

Spatial Variation in Literacy in Salumbar Sub-Division, Udaipur

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Abstract- Education is the process of facilitating learning, the acquisition of Education as an investment involves acquiring knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits aspects, both private and social. Private aspects deal with cost incurred by an individual on education and the benefits. The social aspects on the other hand deal with the cost and benefit in relation to society. Investment in education definitely contributes to economic growth of a country. The level of development becomes higher if the population of the country is educated and firstly literate. Education permits a higher degree of social mobility and the ability to achieve a higher social level. This paper is an effort to analyze the position of literacy. The purpose of the paper is to find out what are the causes of social and gender disparity in literacy regarding the 54 gram panchayats and one town of Salumbar sub division and the attempts that can be made to make the females and the social groups more literate.

Key Words: *Disparity, Spatial Variation, Gender and Social Groups*

Introduction: Education is must for both men and women equally as both together

make a healthy and educated society. It is an essential tool for achieving bright future as well as plays an important role in the development and progress of the country. Literacy is traditionally understood as the ability to read, write and use arithmetic. The modern term's meaning has been expanded to include the ability to use language, members, images and computers, other basic means to understand, communicate and gain useful knowledge. UNESCO defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts.

In the present paper an attempt has been made to find out the disparities of literacy in Salumbar Sub-division at Gram Panchayat Level. Salumbar Sub-division has been taken as study area. Schedule Tribe population is more here and literacy is less. Literacy percentage is even lesser in some Gram Panchayats than the average which needs to be identified for effective intervention. For increasing educational development it is important to find out that which regions have lesser percentage of literacy.

has an average elevation of 262 metres (859 feet). Salumbar was once a princely state of British India.

Demography: The district has a population density of 371 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-11 was 20.51. Salumbar sub-division has a sex ratio of 1028 females per thousand males and a total literacy rate of 47.63 percent (Male literacy 59.60% and Female literacy is 35.31%) and Salumbar town literacy is 75.91 percent. Salumbar town is the only urban place in the region with a population of 16,425 persons and the rest 93.39 percent population inhabits 268 villages falling under the 54 gram-panchayats at the third tier of governance. The rural literacy rate is 45.63 percent and rural ST literacy rate is 35.83 percent, the majority of population in the area is scheduled tribes as 53.34 percent of the total population falls in that category.

Methodology: The collection of data of two blocks, 54 gram panchayat and one town of Salumbar sub-division is done at sub-division second level administration from various government and non government organizations. Data related to demographic status, literacy is collected from Census - 2011.

The representation of data has been done by using cartographic techniques like charts, graphs, maps, tables assisting in data

presentation. Maps are prepared using Arc GIS. Some statistical techniques have been used like:-

1. Standard Deviation
2. Composite Index

Present paper is an attempt to throw light on the role of education (literacy) in socio-economic development of Salumbar Sub Division at Gram Panchayat level.

In 1991, Literacy rate was 19.37% of Salumbar sub-division of which literacy rate of males was 30.61 and literacy rate of females was 7.90. By 2001, decadal literacy rate of Salumbar Sub-division increased rapidly with total literacy reaching 46.06%, with male literacy at 58.47% and 33.98% literacy rate was females. But for 2011 the decadal literacy rate increase was very low. It increased merely to 47.63% for the population of which male literacy was 59.60% and female literacy rate 35.31%.

Literacy:

An Overview- At world level for calculating literacy rates, people of age group above 15 who can read and write, are included. 86.1% of total world population is literate out of which 89.9% of male are literate and 82.2% of females are literate (2015). More than three quarter of the worlds (758 millions) illiterate adults are found in South Asia and East Saharan Africa. Of all the illiterate adults in the world, almost two third are women (2014).

