CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates
of Uttar Pradesh

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P R E F A C E

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage, number of children ever born, number of surviving children and whether any child was born during last one year. The first three were canvassed for all ever married women. For operational reasons the question on births during last one year was canvassed for currently married women only.

The questions were canvassed on a 20% sample of enumeration blocks in major states with a population of over 10 million in 1981. The fertility data collectedin the 1981 census on the basis of the response to these questions in respect of Uttar Pradesh have already been published. In the present report an attempt has been made to analyse the fertility data presented in F series. In particular, this report presents estimates of female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality. The later two estimates have been derived by indirect estimation techniques. These estimates have been presented at district level. Alongwith these district level estimates, the state level estimates of female age at marriage, fertility and child mortality by religion, educational level and occupational level of main workers are also presented.

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CHAPTER-I

POPULATION AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country. In 1981 census 110.9 million persons were counted in Uttar Pradesh. This is 25.5 percent above the population enumerated in 1971 census. The population of the state has been growing faster than that of the rest of the country during the decade 1971-81. The main reason for this high growth rate is the high level of fertility in the state. However, information about levels of fertility and child mortality is almost non-existant below the state level. An attempt has been made in this report to provide estimates of fertility and child mortality at district level using indirect methods - using the data collected during 1981 census. The estimates of child mortality are discussed in Chapter II and the estimates of fertility in Chapter III.

The huge population of the state is not uniform in all socio-cultural characteristics which vary among different regions. Some of these characteristics are analysed in this chapter with a view to provide the reader a background of the regional variations in those characteristics which have a bearing on fertility and child mortality level. This is supplemented by an analysis of the distributions of currently married women by religion, educational level and work characteristics. It is hoped that this will help the reader in appreciating the significance of the differentials in fertility.

Table 1.1 provides the district level information on population, density, sex ratio, decadal growth rate, proportion of urban population, literacy and proportions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to total population.

The 110.9 million people of the state live in 56 districts of varying population sizes. The districts of Allahabad and Gorakhpur have about 3.8 million people each while Uttar Kashi has a population of 0.2 million only. Populations of nine out of 56 districts are below one million while it is above three million in eight districts. The state has a population density of 377 persons per square kilometer. The density of population is higher in the districts in the gangetic plane, Lucknow (797) has the highest population density. It is significant that Lucknow also includes the state capital which is one of the two urban agglomerations in the state with population above one million. Varanasi (727) and Ghaziabad (712) are the other districts with high population density. The hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh have low population densities of 24, 40 and 55 respectively.

There are in Uttar Pradesh 58.82 million males and 52.04 million females. The sex ratio of 885 females per 1000 males is much below the national average of 933. There is significant variation in sex ratio among the districts. In the districts of Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh and Jaunpur there are more females than males. Migration of males to other areas in search of employment may be a reason for more females than males. In 25 out of 56 districts the sex ratio is below 850. Budaun (801), Mathura (811) and Shahjahanpur (812) have low sex ratios. The districts in the Eastern parts of the state have comparatively higher sex ratios. Higher female mortality compared to males may be one of the reasons for these low sex ratios.

The population of the state has increased by 25.5 per cent during 1971-81. The districtwise decadal growth rate varies from 15.3 per cent in Garhwal to 43.9 per cent in Nainital. Inter-district migration is one of the factors which has contributed to the large variation in growth rates. Due to migration to urban areas most of the more urbanised districts have grown faster than the less urbanised areas

The urban areas account for 17.95 per cent of the states popula-
/There is considerable interdistrict variation in levels of urbanisation.
tion indicating comparatively low level of urbanisation./ The districts in the hills as well as those in the Eastern parts o the state are comparatively less urbanised. Exceptions are Varanasi, Dehra Dun and Nainital which have large urban centers. Sultanpur is the least urbanised district with only 3.30 per cent of its population living in urban areas followed by Tehri Garhwal (4.13) and Basti (4.80). In twenty districts of the state the percentage of urban population is below 10. Lucknow is the only district with more than half the population living in urban areas. It is followed by Dehradun (48.86 per cent) and Kanpur (46.32 per cent).

The state has low levels of literacy. Only 38.76 per cent of the males and 14.04 per cent of the females are literate. This is significantly below the corresponding all India figures of 46.89 per cent for males and 24.82 per cent for females. Male literacy is highest in Dehradun (61.15 per cent) followed by Pithoragarh (58.12 per cent), Chamoli (57.40 per cent), Almora *56.66 per cent) and Garhwal (56.26 per cent). The other district where more than half of the males are literate are Kanpur (53.40 per cent), Jalaun (50.16 per cent) and Jhansi (50.67 per cent). In Rampur (22.63 per cent), Badaun (23.02 per cent) and Bahraich (24.35 per cent) the male literacy rates are below 25 per cent. Female literacy levels are so low in the state that in none of the districts more than half of the females are literate. Dehra Dun (42.03 per cent), Kanpur (31.95 per cent) and Lucknow (29.71 per cent) are the only districts where more than a quarter of the females are literate. It is significant that these are the most urbanised districts of the state. In 16 districts literate females do not form even 10 per cent of the females. Bahraich (5.29 per cent) and Gonda (5.45 per cent) have the lowest female literacy rates.

In the state as a whole about 21.16 per cent of the population belongs to scheduled castes. This percentage is substantially above the corresponding All India figure of 15.75 per cent. The proportion of scheduled castes varies from 11.74 per cent in Garhwal to 32.55 per cent in Mirzapur. Scheduled Tribes form only 0.21 per cent of the total population of the state. They are concentrated in the districts of Dehra Dun, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Almora. They form only insignificant proportions in other districts.

There are 21.46 million females in the reproductive age-group 15-44 years in the state. Among them 18.98 million, forming 88.44 per cent, are married. This proportion of married females in this age-group is about 8 per cent above the corresponding All India figure. The large proportions of married females in the age-group 15-44 years is the result of low age at marriage which is also reflected in the high percentages of married females in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years. In the age group 10-14 years 11.38 per cent of the females are married while in the age group 15-19 the percentage is 60.66. From the question on age at marriage canvassed in the 1981 census the mean age at marriage for currently married females has been estimated as 16.2 years. It is 16.0 years in rural areas and 17.4 years in urban areas. These figures represent the mean age at marriage of all currently married females irrespective of the year in which they were married and hence do not represent the current situation. But they do indicate that age at marriage had traditionally been low in the state. From the data on currently married women it is estimated that there are 171 couples (with wife in the age-group 15-44 years) for every 1000 persons in the state. This couple population ratio is not very high compared to the corresponding All India figure of 168. But it may be noted that it is the low sex ratio which has kept the couple population ratio low. The following paragraphs provide a brief districtwise analysis of the marital status data. The indicators used for the analysis are presented in Table 1.2.

Substantial inter-district variation in current levels of age at marriage is indicated by proportions of married females in age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 years. In the age group 10-14 years the percentage of married females vary from 0.80 per cent in Bijnor to 39.93 per cent in Sultanpur. In the age group 15-19 years Dehra Dun(24.04) has the lowest percentage of married females while Sultanpur (86.43) is at the other end. In the Eastern districts the percentage of married females in both the age-groups are comparatively high. The districts of Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Bonda also show comparatively high proportion of married females at younger ages. It is significant that these three districts are bordering the districts of Madhya Pradesh with high percentage of married females in the younger ages. The high percentage of married females in the age groups 10-24 and 15-19 observed in some of the districts indicate that a substantial number of marriages are still taking place where the female is aged below 18 years, the present statutory minimum age at marriage for females. It is also significant that even the lowest percentage of married females in the age-group 15-19 years observed in Dehra Dun(24.04) is about 10 percentage points above the corresponding level observed in the states of Kerala and Punjab. This indicates that there is much scope for increasing female age at marriage even in those districts when it is high in comparison with other districts.

The low age at marriage in the districts has caused large percentage of married females in the reproductive age group 15-44 years also. The percentage of married to total females in the age group 15-44 years vary from 73.59 in Dehra Dun to 94.57 in Sultanpur. Even in Dehra Dun the percentage is significantly above the corresponding figures for Kerala and Punjab, the major states with low proportion of married females in the age groups 15-44 years. Despite the large percentage of married females in the age group 15-44 years the couple-population ratio is not very high in many districts due to low sex

ratio. It is as low as 146 couples per 1000 population in Bijnore and Rampur. Sultanpur (196), Jaunpur (195) and Pratapgarh (194) three Eastern districts are at the other end.

The data from 1981 census for estimating fertility and child mortality has been tabulated according to religion, educational level and economic activity of the ever married/currently married females. These tabulations facilitate the estimation of fertility and child mortality by these characteristics and analyse the differentials. The distributions of the currently married women by religion, educational level and economic activity in the state are respectively presented in the Statements 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. These are intended to enable the reader to fully appreciate the significance of the differentials in fertility/child mortality by these characteristics.

Statement 1.1 : Distribution of currently married females by religion - 1981

Religion	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to Total	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5
All women	21,762,3	100.00	40 517	100.00
A Religions				
(i) Hindus	19,000,9	87.31	28 333	69.93
(ii) Muslims	2,673,5	12.28	11428	28.21
(iii) Christians	54	0.03	147	0.36
(iv) Sikhs	664	0.31	341	0.84
(v) Buddhists	99	0.05	23	0.06
(vi) Jains	53	0.02	243	0.60
(vii) Other religions	6	Neg.	14	Neg
(viii) Religion not stated	25	Neg.	3	0.01
B.Scheduled Castes	53551	24.60	5690	14.04
C.Scheduled Tribes	491	0.23	16	0.04

In the rural areas of the state more than 87 per cent of the currently married females are Hindus. Muslims account for over 12 per cent. All other religions together account for less than one per cent of the total currently married females in rural areas. In urban areas Hindus form about 70 per cent followed by Muslims who account for about 28 per cent. Sikhs (0.84 per cent) and Jains (0.60 per cent) are the other important religious groups in the urban areas. About 25 per cent in rural areas and about 14 per cent in urban areas of the currently married females belong to Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Tribes form 0.23 per cent in rural areas while in urban areas they form only 0.04 per cent.

Statement 1.2 : Distribution of currently married women by educational level - 1981

Educational level	Rural		Urban	
	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No. of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All educational level	217623	100.00	40517	100.00
Illiterate	200183	91.99	26311	64.94
Literate but below middle	12991	5.97	6129	15.13
Middle but below matric	2595	1.19	2636	6.50
Matric but below graduate	1598	0.73	3686	9.10
Graduate and above	257	0.12	1754	4.33

An overwhelming majority of the married females are illiterates In rural areas nine out of ten and in urban areas about two out of three currently married females are illiterate. In the other extreme, graduates are only one in a thousand in rural areas and one in 25 in urban areas It is seen from the distributions that in rural areas those educated upto matric and above form only 0.85 per cent of the total currently married females. In urban areas the corresponding proportion is 13.43 per cent.

Statement 1.3 : Distribution of currently married women by workers category - 1981

Workers category	Rural		Urban	
	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total	No.of currently married women(00's)	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
All workers	217623	100.00	40517	100.00
(a) Main workers	19991	9.19	1742	4.30
Cultivators	10228	4.70	-	-
Agricultural labourers	7942	3.65	-	-
Manual workers	1459	0.67	1121	2.77
Non-manual workers	363	0.17	621	1.53
(b) Marginal workers	11346	5.21	347	0.86
Cultivators	6683	3.07	-	
Agricultural labourers	3930	1.81	-	
Manual workers	680	0.31	329	0.81
Non-manual workers	54	0.02	18	0.05
(c) Non-workers	186286	85.60	38428	94.84

In both rural and urban areas a large majority of the currently married women are non-workers. In the rural areas 9.19 per cent of the married females are main workers comprising of cultivators (4.70 per cent), agricultural labourers (3.65 per cent), other manual workers (0.67 per cent) and non-manual workers (0.17 per cent). Marginal workers in rural areas are mostly cultivators or agricultural labourers In urban areas main workers form 4.30 per cent consisting of manual workers including cultivators and agricultural labourers (2.77 per cent) and non-manual workers (1.53 per cent). Among marginal workers forming 0.86 per cent of the total currently married females in urban areas majority are manual workers.

CHAPTER - II

ESTIMATES OF CHILD MORTALITY

The 1981 census collected data on children ever born and children surviving sexwise. The questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women. Number of children ever born and number of children surviving have been tabulated by age of the mother. These tables are available at district level separately for rural and urban areas. From these two sets of data child mortality for the years preceeding 1981 can be estimated by using Brass technique.

The essence of the Brass child mortality estimation procedure is that the proportions of children dead classified by the age of the mother could be converted into estimates of child mortality by selecting suitable multipliers (K_1). These multipliers will differ according to the fertility pattern. As an indicator of fertility pattern, Brass suggested the ratio P_1/P_2 or P_2/P_3 where P_1,P_2 and P_3 are the average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. The multipliers for converting the proportions dead into estimates of child mortality were derived by Brass, using Brass fertility polynomial. This fertility polynomial was a mathematical function and had some limitations. In view of this, the multipliers were later modified by Trussel who generated a different set of multipliers using model fertility schedules developed by Coale and Trussel and the regional model life tables generated by Coale and Demeney. In estimating the child mortality we have used the Trussel equation.

The Brass procedure as modified by Trussel helps us to estimate q(1) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 1, q(2) i.e., the probability of a new born child dying before age 2, q(3) the probability of a new born child dying

before age 3, and q(5) the probability of a new born child dying before age 5. In the original Brass estimation procedure it was assumed that the child mortality would remain constant for a period preceeding the census (survey),. This assumption was, however, relaxed later on. Coale and Trussel developed a procedure which is valid when mortality declined. This procedure assigned the estimated q(x) to a few years prior to census. In other words, when mortality is declining these estimates would not refer to the year before the census but would refer to different points of time prior to census. These have been termed as YPC, i.e. years prior to census. The YPC corresponding to q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) in the state of Uttar Pradesh are around 100 year year, 2.25 years, 4.15 years, 6.46 years.

Table 2.1 shows the estimates of child mortality q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). While the trend indicated by these estimates seems generally satisfactory, it is noticed that in many cases, the progression of the estimates of q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) is not acceptable. This is true for both rural and urban areas. Obviously mortality from age-1 to age-5 will increase progressively. However, in our estimates, sometimes q(1) is estimated to be higher than q(2) which is not possible. Such estimates arise because of the inaccuracies in reporting of age, number of children born and surviving, small number of children born to women in this age-group leading to sampling errors. However, due to early marriage of females the objection of small number of births to women in the age-group 15-19 may not be valid. However the lack of smooth progression in the estimates makes graduation inevitable.

In such cases where the progression has not been acceptable we have graduated the values to remove the irregularities. The graduation has been done by taking the average of values of life expectancy corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) if the values of q(2), q(3) and q(5) were found to be all consistent. The expectations of life at birth corresponding to q(2), q(3) and q(5) were worked out from the South Asian pattern of Model Life Tables and their average taken. Corresponding to this average value of e_0^0, the value of q(1) was interpolated. This interpolated value of q(1) has been taken as the graduated value of q(1). In some cases, the estimates are so inconsistent with each other that it has not been possible to graduate them. Graduation in such cases would have been purely arbitrary and subjective. In such cases, the estimates have been presented without graduation.

The estimates presented in Table 2.1 are ungraduated estimates. The graduated figures, wherever graduation was considered necessary, are also shown in brackets. The discussions in the following paras are based on the graduated values.

Estimates of child mortality in Uttar Pradesh

The estimated value of q(1) which corresponds broadly to infant mortality works out to be 130 for Uttar Pradesh. Q(2) denoting the number of deaths by age 2 per 1000 live births is 152, q(3) denoting the number of deaths by age-3 is 168 and q(5) denoting the number of deaths by age 5 is 190. In the rural areas q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5) are 139, 165, 183 and 204 while for urban areas the respective values are 81, 91, 101 and 116. The estimated q(1) of 130 distinctly lower than the IMR figure of 159 for 1980 based on Sample Registration System. Probably many dead children were not reported.

Female child mortality is lower than the male child mortality upto age 1 both in the urban and rural areas but by age-2 female child mortality becomes more than the male child mortality and by age 5 the female child mortality is much more than the male child mortality

There are two significant features in the child mortality estimates of Uttar Pradesh.

(1) Child mortality is very high and

(2) The child mortality in the rural areas is much higher than that in the urban areas.

Districtwise estimates

There is a very wide variation in the estimates between the various districts of the state. The following statement classifies the districts by level of infant mortality (q_1).

Statement 2.1: Districts classified by level of infant mortality

Level of IMR (q_1)	Districts
Less than 90	Dehra-Dun, Ballia, Almora
91 to 110	Pithoragarh, Kanpur, Nainital, Garhwal, Varanasi, Chamoli, Banda, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar-Kashi, Lucknow, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffar-Nagar, Allahabad, Azamgarh
111 to 130	Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Ghaziabad, Agra, Jalaun, Faizabad, Kheri, Etawah, Jaunpur, Bijnor, Jhansi, Deoria, Mainpur, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, Pratapgarh, Hamirpur, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh
131 to 160	Saharanpur, Bara-Banki, Lalitpur, Sitapur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Unnao, Rampur, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Budaun, Gonda
161 and above	Basti, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Rae Bareli, Hardoi

Infant mortality is quite low in the districts of Dehra Dun, Ballia and Almora. As compared to these districts infant mortality is quite high in Basti, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Rae Bareli and Hardoi districts. In the later 5 districts the infant mortality rate is more than double than that in the first three districts.

q(2) is considered to be a better estimate for measurement of child mortality than q(1) because of sampling fluctuations and age errors in data. Accordingly, a comparison of q(2) estimates of various districts has also been attempted. Statement below classifies the various districts by level of q(2) .

Statement 2.2 : Districts classified by level of q(2)

Level of q(2)	Districts
Less than 100	Dehra Dun, Ballia, Almora
101 to 130	Garhwal, Kanpur, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Azamgarh, Tehri Garhwal, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Ghaziabad
131 to 150	Uttar Kashi, Meerut, Deoria, Mirzapur, Muzaffar Nagar, Agra, Jaunpur, Banda, Mathura, Allahabad, Jhansi, Kheri, Faizabad
151 to 170	Etawah, Gorakhpur, Jalaun, Bulandshahr, Pratapgarh, Farrukhabad, Rampur, Aligarh, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, Bara Banki, Bijnor, Bareilly, Moradabad, Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Bahraich, Unnao
171 and above	Sitapur, Sultanpur, Lalitpur, Etah, Rae Bareli, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Basti, Badaun, Hardoi

By level of q(2) also the districts of Dehra Dun, Ballia and Almora have very low child mortality, whereas Basti, Shahjahanpur, Etah, Rae Bareli and Hardoi figure in the group with highest child mortality. Both by q(1) and q(2) Dehra Dun district seems to have the lowest child mortality while Hardoi district has the highest child mortality.

Regional pattern of child mortality in Uttar Pradesh

It is seen that child mortality as measured by q(2) is distinctly below the state average in the districts in North Western and Eastern parts of the state. The hill districts of the state namely Almora, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Nainital and Uttar Kashi have distinctly lower pattern of child mortality. The Eastern part of the state consisting of the districts of Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Allahabad are also areas of relatively low child mortality the rates being lower than the state average. Besides, the highly urbanised districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Agra and Jhansi have also low child mortality. Most of the districts in the central Uttar Pradesh are areas of high child mortality. For example, the highest child mortality (q_2) of 170 and above is estimated for Etah, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Basti and Gonda. Lalitpur which is bordered by Madhya Pradesh on three sides also has high child mortality. Almost all the districts lying the central Uttar Pradesh (excepting Kanpur and Lucknow) exhibit child mortality higher than the state average. These districts are Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur, Etah, Hardoi, Fatehpur, Unnao, Partapgarh, Bara Banki and Bahraich Thus, it is observed that the areas of central Uttar Pradesh are areas of high or very high child mortality, while the areas lying in the North and the East are areas of low child mortality. Districts like Kanpur, Lucknow which have a concentration of urban population have also low child mortality.

While estimating the child mortality rates in Bihar, it has been observed that most of the areas of the North Bihar which are primarily agricultural tracts have low child mortality. This was felt to be rather surprising because of socio-economic backwardness of the region. It is now observed that the areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh which are also backward from the socio-economic point of view and which are akin to North Bihar in their socio-economic setting are also having low child mortality. The reasons for comparatively low child mortality in these economically backward districts which are pre-dominantly agricultural in both Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar need to be probed deeply.

Rural-Urban differentials of child mortality

As already mentioned the differentials in child mortality rates between the rural and urban areas of the state are very high. For the state as a whole, q(1) is 139 for rural areas, and 81 for urban areas, q(2) is 165 in rural areas and 91 in urban areas, q(3) is 183 in rural areas and 101 in urban areas while q(5) is 204 in rural areas and 116 in urban areas. As the age of the child advances the differential between the rural and urban mortality increases. Further, in the urban areas the number of deaths per 1000 live births increased from 81 by age one to 116 only by age five whereas in the rural areas the number of deaths per 1000 live births are 139 by age 1 and 204 by age 5. In other words, more children are prone to die in the rural areas between age one and five than in the urban areas. This could be partly due to the availability of better health services in the urban areas than in the rural areas and partly due to socio-cultural-economic factors.

Male-Female differentials of child mortality

For the state as a whole the infant mortality rate is 131 for males and 128 for females. q(2) for males is 146 while for females it is 159. q(5) is 174 for males and 208 for females. Both in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas q(1) is lower for females than that

for males, particularly so in the urban areas. But after age one female child mortality becomes more than that for males and the difference between the two is very much accentuated by age-5. This pattern of male-female differentials in child mortality holds good in almost all the districts of the state, the two exceptions being the districts of Dehra Dun and Garhwal. In these two districts female child mortality is lower than the male child mortality right-up to age five both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. In the other hill districts of the state, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital also, the differentials between male and female child mortality at age-5 are very narrow though in these districts female child mortality is little higher than the male child mortality.

To sum up, the above estimates lead to general conclusions as under:-

1) Child mortality in Uttar Pradesh is extremely high as compared to many other states of India.

2) The female child mortality is higher than the male child mortality in almost all the districts. However, in the hill districts the differentials between the two are very narrow.

3) There is much differential in child mortality between the rural and the urban areas from age 1 itself. But as the age of the child advances the rural-urban differentials widen.

Child mortality estimates by religion and educational level of the mother

Table 2.2 shows the estimated child mortality rates for major religions viz. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jains in the state. In view of the small numbers involved, child mortality has not been calculated for Sikhs and Buddhists. Child mortality is observed to be the highest among Hindus and the lowest among Jains. Among Hindus, q(2) is 157 while it is 133 among Muslims, 72 among Christians and 41 among Jains. In rural areas q(2) is 167 among Hindus, 152 among

Muslims, 118 among Christians and 72 only among Jains. In the urban areas q(2) is the highest among Muslims (94) followed by Hindus (91). Jains (61) and Christians (48). Christians have distinctly lower child mortality in the urban areas.

Table 2.3 shows the child mortality estimates by educational level of the mother. This table clearly brings out the impact of the mother's educational level on child mortality. As the educational level of the mother advances, child mortality rates decline very sharply. For example, the number of deaths per 1000 live births by age-2, that is (q_2), is 40 among mothers who are graduate and above, while it is 58 among mothers who are matric but below graduate, 86 among mothers who are middle but below matric mothers, 113 among mothers who are literate but below middle and 162 among mothers who are illiterate. Of 1000 live births, only 44 had died by age 5 in case of "graduate and above" mothers as against 64 for "matric but below graduate" mothers, 89 for "middle but below matriculate mothers", 126 for "literate but below graduate" and 201 for "illiterate" mothers. These figures very vividly bring out the fact that the educational level of the mother has a very strong and positive impact on the mortality and upringing of their off-spring. It is not only that the initial mortality by age one itself is very low for educated mothers but also that there is a very low child mortality between age one and age five in case of educated mothers. In case of illiterate mothers, the number of deaths per 1000 live births goes up between age 1 and age 5 from 131 to 201. As against this, in case of graduate and above mothers, this rate goes up from 35 to 44 while in case of matric but below graduate mothers the rate has gone up from 49 to 64 only. This reinforces the argument that there is a strong impact of the educational level of the mother in reduction of child mortality between age 1 and age 5. Another important feature is that the differentials between male and female child mortality are very narrow in case of children of educated mothers as compared to children of illiterate mothers. q(5) for males in case of

illiterate mothers is 183 for males as against 220 for females. In case of matric but below graduate mothers q(5) is 61 for males and 67 for females, while in case of graduate and above mothers it is 46 for males and 44 for females. That is, the illiterate mothers appear to neglect their female children during their childhood, relative to their male children whereas the educated mothers do not seem to make any distinction between the two sexes.

