

## **Muslims have a much higher presence in the towns of Uttar Pradesh**

*In our [earlier note on Uttar Pradesh](#), we noticed that the overall share of Muslims and growth in their share is not very high outside a pocket of eight districts in the western UP. In that note, we also indicated that the share and growth of urban Muslims in this pocket is considerably higher than in the total population. The issue of the exodus of Hindus from some of the towns of this pocket, especially towns like Kairana and Kandhla, has suddenly acquired salience. In view of this, we present further details of the religious demography of urban Uttar Pradesh.*

*Share of Muslims in the urban population of the State is much higher than their average share in the total population. They form 32.2 percent of the urban population, while they form less than 20 percent of the total and only 15.6 percent of the rural population. What is even more important is that they have an overwhelming presence in several towns. Muslims are in a majority in 231 of the total 915 towns counted in the State in 2011. Among these 231 towns, there are 15 where the share of Muslims is above 90 percent, 37 where their share is between 80 and 90 percent and another 47 where they form 70 to 80 percent of the population.*

*Of the 231 Muslim-majority towns in the State, 103 are in the 8 districts of West UP where the Muslim presence is otherwise high. But the remaining 128 are spread over the whole State, and there are Muslims-majority towns in even those districts where their overall presence is very low. There are urban pockets of very high Muslim presence in almost every part of the State. Therefore, their influence in the State is much deeper and more widespread than what is indicated by their share in the total population of the State.*

*The share of Muslims in the towns of Uttar Pradesh has been growing quite rapidly. In 1981, when there were a total of 607 towns in the State, the number of Muslim-majority towns was 101; that number has now expanded to 231.*

*In many towns, the increase in the share of Muslims during the last three or four decades has been very sharp; in several instances, this has implied a decline in the absolute number, and not merely the share, of the Indian Religionists. Such decline usually implies large-scale out-migration of the latter from those towns.*

*In the following we describe different dimensions of this high and growing Muslim influence in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.*

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## Total and Urban Muslims in Uttar Pradesh

Total and Urban Muslims in UP, 1971-2011				
	Total Pop	Urban Pop	Total M	Urban M
1971	8,38,78,581	1,16,53,740	1,33,28,316	35,53,060
1981	10,51,74,283	1,87,49,979	1,71,83,263	55,06,875
1991	13,20,61,653	2,59,71,831	2,34,04,386	83,23,864
2001	16,61,97,921	3,45,39,582	3,07,40,158	1,10,73,861
2011	19,98,12,341	4,44,95,063	3,84,83,967	1,43,27,910

In the Table above, we have compiled the total and urban population of Uttar Pradesh and the number of total and urban Muslims in the State as counted in the Censuses from 1971 to 2011. These numbers indicate that:

### *Muslims are much more urban than others*

Muslims in Uttar Pradesh are much more urban than others. Of 4.45 crore Muslims counted in 2011, 1.43 crore are in the urban areas. Urban ratio of the Muslims thus works out to be 37.2 percent; for the rest of the population, this ratio is only 15.1 percent. This gap between the urban ratio of Muslims and others has been persisting and widening for long; in 1971, nearly 27 percent of the Muslims were urban, while the urban ratio for others was less than 10 percent.

	Urban Ratio in Percent		
	Total	Muslim	Others
1971	13.89	26.66	9.66
1981	17.83	32.05	12.59
1991	19.67	35.57	13.36
2001	20.78	36.02	14.12
2011	22.27	37.23	15.10

### *Share of Muslims in the urban population is much higher*

Consequently, the share of Muslims in the urban areas of the State is much higher than their relatively low presence indicated by the total numbers. In 2011, they have an average share of 32.2 percent in the towns, compared to only 15.6 percent in the villages. With this high level of average presence in the urban areas of the State, it is natural that they form a majority in a large number of towns of the State, as we see below.

	%Muslim Share	
	Urban	Rural
1971	30.49	13.53
1981	29.37	13.51
1991	32.05	14.21
2001	32.06	14.94
2011	32.20	15.55

### *Muslims are a majority in the urban areas of 8 districts*

While Muslims form a majority of the total population in only Rampur district, they have a presence of more than half in the urban population of as many as 8 districts in the State. Five of these are in the west UP pocket of high Muslim presence. The other three are: Bahraich, where the share of Muslims in the total population is 33.5 percent, and Mau and Ambedkar Nagar, where Muslim presence in the total is far lower at 19.4 and 16.8 percent, respectively.