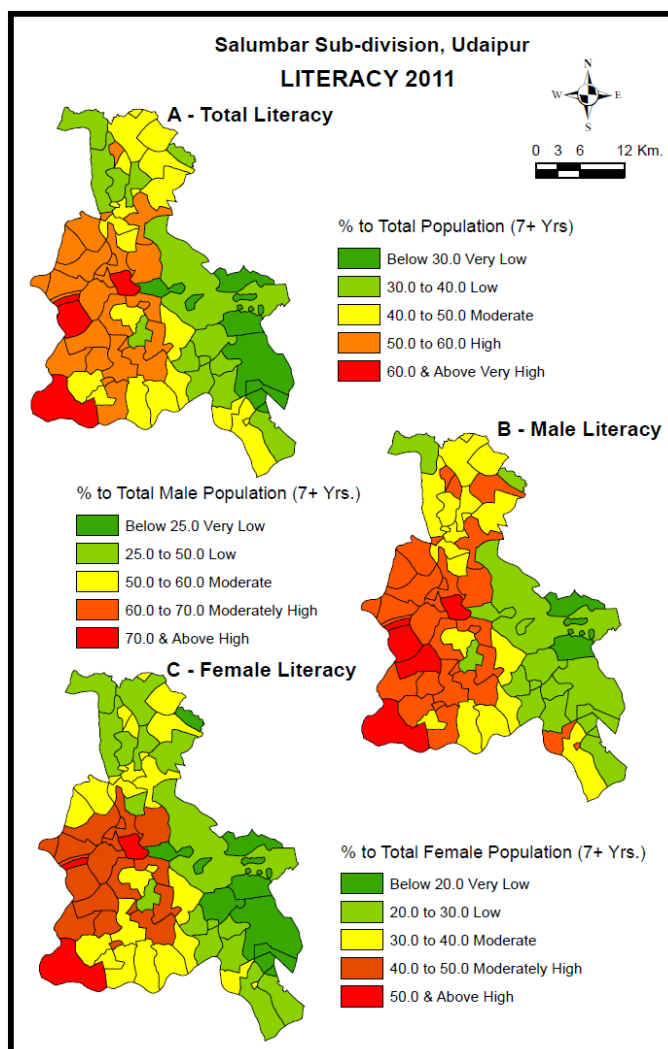
Literacy in India: Literacy in India is a key for socio-economic progress and the Indian Literacy rate has grown to 74% as per census 2011 from 12% at the end of British rule in 1947. The level of literacy is below the world average literacy rate of 84% and of all the nations, India currently has the largest illiterate population. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India. Effective literacy rate (age 7 and above) in 2011 was 82.14% for men and 65.46% for women.

Literacy in Rajasthan: Rajasthan's literacy rate has witnessed varying tendency and it was 66.11% as per 2011 census. The male literacy rate was 79.19% and female literacy was 52.12%. Cities of Rajasthan having high literacy rate as per census 2011 are Kota, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar where literacy rate falls in between 70 to 77% and cities having lower literacy rate are Jalore, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara and Barmer where literacy rate is from 54 to 57%.

Literacy in Udaipur District: In present paper the calculation of literacy is done from age 7 onwards for 11 tehsils of Udaipur district. Total population literacy is divided into three categories – First, below 40 percent in which two tehsils of Jhadol and Kotra falls. Second, literacy range of 40-70 percent, 8 tehsils falls in this category namely; Kherwara, Rishabhdeo, Vallabhnagar, Sarada, Mavli, Salumber, Lasadiya and Gogunda. Thirdly, literacy rate above 70 percent, in this category only Girwa tehsil falls.

Literacy in Salumbar Sub Division:

The entire Salumbar sub division area is classified in three layer gram panchayats as Exposed, Interior and Remote; classified on the basis of the distance by which the gram panchayats are geographically situated and isolated from the mainstream society in terms of educational facilities and other infrastructural connectivity. Most of remote



Gram Panchayats have below 30 percent literacy rate (Gram Panchayats such as Budel, Morila, Manpur-A, Bedawal and Sati Ki Chori). In Sati Ki Chori Gram Panchayat female literacy is 3.92 percent and male literacy rate is 14.17 percent. This is amongst most

deprived gram panchayat in the Salumbar sub division in terms of literacy. Mostly the interior and remote Gram Panchayats have literacy rate of below 30 percent. For decade between 2001-2011, the rate of increase of the literacy rate was very low. It was only 47.63% in 2011 of which males literacy rate was 59.60% and literacy rate of females was 35.31%. Appendix-A

Gender Disparity in Literacy:

Male Literacy: Amongst the 55 Units of Salumber Sub Division male literacy rate below 25 percent are in Manpur-A, Bedawal and Sati ki Chori. These gram panchayats falls in Very Low category in terms of literacy rates. For Low category with literacy rates of 25 to 50 percent, Gram Panchayats are Kholdi, Kaduni, Malpur, Amalva, Matasula, Kant, Budel, Ghated and Morila, which falls in this category. These gram panchayats are situated in remote and interior area of the sub division. In third category i.e. Moderate, Gram Panchayats literacy rate are defined in range of 50 to 60 percent. The 16 gram panchayats out of total 54 in the sub-division which falls in the Moderate category are Mandli, Makadseema, Deogaon, Dholagiri Kheda, Gudel, Idana, Saradi, Gavdopal, Chiboda, Jodhpur Khurd, Orwariya, Lambi Dungri, Methudi, Utharda, Payra and Kalyana Kala. These panchayats are situated in exposed, interior area of the sub division shown in fig 2.

