0.1567	0.1145
104.Delhi	55.79	62.81	45.97	58.21	64.69	50.16	63.96	69.99	56.58	0.1858	0.1548	0.1350
105.New Delhi	62.92	68.07	55.90	66.98	71.88	60.46	73.69	78.59	67.20	0.1235	0.1122	0.1069

APPENDIX II

GROWTH RATE OF LITERACY IN TWO CENSUS DECADES 1961-71 AND 1971-81

State/City	Growth Rate of Literacy (1961-71)			Growth Rate of Literacy (1971-81)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Hyderabad	59.24	52.43	71.03	42.25	38.58	47.94
2. Visakhpatnam	109.38	104.33	118.40	74.64	68.89	84.25
3. Rajahmundry	48.65	40.86	61.01	32.72	31.95	33.79
4. Vijayawada	48.43	42.45	57.94	58.88	54.29	65.47
5. Nellore	35.22	31.23	41.48	82.22	79.62	86.00
6. Elluru	24.87	20.00	32.23	44.96	43.01	47.64
7. Guntur	54.26	47.93	65.04	41.95	39.58	45.58
8. Warangal	54.59	54.38	77.64	84.43	76.94	99.79
9. Bandar	25.02	20.61	31.56	35.51	31.60	40.13
10. Kurnool	57.85	42.36	58.13	63.25	60.74	67.46
11. Kakinada	48.12	40.34	60.48	44.95	41.52	59.70
Bihar						
12. Patana	33.99	28.73	45.50	82.90	75.69	96.87
13. Gaya	28.05	22.51	48.85	60.73	49.85	84.12
14. Muzzaffarpur	12.94	6.59	28.58	78.89	66.93	103.29
15. Darbhanga	39.08	32.40	57.33	57.03	47.47	79.25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16. Bhagalpur	27.86	21.67	42.18	50.90	55.86	60.88
17. Ranchi	49.02	41.44	63.47	193.33	195.40	189.91
18. Jamshedpur	32.54	26.81	43.86	35.71	29.08	47.25
Gujarat						
19. Jamnagar	62.52	55.60	74.45	50.98	74.90	55.72
20. Rajkot	79.25	66.73	88.89	57.17	54.34	61.18
21. Bhavnagar	50.37	44.57	60.53	45.79	41.77	52.14
22. Ahmadnagar	54.30	46.00	69.69	41.04	36.10	48.93
23. Surat	68.28	64.00	75.18	72.60	71.94	73.59
24. Baroda	82.62	75.16	95.93	69.46	62.89	79.49
Haryana						
25. Ambala	-1.87	-16.39	29.12	26.44	24.34	29.34
Jammu & Kashmir						
26. Jammu	92.94	81.82	112.81	48.48	42.42	57.69
27. Srinagar	84.28	72.45	115.39	69.80	53.33	79.63
28. Bangalore	87.03	77.38	13.15	77.02	71.86	84.56
29. Belgaum	59.24	53.51	63.84	53.54	49.51	59.68
30. Kolar	30.40	14.99	61.98	-26.28	-29.11	-22.17
31. Mangalore	39.53	35.00	45.59	17.22	12.82	22.67

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
32. Mysore	49.69	43.53	59.43	36.27	31.84	42.55
33. Hubli-Dharwar	65.64	58.97	78.24	47.53	41.49	50.94
Kerala						
34. Ernaculam	209.21	197.25	224.83	35.11	28.94	42.64
35. Trivandrum	91.59	82.43	103.67	30.12	25.70	35.34
36. Calicut	107.63	93.37	128.41	36.43	30.62	43.60
37. Alleppy	40.01	31.23	51.94	78.13	13.83	23.17
Madhya Pradesh						
38. Indore	51.91	44.27	66.53	65.10	59.97	73.61
39. Jabalpore	60.11	52.41	75.29	58.77	51.58	71.08
40. Gawalior	46.93	38.78	65.38	52.47	47.73	61.46
41. Bhopal	94.19	82.24	118.24	114.64	136.22	158.83
42. Ujjain	56.13	47.42	94.99	52.05	45.39	63.72
43. Raipur	43.40	31.68	68.88	102.15	17.39	110.23
Maharashtra						
44. Greater Bombay	56.64	49.10	71.80	71.46	41.94	54.09
45. Poona	42.57	57.34	71.15	51.40	46.70	58.46
46. Nagpur	56.44	44.37	79.95	59.58	51.84	71.67
47. Solapur	39.75	32.12	57.98	41.14	35.14	53.17
48. Nasik	56.43	49.45	68.73	61.13	54.34	71.71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
49. Ulhasnagar	78.98	67.69	99.27	73.71	70.20	79.02
50. Kolhapur	55.87	17.30	71.58	45.64	75.23	56.23
51. Malegaon	86.87	20.02	126.86	49.48	40.34	65.73
52. Ahmadnagar	17.14	8.70	33.21	38.12	26.25	36.27
53. Akola	69.92	56.98	96.13	45.57	87.44	58.75
54. Thana	83.05	79.35	89.50	95.73	90.30	104.69
55. Amravati	57.68	44.97	82.78	49.85	41.50	62.91
Orissa						
56. Cuttack	44.20	29.28	79.61	50.31	47.47	55.14
Punjab						
57. Amritsar	19.33	13.24	29.28	45.34	43.60	49.03
58. Ludhiana	67.99	63.76	74.75	64.10	60.73	69.15
59. Patiala	27.74	19.04	42.32	56.08	51.50	62.43
60. Jullandhar	43.09	36.56	53.58	43.15	40.96	46.26
Rajasthan						
61. Ajmer	40.00	32.20	56.36	46.99	44.20	51.33
62. Bhilwara	48.90	41.35	64.82	48.82	45.34	55.84
63. Jaipur	73.53	64.34	93.84	79.60	74.78	88.64
64. Jodhpur	47.45	40.51	63.02	76.38	77.52	85.76

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
65. Kota	100.23	90.64	123.75	93.52	85.90	109.46
66. Udaipur	53.27	45.89	68.83	67.45	62.07	77.26
Tamil Nadu						
67. Vellore	48.41	41.28	60.15	29.42	25.27	35.44
68. Tuticorin	33.89	27.21	43.84	38.43	35.64	42.10
69. Tiruchrapalli	43.80	33.00	61.60	31.53	28.64	35.41
70. Thanjavur	46.88	37.99	61.41	50.32	46.67	56.63
71. Salem	53.77	42.93	74.14	33.12	28.01	40.99
72. Nagarcoil	54.15	46.09	65.00	34.78	31.33	38.90
73. Madurai	41.48	33.88	54.23	62.55	57.05	70.55
74. Coimbatore	33.36	27.19	43.65	112.04	106.80	120.06
75. Madras	48.92	44.58	55.88	46.35	39.90	55.93
Uttar Pradesh						
76. Agra	44.63	36.71	62.04	29.95	27.76	36.56
77. Aligarh	51.66	45.96	63.47	37.70	34.12	44.34
78. Allahabad	31.01	26.30	40.70	41.70	87.53	49.42
79. Bareilly	19.30	15.30	26.46	46.36	41.65	54.06
80. Dehradun	43.92	44.46	43.02	39.48	33.89	47.99
81. Gorakhpur	37.37	27.70	60.47	40.50	34.67	51.57
82. Kanpur	42.82	36.09	56.89	40.48	36.83	47.09

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
83. Mathura	24.48	17.15	39.94	18.40	16.90	20.95
84. Meerut	35.44	31.94	41.81	62.20	60.13	65.71
85. Mirzapur	8.62	3.69	29.44	30.47	27.42	37.25
86. Moradabad	61.24	48.47	87.42	21.63	14.63	33.01
87. Rampur	22.73	15.18	39.20	41.78	38.93	46.93
88. Saharanpur	27.32	21.66	38.30	50.94	44.08	62.64
89. Sahajahpur	36.02	35.11	37.76	58.64	50.81	73.42
90. Varanasi	33.49	27.56	47.48	28.60	24.83	36.32
91. Jhansi	35.02	44.64	71.73	58.00	53.39	66.67
92. Lucknow	37.39	31.23	48.97	32.91	28.53	40.18
West Bengal						
93. Asansol	47.34	40.22	62.60	38.65	27.00	60.23
94. Baranagar	25.68	23.02	29.94	49.21	40.74	62.11
95. Bhatpara	36.90	26.38	67.06	50.02	47.17	56.20
96. Burakhan	35.79	29.76	47.05	37.16	36.58	47.84
97. Calcutta	9.43	6.87	14.54	19.66	14.30	29.58
98. Garden Reach	31.45	23.60	52.43	26.19	21.30	36.80
99. Howrah	55.18	50.59	65.07	17.97	9.87	33.89

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
100. Kanahati	43.42	35.72	58.07	62.03	55.88	72.07
101. Kharagpur	29.93	22.32	45.57	-5.34	-8.40	-0.08
102. South Damdam	72.31	66.05	82.42	48.26	40.55	59.57
103. South Suburb	58.37	54.16	65.19	58.39	50.35	7.53
104. Delhi	67.59	62.59	76.25	63.24	59.89	68.59
105. New Delhi	22.84	20.30	27.08	-0.48	-1.32	-0.85