Districts with Muslim majority in the Urban Population		
District	%UM	%TM
Rampur	69.06	50.57
Bijnor	67.48	43.04
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	65.63	40.78
Bahraich	59.77	33.53
Mau	57.53	19.43
Moradabad	54.65	47.12
Saharanpur	51.28	41.95
Ambedkar Nagar	51.09	16.75

UM: Share of Muslims in the urban pop.  
TM: Share of Muslims in the total pop.

They have a share of 40-50 percent in another 13 districts

There are another 13 districts in the State, where the share of Muslims in the urban population is between 40 to 50 percent. Two of the eight districts in the West UP pocket of high Muslim presence—Muzaffarnagar, and Bareilly—fall in this category. But, there are also several districts in this list, where the Muslim presence in the total population is low. In Azamgarh, Sitapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi), Gonda, Kanshiram Nagar and Shahjahanpur, Muslim presence in the district as a whole is less than 20 percent, yet their share in the urban areas is above 40 percent. They have a presence of between 30 and 40 percent in another 16 districts. Thus in more than half of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, Muslims have a share of at least 30 percent in the urban population.

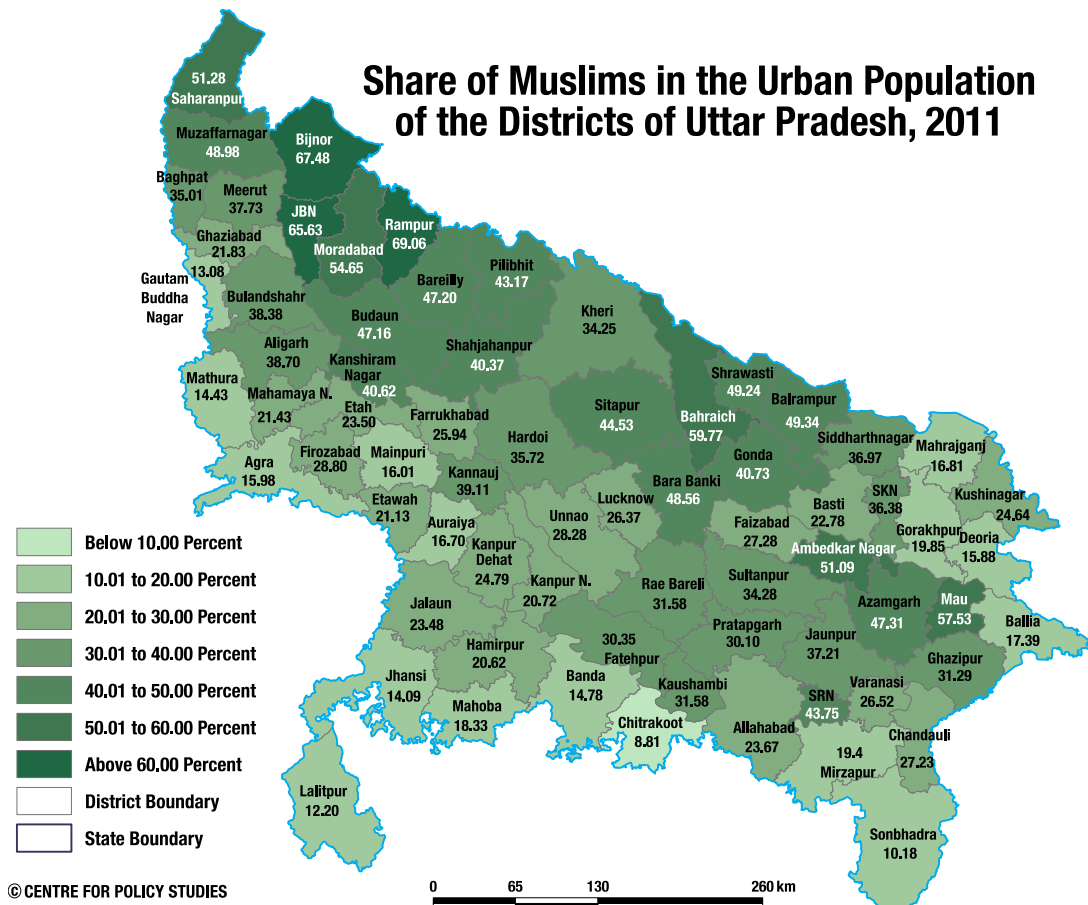
**Districts with Muslim majority in the Urban Population**

District	%UM	%TM
Balrampur	49.34	37.51
Shrawasti	49.24	30.79
Muzaffarnagar	48.98	41.30
Bara Banki	48.56	22.61
Azamgarh	47.31	15.58
Bareilly	47.20	34.54
Budaun	47.16	21.47
Sitapur	44.53	19.93
Sant Ravidas Nagar	43.75	12.92
Pilibhit	43.17	24.11
Gonda	40.73	19.76
Kanshiram Nagar	40.62	14.88
Shahjahanpur	40.37	17.55

UM: Share of Muslims in the urban pop.  
TM: Share of Muslims in the total pop.