Child mortality by occupational level of the worker

These estimates have been worked out for main workers only. In the rural areas, the workers have been classified into four categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In the urban areas the classification is only two-fold, namely manual and non-manual. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in Professional, technical and related work (Administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupational divisions 0,1,2,3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers i.e., workers in divisions 5,6,7,8 and 9 are classified as manual workers in urban areas. It may be worth remembering that in census, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. Child mortality estimates for various types of workers are presented in Table 2.4.

The estimates of child mortality by occupation have been worked out from the data on children ever born and children surviving to currently married women i.e., from Tables F-19 and F-26 as data on children surviving by occupation of mother are not available for ever married women. To check the reliability of these estimates, we had pooled up the basic data for main workers and non-workers from F-19 and F-26, and then worked out the child mortality estimates based on the experience of currently married females. These estimates were compared with these

derived from data of ever married women. The differences between the two sets of estimates for persons, males, females in rural, urban and all areas were not significant. In view of this the differentials in child mortality have been based on the experience of currently married women only.

In the rural areas q(1) is the highest for agricultural labourers (151) followed by manual workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) (144), cultivators (138) and non-manual workers (other than cultivators and agricultural workers (85). This order remains the same for all the four indicators of child mortality namely q(1), q(2), q(3) and q(5). Both male as well as female child mortality rates follow the same pattern excepting in case of q(1) where the female child mortality in case of manual workers is little higher than that amongst agricultural labourers. Thus, even in the rural areas the child mortality among non-manual workers is very low as compared to that prevailing among agricultural labourers and manual workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers). For example, the number of deaths per 1000 live births by age 5 is 238 in case of agricultural labourers, while it is 207 in case of manual workers, 190 in case of cultivators and 132 only in case of non-manual workers. Child mortality among children of agricultural labourers is almost double that among children of non-manual workers. In many states it has been noted that child mortality amongst children of cultivators is considerably lower than that amongst children of manual workers. But in case of Uttar Pradesh the difference between the two is not very much. q(2) for manual workers in rural areas is 166 as against 147 for cultivators while q(5) is 207 among manual workers and 190 among cultivators.

In the urban areas the mortality amongst children of manual workers is much higher than that amongst children of non-manual workers. It may be recalled that in urban areas manual workers include cultivators and agricultural labourers. q(1) in the urban areas is 101 for manual

workers and 0 for non-manual workers, q(2) is 120 for manual workers and 60 for non-manual workers, q(3) is 138 for manual workers and 68 for non-manual workers while q(5) is 160 for manual workers and 79 for non-manual workers. The differential between the male and female child mortality is very low among the non-manual workers both in the rural as well as in the urban areas.

It is interesting to compare the levels of child mortality among workers and non-workers. Child mortality among mothers who are main workers is found to be higher than that among non-workers. One possible explanation for this phenomenon may be that most of the female workers in India either work as agricultural labourers or in jobs which are very low paid. In the absence of child care facilities in the unorganised sector, such workers are not able to look after their children while they are at work. The young children of female workers are probably deprived of maternal care leading to higher mortality.

CHAPTER - III

ESTIMATES OF FERTILITY

In the 1981 census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These were age at marriage, number of children ever (CEB), number of surviving children (CS) and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women, while the last one was canvassed only in case of currently married women. The data has been tabulated at state level by religion, educational level and economic activity of the female. The data has also been tabulated at district level separately for rural and urban areas by age group but without cross classification by religion and educational level.

The data presented in the census permits presentation of fertility indicators at state level by religion and educational level of the females. For the first time it has become possible to provide estimates of fertility levels at the district level from the census data. The fertility indicators presented herein and their definitions are as follows:-

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)	:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
General fertility rate (GFR)	:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of child bearing ages In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 15-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)	:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
Total fertility rate (TFR)	:	Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)	:	Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, ASMFR, CMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator.

However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels. In latter portion of this chapter an attempt has been made to estimate the probable level of fertility by using P/F ratio technique. The method has been explained elsewhere. This estimate mapes use of the data on children ever born and that of births during last year by age of women and works out a correction factor for the latter. Estimates presented therein may be closer to actual levels.

In table 3.1 ASFR, ASMFR, GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR according to religion have been presented. For the state as a whole ASFR's are higher in rural areas than urban areas. However, ASMFR,in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 are distinctly higher in urban areas. The ASMFR inthe age group 15019 is particularly low in rural areas, the reasons for which are not clear. Generally ASFR's as well as ASMFR's are highest in age group 25-29 in total, rural and urban areas but in case of Sikhs the ASMFR is highest in age group 20-24 both in rural and urban areas. The age specific fertility and marital fertility rates are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Total fertility rate is highest among Muslims followed by Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Christians. Similarly the total marital fertility rate is highest for Muslims and lowest for Christians. TFR's and TMFR's are higher in rural areas than in urban areas irrespective of the religion.

From table 3.2, in which ASFR's, ASMFR's, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been presented; it can be inferred that total fertility and marital fertility rates decrease with the increase in women's level of education irrespective of their rural-urban residence. Here again urban fertility rates are lower than rural fertility rates.

In the rural areas the workers had been classified into four categories, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, manual workers and non-manual workers. In urban areas the classification is only two fold, namely, manual and non-manual. Non-manual workers cover workers engaged in professional, technical and related work (administrative, executive and managerial work, clerical and related work and sales work i.e. occupational divisions 0-1,2,3 and 4). Service workers, farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers, production and related workers in divisions 5,6,7,8 and 9 are classified as manual workers in urban areas. It may be worth remembering that in ensus, occupational classification is collected only for workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. In table 3.3 various fertility measures like ASFR, ASMFR, TFR, TMFR, GFR and GMFR have been presented according to economic activity of the women. On the basis of TFR and TMFR it can be concluded that fertility is low in case of working women in comparison to non-working women. Similarly, women doing non-manual jobs have lower fertility than those who are engaged in manual jobs.

Districtwise ASFRs and ASMFRs for total, rural and urban areas have been presented in table 3.4. The value of ASFR for age group 15-19 is highest in Lalitpur and lowest in Garhwal in total and rural areas. In urban areas the highest ASFR in age group 15-19 is reported in Lalitpur while lowest is reported in Tehri Garhwal district. The following statement shows the maximum and minimum values of ASFR for 15-19 age group, as observed from table 3.4.

T/R/U	ASFR in age group 15-19 and the districts	
	Maximum	Minimum
Total	0.100 (Lalitpur)	0.025 (Garhwal)
Rural	0.103 (Lalitpur)	0.024 (Garhwal)
Urban	0.085 (Lalitpur)	0.002 (Tehri Garhwal)

Generally, the ASFR's in rural areas are higher than those of urban areas except in Jaunpur district where the ASFR's in rural areas are lower than those of urban areas.

In table 3.5, GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR at district level according to rural-urban residences of women have been presented. Following statement shows the maximum and minimum values of TFR and TMFR with the corresponding districts.

T/R/U	TFR		TMFR	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Total	6.1 (Lalitpur)	3.1 (Ballia)	6.4 (Lalitpur)	3.3 (Ballia)
Rural	6.3 (Lalitpur)	3.1 (Ballia)	6.5 (Lalitpur)	3.3 (Ballia)
Urban	5.0 (Bijnor)	1.2 (Pithoragarh)	6.2 (Bijnor)	2.2 (Tehri Garhwal)

The reported TFR of 1.2 in urban areas of Pithoragarh seems extremely low. As pointed out earlier the TFR's and TMFR's derived from reported data are likely to be under estimates. For better estimates, section on adjusted fertility rates using P/F ratio technique may be referred to.

The question on any child born during last year was canvassed in 1971 census also for all the currently married women. The 1971 census presents the data according to the age groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27, ... , 43-47 and 48+. The results of 1971 are not comparable with 1981 census results agewise. However, one can compare the values of GMFR and TMFR based on 1971 and 1981 censuses.

In table 3.6 GMFR and TMFR as estimated from 1971 and 1981 census data on births during last year have been presented by religion

/in 1981 compared to 1971
and rural/urban residence of women. Both TMFR and GMFR have declined /
in case of each of the religion. The decline is noticed both in rural and urban areas except in case of Christians in rural areas. In their case the GMFR has increased.

From the data on number of children ever born classified by age of the mother, the average number of children born per woman has been calculated. Since all women complete their reproduction by the age group 45 49, the average number of children born to women in this age group can be taken as an index of the completed level of fertility. Though the age group 50 and above is more appropriate for this analysis, it has generally been noticed that the number of children in this age group is affected by omission of children born probably due to recall lapse.

In table 3.7, the average number of children born per woman of age group 45 49 has been presented according to religion, educational level and type of economic activity The average number of CEB by the age group 45-49 is highest for Muslims followed by Jains, Sikhs, Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. In rural areas of the state, the average is highest among Jains followed by Muslims, Sikhs, Hindus, Buddhists and Christians. In urban areas Muslims women have reported highestnumber of children ever born and christians the lowest. From the table it is clear that the average number of CEB decreases with the increase in level of education of the mother both in rural and urban areas. Working women have fewer CEB by age group 45 49 than non-working women. Similarly women performing non manual jobs have fewer children by age group 45-49 than those performing manual jobs.

In table 3.8 average number of CEB per woman of age group 45 49 according to rural, urban and total areas has been presented districtwise. The average varies from 3.89 to 6.15. The following statement shows the districts wherein the average number of children ever born are maximum and minimum.

Average number of children ever born

T/R/U	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3
Total	Bijnor (6.15)	Uttarkashi (3.89)
Rural	Bulandshahr (6.93)	Uttarkashi (3.81)
Urban	Bijnor (6.06)	Pithoragarh (3.99)

The sex ratios defined as number of females per thousand males of children ever born and children surviving in rural and urban areas according to their mother s age have been presented in table 3.9. The sex ratios of CEB and CS are respectively 854 and 801, much below the generally expected level of 950. It seems that at the time of reporting, the respondents fail to report the female children. Comparison of sex ratio of CEB and CS indicates that the latter is much lower than the former This would imply that the female mortality is in general higher than male mortality in the state. In the age group 15-19, however, the sex ratio of CS is higher than that of CEB. The sex ratio of CEB decreases with the increase in mother's age which clearly indicates the increase in response bias with age. Similar decrease in the sex ratio of CS is also noticed. The decrease in case of CS may be due to confounding of response bias and higher female mortality. The sex ratio of CEB in most of the age groups, is higher in rural areas than urban areas. This seems difficult to explain since one would expect that in urban areas, where, the literacy is higher, the response to the question on CEB would be better. The sex ratio of surviving children is on the contrary higher in in urban areas compared to rural areas. These two taken together would imply that male-female differentials in mortality is much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. These two taken together would imply that male-female differentials in mortality is much higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

From table 3.10 it is seen that the sex ratio of CEB is maximum among Christians, who however forms only a small proportion of Uttar Pradesh's population. In fact the sex ratio of 950 reported by Christians is closer to the generally accepted level. The sex ratio of surviving children is also maximum among Christians. Followers of religions other than Christianity have reported much lower sex ratio. In other cases, the ratio further decreases for surviving children indicating much higher male-female mortality differentials. The sex ratio of CEB increases with increase in educational level, implying better reporting by educated female. The gap in the sex ratios of CEB and CS also narrows down with increasing educational level of women. While among illiterates the reported gap in sex ratio is 57 it reduces to 25, in case of women who are educated upto middle level. The difference further reduce to 11,8 and 1 respectively for women whose educational levels are "middle but below matric", "matric but below graduation" and "graduate and above". Sex ratios of CEB and CS are higher among workers and still higher among non manual workers.

In table 3.11 the sex ratios of CEB and CS have been presented districtwise in rural and urban areas. The sex ratio of CEB is highest in Garhwal (951) district and lowest in Barabanki (815) district while the sex ratio of CS is highest in Garhwal (943) district and lowest in Mathura (727) district. In rural and urban areas the highest and lowest values of sex ratios are given in following statement.

Rural/Urban	Sex ratio of CEB		CS	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Rural	Garhwal (955)	Barabanki (812)	Garhwal (947)	Mathura (716)
Urban	Chamoli (917)	Jalaun (809)	Chamoli (917)	Jalaun (751)

Out of eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, in six the sex ratio of CEB and CS are above 900. This is distinctly higher than the figures for other districts. It indicates that in hill areas the

response bias is comparatively less. The very low sex ratio of surviving children in many cases below 800, indicates tremendous bias in reporting.

Table 3.12 gives the percentage of ever married women (EMW) and currently married women (CME) who had three or more live births by their age at the time of census. Nearly 50 per cent CMW in the age group 25-29 have given birth to three or more children. The proportion of having three or more children increases steadily thereafter. In the age group 40-44, 86.22 per cent of EMW and 83.53 per cent of CMW have given births to three or more live births. The reduction noticed in older age groups may be attributed to recall lapse.

In rural areas the percentage of EMW and CMW who have given birth to at aleast three children is highest among Jains (Table 3.13). In urban areas it is highest among Muslims. The percentage is lowest both in rural and urban areas in case of Christians. The percentage of EMW and CMW with three or more children generally decreases with the increase in woman's educational level both in rural and urban areas. It is relatively lower for working women compared to non working women. The rural-urban differentials are pronounced in their case, the proportion being distinctly lower in urban areas.

In table 3.14 the same percentage has been presented district wise. Out of 56 districts of the state in 27 districts rural areas and 24 districts urban areas, more than 50 per cent of the EMW in the age group 25-29 have given births to three or more children.

Proportion of childless ever married women of age 50 and above according to their rural, urban residence, religion, educational level and economic activity have been presented in table 3.15. Proportion childless women is maximum among Christians followed by Muslims, Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. In rural area the highest proportion is among Christians and lowest is among Jains. In urban areas

childlessness is highest among Christians and lowest among Buddhists. The proportion increases with the increases in women's level of education. In urban areas the proportion decreases and then increases. Economic activity seems to have an impact on childlessness. Among working women childlessness is higher.

Proportion of ever married women aged 50 and above who are childless in the rural and urban areas of each district has been presented in table 3.16. The following statement shows the maximum and minimum values of the proportion in total, rural and urban areas of the district.

T/R/U	Maximum	Minimum
Total	Uttar Kashi (15.25)	Allahabad (2.26)
Rural	Uttar Kashi (15.07)	Allahabad (2.15)
Urban	Tehri Garhwal (25.98)	Rae Bareli (2.28)

The proportions reported childless in Uttar Kashi and in the urban areas of Tehri Garhwal seem unbelievably high. The reasons for this are not readily available.

Distribution of CMW by duration of marriage, religion and residence has been shown in table 3.17. Duration of marriage was not canvassed in census. For currently married females it was derived as difference between present age and age at marriage. The duration of marriage and family size have the positive correlation. Therefore, the table may be useful for family welfare programme implementing agencies. Proportion of recently married couples with duration of marriage 0 4 years and 5 9 years is distinctly high among Jains and Christians.

Estimation of fertility by using P/F ratio technique

As already noted, the 1981 census collected data on children ever born and births during last one year. The question on children ever born was canvassed for all ever married women and that on birth during last one year was canvassed for all currently married women. If one is to make an assumption that very few births have occurred to widowed and divorced females during the last one year, the births during last one year could be converted into age specific fertility rates. From these two sets of data fertility for the year 1980 can be estimated using P/F ratio technique suggested by William Brass, where P stands for the average parity of the women in a particular age group and F stands for the average parity equivalent obtained from period fertility rates by cumulation and interpolation.

The essence of Brass fertility estimation procedure is the adjustment of the age pattern of fertility derived from information on births during last one year by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in age groups 20 24 and 25 29. Since the current fertility has been obtained from the census question on births during last one year preceding the census the age of mother would be at time of census, not at the time of birth. In other words, there would be a half year displacement in age specific fertility rate. Brass had developed a set of multipliers which can be used in such situations. These multipliers are dependent on the values of (f_1/f_2) i.e. the ratio of the age specific fertility rate in the age group 15-19 to that in 20 24 and the mean age of fertility schedule $(\bar{m})$.

Values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 at state level according to various characteristics of women and at district level for rural and urban areas have been presented in tables 3.18 and 3.19. These parameters $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 are used to locate the Brass multipliers (Ki's) and to calculate the P/F ratios. The $\bar{m}$ is mean age of the fertility schedule, f_1/f_2 is the ratio of age specific fertility rates of age groups 15 19 to 20-24 and gives an idea of the steepness or otherwise of the

fertility curve at the starting years. In other words f_1/f_2 measures early or late onset of fertility in the population.

The mean age of fertility schedule $\bar{m}$ is 29.9 for the Uttar Pradesh state. The value of $\bar{m}$ in rural areas is 29.9 which is slightly higher than 29.2, the value of $\bar{m}$ for the urban areas of the state. The ratio f_1/f_2 is equal to 0.287 for the state. In rural areas the value of f_1/f_2 is 0.296 and in urban areas 0.253. This shows that compared to age group 15-19, fertility rises sharply in the age group 20-24 in urban areas relative to rural areas. It has been seen earlier that in the age group 15-19 fertility is higher in rural areas. In the state $\bar{m}$ is maximum for Muslims followed by Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Jains while f_1/f_2 is highest for Buddhists and lowest for Jains. Both in rural and urban areas minimum values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 are noticed for Jains. In urban areas $\bar{m}$ is highest for Buddhists followed by Muslims. The value of f_1/f_2 is highest both in rural and urban areas for Buddhists. The values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 decrease steadily in rural and urban areas as the level of education of the women increases till level reaches upto the matric but below graduate level. The values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 are slightly higher for women who are graduate and above in comparison to those who are matric but below graduate. The slightly higher $\bar{m}$ in case of women whose educational level is graduation and above may be attributed to the fact that generally these women marry later. Their fertility pattern is also slightly different. It is very much narrow peaked with highest fertility rate in the age group 25-29, preceed and followed by sharp decline in fertility. $\bar{m}$ is lower for working women compared to non-working women. Similarly it is lower for rural women performing non-manual jobs than their counter parts in manual jobs. From table 3.19 showing the values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 districtwise it is seen that the maximum and minimum values of $\bar{m}$ and f_1/f_2 are as follows:

T/R/U	$\bar{m}$		f_1/f_2	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
Total	30.6	28.4	0.379	0.114
Rural	30.7	28.3	0.384	0.110
Urban	30.6	27.1	0.392	0.066

The value of $\bar{m}$ is generally higher in rural areas than that of urban areas but in districts Jalaun, Barabanki and Azamgarh the value of $\bar{m}$ is higher in urban areas. It has been noted earlier than in general, age at marriage is lower in rural areas /compared to urban areas./ This combined with the fact that $\bar{m}$ is generally higher in rural areas, would imply that the fertility curve is relatively flat that is even in older groups fertility rates are high.

In table 3.20, the P/F ratios have been presented according to religion of the women separately for rural and urban areas. It is noticed that both in rural and urban areas, the P/F ratio decreases with increasing age. This means that the number of CEB might have been under reported. Similar pattern can be observed in case of Muslims residing in state irrespective of their rural-urban residence. In case of Hindus while similar trend is observed in rural areas, in urban areas the P/F ratios for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 are closer. Those for age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 are also closer. In case of Sikhs, Jains and Christians living in urban areas the ratio rises steadily from the age group 20-24, onwards probably indicating a declining trend in fertility in these communities. The adjusted urban rates for these communities. The adjusted urban rates for these communities may therefore be over estimates. In rural areas, the ratios from age group 25-29 onwards are almost the same in case

of Jains. Similar to the case of Hindus in urban areas, P/F ratios for Sikhs in rural areas also show near constancy in the age groups 20 29 and 30-44.

From table 3.21 showing P/F ratios by educational level, it is seen that in case of illiterate women the ratio decline from the age groups 15-19 to 45-49. In case of women who are literate but below middle, the ratio declines upto age group 30 34 and remains at the same level there after. In case of other three educational levels, the ratio increases gradually with the increase in age after the age group 30-34 indicating a slight fall in fertility beyond this age group. As may be anticipated the ratios increase in older ages in urban areas than rural areas. Generally the P/F ratios are seen to be higher in urban areas than rural areas. P_3/F_3 has been considered as a suitable adjustment factor, since, this age group is not much affected by increasing age at marriage or drastic decline in fertility. The P_3/F_3 ratio used for adjustments, increases with educational level except for women who are graduates and above. As expected the P_3/F_3 is higher in case of working women than their counterpart, i.e., those who are not economically active. It also seems clear that the ratio increases among non-manual workers. This group may have experienced fertility decline.

Table 3.22 presents the P/F ratio districtwise by total, rural and urban residence. The value of P_3/F_3 varies from 1.6383 in Varanasi to 1.0673 in Lalitpur. In rural areas of the district the P_3/F_3 varies from 1.6104, in Varanasi to 1.0678 in Lalitpur. In urban areas the maximum value is 2.1487 in Pithoragarh and minimum value is 1.009, in Chamoli. Generally P_3/F_3 for rural parts of the district is lower than that of urban parts except in the districts Chamoli, Garhwal, Etah, Farrukhabad, Lalitpur, Hardei, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Jaunpur.

Various fertility indices adjusted by P/F ratio method for the state according to different characteristics of women have been presented in table 3.23 and 3.24. The adjusted rates at district level have been presented in table 3.25.

For state as a whole the TFR in 1980 may be estimated at 5.9. In rural areas TFR is 6.1 while in urban areas it is 5.4. Adjusted ASFR'S, TFR and GFR are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. But after adjustment TMFR and GMFR become higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

The relative position of religions by fertility levels remains unchanged (Table 3.24) even after adjustment. Similar observation can also be noted in case of the educational level of the women. While the TFR is 6.1 for illiterate mothers it is only 3.9 in case of mothers who are middle but below matric and 2.8 in case of mothers who are graduates and above. Similarly, among workers those engaged in non-manual workers are seen to have lower fertility.

Table 3.25 presents similar parameters districtwise. Adjusted ASFR's have not been presented. These can be obtained by multiplying the ASFR's presented in table 3.4 by the P_3/F_3 ratio presented in col 5 of table 3.22. For the state as a whole the crude birth rate for the year 1980 may be estimated at 39.4. The TFR and GFR are 5.9 and 179 respectively. The corresponding rates for Uttar Pradesh based on Sample Registration Systems are 39.4, 5.9 and 174 respectively. This gives confidence that the adjusted rates may not be far off from true rates. The crude birth rate is above 40/1000 in a large number of districts. These are Tehri Garwal, Bijnor, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Rampur, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Agra, Lalitpur, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Crude birth rate is below 35 in the districts of Uttar-Kashi, Dehradun, Pithoragarh and Ballia.

