सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART XII

SERIES 22

CENSUS ATLAS
OF
UTTAR PRADESH

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of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
UTTAR PRADESH

Maps included in this volume are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on the map of India is as interpreted from the North-eastern areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified (applicable to India map only).

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line (applicable to India map only).

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census enjoys the reputation of being the richest single source for giving information about the people of the country. The Census Organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population, sex, age, working population and several other dimensions of data on castes and tribes. The Census of India also to some extent undertakes the collection of non-census statistics on useful variables, such as, land uses at tahsil and taluk levels, basic amenities in rural and urban areas, distances of settlements with reference to nearest urban areas which are published in various publications in conjunction with Census Atlas mapping and a series of Census Atlases of States/Union Territories, and for the nation as a whole were brought out. This programme was appreciated by the scholars, data users and the academicians, and hence it became one of the Census Organisation. The volumes under this programme were published as Part IX(A) of various series during 1961 and 1971 censuses and stand included as Part XII of the general census publication plan for the 1981 Census.

During these decades, the Census has not confined itself to the producing of mere stray maps for various publications but has undertaken much detailed mapping of the local and regional areas having relevance to the production of specific tables and special studies. This has added to the usefulness of Census statistics besides making them more appealing and contributive to the assessment of the distribution of population at various levels. Special maps like urban land uses of towns and urban agglomerations and standard urban area maps enriched the State Volumes namely part II(A) dealing with population and area figures, town directories etc. Such publications are well known as source materials produced by the Census for the people and the country. Besides these, the district Census handbooks dealing with detailed village and townwise population characteristics, contain basic maps of Districts/Tahsils/Taluks and equivalent administrative areas of the various parts of the country showing boundaries, locations of villages and urban spread. In addition, these important basic maps contain information, such as, population sizes of each Census Village and town with the Census Location Codes, amenities like post and telegraph offices, family health programme centres (Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres), Schools and other educational institutions, important village markets etc. Infrastructural facilities like roads duly classified including important cart-tracks and railways are also shown. Thus, the Census Organisation has been striving to furnish a variety of cartographic informations directly concerned with the Census activities and even beyond.

The Census Atlas programme has been formulated to record through maps the demographic charateristics to project a holistic approach to measure and assess population patterns. The mapping is conducted for atlas maps embracing more or less the entire 1981 Census tables at Tahsil/Taluk/Town/UA level, through districts and states. The population situation is changing from decade to decade due to various economic developments, and one may glean through these maps the contemporary human problems and patterns for spatial planning and related purposes.

This programme has been worked out at two levels, viz., (i) State/Union Territory Atlas Volumes, and (ii) the National Volume. The techniques of presentation should be versatile and thought provoking and, therefore, the technical planning of the Atlas has been undertaken in a manner so that the maps dealing with the patterns of population distribution, characteristics and dispersals portray contemproary trends and issues. The Atlases include a few general maps on administrative and physical aspects to introduce the regions, followed by detailed maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, census industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, physically handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and health. In all, the programme envisages to publish 31 volumes for the country. The leading volume

is the all-India one in the series. A standard list of themes has been generated for presentation of maps according to census data for each State/Union Territory and by cross-classification of data, the number of maps in these Atlases are kept at a minimum to make each volume handy. The Atlas volumes of the major states of the country may contain 114 maps, such as in the volume of Uttar Pradesh, while for smaller States/Union Territories there will be a minimum of 50 sheets as in the case of Pondicherry. The all-India (National) volume contains 93 map plates and interpretations with diagrams and short statistical tables.

This Atlas programme has been executed under the planning and direction of Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map). Well knit teams worked in the Map Division in my office and the Map Unit of the offices of the Director of Census Operations of States and Union Territories in the implementation of the programme. A list of all those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately in this volume. I congratulate the members of all teams and officers associated with the project on their excellent work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture. I hope the volumes will answer the needs and get the approval of scholars, planners, administrators, travellers and the general readers.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL
&
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

New Delhi
10 March, 1988

PREFACE

A special feature of 1961 census was presentation of demographic and socio-economic aspects of the population through maps and charts in the publication entitled Census Atlases for India as a whole as well as for various states and union territories. The same grand pattern was followed at the 1971 census and continued for 1981 census. The present volume of Census Atlas contains 114 maps which presents a profile of the land, people and economy of the state. All the maps are divided into four sections viz., (1) General (2) Demographic structure and Trends (3) Economic Aspects (4) Socio-cultural Aspects. An explanatory note has also been presented for each map containing factual analysis of the subject matter and methodology highlighting the salient features.

This publication was taken up when Shri Ravindra Gupta, IAS, was the Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. Later on the work continued under the guidance of Shri N.L. Gupta, also Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. Due to several restraints, mainly on account of availability of data etc. the publication has been delayed. However, due to the persistent efforts of the map section of this Directorate this publication could be brought in proper shape.

I am greatly indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, IAS, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, IAS, Registrar General, India for their keen interest in the project. Dr. B.K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) was always kind in providing valuable guidance and technical instructions from time to time apart from scrutinising maps and their interpretations. The major part of this volume was prepared under the supervision of Shri R.P. Singh, Research Officer. Later on Shri J.C. Srivastava, Research Officer took much pains and abiding interest for completing the remaining work. Shri Dashrath Singh, Senior Geographer assisted in drafting technical notes and presentation of data on maps. The explanatory notes were finally edited by Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director of Census Operations.

I am glad to mention that there has been full and willing cooperation from all other officials of the Map Section (list enclosed). I am thankful to all of them for ensuring that the present volume sees light of the day without further delay.

I wish to record my thanks to M/s. Akashdeep Printers for printing this volume.

Lucknow:

CHANDAN GOPAL
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
UTTAR PRADESH

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Progress & Monitoring	-	Smt. Minati Ghosh *Assistant Registrar General (Map)*
Technical Supervision	-	Mahesh Ram *Research Officer (Map)*
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D.C.O. Office

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Mapping work	-	V. K. Jain *Sr. Artist* S. P. Saxena *Sr. Draughtsman* N. C. Bose Artist H. C. Tewari *Sr. Draughtsman* S. P. Ram *Draughtsman* Ali Ahmad *Draughtsman* J. P. Verma *Draughtsman* Smt. Pratima Nigam *Draughtsman*

		Smt. Rani Mahrotra *Draughtsman* Suresh Ram *Draughtsman* Smt. Poonam Chaturvedi *Draughtsman* Deepak Kumar Verma *Draughtsman*
Reprographic assistance	-	Sita Ram *Hand Press Machine Operator* Ganga Prasad *Hand Press Machine Operator* Naveen Chandra *Ferro Machine Operator*
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Collection, Compilation & processing of data	-	Nagendra Pandey, *Statistical Assistant* Pradeep Kumar *Computor* B. Bose *Assistant Compiler*

CONTENTS

Map No.	Title of the map	Page No Map	Page No Explanatory Note
	I. GENERAL		
1.	Position of Uttar Pradesh in India 1981	3	131
2.	Administrative Divisions 1981	4	131
3.	Change in administrative boundaries 1971-81	5	132-133
4.	Relief and drainage	6	133-134
5.	Relative relief	7	134
6.	Normal monthly and annual rainfall	8	135
7.	Normal Monthly and Annual Temperature	9	135
8.	Soils	10	136-137
9.	Forests	11	137-138
	II. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS		
10.	Distribution of population 1981	15	138-139
11.	Density of population 1981	16	139-140
12.	Inter-Censal change in population 1971-81	17	140
13.	Growth of population 1951-81	18	141
14.	Fertility 1981	19	142
15.	Ever married women and total children born to them 1981	20	142-143
16.	Sex ratio 1981	21	143-144
17.	Change in sex ratio 1971-81	22	144
18.	Rural sex ratio 1981	23	144-145
19.	Change in rural sex ratio 1971-81	24	145-146
20.	Urban sex ratio 1981	25	146
21.	Change in urban sex ratio 1971-81	26	146-147
22.	Sex and age structure 1981	27	147
23.	Change in sex and age structure 1971-81	28	148
24.	Marital status 1981	29	149-152
25.	Youthfulness of population 1981	30	152-153
26.	Dependency ratio 1981	31	153-154
27.	Change in youthfulness of population 1971-81	32-33	154
28.	Change in dependency ratio 1971-81	34-35	154-155
29.	Males in working age 15-59 1981	36	155
30.	Change in males in working age 15-59 1981	37	156
31.	Females in working age 15-59 1981	38	157
32.	Change in females in working age 15-59 1971-81	39	157-158
33.	Urban males in working age 15-59 1981	40	158-159
34.	Change in urban males in working age 15-59 1971-81	41	159-160
35.	Rural males in working age 15-59 1981	42	160
36.	Change in rural males in working age 15-59 1971-81	43	161

Map No.	Title of the map	Page No Map	Page No Explanatory Note
37.	Urban females in working age 15-59 1981	44	161-162
38.	Change in urban females in working age 15-59 1971-81	45	162-163
39.	Rural females in working age 15-59 1981	46	163
40.	Change in rural females in working age 15-59 1971-81	47	164
41.	Urban population 1981	48	164-165
42.	Change in urban population, 1971-81	49	166-167
43.	Growth of urban population by size class of urban areas 1901-81	50	167-168
44.	Urban centres 1981 (Distribution and growth) Class I, II and III Towns	51	168-169
45.	Urban centres 1981 (Distribution and growth) Class IV Towns	52	170
46.	Urban centres 1981 (Distribution and growth) Class V and VI Towns	53	171
47.	Urban industrial structure 1981 (Class I)	54	172-173
48.	In-migrants 1981	55	173-174
49.	Rural in-migrants to total rural population 1981	56	174-175
50.	Urban in-migrants to total urban population 1981	57	175
51.	Inter-district migration 1981	58	175-176
52.	Intra-district migration 1981	59	177
	III. ECONOMIC ASPECTS		
53.	Main workers and non-workers 1981	63	177-178
54.	Rural main workers and non-workers 1981	64	178
55.	Urban main workers and non-workers 1981	65	178-179
56.	Main workers 1981	66	179-180
57.	Male main workers 1981	67	180
58.	Female main workers 1981	68	181
59.	Male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	69	182-183
60.	Urban male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	70	183-185
61.	Rural male and female main workers classified by industrial categories 1981	71	185-186
62.	Main workers with educational level 1981	72	187-188
63.	Cultivators 1981	73	188-189
64.	Cultivators in rural population 1981	74	189
65.	Male and female cultivators 1981	75	190-191
66.	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers 1981	76	191
67.	Non-agricultural workers in primary sector 1981	77	192-193
68.	Main workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs 1981	78	193-194
69.	Main workers in construction, transport, storage and communication 1981	79	194
70.	Main workers in Trade and commerce 1981	80	195
71.	Main workers in services 1981	81	195-196
72.	Main workers in public services 1981	82	196-197

Map No.	Title of the map	Page No	
		Map	Explanatory Note
73.	Main workers in educational and scientific services 1981	83	197
74.	Main workers in Medical and health services 1981	84	198
75.	Main workers in personal and other miscellaneous services 1981	85	198-199
	IV. SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS		
76.	Scheduled castes 1981	89	199-200
77.	Scheduled tribes 1981	90	200
78.	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled castes 1981	91	200-201
79.	Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled tribes 1981	92	201-202
80.	Ten numerically major scheduled castes 1981	93	202
81.	Religions 1981	94	203
82.	Literacy 1981	95	203-204
83.	Change in literacy 1971-81	96	204
84.	Male literacy 1981	97	205
85.	Change in male literacy 1971-81	98	205-206
86.	Female literacy 1981	99	206-207
87.	Change in female literacy 1971-81	100	207
88.	Educational attainment 1981	101	208-209
89.	Urban literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 1981	102	209
90.	Rural literates per 1000 of population in age 5-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age 15-34 1981	103	210
91.	Primary school enrolment of boys 1981	104	211
92.	Primary school enrolment of girls 1981	105	211-212
93.	Educational enrolment of males at Matriculation/Secondary/ Higher Secondary and higher levels 1981	106	212-213
94.	Educational enrolment of females at Matriculation/Secondary/ Higher Secondary and Higher levels 1981	107	213
95.	Teachers per 1000 of students at primary level of education 1981	108	214
96.	Teachers per 1000 of students at secondary level of education 1981	109	214-215
97.	Teachers per 1000 of students at University level of education 1981	110	215
98.	Teachers of all grades per 100 schools and other educational institutions in rural areas 1981	111	216
99.	Literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree 1981	112	216-217
100.	Literates holding university degree/diploma of the graduate level and above 1981	113	217-218
101.	Census houses and their uses 1981	114	218-219
102.	Amenities in urban households 1981	115	219
103.	Amenities in rural households 1981	116	220

Map No.	Title of the map	Page No Map	Page No Explanatory Note
104.	Rural households by number of rooms occupied 1981	117	220-221
105.	Urban households by number of rooms occupied 1981	118	221-222
106.	Persons by rural households 1981	119	222
107.	Persons by urban households 1981	120	223
108.	Physically handicapped per 1000 of population 1981	121	223-224
109.	Totally blind per 1000 of population 1981	122	224-225
110.	Totally cripped per 1000 of population 1981	123	225
111.	Totally dumb per 1000 of population 1981	124	225-226
112.	Hospital beds per 100000 of population 1981	125	226-227
113.	Change in hospital beds per 100000 of population 1971-81	126	227
114.	Primary health centres per 100000 of population 1981	127	228

V. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE MAPS

PART I

GENERAL

POSITION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA, 1981

Boundary, International
Boundary, State / Union Territory
Capital of India
Capital of State/Union Territory

Kilometres
100 0 100 200 300 400

AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
PUNJAB
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar
ASSAM
Dispur
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
NAGALAND
Kohima
Imphal
MANIPUR
Patna
BIHAR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
INDIA
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
New Moore I. (INDIA)
BURMA
G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
Panaji
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I.
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
PONDICHERRY
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Trivandrum
SRI LANKA
INDIAN OCEAN
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
Indira Point

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
P PONDICHERRY

68° 72° 76° 80° 84° 88° 92° 96° East of Greenwich
36° 32° 28° 24° 20° 16° 12° 8°

UTTAR PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981

Note :- *Where the District / Tahsil name differs from its Headquarters Town name, the former appears within brackets, for example, PAURI (GARHWAL)*

The Tahsil Headquarters of Tehri & Pratapnagar are at Tehri.

- STATE CAPITAL
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971-81

BOUNDARIES 1971 1981

INTERNATIONAL
STATE/U.T.
DISTRICT
TAHSIL

TRANSFERRED TERRITORY

1972
1975
1976
1977
1978

NEWLY CREATED TERRITORY

1971
1974
1976
1977

1978

1 0 1 2 Km.

KILOMETRES
10 0 10 30 50 70 90 110 130 150

77° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

GENERALISED RELIEF

3 000 (m)
1 800
1 200
600
300
150

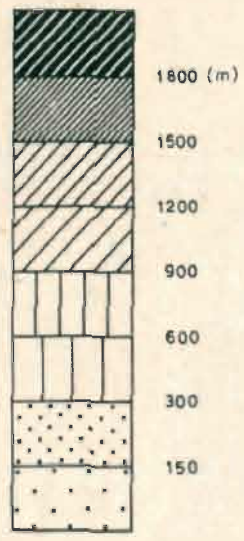
KILOMETERS
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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T BOUNDARY —·—·—
RIVER

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RELATIVE RELIEF



UTTAR PRADESH

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES

2300
1900
1500
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800

MUSSOORIE
MUKTESHWAR
MEERUT
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI

J F M A M J J A S O N D

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN CELSIUS

25
20
15

Mussoorie
Mukteswar
Meerut
Bareilly
Agra
Lucknow
Gorakhpur
Jhansi
Allahabad
Varanasi

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

SOILS

SUB - ORDER ASSOCIATIONS

NO.	
2	AQUALFS – AQUEPTS – UDALFS
8	USTALFS – ORTHENTS
9	USTALFS – OCHREPTS
18	USTALFS – OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS
20	UDALFS
24	UDALFS – OCHREPTS
33	AQUENTS – FLUVENTS
36	PSAMMENTS – FLUVENTS
38	PSAMMENTS – FLUVENTS – AQUENTS
42	PSAMMENTS – FLUVENTS – OCHREPTS
50	FLUVENTS – PSAMMENTS – ORTHENTS
58	ORTHENTS – OCHREPTS
59	ORTHENTS – OCHREPTS – USTALFS
60	ORTHENTS – ROCKOUTCROPS
70	OCHREPTS
71	OCHREPTS – GULLIED LAND
72	OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS
73	OCHREPTS – PSAMMENTS
74	OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – USTALFS
75	OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – ROCKOUT CROPS
77	OCHREPTS – AQUEPTS – USTALFS
79	OCHREPTS – FLUVENTS – USTERTS
82	OCHREPTS – ORTHENTS – UDALFS
86	OCHREPTS – FLUVENTS – ORTHENTS
87	AQUOLLS – USTOLLS
88	USTOLLS – OCHREPTS
103	GLACIERS AND SNOWCAP

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
SOIL BOUNDARY ———

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

SOURCE: 'SOILS OF INDIA' PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING, (I.C.A.R) NAGPUR

UTTAR PRADESH

FORESTS

PERSONS ENGAGED IN FORESTRY & LOGGING IN VARIOUS GROUPS

1	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests
2	Logging – felling and cutting of trees and preparation of logs
3	Production of fuel
4	Gathering of fodder
5	Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, lac, wild fruits and leaves etc.
6	Other forest products not elsewhere classified
7	Unspecified

FOREST TYPES

I TROPICAL FORESTS
- Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest (Sal)
- Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
- Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
- Tropical Thorn Forest

II SUB-TROPICAL FORESTS
- Sub-Tropical Pine Forest

III MONTANE FORESTS
- Himalayan Moist Temperate Forest
- Himalayan Dry Temperate Forest

IV SUB-ALPINE & ALPINE FORESTS
- Sub-Alpine Forest
- Moist Alpine Forest
- Dry Alpine Scrub Forest

NUMBER OF WORKERS

2000 &
500
100& Below

Figures at the top of the circle indicate the total number of workers engaged in forestry.

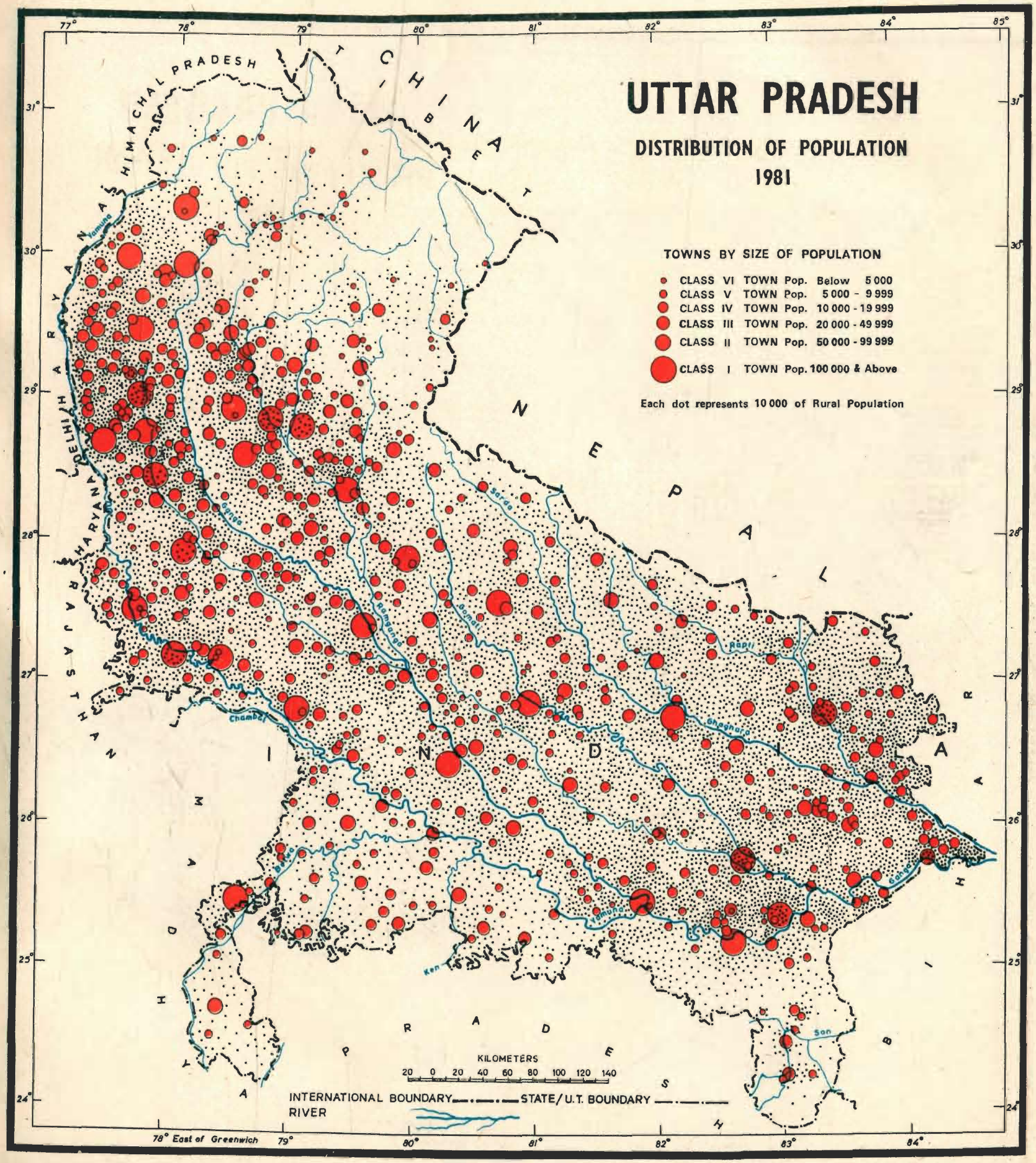
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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
FOREST BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

PART II

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
TOWNS BY SIZE OF POPULATION
CLASS VI TOWN Pop. Below 5 000
CLASS V TOWN Pop. 5 000 - 9 999
CLASS IV TOWN Pop. 10 000 - 19 999
CLASS III TOWN Pop. 20 000 - 49 999
CLASS II TOWN Pop. 50 000 - 99 999
CLASS I TOWN Pop. 100 000 & Above
Each dot represents 10 000 of Rural Population
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
RIVER
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Yamuna
Ganga
Sarda
Ramganga
Rapti
Chambal
Ghaghara
Betwa
Ken
Son
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

DENSITY OF POPULATION

1981

PERSONS PER $Km.^2$

- 601 & Above
- 501 — 600
- 401 — 500
- 301 — 400 State Average 377
- 201 — 300
- 200 & Below

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY — TAHSIL BOUNDARY

77° East of Greenwich 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971-81

PERCENTAGE INCREASE

- 35.01 & Above
- 30.01 – 35.00
- 25.01 – 30.00
  State Average 25.49
- 20.01 – 25.00
- 15.01 – 20.00
- 15.00 & Below

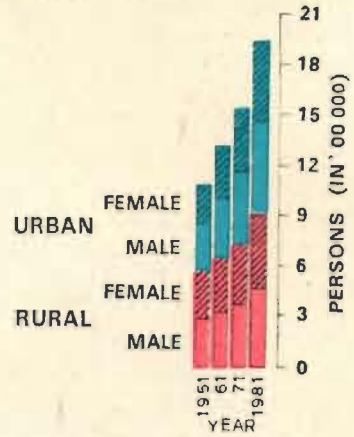
KILOMETERS
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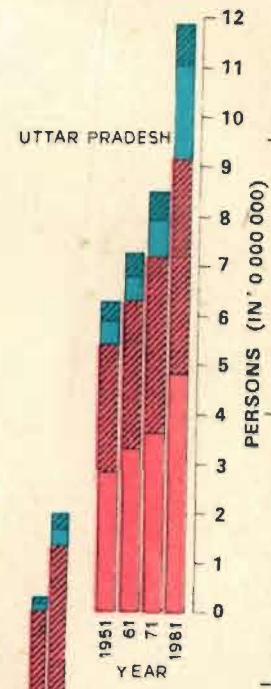
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951-81





HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
UTTARKASHI
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
DEHRA DUN
PITHORAGARH
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
SAHARANPUR
BIJNOR
MEERUT
NAINITAL
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY
GHAZIABAD
BUDAUN
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
ETAH
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
MATHURA
MORADABAD
HARDOI
GONDA
FARRUKHABAD
LUCKNOW
JALIGARH
MAINPURI
BARA BANKI
BASTI
AGRA
ETAWAH
UNNAO
DEORIA
GORAKHPUR
JALAUN
FATEHPUR
FAIZABAD
SULTANPUR
RAE BARELI
PRATAPGARH
AZAMGARH
BALLIA
JHANSI
KANPUR
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
GHAZIPUR
LALITPUR
ALLAHABAD
JAUNPUR
MIRZAPUR
VARANASI
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

FERTILITY 1981

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP 0-4
PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE GROUP 15-44

- 77 & Above
- 72 – 76
- 67 – 71
  State Average 69
- 62 – 66
- 61 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981

TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 100
TOTAL EVER MARRIED WOMEN

- 391 & Above
- 361 – 390
- 331 – 360
  State Average 344
- 301 – 330
- 300 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
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UTTAR PRADESH

SEX RATIO

1981

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

- 1001 & Above
- 951 — 1000
- 901 — 950
- 851 — 900 State Average 885
- 801 — 850
- 800 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TIBET

NEPAL

DELHI

HARYANA

RAJASTHAN

UTTAR PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY — TAHSIL BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
1971 - 81

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1971	1981
1001 & Above	1001 & Above
951 - 1000	951 - 1000
901 - 950	901 - 950
851 - 900 State Average 879	851 - 900 State Average 885
801 - 850	801 - 850
800 & Below	800 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — TAHSIL BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL SEX RATIO

1981

NUMBER OF FEMALE PER 1 000 MALES

- 1 001 & Above
- 951 – 1 000
- 901 – 950
- 851 – 900 State Average 893
- 801 – 850
- 800 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — TAHSIL BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO

1971 - 81

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES

1971	1981
1001 & Above	1001 & Above
951–1000	951–1000
901–950	901–950
851–900	851–900
State Average 889	State Average 893
801–850	801–850
800 & Below	800 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

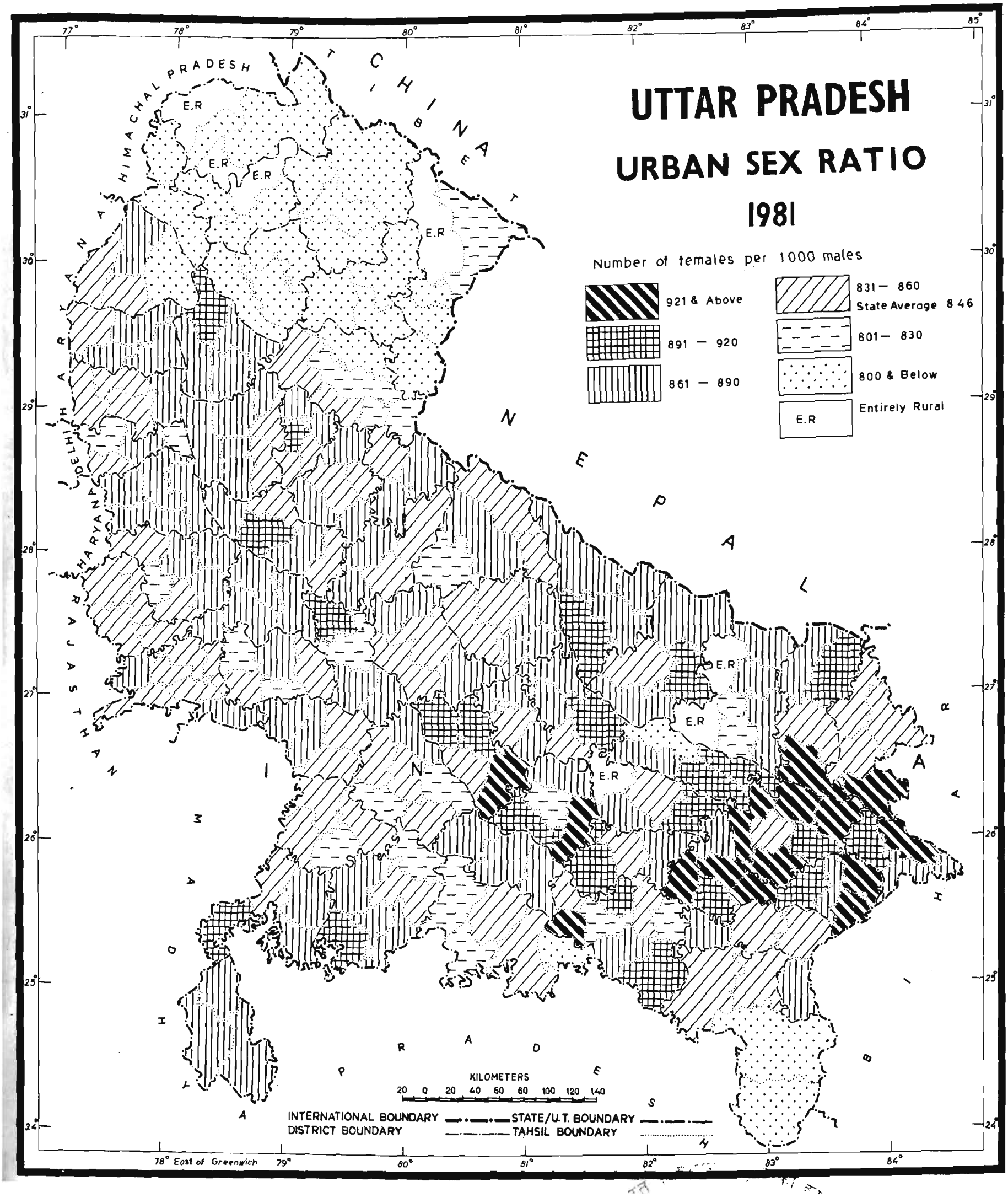
UTTAR PRADESH

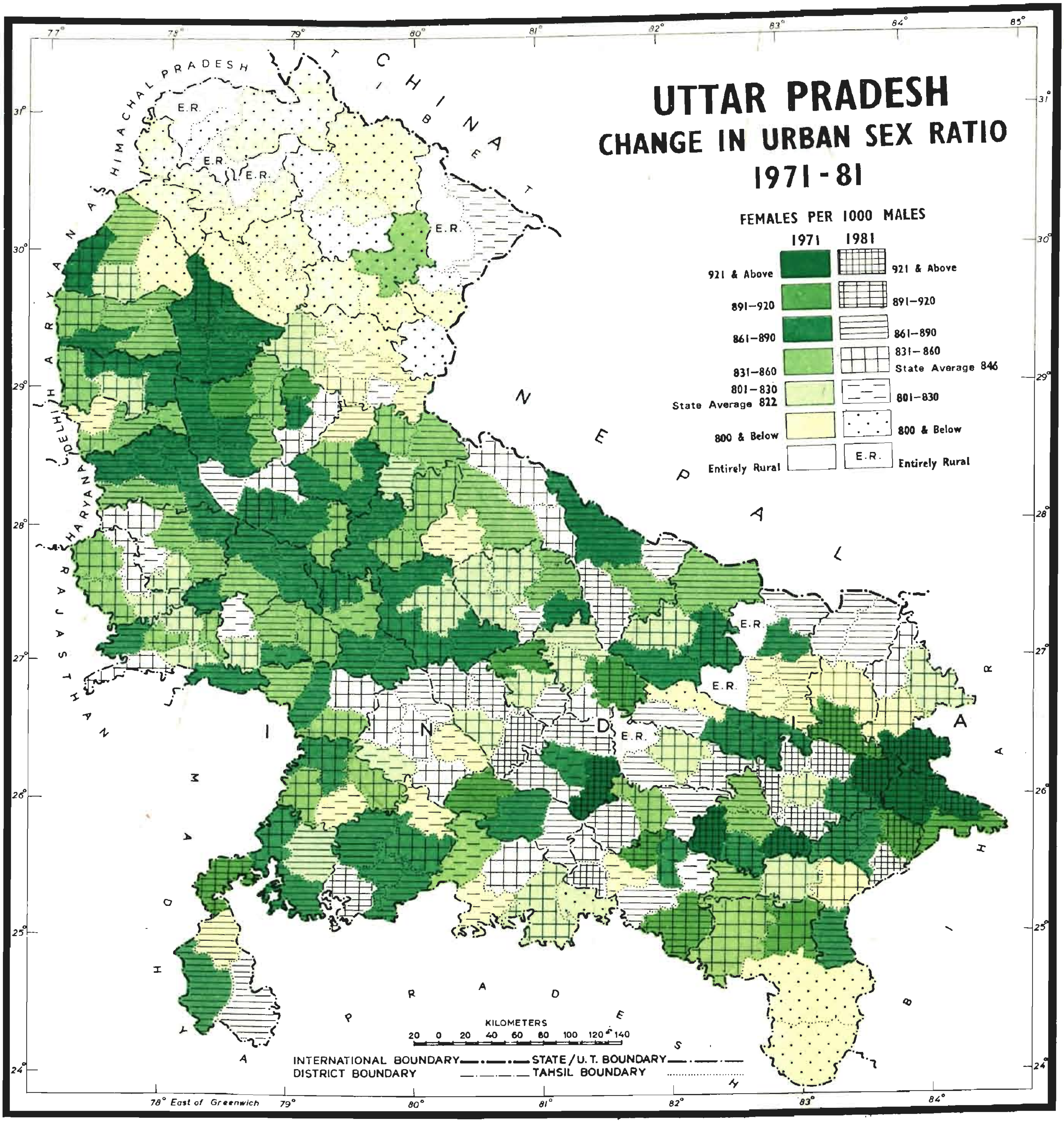
URBAN SEX RATIO

1981

Number of females per 1000 males

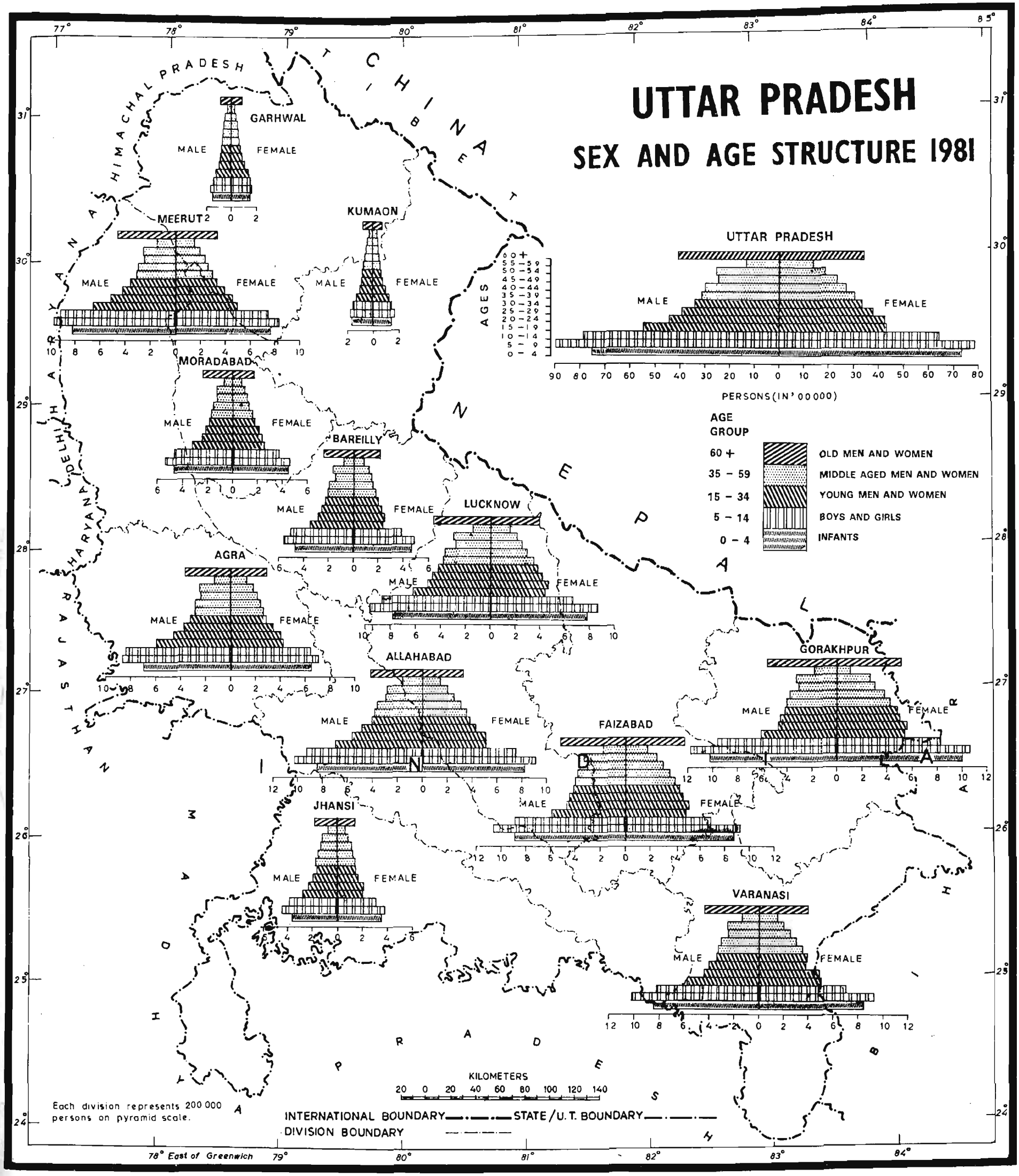
- 921 & Above
- 891 — 920
- 861 — 890
- 831 — 860 (State Average 846)
- 801 — 830
- 800 & Below
- E.R — Entirely Rural




UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1971-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1971
1981
921 & Above
891–920
861–890
831–860
801–830
State Average 822
800 & Below
Entirely Rural
921 & Above
891–920
861–890
831–860
State Average 846
801–830
800 & Below
E.R.
Entirely Rural
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
E.R.
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich
79°
80°
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84°
85°
77°
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27°
26°
25°
24°

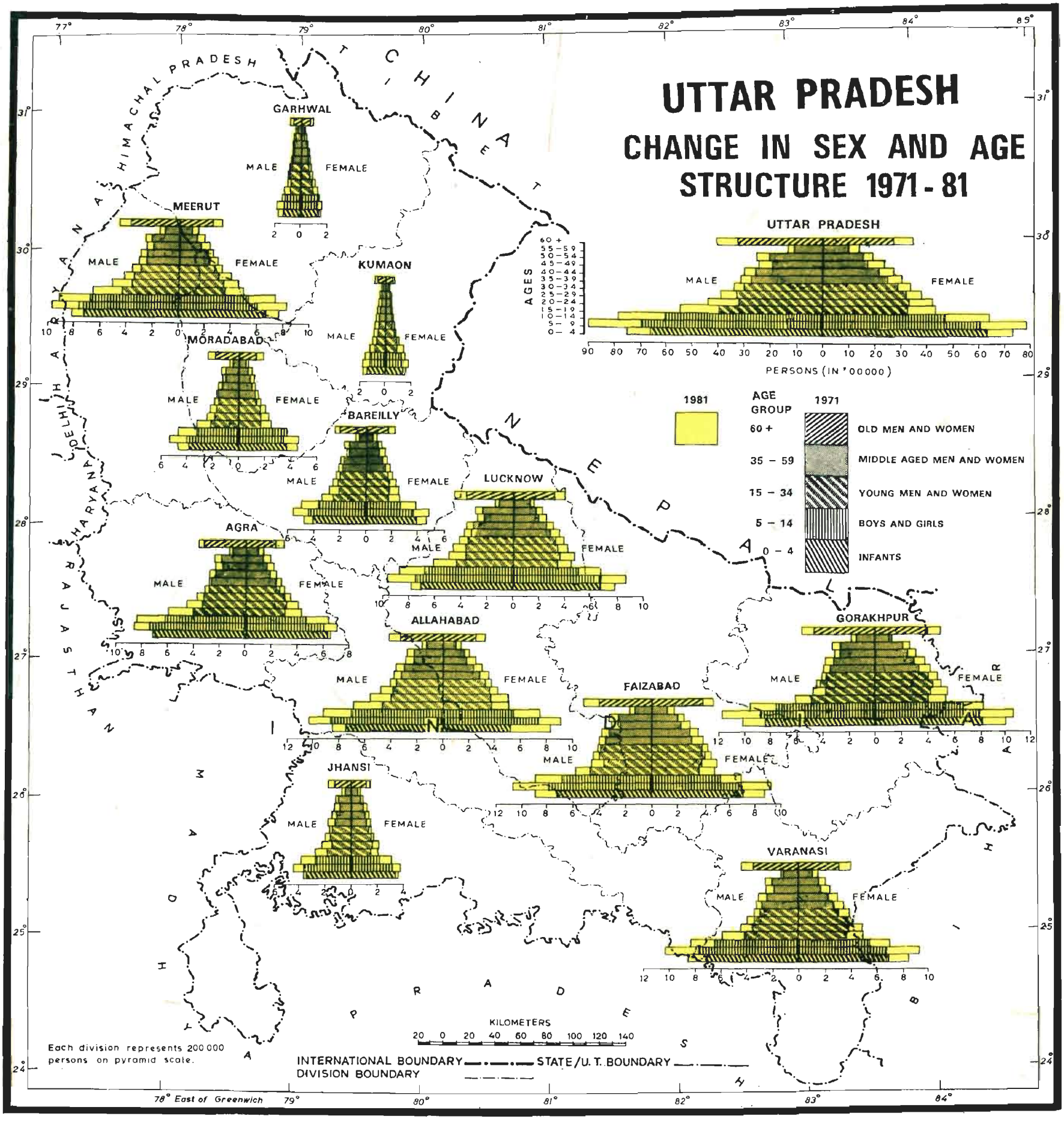
UTTAR PRADESH

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981



UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971 - 81



UTTAR PRADESH
MARITAL STATUS 1981

MALE
FEMALE

1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS

N–NEGLIGIBLE

PERSONS (IN '00 000)

SCALE FOR BARS

UTTAR PRADESH

Ⓐ ALIGARH
Ⓖ GHAZIABAD
Ⓚ KANPUR
Ⓥ VARANASI

CATEGORY NO. 4 (OTHERS) IS NEGLIGIBLE EXCEPT IN DISTRICT KANPUR.

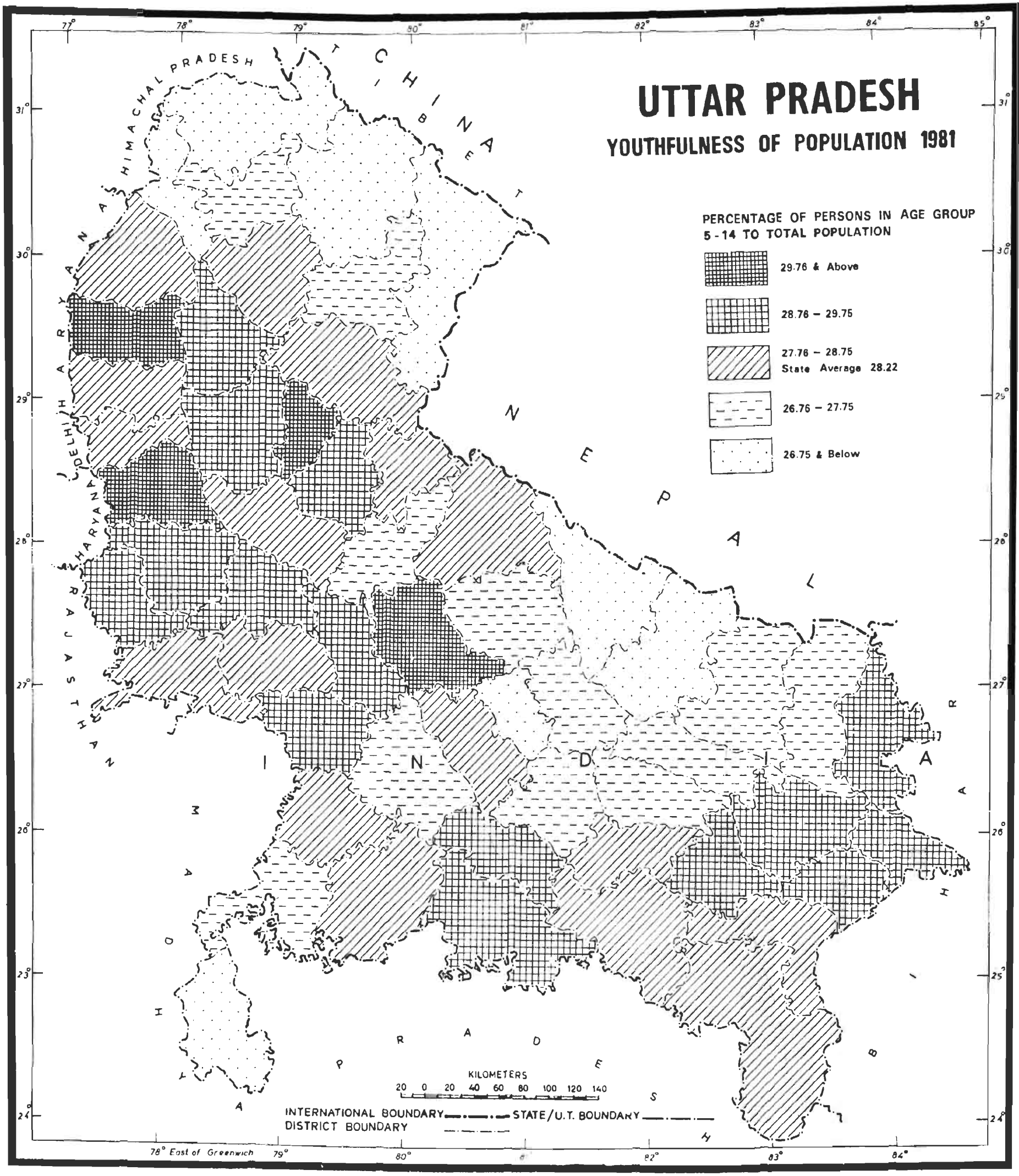
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

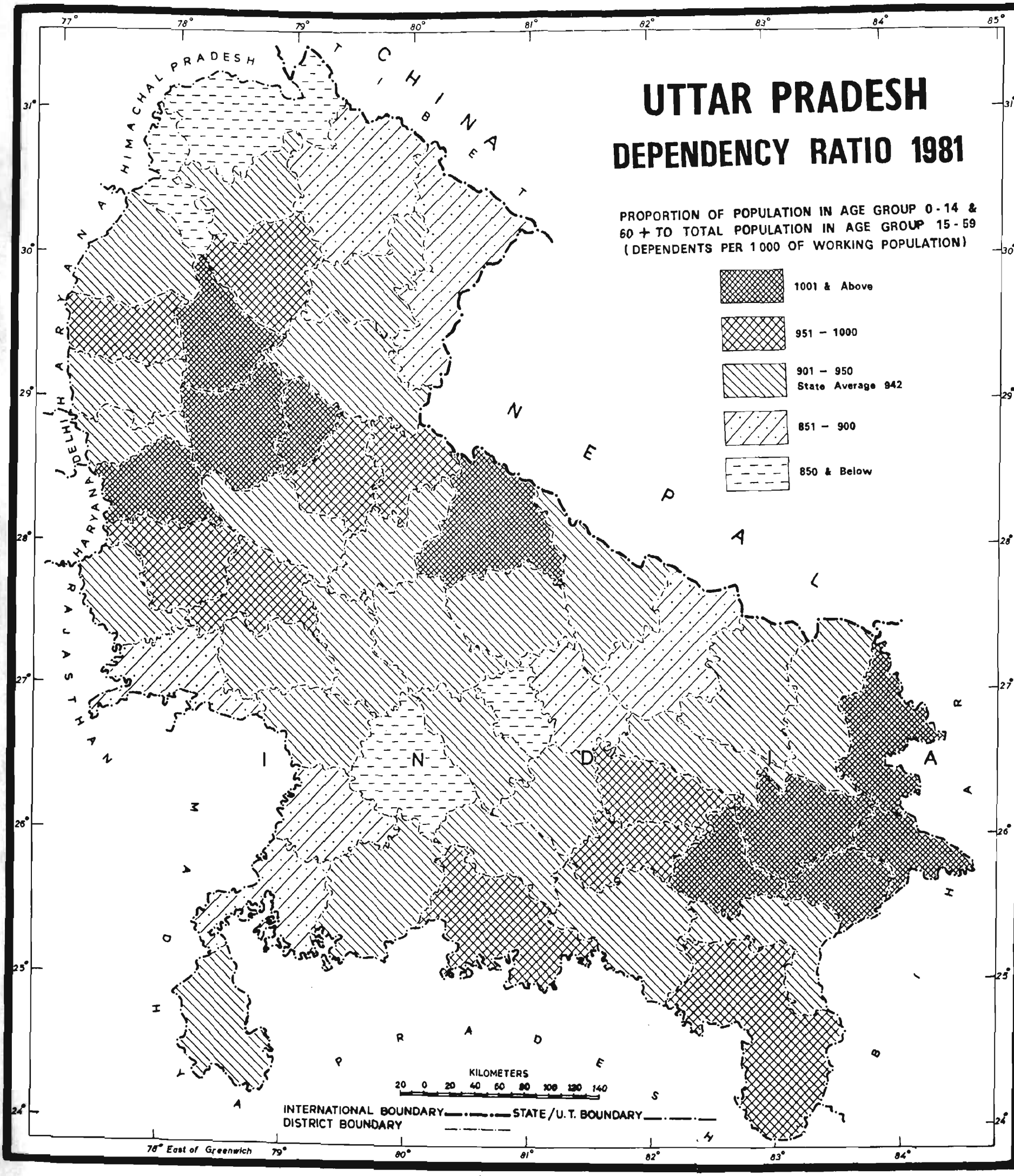
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981



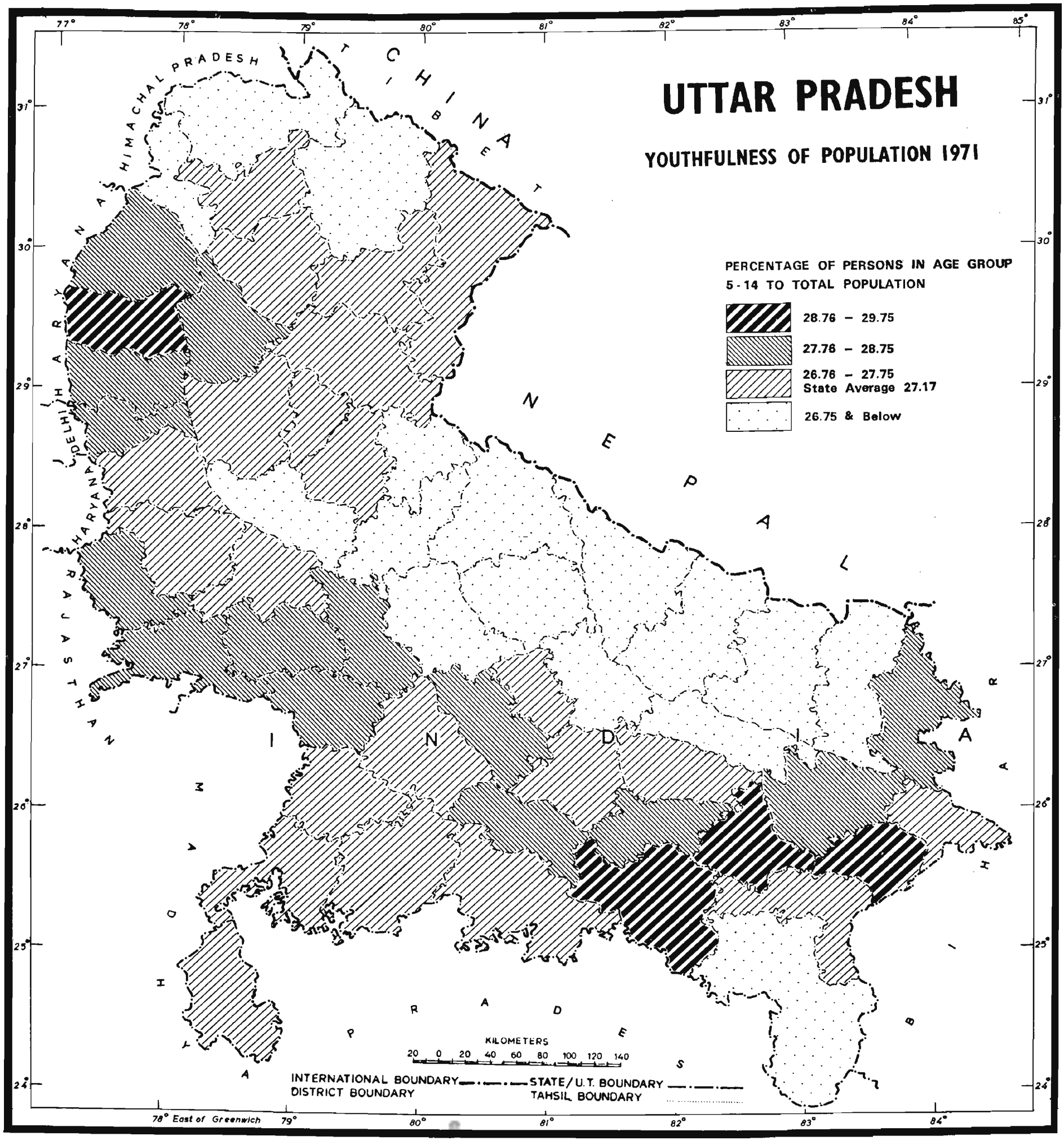
UTTAR PRADESH
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0 - 14 & 60 + TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59
(DEPENDENTS PER 1 000 OF WORKING POPULATION)

- 1001 & Above
- 951 – 1000
- 901 – 950
  State Average 942
- 851 – 900
- 850 & Below

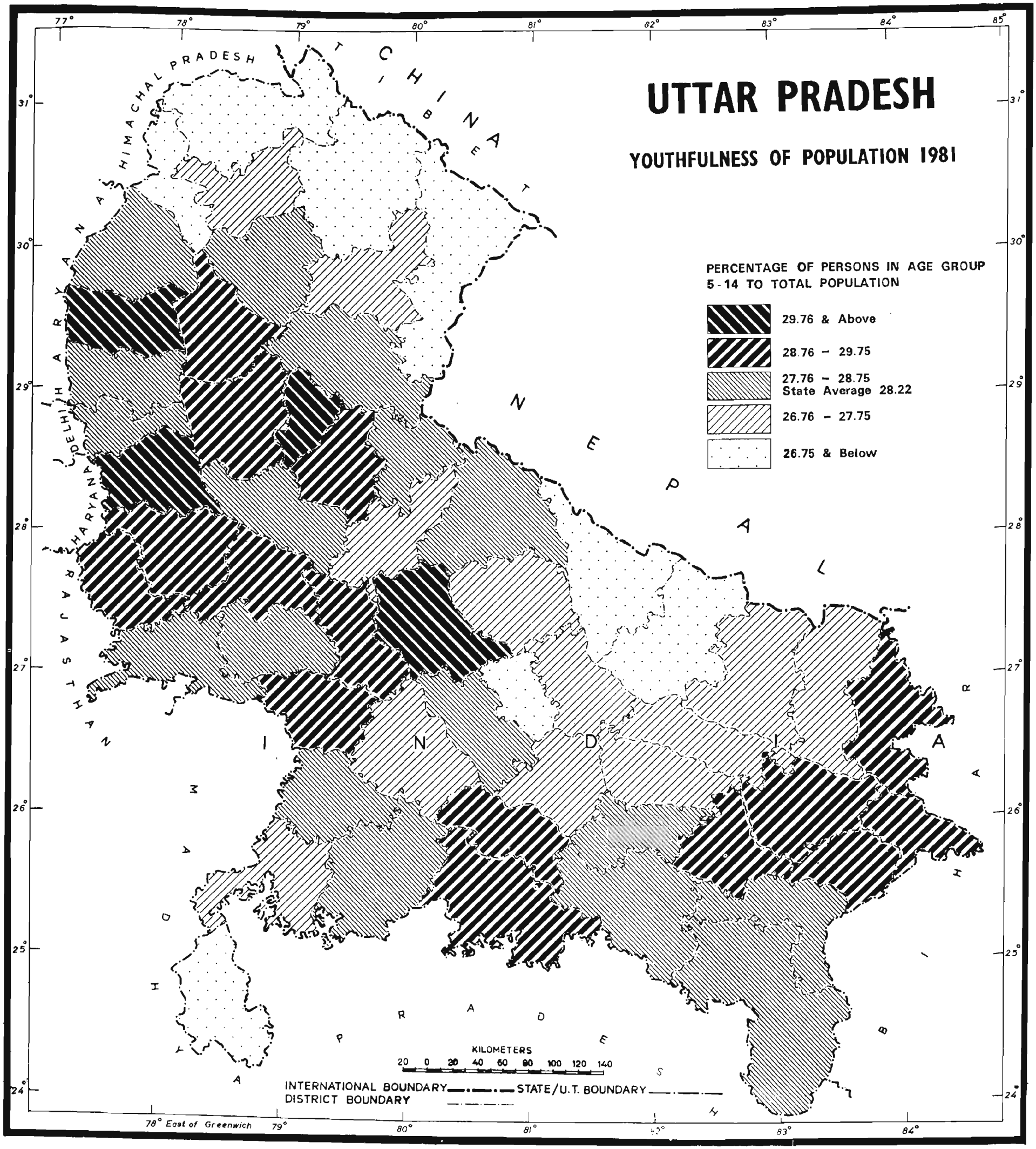


CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS

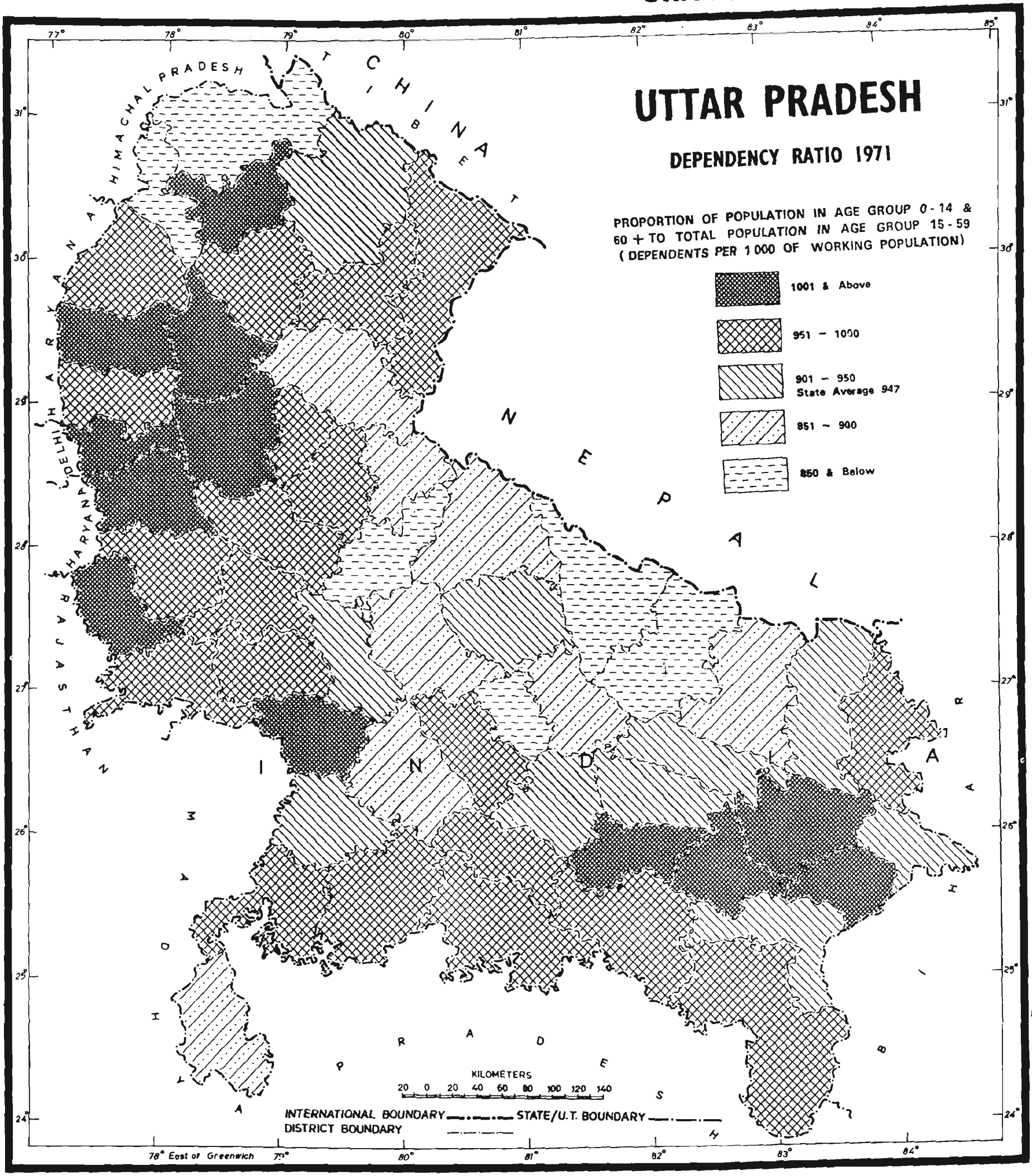


OF POPULATION 1971-81

MAP NO. 27

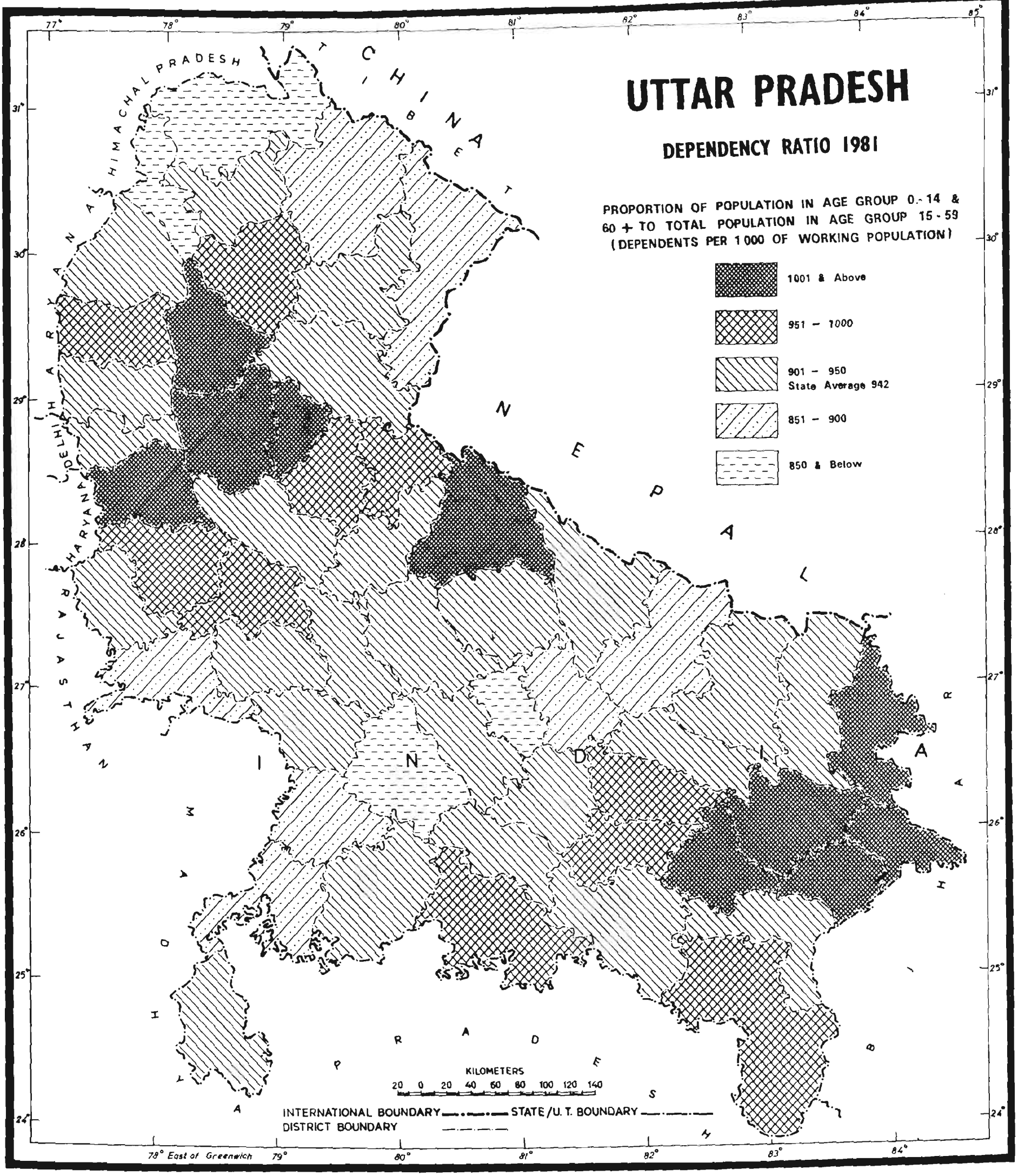


CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY



RATIO 1971-81

MAP NO. 28



UTTAR PRADESH

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 - 59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION

- 55.51 & Above
- 53.01 – 55.50
- 50.51 – 53.00
- State Average 51.09
- 48.01 – 50.50
- 48.00 & Below

TOTAL MALE POPULATION

2 000 000
1 000 000
300 000

Male population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of male population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures above the circles indicate total male population.

