

Literacy and Access to Household Amenities in India A District Level Analysis from the Census 2011

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Introduction

The Census of India considers a person aged above seven who can read and write simple sentences in any language with understanding literate. This skill based definition of literacy does not account for the extent to which literacy is applied and practiced by the subject in his/her social *tcontext*¹

This paper aims to estimate the impact of literacy on access to basic household amenities. The amenities considered are access to latrines, treated tap water, electricity, LPG for cooking and banking selected from the census 2021 surveys. A household Amenities Index is constructed by assigning weights to these amenities Index is constructed by assigning weights to these amenities.

Other factors influence access to amenities apart from literacy such as income, public expenditure and rural urban disparities. Therefore, this paper uses regression analysis with baseline specification parent of household with no literate members (the reasons behind this measure are given in section 3) share of rural population, per capita income and per capita public administration expenditure for each district. To further account for cultural and governance factors, dummy variables for different regions of India are introduced in a second regression model.

This paper first gives back ground information on the status and variations of literacy and access to household amenities across social groups in India (section 2). Then the methodology of research is described (section 3). This is followed by single variable regression analysis for the different independent variables (section 4) multiple regression model (section 5) and conclusions (section 6)

United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organizations,2006,Chapter 6,Understand of literacy (Education for Global Monitoring report)(online)UNSECO,Availble at http://www.unesco.org/education/GMR_2006/full/chapter6/(accessed 2014 december)

Back ground of Information:

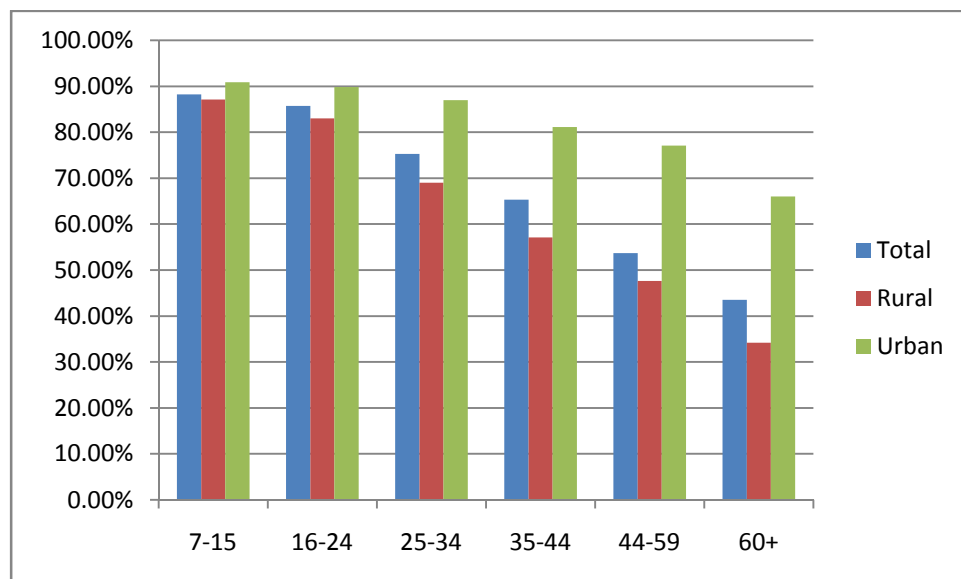
Literacy in India

The literacy rate of India was 74.04% in 2011 according to census data. This is a huge improvement since indeence despite substantial baries to advancement such as a caste and gender inequalities and a large rural population.Yet, it is still below the global average of 84%.India’s literacy rate only exceeds that of neighbors such as Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, small strife-torn countires,and African states.

From the 1950s to 1980s, the global literacy programme focused both on adult literacy initiatives and primary education. The Indian literacy programme also emphasized the urgent need to educate adults to help them make more informed decisions, participate in political decision-making and ensure widespread literacy. However, from the 1980s the impetus shifted to an almost exclusive focus on primary education mainly, due to a shift in global focus to economic growth by enabling future productivity, and the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. This has contributed to an age gap in literacy rates, reflected in Table 1 and Graph 1.

Table-1 Percentage of Litertaes by age group and by rural/urban households

Age groups	Total	Rural	Urban
7-15	88.20%	87.10%	90.90%
16-24	85.70%	83.00%	89.80%
25-34	75.30%	69.00%	87.00%
35-44	65.30%	57.10%	81.10%
44-59	53.70%	47.60%	77.10%
60+	43.50%	34.20%	66.00%



A rural – urban gap of 16.3% in literacy rates is present in India. Rural areas have lower literacy rates due to lower income and hence less access to education, perceived lack of need for literate skills because of physical labour-intensive jobs, sparsely distributed population and hence difficulties in implementation and supervision of literacy and education programmes; a historical lack of focus on rural areas by the government, relative disconnectedness from the national and global scenario and arguably, the more traditional outlook of the rural populace

A gender gap of 16.68% is also present due to gender bias in the provision of education and occupation and the traditionally subordinate position of women in the family structure.

Finally, there are high inequalities in literacy rates between states, leading to regional gaps. This is mainly due to variation in efficacy of different state governments in battling illiteracy, poverty and wealth of states, as well as arguably unquantifiable culture conducive to literacy among high performance of the states.

Graph-2

All of these ‘gaps ‘or inequalities among social groups (apart from the age gap which has been increasing) have been reducing over time as the literacy rate increases. States below the average literacy rate have made faster improvements in literacy than states above the average literacy rate during the period between the censuses of 2001 and 2011, as illustrated in Graph 3. The gender gap has decreased from 21.27% to 16.68%, while overall literacy rates have increased by 64.84% to 74.04% during the same period.

The household amenities under consideration can be split into three categories by state involvement. The first set of amenities has to be provided by the government through connections to an infrastructural grid. These include treated tap water and electricity. The second set of amenities is provided by the government at subsidized rates and may be procured by households for their own benefit such as LPG/PNG and banking facilities. The third category of amenities does not have to be provided by the government and may be privately procured latrines fall under this category.

Treated water and access to latrines ensure proper sanitation and protection from water-borne disease. 21% of the communicable disease in India are water borne and 1600 people die every day from diarrhea, as estimated by World Bank. Apart from health costs, improved access to water and sanitation also empowers women, since they do not have to travel long distance to for these purposes.

Electricity is a basic good that allows for adequate lighting at night basic consumer goods such as a fridge and cooking appliances that reduce the burden of the home-makers, usually a woman, electricity also enables fans during summer and heater during the winter to combat extreme climates. Other goods such as a television for access to levies news, and internet also depend on electricity.

LPG/PNG or liquefied petroleum gas and pressurized natural gas use decreases the need for firewood and other high-carbon fuels. Switching to LPG has two main benefits firstly it cuts the time spent on procuring firewood and secondly, it is cleaner than firewood or charcoal. High-carbon fuels expose the cook and household to large amounts of carbon particles with health costs. LPG/PNG are supplied in cylinder form at government subsidized rates by licensed agencies to households.

Banking enables financial security of households. Firstly, households can save money in a safe location and reap the benefits of interest payments. Secondly, they can procure subsidized loans from government banks to undertake productive activities as opposed to

unprofitable and unsafe alternate sources such as often abusive and exorbitant moneylenders, family and pawnbrokers.

There are large rural-urban disparities in the provision of household amenities as indicated in Graph 4. The reasons for this are discussed in Section 4.

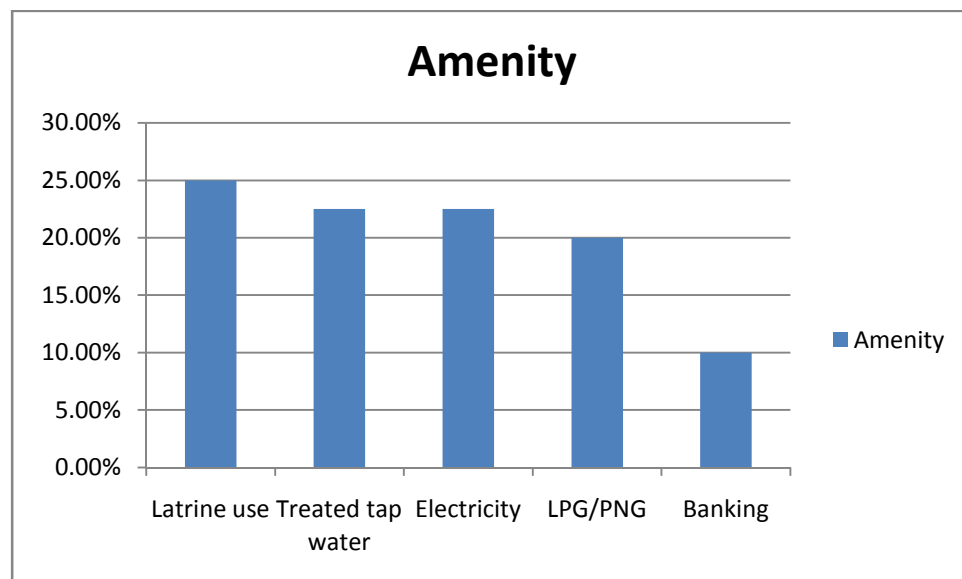
Methodology:

This paper aims to estimate impact of literacy on access to household amenities, namely treated tap water, electricity, latrines, LPG/PNG and banking facilities. The analysis is carried out on a district level basis.

The dependent/endogenous variable in the model is estimated as the percentage of households with the respective amenities with respect to total households in the district. For a parsimonious model accounting for all of the main amenities, a Household Amenities Index is constructed based on the relative necessity of these amenities. On the basis of consideration of health, safety and dignity, latrine

use gains predominance, followed by treated tap water, which also involves health and safety considerations, electricity for basic needs, LPG use as opposed to hazardous and time-consuming firewood use and finally banking for financial security. The weights assigned are as follows;

Amenity	Weight
Latrine use	25.00%
Treated tap water	22.50%
Electricity	22.50%
LPG/PNG	20.00%
Banking	10.00%
Total	100%



The Index is calculated in decimal points (see sample calculations in Appendix 1). A score of 1 indicates perfect access to household amenities

Illiteracy is estimated as the percent of households with no literate members with respect to total households in a district. The reason for this specific measure is that the literacy rate (R) is an inadequate measure of literacy in terms of informed decision-making in a social context. Basu and Foster (1998) have shown that the literacy of one member of a household is enough in many cases for the spread of information to other members and informed decision-making by the whole household. Households with no literate members have been termed isolated illiterates, as opposed to proximate illiterates who enjoy positive externalities from the literacy of their co-members. Hence, households with at least one literate member are 'effectively' literate. An estimate of the percent of isolated illiterate households would be more relevant to our investigation, as the decision to acquire or use household amenities is made for the whole household. However, this measure does not address power inequalities within the household and underage literacy.

Isolated illiteracy is not the only determinant of access to household amenities among districts. Hence, other factors such as per capita income, public expenditure and rural population are also considered in the regression model. Therefore, the baseline specifications of the model are: percent of households with no literate members with respect to total households, per capita income, share of rural households with respect to total households,

and per capita public administration expenditure, for each district, these variables are all exogenous to the model, they exhibit some but not total multicollinearity, leading to reasonable standard errors.