T A B L E S

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	110,862	377	885	+ 25.5	17.95	38.76	14.04	21.16	0.21
Uttar Kashi	191	24	881	+ 29.2	6.95	46.32	9.17	21.93	0.95
Chamoli	364	40	1,093	+ 24.5	8.01	57.40	18.34	17.26	2.52
Tehri Garhwal	498	113	1,081	+ 25.3	4.13	47.99	9.42	12.77	0.01
Dehradun	762	247	811	+ 31.9	48.86	61.15	42.03	11.93	9.99
Garhwal	638	117	1,091	+ 15.3	9.82	56.26	27.13	11.74	0.17
Pithoragarh	489	55	1,014	+ 17.9	5.52	58.12	20.30	19.45	3.54
Almora	757	141	1,081	+ 16.8	6.28	56.66	20.27	20.56	0.28
Nainital	1,137	167	841	+ 43.9	27.49	46.81	27.10	16.47	6.51
Saharanpur	2,674	478	832	+ 30.1	27.08	39.13	18.06	22.02	0.02
Muzaffarnagar	2,274	545	843	+ 26.2	21.72	40.72	17.50	14.80	N
Bijnor	1,939	400	863	+ 30.1	24.79	37.03	14.76	20.31	0.19
Meerut	2,767	708	831	+ 25.3	31.22	46.73	20.30	16.77	N
Ghaziabad	1,843	712	821	+ 37.5	34.13	48.68	21.32	19.69	N
Bulandshahr	2,358	542	863	+ 24.7	19.34	42.47	13.34	21.44	0.00
Moradabad	3,149	528	842	+ 29.7	26.95	27.31	10.93	17.08	0.02
Rampur	1,179	498	843	+ 30.8	26.74	22.63	8.88	13.06	0.00

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	110,862	377	885	+ 25.5	17.95	38.76	14.04	21.16	0.21
Uttar Kashi	191	24	881	+ 29.2	6.95	46.32	9.17	21.93	0.95
Chamoli	364	40	1,093	+ 24.5	8.01	57.40	18.34	17.26	2.52
Tehri Garhwal	498	113	1,081	+ 25.3	4.13	47.99	9.42	12.77	0.01
Dehradun	762	247	811	+ 31.9	48.86	61.15	42.03	11.93	9.99
Garhwal	638	117	1,091	+ 15.3	9.82	56.26	27.13	11.74	0.17
Pithoragarh	489	55	1,014	+ 17.9	5.52	58.12	20.30	19.45	3.54
Almora	757	141	1,081	+ 16.8	6.28	56.66	20.27	20.56	0.28
Nainital	1,137	167	841	+ 43.9	27.49	46.81	27.10	16.47	6.51
Saharanpur	2,674	478	832	+ 30.1	27.08	39.13	18.06	22.02	0.02
Muzaffarnagar	2,274	545	843	+ 26.2	21.72	40.72	17.50	14.80	N
Bijnor	1,939	400	863	+ 30.1	24.79	37.03	14.76	20.31	0.19
Meerut	2,767	708	831	+ 25.3	31.22	46.73	20.30	16.77	N
Ghaziabad	1,843	712	821	+ 37.5	34.13	48.68	21.32	19.69	N
Bulandshahr	2,358	542	863	+ 24.7	19.34	42.47	13.34	21.44	0.00
Moradabad	3,149	528	842	+ 29.7	26.95	27.31	10.93	17.08	0.02
Rampur	1,179	498	843	+ 30.8	26.74	22.63	8.88	13.06	0.00

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Budaun	1,972	382	801	+ 19.8	16.14	23.02	7.54	16.83	0.00
Bareilly	2,273	552	830	+ 27.7	28.99	30.11	12.33	12.49	0.00
Pilibhit	1,008	288	841	+ 34.1	16.22	29.85	9.32	17.10	0.02
Shahjahanpur	1,648	360	812	+ 28.1	19.38	30.10	10.79	17.87	0.00
Aligarh	2,575	513	840	+ 21.9	23.00	44.04	16.24	22.50	0.00
Mathura	1,560	409	811	+ 20.9	21.07	45.02	12.92	19.64	0.01
Agra	2,853	594	821	+ 23.6	38.10	44.65	19.92	22.09	0.06
Etah	1,859	418	821	+ 18.3	15.49	38.69	13.10	17.08	0.01
Mainpuri	1,726	397	821	+ 19.4	11.08	45.56	18.49	18.39	0.00
Farrukhabad	1,949	456	821	+ 25.2	16.15	42.70	19.08	17.40	0.01
Etawah	1,743	403	831	+ 20.4	14.79	48.69	23.58	25.41	0.00
Kanpur	3,742	606	830	+ 24.9	46.32	53.40	31.95	19.76	0.03
Fatehpur	1,572	379	891	+ 23.0	8.99	38.07	12.48	23.73	0.00
Allahabad	3,797	523	890	+ 29.3	20.37	41.51	12.81	24.52	0.01
Jalaun	986	216	831	+ 21.2	19.92	50.16	18.96	27.12	-
Jhansi	1,137	226	861	+ 30.7	37.94	50.67	21.38	28.66	0.01
Lalitpur	578	115	851	+ 32.2	13.33	31.11	9.96	24.39	N
Hamirpur	1,194	167	860	+ 20.8	16.61	38.94	11.57	24.56	-
Banda	1,534	201	860	+ 29.8	11.80	35.99	8.61	23.63	N
Kheri	1,953	254	841	+ 31.4	9.60	26.24	7.61	26.02	0.91

Table 1.1

Population and selected indicators - 1981

State/District	Total population (000's)	Density (per sq. km.)	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	Percentage decadal variation of population, 1971-81	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of literates		Percentage of	
						Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sitapur	2,337	407	841	+ 24.0	10.29	28.79	8.38	30.99	N
Hardoi	2,275	380	821	+ 23.0	11.06	32.67	9.52	29.93	N
Unnao	1,823	400	881	+ 22.8	11.87	36.78	12.34	30.07	0.12
Lucknow	2,015	797	841	+ 24.5	52.60	49.32	29.71	23.85	0.01
Rae Bareli	1,887	409	940	+ 24.9	7.37	34.94	10.47	29.55	0.01
Bahraich	2,216	322	850	+ 28.3	7.05	24.35	5.29	16.53	0.29
Gonda	2,835	386	890	+ 23.1	7.32	25.99	5.45	15.41	0.40
Bara Banki	1,992	453	851	+ 21.8	8.93	28.88	7.21	27.68	0.01
Faizabad	2,383	528	930	+ 23.6	10.96	38.19	12.15	24.18	0.00
Sultanpur	2,043	461	970	+ 24.3	3.30	35.14	9.37	23.12	0.00
Pratapgarh	1,801	485	1,001	+ 26.6	5.05	38.91	8.81	21.56	0.00
Basti	3,578	495	921	+ 19.9	4.80	31.66	7.94	20.01	0.00
Gorakhpur	3,796	605	940	+ 24.9	10.59	36.66	10.36	21.51	0.06
Deoria	3,497	642	981	+ 24.3	6.63	37.16	9.07	17.37	0.00
Azamgarh	3,544	617	1,020	+ 24.0	9.20	38.27	12.20	24.82	0.00
Jaunpur	2,533	627	1,001	+ 26.3	6.67	41.86	10.89	21.44	0.00
Ballia	1,945	610	981	+ 22.4	9.09	41.85	14.29	15.45	0.00
Ghazipur	1,945	576	981	+ 27.0	7.93	41.45	13.63	20.59	0.00
Varanasi	3,701	727	908	+ 29.8	26.88	45.95	16.25	18.12	0.00
Mirzapur	2,039	180	881	+ 32.3	13.13	35.10	10.62	32.55	0.01

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	214,608	189,800	88.44	11.38	60.66	93.51	16.2	16.0	17.4	171
Uttar Kashi	392	339	86.60	4.47	55.54	94.32	17.0	16.9	18.0	178
Chamoli	834	696	83.46	4.61	49.18	94.53	16.4	16.4	16.9	191
Tehri Garhwal	1,099	933	84.89	2.61	52.02	95.56	16.8	16.7	18.0	188
Dehradun	1,558	1,147	73.59	3.15	24.04	73.89	17.7	17.1	18.4	151
Garhwal	1,374	1,077	78.37	1.74	34.02	91.33	16.8	16.8	17.6	169
Pithoragarh	1,086	907	83.52	4.11	54.66	91.02	16.1	16.1	17.1	185
Almora	1,677	1,384	82.53	2.55	49.15	92.23	16.1	16.1	17.5	183
Nainital	2,179	1,732	79.48	1.91	36.86	84.66	17.0	16.8	17.6	152
Saharanpur	5,048	4,162	82.43	2.83	39.25	88.99	17.6	17.3	18.5	156
Muzaffarnagar	4,251	3,551	83.53	3.23	43.59	92.11	17.1	16.9	17.7	156
Bijnor	3,528	2,840	80.50	0.80	29.51	89.92	17.9	17.8	18.3	146
Meerut	5,174	4,234	81.84	2.17	38.99	88.79	17.1	16.9	17.7	153
Ghaziabad	3,515	2,939	83.59	2.49	42.70	90.59	16.9	16.6	17.7	159
Bulandshahr	4,313	3,642	84.44	2.41	44.12	93.77	16.8	16.7	17.3	154
Moradabad	5,758	4,815	83.61	1.87	41.38	90.18	17.4	17.1	18.5	153
Rampur	2,130	1,721	80.77	2.22	39.12	83.72	17.4	17.1	18.5	146

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Budaun	3,527	3,144	89.13	5.31	62.68	94.89	16.5	16.3	17.6	159
Bareilly	4,089	3,518	86.04	4.34	53.03	89.94	16.8	16.4	17.9	155
Pilibhit	1,831	1,623	88.62	6.05	57.99	93.21	16.7	16.4	18.0	161
Shahjahanpur	2,988	2,680	89.68	6.75	65.65	93.60	16.4	16.2	17.2	163
Aligarh	4,707	3,993	84.83	2.22	46.57	91.97	16.7	16.5	17.4	155
Mathura	2,830	2,463	87.05	4.27	54.35	94.73	16.5	16.5	16.8	158
Agra	5,511	4,598	83.43	2.94	47.38	89.24	16.6	16.2	17.3	161
Etah	3,397	2,998	88.24	3.18	57.72	95.40	16.4	16.3	17.0	161
Mainpuri	3,265	2,902	88.89	3.08	60.78	96.20	16.1	16.0	16.8	168
Farrukhabad	3,624	3,201	88.34	3.66	59.46	94.55	16.3	16.2	16.9	164
Etawah	3,250	2,865	88.16	3.27	59.66	95.49	15.8	15.7	16.4	164
Kanpur	7336	5,978	81.49	1.68	38.18	86.46	17.0	16.5	17.5	160
Fatehpur	3,002	2,589	86.23	2.75	50.67	93.83	16.7	16.6	17.4	165
Allahabad	7,564	6,681	88.32	7.16	61.21	92.11	16.5	16.1	18.0	176
Jalaun	1,869	1,699	90.91	5.99	69.25	96.85	15.6	15.3	16.7	172
Jhansi	2,226	1,973	88.62	8.94	67.43	91.87	15.3	14.9	16.1	174
Lalitpur	1,088	1,024	94.13	26.36	83.85	97.22	14.5	14.4	15.6	177
Hamirpur	2,246	2,071	92.22	12.85	75.46	96.93	15.2	15.1	15.8	173
Banda	2,882	2,680	92.97	14.13	77.95	97.21	15.8	15.7	16.6	175
Kheri	3,624	3,281	90.51	5.59	64.14	94.86	16.8	16.7	17.4	168

Table 1.2

Selected Nuptiality Indices - 1981

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44 (00's)		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups				Mean age at marriage			Couples per 1000 population
	Total	Married	15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sitapur	4,337	3,919	90.37	6.44	65.34	95.22	16.4	16.4	17.4	168
Hardoi	4,198	3,793	90.35	4.30	65.59	96.32	16.5	16.4	17.4	167
Unnao	3,496	3,035	86.81	4.63	51.39	94.36	16.6	16.5	17.1	167
Lucknow	4,173	3,323	79.63	4.21	38.37	79.00	17.2	16.4	18.0	165
Rae Bareli	3,786	3,431	90.63	20.91	70.03	95.76	15.7	15.6	17.2	182
Bahraich	4,195	3,907	93.11	18.80	75.32	96.69	15.8	15.8	17.1	176
Gonda	5,608	5,255	93.69	27.72	80.43	97.18	15.4	15.3	17.1	185
Bara Banki	3,785	3,464	91.50	20.70	73.00	95.70	15.9	15.8	17.5	174
Faizabad	4,810	4,477	93.07	37.41	80.16	96.23	15.1	14.9	16.8	188
Sultanpur	4,228	3,999	94.57	39.93	86.43	97.87	14.9	14.8	16.5	196
Pratapgarh	3,734	3,503	93.80	25.74	81.85	97.79	14.8	14.8	16.8	194
Basti	7,110	6,712	94.40	38.87	81.77	97.68	15.0	14.9	16.3	188
Gorakhpur	7,632	7,098	93.00	25.61	77.18	96.06	15.2	15.0	16.9	187
Deoria	6,947	6,417	92.38	12.80	72.56	97.33	16.1	16.0	17.0	184
Azamgarh	7,321	6,815	93.08	30.00	78.80	97.04	15.2	15.0	17.1	192
Jaunpur	5,267	4,945	93.88	21.43	82.30	97.91	15.2	15.1	16.6	195
Ballia	3,921	3,565	90.92	11.93	69.45	96.87	16.1	16.0	17.0	183
Ghazipur	3,949	3,633	92.01	16.89	74.42	96.91	15.9	15.9	16.8	187
Varanasi	7,379	6,748	91.46	15.32	74.58	94.52	15.8	15.3	17.1	182
Mirzapur	3,953	3,685	93.23	14.78	78.22	97.21	15.5	15.4	16.4	181

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	T	130	131	128	152	146	159	168	157	181	190	174	208
	R	139	140	137	165	158	173	183	171	197	204	187	224
	U	81	84	77	91	90	92	101	96	106	116	108	126
Uttar Kashi	T	113	94	138	132	145	117	142	151	132	148	146	149
		(101)	(112)	(94)								(170)	(142)
	R	112	96	133	131	146	114	147	157	136	151	150	152
		(104)	(114)	(98)			(124)				(159)	(173)	
	U	134	00	873	155	140	176	80	78	83	76	62	93
		(60)	(57)	(64)									
Chamoli	T	143	167	117	114	125	102	137	138	137	152	149	156
		(97)	(100)	(94)									
	R	146	175	116	116	129	102	140	138	142	156	153	160
		(99)	(102)	(95)									
	*U	113	101	128	94	84	103	106	131	80	94	100	88
Tehri Garhwal	T	132	156	107	137	133	141	138	133	142	150	147	153
		(99)	(98)	(100)	(125)	(122)	(127)						
	R	133	154	110	141	138	144	140	136	145	151	148	154
		(100)	)100)	(101)	(127)	(124)	(129)						
	*U	86	334	00	20	5	39	68	67	69	87	83	92

Note:- * Graduation not possible
figures in brackets are graduated estimates

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nainital	T	108	125	90	115	118	112	115	117	113	140	137	143
		(93)	(94)	(92)				(127)	(127)	(127)			
	R	105	124	87	115	117	113	122	124	119	145	141	148
		(94)	(95)	(94)				(130)	(129)	(130)			
	U	118	133	102	113	119	107	97	99	96	126	124	129
		(88)	(90)	(86)				(120)	(122)	(118)			
Saharanpur	T	133	154	112	132	136	127	132	122	143	145	132	160
		(96)	(90)		(120)	(111)							
	R	145	170	120	147	152	142	151	136	167	163	147	182
		(107)	(99)		(135)	(123)							
	U	97	104	90	86	89	83	81	82	79	94	89	99
		(68)	(64)	(70)	(82)	(77)	( )	(91)		(91)			
Muzaffarnagar	T	129	133	125	139	138	140	148	136	161	160	143	180
		(106)	(98)			(122)							
	R	148	145	152	154	153	156	163	149	178	175	155	197
			(105)			(132)							
	U	72	96	49	88	91	86	97	94	101	106	96	116
			(72)	(75)									
Bijnor	T	160	180	139	165	162	168	166	151	184	178	160	199
		(120)	(107)	(125)		(135)							
	R	176	205	147	174	172	177	177	159	196	188	167	212
		(125)	(112)	(131)		(142)							
	U	118	119	117	133	130	136	136	125	147	148	137	160
		(100)	(93)			(115)							

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meerut	T	125 (102)	133 (93)	116	134	130 (116)	139	137	126	149	157	139	178
	R	131	143	118	154	147	162	156	141 (150)	173	173	151	198
	U	112 (76)	113 (74)	112 (83)	92	93 (89)	91 (104)	95	92	98 (109)	119	110	129
Ghaziabad	T	114	117	112	129	121	139	138	125	151	159	137	185
	R	124	129	118	151	142	161	165	150	181	182	153	215
	U	88 (72)	86 (67)	91	87	80	94	88	80	96	113	103	125
Bulandshahr	T	127	120	136	156	142	170	171	150	194	184	161	212
	R	136	123	152	169	154	185	181	158	208	195	169	224
	U	96 (90)	109 (83)	81 (96)	100	93	108	130	119	142	140	124	158
Moradabad	T	147 (126)	148 (118)	145	166	156	178	178	162	196	198	176	224
	R	172 (139)	175 (130)	169	186	174	199	220	182	220	222	196	252
	U	51	41	61	96	93	98	105	95	115	117	107	129

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rampur	T	150	139	163	162	155	169	173	162	185	192	171	215
	R	162	146	181	174	165	184	189	176	204	214	189	241
	U	91	100	79	108	110	107	116	116	117	121 (128)	111 (128)	132 (127)
Budaun	T	180 (155)	198 (144)	161	212	198	228	226	204	251	253	219	292
	R	190	206	173	226	209	245	245	219	274	270	232	313
	U	97 (104)	128 (99)	68 (110)	130	127	133	125 (146)	119 (136)	132 (157)	163	144	184
Bareilly	T	146	146	144	165	158	174	173	158	189	201	184	219
	R	158	155	162	187	178	197	201	184	220	229	209	253
	U	98 (83)	114 (80)	78 (86)	101	97	106	101 (112)	92 (106)	110 (118)	123	117	130
Pilibhit	T	147	143	151	163	157	170	175	170	181	202	194	211
	R	155	145	166	177	171	183	189	184	195	216	209	225
	U	64 (75)	102 (72)	25 (79)	80	79	81	103	96	111	121	109	134

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Shahjahanpur	T	167	159	175	195	189	202	213	202	225	236	218	256
	R	173	170	175	209	202	217	231	217	246	258	237	283
	U	129 (99)	111	155 (98)	128	130	125	136	137	136	146	142	150
Aligarh	T	129	125	133	162	145	180	185	164	209	210	185	239
	R	151	149	152	180	162	200	207	182	236	230	190	264
	U	54	46	64	100	88	113	118	109	128	143	134	153
Mathura	T	122	106	139	148	129	169	176	150	206	196	165	233
	R	143	121	165	165	144	188	198	168	231	213	177	254
	U	57	56	58	90	77	104	104	88	121	127	109	148
Agra	T	115	122	106	141	129	154	158	137	183	177	147	212
	R	129	134	124	170	154	187	193	163	227	213	175	256
	U	87 (75)	98 (69)	74 (81)	88	84	92	100	92	109	110	96	128

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Etah	T	170	162 (121)	178	186	179 (154)	192	199	176	225	215	180	255
	R	176	165 (129)	188	200	193 (164)	208	214	189	242	227	192	269
	U	137 (91)	145 (80)	129 (99)	110	110 (97)	111	121	106	138	143	114	177
Mainpuri	T	121	121	122	164	150	179	177	156	202	204	172	241
	R	130	129	130	170	155	186	186	164	212	213	180	253
	U	42	51	31	107 (99)	100 (86)	115	106	90	122	121	105	139
Farrukhabad	T	141 (122)	142 (114)	140	159	146	174	174	158	192	192	172	215
	R	146 (126)	150 (117)	141	164	150	179	182	166	201	197	176	222
	U	113	93	136	135	126	146	133 (150)	117 (140)	151	165	155	175
Etawah	T	117	127	107	152	139	167	169	155	185	196	170	226
	R	124	136	111	161	146	178	178	162	196	205	176	239
	U	67	68	66	89	85	93	114	112	116	132	125	139

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanpur	T	91	91	90	113	109	117	133	127	140	151	141	161
	R	108	110	105	148	139	158	177	168	186	196	182	212
	U	69	66	72	71	74	67 (82)	85	82	88	93	89	97
Fatehpur	T	111	111	111	167	165	170	201	194	208	224	214	235
	R	116	118	113	175	172	180	209	201	218	231	220	244
	U	45	27	66	84	91	76	111	119	102	146	143	149
Allahabad	T	110	107	113	148	143	153	174	162	188	194	181	208
	R	116	112	120	164	159	168	195	181	210	215	202	231
	U	60	67 (55)	52 (64)	63	59	68	88	84 (70)	91	88	83	94
Jalaun	T	115	118	111	155	147	164	174	158	193	187	162	215
	R	123	128	118	166	155	179	191	175	210	205	178	236
	U	70	75	62	101	108 (82)	93 (113)	107	87	129	113	97	130

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jhansi	T	120	118	122	148	134	163	167	152	184	187	162	214
	R	151	153	150	178	161	196	200	182	222	217	190	247
	U	79	72	87	101	92	111	115	105	127	131	111	153
Lalitpur	T	138	142	134	181	173	191	204	190	219	229	206	254
	R	146	150	142	199	189	210	218	203	235	244	220	271
	U	79	74	83	75 (97)	75 (90)	75 (104)	105	100	109	116	103	129
Hamirpur	T	126	131	120	166	157	177	193	172	216	214	183	248
	R	133	136	129	179	169	191	206	183	232	222	188	260
	U	93	106	78	98	92 (122)	105	132	125	140	169	155	184
Banda	T	98	105	90	144	138	150	169	153	186	186	171	203
	R	102	109	95	152	146	159	178	162	196	195	181	211
	U	50	60	41	75	78	72	99	89	111	104	88 (93)	123

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kheri	T	117	119	114	149	143	156	167	161	173	182	166	201
	R	119	123	115	154	148	162	171	165	179	187	169	208
	U	85	79	90	103	102	104	126	125	126	139	134	145
Sitapur	T	143	139	148	171	163	179	197	187	208	217	199	237
	R	148	144	153	179	170	188	209	198	221	228	209	249
	U	73	56	91	98	99	97	97	94	100	116	106	126
					(93)	(88)							
Hardoi	T	173	186	160	224	207	243	236	221	254	249	228	273
	R	179	192	165	235	218	255	248	231	266	259	236	285
	U	121	133	107	131	118	146	145	137	153	164	158	170
		(105)	(100)										
Unnao	T	149	142	158	170	165	175	187	181	194	211	199	225
	R	153	148	159	179	174	184	195	190	200	221	208	236
	U	126	101	156	109	106	112	134	118	151	138	136	140
		(90)	(89)	(91)				(123)		(126)			
Lucknow	T	101	93	109	123	124	123	130	131	130	155	149	161
	R	128	119	139	172	172	173	190	191	190	212	203	222
	U	72	65	81	76	78	74	77	79	75	93	92	95
		(63)		(62)									

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rae Bareli	T	172	169	175	191	198	185	210	208	211	237	231	244
	R	183	181	185	200	205	194	220	219	222	245	240	252
	*U	44	50	35	91	114	65	87	86	87	112	101	124
Bahraich	T	150	146	154	169	161	179	195	179	213	220	200	243
	R	157	152	163	180	172	190	206	189	225	230	209	254
	*U	75	81	70	48	46	51	61	50	72	85	74	96
Gonda	T	157	157	157	193	181	206	212	194	231	239	217	265
	R	161	159	164	199	188	211	219	201	241	246	223	273
	U	89 (86)	116 (88)	64 (85)	99 (107)	75 (108)	123 (106)	112	114	108	133	132	134
Bara Banki	T	136	127	144	164	157	171	184	175	195	206	195	219
	R	142	131	152	168	160	178	190	179	202	214	202	228
	U	59	78	39	113	126	98	135	135	134 (115)	132 (141)	131 (149)	134