300 000 and below male workers are shown by uniform size of the circle.

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

PERCENTAGE

GAIN		LOSS	
	3.01 & Above		1.51 & Above
	1.51 – 3.00		0.01 – 1.50
	0.01 – 1.50 State Average 0.18		

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TIBET

CHINA

HARYANA

DELHI

RAJASTHAN

NEPAL

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°

UTTAR PRADESH

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

- 54.51 & Above
- 53.01 – 54.50
- 51.51 – 53.00
- 50.01 – 51.50
- 50.00 & Below

State Average 51.89

TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION

- 2 000 000
- 1 000 000
- 500 000

Female population in working age group 15-59

Figures inside / outside the circles indicate the percentage of female population in working age group 15–59

Figures above the circles indicate total female population.

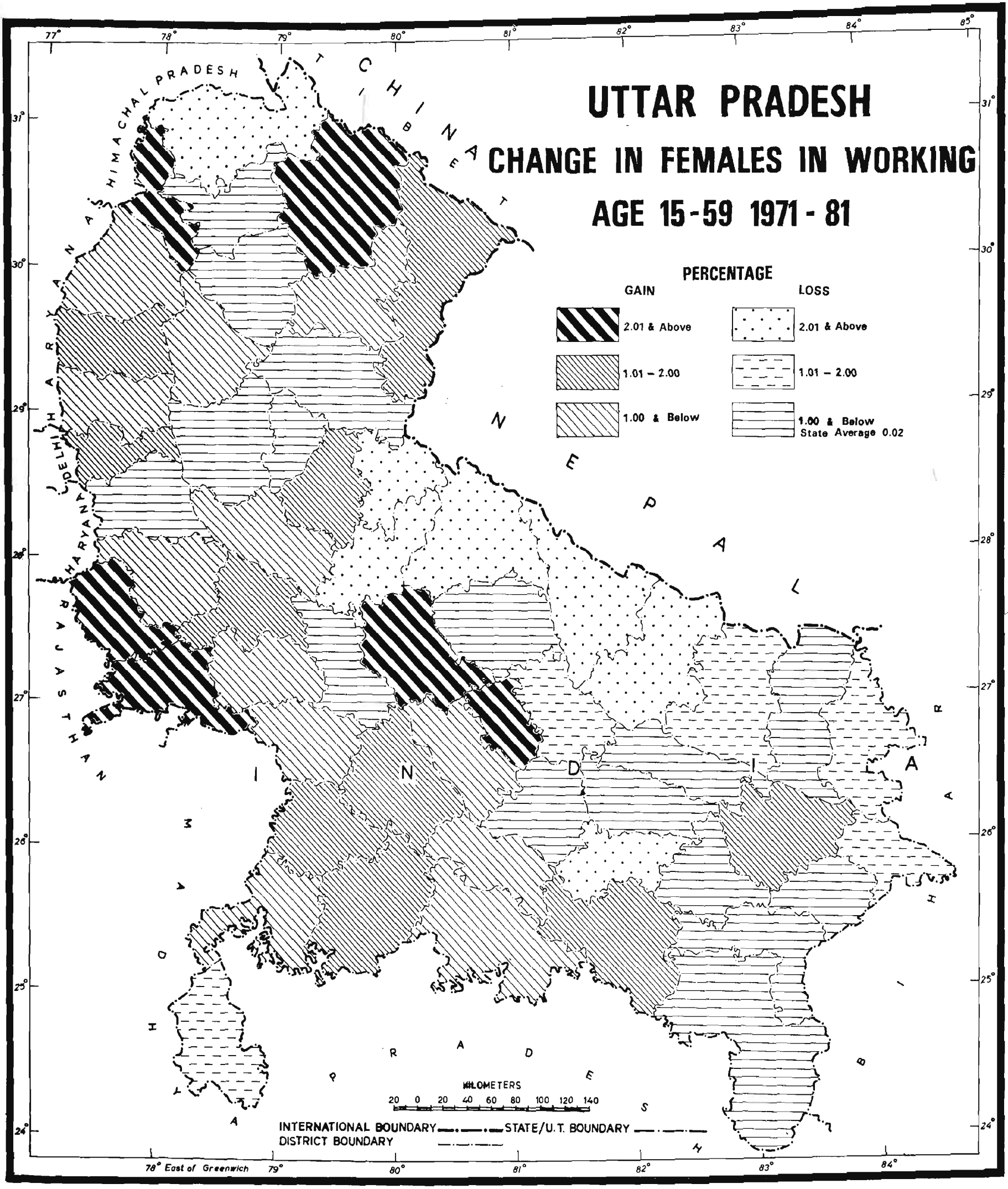
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971 - 81



UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 - 59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15 - 59 IN URBAN AREAS

- 67.01 & Above
- 59.01 — 67.00
- 55.01 — 59.00
- State Average 56.34
- 53.01 — 55.00
- 53.00 & Below

TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION

- 1000 000
- 500 000
- 250 000
- Urban male population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of urban male population in working age group 15 - 59

41 000 and below urban male population is shown by equal size circles

Figures above the circles indicate total urban male population

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971 - 81

PERCENTAGE

GAIN

- 3.01 & Above
- 1.51 – 3.00
- 0.01 – 1.50

State Average 1.28

LOSS

- 1.51 & Above
- 0.01 – 1.50

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TIBET

NEPAL

DELHI

HARYANA

RAJASTHAN

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS

- 53.01 & Abvoe
- 51.01 – 53.00
- 49.01 – 51.00
  State Average 49.92
- 47.01 – 49.00
- 47.00 & Below

TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION

1 500 000
500 000
200 000

Male population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures above the circles indicate total rural male population

Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of male population in working age group 15 - 59

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

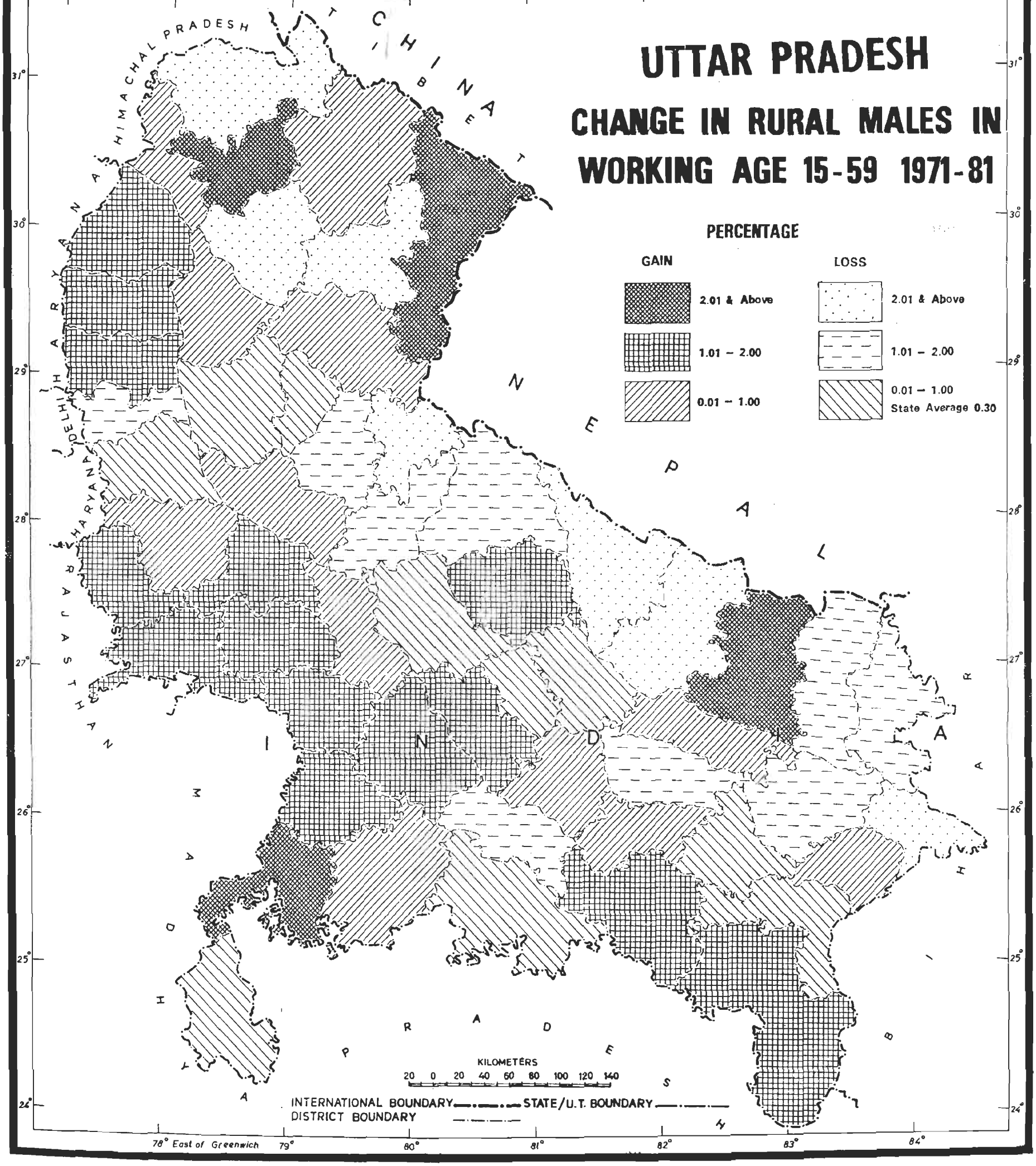
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

PERCENTAGE

GAIN		LOSS	
	2.01 & Above		2.01 & Above
	1.01 – 2.00		1.01 – 2.00
	0.01 – 1.00		0.01 – 1.00
			State Average 0.30



UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS

- 55.51 & Above
- 53.51 – 55.50
- 52.01 – 53.50 State Average 53.37
- 51.01 – 52.00
- 51.00 & Below

TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION

800 000
250 000
40 000

Female population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of Female population in working age group 15 - 59

Figures above the circles indicate total urban female population

40 000 and below urban female population is shown by uniform size of the circle

KILOMETERS 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971-81

PERCENTAGE

GAIN

- 4.51 & Above
- 3.51 – 4.50
- 1.51 – 3.50
- State Average 1.96
- 0.01 – 1.50

LOSS

- 1.51 & Above
- 0.01 – 1.50

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1981

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS

- 54.00 & Above
- 52.51 – 54.00
- 51.01 – 52.50
- State Average 51.57
- 49.51 – 51.00
- 49.50 & Below

TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION

- 2500 000
- 1500 000
- 500 000

Rural female population in working age group 15-59

Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of rural female population in working age group 15-59

Figures above the circle indicate total rural female population

235 000 and below rural female population is shown by uniform size of the circle.

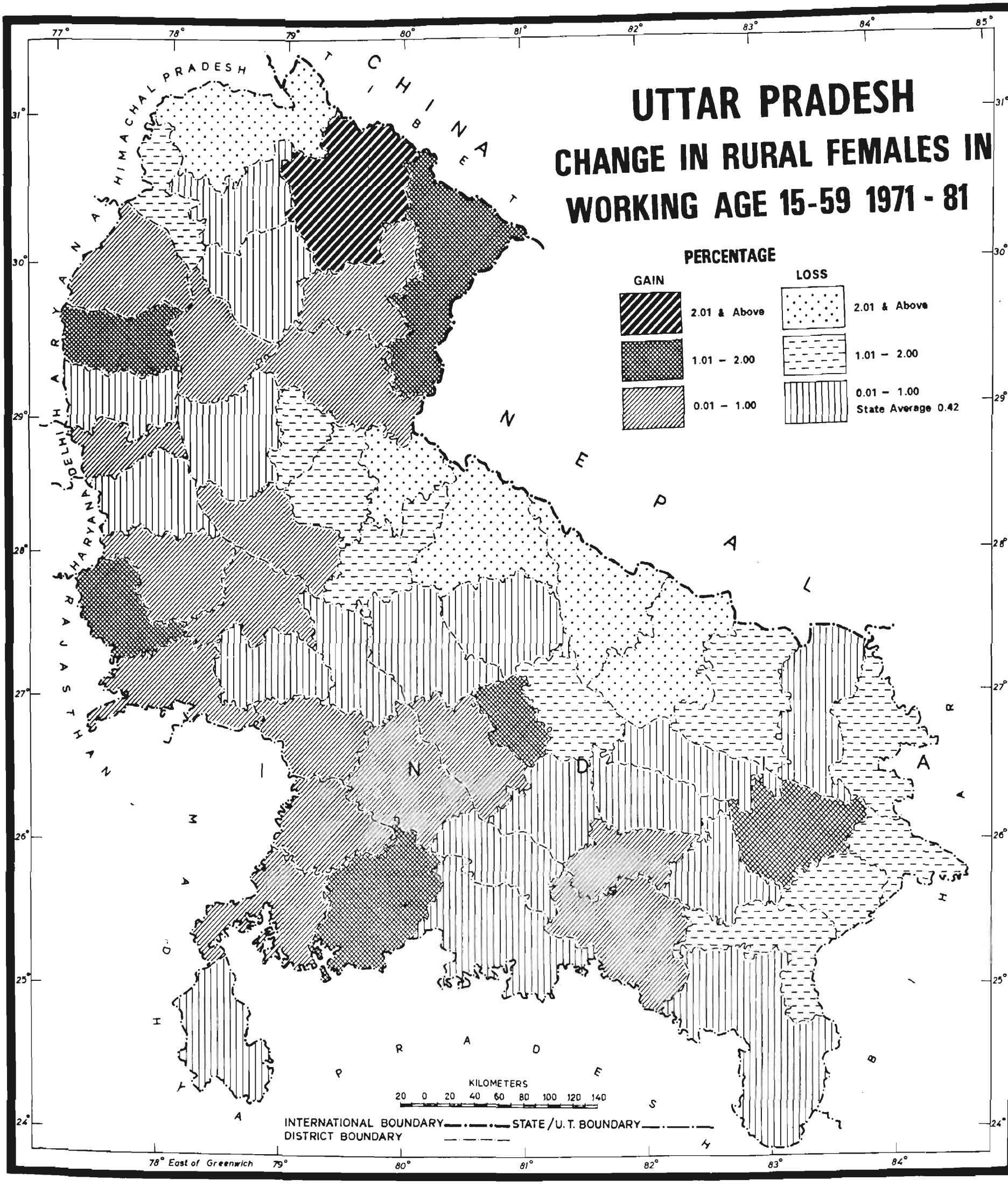
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1971 - 81



UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN POPULATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 42.01 & Above
- 26.01 – 42.00
- 14.01 – 26.00
  State Average 17.95
- 6.01 – 14.00
- 2.01 – 6.00
- 2.00 & Below
- E.R. Entirely Rural

HIMACHAL PRADESH
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
E.R.
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

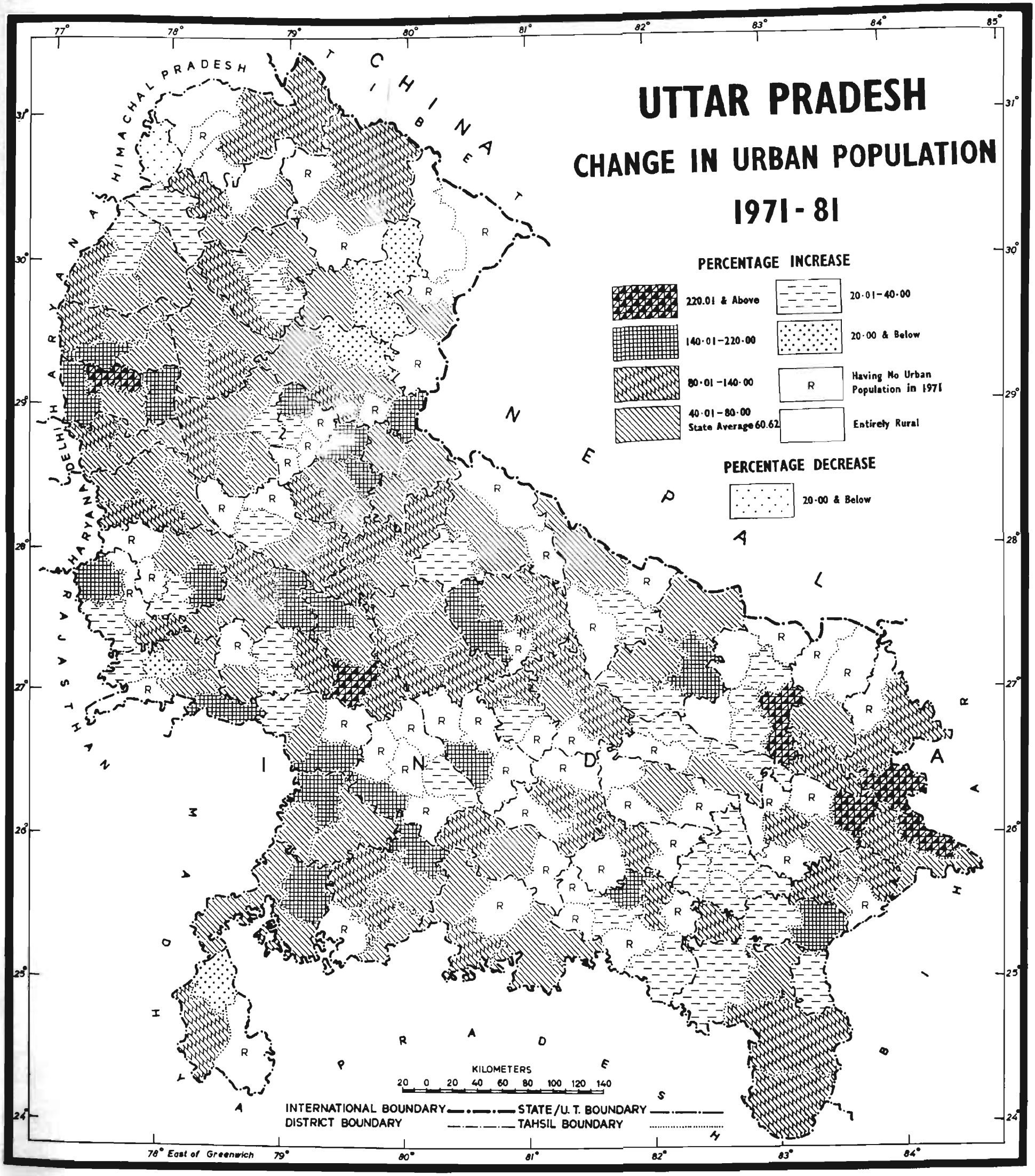
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION

1971 - 81



UTTAR PRADESH

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901–81

SCALE FOR BARS (IN '00 000)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS

- Class V & VI Towns Pop Below 10 000
- Class IV Towns Pop 10 000–19999
- Class III Towns Pop. 20000–49999
- Class II Towns Pop 50000–99999
- Class I Towns Pop. 100 000 & Above

UTTAR PRADESH

PERSONS (IN '00 000)

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

1901 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81

YEAR

UTTARKASHI
CHAMOLI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
PITHORAGARH
ALMORA
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
BAREILLY
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
BUDAUN
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
SITAPUR
ETAH
MAINPURI
MATHURA
HARDOI
FARRUKHABAD
BAHRAICH
GONDA
BASTI
BARA BANKI
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD
UNNAO
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
JALAUN
RAE BARELI
JAUNPUR
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
JHANSI
FATEHPUR
(C) AGRA
HAMIRPUR
GHAZIPUR
BANDA
VARANASI
LALITPUR
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
(A) GHAZIABAD
(B) GARHWAL
(D) KANPUR

A - ALIGARH
B - BULANDSHAHR
M - MORADABAD
MU - MUZAFFARNAGAR
S - SAHARANPUR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN CENTRES 1981

(DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH)

CLASS I II & III TOWNS

I	II	III	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH
■	■	■	75·01 & Above
◪	◪	◪	50·01 – 75·00
◪	◪	◪	25·01 – 50·00
▨	▨	▨	25·00 & Below
		D	Declassified after 1971 Census
		□	New Town

A MORADABAD
B MUZAFFARNAGAR
C GHAZIABAD
D BULANDSHAHR

1 Chandpur
2 Dhampur
3 Sherkot
4 Nehtaur
5 Seohara
6 Khatauli
7 Kairana
8 Sardhana
9 Mowana
10 Khekra
11 Muradnagar
12 Pilkhuwa
13 Gulaothi
14 Sikandrabad
15 Jahangirabad
16 Tundla
17 Hasanpur
18 Mughalsarai

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN CENTRES 1981

(DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH)

CLASS IV TOWNS

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH

- 75·01 & Above
- 50·01 – 75·00
- 25·01 – 50·00
- 25·00 & Below
- New Town
- D — Declassified in 1971 Census
- Decreasing Town

1 Reoti
2 Sahatwar
3 Bansdih
4 Baragaon
5 Maniyar
6 Sikanderpur
7 Bilthara Road
8 Dhaura Tanda
9 Shishgarh
10 Bhajpur Dharampur
11 Sahaspur
12 Naugawan Sadat
13 Noorpur
14 Dhanaura
15 Parikshitgarh
16 Phalauda
17 Miranpur
18 Jansath
19 Mandawar
20 Bhokarhedi
21 Charthawal
22 Thana Bhawan
23 Jhinjhana
24 Budhana
25 Tikri
26 Daghat
27 Sewalkhas
28 Ordinance Factory Muradnagar
29 Sahawar

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY ——·——
DISTRICT BOUNDARY ——·——

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN CENTRES 1981

(DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH)

CLASS V & VI TOWNS

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH

V	VI	
■	■	Above 75·00
◪	◪	50·01 — 75·00
◪	◪	25·01 — 50·00
◪	◪	25·00 & Below
□	□	New Town
⊠	⊠	Declassified in 1971 Census
⊡	⊡	Decreasing Town

1 Manikpur Sarhat
2 Rabupura
3 Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri)
4 Sasni
5 Bhatni Bazar
6 Saidpur
7 Chharra (Rafatpur)
8 Kharkhoda
9 Saiyed Raja
10 Ghasia Bazar
11 Bhatpar Rani
12 Rampura
13 Manjhanpur
14 Gyanpur
15 Patiyali
16 Aminagar Sarai
17 Pratapgarh City
18 Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar
19 Kauriaganj
20 Gosainganj
21 Awagarh
22 Rampur Karkhana
23 Barsana
24 Baldeo
25 Sidhpura
26 Azmatgarh
27 Sonkh
28 Mahaban
29 Shivrajpur
30 Jiyanpur
31 Iglas
32 Phulpur
33 Rasulabad
34 Khatima
35 Rampur Bhawanipur
36 Chaumunha
37 Mursan, 38 Mendu
39 Purdilnagar, 40 Radha Kund

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE (CLASS I) 1981

PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONS

- PRIMARY
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- TRANSPORT
- SERVICES

POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES

- 1 500 000
- 1 000 000
- 500 000
- 150 000

DEHRA DUN U.A.
HARDWAR U.A.
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT U.A.
AMROHA
MORADABAD U.A.
HAPUR
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD U.A.
SAMBHAL
N.A.
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY U.A.
SHAHJAHANPUR U.A.
ALIGARH
MATHURA U.A.
AGRA U.A.
FIROZABAD
N.A.
SITAPUR
FARRUKHABAD-CUM-FATEHGARH U.A.
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW U.A.
FAIZABAD U.A.
GORAKHPUR U.A.
KANPUR U.A.
JHANSI U.A.
JAUNPUR
VARANASI U.A.
ALLAHABAD U.A.
MIRZAPUR-CUM-VINDHYACHAL

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

N.A. DATA NOT AVAILABLE
U.A. URBAN AGGLOMERATION

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 16.01 & Above
- 10.01 – 16.00
- 7.01 – 10.00
- 5.51 – 7.00
- 5.50 & Below

TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS

- 500 000
- 200 000
- 100 000
- 50 000
- RURAL
- URBAN

28 559
236 763
29 879
25 170
284 994
50 800
37 706
27 212
269 536
113 911
360 565
363 913
430 629
198 080
122 818
251 059
211 471
132 349
162 768
152 751
319 896
200 347
222 935
208 670
91 810
126 153
137 113
353 596
224 208
212 422
126 326
261 499
179 488
230 405
345 218
119 284
185 777
586 538
129 339
156 480
155 787
137 680
90 213
202 098
99 388
117 348
198 671
113 343
163 596
86 259
125 965
74 078
240 762
304 051
43 398
192 308

M - MALE
F - FEMALE

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

Figures at top of circle indicate total in-migrants.

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

- 18.01 & Above
- 10.01 – 18.00
- 6.01 – 10.00
- 4.01 – 6.00
- 4.00 & Below

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS

250 000
160 000
90 000
40 000

UNCLASSIFIED
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL

20 602
71 370
15 638
18 404
125 900
25 777
26 218
21 427
193 087
79 786
243 147
199 875
132 444
93 495
201 602
121 377
107 039
187 108
126 863
120 919
149 071
216 249
161 074
79 829
156 469
98 844
111 896
103 083
165 824
184 721
185 626
156 043
189 569
101 918
79 022
148 064
201 553
96 144
115 269
143 845
116 813
142 312
61 969
173 839
79 639
107 039
98 490
177 082
76 393
63 146
125 575
56 397
125 205
169 566
30 192
130 708

Figures at top of circle indicate total rural in-migrants.

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —•—•— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS

- 34.01 & Above
- 22.01 – 34.00
- 14.01 – 22.00
- 10.01 – 14.00
- 10.00 & Below

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS

- 450 000
- 150 000
- 50 000
- 15 000 & Below

UTTAR PRADESH 3 562 817

UNCLASSIFIED

URBAN TO URBAN

RURAL TO URBAN

(NOT TO SCALE)

7 956
165 392
11 476
9 531
5 785
159 094
25 023
11 474
76 449
33 495
11 417
164 036
229 027
65 636
29 324
90 095
25 310
63 950
35 905
31 831
103 646
51 277
66 465
47 597
11 981
27 309
168 874
38 584
46 599
25 216
23 243
266 197
23 446
17 367
71 931
28 853
37 714
442 693
33 195
41 209
20 868
13 475
28 244
28 259
14 853
19 749
10 310
21 589
87 202
23 113
20 389
17 681
115 558
134 485
13 207
61 602

Figures at top of circle indicate total urban in-migrants.

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—

DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION

GAIN		LOSS	
	3.01 & Above		3.01 & Above
	1.01 – 3.00		1.01 – 3.00
	1.00 & Below		1.00 & Below

GROSS MIGRANTS 1981

750 000
500 000
250 000
100 000

OUT-MIGRANTS — IN-MIGRANTS

R – RURAL
U – URBAN

Figures at the top of the circles indicate gross migrants

Percentage figures of in-migrants/out-migrants in rural/urban areas to gross migrants are written inside or outside the respective sectors

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —•—•— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

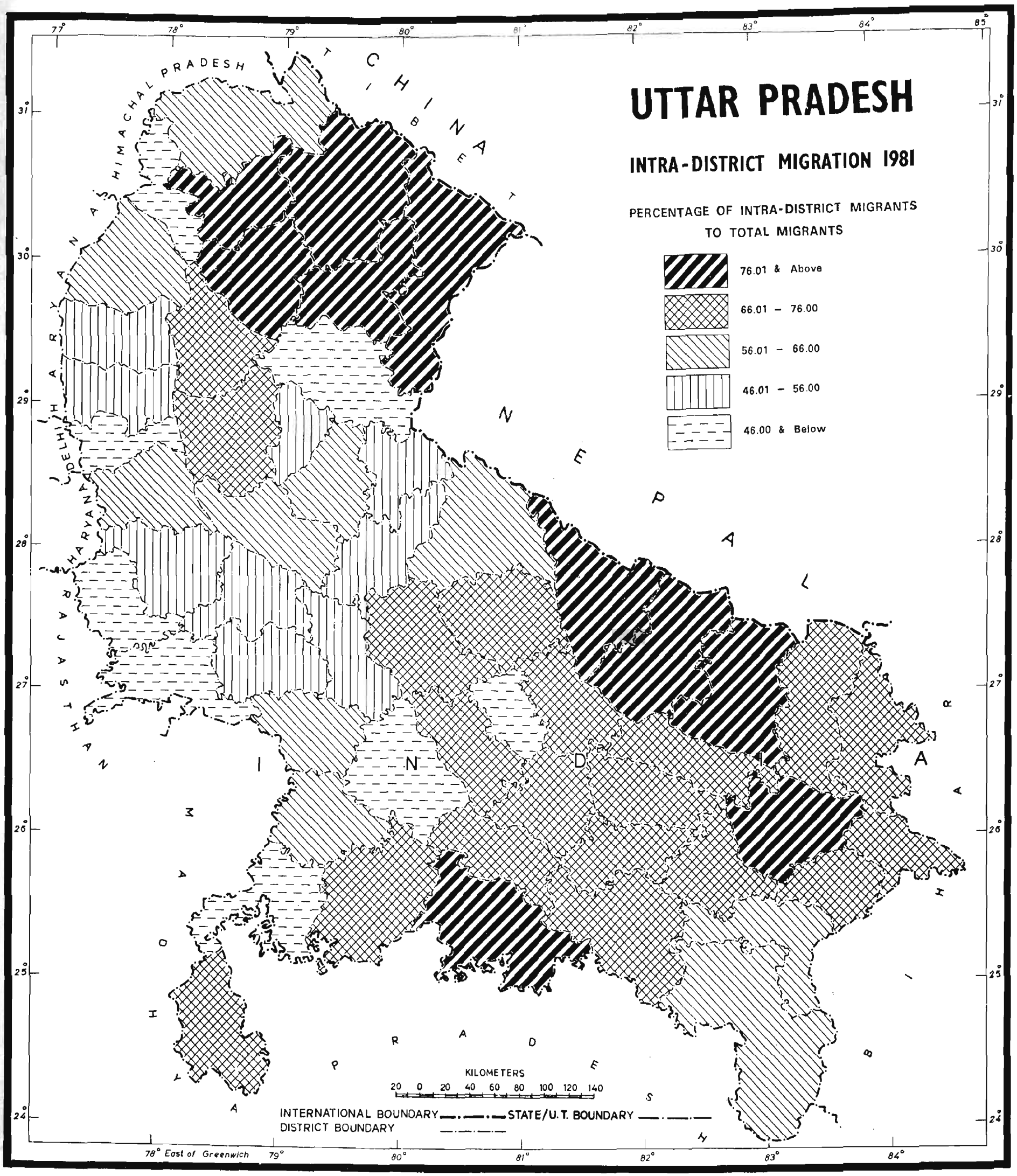
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS

- 76.01 & Above
- 66.01 – 76.00
- 56.01 – 66.00
- 46.01 – 56.00
- 46.00 & Below

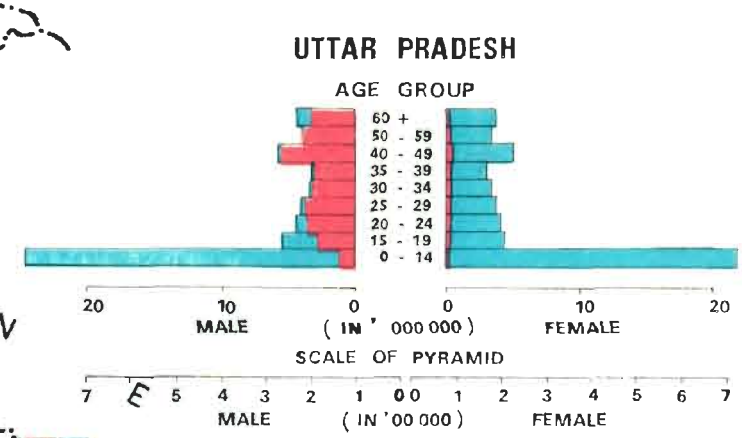


PART III

ECONOMICS ASPECTS

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS AND NON - WORKERS 1981



UTTAR PRADESH
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

AGE GROUP

60 +
50–59
40–49
35–39
30–34
25–29
20–24
15–19
0 – 14

20 15 10 5 0 0 5 10 15 20

MALE (IN ' 000 000) FEMALE

SCALE OF PYRAMIDS

5 4 3 2 1 0 0 1 2 3 4 5

MALE (IN '00 000) FEMALE

MAIN WORKERS

NON-WORKERS

Each division represents 100 000 persons on pyramid scale

UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
SAHARANPUR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
PITHORAGARH
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
MEERUT
NAINITAL
GHAZIABAD
RAMPUR
MORADABAD
PILIBHIT
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY
KHERI
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAHRAICH
ALIGARH
ETAH
MATHURA
FARRUKHABAD
SITAPUR
GONDA
BASTI
MAINPURI
HARDOI
BARA BANKI
GORAKHPUR
AGRA
ETAWAH
UNNAO
LUCKNOW
DEORIA
KANPUR
(R)
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
JALAUN
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
JAUNPUR
BANDA
GHAZIPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
LALITPUR
MIRZAPUR
(F)— FAIZABAD
(R)— RAE BARELI

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

UTTAR PRADESH

AGE GROUP

60+
50 - 59
40 - 49
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
0 - 14

4 3 2 1 0 0 1 2 3 4

MALE (IN '000 000) FEMALE

SCALE OF PYRAMID

200 175 150 125 100 75 50 25 0 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200

MALE (IN ' 000) FEMALE

MAIN WORKERS

NON-WORKERS

Each division represents 25 000 persons on pyramid scale

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-53

- 54.01 & Above
- 50.01 – 54.00
- 47.01 – 50.00
  State Average 48.75
- 45.01 – 47.00
- 45.00 & Below

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

1 000 000
500 000
100 000
URBAN
RURAL

87 623
222 096
143 618
190 635
660 150
166 042
199 694
210 155
546 717
451 361
320 215
660 785
754 643
289 375
450 083
259 286
520 878
566 707
519 866
518 835
440 406
591 969
375 591
450 624
603 431
602 069
590 239
697 149
409 267
489 408
766 078
927 433
921 278
526 933
553 526
840 965
400 153
949 336
460 312
583 420
499 156
497 019
784 990
248 868
413 448
416 523
418 545
533 026
419 865
284 479
317 532
977 815
888 374
431 012
159 869
604 403

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

Figures above the circles indicate total main workers

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59

- 91.01 & Above
- 87.01 – 91.00
- 83.01 – 87.00
  State Average 85.51
- 79.01 – 83.00
- 79.00 & Below

TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59

1 000 000
500 000
200 000
URBAN
RURAL

52 467
199 200
95 831
72 664
643 968
109 590
95 973
127 619
530 833
437 381
284 130
639 426
740 995
285 034
255 711
558 084
506 697
512 887
510 096
435 336
578 551
444 469
365 977
592 523
581 894
712 502
405 082
478 618
682 532
824 265
814 706
510 837
497 014
710 911
392 247
904 620
433 441
523 474
430 515
430 226
655 102
233 190
357 596
364 397
349 979
471 769
364 512
259 633
581 894
841 062
359 800
799 150
489 301
148 911

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

Figures above the circles indicate A total male main workers.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59

- 43.51 & Above
- 11.51 – 43.50
- 3.51 – 11.50
  State Average 8.94
- 1.51 – 3.50
- 1.50 & Below

TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

150 000
75 000
25 000
URBAN
RURAL

Figures above the circles indicate total female main workers.

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

I	CULTIVATORS	PRIMARY
II	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
III	LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	
IV	MINING & QUARRYING	
V	MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	SECONDARY
VI	CONSTRUCTION	TERTIARY
VII	TRADE & COMMERCE	
VIII	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	
IX	OTHER SERVICES	

Each division represents 100 000 persons on pyramid scale

N NEGLIGIBLE

GARHWAL · KUMAON · MEERUT · MORADABAD · BAREILLY · AGRA · LUCKNOW · GORAKHPUR · FAIZABAD · ALLAHABAD · JHANSI · VARANASI

MALE FEMALE

KILOMETERS 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DIVISION BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

I	CULTIVATORS	PRIMARY
II	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
III	LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	
IV	MINING & QUARRYING	
V	MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS	SECONDARY
	(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	
	(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	
VI	CONSTRUCTION	
VII	TRADE & COMMERCE	TERTIARY
VIII	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	
IX	OTHER SERVICES	

Each division represents 10000 persons on pyramid scale

N NEGLIGIBLE

GARHWAL · KUMAON · MEERUT · BAREILLY · MORADABAD · AGRA · FAIZABAD · LUCKNOW · GORAKHPUR · ALLAHABAD · JHANSI · VARANASI

MALE FEMALE

KILOMETERS 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DIVISION BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

I	CULTIVATORS	PRIMARY
II	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	
III	LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	
IV	MINING & QUARRYING	
V	MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS (a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	SECONDARY
VI	CONSTRUCTION	
VII	TRADE & COMMERCE	TERTIARY
VIII	TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS	
IX	OTHER SERVICES	

Each division represents 100 000 persons on pyramid scale.

N NEGLIGIBLE

GARHWAL · MEERUT · KUMAON · MORADABAD · BAREILLY · AGRA · LUCKNOW · FAIZABAD · GORAKHPUR · JHANSI · ALLAHABAD · VARANASI

MALE FEMALE

KILOMETERS 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DIVISION BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS 1981

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

- PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
- MATRICULATION/ HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE AND DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE BELOW DEGREE LEVEL
- GRADUATES, POST-GRADUATES AND OTHER TECHNICAL DEGREES
- LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
- ILLITERATE

MAIN WORKERS

1 200 000
640 000
250 000
90 000
22 500 & Below

U – URBAN

R – RURAL

Figures against the circles indicate urban and rural main workers

KILOMETERS 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

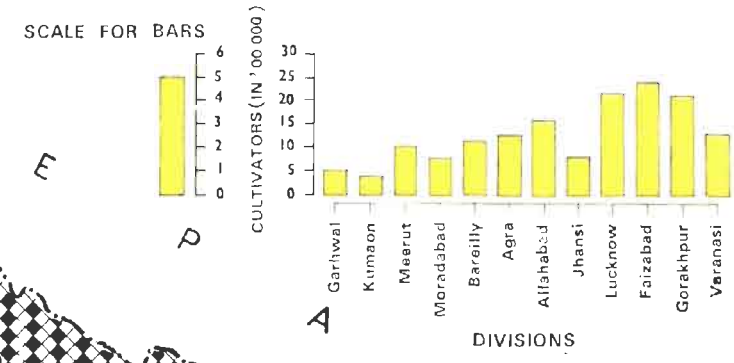
CULTIVATORS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15-59

- 78.01 & Above
- 63.01 – 78.00
- 48.01 – 63.00
- 33.01 – 48.00
- 33.00 & Below

State Average 56.89

SCALE FOR BARS



KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

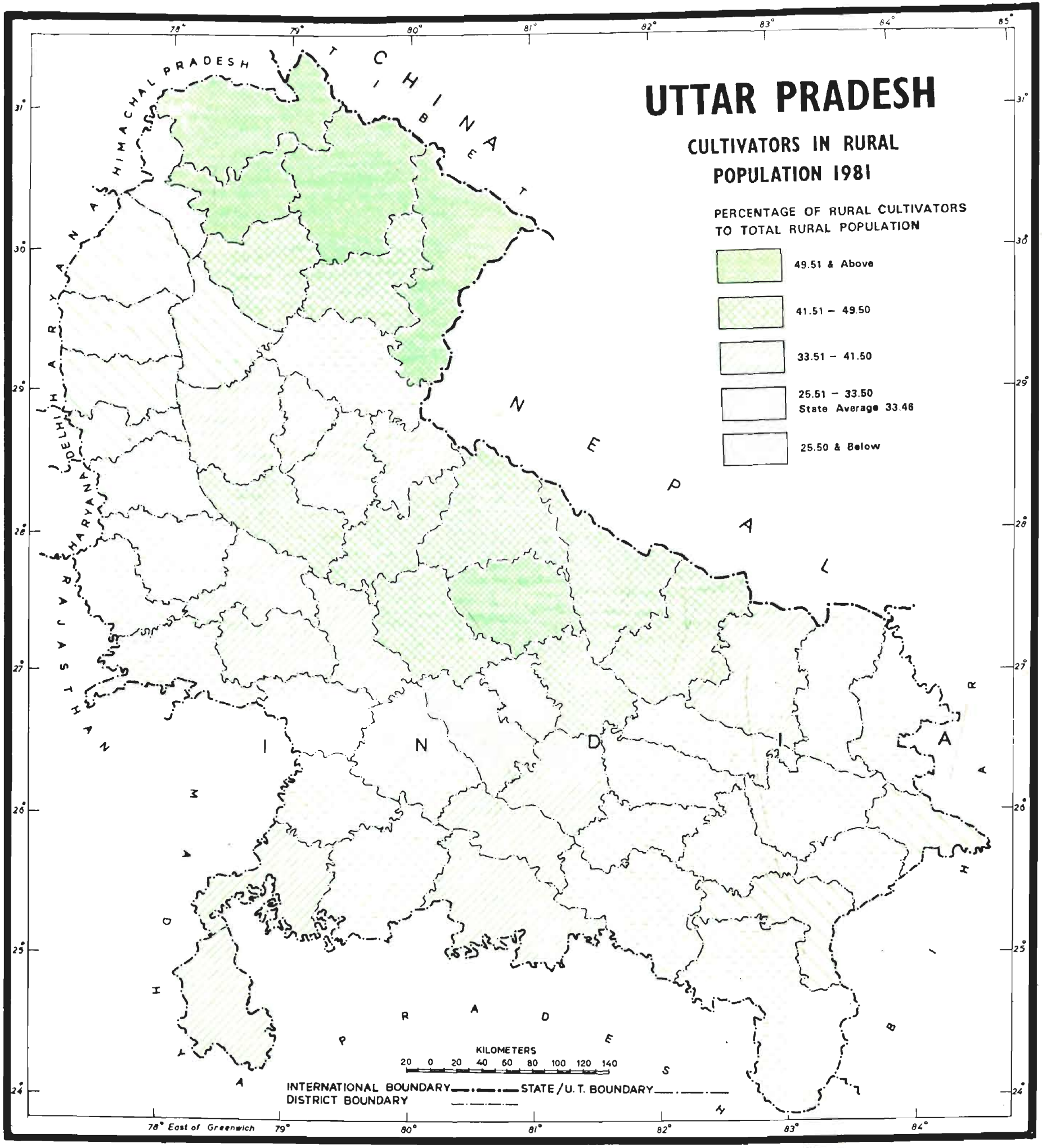
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

- 49.51 & Above
- 41.51 – 49.50
- 33.51 – 41.50
- 25.51 – 33.50
  State Average 33.46
- 25.50 & Below



UTTAR PRADESH

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS

1981

PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS

MALE		FEMALE	
	76.01 & Above		78.01 & Above
	64.01 – 76.00		48.01 – 78.00
	52.01 – 64.00 S. A. 57.79		28.01 – 48.00 State Average 47.42
	40.01 – 52.00		18.01 – 28.00
	40.00 & Below		18.00 & Below

CULTIVATORS(IN '00 000)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

SCALE FOR BARS

CULTIVATORS (IN '000 000)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

MALE FEMALE

UTTAR PRADESH

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

N—NEGLIGIBLE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—

DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

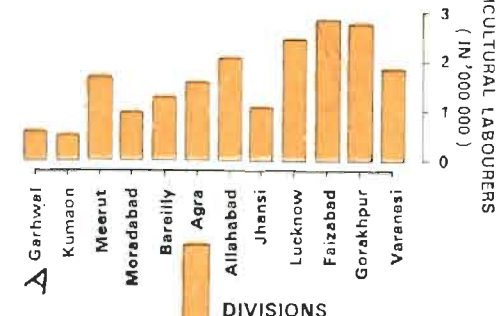
UTTAR PRADESH

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59

- 35.01 & Above
- 25.01 – 35.00
- 15.01 – 25.00
- 5.01 – 15.00
- 5.00 & Below

State Average 21.92



AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (IN '000)
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
SCALE FOR BARS

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

N – NEGLIGIBLE

77° 78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

PERSONS ENGAGED IN

1 LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
2 FISHING
3 FORESTRY
4 PLANTATIONS, ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
5 MINING & QUARRYING

PERCENTAGE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

1.71 & Above
0.91 – 1.70
0.51 – 0.90
State Average 0.81
0.31 – 0.50
0.30 & Below

NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR

15 000
5 000
1 500

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —··—··—

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59

- 6.01 & Above
- 4.01 – 6.00
- 2.51 – 4.00
- State Average 3.68
- 1.51 – 2.50
- 1.50 & Below

NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS

- 100 000
- 50 000
- 25 000
- 10 000

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

Districts with percentage of factory workers as five and more are shaded by red colour

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59

- 7.51 & Above
- 4.51 – 7.50
- 2.51 – 4.50 State Average 3.40
- 1.51 – 2.50
- 1.50 & Below

NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS

- 55 000
- 25 000
- 10 000

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—

DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° East of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE & COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59

- 7.01 & Above
- 5.01 – 7.00
- 3.51 – 5.00
- 2.51 – 3.50
- 2.50 & Below

State Average 4.74

NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS

- 75 000
- 50 000
- 25 000
- 10 000

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

- 14.01 & Above
- 9.51 – 14.00
- 6.51 – 9.50
  State Average 8.27
- 5.01 – 6.50
- 5.00 & Below

TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN OTHER SERVICES

- 160 000
- 90 000
- 40 000
- 10 000
- Public services
- Educational and scientific services
- Medical and health services
- Personal and other miscellaneous services

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAG IN PUBLIC SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES

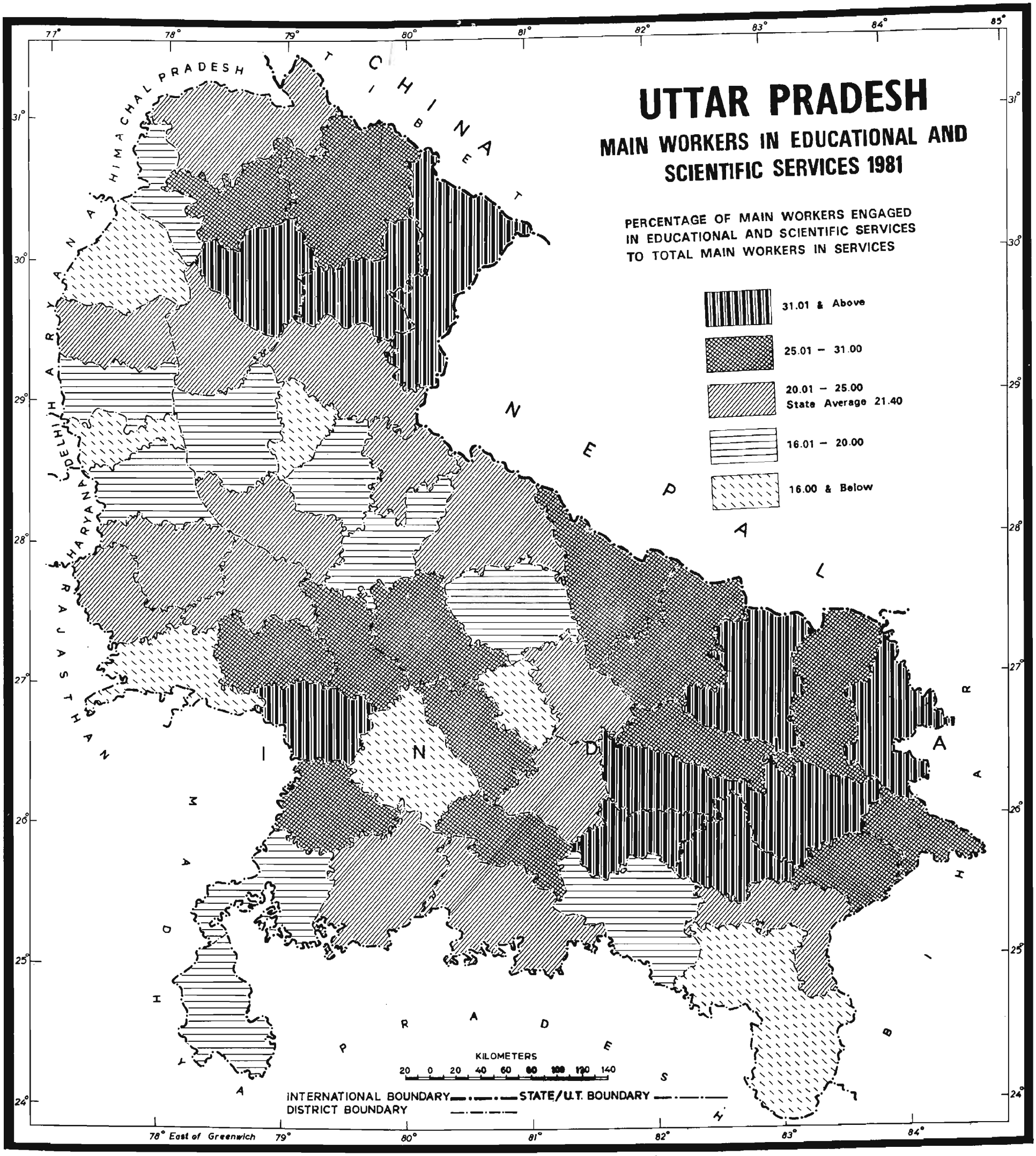
- 48.01 & Above
- 40.01 – 48.00
- 34.01 – 40.00
  State Average 39.22
- 30.01 – 34.00
- 30.00 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich


UTTAR PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES
31.01 & Above
25.01 – 31.00
20.01 – 25.00
State Average 21.40
16.01 – 20.00
16.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich

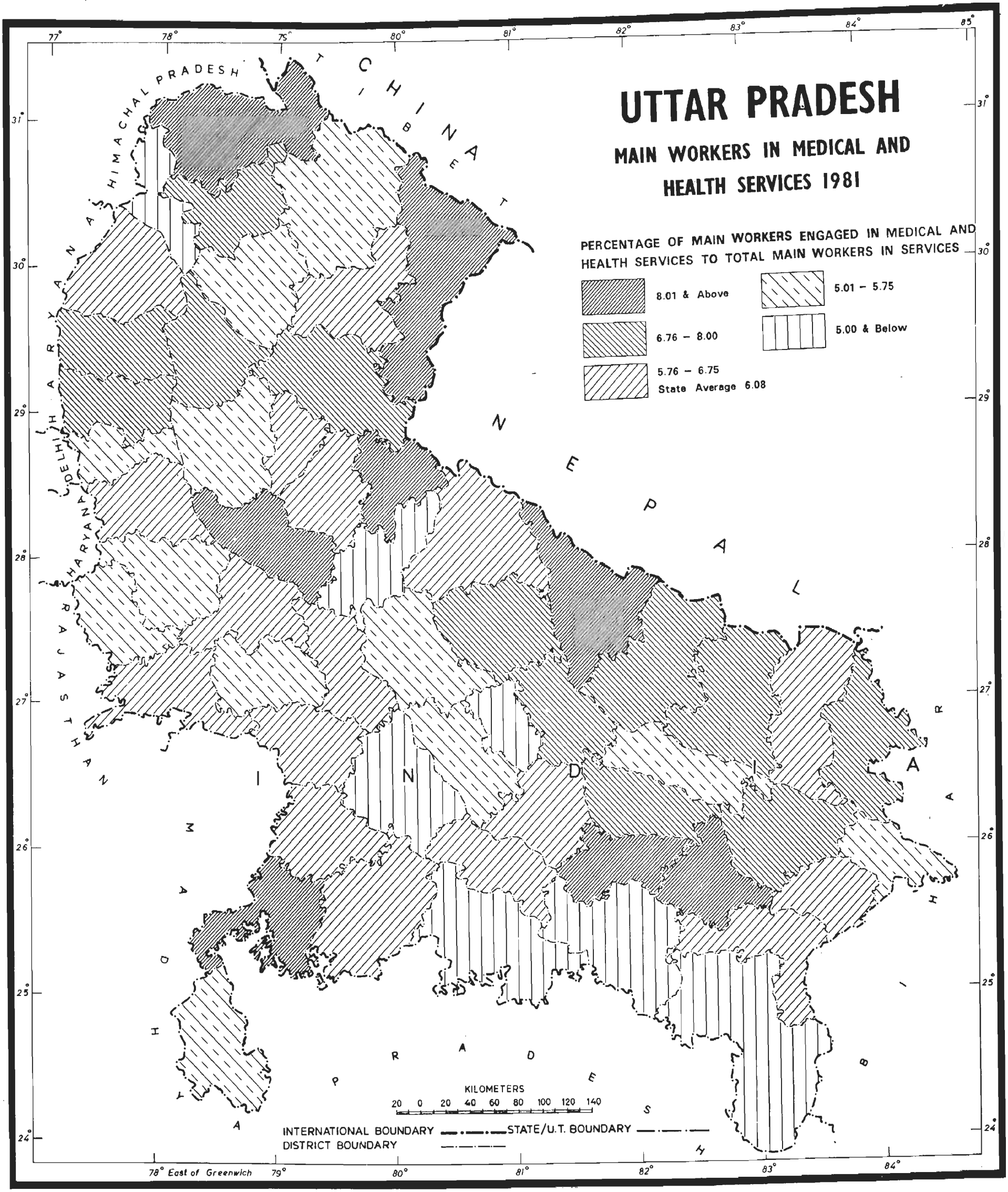
UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 8.01 & Above
- 6.76 – 8.00
- 5.76 – 6.75
- 5.01 – 5.75
- 5.00 & Below

State Average 6.08



UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES

- 41.01 & Above
- 34.01 – 41.00
- 27.01 – 34.00
  State Average 33.30
- 20.01 – 27.00
- 20.00 & Below