APPENDIX III

LITERACY RATES AMONG SCHEDULED CASTE AND NON SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN CITIES - 1981

State/City	Total literates to total population			Scheduled castes literates to scheduled caste population			Non scheduled caste literates to non scheduled castes population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
1.Hyderabad	57.81	66.04	48.98	40.66	50.86	30.12	59.72	67.72	51.10
2.Vijayanagaram	53.22	63.22	43.07	31.20	44.27	18.60	55.92	65.50	46.13
3.Visakapatnam	56.04	65.55	45.83	44.58	56.75	32.18	57.34	66.54	47.44
4.Rajamundry	57.96	66.21	49.52	45.55	43.30	37.24	59.19	67.44	50.73
5.Kakinada	51.78	58.55	44.93	43.70	49.55	37.82	52.57	59.39	45.66
6.Eluru	56.12	46.27	43.02	44.60	52.32	36.82	57.66	65.90	49.49
7.Bhemavaram	44.56	51.46	37.18	28.80	32.55	24.65	46.01	53.19	38.33
8.Vijayawada	60.31	67.76	52.60	51.85	60.61	42.92	61.26	68.57	53.65
9.Machlipatnam	62.38	69.05	55.55	56.24	67.58	44.15	63.65	70.04	57.13
10.Guntur	49.96	58.68	41.02	35.78	44.94	26.01	57.69	60.43	42.77
11.Tenali	57.15	65.18	48.96	43.07	52.02	34.08	59.66	67.71	51.46
12.Nellore	57.15	65.26	48.66	42.24	50.07	34.20	61.79	70.11	53.08
13.Tirupati	62.58	72.09	51.47	44.59	59.00	28.26	64.35	74.27	53.47
14.Prodattur	47.16	58.49	35.25	24.83	34.16	15.03	48.39	59.80	36.40
15.Cuddapah	54.24	64.00	43.73	40.16	49.03	30.69	55.67	65.56	45.03
16.Anantpur	69.71	71.39	46.91	29.81	30.07	29.23	62.45	76.25	48.11
17.Kurnool	49.39	58.94	39.12	38.05	40.72	35.29	51.20	61.73	39.83
18.Adoni	39.45	51.66	26.71	23.23	35.79	10.35	42.43	54.53	29.72
19.Sikandrabad	65.71	75.67	52.87	53.45	63.21	43.68	68.68	78.26	55.52
20.Nizamabad	43.28	53.86	32.08	22.08	31.69	12.23	45.34	55.98	34.06
21.Warangal	51.69	64.48	38.00	35.03	46.35	22.98	54.72	67.81	40.73

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar									
22.Patna	59.45	68.18	48.68	33.68	46.69	18.08	61.99	70.80	51.69
23.Bihar	59.60	62.95	41.01	24.54	36.48	11.61	55.42	65.57	44.02
24.Gaya	55.99	66.54	43.84	23.02	33.77	11.08	59.41	69.88	47.32
25.Arrah	55.88	66.82	43.07	27.03	41.19	10.62	59.23	59.77	46.86
26.Chapra	49.44	60.94	36.02	27.88	40.68	12.78	51.57	62.93	38.32
27.Muzzaffarpur	59.94	67.70	50.27	27.84	39.90	14.04	62.40	69.75	53.18
28.Darbhanga	51.20	62.94	37.73	26.68	40.59	12.28	54.11	65.46	40.92
29.Katihar	49.43	58.59	38.07	23.13	34.75	9.41	52.07	60.90	41.07
30.Munger	54.42	64.72	42.46	30.41	42.64	16.08	56.45	66.63	44.65
31.Bhagalpur	54.61	64.44	42.87	26.10	38.14	12.32	56.87	66.50	45.34
32.Dhanbad	55.30	72.74	55.51	32.03	43.17	18.28	75.12	81.37	68.15
33.Bokaro	56.83	68.96	40.30	37.95	53.65	16.89	62.49	73.91	46.50
34.Ranchi	63.01	72.09	51.99	40.19	52.85	25.27	68.93	77.41	58.22
35.Jamshedpur	63.47	70.57	55.01	31.24	43.57	17.65	66.23	72.85	58.28
36.									
Gujrat									
36.Jamnagar	59.40	67.69	50.38	32.40	45.69	17.98	61.06	69.04	52.39
37.Rajkot	64.17	71.01	56.78	41.42	54.17	27.89	65.35	71.86	58.30
38.Bhavnagar	60.39	69.20	50.87	39.75	55.31	23.70	51.42	69.85	52.27
39.Porbandar	63.25	72.40	53.71	47.41	60.86	33.96	64.05	72.98	54.73
40.Junagadh	64.66	73.21	55.56	41.80	52.23	30.67	66.28	74.69	57.33
41.Ahmedabad	64.05	71.20	55.92	54.68	65.12	42.79	65.71	72.29	58.16
42.Nadiad	65.46	72.96	57.32	61.67	72.40	49.80	66.03	73.61	57.86
43.Vadodra	68.38	75.00	60.43	55.83	66.71	43.83	71.56	76.34	63.03
44.Baruch	62.81	71.06	53.88	59.61	72.73	44.96	68.22	76.02	59.83
45.Surat	60.92	67.81	52.88	50.35	60.72	39.38	63.61	70.10	55.97
46.Navasari	63.58	69.68	56.43	57.61	67.95	46.57	70.35	75.74	63.99

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Haryana									
47.Yamunanagar	61.85	66.38	56.44	27.91	36.47	26.34	65.06	69.31	59.18
48.Ambala	66.33	71.70	60.33	38.76	49.53	26.03	68.96	13.88	63.49
49.Panipat	56.87	63.52	49.19	25.72	37.06	12.06	60.21	66.43	53.08
50.Karnal	59.49	65.41	52.69	30.28	40.67	17.96	62.74	68.20	56.47
51.Sonipat	61.19	69.36	51.52	33.19	45.43	18.33	64.67	72.37	55.58
52.Rajkot	62.36	70.06	53.43	31.43	44.40	15.93	66.93	73.93	58.91
53.Faridabad	57.00	65.56	45.42	26.77	38.76	10.35	60.60	68.77	49.56
54. Bhiwani	53.52	63.64	41.42	26.12	58.98	10.10	58.01	67.99	46.76
55. Hissar	56.69	64.94	46.40	28.02	39.77	13.74	61.08	68.74	51.49
Jammu & Kashmir									
56.Srinagar	38.47	46.22	29.54	74.65	78.57	68.97	38.47	46.22	29.59
57.Jammu	64.25	70.17	57.57	33.97	42.77	24.36	67.95	73.45	61.70
Karnataka									
58.Bangalore	64.92	71.00	58.16	46.45	54.04	38.33	67.44	73.25	60.95
59.Belgaon	65.57	73.74	56.62	13.79	56.25	30.67	67.53	75.28	59.01
60.Bellary	50.10	60.37	39.20	29.94	11.20	18.89	53.54	63.93	42.46
61.Hospet	43.54	53.78	32.95	20.19	29.12	11.29	48.66	58.86	37.93
62.Bijapur	56.13	67.58	43.71	41.75	54.76	25.04	57.95	68.96	46.06
63.Davangere	55.08	63.19	46.11	30.98	42.33	18.54	58.40	66.01	49.98
64.Mangalore	77.28	82.19	72.36	57.07	71.56	42.50	78.19	82.72	73.66
65.Hubli/Dharwar	57.99	66.97	43.14	41.74	54.04	28.87	59.90	68.42	50.50
66.Gadag-Betigiri	56.16	67.37	44.21	37.07	51.23	22.51	58.26	69.06	46.70
67.Gulbarga	52.39	63.58	39.98	38.58	52.46	22.32	54.57	65.35	42.69
68.Mandya	50.61	59.02	41.37	37.44	46.77	27.02	52.44	60.75	43.32
69.Mysore	61.99	68.12	55.44	43.16	52.73	32.85	64.19	69.90	58.07
70.Raichur	45.27	56.28	33.48	24.58	35.24	13.69	49.43	60.44	37.75
71.Shimoga	63.25	68.88	57.06	48.22	58.57	36.88	64.96	70.08	59.35
72.Tumkur	63.36	69.54	54.40	38.03	47.91	27.07	65.92	71.66	59.45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala									
73.Calicut	75.53	80.13	70.95	68.74	73.93	63.71	75.84	80.41	71.28
74.Palghat	71.37	77.10	65.72	49.27	59.73	39.07	73.33	78.64	68.10
75.Cochin	80.33	83.74	76.87	71.79	77.88	65.70	80.67	83.98	77.37
76.Alleppy	77.98	82.08	73.97	74.74	79.70	69.65	48.09	82.19	74.09
77.Quillion	76.03	79.06	73.05	63.84	70.20	57.60	76.88	79.67	74.12
78.Trivandrum	76.31	80.01	72.62	67.86	72.70	63.07	77.04	80.64	73.46
Madhya Pradesh									
79.Gwalior	53.01	62.97	41.57	33.17	46.65	17.66	57.50	66.79	46.97
80.Sagar	60.89	70.27	50.35	42.20	56.68	26.18	65.66	73.88	56.39
81.Rewa	54.87	66.07	40.68	19.28	28.44	9.39	59.81	70.91	45.36
82.Ratlam	60.79	70.44	50.44	43.29	58.62	26.85	64.03	73.16	54.29
83.Ujjain	57.69	66.95	47.46	37.03	51.58	20.94	61.70	69.97	52.57
84.Indore	60.53	68.95	51.01	38.80	51.87	24.25	64.57	72.22	55.93
85.Burhanpur	40.90	58.00	22.73	27.61	41.20	13.37	41.62	58.95	23.22
86.Khandwa	58.87	67.68	49.26	41.16	55.35	24.86	61.47	69.69	52.57
87.Bhopal	56.64	64.16	48.01	32.35	43.62	19.42	59.68	64.69	51.51
88.Jabalpur	59.59	67.58	50.54	63.47	81.71	43.12	60.25	64.49	53.16
89.Bilaspur	61.13	71.43	49.92	42.13	58.17	24.40	64.18	73.56	54.01
90.Bhilainagar	56.17	65.79	44.96	34.53	48.09	19.38	59.37	68.32	48.89
91.Durg	59.74	70.64	47.87	40.26	53.32	26.53	62.18	72.66	50.75
92.Raipur	56.85	66.87	45.90	29.13	41.18	16.53	60.25	69.93	49.67
Maharashtra									
93.Greater Bombay	68.18	73.91	60.75	50.56	60.85	38.42	69.29	74.71	62.23
94Ulhasnagar	61.15	68.32	53.13	33.49	42.51	23.00	62.54	69.63	54.64
95.Kalyan	72.05	77.85	65.45	49.23	58.34	38.90	73.09	78.71	66.69
96.Dombiwali	79.87	82.42	76.96	38.21	50.78	24.17	80.50	82.92	77.73
97.Thane	68.37	74.75	60.47	43.55	50.76	34.86	69.68	75.91	61.94