*Districts with high urban Muslim share are spread across the State*

[In our earlier note on Uttar Pradesh](#), we had seen that outside the West UP pocket, there are no districts with Muslim presence of 40 percent or above, and there are only 3 districts outside this pocket with Muslim share of above 30 percent. But, as seen in the Tables above and the Map here, there are many more districts with Muslim presence of thirty percent or more in the urban population, and these districts are spread widely across the whole of the State.

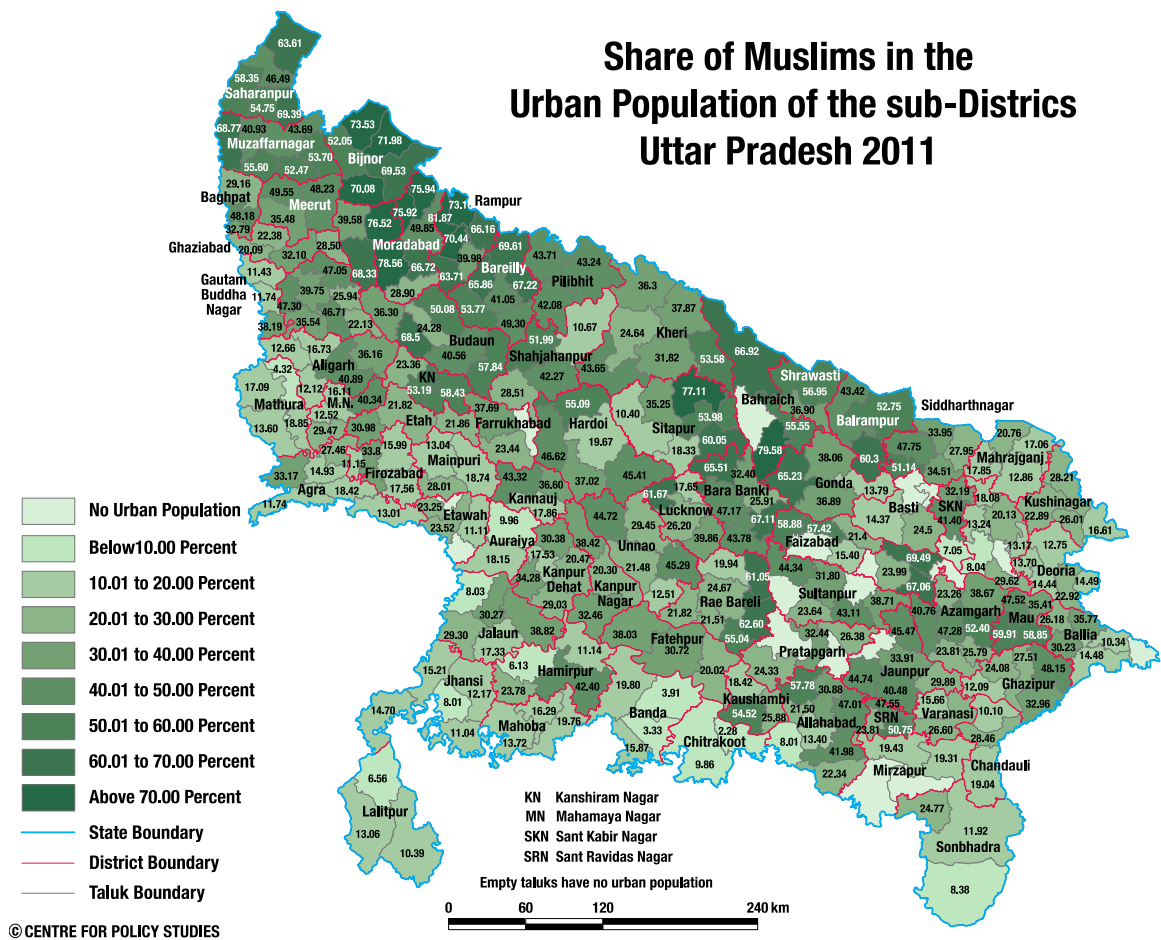


Muslims form a majority or near majority in the urban population of half of the sub-districts

The high presence of Muslims in the urban demography of Uttar Pradesh looks even more widespread at the level of the sub-districts (or taluks). According to the Census of 2011, the State is divided into a total of 312 taluks. Of these, there are 18 with no urban population. Among the remaining 294, Muslims form a majority in the urban population of 106, and their share is between 40 to 50 percent in another 43. Thus, in more than half of the Taluks, Muslims form a majority or near majority. They have a significant presence in nearly