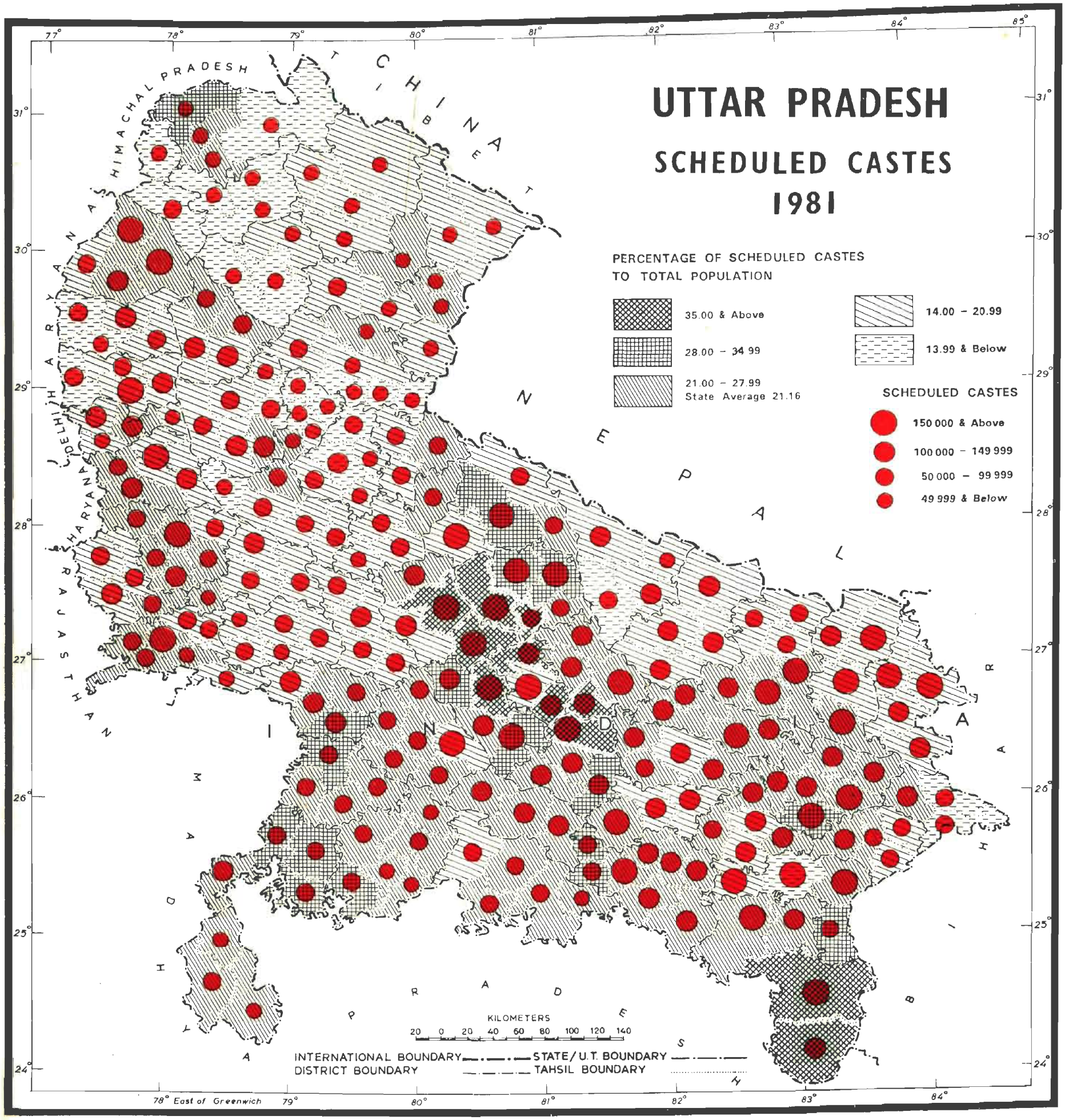
KILOMETERS
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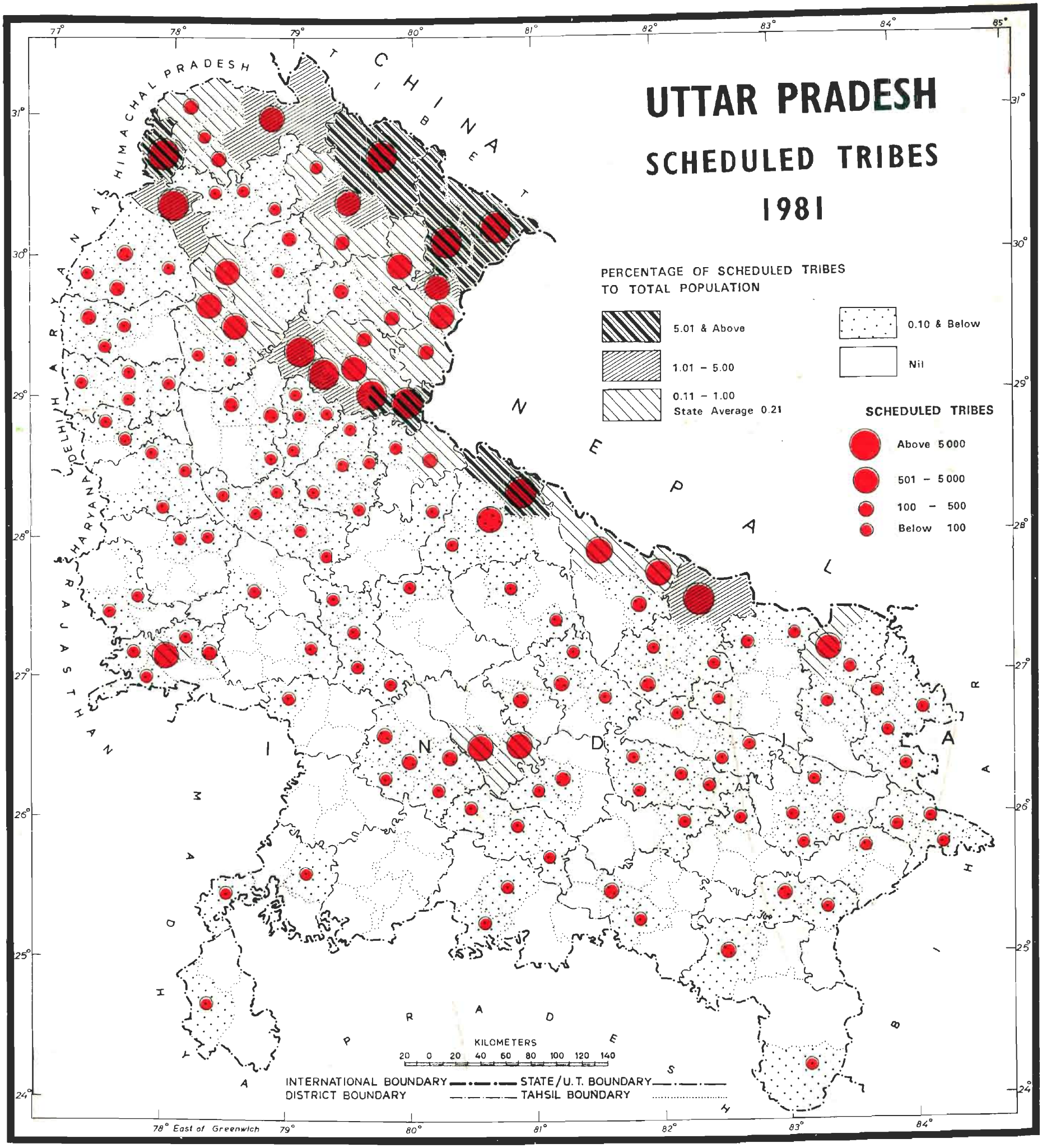
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

PART IV

SOCIO - CULTURAL ASPECTS

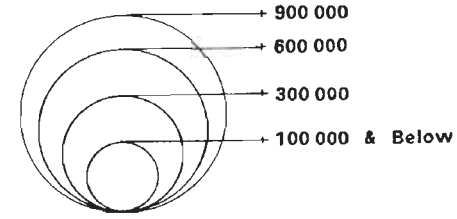

UTTAR PRADESH
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
35.00 & Above
28.00 – 34.99
21.00 – 27.99
State Average 21.16
14.00 – 20.99
13.99 & Below
SCHEDULED CASTES
150 000 & Above
100 000 – 149 999
50 000 – 99 999
49 999 & Below
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
78° East of Greenwich
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL


UTTAR PRADESH
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL POPULATION
5.01 & Above
1.01 – 5.00
0.11 – 1.00
State Average 0.21
0.10 & Below
Nil
SCHEDULED TRIBES
Above 5000
501 – 5000
100 – 500
Below 100
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
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83°
84°
85°
31°
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26°
25°
24°
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich

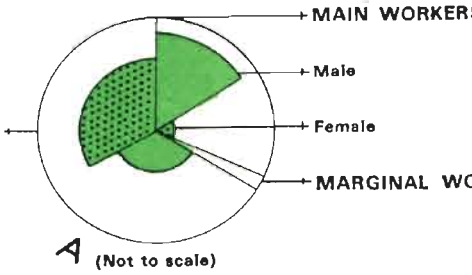
UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION



UTTAR PRADESH



(Not to scale)

HIMACHAL PRADESH

CHINA

NEPAL

HARYANA

DELHI

RAJASTHAN

INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY ——·——
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

78° East of Greenwich

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

15 000
10 000
5 000
1 000

UTTAR PRADESH
232 705

MAIN WORKERS
Male
Female
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS

(Not to scale)

1 817
76 085
9 164
17 337
1 097
2 145
3 647
73 998
17 789
6 340
11 457
1 709
2 238
2 303
1 142

N

Figures at the top of the circles indicate total scheduled tribe population.

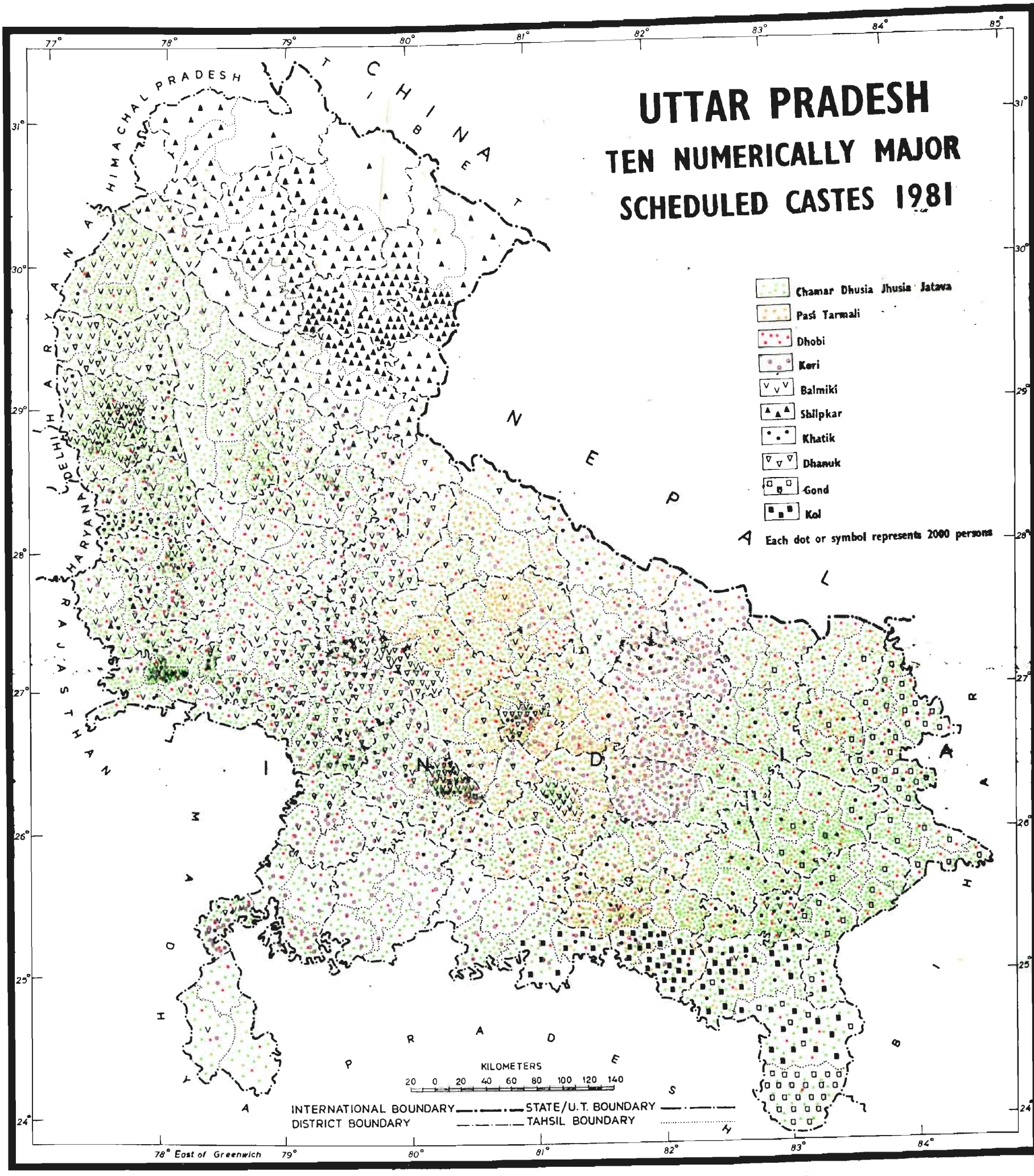
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

N - Negligible
Circles drawn for Dehra Dun and Nainital are not to scale.

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1981



UTTAR PRADESH
RELIGIONS
1981

RELIGIONS

- HINDUS
- MUSLIMS
- CHRISTIANS
- SIKHS
- BUDDHISTS
- JAINS
- OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS
- RELIGIONS NOT STATED

NUMBER OF PERSONS

4 000 000
3 000 000
2 000 000

1. Population below 8 00 000 is shown by equal size squares.
2. Each small square represents one percent of the population.
3. Last small square is magnified five times and shown separately wherever necessary.
4. Figure at the top of each square represents total population.

UTTAR PRADESH
110 862 013

NOT TO SCALE

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

LITERACY 1981

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4

47.01 & Above

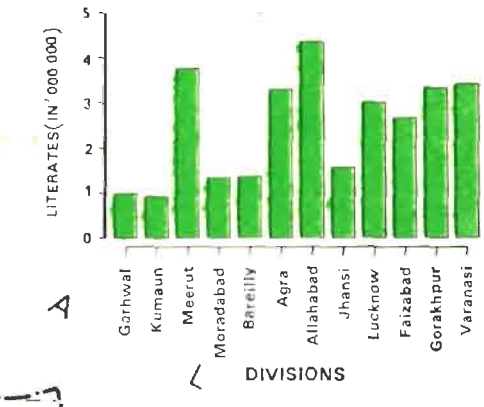
38.01 – 47.00

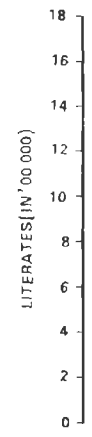
29.01 – 38.00

20.01 – 29.00

20.00 & Below

State Average 31.37





SCALE FOR BARS

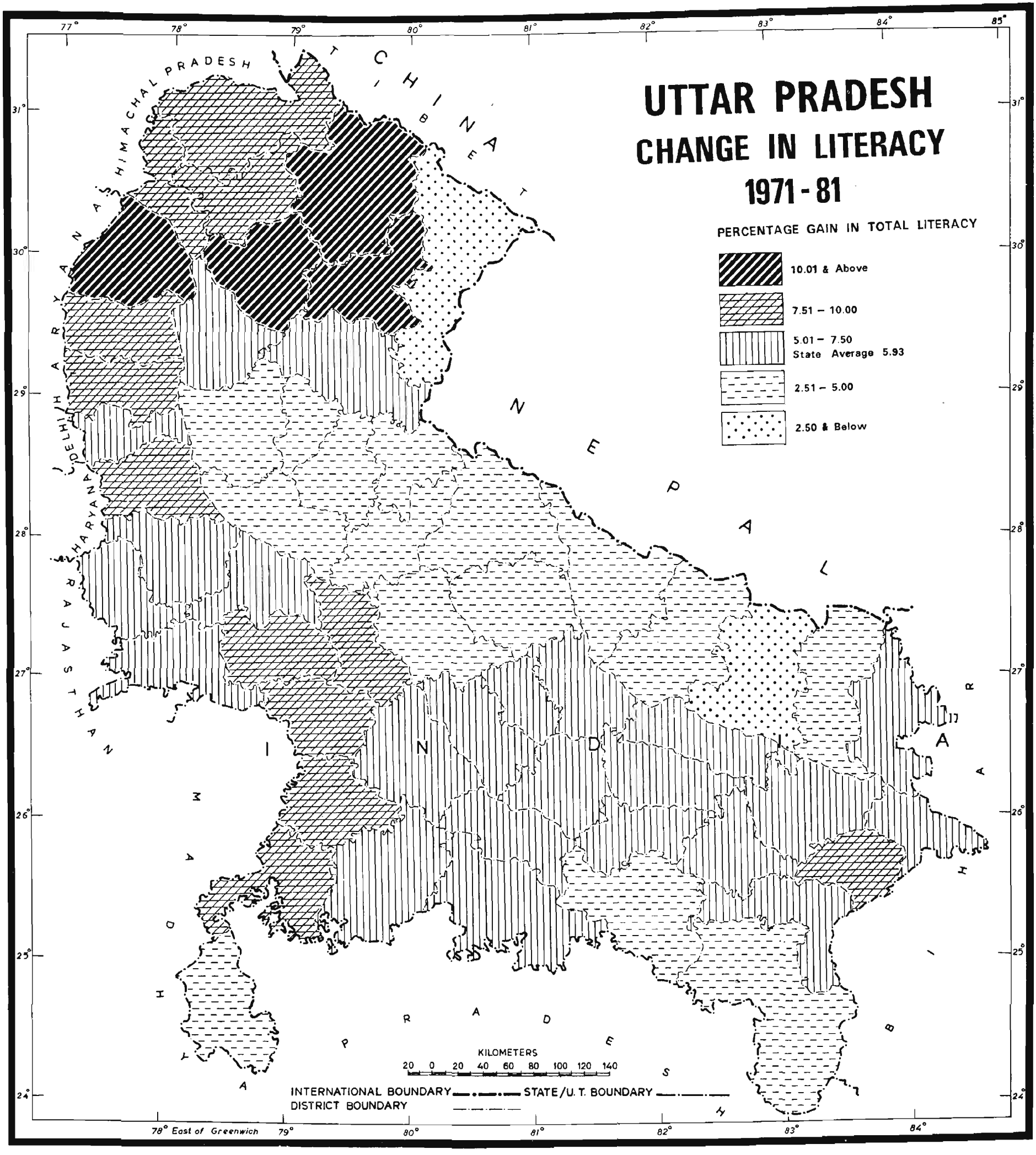
KILOMETERS

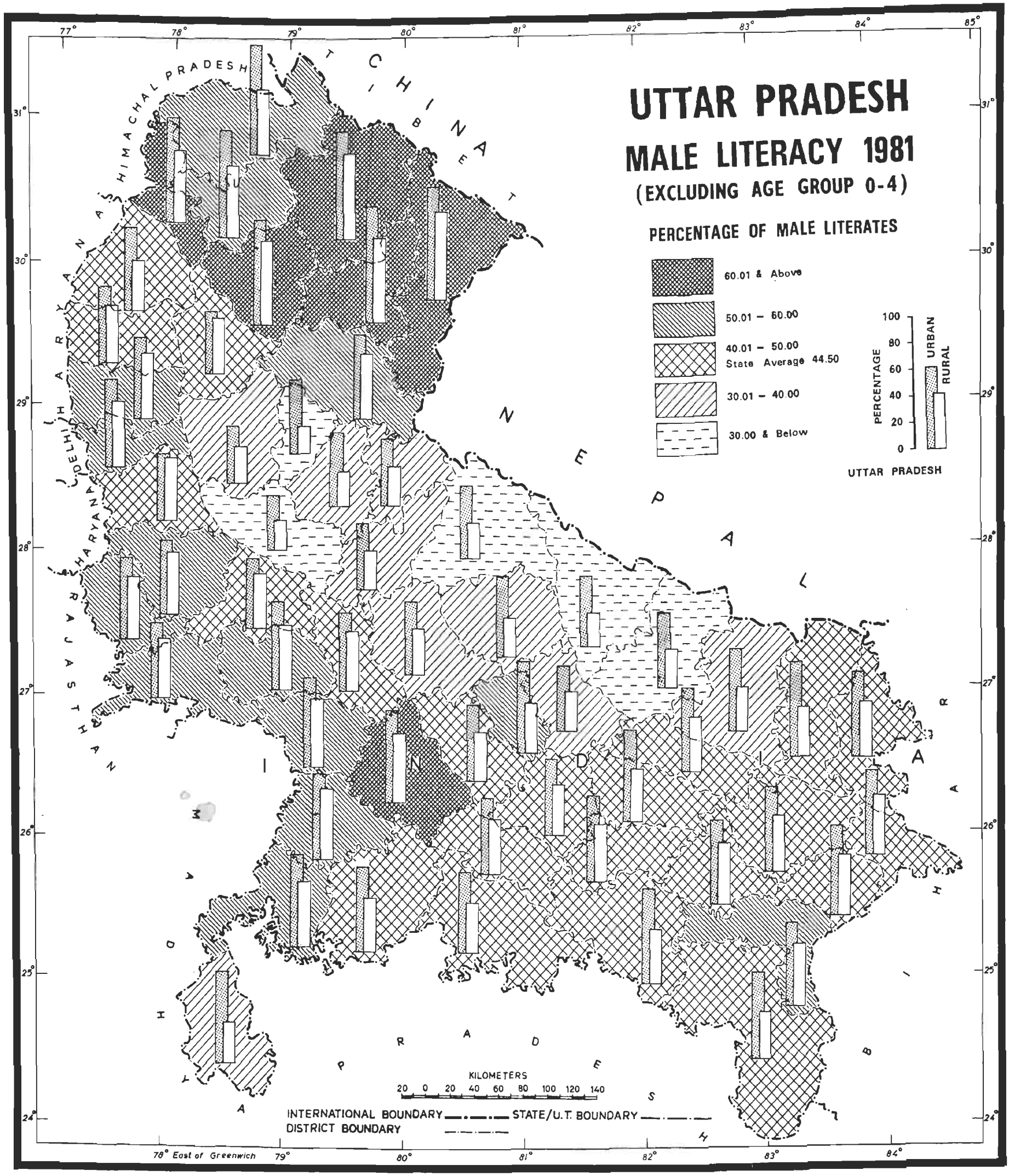
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—

DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

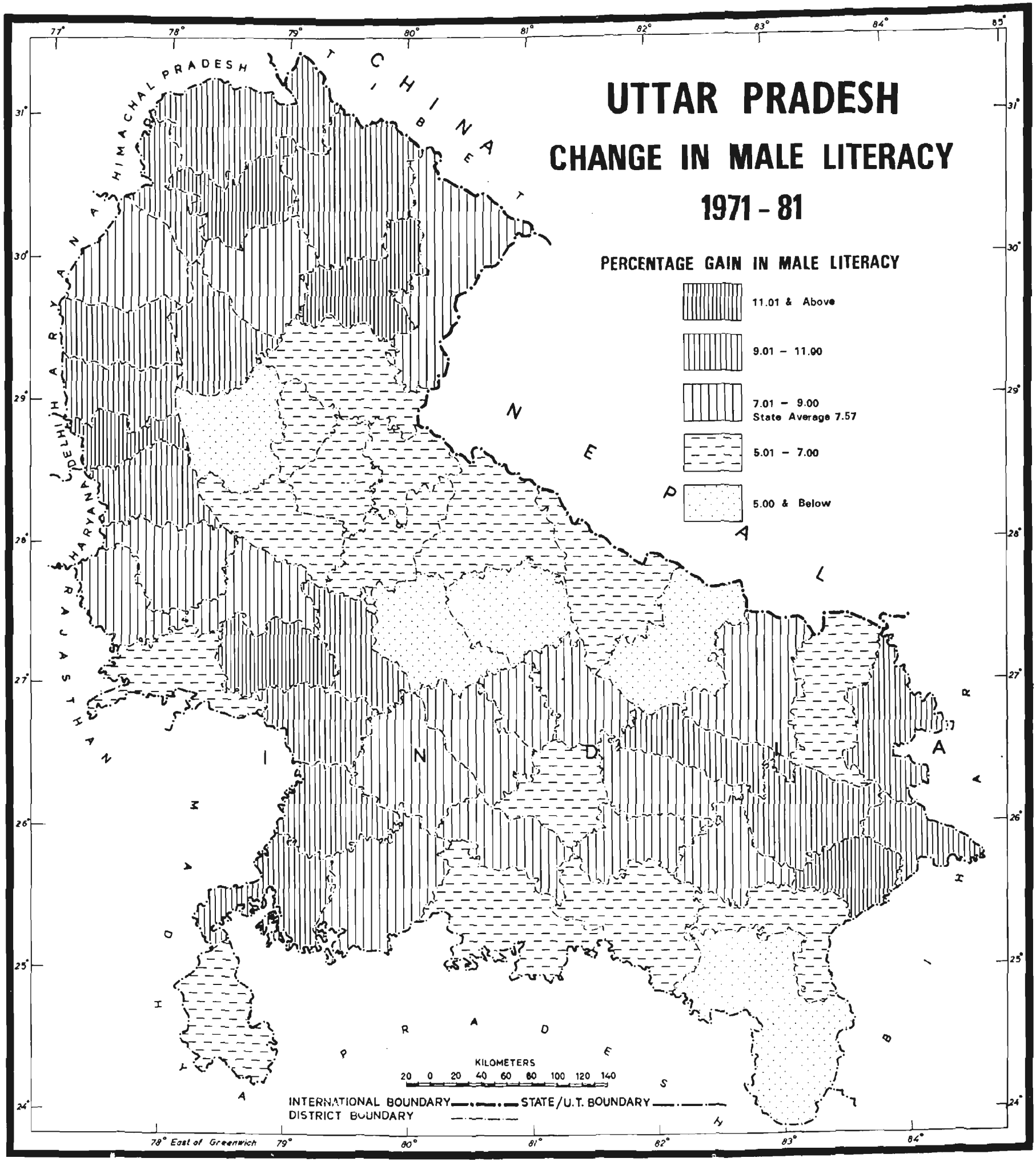

UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1971-81
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN TOTAL LITERACY
10.01 & Above
7.51 – 10.00
5.01 – 7.50
State Average 5.93
2.51 – 5.00
2.50 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich


UTTAR PRADESH
MALE LITERACY 1981
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
60.01 & Above
50.01 – 60.00
40.01 – 50.00
State Average 44.50
30.01 – 40.00
30.00 & Below
PERCENTAGE
100
80
60
40
20
0
URBAN
RURAL
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY

1971 - 81



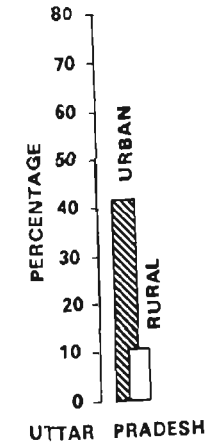
UTTAR PRADESH

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES

- 27.01 & Above
- 18.01 – 27.00
- 12.01 – 18.00
- State Average 16.34
- 9.01 – 12.00
- 9.00 & Below

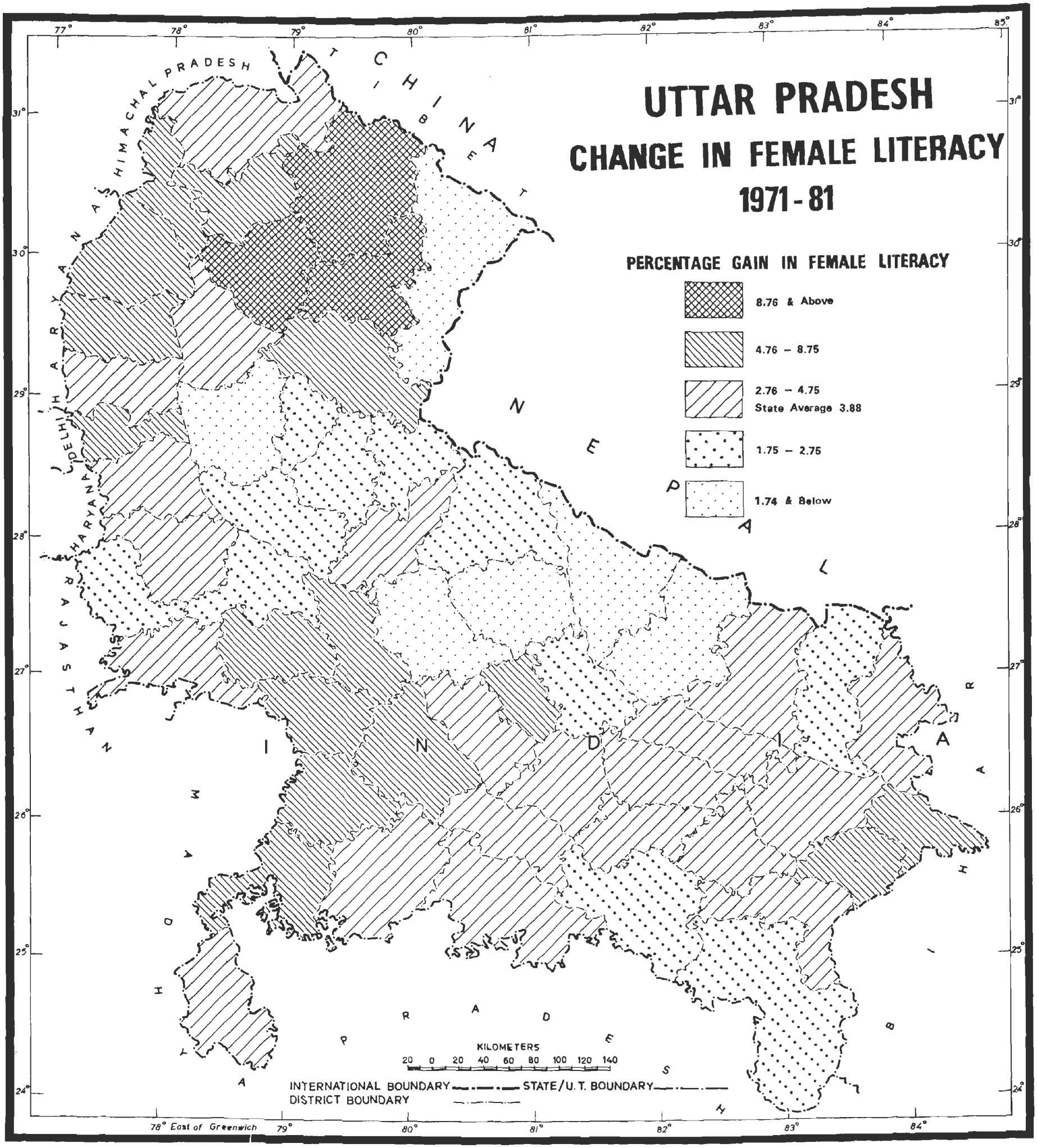


KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1971-81



UTTAR PRADESH

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

- PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
- MATRICULATION / SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/ INTERMEDIATE/ PRE - UNIVERSITY, NON - TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.
- GRADUATE AND ABOVE
- LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
- ILLITERATES
- ONE CIRCLE REPRESENTS 200 000 PERSONS

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE / U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981

NUMBER OF LITERATES DEFICIT

- 146 & Above
- 86 – 145
- 56 – 85
  State Average 76
- 41 – 55
- 40 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1981

EXCESS

6 & Below

NUMBER OF LITERATES DEFICIT

39 & Above

24 – 38

14 – 23
State Average 17

9 – 13

8 & Below

I- DISTRICT NEITHER IN 'EXCESS' NOR IN 'DEFICIT.'

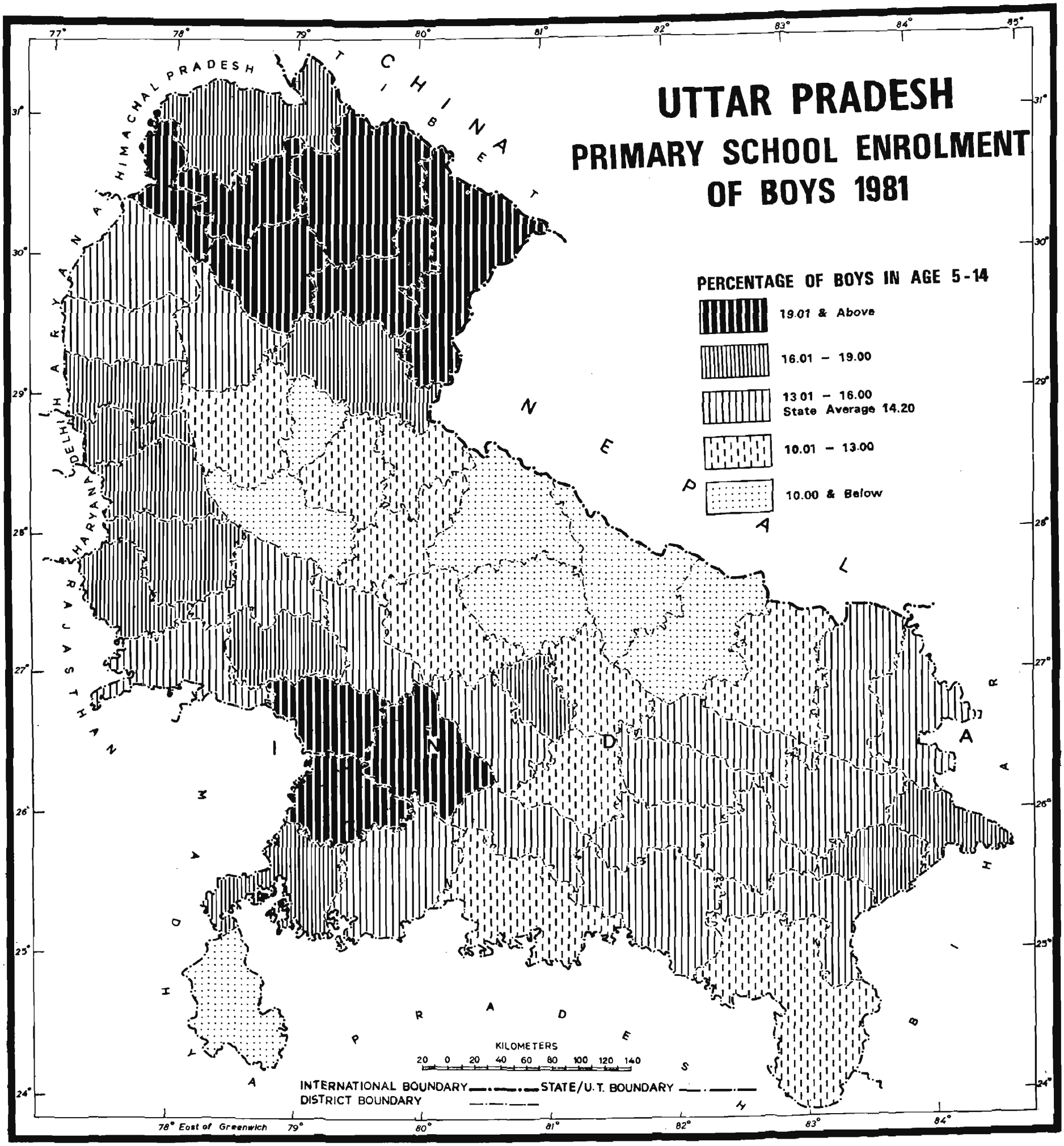
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich


UTTAR PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
OF BOYS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN AGE 5-14
19.01 & Above
16.01 – 19.00
13.01 – 16.00
State Average 14.20
10.01 – 13.00
10.00 & Below
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
77°
78°
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25°
24°
78° East of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

UTTAR PRADESH

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS IN AGE 5-14

- 9.01 & Above
- 6.51 - 9.00
- 4.51 - 6.50
  State Average 5.69
- 3.01 - 4.50
- 3.00 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

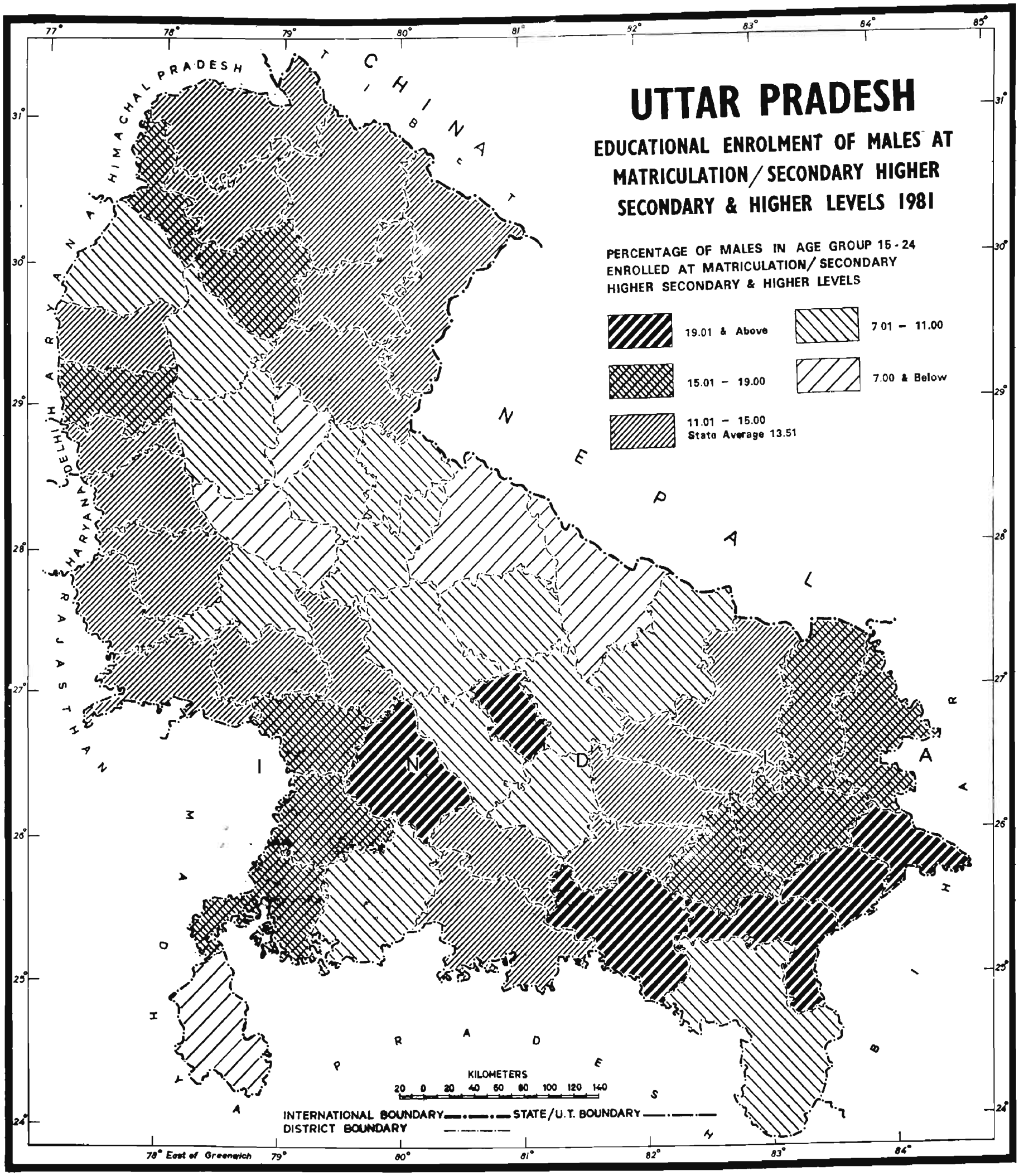
78° East of Greenwich

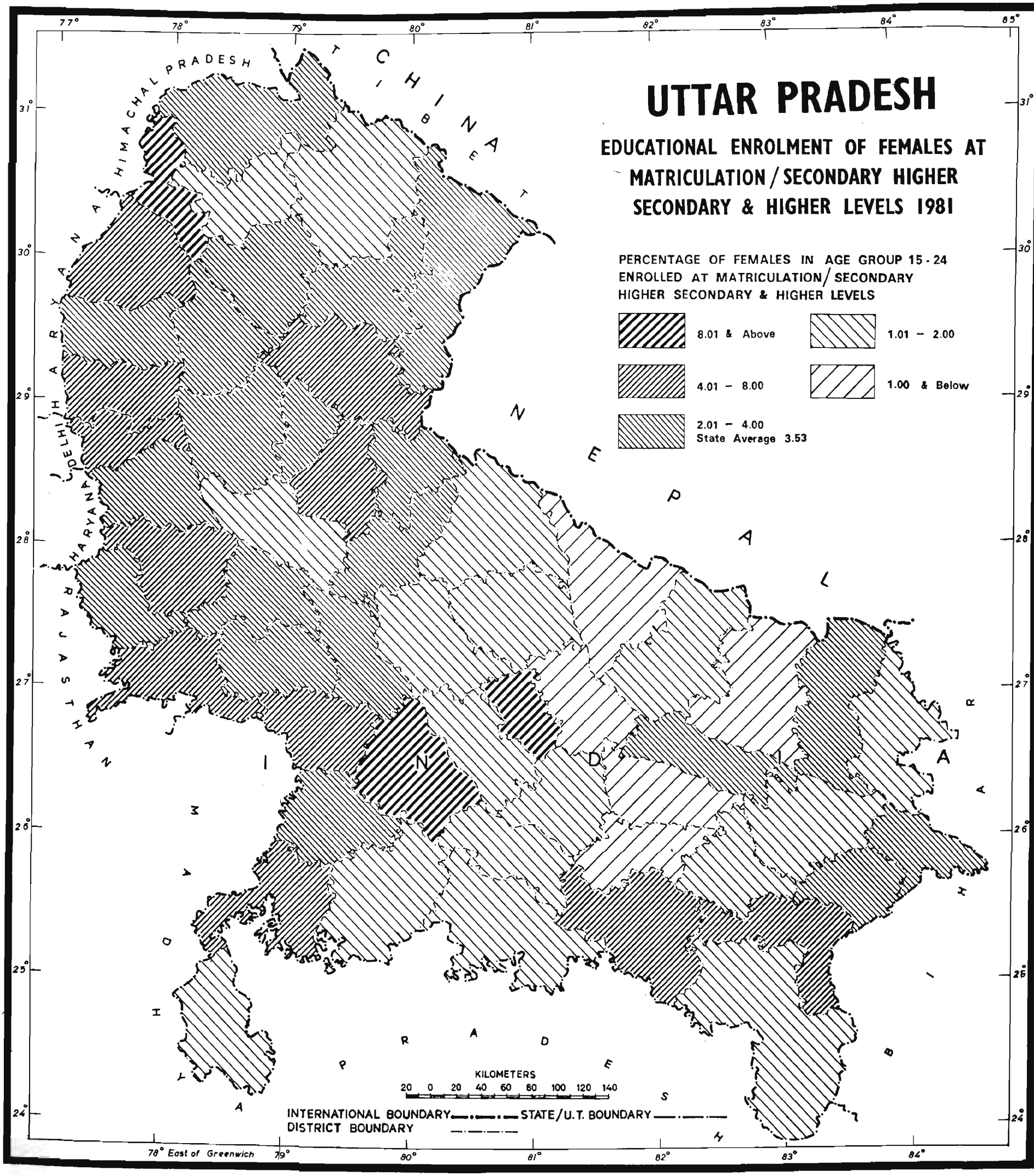
UTTAR PRADESH

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/SECONDARY HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS 1981

PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN AGE GROUP 15 - 24 ENROLLED AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS

- 19.01 & Above
- 15.01 – 19.00
- 11.01 – 15.00
  State Average 13.51
- 7.01 – 11.00
- 7.00 & Below




77°
78°
79°
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81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTAR PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION / SECONDARY HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS 1981
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN AGE GROUP 15 - 24 ENROLLED AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS
8.01 & Above
1.01 – 2.00
4.01 – 8.00
1.00 & Below
2.01 – 4.00
State Average 3.53
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS

AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

- 43 & Above
- 37 – 42
- 31 – 36
- 25 – 30 State Average 29
- 24 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TIBET

CHINA

NEPAL

DELHI

HARYANA

RAJASTHAN

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

INDIA

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—

DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

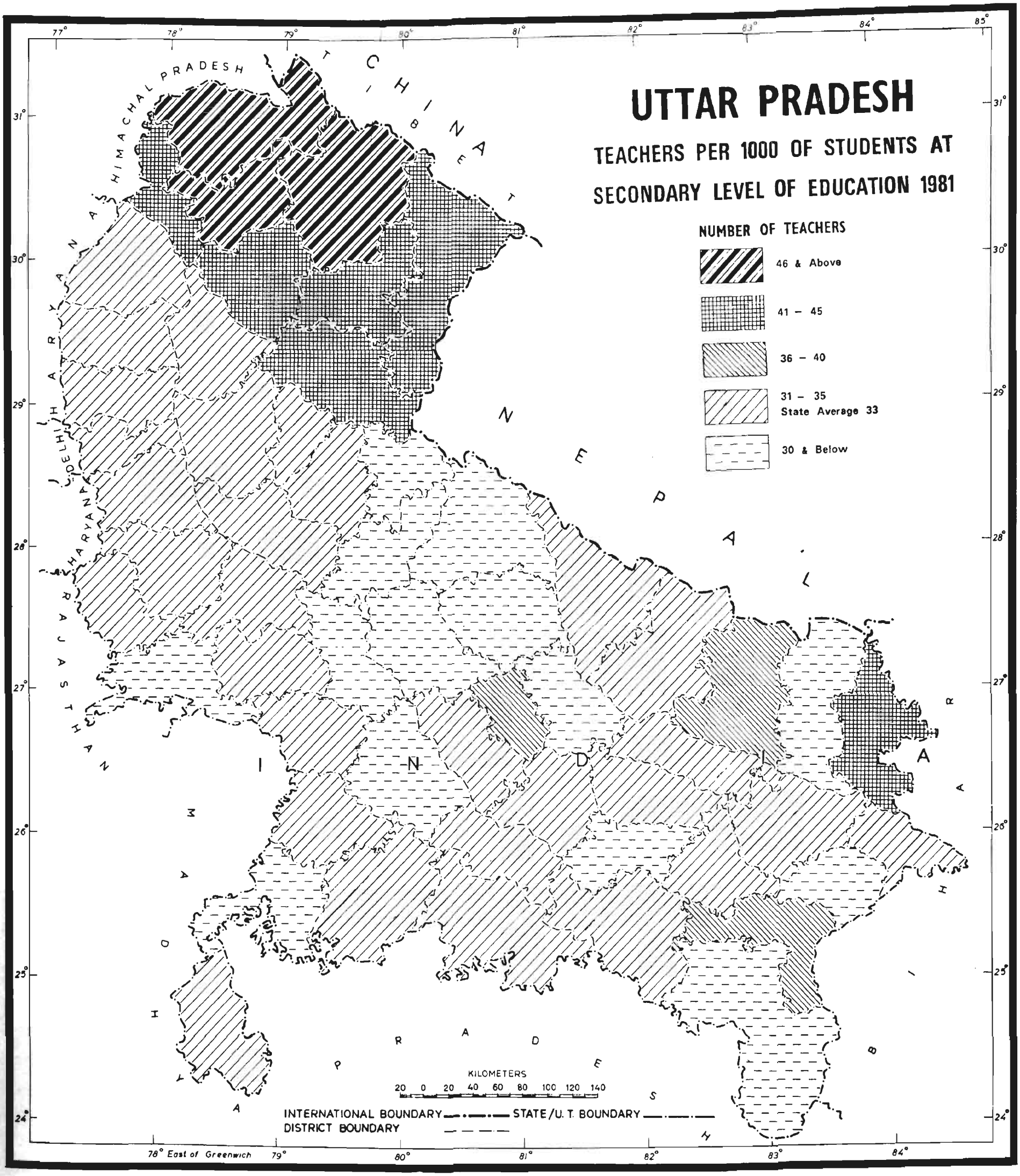
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

- 46 & Above
- 41 – 45
- 36 – 40
- 31 – 35
  State Average 33
- 30 & Below



UTTAR PRADESH

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

- 56 & Above
- 46 – 55
- 36 – 45
  State Average 41
- 26 – 35
- 25 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981

NUMBER OF TEACHERS

- 541 & Above
- 461 – 540
- 381 – 460
  State Average 420
- 301 – 380
- 300 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH

CHINA

NEPAL

HARYANA

DELHI

RAJASTHAN

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981

NO. OF TECHNICAL & NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES

- 41 & Above
- 21 – 40
- 11 – 20
- State Average 20
- 6 – 10
- 5 & Below

NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE

4 500
2 500
1 500
500

TECHNICAL — NON-TECHNICAL

Figures at top of circles indicate total number of literates holding non-technical & technical diploma or certificate

Figures inside or against sectors indicate percentage of literates holding non-technical & technical diploma or certificate

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° North

UTTAR PRADESH

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981

NUMBER OF DEGREE / DIPLOMA HOLDERS PER 10 000 LITERATES

- 791 & Above
- 511 – 790
- 351 – 510 State Average 500
- 281 – 350
- 280 & Below

NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING DEGREE / DIPLOMA

120 000
800 000
40 000
10 000

URBAN — RURAL

Figures at top of circles indicate total number of literates holding degree/diploma

Figures inside or against sector indicate percentage of literates holding degree/diploma

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

UTTAR PRADESH
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

CENSUS HOUSES USED AS

I RESIDENCE

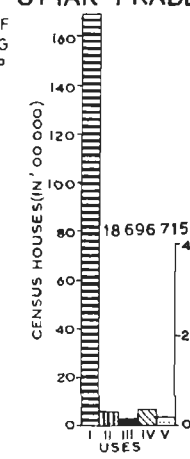
II SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE

III HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS, EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) AND PLACES OF WORSHIP

IV SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES

V FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS

UTTAR PRADESH



"Figures given in the diagrams indicate total number of census houses excluding census houses vacant at the time of listing and census houses used as others"

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—·—

N – Negligible

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
HARYANA
DELHI
NEPAL
UTTARANCHAL
MADHYA PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR

UTTAR PRADESH

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
HAVING NO AMENITIES

UTTAR PRADESH
3 352 215

EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 15 000 HOUSEHOLDS.

EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 2 000 HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

70 500 3 280 6 585 5 415 123 395 13 165 77 345 10 210 57 765 6 710 75 530 145 425 50 135 131 190 106 280 115 480 26 255 70 795 53 025 55 675 31 750 97 320 46 385 42 945 37 770 55 735 52 495 25 350 170 720 31 645 191 390 36 330 38 135 28 145 63 675 19 385 43 480 36 635 43 930 32 275 325 625 24 500 11 715 45 825 26 055 24 460 14 885 25 495 72 785 22 190 35 100 30 765 136 910 152 585 13 880 49 885

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

UTTAR PRADESH

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

DRINKING WATER

ELECTRICITY

HAVING NO AMENITIES

UTTAR PRADESH
15 641 685

EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 100 000 HOUSEHOLDS.

EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 5 000 HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.

65 810 34 000 93 375 68 005 335 205 121 480 142 610 291 080 92 415 249 540 295 535 143 605 147 860 198 810 382 295 314 730 273 695 147 020 295 520 315 660 335 425 246 960 199 805 268 065 385 540 383 160 278 005 600 930 255 815 275 470 382 375 477 165 183 145 354 315 257 295 302 615 369 790 576 895 518 820 349 955 355 150 131 675 258 900 338 340 487 190 262 660 121 025 174 735 310 410 373 245 260 795 227 085 515 760 407 445 95 940 311 555

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

- NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
- ONE ROOM
- TWO ROOMS
- THREE ROOMS
- MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
- UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

500 000
300 000
200 000

EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS. FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.

34 000
65 810
68 005
93 375
335 205
92 415
121 480
142 610
291 080
249 540
143 605
295 535
382 255
147 860
198 810
273 695
147 020
314 730
292 520
315 680
246 960
385 540
477 165
600 930
268 065
335 425
383 760
199 805
382 375
275 470
518 820
255 815
354 315
278 005
576 895
183 145
257 295
369 790
349 955
355 150
302 615
338 340
487 190
131 675
262 660
373 245
310 410
258 900
121 025
174 735
260 795
407 445
227 085
515 760
95 940
311 555

UTTAR PRADESH
15 641 685

(NOT TO SCALE)

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN

- NO EXCLUSIVE ROOM
- ONE ROOM
- TWO ROOMS
- THREE ROOMS
- MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
- UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

200 000
100 000
50 000
10 000 & Below

EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS. FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.