The analysis is conducted for 23 states, with 528 districts, because per capita income and public expenditure estimates from the planning commission (State-wise District Domestic Product data) are available only for these districts. Isolated illiteracy, rural population and household amenities estimates are calculated from the census 2011 surveys; HH-08 Household by number of literates among the members aged 7 years and above (Total) and ‘percentage of Households to total households by Amenities and Assets’

Table-3 Variables of analysis and corresponding measures

Variable	Measure (unit)
Access to household amenities (dependent)	Household Amenities Index (HAI) (number $0 \leq x \leq 1$)
Isolated illiteracy (independent)	Percentage of households with no literate members with respect to total households (%)
Per capita income (in 000s) (independent)	Per capita District Domestic Product (DDP) 2004-05, at 1999-00 prices (Rupees)
Share of rural population (independent)	Percentage of rural households to total households (%)
Per capita public administration expenditure (in 000s) Independent	Per capita district public administration expenditure in 2004-05 at 1999-00 prices Rupees
(independent)	(Rupees)

In the second part of the analysis, cultural and governance factors on access to household amenities are accounted for by adding dummy variables for the following regions to the model. This also allows comparison between the regions

Table-4: Dummy Variables

Region (Dummy variable)	States	Number
South-Central India	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra	1 (preference)
North-East India	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim	2
North India (Western Cluster)	Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand	3
North India (Eastern cluster)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	4
Central India	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh	5

4. Single variable regressions and Descriptive analysis

Table-5: Descriptive statistics (Data Appendix)

4. Single variable regression and Descriptive analysis					
	Mean	Median	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Percentage of households with no literate members	0.10414	0.09	0.05948	0.000564	0.3892
Per capita income	17,533.31	16029.6	9221.642	356	76529
Share of rural population	0.74939	0.80265	0.19154	0	1
Per capita public administration expenditure	1003.53585	704.62	970.1	23.4	8254.8
Households Amenities Index	0.42907	0.40409	0.18824	0.07118	0.9253

The percent of households with no literate members has a strong negative relationship with Household Amenities Index (HAI) in the districts, However, the low R² (0.36) indicates that the model is not a good fit and other factors need to be considered.

This negative relationship (coefficient -1.89296) indicates that households with at least one literate member have more access to household amenities. Effective literacy has a causal relationship with access to amenities in for ways, as it provides benefits beyond the possession of a specific skill set for reading and writing.

Firstly, households with at least one literate member are more aware of the world outside their local context. This increases awareness of the need for amenities such as health risks of untreated water and lack of latrines, because literate people are exposed to external written material and interactions outside their local context. They are also more likely to participate in political processes to persuade the government to secure their infrastructure needs.

Secondly, literacy enhances cognitive skills and the ability to think locally and analytically beyond locally held beliefs and superstitions. For example, literates are more likely to understand that germs and unhygienic practices cause disease and that treated water and latrines are basic needs. One literate per household could spread this scientific rationality to other members, or take decisions on the behalf of other members.

Thirdly, literacy enables access to amenities through exercise of their basic skills. Procuring an LPG water or electricity connection or availing of banking facilities requires a certain amount of reading and writing skills especially for bureaucratic procurers that cannot be completed by illiterates without external help.

Fourthly, literacy instills confidence in people in a literate society and environment. Our world and country are increasing transforming in ways that cater exceedingly to literates. To avail of publicly provided goods, people need to possess the confidence to approach district officers and take part in procedures based on paper work to secure their basic needs. Even if they do possess the confidence, they are liable to be cheated of their money due to their lack of literate skills and knowledge.

Paul Freire calls this ‘conscientization’ the process of acquiring social awareness and critical enquiry thoroughly literacy, leading to social change through ‘critical literacy’. Critically literate people read or interpret their social contexts and then write or act on them to suit their needs⁷. One literate member per household could spread this critical consciousness and information of the external world to other members. This member could also improve access to amenities through literate’s skills. Hence literacy improves awareness of and access to basic amenities.

Per capita income of the districts (2004-05 at 1991-00 prices) is positively correlated (coefficient 0.0136) with the household amenities Index. However, many outliers are visible that affect the final result and adversely affect the fit (these are partly solved in table 7 Robust Regression Estimates). Two main reasons account for the positive relationship. Firstly, richer people have more purchasing power of household amenities. Secondly, people living in well off areas have more access to government infrastructure grids due to the nature of their built areas. The outliers may be the result of effects of literacy, rural population and public expenditure (ie other variables) on access to household amenities.

The percentage of rural population in a district negatively correlated (coefficient (0.6443) with the Household Amenities Index. This is due to two main reasons. Firstly; rural areas are more sparsely populated and disconnected. This implies difficulties in government provision of infrastructure and administration. Secondly, rural populations follow practices such as open defecation, fire wood use for fuel and procuring water from water bodies and wells which are part of a more traditional way of life that may not be possible in an urban setting. The fact that rural areas have lower per capita incomes may also be part of the effect, implying some multicollinearity between the exogenous variables.

Lastly, per capita public administration expenditure per district is also positively correlated (coefficient 0.0795) with the Household Amenities Index, but very weakly as implied by the poor fit. While public social sector expenditure by district would be a more accurate variable to account for provision of government amenities, no such measure was available for the period. Hence per capita public administration expenditure per district was used. This measure however has serious qualifications. Firstly, public administration expenditure may not be directed towards provision of amenities. Secondly, there may be high inefficiency of the

public expenditure, such as bloated staffing costs or corrupt activities. Several districts have disproportionately low HAIs when compared to per capita public expenditure hinging at inefficiency of these local governments.

Cultural and governance factors are considered in Section

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Multiple Regression Models				
Percentage of households with no literate members	-1.0433 (0.10362)**	-1.0826(0.09979)**	0.87874(0.09539)**	0.88417(0.09475)**
Percentage of rural population	-0.51844(0.03218)**		-0.31836(0.03479)**	-0.29417(0.03556)**
Per capita income(000's)		0.01108(0.00064)**	0.00755(0.00071)**	0.00709(0.00073)
Per capita public administration expenditure(000's)				0.0172(0.00598)**
Constant	0.92647(0.02298)**	0.3477(0.0187)**	0.62699(0.035153)**	0.60024(0.0361)**
Observations	528	528	528	528
Adjusted R2	0.52025	0.54184	0.060646	0.60964

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Cultural and governance factors are considered in Section 5

Multiple Regression Models:

Robust Regression Estimates for Household Amenities Index				
Percentage of households with no literate members	-0.9983 (0.0969)**	- 0.9154(0.0868)**	- 0.7299(0.0807)**	- 0.7293(0.0808)**
Percentage of rural population	- 0.5695(0.0301)**		- 0.3104(0.0295)**	- 0.2930(0.0303)**
Per capita income(000's)		0.0138(0.0006)**	0.0098(0.0006)**	0.00903(0.0006)
Per capita public administration expenditure(000's)				0.0141(0.0051)**
Constant	0.9519(0.0215)**	0.2810(0.0163)**	0.5600(0.0297)**	0.5417(0.0308)**
Observations	528	528	528	528
Adjusted R2	0.1173	0.009921	0.09487	0.09715

The negative sign in the coefficient for the measure of percent of households with no literate members with respect to total households indicates a negative covariance that is with a decrease in solaed illatercy, acess to household amenities increases. This support our hypothesis

The share in rural population also has a negative correlation with access to household amenities, as expected. Comparing common units, as both share of rural population and literacy are expressed as shares of total households, literacy is a stronger indicator of access to household amenities due to greater absolute coefficients for literacy.

The positive sign in the coefficient for per capita income and public expenditure are as expected, indicating a positive covariance with the dependent variable. Comparing common units as both are expressed in rupee terms, per capita income is a stronger indicator of access to amenities, but to greater absolute coefficients for per capita income. However, this could be due to the major qualification earlier discussed in the variable for public expenditure.

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The fit of the model increases with the addition of the exogenous variables without substainal addition in standard errors indicating the independent causal effects of the exogenous variables(low mulitcolinerrity).The robuse regression corrects errors from outliers, proving more accurate estimates.However,the model doest not for reliable calcution of R2 (Fox,2002) and therefore OLS estimate are provided.

OLS estimates for Household Amentities Index;Regional Dummy Varibales

Percentage of Households withno literate members	-0.5335689(0.0780428)**	
Perecentage of rurl population	-0.34714310.028930)**	
per capita income(in 000's)	0.0027720(0.0006)**	
Per capita public adminstration expenditure(in 000s)	0.0226809(0.0054479)**	
South India	Refrence	Refrence
North-East India	-0.876004(0.0157729)**	-0.12188(0.02066)
North India(Western cluster)	0.0662117(0.0128853)**	0.02357(0.01866)
North India(Eastern Cluster)	-0.1395362(0.0129749)**	-0.26469(0.01650)
Central India	-0.154024(0.0140005	-0.26949(0.01884)
Constant	0.7286217(0.0307009)	0.56102(0.01208)
Observations	528	528
Adjusted R2	0.7541	0.4688

The substantial increase of fit(0.7541) after the addition of dummy variables for fie broad regions in the country indicates the importance of cultural and governance factors in accounting for access to household amenties.South India (Tamil nadu,Karntak,Andhra praesh,kerala and Maharashtra) is taken as the reference dummy variable. Households in North-East India(Assam,Arunchal Pradesh,Manipur,Mizore,Meghalaya and Sikkim),North India(Ester Cluter-UP,BIHar,jharakna and West Bengal) and central India(MP,Odissa and

Chhattisgarh) fare worse than south India in access to household amenities in that order. North India (western cluster-Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, HP, Uttarakhand) fares better than south India. These differences occur after accounting for variation in literacy, per capita income, per capita public expenditure and share of rural Population

Factors that could prove explanatory to this variation would be firstly, differences in economic policies of state government; secondly, cultural variations especially in the perception of the need for amenities, flexibility and adaptation to modernity and entrenchment of the caste system and other traditional practices. Hence regional dummy variables serve as a proxy for these unaccountable measures in the face of paucity of data.

Conclusion and Policy suggestions

The isolated literacy rate, measured as the percentage of household with no literate members (above the age of seven) to total households in each district is negatively correlated with the household amenities Index, indicating that a high isolated illiteracy rate causes lower access to household amenities and vice versa. Isolated illiteracy is a more determinant of HAI than the share of rural population. Other factors such as per capita income, per capita public administration expenditure and cultural and governance factors also influence HAI

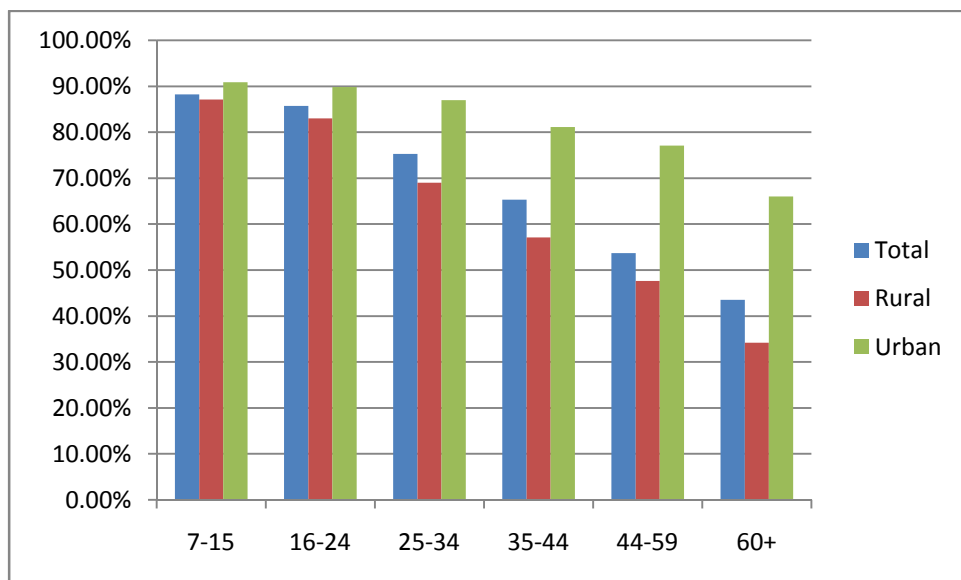
The decision making members of households are traditionally middle-aged men and women (24-60). Currently, the literacy rates of younger age groups are higher than this demographic. This is a positive indicator that in coming years, decision makers will be increasingly literate leading to an increasing awareness of and access to household amenities.

However, this is a long-term indicator. To substantially improve outcomes in the short-term (an urgent need in the face of present sanitation and quality of life challenges) the government needs to revive adult literacy programs throughout the country, especially in rural areas while literacy rates are poor to higher age groups. The government also needs to ensure universal primary education a task it is already undertaking to increase the percentage of literates among the future mature population. This will ensure better access to household amenities and standards of living for the whole populace.

