

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES – 25

UTTAR PRADESH

PART-XI

CENSUS ATLAS

Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh

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- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
- The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but has yet to be verified.
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FOREWORD

It has been said that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey of India, the Census of India has been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian sub-continent. The Census Organization has published Census Atlas volumes during 1961, 1971 and 1981. The Census Centenary Atlas was published during 1973 as a special project. Besides the Atlases, maps of districts, tahsils, community development blocks and other administrative units showing basic amenities, population and infrastructure are being published regularly in each Census

The idea of the Atlas was conceived for the first time at the 1961 Census and a special programme of the Census Atlas mapping was organized. In this programme, Census Atlases of States and Union Territories were brought out. This publication programme has been much appreciated by data users and academicians alike

The present volume is part of the Census Atlas series of states and union territories. The list of titles of the maps has been generated on the basis of the tabulation plan for the 1991 Census. One hundred and twenty five themes were identified. The number of maps included in the Atlas Volumes varies from state to state to some extent depending upon the availability of data. The maps in the Atlas volumes portray different themes. There are maps of administrative and physical aspects reflecting the general characteristics of the State followed by maps on demographic, economic and socio-cultural aspects consisting of distribution, density and growth of population, age and sex, urban trends, industrial categories, migration, literacy, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, education and housing.

The choropleth technique has been adopted for the presentation of data in the maps. However, multi-cartographic techniques have also been used frequently depending upon the suitability and requirement of the maps as well as data.

The work on the Atlas programme was undertaken by the officers and staff of the Map Division in the Registrar General's office and the Map Units of the Directorates of Census Operations. A list of those who have contributed to the completion of the work is given separately and all of them deserve appreciation I hope the Census Atlas volumes will be found useful by scholars, planners, administrators and other data users

New Delhi
April 1999

Dr. M. Vijayanunni
Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

PREFACE

Maps play an important role for proper planning of field operations by ensuring complete coverage and also help in presentation and analysis of Census data. The objective of Census is to provide population data for chalking out developmental plans and allocation of resources etc. Maps serve as tools to enable us to attain these objectives. Thematic maps are used effectively to relate statistical data with the geographic area to which the statistics apply and thereby they make it easier to understand and assure better utilisation of data by the public. The census organisation furnishes information regarding distribution of population by sex, age, working status, basic amenities and several other dimensions such as on castes and tribes etc These are published in various publications brought out by the census organisation Census atlas is one of such publication The Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh giving details about demographic and Socio-economic aspects of population on maps was published in 1961, 1971 and 1981 presenting. The same pattern is continued for 1991 Census as well

The present volume of the Census Atlas contains 117 maps dealing with orientation, physical aspect, demographic structure and trends, economic and socio-cultural aspects. Most of the maps in this Atlas depict aforementioned details at state level mainly based on 1991 Census data Information other than Census have also been obtained from other sources and utilised for adding a few useful maps with a view to making the Census Atlas more comprehensive and useful Explanatory notes have also been added for each map containing factual analysis of the subject matter and methodology highlighting the salient features in order to help the reader in understanding them with the help of maps. It is hoped that this Atlas will be useful for planners, research scholars and administrators etc. by providing knowledge in respect of population geography

The preparation of manuscript for the publication was taken up in January 1996 but due to several constraints, mainly on account of non-availability of data etc., it has been delayed a bit As a matter of fact after going through notes and presentation of data on map, one would realise how much efforts are required in bringing out this publication. The officials and officers of map section of this Directorate have put in hard labour in processing and presentation of data on maps A few personnel of computer section have also contributed in preparation of manuscript for the Atlas

I am grateful to Dr. M. Vijayanunni, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for providing us valuable guidance and encouragement in completing this project Dr. R. P. Singh A R.G (Map) provided valuable technical guidance for this project I must express my deep gratitude to him This project was prepared under the over all supervision of Sri N M. Alvi, Dy Director He was ably assisted by Sri J C Srivastava, Research Officer and Sri Dashrath Singh, Sr. Geographer of this Directorate They took keen interest and provided effective supervision and completed the entire work in minimum possible time They deserve my thanks. In addition to supervision, Sri Dashrath Singh, Sr Geographer procured data from various other sources, scrutinised and drafted explanatory notes in a very short period

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation for the sincere and hard work put in by the drawing staff (list enclosed) of the map section Mr. Anand Nigam, Investigator (now Astt Director) and Sri Vinod Solomon, Computor also deserve for my thanks for providing data in time and helping in processing of data on Personal Computer.

I also record my thanks to the officials of Map division of Office of the Registrar General, India for scrutinising interpretation notes and finalising maps in quickest possible time

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Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh

Lucknow
February, 1999

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I - GENERAL

MAP 1

POSITION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA 1991

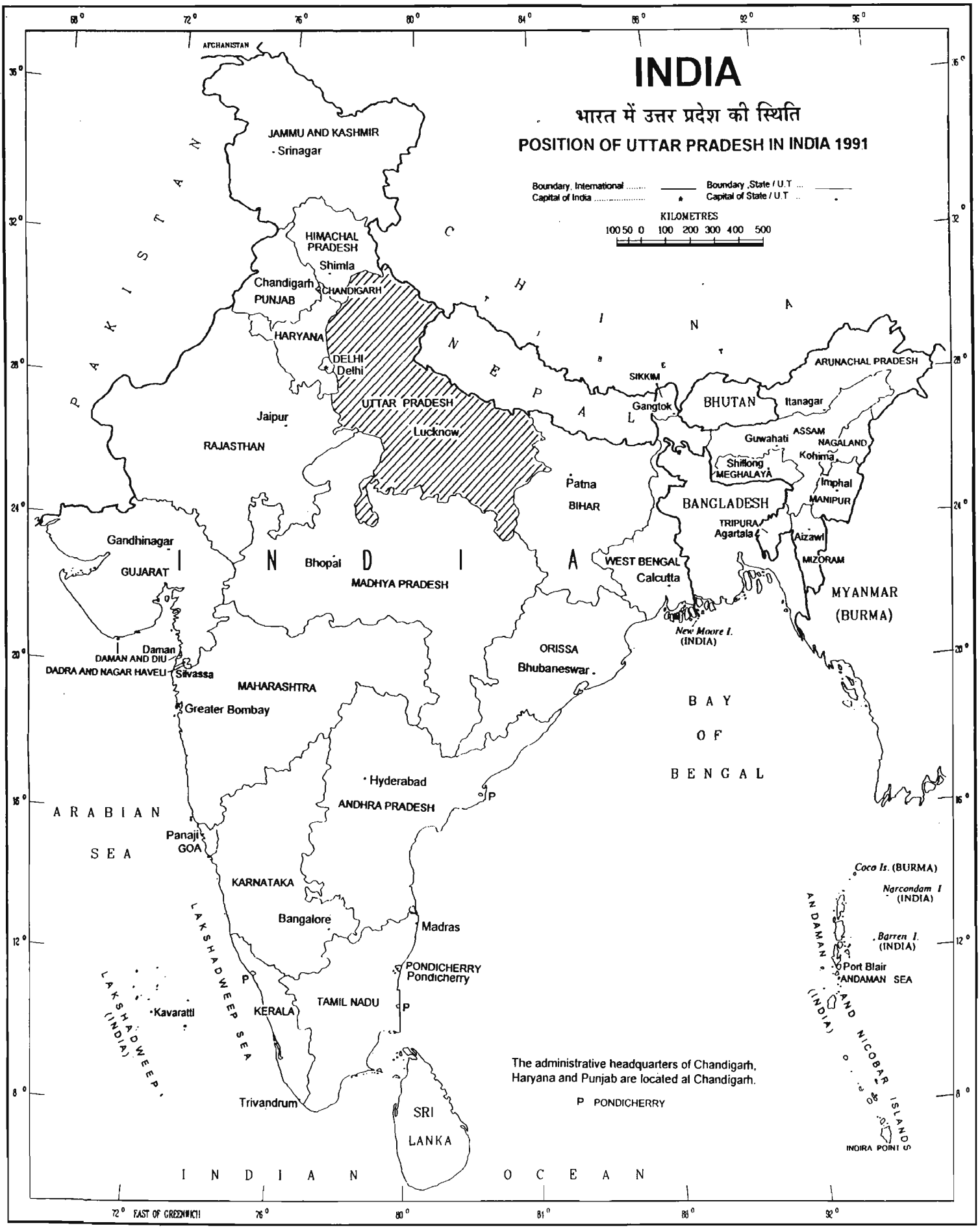
This map depicts the geographical location of Uttar Pradesh in India.

The location and extent of other states and union territories have also been shown in this map. The locations of the headquarters of all states and union territories of the country are shown with specific symbols as explained in the legend of the map. The area covered by Uttar Pradesh state is shaded whereas the remaining states/union territories are left blank The name of the respective territory and its headquarters are written at appropriate places.

The particular extension of Uttar Pradesh lies between 23° 52' to 31° 28' north latitudes and 77° 04' to 84° 38' east longitudes. The longitudinal and latitudinal extent of the state is 7° 34' and 7° 36' respectively. The state is bounded by Tibet (China) and Nepal in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the south, Bihar in the east and Rajsthan, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh in the west. The north south (Uttarkashi to Lalitpur) distance is approximately 540 kms. as against 800 kms. between north-east (Dehra Dun to Mirzapur)

Uttar Pradesh is the fourth biggest state in terms of area covering 2,94,411 km² and accommodating highest population (13,91,12,287) among states and union territories constituting 16.44% population of the country. High mountains, flat and fertile plains and dissected plateaus are some of its physical features. The state is also known for its glorious past and varied socio-cultural heritage. So for as demographic aspect is concerned it has been trend setter for the country as a whole in many respect.

MAP 1


INDIA
भारत में उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति
POSITION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA 1991
Boundary, International
Capital of India
Boundary ,State / U.T
Capital of State / U.T
KILOMETRES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Shimla
Chandigarh
CHANDIGARH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
DELHI
Delhi
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
Jaipur
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
Gangtok
BHUTAN
Itanagar
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ASSAM
Guwahati
NAGALAND
Kohima
Shillong
MEGHALAYA
Imphal
MANIPUR
BANGLADESH
TRIPURA
Agartala
Aizawl
MIZORAM
Patna
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
Calcutta
Gandhinagar
GUJARAT
INDIA
Bhopal
MADHYA PRADESH
MYANMAR
(BURMA)
New Moore I.
(INDIA)
Daman
DAMAN AND DIU
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa
ORISSA
Bhubaneswar
MAHARASHTRA
Greater Bombay
BAY
OF
BENGAL
Hyderabad
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN
SEA
Panaji
GOA
KARNATAKA
Bangalore
Madras
PONDICHERRY
Pondicherry
TAMIL NADU
KERALA
Kavaratti
LAKSHADWEEP
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
Trivandrum
SRI
LANKA
Coco Is. (BURMA)
Narcondam I
(INDIA)
Barren I.
(INDIA)
Port Blair
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)
INDIRA POINT
The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are located at Chandigarh.
P PONDICHERRY
INDIAN OCEAN
72° EAST OF GREENWICH

MAP 2

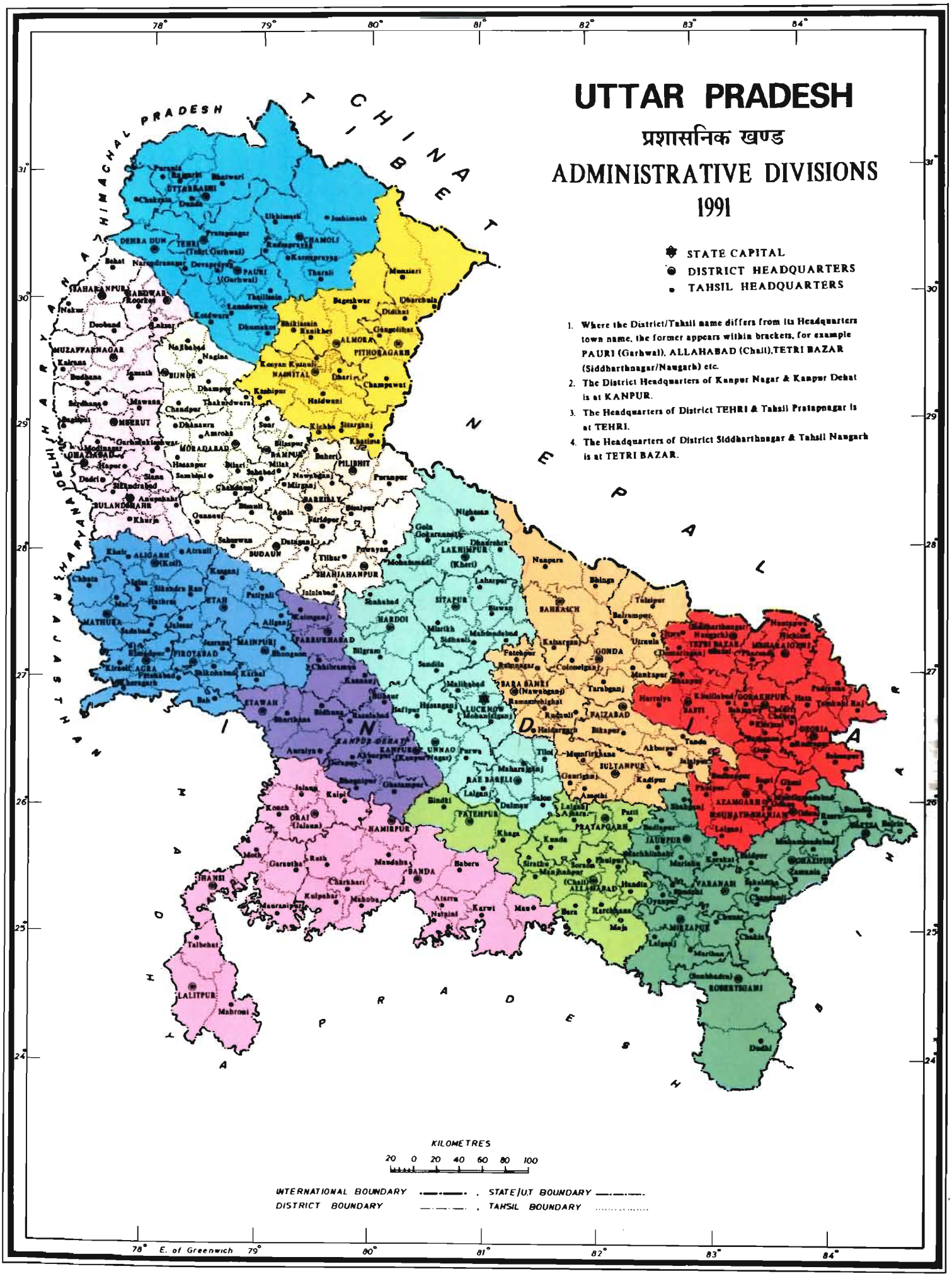
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION 1991

This map depicts the commissioneries districts and tahsils as existed at the time of 1991 census. In this map, the administrative boundaries i.e., International, State/Union Territories, Districts and Tahsils have been shown by different symbols. The commissioneries (divisions) are depicted in different colours. The name of all divisions, districts and tahsils are written adjacent to their locations in the respective territorial units or have been represented by abbreviations with due explanation in the legend due to limitation of space. In case the name of a district or a tahsil differs form the name of its headquarters town, the former appears within brackets, for example, Pauri (Garhwal), Aligarh (Koil), Narendra Nagar (Tehri Garhwal) etc

For administrative purposes, the state is divided into 63 districts and 294 tahsil during 1991 as shown on the map. The districts have been grouped in 13 commissioneries (divisions) namely; Garhwal, Kumaon, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi.

Among the commissioneries, Gorakhpur has the highest number of districts (7) followed by Meerut, Lucknow and Varanasi (6 each) while Kumaon, Moradabad, Kanpur and Allahabad have the minimum (3 districts) each. Among the district Allahabad district has the highest number of tahsils (9) followed by Nainital and Moradabad (8) where as Dehra Dun (2) has the lowest Chamoli (9126 km^2) is the biggest district in terms of area followed by district of Uttarkashi (8016 km^2), Kheri (7680 km^2), Banda (7624 km^2), Gonda (7352 km^2) and Allahabad (7261 km^2), while the smallest district is Mau (1713 km^2). Among tahsils Robertsganj of Sonbhadra district covering an area of 3099.18 km^2 is the biggest while Kosya Kutauli (186.85 km^2) is the smallest.

MAP 2


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रशासनिक खण्ड
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1991
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
1. Where the District/Tahsil name differs from its Headquarters town name, the former appears within brackets, for example PAURI (Garhwal), ALLAHABAD (Chail),TETRI BAZAR (Siddharthnagar/Naugarh) etc.
2. The District Headquarters of Kanpur Nagar & Kanpur Dehat is at KANPUR.
3. The Headquarters of District TEHRI & Tahsil Pratapnagar is at TEHRI.
4. The Headquarters of District Siddharthnagar & Tahsil Naugarh is at TETRI BAZAR.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1981-91

This map represents changes in administrative boundaries during 1981-91 in Uttar Pradesh.

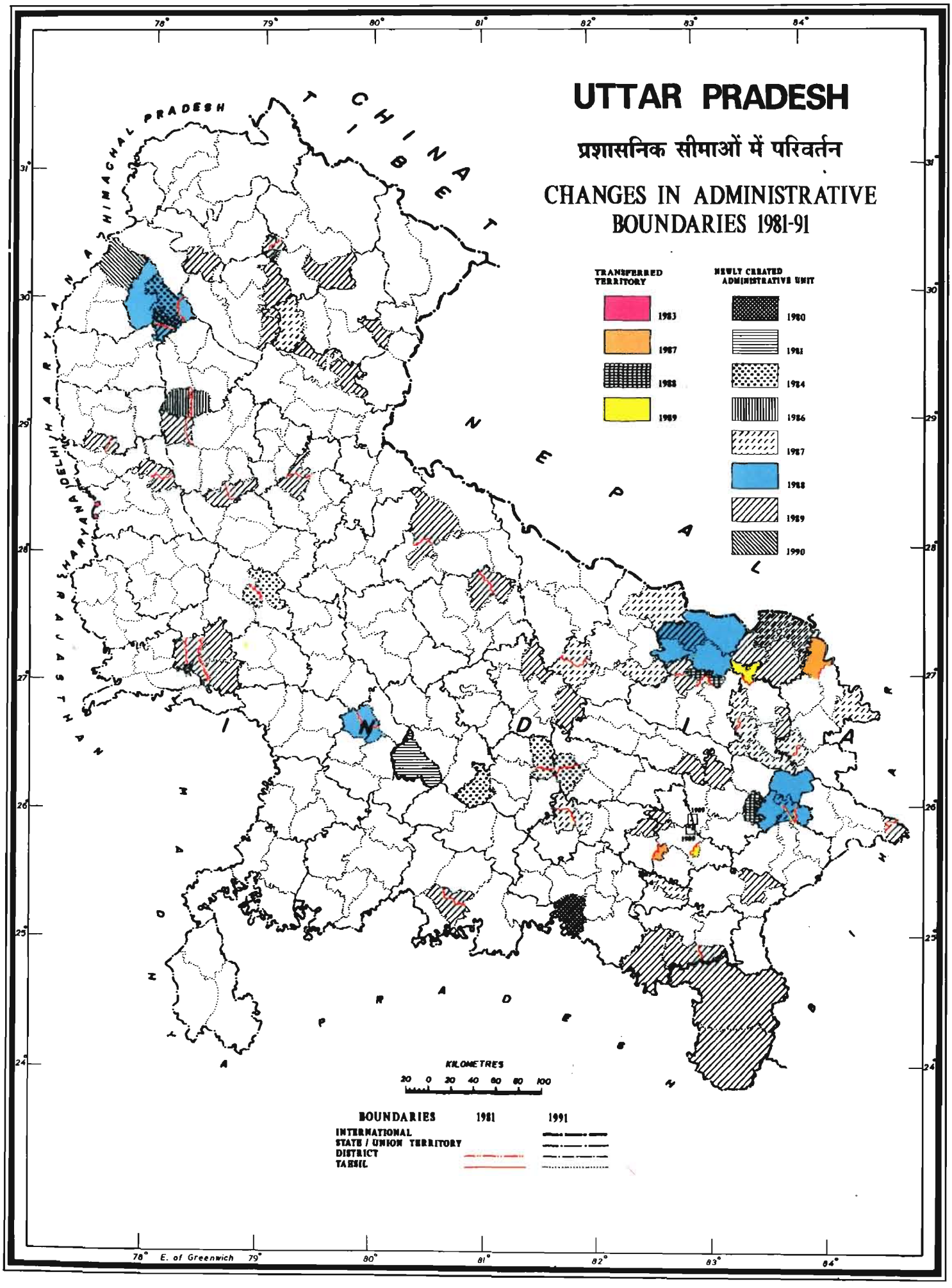
Two types of territorial changes have occurred during the decade. The first one is where some part of a territory has been transferred to other unit and second where entirely a new territory was formed. Both types of changes have been shown by different hatching or colour indicating the year of transfer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

During the decade 1981-91, seven new districts, viz., Hardwar, Firozabad, Kanpur Nagar, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Mau and Sonbhadra were created. District Hardwar was formed in 1988 by transferring 25 villages of Najibabad tahsil of Bijnor district, 53 villages of Muzaffarnagar tahsil/district and entire tahsil of Roorkee of Saharanpur district. Firozabad district was created in 1989 by taking 66 villages and Tundla U.A. of Etmadpur tahsil and entire tahsil Firozabad of Agra district and entire tahsils Jasrana and Shikohabad of Mainpuri district. Kanpur Nagar district was created in 1981 by bifurcating erstwhile Kanpur tahsil of Kanpur district. Remaining part of erstwhile Kanpur district was name as Kanpur Dehat. District Siddharthnagar was formed in 1989 by transferring entire tahsil of Naugarh along with Domariaganj (excluding 192 villages) and Bansi tahsil (excluding 280 villages) of Basti district Maharajganj district was separated from Gorakhpur district in 1987 by merging of entire Maharajganj and Pharenda (excluding 142 villages) tahsil. Mau district was created in 1988 by transferring 174 villages of Rasra tahsil of Ballia district along with Muhamudabad tahsil (excluding 356 villages and two towns) and entire Ghosi tahsil of Azamgarh district.

District Sonbhadra was formed in 1989 by transferring entire tahsil of Robertsganj and Dudhi of Mirzapur district.

In addition to above changes during 1981-91, 18 villages of Ballabhgarh tahsil of Faridabad district of Haryana state have been transferred to U. P in 1983, out of which 4 villages have been merged with Dadri tahsil of Ghaziabad and remaining 14 villages with Sikandrabad of Bulandshahr district. A table showing the jurisdictional changes during 1981-91 is given in Appendix-I.

MAP 3


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रशासनिक सीमाओं में परिवर्तन
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES 1981-91
TRANSFERRED TERRITORY
1983
1987
1988
1989
NEWLY CREATED ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
1980
1981
1984
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
BOUNDARIES 1981 1991
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / UNION TERRITORY
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 4

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

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

According to physical features, this map can be divided into three regions (i) the U.P. Himalaya, (ii) the Ganga Plain and (iii) the U.P. Uplands.

The Himalayan region which includes the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital covers about 16 per cent area of the states. The general slope of this region is from north-west to south-east. The whole of the mountain tract is highly dissected and rugged. Topographically it may be divided into three zones, (1) Greater Himalaya, (2) Lesser Himalaya or Kumaon Himalaya east and (3) Sub-Himalaya or Siwalik. Greater Himalaya is the northern most zone with an average height of 6000 m. and above. District Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh lie in this zone. Most of the ranges are permafrost. The main peaks in zone are Nanda Devi (7817 m.), Kamet (7756 m.), Badrinath (7,138 m.) and Trisul (7,120 m.). The lesser Himalaya is situated at the average height of 3000 m. with the width varying from 80 to 100 kms. These ranges abruptly rise from the Siwalik. There are many spurs in these ranges where many hill stations, such as Mussoorie, Nainital, Ranikhet, Almora, Chakrata, Lansdowne etc. are situated. Sub- Himalaya or Siwalik are constituted of small hills which run along the Ganga Plain. The height of these ranges vary between 300 to 600 m In between the lesser Himalaya and Siwalik, there are many discontinuous valleys called 'Dune' the width of which is upto 24 kms. Some of important among these valleys are Dehradun, Kota Dun, Patli Dun, Kothri Dun, Chumbi Dun etc. However, Dehra Dun is most famous among these.

The Ganga plain covers about 75 per cent area of the state, which is situated between the Himalaya in the north and the uplands in the south. The general characteristics of this region is homogeneous. The 150 m. contour divides the plain approximately into two equal parts. The northern part is well known as Upper Ganga Plain, while the southern is called as Middle Ganga Plain. This region is most fertile and densely populated due to fertile soil available in this region.

The U.P. Uplands is comparatively small and covers the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and southern part of Allahabad. It is dissected and rugged plateau with slopes towards north-east. The northern part is a peneplain. The general attitudes rarely exceed 300 metres.

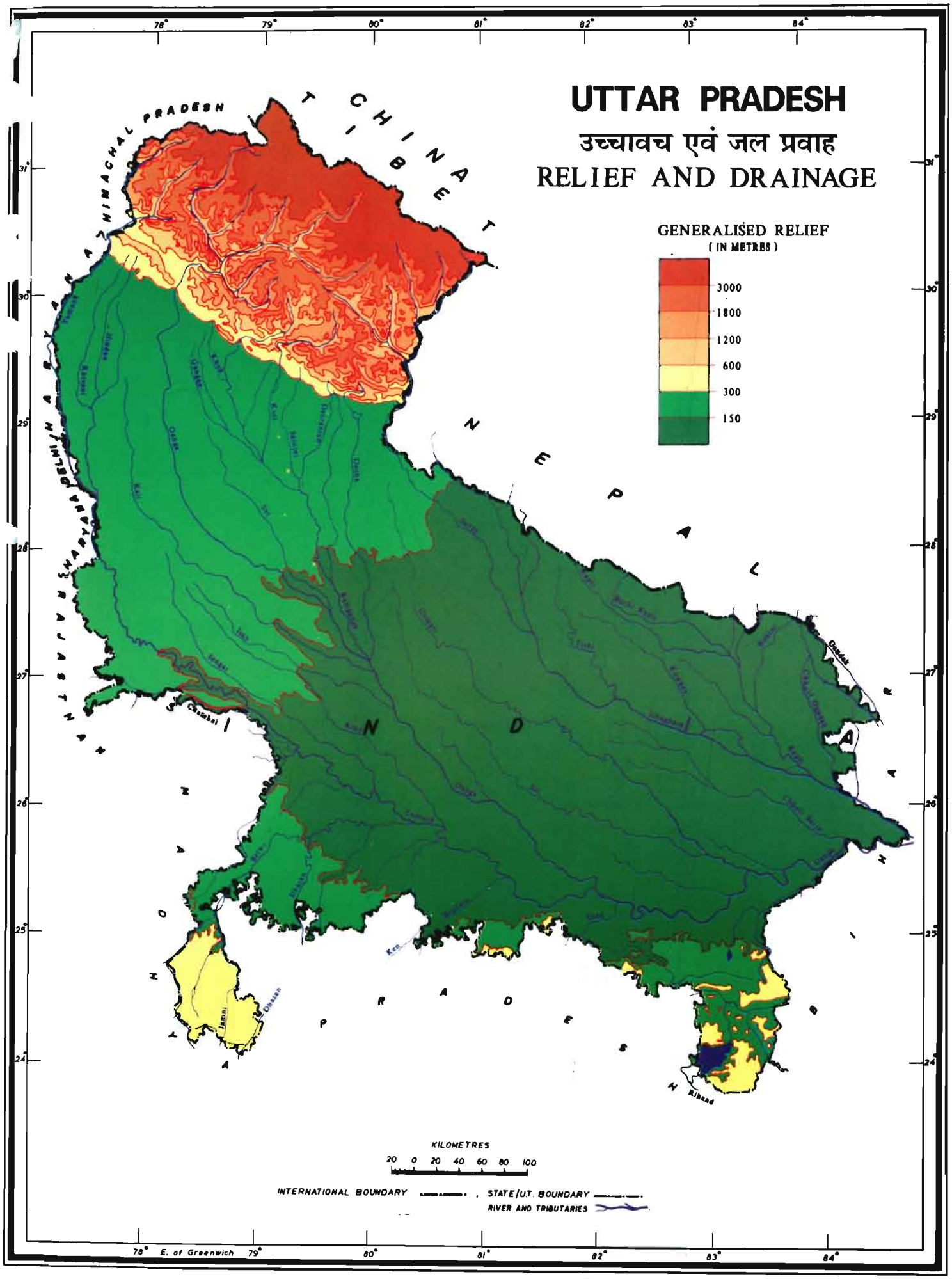
Drainage system of the state follows the direction of the slop and is closely linked with physiography. Since the Ganga is one of the main rivers in the state, major drainage joins this river. It is life line of the Ganga plains. This river originates from the Gangotri glacier and flows in different directions in the state. In hilly region, there are numerous tributaries, which are known by different names and join Ganga onwards Devprayag. The tributaries joining the Ganga in the Himalayan region have complex flows due to rock structure. These tributaries drain for some distance in a structural trough, parallel to the mountains but afterwards take on accute bend to flow in deep traverse gorges. The main tributaries of the river Ganga in the plains are Yamuna, Ramganga and ***Gongotri*** in U.P Ramganga Originates form the Himalaya and joins river Ganga near Kannauj. Gomti and its main tributary Sai run almost parallel to Ganga when Sai joins Gomti only a few kilometers before it marges with Ganga. There are many other small tributaries flowing in the central part of the state.

Yamuna river originates form Yamunotri glacier and runs parallel to Ganga and joins it at Allahabad. The main tributaries of this river are Chambal, Betwa and Ken, all originating form Deccan plateau and run form south to north direction. This river system drains the southern part of the state. Formation of ravines is the main physical characteristics of this river system

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

The south-eastern part of the state (Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts) is by Son river and its tributaries. The Son river originates from G B. Pant Sagar and joins Ganga beyond the state.

MAP 4


UTTAR PRADESH
उच्चावच एवं जल प्रवाह
RELIEF AND DRAINAGE
GENERALISED RELIEF
(IN METRES)
3000
1800
1200
600
300
150
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Chambal
Ganga
Yamuna
Jamni
Dhasan
Rihand
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 5

RELATIVE RELIEF

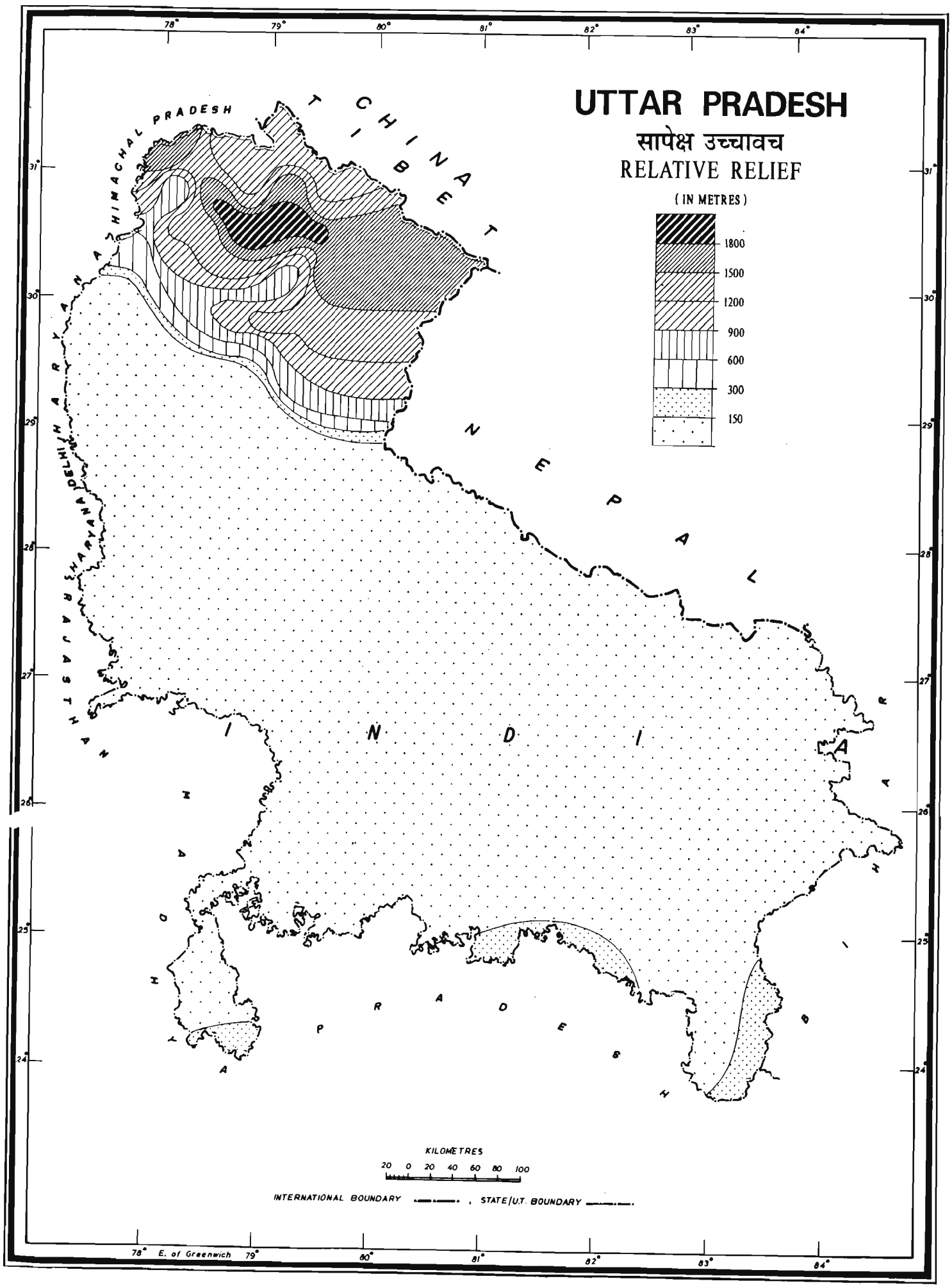
The map depicts the relative relief or relative attitude of the state.

The relative relief is computed in 1000 km^2 grid as per the scale of the map on the basis of contour map of the state. The difference between the lowest and the highest contour passing through the grid is plotted in the centre of the respective grid. Relative relief values are plotted at the respective grids on the map to interpolate the isopleths at selected intervals as given in the legend. The intervening are a between two relative relief isopleths are hatched by different shades according to high to low order of values as indicated in the legend of the map to depict the variations in the relative relief over different parts of the state.

The map clearly shows, three zones of altitudes of the state such as, the U.P Himalaya, the great plains and southern uplands. The U.P. Himalaya represents the high intensity of relative relief between 300 and 1800 metres and above, comprising the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Dehra-Dun, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital and northern part of the Saharanpur, Hardwar and Bijnor. The highest intensity of relative relief in between 1500-1800 metres and above is recorded in the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora.

A tract having relative relief between 150-300 metres is recorded in piedmont Jhansi and Mirzapur plateau. The lowest value of relative relief in the range of 150 metres and below is found in the great plains covering maximum part of the state, comprising western U.P. Central U.P. (except southern uplands) and eastern Uttar Pradesh (except Mirzapur Upland).

MAP 5


UTTAR PRADESH
सापेक्ष उच्चावच
RELATIVE RELIEF
(IN METRES)
1800
1500
1200
900
600
300
150
TIBET
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

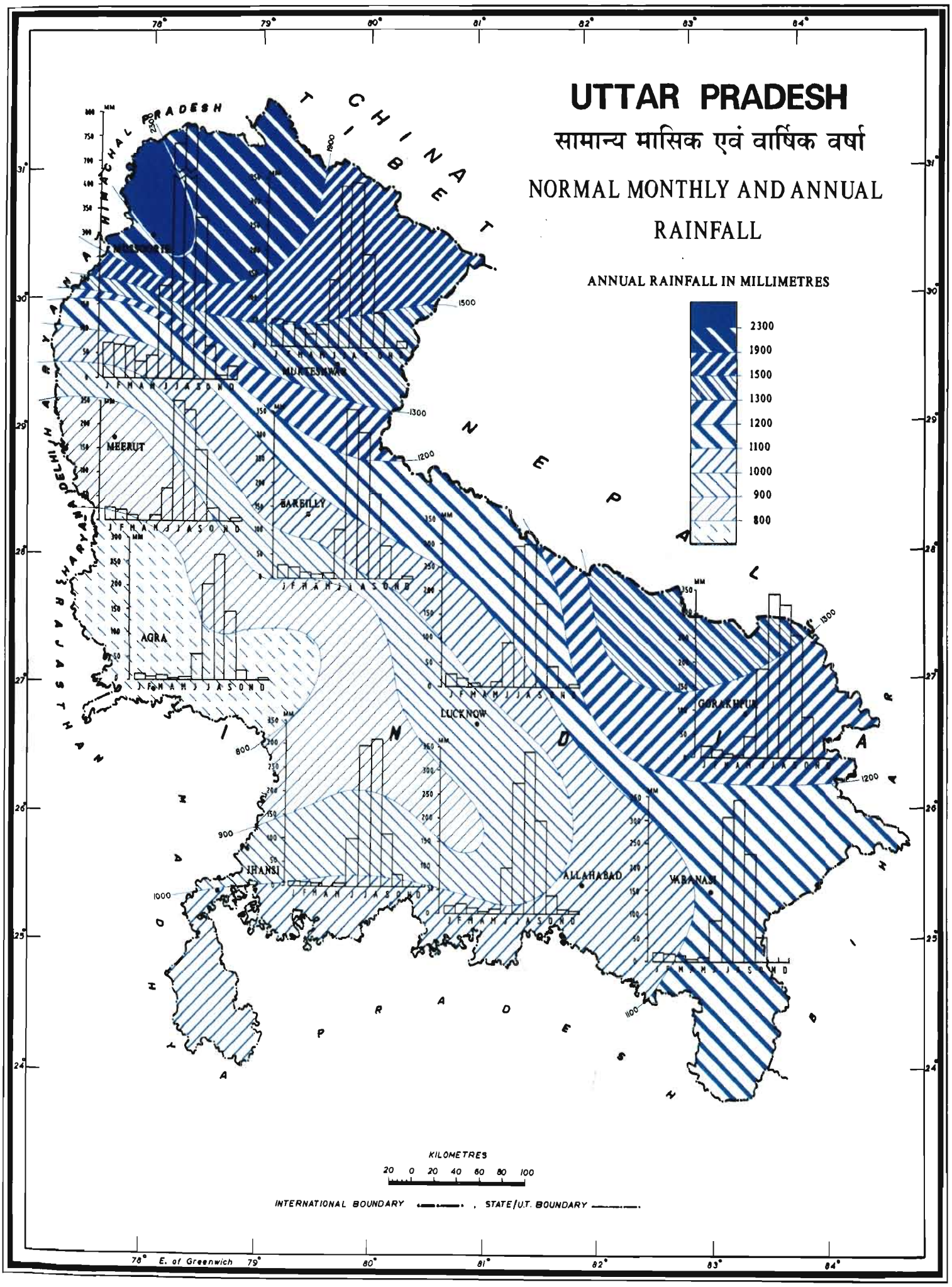
MAP 6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map depicts the distribution of normal annual rainfall by isohyet and normal monthly rainfall by histogram for ten selected stations, such as Mussoorie, Mukhteshwar, Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Varanasi of the state. The space in between the isohyets have been shaded by different hatching showing annual rainfall in millimeters as shown in the legend of the map.

About 90 percent of rainfall in the state is caused by the monsoon coming form bay of Bengal from June to September. When the monsoon moves westward, its intensity decreases and affects its gravity. On account of this phenomenon the eastern part of the state receives more rainfall than the western part. For example, Varanasi and Gorakhpur receive 1113 and 1274 mm of annual rainfall respectively whereas Meerut and Agra receive only 830 and 765 mm respectively. The entire Uttar Pradesh's Himalaya region except the snow bound areas, receives heavy rainfall more than 1200 mm. Mussoorie recorded the highest with (2368 mm) annual rainfall.

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


UTTAR PRADESH
सामान्य मासिक एवं वार्षिक वर्षा
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL
RAINFALL
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES
2300
1900
1500
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
MUKTESHWAR
MEERUT
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°

MAP 7

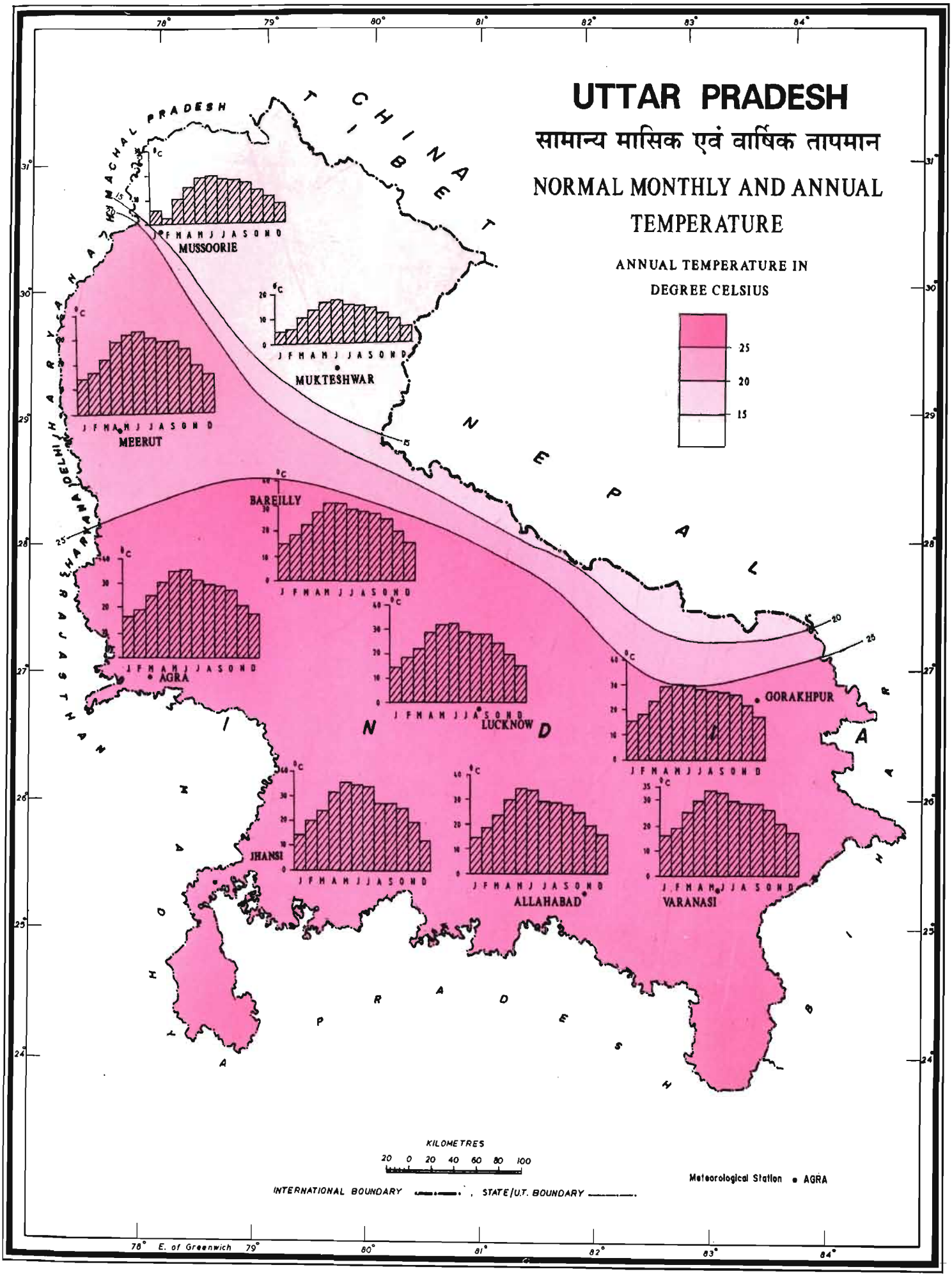
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMEPRATURE

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

Uttar Pradesh comes under sub-tropical climate region. The map indicate comparatively low temperature in Himalayan region while it increases towards south. In general, higher attitudes are experienced the lower temperature. It becomes severe at the attitude higher than 2000 metres. Beyond an altitude of nearly 6000 metres there is permanent snow. A marked variation is seen in the mean annual temperature in the plain e.g. 26^{O}C at Varanasi, 26.1^{O} C at Allahabad in the eastern Uttar Pradesh, 25.6^{O}C at Agra and 24.7^{O}C at Meerut in the western Uttar Pradesh. The plateau region shows similarity with the eastern part of the state.