3180
70 500
6 585
5 415
123 395
6 710
13 165
10 210
77 345
75 530
145 425
57 720
131 190
50 135
115 480
106 280
26 255
70 795
53 025
31 750
97 320
55 675
55 735
46 385
37 770
25 350
170 720
31 645
52 495
42 945
191 390
36 330
28 145
63 675
29 385
36 635
43 930
325 625
43 480
39 135
24 500
11 715
32 275
45 725
26 055
172 785
24 460
14 885
35 100
25 495
22 190
136 910
29 765
152 585
UTTAR PRADESH
3 352 215
13 880
49 885

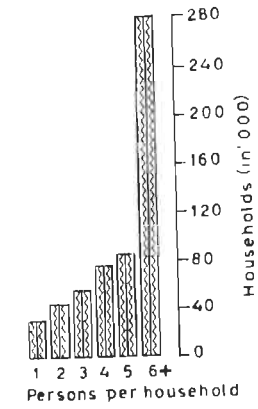
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

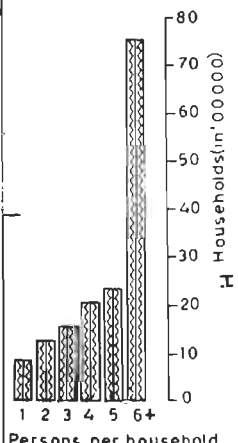
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY — STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

(NOT TO SCALE)

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981





77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

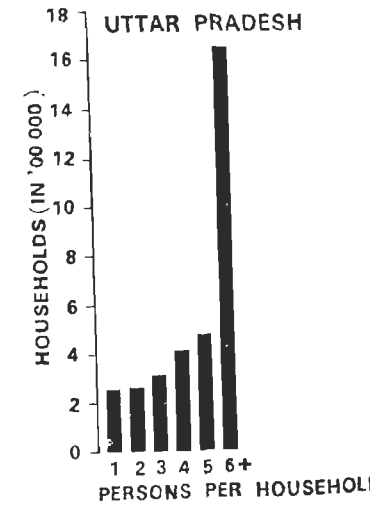
UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD
MORADABAD
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
BULANDSHAHR
BUDAUN
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
ALIGARH
BAHRAICH
ETAH
MATHURA
SITAPUR
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
FARRUKHABAD
AGRA
MAINPURI
HARDOI
GONDA
LUCKNOW
BARABANKI
DEORIA
ETAWAH
UNNAO
FAIZABAD
KANPUR
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
JALAUN
AZAMGARH
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
JHANSI
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
HAMIRPUR
VARANASI
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
LALITPUR
MIRZAPUR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U. T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY — — —

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981



SCALE FOR BARS
(IN '0 000)
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
MORADABAD
GHAZIABAD
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
BULANDSHAHR
BUDAUN
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
ALIGARH
ETAH
BAHRAICH
SITAPUR
MATHURA
FARRUKHABAD
HARDOI
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
MAINPURI
AGRA
BARA BANKI
BASTI
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
DEORIA
FAIZABAD
KANPUR
UNNAO
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
JALAUN
AZAMGARH
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
JHANSI
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
LALITPUR
MIRZAPUR

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

N NEGLIGIBLE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE / U. T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PER 1 000 OF POPULATION 1981

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PER 1 000 OF POPULATION

- 2.51 & Above
- 2.01 – 2.50
- 1.51 – 2.00
- 1.01 – 1.50 State Average 1.48
- 1.00 & Below

TOTAL PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED POPULATION

Totally Crippled
5 000
3 000
2 000
Totally Blind
Totally Dumb

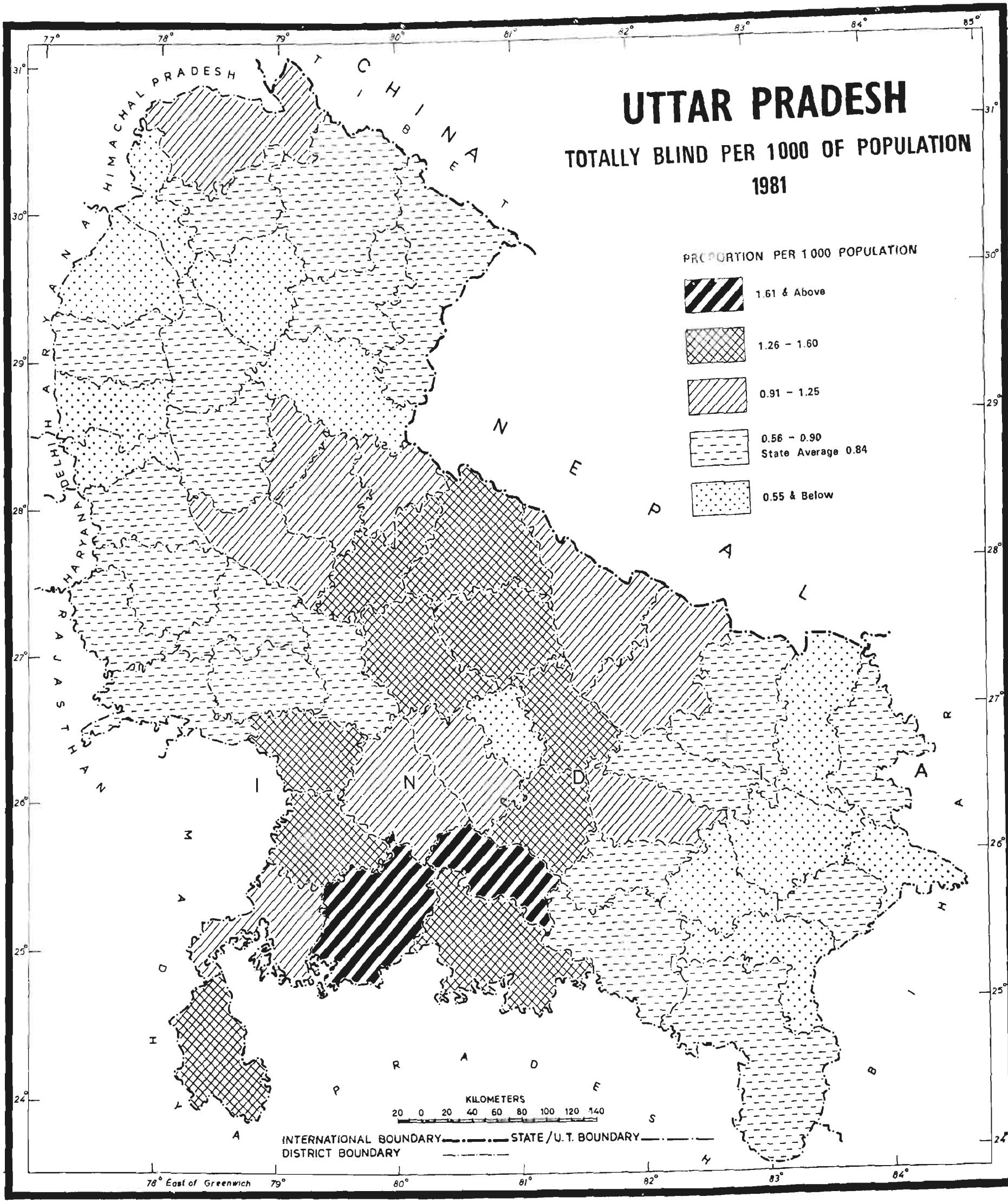
593
784
1032
643
1048
2 687
755
1 186
2 656
2 853
1580
2 774
4 272
2 204
1709
1899
3 639
2 671
3715
3 883
3 455
3 308
2579
4 093
1767
5140
2866
5045
4569
4 356
3100
2980
4160
3 887
1905
4705
4186
3963
3645
5835
4078
3 280
1858
3 366
2 327
4844
2 260
2 022
1759
2937
2151
3625
4 617
2950
2 782
1361

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY ———

Figures at top of circles indicate total physically handicapped population

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° East of Greenwich
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°


UTTAR PRADESH
TOTALLY BLIND PER 1000 OF POPULATION
1981
PROPORTION PER 1000 POPULATION
1.61 & Above
1.26 - 1.60
0.91 - 1.25
0.56 - 0.90
State Average 0.84
0.55 & Below
KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
76° East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

UTTAR PRADESH

TOTALLY CRIPPLED PER 1000 OF POPULATION 1981

PROPORTION PER 1000 POPULATION

- 0.54 & Above
- 0.43 – 0.53
- 0.32 – 0.42 State Average 0.37
- 0.21 – 0.31
- 0.20 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

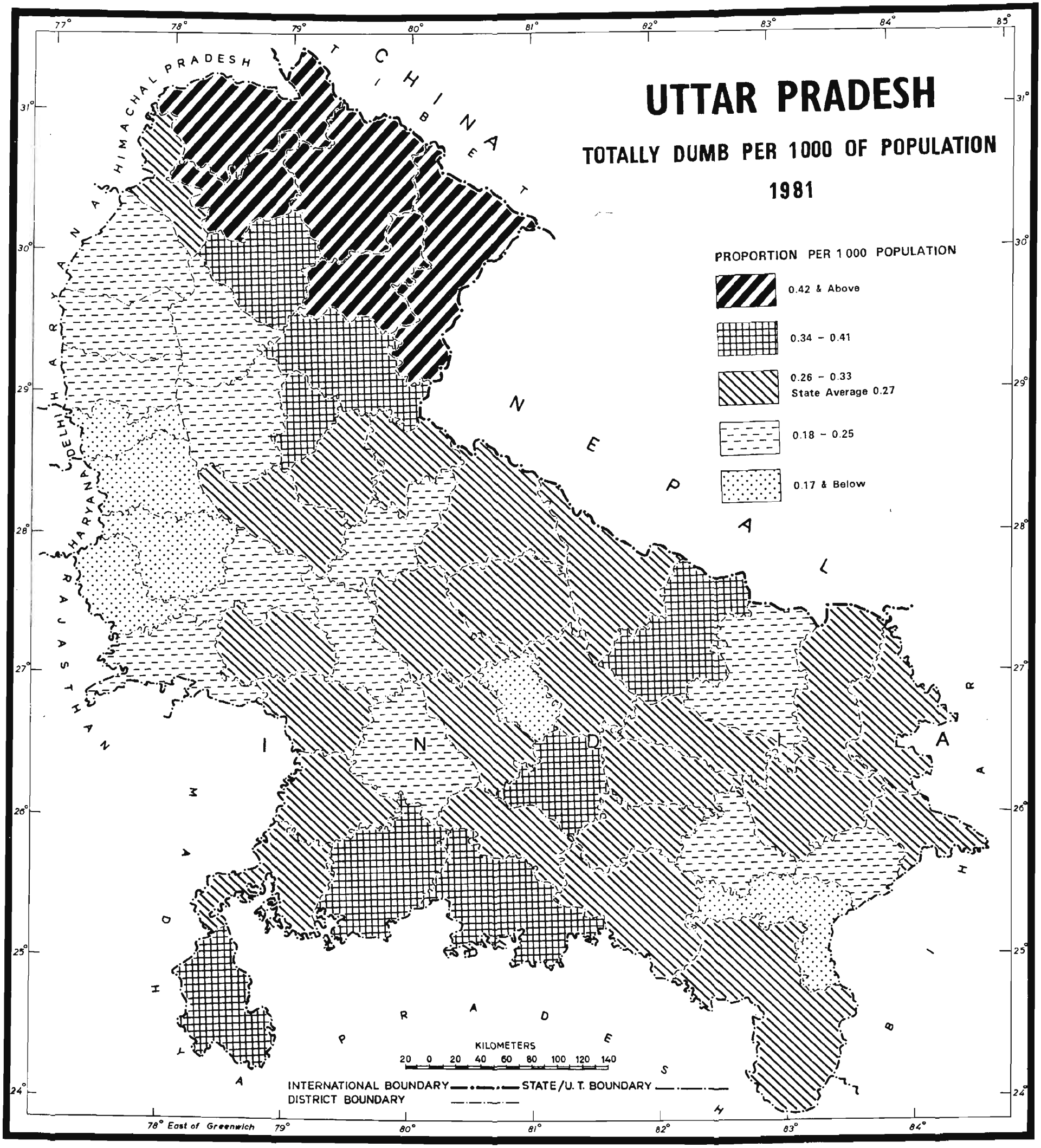
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY —·—·— STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY —·—·—
DISTRICT BOUNDARY —·—·—

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

TOTALLY DUMB PER 1000 OF POPULATION

1981



UTTAR PRADESH

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS

- 161 & Above
- 101 – 160
- 56 – 100
- 26 – 55
  State Average 55
- 25 & Below

KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

CHANGE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971-81

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS

INCREASE

- 31 & Above
- 15 – 30
- 7 – 14 State Average 7
- 3 – 6
- 2 & Below

DECREASE

- 7 – 12
- 6 & Below

HIMACHAL PRADESH

TIBET

NEPAL

DELHI

HARYANA

RAJASTHAN

MADHYA PRADESH

BIHAR

77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°

31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

KILOMETERS

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140

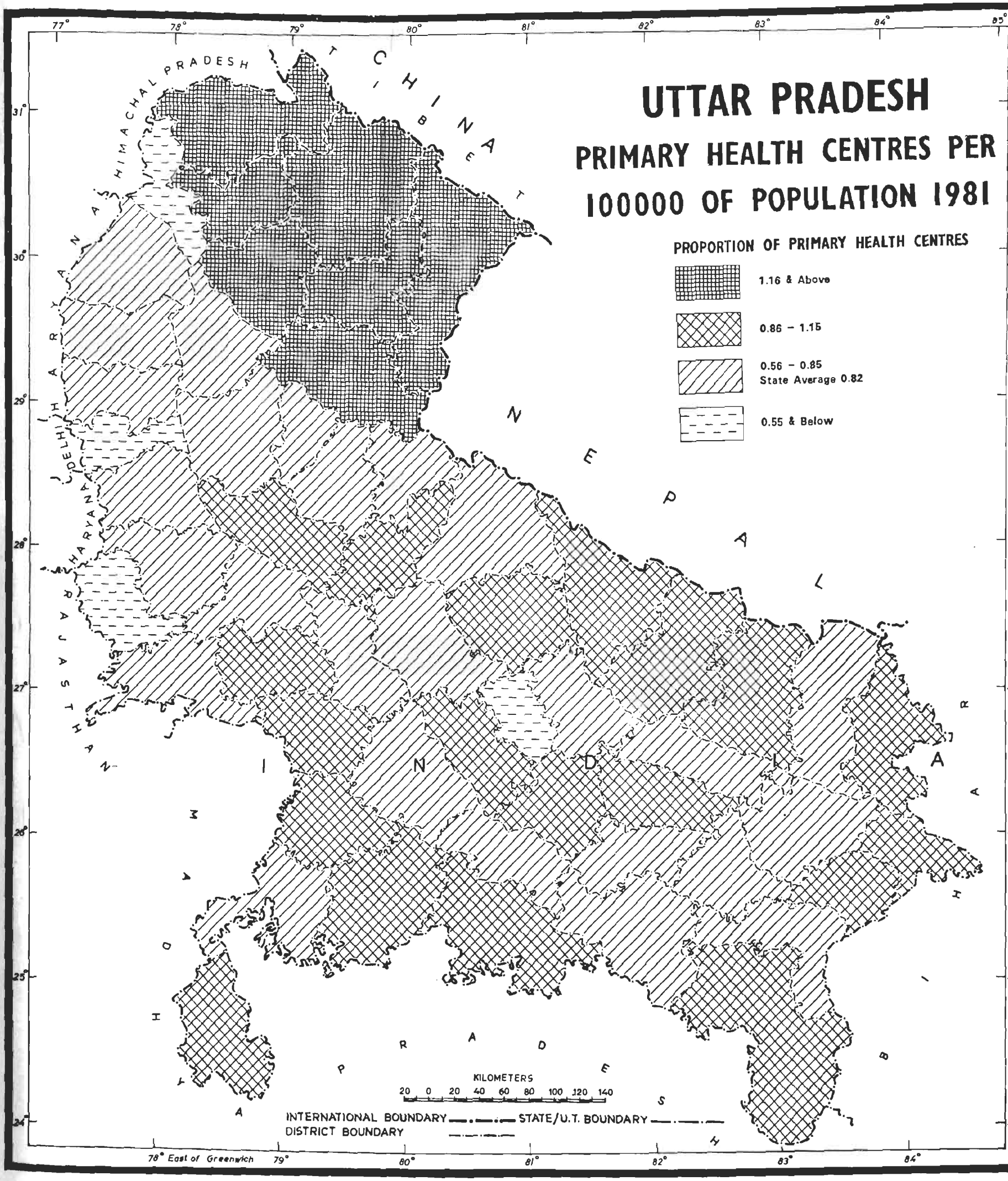
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

78° East of Greenwich

UTTAR PRADESH

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1981



PART – V

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE MAPS

Map No. 1

POSITION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA 1981

The map depicts the geographical location of Uttar Pradesh in India.

This map shows the location and extent of states and union territories. The locations of the headquarters of all the states and union territories of the country are marked with specific symbols as explained in the legend of the map. The area covered by Uttar Pradesh is shaded whereas the remaining parts are left blank. The name of the respective territory and its headquarters are written at appropriate places.

Uttar Pradesh is located between 23°52' N to 31°28' N of latitudes and 77°04' E to 84°38' E of longitudes The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the state is 7°36'and 7°34' respectively. The state is bounded by Tibet (China) and Nepal in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the south, Bihar in the east and Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh in the west. The north-south (Uttarkashi to Lalitpur) distance is approximately 540 kms as against 800 kms between north-east (Dehra Dun to Mirzapur). The total area of the state is 294 411 km^2 accommodating 110 862 013 persons. Thus it is the most populous state with manifold geographical characteristics. As a matter of fact in terms of population it ranks first (16.66%) and fourth (8.18%) in terms of area among the states and union territories in the country. High mountains, flat and fertile plains and dissected plateaus are its physical features. The state is also known for its glorious past and varied socio-cultural heritages. So far as demographic aspect is concerned it has been a trend-setter for the country as a whole in many respect.

Map No. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

The map represents administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh as existed on the 1st of April, 1981.

Different symbols have been adopted to represent district and tahsil boundaries and their headquarters. The state capital has been shown by a star symbol. The names of district and tahsil headquarters are written adjacent to their locations. In case the name of a district or tahsil differs from the name of its headquarters town, the former appears within brackets, for example, Pauri (Garhwal), Aligarh (Koil), Allahabad (Chail), Narendra-nagar (Tehri Garhwal), *etc*.

For administrative control, the state has been divided into 56 districts and 242 tahsils. The districts have been grouped in 12 Revenue (Commissioners) Divisions namely, Garhwal, Kumaon, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi.

Lucknow and Faizabad divisions have the maximum number of districts (6 each), while Moradabad division has the minimum (3) districts. Amongst the districts, Allahabad has the highest number of tahsils (8) whereas Dehra Dun has the lowest (2).

The state is spread over an area of about 294 364 km^2. Lucknow division ranks first in terms of area (31 596 km^2) closely followed by Faizabad (31 318 km^2). The smallest division is Moradabad with an area of 13 182 km^2. Mirzapur with an area of 11 042 km^2 is the largest district while Rampur with an area of only 2367 km^2 is at the bottom. In case of tahsils also there is a great variation in their area. The largest tahsil is Bhatwari (2 471.00 km^2) of Uttarkashi and the smallest one is Milak (401.30 km^2) of Rampur district.

Map No. 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1971 – 81

The map shows changes in administrative boundaries during 1971 – 81 in Uttar Pradesh.

Two types of territorial changes have occurred during the decade. The first one is where some area of a territory has been transferred to other unit and second where entirely a new territory was constituted. Both types of changes have been shown by different symbols or colour indicating the year of transfer as per the legend of the map.

Two districts, *viz.*, Lalitpur and Ghaziabad were newly created during the decade thereby increasing the number of districts to 56 in the state. Lalitpur and Mahroni tahsils of erstwhile Jhansi district were separated in 1975 to form the new district of Lalitpur. Again in 1977 a new tahsil of Talbehat was created by transferring 126 villages from Lalitpur tahsil and 39 villages from Mahroni tahsil. Thus the number of tahsils in the district became three. Similarly new district of Ghaziabad was created in 1976 with the entire tahsil of Ghaziabad and 282 villages of Hapur tahsil of the then Meerut district and 178 villages of Sikandrabad tahsil of Bulandshahr district. There was also reorganisation of tahsils in the districts when in 1976, 49 villages of Hapur tahsil were transferred to Meerut tahsil and 109 villages of Ghaziabad tahsil were transferred to Hapur tahsil. Another tahsil Garhmukteshwar was created in 1977 by bifurcation of Hapur tahsil when 138 villages were seperated to form the new tahsil. Again in the year 1977, Dadri tahsil was created with 178 villages of Sikandrabad tahsil and 15 of Ghaziabad tahsil in Ghaziabad district.

Other major territorial changes were effected in the districts of Almora, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Nainital, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich and Hamirpur where new tahsils were created. In May 1971, Almora tahsil was divided and a new tahsil of Bageshwar was created with 901 villages. Later on in 1972 Champawat tahsil of Almora district was transferred to district Pithoragarh. Similarly in 1975, tahsil Lansdowne of district Garhwal was bifurcated and 566 villages of the tahsil were separated to form Kotdwara tahsil. Similarly in 1976 from old Khatima tahsil 121 villages were eliminated to form a new tahsil of Sitarganj in district Nainital. A new tahsil of Dhaurehra was created in 1976 by separating 211 villages from Nighasan tahsil of district Kheri and in the same year another new tahsil of Mahmudabad was constituted in Sitapur district by separating 353 villages from Sidhauli tahsil. A new tahsil of Bhinga was also created in Bahraich district by taking 238 villages of Bahraich tahsil. A new tahsil of Kulpahar was also created in Hamirpur district in 1976 by transfering 103 villages from Mahoba tahsil and 169 villages of Charkhari tahsil.

A number of other minor changes were also made during the decade consequent upon transfer of villages from one tahsil to other. These changes, alongwith the year of change and the number of villages transferred are given in the table below :-

	Transferred from	Transferred to	No. of village	Year
1.	Dehra Dun	Devaprayag (Garhwal)	1	1976
2.	Lansdowne (Garhwal)	Pauri (Garhwal)	211	1975
3.	Didihat (Pithoragarh)	Pithoragarh	1	1978
4.	Kichha (Nainital)	Kashipur (Nainital)	125	1976
5.	Aonla (Bareilly)	Bareilly	4	1978

	Transferred from	Transferred to	No. of village	Year
6.	Faridpur (Bareilly)	Aonla (Bareilly)	1	1978
7.	Mahoba (Hamirpur)	Maudaha (Hamirpur)	2	1976
8.	Maudaha (-do-)	Mahoba (-do-)	3	1976
9.	Maudaha (-do-)	Charkhari (-do-)	6	1976
10.	Naugarh (Basti)	Bansi (Basti)	68	1972
11.	Bansi (-do-)	Naugarh (-do-)	38	1972
12.	Unnao	Bilhaur (Kanpur)	1	1978
13.	Unnao	Bilhaur (-do-)	1 (Partly)	1978

Map No. 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The map represents the relief and drainage in Uttar Pradesh. The generalised relief has been depicted as per the intervals shown in the legend of the map and the intervening space in between two heights are shaded by different colour tints. Rivers are shown in blue.

The state may be divided into three regions according to physical features: (i) Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (ii) Ganga Plain and (iii) Uttar Pradesh Uplands.

About one-sixth area of the state lies in the Himalayan region covering the districts of Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal. The general slope is from north-west to south-east. The whole of the mountainous tract is highly dissected and rugged. This region may be divided into three zones, *viz.*, (1) Greater Himalayas (2) Lesser Himalayas or Kumaon Himalaya East and (3) Sub-Himalayas or Siwalik. Greater Himalayas is the northern-most zone with an average height of 6 000 m and above. Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh lie in this zone. Most of the ranges are permafrost. The main peaks in this zone are Nanda Devi (7 817 m), Kamet (7 756 m), Badrinath (7 138 m) and Trisul (7 120 m). The lesser Himalayas is situated at the average height of 3 000 m. with the width varying from 80 to 100 kms. These ranges abruptly rise from the Siwalik. There are many spurs in these ranges where many important hill stations, such as Mussoorie, Nainital, Ranikhet, Almora, Chakrata, Lansdowne *etc.* are situated. Sub-Himalayas or Siwalik are constituted of small hills which run along the Ganga plain. The height of these ranges vary between 300 to 600 m. In between the lesser Himalayas and the Siwalik, there are many discontinuous valleys called 'Dune' the width of which is upto 24 kms. Some important among these valleys are Dehra Dun, Kota Dun, Patli Dun, Kothri Dun, Chumbi Dun *etc.* However Dehra Dun is most famous among these.

About three-fourths of the total area of the state is covered by Ganga plain which is situated between the Himalaya in the north and the uplands in the south. The general character is homogeneous. The 150 m contour divides the plain approximately into two equal parts. The northern part is named as Upper Ganga Plain while the southern is known as Middle Ganga Plain. In general the soil is alluvial but variations are noticed in both the high land and low land areas. This belt is most fertile and densely populated.

Uttar Pradesh Uplands is limited and covers the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Mirzapur and southern part of Allahabad. It is a dis-

sected and rugged plateau with slopes towards north-east. The northern part is a Peneplain. The general altitude rarely exceeds 300 metres.

The drainage system in the state may be divided into three parts.

Ganga system: The Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier of Himalayas and flows in different direction in the State. Its main tributaries are the Yamuna on the right and Ramganga, Gomati on the left. Ramganga originates from Himalayas and joins Ganga near Kannauj. Gomati and its main tributary Sai run almost parallel to Ganga before Sai joins Gomati but afterwards only a few kilometres away from this place it merges with Ganga. There are many other small tributaries in this system. This river system covers entire central part of the state.

Yamuna system: Yamuna originates from Yamunotri glacier and runs almost parallel to Ganga before joining it at Allahabad. The main tributaries of this river are Chambal, Batwa and Ken-all originating from the Deccan plateau and running from south to north. The southern part of the state is covered by this system. Formations of ravines are the main physical characteristics of this river system.

Ghaghara system: The entire north-eastern part of the state is covered by Ghaghara system. Ghaghara enters the state from Nepal border and runs parallel to Ganga and joins it beyond Ballia district. Its main tributaries are Sarda on the right and Rapti, Burhi Gandak on the left. This river system is notorious for flood and creates havoc during monsoons in the region.

Son river with its tributaries drain in Mirzapur district and joins Ganga beyond the state.

Map No. 5

RELATIVE RELIEF

The map represents the relative relief or relative altitude of the state.

The relative relief is computed in 1 000 km^2 grid as per the scale of the map on the basis of contour map of the state. The difference between the lowest and the highest contour passing through the grid is plotted in the centre of the respective grid. Relative relief values are plotted at the respective grids on the map to interpolate the isopleths at selected intervals as given in the legend. The intervening area between two relative relief isopleths are hatched by different shades as indicated in the legend of the map to depict the variations in the relative relief over different parts of the state.

The map shows clearly three levels of altitudes of the state *viz.*, the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, the great plains and southern uplands (Jhansi uplands and Mirzapur uplands). The Uttar Pradesh Himalaya represents the high intensity of relative relief between 300 and 1 800 metres and above, comprising Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital and northern part of Saharanpur and Bijnor districts. The highest intensity of relative relief in between 1 500 – 1 800 metres and above is recorded in the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora.

A tract having relative relief between 150 – 300 metres is recorded in piedmont of Jhansi and Mirzapur plateau. The lowest value of relative relief in the range of 150 metres and below is found in great plains covering maximum part of the state, comprising Muzaffarnagar, Meerut,Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr,Aligarh, Agra, Mathura, Etah, Etawah, Kanpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur, Ballia Varanasi *etc.*

Map No. 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map represents the distribution of normal annual rainfall by isohyet and normal monthly rainfall by histogram for ten selected stations, *viz.*, Mussoorie, Mukteshwar, Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Varanasi of the state. The space in between the isohyets have been shaded by different hatching showing annual rainfall in millimetres as indicated in the legend on the map.

Nearly 90 per cent of rainfall in the state is caused by the monsoons coming from Bay of Bengal from June to October. As the monsoon moves westward, its intensity decreases and affects its gravity. On account of this phenomenon the eastern part of the state receives more rainfall than the western part. For instance, Varanasi and Gorakhpur receives 1 113 and 1 274 mm of annual rainfall respectively, whereas Meerut and Agra receives only 830 and 765 mm respectively. The entire Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region except the snow bound areas, receives heavy rainfall more than 1 200 mm. Mussoorie recorded the highest with 2 368 mm annual rainfall.

The maximum monthly rainfall is received during the months of July and August in the state as indicated by the histograms. Mussoorie recorded the maximum rainfall of 726 and 724 mm during July and August respectively, while Agra and Meerut recorded only 210 and 263 mm and 247 and 229 mm during the same months. November and April are the driest months in the state. Although winter rainfall is very occasional and scanty but the same is very useful for Rabi crops.

Map No. 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

The map represents normal annual and monthly temperature for ten selected stations in the state. Normal annual temperature is shown by isotherm whereas histogram represents normal monthly temperature. Areas having similar range of normal annual temperature are shaded with colour as shown in the legend on the map.

Uttar Pradesh has sub-tropical climate. In the Himalayan region the temperature is comparatively low while it is higher towards south. In general, higher the altitude lower is the temperature. A marked variation is seen in the mean normal annual temperature in the plains. For example it is 26° C at Varanasi, 26.1° C at Allahabad in eastern Uttar Pradesh while 25.6° C at Agra and 24.7° C at Meerut in the western Uttar Pradesh. The plateau region shows similarity with the eastern region.

The histograms representing monthly mean temperature at ten selected stations show clearly that the highest temperature in the state is recorded in the months of June and May and the lowest in the months of January and December. The highest monthly mean temperature is 35.0°C at Agra in the month of June while hills are cool and comfortable in this month.

Map No. 8

SOILS

The distribution of soils depicting sub-order associations on the map, is based on the Soil Map of India, published by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR) 1983. The soil units respond largely to the physical set up of the state and correspond to the climate, vegetation and relief to a considerable extent. The map also shows the traditional nomenclature of the soils in the index along with the newly arrived sub-order associations of soil characteristics which are shown by number according to the original map for reference on the map and in the following text.

The soils of the state have been grouped into eleven major classes and twenty-seven sub-order association which are given here with their characteristics. In the *Aqualfs-Aquepts-Udalfs* (2) the soils association, relatively have high base status with brown colour and found in the inter-fluvial flood plain of Ganga-Sai rivers (in eastern Unnao, southern Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur western Varanasi and northern Allahabad districts) and Rohini-Little Gandak rivers (in Gorakhpur and western Deoria districts). The same soil is present along the Chhoti Sarju river in Faizabad, western Azamgarh northern Sultanpur and eastern Bara Banki districts.

In *Ustalfs-Orthents (8), Ustalfs-Ochrepts (9)* and *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18)* associations, the soils are mainly red in colour with varying texture of loams to sandy loam. The south-west Banda, Jhansi and major area of Mirzapur district show this type of soils. *Ustalfs-Ochrepts-Orthents (18)* are shallow black, brown and alluvial soils occurring in the eastern part of Varanasi, central Jaunpur and eastern Pratapgarh. Similar soils are also found in central Kanpur, major portion of Unnao, eastern Hardoi and western Lucknow districts.

The soil units *Udalfs* (20) and *Udalfs-Ochrepts (24)* are mostly found in lower and middle Himalaya of the state. Generally the soils are loam to sandy loam in texture and rich in organic matter. The red loams occurring along slopes of hills and along ridges due to high gradient and the profiles are generally sandy in nature. In the terraced soils the texture character of profiles naturally depend on slope gradients but clay soils are usually seen on the gentle slope gradients. The PH of these soils usually varies from 5.5 to 6.5. In the western part of Dehra Dun some brown and shallow black alluvial soils are seen occasionally. A few areas having such type of soils are also noticed in the north-eastern part of the state especially, in the sub-humid region of Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts.

In the flood affected plains areas of Yamuna, Sarda and Rapti rivers *Aquents-Fluvents* (33) are noticed. The soils have recently developed on alluvium. These soils possess a sandy loam texture and are reddish brown to dark brown in colour. Water soluble salts are found in lower surface of the soils. The soils become wet due to periodic inundation during the monsoon period.

The soil of the association *Psamments-Fluvents* (36) *Psamments-Fluvents-Aquents* (38) and *Psamments-Fluvents-Ochrepts* (42) are spread in the south-west Agra, Upper Ganga khadar (Saharanpur to Fatehpur) and Ramganga khadar (Moradabad to Shahjahanpur). The soils are mostly sandy with moderately coarse to medium texture in general.

The *Fluvents-Psamments-Orthents* (50) are found in the gently sloping flood affected plain of Ghaghara (northern Azamgarh and Ballia districts) and Ganga rivers in Ghazipur district. The eastern Mirzapur in the Son Valley area and a part of southern Gorakhpur and Deoria districts have also similar soils. The soils are mostly brown to dark brown in colour and loam to sandy loam in texture.

Due to various geologic and rock characteristics, the soils developed in the southern part of the state are mainly *Orthents-Ochrepts* (58), *Orthents-Ochrepts-Ustalfs* (59) and *Orthents-Rock-Outcrops* (60). In south-west part of Mirzapur, the soils are shallow black, brown and alluvial. In general, these soils are red loamy to red sandy and shallow black to brown alluvium. A part of Lalitpur district is classified under bare rock outcrops.

The soil associations namely *Ochrepts* (70), *Ochrepts-Gullied Land* (71), *Ochrepts-Orthents* (72), *Ochrepts-Psamments* (73), *Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs* (74), *Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Outcrops* (75), *Ochrepts-Aquepts-Ustalfs* (77), *Ochrepts-Fluvents-Usterts* (79), *Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs* (82) and *Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents* (86) are spread over throughout the state. These soils are extending over level to gently sloping areas occupying the inter-fluvial, old flood-plains of Yamuna, Ganga, Ramganga, Sarda and Ghaghara rivers. These are also found over the undulating upland, plains of Bundelkhand and on the hill tops and slopes of western Uttar Pradesh Himalayas. The soils are mostly coarse-loamy to fine loamy. Also some sandy soils are present in the inter-fluves of Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts.

In the Ganga-Ghaghara Doab extending from Bareilly to Ghazipur corresponding to the *Bhabhar* alluvium with intermittent *Usar* soil are usually found in long stretches. Similar soils are also found in the southern Aligarh, western Mainpuri, northern Agra and Mathura districts.

On the hill tops and hill slopes of the Himalayas of Uttar Pradesh, recently formed alluvial soils *Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs (82)* are widely distributed. In the southern part of the state, the soil characteristics differ widely due to geologic formations. Here gully formations are important mostly in Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Jhansi in the river catchments. Mostly the soils are brown to dark brown and brown to dark yellowish in colour. In Lalitpur district the soils are shallow black to dark due to the Basaltic terrain. In the south-west part of Jhansi and north-west part of Lalitpur some typical recently formed shallow black brown and alluvial soils are noticed. The soils of southern Mirzapur are red in colour and are recently formed with slightly high PH.

The associations of *Aquolls-Ustolls (87)* are spreading on the moderate slopes of Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti districts. The soils are rich in humus with clay, silt and fine sand. These soils are saturated with ground water, thickly forested and termed as *tarai soils.*

The *Ustolls-Ochrepts (88)* associations are also like *tarai* soils but account for slight variations in humus content. These soils can be called as grassland soils of sub-tropical region and are noticed in the transitional areas of plains of the south and foot hills of the north-west Uttar Pradesh.

The extreme of north-western part of the state falls within the Great Himalayan range. The soils of the high mountain ranges of Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal districts are of mixed origin, *i.e.* glacial and fluvio-glacial and are covered with glaciers and snow caps.

Map No. 9

FORESTS

The map depicts different types of forests and number of persons engaged in forestry and logging activities in various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Forests have been classified into four groups, *viz.*, (1) Tropical, (2) Sub-Tropical, (3) Montane and (4) Sub-Alpine and Alpine forests. Each group has been represented with different shade of green colour as indicated in the legend on the map. The forest classifications and their further sub-classifications have been shown by numericals as indicated in the index. Workers engaged in forestry and logging activities have been shown by circles proportionate to the number of workers in each district which have further been sun-divided according to the number of workers engaged in various groups of activities such as 1. Planting, replanting and conservation of forests, 2. logging-felling and cutting of trees and preparation of logs, 3. production of fuel, 4. gathering of fodder, 5. gathering of uncultivated materials like gums, lac, mild fruits, leaves etc. 6. other forest products not elsewhere classified and 7. unspecified.

Tropical forests:- Tropical forests have been divided into four categories, *viz.*, (i) Tropical moist deciduous (Sal), (ii) Tropical moist deciduous, (iii) Tropical dry deciduous and (iv) Tropical thorn forests. There is a fair amount of concentration of these forests along the foot hills, *bhabhar*, *tarai* and Mirzapur uplands. Sal and teak are the most precious trees found in foot hills and *tarai* region. Most of the trees shed their leaves during the

autumn. Other varieties found in this region are *dhak*, *sheesham*, *mahua and tendu*. *Kikar* is also found in the south western dry part of the state. These forests are valuable from economic point of view.

Sub-tropical forests:- Sub-tropical forest is a mixture of coniferous and broad- leaved trees and are generally found at the height of 900 to 1 500 m in the Himalayan region of the state. *Chir, deodar, oak, chestnut* and *birch* are the main trees of these forests. *Oak* is mainly found on the southern slope of the hills.

Montane forests:-These forests are generally of two type (i) Himalayan moist temperate forests and (ii) Himalayan dry temperate forests. These forests are generally found at altitudes of 1 500 to 3 000 m. These are evergreen and grow up to the height of 13 to 18 m. Main varieties of montane trees are *silver fur, spruce* and *oak*.

Sub-alpine and alpine forests:- These forests are found at a height above 3 000 m but below the snowline in Himalayan region. *Junipers* and *bhojpatra* are the main species of this region. The economic utility of these species are reduced due to climatic hindrances.

There are in all 17 506 persons engaged in forestry in the state out of which 10 007 persons are engaged in the planting, replanting and conservation of forests, followed by logging activities (6 202). The rest are engaged in production of fuel (160), gathering of fodder (81), gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, lac, wild fruits, leaves *etc.* (909) and other forest products not elsewhere classified (147). It may be seen from the map that the highest number of workers engaged in these activities is in district Nainital (3 996), followed by Uttarkashi (1 925), Almora (1 800), Garhwal (1 452) and Dehra Dun (1 340). Comparatively a smaller number is found in the districts of Pithoragarh (752), Chamoli (583), Bahraich (477), Tehri Garhwal (426) and Bijnor (416). However most of the districts in the plains and plateau regions have lesser number of workers engaged in such activities.

Map No. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the distribution of population in the state during 1981.

Circle and dot method has been adopted for the drawing of this map. Each dot represents 2 000 rural population whereas classwise proportionate circles represent urban centres.

There were 110.86 million persons in Uttar Pradesh spread over in 704 urban centres and 124 246 villages (11680 uninhabited) during 1981 census. A glance through the map reveals large disparity in the distribution of population. Dense dots and numerous circles indicate concentration of population whereas a vice versa picture is represented by the sparsed dots and circles. Such pattern of distribution is mainly governed by physiography, soil, rainfall, forest, social and cultural factors.

Middle Ganga plain west has the largest concentration of population. There are spatial variations in this belt also. The eastern districts of Azamgarh, Ballia, Deoria, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur & Basti have high concentration of rural population which decreases towards west. Coincidently this belt has been also the highest rural density in the state. Urban centres are not very developed in this region. However a few big towns such as Kanpur, Lucknow, Faizabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur are situated in this belt.

Upper Ganga plain is next so far as concentration of population is concerned. A large concentration is observed in Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly districts while it is comparatively low beyond these districts. Urban centres are, relatively larger in comparison to other regions. Location of industrial units and business centres have given impetus to the development of urban units. There is wide gap in concentration of population among various districts of this region. Compared to lower doab, the upper doab has relatively more concentration of rural population. The dots representing rural population are closer in Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly whereas their location towards *tarai* and southern districts is sparse.

Relatively less concentration of population is observed in Bundelkhand plateau and Himalayan regions.

The Bundelkhand plateau is a peneplain with rugged surface. Intermittent rocky knobs are a common feature of this region. Due to these characteristic features agricultural operations are not easy hence the area is less populated. Settlements are located at far off places in this tract but river basins have relatively more population. The availability of minerals and establishment of industries in recent years in Mirzapur plateau have attracted people to reside. However Jhansi and Mirzapur are class I cities in this low populated tract.

Himalayan region is the least populated belt of the state due to its physical limitations. Few settlements are located in the river valleys and flat topped hills where some suitable patch of land is available for agricultural persuits and climatic conditions are favourable. In higher altitudes the population is negligible. Doon valley is thickly populated belt of Himalayan region where the famous city of Dehra Dun is situated. Near Nainital region also there is considerable concentration of population.

A general review of the map reveals that rural population is highly concentrated in eastern Uttar Pradesh and some districts of western Uttar Pradesh while it is moderate in the central districts. In *tarai* and southern plateau population concentration is low whereas it is very low in Himalayan region. The concentration of urban centres are relatively higher in western part of the state than any other region.

Map No. 11

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows density of population in each tahsil of the state in 1981. The data in this respect at tahsil level have been grouped into six suitable ranges, three above and two below the state average. The tahsils in these ranges are hatched with different shades from high to low order as indicated in the legend of the map.

Uttar Pradesh is a most populous state in the country where the density of population is 377 persons per km^2 In fact among the states it stands after Kerala (655), West Bengal (615) and Bihar (402).

A glance through the map reveals a definite trend in the density pattern which is similar to earlier decades. Eastern and north-western parts of the state are high density zones whereas central part falls in the middle range. Bundelkhand plateau, Garhwal and Kumaon Himalaya are two low density zones. Besides, there is a large variation in density among the tahsils also. Agra with a density of 1 903 persons per km^2 stands at the top whereas Puraula with a density of 14 persons per km^2 is at the bottom. Such a large variation is mainly due to the physical features *i.e.*, soil, natural vegetation, means of irrigation, fertility of soil *etc*. Industrialisation and urbanisation also play a vital role in bringing up the density of population.

There are 38 tahsils in the state which fall in the range of density from 601 persons and above. Most of the tahsils (35) of this range are situated in eastern and western Uttar Pradesh. Remaining (3) are located as isolated pockets. Among these tahsils, Agra (1 903) is at the top whereas Handia (696) is at the bottom. Few prominant tahsils falling in this range are Kanpur (1 877), Lucknow (1 494), Chail (1 275), Varanasi (1 255), Meerut (1 178), Ghaziabad (1 055) *etc*. These tahsils having high density are also having mostly big urban centres. However there are few tahsils which have high density and large concentration of population in rural areas. The density ranging between 501-600 persons per km^2 covers 32 tahsils. Majority of these tahsils (20) are located in eastern Uttar Pradesh in the vicinity of highest density tahsils. The remaining are scattered throughout the state. Bansdih (599) and Etmadpur (508) are the highest and the lowest density tahsils in this category. Concentration of rural population is the main reason for high density in these tahsils.

Fifty-four tahsils are in the range of density varying from 401 – 500 persons per km^2 in the state. These tahsils are spread over in the high density belt of eastern and western parts of the state. However a few tahsils (11) of this range are located in the central part also.

The density range of 301 – 400 incorporating the state average (377) covers the largest number of tahsils (58) in the state. The tahsils falling in this category are concentrated in the central part of the state. The tahsils Kanpur, Unnao, Hardoi, Budaun, Mainpuri, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Bahraich form the part of this belt.

Sikandra Rao and Kashipur (400 each) tahsils have the highest density whereas Nagina, Gunnaur (301 each) have the lowest.

Twenty-one tahsils are in the next lower range (201 – 300). These are distributed in Southern Uplands (10), Tarai region (6) and two each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and Upper Ganga Plain. The highest density in this range is observed in Chhata tahsil (298) followed by Chunar (295), Bah and Bilaspur (290 each), Kiraoli (283) and Balrampur (282) *etc.*, whereas tahsil Orai (212), Konch (213), Mauranipur (215), Baberu (224) and Banda (227) are in the lower order of density.

The lowest range having a density of 200 and below accounts for 40 tahsils of the state. All these tahsils except two (Puranpur and Nighasan) are concentrated in a continuous belt in Himalaya and southern uplands regions of Uttar Pradesh. Tahsil Puranpur (200) and Puraula (14) have recorded the highest and the lowest density among them. There are fourteen tahsils in Himalaya region of Uttar Pradesh which have density below 100 persons per km^2. These are Puraula, Munsiari (14 each), Dharchula (16), Bhatwari (18), Joshimath (19), Rajgarhi (32), Karnaprayag (41), Chamoli (44), Ukhimath (50), Dunda (62), Chakrata (75), Champawat (76), Dudhi (77) and Bageshwar (87).

Map No. 12

INTER – CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1971 – 81

The map shows percentage change in total population during 1971 – 81 at tahsil level. The data have been arranged into six suitable ranges. Tahsils coming under each range are shaded from high to low grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 88.34 million persons counted in the state during 1971 census which increased to 110.86 million in 1981. Thus there is an increase of 25.49 per cent in population during the decade. However at tahsil level a vast variation is noticed. There are 18 tahsils having change in population in the range of 35.01 per cent and above. A majority of such tahsils (10) are concentrated in the western *tarai* zone. Remaining tahsils are scattered all over the state. Sitarganj has recorded the highest percentage growth rate (62.31) followed by Khatima (57.20), Bhatwari (55.50), Ghaziabad (49.50), Kashipur (43.08), Dudhi (41.47) *etc*.

Tahsils having percentage growth in the range of 30.01 – 35.00 are only twenty-five. These tahsils are mainly located along the periphery of the tahsils falling in the range of 35.01 and above. Joshimath (34.40%) is at the top and Amroha (30.18%) is at the bottom of this range.

The percentage growth of population in the range of 25.01 – 30.00 during the decade covers seventy-one tahsils. The state average also comes under this range. Majority of tahsils are located in the northern part of upper Ganga plain and southern part of the middle Ganga plain. Some tahsils are located in isolated pockets in all geographical regions of the state. Saharanpur with a growth rate of 29.82 per cent is at the top in this range whereas Deoria (25.13%) is at the bottom. Other tahsils depict percentage change within these limits.

The maximum number of tahsils (88) are in the range of 20.01 – 25.00. These tahsils are situated in the central part of the state starting from Ballia in the east to Khurja in the west. Lalganj (24.98%) and Hasanganj (20.05%) are the tahsils which represent the maximum and minimum growth rate in this range.

The lower growth rate in the range of below 20.00 in population during the decade is witnessed in forty tahsils. These tahsils are unevenly distributed all over the state. This indicates that local factors are more responsible for low growth rate than regional factors. Comparatively hill areas depict very low growth rate in the entire state during the decade. Chakrata (9.88%) is in the lowest range of the laddar followed by Lansdowne (11.39%), Munsiari and Pauri (13.49% each), Didihat (14.36%), Ranikhet (14.41%) *etc*. Migration is probably the main reason contributing towards low growth rate in these areas.

Map No. 13

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951 – 81

The map shows decadal growth of population at district level since 1951. Decadewise vertical bars proportionate to its total population have been drawn to scale in each district. These bars are divided proportionately into urban and rural components and then further divided into males and females. The categories as represented on the map are distinguished by hatching and colours as per the legend of the map.

The total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1951 was 63.22 million which increased to 73.75 in 1961 resulting into 16.66 per cent increase during this period. The increase of total population in the decades of 1961 – 71 was 19.77 per cent as against 25.50 in 1971 – 1981. The growth rate of rural population has behaved more or less like the total population in general, in the 1961 – 71 and 1971 – 81 census. During 1961 – 71 the growth rate of rural population was almost equal to growth rate of the total population, but during 1971 – 81 it has gone below the growth rate of the total population.

The growth of urban population during the decade 1951 – 61 was comparatively less (9.7 per cent). There was a sudden increase (60.6 per cent) in the urban growth rate in the decade 1971 – 81. This abnormal increase can be attributed to the increase in the number of towns in 1981.

The growth of total population in the district followed similar trends as discussed above. Nainital district has claimed the highest growth rate in the decades 1951 – 61 (73.1 per cent), 1961 – 71 (37.6 per cent) and 1971 – 81 (43.9 per cent) followed by Ghaziabad (37.5 per cent), Pilibhit (34.1 per cent), Lalitpur (32.2 per cent), Dehra Dun (31.9 per cent), Kheri (31.4 per cent), Jhansi (30.7 per cent), Banda and Varanasi (29.8 per cent each) during decade 1971 – 81 and the lowest, growth rate recorded in the districts of Garhwal (15.3 per cent), Almora (16.8 per cent), Pithoragarh (17.9 per cent) and Etah (18.3 per cent) during the same decade.

District Nainital has witnessed phenomenal increase in rural population in the decades 1951 – 61 (79.3 per cent), 1961 – 71 (33.1 per cent) and 1971 – 81 (34.0 per cent) followed by Mirzapur (30.7 per cent), Dehra Dun (27.5 per cent), Varanasi, Lalitpur (26.7 per cent each) and Kheri (26.6 per cent) during 1971 – 81. The lowest increase is observed in the districts of Budaun (10.8 per cent), Etah (10.9 per cent), Garhwal (11.0 per cent), Meerut and Unnao (11.1 per cent each), Hamirpur (11.9 per cent) *etc.*

The remarkable decrease is noted in urban population in the districts of Ghazipur (63.9 per cent), Ballia (54.8 per cent), Unnao (47.4 per cent) and Budaun (18.0 per cent) during 1951 – 61.

Uttarkashi district had noted the highest increase in urban population during 1951 – 61 (122.2 per cent) and 1961 – 71 (124.9 per cent), whereas the highest increase is observed during 1971 – 81 in the districts of Pratapgarh (225.7 per cent), Rae Bareli (170.4 per cent), Ballia (143.1 per cent), Chamoli (139.0 per cent) and Pithoragarh (126.3 per cent) due to increase of new towns. On the other hand the lowest increase in urban population during 1971 – 81 are noted in the districts of Agra (28.6 per cent), Lucknow (28.7 per cent), Varanasi (38.8 per cent) *etc.*

Considering the sexwise growth of population in rural as well as urban areas at the state level it is observed that in rural areas the growth rate for both males (17.78 per cent) and females (17.67 per cent) was than thus counterparts (10.42 for males and 9.26 for females) in urban areas during the decade 1951 – 61 However during the next two decades (1961 – 71 and 1971 – 81) the whole complexion of trend in growth rate reversed because both males and females in urban areas recorded increase of a higher order as compared to then counterparts in rural areas. To be more specific the growth of population in respect of urban male and female was 29.99 and 31.53 per cent during 1961 – 71 and 58.44 and 63.28 per cent during 1971 – 81 respectively as against 8.48 and 15.77 per cent during 1961 – 71 and 32.57 and 19.82 per cent during 1971 – 81 respectively in rural areas. All districts in the state also follow more or less similar trend *i.e.*, growth rate for both the sexes was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Map No. 14

FERTILITY 1981

The map depicts child – woman ratio which gives some idea about fertility differentials in each district of the state. This ratio for each district has been calculated as follows.

$$\frac{\text{Number of children in age-group } 0-4}{\text{Number of women in age-group } 15-44} \times 100$$

The data obtained by this method have been grouped into five categories, two above and two below the range contalning state average. Districts coming under each range are shaded from high to low order as per the legend on the map.

In Uttar Pradesh 14.90 million children were enumerated in age-group 0 – 4 while the number of women in the fertile age-group 15 – 44 was 21.46 million at the 1981 census. Thus the child-woman ratio comes to 69 which is less than the corresponding ratio (75) at the 1971 census. An examination of these ratios reveals that by and large fertility is higher in upper Ganga plain and lower in Himalayan region while average ratio is noted in the middle Ganga plain. Among the districts Moradabad (81) has the highest percentage of child-woman ratio followed by Bijnor (80), Rampur and Pilibhit (79 each), Lalitpur (78) and Bareilly (77). Except Lalitpur, all these districts are situated in a continuous belt.

The range of 72 – 76 children per 100 women accounts for nine districts. These are scattered in all parts of the state. The highest ratio in this range is recorded in the districts of Budaun and Bulandshahr (74 each) followed by Shahjahanpur, Deoria (73 each), Bahraich, Banda, Mirzapur, Hardoi and Mathura (72 each).

The largest number of districts (26) fall in the range of 67 – 71. This range also covers the state average. These districts are situated mainly in the middle Ganga plain-west and southern part of upper Ganga plain. However, few districts may be seen in other regions also. Districts Kheri, Ghaziabad, Etawah, Meerut and Azamgarh (71 each) are observed on the top while Jalaun (67) is at the bottom. Remaining districts vary within these two limits.

The lowest ratio in the range of 66 and below is noticed in fifteen districts of the state. Almora (62) is at the top followed by Pithoragarh (61), Chamoli (59), Uttarkashi (58) *etc*. However Dehra Dun (54) is at the bottom. Seven districts each of this range are concentrated in Himalaya and middle Ganga plain-west. Ballia is the only district away from the above belt. Interestingly the Himalayan region has the highest proportion of females in relation to males but fertility is the lowest as compared to all other regions in the state.

Map No. 15

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1981

The map reveals proportion of children ever born to ever married women at district level as per the 1981 census. Number of total children ever born per 100 ever married women has been calculated for each district. These proportions have been grouped into suitable ranges of five categories above and below the state average and the districts have been shaded according to low and high grades of hatching as given in the legend of the map.

There are 100.45 million total children ever born and 29.17 million total ever married women in the state at the 1981 census. Thus the proportion of total children ever born per 100 ever married women is recorded as 344 for the state as whole.

The highest proportion range of 391 and above is noticed in seven districts of the state. These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (6) and middle Ganga plain (1). The highest proportion (420) is observed in Bijnor district followed by Rampur (419), Sultanpur (410), Moradabad (402), Aligarh (398) etc., whereas the lowest proportion is observed in Mathura district (391).

The proportion of total children ever born per 100 total ever married women in the range of 361 – 390 covers twelve districts of the state. These districts are situated in upper Ganga plain (8), middle Ganga plain (3) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1). The highest and the lowest proportion is witnessed in Muzaffarnagar (389) and Nainital (364) districts respectively.

Next range of 331 – 360 covers thirteen districts which covers the state average of 344 also. These 13 districts are distributed in all the four geographical regions of the state, such as five in southern uplands, three each in upper and middle Ganga plains and two in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. Pilibhit district has the highest proportion (357) and Dehra Dun the lowest (333) in this range.

The maximum number of 18 districts are in the range of 301 – 330. These districts are situated in middle Ganga plain (13), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (4) and upper Ganga plain (1). The highest and the lowest percentage is recorded in Deoria (329) and Mirzapur (307) districts respectively. Other districts have proportion varying in between these two limits.

The lowest range of 300 and below is observed in only five districts. Bulandshahr district has the lowest proportion (218) followed by Uttarkashi (278), Ballia (288), Faizabad (292) and Bara Banki (299).

Map No. 16

SEX RATIO 1981

The map depicts the number of females per 1 000 males in each tahsil of the state as per the 1981 census. The sex ratio at tahsil level has been worked out by the following method.

$$\frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1\,000$$

The proportions arrived by this method have been grouped into six ranges, three above and two below the state average range. These ranges are shown by suitable grades of hatching from high to low as per the legend on the map.

There were 58.81 million males and 52.04 million females enumerated in the state during 1981 census. Thus the proportion of females in relation to males is less. The sex ratio for the state (885 females per 1 000 males) is lower than that of India (933). At tahsil level large variation is observed in the sex ratio. This variation has a close link with topographical features and socio-economic conditions of the region.

The sex ratio in the range of 1 001 and above is noticed in 26 tahsils in the state. Among these tahsils, Pratapnagar has the highest proportion of females (1 141) whereas Shahganj with 1 000 females is at the bottom. Other few tahsils falling in this range are Lansdowne (1 140), Pauri (1 128), Ranikhet (1 127), Devaprayag (1 126), Karnaprayag (1 093), Lalganj (1 082) *etc*. The tahsils with the highest sex ratio form a compact belt in Himalayan districts and eastern Uttar Pradesh which is known for out migration of adult males in search of job.

Tahsils above state average range having sex ratio more than 901 are located exclusively in eastern Uttar Pradesh in the vicinity of the highest sex ratio belt. Munsiari, Champawat, Kotdwara and Tehri tahsils falling in this range are situated beyond this belt. These tahsils are also located in the surrounding of the highest sex ratio belt of Himalayan region. Thus, in all there are 51 tahsils in this category. The range of 851 – 900 covers 62 tahsils. The state average (885) also falls in this category. These tahsils are distributed in a sporadic manner in all regions. Puraula in Himalayan region, Bulandshahr in upper Ganga plain, Rath in plateau and Basti in middle Ganga plain are the examples of such distribution pattern. However, the frequency of such tahsils is higher in Bundelkhand plateau. Out of 22 tahsils, 15 units form a compact belt. There are 105 tahsils having sex ratio below state

average. These tahsils form a compact belt in the upper Ganga plain. Its pivotal point may be marked near the districts of Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Budaun and Hardoi. Tilhar (799), Dataganj (789) and Jalalabad (781) are the tahsils of this core. However there is slight departure in the level of sex ratio beyond this core. The Himalayan region is well known as high sex ratio belt. Contrary to this Bhatwari (771), Chakrata (776) and Joshimath (794) have the lower sex ratio in the entire state which is attributed to migration and social customs.

Map No. 17

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1971 – 81

The map depicts the changes observed in the sex ratio during the decade 1971 – 81. The sex ratio has been worked out as the number of females per 1 000 males at tahsil level separately for 1971 and 1981. The sex ratio in 1971 has been shown by colour whereas it has been depicted by black hatching for 1981. In order to visualise the decadal variation similar ranges have been adopted for both the decades. The details of various categories of ranges are shown in the legend of the map.

There were 41.32 million males in 1971 which went up to 58.81 in 1981. The sex ratio for the state improved from 879 in 1971 to 885 in 1981. Thus there has been a gain of six females per 1000 males during the decade. This trend is reflected in the tahsils also. There are 136 tahsils where sex ratio has improved. Although Joshimath (148) tahsil has gained the highest during the decade yet it is in the lowest range (800 and below) in the map. Other notable tahsils having improvement are Chakrata (101), Kichha (87), Khatima (74), Lansdowne (64), Bansgaon (45), Deoria (45) *etc.* These areas are predominantly from male out-migration belt. There is a gain of only one female in the sex ratio in tahsils of Nainital, Kasganj, Kaimganj, Bharthana, Hasanganj, Unnao and Salon whereas the sex ratio in the tahsils, *viz.*, Bisauli, Budaun, Shikohabad, Bindki, Balrampur and Robertsganj has remained unchanged.

As against improvement in the sex ratio described above 83 tahsils have suffered loss. These tahsils are Tehri (119), Pratapgarh (105), Devaprayag (83), Pauri (67), Karnaprayag (50), Bhatwari (48) etc. Amroha, Sikandra Rao, Mauranipur, Dalmau, Pharenda (2 each) and Nakur (1) have suffered the minimum loss in sex ratio. Remaining tahsils vary between these limits.

Except a few tahsils there is no significant change in the pattern of sex ratio during 1971 – 81. Surprisingly female bias tahsils of Champawat, Amethi, Kunda and Pratapgarh in 1971 changed to male bias in 1981 while Ghosi, Sagri and Shahganj tahsils turned from male to female bias area in 1981. However in *tarai* area there is a marginal gain in the number of females. Besides, other areas remained almost unchanged.

The area pattern of sex ratio in both the decades has remained almost the same. Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region are basically female bias areas. The sex ratio gradually decreases away from this belt. Upper Ganga plain and snow bound tahsils of Bhatwari, Joshimath and Chakrata are the belt of low sex ratio during 1971 – 81.

Map No. 18

RURAL SEX RATIO 1981

The map shows the number of females per 1 000 males in rural areas of the state. The cartographic technique applied in this map is explained in map no. 17.

The total number of males in rural areas was 48.04 million as against 42.92 million females. Thus the sex ratio at the state level is 893 which indicates a male biased situation. However at the tahsil level a large variation is observed. There are number of tahsils mainly in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region which

have very high sex ratio. The total number of tahsils having female biased sex ratio are 32 in the entire state.

Among female biased tahsils Pauri has the highest proportion of sex ratio (1 190) whereas Rasra (1 003) is at the bottom. This is probably due to the migration of male population to other places in the country for seeking job.

The sex ratio above the state average is noticed in two ranges of 951 – 1000 and 901 – 950. The former range covers 22 tahsils while the latter has 30. The tahsils in above ranges are located entirely in middle Ganga plain-west and Himalayan regions. The main characteristics in the location pattern of these tahsils in the former range is that they form a compact belt encircled by the next lower range of 901 – 950. Limited resources in Himalayan region and dense population in middle Ganga plain-west have caused male selective migration which has affected the sex ratio.

Fifty-four tahsils in the state are in the range of sex ratio varying from 851 – 900. This category also covers the state average (893). These tahsils are mainly located in Bundelkhand plateau and fringe area of middle Ganga plain-west. Few tahsils are scattered in other areas also.

Maximum number of tahsils (104) are in the ranges of sex ratio (801 – 850) and (800 & below) below the state average. The area covered by these tahsils is in a homogenous belt located in upper Ganga plain. Few tahsils may be observed in other parts also. Bhatwari has the lowest sex ratio (762) in the entire state. It is worthmentioning that most of the tahsils in the Himalayan region are in the higher sex ratio category.

Map No. 19

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1971 – 81

The map depicts change in sex ratio in rural areas of the state during 1971 – 81. The cartographic technique adopted is same as for map no. 17.

There were 40.21 million males and 35.73 million females at the 1971 census which increased to 48.04 and 42.92 million respectively during 1981. The sex ratio which was 889 in 1971 went up to 893 in 1981. Thus there has been improvement in the sex ratio during the decade. However, the zonal pattern does not depict any significant change. The improvement in sex ratio could be due to the availability of better medical services in rural areas which might have increased longevity in case of females.

This trend is well reflected by the pattern of sex ratio at tahsil level. The number of tahsils which had female biased sex ratio in 1971 was 28. This number went up to 32 in 1981. The new tahsils added in the female-biased list are Salempur (1 057), Azamgarh (1 033), Sagri (1 025), Ghosi (1 020), Deoria (1 015), Shahganj (1 005), Muhammadabad (1 003) and Rasra (1 003). On the other hand Jaunpur, Kunda, Amethi and Champawat tahsils changed its character from female biased to male biased in 1981. At regional pattern the female biased belt of eastern Uttar Pradesh has engulfed some more tahsils in 1981.

The sex ratio above state average range present little variation. There is just a marginal change of only two tahsils during the decade. However, there are interchanges among the tahsils of both the ranges.

The sex ratio in the range of 851 – 900 is witnessed in 51 and 54 tahsils in 1971 and 1981 respectively. Although the major concentration belt is the same in both decades but some marginal departure is there. The tahsils of Dudhi, Mirzapur, Chail, Balrampur, Jalaun, Konch, Orai, Kalpi *etc.* depict downward trend whereas Naugarh, Utraula, Kaiserganj, Nawabganj, Lucknow, Sidhauli, Kanpur, Nighasan, Sitarganj, Khatima, Pilibhit, Rajgarhi etc. have upward trend in sex ratio during 1971 – 81 (below 850).

The lowest sex ratio belt is situated in the central part of the state in both the decades. The number of tahsils in this range decreased from 110 in 1971 to 104 in 1981. There are marginal changes in the sex ratio pattern of the tahsils situated in fringes of the eastern part of this belt. Most of these tahsils depict increasing trend. Tahsils representing changes are Chhata, Etawah, Sikandrabad, Budaun, Shahabad, Kashipur, Chakrata,

Bhatwari etc. A remarkable variation is observed in Joshimath tahsil which was at the bottom in regard to sex ratio in 1971 (682) raised its rank forty-sixth in 1981 (967) among all the tahsils of the state.

Map No. 20

URBAN SEX RATIO 1981

The map presents the number of females per 1 000 males in urban areas of each tahsil in the state. The cartographic technique adopted in the drawing of this map is the same as for the map no.16.

In Uttar Pradesh 10.77 million males and 9.12 million females reside in urban centres. All these urban centres are male biased. The main reason behind the less number of females may be attributed to the migration of males to urban areas in search of employment, education and other economic activities.

The highest sex ratio in the range of 921 and above is observed in 14 tahsils of the state. All these tahsils are situated in eastern part of the state. Lalganj tahsil of Azamgarh district has the highest sex ratio (989) followed by Bansdih (967), Salon (966), Sagri (958), Kerakat (949), Manjhanpur (948), Purwa (939), Zamania (939), Ghosi (937) etc. These tahsils have recently developed small towns which were earlier villages but rural characteristics still prevail there. The urban areas having sex ratio between 891 – 920 is also concentrated along the areas with sex ratio in the range of 921 and above. Out of 23 tahsils of this range 10 are from eastern Uttar Pradesh whereas remaining are scattered in the entire state.

The largest number of tahsils (84) fall in the range of 861 – 890. Such tahsils are situated mainly in upper Ganga plain. There is a belt of 26 tahsils along Ganga river in its upper course. A small patch of this category is located in the middle Ganga plain-west also.

Urban sex ratio in the range of 831 – 860 which also covers the state average (846) is seen in 68 tahsils. These tahsils are distributed in all parts of the state except Himalayan region. Tahsils like Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi *etc.*, come under this range.

Sex ratio in the range of 830 and below is concentrated in Himalayan region and Mirzapur plateau. Altogether 46 tahsils exhibit low sex ratio in this range. Industrial centres like Kanpur and Ghaziabad which attract male population have low sex ratio. In Himalayan region the urban centres are very small and in these centres, people from neighbouring rural areas migrate in search of livelihood. Besides most of the urban centres are either cantonment or religious places. Recently industrialised tahsils of Robertsganj and Dudhi also display low sex ratio in its urban centres. The lowest sex ratio is noticed in Chakrata tahsil (271) of Dehra Dun district and Ukhimath tahsil (8) of Chamoli district. In Ukhimath tahsil Kedarnath is the only urban centre which is well known pilgrimage mainly inhabited by pujaris and other people. The breakup of male and female population in this town is 119 and 1 respectively.

Map No. 21

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1971 – 81

The map shows the changes in the sex ratio of urban population during the decade 1971 – 81. The data are plotted as per cartographic technique adopted in the map no. 17.

The breakup of male and female population in 1971 was 8.60 and 5.58 million respectively which went up to 10.77 and 9.12 million at the 1981 census. The sex ratio which was 822 in 1971 improved to 846 in 1981. Thus there is a gain of 24 females per 1 000 males during the decade of 1971 – 81 in Uttar Pradesh. This indicates increase in the proportion of female population in urban areas.

There were 129 tahsils having sex ratio above the state average in 1971 which increased to 163 in 1981. Ghosi tahsil with 965 sex ratio was at the top in 1971 but the same has been replaced by Bansdih (967) in 1981. A comparison of urban sex ratio at the two census of 1971 and 1981 reveals gain in female population. There are 133 tahsils, where increase in sex ratio is observed in different proportions during the decade. Robertsganj (156) is at the top followed by Khatima (153), Khalilabad (130), Chakrata (127), Almora (88), Baheri (86), Deoria (84), Dudhi (82), Talbehat (81) etc. Whereas Meja, Baghpat and Chamoli (1 each) are at the bottom. Budaun and Mahmudabad are the only two tahsils which have maintained their position during this period.

