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Census 2011: A Study On The Socio-Economic Condition Of India With Special Reference To West Bengal

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The 15th Census Report was published in March, 2011. The glimpses of thousands of information collected from this report have shade enough light on the socio-economic condition of the people of West Bengal as well as of India as a whole. The Census of 2021 had not been conducted due to Covid pandemic. In this situation I would like to look back into the pros and cons of previous Census Report (2011) once again.

The Census of India had a rich tradition and it must be ranked among the most developed nations of the world. It was in 1872 when the first census in India was undertaken. After that, beginning from 1881 census had been undertaken after every ten years. And in this series the census of 2011 is the 15th and 7th in Independent India.

The tradition of Indian Census is very old. From the ancient past various rulers of our country took initiatives to count the number of its population to establish a firm and efficient administration. In ancient India we find the mention of counting of population first in Arthashastra of Kautilya. It is supposed that the Mauryan kings took the initiative in order to count the total population of the state as well as to get a total picture of the various professions followed by the people in the period. In Gupta Period there was a process of a kind of census too. In medieval India, as it is learnt that Emperor Akbar had taken such kind of initiative. In British India we find the mention of census first time in 1639 and then in 1648 in Madras Presidency. But for the first time a scientific census was under taken during 1820-1830 by the British East India Company in Madras presidency to assess the total area of land and to know the total amount of revenues to be collected following the recommendations of Thomas Monroe.

During the last phase of Company's rule in India a comprehensive project on census had been undertaken in 1849 and after that this was going on simultaneously first in 1951-52, second in 1856-57, third in 1861-62 and fourth in 1866-67. First Non-synchronous Census was conducted in India in 1872 during the reign of

Governor-General Lord Mayo, whereas first time synchronous census was undertaken under British rule on February 17, 1881, by W.C. Plowden (Census Commissioner of India). Since then, census has been undertaken uninterruptedly once in every ten years. The principal method followed in this census was known as 'Descriptive Statistical Census'. In 1941, famous statistician Prasanta Chanda Mahalanabish made some changes into the said method and introduced a different system which is known as 'Analytic Statistical Census'. In this way the history of Indian Census had completed 140 years of its journey in 2011.

If we study the census reports of India we will find that various aspects had been given importance in different census. For example, in 1872, importance had been given to collect informations relating to sex ratio, age, literacy, educational status, nationality, religion, caste, sub caste, community and profession etc. But in 1881, mother tongue, place of birth, marriage related informations had also been incorporated and after words almost 62 items had been included in census 2011.

Census 2011 data was released on 31st March 2011 by Union Home Secretary and RGCCI (Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India) of India. Census 2011 was held in two phases. The first phase, called the House Listing and Housing Census which was conducted between April and September, 2010 across the country. The second phase, Population Enumeration, was conducted from February 9, 2011 up to February 28, 2011, with revision round during 1st to 5th March, 2011. In snow bound areas, the Population Enumeration was conducted from September 11 to 30, 2010. The Final Population data was released on April 30, 2013. **(Source: India Book 2020 - A Reference Annual)** The motto of census 2011 was "Our Census, Our future".

According to census 2011 population of India were 1,21,01,93,422 and in 2001 this figure was 1,02,8,73,436 crore. In 2011 census, the number of male person was 62, 37, 24, 248 and female was 58, 64, 69,174 and thus 51.54% was male whereas 48.47% was female. During the last decade (2001-2011) population of India was increased to 18.1 crore, i.e. 17.64% in an average, though this rate of increase during 1991-2001 was 21.54% and 23.87% during 1981-1991 decade. So growth of population during 2001- 2011 was less in comparison to other decades. It might be supposed that various initiatives on the part of the govt. and consciousness among people as well be taken into account for this. **(See Table-1 and 2)**

TABLE- 1

Growth of Population of India From 1901- 2001		
Census year	Total Population (Crore)	Rate of increase/decrease
1901	23.6 Crore	--
1911	25.2 Crore	+5.7
1921	25.1 Crore	-0.3
1931	27.9 Crore	+11.0
1941	31.9 Crore	+14.2
1951	36.1 Crore	+13.3
1961	43.9 Crore	+21.5
1971	54.8 Crore	+24.8
1981	68.3 Crore	+24.7
1991	84.4 Crore	+23.5
2001	102.7 Crore	+21.3
2011	101.21 Crore	+18.1