The histograms representing monthly mean temperature at ten selected stations show wide variation in monthly temperature in different parts of the state. May and June are the hottest months and the coldest months are January and December. The highest mean monthly temperature is 35.0^{O}C recorded at Agra in the month of June. During these months hills are cool and comfortable.

MAP 7


UTTAR PRADESH
सामान्य मासिक एवं वार्षिक तापमान
NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE
ANNUAL TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CELSIUS
25
20
15
MUSSOORIE
MUKTESHWAR
MEERUT
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
J F M A M J J A S O N D
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
Meteorological Station • AGRA
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 8

SOILS

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

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

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

The soil units Udalfs (20) and Udalfs-ochrepts (24) are mostly found in lower and middle Himalaya of the state. Generally the soils are loam to sandy loam in texture and rich in organic matter.

In the flood affected plains areas of Yamuna, Sarda and Rapti rivers Aquents- fluvents (33) are noticed. The soils have recently developed on alluvium. These soils possess a sandy loam texture and are reddish brown to dark-brown in colour.

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

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

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

The soil associations namely, Ochrepts (70), Ochrepts-Gullied land (71), Ochrepts-Orthents (72), Ochrepts-Psamments (73), Ochrepts-Orthents-Ustalfs (74), Ochrepts-Orthents-Rock Outcrops (75), Ochrepts-Aquepts-Ustalfs (77), Ochrepts fluvents-Usterts (79), Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs (82) and Ochrepts-fluent, Orthents (86) are spread over through out the state. These soils are extending over level to gently sloping areas occupying the inter- fluvial, old flood plains of Yamuna, Ganga, Ramganga, Sarda and Ghaghara rivers. These are also found over the undulating upland, plains of Bundelkhand and on the hill tops and slopes of western Uttar Pradesh Himalayas. The soils are mostly coarse loamy to fine loamy.

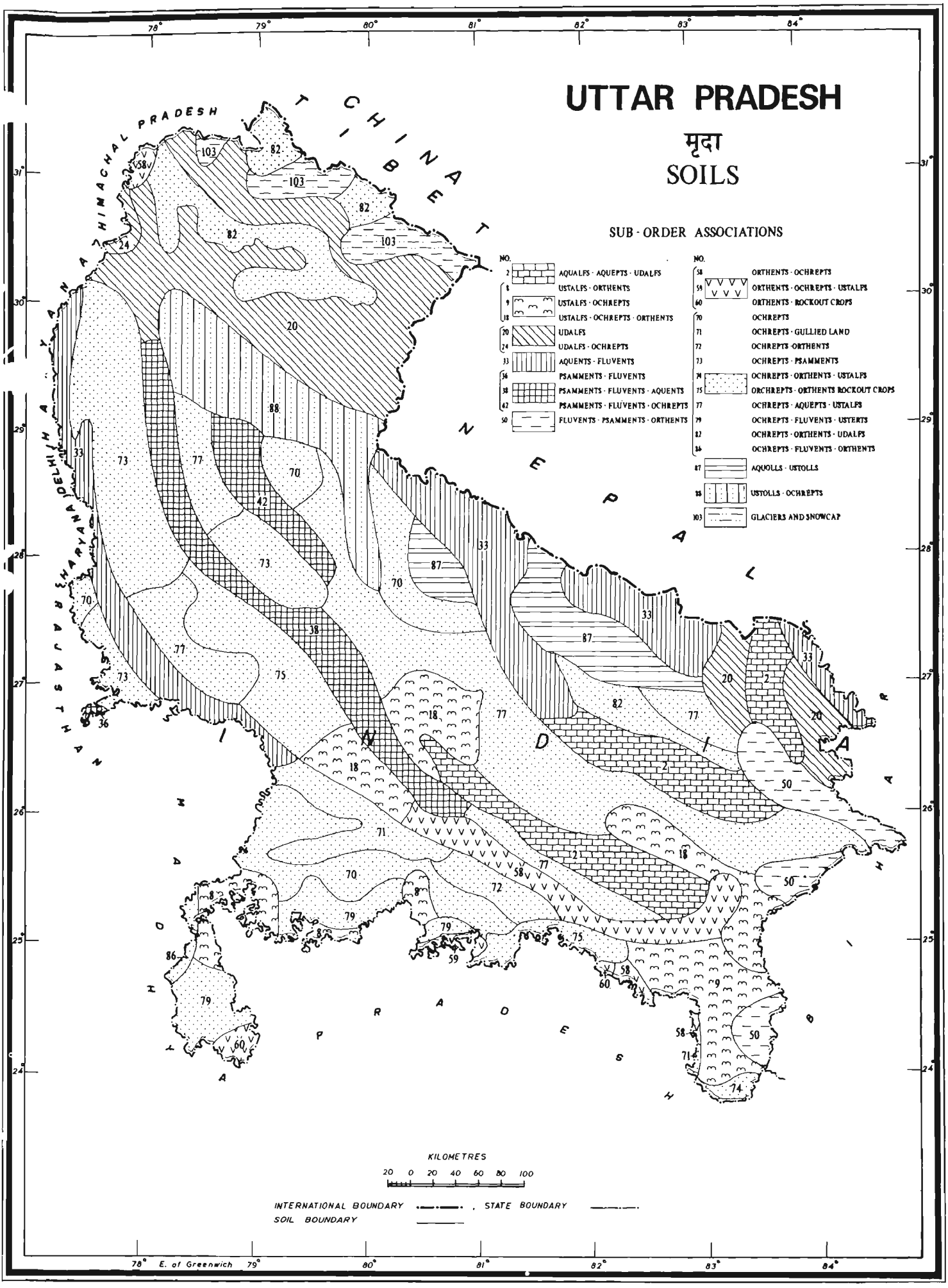
On the hills tops and hill slopes of the Himalayas of Uttar Pradesh, recently formed alluvial soils Ochrepts-Orthents-Udalfs (82) are widely distributed. In the southern part of the state, the soil characteristics differ widely due to geologic formations. Mostly the soils are brown to dark-brown and brown to dark yellowish in colour In Lalitpur district the soils are shallow black to dark black to the Basaltic terrain.

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

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

The extreme of north-western part of the state falls with in the greater Himalayan range, the soils of the high mountain ranges of Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal districts are covered with glaciers and snow cops

MAP 8


UTTAR PRADESH
मृदा
SOILS
SUB - ORDER ASSOCIATIONS
NO.
2 AQUALFS · AQUEPTS · UDALFS
8 USTALFS · ORTHENTS
9 USTALFS · OCHREPTS
18 USTALFS · OCHREPTS · ORTHENTS
20 UDALFS
24 UDALFS · OCHREPTS
33 AQUENTS · FLUVENTS
36 PSAMMENTS · FLUVENTS
38 PSAMMENTS · FLUVENTS · AQUENTS
42 PSAMMENTS · FLUVENTS · OCHREPTS
50 FLUVENTS · PSAMMENTS · ORTHENTS
58 ORTHENTS · OCHREPTS
59 ORTHENTS · OCHREPTS · USTALFS
60 ORTHENTS · ROCKOUT CROPS
70 OCHREPTS
71 OCHREPTS · GULLIED LAND
72 OCHREPTS · ORTHENTS
73 OCHREPTS · PSAMMENTS
74 OCHREPTS · ORTHENTS · USTALFS
75 ORCHREPTS · ORTHENTS ROCKOUT CROPS
77 OCHREPTS · AQUEPTS · USTALFS
79 OCHREPTS · FLUVENTS · USTERTS
82 OCHREPTS · ORTHENTS · UDALFS
86 OCHREPTS · FLUVENTS · ORTHENTS
87 AQUOLLS · USTOLLS
88 USTOLLS · OCHREPTS
103 GLACIERS AND SNOWCAP
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
SOIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 9

VEGETATION

The map shows the distribution of vegetation in Uttar Pradesh based on visual interpretation of landsat imagery-1991-93 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun

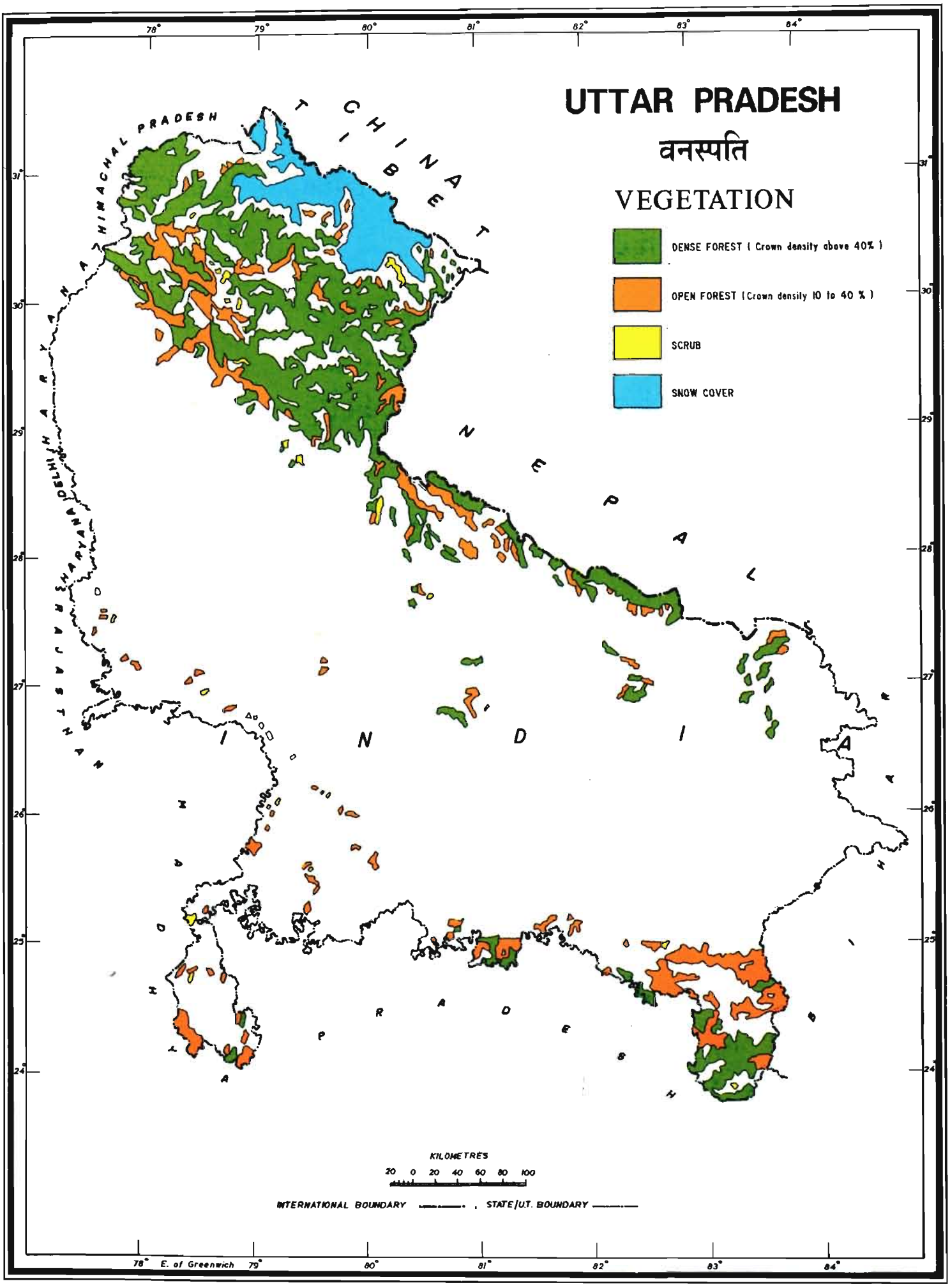
As Uttar Pradesh is characterised by regional variations in physiographic climatic and edaphic conditions, it carries as many as four types of vegetation viz., 1. Dense Forest, 2. Open Forest, 3. Scrub and 4. Snow cover, which have been shown on the map.

Dense forests have crown density above 40%, which occur in the moist temperate zone of Himalayan region, Tarai region and some wetter part of the Ganga Plain and Southern Uplands. In the Himalayan region, this type of vegetation covers about 60 per cent area of the region and occur in the altitudinally zones of 1800-2800 m and 1500-3500 m on the valley sides where the annual rainfall exceeds 150 cm The important trees found in this region are pine, chir, deodar oak and fir etc., whereas in the other regions important timbers are sal, teak, shisham, khair and laurel etc.

Open forests have crown density of about 10 to 40 per cent and occur in scattered patches of Himalayan region, Tarai region, Southern uplands, very small patches of Ganga plain. This type of vegetation is found in comparatively low altitudinal zones where long dry season occurs, sal, khair, shisham are the main trees found in this type of vegetation.

Scrub type of vegetation occurs in very small patches of Himalayan region, Ganga plain and southern uplands. Thorny bushes are predominantly found in this category of vegetation because of arid conditions.

The map reveals that the snow cover type of vegetation is found in Utttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Pithoragarh districts where ecological conditions favour zerophytic shrubs like rhododendrons above an altitude of 4000 metres. Actually it is a transitional vegetation zone between the birch and silver fir forests and the alpine pastures.


UTTAR PRADESH
वनस्पति
VEGETATION
DENSE FOREST (Crown density above 40%)
OPEN FOREST (Crown density 10 to 40 %)
SCRUB
SNOW COVER
TIBET
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

II - DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP 10

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1991

This map shows distribution of population of the state at the 1991 Census by circle and dot method. Each dot represents 10,000 rural population whereas class-wise proportionate circles represent urban centres.

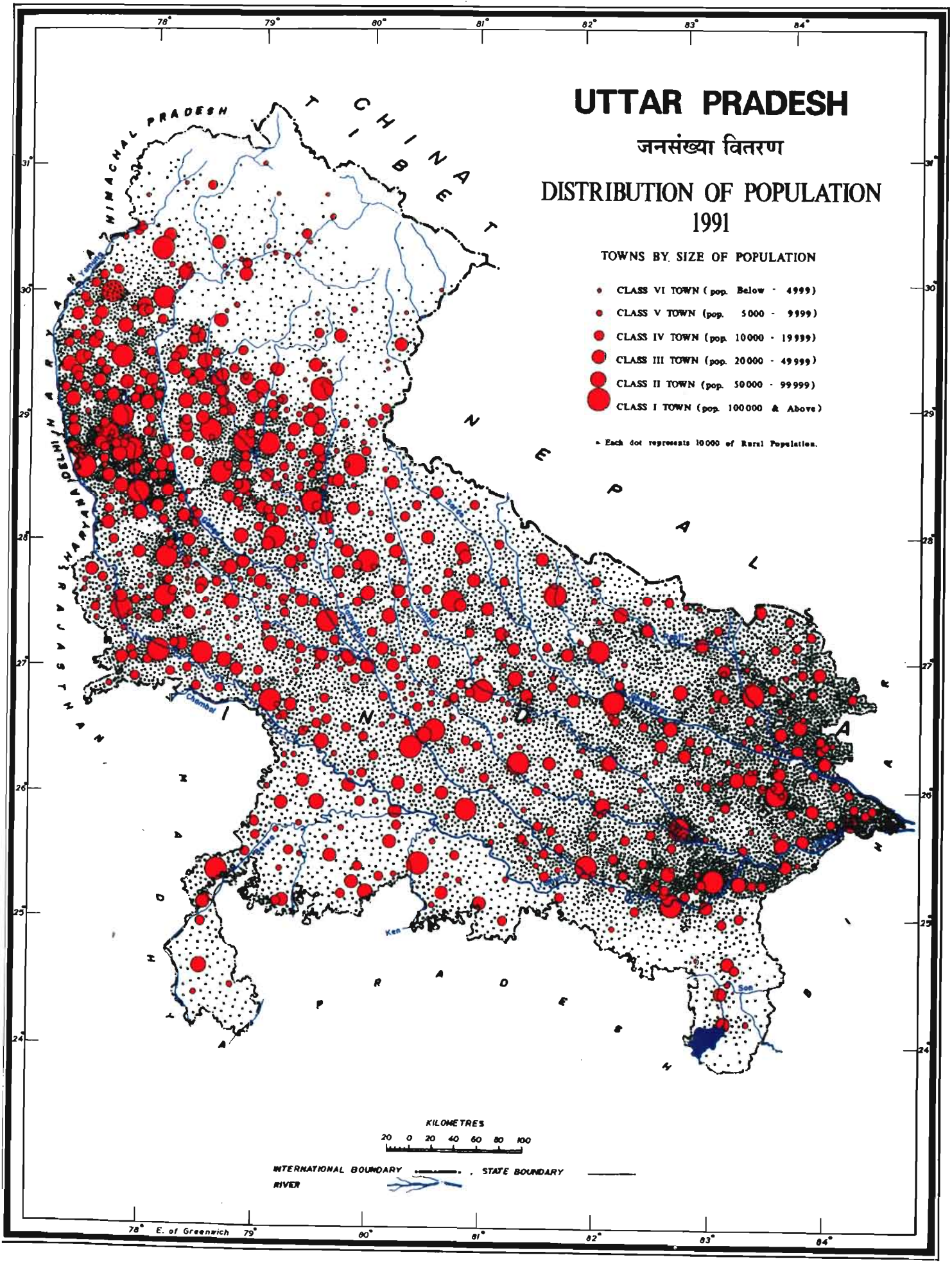
There are 139.11 million persons in Uttar Pradesh distributed over an area of 294411 km^2 as per the 1991 census. The urban population is constituted in 753 towns whereas rural population is distributed in 112,803 villages. The map reveals large disparity in the distribution of population. Dense dots and numerous circles indicate concentration of population whereas a vice versa picture is presented by the sparse dots and circles. Such pattern of distribution is mainly governed by physiography, soil, climate, forest and social and cultural factors.

Eastern districts of the State such as Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Varanasi show higher concentration of rural population which decreases towards west. In comparison to rural population urban centres are not much developed However, a few big towns viz. Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Faizabad and Varanasi are situated in this belt. A large concentration of population is also observed in the districts of western Uttar Pradesh such as Ghaziabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly while it is comparatively low beyond these districts. Urban centres in the region are relatively larger in comparison to other regions. Economically it is developed region of the State, means of irrigation, location of industries, high yield of agriculture produce and business centres have given impetus to the development of urban centres and the rural landscape of the region. There is wide gap in concentration of population among various districts of this region. Compared to lower doab, the upper doab has relatively higher concentration of rural population. The dots representing rural population are closer in Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly whereas their location towards tarai and southern districts is sparse. There is a positive concentration between low population concentration and rugged terrain. Bundelkhand region is undulated with rugged surfaces, intermittent rocky knobs and outcrops are common features Due to this factor it is less populated. Settlements are located at far of the places in this tract but river basins have relatively more population. The availability of minerals and establishment of industries in recent years in Mirzapur plateau is a big success of economic development of this region. Jhansi and Mirzapur are class- I cities in this low populated tract.

Himalayan region is the least populated belt of the state due to its physical constraints. Few settlements are located in the river valleys and flat topped hills where some suitable patch of land is available for agricultural pursuits and climatic conditions are favourable. In higher altitudes the population is negligible. Doon valley is thickly populated belt of Himalayan region where the famous city of Dehra Dun is situated. Nainital region also accounts for population concentration in the environment as exception to the general system of population landscape relations. Some towns of religious importance such as Gangotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath are also located in this region.

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

MAP 10


UTTAR PRADESH
जनसंख्या वितरण
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1991
TOWNS BY SIZE OF POPULATION
CLASS VI TOWN (pop. Below - 4999)
CLASS V TOWN (pop. 5000 - 9999)
CLASS IV TOWN (pop. 10000 - 19999)
CLASS III TOWN (pop. 20000 - 49999)
CLASS II TOWN (pop. 50000 - 99999)
CLASS I TOWN (pop. 100000 & Above)
* Each dot represents 10000 of Rural Population.
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Yamuna
Ganga
Chambal
Ken
Son
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
RIVER
E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 11

DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991

The map depicts the density of population (persons per sq km) at tahsil level in the state at the 1991 Census The data at tahsil level have been grouped into five ranges The tahsils belonging to deferent ranges are hatched with different shades from high to low order as shown in the legend of the map Uttar Pradesh is one of the most populous state in the country where the density of population is 473 persons per sq km In terms of density of population Uttar Pradesh comes after West Bengal (767), Kerala (749) and Bihar (497).

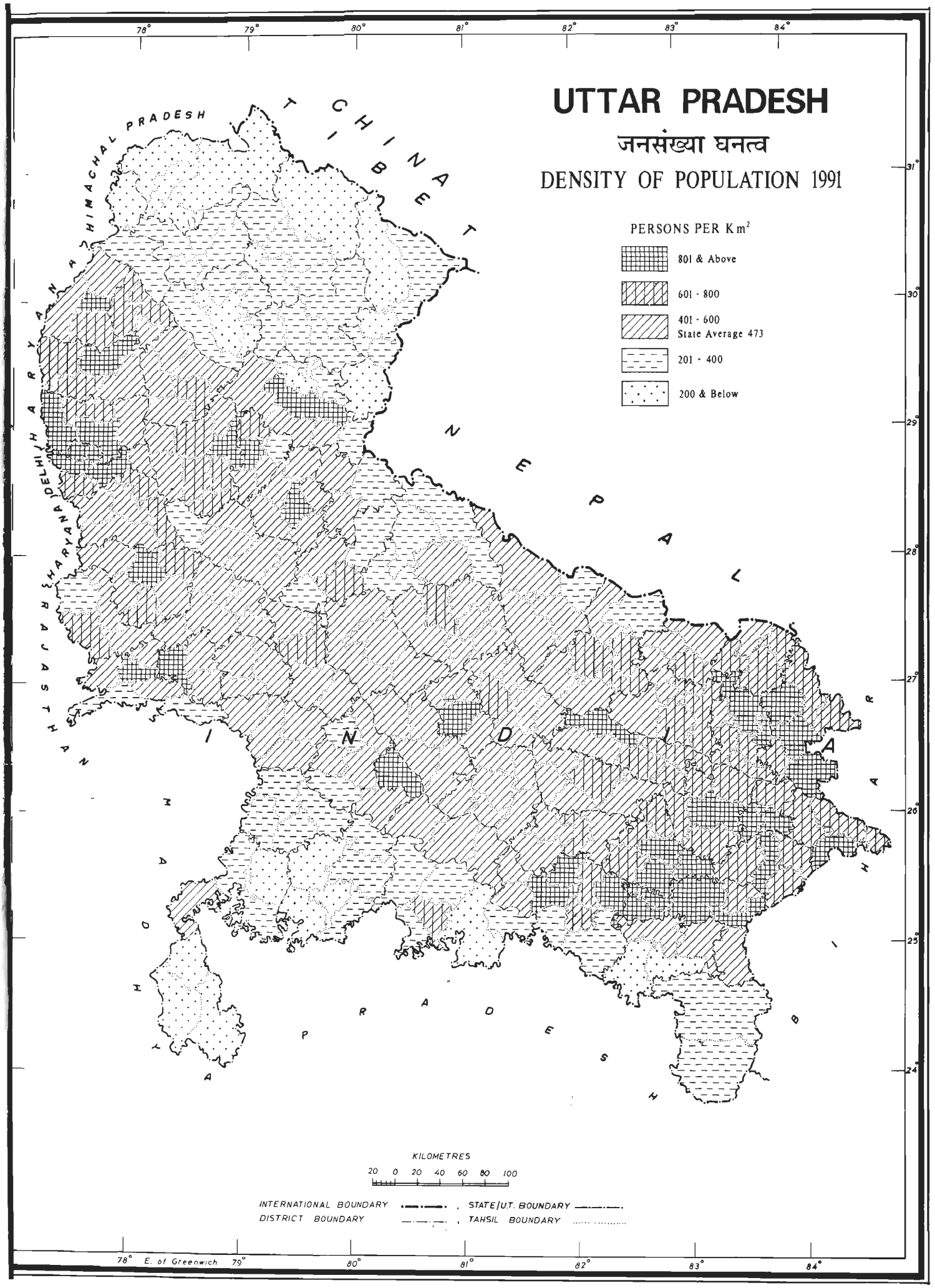
At a glance, the map reveals a defined trend of density in the state which corresponds to physical factors Eastern and western part of the state are high density areas whereas central part falls in the middle range The lowest density in the state is witnessed in Bundelkhand plateau, Mirzapur uplands and Himalayan region Besides, there is a large variation at tahsil level Kanpur tahsil with a density of 2271 persons per sq. km stand at the top followed by Agra (2202) and Lucknow (1980) tahsils whereas Joshimath (Chamoli) has only 13 persons per sq km. Preceded by Purenda (29) and Raigarhi (59) of Uttarkashi district Such a large variation is caused by physical features, soils, natural vegetation etc Industrialization and urbanization also play a vital role in determining the density of population of any region.

There are 37 tahsils in the state, which fall in the highest range of density from 201 persons and above Out of these, 19 tahsils belong to eastern U P only two in central U P and remaining 16 fall in western U P. Among these tahsils,Kanpur is at the top whereas Deoria (815), Chauri Chaura (815) and Mariahu (815) at the bottom Few prominent tahsils falling in this range are Agra (2202), Lucknow (1930), Ghaziabad (1968), Varanasi (1606), Merrut (1482) and Bareilly (1366) etc These tahsils are mostly having big urban centres, However those are few tahsils which have high density and large concentration of population in rural areas

The density ranging between 601 to 800 persons per sq km. Is found in 60 tahsils Majority of these tahsils (44) are located in eastern U P Only few tahsils (3) are located in central U P and remaining western U P Tamkuhiraj (Deoria) 790 and Nichlaul (Mahrajganj) 605 are the tahsils with highest and lowest density respectively Concentration of rural population is the main reason for high density in these tahsils

The maximum number of 120 tahsils incorporating the state average (473) cover in the range of 401 to 600 Maximum tahsils falling in this category are concentrated in the central and western part of the state The tahsil Chandpur, Shikohabad and Nautanwa have witnessed the highest density (600) of this category where as Dataganj have the lowest (402)

There are fifty-five tahsils in the state which fall in the next lower range of density (201 to 400) Out of them twenty-three tahsils of this category fall in U P Himalaya, whereas 18 tahsils in southern upland and remaining (except six) tahsils belong to tarai region The highest density in this region is observed in Pratapnagar tahsil (400) followed by Dehra Dun and Kheragarh (393), Khatima (392) whereas tahsil Bhikiasain (202), Maudaha (210) and Mau (Banda) (211) are in the lower order of density The lowest range having a density of 200 and below accounts for only 22 tahsils of the state All these tahsil are distributed in U.P Himalaya and southern upland regions of Uttar Pradesh Tahsil Karvi (199) and Joshimath (13) the highest and the lowest among them There are only four tahsils viz , Joshimath (13), Puraula (29), Rajgarhi (56) and Bhatwari (60) in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh which have density below 100 persons per sq km


UTTAR PRADESH
जनसंख्या घनत्व
DENSITY OF POPULATION 1991
PERSONS PER Km²
801 & Above
601 - 800
401 - 600
State Average 473
201 - 400
200 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 12

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1981-91

The map presents percentage change in total population during 1981-91 at tahsil level. The percentage figures have been grouped into six suitable ranges. Tahsils coming under each ranges are shaded from high to low grades of hatching as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 110.86 million persons in Uttar Pradesh during 1981 census which increased to 139.11 million in 1991. Thus there is an increase of 25 48 per cent in population during the decade. However at tahsil level a vast variation is noticed. A higher percentage increase in the range of 35.51 & above is noticed in fourteen tahsils of the state. Majority of such tahsils are concentrated in western Tarai Region (6) and South Eastern U.P. (5). Dadri (77.55) and Ghaziabad (69.43) tahsils surrounding Delhi have recorded the highest percentage growth rate followed by Dudhi (49.23), Lucknow (44.75), Khatima (44.35), Kichha (42.88), Lalganj (39.97), Koil (38.88), Gyanpur (38.16), Bhadohi (38.15), Marihan (37.85), Haldwani (37.47), Dehra Dun (36.60) and Sitarganj (35 73).

There are only twenty-two tahsils which fall in the range of 30.51-35.50 per cent growth rate. Large number of these tahsils are located along the periphery of higher range. Some other sparsely distributed tahsils are Padrauna, Lalitpur, Mathura, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Maunath Bhanjan and Muhammadabad Gohna (Mau) etc Moradabad (34.75) is at the top and Muhammadabad Gohna (30.64) is at the bottom of this range.

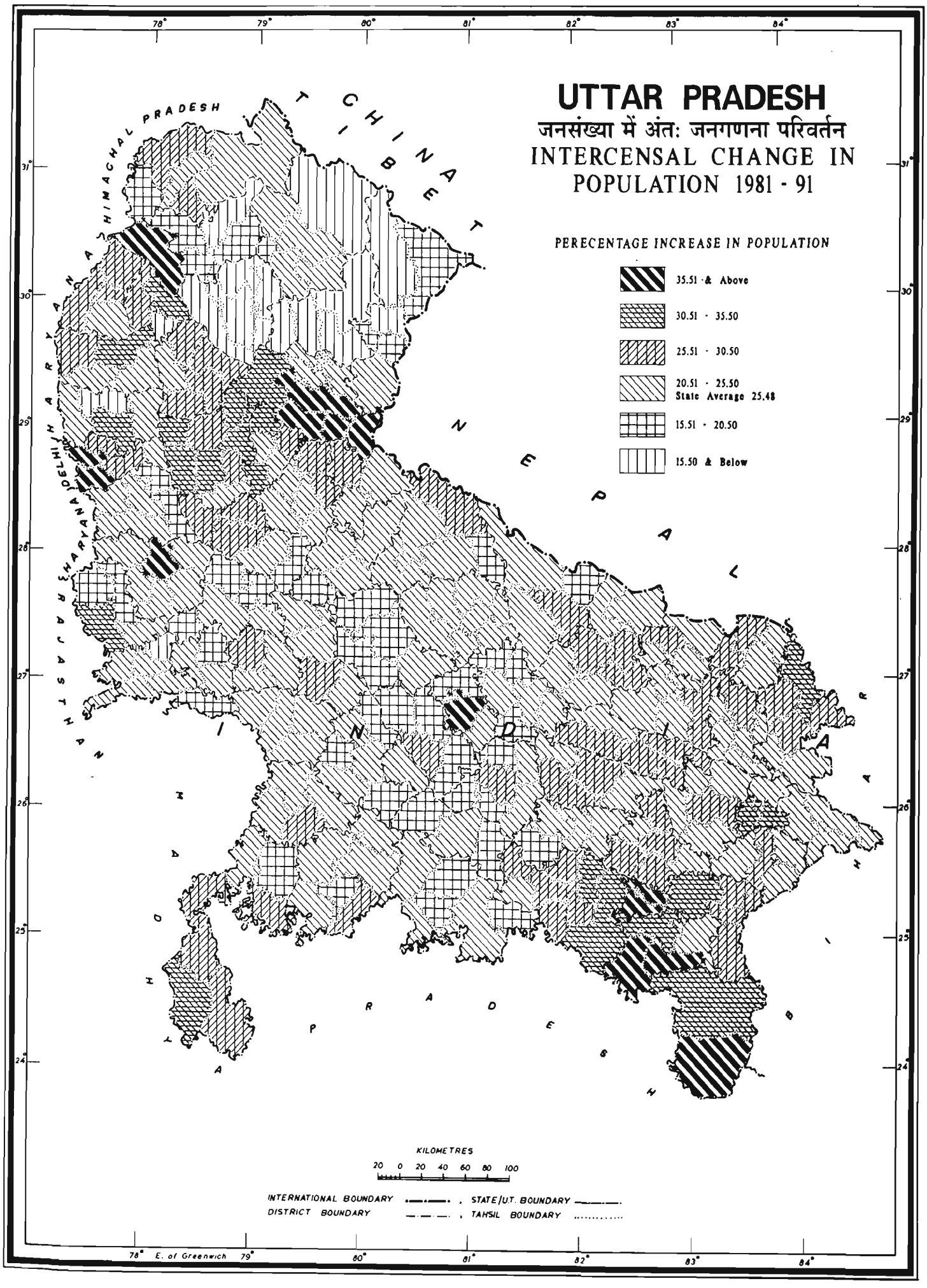
The percentage growth of population in the range of 25.51-30.50 covers sixty five tahsils. Maximum number (32) of these tahsils are distributed in Eastern Uttar Pradesh while remaining are located in western U.P. (23), Bundelkhand region (6), Central U.P. and Himalayan region (two each). Karchhana with a growth rate of 30.42 per cent is at the top whereas Mainpuri (25.51 per cent) is at the bottom. Other tahsils depict percentage range within these limits.

Maximum number of tahsil (132) are in the range of 20.51-25.50 per cent growth rate The state average also comes under this range. These tahsils are distributed in all part of the state starting from Uttarkashi in the north, Baghpat Sikanderabad, Khurja, Iglas and Fatehabad in the west and Salempur, Bairiya, Ballia and Zamania etc. in the east. Rampur (25.50) and Rasulabad (20.54) are the tahsils which have represent the maximum and minimum growth rate in this range.

Next lower range of growth rate is 15.51-20.50. It covers forty-five tahsils. Maximum number of tahsils (19) of this range are situated in Central U.P. Remaining tahsils are distributed in western U.P. (8), Himalayan region (8), Bundelkhand region and Eastern U.P. (5 each). The tahsils of Patiyali (20.46), Kunda (20.37), Malihabad (20.33), Bilgram (20.29) etc. have higher order of growth rate in this category while Narendranagar and Devprayag (16.37 each), Purwa (16.64), Rudraprayag (17.14) have growth of lower order.

In the lowest category of 15.50 per cent and below is observed in only sixteen tahsils. Most of these tahsils (13) are in Himalayan Region. Laksar, Sardhana and Etmadpur of western U.P. Dhumakot tahsils have recorded lowest population growth rate (2.07) during the decade in the state preceded by Lansdowne (2.60), Bhikiyasain and Ranikhet (5.90 each), Didihat (6.91), Munsiari (9.52), Thalisain (10 72), Pauri (10.74) etc. The Himalayan region depicts comparatively low population growth rate in the entire state during the decade. This indicate that local factors may be more responsible for low growth rate than regional factors.

MAP 12


UTTAR PRADESH
जनसंख्या में अंत: जनगणना परिवर्तन
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1981 - 91
PERECENTAGE INCREASE IN POPULATION
35.51 & Above
30.51 - 35.50
25.51 - 30.50
20.51 - 25.50
State Average 25.48
15.51 - 20.50
15.50 & Below
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 13

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-41

The map depicts decadal growth of population since 1901-41 at district level Decade-wise vertical bars proportionate to its total population are drawn as per scale in each district These bars are divided proportionately into urban and rural components The categories are distinguished by hatching and colours as per the legend of the map

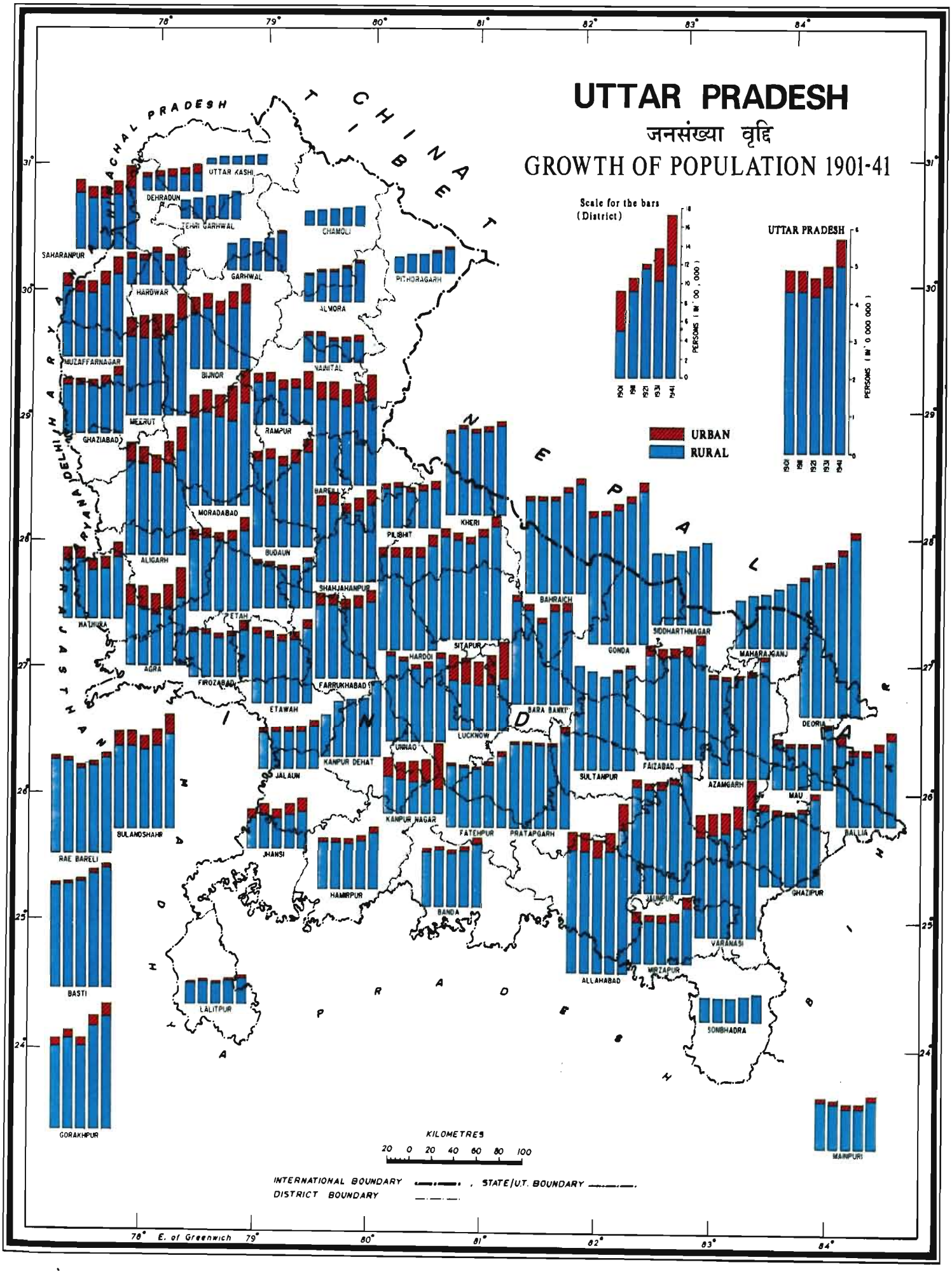
The total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1901 was 48 63 million which increased to 56 54 million in 1941 resulting into 16 26 per cent increase during this period The total population of the state decreased in the decades of 1901-11 and 1911-21 by 0.97 and 3.08 per cent respectively whereas 13 57 per cent increase was recorded during the period of 1931-41. The growth of rural population is observed more or less like the total population in the 1911-21 and 1931-41 census. During the decade 1901-11 the decrease of rural population was less than total population

The trend of decrease (-8.87 per cent) in total population is also observed in urban areas during 1901-11 However subsequently by an increase of the order of 0 41, 12 81 and 26 47 per cent was recorded in 1921, 1931 and 1941 respectively

The growth of total population followed similar trend in most of the districts The districts of Himalayan region (except Nainital) Bundelkhand region and some districts of eastern U P (Mahrajganj, Gorakhpur and Varanasi) have recorded positive growth during 1901-11 Whereas in the decade of 1911-21 most of the districts of the state (except the districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh, Almora, Kanpur Nagar, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Siddharthnagar, Mahrajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh and Varanasi) recorded negative growth rate The highest growth rate (5 85 per cent) was recorded in the districts of Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal In the decade of 1921-31 and 1931-41 positive growth rate was recorded in all the districts. The highest growth rate was observed in Kanpur Nagar (28 40) and the lowest in Rampur (2 81 per cent) during the period of 1931-41

The growth of rural population in the district followed trends similar to total population as described above Almora and Agra districts have claimed highest growth rate during the decades 1901-11 (14 90 per cent) and 1931-41 (22 49 per cent) respectively while the lowest growth rate was observed in Ballia (-13 41) and Kanpur Nagar (-23 40) districts in the same decades respectively

A remarkable percentage decrease is noted in urban population of Mirzapur (-44 45), Unnao (-32.30) and Jaunpur (-28 90) districts during 1901-11, whereas the highest increase in urban population during the same decade was recorded in the district of Dehra Dun (41 00) Kanpur Nagar district had noted highest increase (99 30 per cent) in urban population during 1931-41 On the other hand the lowest increase in urban population during 1931-41 are noticed in the districts of Basti (2 50), Eatah (8 90) and Bijnor (9 25)


UTTAR PRADESH
जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-41
Scale for the bars
(District)
PERSONS (IN '00,000)
UTTAR PRADESH
PERSONS (IN '0,000,000)
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
URBAN
RURAL
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTAR KASHI
DEHRADUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
ALMORA
GARHWAL
NAINITAL
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
MEERUT
GHAZIABAD
RAMPUR
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
KHERI
ALIGARH
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
MATHURA
ETAH
AGRA
FIROZABAD
FARRUKHABAD
ETAWAH
BAHRAICH
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
GONDA
MAHARAJGANJ
SITAPUR
HARDOI
LUCKNOW
BARA BANKI
DEORIA
JALAUN
KANPUR DEHAT
UNNAO
SULTANPUR
FAIZABAD
AZAMGARH
MAU
BULANDSHAHR
KANPUR NAGAR
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
RAE BARELI
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
BASTI
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
GORAKHPUR
MAINPURI
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 14

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951-91

The map shows decadal growth of population at district level since 1951. Decade-wise vertical bars proportionate to its total population are drawn on the scale in respect of each district of the state. These bars are divided proportionately into urban and rural components The categories as represented on the map are distinguished by hatching and colours as indicated in the legend of the map.