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Share of rural population (independent)	Percentage of rural households to total households (%)
Per capita public administration expenditure (in 000s) (independent)	Per capita district public administration expenditure in 2004-05 at 1999-00 prices (Rupees)

Region (Dummy variable)	States
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Central India	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	District	Isolated Illiteracy rate	%of rural Population	Per Capita Income(00 Os)	Per Capita Public Expeindture (000s)	Latrine Use	Treated Tap Water	Electric y	LPG/PNG	Banking
1	Balaghat	8.49%	86.12%	13.019	0.67	18.90%	5.80%	70.50%	6.90%	38.50%
2	Barwani	25.42%	84.15%	9.433	0.426	20.30%	18.70%	74.50%	12.40%	38.30%
3	Betul	10.67%	79.40%	13.53	0.63	25.10%	13.50%	70.60%	13.80%	62.00%
4	Bhind	6.00%	75.77%	10.063	0.613	23.80%	9.50%	36.10%	10.80%	34.40%
5	Bhopal	6.16%	18.63%	28.265	1.927	74.80%	51.40%	92.90%	57.70%	61.90%
6	Chhatarpur	15.20%	79.15%	10.456	0.531	15.90%	4.70%	47.50%	9.80%	42.10%
7	Chhindwara	10.03%	75.15%	14.801	0.636	26.70%	21.60%	78.70%	16.70%	55.40%
8	Damoh	13.95%	82.67%	11.385	0.537	14.90%	7.50%	62.30%	7.70%	30.50%
9	Datia	8.56%	78.67%	11.699	0.782	22.70%	10.80%	61.20%	11.00%	41.80%
10	Dewas	10.19%	71.65%	12.039	0.516	37.80%	14.90%	88.70%	19.50%	47.20%
11	Dhar	17.39%	79.66%	11.435	0.613	31.10%	20.00%	83.30%	18.00%	42.70%
12	Dindori	15.50%	95.63%	8.309	0.649	6.70%	4.70%	36.90%	2.70%	69.10%
13	Guna	14.43%	75.70%	10.644	0.5	20.50%	16.30%	59.70%	14.20%	34.00%
14	Gwalior	6.58%	37.68%	19.82	1.31	61.80%	36.80%	83.00%	44.70%	55.10%
15	Harda	9.53%	79.16%	12.162	0.53	47.80%	13.10%	85.70%	20.00%	45.10%
16	Hoshangabad	7.92%	68.27%	16.505	0.814	49.30%	16.50%	78.40%	24.30%	49.90%
17	Indore	5.18%	24.58%	30.985	0.915	81.10%	42.30%	96.50%	67.80%	61.80%

18	Jabalpur	6.56%	44.17%	19.094	1.129	58.30%	37.10%	87.80%	37.40%	57.60%
19	Jhabua	29.56%	90.66%	8.178	0.53	12.30%	7.50%	60.40%	8.00%	42.40%
20	Katni	11.28%	80.48%	14.521	0.419	19.90%	10.60%	59.70%	13.20%	50.40%
	Khandwa (East									
21	Nimar)	14.03%	81.11%	11.423	0.517	28.50%	22.80%	76.30%	15.40%	49.30%
	Khargone									
22	(West									
22	Nimar)	16.88%	84.07%	10.227	0.588	23.70%	26.20%	83.00%	14.10%	36.60%
23	Mandla	13.46%	88.26%	8.686	0.743	13.80%	9.60%	57.70%	7.40%	77.50%
24	Mandsaur	8.50%	80.35%	14.997	0.448	26.00%	20.30%	84.30%	16.80%	39.00%
25	Morena	8.24%	78.47%	9.684	0.537	21.40%	7.40%	36.30%	12.50%	35.50%
26	Narsimhapur	8.87%	82.41%	12.243	0.576	35.90%	15.30%	69.50%	11.50%	39.50%
27	Neemuch	10.76%	73.04%	14.974	0.515	29.60%	23.20%	82.70%	19.70%	42.20%
28	Panna	16.55%	89.01%	10.033	0.55	10.70%	5.60%	32.60%	5.70%	44.50%
29	Raisen	9.79%	77.47%	11.033	0.545	30.70%	11.50%	70.90%	12.60%	35.20%
30	Rajgarh	15.97%	84.59%	10.612	0.45	16.50%	9.00%	67.60%	9.00%	36.20%
31	Ratlam	13.91%	71.44%	16.01	0.632	34.70%	21.70%	72.90%	23.10%	46.00%
32	Rewa	13.28%	85.64%	9.668	0.695	24.60%	6.00%	46.50%	8.40%	42.60%
33	Sagar	9.26%	73.32%	11.26	0.653	26.80%	16.30%	72.00%	13.40%	38.60%
34	Satna	11.97%	80.66%	11.977	0.529	30.30%	7.90%	61.60%	11.50%	53.50%
35	Sehore	9.24%	81.81%	11.231	0.516	32.50%	9.70%	84.30%	12.30%	52.40%
36	Seoni	10.87%	88.41%	10.248	0.659	22.20%	12.60%	73.00%	8.60%	53.60%
37	Shahdol	16.46%	81.62%	14.134	0.589	18.10%	8.20%	45.50%	9.70%	62.20%
38	Shajapur	9.71%	81.42%	11.455	0.454	24.30%	12.90%	78.00%	10.80%	38.60%
39	Sheopur	19.27%	85.96%	9.274	0.449	13.50%	6.20%	51.70%	8.10%	41.50%
40	Shivpuri	15.49%	84.57%	9.449	0.546	15.30%	6.00%	41.60%	10.00%	37.20%
41	Sidhi	15.96%	92.31%	18.612	0.414	8.20%	2.50%	42.90%	4.00%	37.50%
42	Tikamgarh	15.52%	84.37%	9.293	0.486	10.60%	4.30%	44.40%	7.20%	37.30%
43	Ujjain	8.68%	61.10%	17.691	0.671	45.60%	29.20%	84.20%	32.10%	48.00%
44	Umaria	14.85%	83.64%	10.14	0.538	14.00%	10.10%	47.10%	8.80%	61.60%
45	Vidisha	11.30%	77.50%	12.071	0.506	25.30%	11.80%	61.00%	14.00%	37.40%
46	Agra	8.43%	52.45%	15.021	1.163	37.00%	28.40%	79.70%	37.30%	65.40%
47	Aligarh	11.06%	66.65%	13.935	0.644	59.30%	21.80%	44.30%	25.40%	64.10%
48	Allahabad	9.35%	73.97%	11.328	1.461	39.00%	24.50%	43.60%	22.70%	73.00%
49	Ambedkar	6.71%	88.16%	7.463	0.317	72.90%	18.00%	27.30%	5.90%	75.90%
50	Auraiya	5.89%	83.07%	9.833	0.634	51.80%	14.80%	26.40%	13.20%	63.80%
51	Azamgarh	6.77%	91.94%	6.602	0.353	59.50%	11.00%	27.80%	7.50%	80.90%
52	Baghpat	6.92%	78.36%	10.719	0.286	50.50%	17.40%	57.50%	21.60%	71.50%
53	Bahraich	26.82%	92.42%	18.671	0.932	67.10%	15.80%	14.40%	6.50%	65.30%
54	Ballia	7.09%	90.61%	7.172	0.248	58.10%	11.50%	24.90%	12.90%	76.70%

55	Balrampur	24.68%	92.14%	6.642	0.36	68.60%	13.90%	17.90%	5.10%	81.70%
56	Banda	11.53%	84.46%	7.427	0.243	73.60%	12.60%	22.80%	8.30%	63.10%
57	Barabanki	16.46%	90.54%	9.746	0.435	64.90%	14.50%	19.00%	10.70%	75.60%
58	Bareilly	16.91%	63.64%	11.243	0.595	60.40%	31.60%	36.60%	28.20%	65.90%
59	Basti	10.27%	94.37%	13.074	0.781	64.90%	17.90%	28.50%	9.90%	88.10%
60	Bijnor	10.02%	75.64%	7.236	0.319	61.60%	25.60%	42.70%	20.40%	73.70%
61	Budaun	22.36%	82.11%	14.558	0.385	65.40%	13.20%	18.00%	10.30%	47.50%
62	Bulandshahar	9.22%	75.04%	17.981	0.548	61.70%	19.50%	38.40%	21.40%	63.40%
63	Chandauli	8.81%	87.31%	9.905	0.843	56.00%	10.80%	33.80%	11.00%	74.60%
64	Chitrakoot	12.17%	89.92%	7	0.442	62.70%	11.40%	24.50%	6.90%	67.80%
65	Deoria	6.64%	89.83%	5.909	0.225	59.40%	16.50%	31.70%	12.80%	82.00%
66	Etah	8.64%	84.49%	10.601	0.49	64.60%	17.30%	24.00%	12.70%	63.20%
67	Etawah	6.03%	76.97%	11.726	1.183	65.10%	17.00%	41.10%	17.30%	61.80%
68	Faizabad	11.03%	86.46%	8.256	0.688	60.10%	16.10%	30.60%	14.00%	82.10%
69	Farrukhabad	11.49%	77.09%	10.571	0.432	82.00%	11.60%	28.60%	19.20%	63.50%
70	Fatehpur	10.94%	87.79%	8.165	0.484	53.80%	10.60%	15.90%	9.20%	67.70%
71	Firozabad	8.74%	66.48%	12.062	0.38	57.70%	18.10%	47.60%	24.50%	50.70%
72	Gautam	4.69%	34.21%	45.306	0.534	44.00%	46.50%	81.40%	61.30%	74.90%
73	Ghaziabad	5.26%	29.22%	19.89	0.457	67.40%	36.20%	83.80%	60.40%	68.80%
74	Ghazipur	7.46%	92.40%	6.848	0.364	71.60%	8.60%	20.10%	7.00%	77.10%
75	Gonda	16.93%	93.18%	7.244	0.444	69.60%	20.80%	19.40%	8.50%	79.80%
76	Gorakhpur	7.95%	80.19%	9.218	0.638	69.90%	23.40%	42.70%	21.50%	79.40%
77	Hamirpur	10.59%	81.39%	10.829	0.526	82.80%	16.70%	26.70%	9.60%	73.00%
78	Hardoi	14.14%	87.44%	8.708	0.306	43.00%	13.40%	13.50%	8.60%	68.00%
79	Jalaun	6.92%	75.13%	16.435	0.642	53.70%	15.30%	36.30%	14.80%	74.40%
80	Jaunpur	7.02%	92.44%	13.067	0.663	54.40%	14.90%	27.20%	8.50%	82.20%
81	Jhansi	6.92%	58.84%	6.286	0.333	51.50%	22.90%	51.20%	26.30%	71.10%
82	Jyotiba	12.10%	74.90%	16.669	0.924	69.00%	21.80%	28.60%	17.60%	73.20%
83	Kannauj	9.14%	83.21%	18.433	0.588	37.80%	13.00%	22.10%	11.70%	67.10%
84	Kanpur	6.99%	90.61%	10.599	0.489	75.70%	12.40%	15.10%	7.20%	67.40%
85	Kanshiram	7.02%	34.18%	10.514	0.183	61.40%	29.10%	63.00%	51.40%	74.00%
86	Kaushambi	15.24%	80.20%	18.279	2.731	60.80%	18.90%	21.30%	11.40%	56.70%
87	Kheri	16.68%	92.17%	9.969	1.581	84.60%	7.60%	15.80%	8.00%	66.70%
88	Kushinagar	18.34%	88.74%	11.253	0.349	65.70%	16.60%	17.30%	12.20%	79.90%
89	Lalitpur	9.32%	95.15%	6.771	0.193	67.20%	18.20%	22.80%	5.20%	85.10%
90	Lucknow	13.80%	85.36%	10.492	0.612	60.70%	8.60%	35.40%	9.50%	68.30%
91	Mahamaya	7.99%	32.97%	21.289	4.392	70.70%	47.40%	70.80%	57.10%	74.70%
92	Maharajganj	8.37%	78.53%	7.158	0.296	85.30%	15.80%	51.80%	18.80%	64.70%
93	Mahoba	12.24%	78.70%	14.574	0.468	75.70%	8.40%	26.30%	7.90%	71.90%