Decline in sex ratio of urban population has been noticed in very few tahsils. Tehri has a loss of 75 females per 1 000 males in its urban areas followed by Mau (72), Ballia (49), Chunar (49), Rae Bareli (46), Karhal (38) and others. Jalalabad, Charkhari, and Nagina (1 each) have insignificant decrease.

Although each tahsil presents change in the sex ratio in urban areas during 1971 – 81 in different proportions but at the regional level the pattern is almost the same. Middle Ganga plain- west is the zone of high sex ratio whereas Uttarakhand depicts the lowest sex ratio. Upper Ganga plain and Bundelkhand plateau have moderate sex ratio in their urban areas.

Map No. 22

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981

The map shows the sex and age structure in each commissionary (division) of the state in 1981. The information at division level has been obtained by adding relevant information of the districts.

Percentage has been calculated for male and female population of different age-groups, *viz.*, 0 – 4, 5 – 9, 10 – 14, 15 – 19, 20 – 24, 25 – 29, 30 – 34, 35 – 39, 40 – 44, 45 – 49, 50 – 54, 55 – 59 and 60 + to total population of each division. Pyramids are drawn on the basis of absolute figures of these age-groups for each division. These age-groups have further been clubbed into the following categories:-

1.	Old men and women	60 +
2.	Middle aged men and women	35 – 59
3.	Young men and women	15 – 34
4.	Boys and girls	5 – 14
5.	Infants	0 – 4

The categories are shaded by different screens as shown in the legend of the map.

The total male and female population of the state was 58.81 million and 52.04 million respectively in 1981 which shows predominance of males over females in all age-groups.

Each division shows characteristic pattern of sex and age structure of the population. There is a gradual decrease of population from younger age to older age in respect of both males and females. This signifies a high birth rate. Due to high mortality rate in all age-groups the pyramids become almost pointed towards the end upto 55 – 59 age-group and then they have a little broader top in the age-group 60 + years. The number of male population is more than that of female population in all the age-groups as there is high mortality rate among females caused by a neglect in the younger ages and maternal mortality in middle age-groups.

The infants of age-group 0 – 4 years account for 13.45 per cent of the total population whereas the boys and girls of 5 – 14 years account for 28.22 per cent. The population in age-group 15 – 34 years claims 29.85 per cent while middle aged men and women in age-group 35 – 59 years comprise 21.63 per cent of total population of the state. The old men and women of age-group 60 + account for 6.84 per cent. Division levels also follow the similar pattern of sex and age structure.

Map No. 23

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1971 – 81

The map depicts changing pattern of sex and age structure for each commissionary (division) of the state as revealed by the census of 1971 and 1981.

Age pyramids for 1981 and 1971 for each division are shown by horizontal bars proportionate to the males and females on left and right of the central axis for different age-groups. A yellow flat colour is given to 1981 pyramids and then the pyramids of 1971 are superimposed over them. The age-group of 1971 pyramids are shaded with different hatching of black colour of five categories, *viz.*, infants (0 – 4 years), boys and girls (5 – 14 years), youngmen and women (15 – 34 years), middle aged men and women (35 – 59 years) and old men and women (60 + years). The age-groups are given on the left side of the pyramids as shown in the map.

Each division maintained a significant pyramid shape of sex and age structure of its population during 1971 and 1981. It is observed that the horizontal bars are longer in 1981 than those of 1971, which depicts that the birth rate is comparatively more than the death rate.

Another feature regarding age structure and sex which comes out in nearly all the pyramids of 1971 and 1981 is that the proportion of males is more than that of the females in each category except in certain cases (Kumaon division in age-group 5 – 9) of same areas in 1971. However, the difference between the number of males and females in 1971 and 1981 is increasing in higher age-groups.

There were 14.68 per cent infants to total population in 1971 which decreased to 13.45 per cent in 1981 while boys and girls were 27.18 per cent in 1971 and increased to 28.22 per cent in 1981. A decrease of 0.21 per cent is noticed among middle aged men and women during 1971 and 1981. Other groups show some increase in 1981 as illustrated in the table given below:-

	Age-groups	Percentage to total population	
		1971	1981
1.	Infants (0 – 4)	14.68	13.45
2.	Boys and girls (5 – 14)	27.10	28.22
3.	Young men and women (15 – 34)	29.55	29.85
4.	Middle aged men and women (35 – 59)	21.84	21.63
5.	Old men and women (60 +)	6.78	6.84

Map No. 24

MARITAL STATUS 1981

The map depicts the marital status of male and female population of the state in 1981.

The marital status of male and female population has been categorised as (i) 'never married' (ii) 'married' (iii) 'widowed/separated' and (iv) 'others'. These categories have been represented by bar diagrams depicting absolute figures for each district. The bars of male and female have been differentiated by screen as shown in the legend of the map. The unspecified marital status and separated or divorced are clubbed under the category of 'others'. The absolute scales are drawn for each diagram on the map.

At a glance the map reveals that the proportion of never married and married is much more than that in other two categories of 'widowed/separated' and 'others' Further, the proportion of 'never married' among males is higher as compared to 'never married' females. Consequently in each district, the bar of never married males is longer than never married females. The number of never married males is more than married males in all the districts except Basti and Faizabad.

The proportion of married among females is invariably higher than males. However in 28 districts, the number of married females is more than that of married males. These districts are mostly located in the eastern part and the hill districts except Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun and Nainital. Other districts in this category are Etawah, Agra, Mathura, Etah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Hamirpur, Unnao and Fatehpur. There are 25.81 million married females as against 25.05 million married males in the state. The reason for this difference seems to be the out migration of married males from these districts. The remaining districts have more married males than married females.

There are more widows than widowers in all districts except Muzaffarnagar in absolute number. This may be due to varient views regarding prevelance of remarriages among widows and widowers on one hand and higher male mortality on the other. The widow marriages are less common than remarriages of widowers.

Sl. No.	District name	Male (total)	Female (total)	Male %				Female %			
				Never married	Married	Widower	Others	Never married	Married	Widow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Uttarkashi	101 533	89 415	48.00	48.33	3.36	0.32	41.40	49.84	8.58	0.17
2	Chamoli	178 343	186 003	55.84	9.78	2.80	0.17	42.55	47.68	9.61	0.15
3.	Tehri Garhwal	238 327	259 383	55.96	41.07	2.87	0.10	43.44	47.10	9.33	0.14
4.	Dehra Dun	420 465	341 203	54.68	42.64	2.54	0.14	49.51	44.60	5.78	0.11
5	Garhwal	305 066	332 811	59.05	37.82	3.03	0.10	46.84	43.35	9.69	0.11
6.	Pithoragarh	242 900	246 367	55.27	41.48	3.04	0.20	43.49	46.94	9.22	0.35
7	Almora	363 980	393 393	57.02	39.79	3.09	0.11	44.36	45.80	9.44	0.30

Sl. No.	District name	Male (total)	Female (total)	Male %				Female %			
				Never married	Married	Widower	Others	Never married	Married	Widow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Nainital	617 386	519 137	57.26	40.08	2.51	0.15	51.68	42.50	5.68	0.14
9.	Saharanpur	1 459 421	1 214 140	56.00	40.27	3.60	0.15	48.81	46.42	4.67	0.09
10.	Muzaffarnagar	1 234 213	1 040 274	56.58	39.70	3.60	0.12	48.88	46.81	4.21	0.10
11.	Bijnor	1 040 811	898 450	59.05	37.31	3.51	0.13	51.06	44.11	4.74	0.09
12.	Meerut	1 505 712	1 261 534	57.38	39.21	3.29	0.12	48.92	46.18	4.80	0.10
13.	Ghaziabad	1 007 460	835 670	56.38	40.70	2.82	0.10	48.35	46.71	4.85	0.09
14.	Bulandshahr	1 265 427	1 092 843	57.33	39.25	3.31	0.19	47.57	46.33	5.97	0.13
15.	Moradabad	1 709 154	1 440 252	57.87	38.68	3.34	0.11	49.97	45.08	4.85	0.10
16.	Rampur	639 364	539 257	59.01	37.57	3.28	0.14	51.36	43.34	5.19	0.12
17.	Budaun	1 090 374	881 572	55.92	39.50	4.43	0.15	44.04	48.31	7.56	0.09
18.	Bareilly	1 242 077	1 030 953	56.93	38.95	3.99	0.13	47.56	45.80	6.53	0.11
19	Pilibhit	546 119	462 193	55 12	40 62	4.14	0.12	47.04	46.54	6.33	0.09
20.	Shahjahanpur	909 034	738 630	55.24	40 07	4.50	0.18	44.34	48.29	7.25	0.12
21	Aligarh	1 398 976	1 175 949	57.41	38.94	3.56	0.09	46.81	46.67	6.45	0.06
22	Mathura	861 180	699 267	57.52	38.68	3.72	0.08	45.77	47.79	6.36	0.07
23.	Agra	1 560 703	1 292 239	57.37	39.22	3.35	0.06	47.43	46.61	5.91	0.06
24	Etah	1 017 210	841 482	56.02	40.08	3.81	0.10	44.87	48.48	6.56	0.10
25.	Mainpuri	944 109	782 093	54 98	40.77	4 18	0 08	44 21	49 12	6.61	0 05
26	Farrukhabad	1 067 996	881 141	56.24	39.86	3.78	0.11	46.27	47.37	6.29	0.07
27	Etawah	951 655	790 996	57.93	37.92	4.01	0.07	45.93	47.52	6.49	0.08
28.	Kanpur	2 044 378	1 697 845	55.55	41.06	3.28	0.12	48.51	45.73	5.68	0.09
29.	Fatehpur	829 389	743 032	54.65	41.16	3.96	0.17	46.53	46.91	6.41	0.15

Sl. No.	District name	Male (total)	Female (total)	Male %				Female %			
				Never married	Married	Widower	Others	Never married	Married	Widow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Allahabad	2 008 771	1 788 262	52.83	43.87	3.13	0.17	45.37	49.23	5.28	0.12
31.	Jalaun	537 017	449 221	53.27	42.34	4.28	0.12	42.92	50.12	6.87	0.09
32.	Jhansi	608 428	528 603	54.31	43.58	2.90	0.21	43.42	49.47	7.00	0.12
33.	Lalitpur	310 854	266 794	50.34	45.96	3.45	0.29	39.63	52.76	7.49	0.11
34	Hamirpur	643 292	550 876	52.02	44.11	3.75	0.12	41.42	51.70	6.80	0.78
35.	Banda	822 816	711 174	52.92	43.73	3.27	0.08	43.52	50.35	6.06	0.07
36.	Kheri	1 057 614	895 066	52.72	42.87	4.13	0.28	44.23	48.98	6.64	0.15
37.	Sitapur	1 266 040	1 071 244	52.59	42.96	4.12	0.32	42.92	50.13	6.75	0.19
38.	Hardoi	1 244 898	1 030 031	54.94	40.73	4.02	0.30	43.79	48.83	7.25	0.13
39.	Unnao	964 622	857 969	54.42	41.39	3.92	0.27	44.87	48.07	6.88	0.17
40.	Lucknow	1 090 692	923 882	53.66	43.24	2.81	0.29	46.69	46.99	6.08	0.22
41.	Rae Bareli	972 063	914 877	47.93	46.83	4.68	0.56	40.06	52.64	7.02	0.28
42.	Bahraich	1 194 943	1 021 302	50.32	45.49	3.94	0.25	40.25	52.41	7.20	0.14
43.	Gonda	1 499 698	1 334 864	47.54	47.14	5.00	0.33	37.54	54.60	7.68	0.17
44.	Bara Banki	1 071 584	920 490	47.77	47.04	4.77	0.54	39.36	52.99	7.44	0.21
45.	Faizabad	1 231 755	1 150 760	45.18	49.46	4.91	0.44	36.86	56.00	6.98	0.16
46.	Sultanpur	1 036 561	1 006 217	45.66	49.06	4.95	0.32	35.92	56.73	7.20	0.15
47	Pratapgarh	897 711	903 339	48 54	46 48	4.70	0.28	38.34	55.02	6.51	0.13
48.	Basti	1 855 946	1 722 123	46.22	48.12	5.35	0.30	36.74	55.98	7.18	0.10
49.	Gorakhpur	1 956 460	1 839 241	49.11	46.81	3.91	0.15	39.54	53.62	6.76	0.08
50.	Deoria	1 758 785	1 737 779	52.96	43.05	3.87	0.12	43.00	50.12	6.81	0.07
51.	Azamgarh	1 753 826	1 790 304	50.36	45.46	3.95	0.23	39.99	53.92	5.99	0.12

Sl. No.	District name	Male (total)	Female (total)	Male %				Female %			
				Never married	Married	Widower	Others	Never married	Married	Widow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
52.	Jaunpur	1 260 692	1 272 042	52.72	43.23	3.88	0.17	40.34	53.06	6.49	0.10
53.	Ballia	979 960	965 416	53.51	42.81	3.58	0.10	42.51	50.78	6.61	0.09
54.	Ghazipur	978 160	966 509	51.67	44.64	3.55	0.14	41.42	52.27	6.15	0.15
55.	Varanasi	1 943 474	1 757 532	51.86	45.25	2.79	0.09	42.82	51.37	5.71	0.09
56.	Mirzapur	1 079 852	959 297	50.00	47.04	2.83	0.13	43.29	51.07	5.57	0.13
	Uttar Pradesh	**58 819 276**	**52 042 737**	**53.44**	**42.60**	**3.78**	**0.18**	**43.92**	**49.60**	**6.36**	**0.12**

The above table represents a very interesting pattern of marital status when a comparative picture of males and females in various groups of 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' and 'others' is seen. Considering the position at state level it is observed that the proportion of never married males is below the state level (53.44 per cent) in 24 districts while it is higher in 32 districts, mostly western and the hill districts.

The proportion of married males in 30 districts is below the state level (42.60 per cent) while it is above state level in 26 districts. The position in widowers status is striking towards low level in 30 districts while higher percentage above the state average are reported in 25 districts. District Farrukhabad represents equal to state average. The marital status classified as 'others' evidently shows low percentage of state average 0.18 in 36 districts and equivalent in one district of Shahjahanpur.

On the contrary, female participation in marital status which includes 'never married', 'married' and 'widows' represents great importance over the male proportion. The proportion of never married females in 27 districts is below the state average (43.92 per cent) while it is above in 29 districts.

Inter-district variation can also be seen in the table. Married females in the state exceed the males. As many as 34 districts are below the state average (49.60) and only 22 districts are in higher group. The higher proportion of widows (6.36) than widowers (3.79) may be on account of higher expectation of life among females and also due to the fact that widowers get married in larger proportion than widows. The proportion of widows in 34 districts is above the state proportion (6.36) while in case of 21 districts it is below the proportion at state level. However Mathura is the only district which has exactly the same proportion as at state level.

Map No. 25

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981

The map shows the percentage of population in age-group 5 – 14 to the total population in each district of the state in 1981.

The percentage have been calculated for the number of persons in age-group 5 – 14 to total population for each district. The percentage thus arrived have been

grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and the districts falling in these ranges are shaded from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 31.28 million persons in age-group 5 – 14 in the state during 1981, which constitute 28.32 per cent of the total population. In other words this population may be described as potential productive population and will play an important role in shaping the future economy of the state. The high proportion of youth population is also an indicator of high growth rate and higher size of employable population. At district level a large variation is observed in the proportion. Districts of Hardoi, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Rampur are in the highest range (29.76 per cent and above). Hardoi has the highest percentage (30.69) of youthful population while Uttarkashi has the lowest percentage (23.33). The proportion of youthfulness of population in the range of 28.76 – 29.75 per cent covers fifteen districts. These are Aligarh (29.52), Etah (29.49), Banda and Ballia (29.38 each), Farrukhabad and Etawah (29.31 each), Bijnor (29.30), Azamgarh (29.26), Mathura (29.14), Deoria and Jaunpur (28.92 each), Fatehpur (28.80), Ghaziabad (28.79) and Bareilly (28.76).

The next lower range of 27.76-28.75 per cent covering the state average (28.22), is found in seventeen districts. These districts are spread over the western, central and southern Uttar Pradesh; like Mirzapur (28.75), Unnao (28.74), Agra (28.72), Mainpuri (28.65), Saharanpur (28.60), Pilibhit (28.55), Hamirpur (28.38), Meerut and Ghaziabad (28.37 each), Pratapgarh (28.22), Budaun (28.12), Allahabad (28.02), Jalaun (27.98), Garhwal (27.94), and Kheri (27.84). Only one district (Nainital) of Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region falls in this range.

Districts falling in the range of 26.76-27.75 per cent are 12 only. Out of these seven districts are from central Uttar Pradesh, two (Gorakhpur and Basti) from *tarai* region while Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region covers two districts (Tehri Garhwal and Almora) and Jhansi uplands covers only one district (Jhansi). Other districts which fall in the lower range (26.75 and below) are Uttarkashi (23.33), Dehra Dun (24.97), Chamoli (25.80), Lucknow (25.96), Gonda (26.03), Pithoragarh (26.16), Lalitpur (26.62) and Bahraich (26.69).

Map No. 26

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981

The map reveals the dependency ratio at district level of the state as per the 1981 census.

The dependency ratio has been calculated by taking population in age-groups 0 – 14 and 60 + (excluding age not stated) per 1 000 population in the age-group 15 – 59 for each district. The ratios thus calculated have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and districts falling in these ranges are shaded from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 53.76 million persons in age-groups 0 – 14 and 60 + (excluding age not stated) in the state during 1981 census while those in age-group 15 – 59 were 57.05 million. It may be described as there are 942 dependents for every 1 000 persons in working age 15 – 59. Though all the districts of the state are characterised by heavy burden of dependency yet there are considerable inter-district variations. This ratio varies from 729 (Dehra Dun) to 1 060 (Azamgarh) with state average of 942. The regional pattern of dependency ratio depicts that ten districts have very high ratio in the range of 1 000 and above which signifies that number of dependents is higher than the number of persons in working age. The high dependency ratio districts constitute two regions; one in the western part which comprises the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur and Bulandshahr and the other in the eastern part which includes Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Kheri and Deoria.

Next category of high dependency ratio in the range of 951 – 1 000 covers ten districts, namely, Garhwal (986), Muzaffarnagar (973), Bareilly (968), Pilibhit (970), Aligarh (967), Etah (953), Banda (971), Sultanpur (957), Pratapgarh (993) and Mirzapur (955).

The next range of 901 – 950 of dependency ratio which retains the state average 942, covers the

maximum number of districts (23). Such districts are scattered in all parts of the state. In the north districts of Almora (941), Tehri Garhwal (938), Nainital (902) fall in this category while Hamirpur (936), Lalitpur (906), Allahabad (920) and Varanasi (939) are situated in the south and south-east region. *Tarai* districts, *viz.*, Bahraich (907), Basti (936), Gorakhpur (944) are also covered within this category.

Districts falling in the range of 851 – 900 of dependency ratio are limited to seven only. These are Chamoli (855), Pithoragarh (878) in Uttar Pradesh hills, Bara Banki (889) and Gonda (893) in central Uttar Pradesh and Jalaun (883) and Jhansi (886) in Jhansi uplands and Agra (889).

There are four districts in the state falling in the lowest range of 850 and below of dependency ratio. These districts are Dehra Dun (729), Uttarkashi (733), Lucknow (766) and Kanpur (820).

Map No. 27

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1971 – 81

The maps depict the changes in youthfulness of population in each district of the state during the decade 1971 – 81. Percentages have been calculated for number of persons in age-group 5 – 14 to total population for each district of the state for 1971 and 1981 censuses separately. The map depicting 1971 data is shown in only four categories because the highest category of 1981 is not falling within the limits of 1971 data. Districts falling in various categories are shaded from high to low grade of hatching as shown in the legend of the maps of 1971 and 1981.

In 1971 the total number of persons in age-group 5 – 14 were 24.00 million (27.17%) which increased to 31.28 million (28.22%) in 1981, showing 1.05 per cent net addition in state's population in this age-group. This upward revision in the population is also reflected in the districts. The highest proportion of change during 1971 – 81 in youthfulness of population is observed in the district of Bahraich (5.97) followed by Hardoi (4.53), Mirzapur (3.03), Rampur (2.75), Kheri (2.53), Pilibhit (2.43), Bulandshahr (2.36), Shahjahanpur (2.16), Ballia (2.11), Aligarh (2.01) *etc.*

There are sixteen districts where the increase in proportion of youthfulness of population is in the range of 1.00 – 2.00 per cent. The districts lying in this category are Etah (1.99), Basti (1.91), Bara Banki (1.70), Moradabad and Banda (1.68 each), Budaun (1.66), Bareilly (1.53) *etc.* There are eighteen districts where this variation is in the range of 0.00 – 1.00 per cent. There are eleven districts where the proportion of youthfulness of population has a decreasing trend. The highest percentage of decrease is observed in the districts of Pithoragarh (–1.39) followed by Dehra Dun (–1.10), Lucknow (–1.00), Allahabad (–0.83), Lalitpur (–0.75), Chamoli (–0.49), Pratapgarh (–0.38), Ghazipur (–0.35), Uttarkashi (–0.32), Almora (–0.17) and Sultanpur (–0.09).

Map No. 28

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1971 – 81

The map reveals the changes in dependency ratio at district level of the state during 1971 – 81.

The dependency ratio has been calculated by taking population in age-groups 0 – 14 and 60 + (excluding age not stated) per 1 000 population in the age-group 15 – 59 at district level for 1971 and 1981 censuses separately. The ratios thus arrived have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and districts falling in these ranges are shaded from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map.

In 1971 census the total number of persons in age-groups 0 – 14 and 60 + were 42.94 million which increased to 53.76 million in 1981 census. The

dependency ratio of the state which was 946 in 1971 decreased to 942 in 1981. The dependency ratio increased in 22 districts during 1971 – 81. The highest proportion of increase in dependency ratio is observed in the district of Bahraich (218) followed by Kheri (162), Ballia (84), Uttarkashi and Pilibhit (72 each), Gonda and Shahjahanpur (70 each), Tehri Garhwal (69), Basti (64), Deoria (57), Rampur (42), Garhwal (32), Gorakhpur (29), Jaunpur (27), Faizabad and Hardoi (21 each), Bara Banki (19) *etc.*

During the decade 1971 – 81 decreasing trend in dependency ratio is seen in 34 districts in the state. The highest decrease has been observed in Agra (–99) followed by Bulandshahr (–98), Mathura (–89), Ghaziabad (–82), Lucknow and Jhansi (–81 each), Chamoli (–77), Pithoragarh (–75), Muzaffarnagar (–74), Pilibhit (–72), Dehra Dun (–62), Jalaun (–61), Kanpur (–57), Allahabad and Meerut (–53 each), Etawah (–51), Hamirpur (–50) etc. The lowest decrease is observed in Ghazipur (–1.69) while the lowest increase is observed in Faizabad (+1) followed by Azamgarh (2), Nainital and Sitapur (6 each) *etc.*

Map No. 29

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59 1981

The map brings out the proportion of males in working age-group 15 – 59 to total male population at district level in 1981.

For the presentation of data on map the percentages of male population in working age-group 15 – 59 to total male population for each district have been calculated. Proportionate pie diagrams have been drawn in each district to represent the total male population and sectors are drawn proportionate to male population in age-group 15 – 59. Absolute figure for total male population has been written at the top of the pie diagram of each district and percentages are written inside or outside the sectors depending upon the space on the map. After drawing the pie diagrams the percentages have been arranged into five ranges above and below the state average. The districts are hatched according to their ranges as per the legend on the map.

There are 58.82 million males in the state of which 30.05 million (51.09 per cent) are in working age-group 15 – 59. The map reveals that only four districts fall in the range of 55.51 per cent and above. The highest percentage of males in age-group 15 – 59 is observed in Uttarkashi district (69.33) followed by Dehra Dun (59.56), Lucknow (57.86) and Kanpur (56.42). There are four districts in the range of 53.01 – 55.50. Nainital district (54.27) has the highest proportion as against the lowest Jalaun (53.15). Remaining two districts in this range are Shahjahanpur (53.32) and Jhansi (53.29).

Next range of proportion of the male working population is 50.51 – 53.00 which covers state average of 51.09 per cent. This range accounts for maximum number of districts (31) in the state. Most of these districts are in the upper Ganga plain (13) and the middle Ganga plain (12) while their number in southern uplands and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya are four and two respectively. A continuous and compact belt of the districts falling under this range may be seen in the central and southern parts of the state. Bara Banki district has the highest proportion (52.96) of male working population followed by Agra (52.92), Kheri (52.68), Lalitpur (52.44), Hardoi (52.28), Gonda (52.13) *etc.* Gorakhpur district is, however, at the bottom (50.62) in the stated range.

Ten districts are covered by the range of 48.01 – 50.50; out of these six are in the upper Ganga plain, three in middle Ganga plain and one in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region. The districts falling in this range are Aligarh (50.30), Muzaffarnagar (50.20), Rampur (49.46), Nainital (49.12), Moradabad (48.90), Bijnor (48.66), Sultanpur (48.46), Bulandshahr (48.40), Deoria (48.26), and Ballia (48.05).

The lowest range of the proportion of male working population is '48 and below'. This range covers seven districts of which five are noticed in middle Ganga plain (Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Bahraich) and two (Garhwal and Almora) in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region. Almora has however the lowest percentage of male population in the working age-group 15 – 59.

Map No. 30

CHANGE IN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971–81

The map shows the pattern of inter-censal change in proportion of male population in working age-group 15–59 in each district of the state.

The percentage variation at district level during 1971–81 in respect of male population in working age-group 15–59 are worked out by the formula given below.

$$C = (B/A - B1/A1) \times 100$$

where A and A1 stand for total male population in 1981 and 1971 respectively while B and B1 stand for total male population in working age-group 15–59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. Above equation yielded two sets of figures with plus and minus symbols representing gain and loss respectively. Figures of percentage gain and percentage loss have been grouped separately into suitable ranges as given in the legend of the map. Districts falling under these ranges are shaded according to the legend in the map.

On an average the state has gained 0.18 per cent in the population of working males of 15–59 age-group during the decade. Out of 56 districts in the state 21 have suffered loss and 35 districts have shown gain in various proportions during this period.

The range 3.01 and above comprises only four districts. The highest percentage gain is recorded in district Etawah (11.52) followed by Uttarkashi (7.84), Tehri Garhwal (4.74) and Jhansi (3.22).

The percentage gain in the range of 1.51–3.00 has been noticed in 13 districts. These are in Himalayan region (2), upper Ganga plain (6), middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (1). Pithoragarh (2.85) and Muzaffarnagar (1.57) have recorded the highest and the lowest percentage gain of male population in working age-group 15–59 in this range. Other districts fall within these two limits.

The maximum number of 17 districts are covered in the percentage gain range of 0.01–1.50. The state average (0.18) also falls within this range. The breakup of these districts are observed in the Himalayan region (1), upper Ganga plain (7), middle Ganga plain (6) and southern uplands (3). District Bulandshahr (0.06) has recorded the lowest percentage gain whereas district Dehra Dun (1.45) has recorded the highest percentage gain in the stated range.

On the other hand, there are 21 districts which recorded loss in proportion of male population in working age-group 15–59 during 1971–81. Eight of these districts have recorded the percentage loss in the range of 1.51 and above. These are mostly in *tarai* region which make a compact belt of five districts except Ballia and Almora. The highest percentage loss is observed in district Bahraich (18.11) followed by Almora (6.48), Ballia (2.62) and Basti (2.15) *etc*.

The lowest percentage loss in the range of 0.01–1.50 is observed in thirteen districts which form two continuous belts, one in upper *tarai* comprising the districts of Pilibhit (1.47), Rampur (1.16), Garhwal (1.04), Bareilly (0.63), Moradabad (0.55), and Nainital (0.10); the other is situated in the middle Ganga plain comprising the districts of Bara Banki (0.03), Sitapur (0.08), Hardoi (0.15), Jaunpur (0.83), Sultanpur (0.86), Gorakhpur (1.07) and Azamgarh (1.42). Pilibhit (1.47) and Bara Banki (0.03) have recorded the highest and the lowest percentage loss in this range.

Map No. 31

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1981

The map exhibits the proportion of female population in working age-group 15–59 in each district of the state during 1981 census. The percentage of female population in age-group 15–59 to the total population has been calculated districtwise. Proportionate pie diagrams have been drawn in each district to represent the total female population and sectors proportionate to female population in age-group 15–59 are drawn and shaded. Absolute figures for total female population have been written at the top of the pie diagram of each district and actual percentage figures are written inside or outside the sectors as space permitted on the map. After drawing the pie diagram the percentage figures have been arranged into five ranges above and below the state average. Districts falling under these ranges are shaded according to their range as per the legend of the map.

There are 52.04 million females in the state of which 27.00 million (51.89 per cent) are in working age-group 15–59. The highest percentage of the female working population is observed in Hardoi district (57.30) while lowest percentage is observed in Bijnor district (49.57).

The map reveals that six districts are noticed in the range of 54.51 per cent and above of the female population in age-group 15–59. These districts are Hardoi (57.30), Chamoli (56.02), Uttarkashi (55.71), Dehra Dun (55.59), Lucknow (55.05) and Pithoragarh (54.85).

There are seven districts which fall in the range of 53.01–54.50. Three districts, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Dehra Dun are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and four districts Kanpur, Gonda, Faizabad and Sultanpur in the middle Ganga plain. The highest and the lowest percentage of female working population in the mentioned range have been recorded in Almora (53.91) and Faizabad (53.04) respectively.

The maximum number of 20 districts are covered in the range of 51.51–53.00. This also retains the state average (51.89). These districts are distributed in three geographical regions (except Himalayan region) *i.e.* the upper Ganga plain covers seven districts, middle Ganga plain ten and southern uplands three districts. Jalaun district (53.00) has the highest percentage of female working population in this range followed by Agra (52.90), Bara Banki (52.89), Rae Bareli (52.78), Jhansi (52.69) *etc.*, whereas Sitapur district has recorded the minimum percentage in the stated range.

There are 16 districts in the range of 50.01–51.50. Out of these eight districts are in the upper Ganga plain, four districts in middle Ganga plain, three districts in southern uplands and one district (Nainital) in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. The map depicts that upper Ganga plain has comparatively low percentage of female working population. The lowest percentage of female working population is presented in only five districts. These districts are Pilibhit (49.68), Moradabad (49.66), Pratapgarh (49.53), Rampur (49.21) and Bijnor (49.57).

Map No. 32

CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971–81

The map presents the pattern of inter-censal change in proportion of female population in working age-group 15–59 during 1971–81 at district level of the state.

Districtwise percentage variation during 1971–81 in respect of female population in working age-group 15–59 has been worked out by the formula given below:-

$$C = (B/A - B1/A1) \times 100$$

where A and A1 stand for total female population in 1981 and 1971 respectively while B and B1 for total

female population in working age-group 15 – 59 in 1981 and 1971 respectively. Above equation yielded two sets of figures with plus and minus symbols representing gain and loss respectively. Figures of percentage gain and loss have been grouped separately into suitable ranges as given in the legend of the map.

There were 21.45 million females in working age-group 15 – 59 in Uttar Pradesh during 1971 which increased to 27.00 million in 1981 but in terms of proportion of female population in working age-group 15 – 59 to total female population a loss of 0.02 per cent was recorded during this decade. Interestingly twenty-eight districts have suffered loss in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15 – 59 and equal number of districts have shown gain in this respect.

The map reveals that only six districts have gained in the range of 2.01 per cent and above. These districts are distributed equally in the three geographical regions, *viz.*, Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, upper and middle Ganga plain. The highest percentage is recorded in district Hardoi (4.41) followed by Dehra Dun (3.27), Lucknow (2.65), Chamoli (2.57), Agra (2.54) and Mathura (2.50).

The range of 1.01 – 2.00 per cent gain covers ten districts of the state. These districts are distributed in all the four geographical regions of the state, *viz.*, one in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, four in upper Ganga plain, three in middle Ganga plain and two in southern uplands. The highest percentage is noted in the district of Muzaffarnagar (1.92) whereas the lowest in Jalaun district. Other districts falling within this range vary with a little margin.

There are twelve districts which fall in the range of 1.00 and below of percentage gain. Out of these one district is situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, seven in upper Ganga plain, two in middle Ganga plain and two in southern uplands. The highest and the lowest proportion of this range is recorded in district Etawah (0.95) and Banda (0.00) respectively. Other districts vary in between these two figures.

As already stated there has been some loss in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15 – 59 in 28 districts. A loss of 2.01 per cent and above is recorded in seven districts, out of which five make a continuous belt in *tarai* areas of Uttar Pradesh comprising the districts of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda. Other two districts falling in this range are Uttarkashi and Pratapgarh. The highest and the lowest level of loss in this range is recorded in Bahraich (3.31) and Kheri (2.01) districts respectively.

There are only five districts in the loss range of 1.01 – 2.00 per cent. These districts are distributed in middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (1). Districts Ballia and Lalitpur (1.72 each) and Bara Banki (1.17) are the both end limits in the stated range. Other districts in this range are Basti (1.41) and Deoria (1.20).

The maximum number of 16 districts are covered in the lowest loss range of 1.00 per cent and below. The state average (0.02) also falls within this range. These districts are located in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3), upper Ganga plain (4) and middle Ganga plain (9). The minimum loss have occurred in the districts of Nainital (0.11), Moradabad (0.12), Sultanpur (0.26) *etc.*, while Varanasi (0.96) followed by Ghazipur (0.94) and Kanpur (0.93) have suffered loss of comparatively higher order.

Map No. 33

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59 1981

The map depicts the proportion of male population in working age-group 15 – 59 living in urban areas in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

The percentage of urban males in working age 15 – 59 has been calculated to total male population for each district. The data thus obtained have been grouped in five categories, *viz.*, 67.01 and above, 59.01 – 67.00, 55.01 – 59.00, 53.01 – 55.00 and 53.00 and below.

Proportionate circles have been drawn in each district to represent the total urban male population. The share of urban male population in working age-group 15 – 59 is shaded in circle. Absolute figures for total urban male population have been written at the top of

the circles for each district and percentage figures are written inside or outside the sectors depending upon the space permitted on the map. The districts have been shaded in high to low order according to the above five categories.

There are 10.79 million total urban males in the state of which 6.07 million (56.34 per cent) represent urban males in working age-group 15 – 59. The map reveals that only three districts have 67.01 per cent and above urban males in working age-group 15 – 59. These are distributed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. Tehri Garhwal has the highest percentage (73.33) of urban male working population, followed by Uttarkashi (68.99) and Almora (68.74).

Percentage of urban male working population in the range of 59.01 – 67.00 covers eight districts. Out of these four districts are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region whereas four districts are in the middle Ganga plain. Chamoli district has the highest percentage (66.33) of urban male working population followed by Pithoragarh (65.66), Garhwal (65.37), Dehra Dun (63.17) etc. in this category. The lowest percentage has been observed in the district of Gorakhpur (59.28) in this range.

The highest number of 21 districts are covered in category of 55.01 – 59.00. The state average (56.34) also falls in this range. These districts are distributed in upper Ganga plain (10), middle Ganga plain (6), southern uplands (4) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1). The highest percentage of this range is noticed in Nainital (57.87) whereas the lowest in Unnao district (55.10). The remaining districts have little variation in them.

There are fifteen districts having percentage of urban male working population in the range 53.01 – 55.00. Nine districts are in the middle Ganga plain, four in upper Ganga plain and two in southern uplands. The highest percentage in this range is recorded in Etawah district (54.98).

The lowest percentage range of 53.00 and below of urban male population in working age-group 15 – 59 is observed in nine districts. There are two continuous belts of this range on the map. One is in the upper Ganga plain comprising the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun and Etah, another is in the middle Ganga plain comprising the districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Deoria. The lowest percentage of urban male working population is observed in the district of Bijnor (49.83).

Map No. 34

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59 1971 – 81

The map depicts the percentage change in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15 – 59 in urban areas at district level of the state during 1971 – 81 census. The map is prepared as per technique of map no. 30.

There was 10.78 million urban male population at the 1981 census, of which 6.07 million were in the working age-group 15 – 59. On the other hand, 6.80 million total urban males were recorded in 1971 and the share of urban males in working age-group 15 – 59 was 3.74 million. The percentage gain of 1.28 was thus observed during the decade 1971-81. The districtwise percentage figures have been grouped into suitable ranges of gain and loss categories separately as given in the legend of the map. Districts falling in these categories are shaded suitably. Only 14 districts are in loss category whereas 42 districts depict gain in urban male population in working age-group 15 – 59.

There are twelve districts in the gain category of 3.01 per cent and above. These districts are distributed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3), upper Ganga plain (4), middle Ganga plain (3) and southern uplands (2). Tehri Garhwal district represents the highest percentage (7.51) gain followed by Rae Bareli (5.17), Mainpuri (4.72), Lucknow (4.59), Agra (4.17), Pithoragarh (3.93) *etc.*

In the range 1.51 – 3.00 the percentage gain has been recorded in 14 districts of the state. These districts are situated in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3), upper Ganga plain (3), middle Ganga plain (6) and southern uplands (2). The highest percentage gain of this range is recorded in the district of Etawah (2.99) and the lowest percentage in Etah (1.51). Other districts fall under these two limits.

The third category of percentage gain in the range 0.01 – 1.50 of urban male working population covers the maximum number of 16 districts. This category also

retains state average (1.20). These districts are distributed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1), upper Ganga plain (7) and middle Ganga plain (8). Muzaffarnagar district represents the highest percentage gain (1.44) of urban male population in working age-group 15–59 followed by Fatehpur (1.30), Varanasi (1.29), Mathura (0.97) *etc*. The lowest percentage gain of this range is observed in Pilibhit (0.01) district. Other districts vary within these two limits.

A loss of 1.51 per cent and above is recorded in five districts which lie in the *tarai* area of Uttar Pradesh. The highest 10.01 per cent loss is claimed by Kheri district followed by Rampur (5.48), Shahjahanpur (3.58), Deoria (2.66) and Basti (1.85).

The lowest percentage loss in the range of 0.01–1.50 is observed in nine districts which are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (3), middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (2). The minimum loss is recorded in district Bijnor (0.22) followed by Bareilly (0.34), Bahraich (0.36), Moradabad (0.63) *etc*.

Map No. 35

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1981

The map reveals the proportion of male population in working age-group 15–59 to total population in rural areas of each district in 1981.

The percentage of rural male population in working age-group 15–59 has been calculated to total rural population in each district. Proportionate circles representing total rural male population are drawn in each district. The share of rural males in the above age-group is shaded with screen in the circle. Absolute figures for total rural male population have been written at the top of the circles of each district and percentage figures written inside or outside the sectors as space permitted on the map. The percentage data are grouped in five ranges above and below the state average. Districts falling under these ranges are hatched according to the legend of the map.

There are 48.04 million total rural males in the state. Out of these 23.98 million are in age-group 15–59, which constitute 49.92 per cent. The map reveals that only four districts fall in the range of 53.01 and above of rural male population in working age-group 15–59. The highest percentage of rural male working population is observed in Uttarkashi district (58.61) followed by Dehra Dun (55.96), Lucknow (53.20) and Shahjahanpur (53.05).

Districts having percentage of rural male working population in age-group 15–59 in the range of 51.01–53.00 are confined to 13 only. These districts make a continuous belt in central Uttar Pradesh and include three districts of southern uplands, *viz*., Jalaun, Jhansi and Lalitpur, three districts of upper Ganga, and six districts of middle Ganga plain and one district of Nainital which is situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region. The highest number of districts (23) are in the range of 49.01–51.00 covering the state average (49.92). These districts are distributed in all the four geographical regions of the state in sporadic manner. There are eleven districts in upper Ganga plain, seven districts in middle Ganga plain, three in southern uplands and two in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. The highest and the lowest percentage of rural males in this range is recorded at Mainpuri (50.92) and Aligarh (49.34) districts respectively. Other districts vary within these two limits.

Ten districts come under percentage range 47.01–49.00 of rural male working population. Out of these, four districts make a continuous belt in upper Ganga plain, *viz*., Bijnor, Rampur, Moradabad and Bulandshahr, five districts in middle Ganga plain and one district of Tehri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. The highest percentage in this range is returned in Sultanpur district (48.58) followed by Fatehpur (48.32), Bijnor (48.28), Deoria (47.93), Bulandshahr (47.84), Rampur (47.74), Moradabad (47.72) *etc*.

The lowest percentage range of 47.00 and below of rural males in working age-group 15–59 to total rural males is noticed in six districts only. The districts in this range are Ghazipur (46.91), Ghaziabad (46.39), Jaunpur (45.81), Azamgarh (45.25), Garhwal (44.89) and Almora (39.50).

Map No. 36

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971–81

The map depicts variation in the proportion of male population in working age-group 15–59 living in rural areas during 1971–81 for various districts in the state.

The map has been prepared by choropleth technique. The percentage change during 1971–81 in the male population in working age-group 15–59 in rural area has been prepared as per the map no. 30. The districts having gain and loss are shown with different hatchings as explained in the legend of the map.

The proportion of rural population in working age-group 15–59 in Uttar Pradesh has declined by 0.30 per cent during the decade 1971–81. Thirty districts have gained in this respect whereas 26 districts have suffered a loss.

The map reveals that only four districts are in gain category of 2.01 and above. The highest gain is recorded in the district of Tehri Garhwal (4.14) followed by Pithoragarh (2.35), Basti (2.27) and Jhansi (2.24).

In the range of 1.01–2.00, there are maximum number (14) of districts. These districts are distributed in upper Ganga plain (8), middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (2). The districts having the highest (1.75) and the lowest (1.03) percentage gain of this category are Jalaun and Etah respectively. Other districts vary in between these two limits with little margin.

Twelve districts fall in the range of 0.01–1.00 per cent gain. These districts are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3), upper Ganga plain (4), middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (1). The highest percentage gain (0.96) of this range is observed in Chamoli district followed by Ghazipur (0.94), Budaun (0.80), Aligarh (0.73), Bijnor (0.64) *etc.*

There are seven looser districts which fall in the range of 2.01 and above, out of which three are noticed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, one in upper Ganga plain and three in middle Ganga plain. District Bahraich (10.33) and Gonda (2.11) show the highest and the lowest percentage loss in the stated range.

The districts having percentage loss in the range of 1.01–2.00 are nine. Out of these four are located in upper Ganga plain and five in middle Ganga plain. These districts are Allahabad (1.03), Kheri (1.14), Bareilly (1.23) *etc.*

There are ten districts showing loss in the range of 0.01–1.00. The state average (–0.30) also falls within this range. These districts are distributed in upper Ganga plain (3), middle Ganga plain (6) and southern uplands (1). Districts Jaunpur (0.95) and Banda (0.06) have the highest and the lowest percentage loss in this range. Remaining districts vary in between the two limits.

Map No. 37

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1981

The map depicts the proportion of females in working age-group 15–59 to the total female population in urban areas of various districts of the state in 1981. The technique of map is as for map no. 29.

There were 9.12 million females in the urban areas of the state at the 1981 census. Out of which 4.86 million constituting 53.37 per cent of the total female population were in the working age-group 15–59. Thus more than half of the urban females are in this age-group. The map reveals that eight districts are in the range of 55.51 and above, out of which Tehri Garhwal (58.57), Dehra Dun (58.29), Pithoragarh (57.77), Uttarkashi (57.73), Almora (57.72) and Chamoli (55.61) are from hilly dis-

tricts while two, *viz.*, Lucknow (57.60) and Kanpur (55.96) are situated in middle Ganga plain.

There are eight districts under the percentage range of 53.51 – 55.50. These districts are situated in upper Ganga plain and middle Ganga plain (two each), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands (one each). The highest percentage in this range is recorded in Allahabad district (55.35) whereas the lowest in Faizabad (53.58) district. The proportion in other districts vary within these limits.

The maximum number of districts (23) are in the range of 52.01 – 53.50. The state average (53.13 per cent) also falls in this range. Nine districts each are in upper and middle Ganga plain, four in southern uplands and one (Nainital) in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. In fact these districts (excluding Varanasi and Mathura) form three continuous belts. The highest and the lowest percentage of urban female population in age-group 15 – 59 have been recorded in Rae Bareli (53.48) and Muzaffarnagar (52.11) districts respectively. Remaining districts vary in between these two limits.

There are ten districts in the range of 51.01 – 52.00 per cent. These districts are distributed in upper and middle Ganga plain (five each). The top place in this range is held by the district Shahjahanpur (51.98) closely followed by Ballia (51.89), Etah (51.83), Gonda (51.67), Pratapgarh (51.65), Ghazipur (51.56) *etc.*

The lowest range is 51.00 per cent and below. There are eight districts in this range of which two districts are from upper Ganga plain and six are from middle Ganga plain. The lowest percentage is observed in Deoria (49.71) district. The remaining districts in this range are Budaun (50.96), Mirzapur (50.94), Basti (50.85), Bara Banki (50.55), Azamgarh (50.53), Jaunpur (50.33) and Bijnor (50.15).

Map No. 38

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59 1971 – 81

The map presents variation in the proportion of urban female population in working age-group 15 – 59 during the decade 1971 – 81 in respect of various districts in the state. The technique is the same as used for map no. 30.

There were 9.12 million females in urban areas of the state at the 1981 census, of which 4.87 million were in working age-group 15 – 59. The corresponding position at the 1971 census was 5.58 million, of which 2.87 million were in age-group 15 – 59. There are 18 districts which fall in the loss category whereas 38 districts are gainer.

The map reveals that there are seven districts in the highest range of 4.51 and above. The gainer districts in the descending order are Bareilly (11.04) followed by Etah (8.89), Dehra Dun (8.35), Mathura (7.27), Muzaffarnagar (6.05), Aligarh (5.97) and Agra (5.31).

Similarly there are seven districts in the category of gainer and fall in the range of 3.51 – 4.50 per cent. Three districts belong to Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and two each of upper and middle Ganga plains. The highest percentage is observed in the district of Chamoli (4.43) followed by Uttarkashi (4.42), Garhwal (4.16), Ghaziabad (3.79), Lucknow (3.75) and Mainpuri (3.59).

The maximum number of districts (14) having gain are observed in the range of 1.51 – 3.50 per cent. Out of these districts, two are in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, six in middle Ganga plain, five in southern uplands and one in upper Ganga plain. District Tehri Garhwal represents the highest (3.35 per cent) gain while Jaunpur has gained the lowest (1.54) in this range. Ten districts of this category including Jhansi region form a continuous belt. Other districts fall in between these two limits.

The fourth range of percentage gain (0.01 – 1.50) covers ten districts. These are distributed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1), upper Ganga plain (4) and middle Ganga plain (5). The highest percentage in this range is recorded in the district Ghazipur (1.40) followed by Moradabad (1.34), Etawah (1.29), Almora (1.21), Varanasi (1.14), Sitapur (0.88) *etc.*, whereas the lowest gain has been recorded in Meerut district (0.33).

As stated above, some districts have witnessed loss in the proportion of urban females in working age-group

15 – 59 during the decade. A loss of 1.51 per cent and above is recorded in eight districts of which one lies in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, two in upper Ganga plain and five in middle Ganga plain. District Gonda (5.18) has the highest and Basti (1.54) the lowest percentage loss in this range.

There are ten districts in range of loss from 0.01 – 1.50. Five districts each are from middle and upper Ganga plain. The minimum percentage loss have occurred in Budaun (0.02) followed by Faizabad (0.20), Bijnor (0.44), Bahraich (0.62) *etc.* The district at the top place and falling in this range is Rampur (1.47).

Map No. 39

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15 – 59 1981

The map depicts the proportion of females in age-group 15 – 59 to total female population in rural areas in each district of the state at the 1981 census.

Percentages of rural female population in age-group 15 – 59 are arranged into five suitable ranges above and below the state average as indicated in the legend of the map. Pie diagram proportionate to the total rural female population for each district are drawn and the share of rural female population in working age-group 15 – 59 is shown by screen. The districts are hatched according to the legend of the map from high to low intensity.

There were 42.92 million rural females in the state in 1981, out of which 51.57 per cent were in working age-group 15 – 59. There are 50 districts which have more than fifty per cent females in this age-group. The map reveals that only three districts fall in the range of 54.01 per cent and above. The highest percentage is observed in Chamoli district (56.05) followed by Uttarkashi (55.71) and Pithoragarh (54.71).

There are thirteen districts having percentage of rural female population in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 52.51 – 54.00 per cent. These districts are distributed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (4), middle Ganga plain (8) and southern uplands (1). These districts constitute two continuous belts as revealed by the map. In this range the highest percentage is observed in Almora (53.77). The maximum number of 27 districts are covered in the range of 51.01 – 52.50 per cent. The state average (51.57) falls in this range. These districts are observed in the upper Ganga plain and middle Ganga plain (twelve each) and southern uplands (three). The highest percentage is recorded in Lalitpur district (52.41) followed by Jhansi (52.37), Mainpuri (52.34), Lucknow (52.27) *etc.*, whereas the lowest percentage is exhibited in district Kheri (51.01). Other districts vary in between these two limits.

The map reveals that eight districts fall in the percentage range of 49.51 – 51.00. These districts are scattered all over the state. Aligarh district has recorded the highest (50.87) percentage in this category followed by Deoria (50.81), Kanpur (50.72), Mirzapur (50.68) *etc.*, whereas the lowest (49.76) proportion has been observed in Nainital district.

The lowest percentage range of 49.50 and below is recorded only in five districts, which constitute a continuous belt in *tarai* of Uttar Pradesh hills. Rampur has the lowest percentage (47.99) among all districts. Remaining four districts are Bareilly (48.89), Moradabad (49.05), Pilibhit (49.22) and Bijnor (49.38).

Map No. 40

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15–59 1971–81

This map presents districtwise variation in the proportion of rural female population in the working age 15–59 during the decade 1971–81. The technique used is similar to map no. 30.

For the state as a whole the proportion of rural female population in working age-group 15–59 has declined by 0.42 per cent. Out of 56 districts of the state 23 have shown gain and the remaining 33 had decrease in the proportion. The highest percentage gain is recorded in Chamoli district (2.52). Six districts have been noticed in the gain range of 1.01–2.00. These districts are scattered in all the four geographical regions of the state. Hamirpur district represents the highest percentage gain (1.63) in this category followed by Muzaffarnagar (1.50), Mathura (1.43), Lucknow (1.35), Pithoragarh (1.28) and Azamgarh (1.26).

There are sixteen districts which have recorded gain in the range of 0.01–1.00 per cent. These districts lie in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (2), upper Ganga plain (8), middle Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (2). Etawah (0.84) and Aligarh (0.09) districts have the highest and the lowest percentage gain in this range. Remaining districts vary in between these two limits.

The map also reveals that a large number of districts (33) have suffered a loss in the proportion of female population in working age-group 15–59 in rural areas during 1971–81. There are only five districts which have experienced a loss in the range of 2.01 per cent and above. Bahraich (3.46), Pilibhit (2.57), Kheri (2.11) and Gonda (2.01) districts lying in *tarai* zone form a continuous belt whereas district Uttarkashi (3.32) is from Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region.

The range 1.01–2.00 per cent loss comprises of ten districts of which three lie in upper Ganga plain, six in middle Ganga plain and one in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. Bareilly (1.91), Ballia (1.87) and Shahjahanpur (1.79) have suffered major loss as compared to Bara Banki (1.01), Ghazipur (1.05) and Deoria (1.14).

The maximum number of districts (18) fall in the range of 0.01–1.00 per cent loss. State average (0.42) also falls within this range. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (8), upper Ganga plain (5), southern uplands (3) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (2). Districts of Fatehpur (0.14), Gorakhpur (0.18), Banda (0.22), Meerut (0.27), Sultanpur (0.30) and Lalitpur (0.46) have also recorded percentage loss. Other districts such as Rae Bareli (1.00), Hardoi (0.97), Bulandshahr (0.91), Garhwal (0.90), Tehri Garhwal (0.72) *etc.*, have witnessed comparatively higher percentage of loss.

Map No. 41

JRBAN POPULATION 1981

This map depicts the proportion of urban population to total population in each tahsil of the state in 1981.

The proportions have been calculated as percentage of urban population to total population for each tahsil. These percentages have been grouped into six suitable ranges above and below the state average (17.95). Tahsils falling in these ranges are shaded according to the gradation from high to low values as shown in the legend of the map. Entirely rural tahsils are indicated as E.R. in the map.

As a matter of fact the proportion of urban population is a parameter of socio–economic development on one hand and degree of urbanisation on the other. In India, the support of urbanisation provided by the rural

base is either inadequate in some areas or completely missing in others. In Uttar Pradesh there were nearly 19.90 million persons residing in different categories of urban centres at the 1981 census, constituting 17.95 per cent of the total population. Thus the proportion of urban population in Uttar Pradesh is lower than the proportion (23.70) for the country as a whole. Considering this aspect Uttar Pradesh is ranked at 15th place among the states. Apparently such a low percentage of urban population is mainly due to the agrarian characteristics of the state's economy.

At a glance, the map reveals that western part of the state has higher percentage of urban population as compared to eastern regions. Seven tahsils are without any urban centre, four of which are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and three in middle Ganga plain. These tahsils are Puraula and Dunda of Uttarkashi, Pratapnagar of Tehri Garhwal, Munsiari of Pithoragarh, Domariaganj and Harriya of Basti and Musafirkhana of district Sultanpur. Twelve tahsils falling in the highest range of 42.01 and above are scattered in various parts of the state. Among them Kanpur tahsil (84.29) having a million city in its jurisdiction stands at the top among all the tahsils in the state. The remaining tahsils are Agra (74.21), Lucknow (73.69), Jhansi (66.71), Chail (65.98) of Allahabad district, Ghaziabad (55.05); Dehra Dun (54.38), Meerut (52.96), Moradabad (50.51), Bareilly (49.96), Koil (49.33) of Aligarh district, Rampur (48.55), Firozabad (46.01) of Agra district and Varanasi (42.65). In all these tahsils, the headquarters of the districts (except Firozabad) are also located in a town of class I status. It is observed in all tahsils that due to the influence of KAVAL the degree of urbanisation has been shown in the neighbourhood of their periphery.

There are twenty-one tahsils having percentage of urban population in the range of 26.01 – 42.00. These are distributed mainly in upper Ganga plain (12), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands (four each), while there is only one tahsil in middle Ganga plain. The highest percentage is recorded in tahsil Haldwani (41.88) and the lowest in Budaun (26.01). It is worthmentioning that Joshimath tahsil (37.50) having only two towns of class V and VI falls in this range. It is mainly due to the fact that rural population is comparatively low in this tahsil. The same is true for Haldwani, Orai (37.77), Kashipur (34.96), Lalitpur (27.46) and Kichha (26.25).

The third category of range varying from 14.01 – 26.00 per cent urban population covers 51 tahsils. The state average (17.95) is also contained in this category. The map reveals that the maximum number of tahsils of this range are situated in western Uttar Pradesh whereas central and eastern parts of the state have lesser urban population. The highest percentage of urban population in this range is recorded in tahsil Hathras (25.53) followed by Farrukhabad (25.34), Pilibhit (24.61), Bhatwari (24.44), Bulandshahr (24.29), Dhampur (24.00), Bilaspur (23.96), Gorakhpur (22.75) *etc.*, whereas tahsils Tilhar (14.10), Etah (14.20), Khatima (14.25), Dudhi (14.26) and Fatehpur (14.29) have urban population of the lower order in the stated range.

The maximum number of 82 tahsils are covered in the range of 6.01 – 14.00. These are distributed in all parts of the state, but maximum number of tahsils are situated in western and central Uttar Pradesh. Joshimath (13.98), Jalaun (13.84), Baheri (13.81), Shahabad (13.65), Aliganj (13.45) and Azamgarh (13.43) are the tahsils having higher percentage of urban population in this range, on the other hand tahsils of Kheragarh (6.13), Khair (6.15), Ranikhet (6.19), Karhal (6.34), Thakurdwara (6.53) *etc.*, have proportionately low percentage of urban population in this range.

The next lower range (2.01 – 6.00 per cent) of urban population has fifty-seven tahsils. These tahsils are distributed mostly in middle Ganga plain, Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. Among them Chakrata (6.00), Baberu (5.95), Kulpahar (5.83), Muhammadabad (5.65) and Sirathu (5.51) tahsils have recorded higher percentage while others such as Mariahu (2.08), Kadipur (2.17), Bageshwar (2.20) *etc.*, have lower proportion of urban population in this range.

The lowest range of 2.00 and below covers only ten tahsils. Out of these eight lie in middle Ganga plain and two in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region. The lowest proportion of urban population is in tahsil Ukhimath (0.15) of Chamoli district. Other tahsils in this range are Patti (1.00), Kaisarganj (1.34), Bikapur (1.46), Karchhana (1.48), Phulpur (1.65) of Azamgarh district, Didihat (1.71), Handia (1.87), Karhal (1.89) and Amethi (1.92).

Map No. 42

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1971–81

The map depicts changes in urban population in respect of each tahsil in Uttar Pradesh during the decade of 1971 – 81.

Percentage changes in urban population have been calculated for the decade 1971 – 81. The percentages thus obtained have been categorised into six ranges *i.e.* three above and two below the state average (60.62 per cent) apart from a range depicting percentage decrease. Different grades of hatching have been used to distinguish the level of change as per the legend. Fifty five tahsils which have attained urban status for the first time in 1981 are shown by the symbol 'R' whereas seven entirely rural tahsils are shown blank as per the legend of the map.

Uttar Pradesh had 12.39 million urban population at the 1971 census, which increased to 19.90 million in 1981. Thus percentage increase in urban population during the decade 1971 – 81 for the state was 60.62 which is higher than the corresponding increase (30.80) for the country as a whole. There are only six tahsils in the state which have registered increase in the range of 220.01 per cent and above. The highest percentage increase in urban population was observed in Bansdih tahsil (487.80) of Ballia district. As a matter of fact this tahsil with four new towns, *viz.*, Bansdih (13 703), Sikandarpur (13 648), Sahatwar (13 630) and Maniyar (12 929) have come up during the decade, which have resulted in the percentage change of higher order. Other tahsils falling in this range are Khalilabad (355.54), Salempur (319.09), Ghosi (288.82), Sardhana (271.55) and Chhibramau (244.99). These tahsils had only one small town at the previous census but with the addition of a few more towns the urban population registered higher increase. There are 22 tahsils which fall in the second category of range (140.01 – 220.00). These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (12), middle Ganga plain (6), southern uplands (3) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region (1). The highest percentage increase is recorded in tahsil Budhana (217.17) followed by Bhognipur (214.46), Misrikh (203.07), Chhata (202.57), Suar (201.78) *etc.* Tail tahsils of this range are Aligarh (142.27), Baghpat (143.85), Jalaun (146.20), Mawana (147.05) *etc.*

The range of 80.01 – 140.00 covers 46 tahsils. These are sporadically distributed in all the geographical regions of the state. In this range tahsils Nakur (133.96), Gyanpur (133.75), Pratapgarh (133.09), Powayan (131.87), Rae Bareli (131.39) *etc.*, have comparatively higher increase in urban population whereas Kannauj (83.13), Dudhi (81.20), Lalitpur (81.20), Padrauna (82.09), Salon (84.22) *etc.*, have lower order of increase.

Maximum number of tahsils (69) are covered in the range of 40.01 – 80.00. The state average (60.62) also falls in this range. The tahsils falling in this range are distributed in upper Ganga plain (36), middle Ganga plain (14), southern uplands (12) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (7). It has been observed that the extent of urbanisation in western Uttar Pradesh is higher in comparison to eastern Uttar Pradesh. Tahsils of Kashipur (79.56), Bilaspur (78.59), Mau (75.53), Muzaffarnagar (74.81) *etc.*, have claimed higher percentage increase in the urban population during the decade 1971 – 81, while Sambhal (40.70), Koil (41.13), Konch (41.99), Etmadpur (43.18), Gorakhpur (43.55) *etc.*, have registered lower percentage increase in this category. Other tahsils vary in between these limits.