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10
98.Bhiwandi	56.84	63.19	47.26	32.53	39.97	22.93	57.24	63.52	47.72
99.Nasik	67.10	74.86	58.59	53.20	64.72	41.24	70.99	78.99	63.13
100.Malegaon	50.94	59.58	41.82	37.17	19.21	24.39	51.72	60.23	42.71
101.Dhule	60.69	69.69	50.71	50.64	62.42	37.71	62.02	70.66	52.42
102.Jalgaon	64.26	73.28	54.31	42.90	55.28	29.87	66.20	74.91	56.55
103.Bhusawal	65.82	74.67	56.23	49.89	61.87	36.99	67.02	75.58	57.75
104.Ahmednagar	68.12	76.79	58.59	48.83	62.71	34.40	70.15	78.27	61.19
105.Pune	67.34	74.73	59.19	44.06	56.05	31.29	69.94	76.77	62.38
106.Pimpri	66.03	68.56	49.83	30.55	42.24	17.76	62.71	70.84	52.91
107.Sangali	63.37	72.28	53.54	44.20	56.87	30.82	65.73	74.10	56.45
108.Miraj	58.97	69.56	47.63	47.48	61.97	32.52	60.82	70.76	50.12
109.Solapur	53.14	65.60	39.79	41.72	55.75	26.60	54.62	66.88	41.48
110.Kolhapur	66.85	75.52	57.21	46.55	60.06	31.96	69.40	77.43	60.44
111.Ichalkaranji	56.47	66.85	44.27	36.39	48.29	23.01	58.42	68.62	46.41
112.Aurangabad	59.58	69.11	48.67	42.71	57.43	24.63	60.44	69.71	49.86
113.Jalna	49.83	62.16	36.80	31.73	45.66	17.20	50.92	63.16	37.99
114.Parbhani	50.62	61.95	38.14	31.85	43.82	18.91	51.78	63.10	39.30
115.Nanded	53.89	65.15	41.46	40.85	53.36	26.74	54.52	65.73	42.17
116.Latur	52.91	65.94	38.26	39.24	52.79	23.94	54.46	67.38	39.94
117.Akola	60.94	68.01	53.18	36.58	47.85	24.53	62.29	69.06	56.86
118.Amravati	64.72	71.39	57.43	47.16	58.92	34.69	66.32	72.50	59.55
119.Nagpur	65.81	73.12	57.82	54.60	64.53	44.02	68.00	74.58	60.98
120.Gondya	63.67	73.75	53.10	55.42	67.17	43.56	65.72	75.23	55.67
121.Chandrapur	64.50	73.81	54.23	54.48	65.80	42.02	66.32	75.15	56.52
Manipur									
122.Imphal	64.53	74.77	54.03	68.24	75.21	51.02	64.32	74.65	53.81
Meghalaya									
123.Shillong	69.19	74.52	63.34	25.34	30.78	17.45	70.81	77.18	62.42
Orissa									
124.Sambalpur	52.79	62.94	41.42	23.52	34.78	12.20	62.02	71.20	51.43
125.Rourkela	62.67	70.77	52.55	32.19	15.49	17.39	71.45	78.15	62.76

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
126.Cuttack	62.94	70.36	53.75	32.18	44.06	18.80	66.66	73.40	58.22
127.Behrampur	57.97	68.05	47.05	24.76	36.81	12.96	61.53	71.25	50.93
128.Bhubaneswar	67.00	74.16	57.54	41.51	55.86	22.98	69.84	76.20	61.43
129.Puri	59.49	67.38	50.49	32.10	46.70	16.76	61.83	69.07	53.51
Punjab									
130.Pathankot	55.64	60.98	49.77	29.65	36.86	21.20	60.67	65.84	55.07
131.Amritsar	57.89	62.17	52.86	25.50	31.57	18.26	64.06	68.06	59.40
132.Ludhiana	61.63	65.70	56.63	34.34	41.16	25.95	65.19	69.91	60.61
133.Jullunder	59.43	63.75	54.37	38.32	45.41	30.92	66.25	69.76	62.36
134.Patiala	65.04	69.47	60.03	37.35	44.87	28.70	67.48	71.66	62.77
135.Bhatinda	51.70	58.71	43.15	20.27	24.41	15.29	57.83	65.34	48.63
Rajasthan									
136.Ganganagar	55.89	64.14	45.42	19.21	29.61	6.41	64.20	41.80	54.49
137.Bikaner	56.30	63.12	48.27	24.57	36.99	9.82	59.94	66.11	52.68
138.Alwar	58.14	69.81	43.95	25.19	40.67	7.12	64.07	74.75	50.99
139.Bharatpur	51.14	61.86	38.26	23.37	37.10	6.88	58.35	58.08	46.63
140.Jaipur	54.64	64.53	43.14	28.27	43.53	10.95	58.06	67.62	48.24
141.Sikar	39.09	53.21	23.65	14.42	21.43	6.60	41.72	56.57	25.54
142.Ajmer	60.47	70.63	49.17	45.14	61.39	27.31	64.52	73.01	55.04
143.Jodhpur	51.90	62.26	40.01	25.97	38.25	12.03	56.55	66.64	44.96
144.Bhilwara	48.03	60.66	33.80	23.34	20.27	5.17	52.60	64.45	39.17
145.Udaipur	62.41	72.33	50.80	39.26	55.92	20.69	66.64	75.91	55.84
146.Kota	56.07	66.90	43.13	32.40	47.02	15.53	61.17	71.29	49.02
Tamil Nadu									
147.Madras	68.40	75.50	60.69	51.97	61.26	42.17	70.97	77.82	63.61
148.Kanchipuram	61.99	72.31	51.41	40.04	47.97	32.07	62.71	73.11	52.05
149.Truvotyur	63.86	72.16	54.79	51.95	62.45	40.93	65.42	73.42	56.64
150.Avadi	60.08	76.95	41.11	58.92	70.34	46.64	60.55	78.24	40.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
151.Ambattur	68.82	76.71	60.06	51.20	62.59	39.13	71.51	78.81	63.34
152.Vellore	61.03	69.39	52.52	49.52	58.53	40.49	62.38	70.66	53.95
153.Cuddalore	61.00	69.94	51.74	36.63	47.29	25.81	64.12	72.82	55.10
154.Salem	62.74	71.49	53.54	46.00	56.50	35.29	64.39	72.94	35.38
155.Erode	65.65	74.26	56.38	41.71	55.02	27.70	67.63	75.83	58.77
156.Coimbatore	69.17	77.14	60.50	45.02	55.35	34.21	71.79	79.46	63.42
157.Tirrupur	61.74	72.79	49.82	24.66	33.44	15.49	63.87	75.02	51.84
158.Valparai	53.52	65.10	41.50	58.00	59.91	54.97	51.23	69.87	36.03
159.Madurai	68.65	76.69	62.20	48.79	62.41	34.43	69.78	77.52	61.65
160.Dindigul	61.73	70.72	52.36	40.04	49.89	29.97	63.22	72.15	53.40
161.Tiruchirapalli	70.51	78.00	62.80	48.52	60.15	36.60	72.16	79.34	64.76
162.Thanjavur	70.69	78.03	62.93	43.34	52.66	33.19	72.60	79.83	64.77
163.Kunbakonam	68.46	76.81	59.95	36.65	50.36	22.13	69.84	77.98	61.56
164.Rajpalanam	58.53	70.15	46.46	30.06	42.44	17.46	63.03	74.49	51.10
165.Tirundveli	66.48	91.27	57.08	37.48	50.54	24.81	68.88	94.59	59.81
166.Tuticorin	68.42	74.95	61.65	47.78	56.61	38.79	69.82	76.20	63.20
167.Nagarcoil	76.77	81.36	72.18	66.83	73.22	60.22	77.17	81.68	72.68
Tripura									
168. Agartala	75.91	82.27	69.36	48.67	58.43	38.38	78.21	84.33	71.91
Uttar Pradesh									
169.Dehradun	67.92	72.98	62.02	39.07	48.72	27.67	71.47	75.98	64.27
170.Saharanpur	49.91	55.86	42.99	34.69	44.78	22.24	51.18	56.82	44.66
171.Hardwar	53.17	61.77	42.61	31.30	42.04	18.74	55.61	63.92	45.35
172.Muzaffarnagar	52.19	59.21	44.17	31.37	42.33	18.23	53.67	60.44	45.96
173.Merrut	47.03	54.02	38.32	32.15	42.82	19.64	48.96	56.17	40.71
174.Gaziabad	50.93	60.38	39.03	29.62	42.68	14.84	55.21	63.73	44.23
175.Hapur	48.16	57.49	37.41	30.19	43.89	13.99	52.99	61.29	45.58
176.Bulandshar	48.05	56.83	37.94	27.24	29.21	24.89	50.05	59.54	39.17
177.Moradabad	36.52	39.64	32.89	30.90	38.00	20.84	36.83	39.72	33.51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
178.Amroha	25.68	31.91	18.69	16.92	27.20	4.62	26.19	32.19	19.69
179.Sambhal	24.77	30.21	18.52	13.60	20.21	5.17	25.44	30.85	19.28
180.Rampur	33.17	39.63	25.95	32.34	43.13	18.18	33.19	39.51	26.17
181.Bareilly	44.28	50.01	37.77	29.62	40.43	16.94	45.24	50.64	39.11
182.Sahajahanpur	38.16	44.69	30.73	24.40	34.04	13.04	39.27	24.57	32.13
183.Aligarh	46.07	54.41	36.45	25.38	35.50	13.27	50.36	58.35	41.20
184.Mathura	49.40	58.24	39.23	23.99	34.53	11.65	52.63	61.29	42.70
185.Agra	45.58	52.70	32.24	22.49	31.25	12.01	52.71	59.41	44.91
186.Firozabad	39.52	47.09	30.52	23.87	34.31	12.43	42.40	49.50	33.83
187.Farukabad	46.10	53.60	37.55	26.28	32.02	15.45	19.08	55.93	41.13
188.Etawah	49.86	42.66	38.98	36.56	46.65	24.70	51.90	42.04	41.13
189.Kanpur	55.37	62.83	46.13	33.47	28.38	21.72	59.01	72.35	58.18
190.Allahabad	59.25	67.91	48.70	35.76	47.74	21.65	63.14	71.20	53.27
191.Jhansi	54.29	63.44	42.31	41.70	57.25	24.09	57.59	65.03	47.08
192.Sitapur	56.01	64.55	45.60	35.73	47.82	18.72	57.59	65.95	47.53
193.Lucknow	56.60	63.17	48.88	31.84	41.53	20.14	59.00	65.30	51.62
194.Faizabad	54.65	62.53	45.50	28.09	40.07	14.27	57.77	65.17	49.19
195.Gorakhpur	58.80	68.93	48.18	35.72	48.89	79.93	61.20	71.06	51.13
196.Jaunpur	47.32	57.74	35.35	14.59	30.36	7.74	50.16	60.54	38.24
197.Varanasi	45.71	56.82	34.49	26.55	39.55	10.63	47.37	58.39	36.55
198.Mirzapur	41.49	51.81	29.42	18.00	27.67	6.75	44.51	54.90	32.35
West Bengal									
199.Siliguri	62.15	66.59	56.54	36.37	42.97	28.09	64.00	68.27	58.62
200.Balaghat	68.63	74.70	41.63	15.49	42.63	28.92	74.51	78.79	43.39
201.Nabadwip	63.04	71.72	54.17	22.23	22.00	22.69	67.75	79.46	56.60
202.South Suburbs	71.57	77.26	65.19	51.40	49.82	42.00	72.95	78.46	66.79
203.Bhatpara	49.53	55.17	40.97	30.14	37.87	17.76	51.19	56.70	42.38
204.Jadabpur	68.06	73.28	62.43	45.54	55.37	35.31	73.18	77.61	68.44
205.Kamanhati	68.24	72.58	62.69	46.54	53.30	34.59	69.39	73.63	64.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
206.South Dumdum	72.82	78.10	66.96	51.22	59.50	42.13	74.72	79.75	69.14
207.Panihati	71.68	75.57	67.26	47.47	54.45	39.39	73.18	76.91	68.98
208.Garden Reach	47.52	55.92	36.86	53.69	57.81	46.21	47.26	55.85	36.58
209.Baranagar	75.59	80.10	70.34	50.71	54.71	45.60	76.62	81.21	71.32
210.Barrarkpur	68.94	75.03	61.64	54.08	61.62	45.39	70.18	76.16	63.01
211.Naihati	54.04	60.10	16.28	30.07	37.43	20.19	56.35	62.33	48.72
212. Titagarh	46.79	55.75	32.41	36.41	45.25	21.45	48.06	57.06	33.73
213.Calcutta	69.12	73.45	63.02	42.71	49.25	32.41	70.40	74.74	64.40
214.Howra	65.07	70.91	57.45	42.00	50.13	31.33	66.20	71.93	58.72
215.Bally	64.41	69.14	57.69	40.72	47.14	31.59	65.37	70.71	58.77
216.Hugli	72.41	78.07	66.29	45.82	54.97	36.14	75.65	80.88	70.00
217.Srirampur	67.16	74.00	58.67	39.00	44,46	32.27	68.79	75.69	60.21
218.Chandanagar	68.64	68.04	69.44	42.63	51.97	31.79	72.47	70.28	75.50
219.Kharagpur	57.93	66.87	47.82	42.08	52.37	29.34	60.42	69.12	50.53
220.Asansol	63.41	67.88	57.84	31.65	38.76	23.04	65.41	69.68	60.07
221.Durgapur	67.76	74.05	60.24	21.62	32.64	11.83	74.66	79.38	68.79
222.Bardhaman	62.44	69.43	54.56	29.73	58.22	20.28	66.31	73.14	58.60
223.Chandigarh	68.53	72.22	63.81	39.22	48.39	27.05	72.70	75.67	68.91
224.Delhi	63.96	49.99	56.58	41.44	52.03	28.46	68.27	73.42	61.95
225.New Delhi	73.69	78.59	67.20	49.03	57.90	37.31	82.90	88.05	76.10
226 Pondicherry	64.84	73.34	56.27	44.32	54.77	34.03	67.27	95.51	58.94