94	Mainpuri	10.96%	94.89%	9.992	0.555	95.00%	23.00%	21.80%	5.60%	82.50%
95	Mathura	6.84%	84.05%	15.131	0.695	71.70%	15.60%	25.40%	13.80%	66.50%
96	Mau	7.60%	69.32%	9.142	0.326	56.70%	21.30%	68.50%	26.30%	70.80%
97	Meerut	6.08%	78.19%	18.273	0.942	79.90%	10.20%	46.70%	12.50%	73.90%
98	Mirzapur	8.07%	47.03%	8.151	0.927	88.30%	37.00%	74.80%	41.50%	68.30%
99	Moradabad	10.67%	85.96%	13.083	0.543	68.30%	9.60%	37.40%	11.10%	74.90%
100	Muzaffarnagar	18.62%	65.68%	15.522	0.353	43.50%	26.30%	35.90%	22.90%	66.00%
101	Pilibhit	9.08%	70.30%	12.037	0.653	45.20%	23.90%	54.00%	21.70%	65.40%
102	Pratapgarh	14.68%	82.49%	6.139	0.326	52.20%	17.50%	23.00%	13.20%	72.20%
103	RaeBareilly	9.18%	94.70%	8.009	0.429	61.40%	15.30%	26.30%	8.70%	82.60%
104	Rampur	20.73%	73.74%	12.851	0.509	41.70%	25.20%	33.30%	15.80%	65.80%
105	Saharanpur	8.91%	68.34%	17.427	0.475	26.40%	26.00%	68.70%	25.30%	63.40%
106	Sant	9.88%	92.70%	6.485	0.307	33.10%	22.60%	30.80%	6.80%	80.50%
107	Sant	8.68%	85.34%	9.922	0.268	47.80%	11.40%	37.90%	10.60%	73.90%
108	Shahjahanpur	17.57%	80.57%	10.272	0.346	43.30%	20.20%	22.20%	17.70%	66.80%
109	Shrawasti	27.52%	96.83%	4.87	0.23	31.40%	20.50%	11.00%	2.60%	72.20%
110	Siddharth	15.24%	93.71%	6.323	0.333	26.60%	23.30%	24.70%	6.90%	78.10%
111	Sitapur	16.37%	89.14%	9.386	0.551	20.90%	19.80%	12.90%	9.30%	78.70%
112	Sonbhadra	14.31%	81.34%	24.792	0.423	63.10%	13.00%	29.20%	12.40%	82.50%
113	Sultanpur	9.75%	94.69%	8.456	0.321	20.20%	17.20%	37.20%	8.80%	79.20%
114	Unnao	14.00%	83.46%	10.232	0.449	29.90%	9.20%	17.50%	12.40%	68.10%
115	Varanasi	6.33%	54.91%	10.989	0.747	24.10%	31.90%	62.00%	37.30%	74.50%
116	Chennai	2.07%	0.00%	33.336	1.791	99.40%	79.00%	99.10%	82.30%	71.10%
117	Coimbatore	6.84%	25.30%	34.1	1.121	77.80%	87.60%	94.80%	71.40%	59.20%
118	Cuddalore	7.69%	66.65%	23.237	2.308	38.20%	49.50%	93.90%	38.40%	53.50%
119	Dharmapuri	12.79%	82.59%	21.802	3.178	21.00%	27.60%	88.70%	27.50%	47.80%
120	Dindigul	9.81%	62.61%	25.006	0.964	41.30%	50.90%	88.80%	37.20%	47.90%
121	Erode	14.97%	49.17%	29.199	1.339	58.10%	63.80%	90.40%	56.30%	54.20%
122	Kancheepuram	5.03%	35.94%	29.886	0.774	67.50%	56.70%	96.70%	62.60%	58.80%
123	Kanniyakumari	3.07%	17.69%	31.141	1.627	92.90%	45.50%	95.20%	40.70%	65.10%
124	Karur	11.73%	58.67%	26.823	1.348	46.80%	58.50%	92.00%	47.20%	48.80%
125	Krishnagiri	9.79%	76.53%	20.562	0.832	35.70%	47.30%	90.90%	33.60%	50.20%
126	Madurai	6.82%	39.64%	27.347	1.206	64.50%	65.50%	94.50%	49.10%	55.90%
127	Nagapattinam	7.23%	78.19%	19.235	0.961	42.20%	40.90%	92.60%	34.90%	50.30%
128	Namakkal	13.74%	59.52%	29.01	0.791	56.20%	57.90%	92.30%	55.50%	50.10%
129	Perambalur	12.77%	83.07%	11.671	1.333	26.50%	27.90%	90.90%	33.10%	59.30%
130	Pudukkottai	7.54%	80.04%	19.564	1.192	30.30%	44.60%	90.70%	21.20%	48.80%

131	Ramanathapuram	6.99%	70.66%	22.261	3.655	40.00%	29.10%	88.60%	30.50%	49.50%
132	Salem	12.64%	49.36%	25.767	0.264	46.10%	62.10%	90.90%	48.90%	38.80%
133	Sivaganga	8.02%	69.20%	20.24	0.571	44.40%	40.10%	91.90%	33.30%	53.90%
134	Thanjavur	6.78%	64.64%	20.919	0.689	49.10%	30.20%	91.80%	36.90%	51.70%
135	The Nilgiris	6.64%	42.06%	26.542	6.459	63.30%	60.10%	90.60%	43.40%	57.00%
136	Theni	10.70%	46.34%	20.136	2.959	59.90%	76.00%	91.60%	43.30%	43.40%
137	Thiruvallur	5.33%	35.03%	31.406	0.659	70.10%	46.00%	96.90%	66.20%	56.60%
138	Thiruvarur	7.61%	80.11%	16.428	1.119	43.20%	23.00%	92.40%	33.40%	48.10%
139	Thoothukkudi	7.16%	50.97%	33.718	1.419	53.90%	63.00%	94.30%	43.20%	53.90%
140	Tiruchirappalli	7.39%	51.20%	28.33	1.343	56.90%	66.60%	93.00%	47.60%	60.90%
141	Tirunelveli	8.74%	51.42%	26.085	0.275	56.90%	72.50%	95.00%	44.10%	58.40%
142	Tiruvannamalai	9.53%	80.29%	16.825	0.632	24.20%	44.00%	92.60%	29.70%	42.90%
143	Vellore	7.03%	57.77%	24.457	0.82	43.50%	49.90%	93.40%	45.00%	41.80%
144	Viluppuram	9.37%	84.82%	15.278	0.725	22.80%	41.50%	93.10%	28.40%	46.10%
145	Virudhunagar	10.06%	49.27%	36.96	1.056	47.60%	45.00%	93.70%	43.50%	41.30%
146	Adilabad	16.34%	72.83%	17.261	1.308	31.60%	27.60%	86.90%	29.90%	53.00%
147	Anantapur	12.94%	72.36%	20.776	0.931	39.50%	47.10%	93.40%	23.20%	63.50%
148	Chittoor	11.20%	70.93%	20.041	1.002	38.50%	41.50%	92.40%	31.70%	64.50%
149	East Godavari	14.36%	75.18%	25.356	0.76	63.70%	53.40%	92.20%	34.10%	39.20%
150	Guntur	15.90%	67.72%	21.816	0.812	60.10%	47.50%	92.10%	50.40%	48.20%
151	Hyderabad	4.99%	0.00%	31.473	2.876	99.10%	96.00%	98.70%	66.00%	58.90%
152	Karimnagar	16.13%	76.20%	19.486	1.158	47.10%	42.40%	94.50%	35.10%	52.20%
153	Khammam	16.65%	77.32%	25.03	1.367	49.20%	41.00%	89.40%	29.40%	45.50%
154	Krishna	12.54%	60.69%	25.27	1.273	71.40%	63.10%	94.80%	51.60%	52.90%
155	Kurnool	15.61%	72.04%	16.54	0.684	50.10%	56.50%	93.10%	22.20%	58.30%
156	Mahbubnagar	17.38%	85.51%	14.811	0.627	28.90%	37.00%	86.70%	15.70%	51.30%
157	Medak	13.13%	75.50%	27.394	0.798	45.50%	43.90%	90.70%	24.50%	53.70%
158	Nalgonda	15.41%	81.82%	18.78	0.52	41.50%	32.80%	90.20%	26.10%	49.40%
159	Nizamabad	14.93%	78.47%	22.257	1.029	42.70%	48.90%	92.40%	31.60%	59.10%
160	Prakasam	16.84%	80.41%	15.312	0.629	38.60%	33.50%	89.10%	33.90%	58.00%
161	Rangareddy	6.73%	28.33%	22.712	0.823	82.20%	72.30%	95.90%	61.20%	61.80%
	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore									
162		15.71%	73.05%	25.37	1.008	40.50%	43.90%	90.10%	30.20%	54.00%
163	Srikakulam	16.55%	84.02%	16.018	0.632	22.60%	19.80%	89.30%	21.70%	48.10%
164	Visakhapatnam	14.66%	52.84%	35.891	1.847	55.20%	48.20%	89.70%	44.00%	51.90%
165	Vizianagaram	18.12%	78.95%	16.851	0.742	23.40%	34.50%	88.50%	23.50%	54.10%

166	Warangal	15.91%	72.83%	16.041	0.595	44.70%	34.00%	93.20%	26.70%	48.30%
167	West Godavari	12.19%	80.39%	26.046	0.69	71.40%	72.70%	94.60%	40.50%	43.60%
168	Y.S.R.	13.19%	67.65%	18.309	0.814	47.40%	48.10%	95.50%	29.80%	60.20%
169	Araria	24.43%	94.24%	4.578	0.242	10.00%	1.00%	7.70%	3.00%	20.60%
170	Arwal	11.37%	92.85%	4.726	0.587	24.70%	0.90%	1.90%	3.50%	53.00%
171	Aurangabad	9.39%	90.59%	5.287	0.386	22.90%	2.40%	11.50%	6.20%	50.90%
172	Banka	19.01%	96.44%	5.316	0.292	13.00%	2.40%	16.40%	4.10%	37.30%
173	Begusarai	17.17%	81.83%	9.312	0.395	33.00%	2.50%	20.20%	8.30%	43.40%
174	Bhagalpur	17.60%	81.22%	8.268	0.708	35.60%	5.40%	31.00%	11.20%	45.50%
175	Bhojpur	10.47%	85.77%	5.786	0.701	28.50%	2.70%	15.00%	11.00%	62.30%
176	Buxar	9.23%	89.88%	5.303	0.505	25.90%	2.80%	17.80%	10.40%	56.70%
177	Darbhanga	21.91%	90.80%	5.574	0.481	26.50%	1.60%	15.80%	7.40%	38.10%
178	Gaya	14.85%	87.02%	6.023	0.55	25.20%	3.40%	16.30%	8.40%	47.40%
179	Gopalganj	11.60%	93.79%	5.107	0.276	21.00%	2.70%	16.50%	7.40%	65.70%
180	Jamui	16.51%	91.91%	5.267	0.587	15.60%	2.40%	10.60%	4.20%	37.90%
181	Jehanabad	12.51%	88.00%	4.913	0.262	28.70%	2.00%	15.20%	8.50%	49.80%
182	Kaimur (Bhabua)	10.15%	95.94%	5.452	0.305	17.60%	2.40%	21.60%	5.10%	44.00%
183	Katihar	27.38%	91.35%	6.779	0.364	18.70%	1.60%	9.90%	5.30%	27.80%
184	Khagaria	22.30%	95.10%	6.194	0.384	25.10%	2.00%	12.40%	4.70%	32.60%
185	Kishanganj	24.10%	90.57%	5.461	0.25	11.50%	0.90%	17.50%	3.50%	20.30%
186	Lakhisarai	15.49%	85.26%	6.188	0.375	33.20%	3.70%	27.10%	7.90%	51.00%
187	Madhepura	25.06%	95.66%	5.417	0.256	13.90%	1.10%	5.80%	3.10%	30.60%
188	Madhubani	18.72%	96.67%	6.851	0.355	19.50%	1.40%	12.60%	5.20%	38.00%
189	Munger	13.01%	73.05%	10.087	0.878	39.90%	5.60%	34.30%	18.60%	57.80%
190	Muzaffarpur	16.76%	90.64%	7.611	0.587	28.30%	3.00%	19.10%	9.30%	47.40%
191	Nalanda	14.78%	84.15%	5.727	0.531	32.10%	5.40%	20.80%	9.00%	47.90%
192	Nawada	17.59%	90.15%	4.657	0.333	23.30%	1.60%	9.00%	5.90%	34.00%
	Pashchim								5.40%	
193	Champanan	20.19%	89.72%	6.113	0.305	16.90%	1.90%	8.10%		37.80%
194	Patna	11.91%	56.05%	31.441	1.794	54.70%	18.70%	57.10%	33.60%	62.50%
195	Purba Champanan	21.90%	92.69%	5.423	0.324	19.00%	1.20%	7.60%	5.30%	40.70%
196	Purnia	27.75%	89.79%	5.6	0.359	14.60%	1.30%	13.40%	5.30%	25.70%
197	Rohtas	8.08%	84.79%	7.138	0.532	29.30%	4.30%	25.20%	9.10%	59.30%
198	Saharsa	24.21%	92.19%	6.521	0.578	18.00%	1.20%	11.20%	5.90%	36.00%
199	Samastipur	17.55%	96.64%	5.783	0.359	19.70%	1.60%	10.40%	5.40%	44.40%
200	Saran	12.30%	91.15%	5.312	0.376	22.70%	3.20%	14.80%	8.10%	61.40%
201	Sheikhpura	14.58%	82.32%	4.806	0.468	30.30%	2.90%	19.30%	6.60%	41.10%
202	Sheohar	27.27%	96.11%	3.636	0.273	21.70%	0.90%	6.70%	2.70%	54.40%