%M Urban	Number of Taluks
>70	12
60-70	23
50-60	28
40-50	43
30-40	46
20-30	60
10-20	68
<10	14
No urban	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>

all the taluks; there are only 14 taluks, where their share in the urban population is below 10 percent. In the Map below, taluks with a majority of Muslims in the urban population are marked in white. Such taluks are spread through much of the State except in the southwestern and southern parts. Even in these parts, where the share of Muslims in the total population is rather low, there are occasional taluks with the Muslims having a share of more than 40 percent in the urban population. For example, there is Maudaha in Hamirpur district with 42.4 percent Muslims in its urban population, while the share of Muslims in the total population of the district is only 8.3 percent.



## Muslims in the Towns of Uttar Pradesh

### *Muslims form a majority in a quarter of the towns*

The widespread presence of Muslims in the urban demography of Uttar Pradesh is most clearly seen when we analyse the data at the level of the towns. Census 2011 counts a total of 915 towns in Uttar Pradesh. Muslims form a majority in 231 of these. Among these 231, there are 15 towns, where Muslims form more than 90 percent of the population and there are another 37, where their share is between 80 to 90 percent. In the Table here, we have also given the distribution of towns according to the share of Muslims in 1981. At that time, the number of towns with a Muslim majority was only 101 and there were no towns with more than 90 percent Muslims. In the three decades between 1981 and 2011, Muslim presence in the towns of Uttar Pradesh has considerably increased.

%M	Number of Towns	
	1981	2011
>90	0	15
80-90	12	37
70-80	24	47
60-70	22	52
50-60	43	80
40-50	56	80
30-40	78	114
20-30	111	113
10-20	127	186
<10	134	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>915</b>

### *Muslims are in a majority in two-thirds of the towns of West UP*

Of 231 Muslim-majority towns in the State, 103 are in the eight districts in the West UP pocket of high Muslim presence. There are a total of 154 towns in this pocket. Muslims are thus in a majority in two-thirds of the towns of this pocket. Eleven of the 15 towns with Muslim presence of more than 90 percent are located in these eight districts. Of the rest, two are in Kanshiram Nagar, one in Bulandshahr and one in Budaun. The share of Muslims in the total population of Bulandshahr and Budaun is around 22 percent and it is less than 15 percent in Kanshiram Nagar. The share of Muslims in the towns of the West UP pocket of high Muslim presence is indeed very high. But Muslim-dominant towns exist also in those areas where Muslim presence otherwise is low.

%M	2011
>90	11
80-90	20
70-80	24
60-70	21
50-60	27
40-50	12
30-40	11
20-30	11
10-20	7
<10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>

### *List of Muslim-majority towns*

To form an idea of the dominance of Muslims in the towns of Uttar Pradesh, it is instructive to look at the complete list of 231 Muslim majority towns, which we give below. There is one or more Muslim majority town in 52 of the 71 districts of the State. Thus, there is at least some urban pocket of Muslim-dominance nearly everywhere.