TABLE- 2

CENSUS OF INDIA – 2011

Sl No	State/Un. Territories	Total population 2011			Increase in last 10 years (%)		Gender ratio		Density Per sq km		Rate of literacy (%) 2011		
		Total	Men	Women	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	India	1,210,193,422	623,724,248	586,469,174	21.54	17.64	933	940	325	382	74.04	82.14	65.46
1	J & K	12,548,926	6,665,561	5,883,365	29.43	23.71	892	883	100	124	68.74	78.26	58.01
2	H P	6,856,509	3,473,892	3,382,617	17.54	12.81	968	974	109	123	83.78	90.83	76.60
3	Punjab	27,704,236	14,634,819	13,069,417	20.10	13.73	876	893	484	550	76.68	81.48	71.34
4	Chandigarh	1,054,686	580,282	474,404	40.28	17.10	777	818	7900	9252	86.43	90.54	81.38
5	Uttara-khanda	10,116,752	5,154,178	4,962,574	20.41	19.17	962	963	159	189	79.63	88.33	70.70
6	Haryana	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951	28.43	19.90	861	877	478	573	76.64	85.38	66.77
7	Delhi	16,753,235	8,976,410	7,776,825	47.02	20.96	821	866	9340	11297	86.34	91.03	80.93
8	Rajasthan	68,621,012	35,620,086	33,000,926	28.41	21.44	921	926	165	201	67.06	80.51	52.66
9	Uttarpradesh	199,581,477	104,596,415	94,985,062	25.85	20.09	898	908	690	828	69.72	79.24	59.26
10	Bihar	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290	28.62	25.07	919	916	881	1102	63.82	73.39	53.33
11	Sikim	607,688	321,661	286,027	33.06	12.36	875	889	76	86	82.20	87.29	76.43
12	Aunachal pradesh	1,382,611	720,232	662,378	27.00	25.92	893	920	13	17	66.95	73.69	59.57
13	Nagaland	1,980,602	1,025,707	954,895	64.53	-0.47	900	931	120	119	80.11	83.29	76.69
14	Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	24.86	18.65	978	987	103	122	79.85	86.49	73.17
15	Mizoram	1,091,014	552,339	538,675	28.82	22.78	935	975	42	52	91.58	93.72	89.40
16	Tripura	3,671,032	1,871,867	1,799,165	16.03	14.75	948	961	305	350	87.75	92.18	83.15
17	Meghalaya	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339	30.65	27.82	972	986	103	132	75.48	77.17	73.78
18	Assam	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	18.92	16.93	935	954	340	397	73.18	78.81	67.27
19	West Bengal	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347	17.77	13.93	934	947	903	1029	77.08	82.67	71.16
20	Jharkhand	32,966,238	16,931,688	16,034,550	23.36	22.34	941	947	338	414	67.63	78.45	56.21
21	Odisha	41,947,358	21,201,678	20,745,680	16.25	13.97	972	978	236	269	73.45	82.40	64.36
22	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	12,827,915	12,712,281	18.27	22.59	989	991	154	189	71.04	81.45	60.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	37,612,920	34,984,645	24.26	20.30	919	930	196	236	70.63	80.53	60.02
24	Gujarat	60,383,628	31,482,282	28,901,346	22.66	19.17	920	918	258	308	79.31	87.23	70.73
25	Daman and Diu	242,911	150,100	92,811	55.73	53.54	710	618	1403	2169	87.07	91.48	79.59
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342,853	193,178	149,675	59.22	55.50	812	775	449	698	77.65	86.46	65.93
27	Maharashtra	112,372,972	58,361,397	54,011,575	22.73	15.99	922	925	315	365	82.91	89.82	75.48
28	Andhrapradesh	84,665,533	42,509,881	42,155,652	14.59	11.10	978	992	277	308	67.66	75.56	59.74
29	Karnatak	61,130,704	31,057,742	30,072,962	17.51	15.67	965	968	276	319	75.60	82.85	65.13
30	Goa	1,457,723	740,711	717,012	15.21	8.17	961	968	364	394	87.40	92.81	81.84
31	Lakshadip	64,429	33,106	31,323	17.30	6.23	948	946	1895	2013	92.28	96.11	88.25
32	Kerala	33,387,677	16,021,290	17,366,387	9.43	4.86	1058	1084	819	859	93.91	96.02	91.98
33	Tamilnadu	72,138,958	36,158,871	35,980,087	11.72	15.60	987	995	480	555	80.33	86.81	73.86
34	Puducherry	1,244,465	610,485	633,979	20.62	27.72	1001	1038	2030	25.98	86.55	92.12	81.22
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379,944	202,330	177,614	26.90	6.68	846	878	43	46	86.27	90.11	81.84