*Graduation not possible

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Faizabad	T	116	125	104	149	145	153	165	157	175	187	173	203
	R	118	127	108	155	151	160	173	163	184	195	180	212
	U	75	92	59	89	93	84	98	98	99	114	107	120
Sultanpur	T	151	142	160	174	168	180	202	192	214	227	214	241
	R	154	144	164	176	171	182	205	195	216	230	216	244
	U	40	53	28	100	86	115	114	90	141	128	117	140
Pratapgarh	T	134 (126)	141 (123)	127	158	154	163	183	176	191	205	192	219
	R	136	139	132	163	158	167	188	181	197	211	198	226
	*U	111	180	48	69	62	78	80	83	75	63	61	65
Basti	T	164	167	161	197	188	207	221	207	237	253	233	275
	R	167	172	162	202	192	213	227	212	243	259	238	281
	U	97 (81)	77	124 (86)	82 (100)	89	75 (107)	111	107 (96)	115	117	104	130

*Graduation not possible

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gorakhpur	T	123	130	117	153	145	161	171	167	177	192	184	201
	R	128	138	118	158	150	168	178	173	184	200	192	208
	U	82 (77)	65	103 (78)	94	96	92	107 (103)	109 (100)	105	112	104	120
Deoria	T	120	123	115	134	138	129	150	151	150	176	172	182
	R	123	126	120	137	142	132	155	155	154	181	176	186
	U	69	90 (70)	39	83	77	88	91 (98)	95	87 (105)	115	107	125
Azamgarh	T	110	115	104	123	122	124	141	136	146	159	153	165
	R	111	115	106	125	124	127	144	139	150	162	156	169
	U	95 (80)	111 (84)	77	96	103	88	102 (108)	99 (112)	105	122	122	121
Jaunpur	T	118	116	121	141	134	149	162	151	174	185	171	201
	R	121	119	122	144	137	152	166	154	179	189	174	206
	U	69	59	80	94	88	101	112	111	114	120	118	122

Table 2.1

Child mortality estimates by district

State/District	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ballia	T	68	66	70	85	85	86	98	91	105	111	105	118
					(92)	(87)	(98)						
	R	67	64	70	88	88	88	98	91	105	112	105	119
					(92)	(87)	(98)						
	U	81	93	70	61	62	59	95	93	98	107	102	112
		(73)	(71)	(75)	(89)	(86)	(93)						
Ghazipur	T	111	110	113	112	108	115	134	126	143	155	147	164
					(125)	(119)	(132)						
	R	118	117	119	115	112	119	138	130	146	159	151	167
					(128)	(122)	(135)						
	U	44	31	55	67	62	73	89	84	95	100	87	115
Varanasi	T	96	95	97	126	126	126	134	127	142	144	133	155
	R	106	100	113	134	131	137	146	137	156	162	150	175
	U	68	81	53	101	110	92	100	98	103	87	81	95
					(94)	(95)	(94)				(114)	(118)	(110)
Mirzapur	T	105	113	96	134	129	138	149	140	160	165	154	178
	R	111	119	102	143	139	148	162	151	174	177	165	189
	U	57	60	55	68	62	73	70	69	71	91	80	102
								(78)		(87)			

Table 2.2

Child mortality estimates by religion

Religion	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu	T	134	136	132	157	150	164	174	162	187	196	179	215
	R	141	142	139	167	159	175	186	173	201	208	190	228
	U	85	87	83	91	89	93	101	96	107	117	106	128
Muslim	T	111	112	109	133	131	135	146	138	155	163	151	177
	R	127	126	129	152	150	155	168	158	179	185	169	202
	U	75	81	68	94	93	94	103	98	108	118	113	124
Christian	T	23	20	26	72	89	55	81	93	68	81	82 (102)	80
	R	52	33	83	118	160	74	143	148	136	159	151	166
	U	00	00	00	48	50	45	52	66	37	42	48	36
							(34)		(56)		(54)	(63)	(38)
Jain	* T	39	41	37	41	36	47	70	63	77	79	82	76
	R	00	00	00	72	41	110	77	54	103	121	119	123
							(99)		(74)				
	U	49	47	50	33	34	31	68	65	72	67	71	63
					(61)	(61)	(61)				(72)		(73)

Note: Figures in brackets are graduated estimates.

*Graduation not possible

Table 2.3

Child mortality estimates by educational level of mother

Educational level	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Illiterate	T	131	132	130	162	156	169	181	168	195	201	183	220
	R	139	140	137	171	164	179	190	177	205	210	192	230
	U	83	86	80	104	103	105	119	111	127	136	124	149
Literate but below middle	T	105 (88)	110 (84)	100	113	108	119	118	112	124	126	115	138
	R	116 (97)	120 (91)	111	125	119	132	131	123	140	143	128	160
	U	75	82 (62)	68	82	79	85	90	89	90	93	90	97
Middle but below matric	T	95 (67)	96 (63)	95 (69)	86	84 (76)	88	86	82	90	89	87	92
	R	120 (80)	122 (78)	119 (84)	103	99	108	108	102	114	112	107	118
	U	54	51	56	62	63	62	65	64	67	72	71	73
Matric but below graduate	T	63 (49)	61 (47)	66 (51)	58	56	61	62	60	64	64	61	67
	R	74	74 (61)	75	75	69	80	85	80	90	94	87	100
	U	54 (43)	49 (41)	59 (44)	49	48	51	53	53	54	55	53	58

Note: Figures in brackets are graduated estimates

Table 2.3

Child mortality estimates by educational level of mother

Educational level	TRU	q(1) P	q(1) M	q(1) F	q(2) P	q(2) M	q(2) F	q(3) P	q(3) M	q(3) F	q(5) P	q(5) M	q(5) F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Graduate and above	T	25 (35)	53 (35)	00 (34)	40	42	37	42	43	40	44	44 (46)	44
	R	-	-	-	47	45	48	51	49	52	76 (53)	84 (51)	67
	U	35 (34)	79 (35)	00 (32)	38	41	35	40	42	38	40 (43)	39 (46)	41

Table 2.4

Child mortality estimates by occupation of main workers

Occupation	TRU	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Main workers	T	142	138	146	166	166	167	183	176	191	203	193	213
	R	147	142	152	171	170	172	190	182	198	209	199	220
	U	78	88	67	106	111	101	116	114	118	135	131	138
Cultivators	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	138	142	133	147	148	146	169	164	174	190	182	199
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural labourer	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R	151	142	162	197	191	203	221	210	234	238	227	251
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manual workers	R	144	124	168	183 (166)	192 (155)	175	183	171	197	207	188	228
	U	101	110	90	120	125	115	138	133	143	160	156	164
Non-manual workers	R	105 (85)	175 (86)	44	108 (105)	131 (106)	84	108	113	102	132	128	137
	U	00	00	00	60	69	50	68	71	64	79	75	83
Non-workers	T	128	130	126	149	143	157	165	153	178	185	168	204
	R	137	139	135	163	155	171	181	168	196	201	182	221
	U	80	84	77	90	89	91	99	95	105	114	105	123

Note: Figures in brackets are graduated estimates.

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All Religions			
15 - 19	0.055	0.058	0.043	0.090	0.085	0.126
20 - 24	0.190	0.195	0.170	0.203	0.201	0.214
25 - 29	0.207	0.211	0.189	0.212	0.214	0.199
30 - 34	0.175	0.182	0.143	0.180	0.187	0.148
35 - 39	0.126	0.132	0.095	0.131	0.138	0.100
40 - 44	0.073	0.078	0.049	0.080	0.085	0.054
45 - 49	0.036	0.039	0.023	0.040	0.043	0.027
GFR/GMFR	130	134	110	146	148	140
TFR/TMFR	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.3
			Hindus			
15 - 19	0.055	0.057	0.042	0.086	0.083	0.116
20 - 24	0.189	0.194	0.166	0.200	0.199	0.208
25 - 29	0.204	0.208	0.180	0.208	0.212	0.189
30 - 34	0.172	0.179	0.131	0.176	0.183	0.135
35 - 39	0.122	0.128	0.079	0.126	0.134	0.083
40 - 44	0.070	0.075	0.038	0.077	0.082	0.042
45 - 49	0.034	0.036	0.018	0.038	0.040	0.020
GFR/GMFR	127	132	103	142	144	130
TFR/TMFR	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.0

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Muslims			
15 - 19	0.056	0.062	0.048	0.116	0.104	0.150
20 - 24	0.196	0.204	0.183	0.219	0.214	0.229
25 - 29	0.223	0.228	0.214	0.231	0.232	0.228
30 - 34	0.197	0.206	0.178	0.203	0.211	0.186
35 - 39	0.152	0.159	0.137	0.158	0.165	0.144
40 - 44	0.093	0.101	0.076	0.102	0.109	0.084
45 - 49	0.051	0.056	0.039	0.056	0.061	0.044
GFR/GMFR	144	151	129	169	169	168
TFR/TMFR	4.8	5.1	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.3
			Sikhs			
15 - 19	0.020	0.021	0.017	0.163	0.153	0.192
20 - 24	0.160	0.188	0.118	0.245	0.264	0.210
25 - 29	0.219	0.245	0.176	0.233	0.256	0.191
30 - 34	0.157	0.198	0.085	0.162	0.203	0.089
35 - 39	0.088	0.111	0.043	0.090	0.114	0.045
40 - 44	0.042	0.054	0.022	0.045	0.057	0.023
45 - 49	0.026	0.035	0.011	0.028	0.037	0.012
GFR/GMFR	106	123	76	151	173	112
TFR/TMFR	3.6	4.3	2.4	4.8	5.4	3.8

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Jains			
15 - 19	0.013	0.012	0.013	0.115	0.062	0.135
20 - 24	0.159	0.207	0.152	0.247	0.247	0.246
25 - 29	0.214	0.242	0.210	0.223	0.247	0.219
30 - 34	0.115	0.195	0.098	0.117	0.200	0.100
35 - 39	0.052	0.092	0.042	0.054	0.094	0.044
40 - 44	0.019	0.035	0.015	0.020	0.038	0.017
45 - 49	0.006	-	0.007	0.006	0.000	0.007
GFR/GMFR	95	118	91	136	155	132
TFR/TMFR	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.9	4.4	3.8
			Buddhists			
15 - 19	0.090	0.107	0.044	0.174	0.169	0.215
20 - 24	0.150	0.176	0.059	0.165	0.182	0.083
25 - 29	0.249	0.282	0.149	0.253	0.284	0.154
30 - 34	0.164	0.168	0.143	0.170	0.173	0.156
35 - 39	0.150	0.179	0.045	0.159	0.192	0.046
40 - 44	0.058	0.058	0.059	0.065	0.064	0.067
45 - 49	0.026	0.024	0.041	0.029	0.026	0.045
GFR/GMFR	136	152	79	158	169	108
TFR/TMFR	4.4	5.0	2.7	5.1	5.4	3.8

Table 3.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Christians			
15 - 19	0.017	0.045	0.011	0.122	0.123	0.120
20 - 24	0.096	0.135	0.088	0.215	0.191	0.226
25 - 29	0.134	0.226	0.111	0.183	0.265	0.158
30 - 34	0.093	0.161	0.073	0.113	0.188	0.089
35 - 39	0.046	0.089	0.032	0.054	0.096	0.039
40 - 44	0.029	0.064	0.018	0.034	0.073	0.021
45 - 49	0.009	0.026	0.003	0.011	0.028	0.004
GFR/GMFR	69	116	57	117	154	104
TFR/TMFR	2.1	3.7	1.7	3.7	4.8	3.7

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All educational level			
15 - 19	0.055	0.058	0.043	0.090	0.085	0.126
20 - 24	0.190	0.195	0.170	0.203	0.201	0.214
25 - 29	0.207	0.211	0.189	0.212	0.214	0.199
30 - 34	0.175	0.182	0.143	0.180	0.187	0.148
35 - 39	0.126	0.132	0.095	0.128	0.138	0.100
40 - 44	0.073	0.078	0.049	0.077	0.085	0.054
45 - 49	0.036	0.039	0.023	0.039	0.043	0.027
GFR/GMFR	130	134	110	145	148	140
TFR/TMFR	4.3	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.3
			Illiterate			
15 - 19	0.063	0.063	0.069	0.089	0.085	0.129
20 - 24	0.194	0.194	0.197	0.200	0.198	0.214
25 - 29	0.209	0.210	0.204	0.213	0.213	0.209
30 - 34	0.180	0.183	0.162	0.185	0.187	0.168
35 - 39	0.131	0.134	0.113	0.136	0.139	0.118
40 - 44	0.077	0.079	0.058	0.084	0.086	0.064
45 - 49	0.038	0.039	0.028	0.042	0.043	0.032
GFR/GMFR	134	135	126	146	146	144
TFR/TMFR	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.7

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Literate but below middle			
15 - 19	0.044	0.044	0.042	0.097	0.090	0.128
20 - 24	0.206	0.209	0.198	0.220	0.218	0.223
25 - 29	0.215	0.224	0.195	0.220	0.228	0.201
30 - 34	0.164	0.177	0.140	0.168	0.181	0.144
35 - 39	0.103	0.115	0.084	0.106	0.119	0.087
40 - 44	0.049	0.059	0.035	0.053	0.064	0.038
45 - 49	0.021	0.026	0.015	0.023	0.028	0.017
GFR/GMFR	125	133	109	154	162	137
TFR/TMFR	4.0	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.2
			Middle but below matric			
15 - 19	0.031	0.034	0.026	0.103	0.093	0.126
20 - 24	0.201	0.211	0.186	0.223	0.227	0.218
25 - 29	0.198	0.220	0.176	0.203	0.224	0.181
30 - 34	0.135	0.168	0.109	0.138	0.171	0.112
35 - 39	0.067	0.088	0.056	0.069	0.091	0.057
40 - 44	0.030	0.043	0.024	0.032	0.046	0.026
45 - 49	0.012	0.021	0.009	0.014	0.024	0.010
GFR/GMFR	105	121	89	149	169	129
TFR/TMFR	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.4	3.6

Table 3.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Matric but below graduate			
15 - 19	0.015	0.021	0.011	0.087	0.074	0.104
20 - 24	0.150	0.176	0.137	0.214	0.219	0.213
25 - 29	0.178	0.200	0.169	0.190	0.209	0.182
30 - 34	0.103	0.151	0.089	0.107	0.158	0.093
35 - 39	0.045	0.075	0.039	0.048	0.080	0.041
40 - 44	0.021	0.047	0.016	0.023	0.053	0.017
45 - 49	0.008	0.018	0.006	0.009	0.021	0.007
GFR/GMFR	82	103	74	141	164	131
TFR/TMFR	2.6	3.4	2.3	3.4	4.1	3.3
			Graduate and above			
15 - 19	0.010	0.018	0.009	0.091	0.074	0.098
20 - 24	0.078	0.107	0.074	0.191	0.178	0.194
25 - 29	0.144	0.176	0.140	0.176	0.197	0.172
30 - 34	0.091	0.122	0.087	0.099	0.130	0.095
35 - 39	0.038	0.078	0.034	0.041	0.082	0.037
40 - 44	0.019	0.020	0.019	0.021	0.024	0.021
45 - 49	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.003
GFR/GMFR	82	110	79	137	158	134
TFR/TMFR	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.1	3.5	3.1

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	A S F R			A S M F R		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Main workers			
15 - 19	0.049	0.050	0.036	0.071	0.070	0.094
20 - 24	0.172	0.178	0.114	0.186	0.186	0.194
25 - 29	0.188	0.195	0.130	0.198	0.202	0.167
30 - 34	0.160	0.166	0.106	0.171	0.175	0.127
35 - 39	0.111	0.116	0.063	0.122	0.126	0.079
40 - 49	0.047	0.050	0.025	0.058	0.060	0.037
GFR/GMFR	115	119	77	132	134	110
TFR/TMFR	3.9	4.0	2.5	4.3	4.4	3.7
			Non manual			
15 - 19	0.026	0.064	0.009	0.091	0.126	0.049
20 - 24	0.077	0.150	0.052	0.178	0.213	0.153
25 - 29	0.118	0.162	0.099	0.160	0.188	0.146
30 - 34	0.089	0.118	0.074	0.107	0.132	0.093
35 - 39	0.046	0.071	0.034	0.057	0.082	0.043
40 - 49	0.020	0.026	0.016	0.027	0.035	0.023
GFR/GMFR	67	96	54	96	119	83
TFR/TMFR	2.0	3.1	1.5	3.2	4.1	2.7

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Manual workers			
15 - 19	-	-	0.040	-	-	0.097
20 - 24	-	-	0.163	-	-	0.209
25 - 29	-	-	0.162	-	-	0.184
30 - 34	-	-	0.133	-	-	0.155
35 - 39	-	-	0.083	-	-	0.103
40 - 49	-	-	0.030	-	-	0.044
GFR/GMFR	-	-	93	-	-	126
TFR/TMFR	-	-	3.2	-	-	4.2
			Cultivator			
15 - 19	-	0.043	-	-	0.065	-
20 - 24	-	0.190	-	-	0.197	-
25 - 29	-	0.203	-	-	0.209	-
30 - 34	-	0.167	-	-	0.177	-
35 - 39	-	0.117	-	-	0.128	-
40 - 49	-	0.046	-	-	0.055	-
GFR/GMFR	-	119	-	-	136	-
TFR/TMFR	-	4.1	-	-	4.4	-

Table 3.3

Fertility indices by residence and economic activity

Age Group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Agricultural labourer			
15 - 19	-	0.057	-	-	0.069	-
20 - 24	-	0.164	-	-	0.168	-
25 - 29	-	0.187	-	-	0.192	-
30 - 34	-	0.167	-	-	0.175	-
35 - 39	-	0.119	-	-	0.127	-
40 - 49	-	0.057	-	-	0.067	-
GFR/GMFR	-	120	-	-	131	-
TFR/TMFR	-	4.0	-	-	4.3	-
			Manual other than C & AL			
15 - 19	-	0.062	-	-	0.102	-
20 - 24	-	0.179	-	-	0.192	-
25 - 29	-	0.197	-	-	0.206	-
30 - 34	-	0.172	-	-	0.183	-
35 - 39	-	0.111	-	-	0.122	-
40 - 49	-	0.052	-	-	0.062	-
GFR/GMFR	-	122	-	-	141	-
TFR/TMFR	-	4.1	-	-	4.6	-

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	ASFR	T	0.055	0.190	0.207	0.175	0.126	0.073	0.036
		R	0.058	0.195	0.211	0.182	0.132	0.078	0.039
		U	0.043	0.170	0.189	0.143	0.095	0.049	0.023
	ASMFR	T	0.090	0.203	0.212	0.180	0.131	0.080	0.040
		R	0.085	0.201	0.214	0.187	0.138	0.085	0.043
		U	0.126	0.214	0.199	0.148	0.100	0.054	0.027
1. Uttar Kashi	ASFR	T	0.050	0.211	0.216	0.163	0.106	0.044	0.019
		R	0.052	0.215	0.213	0.167	0.107	0.046	0.020
		U	0.011	0.164	0.249	0.074	0.095	0.000	0.000
	ASMFR	T	0.090	0.224	0.221	0.167	0.114	0.049	0.022
		R	0.091	0.226	0.218	0.172	0.115	0.051	0.023
		U	0.036	0.191	0.260	0.074	0.100	0.000	0.000
2. Chamoli	ASFR	T	0.037	0.252	0.251	0.201	0.130	0.058	0.019
		R	0.036	0.249	0.250	0.202	0.133	0.060	0.019
		U	0.053	0.285	0.265	0.195	0.097	0.011	0.028
	ASMFR	T	0.076	0.267	0.257	0.209	0.139	0.066	0.024
		R	0.072	0.262	0.255	0.209	0.143	0.069	0.024
		U	0.172	0.334	0.280	0.208	0.094	0.013	0.034
3. Tehri Garhwal	ASFR	T	0.034	0.224	0.260	0.221	0.145	0.076	0.034
		R	0.035	0.230	0.266	0.225	0.147	0.077	0.035
		U	0.002	0.107	0.129	0.076	0.053	0.021	0.000
	ASMFR	T	0.066	0.235	0.268	0.229	0.155	0.084	0.041
		R	0.067	0.239	0.273	0.233	0.158	0.086	0.042
		U	0.011	0.137	0.142	0.079	0.056	0.022	0.000
4. Dehra Dun	ASFR	T	0.029	0.111	0.193	0.120	0.081	0.030	0.017
		R	0.038	0.200	0.211	0.155	0.108	0.042	0.020
		U	0.021	0.146	0.177	0.086	0.052	0.016	0.014
	ASMFR	T	0.021	0.232	0.206	0.125	0.085	0.033	0.019
		R	0.113	0.235	0.218	0.160	0.114	0.045	0.023
		U	0.139	0.229	0.195	0.090	0.055	0.018	0.015

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5, Garhwal	ASFR	T	0.025	0.217	0.255	0.184	0.109	0.048	0.017
		R	0.024	0.216	0.252	0.188	0.115	0.050	0.017
		U	0.035	0.227	0.278	0.146	0.037	0.024	0.005
	ASMFR	T	0.073	0.238	0.261	0.191	0.117	0.055	0.021
		R	0.067	0.231	0.259	0.196	0.124	0.057	0.022
		U	0.188	0.315	0.288	0.149	0.039	0.026	0.006
6. Pithorgarh	ASFR	T	0.050	0.215	0.207	0.148	0.092	0.043	0.015
		R	0.052	0.223	0.211	0.153	0.095	0.044	0.016
		U	0.017	0.109	0.131	0.051	0.025	0.024	0.000
	ASMFR	T	0.091	0.236	0.215	0.156	0.101	0.051	0.019
		R	0.092	0.240	0.219	0.161	0.105	0.051	0.020
		U	0.086	0.166	0.144	0.054	0.027	0.029	0.000
7. Almora	ASFR	T	0.039	0.218	0.236	0.169	0.115	0.051	0.019
		R	0.040	0.223	0.241	0.172	0.119	0.053	0.020
		U	0.028	0.125	0.152	0.103	0.029	0.000	0.007
	ASMFR	T	0.079	0.236	0.247	0.179	0.124	0.059	0.023
		R	0.077	0.236	0.251	0.181	0.129	0.061	0.024
		U	0.184	0.227	0.177	0.114	0.031	0.000	0.008
8. Nainital	ASFR	T	0.053	0.207	0.218	0.168	0.109	0.054	0.033
		R	0.062	0.220	0.230	0.181	0.114	0.059	0.037
		U	0.031	0.175	0.189	0.135	0.094	0.040	0.023
	ASMFR	T	0.144	0.244	0.227	0.174	0.114	0.060	0.039
		R	0.147	0.246	0.236	0.187	0.119	0.066	0.043
		U	0.132	0.241	0.202	0.141	0.099	0.046	0.028
9. Saharanpur	ASFR	T	0.038	0.191	0.211	0.171	0.121	0.071	0.039
		R	0.040	0.200	0.216	0.185	0.134	0.077	0.044
		U	0.032	0.171	0.198	0.135	0.087	0.052	0.026
	ASMFR	T	0.096	0.215	0.216	0.175	0.125	0.076	0.043
		R	0.087	0.209	0.219	0.189	0.138	0.082	0.047
		U	0.145	0.233	0.209	0.139	0.091	0.057	0.029