APPENDIX IV

DISPARITIES IN LITERACY IN CITIES - 1981

State/City	Sex disparity in total literacy	Sex disparity in Scheduled Caste literacy	Sex disparity in Non-Scheduled Caste literacy	Disparity among Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste Female Literacy	Disparity among Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste Male Literacy	Disparity among Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste Literacy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh						
1. Hyderabad	.182	.284	.174	.287	.176	.222
2. Vijayanagram	.226	.443	.211	.466	.234	.322
3. Visakhapatnam	.215	.315	.205	.210	.100	.147
4. Rajahmundry	.177	.201	.175	.172	.146	.158
5. Kakinada	.155	.150	.155	.103	.108	.106
6. Eluru	.176	.196	.175	.164	.142	.150
7. Bhemavaram	.181	.141	.184	.227	.270	.249
8. Vijayawada	.157	.202	.153	.128	.079	.101
9. Machlipatnam	.137	.256	.130	.150	.024	.077
10. Guntur	.207	.288	.202	.260	.174	.204
11. Tenali	.174	.233	.170	.227	.163	.190
12. Nellore	.178	.209	.174	.244	.209	.223
13. Tirupati	.217	.405	.209	.346	.150	.218
14. Prodattur	.287	.404	.285	.438	.302	.352
15. Cuddapah	.226	.253	.225	.205	.177	.186
16. Anantpur	.258	.014	.289	.267	.542	.414
17. Kurnool	.284	.077	.270	.203	.184	.084
18. Adoni	.354	.601	.332	.505	.236	.312

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19. Sikandarabad	.229	.219	.224	.138	.143	.157
20. Nizamabad	.285	.461	.277	.499	.315	.373
21. Warangal	.307	.366	.302	.294	.231	.249
Bihar						
22. Patna	.206	.486	.192	.545	.250	.346
23. Bihar	.251	.559	.238	.661	.340	.438
24. Gaya	.249	.540	.239	.723	.422	.512
25. Arah	.262	.665	.243	.737	.315	.430
26. Chapra	.300	.573	.282	.540	.255	.331
27. Muzaffarpur	.183	.519	.170	.681	.332.	.448
28. Darbhanga	.296	.590	.277	.595	.281	.382
29. Katihar	.246	.629	.229	.719	.319	.430
30. Mungher	.249	.491	.240	.517	.266	.341
31. Bhagalpur	.241	.555	.230	.650	.325	.423
32. Dhanbad	.172	.437	.136	.697	.397	.499
33. Bokaro	.320	.600	.287	.516	.204	.288
34. Ranchi	.205	.395	.187	.453	.245	.320
35. Jamshedpur	.158	.459	.144	.628	.313	.427
Gujarat						
36. Jamnagar	.182	.477	.172	.555	.251	.357
37. Rajkot	.143	.360	.135	.405	.179	.269
38. Bhavnagar	.191	.454	.181	.420	.147	.252
39. Porbandar	.189	.330	.183	.265	.118	.187

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
40. Junagadh	.176	.290	.171	.346	.222	.273
41. Ahmedabad	.154	.249	.140	.178	.069	.114
42. Nadiad	.155	.233	.156	.089	.011	.043
43. Vadodara	.137	.251	.133	.215	.636	.425
44. Bharuch	.175	.295	.157	.168	.031	.086
45. Surat	.154	.250	.143	.200	.093.	.142
46. Navsari	.134	.229	.113	.190	.074	.128
Haryana						
47. Yamunanagar	.102	.202	.079	.354	.024	.152
48. Ambala	.112	.342	.089	.202	.025	.070
49. Panipat	.154	.550	.139	.751	.340	.465
50. Karnal	.133	.413	.119	.601	.307	.409
51. Sonipat	.185	.464	.168	.582	.285	.381
52. Rajkot	.169	.518	.148	.684	.313	.431
53. Faridabad	.220	.644	.202	.781	.339	.449
54. Bhiwani	.252	.645	.227	.745	.328	.438
55. Hissar	.202	.527	.179	.672	.324	.431
Jammu & Kashmir						
56. Srinagar	.239	.090	.239	.482	.333	.398
57. Jammu	.126	.292	.114	.507	.329	.400

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Karnataka						
58. Bangalore	.128	.194	.120	.267	.193	.226
59. Belgaon	.170	.335	.159	.364	.188	.260
60. Bellary	.249	.409	.241	.425	.258	.317
61. Hospet	.221	.455	.251	.593	.389	.457
62. Bijapur	.261	.442	.245	.320	.128	.189
63. Davangere	.188	.420	.170	.513	.264	.352
64. Mangalore	.090	.315	.083	.335	.102	.206
65. Hubli-Dharwar	.207	.341	.187	.392	.148	.210
66. Gadad-Betigiri	.253	.434	.238	.381	.185	.252
67. Gulbarga	.277	.452	.253	.335	.135	.196
68. Mandya	.206	.291	.198	.248	.155	.188
69. Mysore	.129	.261	.118	.319	.126	.235
70. Raichur	.290	.466	.270	.503	.306	.331
71. Shimoga	.120	.263	.102	.271	.115	.180
72. Tumkur	.133	.304	.121	.432	.249	.321
Kerala						
73. Calicut	.085	.099	.084	.074	.059	.067
74. Palghat	.108	.244	.099	.328	.182	.248
75. Cochin	.062	.115	.060	.110	.055	.082
76. Alleppy	.074	.094	.074	.042	.022	.031
77. Quilllion	.055	.126	.051	.163	.088	.125
78. Trivandrum	.068	.093	.066	.101	.073	.086