Now take a look into the world. In 2010 total population of the world was almost 6, 90, 807 Million. And at this time three most populous country in the world were China, India and USA. During this time more than one person out of six in the world was an Indian on an average. In 2010 the population of China was 1341 Million. According to an estimate, in 2001 China and India was the most populous countries in the world and difference between the two were 238 million, but in 2011 this difference was reduced to 131 million. And if we consider the area, we find that India occupies an area of 135.79 million sq. km which is only 2.4% of land of world's total area, whereas 17.5% of total population of the world lived in India at that time.

Now we will try to look into the provinces. Census 2011 upholds Uttar Pradesh as the most populous state in the country having a population of 19 crore 96 lakhs i.e. 16.5% of total population of the country. Maharashtra and Bihar stands 2nd and 3rd respectively both having a population of more than 10 crore. Our

West Bengal comes next with a population of 9 crore 10 lakhs. After these four states Andhra Pradesh (undivided), M P and Tamilnadu comes according to their population. Among the Union Territories, national capital Delhi has the largest population of 1, 67, 53,235 and Lakshadweep came out as the smallest of its type. (See Table- 2)

TABLE- 3

Population of some of the countries in proportion to world's population (2011)		
Sl	Name of the country	Population ratio
1	CHINA	19.4
2	INDIA	17.5
3	USA	4.5
4	INDONESIA	3.4
5	BRAZIL	2.8
6	PAKISTAN	2.7
7	BANGLADESH	2.4
8	NAIGERIA	2.3
9	RUSSIA	2.0
10	JAPAN	1.9

The demographic pattern of the provinces reveals that the number of population of Uttar Pradesh surpassed the population of Brazil which was fifth most populous country in the world. The total population of Maharashtra and U P was more than USA which is the 3rd most populous country in the world. This census recorded that 42.4% people of India lived in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and in Rajasthan. And if we look back into the Census 1991 we would find that a total number of 40% people lived in those provinces at that time. On the other hand, a trend of decrease of population had been recorded in the southern provinces. According to Census 1991, 22.5% of people of India lived in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh. But the report of 2011 showed that this figure got reduced into 20.8%. (See Table- 2 & 3)

Census 2011 had also upheld that among the larger states Bihar had recorded the largest increase of population of 25.1% during 2001 and 2011. In other north Indian states too, this increase had been in a rate of more than 20%, whereas Kerala had witnessed an increase of only 4.9%. Punjab, undivided Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have had an increase of its population of almost 11-13% approximately. Among the small provinces and Union Territories we noticed Dadra Nagar Haveli (55.5%) and in Daman & Diu (53.54%) the population hike was more than 50%. On the other hand, Lakshadweep, Andaman& Nicobar Islands and Goa witnessed a rate of increase of 6.23 %, 6.68% and 8.17% respectively. (Table- 1 & 4)

TABLE- 4

Population ratio of different states in total population of India (2011)		
States	Percentage in total population	No. of total population (Crore)
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	19.9
Maharashtra	9.0	11.2
Bihar	8.9	10.4
West Bengal	8.0	9.1
Andhra Pradesh	7.0	8.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.0	7.2
Tamilnadu	6.0	7.2
Rajasthan	6.0	6.8
Karnataka	5.0	6.1