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Muzaffarnagar	ASFR	T	0.047	0.235	0.249	0.200	0.133	0.079	0.033
		R	0.048	0.241	0.253	0.207	0.140	0.083	0.036
		U	0.044	0.217	0.237	0.177	0.107	0.060	0.021
	ASMFR	T	0.108	0.255	0.253	0.204	0.137	0.083	0.035
		R	0.102	0.253	0.256	0.210	0.145	0.088	0.038
		U	0.137	0.264	0.243	0.181	0.110	0.064	0.022
11. Bijnor	ASFR	T	0.044	0.232	0.256	0.220	0.163	0.093	0.041
		R	0.045	0.236	0.259	0.225	0.168	0.096	0.044
		U	0.042	0.219	0.248	0.206	0.161	0.086	0.033
	ASMFR	T	0.150	0.258	0.261	0.225	0.168	0.099	0.044
		R	0.140	0.251	0.262	0.228	0.167	0.102	0.047
		U	0.188	0.281	0.257	0.214	0.169	0.093	0.036
12. Meerut	ASFR	T	0.047	0.217	0.242	0.198	0.136	0.072	0.031
		R	0.052	0.235	0.256	0.215	0.147	0.083	0.035
		U	0.037	0.186	0.216	0.161	0.111	0.048	0.024
	ASMFR	T	0.120	0.245	0.248	0.203	0.140	0.078	0.034
		R	0.114	0.247	0.259	0.219	0.151	0.088	0.037
		U	0.137	0.240	0.228	0.167	0.116	0.053	0.026
13. Ghaziabad	ASFR	T	0.055	0.227	0.235	0.187	0.128	0.070	0.035
		R	0.063	0.250	0.256	0.210	0.149	0.080	0.038
		U	0.039	0.191	0.203	0.147	0.091	0.046	0.028
	ASMFR	T	0.129	0.251	0.239	0.191	0.133	0.074	0.038
		R	0.130	0.261	0.259	0.214	0.155	0.086	0.042
		U	0.126	0.232	0.209	0.151	0.094	0.049	0.031
14 Bulandshahr	ASFR	T	0.059	0.237	0.260	0.223	0.148	0.085	0.045
		R	0.061	0.241	0.268	0.232	0.156	0.091	0.047
		U	0.058	0.221	0.231	0.186	0.118	0.058	0.036
	ASMFR	T	0.134	0.253	0.265	0.229	0.154	0.093	0.049
		R	0.126	0.250	0.272	0.238	0.162	0.100	0.052
		U	0.172	0.264	0.237	0.190	0.123	0.063	0.039

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Moradabad	ASFR	T	0.052	0.225	0.244	0.212	0.150	0.095	0.049
		R	0.061	0.247	0.259	0.231	0.163	0.108	0.055
		U	0.033	0.172	0.207	0.160	0.115	0.063	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.125	0.249	0.251	0.218	0.155	0.103	0.053
		R	0.121	0.255	0.261	0.236	0.167	0.116	0.060
		U	0.146	0.231	0.221	0.166	0.120	0.069	0.035
16. Rampur	ASFR	T	0.056	0.225	0.257	0.232	0.164	0.111	0.059
		R	0.070	0.255	0.281	0.250	0.180	0.128	0.068
		U	0.031	0.161	0.197	0.181	0.118	0.066	0.034
	ASMFR	T	0.144	0.269	0.269	0.239	0.170	0.122	0.065
		R	0.136	0.271	0.284	0.255	0.185	0.139	0.074
		U	0.189	0.262	0.225	0.194	0.125	0.075	0.039
17. Budaun	ASFR	T	0.074	0.240	0.263	0.233	0.174	0.104	0.055
		R	0.080	0.245	0.263	0.238	0.181	0.111	0.057
		U	0.051	0.213	0.260	0.204	0.139	0.064	0.042
	ASMFR	T	0.118	0.252	0.267	0.239	0.182	0.116	0.062
		R	0.114	0.252	0.267	0.245	0.188	0.124	0.064
		U	0.152	0.257	0.270	0.212	0.147	0.072	0.049
18. Bareilly	ASFR	T	0.073	0.230	0.247	0.210	0.152	0.095	0.052
		R	0.089	0.249	0.260	0.231	0.172	0.113	0.060
		U	0.047	0.191	0.218	0.160	0.106	0.053	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.138	0.255	0.254	0.216	0.158	0.104	0.058
		R	0.130	0.255	0.264	0.236	0.179	0.123	0.066
		U	0.171	0.256	0.233	0.167	0.110	0.058	0.036
19. Pilibhit	ASFR	T	0.062	0.203	0.225	0.197	0.138	0.092	0.044
		R	0.068	0.208	0.227	0.199	0.142	0.096	0.045
		U	0.038	0.179	0.215	0.191	0.119	0.067	0.040
	ASMFR	T	0.107	0.218	0.230	0.202	0.143	0.100	0.050
		R	0.104	0.216	0.230	0.203	0.147	0.105	0.051
		U	0.129	0.228	0.226	0.199	0.123	0.073	0.045

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Shahjahanpur	ASFR	T	0.074	0.220	0.244	0.213	0.165	0.095	0.052
		R	0.080	0.223	0.244	0.220	0.175	0.101	0.057
		U	0.056	0.209	0.244	0.184	0.126	0.066	0.030
	ASMFR	T	0.113	0.235	0.249	0.218	0.171	0.104	0.059
		R	0.107	0.230	0.248	0.225	0.181	0.112	0.064
		U	0.153	0.260	0.256	0.191	0.132	0.072	0.034
21. Aligarh	ASFR	T	0.052	0.211	0.237	0.192	0.148	0.083	0.037
		R	0.056	0.222	0.247	0.203	0.160	0.090	0.040
		U	0.042	0.180	0.209	0.157	0.109	0.059	0.025
	ASMFR	T	0.112	0.229	0.242	0.198	0.154	0.091	0.041
		R	0.108	0.229	0.250	0.209	0.166	0.099	0.044
		U	0.133	0.229	0.219	0.163	0.115	0.066	0.028
22. Mathura	ASFR	T	0.056	0.211	0.228	0.178	0.126	0.072	0.030
		R	0.056	0.217	0.235	0.192	0.135	0.080	0.031
		U	0.055	0.193	0.204	0.122	0.093	0.041	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.103	0.223	0.232	0.182	0.131	0.079	0.033
		R	0.095	0.221	0.238	0.197	0.140	0.087	0.034
		U	0.136	0.228	0.211	0.126	0.097	0.046	0.026
23. Agra	ASFR	T	0.055	0.194	0.203	0.173	0.117	0.064	0.028
		R	0.071	0.228	0.237	0.207	0.146	0.078	0.033
		U	0.036	0.149	0.157	0.121	0.071	0.041	0.020
	ASMFR	T	0.115	0.217	0.209	0.179	0.122	0.071	0.032
		R	0.118	0.233	0.241	0.213	0.152	0.086	0.036
		U	0.110	0.191	0.165	0.126	0.074	0.045	0.023
24. Etah	ASFR	T	0.060	0.197	0.222	0.188	0.145	0.088	0.043
		R	0.062	0.197	0.222	0.190	0.148	0.092	0.046
		U	0.053	0.192	0.218	0.177	0.127	0.061	0.026
	ASMFR	T	0.104	0.206	0.225	0.194	0.150	0.096	0.048
		R	0.100	0.202	0.225	0.196	0.153	0.101	0.051
		U	0.134	0.225	0.225	0.184	0.132	0.067	0.029

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25. Mainpuri	ASFR	T	0.059	0.209	0.226	0.195	0.140	0.085	0.041
		R	0.061	0.213	0.233	0.202	0.146	0.089	0.044
		U	0.042	0.177	0.175	0.139	0.090	0.048	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.096	0.217	0.230	0.201	0.146	0.093	0.046
		R	0.096	0.218	0.237	0.208	0.153	0.098	0.049
		U	0.106	0.208	0.182	0.143	0.093	0.052	0.019
26. Farrukhabad	ASFR	T	0.052	0.177	0.196	0.170	0.135	0.074	0.037
		R	0.052	0.175	0.192	0.172	0.138	0.074	0.041
		U	0.051	0.184	0.215	0.160	0.119	0.071	0.018
	ASMFR	T	0.087	0.187	0.200	0.174	0.140	0.081	0.042
		R	0.081	0.182	0.195	0.176	0.143	0.081	0.046
		U	0.126	0.216	0.223	0.164	0.125	0.079	0.021
27. Etawah	ASFR	T	0.074	0.224	0.235	0.190	0.128	0.072	0.033
		R	0.079	0.228	0.238	0.199	0.136	0.075	0.036
		U	0.051	0.203	0.219	0.138	0.085	0.052	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.124	0.234	0.239	0.195	0.134	0.079	0.038
		R	0.123	0.234	0.242	0.204	0.142	0.082	0.041
		U	0.132	0.238	0.228	0.144	0.089	0.058	0.019
28. Kanpur	ASFR	T	0.046	0.176	0.189	0.148	0.103	0.058	0.023
		R	0.055	0.202	0.216	0.185	0.129	0.075	0.031
		U	0.037	0.151	0.162	0.111	0.076	0.035	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.120	0.203	0.196	0.153	0.108	0.063	0.026
		R	0.115	0.212	0.221	0.190	0.134	0.082	0.035
		U	0.129	0.194	0.171	0.114	0.079	0.039	0.014
29. Fatehpur	ASFR	T	0.056	0.197	0.209	0.182	0.133	0.080	0.038
		R	0.057	0.201	0.212	0.186	0.136	0.082	0.039
		U	0.043	0.163	0.184	0.150	0.105	0.054	0.028
	ASMFR	T	0.110	0.210	0.214	0.188	0.139	0.088	0.042
		R	0.109	0.212	0.217	0.192	0.142	0.090	0.043
		U	0.123	0.194	0.191	0.155	0.111	0.058	0.031

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30. Allahabad	ASFR	T	0.059	0.164	0.180	0.147	0.101	0.063	0.026
		R	0.066	0.173	0.184	0.154	0.109	0.068	0.028
		U	0.036	0.134	0.166	0.118	0.069	0.044	0.020
	ASMFR	T	0.097	0.178	0.186	0.151	0.105	0.068	0.029
		R	0.093	0.178	0.188	0.158	0.113	0.073	0.030
		U	0.129	0.182	0.178	0.123	0.073	0.048	0.023
31. Jalaun	ASFR	T	0.072	0.197	0.197	0.165	0.113	0.058	0.025
		R	0.077	0.207	0.204	0.172	0.117	0.061	0.025
		U	0.056	0.160	0.171	0.139	0.097	0.046	0.024
	ASMFR	T	0.104	0.204	0.200	0.169	0.118	0.064	0.028
		R	0.101	0.210	0.207	0.175	0.122	0.067	0.028
		U	0.119	0.177	0.175	0.143	0.101	0.052	0.027
32. Jhansi	ASFR	T	0.074	0.213	0.222	0.161	0.108	0.053	0.022
		R	0.077	0.235	0.236	0.172	0.118	0.069	0.027
		U	0.071	0.182	0.201	0.142	0.091	0.025	0.013
	ASMFR	T	0.110	0.232	0.229	0.166	0.113	0.058	0.025
		R	0.094	0.238	0.240	0.176	0.122	0.074	0.030
		U	0.145	0.221	0.212	0.148	0.097	0.028	0.015
33. Lalitpur	ASFR	T	0.100	0.265	0.277	0.238	0.178	0.103	0.051
		R	0.103	0.264	0.287	0.249	0.188	0.110	0.057
		U	0.085	0.270	0.215	0.167	0.107	0.048	0.052
	ASMFR	T	0.120	0.273	0.281	0.244	0.184	0.111	0.058
		R	0.116	0.267	0.290	0.255	0.195	0.119	0.064
		U	0.155	0.304	0.225	0.172	0.111	0.051	0.008
34. Hamirpur	ASFR	T	0.079	0.229	0.225	0.178	0.117	0.066	0.029
		R	0.080	0.235	0.226	0.185	0.124	0.069	0.031
		U	0.072	0.203	0.217	0.144	0.084	0.051	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.104	0.237	0.228	0.183	0.122	0.071	0.033
		R	0.100	0.239	0.230	0.190	0.128	0.074	0.035
		U	0.128	0.225	0.220	0.149	0.088	0.055	0.019

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35. Banda	ASFR	T	0.065	0.195	0.195	0.175	0.126	0.070	0.038
		R	0.068	0.200	0.198	0.180	0.132	0.075	0.039
		U	0.043	0.163	0.178	0.139	0.084	0.030	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.083	0.200	0.198	0.180	0.131	0.076	0.043
		R	0.083	0.202	0.201	0.184	0.137	0.081	0.044
		U	0.081	0.185	0.184	0.146	0.088	0.034	0.035
36. Kheri	ASFR	T	0.064	0.176	0.191	0.176	0.141	0.096	0.053
		R	0.064	0.177	0.191	0.176	0.141	0.098	0.055
		U	0.057	0.171	0.191	0.180	0.135	0.072	0.030
	ASMFR	T	0.099	0.186	0.195	0.181	0.146	0.105	0.059
		R	0.095	0.184	0.195	0.180	0.146	0.107	0.061
		U	0.146	0.199	0.199	0.183	0.141	0.079	0.034
37. Sitapur	ASFR	T	0.056	0.167	0.184	0.172	0.145	0.090	0.060
		R	0.059	0.171	0.188	0.177	0.150	0.094	0.062
		U	0.037	0.141	0.150	0.130	0.095	0.049	0.041
	ASMFR	T	0.086	0.176	0.188	0.177	0.150	0.099	0.066
		R	0.084	0.176	0.192	0.182	0.156	0.103	0.068
		U	0.100	0.176	0.158	0.136	0.100	0.055	0.046
38. Hardoi	ASFR	T	0.061	0.187	0.214	0.197	0.155	0.095	0.053
		R	0.062	0.186	0.212	0198	0.155	0.098	0.055
		U	0.056	0.198	0.225	0.192	0.158	0.072	0.033
	ASMFR	T	0.093	0.194	0.218	0.202	0.161	0.107	0.059
		R	0.088	0.190	0.216	0.203	0.161	0.111	0.062
		U	0.136	0.228	0.235	0.198	0.164	0.080	0.038
39. Unnao	ASFR	T	0.047	0.182	0.202	0.175	0.124	0.078	0.036
		R	0.047	0.183	0.204	0.178	0.127	0.079	0.038
		U	0.048	0.180	0.190	0.149	0.102	0.069	0.019
	ASMFR	T	0.091	0.193	0.207	0.180	0.129	0.085	0.040
		R	0.087	0.191	0.208	0.183	0.132	0.087	0.042
		U	0.132	0.209	0.201	0.154	0.108	0.075	0.021

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40. Lucknow	ASFR	T	0.042	0.144	0.161	0.136	0.093	0.051	0.025
		R	0.056	0.169	0.193	0.172	0.127	0.080	0.040
		U	0.034	0.126	0.138	0.102	0.063	0.022	0.009
	ASMFR	T	0.110	0.182	0.172	0.141	0.098	0.056	0.028
		R	0.092	0.179	0.197	0.177	0.132	0.088	0.044
		U	0.137	0.185	0.152	0.108	0.067	0.024	0.010
41. Rae Bareli	ASFR	T	0.062	0.198	0.218	0.194	0.143	0.077	0.041
		R	0.062	0.202	0.222	0.197	0.147	0.078	0.042
		U	0.063	0.163	0.177	0.156	0.084	0.064	0.034
	ASMFR	T	0.088	0.207	0.223	0.200	0.149	0.085	0.046
		R	0.085	0.208	0.227	0.203	0.154	0.086	0.047
		U	0.139	0.194	0.188	0.163	0.088	0.070	0.039
42. Bahraich	ASFR	T	0.062	0.178	0.203	0.192	0.148	0.090	0.045
		R	0.062	0.177	0.200	0.194	0.150	0.092	0.046
		U	0.058	0.190	0.240	0.160	0.110	0.046	0.033
	ASMFR	T	0.082	0.184	0.206	0.197	0.153	0.098	0.050
		R	0.079	0.181	0.203	0.199	0.156	0.101	0.051
		U	0.128	0.222	0.251	0.166	0.114	0.051	0.038
43. Gonda	ASFR	T	0.053	0.164	0.175	0.161	0.122	0.071	0.031
		R	0.054	0.164	0.172	0.161	0.124	0.073	0.031
		U	0.046	0.156	0.209	0.173	0.102	0.053	0.030
	ASMFR	T	0.066	0.168	0.178	0.165	0.127	0.079	0.036
		R	0.064	0.168	0.175	0.164	0.128	0.080	0.036
		U	0.094	0.179	0.217	0.178	0.106	0.058	0.035
44. Barabanki	ASFR	T	0.049	0.153	0.172	0.148	0.111	0.071	0.041
		R	0.050	0.154	0.174	0.148	0.112	0.071	0.042
		U	0.040	0.143	0.155	0.143	0.106	0.070	0.041
	ASMFR	T	0.068	0.160	0.176	0.152	0.116	0.078	0.047
		R	0.066	0.159	0.177	0.152	0.116	0.078	0.047
		U	0.099	0.167	0.163	0.149	0.110	0.077	0.047

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45. Faizabad	ASFR	T	0.053	0.172	0.191	0.160	0.114	0.067	0.031
		R	0.055	0.172	0.194	0.163	0.116	0.070	0.032
		U	0.036	0.169	0.161	0.132	0.101	0.038	0.032
	ASMFR	T	0.066	0.180	0.194	0.164	0.118	0.073	0.034
		R	0.065	0.176	0.197	0.167	0.120	0.076	0.036
		U	0.086	0.205	0.165	0.137	0.106	0.042	0.014
46. Sultanpur	ASFR	T	0.064	0.178	0.194	0.170	0.114	0.063	0.032
		R	0.064	0.178	0.193	0.171	0.116	0.064	0.032
		U	0.068	0.168	0.223	0.164	0.068	0.045	0.027
	ASMFR	T	0.074	0.182	0.198	0.175	0.119	0.068	0.035
		R	0.073	0.181	0.197	0.175	0.120	0.069	0.036
		U	0.146	0.208	0.232	0.168	0.072	0.048	0.032
47. Pratapgarh	ASFR	T	0.052	0.163	0.181	0.155	0.117	0.071	0.032
		R	0.052	0.163	0.182	0.155	0.117	0.071	0.033
		U	0.051	0.158	0.158	0.158	0.113	0.064	0.012
	ASMFR	T	0.063	0.167	0.184	0.159	0.120	0.076	0.035
		R	0.062	0.166	0.185	0.159	0.121	0.077	0.036
		U	0.086	0.174	0.164	0.163	0.116	0.070	0.014
48. Basti	ASFR	T	0.057	0.186	0.211	0.186	0.139	0.083	0.039
		R	0.057	0.187	0.213	0.188	0.139	0.084	0.040
		U	0.041	0.163	0.175	0.148	0.120	0.056	0.024
	ASMFR	T	0.069	0.190	0.214	0.190	0.143	0.089	0.044
		R	0.069	0.190	0.216	0.191	0.144	0.090	0.045
		U	0.073	0.182	0.179	0.152	0.124	0.060	0.027
49. Gorakhpur	ASFR	T	0.057	0.176	0.191	0.170	0.120	0.071	0.033
		R	0.058	0.179	0.193	0.172	0.124	0.074	0.034
		U	0.047	0.155	0.173	0.150	0.090	0.047	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.074	0.183	0.194	0.173	0.125	0.077	0.037
		R	0.070	0.182	0.196	0.175	0.128	0.080	0.037
		U	0.127	0.199	0.181	0.155	0.093	0.051	0.034

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	TRU	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50. Deoria	ASFR	T	0.046	0.168	0.193	0.171	0.119	0.074	0.037
		R	0.046	0.169	0.193	0.172	0.120	0.076	0.037
		U	0.045	0.161	0.180	0.151	0.105	0.038	0.032
	ASMFR	T	0.063	0.173	0.195	0.174	0.123	0.080	0.041
		R	0.062	0.173	0.195	0.176	0.124	0.083	0.042
		U	0.084	0.174	0.182	0.154	0.108	0.042	0.035
51. Azamgarh	ASFR	T	0.049	0.187	0.208	0.182	0.135	0.076	0.039
		R	0.050	0.188	0.207	0.182	0.134	0.075	0.039
		U	0.040	0.181	0.216	0.182	0.138	0.081	0.042
	ASMFR	T	0.063	0.193	0.211	0.186	0.139	0.081	0.043
		R	0.062	0.192	0.210	0.186	0.139	0.081	0.043
		U	0.078	0.203	0.225	0.187	0.144	0.089	0.047
52. Jaunpur	ASFR	T	0.057	0.164	0.183	0.158	0.109	0.060	0.030
		R	0.057	0.161	0.179	0.154	0.109	0.060	0.030
		U	0.063	0.207	0.230	0.213	0.112	0.053	0.031
	ASMFR	T	0.070	0.168	0.185	0.161	0.113	0.065	0.034
		R	0.067	0.163	0.182	0.158	0.113	0.065	0.034
		U	0.119	0.231	0.238	0.221	0.118	0.058	0.036
53. Ballia	ASFR	T	0.042	0.136	0.152	0.125	0.091	0.049	0.025
		R	0.042	0.136	0.151	0.126	0.092	0.049	0.026
		U	0.041	0.142	0.162	0.117	0.087	0.053	0.015
	ASMFR	T	0.060	0.141	0.154	0.129	0.095	0.053	0.027
		R	0.059	0.139	0.153	0.129	0.095	0.053	0.028
		U	0.082	0.155	0.164	0.120	0.090	0.059	0.017
54. Ghazipur	ASFR	T	0.048	0.156	0.170	0.148	0.100	0.059	0.027
		R	0.048	0.158	0.172	0.150	0.101	0.061	0.028
		U	0.041	0.137	0.148	0.122	0.090	0.041	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.063	0.161	0.173	0.152	0.104	0.064	0.030
		R	0.062	0.162	0.174	0.154	0.105	0.065	0.030
		U	0.078	0.156	0.150	0.126	0.094	0.045	0.024

Table 3.4

ASFR's and ASMFR's by district

State/District	ASFR/ ASMFR	T R U	Age Groups						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55. Varanasi	ASFR	T	0.055	0.153	0.164	0.129	0.090	0.050	0.023
		R	0.054	0.156	0.168	0.136	0.095	0.053	0.023
		U	0.055	0.146	0.153	0.111	0.076	0.040	0.022
	ASMFR	T	0.073	0.162	0.167	0.133	0.093	0.054	0.026
		R	0.064	0.158	0.170	0.139	0.098	0.057	0.026
		U	0.109	0.174	0.161	0.116	0.079	0.045	0.025
56. Mirzapur	ASFR	T	0.060	0.157	0.161	0.133	0.095	0.057	0.030
		R	0.060	0.158	0.161	0.135	0.098	0.058	0.032
		U	0.059	0.153	0.157	0.122	0.076	0.048	0.017
	ASMFR	T	0.077	0.161	0.163	0.136	0.099	0.062	0.034
		R	0.074	0.161	0.164	0.138	0.102	0.063	0.035
		U	0.099	0.169	0.162	0.124	0.079	0.052	0.020

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	T	130	146	4.3	4.7
	R	134	148	4.5	4.8
	U	110	140	3.6	4.3
1. Uttar Kashi	T	124	144	4.0	4.4
	R	125	144	4.1	4.5
	U	106	132	3.0	3.3
2. Chamoli	T	141	171	4.7	5.2
	R	140	168	4.7	5.2
	U	158	206	4.6	5.7
3. Tehri Garhwal	T	144	170	5.0	5.4
	R	147	173	5.1	5.5
	U	70	93	1.9	2.2
4. Dehra Dun	T	100	134	3.2	4.1
	R	118	148	3.9	4.5
	U	84	120	2.6	3.7
5. Garhwal	T	123	156	4.3	4.8
	R	122	155	4.3	4.8
	U	125	172	3.8	5.1
6. Pithoragarh	T	118	142	3.9	4.4
	R	121	144	4.0	4.4
	U	63	91	1.2	2.5
7. Almora	T	125	152	4.2	4.7
	R	128	153	4.3	4.8
	U	72	113	2.2	3.7
8. Nainital	T	131	164	4.2	5.0
	R	140	170	4.5	5.2
	U	108	147	3.4	4.4
9. Saharanpur	T	126	151	4.2	4.7
	R	133	153	4.5	4.9
	U	109	145	3.5	4.5
10. Muzaffarnagar	T	144	171	4.9	5.4
	R	148	171	5.0	5.5
	U	132	168	4.3	5.1
11. Bijnor	T	155	190	5.2	6.0
	R	158	189	5.3	6.0
	U	147	194	5.0	6.2