The male literacy rate of 60 to 70 percent is taken as Moderately High category. 20 gram panchayats in this category are: Noli, Adkaliya, Dal, Dharod, Sheshpur, Karakalan, Gingla, Isarwas, Jhallara, Karawali, Banoda, Thadaa, Kherad, Bhabarana, Bassi Jhujhawat, Aamloda, Kharka, Dagar, Veerva Kallan and Jetana. These panchayats are located on major state highway, district roads and near town. These are mainly in exposed area of the sub division. The category of High Literacy rate is for more than 70 percent, 6 gram panchayat and one town falls in this category. Maximum male literacy rate in rural area is in Toda Gram Panchayat at 74.22 percent and for urban town Salumbar the literacy rate is 82.35 percent.

Female Literacy: Remote area Gram Panchayats Ghated, Morila, Budel, Kant, Manpur-A, Bedawal and Sati ki Chori in Salumbar sub division had literacy percentage of below 20 percent for females and falls in Very Low Category. Fourteen Gram Panchayat namely Orwariya, Kholdi, Jodhpur Khurd, Gudel, Gavdopal, Malpur, Payra, Kaduni, Utharda, Kalyana Kala, Methudi, Amalva, Saradi, Matasula have literacy rate between 20-30 percent. Literacy Rate of above 50 percent for females is for Seriya, Intali Kheda and Salumbar town. These Panchayats are located in exposed area and have direct connectivity to higher centers.

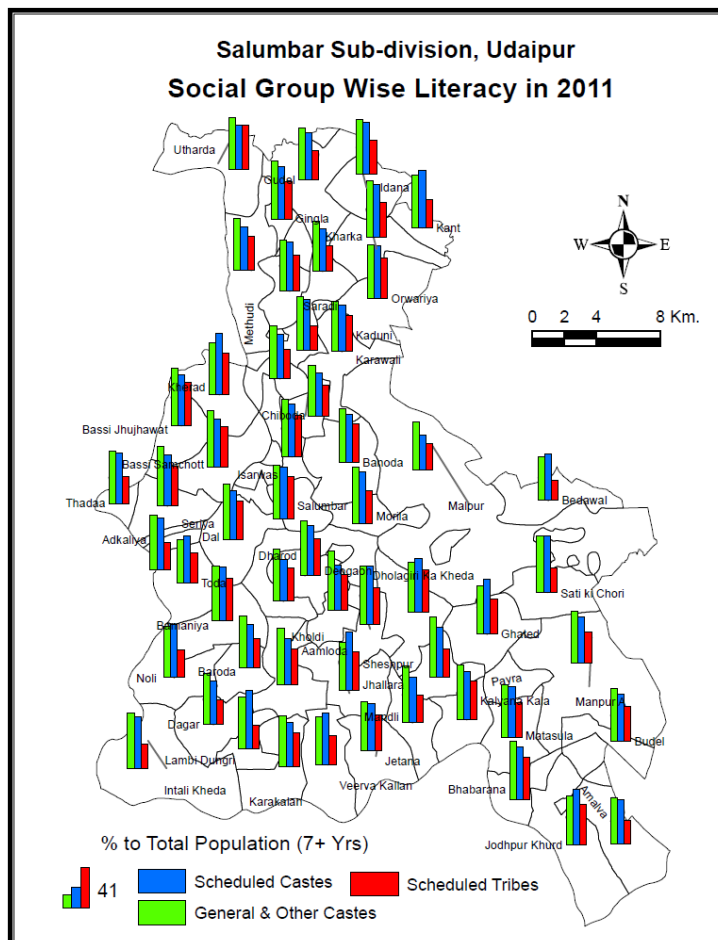
On ranking, after computing; Toda gram Panchayat ranked 4th in total literacy rate but 2nd in male and 4th in female literacy, and on the other hand Seriya ranked second in total population literacy rate but ranked third in male and female literacy percentage. In total literacy for whole population Intali kheda ranked 3rd, Bamaniya 5th and Bassi Samchott at 6th place whereas in male literacy percentage Intali kheda ranked 4th, Bamaniya at 5th position and Bassi Samchott at 6th place. The change again came in 8th, 9th and 10th position of Sheshpur, Dal, Dharod, Noli, Banoda, Isarws, Adkaliya respectively in female literacy percentage.