In the density of population, the report of 2011 reveals that the average density of population in India was 382. Among the provinces Bihar recorded the highest density (1102) followed by West Bengal (1029) and Kerala (859). If we look into the Union Territories we notice that the unions with highest density were Delhi (11,297), Chandigarh (9252), Pondicherry (2598), Daman Diu and Lakshadweep. The states and Union Territories with least density were Arunachal Pradesh (17), Andaman Nicobar Islands (46), Mizoram (52), Sikkim (86) and Nagaland (119). (Table- 2)

So far the literacy is concerned; we notice a satisfactory picture which recorded 9% increase in the country in the last ten years (2001-2011) from 65.4% to 74.4%. And if we divide it into gender it reveals an increase of 7%, from 75% to 82% for male whereas the female literacy had witnessed an excellent increase of 11% from 52% to 65%. The records of last 60 years beginning from the first census of 1951 reveals that only 18.3% people of India were literate at that time. And during the last 60 years the literacy among men had been increased from 27.2% to 82.1%, whereas for female it had been recorded an excellent increase from 8.9% to 65.46%, i.e. in 1951 less than one was literate among ten women in India whereas in 2011 we notice at least two among three were literate. (Table- 2 & 5)

TABLE-5

Literacy Rate in India			
Year	Total Population (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9
1961	28.3	40.4	15.3
1971	34.5	46.0	22.0
1981	43.7	56.5	29.5
1991	52.2	64.1	39.3
2001	65.4	75.8	52.1
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

Now if we analyze the rate of literacy state wise, we notice that Kerala recorded the highest literacy of 93.91% in 2011, other states and Union Territories which stood accordingly were Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura and Goa. On the other hand, Bihar recorded the lowest literacy of 63.82%. Other states with less literacy were Arunachal Pradesh (66.95%), Punjab, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), and Jharkhand (67.63%). Highest literacy among female had also been recorded from Kerala (91.98%) and lowest from Rajasthan (52.66%). Lakshadweep had witnessed the largest literacy among men (96.11%) while Bihar had recorded the lowest literacy (73.39%) in this regard. **(Table- 2)**

Considering the rate of literacy if we analyze the gender inequality we would find that from 1991 onwards this difference had been reduced a lot, though the picture was not same in different states. In Rajasthan we noticed this gender inequality was almost 0.28%. In principal north Indian states such as in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh and in Jharkhand the rate of gender inequality among male and female was more than 20%. From 2001 to 2011 literacy among male persons had increased by 6% while among female folk it had risen to 12%, which might be considered as the contribution of Sarvo Siksha Abhijan. Bihar achieved great success in spreading literacy among women, while only 33% of women were literate in 2001; it had increased to 53% in 2011, which was really a matter of proud.

Turning into different aspects of the report, if we read the male-female ratio during the last 100 years we notice that number of female members had been decreased in this time. But in census 2011 we find a positive increase in this aspect. In 1991 number of female in 1000 male were 927, while in 2001 it had become 933 and according to 2011 census it had been recorded as 940 in 1000 male members. But we should keep it in our mind that this ratio is far better in other countries of the world. Increasing death rate of women in comparison to men might be cited as one the chief reasons for this inequality. Besides, different diseases which had become pandemic such as Plague, Malaria, malnutrition, carelessness, early marriage among women, girl child feticide and death during pregnancy were the other causes for this difference. **(Table- 6)**

TABLE- 6

Gender ratio in India	
Year	Number of female in 1000 male
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933

Census 2011 also revealed that number of children in the age group of 0-6 years had been reduced during the last decade in India. Census 2001 enumerated the number of children as 16 crore 40 lakhs, but in 2011 it had been reduced to 15 crore 90 lakhs, i.e. in ten years number of children reduced as many as 10 lakhs. And in 2001 percentage of children in total population was 16% whereas in 2011 it had come to 13%. Only Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir (undivided) witnessed an increase in this aspect. In Kerala and Tamilnadu we noticed presence of children was only 10%. On the other hand in Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and in Bihar percentage of this group is 18%. Not only that we found gender inequality in this age group too. During 2001 and 2011 whereas the number of male child reduced to 2.4%, the number of female child had dropped to 3.8%.