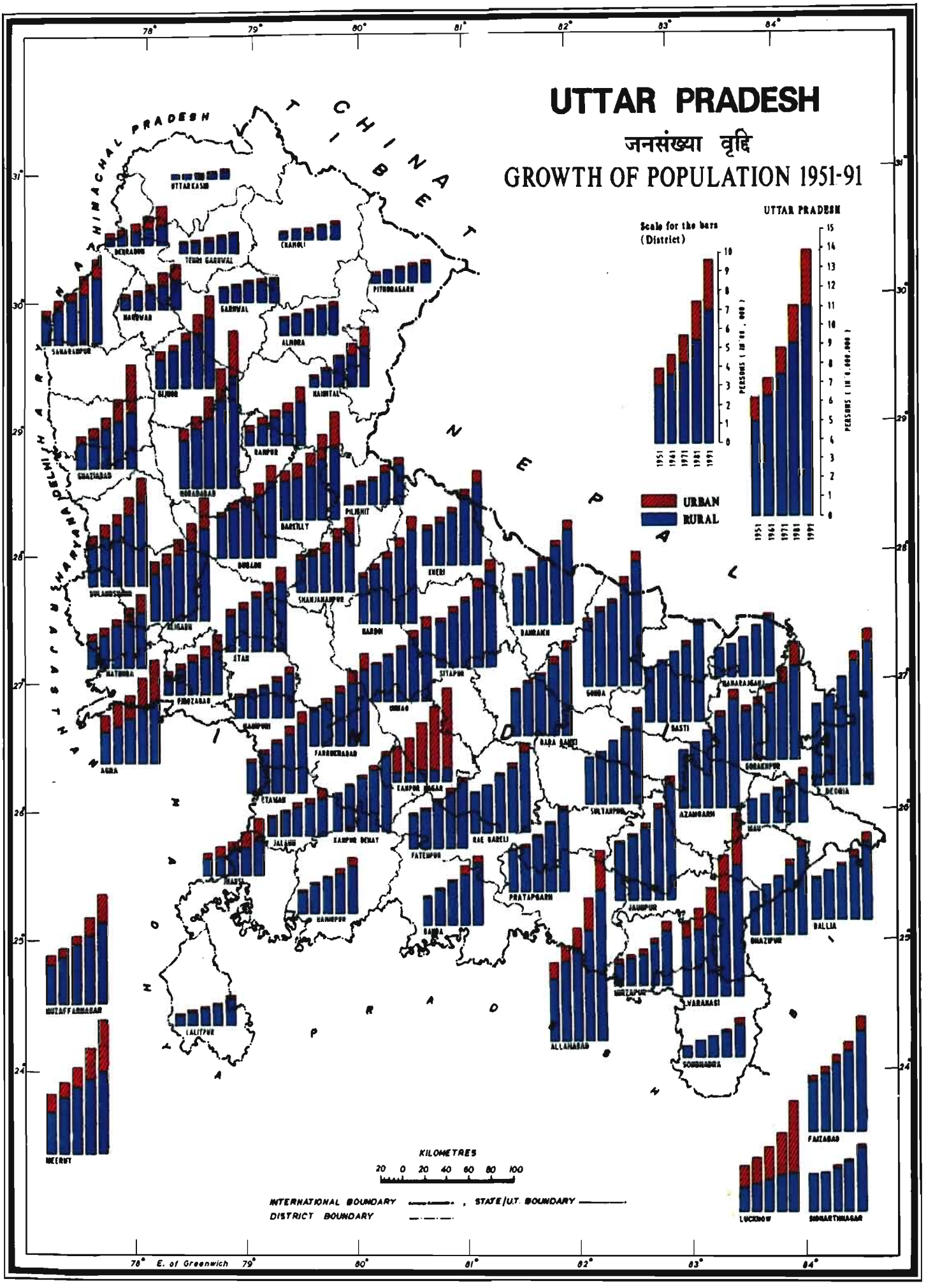
The total population of Uttar Pradesh in 1951 was 63 22 million which went up to 139.11 million in 1991 resulting into 120.04 per cent increase during this period The increase of total population during the decades 1961-71 was 19.77 per cent as against 25.48 in 1981-91. The growth rate of rural population has behaved more or less similar to total population during 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91. During 1961-71 the growth rate of rural population was almost equal to growth rate of total population, but during 1951-61 it was above the growth rate of the total population.

The growth of urban population during the decade 1951-61 was comparatively less (9.70 per cent) as against 30.70 in 1961-71. There was sudden increase (60.60 per cent) in the urban growth rate in the decade 1971-81 due to the increase in the large number of towns in 1981. The corresponding increase in the decade 1981-91 was recorded 38.73 per cent.

The growth of total population in the districts followed almost similar pattern as discussed above. Nainital district had claimed the highest growth rate in the decade 1951-61 (73.10), 1961-71 (37.6) and 1971-81 (43.90). During the decade 1981-91 the highest growth in total population was recorded in respect of Ghaziabad district (46.69 per cent) followed by Sonbhadra (38.18), Lucknow (37.14), Naimital (35.52), Dehra Dun (34.66), Mirzapur (31.40), Varanasi (31.33), Moradabad (30.85), Lalitpur (30.19) and Allahabad (29.61) etc. while lowest growth rate was observed in the districts of Garhwal (8.58), Almora (10.46), Pithoragarh (15.77) and Tehri Garhwal (16.56) etc.

District Naimital has witnessed phenomenal increase in rural population also in the decades 1951-61 (79.30), 1961-71 (33.10) and 1971-81 (34.0), while in the decade 1981-91 the highest growth rate in rural population was observed in the district Sonbhadra (36.25) followed by Mirzapur (31.27), Dehra Dun (30.98), Varanasi (30.75), Moradabad (29.59), Lalitpur (29.13) and Allahabad (28.96) etc. The lowest increase is recorded in the districts of Garhwal (6.00), Lucknow (8.04), Almora (10.33), Pithoragarh (13.42) and Meerut (14.08) etc.

A remarkable level of percentage decrease during 1951-61 is noted in urban population in the districts of Ghazipur (63.90), Ballia (47.05), Unnao (47.4), Kanpur Dehat (54.23), Deoria (20.90), Budaun (18 00), Basti (15.90) and Azamgarh (10.20) etc. Uttarkashi district had recorded highest increase in urban population during 1951-61 (122.20), 1961-71 (124.80) and 1971-81 (120.50), whereas the highest increase during 1971-81 is observed in the districts of Kanpur dehat (1157.02), Pratapgarh (225.17), Deoria (179.10), Rae Bareilli (170.4), Azamgarh (168.40), Ballia (143.1), Chamoli (139.0) and Pithoragarh (126.30) due to increase of new towns. In the decade 1981-91 the highest increase in urban population was observed in Ghaziabad district (98.43 per cent) followed by Sultanpur (69.45), Lucknow (63.36), Maharajganj (64.77), Nainital (60.98), Gorakhpur (60.79), Pithoragarh (55.86), Mau (53.37), Sonbhadra (52.07) and Rae Bareli (51.01) etc. On the other hand the lowest increase in urban population during 1981-91 is noticed in the districts of Almora (12.42 per cent), Ghazipur (15.57) and Kanpur Nagar (23.89) etc.


UTTAR PRADESH
जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF POPULATION 1951-91
UTTAR PRADESH
Scale for the bars
(District)
PERSONS (IN '00 , 000)
PERSONS (IN 1,000,000)
1951
1961
1971
1981
1991
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
DEHRADUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
PAURI GARHWAL
ALMORA
NAINITAL
SAHARANPUR
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
GHAZIABAD
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
KHERI
BARDIA
BAHRAICH
ETAH
MATHURA
FIROZABAD
SITAPUR
GONDA
BASTI
MAHARAJGANJ
AGRA
FARRUKHABAD
HARDOI
BARA BANKI
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
ETAWAH
KANPUR NAGAR
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
KANPUR DEHAT
RAE BARELI
FATEHPUR
MAU
JALAUN
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
PRATAPGARH
JAUNPUR
BALLIA
GHAZIPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
LALITPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
SONBHADRA
MEERUT
FAIZABAD
LUCKNOW
SIDHARTHNAGAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 15

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO 1991

The map depicts child-woman ratio at district level as per the 1991 Census. This ratio for each district has been worked out by the following method.

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

The child-woman ratio obtained by this method have been grouped into five suitable ranges of above and below the state average and the districts have been shaded from high to low order as per the legend on the map.

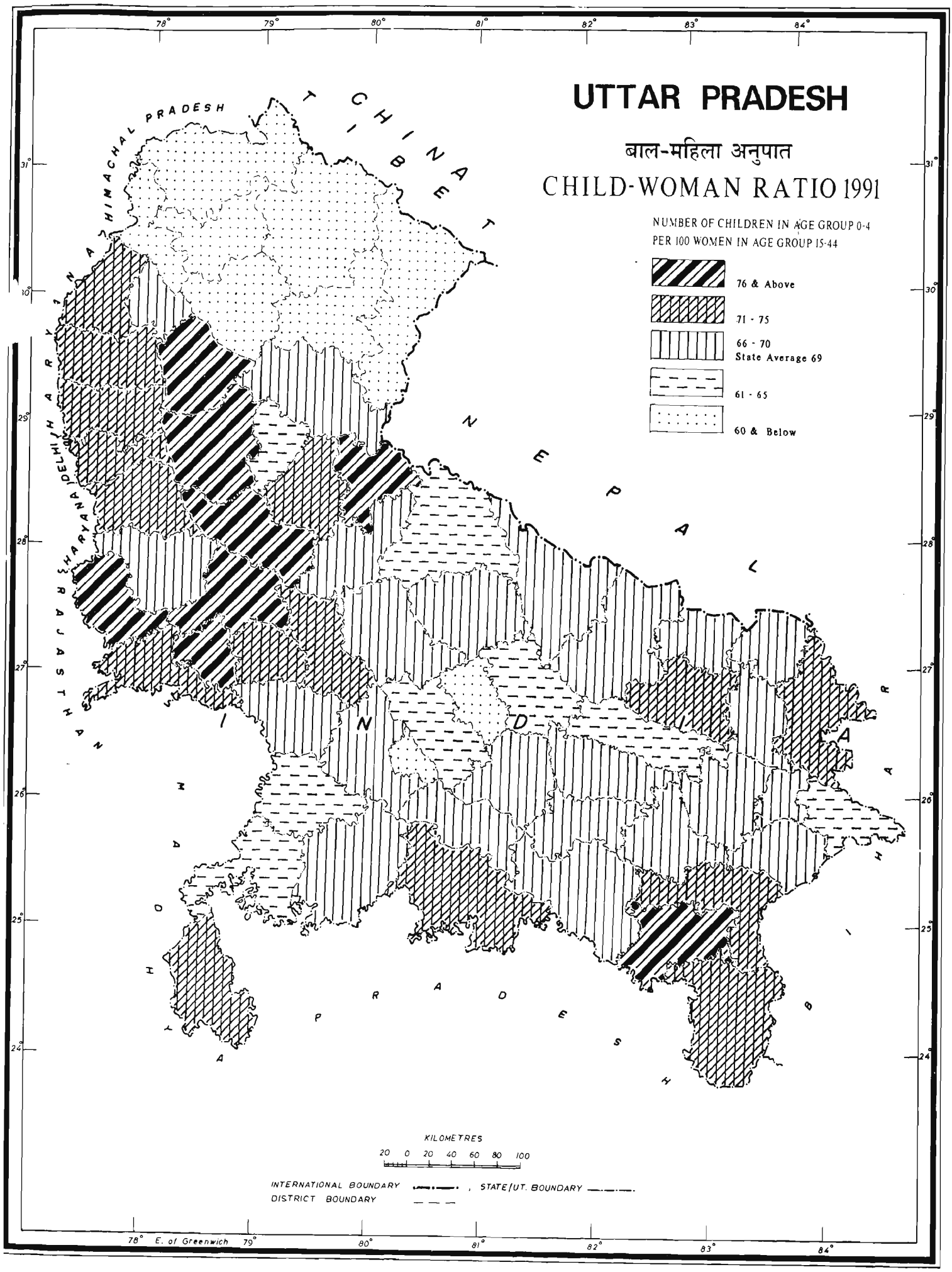
About nineteen million children were enumerated in age-group 0-4 while the number of woman in fertile age-group 15-44 was 27.44 million at the 1991 Census. Thus the child-woman ratio comes to 69 which is equal to that of 1981 Census. The highest range 76 and above that of is noticed in eight districts of the state. Among these Moradabad (80) is at the top followed by Budaun (79), Mathura (78), Bijnor (77) and Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Etah, Firozabad (76 each).

The child-woman ratio in the second highest range of 71-75 covers fifteen districts of the state. These are distributed in Western U.P. (9), Eastern U.P. (4) and Bundelkhand region (two). The highest ratio in this range is recorded in Bulandshahr and Bareilly districts (75) followed by Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Lalitpur, Sonbhadra, Meerut and Mainpuri (73 each), whereas the lowest ratio among them is observed in Farrukhabad district (71).

The maximum number of districts (23) fall in the range of 66-70. This range also covers the state's average. Of these seventeen districts are situated in the Central and Eastern U.P., five are from Western U.P., and one district belongs to Bundelkhand region. District Aligarh is at the top while district Rae Bareli (66) is at the bottom in this range

Only eight districts fall in second lowest range of 61-65. These are dispersed in Central U.P. (3), Eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand region (two each) and Western U.P. (1). Among these Faizabad (65) and Rampur (61) districts had the highest and the lowest ratio respectively

In the lowest range of there are nine districts Most of these districts belong to except Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar of Central U.P. are from hilly region The highest and the lowest ratio is recorded in Uttarkashi (60) and Kanpur Nagar.


UTTAR PRADESH
बाल-महिला अनुपात
CHILD-WOMAN RATIO 1991
NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN AGE GROUP 0-4
PER 100 WOMEN IN AGE GROUP 15-44
76 & Above
71 - 75
66 - 70
State Average 69
61 - 65
60 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
CHINA
NEPAL
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 16

EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1991

This map shows proportion of children ever born to ever married woman at district level as per 1991 Census. Number of total children born per 100 ever married woman has been calculated for each district These proportions have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average (308) and the districts have been shaded according to low and high grades of hatching as given in the legend of the map

There are 109 99 million children ever born and 35 70 million ever married woman in the state at the 1991 Census Thus the proportion of total children ever born per 100 ever married woman is recorded as 308 for the state which is less than the corresponding ratio (344) at the 1981 Census

Six districts of the state are covered in the highest proportion range of 356 and above Of these, five districts are situated in Western U P while one district (Kanpur Nagar) is from Central U P. The highest proportion (383) is recorded in Bijnor district followed by Muzaffarnagar (367), Nainital and Etah (361 each) whereas the lowest proportion is observed in Kanpur Nagar (356)

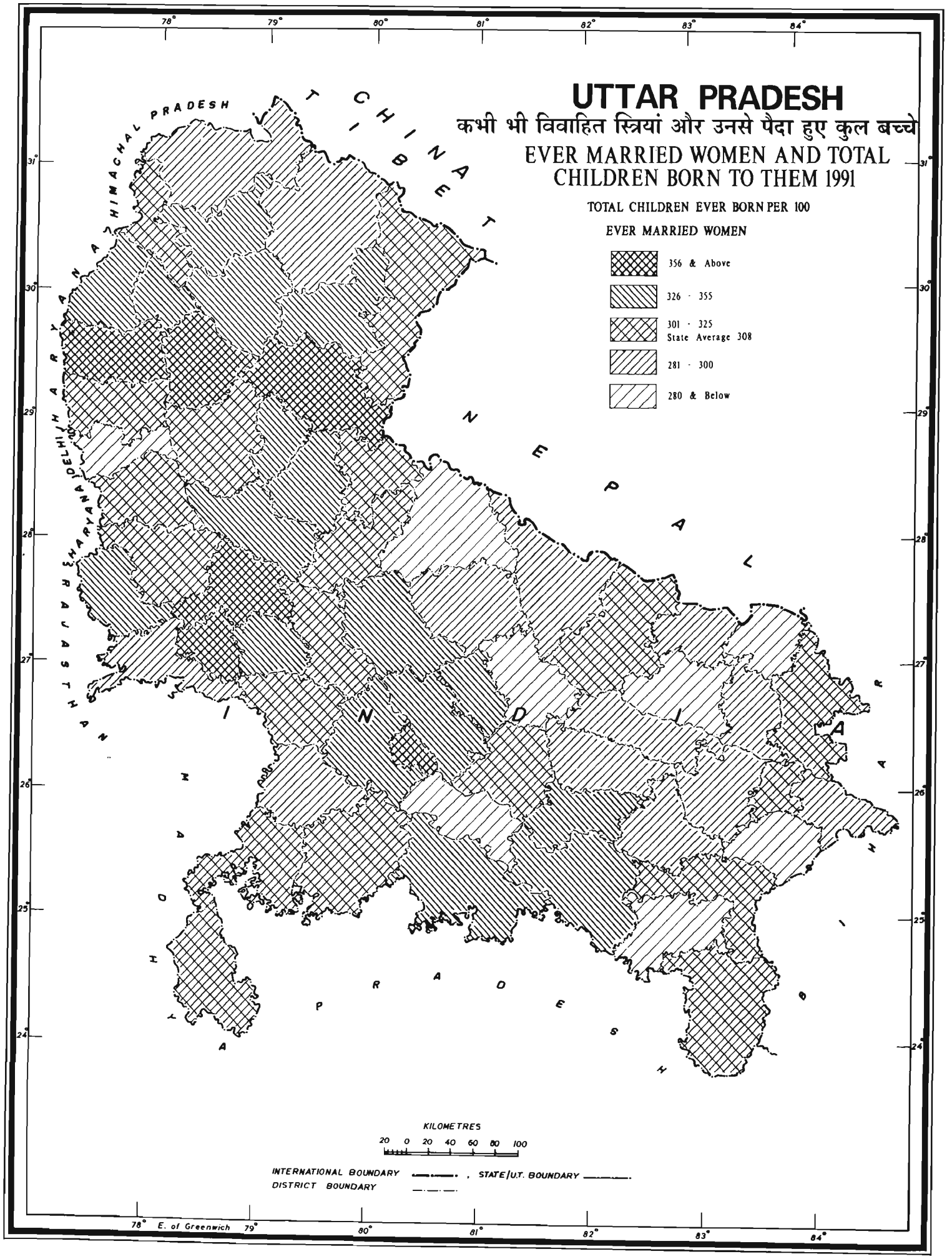
The proportion of children ever born to per 100 ever married woman in the next higher range of 326-355 covers seventeen districts of the state Of these seven districts are situated in the Western U P four in the Central U.P, three in the hilly region and one district (Banda) is from Bundelkhand region. The highest and the lowest proportion is witnessed in Saharanpur (354) and Kanpur Dehat, Pratapgarh (327 each) respectively

The maximum number of districts (19) are covered in the range of 301-325 which also covers the state average (308) Eight districts of this range are from Central U P, six districts are in Eastern U P while three in Bundelkhand region and two in hilly region Bulandshahr and Pilibhit districts have the highest proportion (324) and Jalaun the lowest (284) in this range

Next lower range 281-300 covers thirteen districts of the state These districts are situated in Eastern U P and Bundelkhand regions The highest and the lowest proportion among them is recorded in Azamgarh (300) and Faizabad (281) respectively Other districts have proportion varying between these two limits

The lowest range of 280 and below covers only eight districts. Fatehpur district has the lowest proportion (170) preceded by Bara Banki (253), Ghaziabad (266), and Maharajganj (268) etc

MAP 16


UTTAR PRADESH
कभी भी विवाहित स्त्रियां और उनसे पैदा हुए कुल बच्चे
EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND TOTAL CHILDREN BORN TO THEM 1991
TOTAL CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 100 EVER MARRIED WOMEN
356 & Above
326 - 355
301 - 325
State Average 308
281 - 300
280 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 17

SEX RATIO 1991

The map represents the number of females per 1000 males in each tahsil of the state as per the 1991 Census The sex ratio at tahsil level has been worked out by the following method

$$\frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

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

For the state as a whole the sex ratio recorded is 879 at the 1991 Census which is much lower than the national average (972) It varies from a minimum of 749 in Joshimath tahsil of Himalayan region to a maximum of 1194 in Bhikiyasain tahsil of the same region This variation has a close link with topographical features and socio-economic conditions of the region

At a glance the map reveals that the sex ratio is comparatively higher in Himalayan region (except Bhatwari and Joshimath tahsils) and eastern Uttar Pradesh Another remarkable feature noticed is that female biased sex ratio (1001 and Above) has been observed in 26 tehsils of the state Out of these seventeen tahsils form a continuous belt in the Himalayan region, while nine tahsils with female biased sex ratio fall in Eastern Uttar Pradesh These include Dhumakot (1159), Devaprayag (1155), Thalisain (1131), Lansdowne (1119), Pratapnagar (1118), Ranikhet (1112), Rudraprayag (1098), Lalganj (1068), Karnaprayag (1050), Almora (1037), Kerakat (1034) Bansgaon (1010) etc. The tahsils with highest sex ratio with in Himalayan region and Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is known for out migration of adult males in search of job

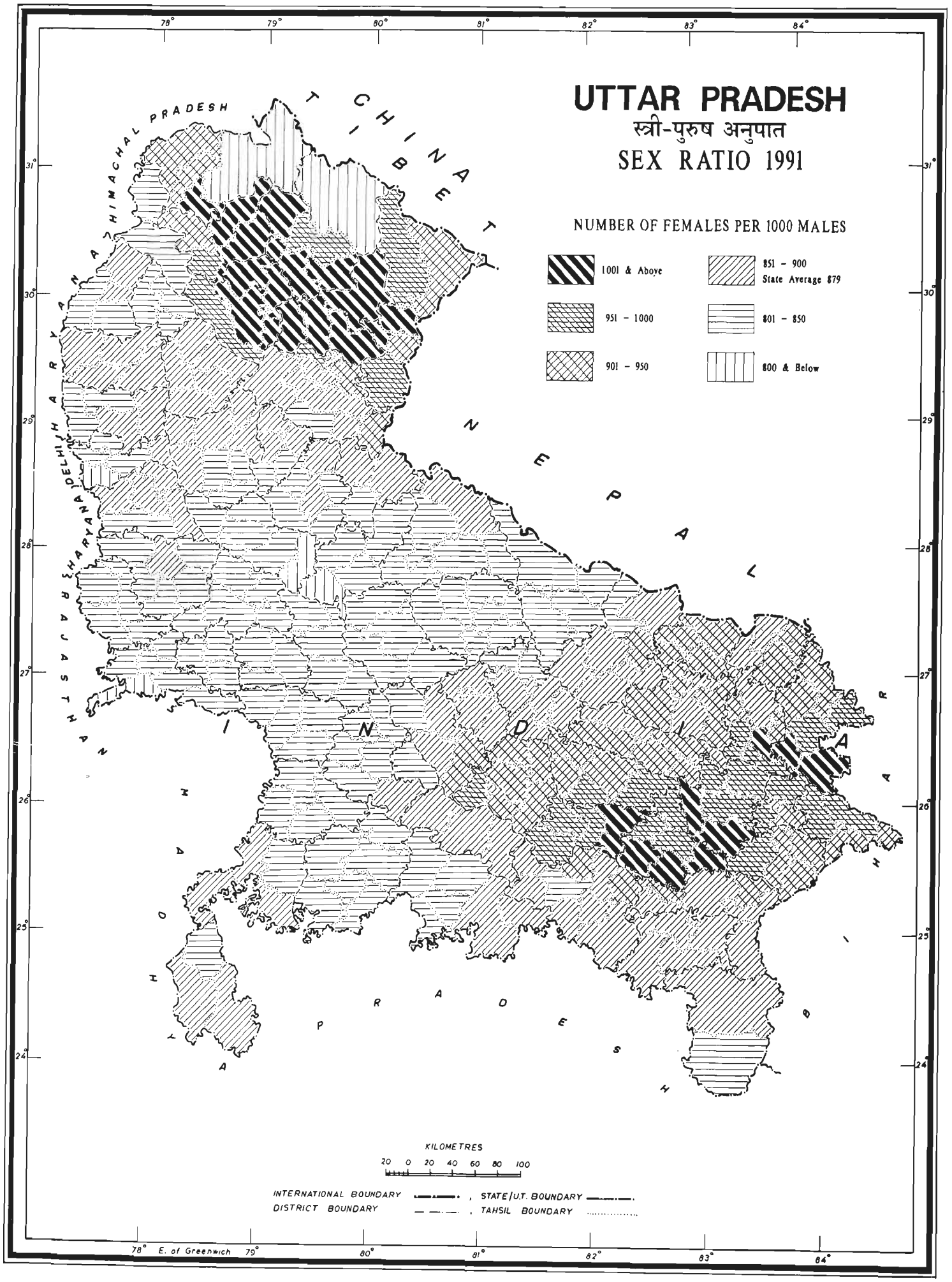
Tahsils with sex ratio above the state average range (951-1000) are located exclusively in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (22) and Himalayan region (5) except one tahsil Lalganj (Rae Bareli) of Central U P is in the vicinity of the highest sex ratio belt These tahsils are also located in the surrounding of the higher sex ratio of both region Thus in all there are 27 tahsils in this category The highest and the lowest sex ratio among these is found in Kosya Kutauli (1000) and Munsiari (951)

The next higher range of 901-950 covers 44 tahsils Maximum number (32) of tahsils of this category are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh whereas seven tahsils belong to Himalayan region and five tahsil fall in Central U P Few of them are, Dalmau (950), Maunath Bhanjan (948), Pithoragarh (945), Ghazipur (944), Akbarpur (940), Khalilabad (931), Maharajganj (924), Ballia (920), Padrauna (912), Rae Bareli (908) and Bhadohi (907) etc

The sex ratio in the range of 851-900 covers 82 tahsils The state average (879) also falls in this category These tahsils are distributed in Western U P (32), Eastern U P (25), Central U P (14), Bundelkhand region (7) and Himalayan region (4) Large number of these tahsils form three compact belts in Western , Eastern and Central U P The tahsils of Eastern U P such as Nautanawa and Chakia (899 each), Sirathu (898), Phulpur (896), Basti (895), Tarabganj (894), Chunar (891), Varanasi and Chandauli (890 each) etc , have the higher sex ratio in comparison to the tahsils of Western U P. (Saharanpur (867), Nagina (866), Bijnor (865), Bulandshahr (859), Mawana (852), Sikanderabad (851) etc

There are 116 tahsils having sex ratio below the state average Large number of tahsils of this category together form a compact belt in Western, Central U P and Bundelkhand region Its piotal point may be marked near the districts of Budaun, Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad, Dadri (793), Dataganj (784) and Jalalabad (776) are the tahsils of this core However, there is slight departure in the level of sex ratio beyond this core The Himalayan region is well known as high sex ratio belt

MAP 17


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात
SEX RATIO 1991
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 & Above
951 - 1000
901 - 950
851 - 900
State Average 879
801 - 850
800 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 18

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1981-91

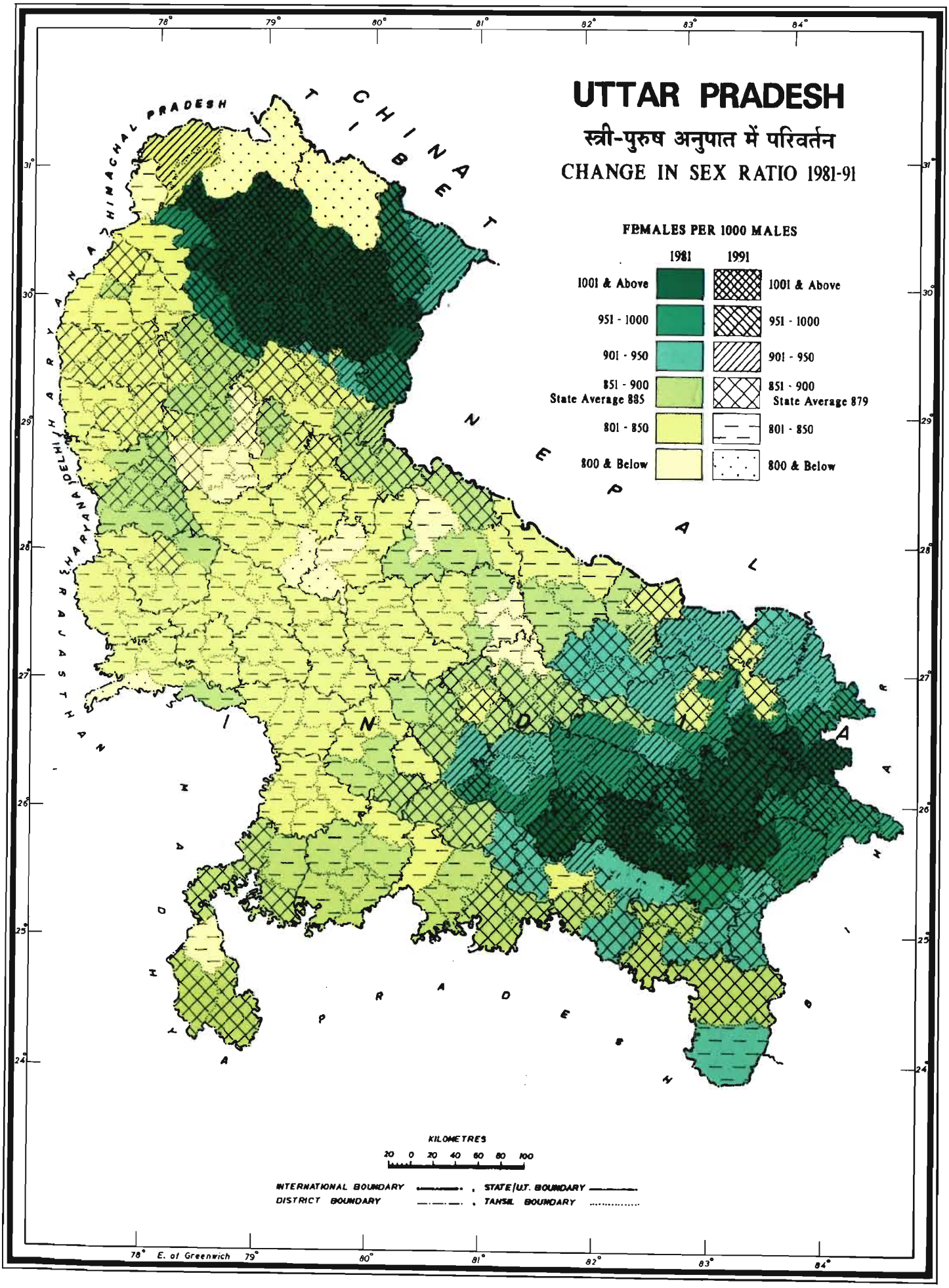
The map shows the changes recorded in sex ratio during the decade 1981-91 The sex ratio has been worked out as the number of females per 1000 males at tahsil level separately for 1981 and 1991 The sex ratio in 1981 has been shown by colour whereas it has been depicted by black hatching for 1991 In order to visualise the decadal variation similar ranges have been adopted for both the decades The details of various categories of ranges are shown in the legend of the map

There were 58 81 million males and 52 04 million females in 1981, which increased to 74 04 and 65 08 million respectively during 1991 The sex ratio for the state went down from 885 in 1981 to 879 in 1991 Thus there has been a decrease of six females per 1000 males during the decade This indicates decrease in the proportion of female population in the state The trend of decrease in sex ratio is also reflected in the tahsils Out of 294 tahsils of the state, 187 tahsils have suffered loss in sex ratio during 1981-91 Narendra Nagar tahsil has recorded highest loss (166) during the decade followed by Varanasi (90), Gola and Amethi (67 each), Tharali (64), Chamoli (62), Bansgaon (60), Khajni (44) and Karnprayag (43) etc These are predominantly areas of male out migration However, there are tahsils where loss in female proportion has been of lowest order These include the tahsils of Bansi and Faizabad (one each), Sahaswan and Lalitpur (two each) On the other hand 107 tahsils have shown the gain in sex ratio Gola Gokerannath tahsil has recorded the highest gain (57) during the decade followed by Khatima (39), Utraula (32) etc whereas the lowest gain was recorded in the tahsils of Mau, Bilhaur, Chhibramau, (one each), Najibabad, Garhmukteshwar, Mainpuri, Shahabad (two each) etc Sakaldiha, Maharajganj (Rae Bareli), Sikandra Rao, Kasganj, Jalesar and Fatehabad are only six tahsils which have maintained their position during this period

There were 40 tahsils in 1981 having sex ratio above 1000 which decreased to 27 tahsils in 1991. Similarly 114 tahsils had sex ratio above the state average (885) in 1981 which has increased the marginal to 116 in 1991 Bhikia Sain tahsils of Almora district has maintained at the top position in 1991 (1194) as well If had a sex ratio of 1186 in 1981.

The spatial distribution of sex ratio in both decade has remained almost the same. Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region are known as female dominating areas The sex ratio gradually decreases as one moves away from this belt Snow bound tahsils of Joshimath and Bhatwari and tahsils of Westen Uttar Pradesh found as low sex ratio belt during 1981 and 1991

MAP 18


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1981-91
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1981
1991
1001 & Above
951 - 1000
901 - 950
851 - 900
State Average 885
801 - 850
800 & Below
1001 & Above
951 - 1000
901 - 950
851 - 900
State Average 879
801 - 850
800 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
UTTARANCHAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 19

RURAL SEX RATIO 1991

The map depicts the number of females per 1000 males of rural areas in each tahsil in the state. The cartographic technique applied in the map is explained in Map No 17

The total number of males in rural areas in the state is 59 20 million as against 52 31 million females at the 1991 Census. Thus the sex ratio at the state level is 884 which reflects a male biased situation. At tahsil level large variation is observed in the sex ratio. There are 31 tahsils mainly in Himalayan region and Eastern U P which have female biased sex ratio (1001 & above). Among these Bhikiya Sain tahsil has the highest proportion of sex ratio (1194) followed by Ranikhet (1177), Pauri (1168), Deoprayag (1165), Dhumakot (1159), Lansdowne (1147) etc whereas Sagari (1001) is at the bottom. This may be due to the out migration of adult male population to other places in the country for seeking job

The sex ratio in the range of 951-1000 is noticed in 26 tahsils Out of these 21 tahsils are located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh while 4 tahsils fall in Himalayan region and only one (Lalganj) in Central U.P Among these tahsils Kosya Kutauli (1000) has the highest proportion of sex ratio whereas Munsiari (951) is at the bottom. Other few tahsils falling in this range are Ghosi (999), Badlapur and Pithoragarh (997), Azamgarh and Gola (995), Burhanpur, Kunda and Lalganj (992) etc

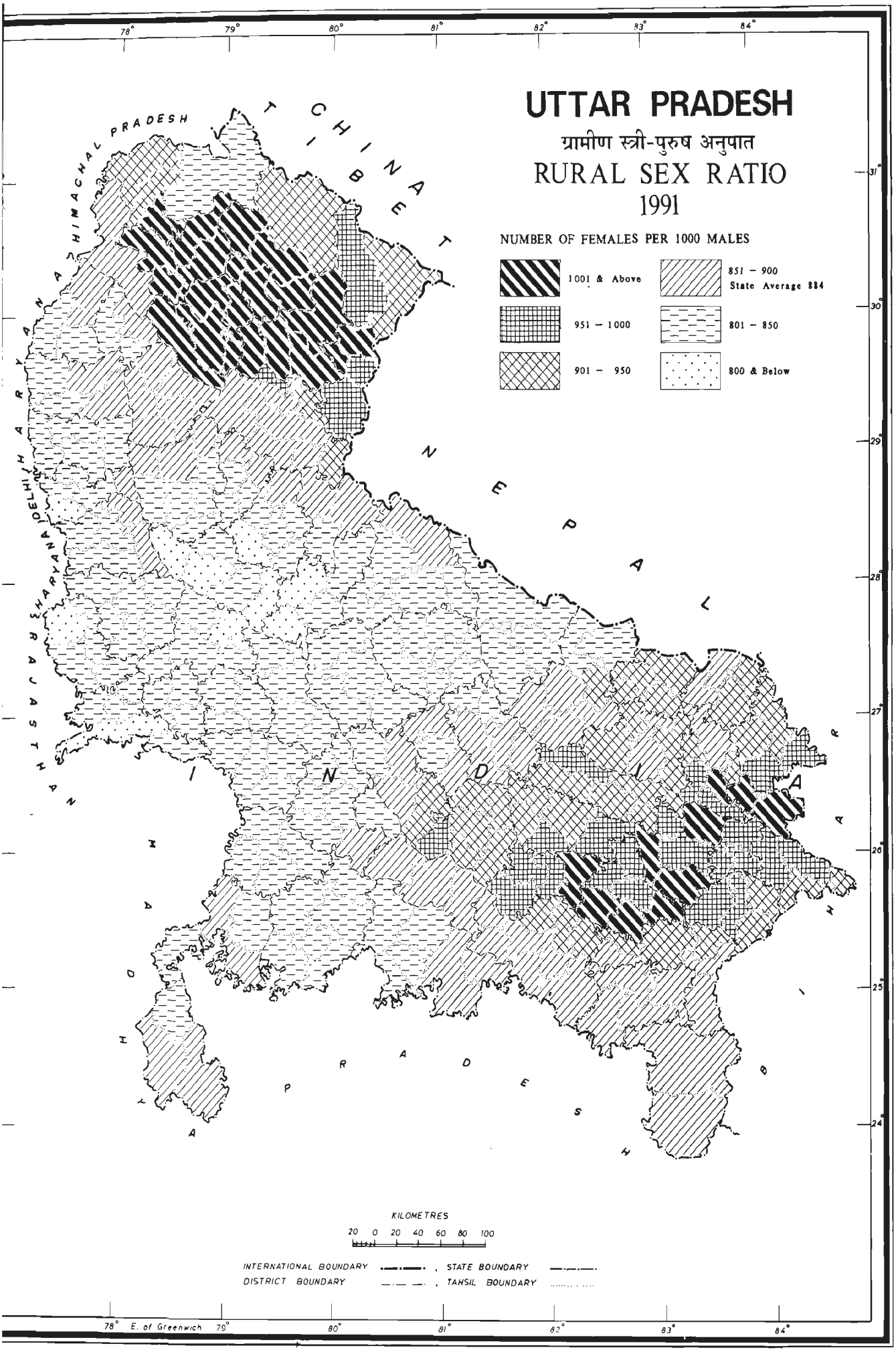
The next range of 901-950 covers 44 tahsils of the state. These tahsils are distributed in Eastern U.P. (33), Central U P. (6) and Himalayan region (5) Dalmau tahsil has the highest sex ratio followed by Mohammadabad (Ghazipur) and Jalalpur (947), Tanda (946), Zamania (945) etc whereas Phulpur (Allahabad) has the lowest sex ratio (901) in this range

There are seventy tahsils in the state with a sex ratio ranging from 851-900. This category also covers the state average (884) These tahsils are mainly located in the surrounding of the higher ranges of sex ratio Major concentration of tahsils falling in this range is Eastern U P (30) whereas in Western U.P their number is 19, in Central U P (14) and only seven tahsils are in Himalayan region The highest and the lowest sex ratio among these tahsils is recorded in Nautanwa, Basti, Khaga and Chandauli tahsils (900 each) and Kichha and Dhanaura (851 each) tahsils respectively

Maximum number of 113 tahsils fall in the range of sex ratio varying from 801-850 which is below the state average. These tahsils form a continuous belt including Western Uttar Pradesh (64), Central U P (25), Bundelkhand region (15) and Eastern U.P (6) whereas two tahsils of Bundelkhand and one tahsil (Bhatwari) of Himalayan region form separate pockets. Among these Bulandshahr, Lucknow and Tulsipur have the highest sex ratio (850 each) while Faridpur and Budaun (801 each) are at the bottom.

Lowest range of sex ratio 800 and below cover only 11 tahsils of the state These tahsils are distributed in Western U P Jalalabad tahsil (767), (Shahjahanpur) has the lowest sex ratio in the entire state Other include Dataganj (770), Patiyali (788), Chhata (791), Tilhar (792), Kheragarh (794), Aonla (794), Sahaswan and Dadri (798), Fatehabad (799) and Gunnaur (800).

MAP 19


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात
RURAL SEX RATIO
1991
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 & Above
951 – 1000
901 – 950
851 – 900
State Average 884
801 – 850
800 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 20

CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1981-91

The map shows change in sex ratio in rural areas during the decade 1981-91 in each district of the state The cartographic technique adopted is same as for Map No 18

There were 48 04 million males and 42 92 million females at the 1981 census, which increased to 59 20 and 52 31 million respectively during 1991 The sex ratio was 893 in 1981, which went down to 884 in 1991 Thus there has been a loss of nine females per 1000 males in rural areas during the decade This trend is reflected in tahsils also There are 202 tahsils where sex ratio has decresed Although Pithoragarh tahsil has lost by the highest (81) margin during the decade yet it is in the second highest range (981-1000) Other notable tahsils which have suffered loss are Narendranagar (73), Chamoli (69), Tharali (64), Bairia (58), Khatima (54), Ballia (52) etc There is a loss of only one female in the rural sex ratio in tahsils of Bansi, Lucknow, Bhogaon, Sadabad and Fatehabad whereas the sex ratio in the tahsils, viz., Sakaldiha, Utraula and Bilhaur has remained unchanged

As against loss in the sex ratio described above 92 tahsils have improved their sex ratio during the decade Some of these are Kosya Kutauli (93), Mohammadi (67), Chakrata(41), Devprayag and Puraula (33 each), Dhari(26), Jansath(27) etc Rae Bareli, Maharajganj, Nighasan, Tulsipur, Budhana, Khair, Agra, Shikohabad and Firozabad have gained only one point in sex ratio Remaining tahsils vary between these limits

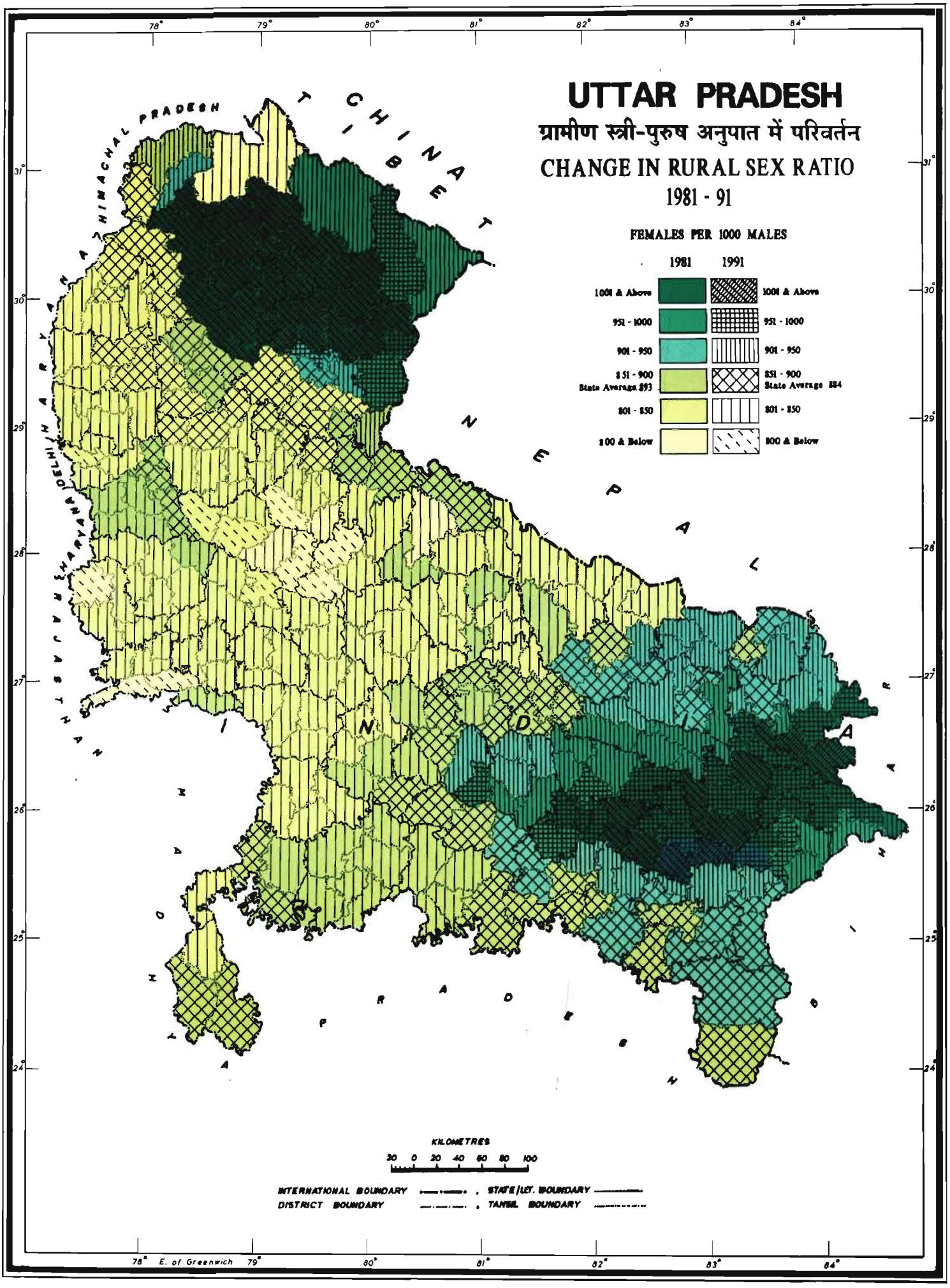
The numbers of tahsils which had a sex ratio favourable to females (more than 1000 female) sex ratio in 1981 was 49. This number went down to 31 in 1991. The tahsils which have changed their character of having sex ratio favourable to females in 1991 are Ghosi, Badlapur, Pithoragarh, Azamgarh, Gola Burhanpur, Lalganj, Muhammadabad, Gohna, Saidpur, Jaunpur, Shahganj, Pratapgarh, Khajni, Deoria, Tamkuhiraj, Rasra, Kadipur and Maunath Bhanjan

The sex ratio among the tahsils above that of state average range presents little variation This change is noted in only fifteen tahsils during the decade However, there are interchanges among the tahsils of higher ranges.