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh						
79. Gwalior	.243	.497	.213	.501	.217	.308
80. Sagar	.207	.419	.173	.416	.171	.262
81. Rawa	.286	.527	.272	.775	.520	.602
82. Ratlam	.207	.427	.190	.381	.143	.231
83. Ujjain	.209	.478	.179	.484	.190	.293
84. Indore	.187	.403	.163	.447	.208	.297
85. Burhampur	.503	.559	.503	.263	.207	.215
86. Khandwa	.195	.431	.176	.400	.145	.234
87. Bhopal	.175	.414	.159	.509	.254	.343
88. Jabalpur	.179	.400	.138	.120	.142	.033
89. Bilaspur	.223	.470	.197	.425	.152	.248
90. Bhilainagar	.228	.470	.205	.479	.215	.306
91. Durg	.239	.376	.225	.347	.196	.253
92. Raipur	.227	.459	.211	.564	.317	.403
Maharashtra						
93. Greater Bombay	.128	.265	.121	.279	.135	.195
94. Ullashnagar	.157	.318	.153	.461	.296	.355
95. Kalyan	.117	.231	.113	.315	.198	.246
96. Dombicoali	.050	.394	.047	.665	.318	.455
97. Thane	.139	.207	.135	.327	.255	.284
98. Bhiwandi	.174	.285	.172	.384	.270	.315
99. Nasik	.160	.265	.143	.249	.127	.181
100. Malegaon	.206	.371	.201	.291	.121	.184

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
101. Dhule	.197	.291	.187	.184	.081	.123
102. Jalgaon	.191	.338	.182	.351	.195	.258
103. Bhusawal	.183	.295	.175	.253	.132	.181
104. Ahmadnagar	.177	.342	.164	.327	.149	.224
105. Pune	.152	.322	.138	.388	.204	.280
106. Pimpri	.197	.439	.183	.567	.311	.404
107. Sangli	.190	.339	.175	.334	.171	.237
108. Miraj	.232	.364	.214	.236	.086	.147
109. Solapur	.293	.401	.283	.232	.114	.154
110. Kolhapur	.180	.353	.164	.357	.168	.243
111. Ichalkaranji	.247	.389	.238	.366	.215	.269
112. Aurangabad	.215	.458	.207	.374	.123	.203
113. Jalna	.301	.498	.294	.397	.193	.258
114. Parbhani	.280	.429	.275	.370	.216	.266
115. Nanded	.267	.373	.263	.238	.129	.164
116. Latur	.328	.421	.309	.264	.151	.186
117. Akola	.153	.352	.145	.432	.225	.306
118. Amaravati	.139	.299	.128	.305	.134	.206
119. Nagpur	.151	.226	.134	.190	.098	.137
120. Gondya	.208	.259	.194	.141	.076	.106
121. Chandrapur	.196	.266	.184	.171	.089	.122
Manipur						
122. Imphal	.208	.245	.209	.031	.005	.038

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Meghalaya						
123. Shillong	.108	.279	.142	.676	.538	.577
Orissa						
124. Sambalpur	.245	.511	.203	.722	.419	.528
125. Rourkela	.187	.490	.147	.681	.338	.462
126. Cuttack	.169	.435	.150	.597	.312	.416
127. Behrampur	.224	.513	.210	.693	.390	.498
128. Bhubneswar	.164	.475	.142	.534	.201	.312
129. Puri	.177	.523	.160	.601	.238	.369
Punjab						
130. Pathankot	.122	.280	.111	.506	.332	.398
131. Amritsar	.099	.271	.087	.624	.440	.509
132. Ludhiana	.093	.240	.082	.465	.307	.368
133. Jullunder	.098	.221	.073	.409	.261	.321
134. Patiala	.094	.237	.087	.436	.286	.346
135. Bhatinda	.179	.225	.179	.589	.543	.557
Rajasthan						
136. Ganganagar	.206	.720	.175	1.053	.508	.648
137. Bikaner	.161	.643	.140	.840	.338	.485
138. Alwar	.280	.840	.241	.967	.369	.515
139. Bharatpur	.277	.810	.230	.931	.350	.493
140. Jaipur	.238	.682	.206	.740	.264	.402

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
141. Sikar	.132	.546	.431	.633	.517	.530
142. Ajmer	.224	.447	.180	.380	.113	.213
143. Jodhpur	.257	.568	.236	.656	.325	.422
144. Bhilwara	.331	.978	.291	.962	.276	.432
145. Udaipur	.221	.527	.198	.526	.198	.211
146. Kota	.262	.563	.232	.586	.256	.358
Tamil Nadu						
147. Madras	.145	.218	.135	.242	.159	.195
148. Kanchipuram	.214	.218	.214	.265	.262	.261
149. Truvottyur	.175	.247	.167	.186	.106	.142
150. Avadi	.383	.251	.403	.078	.074	.017
151. Ambattur	.161	.272	.147	.280	.155	.209
152. Vellore	.174	.212	.170	.163	.121	.139
153. Cuddalore	.188	.320	.178	.409	.267	.323
154. Salem	.182	.264	.176	.252	.164	.201
155. Erode	.177	.373	.167	.413	.206	.288
156. Coimbatore	.161	.268	.152	.352	.236	.285
157. Tirrupur	.237	.379	.234	.610	.476	.503
158. Valparai	.264	.052	.388	.237	.099	.074
159. Madurai	.160	.339	.152	.331	.145	.220
160. Dindigul	.188	.276	.185	.321	.230	.266
161. Tiruchirapalli	.145	.283	.138	.330	.184	.246
162. Thanjavur	.144	.254	.140	.384	.269	.314

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
163. Kumbakonam	.163	.432	.158	.553	.279	.379
164. Rajpalanam	.252	.450	.238	.555	.343	.415
165. Tirunelveli	.323	.378	.323	.479	.424	.358
166. Tuticorin	.129	.215	.125	.283	.193	.233
167. Nagarcoil	.084	.127	.083	.122	.078	.098
Tripura						
168. Agartala	.120	.240	.114	.374	.247	.300
Uttar Pradesh						
169. Dehradun	.107	.302	.093	.489	.280	.360
170. Saharanpur	.151	.363	.140	.362	.139	.215
171. Hardwar	.218	.411	.205	.453	.247	.317
172. Muzzaffarnagar	.171	.428	.162	.473	.208	.295
173. Meerut	.200	.398	.184	.371	.156	.228
174. Ghaziabad	.251	.530	.217	.550	.237	.341
175. Hapur	.244	.572	.199	.569	.195	.307
176. Bulandshahr	.229	.080	.241	.234	.394	.326
177. Moradabad	.099	.305	.090	.238	.024	.082
178. Amroha	.265	.823	.250	.660	.086	.212
179. Sambhal	.241	.627	.233	.605	.210	.301
180. Rampur	.220	.440	.214	.178	.048	.014
181. Barailly	.156	.438	.145	.420	.127	.226
182. Sahajahanpur	.200	.468	.188	.438	.158	.245

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
183. Aligarh	.225	.483	.201	.563	.281	.364
184. Mathura	.226	.528	.211	.642	.326	.418
185. Agra	.194	.462	.164	.656	.358	.451
186. Firozabad	.232	.495	.208	.488	.201	.298
187. Farukhabad	.200	.434	.176	.490	.233	.332
188. Etawah	.049	.834	.012	.264	.058	.195
189. Kanpur	.184	.132	.228	.439	.535	.319
190. Allahabad	.203	.412	.182	.476	.246	.326
191. Jhansi	.239	.467	.195	.352	.080	.186
192. Sitapur	.208	.483	.198	.480	.195	.269
193. Lucknow	.155	.369	.144	.492	.267	.344
194. Faizabad	.189	.514	.171	.628	.285	.396
195. Gorakhpore	.219	.466	.205	.492	.237	.307
196. Jaunpur	.277	.648	.264	.769	.385	.489
197. Varanasi	.280	.643	.266	.600	.223	.307
198. Mirzapur	.307	.663	.292	.743	.372	.462
West Bengal						
199. Siliguri	.103	.224	.097	.404	.277	.326
200. Balaghat	.356	.205	.370	.215	.380	.850
201. Nabadwip	.178	.015	.223	.490	.727	.586
202 South Suburban	.115	.206	.110	.276	.180	.220

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
203.	Bhatpara	.169	.380	.161	.447	.229	.288
204.	Jadabpur	.105	.252	.086	.385	.219	.292
205.	Kamarhati	.096	.210	.093	.323	.205	.246
206.	South Dumdum	.105	.201	.099	.297	.195	.239
207.	Panihati	.079	.183	.074	.332	.223	.268
208,	Garden Reach	.235	.131	.238	.128	.021	.074
209.	Baranagar	.090	.106	.091	.273	.259	.262
210.	Barrakpur	.130	.181	.126	.195	.140	.164
211.	Naihati	.154	.312	.148	.458	.294	.346
212.	Titagarh	.300	.386	.394	.228	.135	.153
213.	Calcutta	.101	.228	.099	.390	.262	.301
214.	Howrah	.135	.256	.131	.350	.225	.270
215.	Bally	.115	.216	.112	.346	.242	.279
216.	Hoogly	.111	.235	.101	.388	.253	.311
217.	Srirampur	.151	.172	.150	.350	.328	.348
218.	Chandan Nagar	.047	.269	.021	.506	.259	.322
219.	Kharagpur	.204	.316	.194	.285	.163	.211
220.	Asansol	.101	.266	.095	.578	.347	.412
221.	Durgapur	.135	.492	.099	.921	.528	.692
222.	Bardhaman	.152	.321	.143	.565	.387	.453

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Union Territories						
223. Chandigarh	.081	.310	.064	.526	.280	.369
224. Delhi	.135	.326	.111	.111	.432	.217
225. New Delhi	.107	.332	.107	.430	.225	.293
226. Pondichery	.170	.265	.162	.310	.206	.251

APPENDIX V

PERCENTAGE OF MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS AND JAINS IN CITIES