	Total	%M		Total	%M
<b>Saharanpur</b>			<b>Rampur Continued...</b>		
Kailashpur (CT)	11,422	79.99	Bilaspur (NPP)	43,908	53.80
Ambehta (NP)	15,739	74.19	Maswasi (NP)	17,737	51.83
Behat (NP)	20,474	72.64	<b>Jyotiba Phule Nagar</b>		
Deoband (NPP)	97,037	71.06	Naugawan Sadat (NP)	32,954	93.69
Chilkana Sultanpur (NP)	19,501	66.17	Beelna (CT)	7,024	81.88
Gangoh (NPP)	59,279	65.12	Bachhraon (NPP)	31,101	79.53
Nanauta (NP)	22,551	62.89	Ujhari (NP)	24,488	76.73
Gagalhedhi Must. (CT)	7,776	55.38	Amroha (NPP)	1,98,471	73.80
Chhutmalpur (CT)	14,274	50.66	Joya (NP)	18,377	73.05
<b>Muzaffarnagar</b>			Hasanpur (NPP)	61,243	64.97
Kairana (NPP)	89,000	80.74	<b>Meerut</b>		
Purquazi (NP + OG)	29,041	76.33	Kithaur (NP)	27,933	87.79
Jalalabad (NP)	27,921	74.62	Sewalkhas (NP)	24,882	86.43
Kandhla (NPP)	46,796	69.77	Sardhana (NPP)	58,252	64.09
Khatauli Rural (CT)	14,949	65.32	Sindhawali (CT)	5,335	63.75
Budhana (NP + OG)	53,722	64.62	Lawar (NP)	22,024	62.64
Miranpur (NP)	29,283	60.51	Phalauda (NP)	19,908	55.47
Shahpur (NP)	20,154	60.40	Mawana (NPP)	81,443	54.54
Shahbudinpur (CT)	25,157	59.86	<b>Baghpat</b>		
Jansath (NP)	19,786	59.77	Baghpat (NPP)	50,310	60.34
Garhi Pukhta (NP)	11,748	59.76	<b>Ghaziabad</b>		
Khatauli (NPP)	72,949	57.52	Dasna (NP)	34,914	80.78
Charthawal (NP)	20,653	57.36	Faridnagar (NP)	12,785	56.18
Jhinjhana (NP)	18,740	57.13	Buxer (CT)	11,499	52.76
Sarwat (CT)	34,846	55.91	Muradnagar (NPP)	95,208	50.04
Thana Bhawan (NP)	36,669	55.12	<b>Gautam Buddha Nagar</b>		
<b>Bijnor</b>			Bilaspur (NP)	8,980	53.94
Sahaspur (NP)	24,463	91.16	<b>Bulandshahr</b>		
Jalalabad (NP)	20,360	89.97	Hasangarh (CT)	6,541	94.10
Kotwali (CT)	11,221	88.97	Khanpur (NP)	17,247	59.03
Basta (CT)	8,697	85.96	Bugrasi (NP)	14,992	57.54
Afzalgarh (NPP)	29,101	85.88	Gulaothi (NPP)	50,823	55.31
Sahanpur (NP)	21,639	84.30	Pahasu (NP)	20,672	54.52
Sadrudin Nagar (CT)	3,506	82.92	Aurangabad (NP)	26,544	53.18
Mandawar (NP)	21,078	76.81	<b>Aligarh</b>		
Kiratpur (NPP + OG)	61,946	76.62	Dhaurra Mafi (CT)	13,241	81.90
Nehtaur (NPP)	47,834	75.89	Ramgarh Panjooopur (CT)	18,897	78.40
Sherkot (NPP)	62,226	74.22	Pilkhana (NP)	11,518	77.71
Seohara (NPP + OG)	53,296	71.86	Kauriaganj (NP)	12,244	59.41
Chandpur (NPP)	83,441	71.77	Manjoor Garhi (CT)	9,381	51.25
Najibabad (NPP)	88,535	71.32	<b>Budaun</b>		
Nagina (NPP)	95,246	70.53	Kakrala (NPP)	37,986	90.08
Warhapur (NP)	23,456	69.75	Saidpur (NP)	15,545	89.04
Noorpur (NPP)	38,806	62.87	Sakhanu (NP)	10,627	68.53
Jhalu (NP)	20,978	61.46	Sahaswan (NPP)	66,204	68.50
Dhampur Husainpur (CT)	6,752	58.44	Usehat (NP)	16,361	62.80
Bijnor (NPP)	93,297	54.48	Gunnaur (NP)	23,665	62.42
Mukrampur Khema (CT)	14,089	53.25	Islamnagar (NP)	31,022	62.20
<b>Moradabad</b>			Allapur (NP)	23,985	55.43
Umri Kalan (NP)	17,803	98.11	Faizganj (NP)	12,334	54.28
Bhojpur Dharampur (NP)	31,305	90.90	<b>Bareilly</b>		
Barwara Mazra (CT)	9,455	90.19	Saidpur Khajuria (CT)	9,439	97.22
Gadhi (CT)	9,933	90.09	Parsona (CT)	6,946	96.33
Sirsi (NP)	26,519	85.93	Padarathpur (CT)	8,852	94.69
Kundarki (NP)	29,951	81.54	Thiriya Nizamath Khan (NP)	23,184	92.76
Sambhal (NPP)	2,20,813	77.67	Shishgarh (NP)	25,815	88.67
Thakurdwara (NPP)	44,255	75.94	Richha (NP)	20,977	86.97
Pakbara (CT)	36,728	74.47	Hafiz Ganj (CT)	9,447	83.30
Got (CT)	6,599	71.50	Sainthal (NP)	15,332	82.68
Rustamnagar Sahaspur (CT)	18,677	68.06	Dhaura Tanda (NP)	23,727	80.99
Kanth (NP)	26,381	55.60	Deorianian (NP)	20,815	70.22
Bilari (NPP)	37,567	54.25	Baheri (NPP)	68,413	68.73
Narauli (NP)	18,346	51.78	Sirauli (NP)	23,650	68.19
<b>Rampur</b>			Shahi (NP)	16,950	67.14
Saijni Nankar (CT)	8,572	92.03	Nawabganj (NPP)	39,241	57.31
Kemri (NP)	28,698	85.07	Shergarh (NP)	16,247	57.30
Suar (NPP)	32,158	84.93	Mirganj (NP)	17,542	56.65
Tanda (NPP)	48,059	81.87	Bisharatganj (NP)	15,975	55.08
Rampur (NPP)	3,25,313	70.02	Faridpur (NP)	7,673	54.48
Ajitpur (CT)	15,373	67.31	Aonla (NPP)	55,629	50.68
Shahabad (NP)	38,276	63.71	Faridpur (NPP)	78,249	50.62