The sex ratio in the range of 851-900 is recorded in 62 and 70 tahsils in 1981 and 1991 respectively Although the major concentration belt is the same in both the decades but some marginal departure can be noticed. The tahsils of Nautanwa, Basti, Khaga, Chandauli, Sirathu, Chakia, Tarabganj, Naimital, Robertsganj, Chunar, Gyanpur etc. depict downward trend whereas Bara, Pilibhit, Chandpur, Chakrata, Thakurdwara, Bilaspur, Muzaffarnagar, Puranpur, Jansath, Amroha, Behat etc show as upward trend in sex ratio during 1981-91.

The lowest sex ratio belt is situated in the western part of the state in both the decades The number of tahsils with sex ratio below the state average was 116 in 1981, which increased to 124 in 1991. There are marginal changes in the rural sex ratio in these tahsils. Most of these tahsils depict increasing trend The lowest rural sex ratio (774) was noted in Jalalabad tahsil of Shahjahanpur district in the state in 1981 which went down to 767 in same tahsil in 1991.

MAP 20


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO
1981 - 91
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1981
1991
1001 & Above
951 - 1000
901 - 950
851 - 900
State Average 893
State Average 884
801 - 850
800 & Below
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 21

URBAN SEX RATIO 1991

The map show the number of females per 1000 males in urban areas of each tahsil in the state The cartographic technique adopted for preparation of this map is the same as described for Map No. 17

In urban centres of Uttar Pradesh there are 14 84 million males and 12 77 million females enumerated at the 1991 Census Thus the sex ratio comes to 860 at the state level and shows the male biased situation in all urban centres The main cause behind the males out numbering females in urban areas may be attributed to the immigration of males to urban areas for seeking job or pursuing education and other economic activities

At tahsil level large variation is observed in the urban sex ratio Tahsil Ukhimath has no female population in urban area where as tahsil Sagri of Azamgarh district has the highest urban sex ratio (956) in the state followed by Kerakat and Lalganj (947 each), Jalalpur (945) and Ghosi (943).

The urban area having sex ratio between 911 and 940 is observed in 17 tahsils of the state These are distributed in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (13) and Central Uttar Pradesh (4) Few of them are Tiloi (940), Bansgaon (938), Machhalishahr (937), Bansdih (936), Dalmau and Mau Nath Bhanjan (933 each) and Salon (930) Chauri Chaura (911) etc.

Urban sex ratio in the range of 881-910 covers 70 tahsils of the state These are situated in Western Uttar Pradesh (33), Eastern Uttar Pradesh (24), Central Uttar Pradesh (9) and Bundelkhand region (4) The highest and the lowest urban sex ratio in this range is observed in Chakia (910) of Varanasi district and Maharajganj (881) of Rae Bareli district

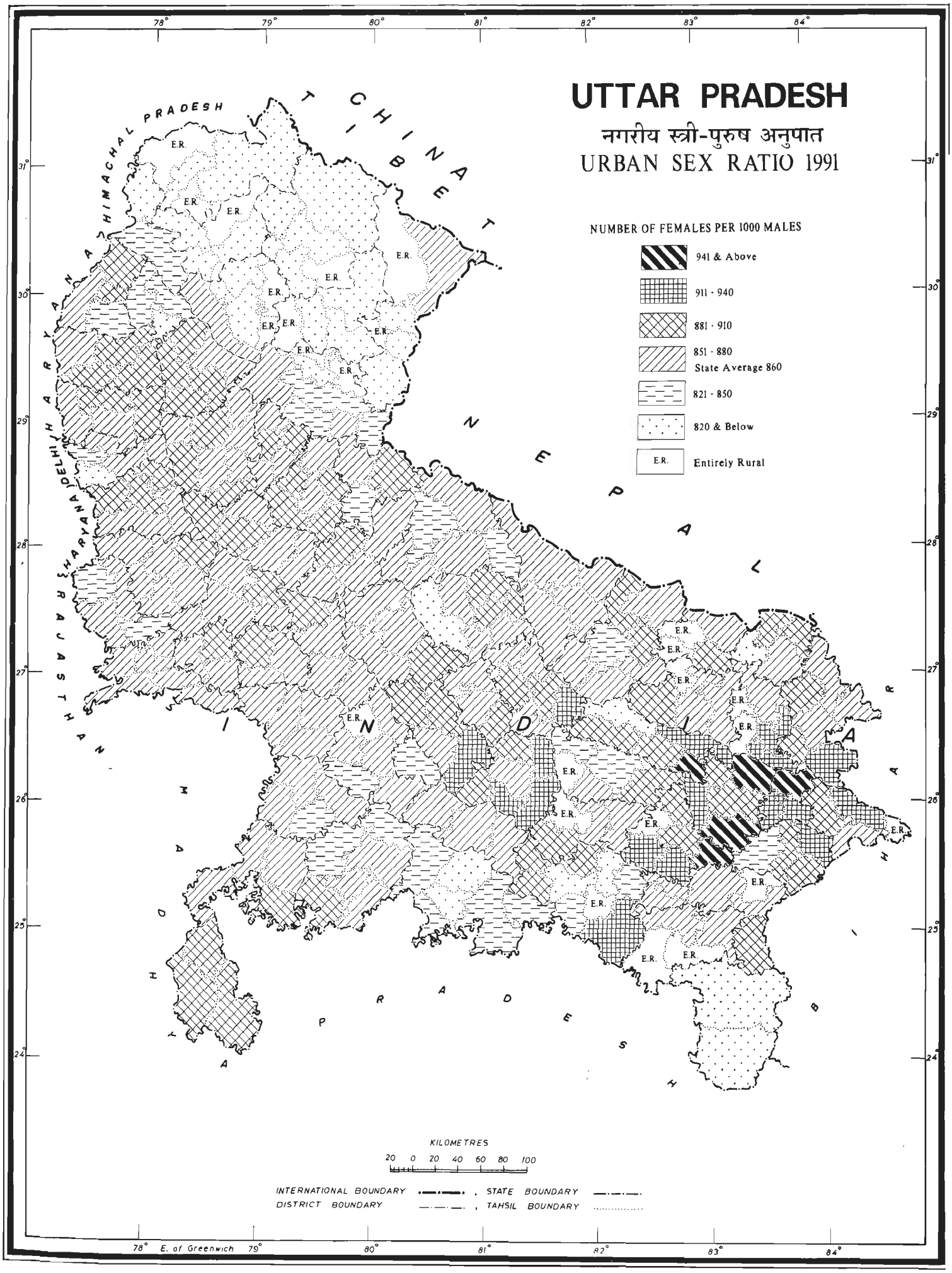
The largest number of tahsils (119) are in the range of 851-880 The state average (860) also falls in this range Maximum number (46) of tahsils of this range are concentrated in Western Uttar Pradesh whereas 27 tahsils are in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, 23 in Central Uttar Pradesh, 9 in Bundelkhand and only four in Himalayan region. Few of them are Gorakhpur (851), Rae Bareli (852), Bhadohi (854), Agra (855), Padrauna (856), Varanasi (861), Hardoi (869), Lucknow (871), Moradabad (873), Ballia (879) and Jhansi (880)

Urban sex ratio in the range of 821-850 is observed in 27 are distributed in all parts of the state Tahsils like Kanpur Nagar (822), Hamirpur (828), Dehra Dun (832), Banda (836), Sultanpur (838), Hardwar (840), Roorkee (846) and Bisalpur (850) etc come under this range

The lowest sex ratio in urban areas in the range of 850 & below is concentrated in Himalayan region (19) and Mirzapur plateau (2) except few exceptions such as Laksar, Dadari, Misrikh, Phulpur, Chail, Atarra, Baberu, Faizabad and Pharenda) which belong to the plain regions Industrial centres like Kanpur and Ghaziabad which attract male population have low sex ratio In Himalayan region the urban centres are very small and in these centres, people from neighbouring rural areas migrate in search of livelihood. Besides, most of the urban centres are either religious or tourist places Recently industrialised tahsils of Robertsganj and Dudhi also display low sex ratio The lowest sex ratio is noticed in Chakrata tahsil (320) of Dehru Dun district In Ukhimath tahsil, Kedarnath is the only urban centre which is well known pilgrimage centre and therefore is mainly inhabited by only male Pujaris and other people. Therefore the area has no female population and this tahsil is noticed with sex ratio zero

There are twenty-five tahsils in the state having no urban centre and therefore are depicted entirely rural (E R) in the map These are distributed in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (14), Himalayan region (10) and one (Rasulabad) in Central Uttar Pradesh

MAP 21


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात
URBAN SEX RATIO 1991
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
941 & Above
911 - 940
881 - 910
851 - 880
State Average 860
821 - 850
820 & Below
E.R. Entirely Rural
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA TIBET
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 22

CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1981-91

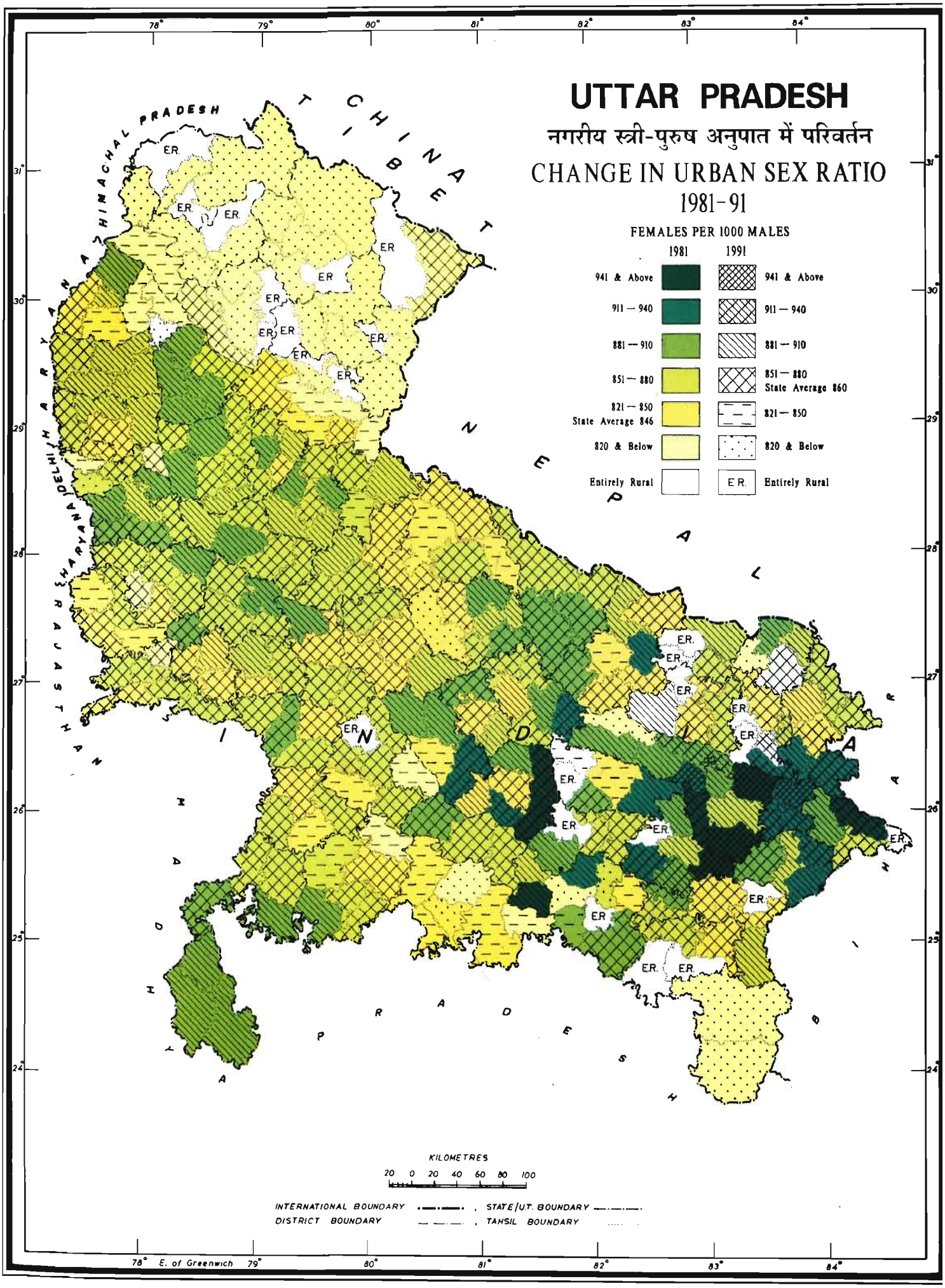
The map reveals the changes in the sex ratio in urban areas during the decade 1981-91 The data are plotted as per cartographic technique adopted in the map no. 18

There were 10 77 million males and 9 12 million females in urban areas at the 1981 census, which increased to 14 84 and 12 77 million respectively during 1991 The urban sex ratio, which was 846 in 1981 improved to 860 in 1991. Thus there is a gain of 14 females per 1000 males during the decade of 1981-91 in Uttar Pradesh. This indicates increase in the proportion of female population in urban areas.

There were 163 tahsil having sex ratio above the state average (846) in 1981 which increased to 187 in 1991 Bansdih tahsil with 967 sex ratio was at the top in 1981 but the same has been replaced by Sagri (Azamgarh) with 956 in 1991. A comparison of urban sex ratio at the two censuses of 1981 and 1991 reveals gain in female population. There are 184 tahsils, where increase in sex ratio is observed in different proportions during the decade The highest increase in sex ratio during 1981-91 was observed in tahsil Bhatwari (200) followed by Lansdowne (198), Lalganj (Rae Bareli) (184), and Rajgarhi and Didihat (171 each) etc , whereas Sahaswan, Dhanaura, Garautha (one each), Sambhal, Jalalabad, Derapur, Kichha, Pharenda and Chail (two each) are at the bottom, Koil, Hasanpur, Akbarpur, Burhanpur, Kunda and Rasra are the only six tahsils which have maintained their position during this period.

Decline in sex ratio of urban population has been noticed in 74 tahsils of the state Misrikh tahsil has loss of 108 females per 1000 males in its urban area followed by Joshimath (75), Phulpur (56), and Manjhanpur (50) and others. Agra, Aliganj, Shahabad, Thakurdwara, Patiyali, Salon, Kerakat and Sagri (two each) have marginal decrease

Although each tahsil presents change in the sex ratio in urban areas during 1981-91 in different proportions at the regional level the pattern is almost the same In general the Eastern Uttar Pradesh show the zone of high sex ratio whereas Himalayan region depicts the lowest sex ratio Western, Central Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand region have moderate sex ratio in their urban areas


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO
1981-91
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1981
1991
941 & Above
911 — 940
881 — 910
851 — 880
821 — 850
State Average 846
820 & Below
Entirely Rural
941 & Above
911 — 940
881 — 910
851 — 880
State Average 860
821 — 850
820 & Below
E.R.
Entirely Rural
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 23

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1991

The map presents the sex and age structure in each commissionery (division) of the state in 1991. The data at division level has been obtained by adding data of relevant districts belongs to each division

Pyramids are drawn on the basis of male and female population of different age-groups, viz , 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65+ in each division of the state. These age groups have further been clubbed into the following categories

1 Old men and woman 60+

2 Middle aged men and woman 35-59

3 Young men and woman 15-34

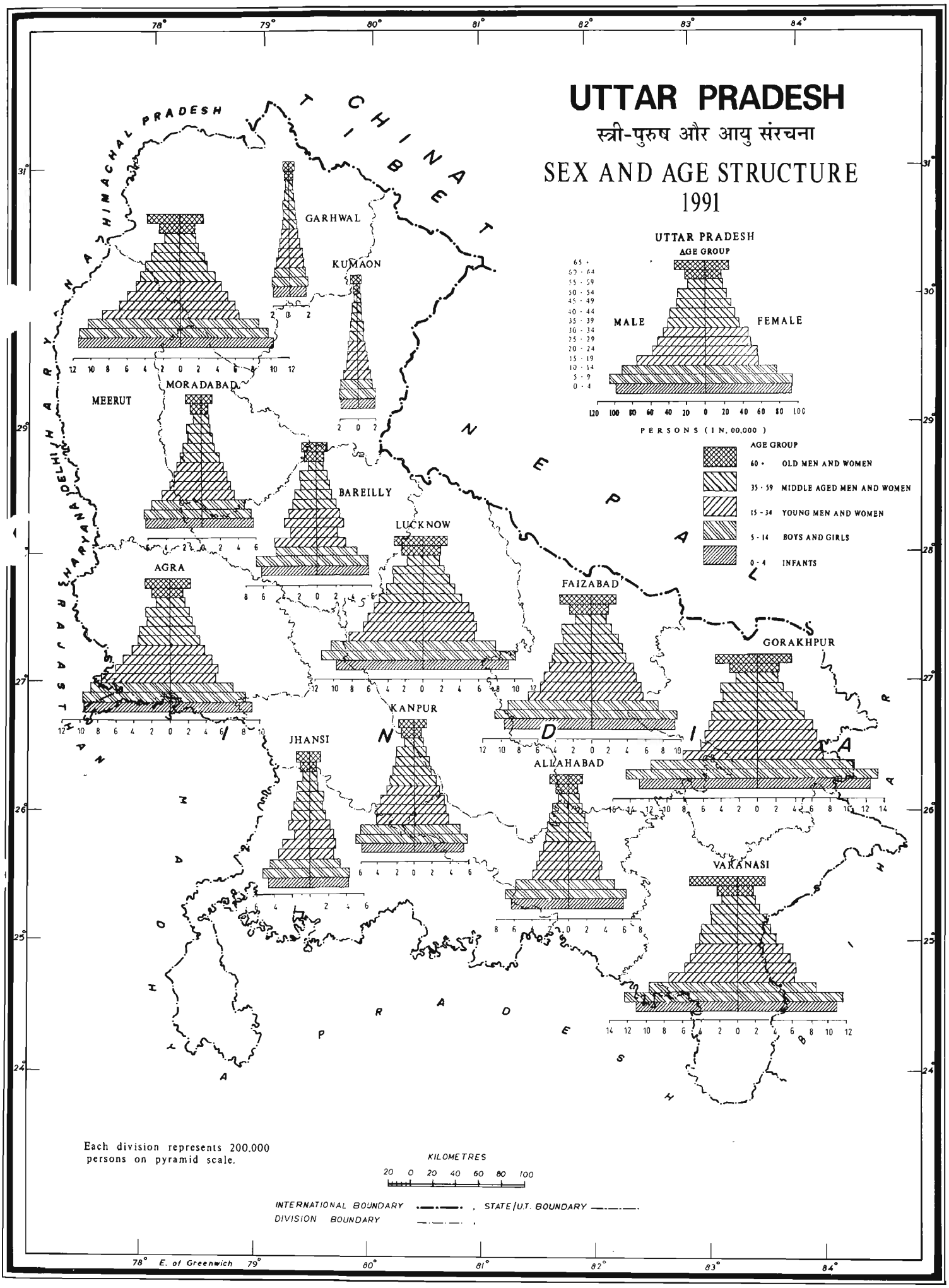
4 Boys and girls 5-14

5 Infants 0-4

These categories are shown by different shades of hatching as per legend of the map. The total number of males was 74 4 million as against 65.08 million females in 1991, which shows predominance of males over females in all age groups.

Pyramids in each division show characteristic pattern of sex and age structure of the population There is a gradual decrease of population from younger age to older age in respect of both males and females This state of position may be mainly due to a high birth rate. Due to high mortality rate in all age groups the pyramids become almost pointed towards the end up to 55-59 age group and then they have a little broader top in the age groups 60-64 and 65+ years The number of male population is more than that of female population in all age groups (except 30-34 in Allahabad division, 25-29 in Jhansi division and 40-44 in Lucknow division). This pattern of sex and age structure signifies high mortality rate among females in younger ages, which may be due to neglect of female child in younger ages and maternal mortality in middle age groups.

The infants in the age group of 0-4 years account for 13 70 per cent of total population whereas the boys and girls of 5-14 years account for 26 6 per cent The young men and woman in age group 15-34 years are 31 32 per cent while middle aged men and woman in age group 35-59 years comprise of 20.81 per cent of total population of the state The old men and woman in the age group of 60+ years account for 6 86 per cent Division levels also follow the similar pattern of sex and age structure


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री-पुरुष और आयु संरचना
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1991
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
MALE
FEMALE
PERSONS (1 N, 00,000)
AGE GROUP
60 + OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35 - 59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15 - 34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5 - 14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0 - 4 INFANTS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
GARHWAL
KUMAON
MEERUT
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
Each division represents 200,000 persons on pyramid scale.
KILOMETRES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 24

CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE 1981-91

The map depicts change in sex and age structure for each commissionary (division) of the state during 1981-91.

Age pyramids for 1981 and 1991 for each division are drawn are drawn on the basis of absolute figures of different age groups, Viz , 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60+ to total male and female population on left and right of the central axis A yellow flat colour is given to 1991 pyramids and Hien the pyramids of 1981 are superimposed over them The age-group of 1981 pyramids are shaded with different hatching of black colour of five categories, viz., infants (0-4 years), boys and girls (5-14 years), young men and women (15-34 years), middle aged men and women (35-59 years) and old men and women (60+ years)

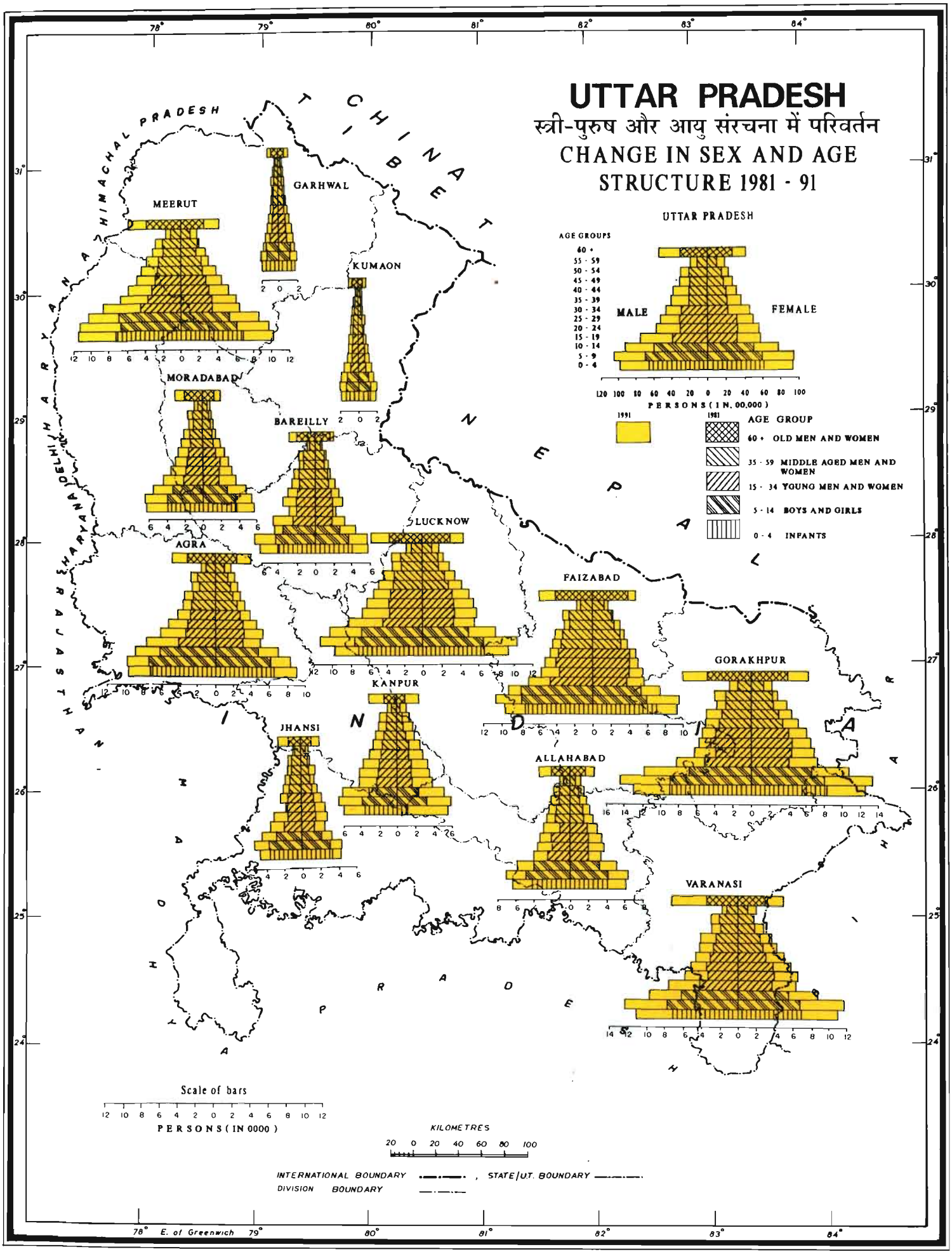
Each division maintained a significant pyramid shape of sex and age structure of its population during 1981 and 1991. It is observed that horizontal bars are larger in 1991 than those of 1981, which indicate the birth rate is comparatively more than the death rate

Another feature regarding age structure and sex which comes out in nearly all the pyramids of 1981 and 1991 is that the proportion of males is more than that of the females in each category except in certain cases (Varanasi division in age-group 45-49 and 55-59) in 1991

There were 13.45 per cent infants to total population in 1981 which is marginally increased to 13 70 in 1991 while boys and girls were 28.22 per cent in 1981 and decreased to 26.61 per cent in 1991. A marginal decrease of 0.82 per cent is noticed among middle age men and women (35-59) during 1981 and 1991. A considerable increase of 1.77 per cent is recorded among young married women (15-34), however, the other category of old men and women (60+) show very little increase of only 0 02 per cent during the decade.

	Age-groups (In years)	Percentage to total population	
		1981	1991
1	Infants (0-4)	13.45	13.70
2	Boys and Girls (5-14)	27.10	26 61
3	Young men and women (15-34)	29.85	31.32
4	Middle aged men and women (35-59)	21.63	20 81
5	Old men and women (60+)	6.84	6.86

Note: Age not stated, has not been included.


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री-पुरुष और आयु संरचना में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN SEX AND AGE
STRUCTURE 1981 - 91
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUPS
60 +
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
MALE
FEMALE
120 100 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 100
PERSONS (IN 00,000)
1991
1981
AGE GROUP
60 + OLD MEN AND WOMEN
35 - 59 MIDDLE AGED MEN AND WOMEN
15 - 34 YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
5 - 14 BOYS AND GIRLS
0 - 4 INFANTS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
MEERUT
GARHWAL
KUMAON
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
Scale of bars
12 10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12
PERSONS (IN 0000)
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 25

MARITAL STATUS 1991

The map reveals the marital status of male and female population in each district of the state at 1991 Census.

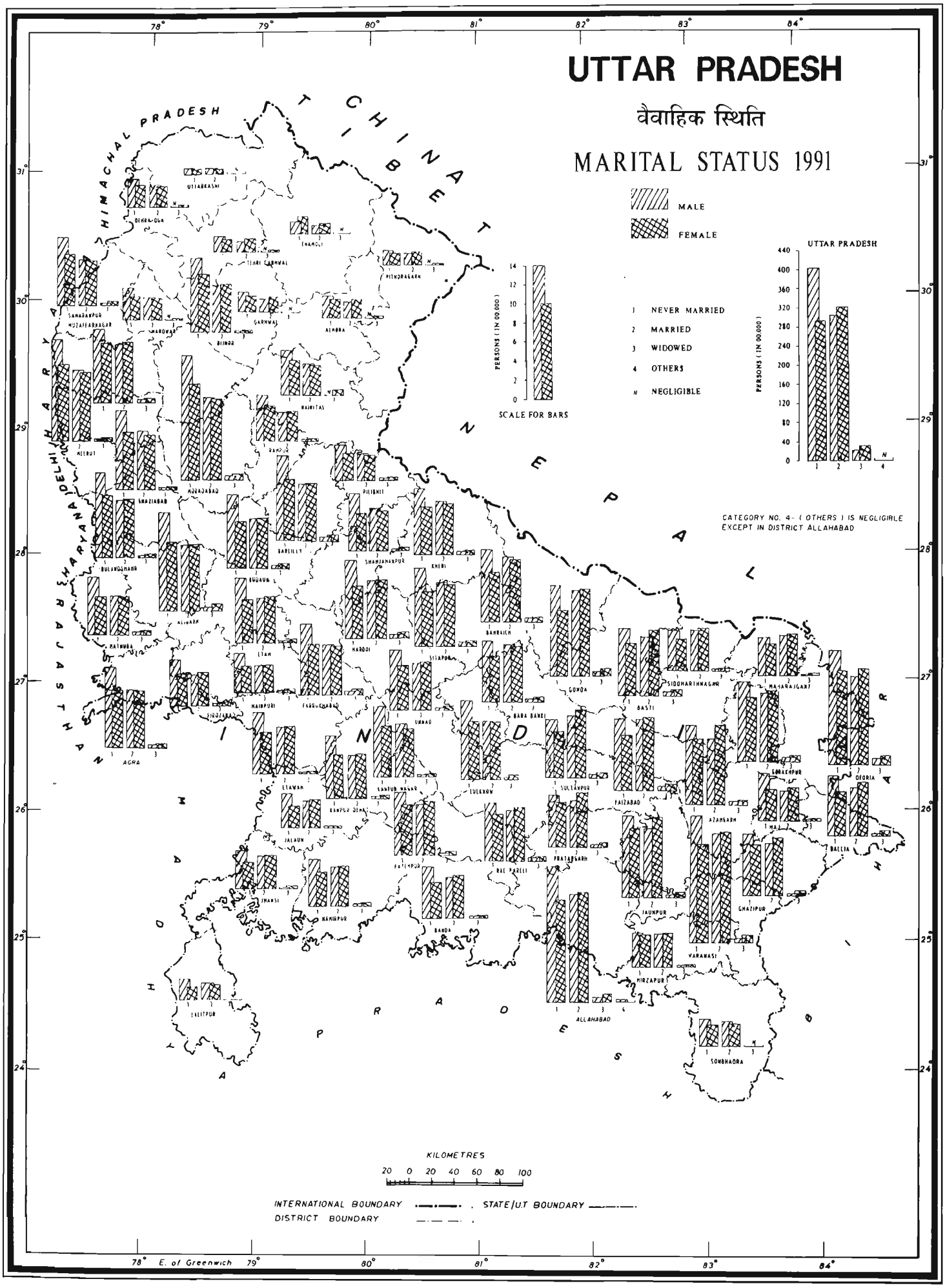
The marital status of male and female population has been categorised as 1. 'never married' 2 'married' 3 'widowed' 4 'others' These categories are represented by bar diagrams depicting absolute figures for each district The bars of male and female have been differentiated by different hatchings as shown in the legend of the map The unspecified marital status and divorced or separated are clubbed under the category of 'others' The absolute scales are drawn for each diagram on the map

At a glance the map reveals that the proportion of 'never married' and 'married' is much more than in other two categories of 'widowed' and 'others' Further, the proportion of 'never married' among males is higher as compared to 'never married females' in all districts (except Chamoli) of the state Similarly the proportion of bars of 'never married males' is bigger than married males in all the districts except Sultanpur and Mahrajganj

The proportion of married among females is invariably higher than males. However in 38 districts, the number of married females is higher than married males These districts are mostly situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Central Uttar Pradesh except Lucknow and Kanpur Dehat, Bundelkhand region, only four districts (Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri and Firozabad) of Western Uttar Pradesh and three district (Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh and Almora) of Himalayan region Remaining districts of western Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region and district Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar have more married males than married females. There are 32 15 million married females as against 31.40 million married males in the state The reason for this difference seems to be the out migration of married males from these districts

The total number of widows was 2 97 million as against 2.22 million widowers enumerated at the 1991 Census. Almost all the districts of the state follow this type of proportion The absolute figure of this category is very low than that in other two categories Consequently the bars appear very small in size Some of the districts like Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra show negligible The reason for more widows than widowers in the state may be due to variant views regarding prevalence of remarriages among widows and widowers on one hand and higher male mortality on the other The widower remarriages are more common than remarriage of widows

The 'other' (unspecified marital status and divorced or separated) category account for only 0 21 million persons in the state at the 1991 Census The district wise figure of this category is also very low, consequently the bars in the districts could not be shown on the map as per scale of the bars.


UTTAR PRADESH
वैवाहिक स्थिति
MARITAL STATUS 1991
MALE
FEMALE
1 NEVER MARRIED
2 MARRIED
3 WIDOWED
4 OTHERS
N NEGLIGIBLE
SCALE FOR BARS
PERSONS (IN 00,000)
UTTAR PRADESH
CATEGORY NO. 4- (OTHERS) IS NEGLIGIBLE EXCEPT IN DISTRICT ALLAHABAD
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 26

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1991

The map depicts the percentage of population in age group 5-14 to the total population in each district of the state in 1991

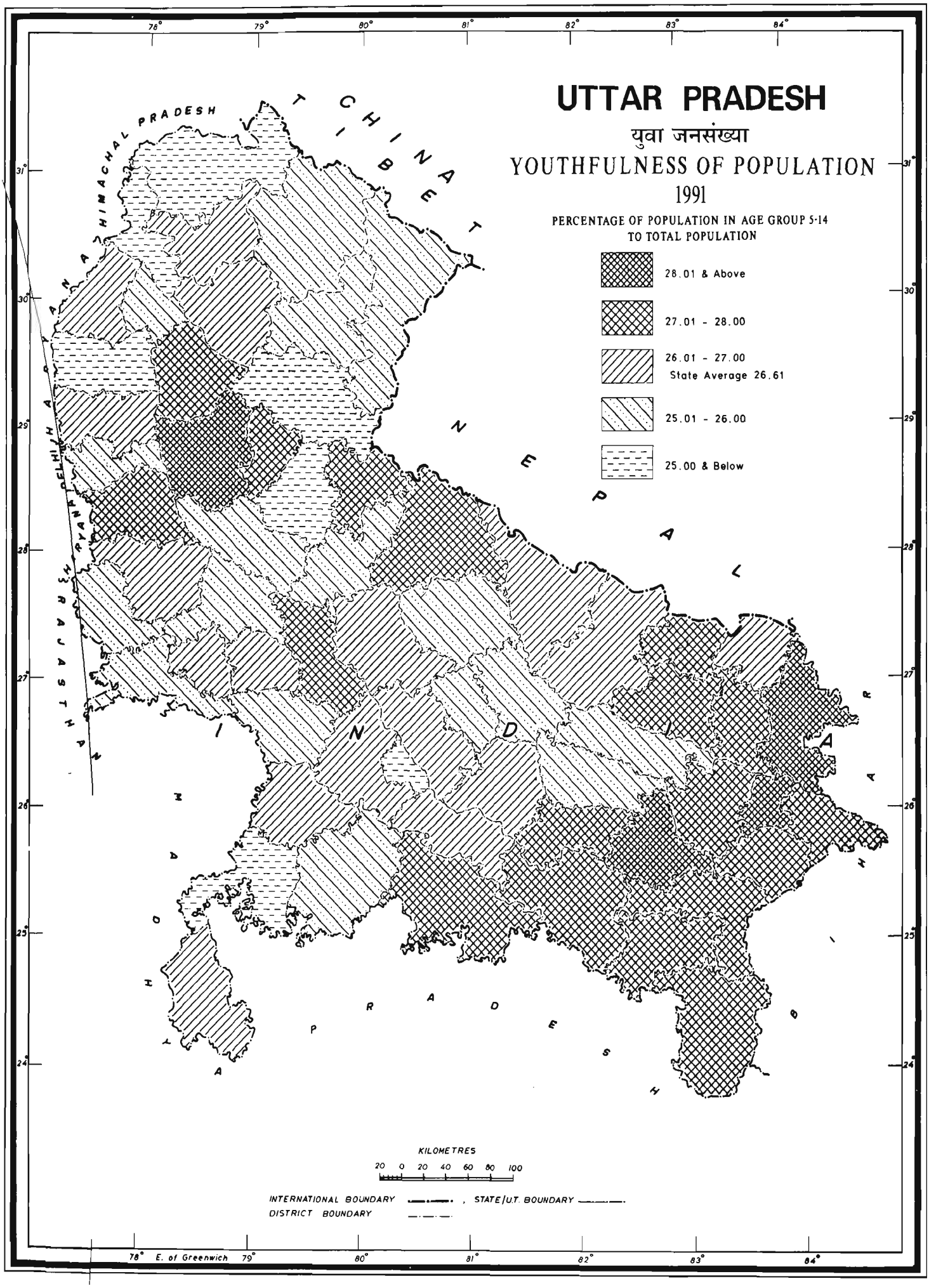
The percentage of youths (number of persons in age-group 5-14) to total population has been calculated for each district The percentage thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average The districts falling in these ranges are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map

Total population in age-group 5-14 is 37.02 million in the state as per 1991 Census, which is 26.61 per cent of the total population This proportion of population (youths population) may be described as potential productive population and will play an important role in shaping the future economy of the state The high proportion of youth population is also an indicator of high growth rate and higher size of employable population At district level a large variation is observed in the proportion of youthful population. District Deoria has highest percentage (28 33) of youth population followed by Mau (28 31), Jaunpur (28 18) and Moradabad (28 01) while district Naimital has the lowest percentage (19 84) in the state

The proportion of youth population in the range of 27 01-28 00 covers eighteen districts of the state. Out of these eleven districts are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and form a continuous belt while five are in Western Uttar Pradesh and one each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region Few of them are in Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Banda, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Rampur and Kheri etc

The proportion of youth fulness of population in the range of 26.01-27 00 which also covers the state average (26 61) is seen in 17 districts. These are distributed as five each in Western Uttar Pradesh and Central U P., three in Eastern U.P and two each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. The districts like Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Kanpur Dehat, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Maharajganj, Jalaun and Lalitpur come under this range

Districts falling in the percentage range of 25.01-26 00 are seventeen. Out of these eight districts are from Western U P, three each from Central U P and Himalayan region, two (Faizabad, Sultanpur) from Eastern U P. and one (Hamirpur) fall in Bundelkhand region Other districts which fall in lowest range (25 01 & below) are Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Muzaffarnagar, Naimital, Bareilly and Jhansi


UTTAR PRADESH
युवा जनसंख्या
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION
1991
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 5-14
TO TOTAL POPULATION
28.01 & Above
27.01 - 28.00
26.01 - 27.00
State Average 26.61
25.01 - 26.00
25.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA TIBET
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 27

CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981-91

The map represents the changes in youthfulness of population in respect of each district of the state during the decade 1981-91

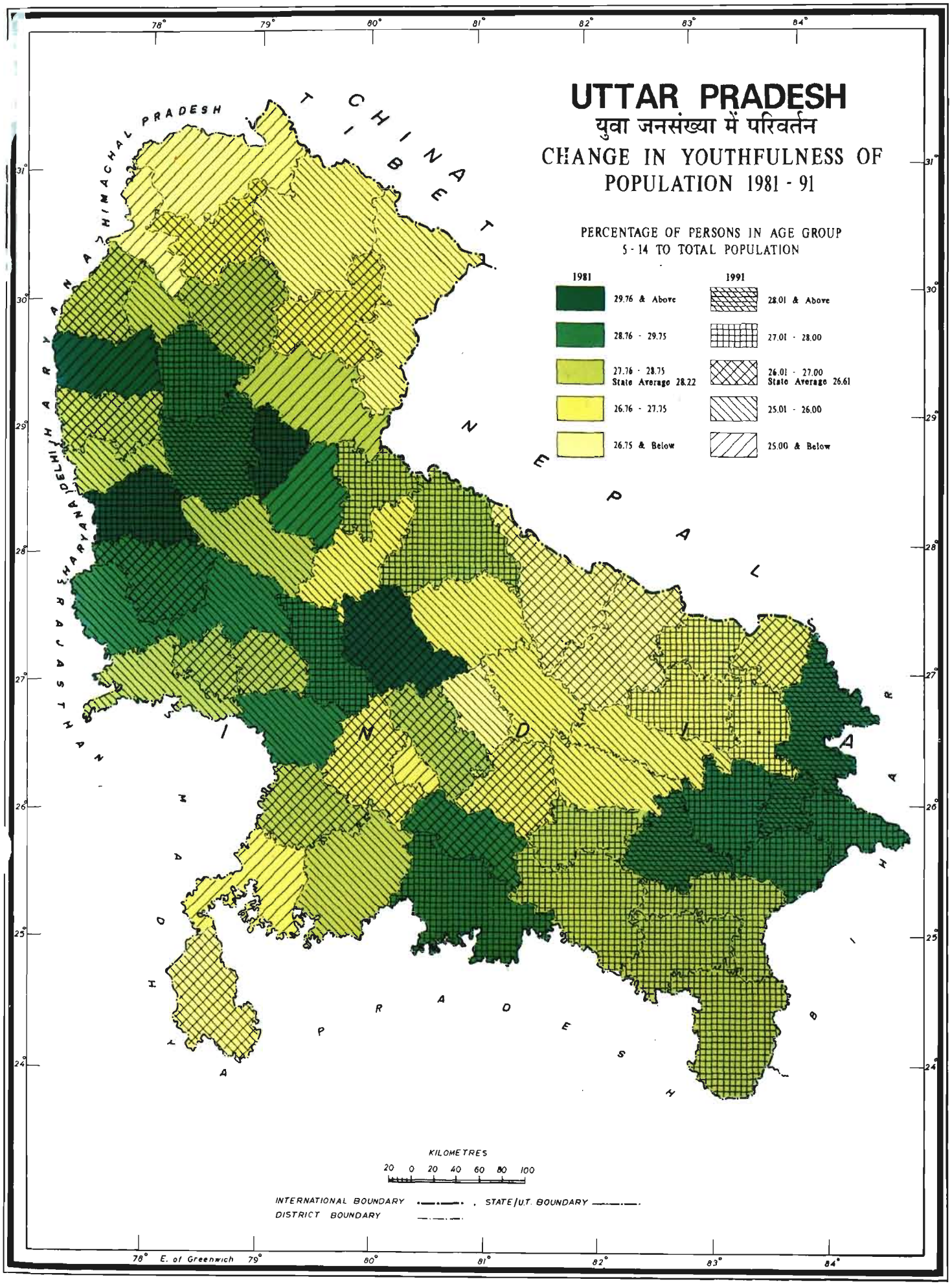
Percentages of population in age-group 5-14 to total population for each district have been calculated for 1981 and 1991 censuses separately The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges for 1981 and 1991 respectively Five tint colours have been used for depicting 1981 proportions of youths whereas black hatchings show the proportions of 1991 as indicated in the legend of the map