Twenty-five tahsils are covered in the range of 20.01 – 40.00. These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (5), middle Ganga plain (16), southern uplands and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (two each). Tahsil Basti has claimed the highest percentage increase (39.95) followed by Faizabad (36.77), Dehra Dun (38.12), Etawah (37.82), Mohammadi (37.70) *etc.*, while Mirzapur (21.42), Lansdowne (21.53), Mathura (24.15), Lucknow (25.16) and Rampur (25.16) are in the lower side in the stated category.

The lowest range is 20.00 and below. There are only five tahsils in this range. Tahsil Bageshwar (1.25) has the lowest percentage increase in urban population followed by Talbehat (2.17), Almora (8.74), Nainital (17.61) and Agra (17.76).

Chakrata tahsil of Dehra Dun district has exceptionally experienced decline in its urban population during the decade 1971 – 81. Total urban population of Chakrata town in 1971 was 6 105 which has decreased to 5 217 at the 1981 census thereby causing a loss of 14.55 per cent of urban population.

It is worthwhile to mention that out of 30 tahsils in which class I cities are located, only four have registered increase in urban population of higher order as compared to the state average whereas the remaining 26 tahsils have increase lower than the state average. Ghaziabad tahsil has registered 115.81 per cent increase in urban population. This may be mainly due to the industrial development in the neighbourhood and also due to the influence of Delhi metropolitan city being located in its vicinity. It has also been observed that the KAVAL towns have not been significantly responsible for increase in urban population during this decade. This is corroborated by the fact that tahsils containing these town have comparatively lower order of increase. Chail (31.23%), Kanpur (28.95%), Varanasi (27.37%), Lucknow (25.16%) and Agra (17.76%) tahsils have registered only a moderate increase.

Map No. 43

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901 – 1981

The map depicts urban population in different classes of towns in each decade at district level since 1901.

Decadewise vertical bars proportionate to its total urban population have been drawn for each district. These bars are further divided proportionately into five categories of urban population as given in the legend of the map.

The total urban population of Uttar Pradesh in 1901 was 5.39 million which increased to 19.90 million in 1981 resulting 269.20 per cent increase during this period. The decade of 1901 – 1911 depicts a decline of 8.98 per cent in urban population. There was 22.93 per cent increase in urban population during 1941 – 51 which come down to 9.90 per cent increase during 1951 – 61 due to the change in the definition of urban centres in 1961. In the decade of 1961 – 71, 30.68 per cent increase in urban population was observed. The highest percentage (60.62) increase is observed during 1971 – 81 in the urban population of Uttar Pradesh.

Class I towns have always shown an increase in their share maintaining a lead throughout. In 1901 they held less than one-fourth of the total urban population, *i.e.*, only 23.86 per cent, but by the year 1961 they captured more than half of the state's total urban strength *i.e.*, 54.43 per cent, in 1971 it increased to 57.06 per cent. While the share of Class I population in 1981 is recorded 51.40 per cent. Urbanisation process in the districts followed similar trend as discussed above. Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut and Bareilly are the districts where Class I towns exist since 1901. Other districts having Class I population are Aligarh (1921), Moradabad (1931), Saharanpur (1941), Shahjahanpur (1941), Jhansi (1941), Rampur (1951), Mathura (1951), Gorakhpur (1951), Dehra Dun (1951), Mirzapur (1961), Farrukhabad (1971), Faizabad (1971), Muzaffarnagar (1971), Ghaziabad (1971), Etawah, Sitapur, Bulandshahr and Jaunpur (1981).

Moradabad, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad have witnessed phenomenal increase in 1981 due to addition of Sambhal and Amroha (Moradabad), Hardwar and Hapur as Class I cities respectively. Etawah Bulandshahr, Sitapur and Jaunpur are introduced for the first time as Class I town. Meerut represents the highest 40.07 per cent increase in Class I urban population during 1971 – 81 followed by Bareilly (37.82 per cent), Kanpur (28.52 per cent), Allahabad (26.71 per cent), Varanasi (25.50 per cent), Lucknow (23.79 per cent) and Agra (17.76 per cent). Shahjahanpur district represents Class I urban population since 1941, but the districts of Rampur, Mathura, Dehra Dun and Gorakhpur came up in 1951 as Class I urban centres.

Percentage of urban population living in various classes of towns to total urban population 1901–81

Class	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
I	51.40	57.06	54.43	45.21	37.36	27.49	25.36	25.26	23.86
II	12.44	10.83	11.76	9.03	10.61	13.96	15.34	13.49	13.97
III	12.64	16.70	16.65	14.40	16.51	15.34	10.68	11.00	11.42
IV	13.52	10.44	11.01	11.43	13.47	15.83	15.87	18.63	18.48
V	8.56	4.74	5.92	13.88	15.42	16.81	19.51	19.50	20.95
VI	1.44	0.23	0.23	6.05	6.63	10.57	13.24	12.12	11.32

So far as Class II towns are concerned, in 1901 they held 13.97 per cent of the total urban population which slightly declined in 1911 but suddenly sprang up to 15.34 per cent in 1921. Class II towns shared only 13.96 per cent of the states urban population in 1931, 10.61 per cent in 1941, 9.03 per cent in 1951, 11.76 per cent in 1961, 10.83 per cent in 1971 and 12.44 per cent in 1981. There are a number of towns which changed their urban status during different decades *e.g.*, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Rampur and Mirzapur were Class II towns in 1901, which came up to Class I in 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 respectively.

Class III towns are the only towns whose share in the total urban population has increased from 11.42 per cent in 1901 to 16.55 per cent in 1961, which further increased to 16.70 per cent in 1971 and came down to 12.64 per cent in 1981.

Class IV, V and VI towns show an overall downward trend in their percentage values with the only exception in the case of Class IV and VI towns in 1911. These two groups gained a bit during the decade 1901–1911 as a number of towns were reverted to these categories from higher classes due to depopulation consequent upon the plague out-burst. It is also noteworthy that the proportion of population in Class V and VI towns show an abrupt decrease during 1951–61 decade. It could be possible only because 86 from Class V and 127 from Class VI towns suffered declassification in 1961.

There are as many as 704 towns in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 383 are new towns which have sprung up during the decade 1971–81. These new towns share as much as 16.29 per cent of urban population. Only six towns fall under Class III category of towns having a population between 20 000 and 50 000. These towns are Sherkot of Bijnor district, Ayodhya of Faizabad district, Gangaghat of Unnao district, Khekada of Meerut district, Mallawan of Hardoi district, and Bilaspur of Rampur district. The remaining towns are distributed among Class IV (109 towns), Class V (194 towns) and Class VI (74 towns).

Map No. 44

URBAN CENTRES 1981 (DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH) CLASS I, II AND III TOWNS

The map reveals distribution and growth of urban centres classified by size of population comprising class I, II and III towns in the districts of Uttar Pradesh according to 1981 census.

Growth of each urban centre under these urban categories, *viz.*, class I (population 100 000 and above), class II (population 50 000–99 999), class III (population 20 000–49 999) is shown on their location point in each district of the state. Squares of different size have been used for showing different categories of urban centres as explained in the legend of the map. Class I towns are shown with capital letters while other urban centres are shown in upper and lower letters. Growth

rate (1971 – 81) for each urban centre has been calculated and grouped into four ranges, *viz.*, 75.01 and above, 50.01 – 75.00, 25.01 – 50.00 and 25.00 and below. The growth rates are shown inside each square by different shades as explained in the legend. Distribution of declassified towns has been represented by the letter 'D' in blank squares while new towns have been represented by blank squares.

At a glance, the map reveals that the concentration of urban centres (class I, II and III) is more in the western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to eastern Uttar Pradesh. The urban centres in middle Ganga plain and southern uplands are sparsely located while Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, except the district of Dehra Dun and Nainital is almost devoid of such urban centres.

There were 22 class I towns, 21 class II and 71 class III towns in 1971 which increased to 30,38 and 98 respectively in 1981. Out of these towns, 17 in class I, 4 each in class II and III are urban agglomerations in 1981. Class I towns constituted 52.89 per cent, class II, 11.56 per cent and Class III, 17.87 per cent of total urban population in 1971 while in 1981 the percentage comes to 47.23 for class I, 13.13 for class II and 14.48 for class III respectively.

Size class of towns	No. of towns in 1971	Population 1971	Percentage of population to total urban population 1971	No. of towns in 1981	Population 1981	Percentage of population to total urban population 1981
I	22	6 551 912	52.89	30	9 397 536	47.23
II	21	1 432 433	11.56	38	2 612 238	13.13
III	71	2 214 046	17.87	98	2 881 274	14.48
Total	114	10 198 391	82.32	166	14 891 048	75.84

Although the population of class I towns increased to 43.43 per cent over the last decade, yet the share of these towns in the total urban population of the state decreased from 52.89 per cent in 1971 to 47.23 per cent in 1981. This may be attributed to the emergence of large number of new towns of class IV to VI categories during 1981 census. There are eight towns which got up-graded to class I towns in 1981 from class II status, rising the total number of towns to thirty. These towns are Hardwar, Amroha, Etawah, Sambhal, Jaunpur, Bulandshahr, Hapur and Sitapur. The proportion of urban population in class III towns has also decreased from 17.87 per cent in 1971 to 14.48 per cent in 1981 while share of class II towns has gone-up from 11.56 per cent in 1971 to 13.13 per cent in 1981.

Eleven towns of these classes are covered by the range of 75.01 and above per cent growth in population during 1971 – 81. The highest percentage growth (141.94 per cent) is recorded in Mughalsarai U. A. followed by Rae Bareli (131.39), Renukoot (109.64), Chunar (108.08), Modinagar (101.67), Unnao (98.93) *etc*. Ghaziabad is the only class I town which is covered in this category.

In category of 50.01 – 75.00 per cent growth of population, there lies 20 towns of which four are Class I, seven Class II and nine are Class III. In Class I towns Bulandshahr has the highest percentage growth (73.83), followed by Hardwar (59.73), Sitapur (51.71) and Firozabad (51.15).

Maximum number of 118 towns are covered in growth rate of population in the range of 25.01 – 50.00 per cent during 1971 – 81. Out of these, 21 towns are class I and others are class II and III. Sambhal (25.33) and Aligarh (25.03) towns have the lowest growth rate in this category.

There are eleven towns which have the lowest percentage growth in the range of 25.00 and below. Out of these four are class I and seven are class II towns which fall in this range. Mathura claims the lowest growth (13.81) among class I towns.

Four towns were declassified after 1971 census and one new town (Ganga Ghat) was created in 1981 census which are shown in the map.

Map No. 45

URBAN CENTRES 1981 (DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH) CLASS IV TOWNS

The map reveals the distribution and growth of class IV urban centres by size of population in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

Growth of each urban centre of class IV status (population 10 000 – 19 999) is shown at its location point in each district of the state. A fix size of square has been used for showing these urban centres as explained in the legend of the map. Names of the towns are written on the map at their location. Growth rates during 1971 – 81 for all these urban centres have been calculated and grouped in four ranges, *viz.*, 75.01 and above, 50.01 – 75.00, 25.01 – 50.00 and 25.00 and below. The growth rate is shown inside each square by different shades as explained in the legend. The distribution of declassified and decreasing towns are shown by different symbols in squares and new towns are shown by blank square as given in the legend of the map.

At a glance the map reveals that the concentration of urban centres (class IV) is higher in western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state. The location of urban centres (class IV) is scattered in central Uttar Pradesh and southern uplands while Uttar Pradesh Himalaya region has very limited number of such towns (11).

There were 100 towns of class IV status in 1971 which increased to 215 at the 1981 census. Out of these 215 towns, 13 are census towns in 1981. In 1971 census class IV towns accounted for 11.56 per cent of the total population, while at the 1981 census this percentage went up to 14.84. The total population of class IV towns increased to 106.35 per cent over the last decade. This may be attributed to the creation of 32 new towns of class IV status during 1981 census and re-attainment of their status by declassified towns in 1981.

Only three towns of this class are covered under the range of 75.01 and above percentage growth in population during 1971 – 81. Robertsganj (Mirzapur district) is at the top (127.44) among class IV towns followed by Tehri (123.52) and Rajapur (75.53) of Banda district.

The growth of population in the range of 50.01 – 75.00 per cent is recorded in eleven towns of this class. These are distributed in all geographical regions of the state. The highest percentage growth rate is observed in Gosainganj T.A. (72.75) followed by Garhmukteshwar (63.79), Nawabganj (56.12) of Bareilly district and Shamshabad (55.57) while the lowest is claimed by Ranipur (51.00) in the stated range.

Maximum number of 60 towns have growth rate of population in the range of 25.01 – 50.00 per cent during 1971 – 81. Fatehabad (47.05), Baragaon (45.69), Gopiganj (44.90), Powayan (44.30) and Sadabad (44.18) have the higher growth rate whereas Ahraura (25.25), Maurawan (26.66), Samthar (27.02) and Colonelganj (27.60) have the lower growth rate among them in this range.

The lowest percentage growth rate of population in the range of 25.00 and below is witnessed in 17 towns of class IV status in the state. Achhnera (24.91) and Soron (13.35) of Etah district have the highest and the lowest growth rate respectively among them in this category.

It is noticeable that only one class IV town of Mussoorie in the state has decreasing trend of population growth rate of–10.57.

Map No. 46

URBAN CENTRES 1981 (DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH) CLASS V AND VI TOWNS

The map shows the distribution and growth of urban centres classified by size of population comprising class V and VI towns in various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Growth of each urban centre under these categories, *viz.*, class V (population 5 000 – 9 999), class VI (population below 5 000) is shown on their location points in each district of the state. Different size of squares have been used for showing these two categories of urban centres as depicted in the legend of the map. The name of each town has been written at the location point. However, where the space is not sufficient, the code numbers are written on the location point and names are indicated outside the map as index to code number. Growth rate (1971 – 81) for each urban centre has been calculated and the data are grouped into four ranges, *viz.*, 75.01 and above, 50.01 – 75.00, 25.01 – 50.00 and 25.00 and below. The growth rates are shown inside each square by different shades as explained in the legend. Distribution of declassified and decreasing towns are represented by different symbols in blank squares, while new towns are shown by blank squares.

At a glance the map reveals that the concentration of urban centres (class V and VI) is higher in upper and middle Ganga plains in comparison to other geographical regions of the state. The location of urban centres (class V and VI) is wide-spaced in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, southern uplands and *tarai* regions.

There were 94 class V towns and 26 class VI towns at the 1971 census which increased to 236 and 87 respectively (including census towns) in 1981 census. Class V towns constituted 5.67 per cent and class VI 0.45 per cent of the total population in 1971 while in 1981 the percentage went up to 8.80 and 1.52 per cent respectively.

The population of class V and VI towns increased to 149.18 and 438.15 per cent respectively over the last decade but the share of these towns to total urban population of the state is very low as stated previously. This may be attributed to the formation of a large number of new towns, *viz.*, 100 class V and 42 class VI during 1981 census and a large number of declassified towns of 1971 (96 class V and 31 class VI) rejoined their status in 1981.

Only two towns of these classes (one each of class V and VI) are covered by the range of 75.01 and above percentage growth in population during 1971 – 81. Chopan (Mirzapur district) has got the highest percentage growth (243.14) followed by Muni-ki-Reti (101.07).

The population growth in the range of 50.01 – 75.00 per cent is recorded only in six towns. Chandauli (68.03) represented the highest growth rate followed by Srinagar (64.77), Pipri (63.25), Chamoli Gopeshwar (52.80), Manikpur (51.52) and Narendranagar (50.46).

Maximum number of 19 towns have the growth rate of population in the range of 25.01 – 50.00 per cent during 1971 – 81. Joshimath (47.13), Tanakpur (46.89) and Bhowali (46.47) represented the higher growth rate while Vikasnagar (27.38) and Dogadda (28.30) stand at the bottom in this category.

The lowest percentage growth rate of population (25.00 and below) is observed in 14 towns of these classes (4 class VI and 10 class V) in the state. Aminagar Sarai (21.29) and Faridnagar (20.88) claimed the higher growth rate while Bageshwar (1.25) and Talbehat (2.17) have the lower growth rate in this category.

There are 121 towns (91 class V and 30 class VI) which were declassified in 1971 but regained their urban status in 1981 and two towns of 1971 are declassified in 1981 such as Rasulpur-Dhulri of Meerut district and Markundi of Mirzapur district. 161 new towns (114 class V and 47 class VI) are added in 1981 census. Only one town Chakrata (–14.55) of the state reveals decreasing trend of population during 1971 – 81.

Map No. 47

URBAN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE 1981 (CLASS I)

The map shows predominant functional character of class I (100 000 and above) cities of Uttar Pradesh 1981.

Nine broad industrial categories of workers have been grouped into six predominant industrial functions given as below:-

i.	Cultivators	
ii.	Agricultural labourers	– I Primary
iii.	Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantation *etc.*	
iv.	Mining and quarrying	– II Mining
v.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	
	(a) Household industry	– III Industrial
	(b) Other than household industry	
vi.	Construction	
vii.	Trade and commerce	– IV Commercial
viii.	Transport storage and communications	– V Transport
ix.	Other services	– VI Services

Percentage of main workers under each category has been calculated to total main workers for each class I urban centre (urban agglomeration/city). According to their percentage values, the towns have been classified with their respective functions as Primary activities, Mining, Industrial,Commercial, Transport and Services urban centres as envisaged below:-

If one sector of economy constitutes 40 per cent or more of the total main workers, it is designated by a particular industrial category, *e.g.*, Primary or Industrial or Mining urban centre or as the case may be. Such category of urban centres is called monofunctional in character.

If the percentage figure is less than 40 per cent then the next predominant industrial category has been considered so that their total comes to 60 per cent or more. Such urban centres are designated as bifunctional, *e.g.*, Industry-*cum*-Service or Mining-*cum*-Primary activities *etc.*

If the percentage figures of two economic categories do not come upto 60 per cent then the third predominant industrial category has been taken into account so that the total percentage comes 60 per cent or more. These urban centres are designated as multifunctional *e.g.*, Industry-*cum*-Service-*cum*-Commercial or Primary-*cum*-Industrial-*cum*-Transport urban centre and so on.

After obtaining the data, the urban centres are plotted at their location points. Circles proportionate to the population size of each urban centre are drawn. Different symbols of hatching have been selected to distinguish various functions in the towns as shown in the legend. Bifunctional and multifunctional towns are divided into two and three sectors respectively.

There are 30 class I towns in the state covering 51.40 per cent of the total urban population. The persons residing in these urban centres are engaged in different economic activities which is well reflected in the map. Out of 30 class I cities, nine are monofunctional, 13 bifunctional and six multifunctional. Urban industrial structure data are not available for Bulandshahr and Sitapur towns which are indicated by N.A. within the circles.

Out of nine monofunctional cities Lucknow, Dehra Dun and Hardwar are service cities whereas Varanasi, Moradabad, Rampur, Firozabad, Mirzapur-*cum*-

Vindhyachal and Almora are the industrial cities. Lucknow having a large number of offices of Government and Semi Government organisations claims the highest percentage (45.19) of workers in services. Firozabad has the maximum number of industrial workers representing the highest percentage (56.47) among them.

Out of 13 bifunctional cities, industry and services are the main occupation of workers in these cities. All cities show more proportion of workers engaged in industry than in services.

Out of six multifunctional class I cities, four are predominated by trade and commerce alongwith industry and services. These cities are Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Faizabad and Jaunpur. Gorakhpur and Jhansi are the only two cities where the place of trade and commerce has been taken over by transport activities.

Map No. 48

IN-MIGRANTS 1981

This map depicts in-migrants in each district of the state in 1981.

Proportionate circles are drawn on the basis of total in-migrants according to place of birth in each district. These circles are proportionately divided into rural and urban in-migrants with male and female divisions. Screen has been pasted in the rural sector to differentiate the same from urban. Total in-migrants in each district have been written at the top of the respective circles. Percentage of in-migrants to total population has been calculated for each district. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five categories. The districts falling under these categories are shaded as per the legend of the map.

At the state level there were 10.27 million in-migrants in 1981 which constituted 9.27 per cent of the total population.

The highest range 16.01 per cent and above of in-migrants are noticed in only five districts of the state. The highest percentage (48.29) is observed in Banda district followed by Nainital (31.73), Dehra Dun (31.08), Ghaziabad (23.36) and Lucknow (17.14).

The maximum number of 17 districts have recorded the percentage of in-migrants to total population in the range of 10.01 – 16.00. These districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain (14) and one each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, middle Ganga plain and southern uplands. Kanpur recorded the highest percentage (15.67) of in-migrants in this range followed by Uttarkashi (14.97), Jhansi (14.39), Mathura (14.29) *etc.* Rampur (10.42) comes the last in this category.

The percentage of in-migrants to total population in the range of 7.01 – 10.00 is spread over fourteen districts. The state average (9.27) also falls in this range. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (7), southern uplands (4), upper Ganga plain (2) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1). The highest percentage of this range is recorded in Mirzapur district (9.43) followed by Bareilly, Jalaun, Budaun with a little variation whereas Unnao comes last in this category.

Next lower range of 5.51 – 7.00 per cent in-migrants covers fifteen districts of the state. These are situated in the middle Ganga plain (10), upper Ganga plain (2) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3). The highest and the lowest percentages are recorded in Chamoli (6.91) and Pithoragarh (5.56) respectively. Other districts fall within these limits with a little variation.

The lowest percentage range 5.50 and below of in-migrants to total population is recorded in only five districts. The lowest percentage (4.12) is observed in Bahraich district followed by Gonda (4.46), Almora (4.98), Basti (5.01) and Sitapur (5.39).

At a glance the circles of the map reveal wide gap between rural and urban in-migrants. Out of 56 districts 35 districts have more than 70 per cent of total in-migrants. The highest percentage of rural in-migrants is observed in Sultanpur district (91.35) followed by Pratapgarh (91.21), Jaunpur (89.14), Deoria (87.48), Basti (86.94) *etc.* Among the rural in-migrants, females have out numbered males. Again, the districts in the middle Ganga plain have higher percentage of female in-migrants as compared to other regions. Pratapgarh leads (85.62) in respect of female in-migrants followed

by Jaunpur (84.84), Sultanpur (84.53), Ballia (81.74), Azamgarh (79.15) *etc*. Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun and Garhwal districts are only three exceptions in the entire state where the percentage of male is more than female in its rural areas. Lucknow (22.89), Kanpur (24.53) and Dehra Dun (30.14) have the lowest percentage of rural in-migrants.

Generally, the percentage of urban in-migrants is very low in the districts except a few such as Lucknow, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur, Garhwal, Allahabad, Varanasi *etc*. The districts situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and upper Ganga plain have comparatively higher proportion of urban in-migrants than other regions. There are 32 districts where the percentage of urban in-migrants to total in-migrants is more than 25 per cent. Lucknow district has the highest percentage (77.11) of urban in-migrants followed by Kanpur (75.47), Dehra Dun (69.86), Saharanpur (55.82) *etc*. Female percentage is also higher than male percentage except in eleven districts (Lucknow, Kanpur and Hill districts) of the state in urban areas. There are 45 districts where the percentage of female in-migrants is more than males. The highest percentage of urban male in-migrants is observed in Lucknow district (40.65) followed by Kanpur (40.51), Dehra Dun (39.63), Garhwal (30.55) *etc*. Among the females, Lucknow district (36.46) leads in the state. Other worthmentioning districts are Kanpur (34.96), Jhansi (34.58), Agra (29.77) *etc*.

Map No. 49

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1981

Map depicts rural in-migrants in each district of the state 1981.

Proportionate circles are drawn on the basis of total rural in-migrants in each district. These circles are proportionately divided into three sectors such as in-migrants from rural to rural, from urban to rural and unclassified. Screens are pasted in these sectors as given in the legend of the map. Total number of rural in-migrants are written on the top of these circles. Percentage of rural in-migrants to total population has been calculated for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges and the districts falling under each range are shaded as per the legend of the map.

There were 6.71 million rural in-migrants in Uttar Pradesh during 1981 which constitute 7.38 per cent of total rural population. Out of these 88.86 per cent in-migrants were from rural to rural, 8.43 per cent from urban to rural and 2.71 per cent were unclassified. Most of the districts follow this pattern of migration.

The map reveals that the highest percentage of rural in-migrants (18.01 and above) are in only two districts, *viz*., Nainital (29.50 per cent) and Dehra Dun (18.32 per cent).

The percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population in the range of 10.01 – 18.00 is spread over thirteen districts of the state. These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (11) and one each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. Ghaziabad (16.6%) has the highest rural in-migrants among these districts. Other districts in this category have a little variation.

Maximum number of 19 districts are covered in the percentage range of 6.01 – 10.00. These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (6), middle Ganga plain (9) and southern uplands (4). Lalitpur (6.03) has the lowest rural in-migrants among these districts. Other districts of this range have a little variation.

The percentage of rural in-migrants to total population in the range of 4.01 – 6.00 is spread over seventeen districts of the state. Middle Ganga plain has more districts (11) as compared to upper Ganga plain (2) while Uttar Pradesh Himalaya has three districts and southern uplands one. Allahabad (4.14) has the lowest percentage of in-migrants among all the districts.

The lowest percentage range 4.00 and below of rural in-migrants may be noted in only four districts. Lowest percentage (3.19) is observed in Almora district followed by Tehri Garhwal (3.86), Bahraich (3.88) and Gonda (3.92).

The circles reveal that most of the districts represent 75 per cent and above rural to rural in-migrants. Only

seven hill districts have below 75 per cent rural to rural in-migrants. These are Uttarkashi (71.35), Chamoli (68.06), Dehra Dun (74.75), Garhwal (53.63), Pithoragarh (58.97), Almora (71.41) and Nainital (73.90).

Map No. 50

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1981

The map depicts urban in-migrants in each district of the state during 1981 census.

Proportionate circles are drawn on the basis of total urban in-migrants in each district. These circles are proportionately divided into three sectors to represent urban in-migrants from urban to urban, rural to urban and unclassified. Percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population has been calculated for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges. Districts falling under each range are hatched accordingly as per the legend of the map.

The state has received 35.63 lakh urban in-migrants during the decade which constitute 17.90 per cent of the total urban population. Out of these 44.77 per cent in-migrants are from urban to urban, 48.96 per cent are from rural to urban and 6.27 per cent are unclassified. Most of the districts follow this pattern of migration.

The map reveals that the highest percentage of urban in-migrants (34.00 and above) are shown in six districts. Uttarkashi (59.95 per cent) represents the highest urban in-migrants followed by Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun (55.86 each), Garhwal (39.93), Nainital (37.58) and Ghaziabad (36.41).

Percentage of urban in-migrants to total urban population in the range of 22.01 – 34.00 is spread over five districts such as Chamoli (32.67), Kanpur (25.54), Lucknow (25.12), Almora (24.11), and Mirzapur (23.01). Maximum number of 24 districts are covered in the percentage range of 14.01 – 22.00. These are distributed in upper Ganga plain (14), middle Ganga plain (6), southern uplands (3) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1). Bulandshahr (14.02) has the lowest percentage and Saharanpur (21.97) recorded the highest among these districts. Other districts of this category vary with little variation.

Thirteen districts are covered in the percentage range of 10.01 – 14.00. These are mostly distributed in the middle Ganga plain except two districts in upper Ganga plain and one in southern uplands. Hardoi has the lowest percentage (10.02) among them.

Circle-sectors reveal that 45 districts have 40 – 50 per cent urban to urban in-migrants, nine districts have below 40 per cent with little margin and only two districts have above 50 per cent. Rural to urban in-migrants vary from 36.71 to 65.95 per cent to total urban population in the districts of the state. Highest rural to urban in-migrants are observed in Mirzapur (65.95) district while the lowest in Moradabad. Other districts vary between these two limits. Unclassified urban in-migrants represent low percentage in comparison to others. Most of the districts have very low percentage whose representation in the map is negligible. District Saharanpur has the percentage (18.23) among them.

Map No. 51

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map exhibits inter district migration in various districts of the state in 1981.

It shows two components:-

(A) Proportionate circles are drawn on the basis of gross migrants in each district and divided into two sectors representing out-migrants and in-migrants with urban and rural divisions.

(B) The percentage of net-migrants to total population are calculated for each district. Two sets of indexes are prepared separately

for gain and loss as indicated in the legend of the map. Districts having more in-migrants than the out-migrants *vis-a-vis* gain and loss categories are arranged into suitable ranges as per the legend of the map.

In the districts of Uttar Pradesh, majority of migrants are from rural areas. The highest percentage range 3.01 and above of net in-migrants is spread over in six districts. Nainital has gained the maximum percentage (17.79) of net in-migrants among all the districts of the state followed by Dehra Dun (14.81), Lucknow (6.65), Kanpur (5.96) and Uttarkashi (5.56).

Percentage of net in-migrants to total population in between 1.01 – 3.00 may be observed in six districts in different regions. Agra (2.65) and Pilibhit (1.23) represent respectively the top and the bottom position of this range.

There are nine districts having the lowest percentage 1.00 and below of the net in-migrants. Mathura (0.27) is the lowest in the category of gaining districts. Some other districts in order of percentage gain are Jalaun (0.33), Aligarh (0.37), Muzaffarnagar (0.38), Meerut (0.40) and Rampur (0.59).

Districts representing the percentage of net migrants to total population in loss category are those from where out-migrants are more than the in-migrants. In other words such districts have more out-migration. Almora district represents the highest percentage (9.85) of net out-migrants among all districts followed by Pithoragarh (7.76), Tehri Garhwal (5.56), Garhwal (4.78) and Ballia (3.37).

There are fifteen districts having percentage of net out-migrants in between 1.01 – 3.00. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (9) upper Ganga plain (4) and southern uplands (2). Sultanpur (2.99) stands at the top in this range of migration followed by Deoria (2.59), Pratapgarh (2.54), Hardoi (2.48) and Budaun (2.45). Jaunpur (1.25), Moradabad (1.28), Bijnor (1.37), Azamgarh (1.40) are lower ends of districts of this range.

The lowest percentage variation range of 1.00 and below of migrants may be noted in fifteen districts of the state. Majority of these districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain (9) followed by upper Ganga plain (5). Chamoli is the only district which is isolately located from the traditional geographical areas. Bara Banki district has the lowest percentage (0.24) loss in net-migrants to total population in the state. Other districts in ascending order are Rae Bareli (0.31), Shahjahanpur (0.33), Allahabad (0.36), Chamoli (0.44), Gorakhpur (0.48) *etc*.

Proportionate circles represent gross migrants in the districts. Kanpur has the highest number (7.66 lakh) of migrants in the state followed by Meerut (6.17 lakh), Aligarh (5.83 lakh), Ghaziabad (4.75 lakh), Bulandshahr (4.68 lakh), Varanasi (4.67 lakh), Gorakhpur (4.50 lakh), Muzaffarnagar (4.47 lakh), Lucknow (4.45 lakh) *etc*. Besides, the districts under gain have more number of in-migrants than out-migrants. In the in-migrants, rural proportion is more than urban in all the districts of the state. The percentage of rural in-migrants to total migrants is the highest in Nainital district (64.48) followed by Dehra Dun (54.62), Uttarkashi (54.57), Ghaziabad (54.07), Mirzapur (50.02) *etc*. The higher percentage of urban in-migrants may be observed only in Lalitpur (27.99), Dehra Dun (25.37), Lucknow (24.91) and Jhansi (24.46) districts.

The proportion of rural out-migrants is more than urban out-migrants in the state. Percentage of rural out-migrants to total migrants is recorded highest in the districts of Pithoragarh (65.94), Almora (63.06), Tehri Garhwal (61.29), Deoria (58.75), Ballia (58.14), Banda (55.78) and Pratapgarh (52.22); whereas urban out-migrants may be observed in the districts of Jhansi (17.25), Lucknow (17.20), Bijnor (16.16), Agra (16.03) *etc*. The comparative picture of the districts having gain and loss in net migrants may be interesting to the readers.

Map No. 52

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1981

The map represents the intra-district migration in various districts of the state in 1981. Percentage of migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total (gross) migrants in the district has been calculated for all districts of the state. Percentages have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts shaded by choropleth according to the legend of the map.

Out of 26.67 million total migrants, 16.39 million were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration which constitute 61.84 per cent of the total migrants in the state in 1981. The highest percentage range (76.01 and above) of intra-district migrants is spread over ten districts. Pithoragarh has the maximum percentage (84.20) of migrants among all the districts of the state followed by Almora (83.81), Tehri Garhwal (80.87), Basti (79.18), Chamoli (78.64), Bahraich (78.35) and Gonda (78.08).

The migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants in the range 66.01 – 76.00 per cent may be observed in 19 districts. Out of these 15 districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain and two each in upper Ganga plain and the southern uplands. Sitapur (75.27) and Jaunpur (68.02) respectively mark the top and the bottom position of this range.

The districts are graded in the percentage range of 56.01 – 66.00 of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. These are distributed in all the four geographical regions of the state. Budaun (64.55) and Bulandshahr (57.70) have claimed the highest and the lowest percentage respectively among the districts of this range.

There are nine districts representing the range 46.01 – 56.00. All these districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain. Muzaffarnagar district has the highest percentage (53.84) among the districts of this range followed by Etah (53.03), Shahjahanpur (51.62), Farrukhabad (50.54), Aligarh (49.49), Rampur (49.35) *etc.*

The lowest percentage range (46.00 and below) of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants are spread over in eight districts of the state. These are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (3), two each in middle Ganga plain and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and one in southern uplands. Districts Dehra Dun (24.20), Nainital (25.33), Ghaziabad (27.45) and Lucknow (30.40) have the lower percentage of intra-district migrants among all districts of the state.

Map No. 53

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers and non-workers classified by different age-groups in each district in the state as per the 1981 census.

The distribution of main workers and non-workers in each district is represented by age pyramid. Horizontal bars are drawn for male and female main workers and non-workers according to their absolute figures in each district and the state. The age-groups have been shown by pyramid for the state only. Similar pattern of presentation could not be adopted for districts due to lack of space within the districts. The age-groups pattern in the districts are somewhat similar to state. The bars on the left side indicate the number of males and those on the right side indicate the number of females falling in different age-groups. Each bar has been divided into two parts showing main workers and non-workers. These divisions have been distinguished by red and sea green colour as indicated in the legend of the map.

There were 32.40 million main workers and 76.81 million non-workers in the state during 1981 which constitute 29.23 and 69.29 per cent respectively of the total population. Male main workers are 26.69 per cent

of the total population of the state, while female main workers are only 2.54 per cent of total population. There are 26.13 per cent male non-workers and 43.16 per cent female non-workers to total population.

The map reveals that the male main workers and non-workers have got almost higher proportion than female main workers and non-workers in all age-groups. It is very significant that male main workers have higher proportion in comparison to female main workers in all age-groups. The proportion of non-workers give a reverse picture. Female non-workers are in higher proportion than male non-workers in all the age-groups. The proportions of main workers and non-workers in age-group 0 – 14 are higher than other age-groups. It is significant that female main workers and non-workers are in higher proportion than male main workers and non-workers in age-group 60 + at the state level. Similar pattern has been observed at the district level also.

Map No. 54

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map reveals the proportion of rural main workers and non-workers classified by different age-groups in each district of the state as per 1981 census.

The structure of rural main workers and non-workers in each district is represented by age pyramid. Horizontal bars are drawn for rural male and female main workers and non-workers according to their absolute figures in each district. The age-groups have been shown along the vertical axis in the middle of the pyramid of the state. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male population and those on the right hand side indicate the number of female population falling in various age-groups. Each bar representing the position of a district has been divided into two parts showing rural main workers and non-workers. These parts have been distinguished by red and sea green colours as indicated in the legend of the map.

There were 27.03 million rural main workers and 62.34 million non-workers in the state constituting 29.72 and 68.54 per cent respectively of the total rural population. Out of these, rural male main workers are 26.93 per cent to the total rural population of the state, whereas female main workers in rural areas are only 2.79 per cent of total rural population. There are 25.62 per cent male and 42.92 per cent female non-workers in the rural areas.

The map reveals that the rural male main workers are in the higher proportion than rural female main workers in all the age-groups, in various districts of the state. However, the sexwise proportion of rural non-workers give a reverse picture. The rural female non-workers have got much higher proportion than rural male non-workers in all age-groups.

As one would expect, the proportion of rural non-workers in age-group 0 – 14 is higher than any other age-groups. This proportion is decreasing in age-group 15 – 59 and also increasing in some cases. It is significant that rural female non-workers have get higher proportion than male non-workers in all age-groups. All the districts of the state follow this pattern of distribution of rural main workers and non-workers.

Map No. 55

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers and non-workers in different age-groups in urban areas of each district in the state.

The structure of main workers and non-workers in urban areas is represented by age pyramids in each district. The horizontal bars are drawn sexwise showing

absolute number of main workers and non-workers for each district of the state. The age-groups have been shown along the vertical axis in the middle of the pyramid. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male population and those on the right indicate the number of female population falling in various age-groups. Each bar in each district has been divided into two parts showing urban main workers and non-workers. These divisions have been distinguished by red and sea-green colours as indicated in the legend on the map.

There were 5.37 million urban main workers and 14.46 million non-workers in the state which constitute 26.99 and 72.72 per cent respectively of the total urban population. Out of these, male main workers are 25.62 per cent of total urban population of the state while female main workers claim only 1.37 per cent. The percentage of urban male non-workers and urban female non-workers to total population come to 28.46 and 44.26 respectively.

The map depicts that the urban male main workers hold the higher proportion than the urban female main workers in all the age-groups, in all the districts of the state. In the same trend, the urban female non-workers have got much higher proportion than urban male non-workers in all age-groups.

The proportion of urban non-workers in age-group 0 – 14 is much higher than those in other age-groups. This proportion is decreasing in higher age-groups showing a further increase in age-group 40 – 49. All the districts follow the same pattern of distribution of urban main workers and non-workers.

Map No. 56

MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map reveals the main workers in each district of the state in 1981.

Total main workers in age-group 15 – 59 are shown by proportionate circles for each district. Each circle is divided in two sectors to represent rural and urban workers. Percentage of main workers in age group 15 – 59 to total population in age-group 15 – 59 has been calculated for each district. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average and shown by choropleth technique from high to low order of values as per the legend of the map.

There are 27.81 million main workers in age-group 15 – 59 which constitute 48.75 per cent of the total population in age-group 15 – 59 in Uttar Pradesh. The map reveals that six districts of the state fall in the range of 54.01 per cent and above. The highest percentage is observed in Uttarkashi district (79.51) followed by Tehri Garhwal (74.23), Chamoli (73.19), Pithoragarh (63.77), Garhwal (62.17), Mirzapur (58.00) and Banda (55.39).

Fourteen districts are covered in the range of 50.01 – 54.00. Five districts of this range are situated in middle Ganga plain, four in the upper Ganga plain, three in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and two in the southern uplands. Almora district (53.89) has recorded the highest percentage whereas Dehra Dun (50.44) has the lowest.

Maximum number of districts (19) are covered in percentage range of 47.01 – 50.00. Out of these, nine districts are in the middle Ganga plain, eight in the upper Ganga plain while only two are in the southern uplands. The highest and the lowest percentages are witnessed in Basti (49.86) and Faizabad (47.15) districts respectively. Remaining districts of this range vary in between these two limits.

There are ten districts having percentage of main workers in the range of 45.01 – 47.00. Five each of these districts are in middle and upper Ganga plains. Mathura district (46.74) has the highest percentage while Mainpuri (45.55) has the lowest.

The lowest percentage range of 45.00 and below of main workers in age-group 15 – 59 is noticed in only six districts. Jaunpur district (42.91) has witnessed the lowest percentage among them.

A glance through the circles reveals wide gap between rural and urban main workers in age-group 15 – 59. Out of 56 districts, 21 have more than 90 per

cent and 28 have 70.00 – 90.00 per cent of rural main workers in age-group 15 – 59. The highest percentage of rural main workers is observed in Sultanpur district (96.72) while the lowest (47.82) is recorded in Lucknow district followed by Dehra Dun (51.67), Kanpur (52.95), Agra (61.72), Ghaziabad (63.07) *etc*.

Map No. 57

MALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the male main workers in each district of the state in 1981.

Total male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 are shown by proportionate circles for each district. Each circle is divided into two sectors representing rural and urban workers in age-group 15 – 59. The male rural sectors have been shaded to differentiate them from the urban sectors. Percentage of male main workers in age 15 – 59 to total male population in age 15 – 59 has been calculated for each district. These percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and the districts falling under each range have been represented by choropleth technique according to high to low order of values.

There are 25.39 million main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 85.51 per cent of total male population in age-group 15 – 59. The map reveals that only five districts of the state namely, Bahraich (92.84) followed by Kheri (91.56), Budaun (91.54), Lalitpur (91.35) and Gonda (91.14) have 91.01 per cent and above male main workers in age 15 – 59.

Male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 87.01 – 91.00 cover eleven districts of the state. Five districts of this range are situated in the upper Ganga plain, four in the middle Ganga plain and two in the southern uplands. Among them Pilibhit district (90.61) recorded the highest percentage whereas Bareilly district (87.38) the lowest one.

Maximum number of 17 districts are covered in percentage range of 83.01 – 87.00 of male main workers in age 15 – 59. State average of 85.51 per cent falls in this range. Out of these, eight districts are to be seen in the upper Ganga plain, six in the middle Ganga plain, two in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and one in the southern uplands. The highest and the lowest percentages are witnessed in Uttarkashi (86.88) and Mathura (83.06) districts respectively.

There are fifteen districts having male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 79.01 – 83.00. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (6), upper Ganga plain (5) and two each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. Mathura district (82.73) represents the highest percentage and Dehra Dun (79.52) the lowest in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 79.00 and below of male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 is noticed in seven districts of the state. Among them Almora district has witnessed the lowest percentage of 71.72.

At a glance, the circles reveal wide gap between rural and urban male main workers in age 15 – 59. There are 18 districts which have more than 90 per cent, 31 districts 70 to 90 per cent and only seven districts have below 70 per cent of rural male main workers. Sultanpur district (96.43) has the highest and Lucknow (48.04) has the lowest percentage of rural male main workers to total male main workers among all the districts of the state.

District Lucknow (51.96) has recorded the highest percentage of urban male main workers followed by Kanpur (47.44), Agra (37.80), Ghaziabad (36.67), Jhansi (35.22), Varanasi (27.99) *etc*. whereas the lowest percentage is found in Sultanpur (3.57) district.

Map No. 58

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS 1981

The map depicts the female main workers in each district of the state in the 1981 census.

Total female main workers in age-group 15 – 59 are shown by proportionate circle for each district of the state. Each circle is divided into two sectors representing rural and urban main worker in age-group 15 – 59. The rural sectors are shaded to differentiate them from the urban sectors.

Percentage of female main workers in age-group 15 – 59 to total female population in age-group 15 – 59 has been calculated for each district. Obtained data have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and the districts falling under each range have been represented by choropleth technique.

There are 2.42 million female main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 8.95 per cent of total female population in age-group 15 – 59. The map reveals that only five districts of the state have 43.51 per cent and above female main workers in age-group 15 – 59. The highest percentage is recorded in Uttarkashi district (70.57) followed by Chamoli (68.09), Tehri Garhwal (67.81), Pithoragarh (51.85) and Garhwal (51.06).

Female main workers in the range of 11.51 – 43.50 cover fifteen districts of the state. Nine districts of this range are situated in the middle Ganga plain and three each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. Almora district (38.92) recorded the highest percentage whereas Gorakhpur district (11.72) has the lowest percentage in the stated range.

Fourteen districts of the state are covered in percentage range of 3.51 – 11.50 of female main workers in age-group 15 – 59. The state average 8.94 also falls in this range. Out of these, ten districts are in the middle Ganga plain, three districts in the southern uplands and one in the upper Ganga plain. The highest and the lowest percentages are witnessed in Ghazipur (11.15) and Ghaziabad (3.96) districts respectively. Remaining districts of this range vary in between these two limits.

The maximum number of 19 districts of the state have female main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 1.51 – 3.50. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (16) which make a continuous belt in this region. Meerut district (3.29) represents the highest percentage and Budaun (1.54) has the lowest percentage of female main workers in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 1.50 and below of female main workers in age-group 15 – 59 is noticed in only three districts of the state. Mainpuri district (1.01) has witnessed the lowest percentage followed by Shahjahanpur (1.34) and Etah (1.41).

The proportionate circles in the districts show total female main workers in age-group 15 – 59. Its sector shows a wide gap between rural and urban female main workers in the stated age-group. There are 25 districts having more than 90 per cent, 10 districts having 70 to 90 per cent, 16 districts having 50 to 70 per cent and only five districts having below 50 per cent of rural female main workers in age – group 15 – 59. The highest and the lowest percentages are recorded in Tehri Garhwal (99.54) and Bareilly (35.05) districts respectively.

The proportion of urban female main workers is low in the districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is much variation (0.46 – 64.95 per cent) in the distribution of urban female main workers in the districts of the state. Western districts have higher proportion of urban female main workers in comparison to the districts of other regions (except Lucknow). Districts of Bareilly (64.95), Agra (60.79), Rampur (60.49), Lucknow (56.00) and Moradabad (53.84) have higher percentage of urban female main workers in the state, whereas the lowest is observed in Tehri Garhwal (0.46) followed by Garhwal (0.98), Uttarkashi (1.10), Sultanpur (1.38), Almora (1.53) and Pithoragarh (1.61).

Map No. 59

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map depicts proportion of male and female main workers classified by industrial categories (I-IX) in each division of the state in 1981 census.

Nine categories of industrial structure are grouped into three working categories of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities.

Primary: I - Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers,III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities and IV-Mining and Quarrying.

Secondary: V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry and VI-Construction.

Tertiary: VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services.

In each division pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. The industrial categories are indicated by Roman figures and inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male workers and those on the right indicate the number of female workers engaged in various industrial categories. The absolute scale is drawn below the diagrams under each sector and the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The map brings out four important features regarding industrial structure; (1) It is primarily an agricultural economy as 75.10 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in primary activities, specially in agriculture; (2) The female participation rate in the three sectors of economy is very poor; (3) The secondary activities are less developed in Uttar Pradesh as only 10.04 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in them and (4) There are 7.61 per cent of the total main workers in employment strength.

There are 21.99 million workers engaged in primary activities in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 75.10 per cent of total main workers. Among divisions, the highest proportion of workers in primary activities is found in Faizabad (87.18 per cent), followed by Gorakhpur (83.27 per cent), Lucknow (80.34 per cent), Bareilly (79.80 per cent), Jhansi (79.14 per cent), Kumaon (72.85 per cent), Moradabad (70.32 per cent) and Varanasi (70.18 per cent). The lowest percentage (62.44) is seen in Meerut division.

Among the two important primary activities, the proportion of cultivators (58.51 per cent) is much higher than that of agricultural labourers (15.98 per cent) in the state.

The highest proportion of workers in secondary activities to total main workers among the divisions is found in Meerut division (15.43 per cent) followed by Varanasi (14.93 per cent), Moradabad (14.34 per cent), Agra (12.82 per cent), Allahabad (12.37 per cent) and Garhwal (9.31 per cent), while the lowest proportion of secondary activities is found in Faizabad division (5.11 per cent). The proportion of secondary activities in Uttar Pradesh is only 10.04 per cent to total main workers. This proportion clearly reflects poor industrial health of the state.

In tertiary activities, the proportion of workers in 'Other Services' is much higher than that of workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications. Among the divisions, the proportion of tertiary activities to total main workers is the highest in Meerut division (22.12 per cent) followed by Kumaon (18.91 per cent), Allahabad (18.86 per cent) and Moradabad division (15.34 per cent). The lowest percentage (7.71 per cent) is recorded in Faizabad division.

The pyramids of the map clearly reveal that the

proportion of male main workers in all industrial categories is much higher than that of female main workers except one *i.e.*, in Garhwal division. It is significant that the proportion of female cultivators is higher than that of male cultivators which constitute 35.61 and 30.15 per cent respectively to total main workers in Garhwal division.

Sl.No.	Name of the state/ division	Percentage of workers engaged in primary activities to total main workers			Percentage of workers engaged in secondary activities to total main workers			Percentage of workers engaged in tertiary activities to total main workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	UTTAR PRADESH	**67.88**	**7.22**	**75.10**	**9.37**	**0.67**	**10.04**	**14.09**	**0.77**	**14.86**
1.	Garhwal	33.90	35.94	69.84	8.82	0.49	9.31	19.67	1.18	20.85
2.	Kumaon	47.56	25.29	72.85	7.83	0.41	8.24	17.88	1.03	18.91
3.	Meerut	61.12	1.32	62.44	14.78	0.65	15.43	21.09	1.04	22.13
4.	Moradabad	69.73	0.59	70.32	13.45	0.89	14.34	14.65	0.69	15.34
5.	Bareilly	79.31	0.49	79.80	7.57	0.26	7.83	11.76	0.61	12.37
6.	Agra	67.00	0.76	67.76	12.42	0.40	12.82	8.96	0.79	9.75
7.	Allahabad	62.75	6.02	68.77	11.53	0.84	12.37	17.88	0.98	18.86
8.	Jhansi	69.59	9.55	79.14	6.33	0.78	7.11	12.82	0.93	13.75
9.	Lucknow	76.71	3.63	80.34	5.55	0.73	6.28	12.58	0.80	13.38
10.	Faizabad	79.09	8.09	87.18	4.57	0.54	5.11	7.28	0.43	7.71
11.	Gorakhpur	71.30	11.97	83.27	5.84	0.99	6.83	9.35	0.55	9.90
12.	Varanasi	59.02	11.16	70.18	13.93	1.00	14.93	14.06	0.83	14.89

Map No. 60

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map shows the proportion of urban male and female main workers classified by industrial categories (I-IX) in each administrative division of the state in 1981.

Nine categories of the industrial structure are grouped into following three categories:-

Primary: I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers; III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities and IV-Mining and Quarrying.

Secondary: V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry and VI-Construction.

Tertiary: VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services.

In each division, pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. The industrial categories are indicated by Roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate number of urban male main workers and those on the right hand side indicate the number of urban female main workers engaged in various industrial categories. The absolute scale is drawn below the pyramid. Under each sector, the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The map brings out four important features regarding urban industrial structure (1) Tertiary activities in urban sector are predominant which constitute 53.34 per cent to total urban main workers, (2) The female participation in these three sectors of economy is very poor, (3) The secondary activities in urban sectors are developed as these constitute 30.47 per cent to total urban main workers in the state, (4) There are 16.19 per cent main workers in primary activities which have some strength in urban sectors specially due to agriculture in Uttar Pradesh.

Out of 5.37 million urban main workers 0.80 million workers are engaged in primary activities in the state which constitute 6.19 per cent. Among the divisions the highest proportion of urban workers in primary activities is observed in Jhansi division (25.50 per cent) followed by Bareilly (24.78 per cent), Faizabad (22.59 per cent) and Moradabad (21.58 per cent), while the lowest percentage (6.61) is found in Garhwal division.

The highest proportion of workers in secondary activities in urban sectors to total urban main workers among the divisions is noticed in Varanasi division (37.33 per cent) followed by Moradabad (35.82 per cent), Allahabad (33.93 per cent), Agra (32.25 per cent), Gorakhpur (32.19 per cent) and Meerut (30.44 per cent) whereas the lowest proportion of main workers in this category is recorded in Jhansi division (22.38 per cent).

Among the secondary activities, the proportion of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, claims much higher percentage than that of construction. Allahabad division shows the highest proportion of (31.59) among all divisions.

The tertiary activities in the urban sector is predominant in the state. Among the tertiary activities, the trade and commerce and other services have higher proportion than that of transport, storage and communications. The highest proportion in other services is recorded in Garhwal division (38.23 per cent) followed by Lucknow (31.77 per cent) and Kumaon (30.54 per cent). The lowest proportion of other services is recorded in Allahabad division. The highest proportion of tertiary activities in urban sector to total urban main workers is recorded in Garhwal division (67.87 per cent) followed by Kumaon (60.70 per cent), Lucknow (60.01 per cent), Agra (55.92 per cent) and Allahabad (55.76 per cent) while the lowest proportion is seen in Moradabad division (42.60 per cent).

The map also reveals that the proportion of urban male workers in all industrial categories is much higher than that of urban female workers.

Sl. No.	Name of state/ division	Percentage of primary activities to total urban main workers			Percentage of secondary activities to total urban main workers			Percentage of tertiary activities to total urban main workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTAR PRADESH	**16.19**	**15.43**	**0.76**	**30.47**	**29.04**	**1.43**	**53.34**	**50.46**	**2.88**
1.	Garhwal	6.61	5.30	1.31	25.52	24.21	1.31	67.87	63.16	4.71
2.	Kumaon	14.98	13.56	1.42	24.32	23.44	0.88	60.70	59.90	3.80
3.	Meerut	17.14	16.64	0.50	30.44	29.97	0.97	52.42	49.84	2.58
4.	Moradabad	21.58	21.23	0.35	35.82	34.16	1.66	42.60	40.78	1.82
5.	Bareilly	24.78	24.53	0.25	28.32	27.59	0.73	46.90	44.54	2.36
6.	Agra	11.83	11.65	0.18	32.25	31.45	0.80	55.92	53.37	2.55

Sl. No.	Name of state/ division	Percentage of primary activities to total urban main workers			Percentage of secondary activities to total urban main workers			Percentage of tertiary activities to total urban main workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
7.	Allahabad	10.31	9.68	0.63	33.93	31.59	2.34	55.76	52.74	3.02
8.	Jhansi	25.50	23.16	0.46	22.38	19.78	0.74	52.12	56.17	3.84
9.	Lucknow	17.04	16.58	0.46	22.95	22.21	0.74	60.01	56.17	3.84
10.	Faizabad	22.59	21.40	1.19	28.59	26.78	1.81	48.82	46.23	2.59
11.	Gorakhpur	17.51	15.54	1.97	32.19	27.19	5.00	50.30	47.27	3.03
12.	Varanasi	11.14	9.99	1.15	37.33	35.39	1.94	51.53	48.81	2.72

Map No. 61

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1981

The map reveals the proportion of rural male and female main workers classified by nine industrial categories in each administrative division of the state in 1981.

Nine categories of the industrial structure are grouped into following three categories.

Primary: I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers, III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities and IV-Mining and Quarrying.

Secondary: V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs. (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry and VI-Construction.

Tertiary: VII-Trade and Commerce VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other services.

In each division pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories. The industrial categories are indicated by Roman figures and are inserted between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of rural main workers and on the right hand side indicate the number of rural female main workers engaged in various industrial categories. The absolute scale is drawn below the pyramids. Under each sector, the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The map brings out four important features regarding industrial structure; (1) It is primarily an agricultural economy as 86.81 per cent of total rural main workers are engaged in primary activities, specially in agriculture. (2) The female participation rate in the three sectors of economy is very poor, (3) The secondary activities are less developed in the state as only 5.98 per cent of the total rural main workers are engaged in them

and (4) There are only 4.31 per cent of the total rural main workers in employment.

Out of 27.03 million total rural main workers, 23.33 million workers are engaged in primary activities in the state which constitute 86.81 per cent. Among the divisions the highest proportion of rural workers in primary activities is observed in Bareilly division (92.48 per cent) followed by Lucknow (91.86 per cent) and Faizabad (91.85 per cent) while the lowest percentage is recorded in Meerut division (78.91).

Among the two important primary activities the proportion of cultivators (68.40 per cent) is much higher than that of agricultural labourers (18.92 per cent).

The highest proportion of main workers in secondary activities to total rural main workers among the divisions is recorded in Varanasi (11.44 per cent) followed by Meerut (9.71 per cent), Moradabad (7.24 per cent) and Agra (7.19 per cent) whereas the lowest percentage of secondary activities is witnessed in Bareilly (3.12 per cent). The state reflects 5.98 per cent workers in secondary activities to total rural main workers. This proportion of secondary activity shows the poor industrial health of the state.

In the tertiary activities, the proportion of workers in other services is much higher than that of main workers engaged in trade and commerce and transport; storage and communications. Among the divisions, the highest proportion of tertiary activities to total rural workers is found in Kumaon (11.78 per cent) followed by Garhwal (11.48 per cent), Meerut (11.38 per cent) and Varanasi (9.04 per cent) while the lowest proportion is observed in Bareilly (4.40 per cent).

The pyramids of the map clearly show that the proportion of rural male main workers in all industrial categories is much higher than that of rural female main workers except in Garhwal division. This is significant that the proportion of rural female cultivators is higher than male cultivators which constitute 42.48 and 35.82 per cent respectively to total rural main workers in Garhwal division.

Sl. No.	Name of the state/ division	Percentage of workers engaged in primary activities to total main workers			Percentage of workers engaged in secondary activities to total main workers			Percentage of workers engaged in tertiary activities to total main workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTAR PRADESH	**86.81**	**78.30**	**8.51**	**5.98**	**5.47**	**0.51**	**7.21**	**6.86**	**0.35**
1.	Garhwal	82.43	39.60	42.83	6.09	5.76	0.33	11.48	11.01	0.47
2.	Kumaon	82.72	53.29	29.43	5.50	5.17	0.33	11.78	11.22	0.56
3.	Meerut	78.91	77.25	1.61	9.71	9.17	0.54	11.38	10.94	0.44
4.	Moradabad	86.44	85.76	0.68	7.24	6.60	0.64	6.32	6.01	0.31
5.	Bareilly	92.48	91.93	0.55	3.12	2.96	0.16	4.40	4.19	0.21
6.	Agra	83.96	83.04	0.92	7.19	6.91	0.28	8.85	8.55	0.30
7.	Allahabad	86.85	79.15	7.70	5.91	5.20	0.71	7.24	6.91	0.33
8.	Jhansi	90.24	79.21	11.03	3.96	3.54	0.42	5.80	5.39	0.41
9.	Lucknow	91.86	87.64	4.22	3.24	2.98	0.26	4.90	4.66	0.24
10.	Faizabad	91.65	83.08	8.57	3.48	3.04	0.44	4.87	4.59	0.28
11.	Gorakhpur	88.40	75.65	12.75	4.85	4.17	0.68	6.75	6.39	0.36
12.	Varanasi	79.52	66.79	12.73	11.44	10.58	0.86	9.04	8.51	0.53

Map No. 62

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 1981

The map shows the main workers with educational levels in urban and rural sectors in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1981 census.

The data are compiled for total urban main workers and total rural main workers separately with their educational levels for each district. The educational levels for both urban and rural main workers are grouped as given below:-

1. Primary and middle
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduates other than technical graduates, post-graduates other than technical degree and Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates

Proportionate semi circles are drawn to show total urban main workers and rural main workers in each district. Percentage are calculated for each of the above group to total urban and rural main workers separately. Then the semi circles of the rural and urban main workers are divided into five divisions each showing the above five groups of educational levels and appropriate shades are given to distinguish them from each other. Total number of main workers with educational level in urban and rural sectors are written separately at the top or as the space permitted for the respective circles.

Out of 5.37 million urban main workers and 27.03 million rural main workers, 59.15 and 32.53 per cent respectively, are literate main workers with different levels of education in the state.

Among the four categories of literate main workers 22.34 per cent are of primary and middle levels, 18.83 per cent of matriculation or equivalent levels, 9.66 per cent of degree or equivalent levels and 8.31 per cent literates without any educational level and remaining 40.85 per cent main workers are illiterate in urban sector in the state. In rural sector the proportion of illiterate main workers (67.47 per cent) is much higher than urban illiterate main workers. Among different categories of literate main workers the proportion of primary and middle educational level is higher (17.02 per cent) while other categories i.e., higher secondary and equivalent (6.18 per cent), degree and equivalent (1.21 per cent) and literate without educational level (8.12 per cent) retain low percentage to total main workers in the state in rural sector.