203	Sitamarhi	27.82%	94.97%	4.352	0.315	21.70%	0.90%	9.00%	5.40%	32.70%
204	Siwan	8.65%	94.66%	5.019	0.295	24.00%	2.60%	9.70%	7.80%	73.90%
205	Supaul	17.54%	95.38%	5.572	0.304	11.60%	0.90%	11.60%	2.70%	41.90%
206	Vaishali	12.70%	93.93%	6.018	0.402	28.40%	1.90%	11.10%	7.50%	53.50%
207	Bastar	21.47%	86.12%	11.141	0.589	20.80%	8.50%	51.40%	7.20%	40.40%
208	Bilaspur	12.40%	76.03%	14.312	0.646	29.50%	16.10%	84.40%	12.60%	41.90%
	Dakshin Bastar								9.10%	
209	Dantewada	38.92%	81.36%	13.496	0.607	16.10%	10.20%	38.20%		31.50%
210	Dhamtari	7.42%	81.01%	13.837	0.527	31.90%	14.50%	88.50%	8.70%	55.00%
211	Durg	6.74%	60.48%	17.52	0.696	36.70%	21.80%	88.60%	18.60%	56.90%
212	Janjgir Champa	10.86%	86.78%	10.721	0.402	15.60%	5.40%	89.80%	5.10%	29.80%
213	Jashpur	12.99%	91.44%	11.786	0.557	14.70%	2.40%	40.30%	3.50%	44.70%
214	Kabeerdham	16.90%	89.28%	11.684	0.55	13.30%	5.40%	85.20%	3.60%	66.10%
215	Korba	12.04%	64.36%	8.951	0.349	28.50%	15.60%	73.00%	15.60%	45.00%
216	Koriya	12.21%	70.58%	53.821	0.707	24.30%	20.00%	52.60%	16.80%	70.20%
217	Mahasamund	13.04%	89.14%	18.659	0.62	18.90%	4.40%	82.80%	5.10%	53.20%
218	Narayanpur	30.18%	82.49%	11.875	0.408	10.80%	4.90%	34.60%	5.10%	25.60%
219	Raigarh	12.66%	85.02%	15.06	0.605	19.80%	6.70%	82.20%	7.70%	34.50%
220	Raipur	8.90%	63.81%	18.935	0.711	33.70%	18.10%	84.60%	19.30%	47.70%
221	Rajnandgaon	7.96%	81.23%	13.271	0.603	26.60%	14.30%	87.30%	8.40%	69.20%
222	Surguja	18.62%	90.60%	10.588	0.486	25.50%	5.00%	48.60%	5.70%	58.50%
223	Changlang	17.74%	84.29%	17.239	1.547	70.60%	8.50%	51.30%	16.80%	32.60%
224	Dibang Valley	19.83%	68.46%	23.126	2.414	75.80%	18.80%	57.40%	32.30%	51.10%
225	East Kameng	14.71%	74.91%	18.816	1.931	36.80%	33.80%	36.40%	24.50%	40.40%
226	East Siang	10.83%	68.04%	19.463	1.61	64.10%	23.50%	74.50%	25.50%	65.20%
227	Lohit	13.93%	75.19%	19.241	2.585	62.00%	4.50%	58.30%	22.30%	37.00%
228	Lower Subansiri	8.64%	80.21%	18.294	2.066	76.50%	23.30%	82.50%	27.80%	66.10%
229	Papum Pare	5.16%	39.76%	29.058	5.35	81.10%	56.90%	91.20%	68.60%	77.20%
230	Tawang	24.84%	83.03%	31.692	8.157	75.30%	45.90%	91.10%	40.00%	77.20%
231	Tirap	20.08%	77.54%	17.738	2.665	89.90%	23.80%	82.20%	15.90%	66.70%
232	Upper Siang	17.84%	78.22%	24.527	4.177	63.10%	46.00%	86.30%	20.90%	57.30%
233	Upper Subansiri	14.29%	83.35%	17.851	2.401	48.30%	23.90%	34.60%	20.10%	44.00%
234	West Kameng	14.64%	77.30%	31.399	8.255	54.50%	53.70%	86.50%	43.50%	57.30%
235	West Siang	11.82%	74.29%	19.461	2.952	79.60%	19.20%	69.40%	29.90%	59.50%
236	Ambala	4.28%	52.72%	37.737	1.185	71.30%	75.00%	96.00%	58.50%	73.20%

237	Bhiwani	4.30%	79.71%	20.921	1.121	57.70%	52.90%	86.20%	28.80%	65.00%
238	Faridabad	4.45%	17.65%	39.89	0.572	86.00%	48.50%	94.40%	73.20%	71.10%
239	Fatehabad	8.26%	80.36%	28.831	0.826	78.80%	63.00%	87.10%	29.40%	63.90%
240	Gurgaon	4.00%	27.18%	76.529	0.81	86.10%	60.30%	95.40%	74.30%	78.20%
241	Hisar	5.32%	67.34%	29.095	1.084	73.00%	62.00%	87.70%	34.00%	67.60%
242	Jhajjar	3.46%	73.66%	24.316	0.916	68.20%	52.10%	91.90%	38.20%	74.20%
243	Jind	5.60%	76.44%	22.888	0.951	61.40%	40.50%	91.00%	32.00%	63.00%
244	Kaithal	6.96%	77.35%	21.983	0.826	66.20%	40.20%	93.60%	31.30%	62.40%
245	Karnal	6.79%	68.01%	29.37	1.159	77.80%	69.90%	93.90%	50.30%	65.60%
246	Kurukshetra	6.47%	69.60%	27.199	0.958	78.30%	72.80%	95.80%	50.30%	71.20%
247	Mahendragarh	3.53%	85.68%	18.937	1.015	44.90%	31.70%	80.40%	26.90%	69.60%
248	Panchkula	4.78%	39.42%	37.184	1.042	72.60%	84.10%	93.80%	63.20%	79.70%
249	Panipat	6.66%	51.72%	42.399	0.719	81.70%	51.70%	95.30%	55.30%	63.40%
250	Rewari	3.68%	73.19%	36.795	0.987	59.90%	48.20%	90.30%	37.10%	79.80%
251	Rohtak	3.96%	56.75%	25.115	1.338	73.50%	67.30%	95.20%	46.60%	74.90%
252	Sirsa	8.47%	74.44%	29.453	0.901	91.70%	77.40%	89.70%	29.40%	61.70%
253	Sonipat	4.77%	67.54%	27.131	0.934	69.20%	42.20%	93.80%	46.70%	70.90%
254	Yamunanagar	5.42%	58.06%	29.32	0.777	66.00%	67.10%	95.30%	47.80%	70.80%
255	Bilaspur	4.80%	92.83%	3.652	0.187	71.60%	81.10%	98.40%	21.50%	85.10%
256	Chamba	5.99%	92.41%	4.936	0.357	52.70%	86.70%	94.20%	21.00%	89.50%
257	Hamirpur	4.75%	93.01%	4.416	0.274	90.10%	87.70%	99.10%	33.30%	92.20%
258	Kangra	3.85%	94.01%	14.348	0.846	66.20%	86.00%	98.10%	44.10%	93.90%
			100							
259	Kinnaur	8.33%	%	0.825	0.054	70.70%	83.70%	91.50%	55.00%	87.20%
260	Kullu	5.92%	88.99%	4.072	0.213	59.70%	84.40%	95.60%	41.90%	89.50%
			100							
261	Lahul & Spiti	6.70%	%	0.356	0.023	79.50%	71.90%	83.90%	30.60%	91.20%
262	Mandi	5.53%	92.98%	9.658	0.708	83.90%	91.40%	97.50%	27.00%	91.40%
263	Shimla	4.13%	70.52%	7.737	0.884	70.80%	82.80%	95.60%	60.20%	84.80%
264	Sirmaur	4.40%	86.69%	4.913	0.262	63.20%	67.40%	94.30%	29.80%	81.30%
265	Solan	3.58%	78.88%	5.353	0.139	75.30%	79.00%	97.20%	43.60%	84.50%
266	Una	4.15%	91.10%	4.802	0.249	61.00%	81.20%	96.60%	39.90%	88.50%
267	Bokaro	8.05%	52.24%	16.142	0.667	34.40%	22.30%	70.20%	17.20%	64.20%
268	Chatra	16.48%	94.00%	9.83	0.71	11.20%	2.60%	14.90%	2.90%	48.30%
269	Deoghar	11.09%	82.40%	14.192	0.46	17.20%	2.50%	50.00%	10.30%	49.40%
270	Dhanbad	7.37%	41.64%	22.11	0.571	41.10%	30.20%	85.60%	16.80%	66.80%
271	Dumka	15.63%	93.69%	11.663	0.452	10.60%	2.30%	22.80%	4.30%	44.20%
272	Garhwa	16.04%	94.81%	8.247	0.321	7.50%	2.20%	11.50%	2.70%	39.70%
273	Giridih	10.47%	90.97%	9.925	0.359	11.50%	3.20%	32.00%	4.30%	56.10%