Disparities in Social Group

A group becomes social when interaction interplays among its participants over an appreciable period of time and which makes it act in accordance with shared function or objective. In Salumbar sub division, social groups mainly include Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and General Castes.

Schedule Caste: According to 2011 census, Malpur gram panchayat had lowest literacy rate i.e. below 50 percent in relation to total schedule caste population residing in Sati ki Chori Gram panchayat. Kherad has highest schedule caste literacy rate amongst the remaining gram panchayats. Salumbar town where Literacy rate lies between 46 to 82

percent. In Seriya gram Panchayat total literacy rate is 62.32 percent but SC literacy is 69.74 i.e. higher of the total.



Schedule Tribes: In relation to Schedule Tribe's literacy rate, Bedwal and Amalva gram Panchayat had literacy below 30 percent amongst the five categories i.e. Very low, Low, Moderate, Moderately and high. In very low category Malpur, Kaduni, Intali Kheda, Dagar, Makadseema, Sati ki Chori, Lambi Dungri, Amalva, Bedawal gram Panchayats are included. These Panchayats are situated in remote area. In high category ST literacy percent is 50–60 percent, Gram Panchayats in this category are Utharda, Dholagiri Kheda, Bassi Jujhawat, Salumbar, Bamaniya, Bhabarana, Kherad, Isarwas, Jodhpur Khurd,

Bassi Samchott, Orwariya, Adkaliya, Dal, Jhallara, Kalyana Kala where the literacy rate is above 50 percent. All these gram panchayats are having high level of accessibility and level of education facilities is better than other gram panchayats.

General: Besides Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, the literacy rate in general caste has also been categorized into three types, below 60 percent in which Toda (57.7%) and Bedawal (58.31%) gram panchayats falls. The maximum 32 gram panchayats of interior area has fallen between range of 60 to 70%, in which following gram panchayats have come namely Methudi, Thadaa, Kant, Baroda, Budel, Manpur A, Dharod, Kherad, Utharda, Lambi Dungri, Gudel, Noli, Dagar, Saradi, Gavidapal, Karawali, Dholagiri Kheda, Karakalan, Kaduni, Jetana, Jodhpur Khurd, Ghated, Veerva Kallan, Jhallara, Malpur and Amalva and last category is of above 70% category having Payra, Adkaliya, Kholdi, Sheshpur, Bhabarana, Gingla, Bassi Jhujhawatt, Mandli, Isarwas, Morila, Sati ki Chori, Aamloda, Kharka, Dal, Bassi Samchott, Intali Kheda, Idana, Deogaon, Seriya, Bamaniya, Kalyana Kala, Orwariya, Salumbar (T), Makadseema, Banoda, Matasula and Chiboda Gram Panchayats in it. Highest literacy for other social composition is 80.39 percent in Payra GramPanchayat.

Looking at the literacy rate in the three categories of social group of Salumbar sub-division, gram Panchayat wise literacy rate is showing a different pattern. The remote area gram panchayat has minimum schedule caste and schedule tribes literacy rate but general literacy rate is above in comparison to these social groups. In calculating literacy rate of these social groups, 0-6 age group is not taken even if they are in education.

Share Percentage of Literacy Rate among Social Group:

In relation to the total literacy rate of the 54 gram panchayats and one town of Salumbar sub division Payra Gram Panchayat has the maximum percentage of general literacy rate i.e. 80.39% and Toda has the minimum general literacy rate of 57.74%, whereas Utharda, Dholagiri Kheda, Bassi Jhujhawatt, Salumbar, Bamaniya, Bhabarana, Kherad and Isarwas has maximum schedule tribes literacy rate i.e above 54.5 Percent and Malpur, Kaduni, Intali Kheda, Dagar, Makadseema, Sati ki Chori, Lambi Dungri, Amalva, Bedawal gram panchayata has very low schedule tribes literacy rate of below 35%. Schedule caste population literacy rate is very less in the region with the minimum of 26.13% in Malpur gram panchayat and a maximum of 81.21% in Kherad gram panchayat. This is because of the lesser percentage of Schedule Caste in the total population of Salumbar sub division, which effects their social position further.