State/City	Muslims			Christians			Jains		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh									
1. Hyderabad	35.64	35.22	36.10	1.56	1.52	1.60	.16	.17	.16
2. Vijaynagaram	4.50	4.56	4.43	1.02	1.12	.92	.44	.50	.38
3. Visakhapatnam	4.28	4.35	4.20	3.41	3.39	3.42	.04	.04	.04
4. Rajahmundry	4.45	4.44	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.47	.42	.47	.37
5. Kakinada	4.72	4.75	4.69	2.10	1.94	2.27	.22	.23	.21
6. Eluru	7.66	7.79	7.54	3.49	3.48	3.49	.12	.14	.11
7. Bhenavaram	3.48	3.36	3.60	7.27	6.91	7.66	.11	.11	.10
8. Vijayawada	10.21	10.33	10.08	5.79	5.77	5.82	.34	.38	.29
9. Machlipattnam	10.60	10.56	10.65	3.36	3.39	3.34	.00	.00	.00
10. Guntur	18.64	18.63	18.65	8.17	7.94	8.40	.32	.37	.27
11. Tendli	12.16	12.33	12.00	6.45	6.39	6.51	.26	.32	.21
12. Nellore	18.51	18.52	18.50	3.86	3.68	4.04	.41	.47	.35

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13. Tirupati	7.25	7.25	7.26	0.93	0.90	0.96	.11	.12	.09
14. Prodattur	24.85	2.50	25.08	4.72	0.46	4.87	.00	.00	.00
15. Cuddapah	41.54	41.95	41.09	4.15	4.23	4.05	.31	.37	.24
16. Anantpur	24.97	24.86	25.08	2.13	2.05	2.21	.27	.31	.23
17. Kurnool	32.19	32.12	32.26	4.17	3.82	4.54	.38	.41	.39
18. Adoni	27.86	28.26	27.45	2.25	2.30	2.20	.49	.50	.48
19. Sikandrabad	30.01	27.41	33.37	14.36	12.27	17.06	1.19	1.09	1.32
20. Nizamabad	31.16	31.13	31.19	1.30	1.23	1.33	0.03	0.04	0.03
21. Warangal	17.45	17.08	17.23	2.79	2.58	3.01	0.04	0.04	0.04
<u>Bihar</u>									
22. Patna	13.11	12.77	13.52	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.15	0.14	0.16
23. Bihar	38.71	37.72	39.82	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.04
24. Gaya	20.92	20.44	21.48	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.45	0.46	0.43
25. Arrah	19.21	18.52	20.01	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.79	0.74	0.86
26. Chapra	18.28	17.69	18.76	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.15	0.17
27. Muzaffarpur	20.26	19.69	20.97	0.46	0.42	0.52	0.09	0.10	0.08
28. Darbhanga	27.73	28.45	26.90	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
29. Katihar	21.71	20.83	22.81	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.26	0.25	0.28
30. Munger	16.89	16.45	17.40	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Bhagalpur	29.86	27.83	30.32	0.24	0.22	0.26	0.42	0.41	0.44
32. Dhanbad	10.33	10.30	10.38	0.70	0.65	0.78	0.54	0.49	0.61
33. Bokaro	8.16	8.33	7.92	1.75	1.64	1.91	0.09	0.09	0.09
34. Ranchi	16.10	16.38	15.75	0.45	0.40	0.51	0.32	0.32	0.32
35. Jamshedpur	8.03	8.23	7.78	2.85	2.61	3.13	0.20	0.19	0.21
Gujarat									
36. Jamnagar	19.81	19.02	20.67	0.61	0.70	0.50	4.44	4.28	4.61
37. Rajkot	8.13	7.98	8.28	0.35	0.34	0.36	3.61	3.47	3.76
38. Bhavnagar	11.91	11.81	12.02	0.32	0.32	0.32	4.41	4.27	4.56
39. Porbandar	9.27	8.99	9.57	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.87	0.88	0.86
40. Junagadh	20.74	20.10	21.42	0.21	0.22	0.20	1.69	1.65	1.73
41. Ahmedabad	15.27	15.19	15.37	1.14	1.12	1.17	4.92	4.73	5.14
42. Nadiad	12.82	12.94	12.68	3.42	3.38	3.46	0.51	0.50	0.53
43. Vadodra	10.83	10.66	11.02	1.26	1.28	1.25	1.52	1.47	1.58

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
44. Baruch	28.09	27.68	28.54	0.88	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.89	0.94
45. Surat	15.65	15.07	16.32	0.28	0.26	0.31	2.30	2.24	2.38
46. Navsari	10.23	9.59	10.97	0.17	0.15	0.19	3.76	3.75	3.77
Haryana									
47. Yamunanagar	2.31	2.40	2.20	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27
48. Ambala	0.45	0.56	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.34	2.26	2.20	2.34
49. Panipat	3.90	4.21	3.54	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.99	0.95	1.04
50. Karnal	0.46	0.56	0.34	0.16	0.16	0.17	0,44	0.30	0.42
51. Sonepat	1.34	1.37	1.31	0.18	0.14	0.23	1.63	1.57	1.69
52. Rohtak	0.26	0.30	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.06	1.56	1.51	1.61
53. Faridabad	4.00	4.20	3.74	0.76	0.79	0.71	0.34	0.31	0.36
54. Bhiwani	0.18	0.24	0.12	0.30	0.18	0.44	0.53	0.51	0.55
55. Hissar	0.33	0.39	0.26	0.13	0.11	0.15	1.46	1.39	1.55
Jammu & Kashmir									
56. Srinagar	89.12	89.11	89.13	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
57. Jammu	3.79	4.20	3.33	1.61	1.57	1.66	0.67	0.64	0.71

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Karnataka									
58. Bangalore	14.98	14.95	15.03	6.32	6.08	6.58	1.13	1.17	1.08
59. Belgaum	15.67	15.46	15.89	1.19	1.10	1.29	5.08	5.08	5.08
60. Bellary	28.30	28.19	28.41	2.55	2.40	2.72	0.93	1.00	0.85
61. Hospet	20.68	20.75	20.62	1.28	1.31	1.26	0.86	0.96	0.75
62. Bijapur	32.67	31.75	33.68	0,26	0.28	0.23	1.60	1.68	1.51
63. Davangere	23.49	23.16	23.86	1.06	1.02	1.10	1.36	1.34	1.39
64. Mangalore	10.79	11.29	10.29	18.12	16.71	19.52	0.27	0.29	0.25
65. Hubli-Dharwar	24.01	23.65	24.40	4.11	3.98	4.26	1.41	1.51	1.31
66. Gadag-Betigiri	20.97	20.61	21.36	2.26	2.29	2.23	1.40	1.45	1.35
67. Gulbarga	34.30	33.29	35.42	0.96	0.89	1.03	0.64	0.65	0.64
68. Mandya	17.09	16.87	17.34	2.58	2.35	2.84	1.44	1.44	1.43
69. Mysore	20.48	20.19	20.80	3.17	3.07	3.28	0.99	1.05	0.92
70. Raichur	34.60	34.19	35.03	1.28	1.23	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.36
71. Simoga	22.47	22.23	22.73	2.99	2.88	3.11	0.66	0.77	0.53
72. Tumkur	26.25	25.38	27.23	2.76	2.74	2.79	1.48	1.48	1.48