At the 1981 census, the total number of persons in age-group 5-14 were 31 28 million which increased to 37.02 million in 1991, these constituted 28 22 percent and 26 61 percent respectively Thus in terms of population there is a net decline of 1 61 per cent at the state level This downward trend in proportion of youthful population is visible in the districts The highest decrease during 1981-91 is observed in the district of Muzaffarnagar (9 65) followed by Nainital (8 56), Bareilly (7 24), Etawah (4 03), Etah (3 78), Mathura (3 34), Hardoi (3 31), Aligarh (3 21) and Ghaziabad (3.06) etc

There are 31 districts where the decrease in youthfulness of population is between 1 00-3 00 per cent A few districts lying in this category in higher order are Kanpur Nagar (2 91), Hamirpur (2 90), Agra (2 89), Jhansi (2 81), Ballia (2 59), Bundelkhand (2 60), Unnao (2 54) whereas Azamgarh (1 03), Rae Bareli (1 06), Dehra Dun (1 20), Faizabad (1 27), Ghazipur (1 35) and Moradabad (1 39) have decrease of lower order There are sixteen districts of the state where this decrease is in the range of 0 00-0 99 per cent

Only four districts of the state have shown increase in youthfulness of population during the decade 1981-91 These are Uttarkashi (0 87), Gonda (0 33), Chamoli (0 28) and Gorakhpur (0 18) However, three districts, viz , Siddharthnagar, Mahrajganj and Basti have retained the position of 1981

MAP 27


UTTAR PRADESH
युवा जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION 1981 - 91
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN AGE GROUP 5 - 14 TO TOTAL POPULATION
1981
29.76 & Above
28.76 - 29.75
27.76 - 28.75
State Average 28.22
26.76 - 27.75
26.75 & Below
1991
28.01 & Above
27.01 - 28.00
26.01 - 27.00
State Average 26.61
25.01 - 26.00
25.00 & Below
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 28

DEPENDENCY RATIO 1991

The map presents the dependency ratio at district level of the state as per 1991 Census

The dependency ratio has been calculated by taking proportion of population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ (excluding age not stated) per 1000 population in age-group 15-59. The ratios thus calculated have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and districts falling in these ranges are shaded from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map

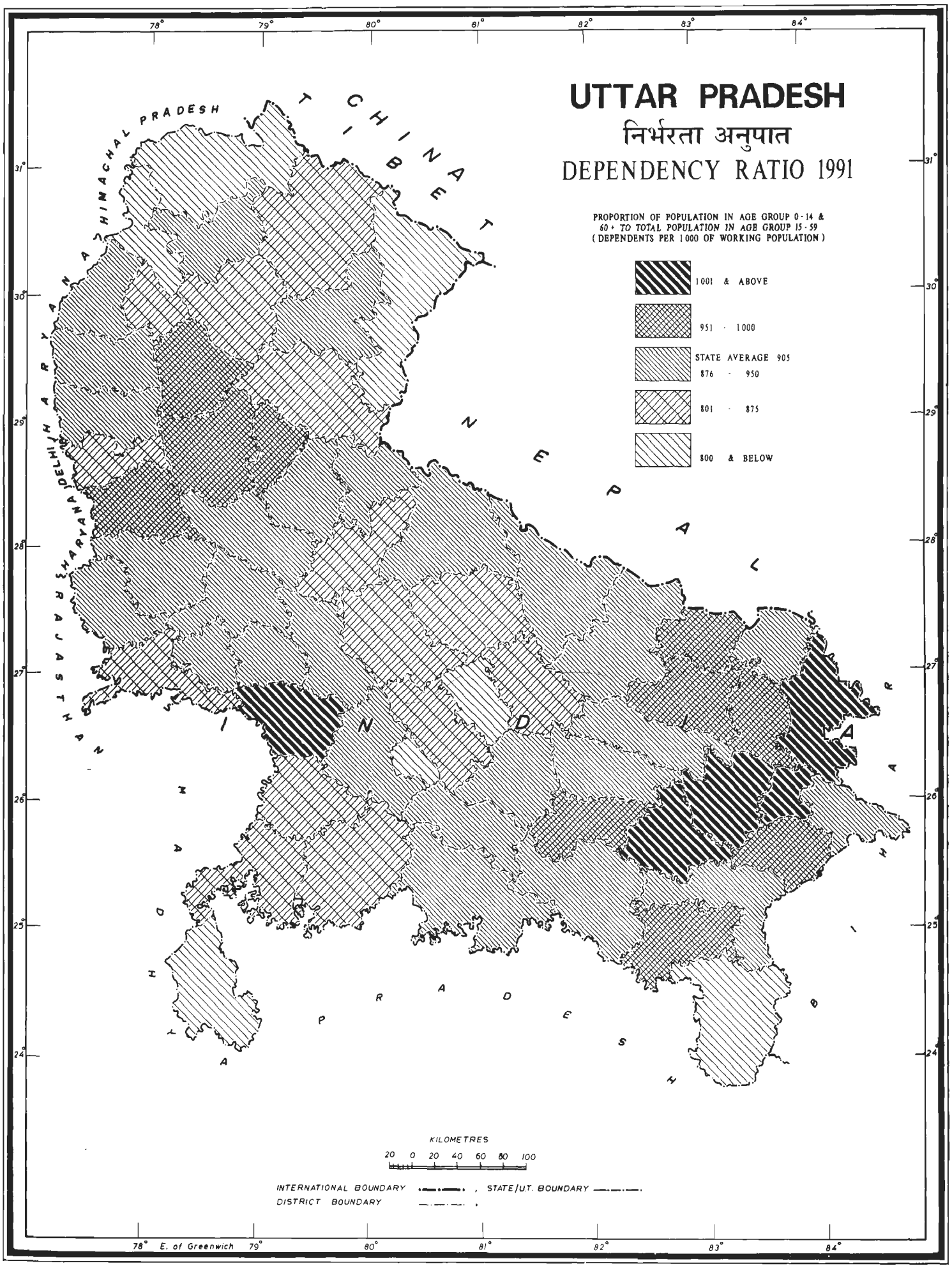
At the 1991 Census, the total number of persons in age-group 0-14 and 60+ was 65 62 million while those in age-group 15-59 were 72 52 million There are 905 dependents for every 1000 persons in age group 15-59. Though all the districts of the state are characterised by heavy burden of dependency yet there are considerable inter-district variations. This ratio varies from 682 (Kanpur Nagar) to 1148 (Etawah) The regional distribution of dependency ratio reveals that five districts have very high ratio in the range of 1001 and above which signifies that the number of dependents is higher than the number of persons in working age The high dependency ratio constitutes a region in Eastern Uttar Pradesh comprising the districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau and Jaunpur while one district (Etawah) falls in Western U.P.

The next higher category of dependency ratio in the range of 951-1000 covers ten districts, namely Ghazipur (979), Moradabad and Pratapgarh (978 each), Rampur (971), Basti (967), Gorakhpur (965), Bijnor (962), Siddharthnagar (959), Mirzapur (957) and Bulandshahr (955)

The dependency ratio in the range of 876-950 which covers the state average (905), constitutes the maximum number of districts (27) These districts are spread in all parts of the state. There are twelve districts, viz , Saharanpur (900), Muzaffarnagar (916), Meerut (918), Aligarh (926), Firozabad (899), Mathura (895), Etah (893), Mainpuri (887), Budaun (902), Bareilly (909), Pilibhit (945) and Farrukhabad (889) situated in Western U P. while the districts of Bahraich (879), Gonda (899), Faizabad (890), Sultanpur (915), Allahabad (907), Mahrajganj (929), Ballia (944) and Varanasi are situated in Eastern U P , Kheri (877), Kanpur Dehat (876), Fatehpur (895) and Rae Bareli (896) in Central U P , Tehri Garhwal (913) and Almora in Himalayan region and one district (Banda) falls in Bundelkhand region.

Districts falling in the range of 801-875 of dependency ratio are fourteen in number. These are Chamoli, Garhwal and Nainital in Himalayan region, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Agra and Shahjahanpur in Western Uttar Pradesh, Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao and Barabanki in Central U P and Jalaun, Jhansi and Hamirpur in Bundelkhand region. Remaining seven districts (Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra) which fall in the lowest range of dependency ratio 800 and below.

MAP 28


UTTAR PRADESH
निर्भरता अनुपात
DEPENDENCY RATIO 1991
PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0-14 & 60+ TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59
(DEPENDENTS PER 1000 OF WORKING POPULATION)
1001 & ABOVE
951 - 1000
STATE AVERAGE 905
876 - 950
801 - 875
800 & BELOW
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 29

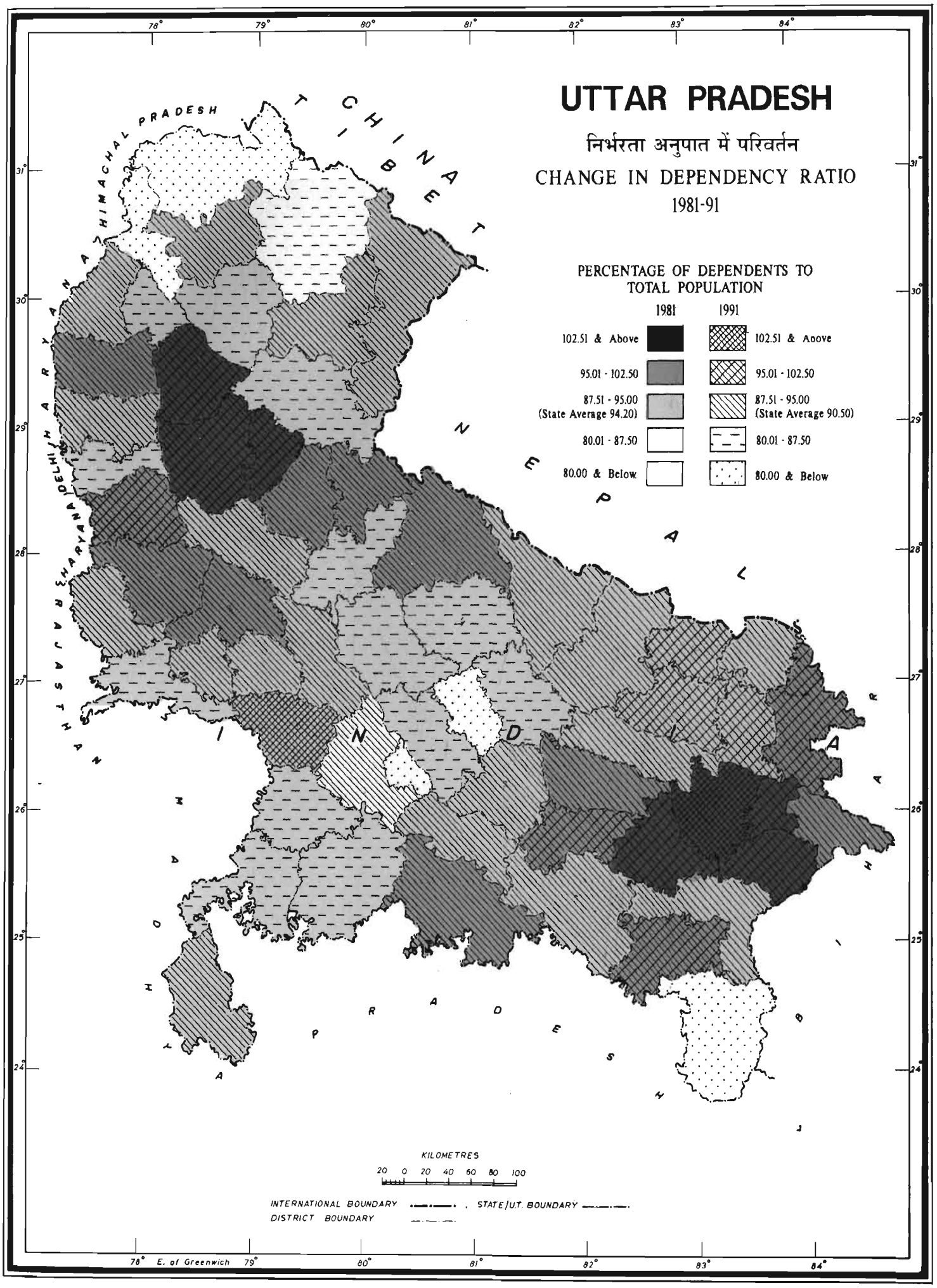
CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO 1981-91

The map present the changes in dependency ratio in each district of the state during the decade 1981-91

The percentage of dependent population has been calculated by taking population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ (excluding age not stated) multiplied by 100 and devided by population in age-group 15-59 years at district level for 1981 and 1991 censuses separately These percentage values have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below that of the state average Districts falling in these ranges are shaded by different grades of green colour from high to low order for 1981 while different block hatchings are used for 1991 as per legend of the map

There were 53.76 million persons enumerated in age-group 0 14 and 60+ at the 1981 census which increased to 65 62 million in 1991 The percentage of dependent population of the state was 94 2 in 1981 which decreased to 90 5 in 1991 The dependency ratio increased in only 8 districts in the state during 1981-91 The highest proportion of increase in dependency ratio is observed in the district of Etawah (20 0 per cent) followed by Kanpur Dehat (5.77), Sonbhadra (3.7), Siddharthnagar (2.3), Gorakhpur (2.1), Gonda (0.6) and Mirzapur (0.1)

During the decade 1981-91 decreasing trend in dependency ratio is seen in 55 districts of the state The highest decrease has been observed in Kheri district (14 5 point) followed by Kanpur Nagar (13.8), Hardwar (8 6), Bijnor (7.4), Jhansi and Ballia (7 2 each), Bulandshahr (6 8), Naintal (6 6), Hamirpur (6 5) etc. The lowest decrease is observed in district Varanasi (0 1 point) preceded by Deoria and Firozabad (0 6 point each), Allahabad (1.3 point) and Pratapgarh (1 5 point) etc


UTTAR PRADESH
निर्भरता अनुपात में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY RATIO
1981-91
PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
1981
1991
102.51 & Above
102.51 & Aoove
95.01 - 102.50
95.01 - 102.50
87.51 - 95.00 (State Average 94.20)
87.51 - 95.00 (State Average 90.50)
80.01 - 87.50
80.01 - 87.50
80.00 & Below
80.00 & Below
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 30

MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map exhibits the proportion of males in working age group 15-59 years to total male population in each district of the state during 1991 Census.

The percentage of male population in age group 15-59 to total population has been calculated for each district. Proportionate circles are drawn to represent the total male population in each district. Proportion of male population in age-group of 15-59 has been shown in these circles by dividing a sector and shading them. Absolute figures for total male population are written at the top of the circles while percentage figures are written inside or out side the sectors as space permitted on the map. The percentage of male population in working age group of 15-59 is also presented by choropleth method in each district of the state.

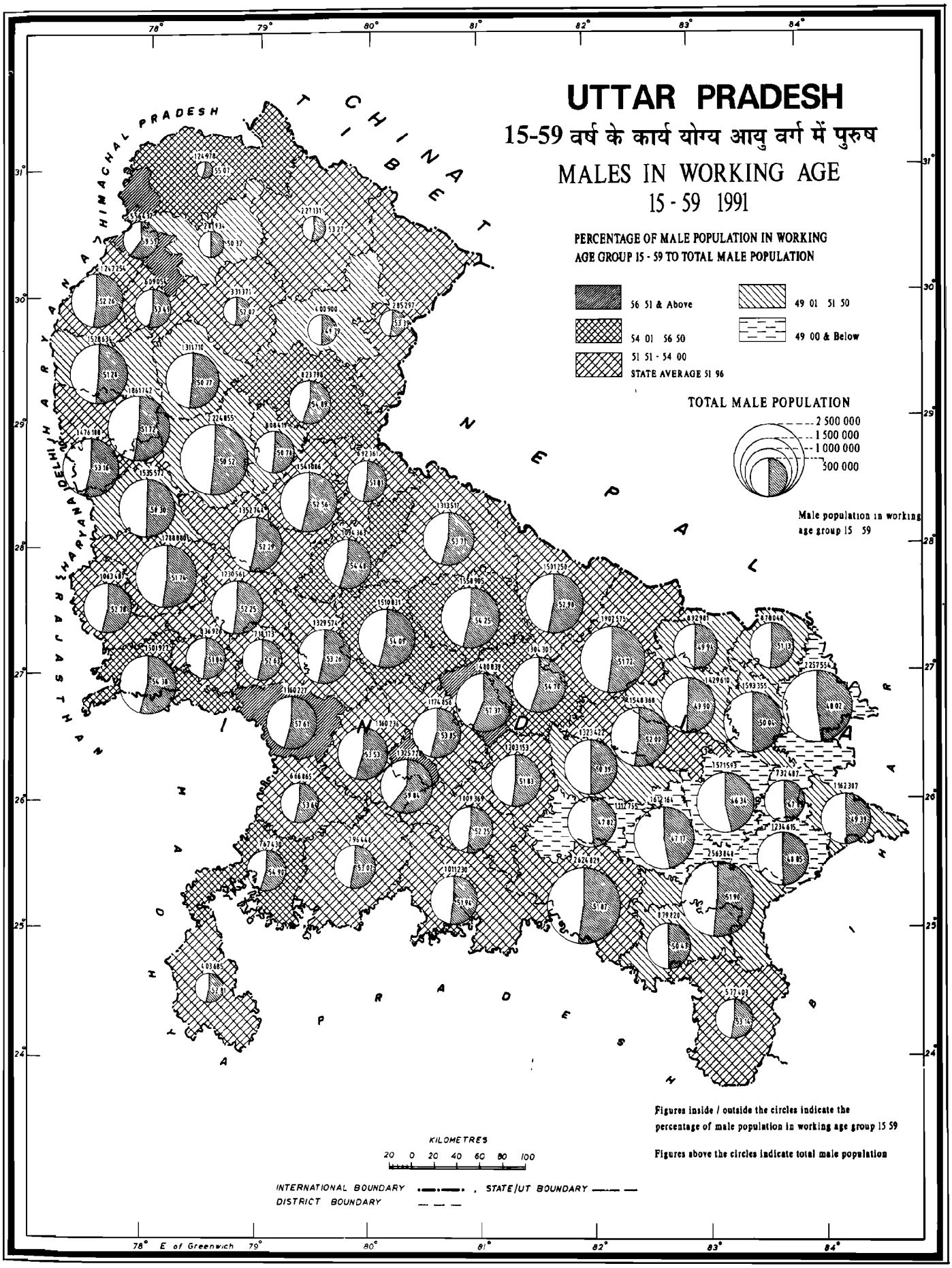
There are 74 04 million males in the state enumerated during 1991 Census while those in age group 15-59 are 38 47 (51 96 per cent) million. The percentage of male working population varies from 46.34 per cent (Azamgarh) to 59.59 per cent (Dehra Dun) with state average of 51 96 per cent. The map reveals that only four districts (Dehra Dun, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow and Etawah) fall in the range of 56.51 and above. Eight districts of the state come in the next higher range 54 01-56 50. Uttarkashi district (55 07) has the highest proportion. While Hardoi (54.09) has the lowest. Remaining districts in this category are Jhansi, Naimital, Bara Banki, Shahjahanpur, Agra and Sitapur.

The maximum number of 30 district are covered in the range of 51.51-54.00. This also covers the state average (51.96). These districts are distributed in all part of the state. Three districts are from Himalayan region, 13 from Western U.P., 5 each from Central U.P. and Eastern U.P. and four from Bundelkhand region. Unnao district (53.84) has the highest percentage of male working population in this range followed by Kheri (53.74), Jalaun (53.64), Kanpur Dehat (53.53) and Pithoragarh (53.39) etc. whereas Gonda and Meerut districts have recorded the minimum percentage (51.72) in the range.

There are 15 districts in the range of 49 01-51 50. Out of these eight districts are from the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, five in Western U.P. and two in Himalayan region. The districts falling in this range are Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bulandshahr, Basti, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

The lowest range of the proportion of male working population is 49.00 and below. This range covers only six districts and forms a compact belt in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh. These districts are Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Ghazipur and Deoria

MAP 30


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में पुरुष
MALES IN WORKING AGE
15 - 59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15 - 59 TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
56 51 & Above
54 01 56 50
51 51 - 54 00
STATE AVERAGE 51 96
49 01 51 50
49 00 & Below
TOTAL MALE POPULATION
2 500 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
Male population in working age group 15 59
Figures inside / outside the circles indicate the percentage of male population in working age group 15 59
Figures above the circles indicate total male population
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78° E of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 32

FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map brings out the proportion of females in working age group of 15-59 to total female population at district level in 1991

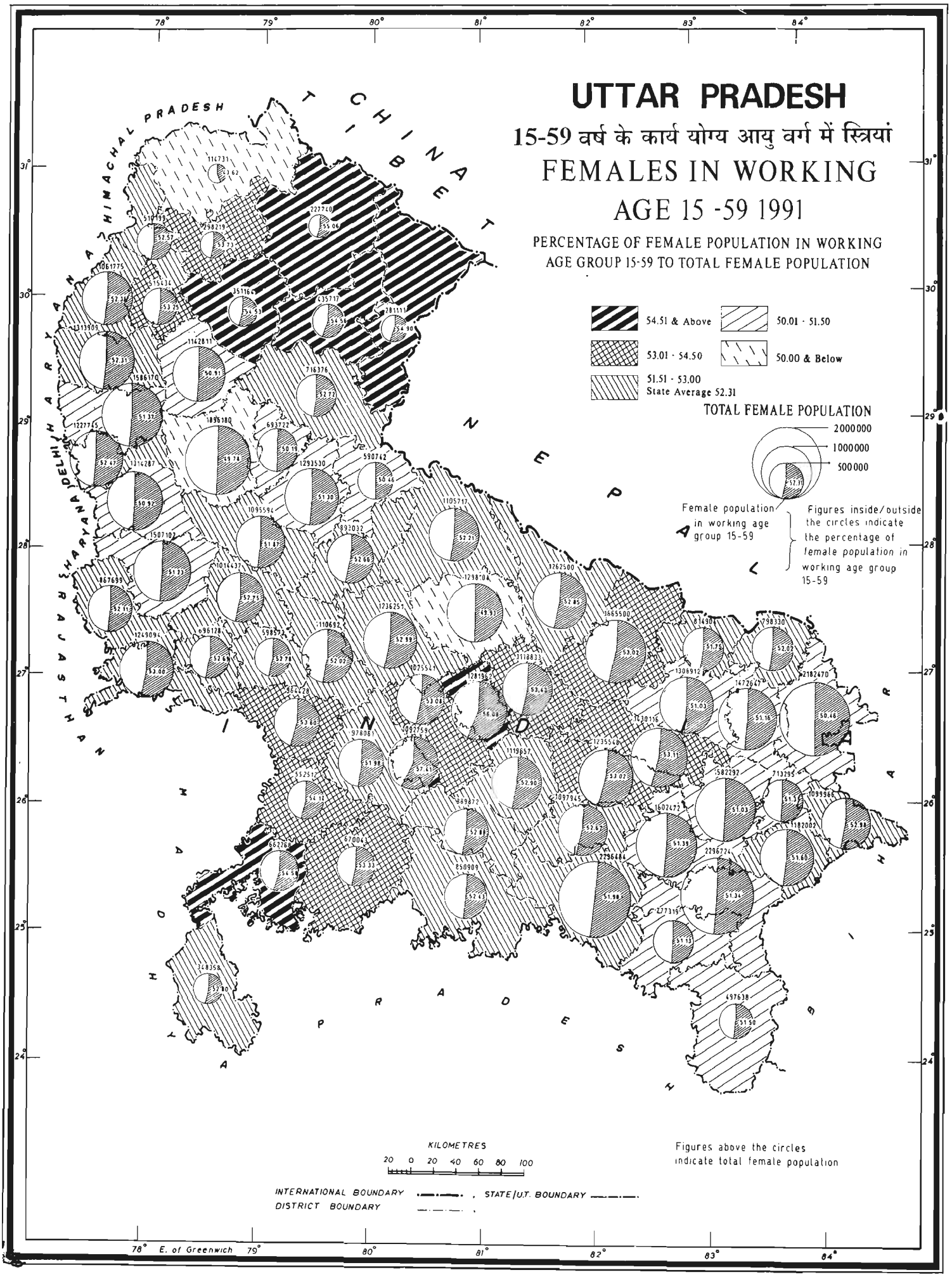
For the presentation of data on map the percentages of female population in working age group of 15-59 to total population for each district have been calculated Proportionate pie diagrams have been drawn in each district to represent the total female population and sectors are drawn proportionate to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

There are 65 08 million females in the state of which 34 04 million (52 31 per cent) are in working age-group 15-59 The map reveals that seven districts fall in the range of 54 51 and above Out of these four districts form a compact belt in Himalayan region while two districts Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow belong to Central U P and one in Bundelkhand region The highest percentage of females in age-group 15-59 is observed in Kanpur Nagar district (57 41) followed by Lucknow (56 08), Chamoli (55 06) and Pithoragarh (54 90) Remaining three districts in this range are Jhansi (54 58), Almora (54 56) and Garhwal (54 53)

There are ten districts covered in the range of 53 01-54 50 The two compact belts may be seen on the map The districts of Bara Banki, Gonda, Faizabad and Sultanpur form belt in the Central Eastern U P while another belt is formed with districts of Etawah, Jalaun and Hamirpur Other three districts of this range are Tehri Garhwal, Hardwar and Unnao

Next range of proportion of the female working population is 51 51-53.00, which covers state average of 52.31 per cent This range accounts for maximum number of districts (27) in the state Most of these districts are from Western Uttar Pradesh (15) and Central U P (5) while two each are situated in Himalayan and Bundelkhand regions and three in Eastern U P. A continuous and compact belt of the districts falling in this range may be seen in the Central and Southern part of the state Agra district has the highest proportion (53 00) of female working population followed by Hardoi (52 99), Ballia (52 98), Rae Bareli (52 90) etc , Ghazipur district is however, at the bottom (51 60) in this range

Percentage of female working population in the range of 50 00-51 50 covers sixteen districts of the state Out of these nine districts are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and form in a compact belt comprising the districts of Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra While seven districts of this range are noticed in Western Uttar Pradesh These are Meerut (51.37), Bareilly (51.30), Aligarh (51.23), Bijnor (50 19) The lowest percentage of female working population in the state is recorded in the districts of Uttarkashi (43.62) followed by Moradabad (49 78) and Sitapur (49 93)


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में स्त्रियां
FEMALES IN WORKING
AGE 15 -59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
54.51 & Above
53.01 - 54.50
51.51 - 53.00
State Average 52.31
50.01 - 51.50
50.00 & Below
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
2000000
1000000
500000
Female population in working age group 15-59
Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of female population in working age group 15-59
Figures above the circles indicate total female population
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 33

CHANGE IN FEMALE IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981-91

The map presents the decadal change in proportion of female population in working age group 15-59 years during 1981-91 at district level.

Proportionate over lapping bars of total females in working age 15-59 are drawn for 1981 and 1991 in each district according to their absolute figure District wise percentage variation during 1981-91 in respect of female population in working age group 15-59 to total female population has been worked out by the formula given below:

$$C = \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{B1}{A1} \right) \times 100$$

Where A and A1 stands for total female population in 1991 and 1981 respectively while B and B1 stand for total female population in working age 15-59 in 1991 and 1981 respectively Above equation yielded two sets of figures plus and minus representing gain and loss respectively in the proportion of female population in working age group 15-59. These figures of gain and loss have been grouped separately into suitable ranges as given in the legend of the map.

There was 65 08 million in female population at the 1991 census, of which 34 04 million were in the working age group of 15-59 On the other hand, 52 04 million females were recorded in 1981 and the share of females in working age group 15-59 was 27 00 millions The percentage gain of 0.43 was thus observed during the decade 1981-91. District-wise percentage figures reveal in loss category are only 19 districts whereas gain category depicts 44 districts

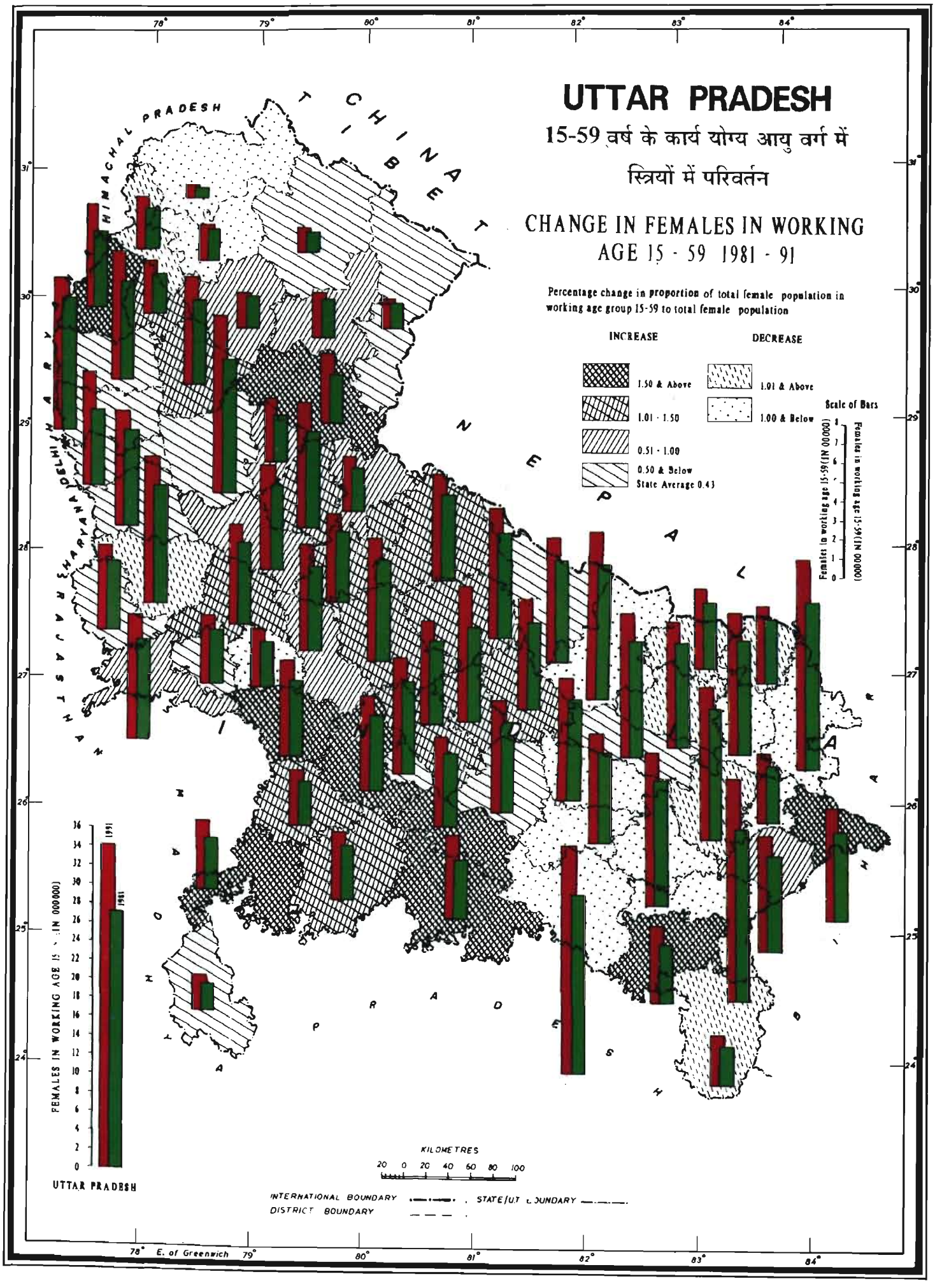
There are nine districts in the highest gain category of 1 51 and above. These are distributed in Western, Eastern, Central U.P and Bundelkhand region (two each) and Himalayan region (one) Kanpur Dehat represents the highest percentage (2 75) gain followed by Nainital (2 18), Ballia (2 02), Banda and Jhansi (1 89 each) Etawah (1.82), Saharanpur (1 79), Fatehpur (1.58) and Mirzapur (1 56)

In the range 1 01-1.50 the percentage gain has been recorded in 12 districts of the state. These districts are situated in Western and Central U P. (five each) and Bundelkhand region (2) The highest percentage gain of this range is recorded in the district of Hardwar (1 45) and the lowest percentage in Hamirpur (1 01) Other districts fall under these two limits.

Next lower category (0 51-1 00) of percentage gain of female working population covers nine districts of the state. These are situated in Western U P. (5), Himalayan region (2) and one each in Eastern and Central U P The highest and the lowest gain in this range is recorded in Rampur (0 98) and Budaun (0 52) districts respectively.

Maximum numbers of 14 districts cover in the range of 0 50 and below percentage gain. State average 0.43 also falls in this range These are distributed in all five regions of the state. Maximum number of districts (7) are situated in Western U P Lowest gain is recorded in the district of Pithoragarh (0 06), preceded Meerut and Faizabad (0 08 each), Rae Bareli (0.12), Moradabad (0 13), Firozabad (0 29), Mathura (0 32) etc

Bars in the districts depict a comparative picture of female population in working age 15-59 for both census-year (1981 and 1991) The trend of bars show that female working population is higher in 1991 than that in 1981 in all the districts Allahabad district has the highest number (11 94 lakh) of female population in working age 15-59 at the 1991 census followed by Varanasi (11 79 lakh), Deoria (11 01 lakh), Moradabad (9 44 lakh), Gonda (8 83 lakh), Jaunpur (8.24 lakh) and Meerut (8.15 lakh)


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में
स्त्रियों में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN FEMALES IN WORKING
AGE 15 - 59 1981 - 91
Percentage change in proportion of total female population in working age group 15-59 to total female population
INCREASE
DECREASE
1.50 & Above
1.01 - 1.50
0.51 - 1.00
0.50 & Below
State Average 0.43
1.01 & Above
1.00 & Below
Scale of Bars
Females in working age 15-59 (IN 000000)
FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15 - 59 (IN 000000)
1991
1981
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

MAP 34

URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map depicts the proportion of male population in working age group 15-59 years to total population in urban areas of each district in 1991

The percentages of urban males in working age 15-59 are calculated to total urban male population for each district The percentages thus, obtained have been grouped in five ranges above and below the state average Proportionate circles representing total urban male population are drawn in each district The share of urban male population in age group 15-59 is shaded in circles and its percentage figures are written inside or outside the circles depending upon the space permitted on the map Absolute figures of total urban male population have been written at the top of the circles for each district The districts have been shaded in high to low order according to legend of the map.

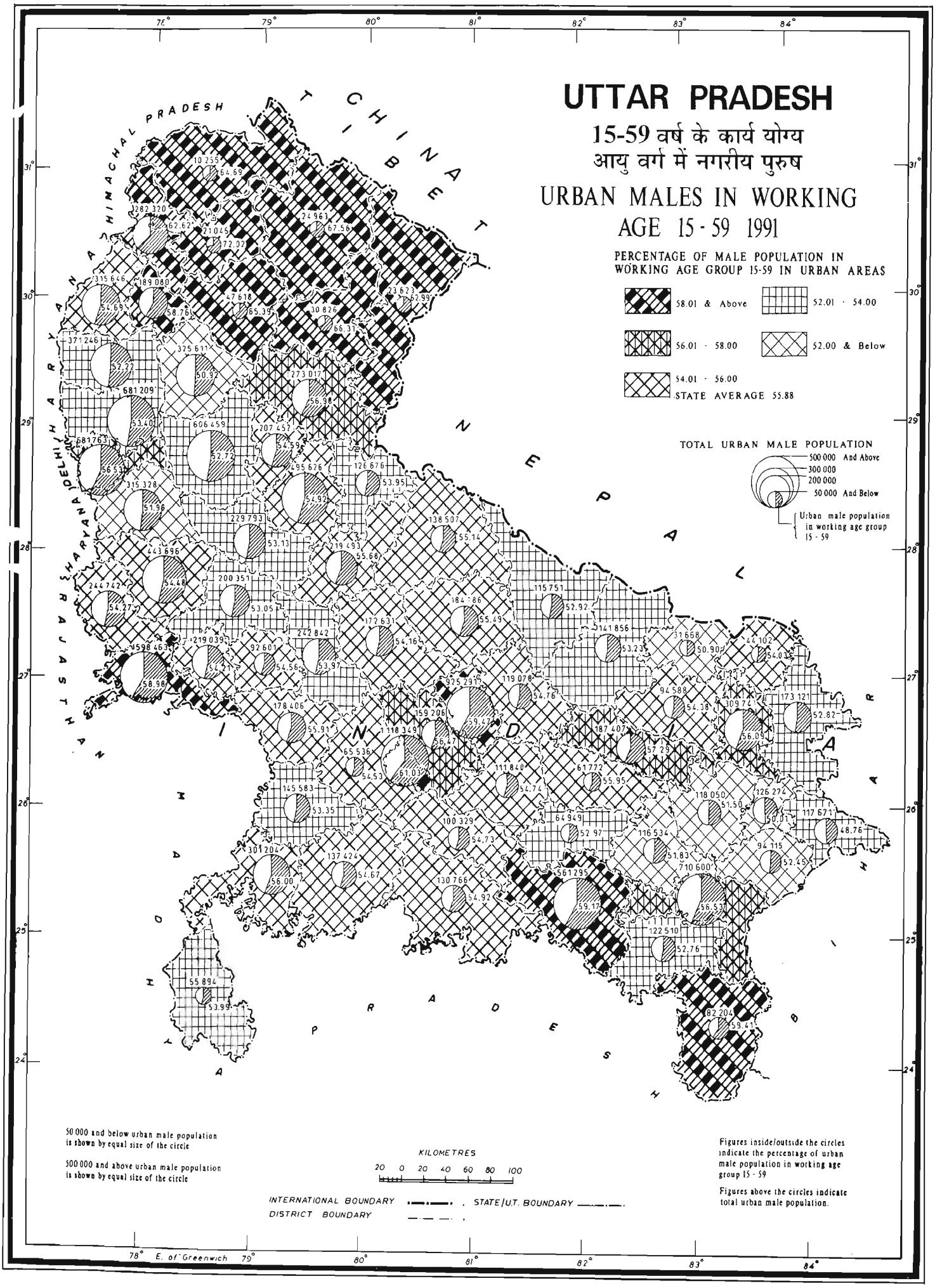
There were 14 84 million males in the urban areas at the 1991 Census in the state, out of which 8 29 million (55 88 per cent) were urban male population in working age 15-59 The map reveals that thirteen districts have 58.01 per cent and above urban males in working age 15-59 All districts (except Nainital) of Himalayan region are covered in this range Other districts falling in this range are Hardwar, Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad and Sonbhadra. District Tehri Garhwal has the highest percentage (72 02) of urban male working population followed by Chamoli (67 56), Almora (66 31), Garhwal (65 39) etc

There are only six districts in the range of 56 01-58 00 covers These are distributed in all part of the state. The highest percentage in this range is noticed in Faizabad district (57 29) while lowest in Gorakhpur (56 09). Remaining districts falling in this range are Nainital (56 98), Varanasi (56 53), Ghaziabad (56 53) and Unnao (56 47).

The maximum number of 22 districts are noticed in the range of 54 01-56 00 The state average (55 88) also fall in this range These are distributed in Western Uttar Pradesh (8), Central U P (7), Eastern U.P. (4) and Bundelkhand region (3) The highest and the lowest percentage among them observed in the districts of Jhansi (56 00) and Maharajganj (54 03) respectively The remaining districts have little variation among them

There are fifteen districts having percentage of urban male working population in the next lower range of 52 01-54 00 Seven districts are in Western U P, six in Eastern U P and two in Bundelkhand region The highest percentage in this range is recorded in Lalitpur district (53 99) followed by Farrukhabad (53 97), Pilibhit (53 95), Meerut (53.40) etc.

The lowest percentage range of 52 00 and below is noticed in seven districts only The districts in this range are Bulandshahr (51 96), Jaunpur (51 83), Azamgarh (51 50), Bijnor (50 92), Siddharthnagar (50.90), Mau (50.01) and Ghazipur (48 76)


UTTAR PRADESH
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आयु वर्ग में नगरीय पुरुष
URBAN MALES IN WORKING
AGE 15 - 59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN
WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS
58.01 & Above
56.01 - 58.00
54.01 - 56.00
52.01 - 54.00
52.00 & Below
STATE AVERAGE 55.88
TOTAL URBAN MALE POPULATION
500 000 And Above
300 000
200 000
50 000 And Below
Urban male population in working age group 15 - 59
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
50 000 and below urban male population is shown by equal size of the circle
500 000 and above urban male population is shown by equal size of the circle
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of urban male population in working age group 15 - 59
Figures above the circles indicate total urban male population.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 35

CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981-91

The map depicts the variation in proportion of male population in working age group of 15-59 living in urban areas at district level during 1981-91 census. The map has been prepared as per technique used for Map No. 31

There were 6 07 million urban males in working age group 15-59 in Uttar Pradesh during 1981 which in creased to 8.29 millions in 1991 However but in terms of proportion of urban male population in working age group 15-59 to total male urban population had a loss of 0.46 per cent during this decade Thirty-eight districts have suffered loss in the proportion of urban male population in working age group 15-59 whereas twenty-five districts have shown gain in this respect.

The map reveals that the twelve districts have been covered in the gain category of 1 01 and above. These districts are distributed in Western U.P. (6) and two each in Eastern U.P., Central U.P. and Himalayan region. The highest gain (6.04 per cent) is recorded in Almora district followed by Etah (5.70), Hardwar (3.61), Firozabad (3.35), Sonbhadra (3.07), Chamoli (1.63), Budaun (1 58).

The range of 0.01 to 1.00 per cent gain covers thirteen districts of the state. These are situated in Western and Eastern U.P. (five each), Bundelkhand region (2) and Central U.P. (1). The highest percentage is noted in the district o' Agra (0.97) whereas the lowest (0.09) in Sultanpur district. Other districts falling within this range vary with a little margin.