TABLE- 7

SEX RATIO OF CHILDREN BETWEEN AGE GROUP 0-6		
Census year	Sex ratio in total population of India	Sex ratio among the age group 0-6 yr
1961	941	976
1971	930	964
1981	934	962
1991	937	945
2001	933	927
2011	940	914

While analyzing the graph of population with census reports, we should also have a look to the average consumption of food grains as well as per head distribution of arable land in the country. In 1990 when total population of India was 83.3 crore, per head food consumption rate was 476 gram. Again in 2001 when population was around 103.3 crore average per head food grains consumption was reduced to 414 grams. On the other hand per head average arable land in India had also been decreased from 1.11 acre to 0.47 acre during 1921 to 1991, i.e. almost a drop of 58% per head in 60 years.

The socio-economic development index of West Bengal as reflected in census-2011 in comparison to other provinces is neither so disappointing and nor so enthusiastic in other. So far the number and density of population is concerned, we found that West Bengal ranked among the first fifth of the provinces of India. District North 24 Pargana stood second largest populous district in the country having a population of one crore eighty two thousand eight hundred fifty two after Thane of Maharashtra (more than one crore ten lakhs). (Table- 8 & 9)

Another feature of West Bengal as had been recorded in the report that nine districts in the state which share a common boundary with Bangladesh had witnessed a better picture in respect of growth of population. In the past as it was noticed that average rate of growth of population was higher in these districts than that of national growth and of course of West Bengal as a whole. But in 2011, this trend developed a lot and the rate of rapid increase had been checked. Jalpaiguri, Coochbihar (undivided), South Dinajpur, Nadia, North 24 Pargana had recorded a less average rate of increase than average growth rate of W.B. as a whole. Various initiatives on the part of central and state government to check infiltration might be the chief cause behind this success.

Participation of women in every aspect of socio-economic activity is reflected in human development index of a society and a country as well. The increase of this ratio is surely an index of national progress. The Census of 2011 shows that in West Bengal, Darjeeling and Paschim Medinipur, the two remote districts had done well in this aspect while Kolkata had a disappointing picture. In sex ratio Kolkata recorded female sex ratio 899 only, which is much less than not only of our average state ratio of 947 but even less than that of our national ratio of 940 as well.

Another gloomy picture of Kolkata from this report reveals that number of children of age group below seven (0-6 yr) had dropped to 6.69% in 2011, whereas national ratio is 13% (2011) and 16% in 2001. This is to be noted that male female ratio in West Bengal was 947 in 2011 whereas it was 940 in the country. Number of girl child in 0- 6 years' group was 950 among 1000 male child though in India this ratio was reduced to 914 from 927 in 2001. In respect of density of population, West Bengal stands apart with 1029 people living per sq. km while it is 382 in the country. In 2001, we find density of West Bengal was 904, just after Delhi (9294) and Chandigarh (7903) when India as a whole witnessed 324 as a whole. So it is clear from this survey that density of population in the country had been increased rapidly and pressure of people in our state is too much.

Again this had also been a matter of debate that this report also upheld that Kolkata had lost its 1st position in W.B. in spreading education as a whole. Even in 2001 we found Kolkata to hold its first position with 80.86% literacy in the state. But in 2011, though increased the average ratio to 87.14% but couldn't retain its position and ranked second after Purba Medinipur, which left an average of 87.66%. But in general, W.B. had reflected an overall good picture in spreading literacy among its people. Not only that, West Bengal had succeeded in retaining its fair position among the most successful states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra etc which did very well in spreading literacy among women.