	Total	%M		Total	%M
<b>Pilibhit</b>			<b>Sultanpur</b>		
Nyoria Husainpur (NP)	21,812	88.30	Nihal Garh Chak Jangla (CT)	7,345	67.41
Jahanabad (NP)	14,328	62.12	Kasba Sultanpur (CT)	8,304	60.54
<b>Shahjahanpu</b>			Palpur (CT)	5,702	55.70
Tilhar (NPP)	61,444	57.23	<b>Bahraich</b>		
Katra (NP)	32,440	57.08	Jarwal (NP)	19,289	79.58
Kanth (NP)	27,137	56.28	Nanpara (NPP)	48,337	72.84
<b>Kheri</b>			Bahraich (NPP)	1,86,223	56.07
Kheri (NP)	33,355	79.33	<b>Shrawasti</b>		
Dhaurehra (NP)	24,518	53.58	Bhinga (NP)	23,780	56.95
<b>Sitapur</b>			<b>Balrampur</b>		
Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad (NP)	26,052	77.45	Ganwaria Tulsipur (Dehat) (CT)	5,748	71.29
Laharpur (NPP)	61,990	76.96	Utraula (NPP)	32,145	60.30
Paintepur (NP)	13,917	71.12	Pachperwa (NP)	17,220	59.00
Khairabad (NPP)	48,538	70.69	<b>Gonda</b>		
Mahmudabad (NPP)	50,777	57.02	Katra (NP)	8,108	69.31
Biswan (NPP)	55,780	53.98	Colonelganj (NPP)	29,435	64.10
<b>Hardoi</b>			Pure Tiwari (CT)	4,609	62.79
Gopamau (NP)	15,526	65.46	Gird Gonda (CT)	14,391	52.02
Pihani (NPP)	36,014	63.01	<b>Siddharthnagar</b>		
Sandila (NPP)	58,346	55.49	Hallaur (CT)	6,999	87.64
Shahabad (NPP)	80,226	51.53	<b>Sant Kabir Nagar</b>		
<b>Unnao</b>			Ledwa Mahua (CT)	13,844	74.39
Kursath (NP)	6,770	76.51	Maghar (NP)	19,181	53.73
Ganj Muradabad (NP)	10,957	67.98	<b>Gorakhpur</b>		
<b>Lucknow</b>			Piprayli Bujurg (CT)	6,270	52.82
Malihabad (NP)	17,818	61.67	<b>Azamgarh</b>		
<b>Rae Bareli</b>			Chak Sikari (CT)	8,820	85.27
Salon (NP)	14,757	66.93	Mubarakpur (NPP)	70,463	84.35
Jais (NPP)	26,735	61.05	Ibrahimpur (CT)	7,853	80.02
Parsadepur (NP)	11,853	57.21	Amilo (CT)	30,339	72.63
Unchahar (NP)	11,033	55.04	Bilariaganj (NP)	13,096	63.23
<b>Farrukhabad</b>			Barahatir Jagdishpur (CT)	15,367	56.94
Amethi Jadid (CT)	5,642	69.25	Sarai Mir (NP)	19,055	52.01
Shamsabad (NP)	28,454	60.72	<b>Mau</b>		
<b>Kannauj</b>			Atrari (CT)	5,555	86.91
Samdhan (NP)	31,479	83.12	Khairabad (CT)	13,016	84.96
Talgram (NP)	11,665	50.92	Kurthi Jafarpur (CT)	14,157	75.77
<b>Auraiya</b>			Kopaganj (NP)	34,782	72.17
Kasba Khanpur (CT)	11,938	81.01	Para (CT)	6,427	67.14
<b>Kanpur Dehat</b>			Adari (NP)	13,717	64.07
Ahrauli Shekh (CT)	7,383	52.88	Ghosi (NP)	39,165	61.41
<b>Kanpur Nagar</b>			Walidpur (CT)	25,589	58.05
Bilhaur (NPP)	20,493	55.67	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	2,78,745	56.76
<b>Fatehpur</b>			<b>Ballia</b>		
Kora Jahanabad (NP)	26,359	50.15	Premchak Urf Baheri (CT)	7,063	67.32
<b>Pratapgarh</b>			<b>Jaunpur</b>		
Katra Medniganj (NP)	7,931	58.93	Machhlishahr (NP)	26,107	55.34
<b>Kaushambi</b>			Khetasarai (NP)	19,438	50.18
Karari (NP)	16,467	59.12	<b>Ghazipur</b>		
<b>Allahabad</b>			Bahadurganj (NP)	19,992	55.93
Mau Aima (NP)	19,645	75.04	<b>Chandauli</b>		
Bharatganj (NP)	16,345	62.45	Satpokhari (CT)	13,757	87.64
Soraon (CT)	10,624	57.36	Chaurhat (CT)	7,971	82.21
Phulpur (NP)	22,998	54.21	Dulhipur (CT)	8,243	60.71
<b>Barabanki</b>			Bahadurpur (CT)	8,515	54.43
Zaidpur (NP)	34,443	81.89	<b>Varanasi</b>		
Dewa (NP)	15,662	73.30	Kotwa (CT)	14,394	80.76
Dariyabad (NP)	18,338	67.11	Harpalpur (CT)	7,710	77.72
Fatehpur (NP)	35,582	65.51	Lohta (CT)	25,596	76.34
Satrikh (NP)	12,107	55.86	<b>Sant Ravidas Nagar</b>		
Subeha (NP)	13,772	50.55	Ghoshia Bazar (NP)	20,760	77.37
<b>Faizabad</b>			Bhadohi (NPP)	94,620	57.02
Rudauli (NPP)	43,091	58.88	<b>Mirzapur</b>		
Bhadarsa (NP)	13,154	57.42	Garauri (CT)	5,378	54.35
<b>Ambedkar Nagar</b>			<b>Kanshiram Nagar</b>		
Bhulepur (CT)	6,445	81.52	Sujawalpur (CT)	9,835	94.12
Tanda (NPP)	95,516	72.16	Bhargain (NP)	21,891	92.94
Itifatganj Bazar (NP)	13,136	71.31	Sahawar (NP)	24,067	60.65
Jalalpur (NPP)	31,972	70.59	Ganj Dundawara (NPP)	45,385	55.26