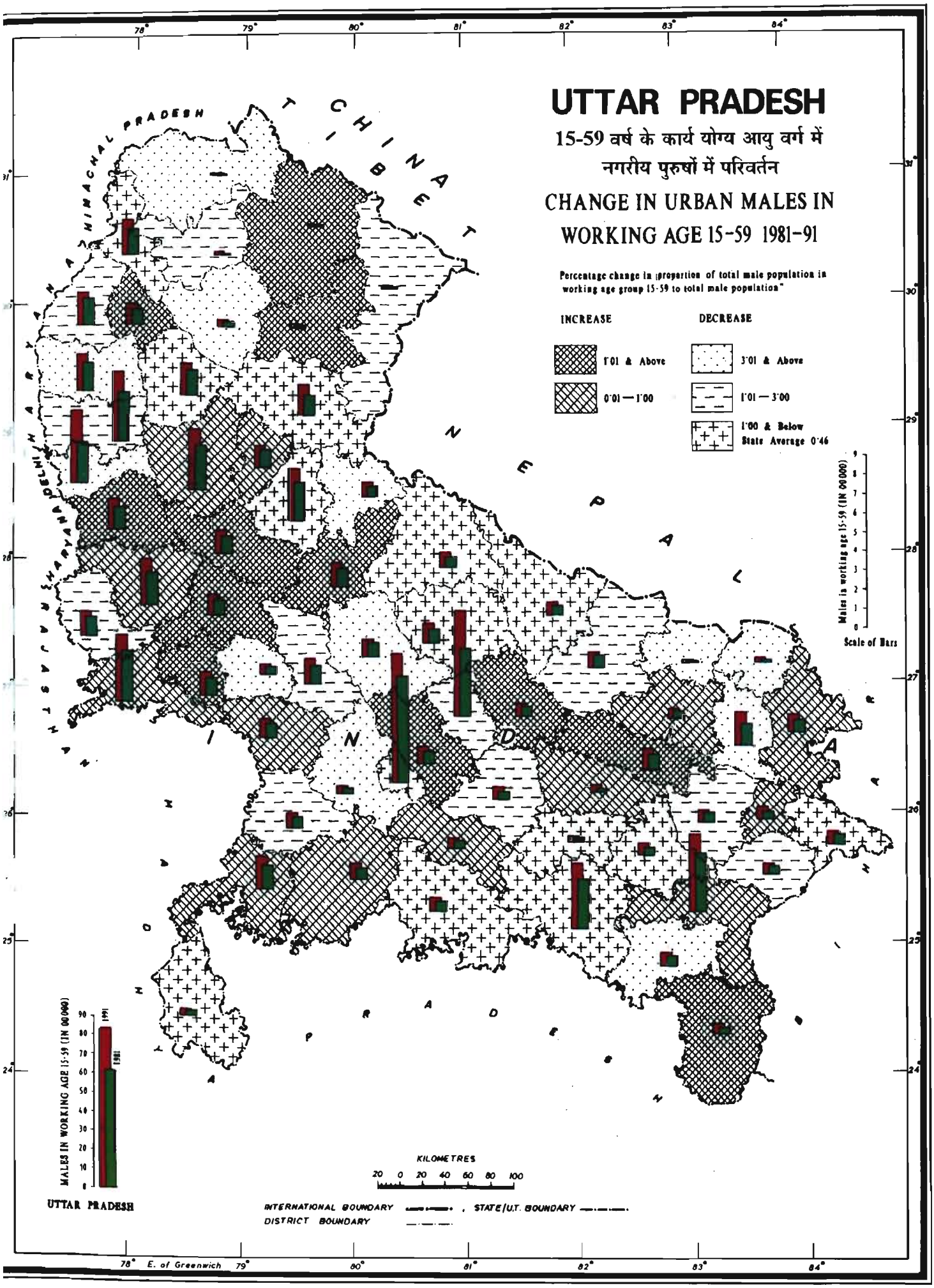
As already stated loss in the proportion of urban male population in working age 15-59 has been observed in 38 districts A loss of 1.00 per cent and below is recorded in fourteen districts. These districts are distributed in all five regions of the state Maximum number of districts (5) are situated in Eastern U.P. the highest and the lowest level of loss in this category is recorded in Allahabad (0 98) and Lalitpur (0.03) districts respectively.

There twelve districts in the loss range of 1.01-3.00 per cent. These are also distributed in all the five regions of the state Maximum number of districts (four each) are situated in Eastern and Western U.P Districts Jalaun (2.72) and Farrukhabad (1.20) are the both end limits in the stated range

Twelve districts also fall in the higher loss range 3.01 and above. These are located in Western and Eastern U.P. (4 each) and Central U.P. and Himalayan region (two each). The maximum loss have occurred the districts of Kanpur Dehat (6.97), Siddharthnagar (6.79), Ghaziabad (6.45), Garhwal (5.89), Pilibhit (5.67), Maharajganj (5.25), Mainpuri (4.70) etc.

Bars in the districts represent proportionate urban male population in working age 15-59 for 1981 and 1991. These bars indicate increase in absolute figure in respect of all the districts of the state during the decade. The highest number of urban male working population is recorded in Kanpur Nagar district (6.82 lakh) in 1991 followed by Lucknow (5.50 lakh), Varanasi (4.02 lakh), Ghaziabad (3.85 lakh), Meerut (3.64 lakh) and Agra (3.53 lakh) etc.

MAP 35


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में
नगरीय पुरुषों में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN
WORKING AGE 15-59 1981-91
Percentage change in proportion of total male population in working age group 15-59 to total male population"
INCREASE
DECREASE
1·01 & Above
0·01 — 1·00
3·01 & Above
1·01 — 3·00
1·00 & Below
State Average 0·46
Males in working age 15-59 (IN 00000)
Scale of Bars
MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (IN 00000)
1991
1981
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH

MAP 36

RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map depicts the proportion of male population in working age group 15-59 to total population in rural areas of each district in 1991

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

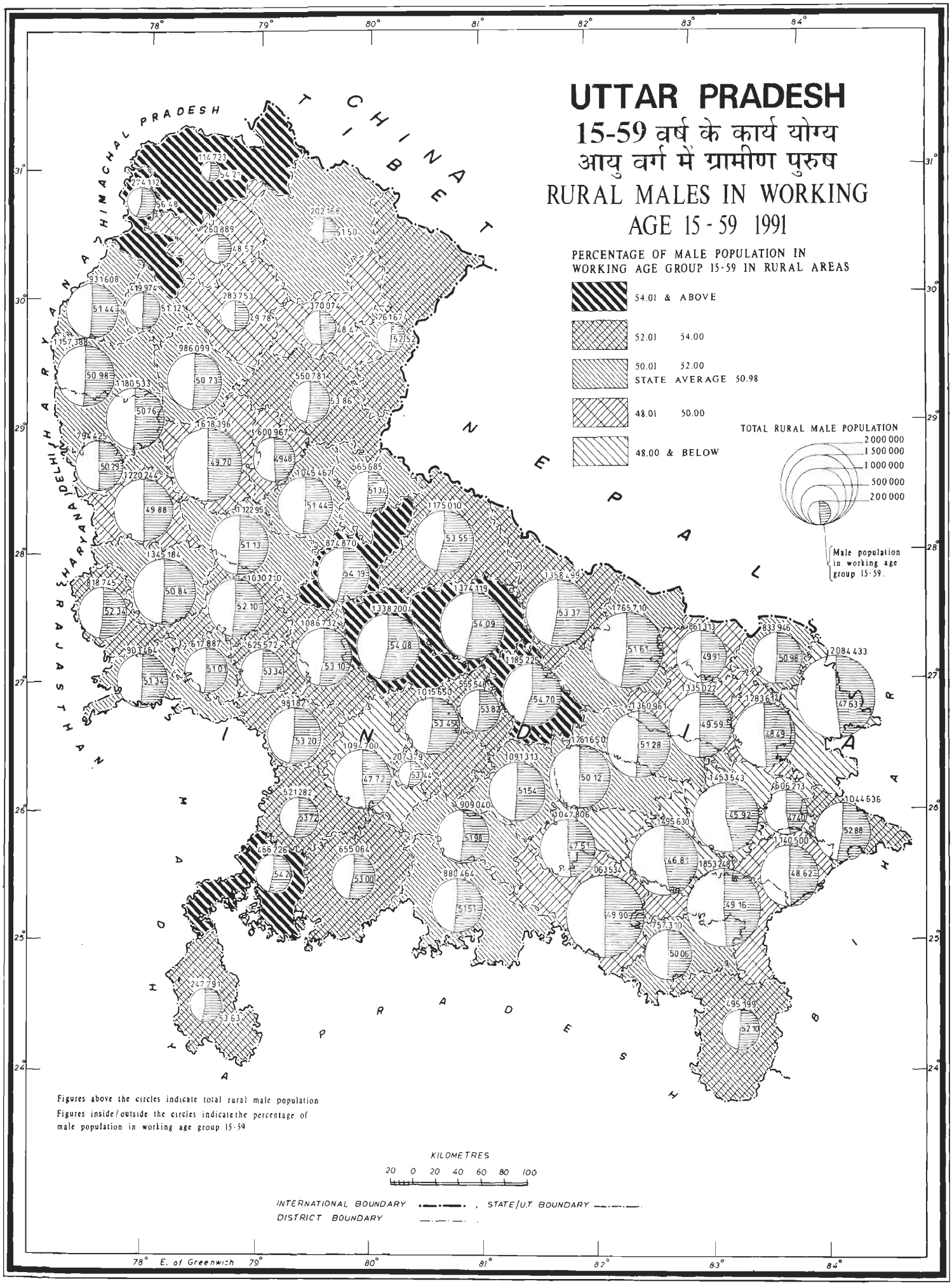
There are 59 20 million total rural males and in the state Of which 30 18 million (50.98 per cent) represent rural males in working age group 15-59. The map reveals that seven districts have 54 01 and above percent of rural males in working age group 15-59 Dehra Dun has the highest percentage (56 48) of rural male working population in the state, followed by Bara Banki (54 70), Jhansi (54 26), Uttarkashi (54 21), Shahjahanpur (54.19), Sitapur (54 09) and Hardoi (54 08)

Percentage of rural male working population in the range of 52 01-54 00 covers seventeen districts These are distributed in all parts of the state Naimital district has the highest percentage (53 86) of rural male working population followed by Lucknow (53 82), Jalaun (53 72), Lalitpur (53 63) and Mainpuri (53 34) etc in this category While the lowest percentage (52 10) is observed in the districts of Etah and Sonbhadra in this range. Other districts vary within these limits with little variations

The highest number of 21 districts are covered in category of 50 01-52 00 The state average (50 98) also falls in this range These districts are distributed in Western U P (12), Eastern U P (5), Central U P. (2) and one each in Himalayan and Bundelkhand regions The highest percentage of rural male working population in this range is noticed in Fatehpur district (51 98) whereas the lowest in Mirzapur district (50 06) The remaining districts have little variation among them.

There are twelve districts having percentage of rural male working population in the range 48.01-50 00. Out of these, six districts are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh whereas three each in Himalayan region and Western Uttar Pradesh The highest and the lowest percentages among them are observed in the districts of Siddharthnagar (49 91) and Almora (48 42) respectively Other districts of this category are Allahabad, Basti, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Rampur, Garhwal and Tehri-Garhwal

The lowest percentage range of 48 00 and below of rural male population in working age group 15-59 is recorded in only six districts The lowest percentage in the state is observed in Azamgarh district (45 92) preceded by Jaunpur (46.81), Mau (47 40), Pratapgarh (47 51), Deoria (47 63) and Kanpur Dehat (47 72).


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य
आयु वर्ग में ग्रामीण पुरुष
RURAL MALES IN WORKING
AGE 15 - 59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN
WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS
54.01 & ABOVE
52.01 54.00
50.01 52.00
STATE AVERAGE 50.98
48.01 50.00
48.00 & BELOW
TOTAL RURAL MALE POPULATION
2 000 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
200 000
Male population in working age group 15-59.
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Figures above the circles indicate total rural male population
Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of male population in working age group 15-59
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 37

CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981-91

The map represents variation in the proportion of male population in working age 15-59 living in rural areas of various districts of the state during 1981-91.

Overlapping proportionate bars showing rural male working population have been drawn for 1991 and 1981 for each district, whereas percentage variations during 1981-91 are shown by choropleth technique as per map no. 31. The districts having attained gain or loss are shown with different hatching as explained in the legend of the map.

The proportion of rural male population in working age 15-59 in the state has increased by 1.06 per cent during the decade 1981-91. There are 54 districts which have attained gain whereas only nine districts have suffered loss.

The map reveals that only four districts are in gain category of 3.01 and above. The highest gain (8.92), is however observed in the district of Almora followed by (5 37) Ballia, (4.89) Garhwal and (3.90) Ghaziabad.

There are 10 districts covered in the second highest range i.e 2.01-3 00 Region-wise portion is 5 in western U.P, (2 each) in central U.P and Bundelkhand and one in eastern U P. The districts having the highest (2.96) and the lowest (2.00) percentage gain of this category are Etawah and Saharanpur respectively Other districts vary in between these two limits.

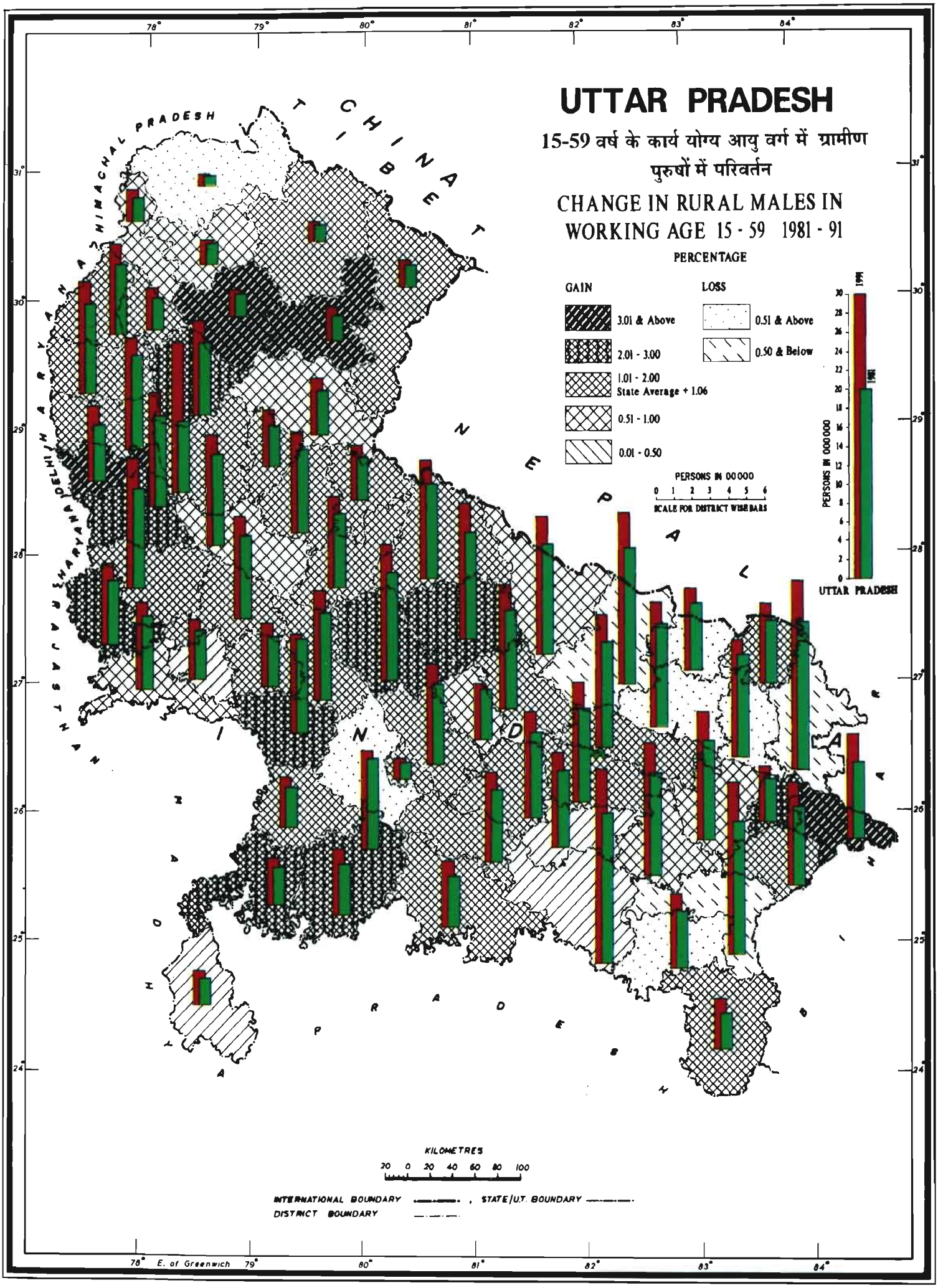
The maximum number of districts (27) having gain are observed in the range of 1.01-2.00 per cent. States average (1 06) also falls in this range These districts are scattered all over the state District Moradabad represents the highest (1 98 per cent) gain while Jaunpur has the lowest (1.00) in this range.

Fourth range of percentage gain (0 51-1.00) covers nine districts. These are distributed in Eastern U.P. and Himalayan region with (3each), Western U P (2) and one in Central U.P. The highest percentage (0.98) in this range is recorded in the district Nainital followed by Tehri Garhwal (0 87), Agra (0.83), Budaun (0.77), Lucknow and Azamgarh (0 67 each), Bahraich (0.60) and Dehra Dun (0 52)

Only four districts are covered in the last gain category of 0.01-0.50. These are Firozabad (0 50), Pratapgarh (0.45), Lalitpur (0 43) and Allahabad (0.06).

As stated above some districts have witnessed loss in the proportion of rural males in working age group 15-59 during the decade. Loss of 0 51 and above is recorded in six districts. These are- Uttarkashi (4.43), Kanpur Dehat (4.20), Gorakhpur (0.95), Basti (0.92), Mirzapur (0.65) and Siddharthnagar (0 60). While loss of 0.50 and below is observed in only three districts. The minimum loss (0.30) has occurred in Deoria district preceded by Gonda (0.31) and Varanasi (0.37).

Proportionate bars in the districts represent a comparative growth in rural male working population during 1981-91. These bars show that the total rural male working population in 1991 is higher than that in 1981 in all the districts. The highest number (10.30 lakh) of rural male working population in 1991 is recorded in Allahabad district followed by Deoria (9.93), Gonda and Varanasi (9.11 each) and Moradabad (8.04).


UTTAR PRADESH
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CHANGE IN RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15 - 59 1981 - 91
PERCENTAGE
GAIN
3.01 & Above
2.01 - 3.00
1.01 - 2.00
State Average + 1.06
0.51 - 1.00
0.01 - 0.50
LOSS
0.51 & Above
0.50 & Below
PERSONS IN 00000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE FOR DISTRICT WISE BARS
PERSONS IN 000000
1991
1981
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 38

URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map depicts the proportion of females in age group 15-59 years to total female population in urban areas in each district of the state at the 1991 Census

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

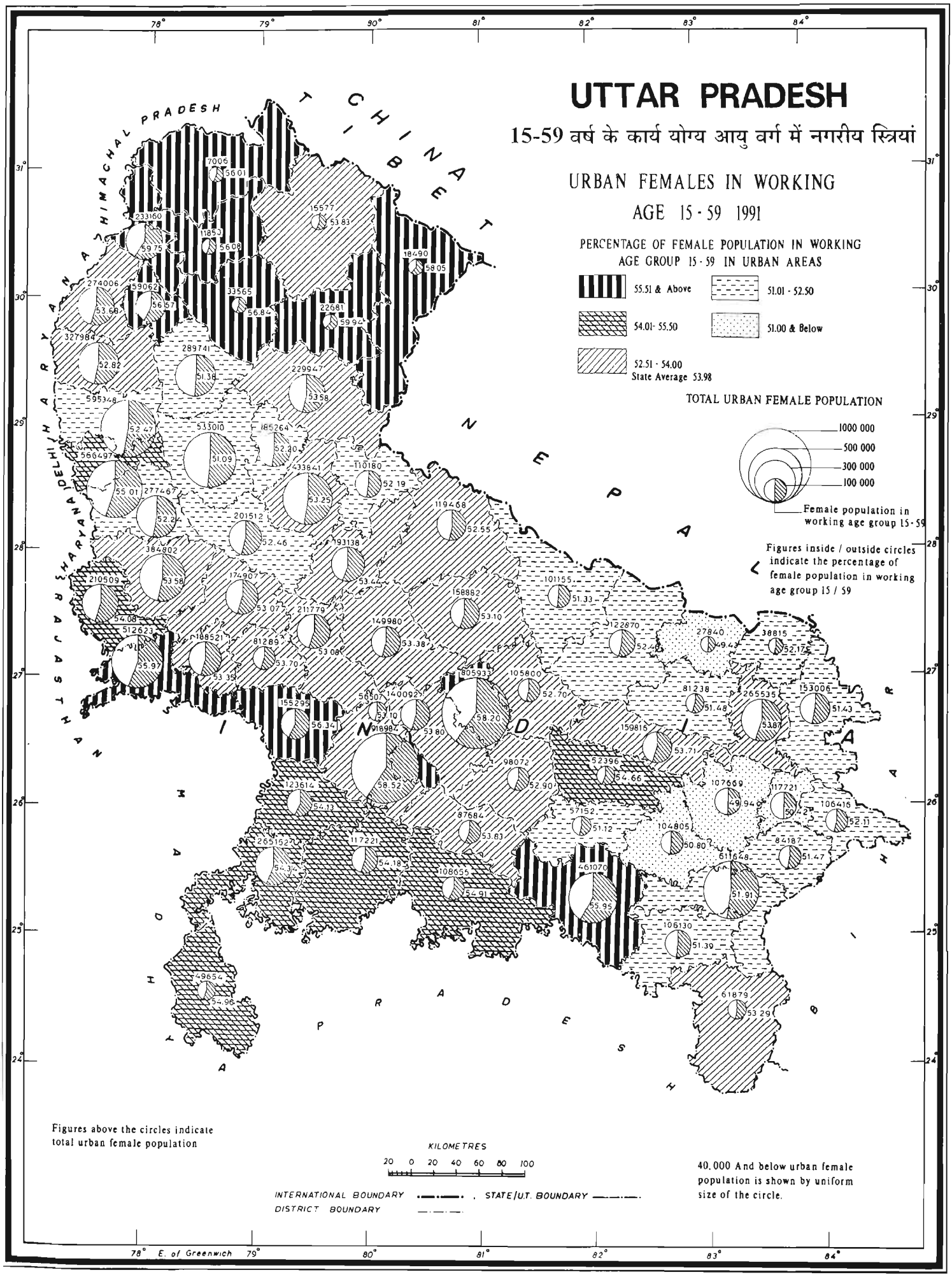
There were 12.77 million urban females in the state, out of which 6.90 million (53 98 per cent) were in working age group 15-59. Therefore more than half of the urban females are in this age group The map reveals that twelve districts are in the range of 55-61 and above, out of which Uttar Kashi (56 01), Tehri Garhwal (56 08), Dehra Dun (59.75), Garhwal (56 84), Pithoragarh (58 05) and Almora (59 94) are from Himalayan region and the district of Hardwar (56 57) form a continuous and compact belt of higher proportion of urban female working population Other districts of this range are Kanpur Nagar (58 52), Lucknow (58 20), Etawah (56 34), Agra (55 97) and Allahabad (55 95)

Percentage of urban female working population in the range of 54.01-55.50 covers eight districts of the state Of these five districts viz , Jalaun (54 13), Jhansi (54 34), Hamirpur (54.18), Banda (54 91) and Lalitpur (54.96) of Bundelkhand region are in this category while other two districts (Ghaziabad and Mathura) are situated in Western U.P. and one (Sultanpur) in Eastern U P

The maximum number of districts (22) are in the range of 52 51-54 00 The state average (53 98) also falls in this range These districts are observed in Western Uttar Pradesh (9), Central U P (8), Eastern U P (3) and Himalayan region (2) The highest percentage in this range is recorded in Gorakhpur district (53 87) followed by Chamoli and Fatehpur (53.83 each), Unnao (53 80), Faizabad (53 71) etc whereas the lowest percentage can be seen in district Kheri (52 55) Other districts vary between these two limits.

The map reveals that seventeen districts fall in the next lower percentage range of 51 01-52 50 These districts are distributed in Eastern U P (10) and Western U P (7) The top place in this range is held by the district of Meerut (52 47) closely followed by Budaun and Gonda (52 46 each), Bulandshahr (52 29), Rampur (52 20), Pilibhit (52.19), Maharajganj (52.17), Ballia (52 11), Varanasi (51 91) etc

The lowest percentage of range 50 50 and below is recorded in only four districts Out of these three districts viz , Azamgarh, Mau and Jaunpur constitute a continuous belt in Eastern U P while other district Maharajganj also falls in this region. The other two districts of the state which have percentage of urban females in working age group 15-59 below 50 50 are Azamgarh (49 94) and Siddharthnagar (49 43)


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में नगरीय स्त्रियां
URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING
AGE 15 - 59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15 - 59 IN URBAN AREAS
55.51 & Above
54.01 - 55.50
52.51 - 54.00
State Average 53.98
51.01 - 52.50
51.00 & Below
TOTAL URBAN FEMALE POPULATION
1000 000
500 000
300 000
100 000
Female population in working age group 15-59
Figures inside / outside circles indicate the percentage of female population in working age group 15 / 59
Figures above the circles indicate total urban female population
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
40,000 And below urban female population is shown by uniform size of the circle.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 39

CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981-91

The map shows variation in the proportion of urban female population in working age group 15-59 during the decade 1981-91 in respect of various districts in the state. The map is prepared by following the as per same technique used for map no. 31.

There were 12 77 million females recorded in urban areas in the state, of which 6.90 million were in working age 15-59 at the 1991 census The corresponding position at the 1981 census was 9.12 million and 4.87 million respectively. The proportion of population in the age group 15-59 the working age group has increased in 42 districts while it declined in 21 districts.

Among the gainer district four districts come in highest range of 2.51 per cent and above The maximum percentage gain is recorded in district Etawah (3.30) followed by Almora (3.22), Hardwar (3.16) and Kanpur Nagar (2.57).

The percentage gain in the range of 1.51-2.50 has been noticed in seven districts. These districts in the decending order are Sonbhadra (2.45), Barabanki (2 15), Lalitpur (2 14), Banda (1.86), Deoria (1.72), Garhwal (1.64) and Budaun (1 51).

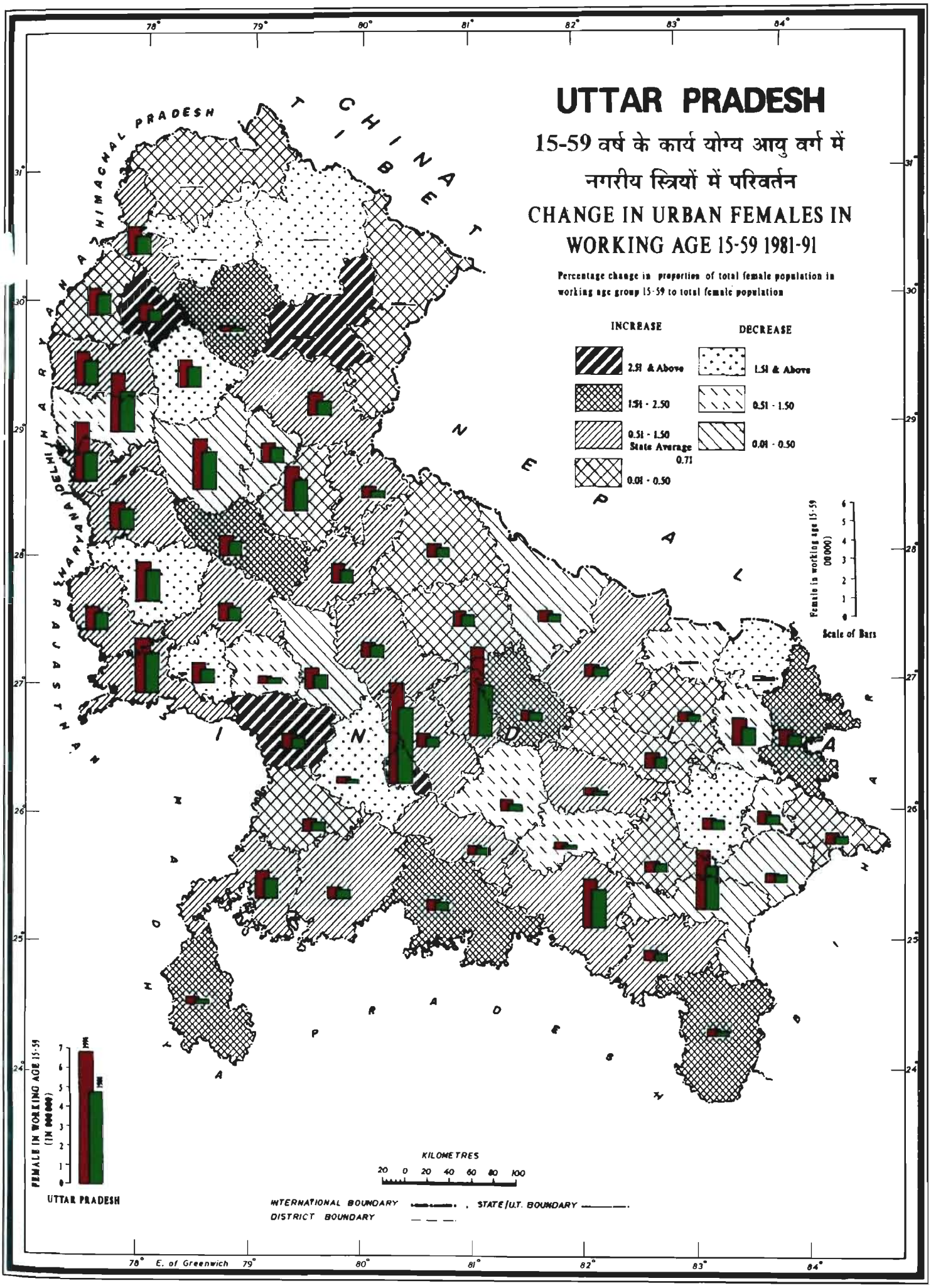
The maximum numbers of 20 district have recorded gain and come in the range of 0 51-1.50 per cent. These districts are situated in Western U.P. (8), Central and Eastern U.P. (4 each), Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region (2 each). District Unnao represents the highest (1 50 per cent) gain while Mirzapur (0.55) has gaine is the lowest.

The lowest range of percentage gain (0 01-0.50) covers eleven districts. These are distributed in Eastern U P (4), two each in Western U P., Central U.P and Himalayan region and one in Bundelkhand region Kheri district has the lowest percentage gain (0 10) among them.

As stated above, some districts have witnessed loss in proportion of urban females in working age group 15-59 during the decade. A loss of 1.51 per cent and above is observed in eight districts of which three lies in Western U.P , two each in Eastern U P. and Himalayan region and one in Central U P District Aligarh (5 31) has the highest and Azamgarh (1.53) the lowest percentage loss in this range.

There are seven and six district in the in the ranges of loss from 0.51-1.50 and 0.01-0 50 per cent respectively. The minimum percentage loss have occurred in Ghazipur (0.09), preceded by Bahraich (0.10), Moradabad (0.17), Farrukhabad (0.23), Rampur (0.25), Varanasi (0.32) and Pratapgarh (0.52).

Proportionate bars of urban females in working age 15-59 years show a comparative picture for 1991 and 1981. The trend of bars suggests that urban female working population is higher in 1991 than 1981 in all the districts. Kanpur Nagar district has recorded the highest number (5.38 lakh) of urban female population in working age 15-59 at the 1991 census followed by Lucknow (4.69 lakh), Varanasi (3 17 lakh), Meerut (3.12 lakh) and Ghaziabad (3.11 lakh)


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में
नगरीय स्त्रियों में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN
WORKING AGE 15-59 1981-91
Percentage change in proportion of total female population in working age group 15-59 to total female population
INCREASE
DECREASE
2.51 & Above
1.51 & Above
1.51 - 2.50
0.51 - 1.50
0.51 - 1.50
State Average 0.71
0.01 - 0.50
0.01 - 0.50
Female in working age 15-59 (00000)
Scale of Bars
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
FEMALE IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (IN 000 000)
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 40

RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1991

The map exhibits the proportion of females in age group 15-59 years to total female population in rural areas during 1991 for each district of the state.

The percentage of rural female population in working age group 15-59 is calculated to total rural female population for each district Proportionate pie diagrams representing total rural females population are drawn. The share of rural females in working age 15-59 is shaded in the circles Absolute figures for total rural female population are written at the top of the circles and percentage figures are written inside or outside the circles as space permitted on the map. The percentages are grouped in five ranges above and below the state average. Districts falling under these ranges are hatched as per legend of the map.

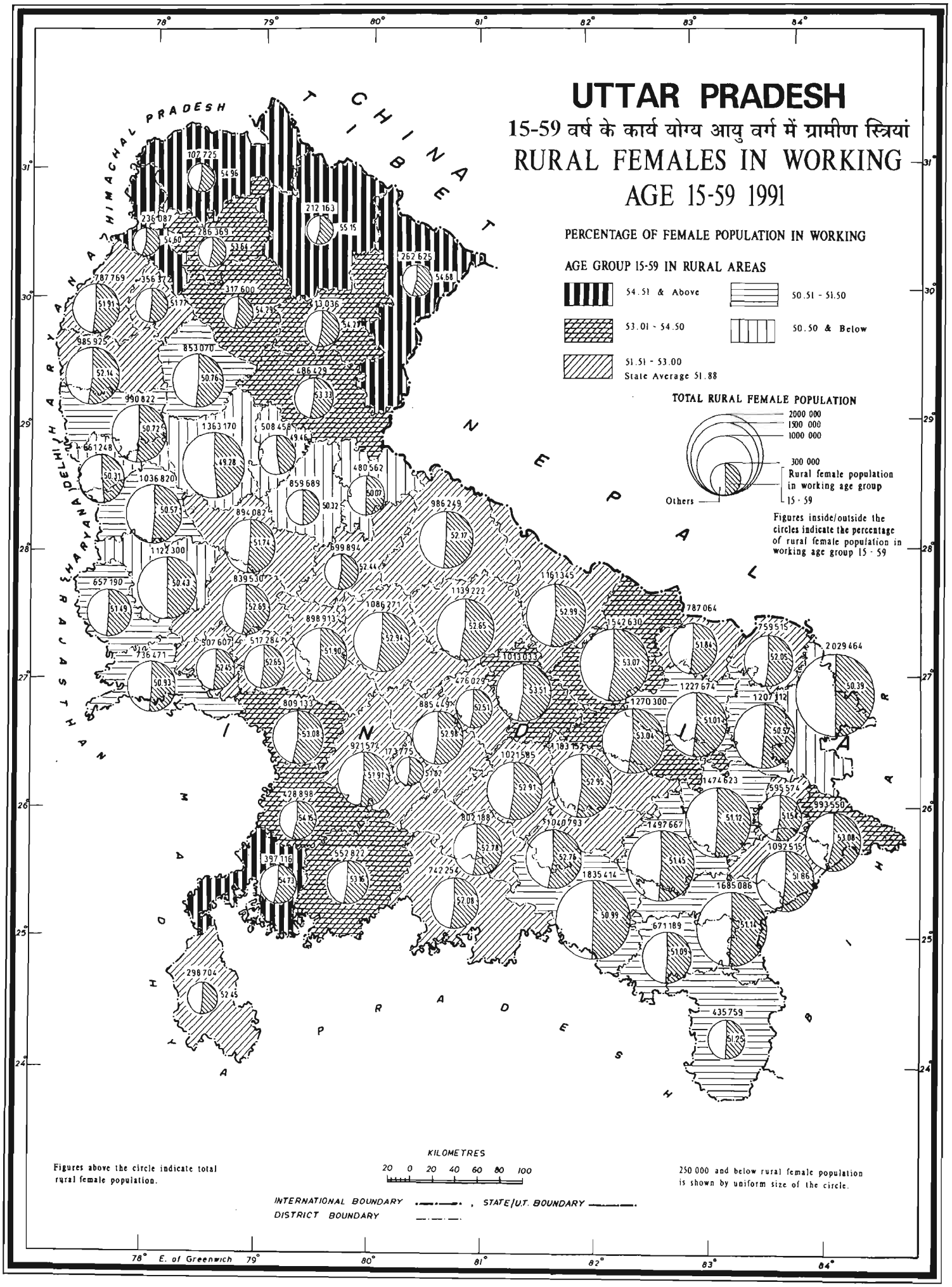
There were 52 31 million females in rural areas in the state at the 1991 Census Out of which 27.14 million constituting 51.88 per cent of the total rural female population were in the working age group 15-59. Thus more than half of the rural females are in this age group. The map shows that only five districts fall in the range of 54.51 and above Out of these four districts are situated in Himalayan region and one district (Jhansi) is in Bundelkhand region. The highest percentage is recorded in Chamoli district (55.15) followed by Uttarkashi (54.96), Jhansi (54.73), Pithoragarh (54 68) and Dehra Dun (54 60).

Next higher range (53 01-54.50) covers eleven districts of the state These districts are distributed in Himalayan region and Eastern Uttar Pradesh (4 each), Bundelkhand region (2) and one district (Etawah) falls in Western Uttar Pradesh. These districts (except Ballia district) constitute continuos belt as revealed by the map In this range the highest percentage is observed in Garhwal district (54 29) closely followed by Almora (54.27), Jalaun (54.15), Tehri Garhwal (53.64), Nainital (53.33), Hamirpur (53 16), Etawah and Ballia (53.08 each).

The maximum number of 27 districts are covered in the range of 51.51-53.00 per cent. The state average (51 88) also falls in this range. These districts are observed in Western and Central U P. (9 each), Eastern U.P. (7) and Bundelkhand region (2) The highest percentage is recorded for Bahraich district (52.99) closely followed by Unnao (52 98), Sultanpur (52.95), Hardoi (52.94) etc , whereas the lowest percentage is exhibited in district Kanpur Nagar (51.62). Other district vary in between these two limits.

The map reveals that thirteen districts fall in the percentage range of 50.51-51.50. Out of these eight districts are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh whereas five are in Western Uttar Pradesh Mathura district has recorded the highest percentage (51 49) of rural female working population followed by Jaunpur (51 45), Sonbhadra (51.75), Azamgarh (51 12), Varanasi (51 14), Mirzapur (51.09) etc in this category. The lowest percentage has been observed in the districts of Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur (50.57 each).

The lowest percentage range of 50.50 and below is recorded in only seven districts There is a continuous belt which may be seen in Western Uttar Pradesh comprising the districts of Bareilly (50.32), Ghaziabad (50.31), Pilibhit (50.07), Rampur (49.46) and Moradabad (49 28). Other two districts of this range are Aligarh (50.43) and Deoria (50.39). Only two districts viz., Moradabad and Rampur of the state are showing proportion below 50 per cent.


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में ग्रामीण स्त्रियां
RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS
54.51 & Above
50.51 - 51.50
53.01 - 54.50
50.50 & Below
51.51 - 53.00
State Average 51.88
TOTAL RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
2000 000
1500 000
1000 000
300 000
Rural female population in working age group 15 - 59
Others
Figures inside/outside the circles indicate the percentage of rural female population in working age group 15 - 59
Figures above the circle indicate total rural female population.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
250 000 and below rural female population is shown by uniform size of the circle.
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHHATTISGARH
NEPAL
BIHAR

MAP 41

CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59, 1981-91

This map present district wise variation in the proportion of rural female population in the working age 15-59 during the decade 1981-91

Overlapping proportionate bars showing rural female working population have been drawn for 1991 and 1981 for each district, whereas percentage variations during the decade are shown by choropleth method as per map no. 31. The districts having attained gain or loss are shown with different hatching as explained in the legend of the map.

For the state as a while the proportion of rural female population in working age group 15-59 has increased by 0 31 per cent during the decade 1981-91. Out of 63 districts of the state 45 have shown gain while the remaining 18 are destined with loss. Six districts have been noticed in the gain range of 1 51 and above. These districts are scattered in all five geographical regions of the state. Nainital district represents the highest percentage gain (2 56) in this category followed by Jhansi (2.37), Ballia (1.96), Banda (1 86), Fatehpur (1.64) and Etawah (1 51)

There are fourteen districts which have recorded gain in the range of 1.01-1 50 per cent of these six lie in western U P., 5 in Central U P, 2 in Himalayan region and one in Bundelkhand region District wise Rampur (1.47) and Etah (1 02) have the highest and the lowest percentage gain in this range

Ten districts fall in the range of 0 51-1 00 per cent Of these 6 districts belong to western U P, 2 to eastern U.P. and one each to central U P and Bundelkhand region The highest percentage (0.95) is observed in the district of Hamirpur followed by Kanpur Nagar (0 89), Pilibhit (0.85), Saharanpur (0 84), Mainpuri (0 80), Farrukhabad (0.78), Hardwar (0.70), Firozabad (0 61), Sonbhadra (0 58) and Ghazipur (0.51).

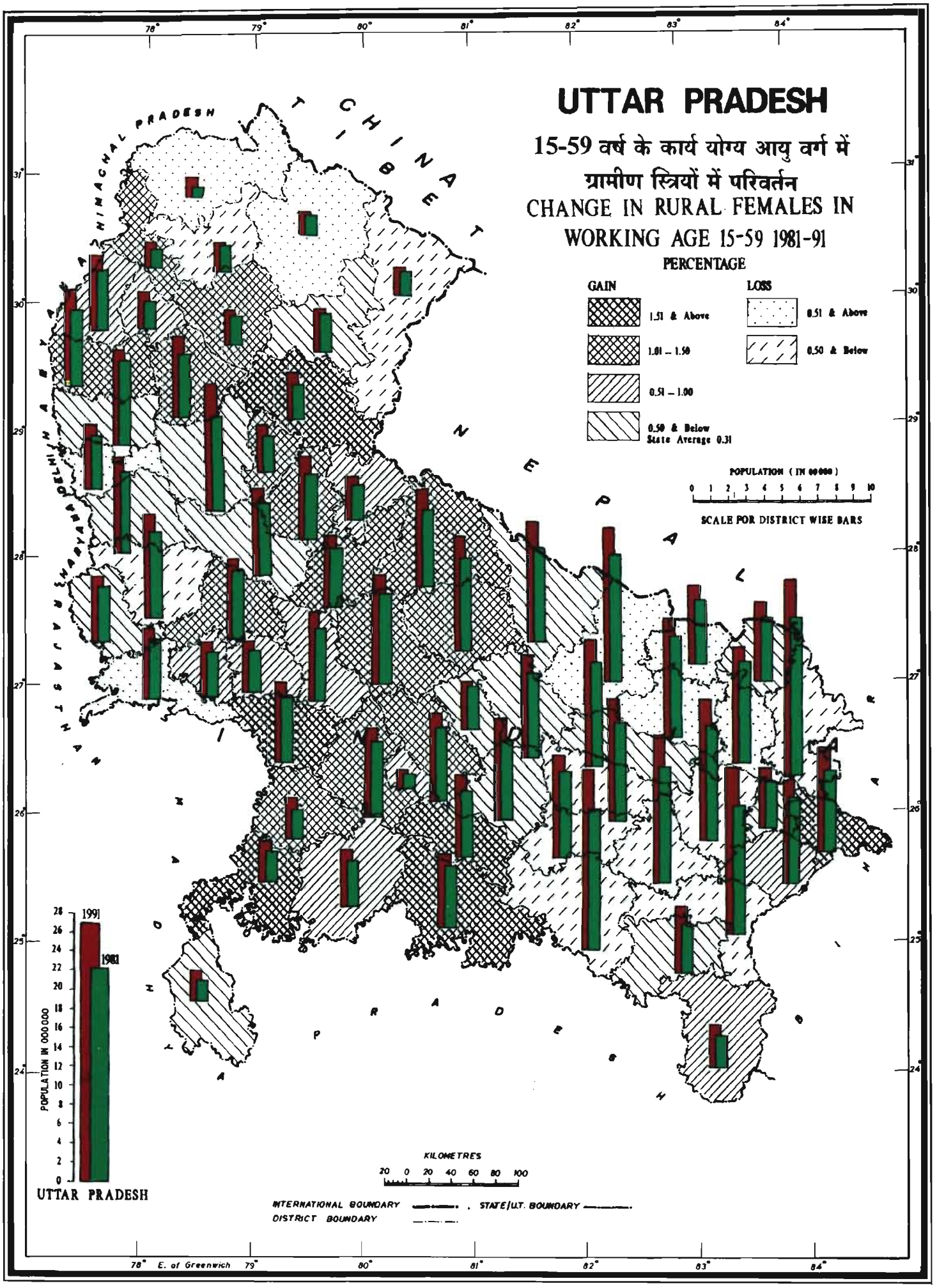
A large number of districts (15) are included in gain category of 0 50 and below The state with an average of 0.31 also falls in this category Of 15 districts six are in eastern U P., five in western U.P, two in central U P. and one each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. The lowest gain 0.04 is recorded in the district of Lalitpur preceded by Faizabad (0 06), Mahrajganj (0.08), Bulandshahr and Mathura (0 10 each) and Meerut (0 16))

The map also reveals that 18 districts have suffered loss in the proportion of rural female population in working age group 15-59 during 1981-91. There are eight districts which have experienced loss in the range of 0 51 per cent and above. Among these Basti (1.69), Gorakhpur (1 40), Siddharthnagar (0 86) and Gonda (0 67) lie in western U.P., Agra (0.91) and Ghaziabad (0 76) in western U P. while Chamoli (0.90) and Uttarkashi (0.74) belong to Himalayan region.