Male Literacy in Social Groups: Out of the total male literacy in Salumbar sub division for 54 gram panchayats and one town; the maximum literacy rate for male population is in Payra Panchayat with 83.64 % and minimum male literacy rate is in Sati ki chori Gram Panchayat.

In Dholagiri Kheda gram panchayat of Salumbar subdivision, for Schedule Tribes, male literacy rate percentage is maximum at 59.80% and minimum is in Sati ki Chori gram panchayat at 34.47%. In Schedule Caste the maximum male literacy rate is of 79.41% in Jhallara gram Panchayat and minimum male literacy rate is 58.7% in Kaduni gram Panchayat.

Female Literacy in Social Groups: Sex ratio of Salumbar sub division is 1028 as per 2011 census. Female population literacy rate amongst the three social group categories namely General, Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes are compared. In general category highest literacy rate is in Sheshpur gram panchayat at 76.2% and lowest literacy rate is in Bedawal gram Panchayat at 53.2 percent. Percentage of female literacy is highest in Schedule Tribes category of Isarwas gram panchayat i.e. 49.2% and minimum is in Dagar gram panchayat at 26.8% and in Schedule Caste category Sheshpur gram panchayat has 63.4 percent of female literacy and Gavdopal gram panchayat has minimum of 44.3% of female literacy.

Thus amongst among social groups; it is seen that the highest percentage share of literacy rate is of Toda, Seriya, Intali Kheda, Salumbar(T), Sheshpur gram panchayats in total literacy for male and female general category and lowest percentage of literacy rate is in Sati ki Chori, Bedawal, Manpur-A, Budel. Gram Panchayat variations in percentage share of literacy rate is seen in Schedule Tribes category in which in percentage (24.67%) of total literacy highest percentage is of Utharda gram panchayat (29.3%) whereas in share percentage of male category highest percentage literacy rate share is of Sati ki Chori (43.14%) and minimum is of Seriya gram panchayat (21.01%).

In schedule caste category percentage share of literacy rate is highest in Utharda gram Panchayat (58.7%) and lowest in Bedawal gram panchayat (27.12%). The same gram panchayats hold highest positions in percentage share of male literacy i.e. Utharda (64.7%) and Bedawal (32.3%) and in percentage share of female literacy i.e. Utharda 52.0% and Bedawal gram panchayat (22.0%).

It has been clarified from the study that the total literacy and male female literacy rate in gram panchayats located in remote areas in the Salumbar sub-division has been considerably lower than the average literacy rate. These panchayats are far from the reach

of the administration, due to which the infrastructure related to education, lack of facilities are found lacking. Along with infrastructure facilities, the availability of human resources and other resources are less for the panchayats of the internal and remote areas. These Panchayats get lesser access to education and other types of facilities. With the spread of the panchayati raj system in the hilly and vulnerable areas, the government machinery also faces problem of reaching out to remote area. The low literacy rates also reveal low economic and social status of the population in remote areas.

For low literacy percentage in the gram panchayats various reasons are following:-

1. **Geographical Location** – Salumbar sub division has majority of Schedule Tribes population where even today nuclear families resides on mountains as isolated families. In this situation the people of this region have not developed adequate connectivity and the desired results in terms of education are not achieved.
2. **Social Causes** - The social structure in the tribal belt is such that males of the tribes are engaged in agriculture, non agriculture, labour work. The females of the region are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, family and social causes because of which they lose interest in education. Besides this Udaipur district tribal region have various social problems

such as child marriage, parda pratha, liquor and other addiction which effect literacy rates.

3. **Economic Causes** - This region has scarcity of employment sources. For livelihood, population depends on labour and agriculture. Due to insufficient sources of irrigation agriculture is dependent on monsoon and the agriculture fields are very small as a result of which the produce is also not adequate therefore whole family has to involve in manual labour for survival.
4. **Scarcity of Means of Transportation** - Udaipur district lies in Aravali range with mountainous terrain because of which the region lacks in means of transportation. This is an important reason for the isolation of the residents of this region. Thus being is lesser contact with urban areas due to lack of transportation, the population of this region continues to have their own culture, and is unaware of the urban culture and new technologies to access education.
5. **Migration** - The boundary of the region touches Gujarat state boundaries at many places which makes the people of this region migrate to Gujarat for employment purpose.
6. **Lack of Technological Development** – The population of the region does not have adequate access to television, mobile,

telephone because of which population is ignorant of need for education as a tool of social mobility.