In spite of all these, this is to be recorded that progress in literacy and spread of education is not uniform throughout the state. While Purba Medinipur, Kolkata, Howrah, North 24 Pargana and Bardhaman (undivided) had witnessed a higher rate of literacy, North Dinajpur, Maldah, Purulia and Murshidabad had enumerated gloomy picture with much less rate of literacy. The government as well as different social organizations will have to take various initiatives to increase the average rate of literacy and to spreading education in less focused areas

TABLE- 8

CENSUS- 2011: SOME IMPORTANT STATISTICS AND WEST BENGAL AT A GLANCE			
		INDIA	WEST BENGAL
Population	Total	1,21,01,93,422	9,13,47,736
	Male	62,37,24,248	4,69, 27,389
	Female	58,64,69,174	4,44,20,347
Population increase in last years (2001-2011)	Total	17.64	13.93
	Male	17.19	13.17
	Female	18.12	14.75
Density of population (per sq. km)		382	1029
Sex ratio (No. of women in 1000 men)		940	947
No of children in the age group 0-6	Total	15,87,89,287	1,01,12,599
	Male	8,29,52,135	51,87,264
	Female	7,58,37,152	49,25,335

0 to 6 yrs group Percentage in total population	Total	13.12	11.07
	Male	13.30	11.05
	Female	12.93	11.09
Literate	Total	77,84,54,120	6,26,14,556
	Male	44,42,03,762	3,45,08,159
	Female	33,42,50,358	2,81,06,397
Rate of literacy	Total	74.04	77.08
	Male	82.14	82.67
	Female	65.46	71.16

TABLE- 9

CENSUS- 2011

WEST BENGAL AT A GLANCE

Sl	District	Area Sq. Km	Population 2011			Population Density Sq. Km		Sex ratio 2011	Literacy 2011			Rate of literacy Age group 7- yrs onwards 2011	
			Total	Male	Female	2001	2011		Total	Male	Female	M	F
	West Bengal	88,752	91347736	46927389	44420347	903	1029	947	62614556	34508159	28106397	82.67	71.16
1	Darjeeling	3,149	1842034	934796	907238	511	585	947	1328218	723711	604507	85.94	73.74
2	Jalpaiguri	6227	3869675	1980068	1889607	546	621	954	2527018	1412065	1114953	80.61	66.65
3	Coochbihar	3387	2822780	1453590	1369190	732	833	942	1879984	1045903	834081	81.52	69.08
4	N.Dinajpur	3140	3000849	1550219	1450630	778	956	942	1521933	872285	649648	66.65	53.15
5	S. Dinajpur	2219	1670931	855104	815827	677	753	954	1102355	607992	494363	79.63	67.81
6	Maldah	3733	3997970	2061593	1936377	881	1071	939	2136898	1182672	954226	62.27	57.84
7	Murshidabad	5324	7102430	3629595	3472835	1102	1334	957	4134584	2223237	1911347	71.02	63.88
8	Birbhum	4545	3502387	1791017	1711370	663	771	956	2175923	1214772	961151	77.42	64.07
9	Bardhaman *	7024	7723663	3975356	3748307	982	1100	943	5350197	2979274	2371123	83.44	70.47
10	Nadia	3927	5168488	2655056	2513432	1173	1316	947	3524073	1906966	1617107	79.58	71.35
11	N. 24 Pargana	4094	10082852	5172138	4910714	2182	2463	949	7798722	4174559	3624163	88.66	81.05
12	Hooghly	3149	5520389	2819100	2701289	1601	1753	958	4140487	2250780	1889707	87.93	76.95
13	Bankura	6882	3596292	1840504	1755788	464	523	954	2264013	1321794	942219	81.00	60.44
14	Purulia	6259	2927965	1497656	1430309	405	468	955	1656940	1021455	635485	78.85	51.29
15	Howrah	1467	4841638	2502453	2339185	2913	3300	935	3642617	1972282	1670335	87.69	79.73
16	Kolkata	185	4486679	2362662	2124017	24718	24252	899	3648210	1966122	1682088	89.08	84.98
17	S. 24 Pargana	9960	8153176	4182758	3970418	693	819	949	5639112	3120200	2518912	84.72	72.09
18	W.Medinipur	9345	5943300	3032630	2910670	556	636	960	4173522	2333679	1839843	86.66	71.11
19	E. Medinipur	4736	5094238	2631094	2463144	933	1076	936	3969750	2178611	1791139	93.14	81.81

* Here Bardhaman refers to undivided Bardhaman

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