The lowest loss category of 0.50 and below covers ten districts of the state Of these seven belong to eastern U.P., two to Himalayan region and only one district in western U.P. Azamgarh district falling in the loss category had very negligible proportion (0 0002) preceded by Tehri Garhwal (0 10), Pratapgarh (0 15), Pithoragarh (0.25), Allahabad (0 30) and Varanasi (0.37).

Proportionate bars in the districts represent a comparative growth in rural female working population during the decade 1981-91. These bars show that the total rural female working population in 1991 is more than that in 1981 in all the districts The highest number i e 9.36 lakh rural female working population in 1991 is recorded in Allahabad district followed by Varanasi (8.62), Gonda (8.19) and Jaunpur (7 70)

MAP 41


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 वर्ष के कार्य योग्य आयु वर्ग में
ग्रामीण स्त्रियों में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN RURAL FEMALES IN
WORKING AGE 15-59 1981-91
PERCENTAGE
GAIN
1.51 & Above
1.01 – 1.50
0.51 – 1.00
0.50 & Below
State Average 0.31
LOSS
0.51 & Above
0.50 & Below
POPULATION (IN 00000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
SCALE FOR DISTRICT WISE BARS
1991
1981
POPULATION IN 000000
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

MAP 42

URBAN POPULATION 1991

This map presents the proportion of urban population to total population in each tahsil of the state in 1991

The proportions have been calculated as percentage of urban population to total population for each tahsil. These percentages have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average (19 84) Tahsils falling in these ranges are shaded according to the gradation from high to low values as shown in the legend of the map Entirely rural tahsils are indicated as E.R in the map.

The proportion of urban population is a parameter of socio- economic development of a region. In India, the support of urbanisation provided by the rural base is either inadequate in some areas or completely missing in others. There were 27 61 million persons residing in urban centres in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 census, which constitutes 19 84 per cent of the total population Thus the proportion of urban population is lower than the proportion (25.73) for the country as a whole. Apparently such a low percentage of urban population in mainly due to the agrarian characteristics of the state's economy

At a glance the map reveals that Western part of the state has higher percentage of urban population as compared to that of Eastern U.P There are twenty five tahsils in the state which have no urban centre, thirteen of which are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh while eleven in Himalayan region and one tahsil (Rasulabad) belongs to Central U P.

The highest percentage of range 50 01 and above of urban population cover eleven tahsils of the state, which are scattered in various parts of the state Among them Kanpur tahsil (84 24) stands at the top in the state closely followed by Lucknow (84 06), Agra (76 77), Ghaziabad (70 91), Jhansi (67.09), Chail(Allahabad) (66 72), Bareilly (64 82), Meerut (62 53), Dehra Dun (55 42), Koil(Aligarh) (52.05) and Saharanpur (50 82) In all these tahsils, the headquarters of the districts are also located in towns of class I status It is observed in all tahsils that due to the influence of class I cities the degree of urbanisation has been shown in the neighbourhood of their periphery.

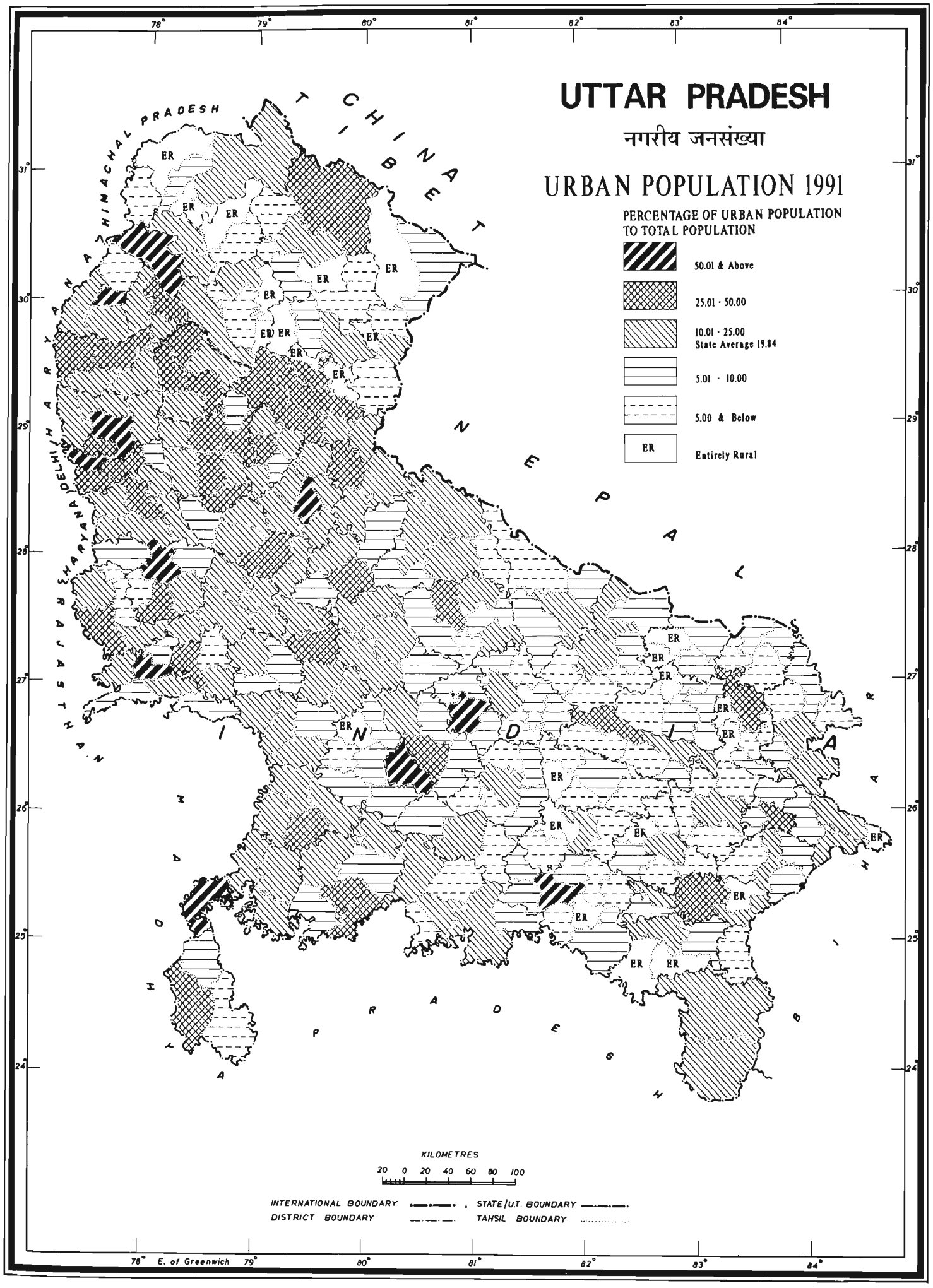
The percentage of urban population in the range of 25.01-50.00 cover 37 tahsils of the state. These are distributed mainly in Western Uttar Pradesh (22), Himalayan region (5), Eastern U P. (4), Bundelkhand region (4) and Central U.P. (2). The highest percentage is recorded in tahsil Modinagar (49 42) closely followed by Hardwar (49 06), Moradabad (48 61), Rampur (48.08), Mathura (43 70), Shahjahanpur (43.35) and Firozabad (42 29) etc while the lowest percentage is observed in Pilibhit tahsil (25 50) in the stated range It is worth-mentioning that Joshimath tahsil (36.97) having only two towns of class IV and VI falls in this range It is mainly due to the fact that rural population is comparatively low in this tahsil The same is true for Haldwani (41 62), Orai (41.54), Kashipur (40.24), Kichha (40.42), Mahoba (35.59), Lalitpur (28.66) Charkhari (27 36)

The maximum number of tahsils (100) are covered in the range of 10.01-25 00 The state average (19 84) is also fall in this range The map reveals that the maximum number of tahsils (50) of this range are situated in Western Uttar Pradesh while 18 are in Eastern U P., 11 each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region and 10 in Himalayan region The highest percentage in this range is recorded in tahsil Bilaspur (24.87) closely followed by Banda (24 82), Bhatwari (24 67), Etawah (24.64), Roorkee (24 48) and Mirzapur (23 18) etc., whereas tahsils Nighasan (10 30), Salempur (10 39), Aliganj (10 42), Laksar (10 30) and Bharthana (10.78) have urban population of the lower order in the stated range.

The next lower range (5.01-10 00 per cent) of urban population covers 66 tahsils of the state These are distributed in Eastern U P. (27), Central U P (18), Western U P (14), Himalayan region (4) and Bundelkhand region (3) Among them Ranikhet and Basti (9 87 each), Karnprayag (9 62), Garhmukteshwar (9 04), Atrauli (8.95) and Rudauli (8.95) tahsils have recorded higher percentage while others such as Manjhanpur (5 03), Meja and Salon (5 06 each) and Etmadpur (5 10) etc have lower proportion of urban population in this range

The lowest percentage of range 5 00 and below of urban population cover 55 tahsils of the state The maximum number of tahsils (33) of this range are situated in Eastern U.P. while 9 are in Central U P, 7 in Himalayan region, 4 in Western U P and only two in Bundelkhand region. The lowest proportion of urban population is in tahsil Ukhimath (0 43 per cent) of Chamoli district Other few tahsils in lower order are Patti (0.99), Harraiya (1 07), Musafirkhana (1 26), Phulpur and Khaisarganj (1.49 each), Mankapur (1 57) and Bikapur (1 61) etc.

MAP 42


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय जनसंख्या
URBAN POPULATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION
50.01 & Above
25.01 - 50.00
10.01 - 25.00
State Average 19.84
5.01 - 10.00
5.00 & Below
ER
Entirely Rural
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 43

CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1981-91

The map reveals changes in urban population in each tahsil of the state during the decade 1981-91.

Percentage increase/decrease in urban population during 1981-91 have been calculated for each tahsil. The percentages thus obtained have been categorised into six ranges, i.e three above and two below the state average (38.73 per cent) apart from a range depicting percentage decrease. Different grades of hatching have been used to distinguish the level of change as per the legend of the map. Twenty-five tahsils which are entirely rural are shown by the symbal 'R' whereas five tahsils which have attained urban status for the first time in 1991 are shown blank as per legend of the map.

Uttar Pradesh had 19.90 million urban population at the 1981 census, which increased to 27.61 million in 1991. Thus the increase in urban population during the decade 1981-91 for the state was 38.73 per cent which is higher than the corresponding increase (35 09) for the country as a whole. There are twelve tahsils in the state which have registered increase in the range of 8.01 and above The highest percentage increase was recorded in Dadri tahsil (846.66) of Ghaziabad district. As a matter of fact this tahsil with two new census towns, viz., Noida (146,514) and Dujana (7,313) came up during the decade, have resulted in the percentage change of higher order Other tahsils falling in this range are Salon (200.43), Ukhimath (150 83),Kichha (119 99), Sitarganj (111.91), Dhanaura (108.76), Ghaziabad (104.43), Chhibramau (98.04), Baheri (85.71), Kadipur (85 35), Mahmudabad (84.47) and Bhadohi (83.21).

There are 19 tahsils which fall in the second category of range (60.01-80.00). These are distributed as Eastern U.P. (6), Himalayan region (5), Western and Central U.P. (4 each). The highest percentage increase is observed in tahsil Khatima (79.17) followed by Meja (78 36), Burhanpur (77.27), Kiraoli (75 14), Didihat (71.92) etc. Tail tahsils of this range are Narendranagar (61 21), preceded by Sidhauli (62 66), Gorakhpur (67.70) and Tanda (63 13) etc

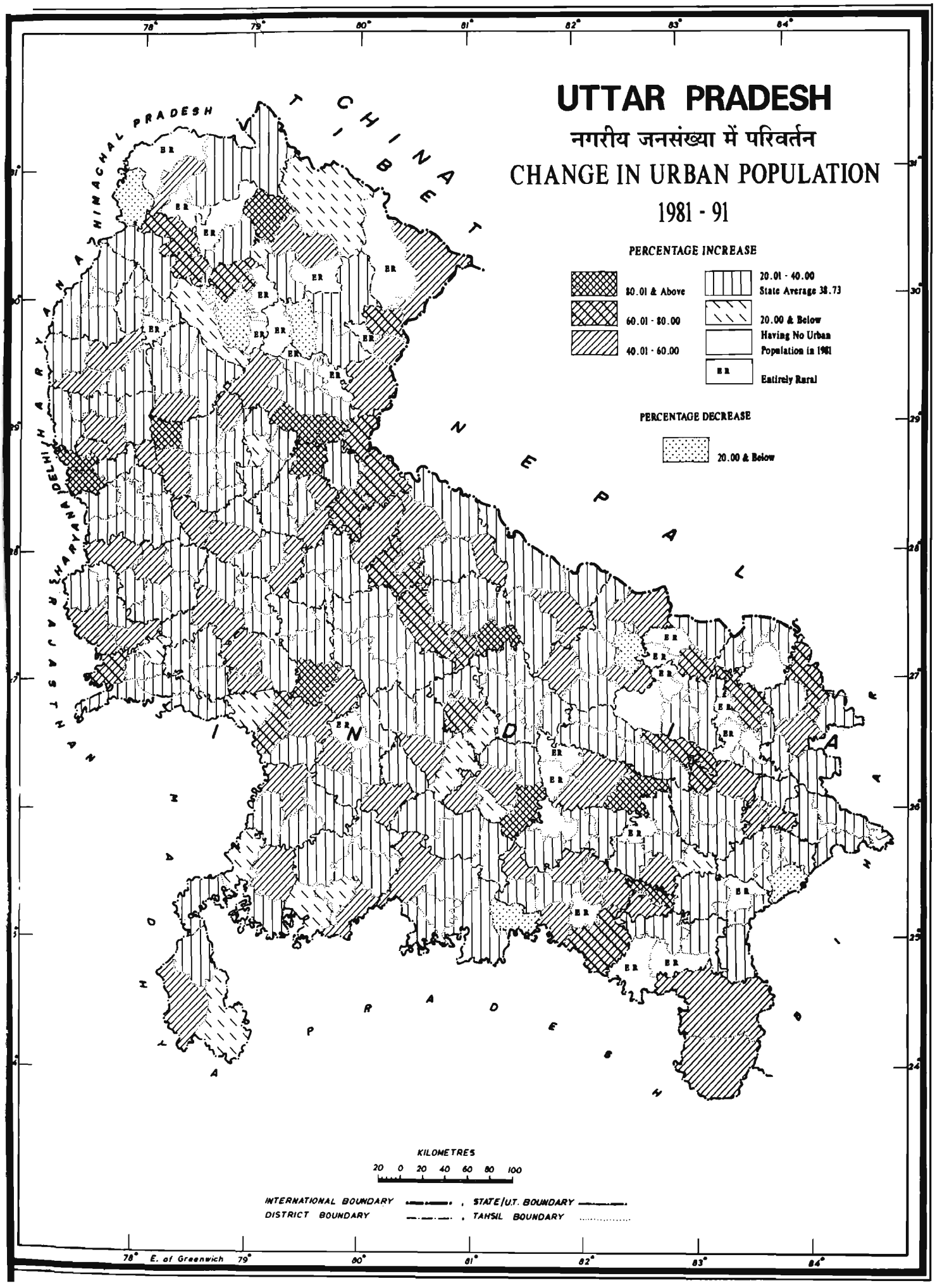
The range of 40.01-60.00 covers 60 tahsils. These are sporadically distributed in all the geographical regions of the state. In this range tahsils Maunath Bhanjan (59 79), Garautha (59 07), Pithoragarh (56.92), Sultanpur (56.89), Robertsganj (56 37) etc. have comparatively higher increase in urban population whereas Lalitpur (40.01), Soraon (40.13), Tulsipur (40.14) Etah (40.41) etc have increase of lower order.

Maximum number of tahsils (153) are covered in the range of 20.01-40.00. The state average (38.73) also falls in this range. The tahsils falling in this range are distributed in Western U.P (60), Eastern U P. (46), Central U.P (26), Bundelkhand region (13) and Himalayan region (8) It has been observed that the extent of urbanisation in Western U.P. is higher in comparison to other regions. Tahsils of Hapur (39 76), Jalalabad (39 60), Bilari (39.48), Lalganj (39.46), Sambhal (39.44) etc. have higher percentage increase in the urban population during the decade 1981-91, while Nagina (20.25), Maudaha (20 35), Kasganj (21.06), Malihabad (21.80), Bansdih (21.89) etc have registered lower percentage increase in this category. Other tahsils vary in between these limits.

The lowest range 20.00 and below cover 14 tahsils of the state. Tahsil Etmadpur (10 07) has the lowest percentage increase in urban population preceded by Joshimath (11.44), Kerakat (12.84), Etawah (13.57), Charkhari (13.71), Kotdwara (14.78), Rudraprayag (15.85), Mohanlalganj (17.39), Mahroni (17.48), Purwa (18 10), Moth (18.73), Rampur (19.13), Dalmau (19 58) and Kulpahar (19.97)

Six tahsils of the state have experienced decline in its urban population during the decade 1981-91. The highest decrease was recorded in tahsil Zamania (22.36 per cent) of Ghazipur district due to de-notification of Gahmar town in the 1991 census. Other tahsils falling in this category are Utraula (13.61), Lansdowns(12.34), Chakrata(10.48), Ranikhet(4.09) and Mau (3.77)

It is worthwhile to mention that out of 41 tahsils in which class I cities are located, only four have registered increase in urban population of higher order (more than 60 per cent) and sixteen tahsils have an increase more than that of the state average. Remaining 25 tahsils have increase lower than state average. Tahsils Dadri (846 66) and Ghaziabad (104.43) have registered higher increase in urban population. This may be due to the industrial development in the neighourhood and also due to the influence of Delhi metropolitan-city. Besides, (NOIDA) is located in its vicinity. It has also been observed that the major cities have not been significantly responsible for increase in urban population during this decade This is corroborated by the fact that tahsils containing these towns have comparatively lower order of increase. Kanpur Nagar (23.90), Varanasi (29.59), Agra (28 65), Chail(Allahabad) (29.66), Bareilly (37.29), Moradabad (29.18), Saharanpur (26.95) etc. tahsils have registered only a moderate increase.


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय जनसंख्या में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION
1981 - 91
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
80.01 & Above
60.01 - 80.00
40.01 - 60.00
20.01 - 40.00
State Average 38.73
20.00 & Below
Having No Urban Population in 1981
ER
Entirely Rural
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
20.00 & Below
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°

MAP 44

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-1991

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

Decade-wise (1901-1991) vertical bars proportionate to total urban population have been drawn for each district These bars are further divided proportionately in six categories (class I, II, III, IV, V & VI) of urban population as shown in the legend of the map.

There was 5.39 million urban population in 1901 census which increased to 27 61 million in1991 resulting in 412 11 per cent increase during this period. Between 1951 and 1991 this increase has been observed 220.04 per cent The decade of 1901-1911 shows a decline of 8 98 per cent in urban population while 22 93 per cent increase can be seen in the decade of 1941-51 This increase came down to 9 90 per cent during the year 1951-61 due to the change in the definition of urban centres at the 1961 census In the decade of 1961-71, 30.68 per cent increase was observed in urban population The highest percentage increase of 60.62 observed during 1971-81, which came down to 38.73 per cent during 1981-91 in the urban population of Uttar Pradesh.

The map depicts class I towns always showing an increase in their share and therefore maintaining a lead throughout. In 1901 they held less than one-fourth of the total urban population, i e., only 23.86 per cent but by the year 1961 they captured more than half of the state total urban strength, i e , 54 43 per cent This increase also maintained to 57.06, 51.40 and 55.51 per cent in 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively The process of urbanisation in the districts followed similar trend as discussed above Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut and Bareilly are the districts where class I towns exist since 1901 Other districts having class I towns are Moradabad (1931), Aligarh, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi (1941), Rampur, Mathura, Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun (1951), Mirzapur (1961), Farrukhabad, Faizabad, Muzaffarnagar and Ghaziabad (1971), Etawah, Sitapur, Bulandshahr and Jaunpur (1981) Naintal, Budaun, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Unnao, Bahraich and Mau are introduced as class I town for the first time in 1991 census.

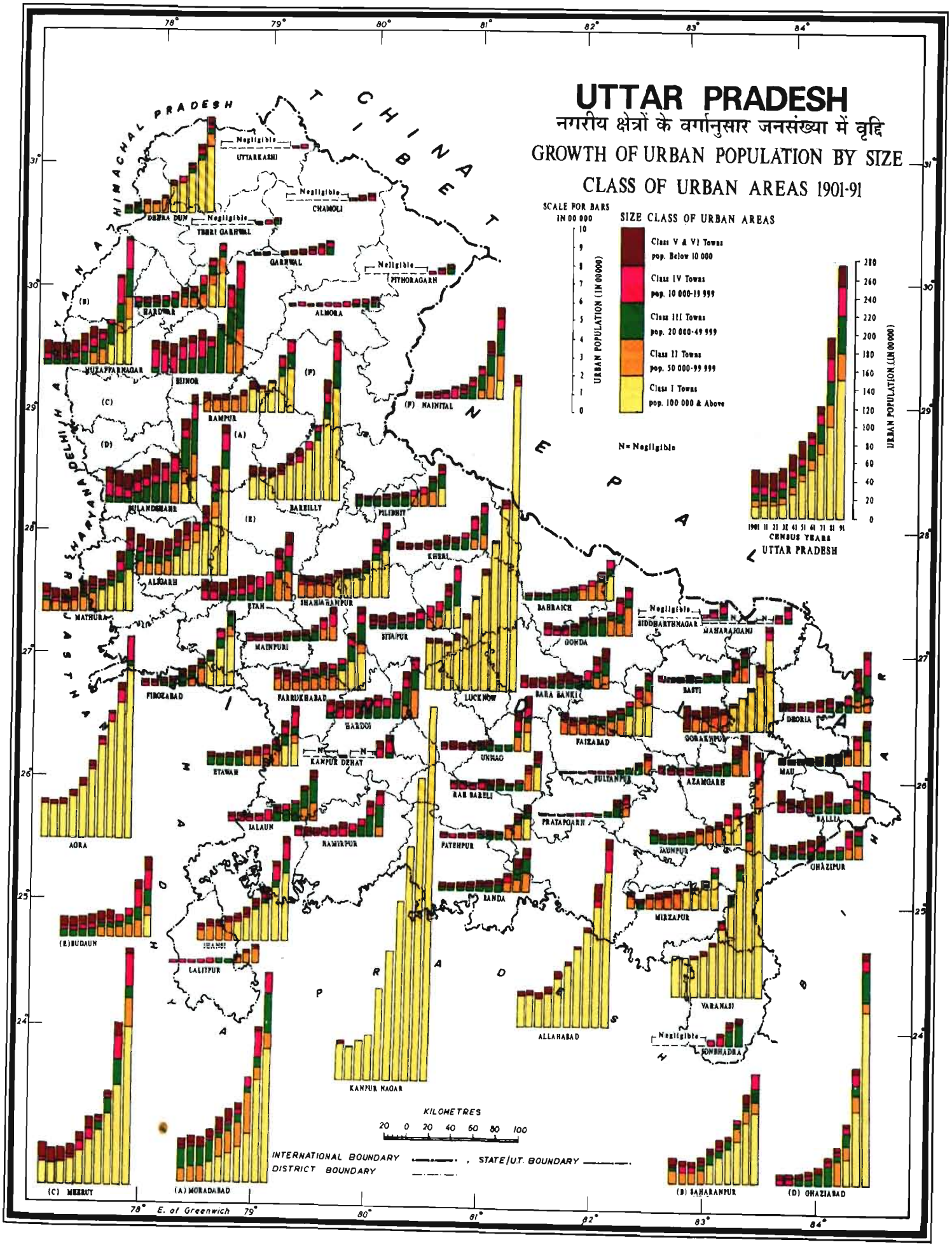
Ghaziabad and Aligarh have witnessed phenomenal increase in 1991 due to addition of NOIDA and Hathras as class I cities respectively. Ghaziabad represents the highest 106 29 per cent increase in class I urban population during 1981-91 followed by Aligarh (85 07 per cent), Lucknow (65.66 per cent), Meerut (40 46 per cent), Bareilly (37 36 per cent), Allahabad (29 92 per cent) and Varanasi (29.32 per cent) Shahjahanpur district represents class I urban population since 1941, but the districts of Rampur, Mathura, Dehra Dun and Gorakhpur came up in 1951 as class I urban centres.

So far as class II towns are concerned, in 1901 they held 13 97 per cent of the total population which marginally declined in 1911 but suddenly sprang up to 15 34 per cent in 1921 Class II towns shared only 13 96 per cent of the state urban population in 1931, 10 61 per cent in 1941, 9.03 per cent in 1951, 11 76 per cent in 1961, 10 83 per cent in 1971, 12.44 per cent in 1981 and 11 83 per cent in 1991. There are number of towns which changed their urban status during different decades These include Moradabad, Saharanpur, Rampur and Mirzapur which were class II towns in 1901, but attained class I town status in 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 respectively.

Class III towns are the only towns whose share in the total urban population has increased from 11.42 per cent in 1901 to 16 55 per cent in 1961, which further increased 16 70 per cent in 1971 and came down to 12 64 per cent in 1981 It however again picked up to 14 04 per cent in 1991

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

The share of class V and VI towns were reduced from 8 56 to 5 85 per cent and 1 44 to 0 51 per cent respectively during 1981-1991 because large number of towns were upgraded in higher classes after 1981


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय क्षेत्रों के वर्गानुसार जनसंख्या में वृद्धि
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS 1901-91
SCALE FOR BARS IN 00 000
URBAN POPULATION (IN 00000)
SIZE CLASS OF URBAN AREAS
Class V & VI Towns pop. Below 10 000
Class IV Towns pop. 10 000-19 999
Class III Towns pop. 20 000-49 999
Class II Towns pop. 50 000-99 999
Class I Towns pop. 100 000 & Above
N= Negligible
CENSUS YEARS
UTTAR PRADESH
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Negligible
UTTARKASHI
CHAMOLI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
GARHWAL
PITHORAGARH
ALMORA
HARDWAR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
RAMPUR
NAINITAL
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
KHERI
ALIGARH
ETAH
SHAHJAHANPUR
MATHURA
MAINPURI
BAHRAICH
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
MAHARAJGANJ
GONDA
FIROZABAD
FARRUKHABAD
HARDOI
LUCKNOW
BARA BANKI
BASTI
DEORIA
GORAKHPUR
FAIZABAD
ETAWAH
KANPUR DEHAT
UNNAO
AZAMGARH
MAU
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
AGRA
JALAUN
RAMPUR
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
BANDA
MIRZAPUR
(E) BUDAUN
JHANSI
LALITPUR
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
Negligible
SONBHADRA
KANPUR NAGAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
(C) MEERUT
(A) MORADABAD
(B) SAHARANPUR
(D) GHAZIABAD
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 45

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1981-91
CLASS I, II & III TOWNS

The map depicts distribution and growth of urban centres classified by size of population comprising class I, II and III towns in the districts of Uttar Pradesh as per the 1991 Census

All urban centres of these categories viz., class I (population 100,000 and above), class II (population 50,000-99,999) and class III (20,000-49,999) are shown on their location point by different size of squares in each district. Growth rate (1981-91) for each urban centre has been calculated and grouped into four ranges, viz., 75 01 and above, 50.01-75.00, 25.01-50.00,25.00 and below. The growth rate are shown inside each square by different shades as explained in the legend of the map. The names of class I towns are written in capital letters while names of other urban centres are written in upper and lower letters. Distribution of new towns have been represented by solid red squares.

At a glance, the map reveals that the concentration of urban centres (class I, II and III) is more in the Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to Eastern Uttar Pradesh The urban centres in Central U.P. and Bundelkhand region are sparsely located while Himalayan region, except the districts of Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Nainital is almost devoid of such urban centres.

There were 30 class I towns, 38 class II and 98 class III towns in 1981 which increased to 41,46 and 130 respectively in 1991. Out of these towns, 19 in class I, size in class II and 2 in class III are urban agglomerations in 1991. Class I towns constituted 47.23 per cent, class II, 13.13 and class III 14.48 of total urban population in 1981 while in 1991 the percentage comes to 55.51 for class I, 11 83 for class II and 14.04 for class III.

Although the population of class I towns increased to 49.58 per cent over last decade, the share of these towns in total urban population of the state increased from 47.23 per cent in 1981 to 55.51 per cent in 1991. This may be attributed to the emergence of large number of towns of class II to class I categories during 1991 Census. There are eleven towns which got up graded to class I towns in 1991from class II status, rising the total number of such towns to forty-one. These towns are Noida, Maunath Bhanjan, Bahraich, Rae Bareli, Modinagar, Fatehpur, Budaun, Hathras, Unnao, Pilibhit and Haldwani cum Kathgodam

Therefore the proportion of urban population in class II towns has decreased from 13 13 per cent in 1981 to 11.83 per cent in 1991 while share of class III towns has gone down slightly from 14.48 in 1981 to 14.04 per cent in 1991.

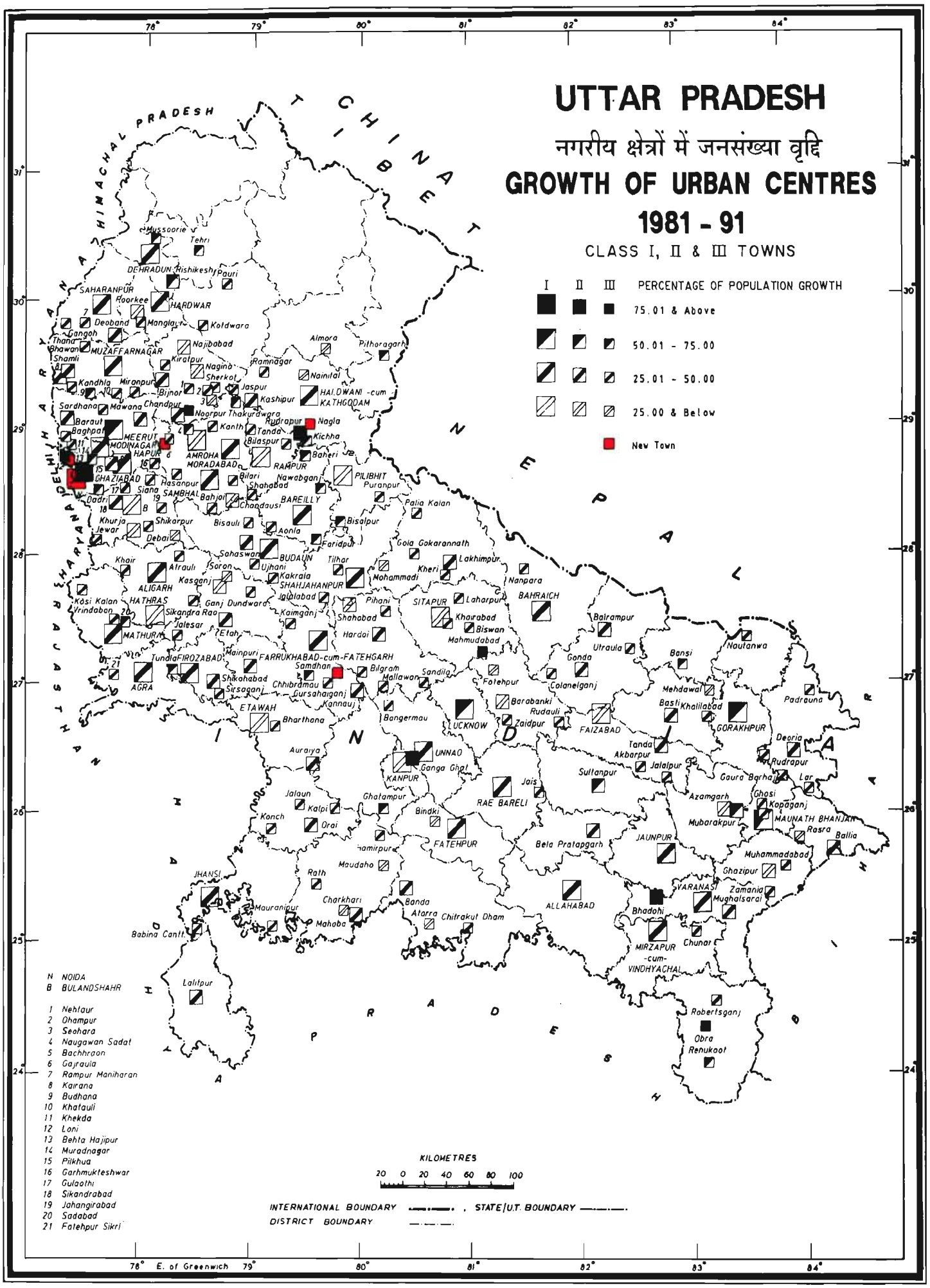
Only eight towns of these classes are covered in the range of 75.01 and above during 1981-91. The highest percentage growth (256.36 per cent) is recorded in Loni T A. of Ghaziabad district followed by Mahmudabad M B. (104 49), Bhadohi M.B. (98 83), Gangaghat (92 93), Obra N.A. (92.12), Noorpur (78.38), Rudrapur (76.81) Ghaziabad M.B. is the only class I town which is covered in this category.

The percentage range of 50.01-75.00 population growth covers 25 towns of which three are class I, four class II and eighteen are class III Lucknow has the highest percentage growth (65.66) followed by Maunath Bhanjan (58.34) and Meerut (56.50) in class I towns. Highest growth rate is recorded in Rishikesh (71.73) in class II towns and Sadabad (73.10) in class III towns. Other towns are Tehri (65.12), Dadri (66 72), Bansi (67.57), Mussoorie (62.50), Pithoragarh (56.92) and Kichha (55.31) etc.

Maximum number of 144 towns are covered in the range of 25.01-50.00 per cent during 1981-91. Out of these 26 towns are class I 29 class II and 89 are class III. Nanpara (25.34), Hamirpur (25.54) and Dehra Dun (25.61) have recorded the lowest growth rate in this category.

There are thirty one towns which have the lowest percentage growth in the range of 25 00 and below. Out of these, nine towns are class I, ten class II and twelve are class III Etawah claims the lowest growth rate (10.60) preceded by Rampur (19.12), Sitapur (20.38) and Pilibhit (20.39) etc.

Five new towns of class I, II and III falling in this range were created after 1981 Census which are shown by red square on the map. These are Noida, Behta Hajipur, Nagla (All Census towns), Gajraula and Samdhan.


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1981 - 91
CLASS I, II & III TOWNS
I II III PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH
75.01 & Above
50.01 - 75.00
25.01 - 50.00
25.00 & Below
New Town
N NOIDA
B BULANDSHAHR
1 Nehtaur
2 Dhampur
3 Seohara
4 Naugawan Sadat
5 Bachhraon
6 Gajraula
7 Rampur Maniharan
8 Kairana
9 Budhana
10 Khatauli
11 Khekda
12 Loni
13 Behta Hajipur
14 Muradnagar
15 Pilkhua
16 Garhmukteshwar
17 Gulaothi
18 Sikandrabad
19 Jahangirabad
20 Sadabad
21 Fatehpur Sikri
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Mussoorie
Tehri
DEHRADUN
Rishikesh
Pauri
SAHARANPUR
Roorkee
HARDWAR
Deoband
Manglaur
Kotdwara
Gangoh
Thana Bhawan
MUZAFFARNAGAR
Najibabad
Almora
Pithoragarh
Shamli
Kiratpur
Nagina
Ramnagar
Sherkot
Nainital
Kandhla
Miranpur
Bijnor
Jaspur
HALDWANI -cum- KATHGODAM
Sardhana
Mawana
Chandpur
Kashipur
Noorpur
Thakurdwara
Rudrapur
Nagla
Baraut
Baghpat
Kanth
Tanda
Kichha
MEERUT
MODINAGAR
Bilaspur
Baheri
HAPUR
AMROHA
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD
Hasanpur
Bilari
Nawabganj
PILIBHIT
Puranpur
Siana
SAMBHAL
Shahabad
Dadri
Bahjoi
Chandausi
BAREILLY
Palia Kalan
Khurja
Jewar
Shikarpur
Bisauli
Aonla
Bisalpur
Debai
Faridpur
Gola Gokarannath
Sahaswan
BUDAUN
Ujhani
Tilhar
Lakhimpur
Khair
Atrauli
Soron
Kakrala
Kheri
Mohammadi
SHAHJAHANPUR
Nanpara
ALIGARH
Kasganj
Jalalabad
Pihani
SITAPUR
Laharpur
BAHRAICH
Kasi Kalan
HATHRAS
Ganj Dundwara
Khairabad
Vrindabon
Sikandra Rao
Kaimganj
Shahabad
Biswan
Bairampur
Jalesar
ETah
Hardoi
Mahmudabad
MATHURA
Utraula
Nautanwa
Tundla
FIROZABAD
Mainpuri
FARRUKHABAD-cum-FATEHGARH
Samdhan
Bilgram
Sandila
Gonda
Bansi
Shikohabad
Sirsaganj
Chhibramau
Mallawan
Fatehpur
Colonelganj
Mehdawal
AGRA
Kannauj
Barabanki
Basti
Khalilabad
Padrauna
ETAWAH
Bharthana
Bangermau
Rudauli
LUCKNOW
Zaidpur
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
Auraiya
UNNAO
Ganga Ghat
Tanda
Akbarpur
Deoria
KANPUR
Jalalpur
Rudrapur
Sultanpur
Gaura Barhaj
Lar
Jalaun
Ghatampur
Jais
Azamgarh
Ghosi
Kalpi
RAE BARELI
Kopaganj
Konch
Orai
Bindki
Mubarakpur
MAUNATH BHANJAN
Rasra
Ballia
FATEHPUR
Bela Pratapgarh
JAUNPUR
Muhammadabad
Maudaho
Ghazipur
JHANSI
Rath
VARANASI
Zamania
Mughalsarai
Charkhari
Banda
ALLAHABAD
Bhadohi
Mauranipur
Atarra
Chitrakut Dham
Chunar
Babina Cantt
Mahoba
MIRZAPUR -cum- VINDHYACHAL
Lalitpur
Robertsganj
Obra
Renukoot

MAP 46

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES 1981-91
CLASS IV TOWNS

The map presents the distribution and growth of class IV towns by size of population in the districts of Uttar Pradesh, 1991.

Growth of each urban centre of class IV status (population 10,000-19,999) is shown at its location point in each district of the state A fixed size of square has been used for showing urban centres as explained in the legend of the map Names of the towns are written on the map at the their location Growth rates during1981-91 for all class IV urban centres have been calculated and grouped in four ranges, viz , 75 01 and above 50 01-75 00, 25 01-50 00,25 00 and below. The growth rate is shown inside each square by different shades as per legend of the map. While decreasing growth rate in towns are shown by red blank squares and new towns are shown by solid red squares as explained in the legend.

At a glance the map reveals that the concentration of class IV urban centres is higher in Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state While such urban centres are scattered in Central U P and Bundelkhand region. Himalayan region has very limited number (12) of such town Pithoragarh is the only district of the state which has no class IV towns.

There were 215 towns of class IV status in 1971 which increased to 235 at the 1991 Census Out of these 23 towns, 9 are Census towns in 1991 In 1981 class IV towns accounted for 14 84 per cent of total urban population, while at the 1991 Census this percentage came down to 12 27. The total population of class IV towns increased to 27 08 per cent over the last decade This may be attributed to the creation of 14 new towns of this status during 1991 Census and re-attainment of their status by declassified towns in 1991

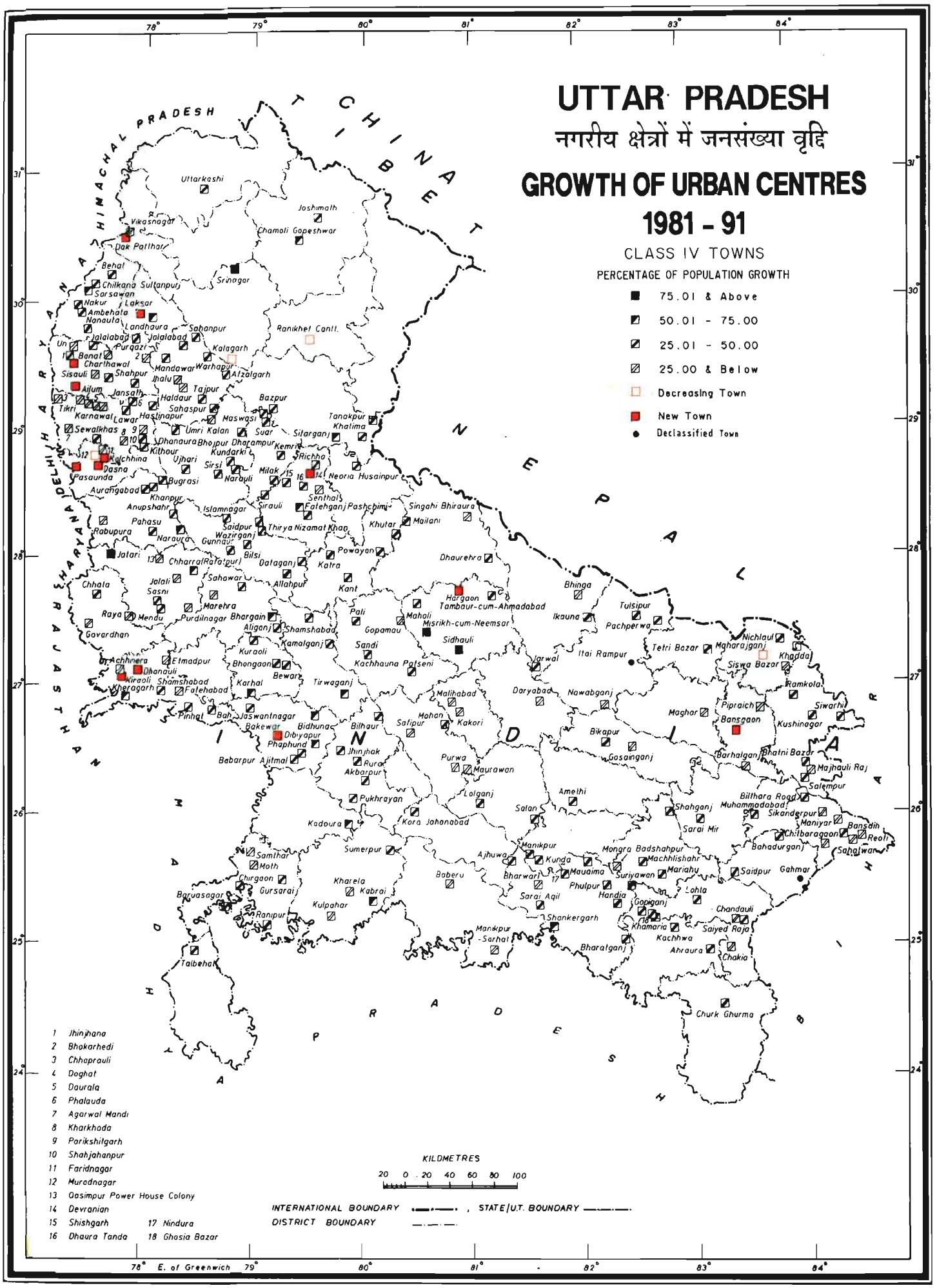
Only four towns of this category are covered under the percentage range of 75 01 and above during 1981-91. Sidhauli (Sitapur) is at the top (182 60) among class IV towns followed by Misrikh cum Neemsar (111.32) also of Sitapur district, Jatari (106 81) of Aligarh and Srinagar (104 90) of Garhwal district

The population growth in the range of 50 01-75 00 per cent is recorded in fifteen towns Most of these towns are located in Western Uttar Pradesh except two in Bundelkhand region and one each in Eastern U P and Himalayan region. The highest percentage growth rate is observed in Dibiapur (64 35) of Etawah district followed by Naraura (63.50), Rly Settlement Khamaria (61 15) Saraswan (60.91) etc while lowest is claimed by Kadaura (50.12) of Jalaun district in the stated range.