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Meerut	T	142	171	4.7	5.3
	R	152	176	5.1	5.6
	U	122	160	3.9	4.8
13. Ghaziabad	T	144	171	4.7	5.3
	R	157	181	5.2	5.7
	U	121	151	3.7	4.5
14. Bulandshahr	T	156	184	5.3	5.9
	R	161	184	5.5	6.0
	U	137	172	4.5	5.4
15. Moradabad	T	154	183	5.1	5.8
	R	170	192	5.6	6.1
	U	116	156	3.9	4.9
16. Rampur	T	162	199	5.5	6.4
	R	183	208	6.2	6.7
	U	113	169	3.9	5.5
17. Budaun	T	170	191	5.7	6.2
	R	175	192	5.9	6.3
	U	147	185	4.9	5.8
18. Bareilly	T	159	184	5.3	5.9
	R	176	193	5.9	6.3
	U	123	163	4.0	5.2
19. Pilibhit	T	146	164	4.8	5.2
	R	150	165	4.9	5.3
	U	127	162	4.2	5.1
20. Shahjahanpur	T	159	178	5.3	5.8
	R	165	179	5.5	5.8
	U	137	173	4.6	5.5
21. Aligarh	T	142	167	4.8	5.3
	R	150	171	5.1	5.5
	U	120	153	3.9	4.8
22. Mathura	T	135	154	4.5	4.9
	R	140	157	4.7	5.1
	U	114	142	3.7	4.3
23. Agra	T	127	151	4.2	4.7
	R	151	169	5.0	5.4
	U	92	121	3.0	3.7

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
24. Etah	T	140	158	4.7	5.1
	R	141	157	4.8	5.1
	U	130	160	4.3	5.0
25. Mainpuri	T	142	160	4.8	5.1
	R	147	163	4.9	5.3
	U	105	129	3.4	4.0
26. Farrukhabad	T	126	143	4.2	4.6
	R	126	140	4.2	4.5
	U	125	154	4.1	4.8
27. Etawah	T	144	164	4.8	5.2
	R	149	166	4.9	5.3
	U	120	149	3.8	4.5
28. Kanpur	T	114	138	3.7	4.3
	R	133	154	4.5	4.9
	U	93	120	2.9	3.7
29. Fatehpur	T	133	154	4.5	5.0
	R	136	155	4.6	5.0
	U	110	137	3.6	4.3
30. Allahabad	T	113	128	3.7	4.1
	R	119	130	3.9	4.2
	U	91	119	2.9	3.8
31. Jalaun	T	127	139	4.1	4.4
	R	132	143	4.3	4.6
	U	106	126	3.5	4.0
32. Jhansi	T	133	149	4.3	4.7
	R	143	153	4.7	4.9
	U	116	144	3.6	4.8
33. Lalitpur	T	183	195	6.1	6.4
	R	188	198	6.3	6.5
	U	147	173	4.5	5.1
34. Hamirpur	T	140	152	4.6	4.9
	R	143	153	4.8	5.0
	U	123	143	3.9	4.4
35. Banda	T	131	141	4.3	4.6
	R	135	143	4.5	4.7
	U	105	123	3.3	3.8

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
36. Kheri	T	134	149	4.5	4.8
	R	135	148	4.5	4.8
	U	129	156	4.2	4.9
37. Sitapur	T	130	144	4.4	4.7
	R	134	146	4.5	4.8
	U	97	122	3.2	3.9
38. Hardoi	T	144	160	4.8	5.2
	R	145	159	4.8	5.2
	U	140	170	4.7	5.4
39. Unnao	T	125	144	4.2	4.6
	R	126	144	4.3	4.6
	U	115	142	3.8	4.5
40. Lucknow	T	100	125	3.3	3.9
	R	126	141	4.2	4.5
	U	79	109	2.5	3.4
41. Rae Bareli	T	139	153	4.7	5.0
	R	140	154	4.7	5.0
	U	118	143	3.8	4.4
42. Bahraich	T	139	149	4.6	4.8
	R	139	149	4.6	4.8
	U	129	156	4.2	4.9
43. Gonda	T	118	127	3.9	4.1
	R	118	126	3.9	4.1
	U	118	139	3.8	4.3
44. Bara Banki	T	111	121	3.7	3.9
	R	111	121	3.8	3.9
	U	103	126	3.5	4.1
45. Faizabad	T	117	127	3.9	4.1
	R	119	127	4.0	4.1
	U	110	123	3.2	3.8

Table 3.5

GFR, GMFR, TFR, and TMFR by district

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
46. Sultanpur	T	122	130	4.0	4.3
	R	122	129	4.0	4.3
	U	118	143	3.8	4.5
47. **Pratapgarh**	T	113	121	3.9	4.0
	R	114	121	3.9	4.0
	U	108	125	3.6	3.9
48. Basti	T	136	144	4.5	4.7
	R	137	146	4.5	4.7
	U	112	129	3.6	3.9
49. Gorakhpur	T	124	134	4.1	4.3
	R	127	135	4.2	4.3
	U	104	131	3.4	4.2
50. Deoria	T	121	131	4.0	4.2
	R	122	132	4.1	4.3
	U	110	125	3.6	3.9
51. Azamgarh	T	130	140	4.4	4.6
	R	130	139	4.4	4.6
	U	131	155	4.4	4.9
52. Jaunpur	T	115	123	3.8	4.0
	R	113	120	3.8	3.9
	U	142	166	4.5	5.1
53. Ballia	T	93	102	3.1	3.3
	R	93	101	3.1	3.3
	U	93	109	3.1	3.4
54. Gazipur	T	106	116	3.5	3.7
	R	108	116	3.6	3.8
	U	90	105	3.0	3.4
55. Varanasi	T	102	112	3.3	3.5
	R	105	111	3.4	3.6
	U	94	113	3.0	3.5
56. Mirzapur	T	107	115	3.5	3.7
	R	108	115	3.5	3.7
	U	102	115	3.2	3.5

Table 3.6

GMFR and TMFR by religion - 1971 & 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	GMFR		TMFR	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions	Rural	164	148	5.3	4.8
	Urban	169	140	5.1	4.3
Hindus	Rural	161	144	5.2	4.7
	Urban	159	130	4.7	4.0
Muslims	Rural	184	169	6.0	5.5
	Urban	194	168	5.9	5.3
Christians	Rural	145	154	4.9	4.8
	Urban	156	104	4.9	3.3
Sikhs	Rural	188	173	5.9	5.4
	Urban	141	112	4.3	3.8
Jains	Rural	158	155	5.2	4.4
	Urban	170	132	5.1	3.8
Buddhists	Rural	180	169	5.6	5.4
	Urban	168	108	4.9	3.8

Table 3.7

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	5.26	5.31	5.03
A. Religion			
Hindus	5.19	5.26	4.76
Muslims	5.72	5.67	5.76
Christians	4.22	5.03	3.94
Sikhs	5.24	5.63	4.68
Jains	5.67	6.18	5.57
Buddhists	5.15	5.12	5.32
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	5.30	5.31	5.19
Literate but below middle	5.16	5.23	5.08
Middle but below matric	4.74	4.85	4.70
Matric but below graduate	3.97	4.25	3.92
Graduate and above	2.81	3.34	2.76
C. Economic Activities*			
Main-workers	4.16	4.74	4.02
Non-manual workers	3.34	2.98	4.00
Manual workers	-	-	4.59
Cultivators	-	4.62	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	4.86	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	5.16	-

*Relates to the women of age group 40-49.

Table 3.8

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	5.26	5.31	5.03
1. Uttar Kashi	3.89	3.81	5.49
2. Chamoli	4.44	4.42	4.89
3. Tehri Garhwal	4.80	4.81	4.51
4. Dehra Dun	4.67	4.75	4.59
5. Garhwal	5.01	5.01	5.12
6. Pithoragarh	4.51	4.53	3.99
7. Almora	4.72	4.72	4.56
8. Nainital	5.43	5.46	5.34
9. Saharanpur	5.55	5.71	5.10
10. Muzaffarnagar	5.88	5.96	5.53
11. Bijnor	6.15	6.17	6.06
12. Meerut	5.96	6.06	5.69
13. Ghaziabad	5.83	6.09	5.26
14. Bulandshahr	5.88	6.93	5.62
15. Moradabad	5.96	6.18	5.32
16. Rampur	6.12	6.21	5.87
17. Budaun	5.84	5.86	5.71
18. Bareilly	5.68	5.86	5.20
19. Pilibhit	5.25	5.31	4.96
20. Shahjahanpur	5.76	5.81	5.54
21. Aligarh	5.79	5.91	5.34
22. Mathura	5.91	6.02	5.44
23. Agra	5.69	6.00	5.12
24. Etah	5.54	5.57	5.36
25. Mainpuri	5.41	5.45	5.08
26. Farrukhabad	5.39	5.38	5.44
27. Etawah	5.68	5.83	4.76
28. Kanpur	5.26	5.72	4.62
29. Fatehpur	5.43	5.45	5.29
30. Allahabad	4.93	5.06	4.36
31. Jalaun	5.06	5.14	4.74
32. Jhansi	5.41	5.47	5.31
33. Lalitpur	5.48	5.52	5.18
34. Hamirpur	5.39	5.42	5.23
35. Banda	5.33	5.44	4.45
36. Kheri	4.66	4.66	4.54
37. Sitapur	5.08	5.08	5.10
38. Hardoi	5.67	5.72	5.27
39. Unnao	5.50	5.54	5.19
40. Lucknow	4.74	5.08	4.38

Table 3.8

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age group 45-49 by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
41. Raebareli	5.38	5.41	4.98
42. Bahraich	4.67	4.69	4.51
43. Gonda	4.83	4.82	5.04
44. Barabanki	4.56	4.54	4.87
45. Faizbad	4.70	4.74	4.29
46. Sultanpur	5.09	5.10	4.65
47. Partapgarh	5.02	5.06	4.26
48. Basti	5.24	5.25	5.20
49. Gorakhpur	4.88	4.90	4.66
50. Deoria	5.07	5.08	4.97
51. Azamgarh	5.07	5.07	5.14
52. Jaunpur	5.05	5.05	5.00
53. Ballia	4.38	4.36	4.53
54. Ghazipur	4.86	4.89	4.59
55. Varanasi	4.79	4.88	4.52
56. Mirzapur	4.87	4.93	4.30

Table 3.9

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age group

Age group	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	854	856	846	801	799	813
Less than 15	838	841	814	829	830	820
15 - 19	911	912	905	914	915	912
20 - 24	909	908	910	896	893	908
25 - 29	900	900	900	875	871	889
30 - 34	890	889	892	854	849	875
35 - 39	871	872	869	826	822	846
40 - 44	853	856	842	796	794	804
45 - 49	833	837	814	765	765	765
50 and above	821	825	797	742	744	733
15 - 49						

Table 3.10

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by different classifications of women

Classification	Children ever born			Children survivig		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All women	854	856	846	801	799	813
A. Religion						
Hindus	853	855	838	798	797	803
Muslims	863	864	861	817	811	830
Christians	950	933	958	951	904	970
Sikhs	839	825	872	826	809	868
Jains	875	897	856	880	880	850
Biddhists	823	815	861	724	712	775
B. Educational level						
Illiterate	852	954	834	795	796	790
Literate but below middle	874	879	866	949	849	849
Middle but below matric	883	892	877	872	876	870
Matric but below graduate	902	904	901	896	891	897
Graduate and above	919	939	916	918	933	916
C. Economic activity*						
Main workers	897	898	884	868	868	865
Non-Manual workers	902	885	914	894	870	911

*Relates to currently married women.

Table 3.11

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district

State/District	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	854	856	846	801	799	813
1. Uttar Kashi	939	943	873	923	926	870
2. Chamoli	950	952	917	939	940	917
3. Tehri Garhwal	939	940	905	920	920	898
4. Dehra Dun	880	879	882	872	859	886
5. Garhwal	951	955	887	943	947	894
6. Pithoragarh	940	943	860	916	919	850
7. Almora	945	947	888	927	929	883
8. Nainital	889	889	887	869	868	872
9. Saharanpur	841	837	854	791	778	831
10. Muzaffarnagar	849	848	853	797	792	815
11. Bijnor	867	864	876	804	794	836
12. Meerut	855	855	855	797	784	827
13. Ghaziabad	840	839	840	778	765	806
14. Bulandshahr	849	846	861	771	764	805
15. Moradabad	854	854	857	783	772	816
16. Rampur	866	865	871	802	790	836
17. Budaun	844	841	863	753	744	798
18. Bareilly	849	847	855	778	763	817
19. Pilibhit	846	846	851	785	779	815
20. Sahajahanpur	842	842	845	774	765	813
21. Aligarh	836	836	836	745	735	777
22. Mathura	827	826	831	727	716	770
23. Agra	818	821	813	736	722	761
24. Etah	828	828	813	736	722	761
25. Mainpuri	816	814	830	733	727	785
26. Farrukhabad	831	826	862	759	752	800
27. Etawah	835	832	851	770	762	824
28. Kanpur	855	859	848	818	808	830
29. Fatehpur	877	878	860	833	833	833
30. Allahabad	863	871	821	821	825	802

Table 3.11

Sex ratio of children ever born and children surviving by district

State/District	Children ever born			Children surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Jalaun	829	832	809	747	747	751
32. Jhansi	842	839	847	775	755	808
33. Lalitpur	866	868	848	792	794	779
34. Hamirpur	854	855	849	772	767	800
35. Banda	850	855	807	795	800	753
36. Kheri	809	806	835	742	736	804
37. Sitapur	822	820	842	760	754	819
38. Hardoi	842	840	859	771	766	814
39. Unnao	869	870	857	826	827	818
40. Lucknow	843	844	842	813	796	830
41. Rae Bareli	874	877	832	841	843	815
42. Bahraich	818	818	822	748	744	796
43. Gonda	833	833	832	759	756	805
44. BaraBanki	815	812	855	756	749	834
45. Faizabad	859	860	853	817	816	829
46. Sultanpur	862	861	868	822	822	834
47. Partapgarh	875	876	840	844	844	848
48. Basti	879	880	856	815	815	831
49. Gorakhpur	873	875	855	839	838	841
50. Deoria	878	881	840	861	863	834
51. Azamgarh	885	887	862	860	863	833
52. Jaunpur	879	881	850	840	841	826
53. Ballia	843	844	832	822	823	813
54. Ghazipur	873	876	822	849	853	795
55. Varanasi	861	870	832	824	832	800
56. Mirzapur	861	865	832	824	826	809

Table 3.12

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in different age groups

Age group	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	56.63	56.66	56.44	55.33	55.23	55.88
Less than 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1.33	1.25	1.85	1.32	1.25	1.85
20 - 24	15.99	15.81	16.84	16.04	15.87	16.90
25 - 29	49.01	49.04	48.90	49.28	49.30	49.18
30 - 34	71.06	71.32	69.84	71.62	71.87	70.45
35 - 39	80.35	80.81	78.15	81.14	81.58	78.98
40 - 44	86.22	87.49	79.51	83.53	83.99	81.09
45 - 49	82.38	82.90	79.58	83.94	84.42	81.28
50 and above	76.06	77.01	70.71	80.59	81.31	76.20

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	R	49.04	71.32	80.81	87.49	49.38	71.87	81.58	83.59
	U	48.90	69.84	78.15	79.51	49.18	70.45	78.98	81.09
A. Religions									
Hindus	R	46.76	71.07	80.48	82.19	48.93	71.61	81.28	83.75
	U	46.64	67.99	76.67	78.08	46.85	68.51	77.48	79.55
Muslims	R	51.41	72.91	82.91	84.11	51.73	73.50	83.56	85.57
	U	55.84	74.95	82.08	83.04	56.38	75.82	83.02	84.98
Christians	R	52.25	70.69	81.46	80.04	51.98	70.68	82.16	81.94
	U	28.35	51.17	57.49	68.11	28.54	51.53	57.41	67.61
Sikhs	R	50.52	73.89	85.22	86.23	50.72	74.05	85.31	87.01
	U	29.45	61.45	71.96	80.01	29.42	61.80	72.80	80.62
Jains	R	59.76	84.02	90.49	93.73	60.13	84.87	92.10	96.24
	U	43.33	70.32	83.88	85.30	43.60	70.56	85.44	85.44
Buddhists	R	54.77	76.83	85.60	83.28	54.77	78.10	86.78	86.67
	U	39.29	62.03	65.57	67.94	42.63	59.86	64.94	71.03
B. Educational level									
Illiterate	R	49.31	71.27	80.78	82.45	49.57	71.81	81.54	55.84
	U	52.98	72.01	79.22	79.81	54.10	73.15	80.34	81.82
Literate but below middle	R	49.99	73.81	82.77	83.35	50.27	74.52	83.69	85.14
	U	53.76	73.63	81.12	81.12	55.12	74.63	82.10	83.05
Middle but below matric	R	45.33	71.44	80.63	80.32	45.57	71.55	81.56	82.86
	U	51.70	73.06	79.69	81.63	52.91	74.03	80.74	82.86
Matric but below graduate	R	35.00	61.80	70.13	71.87	35.25	62.56	71.81	75.62
	U	36.80	61.53	70.85	73.65	39.38	63.66	72.65	75.90
Graduate and above	R	19.13	44.46	51.04	66.11	19.29	45.07	51.79	70.14
	U	14.13	35.50	48.94	54.41	17.32	38.50	52.22	58.86

Table 3.13

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in selected age groups by different classifications of women

Classification		Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Economic activity									
Main workers	R	46.07	67.66	76.72	78.09	46.51	63.57	78.09	80.54
	U	38.43	54.84	65.09	67.27	38.59	56.12	66.94	70.21
Non-Manual workers	R	38.78	60.81	66.74	67.03	40.19	62.53	69.82	74.31
	U	22.87	40.04	53.42	56.75	22.53	40.67	54.79	58.94
Manual workers	U	50.03	66.07	72.42	73.15	50.97	68.36	75.07	77.06
Cultivators	R	45.79	68.06	77.23	77.75	46.25	69.18	78.82	80.42
Agricultural labourers	R	46.53	67.17	76.39	78.95	46.87	67.95	77.36	80.82
Manual workers other than C & AL	R	48.06	70.16	78.15	79.59	48.47	71.31	79.50	81.83

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	R	49.04	71.32	80.81	87.49	49.38	71.87	81.58	83.99
	U	48.90	69.84	78.15	79.51	49.18	70.45	78.98	81.09
1. Uttar Kashi	R	42.79	64.97	68.09	66.56	43.14	65.69	69.16	66.31
	U	46.68	68.36	93.29	89.57	46.51	68.36	94.86	87.68
2. Chamoli	R	44.35	73.55	79.20	79.25	44.85	74.41	80.67	81.96
	U	53.80	77.69	87.24	81.74	53.89	79.59	86.76	85.17
3. TehriGarhwal	R	44.69	71.86	79.95	79.81	45.21	72.75	81.47	81.91
	U	36.58	76.80	77.74	72.13	36.56	76.63	79.71	70.76
4. Dehra Dun	R	50.70	73.08	78.77	78.60	50.70	73.52	79.50	79.55
	U	41.67	64.24	73.12	76.54	41.70	64.70	73.92	77.75
5. Garhwal	R	46.21	75.06	84.16	82.26	45.66	73.13	86.27	87.45
	U	49.88	75.26	83.08	81.42	50.50	75.39	83.26	83.02
6. Pithoragarh	R	45.02	71.28	79.27	80.39	45.64	73.07	81.42	83.89
	U	42.23	70.29	72.32	71.21	43.43	71.21	75.24	74.54
7. Almora	R	44.60	69.23	78.98	80.05	45.63	72.93	81.67	83.78
	U	41.19	70.35	77.36	86.29	41.18	70.30	79.00	90.71
8. Nainital	R	57.23	71.88	82.38	81.99	57.34	78.52	83.28	83.84
	U	53.06	74.91	81.92	82.02	53.61	75.62	82.40	84.04
9. Saharanpur	R	51.81	76.31	85.14	87.43	46.22	68.83	79.86	80.73
	U	51.87	76.62	85.51	88.57	46.31	69.24	80.38	81.84
10. Muzaffarnagar	R	53.79	77.41	86.74	89.54	53.91	77.69	87.07	90.37
	U	52.67	76.04	83.22	85.04	52.86	76.54	83.90	85.99
11. Bijnor	R	57.90	80.46	88.79	89.31	58.05	80.81	89.15	90.05
	U	55.06	78.05	86.75	86.25	55.37	78.83	87.45	87.76
12. Meerut	R	55.22	77.58	87.19	88.97	55.33	77.87	87.56	89.91
	U	50.24	71.66	80.66	82.85	50.44	72.30	81.45	83.93
13. Ghaziabad	R	58.55	79.79	87.73	88.50	58.71	80.28	88.20	89.58
	U	48.53	71.83	81.77	83.23	48.51	72.14	82.30	84.29

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Bulandshahr	R	56.43	78.47	87.45	88.58	56.63	79.21	88.33	90.28
	U	55.57	78.32	84.58	80.75	55.82	79.04	90.03	87.40
15. Moradabad	R	65.40	84.66	87.40	89.16	65.48	84.94	91.31	93.38
	U	62.45	81.21	88.38	88.75	62.72	81.61	88.80	89.63
16. Rampur	R	63.99	84.23	88.17	90.50	64.02	84.38	90.39	93.43
	U	62.36	75.36	88.38	90.49	62.38	81.07	88.77	91.53
17. Budaun	R	61.58	80.87	89.29	90.26	61.75	80.12	89.85	91.40
	U	55.66	78.33	86.01	87.23	56.79	79.13	86.92	88.69
18. Bareilly	R	62.92	81.63	89.47	90.48	63.06	81.85	89.90	91.56
	U	58.94	78.31	84.04	85.74	59.19	78.79	84.27	86.83
19. Pilibhit	R	58.08	77.19	85.43	87.53	58.21	77.53	85.87	88.71
	U	57.41	77.89	84.63	88.76	58.19	78.69	85.23	91.42
20. Shahjahanpur	R	56.25	76.74	85.67	87.65	56.44	77.12	86.34	88.89
	U	57.68	77.26	84.71	87.60	57.98	77.63	84.97	88.90
21. Aligarh	R	62.29	82.55	88.47	91.73	62.54	82.92	90.68	93.07
	U	59.86	77.82	85.28	86.61	64.04	78.37	82.15	88.23
22. Mathura	R	54.97	78.39	88.49	89.00	55.16	70.36	89.35	90.39
	U	53.71	76.00	80.94	82.21	53.88	58.08	81.74	84.68
23. Agra	R	58.15	80.91	87.28	88.96	58.51	81.82	88.27	90.85
	U	49.93	71.09	79.19	81.27	50.34	71.69	80.16	83.24
24. Etah	R	51.58	74.51	84.30	85.73	51.87	74.98	85.01	87.16
	U	49.48	71.36	80.92	82.88	50.04	72.15	81.76	85.31
25. Mainpuri	R	50.38	74.30	83.57	86.24	50.59	74.98	84.70	88.18
	U	46.86	68.64	75.16	82.07	46.86	69.16	75.89	83.55
26. Farrukhabad	R	49.62	73.01	81.03	81.94	49.84	73.56	83.02	84.48
	U	51.93	71.54	79.84	81.87	52.25	71.71	80.86	82.99
27. Etawah	R	54.82	78.41	86.24	87.10	55.13	79.31	87.31	88.97
	U	48.15	65.07	73.99	73.60	48.39	65.68	74.73	74.95
28. Kanpur	R	51.13	75.81	84.12	84.85	51.98	76.65	85.02	76.78
	U	46.21	64.42	74.86	76.93	46.41	64.80	75.70	78.36