Efforts to be done for increasing Literacy Rate

Following efforts can be made in the various gram panchayats of Salumbar sub division for increasing literacy rate:-

1. Organizing various educational camps for females of the region for 35 days.
2. Each one Teach one system should be adopted in gram panchayat with geographical isolation. Through this system, the teachers and students of the schools can be involved to educate the uneducated/illiterate mass of the panchayats lacking in basic literacy.
3. Responsibility of imparting educating can be given to B.Ed. Trainees; Each B.Ed. trainees can educate 2 uneducated persons.
4. The motivators and propagators of need for education can be employed. They should be given a target to meet, after which they can be compensated, which will help in the success of the program.
5. Arrangements for educating at working place with employment orientation programs: In Salumbar sub division employment oriented programs are being organized where large number of female labourers is working. To educate them the motivators of these education centre's

should be given the responsibility, who also do the teaching at the work place for an hour.

6. Remuneration on the basis of work: The motivators of the education centre's had to educate 10 illiterate monthly. The remuneration should be provided only after accessing literacy of those taught.

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Appendix-A

Table: Demographic profile of Salumbar Sub-Division, 2011

S. No.	Demographic Parameters	Population in Number			Population in Per Cent		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	No. of Total Households	50813	47423	3390	100.00	93.33	6.67
2.	Total Population	248337	231912	16425	100.00	93.39	6.61
3.	Population Growth (2001-11)						20.51
4.	Density of Population (Per Sq km ²)						371
5.	Sex Ratio (Per 1000 Male)						1028
6.	Total Male Population	125974	117554	8420	50.73	93.32	6.68
7.	Total Female Population	122363	114358	8005	49.27	93.46	6.54
8.	Total SC Population	12540	10705	1835	5.05	85.37	14.63
9.	Total Male SC Population	6443	5502	941	51.38	85.40	14.60
10.	Total Female SC Population	6097	5203	894	48.62	85.34	14.66
11.	Total ST Population	132473	132047	426	53.34	99.68	0.32
12.	Total Male ST Population	66873	66625	248	50.48	50.46	58.22
13.	Total Female ST Population	65600	65422	178	49.52	49.54	41.78
14.	Total Literacy	118290	105821	12469	47.63	45.63	75.91
15.	Male Literacy	75082	68148	6934	59.60	57.97	82.35
16.	Female Literacy	43208	37673	5535	35.31	32.94	69.14
17.	SC Literate Population	7186	5873	1313	57.30	54.86	71.55
18.	SC Male Literate Population	4435	3669	766	68.83	66.68	81.40
19.	SC Female Literate Population	2751	2204	547	45.12	42.36	61.19
20.	ST Literate Population	47598	47310	288	35.93	35.83	67.61
21.	ST Male Literate Population	31930	31751	179	47.75	47.66	72.18
22.	ST Female Literate Population	15668	15559	109	23.88	23.78	61.24

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table: Literacy in Salumbar Sub-Division, 2011