274	Godda	20.17%	95.35%	9.545	0.344	11.30%	2.00%	17.20%	3.00%	39.20%
275	Gumla	10.97%	93.48%	12.453	0.443	11.20%	2.30%	16.80%	4.80%	52.80%
276	Hazaribagh	8.63%	83.85%	15.573	1.07	20.30%	4.90%	58.70%	7.70%	67.20%
277	Jamtara	11.82%	90.38%	11.065	0.55	10.40%	1.10%	32.90%	3.70%	45.50%
278	Kodarma	8.91%	78.95%	13.861	0.586	17.30%	3.40%	54.60%	10.40%	63.90%
279	Latehar	16.33%	92.46%	11.352	0.497	11.10%	1.60%	28.80%	1.60%	38.40%
280	Lohardaga	10.53%	87.52%	11.168	0.424	15.50%	2.10%	31.50%	8.80%	57.60%
281	Pakur	27.59%	92.64%	17.81	0.33	11.10%	1.00%	17.40%	2.90%	31.70%
282	Palamu	14.00%	88.88%	10	0.531	13.50%	2.60%	19.20%	4.90%	50.90%
	Pashchimi Singhbhum									
283		19.22%	85.21%	15.828	0.456	12.80%	7.40%	40.70%	6.50%	40.20%
284	Purbi Singhbhum	9.16%	45.76%	19.774	0.727	51.40%	26.20%	81.40%	34.00%	65.40%
285	Ranchi	6.92%	57.37%	17.497	2.242	42.90%	15.20%	63.00%	29.50%	65.30%
286	Sahibganj	24.81%	86.40%	16.288	0.386	15.90%	2.60%	15.50%	5.10%	33.30%
	Saraikela--									
287	Kharsawan	11.51%	75.77%	15.617	0.572	21.30%	8.50%	63.40%	12.00%	60.30%
288	Simdega	10.96%	93.06%	11.522	0.456	8.80%	1.70%	14.50%	3.00%	43.70%
289	Bagalkot	8.99%	67.22%	15.782	0.762	28.80%	34.90%	84.80%	13.90%	63.30%
290	Bangalore	2.75%	8.91%	23.068	0.798	96.40%	66.60%	98.00%	75.30%	66.90%
291	Bangalore Rural	6.19%	71.90%	51.49	1.004	81.20%	19.50%	95.30%	34.50%	49.20%
292	Belgaum	7.42%	73.12%	16.357	0.699	40.60%	36.60%	83.90%	25.00%	70.70%
293	Bellary	9.62%	60.38%	26.291	0.535	43.50%	47.50%	91.40%	23.70%	49.80%
294	Bidar	9.00%	75.07%	12.344	0.83	26.30%	25.50%	86.60%	11.10%	48.50%
295	Bijapur	9.37%	75.81%	13.407	0.314	26.60%	31.60%	80.60%	14.50%	64.50%
296	Chamarajanagar	14.81%	83.39%	13.669	0.454	25.50%	32.50%	86.90%	16.80%	34.80%
297	Chikmagalur	6.01%	79.07%	21.834	0.142	62.50%	31.30%	87.60%	27.40%	65.80%
298	Chitradurga	6.56%	79.49%	15.215	0.775	32.70%	30.90%	86.80%	17.10%	53.80%
299	Dakshina Kannada	1.84%	51.29%	35.998	0.992	93.10%	31.90%	90.80%	41.20%	86.70%
300	Davanagere	5.85%	67.18%	19.128	1.971	49.30%	38.90%	92.10%	24.90%	50.60%
301	Dharwad	4.95%	42.01%	20.348	2.371	60.50%	59.60%	93.50%	37.80%	71.90%
302	Gadag	6.83%	63.82%	16.193	2.895	31.10%	42.90%	91.90%	14.80%	72.80%
303	Gulbarga	11.45%	66.39%	14.948	0.94	31.00%	35.70%	87.00%	16.60%	50.60%
304	Hassan	7.33%	78.84%	16.126	1.504	41.80%	30.00%	93.30%	21.10%	74.20%
305	Haveri	5.60%	77.87%	15.16	1.188	40.00%	31.40%	90.90%	12.80%	64.70%
306	Kodagu	7.29%	85.52%	33.782	2.072	82.50%	32.60%	82.40%	29.60%	69.30%
307	Kolar	7.76%	68.16%	15.771	1.018	47.10%	29.10%	93.50%	21.90%	48.90%

308	Koppal	8.84%	82.30%	17.887	0.363	32.30%	35.30%	86.00%	12.20%	60.90%
309	Mandya	9.23%	82.90%	15.079	0.152	38.80%	41.30%	91.70%	18.90%	55.30%
310	Mysore	8.08%	58.07%	21.905	0.467	56.30%	61.70%	93.10%	39.80%	49.60%
311	Raichur	14.20%	73.56%	13.375	0.623	29.20%	38.40%	87.50%	14.30%	50.60%
312	Shimoga	5.15%	63.81%	20.058	1.62	73.20%	43.30%	90.50%	31.90%	69.10%
313	Tumkur	8.42%	77.75%	14.951	1.025	33.90%	25.00%	88.40%	18.30%	49.20%
314	Udupi	2.51%	70.19%	23.925	1.562	87.70%	11.70%	91.30%	34.00%	93.70%
315	Uttara Kannada	4.12%	70.56%	18.265	1.165	61.60%	17.30%	90.90%	27.60%	78.50%
316	Alappuzha	18.07%	46.39%	27.426	1.538	94.60%	25.70%	96.10%	51.90%	68.30%
317	Ernakulam	0.90%	31.94%	41.047	1.634	98.70%	53.00%	97.40%	63.10%	78.40%
318	Idukki	0.86%	95.50%	32.461	0.702	90.60%	18.40%	88.40%	19.70%	76.60%
319	Kannur	2.89%	36.46%	27.801	1.276	98.20%	8.60%	94.10%	21.20%	86.60%
320	Kasaragod	1.24%	61.90%	24.73	0.565	92.90%	9.60%	88.80%	27.70%	82.50%
321	Kollam	2.05%	56.28%	26.231	1.554	96.00%	17.60%	95.10%	39.70%	69.50%
322	Kottayam	1.49%	71.21%	32.58	1.791	97.40%	19.20%	96.60%	39.00%	79.80%
323	Kozhikode	0.52%	33.79%	27.4	1.284	98.50%	16.50%	93.80%	21.30%	72.40%
324	Malappuram	1.08%	56.43%	19.473	0.686	98.10%	11.10%	94.30%	18.10%	68.20%
325	Palakkad	1.26%	75.70%	26.893	1.184	90.60%	33.30%	93.50%	28.40%	75.40%
326	Pathanamthitta	3.37%	89.15%	30.483	1.724	95.20%	15.20%	94.50%	40.30%	77.90%
	Thiruvananthapuram									
327	m	0.88%	46.68%	29.527	1.232	95.80%	31.90%	94.60%	41.50%	67.40%
328	Thrissur	2.42%	33.05%	30.472	3.457	98.50%	22.20%	97.00%	45.50%	74.70%
329	Wayanad	1.19%	96.07%	27.418	0.688	93.30%	14.80%	80.80%	12.40%	75.50%
330	Ahmadnagar	3.13%	79.49%	21.77	1.183	51.30%	40.30%	75.10%	33.30%	70.40%
331	Akola	6.72%	63.26%	18.87	0.963	50.40%	45.80%	80.40%	27.50%	56.50%
332	Amravati	3.89%	66.48%	17.868	1.033	57.80%	63.00%	80.40%	27.60%	54.30%
333	Aurangabad	4.20%	56.04%	27.417	1.18	50.60%	50.50%	80.00%	33.40%	63.90%
334	Bhandara	5.74%	80.91%	16.572	0.735	62.60%	25.10%	82.30%	20.30%	60.50%
335	Bid	4.66%	81.33%	21.872	1.041	26.80%	29.90%	73.80%	15.10%	65.50%
336	Buldana	7.43%	80.38%	13.922	0.782	37.90%	33.20%	76.50%	18.80%	61.30%
337	Chandrapur	5.42%	66.41%	26.354	1.397	45.60%	30.80%	79.10%	32.60%	67.80%
338	Dhule	6.93%	72.56%	18.116	0.932	52.80%	62.60%	77.20%	30.90%	43.60%
339	Gadchiroli	11.28%	88.81%	13.513	1.107	28.10%	13.90%	59.20%	12.60%	75.70%
340	Gondiya	9.58%	83.40%	16.641	0.794	53.50%	11.80%	82.90%	13.10%	70.10%
341	Hingoli	3.89%	85.78%	13.251	0.602	33.50%	18.00%	70.10%	12.20%	66.20%
342	Jalgaon	5.47%	69.13%	22.333	0.858	53.20%	69.00%	80.80%	39.30%	50.40%
343	Jalna	7.75%	81.97%	13.935	0.852	38.30%	25.30%	74.40%	15.50%	66.60%
344	Kolhapur	8.48%	67.67%	28.89	0.92	92.80%	60.10%	93.70%	41.40%	75.30%

345	Latur	5.18%	75.48%	14.487	0.787	38.70%	39.70%	80.50%	20.30%	64.40%
346	Mumbai	5.94%	0.00%	55.869	2.014	98.50%	95.70%	98.10%	77.60%	87.80%
347	Nagpur	2.54%	32.66%	31.464	1.957	78.00%	65.90%	92.10%	60.20%	70.80%
348	Nanded	3.02%	74.32%	14.648	0.814	34.40%	27.10%	74.50%	17.70%	47.20%
349	Nandurbar	6.18%	84.35%	17.545	0.606	34.60%	29.20%	58.30%	17.00%	33.70%
350	Nashik	16.96%	55.37%	33.377	1.56	61.60%	52.50%	76.70%	45.50%	62.30%
351	Osmanabad	5.61%	84.44%	14.695	0.888	31.10%	34.10%	68.80%	14.10%	69.10%
352	Parbhani	7.87%	71.05%	15.452	0.915	29.90%	26.40%	75.70%	16.50%	60.50%
353	Pune	7.40%	36.29%	48.218	2.446	86.30%	74.10%	92.70%	67.90%	80.80%
354	Raigarh	3.66%	62.34%	45.839	1.365	81.80%	60.10%	91.70%	55.00%	65.60%
355	Ratnagiri	6.47%	84.45%	23.965	0.864	86.00%	46.30%	93.40%	25.60%	59.10%
356	Sangli	8.45%	73.96%	24.747	0.761	76.80%	59.00%	82.90%	38.80%	78.70%
357	Satara	5.84%	80.90%	25.127	0.779	86.80%	62.20%	87.90%	42.40%	79.80%
358	Sindhudurg	6.15%	87.32%	24.719	1.017	85.90%	20.50%	94.70%	20.70%	63.50%
359	Solapur	6.26%	68.02%	22.064	0.881	51.70%	46.90%	69.30%	28.90%	69.70%
360	Thane	7.09%	21.41%	44.083	1.71	85.70%	76.40%	91.80%	66.30%	74.30%
361	Wardha	4.47%	68.62%	21.684	1.223	59.80%	46.20%	87.90%	37.70%	68.30%
362	Washim	4.86%	84.18%	13.063	0.615	35.50%	24.10%	76.00%	14.30%	62.00%
363	Yavatmal	5.22%	79.69%	16.418	0.837	33.90%	26.50%	69.70%	21.00%	58.30%
364	Anugul	6.13%	90.77%	43.13	0.641	25.50%	10.60%	44.60%	9.20%	47.60%
365	Balangir	10.88%	61.97%	11.989	0.683	16.40%	7.00%	28.60%	4.90%	31.20%
366	Baleshwar	7.52%	71.88%	11.211	0.352	29.10%	8.50%	56.10%	6.90%	47.60%
367	Bargarh	9.25%	92.87%	10.204	0.5	17.00%	6.30%	44.70%	4.50%	36.60%
368	Baudh	10.17%	65.30%	12.942	0.967	12.10%	3.50%	17.80%	2.90%	41.50%
369	Bhadrak	10.63%	86.02%	11.976	0.54	22.20%	2.80%	53.20%	5.10%	43.60%
370	Cuttack	13.40%	92.60%	16.93	1.198	37.90%	18.60%	61.70%	18.20%	53.90%
371	Debagarh	17.08%	89.58%	12.22	0.677	9.80%	5.00%	29.60%	2.90%	41.70%
372	Dhenkanal	6.96%	88.40%	13.183	0.73	19.40%	4.20%	42.10%	7.10%	38.60%
373	Gajapati	4.54%	95.03%	12.604	0.508	19.30%	9.80%	49.00%	9.30%	54.50%
374	Ganjam	3.84%	89.43%	12.216	0.627	30.00%	18.20%	53.50%	15.90%	47.60%
375	Jagatsinghapur	3.30%	74.22%	18.98	0.752	26.10%	7.30%	52.60%	7.60%	58.00%
376	Jajapur	4.19%	92.85%	13.348	0.51	24.50%	4.20%	47.20%	6.40%	42.30%
377	Jharsuguda	6.54%	90.75%	30.277	0.81	27.20%	14.10%	60.50%	14.10%	56.30%
378	Kalahandi	7.34%	84.11%	11.394	0.581	12.50%	3.20%	22.50%	4.40%	27.70%
379	Kandhamal	7.51%	92.35%	15.971	0.706	12.30%	3.90%	16.70%	4.00%	53.40%
380	Kendrapara	5.73%	50.19%	9.904	0.465	19.10%	5.50%	52.90%	4.80%	59.50%
381	Kendujhar	3.37%	85.36%	18.206	0.614	16.10%	8.10%	30.00%	7.40%	49.40%
382	Khordha	3.18%	78.64%	20.969	2.469	48.80%	27.10%	71.50%	32.70%	52.10%
383	Koraput	10.74%	87.43%	20.478	0.799	18.60%	11.80%	25.40%	11.70%	36.00%
384	Malkangiri	23.79%	90.26%	10.516	0.453	10.60%	3.30%	17.90%	3.40%	29.60%