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kerala									
73. Calicut	35.06	35.70	34.42	4.96	4.69	5.24	0.11	0.12	0.11
74. Palghat	24.80	25.57	24.03	4.44	4.29	4.59	0.01	0.00	0.00
75. Cochin	17.22	17.11	17.34	39.18	38.58	39.82	0.21	0.21	0.20
76. Alleppey	23.77	24.03	23.52	26.96	26.85	27.08	0.09	0.10	0.09
77. Quilion	16.35	16.69	16.02	26.98	26.51	27.44	0.02	0.01	0.01
78. Trivandrum	12.06	12.24	11.89	16.80	16.69	16.91	0.01	0.01	0.00
Madhya Pradesh									
79. Gwalior	7.80	7.66	7.97	0.25	0.25	0.26	1.66	1.64	1.68
80. Sagar	9.85	9.67	10.06	0.59	0.59	0.58	8.04	7.86	8.24
81. Rawa	14.46	13.41	15.79	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.51	0.49	0.54
82. Ratlam	21.63	21.19	22.12	1.67	1.65	1.68	9.21	9.23	9.19
83. Ujjain	20.04	19.55	20.59	0.49	0.48	0.50	3.44	3.42	3.45
84. Indore	12.69	12.42	12.99	0.48	0.48	0.48	4.33	4.26	4.40
85. Burhanpur	45.88	45.24	46.55	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.70	0.70	0.69
86. Khandwa	26.53	26.06	27.03	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.85	1.76	1.93
87. Bhopal	27.94	27.16	28.83	1.62	1.58	1.67	1.51	1.47	1.55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
88. Jabalpur	12.74	12.54	12.97	2.91	2.08	2.31	2.38	2.37	2.39
89. Bilaspur	8.59	8.44	8.70	2.39	2.33	2.45	0.21	0.21	0.21
90. Bhilainagar	6.12	6.25	5.96	4.35	4.27	4.46	0.60	0.60	0.59
91. Durg	6.79	6.80	6.79	1-03	0.99	1.07	5.89	8.33	3.23
92. Raipur	9.01	8.93	9.10	1.69	1.59	1.79	1.71	1.73	1.69
Maharashtra									
93. Greater Bombay	14.80	14.80	14.80	4.79	4.40	5.29	4.15	3.93	4.43
94. Ulhasnagar	1.81	1.94	1.66	1.37	1.39	1.35	3.26	3.20	3.33
95. Kalyan	17.99	17.91	18.07	2.93	2.82	3.06	0.40	0.38	0.42
96. Dornbiwali	1.20	1.29	1.10	0.92	0.88	0.97	2.65	2.17	2.16
97. Thane	6.83	6.92	6.71	2.49	2.43	2.57	2.21	2.14	2.31
98. Bhiwandi	52.40	50.55	55.20	0.29	0.35	0.20	3.81	3.54	4.22
99. Nasik	11.51	11.36	11.68	1.16	1.13	1.20	1.87	1.89	1.86
100. Malegaon	67.38	66.72	68.09	0.13	0.14	0.11	1.43	1.47	1.40
101. Dhule	23.09	22.29	23.99	0.43	0.45	0.42	1.86	1.89	1.82
102. Jalgaon	16.46	16.22	16.72	0.29	0.29	0.29	2.68	2.69	2.67
103. Bhusawal	18.98	17.99	20.05	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.50	1.49	1.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
104. Ahmadnagar	15.76	15.67	15.85	3.86	3.75	3.98	5.53	5.48	5.59
105. Pune	9.69	9.65	9.74	2.59	2.50	2.68	2.55	2.55	2.56
106. Pimpri	5.14	5.19	5.09	3.60	3.49	3.73	1.63	1.61	1.67
107. Sangli	15.14	14.89	15.41	0.52	0.50	0.54	5.65	5.57	5.73
108. Miraj	25.17	24.68	25.69	3.96	3.96	3.97	1.96	1.99	1.92
109. Solapur	18.19	18.17	18.22	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.23	1.22	1.24
110. Kolhapur	10.15	10.08	10.23	1.13	1.12	1.14	3.59	3.56	3.62
111. Ichal Karanji	14.68	14.44	14.96	0.46	0.48	0.44	5.36	5.23	5.52
112. Aurangabad	33.11	31.96	34.44	1.53	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.02	2.01
113. Jalna	26.44	26.54	26.33	3.83	3.66	4.01	2.55	2.60	2.49
114. Parbhani	37.19	36.38	38.09	0.34	0.34	0.35	1.36	1.37	1.34
115. Nanded	33.33	32.70	34.02	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.74	0.77	0.70
116. Latur	24.04	23.25	24.93	0.26	0.28	0.24	1.84	1.79	1.90
117. Akolg	23.64	23.33	23.98	0.23	0.23	0.23	2.02	2.06	1.97
118. Amravati	17.80	17.53	18.09	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.33	1.32	1.34
119. Nagpur	9.94	9.94	9.93	1.97	1.95	2.00	1.10	1.08	1.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
120. Gondya	7.16	7.14	7.17	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.82	0.82	0.81
121. Chandrapur	9.99	9.84	10.16	0.99	1.02	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.92
Manipur									
122. Imphal	1.99	2.13	1.84	3.37	6.17	0.50	0.56	0.63	0.49
Meghalaya									
123. Shillong	3.67	4.11	3.19	36.99	34.15	40.10	0.15	0.19	0.11
Orissa									
124. Sambalpur	6.39	6.40	6.38	1.39	1.39	1.40	0.04	0.04	0.04
125. Rourkela	2.82	2.98	2.63	5.21	4.88	5.62	0.07	0.07	0.07
126. Cuttack	10.17	9.77	10.67	1.74	1.59	1.94	0.15	0.15	0.15
127. Berhampur	1.70	1.71	1.69	0.80	0.69	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
128. Bhubneshwar	2.69	2.82	2.51	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.03	0.03	0.04
129. Puri	1.01	1.12	0.89	0.64	0.55	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panjab									
130. Pathankot	0.24	0.27	0.20	1.57	1.47	1.68	0.02	0.02	0.02
131. Amritsar	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.71	0.70	0.72	0.15	0.16	0.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
132. Ludhiana	0.33	0.42	0.22	0.48	0.46	0.50	1.01	0.94	1.09
133. Jullundhar	0.16	0.19	0.13	0.77	0.75	0.78	0.35	0.34	0.37
134. Patiala	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.20
135. Bhatinda	0.40	0.48	0.31	0.47	0.43	0.51	0.26	0.23	0.29
Rajasthan									
136. Ganganagar	2.42	2.40	2.44	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.50	0.48	0.51
137. Bikaner	16.70	16.19	17.31	0.17	0.16	0.18	2.87	2.73	3.04
138. Alwar	2.02	2.07	1.95	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.27	2.22	2.33
139. Bharatpur	2.93	2.84	3.03	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.85	0.82	0.89
140. Jaipur	18.30	17.70	18.99	0.38	0.38	0.39	3.32	3.25	3.40
141. Sikar	41.05	39.14	43.13	0.01	0.01	0,02	2.09	2.08	2.10
142. Ajmer	8.21	8.82	7.52	1.61	1.42	1.82	2.77	2.72	2.82
143. Jodhpur	18.47	17.95	19.06	0.58	0.56	0.61	3.65	3.57	3.74
144. Bhilwara	13.75	13.46	14.07	0.22	0.22	0.23	6.11	6.10	6.12
145. Udaipur	15.06	14.28	15.99	0.41	0.38	0.44	9.39	9.20	9.60
146. Kota	15.80	15.11	16.63	0.64	0.62	0.67	2.16	2.12	2.20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tamil Nadu									
147. Madras	8.14	8.29	7.92	6.72	6.64	6.80	0.70	0.73	0.66
148. Kanchipuram	4.75	4.83	4.67	0.97	0.91	1.03	0.39	0.40	0.38
149. Truvottyur	5.75	5.84	5.65	7.67	7.73	7.60	0.27	0.28	0.27
150. Avadi	4.07	4.24	3.88	9.99	9.83	10.18	0.21	0.29	0.30
151. Ambattur	2.29	2.36	2.21	7.55	7.77	7.30	0.22	0.23	0.20
152. Vellore	21.40	21.57	21.22	4.78	4.25	5.31	0.37	0.39	0.35
153. Cuddalore	5.17	5.03	5.31	3.91	3.83	3.98	0.26	0.28	0.24
154. Salem	8.45	8.62	8.27	2.52	2.54	2.50	0.13	0.13	0.12
155. Erode	8.51	8.58	8.43	3.62	4.13	3.07	0.06	0.07	0.05
156. Coimbatore	8.19	8.36	8.02	6.40	6.56	6.22	0.18	0.19	0.17
157. Triuppur	0.67	6.78	6.72	0.30	3.02	3.01	0.00	0.04	0.02
158. Valparai	4.35	4.49	4.20	18.56	18.47	18.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
159. Madurai	7.08	7.12	7.03	5.51	5.43	5.60	0.03	0.03	0.02
160. Dindigul	10.59	10.62	10.55	15.09	14.95	15.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
161. Tiruchirapalli	16.52	16.67	16.37	10.35	9.99	10.73	0.08	0.08	0.08
162. Thanjauur	6.49	6.35	6.64	9.47	8.97	10.00	0.11	0.09	0.12
163. Kumbhakaran	7.54	7.45	7.63	4.23	4.07	4.40	0.26	0.28	0.24
164. Rajpalanam	2.76	3.04	2.46	2.06	2.04	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
165. Tirunelveli	11.99	12.09	11.89	3.62	3.59	3.65	0.11	0.14	0.09
166. Tuticorin	4.34	4.33	4.36	25.36	24.87	25.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
167. Nagarcoil	7.67	7.62	7.71	24.28	23.92	24.64	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tripura									
168. Agartala	1.75	1.85	1.65	0.32	0.38	0.26	0.08	0.09	0.07
Uttar Pradesh									
169. Dehradun	6.21	6.51	5.85	1.48	1.37	1.60	0.90	0.88	0.92
170. Saharanpur	31.16	29.88	32.63	0.44	0.43	0.45	1.03	0.97	1.10
171. Hardwar	14.38	15.25	13.31	0.08	0.08	0,08	0.52	0.49	0.56
172. Muzzafurpur	29.95	30.26	29.64	0.17	0.18	0.15	2.86	3.31	2.36
173. Meerut	40.95	38.61	43.65	1.82	1.70	1.95	1.15	1.17	1.12
174. Ghaziabad	9.21	9.07	9.39	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29
175. Hapur	25.15	24.79	25.57	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.31	0.29	0.34
176. Bulandshahr	29.82	29.54	30.15	0.14	0.07	0.22	0.03	0.03	0.04
177. Muradabad	49.34	19.01	19.72	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.17	0.17	0.17
178. Amroha	67.96	67.02	69.02	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
179. Sambhal	71.41	71.43	71.39	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04
180. Rampur	72.26	70.90	73.79	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.12	0.12	0.13
181. Bareilly	36.11	36.02	36.22	0.68	0.66	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.02
182. Shahajahanpur	45.82	44.42	47.41	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01
183. Aligarh	34.46	38.49	29.81	0.67	0.83	0.50	0.86	1.06	0.63
184. Mathura	14.52	14.31	14.76	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.34
185. Agra	21.19	20.78	21.67	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.96	0.91	1.02
186. Ferojabad	35.44	35.04	35.92	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.94	3.67	4.26
187. Farukabad	20.13	19.80	20.51	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.04	0.04	0.03
188. Etawah	30.09	29.47	30.79	0.02	0.01	0.02	1.82	1.72	1.94
189. Kanpur	20.68	20.10	21.39	0.71	0.68	0.74	0.25	0.24	0.27
190. Allahabad	22.47	21.54	23.60	0.91	0.83	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
191. Jhansi	14.39	13.72	14.79	1.79	1.66	1.89	0.75	0.74	0.74
192. Sitapur	28.87	27.70	30.29	0.69	0.68	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.02
193. Lucknow	29.90	28.10	32.02	0.73	0.79	0.67	0.19	0.19	0.20
194. Faizabad	21.85	24.51	25.20	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.04	0.05	0.03
195. Gorakhpur	25.53	25.03	26.70	0.70	0.69	0.74	0.02	0.02	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
196. Jaunpur	31.11	29.91	32.46	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02
197. Varanasi	25.72	25.61	26.63	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.15
198. Mirzapur	18.92	19.03	18.79	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.26
West Bengal									
199. Siliguri	3.96	4.19	3.67	0.49	0.44	0.54	0.08	0.07	0.09
200. Balaghat	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.05
201. Nabadwip	0.70	0.73	0.67	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
202. South Suburban	3.33	3.49	3.15	0.74	0.73	0.76	0.01	0.01	0.01
203. Bhatpara	15.54	15.98	14.88	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.02
204. Jadabpur	2.49	2.77	2.19	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
205. Kamarhati	16.53	17.78	14.93	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
206. South Dumdum	1.61	1.65	1.56	0.42	0.47	0.36	0.06	0.06	0.05
207. Panihati	2.42	2.77	2.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
208. Garden Reach	64.77	62.88	67.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.04
209. Baranagar	1.90	2.28	1.44	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.00
210. Barakhpur	6.43	6.52	6.34	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.00
211. Naihati	7.55	7.58	7.51	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
212. Titagarh	23.79	23.30	24.58	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
213. Calcutta	15.40	15.88	14.71	13.53	1.21	1.58	0.62	0.62	0.63
214. Howrah	12.58	12.54	12.63	0.45	0.43	0.48	0.13	0.12	0.13
215. Bally	8.10	8.68	7.27	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.30	0.43
216. Hugli	3.89	4.01	3.76	0.47	0.57	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
217. Serampur	5.95	6.57	5.19	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10
218. Chandanagar	5.15	5.38	5.46	0.38	0.36	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.02
219. Kharagpur	8.80	8.78	8.82	1.35	1.46	1.27	0.23	0.21	0.25
220. Asansol	23.62	21.30	22.78	1.28	1.23	1.35	0.01	0.01	0.01
221. Durgapur	3.60	4.00	3.11	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.02	0.02	0.02
222. Vadhaman	14.11	14.44	13.73	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
<u>Union Territories</u>									
223. Chandigarh	1.36	1.60	1.05	1.15	1.10	1.22	0.48	0.41	0.51
224. Delhi	8.50	8.69	8.25	0.21	0.19	0.24	1.43	1.37	1.51
225. New Delhi	1.66	2.91	2.55	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.70	0.83
226. Pondicherry	3.87	3.92	3.81	16.37	15.46	17.30	0.13	0.14	0.11