S.No.	Gram-Panchayat	Total	Class	Gram-Panchayat	Male	Class	Gram-Panchayat	Female	Class
1.	Salumbar	75.91	I	Salumbar	82.35	I	Salumbar	69.14	I
2.	Seriya	62.32	I	Toda	74.22	I	Intali Kheda	52.56	I
3.	Intali Kheda	62.25	I	Seriya	73.52	I	Seriya	50.62	I
4.	Toda	61.70	I	Intali Kheda	72.35	I	Toda	48.67	II
5.	Bamaniya	57.92	II	Bamaniya	72.22	I	Baroda	43.61	II
6.	Bassi Samchott	56.78	II	Bassi Samchott	69.67	II	Bassi Samchott	43.51	II
7.	Baroda	56.44	II	Baroda	68.72	II	Dharod	43.37	II
8.	Sheshpur	55.51	II	Adkaliya	67.77	II	Bamaniya	43.25	II
9.	Dal	55.51	II	Sheshpur	67.71	II	Sheshpur	43.09	II
10.	Dharod	55.44	II	Dal	67.52	II	Dal	42.92	II
11.	Noli	55.12	II	Dharod	67.00	II	Noli	42.41	II
12.	Adkaliya	54.72	II	Noli	66.77	II	Banoda	41.81	II
13.	Isarwas	53.86	II	Jhallara	66.72	II	Isarwas	41.54	II
14.	Jhallara	53.48	II	Isarwas	65.80	II	Adkaliya	40.97	II
15.	Banoda	53.03	II	Thadaa	65.53	II	Jhallara	40.38	II
16.	Thadaa	52.81	II	Karakalan	65.40	II	Thadaa	40.14	II
17.	Karakalan	52.04	II	Gingla	64.72	II	Gingla	38.10	III
18.	Gingla	51.93	II	Bassi Jhujhawhat	63.91	II	Aamloda	37.89	III
19.	Kherad	50.98	II	Karawali	63.83	II	Karakalan	37.88	III
20.	Aamloda	50.82	II	Banoda	63.57	II	Kherad	37.86	III
21.	Karawali	50.29	II	Kherad	63.37	II	Dagar	37.20	III
22.	Bassi Jhujhawhat	50.22	II	Aamloda	63.35	II	Jetana	36.73	III
23.	Dagar	49.61	III	Bhabarana	62.98	II	Kharka	36.64	III
24.	Kharka	49.27	III	Dagar	62.21	II	Bassi Jhujhawhat	36.11	III
25.	Bhabarana	49.05	III	Kharka	61.28	II	Karawali	35.91	III
26.	Jetana	48.33	III	Jetana	59.68	III	Makadseema	35.35	III
27.	Veerva Kallan	46.96	III	Veerva Kallan	59.35	III	Bhabarana	34.11	III
28.	Makadseema	46.79	III	Mandli	58.69	III	Veerva Kallan	33.99	III
29.	Mandli	46.27	III	Makadseema	57.99	III	Mandli	33.48	III
30.	Dholagiri Ka Kheda	45.04	III	Dholagiri Ka Kheda	57.67	III	Dholagiri Ka Kheda	32.88	III
31.	Deogaon	44.49	III	Deogaon	56.92	III	Lambi Dungri	31.72	III
32.	Idana	43.21	III	Chiboda	55.00	III	Deogaon	31.66	III
33.	Lambi Dungri	42.88	III	Lambi Dungri	54.95	III	Idana	31.39	III
34.	Chiboda	42.78	III	Idana	54.79	III	Chiboda	30.69	III
35.	Orwariya	41.42	III	Gudel	54.78	III	Orwariya	29.97	IV
36.	Gudel	41.26	III	Saradi	54.51	III	Kholdi	28.84	IV
37.	Jodhpur Khurd	40.89	III	Jodhpur Khurd	53.87	III	Jodhpur Khurd	27.80	IV
38.	Gavdapal	40.83	III	Gavdapal	53.66	III	Gudel	27.44	IV
39.	Kholdi	39.36	IV	Orwariya	52.74	III	Gavdapal	27.33	IV
40.	Saradi	38.53	IV	Methudi	50.44	III	Malpur	26.86	IV
41.	Payra	38.28	IV	Kaduni	50.05	III	Payra	26.71	IV
42.	Utharda	38.08	IV	Utharda	49.85	IV	Kaduni	25.91	IV
43.	Kaduni	37.80	IV	Kholdi	49.84	IV	Utharda	25.84	IV
44.	Kalyana Kala	37.66	IV	Kalyana Kala	49.57	IV	Kalyana Kala	25.50	IV
45.	Methudi	37.35	IV	Payra	49.09	IV	Methudi	23.80	IV
46.	Malpur	37.24	IV	Malpur	47.39	IV	Amalva	23.11	IV
47.	Amalva	35.21	IV	Amalva	46.96	IV	Saradi	22.12	IV
48.	Matasula	34.55	IV	Matasula	46.62	IV	Matasula	22.10	IV
49.	Ghated	30.63	IV	Kant	46.14	IV	Ghated	19.85	V
50.	Kant	30.15	IV	Ghated	41.49	IV	Morila	16.67	V
51.	Budel	28.57	V	Budel	41.43	IV	Budel	15.48	V
52.	Morila	28.28	V	Morila	39.48	IV	Kant	13.86	V
53.	Manpur A	24.35	V	Manpur A	36.57	IV	Manpur A	11.75	V
54.	Bedawal	15.98	V	Bedawal	24.28	V	Bedawal	7.59	V
55.	Sati ki Chori	9.13	V	Sati ki Chori	14.17	V	Sati ki Chori	3.90	V

Source: Census of India, 2011