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29. Fatehpur	R	47.48	73.15	82.54	84.09	47.94	74.10	83.44	85.94
	U	44.88	69.62	80.46	80.68	45.10	70.67	81.64	84.07
30. Allahabad	R	51.28	69.42	77.00	78.76	51.62	70.01	77.89	80.21
	U	46.07	65.07	72.26	74.61	46.31	65.54	73.12	75.82
31. Jalaun	R	52.28	74.37	82.72	84.31	52.79	75.04	83.69	86.59
	U	50.52	71.18	78.78	79.39	50.88	71.96	80.32	81.49
32. Jhansi	R	55.50	76.49	83.67	85.77	55.90	76.85	84.55	86.59
	U	55.05	75.87	83.32	81.94	55.67	76.70	84.78	82.67
33. Lalitpur	R	56.80	77.50	86.48	86.55	56.89	77.94	86.69	88.17
	U	54.27	72.15	83.59	82.77	54.84	72.83	84.45	84.51
34. Hamirpur	R	56.66	77.86	85.58	85.98	57.05	78.67	86.36	87.96
	U	55.14	76.02	82.29	83.83	55.19	77.20	83.00	85.14
35. Banda	R	52.94	76.22	84.10	84.48	53.41	76.79	84.91	86.28
	U	50.62	70.41	77.16	73.83	50.92	72.19	78.67	76.26
36. Kheri	R	43.90	64.50	75.13	77.18	44.13	64.95	75.97	78.79
	U	45.43	67.92	77.19	76.15	45.91	68.35	78.18	77.95
37. Sitapur	R	44.02	65.63	76.79	78.68	44.36	66.15	77.57	80.66
	U	44.40	60.83	74.99	76.75	44.97	61.45	76.26	78.12
38. Hardoi	R	49.72	72.58	83.07	85.18	50.04	73.01	83.62	86.32
	U	50.56	75.88	82.40	83.02	51.08	76.33	83.44	85.16
39. Unnao	R	45.44	71.18	81.86	83.13	45.80	71.79	82.49	84.84
	U	47.51	67.89	77.58	81.54	47.80	68.62	78.58	81.30
40. Lucknow	R	45.18	68.81	78.63	81.44	45.49	69.39	79.37	83.03
	U	40.99	62.92	71.09	73.35	41.21	63.51	71.81	74.56
41. Raebareli	R	47.60	70.25	80.17	81.88	48.15	71.08	81.11	83.30
	U	46.24	69.58	77.68	79.26	46.81	70.17	78.76	81.09
42. Bahraich	R	41.89	63.73	74.01	75.85	42.06	64.20	74.88	77.81
	U	49.06	69.84	77.13	75.14	49.68	70.60	77.97	77.41

Table 3.14

Percentage of ever married/currently married women with three or more children in the selected age groups by district

State/District	R U	Ever married women				Currently married women			
		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
43. Gonda	R	44.59	65.01	74.41	76.02	44.88	65.65	75.20	77.79
	U	47.57	68.46	78.00	75.07	47.75	69.56	79.43	77.94
44. Barabanki	R	40.30	60.73	71.55	74.29	40.61	61.35	72.43	76.43
	U	47.34	68.24	75.33	80.93	47.75	69.60	76.18	82.04
45. Faizabad	R	43.28	65.71	75.06	77.74	43.63	66.23	75.73	79.36
	U	45.44	64.64	72.44	74.53	45.52	65.11	73.66	75.68
46. Sultanpur	R	47.93	67.74	78.18	79.63	48.21	68.42	79.02	81.21
	U	48.65	71.84	76.94	77.92	49.17	72.37	77.84	79.01
47. Pratapgarh	R	44.82	67.16	77.09	79.65	45.05	67.67	77.72	81.04
	U	46.02	62.95	74.25	72.22	45.90	64.56	71.46	72.66
48. Basti	R	45.48	67.86	78.92	80.87	45.64	68.23	79.55	81.99
	U	49.10	70.23	78.73	80.40	49.42	70.84	79.59	82.32
49. Gorakhpur	R	46.10	67.73	78.25	67.10	46.23	68.07	78.98	80.43
	U	49.56	67.62	75.40	75.97	49.77	68.11	76.10	77.35
50. Deoria	R	42.99	66.95	78.34	80.61	43.07	67.36	79.04	81.92
	U	51.14	72.00	79.32	80.01	51.28	72.07	80.08	81.55
51. Azamgarh	R	43.66	68.78	80.69	82.87	43.84	69.20	81.25	84.03
	U	48.68	71.09	77.80	80.12	49.16	71.79	78.62	82.61
52. Jaunpur	R	48.68	70.07	80.16	80.99	48.84	70.49	80.90	82.69
	U	55.54	61.28	79.62	76.56	56.05	72.11	80.64	78.79
53. Ballia	R	39.05	62.26	73.38	75.16	39.23	62.91	74.23	77.06
	U	44.08	65.23	73.05	73.87	44.38	66.16	74.29	76.82
54. Ghazipur	R	42.80	67.40	78.73	81.67	43.12	67.93	79.69	83.40
	U	45.09	63.13	75.17	75.01	45.15	63.80	76.60	78.14
55. Varanasi	R	47.98	68.97	78.05	80.04	48.14	69.56	78.90	81.70
	U	49.46	68.28	75.39	75.06	49.87	69.16	76.16	77.05
56. Mirzapur	R	48.01	68.09	76.16	77.19	48.28	72.10	76.82	78.85
	U	48.36	67.08	72.67	72.40	48.77	67.70	73.54	73.95

Table 3.15

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by different classifications of women

Classification	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All women	4.12	3.97	4.99
A. Religion			
Hindus	4.09	3.97	4.97
Muslims	4.32	4.00	5.09
Christians	5.75	5.28	5.19
Sikhs	3.17	3.00	3.53
Jains	3.88	2.82	4.19
Buddhists	3.02	3.17	2.43
B. Educational level			
Illiterate	4.07	3.94	5.02
Literate but below middle	4.83	5.10	4.56
Middle but below matric	4.99	7.00	4.36
Matric but below graduate	6.15	8.68	5.79
Graduate and above	8.65	16.56	8.09
C. Economic Activity			
Main workers	7.42	7.17	9.86
Non-manual workers	10.21	8.98	11.02
Manual workers	-	-	9.44
Cultivators	-	8.33	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	5.32	-
Manual workers other than C & AL	-	6.19	-

Table 3.16

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	4.12	3.97	4.99
1. Uttar Kashi	15.25	15.07	20.00
2. Chamoli	8.97	8.82	12.76
3. Tehri Garhwal	9.89	9.67	25.98
4. Dehra Dun	8.13	11.10	4.65
5. Garhwal	7.16	7.10	8.38
6. Pithoragarh	4.65	4.44	10.13
7. Almora	5.15	5.18	4.40
8. Nainital	4.75	4.90	4.29
9. Saharanpur	3.59	3.14	4.95
10. Muzaffarnagar	2.39	2.36	2.54
11. Bijnor	2.54	2.45	2.82
12. Meerut	3.23	2.16	5.89
13. Ghaziabad	3.08	2.89	3.56
14. Bulandshahr	3.55	3.19	5.33
15. Moradabad	2.94	2.42	4.52
16. Rampur	2.80	2.55	3.49
17. Budaun	2.83	2.70	3.60
18. Bareilly	3.60	3.47	4.02
19. Pilibhit	5.84	5.58	7.39
20. Shahjahanpur	4.77	4.82	4.55
21. Aligarh	3.04	2.87	3.75
22. Mathura	3.33	2.87	4.96
23. Agra	4.00	3.31	5.34
24. Etah	4.20	3.97	5.62
25. Mainpuri	3.11	2.95	4.62
26. Farukhabad	3.73	3.49	5.10
27. Etawah	3.11	2.98	3.87
28. Kanpur	4.14	3.15	5.77
29. Fatehpur	4.42	4.40	4.76
30. Allahabad	2.74	2.15	5.48
31. Jalaun	4.36	4.38	4.27
32. Jhansi	3.18	2.80	3.90
33. Lalitpur	3.45	3.28	4.65
34. Hamirpur	2.26	2.22	2.50
35. Banda	3.27	3.23	3.59

Table 3.16

Proportion of childless ever married women aged 50 and above by district

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
36. Kheri	5.06	4.95	6.35
37. Sitapur	4.69	4.40	8.04
38. Hardoi	3.99	3.76	6.10
39. Unnao	3.93	3.79	5.24
40. Lucknow	6.22	4.97	7.81
41. Rae Bareli	4.21	4.28	2.28
42. Bahraich	4.08	3.92	6.67
43. Gonda	6.87	6.92	6.13
44. Barabanki	5.99	6.02	5.56
45. Faizabad	5.59	5.58	5.76
46. Sultanpur	8.89	8.82	11.99
47. Pratapgarh	4.05	4.04	4.28
48. Basti	2.46	2.44	3.18
49. Gorakhpur	3.44	3.39	4.09
50. Deoria	3.57	3.49	4.95
51. Azamgarh	3.32	3.34	3.08
52. Jaunpur	3.31	3.22	5.16
53. Ballia	4.08	3.91	6.11
54. Ghazipur	4.82	4.70	6.50
55. Varanasi	4.40	4.21	5.07
56. Mirzapur	4.50	4.37	5.70

Table 3.17

Distribution of currently married women by duration of marrige and religion

Duration	TRU	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All durations*	T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	U	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	T	11.84	11.66	12.74	14.76	13.55	12.97	15.14
	R	11.44	11.34	12.12	11.91	13.14	13.02	10.99
	U	13.95	13.82	14.20	15.81	14.35	12.79	16.05
5 - 9	T	12.70	12.57	13.36	14.52	14.05	14.11	15.13
	R	12.36	12.28	12.86	13.10	13.57	14.12	13.92
	U	14.52	14.50	14.53	15.04	14.98	14.06	15.39
10 - 14	T	13.68	13.56	14.33	14.08	13.62	14.82	14.16
	R	13.49	13.39	14.19	14.55	14.19	14.88	12.40
	U	14.66	14.70	14.65	13.90	12.49	14.54	14.55
15 - 19	T	11.25	11.20	11.57	11.27	10.73	13.01	9.84
	R	11.18	11.15	11.46	11.46	10.84	12.86	11.12
	U	11.61	11.56	11.82	11.20	10.52	13.67	9.56
20 - 24	T	11.74	11.77	11.65	9.71	10.41	10.30	10.55
	R	11.86	11.86	11.90	10.51	10.65	10.49	13.05
	U	11.10	11.14	11.08	9.41	9.95	9.48	10.01
25 - 29	T	7.81	7.89	7.40	7.11	7.93	9.04	7.41
	R	7.90	7.96	7.50	7.35	7.85	9.20	6.24
	U	7.33	7.39	7.15	7.03	8.08	8.38	7.67
30 - 34	T	7.77	7.90	7.07	6.86	7.80	7.66	7.93
	R	8.02	8.09	7.50	8.62	7.48	7.73	8.43
	U	6.46	6.57	6.08	6.21	8.43	7.38	7.82
35 and above	T	13.21	13.45	11.83	9.81	13.82	13.61	14.23
	R	13.86	13.99	12.89	12.00	14.84	14.01	19.38
	U	9.72	9.82	9.34	9.00	11.82	11.88	13.10

*'All durations' include 'duration not stated' also.

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All women	$\bar{m}$	29.9	29.9	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.287	0.296	0.253
A. Religion				
Hindus	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.289	0.295	0.251
Muslims	$\bar{m}$	30.5	30.6	30.2
	f_1/f_2	0.286	0.304	0.261
Christians	$\bar{m}$	29.1	29.7	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.174	0.333	0.120
Sikhs	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.9	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.124	0.113	0.142
Jains	$\bar{m}$	28.0	28.6	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.082	0.059	0.087
Buddhists	$\bar{m}$	29.3	29.0	30.9
	f_1/f_2	0.600	0.612	0.753
B. Educational level				
Illiterate	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.9	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.326	0.322	0.351
Literate but below middle	$\bar{m}$	28.9	29.3	28.3
	f_1/f_2	0.212	0.211	0.219
Middle but below matric	$\bar{m}$	28.1	28.8	27.8
	f_1/f_2	0.152	0.163	0.139
Matric but below graduate	$\bar{m}$	28.1	28.2	27.8
	f_1/f_2	0.097	0.121	0.084
Graduate and above	$\bar{m}$	28.8	29.1	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.127	0.169	0.117

Table 3.18

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by different classifications of women

Classification	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
C. Economic Activity				
Main workers	$\bar{m}$	28.7	28.8	28.3
	f_1/f_2	0.286	0.281	0.316
Non-manual workers	$\bar{m}$	-	27.5	29.1
	f_1/f_2	-	0.424	0.169
Manual workers	$\bar{m}$	-	28.2	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.247	-
Cultivators	$\bar{m}$	-	28.7	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.229	-
Agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	29.0	-
	f_1/f_2	-	0.345	-
Manual workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers	$\bar{m}$	-	28.6	
	f_1/f_2	-	0.346	-

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	$\bar{m}$	29.9	29.9	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.287	0.296	0.253
1. Uttar Kashi	$\bar{m}$	28.7	28.7	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.236	0.243	0.066
2. Chamoli	$\bar{m}$	29.0	29.1	27.7
	f_1/f_2	0.148	0.146	0.187
3. Tehri Garhwal	$\bar{m}$	29.9	29.9	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.153	0.154	0.223
4. Dehra Dun	$\bar{m}$	28.6	29.0	28.0
	f_1/f_2	0.170	0.188	0.141
5. Garhwal	$\bar{m}$	29.0	29.2	27.1
	f_1/f_2	0.114	0.110	0.154
6. Pithoragarh	$\bar{m}$	28.4	28.3	27.5
	f_1/f_2	0.232	0.233	0.153
7. Almora	$\bar{m}$	29.0	29.0	27.1
	f_1/f_2	0.179	0.178	0.229
8. Nainital	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.2	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.257	0.283	0.175
9. Saharanpur	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.2	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.198	0.201	0.187
10. Muzaffarnagar	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.7	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.200	0.200	0.200
11. Bijnor	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	30.1
	f_1/f_2	0.192	0.191	0.195
12. Meerut	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.215	0.219	0.201
13. Ghaziabad	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.5	29.1
	f_1/f_2	0.242	0.253	0.205
14. Bulandshahr	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.9	29.2
	f_1/f_2	0.250	0.247	0.261

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
15. Moradabad	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	30.0
	f_1/f_2	0.231	0.249	0.191
16. Rampur	$\bar{m}$	30.6	30.5	30.4
	f_1/f_2	0.250	0.276	0.194
17. Budaun	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	29.7
	f_1/f_2	0.310	0.325	0.241
18. Bareilly	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.1	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.319	0.357	0.248
19. Pilibhit	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.1	30.1
	f_1/f_2	0.306	0.328	0.215
20. Shahjahanpur	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.3	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.337	0.360	0.269
21. Aligarh	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.5
	f_1/f_2	0.248	0.252	0.236
22. Mathura	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.6	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.265	0.258	0.288
23. Agra	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.5	29.1
	f_1/f_2	0.283	0.313	0.239
24. Etah	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.3	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.305	0.312	0.276
25. Mainpuri	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.281	0.288	0.238
26. Farukhabad	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.3	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.293	0.296	0.279
27. Etawah	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.3	28.5
	f_1/f_2	0.330	0.346	0.253
28. Kanpur	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.7	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.261	0.274	0.244

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
29. Fatehpur	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.6
	f_1/f_2	0.284	0.286	0.263
30. Allahabad	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.4	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.360	0.384	0.267
31. Jalaun	$\bar{m}$	29.0	28.9	29.1
	f_1/f_2	0.364	0.371	0.351
32. Jhansi	$\bar{m}$	28.5	28.8	27.9
	f_1/f_2	0.349	0.326	0.392
33. Lalitpur	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.9	27.6
	f_1/f_2	0.379	0.391	0.314
34. Hamirpur	$\bar{m}$	28.8	28.9	28.2
	f_1/f_2	0.342	0.341	0.356
35. Banda	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.8	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.332	0.341	0.262
36. Kheri	$\bar{m}$	30.6	30.7	30.0
	f_1/f_2	0.361	0.365	0.332
37. Sitapur	$\bar{m}$	31.0	31.0	30.2
	f_1/f_2	0.334	0.346	0.262
38. Hardoi	$\bar{m}$	30.6	30.7	29.9
	f_1/f_2	0.325	0.332	0.284
39. Unnao	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.2	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.257	0.255	0.267
40. Lucknow	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.3	28.4
	f_1/f_2	0.293	0.329	0.268
41. Rae Bareli	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.4
	f_1/f_2	0.311	0.305	0.389
42. Bahraich	$\bar{m}$	30.5	30.5	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.347	0.351	0.307

Table 3.19

Mean age of fertility schedule ($\bar{m}$) and ratio of fertility rates for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 (f_1/f_2) by district

State/Districts	$\bar{m}$ / f_1/f_2	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
43. Gonda	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.1	30.0
	f_1/f_2	0.323	0.326	0.291
44. Barabanki	$\bar{m}$	30.3	30.3	30.6
	f_1/f_2	0.322	0.327	0.281
45. Faizabad	$\bar{m}$	29.8	29.8	29.0
	f_1/f_2	0.309	0.322	0.212
46. Sultanpur	$\bar{m}$	29.5	29.5	28.6
	f_1/f_2	0.362	0.361	0.401
47. Pratapgarh	$\bar{m}$	30.0	30.0	29.5
	f_1/f_2	0.318	0.317	0.325
48. Basti	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.2	29.8
	f_1/f_2	0.305	0.308	0.249
49. Gorakhpur	$\bar{m}$	29.9	29.9	29.5
	f_1/f_2	0.323	0.326	0.305
50. Deoria	$\bar{m}$	30.2	30.3	29.5
	f_1/f_2	0.272	0.272	0.281
51. Azamgarh	$\bar{m}$	30.1	30.1	30.5
	f_1/f_2	0.264	0.269	0.219
52. Jaunpur	$\bar{m}$	29.6	29.7	29.1
	f_1/f_2	0.349	0.353	0.305
53. Ballia	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.3
	f_1/f_2	0.308	0.311	0.288
54. Ghazipur	$\bar{m}$	29.7	29.7	29.5
	f_1/f_2	0.301	0.301	0.302
55. Varanasi	$\bar{m}$	29.2	29.3	28.8
	f_1/f_2	0.356	0.349	0.377
56. Mirzapur	$\bar{m}$	29.4	29.5	28.7
	f_1/f_2	0.381	0.380	0.389

Table 3.20

P/F ratio for various age groups by religion

	T R U	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	T	1.8213	1.4738	1.3782	1.3110	1.2857	1.2453	1.2293
	R	1.8076	1.4637	1.3506	1.2820	1.2549	1.2116	1.1946
	U	1.8688	1.5129	1.5027	1.4480	1.4425	1.4242	1.4194
Hindus	T	1.8172	1.4708	1.3757	1.3109	1.2869	1.2507	1.2367
	R	1.8104	1.4668	1.3547	1.2884	1.2612	1.2212	1.2057
	U	1.8424	1.4918	1.4974	1.4434	1.4548	1.4520	1.4581
Muslims	T	1.8318	1.4904	1.3853	1.3051	1.2732	1.2139	1.1630
	R	1.7804	1.4416	1.3211	1.2406	1.2156	1.1547	1.1290
	U	1.9152	1.5770	1.5136	1.4445	1.4003	1.3504	1.3283
Sikhs	T	1.9473	1.4664	1.4475	1.3633	1.3973	1.4252	1.4814
	R	2.1105	1.4665	1.4048	1.2909	1.2606	1.2799	1.3301
	U	1.5919	1.4839	1.5243	1.6319	1.7658	1.8534	1.9892
Jains	T	2.3831	1.4126	1.5726	1.5477	1.6882	1.7779	1.9692
	R	3.3993	1.7164	1.5274	1.5270	1.4705	1.5125	1.5781
	U	2.2112	1.3530	1.5786	1.5405	1.7343	1.8418	2.0774
Christians	T	2.7471	1.5788	1.5668	1.6367	1.6384	1.8232	1.9959
	R	1.7864	1.6068	1.5065	1.3834	1.4793	1.3332	1.3581
	U	3.5298	1.5640	1.5827	1.7245	1.6788	2.0885	2.3486
Buddhists	T	0.7644	1.3150	1.3642	1.2822	1.2093	1.1927	1.1665
	R	0.7702	1.2367	1.2693	1.1657	1.1486	1.1034	1.0343
	U	0.6223	1.7748	2.0674	1.9196	1.5441	1.7871	2.0087

Table 3.21

P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

	T R U	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All educational level	T	1.8213	1.4738	1.3782	1.3110	1.2857	1.2453	1.2293
	R	1.8076	1.4637	1.3507	1.2820	1.2549	1.2116	1.1946
	U	1.8688	1.5129	1.5027	1.4480	1.4425	1.4242	1.4194
Illiterate	T	1.7693	1.4548	1.3535	1.2846	1.2567	1.2132	1.1952
	R	1.7824	1.4545	1.3484	1.2790	1.2500	1.2052	1.1874
	U	1.6870	1.4584	1.3867	1.3248	1.3055	1.2727	1.2547
Literate but below middle	T	1.7930	1.4997	1.3632	1.2990	1.3001	1.2875	1.2917
	R	1.7564	1.4598	1.3134	1.3503	1.2504	1.2306	1.2304
	U	1,9009	1.6165	1.4911	1.4177	1.4188	1.4190	1.4337
Middle but below matric	T	1.8830	1.5436	1.3975	1.3505	1.3669	1.3871	1.4099
	R	1.8114	1.4175	1.2491	1.2099	1.2231	1.2372	1.2395
	U	1.9929	1.7420	1.5963	1.5255	1.5420	1.5659	1.6038
Matric but below graduate	T	2.0507	1.4792	1.4928	1.4399	1.4620	1.4851	1.5297
	R	1.8989	1.2766	1.2389	1.2123	1.1840	1.1796	1.2390
	U	2.1586	1.6140	1.6374	1.5604	1.6009	1.6342	1.6802
Graduate and above	T	1.8464	1.1261	1.4672	1.4544	1.4601	1.4830	1.4699
	R	2.0671	1.0971	1.1991	1.2007	1.0916	1.2234	1.2720
	U	1.7576	1.1350	1.5171	1.5003	1.5248	1.5354	1.5120