The proportion of main workers with primary, middle and higher secondary level of education is higher than other categories of educational level in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in urban sector. The highest proportion of main workers with primary and middle educational levels is recorded in Chamoli district (32.31 per cent) among all the districts. The proportion in higher secondary and equivalent level of education is recorded with the highest percentage in Pithoragarh district (31.22). The proportion of main workers with degree and equivalent level, district Dehra Dun claims the highest percentage (19.22) followed by Lucknow (18.38), Pithoragarh (17.35) and Almora (16.02). In category four (literate without educational level) the highest proportion of main workers is recorded in Azamgarh district (17.31 per cent) followed by Lalitpur (13.13 per cent) and Faizabad (11.98 per cent). District Rampur

claims the highest percentage (62.23) of illiterate main workers among all the districts of the state in urban sector.

In rural sector the proportion of main workers with primary and middle level of education (1) is higher than other categories of educational level in the districts of the state. This proportion is recorded the highest in the district of Etawah (27.36 per cent) followed by Mainpuri (26.76 per cent), Jalaun (26.13 per cent) and Kanpur (24.69 per cent). The proportion of main workers with higher secondary and equivalent level of education (2) is claimed the highest in the district Ghaziabad (11.61) followed by Meerut (11.35) and Bulandshahr (10.18) in rural sector. The proportion of degree level of literate workers (3) is very low in the districts of the state in rural sector. The leading districts of this category are Dehra Dun (2.35), Nainital (2.30), Ghaziabad (2.17), Meerut (2.10) and Etawah (2.05). In category 4 (literate without educational level) the highest proportion of main workers is recorded in Pithoragarh district (13.70 per cent) followed by Jhansi (13.63 per cent), Jalaun (12.91 per cent), Almora (12.78 per cent), Varanasi (11.71 per cent) *etc*. The district of Rampur claims the highest percentage (82.44) of illiterate main workers to total main workers among the districts of the state in rural sector.

Map No. 63

CULTIVATORS 1981

The map shows the percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in each district of the state in 1981 census.

Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15 – 59 has been calculated for each district. The data are grouped into five categories above and below the state average and the districts falling under each range are shaded according to various grades of hatching from dark to light as per high to low values as given in the legend of the map. Proportionate solid yellow coloured bars are also drawn for each administrative division to depict absolute number of cultivators in age-group 15 – 59.

There are 27.87 million total main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in the state in 1981 census. Out of these 15.87 million are cultivators which constitute 56.93 per cent of main workers. This reflects the agrarian characteristics of the state. Among the districts a very high proportion of main workers is returned as cultivators. There are 32 districts which retain higher percentage of cultivators than the state average (56.93). These districts are mostly confined to the central and northern parts of the state with some exception.

The highest percentage range of 78.01 and above of cultivators is observed in only five districts of the state. Tehri Garhwal district represents the highest percentage followed by Bahraich (79.74), Chamoli (79.48), Kheri (78.86) and Hardoi (78.82).

The cultivators in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 63.01 – 78.00 are retained by 20 districts of the state. These are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (8), upper Ganga plain (7), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (4) and southern uplands (1). The highest and the lowest percentages in this range are recorded in Sitapur (77.43) and Jaunpur districts (64.31) respectively.

There are 15 districts having percentage of cultivators to total main workers in the range of 48.01 – 63.00. State average (56.89) is also retained in this range. Middle Ganga plain claims the highest number of districts (7) followed by upper Ganga plain (5) and southern uplands (3). Deoria (62.62), Rampur (61.98), Sultanpur (61.81) have the higher percentage of cultivators in this range whereas Bulandshahr (49.82), Mathura (50.73) and Hamirpur (53.00) stand at the lower among them.

The percentage range of 33.01 – 48.00 covers 14 districts of the state. These are distributed six each in the upper and middle Ganga plains and one each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. Jhansi district (47.11) claims the highest and Saharanpur (33.28) has the lowest percentage among them in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 30.00 and below of cultivators is retained by only two districts of the state. Dehra Dun district (25.36) claims the lowest.

Proportionate yellow bars also present the compara-

tive picture of cultivators in each district and division. Basti district (645 477) has the highest number of cultivators and Uttarkashi (67 205) claims the lowest number of cultivators among them.

In divisionwise distribution of cultivators, Faizabad and Kumaon divisions present the highest and the lowest proportion among them.

Map No. 64

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1981

The map shows the proportion of cultivators in rural population at district level in Uttar Pradesh during 1981.

Percentage of cultivators in rural areas in age-group 15 – 59 to total rural population in the same age-group has been worked out for each district of the state. These figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average and hatched with suitable grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

Uttar Pradesh is mainly an agrarian state, where 15.43 million population in age-group 15 – 59 is cultivator. These cultivators constitute 33.46 per cent of the total rural population in the above age-group at state level. At district level a large variation is observed. In Uttarkashi district 65.54 per cent of rural population is cultivator whereas Varanasi district has only 21.42 per cent of rural population as cultivators. However the percentage distribution of rural cultivators is region oriented. Himalayan districts have high proportion of rural cultivators in the state. Besides Sitapur (58.77), four districts, *viz.*, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh fall in the highest category of 49.51 and above which are situated in the hilly region of the state.

Percentage of rural cultivators in age-group 15 – 59 to total population in the same age-group in the range of 41.51 – 49.50 covers nine districts. Except Almora and Garhwal the remaining districts are situated in a compact form in north Avadh and South Rohilkhand plain. Among these nine districts, Garhwal has the highest (48.66) percentage of rural cultivators whereas the lowest figure is noticed in Gonda (41.94) district.

There are fifteen districts in the state having rural cultivators in the range of 33.51 – 41.50 per cent. These districts are distributed into four pockets in different geographical regions. The number of districts in each pocket vary from one to five districts respectively. Although there is inter district variation in percentage of cultivators in this category but Rampur (41.01) and Jhansi (33.68) are having the highest and the lowest proportion of cultivators in rural areas. Other districts vary within these limits.

The maximum number of 20 districts fall in the range of 25.51 – 33.50. The state average is also covered in this range. Except Dehra Dun and Nainital the remaining districts are situated in two belts. The belt in eastern Uttar Pradesh has ten districts whereas eight districts are in south-western part of the state. Agriculturally developed districts like Aligarh and Bulandshahr on one hand and Hamirpur and Mirzapur on the other hand, co-exist in this category. Etawah (33.40) and Ghazipur (25.74) have the highest and the lowest percentage of cultivators in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 25.50 and below covers seven districts only. Except Ballia and Varanasi, remaining five districts form one compact pocket in western Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi (21.42) has the lowest ratio of rural cultivators among all the districts followed by Ballia (21.72), Ghaziabad (22.13), Saharanpur (22.14), Meerut (22.41), Muzaffarnagar (23.15) and Bijnor (23.92). In a broad regional basis eastern Uttar Pradesh and Upper Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* have relatively lower ratio of rural cultivators whereas higher ratio is noticed in the Himalayan and northern part of Avadh districts.

Map No. 65

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1981

The map depicts the male and female cultivators at district level in the state during 1981.

The percentage of male and female cultivators in age-group 15 – 59 has been calculated from total male and female main workers for each district separately. The data arrived have been grouped in five suitable ranges for male and female respectively. Five tints colour have been used for depicting the male cultivators whereas black hatchings show the pattern of female cultivators. Total male and female main workers in each district are shown by bars.

There were 25.39 million male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 in the state at the 1981 census. Out of this 14.67 million were cultivators which is 57.79 per cent of the main workers. At district level a large variation is observed. The range of 76.01 and above of male cultivators is noticed in seven districts. Except Budaun, other districts are situated in a compact belt in north Avadh plain. Bahraich has the highest percentage (80.66) of male cultivators among all the districts in the state followed by Kheri (79.44), Gonda (78.46), Sitapur (78.11), Budaun (77.74) and Bara Banki (76.45)

Male cultivators in the range of 64.01 – 76.00 per cent cover fifteen districts. Except Lalitpur and Deoria, the remaining districts are located in two compact belts in upper Ganga plain (6) and middle Ganga plain (7). Faizabad (64.75) and Unnao (75.14) represent the highest and the lowest proportion of male cultivators in this range.

The next lower category of 52.01 – 64.00 per cent of male cultivators retains the state average (57.83) and covers fifteen districts. These districts are distributed all over the four geographical regions in four compact pockets. Himalayan tract has five districts whereas three districts each may be seen in upper and middle Ganga plain and southern plateau. Fatehpur is closely linked with plateau region so far as proportion of male cultivators is concerned. Although there is marginal variation among the districts but Almora (55.44) and Azamgarh (63.95) mark the both end limits in the proportion of male cultivators.

The male cultivators in the category of 40.01 – 52.00 to total male main workers in age-group 15 – 59 cover eleven districts in Uttar Pradesh. These districts are situated in sporadic manner in all parts. Ballia (51.34) in the far east and Nainital (40.65) in the hills come under this range and represent the top and the bottom position of male cultivators, in this range.

There are eight districts in the lowest percentage range of 40.00 and below. These districts are scattered in all parts. Dehra Dun (22.36) has the lowest ratio of male cultivators in the entire state followed by Ghaziabad (31.02), Saharanpur (33.87), Varanasi (34.60), Meerut (35.68), Lucknow (35.76), Kanpur (36.87) and Agra (38.05).

Female cultivators are relatively less than males. Out of the total of 2.41 million female main workers in age-group 15 – 59, 1.14 million are cultivators which is 47.42 per cent of the female main workers. At district level Tehri Garhwal (98.43) has the highest proportion of female cultivators in the state followed by Chamoli (97.94), Garhwal (97.40), Uttarkashi (97.03), Almora (96.06) and Pithoragarh (93.66). All these districts are situated in the Himalayan region from where male members of the family usually migrate to plain areas in search of employment leaving females to look after agricultural activity.

The proportion of female cultivators in age-group 15 – 59 in the range of 48.01 – 78.00 covers nine districts only. These districts are mainly concentrated in the Avadh plain (6). Dehra Dun, Nainital and Jaunpur are the remaining districts away from this belt. In this range Nainital (62.21) has the highest percentage of female cultivators whereas the lowest is noticed in Rae Bareli (47.65) district.

The maximum number of 21 districts in the state fall in the percentage range of 20.01 – 49.00. The state average also lie in this range. Except Lalitpur, the remaining districts are located in four belts in different regions. Eastern Uttar Pradesh has seven districts of this category whereas remaining districts are distributed in the southern plateau (7) including Allahabad and Fatehpur, upper Ganga plain (4) and Avadh plain (3)

Hardoi (46.13) and Hamirpur (28.72) districts depict the maximum and the minimum ratio respectively.

The next lower percentage category of 18.01 – 28.00 of female workers confines to eleven districts which are scattered throughout the state. Within the districts of this range Bulandshahr (26.53) and Moradabad (18.46) have the highest and the lowest female ratio respectively. Other districts vary within these limits.

The lowest percentage range of 18.00 and below covers nine districts. It is worthmentioning that Saharanpur (9.95) district is at the bottom in this respect among all the districts of the state. A few districts nearer to this ratio are Bijnor (12.23), Farrukhabad (12.23), Bareilly (12.55), Ghaziabad (13.04) *etc.* In total perspective the agriculturally developed districts have engaged lower proportion of female cultivators in comparison to less developed tracts.

Map No. 66

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1981

The map shows the proportion of agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in each district during the 1981 census.

The percentage of agricultural labourers in age-group 15 – 59 has been worked out with the total agricultural workers in the same age-group for each district of the state. The data have been grouped into five suitable ranges, from high to low order and hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map. Bar in each district represents total agricultural labourers.

At the 1981 census Uttar Pradesh had 20.26 million workers engaged in agricultural sector. Out of these, 4.42 million were agricultural labourers which constitute 21.92 per cent of the total workers engaged in agricultural activities. Among all, Saharanpur district has the highest (45.53) percentage of agricultural labourers in the state followed by Muzaffarnagar (44.17), Mirzapur (41.85), Ballia (41.23) and Bijnor (36.60). Except Mirzapur and Ballia, remaining three districts form a continuous patch.

Fifteen district fall in the range of 25.01 – 35.00 per cent. A majority of such districts (8) is situated in the southern part of the state extending from Ghazipur in the east to Kanpur in the west. A small patch of four districts may be seen in western part whereas the remaining districts are scattered. Among the districts in this range. Hamirpur (34.68) and Kanpur (25.27) have the highest and the lowest percentage of agricultural labourers respectively.

The largest number of 17 districts are exhibited in the percentage range of 15.01 – 25.00. This range also includes the state average of 21.92. These districts are situated in a sporadic manner in all geographical regions of the state. Relatively middle Ganga plain (8) has an edge over other regions in the distribution of such districts. Although there is inter district variation in the proportion of agricultural labourers in this category but Deoria (24.03) in the east and Moradabad (15.17) in the west have the maximum and the minimum proportion of workers respectively.

The percentage of agricultural labourer to total agricultural workers in the range of 5.01 – 15.00 is exhibited in thirteen districts of Uttar Pradesh. Most of these district (10) are located in a compact belt of Avadh and Rohilkhand plains. Farrukhabad and Mainpuri districts also join the continuity of this region whereas Lalitpur is situated away from this zone. Rampur (14.73) and Sitapur (8.86) have respectively the highest and the lowest percentages of agricultural labourers in this category whereas the remaining districts vary within these limits.

The lowest percentage range of 5.00 and below covers six districts of the state, all situated in the Himalayan region. Tehri Garhwal (0.37) has the lowest percentage of agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh followed by Chamoli (0.44), Uttarkashi (0.79), Pithoragarh (0.87), Garhwal (1.19) and Almora (2.20). Since the size of holdings are very small, the scope of engaging labourers in agriculture is the minimum in hill districts.

The bar in each district represents total agricultural labourer. Gorakhpur (247 337) and Allahabad (222 632) are at the top among the districts in the state in respect of total agricultural labourers whereas the minimum number is noticed in the hill districts of Chamoli (499), Uttarkashi (535) and Tehri Garhwal (566).

Map No. 67

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1981

The map depicts non-agricultural workers in different activities of the primary sector in each district of the state at the 1981 census.

The percentage of non-agricultural workers has been worked out to total main workers in primary sector. Primary sector comprises four industrial categories: (1) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers (iii) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and (iv) Mining and Quarrying. Non-Agricultural workers include categories (iii) and (iv) as mentioned above. The data have been grouped into five suitable ranges and all the districts have been shaded by flat colour shades from dark to light according to range of high to low order of values.

Proportionate circles are drawn to show number of non-agricultural workers in primary sector (categories (iii) and (iv)) in each district. The circles are divided into five sectors representing workers engaged in (i) Livestock and Hunting, (ii) Fishing, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities and (v) Mining and Quarrying. These sectors are shaded by using different screens as per the legend of the map.

There are 1.97 lakh total non-agricultural workers in primary sector in the state which constitute 0.81 per cent to total main workers in this sector. There are ten districts which fall in the range of 1.71 and above of total non-agricultural workers in the state. Out of these districts, five are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, four in upper Ganga plain and one in southern uplands. Dehra Dun district retains the highest percentage (7.67) of non-agricultural workers in the state followed by Nainital (4.42) and Ghaziabad (3.61), while the lowest percentage (1.75) is recorded in Agra district in this range.

The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector in the range of 0.91 – 1.70 is observed in nine districts. These districts are distributed in the upper and middle Ganga plains (three each), southern uplands (two) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (one). Pithoragarh (1.67) and Varanasi (0.91) marked respectively the highest and the lowest percentage figures among them in this category.

The maximum number of 17 districts are covered in the percentage range of 0.51 – 0.91. State average (0.81) also falls in this range. These districts are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (8), middle Ganga plain (5) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands (two each). The highest percentage (0.87) of non-agricultural workers is recorded in the district of Muzaffarnagar whereas the lowest percentage is observed in Ghazipur district (0.51).

The percentage of non-agricultural workers to total main workers in primary sector in the range of 0.31 – 0.50 may be seen in twelve districts of the state. Out of these, seven districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain, four districts in upper Ganga plain and one in southern uplands. Etawah (0.50) and Jaunpur (0.31) have the highest and the lowest percentages respectively among the districts of this range.

The lowest percentage range of 0.30 and below of non-agricultural workers may be noticed in eight districts of the state. Except Kheri (in upper Ganga plain) the remaining districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain in a continuous belt including four *tarai* districts of the state. Basti district has the lowest percentage (0.18) of non-agricultural workers among all districts of the state.

The proportionate circles give the comparative picture of non-agricultural workers in the districts. The sectors of the circles represent the shares of five non-agricultural activities in the districts. Livestock and hunting are the main occupations of non-agricultural workers in primary sector. The share is more than 33 per cent in 35 districts. Hamirpur has recorded the highest percentage (80.89) of non-agricultural workers in livestock and hunting followed by Fatehpur (71.82), Saharanpur (70.39), Jalaun (69.92), Bulandshahr (69.37) and Etawah (66.44). The lowest percentage of livestock and hunting is observed in Uttarkashi (7.59).

Fishing is not very prevalent activity in this group. It accounts for only 8.15 per cent of non-agricultural workers in primary sector in the state. Ballia (43.44), Kheri (34.13), Rampur (27.86), Bijnor (26.74), Mathura (21.12) and Ghazipur (20.22) are the main fish culturing districts.

Forestry is the main activity of non-agricultural workers in Himalayan districts where forests exist in abundance. There are 8.87 per cent workers engaged in this activity in the state. The highest percentage of workers engaged in this activity may be noted in Uttarkashi district (80.68), followed by Chamoli (56.99), Almora (46.81), Nainital (37.66), Tehri Garhwal (36.88) and Garhwal (35.74).

Plantations, orchards and allied activities come next to livestock and hunting in proportion of non-agricultural workers in primary sector in the state (30.53). It is spread over all the districts but in different proportions. Rampur district has the highest percentage (52.85) of workers in this category. Other worthmentioning districts are Faizabad (52.84), Pratapgarh (51.21), Lucknow (49.56), Basti (49.52) and Bahraich (44.32).

Mining and quarrying is the third important activity among the non-agricultural workers in primary sector. There are 10.08 per cent workers engaged in this activity in the state. Lalitpur district leads in percentage (67.95) of workers in this category followed by Mirzapur (40.05), Allahabad (33.60), Agra (26.45), Dehra Dun (22.26), Pithoragarh (18.07), Almora (17.01) and Nainital (15.85).

Map No. 68

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1981

The map shows the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in each district of the state during the 1981 census.

The percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in age-group 15–59 has been worked out to total main workers in the same age-group at district level. The above data have been arranged into five suitable ranges and hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map.

The total number of main workers during 1981 in Uttar Pradesh was 27.87 million. Out of this 1.01 million are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs which constitute only 3.67 per cent of total main workers. Among the districts a large variation is observed. Varanasi (14.32), Azamgarh (8.30) and Mirzapur (6.73) in the east and Bijnor (8.18) and Meerut (6.08) in the western part of the state constitute the highest percentage range of 6.01 and above of workers in this category. The existence of traditional industries in these districts is perhaps the main reason behind this high proportion.

The workers in the range of 4.01–6.00 are spread over eleven districts. These districts are closely situated along the districts falling under 6.01 and above range. However Jhansi, Hamirpur, Agra and Aligarh are away from this belt. The location pattern of such districts shows the regional relationship. Among these districts Allahabad (5.28) and Hamirpur (4.01) have the highest and the lowest percentages of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs activity respectively.

The largest number of 17 districts in the state fall in the range of 2.51–4.00 per cent of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs to total main workers in age-group 15–59. The state average (3.67) also comes under this range. Distribution of these districts do not present any regional pattern, they are scattered in all parts. Middle Ganga plain have relatively higher number of districts (9) than the upper Ganga plain (7). Although there are inter-district variations in proportion of workers in this range. Muzaffarnagar (3.96) and Gorakhpur (2.55) retain the maximum and the minimum percentage of workers respectively.

The next lower category of 1.51–2.00 of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and

repairs is distributed in fifteen districts. These districts are mainly situated in the central part of the state and Himalayan region. A straight line from Chamoli in the north to Banda in the south depicts the concentration of above districts. There are only three districts away from this line. Fatehpur (2.40) and Mainpuri (1.56) districts present the highest and the lowest percentages of workers respectively in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 1.50 and below of workers in the above activities is observed in eight districts. These districts are situated in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (5) and north Avadh plain (3). The lowest percentage of workers among all the districts is observed in Tehri Garhwal (0.70) district followed by Garhwal (0.89), Uttarkashi (1.08), Kheri (1.09), Bahraich (1.16), Dehra Dun (1.24), Gonda (1.42) and Almora (1.48).

Map No. 69

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1981

The map depicts proportion of main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications at district level during the 1981 census. The cartographic technique adopted for this map is similar to the earlier map. There are 9.45 lakh workers in age-group 15–59 engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in Uttar Pradesh during the 1981 census. These workers constitute only 3.40 per cent of the total main workers. At district level the highest percentage has returned from Jhansi (9.27) district followed by Lucknow (9.03) and Dehra Dun (8.19). The installation of recent hydro-electric projects in Jhansi district has enhanced the workers ratio.

The percentage of workers in the range of 4.51 – 7.50 in the above activities are distributed among twelve districts. Except Kanpur and Varanasi, remaining districts are located in upper Ganga plain (6) and Himalayan region (4). There are inter-district variations in the ratio of workers in this category. Ghaziabad (7.32) and Almora (4.83) depict the highest and the lowest ratios respectively.

The largest number of 17 districts in the state fall in the percentage range of 2.51 – 4.50. The state average (3.40) also comes under this category. These districts are mainly confined to upper Ganga plain (9), while others are scattered. Muzaffarnagar district has the maximum of 4.11 per cent of workers followed by Garhwal (4.10), Aligarh (3.97), Moradabad (3.90), Pilibhit (3.88) *etc*. The lowest proportion of workers in this category is observed in Etah (2.53) district.

The workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in age-group 15–59 to total main workers in the range of 1.51–2.50 per cent cover fifteen districts. Such districts are concentrated in middle Ganga plain (8). Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur districts also join the above belt. The districts away from this big patch are Budaun, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Etawah. Leaving aside the inter district variation, Mirzapur (2.47) and Sultanpur (1.54) have the highest and the lowest proportions of workers respectively.

The lowest percentage range 1.50 and below of workers is confined to nine districts only. A compact belt of six districts is located in Avadh plain. Basti, Azamgarh and Pratapgarh are the remaining districts. Basti has the lowest proportion (1.03) of workers followed by Sitapur (1.29), Bara Banki (1.32), Kheri (1.36), Unnao (1.36) *etc*. In the total perspective, the map reveals that districts in middle Ganga plain have lower proportion of workers in these activities than the upper Ganga plain and Himalayan regions, whereas plateau region depicts mixed pattern.

Map No. 70

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1981

The map shows the proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce in each district of Uttar Pradesh during the 1981 census. The cartographic technique adopted in this map is as per the map no. 68.

Trade and commerce activities come under tertiary sector and its higher proportion is a positive sign of development. In Uttar Pradesh there were 1.31 million main workers in age-group 15–59 engaged in trade and commerce which constitute 4.74 per cent of the total main workers of the same age-group. Dehra Dun (11.19) has the highest proportion of workers engaged in this activity followed by Kanpur (10.06), Agra (9.87), Lucknow (9.29), Meerut (8.07), Varanasi (7.70), Ghaziabad (7.37) and Saharanpur (7.17) districts. All these districts are highly urbanised and on account of that factor they contain higher proportion of workers.

There are 12 districts in the next lower percentage range 5.01–7.00 of workers, of which eight districts form a compact belt (including Nainital) in the upper Ganga plain. Allahabad is the only district located in isolation, whereas Etawah, Jalaun and Jhansi form a continuous zone. In this range Nainital (6.70) and Allahabad (5.03) have the maximum and the minimum proportions of workers in trade and commerce respectively.

There are fourteen districts which fall in the percentage category of 3.51–5.00. The state average (4.74) also comes in this range. Except Garhwal, Rampur, Fatehpur and Lalitpur, remaining districts are situated in two patches of five districts each in eastern and central parts of the state. There is inter-district variation in proportion of workers in trade and commerce in this range. Rampur (5.00) and Mainpuri (3.63) possess the highest and the lowest proportions of workers respectively.

Workers employed in trade and commerce in age-group 15–59 in the range of 2.51–3.50 are confined to fourteen districts in the state. A large concentration of these districts is in middle Ganga plain (8). Remaining districts are observed in the southern plateau (3) and Himalayan region (2). Budaun is the only district located in isolation. In this category Pithoragarh (3.43) and Hardoi (2.57) districts mark the upper and the lower limits of percentage variation of workers.

The lowest percentage range 2.50 and below of workers engaged in trade and commerce activities is limited to eight districts. Avadh plain alone shares five districts whereas three are situated in Himalayan region. Tehri Garhwal (1.59) has the lowest proportion of workers among all the districts in the state followed by Kheri (2.22), Gonda (2.26), Uttarkashi (2.32), Bahraich (2.34) *etc*. The map reveals that eastern Uttar Pradesh, Himalayan and plateau districts have lesser proportion of workers in trade and commerce than the western part.

Map No. 71

MAIN WORKERS IN SERVICES 1981

The map presents the distribution pattern of main workers in other services in the districts of Uttar Pradesh during the 1981 census. The 'other services' includes public, educational and scientific, medical and health, personnel and other miscellaneous services. Percentage of main workers engaged in category (IX) 'other services' to total main workers have been calculated for each district. The percentage thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges and districts falling in each range are shaded with an appropriate grade of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. Proportionate circles representing workers engaged in these

four categories of 'other services' in each district are drawn and these circles have been divided into four sectors proportionate to the workers in each category. These four sectors are distinguished by different colours.

The number of main workers engaged in other services enumerated at the 1981 census in Uttar Pradesh was 2.67 million which is 8.27 per cent of the total main workers. Among the districts the highest proportion is observed in Dehra Dun (27.36) followed by Lucknow (25.20), Ghaziabad (17.24), Kanpur (15.78), Meerut (14.66) and Agra (14.18). These districts have large number of government offices and other administrative centres.

The workers in other services in the range of 9.51 – 14.00 per cent are distributed in twelve districts. Such districts are mainly located in Himalayan region (5). Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Mathura are in the west while Allahabad and Varanasi are in the east. Saharanpur and Jhansi are isolated in location. This distribution pattern does not depict any regional relationship. Garhwal (13.74) and Uttarkashi (9.95) districts of hills showed the maximum and the minimum percentage of workers in this range respectively.

Fifteen districts in the state have returned the workers in other services in the percentage range of 6.51 – 9.50. State average (8.27) also falls in this range. A group of five districts is located in Rohilkhand plain. Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun and Hamirpur also form a continuous belt. Remaining districts are scattered in other geographical regions. Chamoli (8.32) in the north and Faizabad (6.51) in the east have the highest and the lowest ratios of workers among the districts in this range.

The next lower percentage range 5.01 – 6.50 of workers in other services covers fourteen districts in the state. Majority of these districts may be seen in middle Ganga plain (8). Remaining districts are spread over the other regions. There is inter-district variation in proportion of workers in other services. Gorakhpur (6.50) and Banda (5.08) mark the upper and the lower limits in this ratio.

The range of 5.00 per cent and below of workers in other services is confined to nine districts in the state. A large belt of eight districts is concentrated in Avadh plain. This belt includes Basti district also. Budaun is the only district away from this patch. Bahraich (3.38) district has the lowest ratio of workers in this activity followed by Gonda (3.53), Bara Banki (3.73), Kheri (3.93), Basti (4.12) *etc.*

Map No. 72

MAIN WORKERS IN PUBLIC SERVICES 1981

The map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in public services in each district of the state in 1981.

The percentage of main workers employed in public services in age-group 15 – 59 has been worked out from the total main workers in services (category IX) for each district. The data obtained have been arranged into five suitable ranges and districts falling in each range are hatched with an appropriate grade of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

There are number of activities grouped into services category and public services is one of them. In the state 1.05 million main workers were engaged in this category in 1981 which is 39.22 per cent of the all services. Among all the districts Shahjahanpur (60.23) is at the top closely followed by Dehra Dun (59.69), Chamoli (53.89), Almora (52.41), Garhwal (52.06). Tehri Garhwal (51.53), Uttarkashi (51.29), Mirzapur (50.52) and Lucknow (48.89). The description of the above cited districts reveals that hill areas have relatively higher ratio of workers in public services because other services are not very developed.

The workers in public services in the range of 40.01 – 48.00 cover fifteen districts as shown in the map. A big belt of these districts (9) crossing the regional limit may be seen in the north central part of the state. Remaining districts are scattered in other regions. Jhansi (47.49) and Rampur (40.05) retain the highest and the lowest percentage of workers whereas other districts have marginal variation within this range.

Fifteen districts fall in the central range of

34.01 – 40.00 which covers state average (39.22) also. A large compact belt of eight districts is located in the northern part of the middle Ganga plain. Farrukhabad, Etawah and Jalaun also form a small patch. Other four districts are situated in isolation.

There are fourteen districts in the percentage range of 30.01 – 34.00. Among these districts, eight are situated in upper Ganga plain, four in middle Ganga plain and two in southern uplands. Districts Hardoi (33.82) and Saharanpur (30.07) have recorded the highest and the lowest percentages respectively in this range. The lowest percentage range of main workers employed in public services is 30.00 and below. This range covers only three districts in the state. These are Ballia (27.45), Pratapgarh (29.12) and Jaunpur (29.29)

Map No. 73

MAIN WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES 1981

The map shows the distribution pattern of main workers engaged in the sub-category of educational and scientific services at district level in Uttar Pradesh during 1981 census. The method of calculating data and cartographic technique for drawing of this map is as per map no. 72.

There were 5.73 lakh main workers in age-group 15 – 59 engaged in educational and scientific services in Uttar Pradesh during 1981. These workers constitute 21.40 per cent of the total main workers in services category (IX). At district level a large variation exists. Out of ten districts in the highest range of 31.01 and above, Basti exhibits the maximum of 37.39 per cent in the state. Other districts in this range are Pithoragarh (36.55), Pratapgarh (35.77), Sultanpur (33.59), Jaunpur (33.39), Almora (33.26), Garhwal (33.13), Azamgarh (32.00), Deoria (31.99) and Etawah (31.59). Except one district, remaining are situated in two separate belts in eastern Uttar Pradesh (6) and Himalayan region (3).

The workers in the range of 25.01 – 31.00 per cent are distributed in fourteen districts. These districts are mainly located near the area of the highest range. At regional level middle Ganga plain alone covers nine districts. Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Jalaun are away from this region. In the inter district percentage variation Jalaun (30.00) and Faizabad (25.33) mark the upper and the lower limits respectively.

The largest number of 15 districts in the state fall in the middle percentage range of 20.01 – 26.00 of workers engaged in educational and scientific services. This range also covers the state average of 21.40. These districts are distributed in sporadic manner in all geographical regions but proportionately upper Ganga plain has larger share of seven districts. Within the districts in this category Banda (24.06) and Mathura (20.66) present the highest and the lowest percentage values of workers respectively. In other districts very close variations exist.

The next lower percentage range of 16.01 – 20.00 of workers covers only ten districts as shown in the map. A belt of five districts is located in the northern part of upper Ganga plain. Dehra Dun, Sitapur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Lalitpur are the remaining districts located in a fragmented pattern. In this range inter-district percentage variation observed is minimum in Bulandshahr (19.61) and Dehra Dun (16.52) districts.

The lowest percentage range of 16.00 and below of workers in educational and scientific services is confined to seven districts only. Lucknow (11.17) has the lowest ratio in the entire state followed by Ghaziabad (12.49), Mirzapur (13.25), Agra (13.96), Rampur (14.77), Saharanpur (15.52) and Kanpur (15.62).

Map No. 74

MAIN WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES 1981

The map presents the distribution pattern of main workers engaged in medical and health services at district level during 1981 census. The cartographic technique adopted for the map is as per the map no. 72.

Uttar Pradesh had 1.62 lakh main workers in age-group 15–59 engaged in medical and health services during 1981. These workers constitute only 6.08 per cent of the total main workers in services category (V). Among the districts Pratapgarh (9.54) has the highest percentage of workers in the state. Other districts in the highest range of 8.01 and above are Bahraich (8.62), Pithoragarh (8.60), Budaun (8.50), Pilibhit (8.34), Uttarkashi (8.14), Jhansi and Jaunpur (8.02 each). These districts are situated in all regions of the state. It is interesting to note that Bahraich district generally depicts medium or low percentage of workers in other activities but it stands at second position in this respect. The workers engaged in medical and health services in the range of 6.75–8.00 per cent are distributed in twelve districts in the state. Out of these, seven districts are located in the northern part of the middle Ganga plain whereas four districts including Nainital form a small patch in north of the upper Ganga plain. The highest and the lowest percentages are noticed in the districts of Azamgarh (7.95) and Bijnor (6.84) respectively.

The largest number of 17 districts in the state are covered under the range of 5.76–6.75 per cent of workers engaged in medical and health services. These districts are scattered in all geographical regions. A small patch of six districts from Hamirpur to Etah is situated in the south-western part of the state. There is very little inter-district percentage variation of workers in this range. However, Etawah (6.68) and Fatehpur (5.77) depict the maximum and the minimum percentage values respectively.

There are twelve districts in the range of 5.01–5.75 per cent of workers. These districts are unevenly distributed. Hardoi (5.75) and Ballia (5.09), the highest and the lowest percentages of workers fall in this category.

The lowest range of 5.00 per cent and below of workers engaged in medical and health services in the state covers seven districts only. Out of these, Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur form a zone in southern part of the state. Remaining districts are scattered in other areas. In the entire state Mirzapur (3.64) has returned the lowest percentage of workers closely followed by Lucknow (4.25), Allahabad (4.29), Banda (4.60), Dehra Dun (4.61), Shahjahanpur (4.62) and Kanpur (4.97).

Map No. 75

MAIN WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 1981

The map shows the pattern of main workers employed in personal and other miscellaneous services in each district of Uttar Pradesh during 1981. The method of data calculation and depicting on the map is according to map no. 72.

There are 8.92 lakh main workers in age-group 15–59 engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services in the state during 1981. These workers constitute 33.30 per cent of the total main workers in the same age-group in other services category (IX). Among the districts the highest percentage of workers is observed in Ghaziabad (50.67) district followed by Agra (48.53), Saharanpur (48.52), Moradabad (45.07), Meerut (43.15) and Mathura (41.44).

The workers in the range of 34.01–41.00 cover thirteen districts. These districts are mainly confined to

two belts. There are five districts in the south-central part of the state. The second belt of four districts surrounds the highest range area in western part. Ballia, Varanasi, Faizabad and Etah are the remaining districts of this range. Varanasi (41.00) and Kanpur (34.34) possess the highest and the lowest percentage of workers among the districts of this category. Other districts vary within these limits.

The maximum number of 17 districts is observed in the range of 27.01 – 34.00 per cent of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services. These districts are mainly situated in middle Ganga plain (11) in two big belts. Mirzapur touches the eastern belt whereas Farrukhabad, Pilibhit and Bareilly are in the continuity of northern belt. Lalitpur and Aligarh are located separately. Within the districts in this range Hardoi (33.69) and Kheri (27.30) retain the maximum and the minimum percentages of workers respectively.

The next lower percentage range of 20.01 – 27.00 workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services is confined to twelve districts only. There are two pockets of four and three districts each in south-western and central-eastern part of the state. Deoria, Basti, Bahraich, Budaun and Nainital are located separately. The upper and the lower ratio of workers in this category fall in the districts of Jhansi (26.25) and Sultanpur (20.64) respectively.

The workers in personal and other miscellaneous services in the range of 20.00 and below are spread over eight districts. Except Shahjahanpur, remaining seven districts are located in a compact belt in the Himalayan region. Although the entire hill districts except Nainital, depict the lower ratio of workers in the above cited functional category in Uttar Pradesh but Pithoragarh (7.60) is last in the row. In general, the map reveals a regional relationship in the distribution pattern of workers engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services. The western part of the state has higher ratio than the eastern part whereas hills exhibit the lowest share.

Map No. 76

SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map represents tahsilwise proportion of scheduled caste population in each district of the state in 1981. The tahsilwise percentage of scheduled castes to total population has been worked out and arranged into five suitable ranges as indicated in the legend of the map.

There was 23.45 million scheduled caste population enumerated in 1981 census which constitutes 21.16 per cent of total population of the state. The central and the southern parts of the state have higher percentage of scheduled caste population than other areas. The highest percentage range of 35 and above of scheduled castes covers eleven tahsils of the state. Dudhi tahsil of Mirzapur district has the highest percentage (50.46) of scheduled caste population among all the tahsils of the state followed by Mohanlalganj of district Lucknow (42.95), Robertsganj of district Mirzapur (40.60), Malihabad of district Lucknow (37.85), Hardoi (37.10), Misrikh of district Sitapur (36.80), Hasanganj of district Unnao (36.78); Haidergarh of district Bara Banki (36.65), Sandila of district Hardoi (36.06) and Maharajganj of district Rae Bareli (35.00). Among the districts, Mirzapur has the privilege of having the highest percentage of scheduled castes (35.08) in the state.

The percentage of scheduled castes to total population in the range of 28.00 – 34.99 is found in 17 tahsils of the state. These tahsils are scattered all over the state. Manjhanpur has the highest percentage (34.96) of scheduled castes in this range while the lowest is observed in Sitapur tahsil (28.10).

The maximum number of 97 tahsils lie in the range of 21.00 – 27.99 per cent of scheduled caste population. Forty-eight tahsils of this range are located in a continuous belt mainly in the lower portion of the middle Ganga plains and the uplands. Among the tahsils Mirzapur (27.92) and Kiraoli of district Agra (21.00) present the highest and the lowest proportion respectively.

In the next lower range of 14.00 – 20.99 per cent of scheduled castes to total population, 91 tahsils are covered. These tahsils are situated mainly in the upper

Ganga plain, trans-Ghaghara plain and the eastern Himalayan region of the state. The highest percentage in this range is found in Mat Tahsil (20.91) of district Mathura closely followed by Gyanpur (20.90) of district Varanasi, Mawana (20.86) of district Meerut, Maharajganj (20.81) of district Gorakhpur and Rasra (20.75) of district Ballia. The lowest percentage of scheduled castes in this range is found in Jalalabad tahsil (14.04) of district Shahjahanpur. Other tahsils of the range have marginal variations among themselves.

The lowest range of 13.99 and below covers 26 tahsils of the state. Majority of the tahsils in this range lies in the western Himalayan region of the state. Few tahsils of districts Nainital, Bareilly, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ballia are also covered by this range. Khatima and Kichha tahsils of district Nainital occupy the first two places in this range having 13.88 and 13.78 per cent of scheduled caste population. Rampur (6.87) tahsil depicts the lowest proportion of scheduled caste population in the entire state.

Map No. 77

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map depicts the percentage of scheduled tribes to total population in each tahsil of the state in four suitable ranges. Tahsils where scheduled tribe population is nil are left blank.

There is in all 0.23 million scheduled tribe population in the state which constitutes 0.21 per cent of total population. The highest percentage of scheduled tribes is found in Chakrata tahsil of Dehra Dun district (73.78) followed by Khatima (27.03), Joshimath (22.25), Sitarganj (21.44), Dharchula (18.62), Munsiari (18.27) and Nighasan (5.41). All these tahsils have been placed in the highest range of 5.01 per cent and above.

The percentage of scheduled tribes to total population in the range of 1.01 to 5.00 is spread over seven tahsils of the state. The highest percentage of 4.80 is found in Kashipur tahsil followed by Kichha (2.78), Bhatwari (2.51), Chamoli (1.98), Dehra Dun (1.77), Balrampur (1.56) and the lowest in Didihat (1.01)

In the next lower range of 0.11 to 1.00 per cent of scheduled tribes to total population, 21 tahsils are covered. The highest percentage of scheduled tribe population in this range is observed in tahsil Bhinga (0.91) closely followed by Puraula and Bageshwar (0.88) whereas the lowest percentage is found in Puranpur tahsil (0.11). The state average of 0.21 per cent lies in this range.

The districts having the lowest proportion (0.10 and below) of scheduled tribes are scattered all over the state covering 117 tahsils. Twenty tahsils have only very small number of scheduled tribes which in terms of percentage stand negligible. Ninety tahsils of the state have no scheduled tribe population at all.

Map No. 78

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map represents the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled castes in each district of the state.

Proportionate circles for total scheduled caste population are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into three sectors representing scheduled caste main workers, marginal workers and non-workers with males and females in colour. Wherever the segments of males and females are not distinguished for marginal workers because of small figures, the values are written against those segments.

There were 23.45 million scheduled castes in the state in 1981 of which 7.42 million are main workers, 0.47 million marginal workers and 15.56 million non-

workers. Male main workers represent much higher proportion (86.41 per cent) than female main workers (13.59 per cent) and on the other hand female non-workers have shown higher proportion (61.92 per cent) than the male non-workers in the state.

The proportion of main workers among scheduled castes is noticed higher in hill districts of the state. The highest percentage of main workers among scheduled castes is recorded in the districts of Uttarkashi (54.93) Tehri Garhwal (46.96), Chamoli (46.06) and Mirzapur (40.81) and the lowest proportion is noted in Bulandshahr (27.06) followed by Etawah (27.09) and Aligarh (27.28). The share of male main workers is very high as compared to female main workers in the districts of the state but the proportion of female main workers in hill districts is comparatively higher than that in other regions. The highest percentage of male main workers is observed in Mainpuri district (98.41) followed by Hardoi (98.19), Shahjahanpur and Kheri (97.77 each), Sitapur (97.75), Etah (97.64), Rampur (97.63) *etc.*, and the lowest percentage of male main workers is witnessed in the districts of Chamoli (54.49), Tehri Garhwal (54.94), Uttarkashi (56.82) *etc.*

The percentage of non-workers among scheduled castes is recorded highest in the districts of Etawah (72.66), Bulandshahr (72.56), Aligarh (72.44), Moradabad (72.35), Mainpuri (71.89) *etc.*, whereas it is the lowest in the districts of Uttarkashi (41.79), Tehri Garhwal (46.65), Chamoli (48.85) and Pithoragarh (53.44). The female non-workers have represented higher proportion in almost all districts of the state except in Chamoli. The highest percentage of female non-workers is witnessed in Pilibhit district followed by Bahraich (67.10), Gonda (66.56), Kheri (66.33), Sitapur (65.92), Bara Banki (65.62) *etc.*, and the lowest is claimed by the districts of Chamoli (49.35), Tehri Garhwal (50.38), Pithoragarh (51.08), Garhwal (51.91) *etc.* On the other hand the proportion of male non-workers shows reverse trend as compared to female non-workers in various districts of the state.

The proportion of marginal workers among scheduled castes in various districts of the state is very low. District Lalitpur (10.75), Pithoragarh (8.31), Deoria (7.98), Azamgarh (7.32), Almora (7.39) and Tehri Garhwal (6.39) have shown higher proportion of marginal workers of scheduled castes among all the districts of the state, while the lowest proportion is recorded in the districts of Kheri (0.03), Etawah and Pilibhit (0.15 each) and Hardoi (0.16).

Map No. 79

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

The map depicts the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes in various districts of the state. The technique adopted for the preparation of the map is the same as adopted in the case of map no. 78.

Out of 232 705 scheduled tribes in the state 85 812 are main workers, 140 638 non-workers and only 6 255 marginal workers, which constitute 36.88, 60.44 and 2.68 per cent respectively to total scheduled tribe population in 1981. The proportion of male workers (77.49 per cent) is very high as compared to female main workers (22.51). On the other hand the proportion of female non-workers is comparatively higher than the male non-workers in the state.

The main workers in the scheduled tribes represent highest proportion (47.60 per cent) in district Dehra Dun followed by Uttarkashi (42.98 per cent), Garhwal (41.20 per cent) and Almora (39.86 per cent). The percentage share of male main workers is recorded highest in the districts of Kanpur (97.59), Bahraich (95.36), Bijnor (94.17), Agra (93.58) and Gorakhpur (92.73). On the other hand district Almora (41.29), Chamoli (40.43), Pithoragarh (39.83), Uttarkashi (35.08) and Nainital (28.52) have exhibited highest percentage of female main workers to total scheduled tribe population.

The non-workers in scheduled tribes represent higher proportion than the main workers and marginal workers in the districts of the state. The highest proportion of non-workers is seen in the districts of Unnao (80.29), Kanpur (73.20 per cent), Nainital (69.32 per cent), Bahraich (69.05 per cent), Kheri (67.11 per cent) and Gorakhpur (66.52 per cent). The share of

female non-workers in scheduled tribes shows higher proportion than male non-workers. In this regard the percentage of female non-workers is recorded highest in districts of Bahraich (68.04) followed by Bijnor (66.58), Kheri (64.74), Nainital (64.32) and Gonda (63.57), whereas the male non-workers have represented highest percentage in the districts of Chamoli (48.22), Pithoragarh (48.10), Almora (48.05) and Uttarkashi (44.71).

The marginal workers among scheduled tribes in the districts of the state exhibit very low proportion in general. District Garhwal (10.21), Chamoli (9.78), Pithoragarh (8.50) and Almora (7.45) have claimed highest proportion of marginal workers among all the districts of the state.

Map No. 80

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1981

The map depicts distribution of ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state as per the 1981 census at tahsil level. These are Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Kori, Valmiki, Shilpkar, Khatik, Dhanuk, Gond and Kol. Different symbols as indicated in the legend of the map, have been adopted to represent tahsilwise distribution of these numerically major scheduled castes.

There is in all 23.45 million scheduled caste population in the state, out of which the ten numerically major scheduled castes account for 21.43 million (91.39 per cent) of the total scheduled caste population. Chamar has the highest population (13.01 million) among all the scheduled castes which alone accounts for 55.48 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the state. Others in order are Pasi, Dhobi and Kori having a population 2.87, 1.44 and 1.33 million respectively. Besides the above the population of other five scheduled castes, *viz*., Valmiki, Shilpkar, Khatik, Dhanuk and Gond are responsible for less than a million population. Kol ranks the last among the ten major scheduled castes having population of 0.15 million in the state.

The scheduled castes in general have fairly even concentration throughout the state. Except Chamar all others are concentrated in a few districts. Chamars are scattered throughout the state except the Himalayan region. Among the districts, Azamgarh has the highest population of Chamars (726 667) in the state whereas among the tahsils, Agra ranks first (171 568).

Pasis are next to Chamars in number. Main concentration of Pasis is found in the middle Ganga plain extending in a belt from Kheri to Allahabad districts. The highest population of Pasis is found in Sitapur (3.24 lakh) at the district level and also at tahsil level (1.42 lakh).

Next to Pasis are Dhobis. They are scattered throughout the state except the Himalayan region. The largest number of Dhobis can be seen in district Gorakhpur (76 537) in which the tahsil of the same name claims 26 097 persons. Koris are clustered mainly in Gonda (175 190), Sultanpur (152 666) and Faizabad (98 504) districts. At tahsil level, the highest population of Koris is found in Sultanpur tahsil (73 563).

Valmikis are scattered in western districts of the state, mainly in the upper Ganga plains. Their largest number is seen in district Meerut (81 270). Shilpkars are mainly settled in the Himalayan region. Almora district has the largest population of Shilpkars (147 585) and Ranikhet tahsil with 59 442 persons followed by tahsil Bageshwar (46 690), Almora (41 453), Nainital (41 242) tahsil Pauri (39 385) and tahsil Pithoragarh (35 380) *etc*. Khatiks are distributed in most of the districts except the Himalayan region. The districts having higher number of Khatiks are Bulandshahr (56 014), Aligarh (45 864), Varanasi (34 423), Allahabad (28 982), Kanpur (25 354), Fatehpur (24 566) and Gonda (20 547). Dhanuks may be noted mainly in the districts of Farrukhabad (49 155), Etawah (49 052), Mainpuri (46 009), Kanpur (42 950), Hardoi (39 156) and Lucknow (15 923).

Gonds are concentrated in the eastern-most districts of the middle Ganga plain. Their population is highest in the districts of Mirzapur (61 659), Deoria (49 333), Ballia (15 312), Azamgarh (11 817), Varanasi (11 540) *etc*. Kols are distributed mainly in four districts of the state. These are Allahabad, Banda, Mirzapur and Varanasi. Mirzapur (66 376) claims the first rank in the distribution of Kols in the state.

Map No. 81

RELIGIONS 1981

The map depicts the distribution of major religions at district level according to the 1981 census on the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Proportionate squares are drawn in each district to depict total number of persons in all the religions. These squares are further divided into 100 divisions representing one per cent each. The last small square is magnified five times and shown separately wherever necessary. The share of each religion is shown with separate colour as shown in the legend of the map. Total population of the district is written on the top of the squares.

Out of 110.86 million population of Uttar Pradesh 92.37 million persons are associated with Hindu religion which constitute 83.31 per cent of total population. Other religions in order of percentage share are Muslim (15.93), Sikh (0.41), Christian (0.15), Jain (0.13) and Buddhist (0.05). There are 21 districts which possess percentage of Hindus less than the state average (83.31). The lowest percentage is seen in Rampur district (48.40). Most of these districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain. On the other hand the highest percentage of Hindus may be observed in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya except Nainital district and southern uplands. Tehri Garhwal has returned the highest percentage (99.42) of Hindus followed by Chamoli (99.41), Pithoragarh (99.34), Almora (99.07), Uttarkashi (98.84) *etc*.

The highest proportion of Muslims is observed in Rampur district (47.22 per cent). They constitute more than twenty five per cent of the population in the districts of Bijnor (39.45), Moradabad (38.06), Saharanpur (31.56), Muzaffarnagar (28.74), Bareilly (27.15), Meerut (25.30) and Bahraich (25.02).

Persons following other four religions, *viz*., Sikh, Christian, Jain and Buddhist constitute together only 0.74 per cent of the total population in the state. Sikhs have the larger percentage in the districts of Nainital (8.97), Pilibhit (3.90), Rampur (3.53), Dehra Dun (3.27) and Kheri (1.71), Jains in the districts of Lalitpur (2.81), Meerut (1.11), Agra (0.81), Muzaffarnagar (0.62) and Dehra Dun (0.54). In other districts the percentage of above religions are insignificant, Buddhists are less than one per cent in every district. Their higher percentage is recorded in Uttarkashi (0.57), Dehra Dun (0.48) and Agra (0.40) districts and they are almost negligible in the districts of middle Ganga plain.

Map No. 82

LITERACY 1981

The map shows the literacy pattern in the state at district level in the 1981 census.

The percentage of literates to total population excluding 0 – 4 age-group is worked out for each district of the state. The data have been arranged into five suitable ranges and hatched from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map. Bars of total literacy rate are also drawn at divisional level.

There are 30.10 million literates according to the 1981 census which constitute 31.37 per cent of the total population (excluding 0 – 4 age-group) in the state. At district level there is a large variation. Development of educational institutions, migration of literate persons, urbanisation and structure of society have contributed to a large extent for bringing upward trend in the literacy rate among the districts.

The highest percentage range 47.01 and above of literates covers only three districts of the state *viz*., Dehra Dun (59.10), Kanpur (49.72) and Garhwal (48.73). The area of higher literacy in the range of 38.01 – 47.00 per cent is also confined to the same belt. A block of

four districts is situated in the Himalayan region whereas five districts form a continuous belt along the boundary line of the south-western part of the state. Lucknow, Meerut, and Ghaziabad are the remaining districts in this category.

The percentage of literates to total population in the range of 29.01 – 38.00 is spread over maximum number of 19 districts. State average (31.37) also falls in this category. Among these districts, eight each are situated in the upper Ganga plain and middle Ganga plain-west whereas the remaining districts are in Himalayan (2) and Bundelkhand (1) regions. Varanasi (36.98) and Azamgarh (29.34) have the highest and the lowest percentages of literates respectively in this range. Remaining districts vary within these limits. The low literacy level (below 29.00) area in the state is marked within 22 districts. Except the districts of Bijnor in Rohilkhand and Lucknow and Faizabad in Avadh, entire region exhibits a belt of low literacy. Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in tarai and Lalitpur, Banda and Mirzapur in plateau are the other districts of this category. Although there is a variation in literacy within the districts of this low belt but Bahraich (18.04) has the lowest literacy among all the districts of state followed by Budaun (18.57), Gonda (18.89), Rampur (19.07), Basti (19.63) etc. This may be attributed to the out-migration of male literates and traditional pattern of society prevailing in these districts.

Map No. 83

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1971 – 81

The map shows the change in literacy during 1971 – 81. The percentage of literates for 1971 and 1981 have been worked out separately and then variation from 1971 to 1981 is calculated. The data obtained have been arranged into five suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched from high to low grade of shadings as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 19.17 million literates during 1971 which constituted 25.44 per cent of the total population excluding 0 – 4 age group. In 1981 the total number of literates increased to 30.10 million and its share in population is only 31.37 per cent in the state. Thus, there is an increase of 5.93 per cent in literacy during 1971 – 81 in Uttar Pradesh. However at district level a large variation is observed. The highest percentage increase in literacy during the decade is noticed in the districts of Saharanpur (14.23), Garhwal (11.21), Almora (10.76) and Chamoli (10.08).

The change in literacy in the range of 7.51 – 10.00 per cent during the decade covers twelve districts in the state. Such districts are located mainly in the upper Ganga-Yamuna *doab* (6) and Himalayan (3) regions. Ghazipur in the easternmost part of the state and Jalaun and Jhansi in the plateau region are the remaining districts of this category. In this range the highest and the lowest gain in literacy is noticed in the districts of Mainpuri (9.70) and Farrukhabad (7.58) respectively. Other districts vary within these limits.

The largest number of 23 districts in the state represent change in literacy in the range of 5.01 – 7.50 per cent during 1971 – 81. The State average (5.93) also comes in this range. Middle Ganga plain-west retains the maximum number of 14 districts of this category. A pocket of four districts is situated in the western part of the state. Remaining districts are scattered. Ballia (7.34) and Bara Banki (5.03) districts in this range, have the maximum and the minimum change in literacy respectively. The change in other districts vary within these limits.

The low rate of literacy change in the range of 5.00 and below in this decade is confined to 18 districts in the state. These districts may be well marked at regional basis. The districts of Rohilkhand and a few districts of Avadh including Basti and Gorakhpur form a compact belt. This is a traditional area of low literacy. There are only four districts away from this zone. Remarkably, Basti (1.40) has the lowest gain in literacy among the districts of Uttar Pradesh during the decade followed by Pithoragarh (1.88), Gonda (2.64), Sitapur (3.05), Hardoi (3.06), Kheri (3.32) *etc*. The social structure, economic condition and the level of development are the main reasons of such a large variation in the change of literacy in Uttar Pradesh.

Map No. 84

MALE LITERACY 1981

The map shows the pattern of male literacy in 1981. The percentage of male literacy in total, urban and rural male population excluding 0 – 4 age group has been worked out for each district of the state. The urban and rural male literates are shown by bar whereas total male literates are arranged into five ranges: two above and two below the State average (44.50%). Districts falling in each range are depicted by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map.

There are 22.79 million male literates in Uttar Pradesh during the 1981 census. These literates are spread over urban (5.89 million) and rural (16.89 million) areas. The male literates constitute 44.50 per cent of the total male population of the state. There are six districts having male literacy in the range of 60.01 and above per cent. Besides Kanpur (60.17%) remaining districts are located in the Himalayan region which is a traditional belt of high literacy. Among these districts Dehra Dun (67.89%) has the highest male literacy followed by Pithoragarh (67.38), Chamoli (66.75), Almora (66.28) and Garhwal (66.22). In hill areas relatively higher number of educational institutions have pushed up the male literacy rate.

The male literates in the range of 50.01 – 60.00 per cent are mainly concentrated an in elongated belt in the western part of the state. Out of the fourteen districts in this range, nine are situated in this zone. Remaining districts are Tehri Garhwal (56.08), Lucknow (55.22), Nainital (53.60), Varanasi (52.93) and Uttarkashi (52.14).

The maximum number of 22 districts come under the range of 40.01 – 50.00 per cent and this range covers the State average (44.50) also. These districts form a continuous belt in the eastern part of the state. At regional basis, six districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain, three in plateau region and the remaining in the middle Ganga plain-west. Ballia (48.19%) and Rae Bareli (40.20%) are the both end districts of this category. Remaining districts vary within these limits.

The districts falling in the range of 40.00 and below are located in the Rohilkhand and north Avadh plain. Lalitpur is the only district away from the above belt. In the entire state, Rampur (26.16%) has returned the lowest male literacy. This district has exhibited the position of 1971 again. Other districts with very low literacy are Budaun (26.29%), Bahraich (27.92%), Kheri (29.81%), Gonda (29.89%) *etc*.

Bars in the districts depict urban and rural male literacy respectively. The trend of the bars indicates that urban male literacy is higher than the rural in all the districts. But its percentage varies among the districts. Almora (88.66), has the highest urban male literates in the state followed by Pithoragarh (85.46), Uttarkashi (82.87), Chamoli (82.44), Tehri-Garhwal (80.82), *etc*. Contrary to this, low percentage of urban male literacy is noticed in the districts of Bareilly (57.14), Bijnor (46.93), Moradabad (43.78), Budaun (42.13) *etc*. The rural literacy also follows the same trend being the highest in Pithoragarh (66.06%) and the lowest in Rampur (20.91%) districts.

Map No. 85

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1971 – 81

The map depicts change in male literacy during 1971 – 81. There were 36.69 per cent literate males in 1971 which increased to 44.26 per cent in 1981. Thus there is a gain of 7.57 per cent during this decade in Uttar Pradesh. This increase is due to launching of a number of educational programmes by the government and other social agencies.

Almost all the districts have gained in male literacy in different proportions. There are five districts in the

highest range of 11.01 and above. Among these Tehri Garhwal (12.36) is at the top. This is followed by Mainpuri (12.31), Ghazipur (12.28), Almora (11.99) and Ghaziabad (11.36).

There are fifteen districts in the state where the change in male literacy during the decade occurred in the range of 9.01 – 11.00 per cent. These districts are distributed in the form of pockets in eastern and western Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region. Uttarkashi (10.44) has the higher proportion of gain in this range whereas Meerut (9.08) is at low end.

The percentage increase in male literacy in the range of 7.01 – 9.00 is spread over 16 districts. A patch of 9 districts is situated around Rae Bareli district. Remaining districts are spread over other parts of the state. This range also covers the State average (7.57). Pithoragarh (8.97) and Fatehpur (7.10) are the both end districts in this range. Remaining districts vary within these limits.

The districts with low gain in male literacy during the decade have been grouped into two ranges *i.e.*, 5.01 – 7.00 and 5.00 and below. Altogether 20 districts are covered under the above ranges. A continuous belt of 12 districts is observed in the north west of the Ganga river. Gonda in the east and Moradabad in the west form the limits of this belt. Other patch of 4 districts is situated in the southern part of the state. Among all the districts Moradabad (4.26) has the lowest gain in male literacy during 1971 – 81. Few other districts in the list of the low level percentage increase in male literacy are Gonda (4.37), Sitapur (4.70), Mirzapur (4.75), Hardoi (4.99) *etc.*

Map No. 86

FEMALE LITERACY 1981

The map depicts the pattern of female literacy in the districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1981.

The percentage of total female literates has been calculated from the total female population excluding 0 – 4 age group for each district. The data thus arrived have been arranged into five suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched from high to low grade of hatching as shown in the legend of the map. Percentage of urban and rural female literates in each district is shown by bars.

There were 7.30 million female literates according to the 1981 census in Uttar Pradesh. This number constitutes 16.34 per cent of the total female population excluding 0 – 4 age group. Among the districts there is a large variation. Dehra Dun district (47.99) has exceptionally very high female literacy in the state because of the high proportion of urban population. Other districts with a very high female literacy rate are Kanpur (36.85), Lucknow (33.98), Nainital (31.76), Garhwal (31.07) and Etawah (27.46).