## Growth of the Muslims in some Representative Towns

A large number of the towns in the above list have acquired a Muslim-majority in the course of the last three decades. Since, there were only 101 Muslim-majority towns in 1981, the remaining 130 are either towns where the share of Muslims has increased to this level in the course of the last three decades or those that have been added to the list of towns after 1981.

The share of Muslims has indeed increased rather fast in several towns. An analysis of the share of Muslims in the towns of 1981 and 2011 indicates that there are at least 68 Muslim-majority towns of 2011, which were also counted as towns in 1981 but did not have a Muslim majority then.

In the list of towns of 1981, there are 61, where the share of Muslims in the population has increased by more than 20 percentage points in the last three decades and there are 18 where the rise has been of more than 30 percentage points.

The towns, where the presence of Muslims has recorded this level of high increase, are spread out throughout the State. In every part of the State, there are towns that have acquired a high concentration of Muslims in the recent past. In addition, there have emerged several new towns with a very high share of Muslims.

It is interesting to look at the way the religious demography of some of the towns in the State has been transformed in the course of the last three decades. The Table here gives the numbers for 9 representative towns. The list contains a larger number of towns from West UP, because the phenomenon is the most acute there. But, we have also included two such towns from other parts of the State. As can be seen in the Table, the relative balance between the Muslims and Indian Religionists has been transformed in these towns in the course of the last two or three decades, and this transformation has often involved a declined in the absolute number, not merely the share, of Indian Religionists.