Table 3.21

P/F ratio for various age groups by educational level and economic activity

	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Main worker	T	1.9353	1.5281	1.4079	1.3356	1.3083		
	R	1.9278	1.5380	1.4026	1.3172	1.2827		
	U	2.2759	1.4739	1.5610	1.5904	1.6505		
Non manual	T	2.1566	1.3012	1.5647	1.6407	1.7176		
	R	1.5159	1.1764	1.2370	1.2749	1.2958		
	U	4.6684	1.6231	1.8520	1.8986	2.0457		
Manual workers	T	-	-	-	-	-		
	R	-	-	-	-	-		
	U	2.4805	1.6548	1.6309	1.5303	1.4992		
Cultivator	T	-	-	-	-	-		
	R	1.8939	1.4728	1.3548	1.2714	1.2427		
	U	-	-	-	-	-		
Agricultural labourers	T	-	-	-	-	-		
	R	1.9177	1.6368	1.4824	1.3775	1.3225		
	U	-	-	-	-	-		
Manual workers other than C & AL	T	-	-	-	-	-		
	R	1.8148	.5270	1.3866	1.3395	1.3405		
	U	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Uttar Kashi	T	1.3918	1.2005	1.1606	1.1060	1.0598	1.0009	0.9641
	R	1.3647	1.1784	1.1420	1.0950	1.0326	0.9826	0.9322
	U	3.1797	1.8953	1.5174	1.3715	1.6663	1.4717	1.8536
2. Chamoli	T	1.7552	1.2153	1.0722	1.0440	0.9933	0.9673	0.9386
	R	1.7789	1.2160	1.0780	1.0509	0.9859	0.9631	0.9341
	U	1.4901	1.1846	1.0090	0.9662	1.1053	1.0779	1.0602
3. Tehri Garhwal	T	1.2976	1.2055	1.1451	1.0753	1.0317	1.0023	0.9732
	R	1.2747	1.1865	1.1243	1.0504	1.0107	0.9831	0.9531
	U	0.8861	1.7436	1.9396	2.2510	2.1421	2.0163	2.1990
4. Dehra Dun	T	1.1977	1.5445	1.4669	1.4259	1.4199	1.4296	1.4619
	R	1.8681	1.5628	1.3898	1.3258	1.2924	1.2539	1.2306
	U	1.9991	1.5382	1.5632	1.5444	1.5850	1.6678	1.7993
5. Garhwal	T	1.6847	1.3986	1.2357	1.1702	1.1754	1.1752	1.1763
	R	1.6942	1.4104	1.2454	1.1726	1.1689	1.1709	1.1637
	U	1.5593	1.2938	1.1482	1.1438	1.2567	1.2265	1.3626
6. Pithoragarh	T	1.4593	1.2710	1.1954	1.1948	1.1726	1.1741	1.1731
	R	1.4486	1.2562	1.1627	1.1630	1.1444	1.1474	1.1443
	U	2.0953	1.8621	1.1487	1.2108	1.1736	1.0644	2.2349
7. Almora	T	1.5841	1.2591	1.1618	1.1213	1.0929	1.1029	1.1168
	R	1.6070	1.2555	1.1464	1.1006	1.0696	1.0769	1.0916
	U	1.0861	1.3506	1.5848	1.6755	1.8158	2.0328	2.0559
8. Nainital	T	1.7778	1.4785	1.3950	1.3403	1.3041	1.2754	1.2972
	R	1.6626	1.4288	1.3284	1.2606	1.2183	1.1834	1.2153
	U	1.3122	1.6649	1.6076	1.5910	1.5766	1.5710	1.5617
9. Saharanpur	T	1.9262	1.5340	1.4546	1.3906	1.3731	1.3492	1.3303
	R	1.9008	1.5395	1.4451	1.3696	1.3379	1.3087	1.2853
	U	2.0056	1.5203	1.4820	1.4451	1.4744	1.4607	1.4632
10. Muzaffarnagar	T	1.7263	1.3463	1.2627	1.2052	1.2166	1.2253	1.2109
	R	1.6836	1.3402	1.2441	1.1913	1.2034	1.2113	1.1898
	U	1.8777	1.3684	1.3253	1.2516	1.2604	1.2707	1.2863
11. Bijnor	T	1.7411	1.4397	1.3338	1.2448	1.2276	1.1745	1.1807
	R	1.7518	1.4783	1.3267	1.2304	1.2103	1.1625	1.1661
	U	1.7087	1.3201	1.3551	1.2879	1.2809	1.2116	1.2254

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Meerut	T	1.7337	1.3849	1.3222	1.2629	1.2611	1.2996	1.2704
	R	1.6466	1.3576	1.2830	1.2056	1.2110	1.1921	1.1938
	U	1.9786	1.4566	1.4085	1.3879	1.3711	1.3782	1.4602
13. Ghaziabad	T	1.6813	1.3733	1.3069	1.2692	1.2630	1.2515	1.2524
	R	1.6074	1.3331	1.2655	1.2164	1.1969	1.1697	1.1703
	U	1.9350	1.4904	1.4085	1.3759	1.4026	1.4099	1.4174
14. Bulandshahr	T	1.5168	1.3339	1.2445	1.1603	1.1439	1.1227	1.1194
	R	1.5283	1.3455	1.2218	1.1334	1.1146	1.0912	1.0925
	U	1.4729	1.2874	1.3389	1.2795	1.2793	1.2729	1.2468
15. Moradabad	T	1.8335	1.4408	1.3273	1.2513	1.2264	1.1890	1.1707
	R	1.7664	1.4010	1.2683	1.1957	1.1644	1.1354	1.1102
	U	2.0222	1.5454	1.4963	1.4205	1.4331	1.3758	1.3731
16. Rampur	T	1.6315	1.3360	1.3024	1.2262	1.1795	1.1607	1.1206
	R	1.5901	1.3077	1.2138	1.1359	1.0828	1.0634	1.0181
	U	1.6876	1.3865	1.5708	1.5207	1.5150	1.5183	1.5061
17. Budaun	T	1.4709	1.2358	1.1739	1.1026	1.0796	1.0380	1.0326
	R	1.4505	1.2230	1.1617	1.0847	1.0615	1.0156	1.0076
	U	1.5452	1.2892	1.2283	1.1909	1.1746	1.1654	1.1809
18. Bareilly	T	1.4449	1.2643	1.2150	1.1694	1.1448	1.1060	1.0834
	R	1.3587	1.2219	1.1608	1.1051	1.0821	1.0376	1.0082
	U	1.6521	1.3427	1.3372	1.3255	1.3147	1.3028	1.2980
19. Pilibhit	T	1.8468	1.4444	1.3138	1.2396	1.1929	1.1640	1.1021
	R	1.7938	1.4108	1.2846	1.2158	1.1767	1.1376	1.0863
	U	2.0709	1.5873	1.4530	1.3503	1.2672	1.3035	1.1789
20. Shahjahanpur	T	1.5806	1.2981	1.2205	1.1708	1.1386	1.1164	1.0948
	R	1.5373	1.2800	1.2041	1.1475	1.1212	1.0883	1.0672
	U	1.7260	1.3393	1.2705	1.2598	1.2082	1.2348	1.2155
21. Aligarh	T	1.7463	1.4509	1.3619	1.2845	1.2588	1.2284	1.2149
	R	1.7385	1.4375	1.3139	1.2400	1.2135	1.1833	1.1695
	U	1.7681	1.4937	1.5198	1.4315	1.4157	1.3881	1.3743
22. Mathura	T	1.8300	1.4468	1.3921	1.3326	1.3488	1.3233	1.3192
	R	1.8748	1.4475	1.3708	1.3075	1.3281	1.2891	1.2802
	U	1.6917	1.4442	1.4663	1.4253	1.4258	1.4719	1.4950

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23. Agra	T	1.7608	1.5169	1.4881	1.4378	1.3974	1.3842	1.3703
	R	1.5625	1.3993	1.3322	1.2864	1.2377	1.2202	1.2055
	U	2.2006	1.7407	1.7928	1.7392	1.7432	1.7458	1.7295
24. Etah	T	1.6504	1.4323	1.3568	1.2865	1.2521	1.2019	1.1862
	R	1.6422	1.4331	1.3578	1.2839	1.2486	1.1892	1.1723
	U	1.6830	1.4225	1.3477	1.2945	1.2667	1.2732	1.2639
25. Mainpuri	T	1.6395	1.3554	1.2895	1.2329	1.1961	1.1727	1.1423
	R	1.6197	1.3421	1.2655	1.2096	1.1723	1.1412	1.1112
	U	1.7816	1.4488	1.5014	1.4428	1.4289	1.4982	1.4821
26. Farukhabad	T	1.9535	1.5625	1.4812	1.4197	1.3732	1.3186	1.2936
	R	2.0379	1.5940	1.4991	1.4364	1.3820	1.3218	1.2878
	U	1.5994	1.4201	1.4020	1.3431	1.3338	1.3060	1.3332
27. Etawah	T	1.5222	1.2858	1.2469	1.2308	1.2263	1.2090	1.1960
	R	1.4897	1.2891	1.2554	1.2310	1.2177	1.1937	1.1848
	U	1.7123	1.2469	1.2475	1.2063	1.2590	1.2910	1.2456
28. Kanpur	T	1.8245	1.5249	1.4860	1.4327	1.4430	1.4143	1.4220
	R	1.7076	1.4411	1.3589	1.3334	1.3299	1.2775	1.2869
	U	1.9940	1.6354	1.6481	1.5590	1.5921	1.5868	1.5864
29. Fatehpur	T	1.6199	1.3596	1.3051	1.2997	1.2831	1.2386	1.2226
	R	1.6225	1.3461	1.2890	1.2826	1.2626	1.2196	1.2022
	U	1.5812	1.5081	1.4746	1.4837	1.5161	1.4566	1.4664
30. Allahabad	T	1.8568	1.6146	1.5566	1.4659	1.4331	1.3850	1.3374
	R	1.8140	1.5866	1.5184	1.4317	1.3947	1.3436	1.3026
	U	2.0237	1.7300	1.7175	1.5959	1.6000	1.5746	1.4917
31. Jalaun	T	1.6195	1.3825	1.3625	1.3171	1.2833	1.2515	1.2281
	R	1.6076	1.3526	1.3202	1.2720	1.2469	1.2145	1.1959
	U	1.6395	1.5055	1.5611	1.5239	1.4456	1.4167	1.3747
32. Jhansi	T	1.5187	1.3294	1.2994	1.2727	1.2881	1.2793	1.2726
	R	1.5719	1.2995	1.2131	1.1867	1.2058	1.1993	1.1760
	U	1.4313	1.3767	1.4444	1.4232	1.4367	1.4285	1.4682
33. Lalitpur	T	1.3002	1.1042	1.0673	1.0051	0.9725	0.9294	0.9097
	R	1.2864	1.1136	1.0678	1.0002	0.9514	0.9096	0.8831
	U	1.3719	1.0529	1.0604	1.0351	1.1408	1.0921	1.1546

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

Religion	TRU	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34. Hamirpur	T	1.5901	1.3249	1.2683	1.2345	1.2370	1.2129	1.1721
	R	1.5956	1.3146	1.2517	1.2132	1.2117	1.1890	1.1450
	U	1.5526	1.3726	1.3526	1.3454	1.3780	1.3456	1.3320
35. Banda	T	1.8524	1.4977	1.4286	1.4013	1.3637	1.2894	1.2439
	R	1.8212	1.4786	1.4142	1.3897	1.3510	1.2761	1.2303
	U	2.1667	1.6689	1.5447	1.4791	1.4605	1.3900	1.3416
36. Kheri	T	1.7841	1.3841	1.3199	1.2276	1.1838	1.1164	1.0514
	R	1.8005	1.3837	1.3119	1.2196	1.1791	1.1140	1.0472
	U	1.6341	1.3774	1.3850	1.2959	1.2232	1.1364	1.0930
37. Sitapur	T	1.9046	1.4816	1.4072	1.3302	1.2849	1.2040	1.1825
	R	1.8774	1.4532	1.3766	1.3047	1.2509	1.1703	1.1466
	U	2.1054	1.7130	1.6812	1.5681	1.6419	1.5807	1.6031
38. Hardoi	T	1.7191	1.4935	1.3822	1.3016	1.2640	1.2439	1.1947
	R	1.7426	1.5020	1.3929	1.3024	1.2677	1.2536	1.2013
	U	1.5508	1.4165	1.2963	1.2952	1.2334	1.1630	1.1359
39. Unnao	T	1.8194	1.5081	1.3820	1.3436	1.3465	1.3035	1.3141
	R	1.8217	1.5033	1.3765	1.3406	1.3441	1.2940	1.3059
	U	1.8035	1.5415	1.4202	1.3644	1.3594	1.3750	1.3770
40. Lucknow	T	1.9311	1.6065	1.5616	1.5440	1.5108	1.4735	1.4636
	R	1.7864	1.5204	1.4091	1.3535	1.2988	1.2590	1.2248
	U	2.0573	1.6754	1.7034	1.7318	1.7563	1.7361	1.7808
41. Rae Bareli	T	1.6367	1.3912	1.2815	1.2330	1.2100	1.1589	1.1620
	R	1.6666	1.3966	1.2726	1.2184	1.1941	1.1433	1.1479
	U	1.3237	1.3304	1.3872	1.4117	1.4332	1.3856	1.3536
42. Bahraich	T	1.7830	1.3820	1.2725	1.1799	1.1334	1.0719	1.0308
	R	1.7767	1.3808	1.2752	1.1789	1.1293	1.0687	1.0280
	U	1.8467	1.3893	1.2434	1.2040	1.2016	1.1305	1.0828
43. Gonda	T	2.1713	1.6191	1.4857	1.3881	1.3310	1.2635	1.2511
	R	2.1845	1.6228	1.4849	1.3918	1.3288	1.2619	1.2465
	U	1.9739	1.5611	1.4892	1.3410	1.3590	1.2854	1.3210
44. Barabanki	T	2.0068	1.5780	1.4456	1.3668	1.3271	1.2685	1.2381
	R	2.0009	1.5600	1.4171	1.3390	1.3060	1.2464	1.2236
	U	2.0364	1.7579	1.7527	1.6781	1.5851	1.5414	1.4130

Table 3.22

P/F ratio for various age groups by district

District	TRU	Age Groups 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45. Faizabad	T	1.8938	1.5288	1.3759	1.3042	1.2684	1.2398	1.2000
	R	1.8701	1.5347	1.3587	1.2850	1.2543	1.2241	1.1873
	U	2.0616	1.4775	1.5315	1.4879	1.4027	1.3941	1.3245
46. Sultanpur	T	1.8167	1.5529	1.4125	1.3096	1.2844	1.2604	1.2550
	R	1.8359	1.5611	1.4148	1.3110	1.2864	1.2587	1.2555
	U	1.3164	1.3304	1.3356	1.2651	1.2210	1.3118	1.2247
47. Pratapgarh	T	1.9219	1.6286	1.4793	1.4205	1.3956	1.3497	1.3139
	R	1.9217	1.6325	1.4990	1.4209	1.3982	1.3523	1.3179
	U	1.9264	1.5557	1.4838	1.4009	1.3312	1.2712	1.1916
48. Basti	T	1.7995	1.4912	1.3348	1.2617	1.2448	1.1937	1.1748
	R	1.7823	1.4820	1.3207	1.2509	1.2349	1.1856	1.1648
	U	2.2243	1.6932	1.6571	1.5451	1.4881	1.3918	1.4398
49. Gorakhpur	T	1.8336	1.5303	1.4121	1.3286	1.2896	1.2236	1.2004
	R	1.8408	1.5335	1.3904	1.3116	1.2719	1.2044	1.1844
	U	1.7482	1.4721	1.6004	1.4828	1.4608	1.4166	1.3539
50. Deoria	T	2.1335	1.6142	1.4481	1.3726	1.3496	1.2841	1.2677
	R	2.1343	1.6067	1.4325	1.3625	1.3419	1.2766	1.2601
	U	2.1203	1.7240	1.6859	1.5315	1.4743	1.4144	1.4037
51. Azamgarh	T	1.9945	1.4606	1.3157	1.2594	1.2352	1.1809	1.1682
	R	1.9854	1.4568	1.3072	1.2542	1.2331	1.1782	1.1668
	U	2.0736	1.4992	1.3978	1.3096	1.2543	1.2085	1.1814
52. Jaunpur	T	1.9166	1.6645	1.5427	1.4528	1.4228	1.3634	1.3363
	R	1.9458	1.6899	1.5627	1.4779	1.4458	1.3834	1.3555
	U	1.4825	1.3689	1.3177	1.1737	1.1581	1.1264	1.1047
53. Ballia	T	2.1699	1.7545	1.6017	1.5413	1.5126	1.4400	1.4207
	R	2.1854	1.7538	1.5950	1.5361	1.5082	1.4376	1.4161
	U	2.0121	1.1601	1.6675	1.5969	1.5567	1.4667	1.4739
54. Gazipur	T	2.0244	1.6286	1.5282	1.4654	1.4349	1.3881	1.3832
	R	1.9977	1.6204	1.5096	1.4551	1.4247	1.3761	1.3732
	U	2.3431	1.7331	1.7840	1.6067	1.5821	1.5607	1.5349
55. Varanasi	T	2.0607	1.7404	1.6383	1.5616	1.5302	1.4879	1.4517
	R	2.1466	1.7521	1.6104	1.5354	1.4996	1.4651	1.4326
	U	1.8558	1.7081	1.7191	1.6407	1.6266	1.5577	1.5061
56. Mirzapur	T	2.0277	1.6683	1.5884	1.5400	1.4975	1.4303	1.4150
	R	2.0393	1.6541	1.5933	1.5377	1.4958	1.4227	1.4182
	U	1.9472	1.7733	1.5628	1.5563	1.5071	1.4799	1.3677

Table 3.23

Fertility indices adjusted by P/F ratio technique

All Religions

Age group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 - 19	0.076	0.078	0.065	0.124	0.115	0.189
20 - 24	0.262	0.263	0.255	0.280	0.271	0.322
25 - 29	0.285	0.285	0.284	0.292	0.289	0.299
30 - 34	0.241	0.246	0.215	0.248	0.253	0.222
35 - 39	0.174	0.178	0.143	0.181	0.186	0.150
40 - 44	0.101	0.105	0.074	0.110	0.115	0.081
45 - 49	0.050	0.053	0.035	0.055	0.058	0.041
GFR/GMFR	179	181	165	201	200	210
TFR/TMFR	5.9	6.1	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.5

Table 3.24

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by different classification of women

Classification	Unadjusted				Adjusted			
	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR	TFR	GFR	TMFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All women	4.3	130	4.7	146	5.9	179	6.5	201
A. Religions								
Hindus	4.2	127	4.6	142	5.8	175	6.3	195
Muslims	4.8	144	5.4	169	6.6	199	7.5	234
Christians	2.1	69	3.7	117	3.3	108	5.8	183
Sikhs	3.6	106	4.8	151	5.2	153	6.9	219
Jains	2.9	95	3.9	136	4.6	149	6.1	214
Buddhists	4.4	136	5.1	158	6.0	186	7.0	216
B. Educational level								
Illiterate	4.5	134	4.7	146	6.1	181	6.4	198
Literate but below middle	4.0	125	4.4	154	5.5	170	6.0	210
Middle but below matric	3.4	105	3.9	149	4.8	147	5.5	208
Matric but below graduate	2.6	82	3.4	141	3.9	122	5.1	210
Graduate and above	1.9	82	3.1	137	2.8	120	4.5	201
C. Economic activity								
Main workers	3.6	115	4.0	132	5.1	162	5.6	186
Non-Manual workers	1.9	67	3.1	96	3.0	105	4.9	150

Table 3.25

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district

State/District	Unadjusted					Adjusted				
	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	28.60	4.3	4.7	130	146	39.42	5.9	6.5	179	201
1. Uttar Kashi	28.84	4.0	4.4	124	144	33.48	4.6	5.1	143	167
2. Chamoli	36.23	4.7	5.2	142	171	38.85	5.0	5.6	152	183
3. Tehri Garhwal	35.96	5.0	5.4	144	170	41.18	5.7	6.2	165	195
4. Dehra Dun	22.98	3.2	4.1	100	134	33.70	4.7	6.0	147	197
5. Garhwal	29.83	4.3	4.8	123	156	36.86	5.3	5.9	152	193
6. Pithoragarh	29.27	3.9	4.4	118	142	34.99	4.7	5.3	141	170
7. Almora	31.08	4.2	4.7	125	152	36.11	4.9	5.5	145	177
8. Nainital	28.26	4.2	5.0	131	164	39.43	5.9	7.0	183	229
9. Saharanpur	26.98	4.2	4.7	126	151	39.24	6.1	6.8	183	220
10. Muzaffarnagar	30.63	4.9	5.4	144	171	38.67	6.2	6.8	182	216
11. Bijnor	32.18	5.2	6.0	155	190	42.93	6.9	8.0	207	253
12. Meerut	30.07	4.7	5.3	142	171	39.76	6.2	7.0	188	226
13. Ghaziabad	30.99	4.7	5.3	144	171	40.50	6.1	6.9	188	223
14. Bulandshahr	32.61	5.3	5.9	156	184	40.59	6.6	7.3	194	229
15. Moradabad	31.99	5.1	5.8	154	183	42.47	6.8	7.7	204	243
16. Rampur	33.49	5.5	6.4	162	199	43.62	7.2	8.3	211	259
17. Budaun	34.98	5.7	6.2	170	191	41.06	6.7	7.3	200	224
18. Bareilly	32.75	5.3	5.9	159	184	39.80	6.4	7.2	193	224
19. Pilibhit	30.36	4.8	5.2	146	164	39.89	6.3	6.8	192	215
20. Shahjahanpur	33.13	5.3	5.8	159	178	40.44	6.5	7.1	194	217
21. Aligarh	29.78	4.8	5.3	142	167	40.56	6.5	7.2	193	217
22. Mathura	27.87	4.5	4.9	135	154	38.80	6.3	6.8	188	214
23. Agra	27.60	4.2	4.7	127	151	4107	6.3	7.0	189	225
24. Etah	29.24	4.7	5.1	140	157	39.67	6.4	6.9	190	213
25. Mainpuri	30.65	4.8	5.1	142	160	39.52	6.2	6.6	183	206
26. Farukhabad	26.66	4.2	4.6	126	143	39.49	6.2	6.8	187	212
27. Etawah	30.43	4.8	5.2	144	164	37.94	6.0	6.5	180	204
28. Kanpur	25.08	3.7	4.3	114	138	37.27	5.5	6.4	169	205
29. Fatehpur	29.11	4.7	5.0	133	154	37.99	5.9	6.5	174	201
30. Allahabad	25.49	3.7	4.1	113	128	39.69	5.8	6.4	176	199

Table 3.25

Unadjusted and adjusted fertility rates by district

State/District	Unadjusted					Adjusted				
	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR	CBR	TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31. Jalaun	27.41	4.1	4.4	127	139	37.35	5.6	6.0	173	189
32. Jhansi	29.33	4.3	4.7	133	149	38.11	5.6	6.1	173	194
33. Lalitpur	39.64	6.1	6.4	183	195	42.31	6.5	6.8	195	208
34. Hamirpur	29.94	4.6	4.9	140	152	37.98	5.8	6.2	178	193
35. Banda	27.89	4.3	4.6	131	141	39.85	6.1	6.6	187	201
36. Kheri	28.86	4.5	4.8	134	149	38.09	5.9	6.3	177	197
37. Sitapur	28.02	4.4	4.7	130	144	39.43	6.2	6.6	183	203
38. Hardoi	30.50	4.8	5.2	144	160	42.16	6.6	7.2	199	221
39. Unnao	27.50	4.2	4.6	125	144	38.01	5.8	6.4	173	199
40. Lucknow	23.29	3.3	3.9	100	125	36.36	5.2	6.1	156	195
41. Raebarelly	31.93	4.7	5.0	139	153	40.92	6.0	6.4	178	196
42. Bahraich	30.34	4.6	4.8	139	149	38.61	5.9	6.1	177	190
43. Gonda	26.71	3.9	4.1	118	127	39.69	5.8	6.1	175	189
44. Barabanki	24.41	3.7	4.0	111	121	35.39	5.3	5.8	160	175
45. Faizabad	27.11	3.9	4.1	117	127	37.30	5.4	5.6	161	175
46. Sultanpur	28.93	4.1	4.3	122	130	40.87	5.8	6.1	172	184
47. Pratapgarh	27.14	3.9	4.0	113	121	40.15	5.8	5.9	167	179
48. Basti	30.93	4.5	4.7	136	145	41.29	6.0	6.3	182	194
49. Gorakhpur	28.61	4.1	4.3	124	134	40.41	5.8	6.1	175	189
50. Deoria	27.60	4.0	4.2	121	131	39.97	5.8	6.1	175	190
51. Azamgarh	30.56	4.4	4.6	130	140	40.20	5.8	6.1	171	184
52. Jaunpur	27.11	3.8	4.0	115	123	41.83	5.9	6.2	177	190
53. Ballia	21.29	3.1	3.3	93	102	34.09	5.0	5.3	149	163
54. Ghazipur	24.67	3.5	3.7	106	116	37.69	5.3	5.7	162	177
55. Varanasi	22.98	3.3	3.5	102	112	37.65	5.4	5.7	167	183
56. Mirzapur	23.48	3.5	3.7	107	115	37.30	5.6	5.9	170	183

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