The percentage of female literates to total female population excluding 0 – 4 age group in the range of 18.01 – 27.00 is spread over fourteen districts. These districts are located mainly in the northern and northwestern parts of the state. There are nine districts in this range which are forming the upper Ganga-Yamuna *doab*. Other districts are in Himalayan (3) and southern uplands (2) regions. Varanasi is the only district in east. There are variations in the female literacy rate among the districts in this range. Ghaziabad (24.88) and Aligarh (18.77) are the both end districts representing the highest and the lowest literacy respectively.

The maximum number of 19 districts in the state have female literacy in the range of 12.01 – 18.00 per cent. These districts are largely confined to the middle Ganga plain-west (10). A patch of seven districts is also located in the upper Ganga plain region. Bijnor (17.44) in the west and Gorakhpur (12.06) in the east depict the maximum and the minimum percentages of female literacy in this range. Other districts of this category vary within these limits.

The districts having low female literacy have been categorised into two ranges of 9.01 – 12.00 and 9.00 and below. Seventeen districts are noticed in the low literacy area and majority of these districts are located in Avadh Plain (8). Other districts are scattered all over the state. Bahraich (6.21) exhibits the lowest female literacy among all the districts of the state in 1981 followed by Gonda (6.36), Bara Banki (8.33), Budaun (8.80), Kheri (8.93) *etc.*

The female literacy in urban and rural areas have a very wide gap which is visualised by the bars of the respective category. In Uttar Pradesh 41.81 per cent of the urban female population is literate whereas only 11.06 per cent of their counterpart in rural areas are literate. The same pattern prevails among the districts. The highest percentage of female literacy in urban areas among all the districts is returned by Almora (71.90) whereas the lowest by Rampur (25.26). The variation observed in rural areas is of very high order. On one hand in rural areas of district Dehra Dun the percentage of literates among females is 30.51 while on the other it is merely 4.05 in rural areas of district Bahraich.

The above facts reveal that in hill areas females are more literate than in plains although the infrastructure is not very developed.

Map No. 87

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1971 – 81

The map depicts the change in female literacy at district level during 1971 – 81.

There were 35.01 million females at the 1971 census, out of which 4.36 million were literates. The corresponding position at the 1981 census was 44.72 million and 7.30 million respectively. Thus the proportion of literates among females in 1971 census was 12.45 per cent as against 16.33 in 1981. The net gain, therefore, in respect of literacy of females at the state level during the decade is 3.88 per cent. A large variation in the change of female literacy is observed at district level. Garhwal (11.95) district has the highest gain in female literacy among all the districts in the state during 1981 followed by Chamoli (10.02) and Almora (9.81). The above districts are situated in Himalayan region.

There are fifteen districts in the range of 4.76 – 8.75 per cent of female literacy in the decade. A majority of such districts (6) is situated in the south western part of the state. Besides, four districts of this range also form a small pocket in north western part. Remaining districts are scattered in other regions. Dehra Dun (8.53) and Saharanpur (4.98) are the both end districts in this range representing the highest and the lowest gain respectively.

The maximum number of 21 districts have gained in female literacy in the range of 2.76 – 4.75 per cent during the decade. These districts are situated mainly in the eastern part of the state. Few may be seen in isolated pockets also. Bijnor (4.75) is at the top in this category whereas Shahjahanpur (2.82) is at the bottom. Remaining districts vary within these limits.

There are 11 districts having gain in the range of 1.76 – 2.75 per cent in female literacy during the decade. These district are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (7), middle Ganga plain (3) and southern uplands (1). District Mirzapur (2.67) and Pilibhit (1.76) have observed the highest and the lowest percentage gain in this range.

The lowest gain category 1.75 and below in female literacy has been observed in only six districts of the state. These are Hardoi (0.64), Gonda (0.84), Pithoragarh (0.91), Bahraich (1.24), Sitapur (1.38) and Moradabad (1.45).

Map No. 88

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 1981

The map shows the number of persons associated with different educational levels in each district of the state in 1981.

The total number of persons with different educational levels are grouped under the following five categories for each district.

1. Primary and Middle.
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate and above.
4. Literates (without educational level).
5. Illiterates.

Each of the above five categories are shown by diagrams represented by solid equal sized coloured circles drawn in vertical direction in each district. One solid circle represents 200 000 persons on the map.

There are 27.15 per cent literates in the state according to the 1981 census of which 11.96 per cent are educated upto primary and middle level and 4.64 per cent upto matriculation, higher secondary or equivalent levels. Literates without any educational level account for 7.20 per cent and 1.36 per cent are Graduates or of higher educational levels.

The highest number of literates with primary and middle levels of education is recorded in Kanpur district (527 674) followed by Varanasi (470 498), Allahabad (433 400) and Meerut (396 821). According to proportions the highest is noted in the districts of Dehra Dun (21.24 per cent) followed by Garhwal (19.04 per cent) and Etawah (18.27 per cent). District Rampur (5.65 per cent), Budaun (5.15 per cent), Bareilly (6.23 per cent), Gonda (6.40 per cent) and Bahraich have the lowest percentage among the districts of the state.

The number of literates with matriculation, higher secondary or equivalent levels of education may be observed highest in the districts of Kanpur (354 008), Allahabad (222 508), Varanasi (221 612), Lucknow (199 106), and Meerut (194 715) *etc*. But its proportion to total population is noted higher in the districts of Dehra Dun (12.27 per cent), Lucknow (9.89 per cent), Kanpur (9.46 per cent) etc., and very low in the districts of Bahraich (1.88 per cent), Gonda (2.26 per cent), Bara Banki (2.38 per cent) and Kheri (2.41 per cent) etc.

The proportion of literates with degree and higher levels of education is very low in the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The highest number of Graduates and higher levels of literates is observed in Kanpur district (120 887), followed by Lucknow (109 545), Allahabad (82 778), Varanasi (78 492) and Meerut (71 480) *etc*., while its proportion to total population is noted higher in the district of Dehra Dun (5.63 per cent), Lucknow (5.44 per cent), Kanpur (3.23 per cent) and Meerut (2.58 per cent). Very poor proportion is recorded in the districts of Banda (0.28 per cent), Bahraich (0.40 per cent) Gonda (0.52 per cent) and Sitapur (0.57 per cent) etc.

The proportion of literates without educational levels have a characteristic situation in the districts of the state. The highest percentage of this category is recorded in the districts of Almora (15.83 per cent) Pithoragarh (15.49 per cent), Dehra Dun (14.81 per cent), Chamoli (14.17 per cent) and Nainital (12.93 per cent), while the districts of Budaun (5.15 per cent), Rampur (5.65 per cent), Gonda (6.40 per cent), Bahraich (6.42 per cent) have low percentage.

The proportion of illiterates is recorded very high in Uttar Pradesh. Eastern Uttar Pradesh shows higher proportions of illiterates in the state. The proportion of highest illiterates is witnessed in the districts of Bahraich (84.44 per cent) followed by Budaun (83.90 per cent), Gonda (83.69 per cent), Rampur (83.66 per cent), Kheri (82.30 per cent) etc.

Map No. 89

URBAN LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5 – 14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15 – 34 1981

This map shows the variation of urban literates between age group 5 – 14 and 15 – 34 during 1981.

The proportion of urban literates in age group 5 – 14 and 15 – 34 per 1 000 of urban population has been worked out separately for each district. The number of literates in age group 15 – 34 has been subtracted from that in age group 5 – 14 which has resulted in minus in all the districts. The deficit figures have been arranged into five suitable ranges and districts in each range are hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 2.68 million literates in age group 5 – 14 and 4.19 million literates in age group 15 – 34 in urban areas of the state as per the census. The number of literates per 1 000 population in both the above mentioned age groups is 135 and 211 respectively. Thus 76 literates are deficient in the age group 5 – 14 as compared to 15 – 34.

The highest deficient range is 146 and above which covers four hill districts of the state *viz*., Tehri Garhwal (247), Garhwal (235), Uttarkashi (182) and Pithoragarh (166).

The districts having variation in the range of 95 – 154 urban literates in both the age groups are ten in the state. These districts are scattered in all parts. For instance Ballia, Varanasi, Gorakhpur are in the far east while Chamoli, Almora, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur are in far west. Varanasi district (150) has the maximum deficiency in this range, whereas Gorakhpur (97) has the minimum.

The highest number of 18 districts depicting deficiency in urban literates in the age group 5 – 14 over 15 – 34 falls in the range of 65 – 94. The state average also comes under this range. Such districts are distributed in sporadic manner in all the geographical regions. Ghaziabad (87) and Sultanpur (66) have the highest and the lowest deficiency respectively in this range. Other districts vary within these limits.

The districts below state average category present low deficiency in urban literates in the age group 5 – 14 and age group 15 – 34. These districts are approaching towards balanced educational pattern in the above age groups. The total number of such districts is twenty-four in both the ranges *i.e*., 11 in the range of 50 – 64 and 13 in the range of 49 and below and these are located in small groups. Mathura (26) has the lowest deficiency in urban literates in both age groups in the state. Other districts with increasing deficiency are Bara Banki (31), Bahraich (36), Bijnor (39), Bulandshahr (43), Deoria and Etah (44 each) *etc*.

Map No. 90

RURAL LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 5 – 14 OVER LITERATES PER 1 000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15 – 34 1981

The map depicts the rural literates per 1 000 of population in age group 5 – 14 over literates per 1 000 of population in age group 15 – 34, at district level according to the 1981 census in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

The number of rural literates per 1 000 population in age groups 5 – 14 and 15 – 34 are worked out for each district. Further, the figures of 15 – 34 are subtracted from those of age group 5 – 14 which yielded the values in plus or minus indicating the excess or the deficit among literates in age group 5 – 14 over that of 15 – 34. The plus (excess) and minus (deficit) values are arranged in five suitable ranges as indicated in the legend of the map. The districts which are having neither 'excess' nor 'deficient' values are left blank.

There are 7.53 million rural literates in age group 5 – 14 and 9.07 million in age group 15 – 34 in Uttar Pradesh in 1981 but the rural literates per 1 000 population in both the categories come to 83 and 100 respectively. Thus the state depicts a deficiency of 17 per cent in rural literates in respect of the above categories.

The excess gap of literates in age group 5 – 14 over 15 – 34 in rural areas is recorded in only one district *i.e.*, Garhwal (+6).

There are three districts in the state which depict higher deficit proportion in the range of 39 and above of literates in age group 15 – 34 as compared to 5 – 14. The highest deficit proportion of rural literates in stated age groups is recorded in Jhansi district (51) followed by Uttarkashi (46) and Dehra Dun(40).

In deficit range 24 – 38 of rural literates in age group 15 – 34 as compared to 5 – 14 covers eleven districts. The highest deficit in this range is recorded in Mainpuri district (35) while the lowest is observed in Agra district (24) among them. These are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (4) and two each in the middle Ganga plain, southern uplands and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya.

Maximum number of 21 districts are covered in deficit proportion range of 14 – 23 of rural literates in the stated age groups. These are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (11), upper Ganga plain (7), southern uplands (2) and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (1). Shahjahanpur, Faizabad, Mirzapur claim the highest deficit proportion (23) whereas Meerut, Mathura, Lalitpur and Ballia have the lowest deficit proportion of rural literates among the districts of this range.

The proportion of rural literates in age group 15 – 34 as compared to 5 – 14 in deficit range of 9 – 13 may be observed in 14 districts of the state. Out of these seven districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain, six in the middle Ganga plain and one in the southern uplands. Bareilly Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich have the highest deficit (13) while Farrukhabad, Banda and Sultanpur retain the lowest (9) among them in the stated range.

The lowest deficiency range of 9 and below among rural literates in age group 5 – 14 over age group 15 – 34 retains five districts of the state. Muzaffarnagar and Jaunpur claim the lowest (5) among them.

Almora district of the state claims equal proportion of rural literates in age group 5 – 14 and 15 – 34, which is shown blank on the map.

Map No. 91

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS 1981

The map depicts the proportion of boys in age group 5 – 14 attending primary and middle schools in the state in 1981.

The percentage of boys attending primary and middle schools in age group 5 – 14 to total boys in the same age group has been worked out for each district. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and hatched accordingly as per the legend of the map.

There are 17.00 million boys in the age group 5 – 14 in Uttar Pradesh during 1981. The boys enrolled in primary and middle schools are only 2.41 million. During 1981 the boys enrolled in formal and non-formal education system are not considered for this purpose. Only 14.20 per cent of boys in the state were enrolled in primary schools during 1981. Among the districts a large variation is observed. Dehra Dun district with 23.77 per cent enrolment is at the top whereas Rampur (7.45%) is at the bottom in all districts of the state. The highest percentage range of 19.01 and above enrolment of boys covers 9 districts and these districts are located in Uttara Khand (6) and southern part (3) of the state. Besides Dehra Dun, other districts are almora (22.22), Tehri Garhwal (21.04), Kanpur (20.95), Pithoragarh (20.85), Chamoli (20.68), Garhwal (20.11) etc.

The range of 16.01 – 19.00 covers 12 districts of the state. A group of five districts forms a compact belt in the western Uttar Pradesh whereas the remaining districts are scattered in all geographical regions. Meerut (18.28) and Nainital (16.28) districts have the maximum and the minimum percentage of boys enrolled in primary school.

The highest number of 18 districts in the state falls in the range of 13.01 – 16.00 per cent. The state average (14.20) also falls in this category. Majority of the districts is situated in the eastern part of the state. Remaining districts may be seen mainly in the upper Ganga-Yamuna plain. There is a large variation in the percentage of enrolment of boys within the districts falling in this range. Jaunpur (15.71) and Bijnor (13.04) districts mark the upper and the lower ends in this range.

The percentage of enrolment of boys in primary education below state average has been grouped into two ranges *i.e.*, 10.01 – 13.00 and 10.00 and below, which cover 17 districts of the state. Except Mirzapur, Banda and Lalitpur, remaining districts are located in a compact belt in Avadh and Rohilkhand plain.

Map No. 92

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS 1981

The map depicts the enrolment of girls in age group 5 – 14 attending primary and middle schools in Uttar Pradesh during 1981. The cartographic technique adopted for drawing of this map is as per map no. 91.

There were 14.27 million girls in age group 5 – 14 in Uttar Pradesh in the 1981 census. Out of these 8.12 lakh were enrolled at primary level of education which constitute only 5.67 per cent. The highest range of 9.01 and above comprises seven districts of the state. Among these districts Dehra Dun has the highest percentage (19.60) of enrolment of girls followed by Kanpur (14.24), Lucknow (12.40), Agra (11.09), Nainital (10.51), Garhwal (10.45) and Etawah (9.99). Except Lucknow, remaining districts are situated in two elongated belts. The proportion of girls in age group 5 – 14 enrolled in primary schools in the range of 6.51 - 9.00 is spread over twelve districts. These districts are scattered in all parts of the state. A group of four hill districts form a belt. There are inter-district variations in the enrolment

of girls. Meerut (8.96) and Varanasi (6.65) represent the highest and the lowest proportions respectively within this category.

The enrolment of girls in primary school in the category of 4.51 – 6.50 per cent covers fourteen districts. Out of these districts Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Faizabad form a belt. Other districts are located either in a group of two or isolated in all geographical regions. The state average also comes under this range. Muzaffarnagar (6.46) in the west and Azamgarh (4.52) in the east mark the variation limits of the maximum and the minimum of this range.

The proportion of girls in the age-group 5 – 14 attending primary level education in the category of 3.01 – 4.50 per cent is noticed in the maximum number of fifteen districts in Uttar Pradesh. Except Mirzapur, Hamirpur and Lalitpur districts others are located in a group of two or more in the Ganga plains. Among the fifteen districts of this range Bijnor has the maximum percentage (4.49) of the enrolment of girls whereas the lowest is noticed in Sultanpur district (3.27).

The lowest percentage of enrolment of girls in the range of 3.00 and below in age group 5 – 14 covers eight districts. Out of these a group of five districts is situated along the *tarai* belt which starts from Basti and ends at Kheri district. Rampur, Budaun and Banda are the districts away from this belt. Bahraich district presents the lowest percentage (1.68) of girls enrolment. Other districts worth mentioning here are Gonda (1.99), Bara Banki (2.64), Basti (2.71) and Kheri (2.76).

Map No. 93

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

The map shows educational enrolment of males at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels in the state during the 1981 census.

Percentage of males in age group 15 – 24 enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education to total males in the same age group has been worked out for each district of the state. The percentages have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts falling under each range are hatched with appropriate grade of shades as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 10.02 million males in the age group 15 – 24 during the 1981 census in Uttar Pradesh. Out of these only 13.54 lakh are enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education. This constitutes only 13.51 per cent of the population in that age group. Among the districts Ballia has the highest percentage 22.53 of enrolment of males at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education in the state. Other districts in the range of 19.01 and above are Lucknow (21.88), Varanasi (20.42), Kanpur (19.48), Allahabad (19.39) and Ghazipur (19.19).

The second largest percentage range of 15.01 – 19.00 of enrolment of males in age group 15 – 24 covers ten districts. Except Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Meerut remaining districts are noticed in two compact pockets in the eastern and south western parts of the state. This shows regional relationship with high enrolment percentage. The highest and the lowest ratio of this range is noticed in Dehra Dun (18.95) and Garhwal (15.43) respectively.

The maximum number of 20 districts are covered by range of 11.01 – 15.00 per cent. The state average (13.51) also falls in this category. Districts in this category are scattered over all the geographical regions. Out of eight hill districts, six constitute the part of this range. Pratapgarh (14.99) district in the east has the highest percentage of enrolment among all the districts in this category whereas the lowest proportion is seen in Farrukhabad (11.08). Other districts of the range vary within these limits.

The educational enrolment of males at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education in age group 15 – 24 in the range of 7.01 – 11.00 per cent covers fifteen districts only. These districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain (7), middle Ganga plain (6) and southern uplands (2). Bijnor (10.98) and Sitapur (7.21) districts retain respectively the highest and the lowest percentage of enrolment of males in this category.

The lowest percentage range 7.00 and below is confined to only five districts of the state. These are Bahraich (4.99), Rampur (5.32), Budaun (5.47), Lalitpur (5.69) and Kheri (6.04).

Map No. 94

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT MATRICULATION/ SECONDARY/HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1981

The map depicts pattern of females' enrolment at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education in the 1981 census. The percentage of females in age group 15–24 enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels to total female population in the same age group has been worked out for each district of the state during the 1981 census. Data calculated have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched accordingly as per the legend of the map.

The total number of females in age group 15–24 in Uttar Pradesh during 1981 was enumerated as 8.57 million. Out of these only 3.02 lakh are enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education. This constitutes only 3.53 per cent of the total females' population of the state. At district level a large variation in this proportion exists. The highest range of 8.01 per cent and above is contained only by three districts of the state. Dehra Dun district (16.59) has the highest percentage of females in age group 15–24 enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education followed by Lucknow (14.04) and Kanpur (10.09). Similarly eleven districts are observed in the next category of 4.01–8.00 per cent and majority of these districts are located in the western part of the state. Agra district with 6.69 per cent enrolment of females is at the top of this range followed by Nainital (6.56), Meerut (6.37), Jhansi (5.83), Ghaziabad (5.66), Allahabad (5.37), Aligarh (5.21) *etc*. Districts having higher proportion of females' enrolment in higher education are relatively developed in socio-economic fields.

The percentage of females enrolled at this level of education in the range of 2.01–4.00 is observed in 20 districts. Except Ballia, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur and Faizabad all other districts are located in the western and hill regions of the state. Pithoragarh, Almora, Uttarkashi and Garhwal of the hills and Jalaun of the plateau region also come under this range. Mathura (3.90) and Uttarkashi (2.03) mark the both end limits of females enrolment in this range.

There are seventeen districts having 1.01–2.00 per cent females enrolled at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education. Except Tehri Garhwal and Budaun districts the remaining are situated in the middle Ganga plain and southern plateau regions. In this range Chamoli (1.97) has the highest percentage of females enrolment whereas the lowest percentage is noticed in Gonda (1.01) district. Other districts vary within these limits.

The lowest proportion of 1.00 and below of females' enrolment at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher education is noted in five districts only. These districts are located in the middle Ganga plain. Bahraich district (0.83) is in the last among all the districts in the state followed by Pratapgarh (0.85), Bara Banki (0.85), Sultanpur (0.92) and Basti (0.92). It has been observed that the enrolment of females at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher levels of education increases from eastern to western districts. Besides, there is a positive correlation between urbanisation and enrolment of females at matriculation/secondary/higher secondary and higher education.

Map No. 95·

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map shows teacher-student ratio in the districts in 1981. The data have been compiled from the education department of Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of teachers per 1 000 students has been calculated for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges. The districts falling in each range are shaded from high to low grades of natchings as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 29 teachers per 1 000 students at primary level of education in the state in 1981. This shows a substantial increase in the number of teachers (10) during 1971 – 81. At district level the proportion of teachers have large variations. Only two districts *viz.*, Uttarkashi (50) and Tehri Garhwal (47) are in the high range of 43 and above. The remaining districts of the hill region also retain teachers per 1 000 students in the range of 37 – 42. Among these districts, Pithoragarh has 42 teachers followed by Chamoli (41), Almora (41) and Nainital (38). In other educational field also the districts of the Himalayan region stand at the top position among all the districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The number of teachers per 1 000 students at primary level of education in the range of 31 – 36 covers eighteen districts. These districts are located in all parts of the state in a scattered form. Ballia, Dehra Dun, Lalitpur, Pilibhit reveal this distribution pattern. The variation in the number of teachers among the districts is not very significant but Ghaziabad (35) is at the highest level in this category.

The highest number of 27 districts fall in the range of 25 – 30 teachers per 1 000 students in primary schools. The state average (29) also comes under this range which indicates the real state of student-teacher ratio. Nearly half of the state is under this category. These districts are located mainly in the plain regions. Banda and Jalaun are the only districts situated in the southern plateau.

The lowest teacher-student ratio in the range of 24 and below is confined to five districts only. These districts have scattered locations. Ghazipur and Mirzapur have the ratio of 21 teachers each which mark the lowest figure in the state. Other districts are Basti (22), Hardoi and Agra (24 each).

Map No. 96

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map depicts the teacher-student ratio at secondary level (matriculation/high school/intermediate) of education in Uttar Pradesh during 1981. The method of data calculation and representation is the same as for map no. 95.

There were 3.36 million students and 11.23 lakh teachers in the state. Thus, there were 33 teachers per 1 000 students at secondary level of education. Among the districts Himalayan region has the highest ratio in the state. Uttarkashi has 61 teachers per 1 000 students followed by Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal (52 each), Dehra Dun, Nainital (44 each), Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora (42 each). Deoria (42) is the only district in the plain which has similar ratio like those of hill districts.

Third range of 36 – 40 teachers per 1 000 students consists of only three districts. Basti has teacher-student ratio of 38 which is closely followed by Varanasi (37) and Lucknow (36).

The ratio of teachers per 1 000 students at secondary level of education in the range of 31 – 35 is spread over

29 districts. This range also covers the state average (33). Barring few districts, entire western Uttar Pradesh with 14 districts comes under this category. Remaining districts are distributed in eastern Uttar Pradesh (11) and Bundelkhand (4).

The lowest ratio in the range of 30 and below of teachers may be observed in fourteen districts. A patch of eight districts is located in the central part of the state. Remaining districts are scattered throughout the state. Sitapur district has the lowest ratio of teachers (25) among all the districts followed by Pilibhit (27), Bara Banki (28), Shahjahanpur, Jhansi, Kheri, Mirzapur (4 each) *etc*.

Map No. 97

TEACHERS PER 1 000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1981

The map shows the distribution pattern of teachers per 1 000 of students at university level of education in Uttar Pradesh during 1981. The cartographic technique and data calculation method are according to map no. 95.

There were 464 504 students and 19 028 teachers in the state in 1981. The proportion of teachers per 1 000 students at university level of education comes to 41 only. But among districts a large disparity exists. In the highest category of 56 and above, there are eight districts. Four of them are situated in the Himalayan region. Except Varanasi, remaining districts are adjacent to this belt, Uttarkashi (96) has the highest teacher-student ratio among all the districts followed by Nainital (80), Tehri Garhwal and Saharanpur (74 each), Bijnor (85), Chamoli (61) *etc*.

The proportion of teachers per 1 000 students in the range of 46 – 55 is noticed in nine districts only and they are scattered over all the geographical regions. Ballia in the east and Pithoragarh in hills reflect its distribution pattern. Pithoragarh (54) and Gonda (46) mark the highest and the lowest limits in this range.

The largest number of 24 districts is observed under the range of 36 – 45 teachers per 1000 students. State average (41) also falls in this range. These districts are mainly confined to three pockets. The maximum number of such districts is in the western part of the state and in the upper Ganga-Yamuna *doab* (10). A patch of five districts is located in easternmost area with apex in Azamgarh district. A continuous belt of three districts may be observed in Bundelkhand tract also. Remaining districts are scattered in other areas. Etah (45) and Lucknow (36) mark the upper and the lower limits respectively in this category.

The lower teacher-student ratio in the range of 26 – 35 is limited to nine districts only. A group of four districts of this range is located in the eastern *tarai* area whereas remaining districts are scattered. Farrukhabad (35) and Gorakhpur (30) have the maximum and the minimum ratios in this range. Six districts are noticed in the range of 25 and below teachers per 1000 students. Allahabad (19) stands in the last row of teacher-student ratio. Other districts to be mentioned here are Bara Banki (21), Jhansi (23), Pilibhit, Hardoi and Lalitpur (25 each).

Map No. 98

TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES PER 100 SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS 1981

The map shows the proportion of teachers of all grades in relation to educational institutions in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh in 1981. The ratios of teachers per 100 institutions have been worked out. The figures thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges and shaded accordingly as shown in the legend of the map.

Rural areas of Uttar Pradesh are served by 340 306 teachers of all grades engaged in 81 023 educational institutions in 1981. The number of teachers per 100 educational institutions comes to 420. There is however a large variation at district level. Eastern districts of the state are relatively well placed in this regard. Out of seven districts falling in the highest range of 541 and above, five (Allahabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur) are situated in a compact belt whereas other two districts are Bareilly and Bulandshahr in this category. Jaunpur (618) has the highest ratio of teachers in the entire state.

The proportion of teachers of all grades in relation to educational institutions in the range of 461 – 540 is confined to eleven districts and they are distributed in four patches of 2 to 3 districts each. Among these districts, Etawah (525) has the highest ratio whereas the lowest is noticed in Mathura (466). The range 381 – 460 of teacher-institution ratio is noticed in thirteen districts. Such districts are spread over all parts of the state. The maximum and the minimum ratios are noticed in the districts of Aligarh (456) and Budaun (381) respectively.

The maximum number of 18 districts retain teachers per 100 educational institution in the range of 301 – 380. A large number of such districts (8) are located in a compact belt in Avadh and Rohilkhand plain. Other districts are distributed in Uttarakhand (5) and Bundelkhand (3) regions. Mainpuri (365) and Shahjahanpur (310) mark the maximum and the minimum limits. The lowest ratio in the range of 300 and below of teachers-educational institutions is confined to seven districts and all are scattered in different geographical regions. Lalitpur (198) stands in the last in this range among all the districts in the state followed by Uttarkashi (231), Mirzapur (245), Tehri Garhwal (270), Banda (275), Gonda (279) and Rampur (295).

Map No. 99

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1981

The map depicts the distribution of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders which are not equal to degree in various districts of the state in 1981.

The map shows two components:

(A) Proportionate circles showing total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into two sectors proportionate to 'technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree' and 'non-teechnical diploma or certificate not equal to degree' and shaded with different hatchings. This is already written in the map.

(B) Number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 of total literates are worked out for each district. Figures, thus obtained, are grouped in five suitable ranges and shaded districtwise as per the legend of the map.

There were 6.01 lakh non-technical and technical diploma holders in the state in 1981, of which 1.01 lakh are non-technical and about 5 lakh are technical. The proportion of technical and non-technical diploma holders per 10 000 literates in the state is arrived at 20 only. Among the districts, Lucknow stands at the top followed by Azamgarh (46), Dehra Dun (43) and Jhansi (41).

Number of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 literates ranging between 21 – 40 are spread over 17 districts. These districts are distributed over the upper Ganga plain (8), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and the middle Ganga plain (4 each) and southern uplands (1). District Rampur (38), Aligarh (32), Saharanpur (31) and Bijnor have the higher proportion of diploma or certificate holders than Varanasi (22), Gorakhpur (23), Moradabad and Pithoragarh (24 each) in this range.

The maximum number of districts (18) are covered in the range of 11 – 20 of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders. The state average (20) also lies in this range. The districts of this range are situated in the middle Ganga plain (8), upper Ganga plain (6), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (3) and southern uplands (1). District Nainital (20) and Etah and Jaunpur (11 each) have recorded the highest and the lowest proportions respectively of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10 000 literates among them.

The next lower range 6 – 10 of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders covers 14 districts of the state, of which, 6 lie in the upper Ganga plain, five in the middle Ganga plain, two in the southern uplands and one in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. Farrukhabad has the highest proportion followed by Pratapgarh, Hamirpur and Garhwal (10 each) while the lowest proportion is noted in the districts of Budaun (6), Rampur and Kheri (7 each).

The lowest proportion in the range of 5 and below of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders in the state accounts for only three districts namely, Sultanpur and Fatehpur (4 each) and Banda (5).

There are forty-one districts having more than 80 per cent of technical diploma holders whereas only four districts show more than 40 per cent of non-technical persons. Pithoragarh has returned the highest percentage (98.47) of technical diploma or certificate holders in the entire state. The lowest percentage (23.79) lies in Azamgarh. Other five districts in this sequence are Lucknow (96.06), Mainpuri (96.86), Jhansi (96.67), Aligarh (95.87) and Ghaziabad (95.67). Azamgarh retains 76.21 per cent of non-technical diploma or certificate holders which is the highest in the state. The above facts reveal that districts with higher percentage in technical diploma or certificate holders have reverse proportion in non-technical category.

Map No. 100

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1981

The map represents the proportion of degree/ diploma holders in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

The map shows two components:

(A) Proportionate circles to total number of literates holding university degree or diploma of graduate level and above are drawn in each district with rural and urban break-up.

(B) Number of university degree and diploma holders per 10 000 of total literates are also worked out and the districts are shaded into five suitable ranges above and below the state average as per the legend of the map.

There are 1.5 million persons enumerated as literates with degree/diploma of the graduate level in Uttar Pradesh in 1981. The percentage of urban literates (64.78) with this educational status is more than that of rural literates (35.22). The number of degree/diploma holders per 10 000 literates is 500 in the state but a wide range of variation may be observed in the districts of the state. The districts with larger urban centres and educational institutions represent comparatively higher

number of degree/diploma holders per 10 000 literates. In this regards Lucknow (1 348) has proportionately the highest number of persons; Dehra Dun (1 071) comes next in order. The degree/diploma holders per 10 000 literates between 511 – 790 are spread over in 15 districts of the state. These districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain (9), middle Ganga plain (4) and one each in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. At the district level Allahabad (779), Meerut (745), Kanpur (740), Ghaziabad (699) and Varanasi (666) have proportionately higher number of degree/diploma holders than Gorakhpur (518), Rampur (519), Moradabad (520) and Mathura (535) in this range.

There are fifteen districts which exhibit the range between 351 – 510 of degree/diploma holders per 10 000 of literates. The state average (500) also falls in this range. The districts in this range are scattered in the state. District Uttarkashi (494) witnessed the highest proportion while Ballia (352) claimed the lowest proportion of degree/diploma holders in this range.

The maximum number of 19 districts are represented in the range of 281 – 350 of degree and diploma holders per 10 000 literates. Out of these, eight districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain, four each in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and upper Ganga plain and three in the southern uplands. Among the districts of this range Kheri and Lalitpur (346 each) and Unnao (287) have observed the highest and the lowest proportions respectively.

The lowest range of 280 and below has been categorised in four districts of the state. Among them Bara Banki district (253) has the lowest tally followed by Bahraich (257), Hardoi (263) and Fatehpur (278).

Map No. 101

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1981

The map depicts different uses of occupied census houses in the districts of Uttar Pradesh in 1981.

For the census 1981 houses have been classified as under:

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-*cum*-residence, Workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry

(iii) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet meat shops, eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) and places of worship (*e.g.* Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara *etc.*)

(iv) Shops excluding eating houses, Business houses and offices.

(v) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

Percentages of occupied census houses to total number of census houses in 1981 (excluding census houses vacant at the time of houselisting and census houses used as others) have been calculated for each district. Proportionate bars representing each of the above categories are drawn to show the absolute number of census houses in each district by suitable hatching to distinguish the position on the map.

There were 18.69 million occupied census houses in the state, of which 90.60 per cent were used for residential purpose. The remaining were used in different groups such as shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry (2.79 per cent), shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices (3.16 per cent), factories, workshops and worksheds (1.88 per cent) and hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and places of worship, (1.57 per cent) *etc.*

The proportion of occupied residential houses is much higher than that in other different uses of occupied census houses to total number of census houses as its share is recorded more than 85 per cent in almost all districts of the state. District Kheri claimed the highest proportion (94.45 per cent) of occupied residential houses while the lowest proportion (83.71 per cent) is observed in Varanasi. Considering the absolute number of occupied residential houses district Allahabad is at the top (599 455) followed by Kanpur (588 465), Gorakhpur (564 055) *etc*.

Shops, excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, hold the second position among these five categories of occupied census houses. The highest number of this category is recorded in Gorakhpur district (28 225) followed by Agra (27 765), Saharanpur (26 300), Meerut (23 990) *etc*.

Shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence including household industry are mostly seen in eastern Uttar Pradesh, the highest being in the districts of Varanasi (35 055), Azamgarh (25 320), Basti (24 525) and Allahabad (19 145). On the other hand occupied census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and places of worships *etc*., are the highest in the district with higher proportion of urban population and religious centres of the state. Varanasi (10 770) stands on top in this category followed by Kanpur (9 420), Allahabad (9 260) and Agra (9 255).

Map No. 102

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map represents urban households having various amenities (electricity, toilet and drinking water) in each district of the state in 1981. The pattern is shown by rhombus in each district as per the legend of the map.

Out of 3.35 million households, 1.83 million have electricity facility, 2.08 million have toilet and 2.01 million have drinking water facilities in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, which constitute 54.61 per cent, 62.07 per cent and 59.90 per cent respectively to total urban households.

Urban households using electricity are more prominent in western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state. Some of the highest proportions are noted in the districts of Saharanpur (67.98 per cent), Dehra Dun (67.73 per cent), Moradabad (67.40 per cent), Varanasi (66.56 per cent), Rampur (65.44 per cent) and Lucknow (65.02 per cent). The lowest proportion of urban households using electricity is recorded in Hamirpur (24.05 per cent) district followed by Azamgarh (24.79 per cent), Banda (29.13 per cent) and Rae Bareli (30.21 per cent) to total households. There are only twelve districts where more than 60 per cent households are using electricity while thirteen districts have this facility below the 40 per cent mark.

The proportion of urban households having toilet is also more in western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state. Rampur district has recorded the highest percentage (81.83) of urban households having toilet facility followed by Moradabad (81.55), Bareilly (80.43), Saharanpur (78.75) and Pilibhit (78.75) while the lowest percentage of households having toilet facility is represented in the districts of Deoria (33.05), Hamirpur (33.21), Pratapgarh (33.45), Basti (34.45) and Azamgarh (36.89). There are 28 districts having more than 60 per cent households using toilet facility.

The highest proportion of the drinking water facility is recorded in the districts of Bareilly (79.84 per cent), Pilibhit (75.42 per cent), Muzaffarnagar (78.33 per cent) and Saharanpur (76.38 per cent) while the lowest proportion of urban households having drinking water facility is witnessed in the districts of Unnao (16.60 per cent) followed by Chamoli (25.44 per cent), Hamirpur (26.73 per cent), Banda (33.97 per cent) and Rae Bareli (34.17 per cent).

Map No. 103

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map exhibits rural households having different amenities (electricity and drinking water) in each district of the state in 1981. The methodology is the same as adopted for map no. 102.

Out of 15.64 million total rural households only 0.62 million have electricity facility and 2.67 million have drinking water facility which constitute 3.97 and 17.08 per cent respectively to total rural households. District Dehra Dun has represented the highest proportion (19.26 per cent) of rural households having electricity to total rural households, followed by Uttarkashi (15.17 per cent), Ghaziabad (15.15 per cent), Nainital (12.11 per cent), Moradabad (10.41 per cent) and Meerut (10.00 per cent). The comparatively lowest proportion having electricity facility in the households is recorded in the districts of Etah (0.04 per cent), Fatehpur (0.81 per cent), Hamirpur (0.78 per cent), Rae Bareli (1.17 per cent) and Hardoi (1.19 per cent) in the state. It is noted that only five districts have above 10 per cent households using electricity. Besides ten districts have 5 – 10 per cent households having electricity facility in rural areas.

As regards the households having drinking water facility in rural areas, Muzaffarnagar district has recorded the highest proportion (52.47 per cent) followed by Ghaziabad (51.28 per cent), Meerut (46.78 per cent), Pilibhit (46.73 per cent) and Bareilly (46.40 per cent). District Pithoragarh has shown the lowest (2.22 per cent) followed by Hamirpur (2.25 per cent), Fatehpur (2.45 per cent), Garhwal (3.18 per cent) and Almora (3.32 per cent). There are only eleven districts which have above 30 per cent households having drinking water facility, while 27 districts can be categorised in the range below 10 per cent.

Map No. 104

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map indicates the position of households in relation to number of rooms occupied in rural areas of the districts in 1981.

Percentage of rural households occupying

(i) No exclusive room

(ii) One room

(iii) Two rooms

(iv) Three rooms

(v) More than three rooms

(vi) Unspecified number of rooms

is calculated separately to the total number of rural households for each district. Proportionate rhombus is drawn in each district to represent total rural households. Each rhombus has been divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket representing four per cent of the households. Percentage shares of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms are marked with colour and hatchings in each rhombus.

There are 15.64 million rural households in the state according to the 1981 census, out of which 29.71 per cent live in one room, 30.80 in two rooms, 17.62 in three rooms, 20.97 in more than three rooms, 0.10 with no exclusive room and 1.06 per cent households belong to unspecified number of rooms. The regional factors play a vital role in distribution of rooms per household. The number of rooms per household increases towards eastern part of the state.

The percentage of rural households above the state average (29.45) living in one room is recorded in 31 districts and majority of them are situated in a continuous belt in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (7), upper Ganga plain (18), middle Ganga plain (5) and in Lalitpur district which is away from this belt. Saharanpur records the highest percentage (55.13) of one room dwellers in the state followed by Bijnor (50.62), Etah (48.90), Nainital (45.84), Aligarh (43.42), Dehra Dun (42.82), Pithoragarh (42.71) and Bulandshahr (42.31).

Households living in two rooms in rural areas have the maximum percentage (above state average 30.80) in 33 districts of the state and majority of them are situated in a continuous belt in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (8), upper Ganga plain (17), middle Ganga plain (6) and in Lalitpur district which is away from the above belt. Almora district (40.15) stands first in percentage of rural households living in two rooms. Other worthmentioning districts are Pithoragarh (39.38), Garhwal (39.11), Tehri Garhwal (39.94), Chamoli (36.49) *etc*.

Although the rural households with three rooms are not predominant in a single district yet it has a considerable percentage in the districts of Jalaun (27.28), Hamirpur (25.47), Banda (24.03), Allahabad (23.31), Jhansi (22.73) *etc*.

The number of districts having proportion of rural households living in more than three rooms higher than the state average of 20.97 per cent is 23. These are distributed mostly in the middle Ganga plain, southern uplands and two districts of Chamoli and Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. The highest percentage of households (more than 35 per cent) occupying more than three rooms are recorded in the districts of Azamgarh (40.33), Ghazipur (38.22), Faizabad (38.19) and Fatehpur (35.44).

The rural households occupying no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms constitute very low percentage of total rural households. The proportion of rural households with no exclusive room is below one per cent in all the districts while rural households with unspecified number of rooms claim 4.58 per cent in Kheri district followed by Sitapur (2.39), Mirzapur (1.78), Lucknow (1.70) and Pilibhit (1.59).

Map No. 105

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1981

The map depicts the position of households in relation to number of rooms occupied in urban areas in each district of the state in 1981.

Percentage of urban households occupying

(i) No exclusive room

(ii) One room

(iii) Two rooms

(iv) Three rooms

(v) More than three rooms

(vi) Unspecified number of rooms

is calculated separately to the total number of urban households during 1981 census for each district. Proportionate rhombus is drawn in each district representing total urban households and divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket representing four per cent of households. Percentage shares of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms are marked with colour and hatching screens in each rhombus as indicated in the legend of the map.

There are 3.35 million urban households in the state in 1981 out of which 39.73 per cent live in one room, 30.37 in two rooms, 13.67 in three rooms, 14.80 in more than three rooms and 1.31 per cent households in unspecified number of rooms. The percentage of households living in one room and two rooms increases towards the upper Ganga plain and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya while percentage of households occupying three rooms and more than three rooms increases towards the middle Ganga plain and southern uplands.

The number of districts having proportion of urban

households living in one room higher than the state average (39.53) is 24. Majority of these districts is situated in almost a continuous belt in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (7), upper Ganga plain (13) and middle Ganga plain (4).

District Tehri Garhwal retains the highest percentage (62.70) of one room dwellers, followed by Rampur (52.03), Uttarkashi (51.73), Kanpur (50.97), Nainital (50.46) and Ghaziabad (50.41). There are 43 districts which have more than thirty per cent households living in one room. This fact indicates the housing problem in the urban areas. Households living in two rooms in urban areas have the maximum percentage (more than the state average 30.37) in 32 districts. These are distributed in the upper Ganga plain (13), middle Ganga plain (9) and in Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands (5 each). Garhwal claims the maximum percentage of urban households living in two rooms. Other worthmentioning districts are Pithoragarh (37.03), Almora (36.78), Chamoli (34.09), Bahraich (33.04), Hamirpur (32.68) and Lalitpur (32.53).

The percentage of urban households occupying three rooms accommodation is not predominant in any district of the state but it has some strength in the districts of Jalaun (21.83 per cent), Hamirpur (21.62 per cent), Ghazipur (20.62 per cent), Banda (19.87 per cent), Ballia and Bara Banki (19:36 per cent each).

The districts of Azamgarh (36.31) and Ballia (30.59) have the highest percentage of households living in more than three rooms in urban areas. Some other notable districts of this category are Jalaun (28.54), Pratapgarh (26.30), Jaunpur (25.67), Varanasi (25.44) and Ghazipur (24.81).

The proportion of urban households with no exclusive room is below one per cent in all the districts while urban households with unspecified number of rooms claim 8.87 per cent in Bulandshahr district followed by Ballia (3.38), Mirzapur and Uttarkashi (3.30 each) and Pratapgarh (2.99).

Map No. 106

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map represents the distribution of households according to their size in rural areas of various districts in the state.

Households are classified in six categories according to the number of persons living therein, *i.e.*, households having one person, two persons, three, four, five, six or more persons in rural areas of each district in the state. Six bars have been drawn for each district representing the above mentioned six categories of households.

During the 1981 census 15.64 million households were enumerated of which 48.32 per cent had six persons or more, 14.81 per cent, five and 13.25 per cent had four persons whereas the percentage of households having three, two or one member was below ten per cent at the state level. These percentages clearly reflect that households having one person are the minimum in the state.

Ghazipur district recorded the highest proportion (58.94 per cent) of rural households having six persons or more in the state whereas district Garhwal stands at the bottom with only 35.15 per cent. The map clearly reflects that this proportion of rural households, *i.e.*, households having six persons or more, is very high in the eastern districts in comparison to other parts of the state.

The proportion of rural households having five persons is visible in four hill districts and four districts in the eastern part of the state. However, the highest percentage (18.08) was recorded in Almora and the lowest (13.14 per cent) in district Ballia.

The proportions of rural households having four, three, two or one person are uniformally showing decreasing pattern throughout the state. The minimum percentage is observed in the case of single person-households. Moradabad district has only 3.58 per cent single member households followed by Ghazipur (3.54 per cent), Buladshahr (3.60 per cent), Muzaffarnagar (3.73 per cent) and Meerut (3.81 per cent).

Map No. 107

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1981

The map represents the distribution of urban households according to number of persons in each district of the state. The technique adopted is the same as for map no. 106.

During the 1981 census 3.35 million households were enumerated in urban areas of the state of which 48.86 per cent had six persons or more in each household. Similar to the pattern observed for rural households there is a decreasing pattern for urban households too *i.e.*, as the size of household decreases their proportion to the total household also decreases. The proportion of households having five, four, three, two and one person were 14.03, 12.35, 9.31, 7.83 and 7.65 per cent respectively. Nearly all the districts of the state follow the decreasing pattern except a few where single person households were more than those having two persons.

Longer bars in the map represent high urban population of the districts which may be seen in the districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad *etc.*, but high proportions of urban households having six, five, four, three, two or one person per household were found in other districts. Azamgarh district tops the list with 58.68 per cent of urban households having six persons or more whereas hill districts are in the lower ebb. Similarly, in case of five persons per household, Dehra Dun stands at top with 16.39 per cent.

Map No. 108

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PER 1 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map presents number of physically handicapped persons per 1 000 of population in each district of the state in 1981.

There are two components of the map: –

(A) Number of physically handicapped persons per 1 000 of population has been worked out for each district. The ratios thus obtained are grouped into five suitable ranges as per values from high to low order.

(B) Proportionate circles are drawn to show total physically handicapped population in each district. These circles are divided into three sectors representing: –

(i) Totally blind
(ii) Totally crippled and
(iii) Totally dumb.

These three sectors are shaded with different hatchings in black.

There were 164 556 total handicapped persons in the state in 1981, which constitute 1.48 handicapped per 1 000 of population.

The highest proportion range 2.51 and above of handicapped is represented in only two districts of the state. These are Uttarkashi (3.11) and Fatehpur (3.08).

The proportion of handicapped persons per 1 000 of population in between 2.0 – 2.50 is spread over in eleven districts of the state. These are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (4), southern uplands (3) and two each in upper Ganga plain and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. Districts Hamirpur and Tehri Garhwal (2.46 each) have recorded the highest proportion of handicapped among the districts of this range.

There are 16 districts covered in the range between 1.51 – 2.00 of physically handicapped. Out of these six districts each are situated in the upper and middle

Ganga plains and two each in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. The highest proportion of handicapped in this range is recorded in the districts of Kheri (1.99), Bara Banki (1.95), Budaun and Pilibhit (1.88), while the lowest is claimed by Faizabad district (1.53).

The highest number of districts (20) are recorded in the range of 1.01 – 1.50. The state average (1.46) also lies in this range. These are situated in the upper Ganga plain (9), middle Ganga plain (8), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (2) and southern uplands (1). District Bijnor and Farrukhabad (1.47 each), Nainital and Etah (1.39 each) have witnessed the highest proportion of handicapped per 1 000 of population, while the lowest is noted in the districts of Dehra Dun (1.03) followed by Agra (1.09) and Ghaziabad (1.11) in the stated range.

The lowest proportion (1.00 and below) of handicapped per 1 000 of population is observed in seven districts of the state. Varanasi and Jaunpur districts (0.80 each) have claimed the lowest proportion of handicapped among all the districts of the state followed by Ghazipur (0.93), Azamgarh (0.95) and Lucknow (0.95) to cite a few examples.

Out of 164 556 handicapped, 93 618 persons are totally blind, 29 436 persons are totally dumb and 41 502 persons are totally crippled in the state, which constitute nearly 56.89, 17.89 and 25.22 per cent respectively to total handicapped population.

District Kanpur has the highest number of totally blind (3 683) followed by Hardoi (3 279), Sitapur (3 228) and Fatehpur (3 127). The lowest figures are reported in the districts of Uttarkashi (232), Chamoli (270) and Dehra Dun (329) *etc.*

Totally crippled are the highest in Kanpur district (1 446) followed by Deoria (1 252), Allahabad (1 249) and Fatehpur (1 195). On the other hand these figures are the lowest in the hill districts of Chamoli (120), Uttarkashi (123) and Garhwal (178).

The highest number of totally dumb is observed in the districts of Deoria (1 168), Gorakhpur (1 080), Allahabad (1 024) and Gonda (1 019), while the lowest number of totally dumb is recorded in the district of Lalitpur (201) among all the districts of the state.

Map No. 109

TOTALLY BLIND PER 1 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map exhibits the number of totally blind persons per 1000 population in each district of the state in 1981. The number of totally blind per 1000 population is grouped into five suitable ranges and shaded all the districts by choropleth as per values ranging from high to low order.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of totally blind (93,618) persons constituting nearly 19.6 per cent of the country's totally blind population.

The highest range of 1.61 and above of totally blind per 1000 of population has been observed in only two districts of the state, *viz.*, Fatehpur and Hamirpur constituting 1.99 and 1.64 proportion of the totally blind population.

The proportion of totally blind in the range of 1.26 – 1.60 covers 10 districts of the state. Out of these four are situated in the middle Ganga plain and three each in upper Ganga plain and southern uplands. District Lalitpur has the highest proportion (1.55) of totally blind population followed by Hardoi (1.44), Banda (1.43) and Etawah (1.42), while Bara Banki (1.26) and Jalaun (1.27) have got lowest proportions in this range.

Eleven districts are recorded in the range of 0.91 – 1.25. State average (0.84) also falls in this range. These are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (5), upper Ganga plain (4) and one each in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and southern uplands. The highest proportion of totally blind population in the range is observed in the districts of Unnao (1.24), Budaun and Pilibhit (1.23) and the lowest proportion is claimed by Gonda district (0.93).

The highest number of districts (21) are covered in the range of 0.56 – 0.90. Out of these 10 districts are situated in the upper Ganga plain, seven districts in the middle Ganga plain and four in the Uttar Pradesh

Himalaya. District Bijnor (0.90) and Almora (0.56) have witnessed the highest and the lowest proportions respectively.

The lowest range of 0.55 and below can be seen in twelve districts of the state. Three districts each belong to the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and upper Ganga plain and another set of 6 districts in the middle Ganga plain. The lowest proportion of totally blind population is recorded in Varanasi district (0.39).

Map No. 110

TOTALLY CRIPPLED PER 1 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map reveals the number of totally crippled persons per 1 000 of population in each district of the state in 1981. The pattern is grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average districtwise and shaded by choropleth as per the legend of the map.

Totally crippled also have the highest population in Uttar Pradesh (41 502) constituting 10.8 per cent of the totally crippled at the country level.

The highest range (0.54 and above) of crippled per 1 000 of population is represented in only six districts of the state of which of two districts each lie in the upper and middle Ganga plains and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. District Fatehpur has claimed the highest proportion (0.76) of totally crippled followed by Etawah (0.69), Pithoragarh (0.67), Uttarkashi (0.64), Unnao (0.62) and Mainpuri (0.59).

The proportion of totally crippled in the range of 0.43 – 0.53 is spread over eleven districts of the state. Out of these 4 districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain, 3 districts in the southern uplands and two each in the upper Ganga plain and Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. The highest proportion of totally crippled in this range is recorded in the districts of Shahjahanpur and Banda (0.52 each), Hardoi (0.51) and Tehri Garhwal (0.50) and the lowest proportion is witnessed in Rae Bareli district in this category.

The maximum number of districts (26) are shown in the range of 0.32 – 0.42 of totally crippled population. State average (0.38) also lies in this range. The districts of this range are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (12), upper Ganga plain (11), Uttar Pradesh Himalaya (2) and southern uplands (1). The highest and the lowest proportions of totally crippled per 1 000 of population have been witnessed in the districts of Rampur, Bara Banki (0.42 each) and Dehra Dun, Ghazipur (0.32 each) respectively.

Ten districts are classified in the range between 0.21 – 0.31 of totally crippled per 1 000 of population in the state. Out of these four districts each lie in the upper and middle Ganga plains and two districts in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya. District Meerut (0.30) and Basti (0.29) have the highest and Lucknow has the lowest (0.23) proportion of totally crippled among them.

The lowest of range 0.20 and below of the totally crippled population shows only two districts of the state which are Jaunpur (0.20) and Jhansi (0.14).

Map No. 111

TOTALLY DUMB PER 1 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the number of totally dumb per 1000 of population in each district of the state in 1981. The distribution is grouped into five suitable ranges and shaded by choropleth as per values from high to low order.

Totally dumb population in Uttar Pradesh accounts for 29,436 in 1981 which constitutes 10.6 per cent of the

country as a whole.

The highest range of 0.42 and above is represented in only five hill districts of the state. District Uttarkashi has claimed the highest proportion (1.25) of totally dumb followed by Pithoragarh (0.87), Tehri Garhwal (0.74), Chamoli (0.69) and Almora (0.49).

The range of 0.34–0.41 covers 8 districts of the state, of which two each lie in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and middle Ganga plain, three in the southern uplands and one in the upper Ganga plain. The highest proportion of totally dumb is observed in the districts of Banda (0.41), Nainital (0.40) and Garhwal (0.39), while the lowest proportion has been observed in district Rampur (0.34) in this category.

The maximum number of districts (24) are covered in the range of 0.26–0.33. The state average of 0.27 is also placed in this range. Out of the 24 districts grouped in this range, 6 are situated in the upper Ganga plain, two in southern uplands and the maximum number of districts (16) in the middle Ganga plain. District Bahraich (0.33) and Pilibhit (0.26) have witnessed the highest and the lowest proportions of totally dumb respectively, among the districts of this range.

There are thirteen districts which represent the range of 0.18–0.25. These are situated in the upper Ganga plain (9) and middle Ganga plain (4). District Bijnor and Saharanpur (0.25 each) have recorded the highest proportion and Agra, Meerut (0.18 each) have the lowest proportion of totally dumb among them.

The lowest range of 0.17 and below has claimed six districts of the state. The lowest proportion in this category is recorded in Aligarh district (0.14).

Map No. 112

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

This map illustrates the number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in each district in the 1981 census.

The proportion of hospital beds is worked out on the basis of per 100 000 of population for each district. The data are grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts are shaded according to high to low order of values by choropleth technique.

There are 60 815 hospital beds in the state in 1981 and for every 100 000 of population its ratio comes to 55 only. Generally, the hill districts represent higher proportion in number of hospital beds. The highest number of beds in the range of 161 and above per 100 000 of population has been recorded in only five districts. Out of these 4 districts are situated in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and one in the middle Ganga plain. Dehra Dun district has the highest number of 223 beds per 100 000 of population followed by Lucknow (196), Uttarkashi (182), Chamoli (169) and Pithoragarh (165).

The number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the range of 101–160 has been recorded in 6 districts of which three districts are in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and one each in the upper and middle Ganga plains and southern uplands. Nainital (158) and Agra (105) have the highest and the lowest number of beds per 100 000 of population among the districts of this range respectively.

The hospital beds in the range of 56–100 per 100 000 of population are witnessed in 9 districts. They are distributed throughout the state. Varanasi district claims the highest proportion (94) of hospital beds followed by Mathura (93), Bareilly and Allahabad (84 each) while the lowest proportion is witnessed in Gorakhpur district (58) in the stated range.

The maximum number of 28 districts are observed in the range of 26–55 hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the state. These districts are distributed in the upper and lower Ganga plains (12 each) and southern uplands (4). Faizabad (54) and Azamgarh (26) districts have the highest and the lowest number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population respectively. In the remaining districts the number of hospital beds varies in between these two figures.

The lowest number of hospital beds in the range of 25 and below may be noted in 8 districts only. Deoria

district has the lowest number of 17 hospital beds per 100 000 of population followed by Bara Banki and Unnao (23 each) and Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Hardoi and Hamirpur (24 each).

Map No. 113

CHANGE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1971–81

This map illustrates a change in number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in each district of the state during 1971–81.

The proportion of hospital beds is worked out on the basis of per 100 000 of population for each district in 1971 and 1981 separately. The proportion of hospital beds in 1971 has been subtracted from that of 1981. Data showing increase/decrease are grouped into seven suitable ranges (5 increase and 2 decrease) and all the districts have been shaded from high to low order of values by choropleth technique.

There were 42 383 hospital beds in the state in 1971 which increased to 60 815 in 1981. These constituted proportion of hospital beds per 100 000 of population 48 and 55 in 1971 and 1981 respectively, representing an increase of seven hospital beds per 100 000 of population during the last decade.

The highest increase in number of hospital beds in the range of 31 and above per 100 000 of population is observed in 8 districts of the state. Out of these, 6 districts lie in the Uttar Pradesh Himalaya and two in southern uplands. The highest increase in number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population is noticed in Uttarkashi district (123) followed by Chamoli (80), Dehra Dun (73), Garhwal (67), Almora (61), Jhansi and Lalitpur (43 each), and Pithoragarh (42).

The increase in number of hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the range of 15–30 is observed in only three districts of the state. Rae Bareli has retained the highest increase (19) followed by Tehri Garhwal (17) and Nainital (16) in this range.

The maximum number of 16 districts are retained in the range of 7–14 in the state. The state average (7) also falls in this range. These districts are distributed in the middle Ganga plain (10), upper Ganga plain (5) and southern uplands (1). Gorakhpur (14) has recorded the highest increase while Fatehpur (7) shows the lowest increase of hospital beds per 100 000 of population among the districts in the stated range.

Next range of increase of hospital beds per 100 000 of population (3–6) covers ten districts of the state. Out of these, five districts are situated in the middle Ganga plain, three in southern uplands and two in upper Ganga plain. Jalaun (6) and Hardoi (3) claimed the highest and the lowest increase of hospital beds respectively among them.

The lowest increase of hospital beds (28 and below) in the map may be noticed in eleven districts. Districts Deoria, Varanasi, Moradabad and Etah have observed the lowest increase (1 each) in hospital beds per 100 000 of population in the entire state. Bulandshahr has recorded neither increase nor decrease of hospital beds during the last decade.

The map also represents the decrease in hospital beds per 100 000 of population in eight districts of the state during 1971–81. The decrease in the range of 6 and below is observed in five districts of the state. Bijnor district has recorded the minimum decrease (1) of hospital beds per 100 000 of population among the districts of this category.

The maximum decrease of hospital beds in the range of 7–12 is observed only in three districts of the state, of which Sitapur claimed the highest decrease (12) followed by Bareilly and Agra (11 each).

Map No. 114

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100 000 OF POPULATION 1981

The map depicts the number of Primary Health Centres per 100 000 of population in each district of the state in 1981.

The information used for the preparation of this map has been obtained from the data published by the Director of Medical & Health Services, Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of Primary Health Centres has been worked out for 100 000 population in each district. These proportions are grouped into four ranges as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 909 primary health centres in the state for a population of 110.86 million in 1981. Thus there were 0.82 centres for 100 000 population at the state level. The highest proportion is noticed in the range of 1.16 and above only in hill districts. Chamoli district has the highest proportion of primary health centres (2.74) followed by Garhwal (2.51), Pithoragarh (2.45), Uttarkashi (2.09), Tehri Garhwal (2.01), Almora (1.99) and Nainital (1.23).

Nineteen districts of the state are observed in the range of 0.86 – 1.15 primary health centres for a population of one lakh whereas twenty-six districts fall in the range of 0.56 – 0.85. It may be seen from the map that the distribution of facility of primary health centres is not uniform in the state. The western part has comparatively less proportion than the rest of the state. The number of such centres is maximum in the districts of Basti and Gorakhpur (31 each) followed by Deoria and Azamgarh (30 each) and Allahabad (29) but the ratio per one lakh persons comes to 0.87 in Basti, 0.86 in Deoria, 0.85 in Azamgarh, 0.82 in Gorakhpur and 0.76 in Allahabad.

Four districts fall in the lowest range where the facility of primary health centres per lakh persons is in the range of 0.55 and below. These districts are Ghaziabad (0.54), Dehra Dun (0.53), Lucknow (0.50) and Mathura (0.42).