APPENDIX VI

CLASS I CITIES IN INDIA-1961

CODE NO.	NAME
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Visakhpatnam
3.	Rajahmundry
4.	Vijayawada
5.	Nellore
6.	Elluru
7.	Guntur
8.	Warangal
9.	Bandar
10.	Kornool
11.	Kakinada
12.	Patna
13.	Gaya
14.	Muzzaffarpur
15.	Darbhanga
16.	Bhagalpur
17.	Ranchi
18.	Jamshedpur
19.	Jamnagar
20.	Rajkot
21.	Bhavnagar
22.	Ahmadnagar
23.	Surat
24.	Baroda
25.	Ambala

CODE NO.	NAME
26.	Jammu
27.	Srinagar
28.	Bangalore
29.	Belgaum
30.	Kolar
31.	Mangalore
32.	Mysore
33.	Hubli-Dharwar
34.	Ernaculam
35.	Trivandrum
36.	Calicut
37.	Alleppy
38.	Indore
39.	Jabalpur
40.	Gwalior
41.	Bhopal
42.	Ujjain
43.	Raipur
44.	Greater Bombay
45.	Poona
46.	Nagpur
47.	Solapur
48.	Nasik
49.	Ulhasnagar
50.	Kolhapur
51.	Malegaon

CODE NO.	NAME
52.	Ahmednagar
53.	Akola
54.	Thana
55.	Amravati
56.	Cuttack
57.	Amritsar
58.	Ludhiana
59.	Patiala
60.	Jullandhar
61.	Ajmer
62.	Bhilwara
63.	Jaipur
64.	Jodhpur
65.	Kota
66.	Udaipur
67.	Vellore
68.	Tuticorin
69.	Tiruchirapalli
70.	Thanjavur
71.	Salem
72.	Nagar Coil
73.	Madurai
74.	Coimbatore
75.	Madras
76.	Agra
77.	Aligarh

CODE NO.	NAME
78.	Allahabad
79.	Bareilly
80.	Dehradun
81.	Gorakhpur
82.	Kanpur
83.	Mathura
84.	Meerut
85.	Mirzapur
86.	Morabadad
87.	Rampur
88.	Saharanpur
89.	Shahajahapur
90.	Varanasi
91.	Jhansi
92.	Lucknow
93.	Asansol
94.	Baranagar
95.	Bhatpara
96.	Burakhan
97.	Calcutta
98.	Garden Reach
99.	Howrah
100.	Kamahati
101.	Kharagpur
102.	South Damdam
103.	South Sabarban

CODE NO.	NAME
104.	Delhi
105.	New Delhi.

APPENDIX VII

CLASS I CITIES IN INDIA, 1981

CODE NO	NAME
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Vijayanagaram
3.	Visakapathnam
4.	Rajahmundry
5.	Kakinada
6.	Eluru
7.	Bhemavaram
8.	Vijayawada
9.	Machlipatnam
10.	Guntur
11.	Tenali
12.	Nellore
13.	Tirupati
14.	Prodattur
15.	Cuddapah
16.	Anantpur
17.	Kurnool
18.	Adoni
19.	Sikandrabad
20.	Nizamabad
21.	Warangal
22.	Patna
23.	Bihar
24.	Gaya
25.	Arrah

CODE NO.	NAME
26.	Chapra
27.	Muzzaffarpur
28.	Darbhanga
29.	Katihan
30.	Munger
31.	Bhagalpur
32.	Dhanbad
33.	Bokaro
34.	Ranchi
35.	Jamshedpur
36.	Jamnagar
37.	Rajkot
38.	Bhavnagar
39.	Porbandar
40.	Junagadh
41.	Ahmedabad
42.	Nadiad
43.	Vadodra
44.	Baruch
45.	Surat
46	Navasari
47.	Yamunanagar
48.	Ambala
49.	Panipat
50.	Karnal
51.	Sonipat

CODE NO	NAME
52.	Rajkot
53.	Faridabad
54.	Bhiwani
55.	Hissar
56.	Srinagar
57.	Jammu
58.	Bangalore
59.	Belgaon
60.	Bellary
61.	Hospet
62.	Bijapur
63.	Davangere
64.	Mangalore
65.	Hubli-Dharwar
66.	Gadag-Betigiri
67.	Gulbarga
68.	Mandya
69.	Mysore
70.	Raichur
71.	Shimoga
72.	Tumkur
73.	Calicut
74.	Palghat
75.	Cochin
76.	Alleppy
77.	Quillion

CODE NO	NAME
78.	Trivandrum
79.	Gwalior
80.	Sagar
81.	Rewa
82.	Ratlam
83.	Ujjain
84.	Indore
85.	Burhanpur
86.	Khandwa
87.	Bhopal
88.	Jabalpur
89.	Bilaspur
90.	Bhilainagar
91.	Durg
92.	Raipur
93.	Greater Bombay
94.	Ulhasnagar
95.	Kalyan
96.	Dombiwali
97.	Thana
98.	Bhiwandi
99.	Nasik
100.	Malegaon
101.	Dhule
102.	Jalgaon
103.	Bhusawal
104.	Ahmednagar

CODE NO.	NAME
105.	Pune
106.	Pimpri
107.	Sangali
108.	Miraj
109.	Solapur
110.	Kolhapur
111.	Ichalkaranji
112.	Aurangabad
113.	Jalna
114.	Parbhani
115.	Nanded
116.	Latur
117.	Akola
118.	Amravati
119.	Nagpur
120.	Gondya
121.	Chandrapur
122.	Imphal
123.	Shillong
124.	Sambhalpur
125.	Rourkela
126.	Cuttack
127.	Behrampur
128.	Bhubaneshwar
129.	Puri
130.	Pathankot
131.	Amritsar

CODE NO.	NAME
132.	Ludhiana
133.	Jullunder
134.	Patiala
135.	Bhatinda
136.	Ganganagar
137.	Bikaner
138.	Alwar
139.	Bharatpur
140.	Jaipur
141.	Sikar
142.	Ajmer
143.	Jodhpur
144.	Bhilwara
145.	Udaipur
146.	Kota
147.	Madras
148.	Kanchipuram
149.	Truvotyur
150.	Avadi
151.	Ambattur
152.	Vellore
153.	Cuddalore
154.	Salem
155.	Erode
156.	Coimbatore
157.	Tirrupur
158.	Valparai

CODE NO.	NAME
159.	Madurai
160.	Dindigul
161.	Tiruchirapalli
162.	Thanjavur
163.	Kumbakonam
164.	Rajpalanam
165.	Tirunelveli
166.	Tuticorin
167.	Nagarcoil
168.	Agartala
169.	Dehradun –
170.	Saharanpur
171.	Hardwar
172.	Muzaffarnagar
173.	Merrut
174.	Gaziabad
175.	Harpur
176.	Bulandshar
177.	Morababad
178.	Amroha
179.	Sambhal
180.	Rampur
181	Barelly
182.	Shahajahapur
183.	Aligarh
184.	Mathura
185.	Agra
186.	Firozabad

CODE NO.	NAME
187.	Farukabad
188.	Etawah
189.	Kanpur
190	Allahabad
191.	Jhansi
192.	Sitapur
193.	Lucknow
194.	Faizabad
195.	Gorakhpur
196.	Jaunpur
197.	Varanasi
198.	Mirzapur
199.	Siliguri
200.	Balaghat
201.	Nabadwip
202.	South Suburban
203.	Bhatpara
204.	Jadabpur
205.	Kamanhati
206.	South Damdam
207.	Panihati
208.	Garden Reach
209.	Baranayar
210.	Barrarkpur
211.	Naihati
212.	Titagarh

CODE NO.	NAME
213.	Calcutta
214.	Howrah
215.	Bally
216.	Hugli
217.	Srirampur
218.	Chandanagar
219.	Kharagpur
220	Asansol
221.	Durgapur
222.	Bardhaman
223.	Chandigarh
224.	Delhi
225.	New Delhi
226.	Pondicherry.

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