### Religious Distribution of Representative Towns

<b>KAIRANA (Muzaffarnagar)</b>					
	Total	IR	M	%IR	%M
1971	32,353	13,046	19,296	40.32	59.64
1981	44,505	17,407	27,086	39.11	60.86
1991	56,079	14,863	41,205	26.50	73.48
2001	73,011	16,436	56,341	22.51	77.17
2011	89,000	16,938	71,863	19.03	80.74
<b>KANDHLA (Muzaffarnagar)</b>					
1971	20,061	9,803	10,253	48.87	51.11
1981	25,522	13,451	12,071	52.70	47.30
1991	32,513	12,522	19,991	38.51	61.49
2001	40,136	13,594	26,521	33.87	66.08
2011	46,796	13,930	32,650	29.77	69.77
<b>DEOBAND (Saharanpur)</b>					
1971	38,194	15,636	22,541	40.94	59.02
1981	51,274	22,061	29,186	43.03	56.92
1991	66,208	23,362	42,834	35.29	64.70
2001	81,641	27,148	54,241	33.25	66.44
2011	97,037	27,837	68,955	28.69	71.06
<b>SHAMLI (Muzaffarnagar)</b>					
1971	36,959	29,630	7,201	80.17	19.48
1981	51,850	39,841	11,872	76.84	22.90
1991	70,853	53,989	16,632	76.20	23.47
2001	90,055	66,910	23,077	74.30	25.63
2011	1,07,266	76,850	30,263	71.64	28.21
<b>PUR QUAZI (Muzaffarnagar)</b>					
1981	13,412	6,961	6,451	51.90	48.10
1991	17,752	5,344	12,408	30.10	69.90
2001	23,599	6,416	17,157	27.19	72.70
2011	29,041	6,830	22,167	23.52	76.33
<b>KHATAULI (Muzaffarnagar)</b>					
1971	24,495	15,218	8,912	62.13	36.38
1981	31,384	18,417	12,491	58.68	39.80
1991	44,319	23,622	20,303	53.30	45.81
2001	58,622	26,716	31,465	45.57	53.67
2011	72,949	30,592	41,958	41.94	57.52
<b>BAGHPAT (Baghpat)</b>					
1971	11,666	6,843	4,809	58.66	41.22
1981	17,157	11,150	6,007	64.99	35.01
1991	24,939	12,599	12,339	50.52	49.48
2001	36,384	15,876	20,438	43.63	56.17
2011	50,310	19,915	30,358	39.58	60.34
<b>BHADOHI (Sant Kabir Nagar)</b>					
1971	23,250	12,168	11,078	52.34	47.65
1981	32,192	20,976	11,212	65.16	34.83
1991	64,010	31,234	32,776	48.80	51.20
2001	74,522	33,401	41,047	44.82	55.08
2011	94,620	40,235	53,948	42.52	57.02
<b>COLONELGANJ (Gonda)</b>					
1971	11,743	5,525	6,179	47.05	52.62
1981	14,984	9,253	5,730	61.75	38.24
1991	20,778	9,171	11,607	44.14	55.86
2001	24,142	9,140	14,982	37.86	62.06
2011	29,435	10,489	18,869	35.63	64.10



There are also a few towns, where the share of Muslims has declined. Looking at the data, it seems that some kind of ferment is going on in the urban demography of the State, with the different communities seeking to consolidate their numbers in different towns; the consolidation, however, seems largely in favour of the Muslims.

Such transformation has serious social, economic and political consequences. It is the business of the social scientists to study such phenomenon from various perspectives.

## **Summing Up**

1. Muslims have a much higher influence in the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh than what is indicated by their average share in the total population of the State.
2. They have a share of 37.2 percent in the urban population of the State, compared to their share of only 19.3 percent in the total population.
3. This is, of course, because of the higher concentration of Muslims in the urban areas. Of the Muslims in the State, 37.2 percent are urban. The urban ratio of the rest of the population in the State is only 15.1 percent.
4. The level of urbanisation of the Muslims is such that they form a majority in the urban population of 8 districts of the State and they have a share of between 40 and 50 percent in another 13 districts. These districts with high Muslim presence in the urban areas are spread throughout the State.
5. The dominance of Muslims in the urban demography of the State looks deeper and more widespread when we analyse the data at the sub-district (taluk) level. Muslims form a majority in the urban population of 106 of the 294 urban taluks of the State, and they have a share of 40 to 50 percent in another 43.
6. Among 106 taluks with a majority of Muslims in the urban population, there are 12 where the share of Muslims is above 70 percent and another 23 where their share is between 60 to 70 percent.
7. Muslim dominance looks even more intense at the town level. Census 2011 counts a total of 915 towns in Uttar Pradesh. Muslims form a majority in 231 of these. These Muslim-majority towns are spread all across the State.
8. Among 231 Muslim-majority towns in the State, there are 15 where Muslims form more than 90 percent of the population and there are another 37 where their share is between 80 to 90 percent.
9. Analysis of the data for the earlier decades shows that the dominance of Muslims in the towns of Uttar Pradesh has been rising sharply, particularly after 1981.
10. There were only 607 towns counted in 1981 and Muslims formed a majority of only 101 amongst them. The number of Muslims majority towns has thus increased from 101 to 231 in these three decades.
11. The data strongly indicates that the rapid rise in the share of Muslims in the towns of Uttar Pradesh during the last two or three decades has involved or led to an out-migration of other communities, mainly Hindus, from several towns.