385	Mayurbhanj	15.86%	95.75%	10.799	0.634	19.80%	4.00%	23.90%	4.90%	50.50%
386	Nabarangapur	11.18%	92.21%	9.472	0.339	10.90%	3.70%	12.60%	3.40%	24.10%
387	Nayagarh	9.64%	89.05%	9.585	0.564	20.10%	7.30%	54.10%	4.80%	33.10%
388	Nuapada	16.40%	94.80%	11.126	0.524	15.30%	2.90%	27.50%	4.00%	29.70%
389	Puri	21.33%	93.04%	12.662	0.834	25.10%	7.00%	54.60%	9.00%	46.80%
390	Rayagada	20.38%	84.71%	15.452	0.539	16.30%	13.80%	27.20%	11.00%	45.00%
391	Sambalpur	30.38%	92.61%	18.395	1.057	24.20%	19.40%	50.80%	13.50%	51.40%
392	Subarnapur	29.87%	83.73%	10.273	0.495	11.70%	4.10%	32.80%	3.40%	35.10%
393	Sundargarh	32.79%	91.74%	20.124	0.616	29.80%	17.10%	47.20%	16.40%	57.10%
394	Amritsar	30.85%	70.52%	28.568	1.39	79.80%	41.90%	96.00%	58.30%	57.80%
395	Bathinda	4.31%	46.37%	28.985	1.301	90.20%	40.40%	96.10%	44.50%	58.50%
396	Faridkot	4.65%	78.60%	31.221	1.851	85.40%	32.30%	96.10%	52.50%	59.50%
397	Fatehgarh Sahib	4.51%	79.37%	36.92	1.385	87.10%	32.50%	98.20%	55.30%	72.10%
398	Firozpur	5.34%	66.85%	28.983	1.358	74.40%	30.00%	93.50%	37.90%	52.70%
399	Gurdaspur	5.06%	39.17%	24.833	1.95	61.20%	24.10%	95.40%	56.70%	66.80%
400	Hoshiarpur	5.02%	76.23%	27.108	1.583	64.60%	48.80%	97.00%	61.20%	83.00%
401	Jalandhar	8.67%	71.77%	32.676	1.497	87.10%	49.20%	98.30%	65.90%	75.40%
402	Kapurthala	9.24%	71.20%	33.172	1.423	84.00%	43.50%	97.50%	66.90%	76.50%
403	Ludhiana	10.87%	63.48%	37.325	0.96	94.20%	51.40%	98.30%	68.30%	65.00%
404	Mansa	8.85%	62.65%	27.362	1.197	72.00%	35.70%	95.20%	26.80%	50.10%
405	Moga	8.95%	78.42%	37.835	1.23	88.50%	30.60%	95.90%	46.80%	57.30%
406	Muktsar	11.09%	57.59%	28.87	1.385	78.10%	39.00%	96.40%	44.20%	53.80%
407	Patiala	6.19%	44.00%	32.145	2.092	86.60%	46.60%	97.60%	57.80%	68.10%
408	Rupnagar	6.97%	86.86%	29.08	1.801	67.80%	56.50%	97.20%	51.00%	78.40%
409	Sangrur	9.22%	41.46%	33.1	1.602	85.50%	34.40%	97.30%	43.10%	61.80%
	Shahid Bhagat									
410	Singh Nagar	4.01%	68.32%	38.087	1.223	71.40%	39.50%	97.20%	50.50%	80.90%
411	Ajmer	8.15%	59.41%	18.224	0.815	43.50%	47.40%	81.30%	35.50%	76.50%
412	Alwar	9.73%	79.97%	19.562	0.63	28.10%	20.10%	77.20%	19.60%	59.50%
413	Banswara	6.38%	92.54%	11.611	0.643	12.90%	8.80%	32.90%	9.30%	71.30%
414	Baran	16.30%	79.35%	19.355	0.66	18.90%	17.20%	67.10%	13.60%	70.80%
415	Barmer	11.22%	92.79%	12.062	0.524	15.30%	15.60%	28.20%	8.80%	68.10%
416	Bharatpur	13.72%	79.63%	13.169	0.671	20.80%	18.00%	68.20%	14.40%	59.60%
417	Bhilwara	6.49%	79.16%	22.058	0.686	24.50%	30.20%	75.70%	19.00%	71.60%
418	Bikaner	16.00%	63.73%	19.752	0.863	52.20%	50.60%	58.70%	28.90%	74.00%
419	Bundi	10.35%	80.24%	18.283	0.694	19.70%	19.90%	62.20%	15.20%	73.80%
420	Chittaurgarh	13.95%	81.85%	16.711	0.612	22.60%	29.80%	82.10%	18.10%	73.10%
421	Churu	15.76%	73.35%	10.767	0.595	58.00%	57.10%	66.70%	21.40%	72.70%

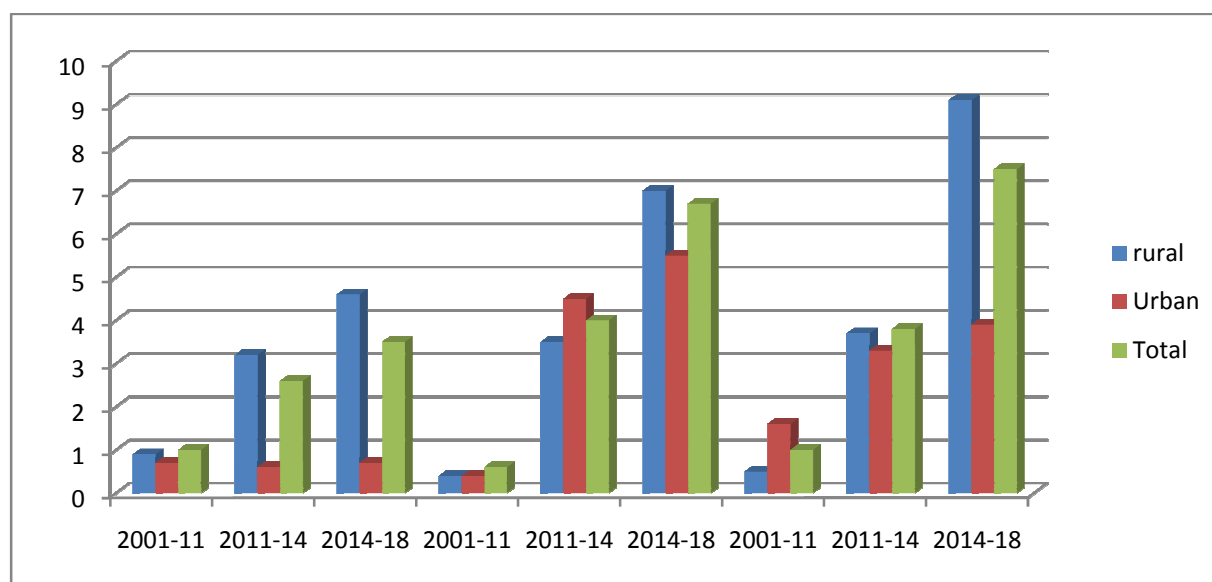
422	Dausa	7.46%	87.78%	11.691	0.526	17.80%	13.50%	67.10%	12.20%	75.20%
423	Dhaulpur	7.30%	79.60%	12.278	0.675	16.80%	15.60%	47.50%	12.10%	46.80%
424	Dungarpur	8.19%	93.30%	12.203	0.703	13.90%	11.20%	49.80%	9.30%	84.90%
425	Ganganagar	13.79%	71.99%	21.069	0.636	85.40%	67.50%	75.70%	23.70%	77.30%
426	Hanumangarh	9.39%	79.84%	18.961	0.502	85.20%	70.80%	73.90%	16.90%	69.30%
427	Jaipur	8.51%	43.19%	22.68	0.939	61.00%	50.80%	86.40%	49.80%	67.90%
428	Jaisalmer	5.40%	85.80%	16.695	1.244	24.50%	15.20%	38.00%	11.00%	69.10%
429	Jalor	15.93%	91.40%	13.615	0.495	15.90%	27.70%	49.10%	12.10%	66.80%
430	Jhalawar	14.53%	83.92%	16.616	0.64	18.50%	22.70%	78.10%	13.80%	62.60%
431	Jhunjhunun	13.90%	78.34%	13.985	0.612	53.80%	32.10%	77.60%	34.40%	67.10%
432	Jodhpur	4.58%	63.95%	17.806	0.581	40.40%	41.70%	65.20%	31.50%	61.70%
433	Karauli	9.94%	85.57%	13.43	0.552	16.20%	13.20%	50.30%	10.80%	60.40%
434	Kota	8.76%	38.23%	22.279	0.906	53.40%	54.10%	89.50%	43.60%	66.50%
435	Nagaur	7.13%	82.40%	13.791	0.543	36.30%	27.00%	59.50%	16.70%	61.50%
436	Pali	10.40%	78.82%	16.667	0.652	30.30%	35.50%	76.20%	22.10%	73.40%
437	Rajsamand	15.09%	84.74%	16.915	0.753	20.70%	25.70%	78.70%	14.70%	80.70%
438	Sawai Madhopur	15.01%	80.92%	14.573	0.643	20.80%	17.20%	55.50%	15.80%	71.40%
439	Sikar	9.52%	77.62%	14.122	0.549	50.20%	29.90%	76.20%	29.50%	68.60%
440	Sirohi	5.27%	78.95%	18.398	0.78	27.30%	30.60%	66.30%	23.30%	70.20%
441	Tonk	19.27%	79.53%	15.64	0.698	19.10%	18.70%	59.10%	12.10%	66.30%
442	Udaipur	11.64%	79.58%	17.869	0.782	25.20%	21.30%	57.90%	20.80%	61.20%
443	Bankura	16.21%	91.45%	17.109	0.917	21.10%	7.70%	44.20%	6.00%	54.70%
444	Bardhaman	10.91%	61.92%	16.191	0.752	58.30%	31.20%	61.60%	17.20%	63.30%
445	Birbhum	8.60%	87.48%	25.474	0.814	24.80%	12.60%	41.10%	7.00%	46.50%
446	Dakshin Dinajpur	12.43%	85.59%	16.257	0.743	38.60%	4.60%	42.40%	9.40%	33.70%
447	Darjiling	9.41%	60.64%	16.089	0.747	70.20%	21.00%	77.70%	37.10%	55.20%
448	Haora	5.63%	36.91%	24.409	1.928	79.20%	28.10%	77.40%	31.60%	52.00%
449	Hugli	4.35%	60.73%	22.011	0.921	74.50%	29.10%	76.00%	25.20%	58.30%
450	Jalpaiguri	5.52%	72.01%	21.443	0.741	51.20%	15.30%	44.40%	16.10%	42.00%
451	Koch Bihar	7.80%	89.54%	19.146	0.868	60.80%	6.40%	27.60%	7.40%	39.40%
452	Kolkata	8.76%	0.00%	38.169	5.949	99.30%	84.90%	96.20%	64.70%	83.80%
453	Maldah	3.58%	86.69%	17.08	0.535	33.50%	11.30%	35.50%	6.50%	29.80%
454	Murshidabad	16.63%	81.90%	17.041	0.601	41.30%	5.00%	34.60%	5.90%	36.10%
455	Nadia	13.84%	71.70%	18.341	0.982	79.40%	11.40%	50.60%	13.70%	40.10%
	North Twenty Four									
456	Parganas	7.97%	42.31%	21.971	0.644	91.50%	32.30%	70.40%	34.70%	59.40%
457	Paschim Medinipur	3.98%	87.84%	16.792	0.813	47.70%	13.90%	52.60%	8.60%	50.20%

458	Purba Medinipur	6.98%	88.78%	27.978	0.493	88.40%	8.40%	48.30%	5.10%	41.30%
459	Puruliya	2.51%	87.33%	15.332	0.925	12.80%	11.00%	33.40%	5.40%	43.00%
	South Twenty Four									
460	Parganas	12.09%	72.89%	18.335	0.549	65.30%	21.20%	47.30%	13.10%	39.60%
461	Uttar Dinajpur	5.72%	87.90%	12.546	0.597	28.70%	3.40%	33.30%	6.50%	26.50%
462	Almora	18.80%	89.18%	18.72	1.245	57.00%	58.80%	78.90%	28.90%	85.50%
463	Bageshwar	5.24%	96.46%	13.111	0.607	56.10%	54.70%	81.60%	23.10%	82.20%
464	Chamoli	4.81%	83.64%	20.696	1.858	54.70%	63.40%	83.40%	32.50%	87.30%
465	Champawat	4.98%	84.78%	17.991	0.656	47.40%	49.60%	72.10%	35.90%	78.00%
466	Dehradun	3.51%	41.62%	25.696	2.485	87.90%	77.10%	96.30%	72.40%	83.80%
467	Garhwal	6.99%	84.23%	17.67	1.093	56.30%	61.00%	89.00%	43.60%	86.60%
468	Hardwar	7.83%	60.63%	30.059	0.876	67.70%	34.70%	85.80%	38.60%	72.90%
469	Nainital	3.69%	60.11%	24.748	1.156	80.60%	65.50%	90.30%	52.90%	78.50%
470	Pithoragarh	4.88%	84.53%	17.775	1.325	56.30%	56.00%	85.50%	40.70%	85.10%
471	Rudraprayag	5.89%	95.04%	14.497	0.534	53.60%	64.20%	91.90%	37.10%	79.70%
472	Tehri Garhwal	7.35%	87.24%	20.119	0.779	56.50%	58.90%	87.80%	38.20%	90.40%
	Udham Singh									
473	Nagar	7.55%	64.39%	20.237	0.55	70.30%	27.70%	84.90%	38.90%	72.50%
474	Uttarkashi	6.20%	91.60%	16.096	1.456	44.80%	62.50%	79.10%	32.10%	89.20%
475	Baksa	9.26%	98.72%	11.462	0.508	41.70%	1.80%	23.30%	5.90%	33.60%
476	Barpeta	14.69%	90.70%	10.596	0.414	73.00%	1.30%	25.10%	15.00%	36.90%
477	Bongaigaon	10.96%	83.39%	20.181	0.961	57.70%	5.40%	33.20%	19.90%	58.90%
478	Cachar	8.18%	81.80%	15.627	1.496	83.20%	34.40%	38.10%	16.90%	41.00%
479	Chirang	14.58%	92.22%	12.647	0.919	32.50%	2.00%	23.10%	8.40%	36.90%
480	Darrang	16.99%	93.38%	15.341	0.997	52.50%	2.20%	24.20%	9.40%	36.50%
481	Dhemaji	7.06%	92.13%	10.92	0.404	47.40%	1.80%	21.80%	12.80%	35.70%
482	Dhubri	21.52%	89.48%	8.596	0.424	45.10%	1.50%	17.40%	7.00%	23.30%
483	Dibrugarh	8.23%	80.40%	21.885	1.174	80.80%	9.20%	50.10%	28.00%	53.00%
484	Dima Hasao	8.27%	69.36%	24.286	0.917	73.50%	18.70%	45.20%	21.50%	51.30%
485	Goalpara	13.08%	85.67%	11.949	0.544	66.80%	1.50%	39.80%	10.90%	33.30%
486	Golaghat	6.72%	90.19%	13.612	0.745	69.90%	12.70%	36.60%	18.20%	50.20%
487	Hailakandi	11.40%	92.87%	13.934	1.005	85.40%	15.70%	30.70%	7.70%	70.30%
488	Jorhat	5.20%	78.21%	20.798	1.635	68.30%	25.80%	52.40%	30.70%	56.20%
489	Kamrup	7.64%	90.09%	15.9	1.28	61.10%	3.00%	40.00%	23.00%	45.40%
	Kamrup									
490	Metropolitan	3.15%	15.52%	31.895	3.64	93.20%	27.10%	86.40%	76.90%	80.00%

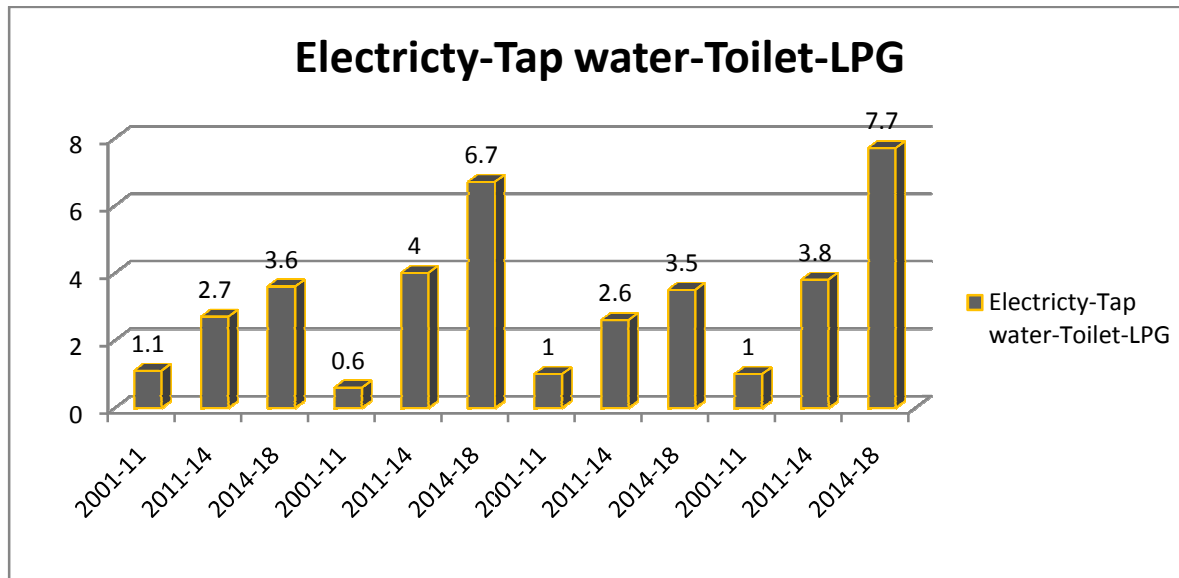
491	Karbi Anglong	10.70%	86.70%	15.258	0.832	57.20%	4.60%	30.50%	10.60%	41.70%
492	Karimganj	8.45%	90.66%	14.356	0.91	87.70%	10.00%	28.70%	11.40%	37.50%
493	Kokrajhar	13.71%	93.57%	16.65	0.939	31.80%	2.10%	23.00%	8.40%	33.70%
494	Lakhimpur	5.89%	89.67%	12.535	0.444	59.60%	4.40%	29.70%	15.80%	47.40%
495	Morigaon	11.76%	91.25%	13.421	0.766	61.80%	2.80%	28.20%	10.80%	45.10%
496	Nagaon	10.15%	85.90%	9.782	0.42	76.70%	5.10%	34.90%	15.90%	37.80%
497	Nalbari	7.02%	88.65%	15.486	1.154	68.50%	2.50%	44.00%	24.40%	55.80%
498	Sivasagar	6.56%	89.44%	23.782	0.751	76.10%	17.50%	50.00%	24.90%	51.00%
499	Sonitpur	13.14%	89.76%	12.442	0.664	60.90%	7.40%	34.50%	18.10%	40.70%
500	Tinsukia	12.65%	78.46%	21.004	0.575	83.00%	7.80%	60.30%	26.30%	49.00%
501	Udalguri	12.97%	95.07%	13.042	0.896	46.50%	8.50%	31.80%	8.10%	37.00%
502	Bishnupur	4.92%	62.84%	18.933	1.132	95.30%	28.40%	76.50%	25.40%	22.10%
503	Chandel	9.82%	88.79%	14.898	2.046	80.30%	5.30%	64.50%	4.90%	19.30%
504	Churachandpur	5.68%	93.26%	14.19	1.582	84.20%	11.00%	59.90%	26.80%	40.00%
505	Imphal East	3.77%	59.03%	15.165	2.653	94.40%	31.80%	85.70%	44.90%	40.90%
506	Imphal West	2.35%	37.43%	29.135	4.984	97.00%	52.40%	78.20%	55.40%	41.00%
507	Senapati	14.02%	98.27%	12.836	1.109	77.50%	14.10%	74.00%	6.20%	18.90%
508	Tamenglong	9.32%	86.06%	18.617	2.264	72.40%	8.60%	47.20%	5.00%	10.50%
509	Thoubal	5.11%	63.90%	15.901	1.319	94.80%	13.20%	58.00%	18.80%	19.10%
510	Ukhrul	6.78%	85.57%	16.89	2.273	84.30%	13.20%	39.20%	4.60%	16.10%
511	East Garo Hills	9.48%	86.75%	13.3	1.709	84.50%	9.20%	42.80%	3.20%	23.70%
512	East Khasi Hills	5.16%	53.10%	27.645	6.185	71.10%	54.00%	84.50%	25.80%	57.40%
513	Jaintia Hills	17.45%	92.49%	23.993	1.218	51.90%	18.20%	64.30%	11.00%	36.70%
514	Ribhoi	7.80%	90.60%	16.792	2.224	68.80%	24.60%	67.20%	5.10%	33.60%
515	South Garo Hills	9.05%	90.40%	26.647	1.024	70.60%	15.00%	45.20%	2.00%	19.90%
516	West Garo Hills	13.96%	88.90%	15.149	1.473	63.10%	13.70%	42.10%	8.20%	32.50%
517	West Khasi Hills	7.45%	88.93%	11.023	0.868	50.00%	22.40%	51.70%	0.70%	19.30%
518	Champhai	0.95%	60.60%	16.124	1.617	97.00%	41.40%	93.30%	35.50%	50.70%
519	Kolasib	2.93%	44.14%	18.473	3.029	97.10%	55.80%	85.90%	50.80%	44.70%
520	Lawngtlai	18.11%	83.14%	18.035	4.426	73.70%	4.80%	40.50%	22.80%	27.80%
521	Lunglei	3.83%	57.61%	18.864	3.964	88.40%	30.70%	80.90%	43.00%	50.80%
522	Mamit	6.04%	82.04%	27.832	2.195	87.40%	14.10%	70.70%	23.30%	34.70%
523	Saiha	2.65%	58.70%	20.294	5.619	94.60%	7.20%	67.80%	43.80%	50.00%
524	Serchhip	0.56%	50.22%	21.147	3.119	98.50%	41.90%	97.90%	43.80%	90.60%
525	East District	3.42%	2.52%	25.522	5.371	92.20%	40.60%	94.70%	57.50%	68.50%

526	North District	7.21%	6.80%	18.818	2.505	78.60%	6.30%	87.90%	26.30%	63.90%
527	South District	4.13%	3.81%	23.853	2.777	87.40%	27.50%	91.20%	33.10%	64.30%
528	West District	5.25%	5.19%	17.423	2.413	85.50%	13.30%	90.70%	19.20%	69.80%

There are States that do not perform well, relatively, but the increment has been positive across the board. This incremental improvement is marked in the case of the least developed districts. Understandably, the objective now shifts to quality of power, since 24 hours power is still not in reach. The access to tap water also shows improvement and the improvement from 2014 and 2018, is far more than what would have occurred on the basis of linear extrapolation alone. As with electricity, rural households have benefited the most. However, Bihar and Jharkhand still lag. In general, for tap water connections, least developed districts haven't progressed as fast as they have for electricity connections



. In such districts, the main source of drinking water continues to be hand pumps. Toilet coverage has also increased sharply in rural India. But this performance mirrors that of tap water connections. The least developed districts, or Jharkhand, don't do that well. With electricity, the focus shifts to quality of electricity. With toilets, the focus shifts to toilets with running water.



That may be a reason why households with toilets still defecate in the open. Despite improvements in rural India, LPG connections still exhibit a rural/urban divide. Across those four heads, the other three heads do not record as much of progress as electricity does. The improvement in rural India, as a consequence of the rural sector focus, shows up. However, geographically, the concern areas are also evident, both in terms of States and the least developed districts.