Maximum number (139) of towns have registered growth rate in between 25 01-50 00 per cent during the decade 1981-91 These are distributed in all geographical regions of the state. Amethi (49 48), Ghosia Bazar (49.69) and Bhojpur Dharampur (49 36) have the higher growth rate whereas Sumerpur (25 04), Sasni (25 11), Sandi (25 20) and Bansdih (25 34) etc. have the lower growth rate among them in this range

The lowest percentage growth rate of population in the range of 25 00 and below is witnessed in 59 towns. Reoti (24.99) of Ballia district and Haldaur (5 25) of Bijnor district have the highest and the lowest growth rate respectively among them

It is remarkable to note that only three towns viz , Ranikhet cantt (Almora District) Kalagarh (Garhwal) and Muradnagar (Ghaziabad) in the state of this category have shown decreasing trend of population during 1981-91.


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1981 - 91
CLASS IV TOWNS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH
75.01 & Above
50.01 - 75.00
25.01 - 50.00
25.00 & Below
Decreasing Town
New Town
Declassified Town
1 Jhinjhana
2 Bhokarhedi
3 Chhaprauli
4 Doghat
5 Daurala
6 Phalauda
7 Agarwal Mandi
8 Kharkhoda
9 Parikshitgarh
10 Shahjahanpur
11 Faridnagar
12 Muradnagar
13 Gasimpur Power House Colony
14 Devranian
15 Shishgarh
16 Dhaura Tanda
17 Nindura
18 Ghosia Bazar
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
INDIA
UTTARANCHAL

MAP 47

GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES, 1981-91 (CLASS V AND VI TOWNS)

The map presents the distribution and growth of urban centres classified by size of population comprising class V and VI towns in each districts of the state.

Growth of each urban centre under these categories, viz., class V (population 5000-9999), class VI (population below 5000) is shown on their location points Different size of squares have been used for showing these two categories of urban centres as indicated in the legend of the map. The name of each town has been written at the location point. However, where the space is not sufficient, the code numbers are written on the location point and names are indicated outside the map as index to code number Growth rate (1981-91) for each urban centre has been calculated and the data are grouped into four ranges, viz , 75.01 and above, 50.01-75.00, 25.01-50.00 and 25 00 and below. Towns coming under these ranges are shaded, by different hatching as explained in the legend. Distribution of town with decreasing population and new towns are represented by blank red and solid red squares respectively

At a glance the map reveals that the concentration of urban centres (class V and VI) is higher in Eastern, Central and South-Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions. The location of urban centres (class V and VI) is wide-spaced in Himalayan region, southern uplands and tarai regions

There were 236 class V towns and 87 class VI towns at the 1981 census which decreased to 209 and 40 respectively (including eight census towns) in 1991 census Class V towns constituted 8 80 per cent and class VI 1 52 per cent of the total population in 1981 while in 1991 the percentage came down to 5 85 and 0.51 per cent respectively.

The population of class V and VI towns decreased by 4 08 and 50 57 per cent over the last decade. This may be attributed to a large number of town being included in lower classes (class V to class VI and class VI to Class V). There were 34 new towns in (class V and VI) created after 1981 Census.

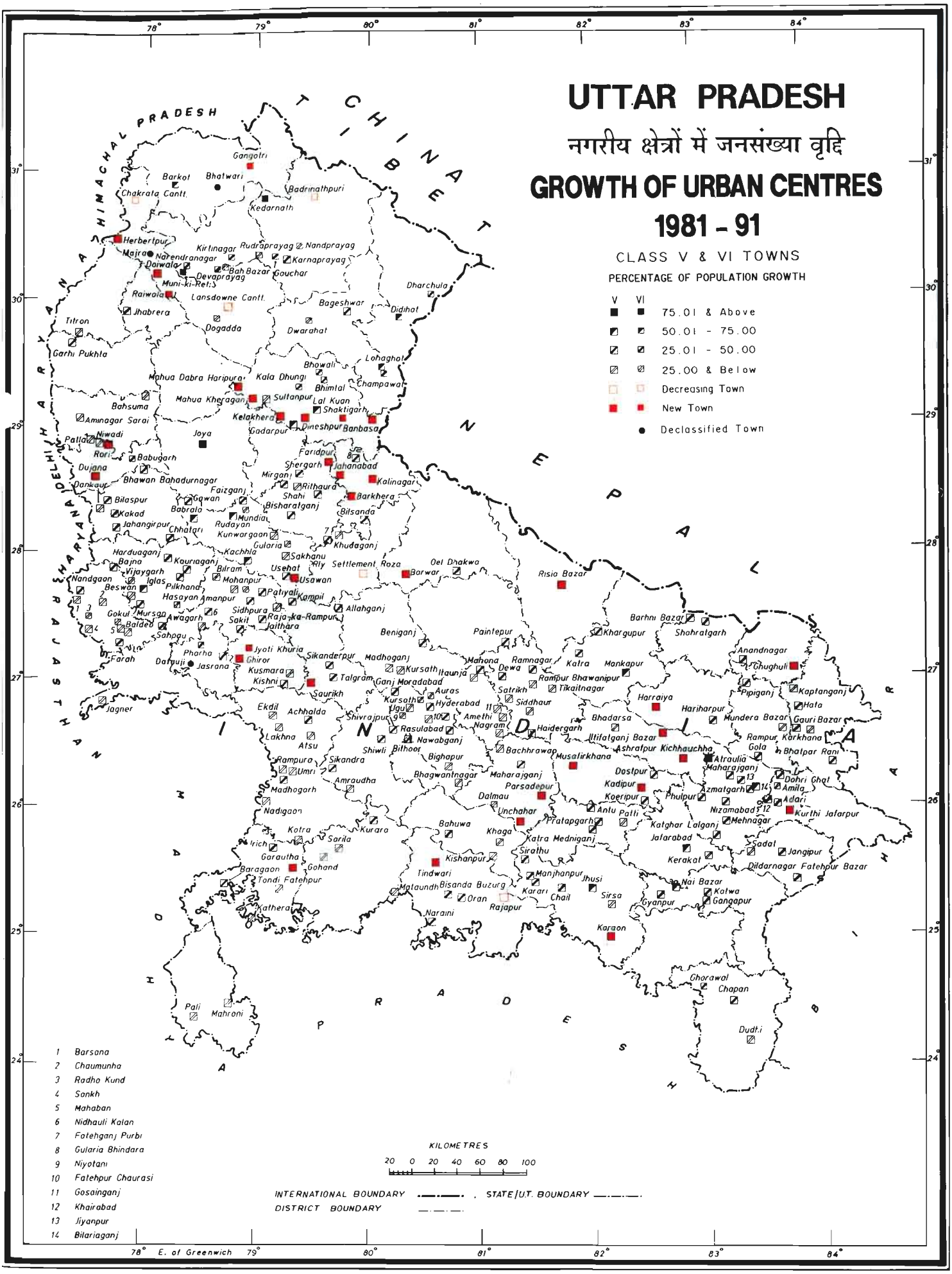
Only four towns of these classes (two each of class V and VI) are recorded in the range of 75 01 and above per cent growth in population during 1981-91 Kedarnath has got the highest percentage growth (150 83) followed by Muni-ki-Reti (99 60), Joya (84 22) and Atraulia (77.27).

The growth of population in the range of 50 01-75.00 per cent can be seen in only fourteen towns. Jhusi (73.92) represented the highest growth rate followed by Didihat(71.92), Nai Bazar (68.62) and Rudayan (66 09) etc while lowest is claimed by Gadarpur (50 23) in the stated range.

Maximum number of 124 towns have the growth rate of population in the range of 25.01-50 00 per cent during 1981-91. Kaladhungi (49.84), Kampil (49 10) and Phariha (48.38) have the higher growth rate whereas Ganj Moradabad (25.25), Gauri Bazar (25.30) and Sikandarpur (25 36) have the lower growth rate among them

The lowest percentage growth rate of population in the range of 25.00 and below is witnessed in 68 towns Niwari (24.91) and Rampura (24.79) have the higher growth rate while Bah Bazar (1.89) and Bhadarsa (7.92) have the lowest growth rate among them in this category.

The map reveals that only five towns of these classes (class V and VI) have negative growth rate in their population during 1981-91 These are Chakrata Cantt. (10.48), Lansdowne Cantt (12 34), Badrinath Puri (61 72), Rly Settlement Roza (2.52) and Rajapur (3.77).


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF URBAN CENTRES
1981 - 91
CLASS V & VI TOWNS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION GROWTH
V VI
75.01 & Above
50.01 - 75.00
25.01 - 50.00
25.00 & Below
Decreasing Town
New Town
Declassified Town
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
Gangotri
Barkot
Bhatwari
Badrinathpuri
Chakrata Cantt.
Kedarnath
Herbertpur
Kirtinagar
Rudraprayag
Nandprayag
Karnaprayag
Narendranagar
Dakpathar
Devaprayag
Bah Bazar
Gauchar
Muni-ki-Reti
Raiwala
Lansdowne Cantt.
Dharchula
Jhabrera
Bageshwar
Didihat
Titron
Dogadda
Dwarahat
Garhi Pukhta
Bhowali
Lohaghat
Champawat
Mahua Dabra
Haripura
Kala Dhungi
Bhimtal
Mahua Kheraganj
Sultanpur
Lal Kuan
Shaktigarh
Bahsuma
Aminagar Sarai
Kelakhera
Dineshpur
Banbasa
Gadarpur
Joya
Niwadi
Palla
Rori
Faridpur
Babugarh
Shergarh
Jahanabad
Dujana
Mirganj
Kalinagari
Bhawan Bahadurnagar
Rithaura
Dankaur
Faizganj
Barkhera
Bilaspur
Gawan
Shahi
Kakad
Babrala
Bisharatganj
Bilsanda
Mundia
Jahangirpur
Rudayan
Chhatari
Kunwargaon
Gularia
Khudaganj
Harduaganj
Kachhla
Sakhanu
Rly Settlement
Roza
Oel Dhakwa
Risia Bazar
Kauriagan
Usehat
Barwar
Bajna
Bilram
Usawan
Vijaygarh
Iglas
Mohanpur
Nandgaon
Pilkhana
Patiyali
Beswan
Kampil
Hasayan
Amanpur
Allahganj
Gokul
Mursan
Sidhpura
Awagarh
Sakit
Raja-ka-Rampur
Baldeo
Jaithara
Sahpau
Barhni Bazar
Khargupur
Shohratgarh
Beniganj
Paintepur
Anandnagar
Pharha
Jyoti Khuria
Sikanderpur
Madhoganj
Mahona
Ramnagar
Katra
Mankapur
Chughuli
Farah
Ghiror
Kursath
Dewa
Pipiganj
Jasrana
Kusmara
Talgram
Haunja
Rampur Bhawanipur
Kaptanganj
Kishni
Ganj Moradabad
Tikaitnagar
Hata
Saurikh
Auras
Satrikh
Harraiya
Jagner
Ekdil
Hyderabad
Siddhaur
Hariharpur
Achhalda
Ugu
Amethi
Bhadarsa
Mundera Bazar
Shivrajpur
Nagram
Haidergarh
Gauri Bazar
Rasulabad
Iltifatganj Bazar
Rampur Karkhana
Lakhna
Nawabganj
Ashrafpur Kichhauchha
Gola
Atsu
Shiwli
Bithoor
Bachhrawan
Musafirkhana
Bhatpar Rani
Rampura
Sikandra
Bighapur
Atraulia
Umri
Maharajganj
Dostpur
Amraudha
Bhagwantnagar
Kadipur
Dohri Ghat
Madhogarh
Parsadepur
Koeripur
Phulpur
Azmatgarh
Amila
Nadigaon
Dalmau
Nizamabad
Adari
Unchahar
Antu Patti
Kurthi Jafarpur
Kotra
Kurara
Pratapgarh
Katghar Lalganj
Mehnagar
Bahuwa
Khaga
Jafarabad
Irich
Sarila
Katra Medniganj
Sadat
Jangipur
Garautha
Siralhu
Kerakat
Baragaon
Gohand
Kishanpur
Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar
Tindwari
Tondi Fatehpur
Manjhanpur
Nai Bazar
Mataundh
Bisanda Buzurg
Jhusi
Katwa
Karari
Chail
Sirsa
Gangapur
Oran
Gyanpur
Katheria
Rajapur
Naraini
Karaon
Ghorawal
Chapan
Pali
Mahroni
Dudhi
1 Barsana
2 Chaumunha
3 Radho Kund
4 Sankh
5 Mahaban
6 Nidhauli Kalan
7 Fatehganj Purbi
8 Gularia Bhindara
9 Niyotani
10 Fatehpur Chaurasi
11 Gosainganj
12 Khairabad
13 Jiyanpur
14 Bilariaganj
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 48

FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN CENTRES 1991 (Class- I)

The map represents predominant functional character of class I (100000 and above) cities of Uttar Pradesh, 1991

Nine broad industrial categories of workers have been grouped into six predominant industrial functions of Primary, Mining, Industrial, Commercial, Transport and services as shown in the legend of the map.

Percentage of main workers under each category are calculated to total main workers in respect of each class I urban centre urban agglomeration/city According to their percentage values, the towns have been classified into size predominant functions as Primary activities, Mining, Industrial, Commercial, Transport and services as explained below:

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

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

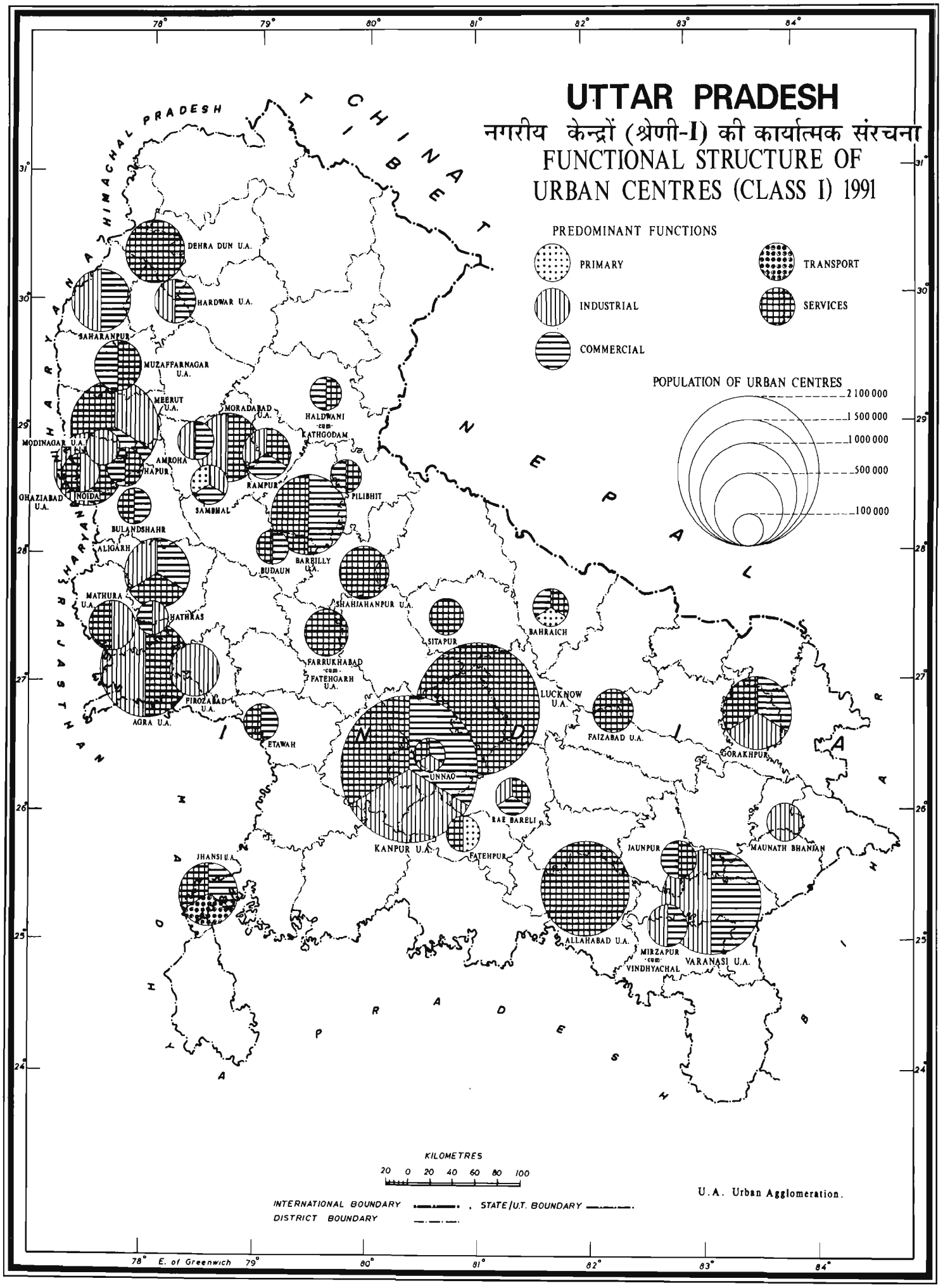
If the percentage figures of two economic categories do not come up to 60 per cent then the third predominant category has been included and it has been termed as multi-functional urban centre, e.g Industry-cum-Service-cum-Transport urban centre and so on

After processing the data as explained in foregoing paras, the urban centres are plotted at their location points Proportionate circles are drawn according to population of each urban centre Circles of bi-functional and multi-functional towns are divided into two or three sectors respectively. Each predominant functions are shown by different shades of hatching as explained in legend of the map

There are 41 class I towns in the state covering 55 51 per cent of the total urban population The persons residing in these urban centres are engaged in different economic activities, which are well explained in the map Out of 41 class I cities, ten are monofunctional, 21 bi-functional and also ten are multifunctional Of the ten monofunctional cities Lucknow, Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Sitapur and Faizabad are services predominant cities whereas Modinagar, Firozabad and Maunath Bhanjan are the industrial predominant cities. Faizabad U A. claims the highest percentage (56.61) of workers in services while Maunath Bhanjan has the maximum number of industrial work as representing the highest percentage (62 61) among them

Out of 21 bi-functional cities, Industry and services are the main occupation of workers in maximum number of cities. The cities like Ghaziabad, Agra, Moradabad have higher proportion of workers engaged in industry than in services while the cities like Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Pilibhit and Haldwani cum Kathgodam claim more proportion of workers engaged in commerce than services. Varanasi, Saharanpur, Hardwar, Mirzapur cum Vindhyachal, Amroha, Rae Bareli have higher proportion of workers engaged in industry than commerce

Out of ten multi-functional class cities, four are predominant in services alongwith industry and commerce These cities are Kanpur, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Unnao Bahraich is the only city where the place of services has been taken over by commercial activities


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय केन्द्रों (श्रेणी-I) की कार्यात्मक संरचना
FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF
URBAN CENTRES (CLASS I) 1991
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONS
PRIMARY
TRANSPORT
INDUSTRIAL
SERVICES
COMMERCIAL
POPULATION OF URBAN CENTRES
2 100 000
1 500 000
1 000 000
500 000
100 000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
DEHRA DUN U.A.
HARDWAR U.A.
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR U.A.
MEERUT U.A.
MODINAGAR U.A.
MORADABAD U.A.
HALDWANI-cum-KATHGODAM
AMROHA
HAPUR
RAMPUR
SAMBHAL
GHAZIABAD U.A.
NOIDA U.A.
PILIBHIT
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
BUDAUN
BAREILLY U.A.
MATHURA U.A.
HATHRAS
SHAHJAHANPUR U.A.
BAHRAICH
SITAPUR
FARRUKHABAD-cum-FATEHGARH U.A.
FIROZABAD U.A.
AGRA U.A.
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW U.A.
FAIZABAD U.A.
GORAKHPUR
UNNAO
RAE BARELI
KANPUR U.A.
FATEHPUR
JHANSI U.A.
JAUNPUR
MAUNATH BHANJAN
ALLAHABAD U.A.
MIRZAPUR-cum-VINDHYACHAL
VARANASI U.A.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
U.A. Urban Agglomeration.
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 49

IN-MIGRANTS 1991

This map depicts in-migrants in each districts of the state in 1991.

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

There were 11 58 million in-migrants enumerated in the state at the 1991 census which constituted 8.32 per cent of the total population Out of these 65 94 per cent are rural in-migrants and remaining 34.06 per cent are urban in-migrants in the state. Most of the districts follow this proportion of migration.

Percentage of in-migrants to total population in the highest range 12.51 and above covers eleven districts of the state. The highest percentage (30 94) is observed in Dehra Dun district closely followed by Nainital (30 08) and then Hardwar (19 10), Lucknow (18 09), Sonbhadra (16 40), Kanpur Nagar (16 08), Firozabad (15 92), Mainpuri (15.92), Jhansi (14.67), Mathura (14 09) and Ghaziabad (13 57)

Next higher range of 8.51 to 12.50 per cent in-migrants covers ten districts. Most six of which are situated in Western U.P In Eastern U.P. there are 2 and one each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. The highest and the lowest percentage are recorded in Etah (11 44) and Uttarkashi (8 95) respectively. Other districts fall within these limits with a little variation.

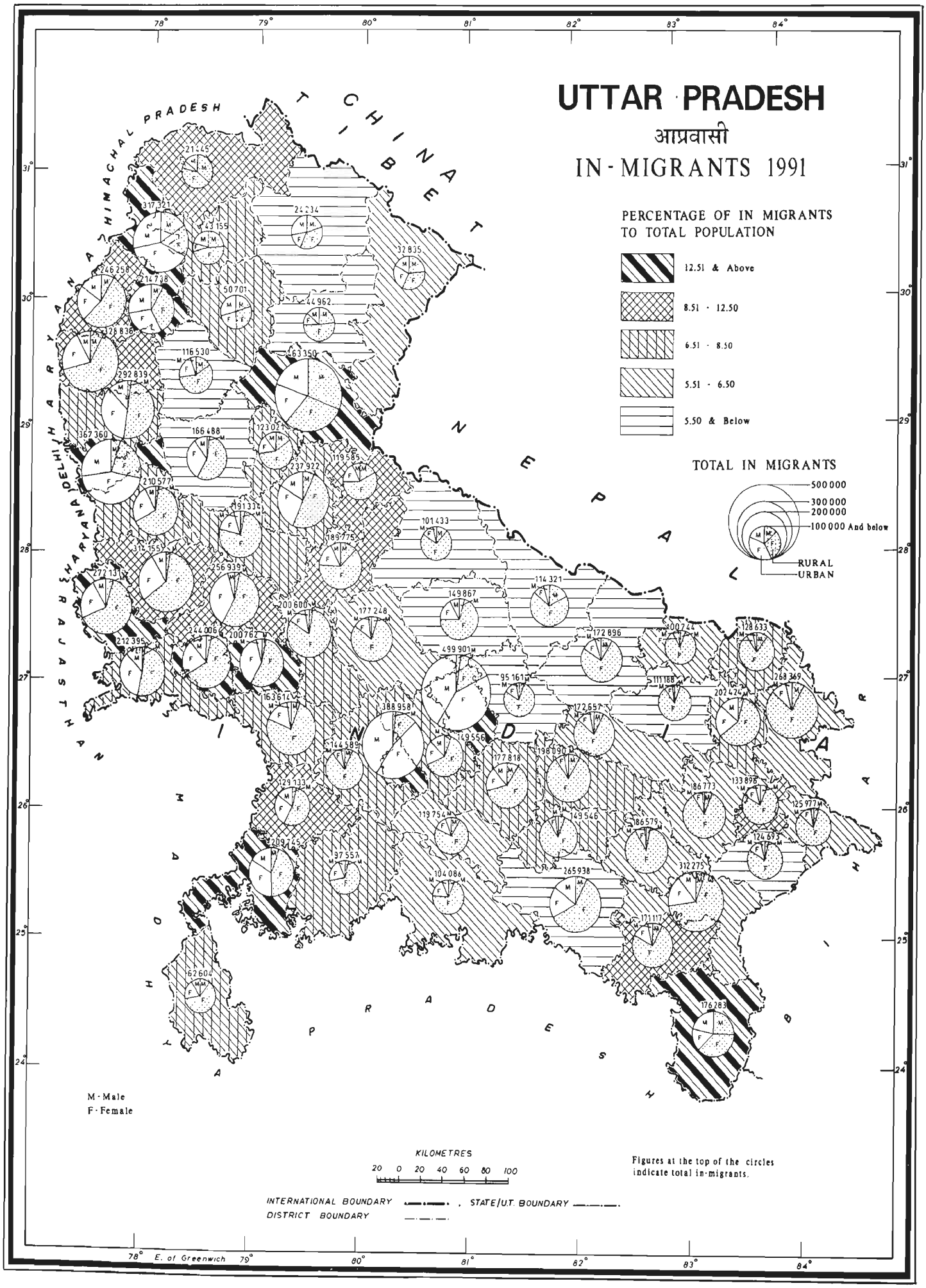
The maximum numbers of 19 districts have recorded in the range of 6 51-8.50. The state average (8.32) also falls in this range. The districts are situated in the Western Uttar Pradesh (8), Eastern U.P (5) and two each in Central U P, Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region Meerut is recorded the highest percentage (8 49) of in-migrants in this range followed by Bareilly (8 39), Lalitpur (8 32), Farrukhabad (8 22), Rampur (8 19) etc Gorakhpur comes at the last in this category

Next lower range 5.51-6 50 is spread over eleven districts of the state The highest percentage (6.45) is observed in Hardoi district followed by Varanasi (6 42), Fatehpur (6 31), Deoria (6 04), Azamgarh (5 92), Siddharthnagar (5 90), Pithouragarh, Faizabad and Jaunpur (5 80 each), Banda (5 59) and Ballia (5 57).

The lowest percentage range 5.50 and below of in-migrants to total population is recorded in twelve districts Out of these five districts are distributed in Eastern U.P, three in Central U P and two each in Himalayan region and Western U.P The lowest percentage (3 93) of in-migrants is observed in Barabanki district, preceded by Moradabad and Basti (4 06 each), Bahraich (4 14), Kheri (4 19), Bijnor (4 75) and Gonda (4.84)

At a glance the map reveals wide gap between rural and urban in-migrants of 63 district, 40 have more than 70 per cent of total rural in-migrants The highest percentage of rural in-migrants is observed in Siddharthnagar district (92 20) followed by Jaunpur (91 56), Pratapgarh (90 64), Azamgarh (90 49), Sultanpur (89 92), Basti (89.33) and Ballia (89.28) The comparatively bigger size of female sector in both categories (urban and rural in-migrants) clearly reveals that the female in-migrants out numbered males in most of the districts of the state. Again, the districts in the Eastern U P have higher percentage of female in-migrants as compared to other region Jaunpur leads (88 42) in respect of female in-migrants followed Siddharthnagar (86.42), Pratapgarh (85.35) and Azamgarh (84.70) Nainital district is the only exception in the entire state where the percentage of male is more than that of female in rural areas

In general, the percentage of urban in-migrants is very low in the districts except few such as Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Dehra Dun, Hardwar, Garhwal, Jhansi, Meerut, Bareilly, Nainital, Chamoli and Sonbhadra Districts situated in Himalayan region and Western U P have comparatively higher proportion of urban in-migrants than other regions. There are 34 districts where the percentage of urban in-migrants is more than 25 per cent. Kanpur Nagar has the highest percentage (87.18) of urban in-migrants followed by Lucknow (82 38), Ghaziabad (71 88), Dehra Dun (67 98) and Hardwar (57.74) Female percentage is also higher than male percentage except in eight hill districts and one district (Sonbhadra) of Bundelkhand region. The hill district are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora and Nainital There are 54 districts where the percentage of female in-migrants in more than males. The highest percentage of urban male in-migrants is observed in Chamoli district (71 30), followed by Tehri Garhwal (71 26), Pithoragarh (65 25), Sonbhadra (56.93) and Garhwal (65.30) Among the females Agra district with 93 30 per cent leads the state Other worth mentioning districts are Bulandshahr (75 38), Aligarh (75.43) and Meerut (75 12).


UTTAR PRADESH
आप्रवासी
IN-MIGRANTS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF IN MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
12.51 & Above
8.51 - 12.50
6.51 - 8.50
5.51 - 6.50
5.50 & Below
TOTAL IN MIGRANTS
500 000
300 000
200 000
100 000 And below
RURAL
URBAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
M - Male
F - Female
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total in-migrants.
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 50

RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1991

Map depicts rural in-migrants in each district of the state at the 1991 census.

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

At the state level, there were 7.50 million rural in-migrants in 1991, which constitute 6.73 per cent of total rural population. Of these 90.69 per cent in-migrants were from rural to rural, 8.58 per cent from urban to rural and 0.73 per cent unclassified. Most of the districts fallow this pattern of in-migration to rural areas.

The highest percentage range (10.01 and above) of rural in-migrants can be noticed in 12 districts of the state. These are situated in Western U.P. (6), Eastern U.P. and Himalayan region (2 each), Central U.P and Bundelkhand region (one each). The highest percentage (23.55) is observed in Nainital district followed by Dehra Dun (18.52), Mainpuri (14.54), Firozabad (14 36), Kanpur Nagar (12.94), Mathura (12.57), Jhansi (11.99), Sonbhadra (11.78), Hardwar (11.32), Etah (11.08), Muzaffarnagar (10.92) and Mau (10.63).

The percentage of rural in-migrants to total rural population in the range of 7.51-10.00 is spread over ten districts of the state These are distributed in Western U.P. (7) and one each in Central, Eastern U P. and Bundelkhand region. Mirzapur (9.85) has the highest rural in-migrants among them whereas Budaun comes in the last.

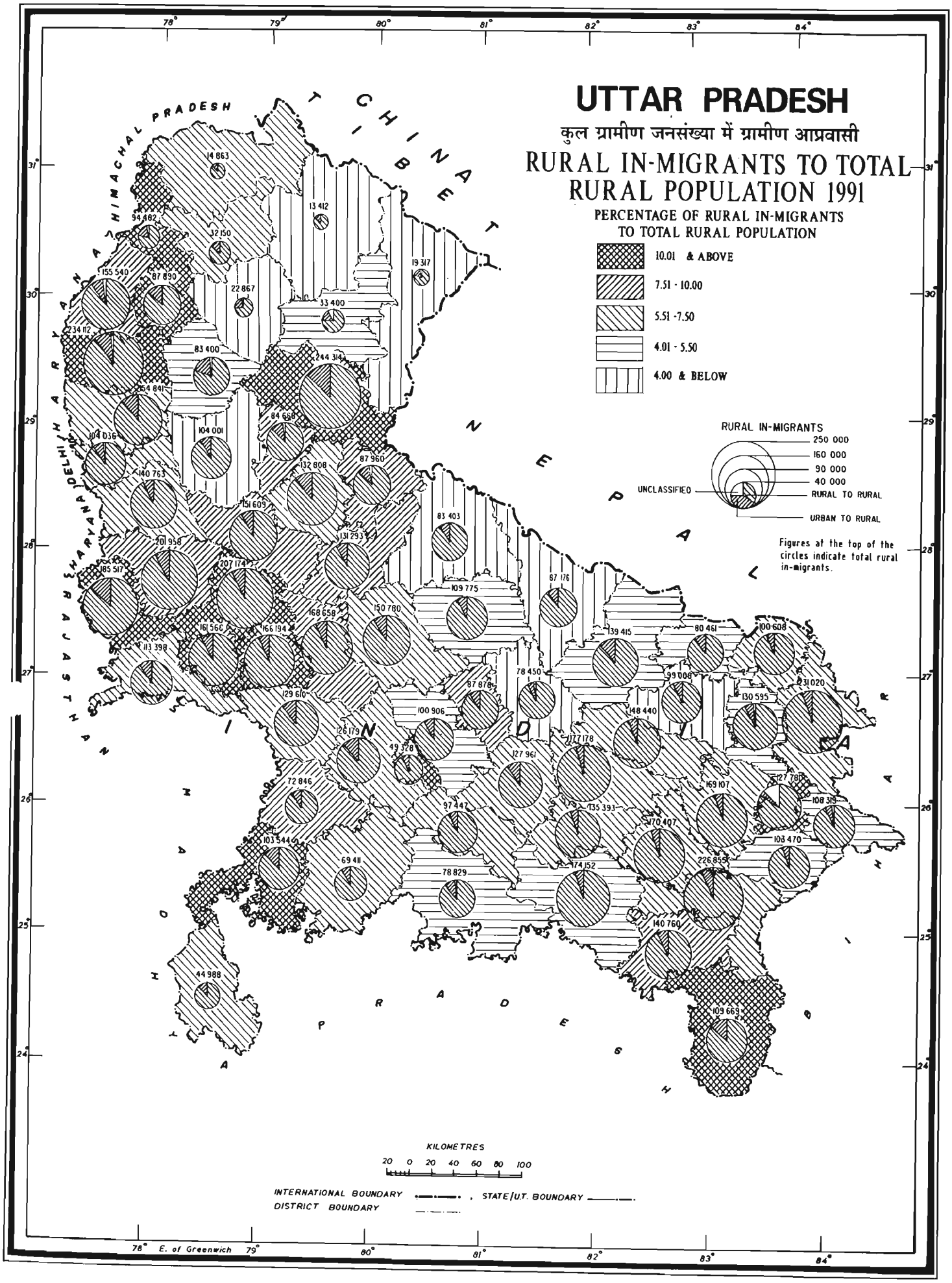
Maximum numbers of 22 districts are covered in the percentage range of 5 51-7.50. The state average (6.73) also cover in this category These are distributed in Eastern U.P. (9), Western U.P. (6), Central U.P. (3) and two each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. The highest and the lowest percentage are recorded in Sultanpur (7.25) and Unnao (5.31) respectively. Other districts fall within these limits with a little variation.

Next lower range of 4.01-5.50 per cent rural in-migrants cover eleven districts. Most of these districts are distributed in Eastern U P. (6), two in Central U.P. and one each in other there regions. Gonda (4.21) has the lowest rural in-migrants among them. Other districts of this range have a little variation.

The lowest percentage range 4.00 and below of rural in-migrants is noticed in only eight districts. Lowest percentage (3.24) is observed in Chamoli district followed by Bahraich (3.42), Bara Banki (3.57), Moradabad (3.49), Pithoragarh (3.68), Garhwal (3.80), Kheri and Basti (3 86 each)

The circles reveal that most of the districts represent more than 80 per cent rural to rural in-migrants, Only four districts Dehra Dun (78.48), Garhwal (74 38), Pithoragarh (79 97) and Almora (75.27) of Himalayan region have below 80 per cent rural to rural in-migrants Proportion of unclassified in-migrants is very low in most of the districts and appears negligible on the map except in few districts like Almora (8 47 per cent), Mau (12.51 per cent) and Pilibhit (2.74 per cent). The highest proportion of urban to rural in-migrants (24.53 per cent) is recorded in Garhwal district followed by Dehra Dun (20.54), Pithoragarh (18 27) and Bijnor (17.81) etc.

MAP 50


UTTAR PRADESH
कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में ग्रामीण आप्रवासी
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
10.01 & ABOVE
7.51 - 10.00
5.51 -7.50
4.01 - 5.50
4.00 & BELOW
RURAL IN-MIGRANTS
250 000
160 000
90 000
40 000
UNCLASSIFIED
RURAL TO RURAL
URBAN TO RURAL
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total rural in-migrants.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 51

URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1991

The map depicts pattern of urban in-migrants in each district of the state during 1991 census

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

The state has received 37.97 lakh urban in-migrants in 1991, which constitute 13 76 per cent of total urban population Of these 46 97 per cent in-migrants are from urban to urban, 52 58 per cent are from rural to urban and 0 45 per cent are unclassified. Most of the districts follow this pattern of in-migration to urban areas

The map reveals that the highest percentage of urban in-migrants (22 01 and above) are shown in eight districts Sonbhadra (45 87 per cent) represents the highest urban in-migrants followed by Dehra Dun (37 65), Tehri Garhwal (34.82), Hardwar (32 94), Garhwal (32 64), Nainital (32 34), Uttarkashi (24 87) and Lucknow (23 64).

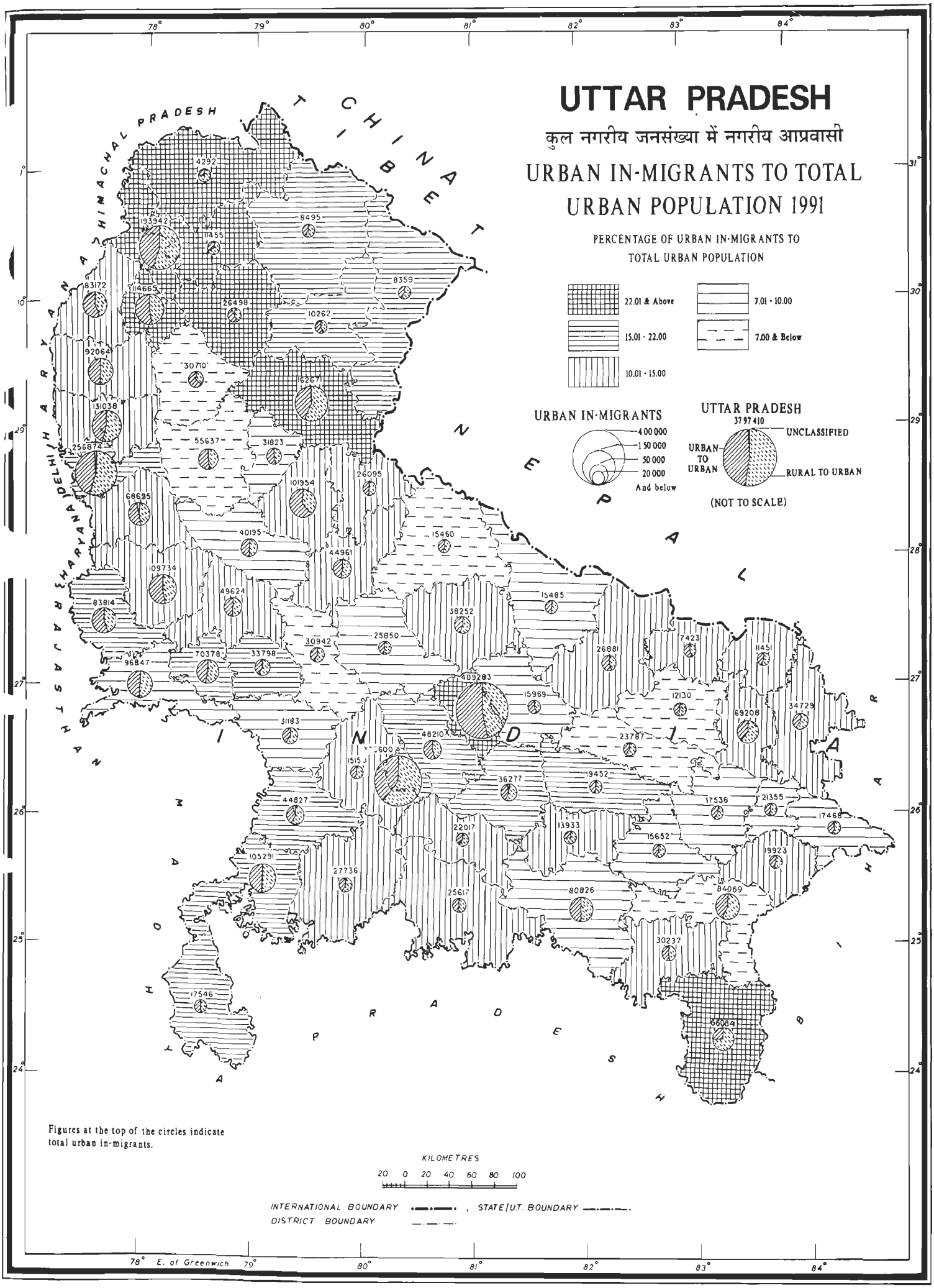
The percentage of urban in-migrants to total population in the range of 15.01-22.00 is spread over fourteen districts. These are distributed in Western U P (4), Himalayan region, Bundelkhand region and Central U.P (3 each) and Eastern U.P. (1). Chamoli (20 95) has the highest percentage and Unnao (16 11) recorded the lowest among these districts. Position of other districts varies with little variation

Maximum number of 22 districts are covered in the percentage range of 10.01-15.00 The state average (13 76` also falls in this range. Western U P (9) and Eastern U P. (8) have more districts as compared to Central U P.(3) and Bundelkhand region (2) Gonda (10 15) has the lowest percentage among all the districts of this category.

Twelve districts are covered in the percentage range of 7 01-10 00 These are distributed in Eastern U P. (6), Western U P (4) and Central U P (2) Jaunpur has the lowest percentage (7.07) among them

The lowest percentage of range 7.00 and below of urban in-migrant may be noted in only six districts Lowest percentage (4 88) is observed in Moradabad district preceded by Bijnor (4 99), Kheri (5.99), Varanasi (6.35), Farrukhabad (6 31), Faizabad (6.85) and Basti (6 90)

Circle sectors reveals that 37 districts have 40-50 per cent urban to urban in-migrants Sixteen districts have more than 50 per cent and ten districts have below 40 per cent Rural to urban in-migrants to total urban population vary from 36 11 to 75.54 per cent in the districts of the state Highest rural to urban in-migrants is observed in Uttarkashi (75 54 per cent) district while the lowest in Bijnor Other districts vary between these two limits Unclassified urban in-migrants represent very low percentage in comparison to that of other type of in-migrants Most of the districts have very low percentage whose representation on the map is negligible. Garhwal has the highest percentage (6 45) among them.


UTTAR PRADESH
कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या में नगरीय आप्रवासी
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
22.01 & Above
15.01 - 22.00
10.01 - 15.00
7.01 - 10.00
7.00 & Below
URBAN IN-MIGRANTS
4 00 000
1 50 000
50 000
20 000
And below
UTTAR PRADESH
37 97 410
UNCLASSIFIED
URBAN-TO-URBAN
RURAL TO URBAN
(NOT TO SCALE)
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
4292
193942
455
8495
8359
83172
114665
26498
10262
92064
30710
16267
131038
55637
31823
256874
101954
26095
66635
40195
15460
44961
109734
49624
83814
15485
38252
30942
25850
96847
70378
33798
7423
11451
26881
409283
15969
12130
69208
34729
31183
482103
23787
19452
36277
44827
17536
21355
17468
22017
13933
15652
105291
27736
19923
25617
80826
84069
30237
17546
66084
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total urban in-migrants.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 52

INTER-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1991

The map presents inter-district migration in respect of each district of the state during 1991 census.

It shows two components:-

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

(b) Percentage of net migrants to total population is calculated for each district For arriving at the figure of net migrants, out-migrants is deducted from in-migrants If the value so deducted is positive it has been treated as 'gain' and if negative then 'loss'. These figures are arranged in five suitable ranges (one gain and four loss) and shaded as shown in the legend of the map.

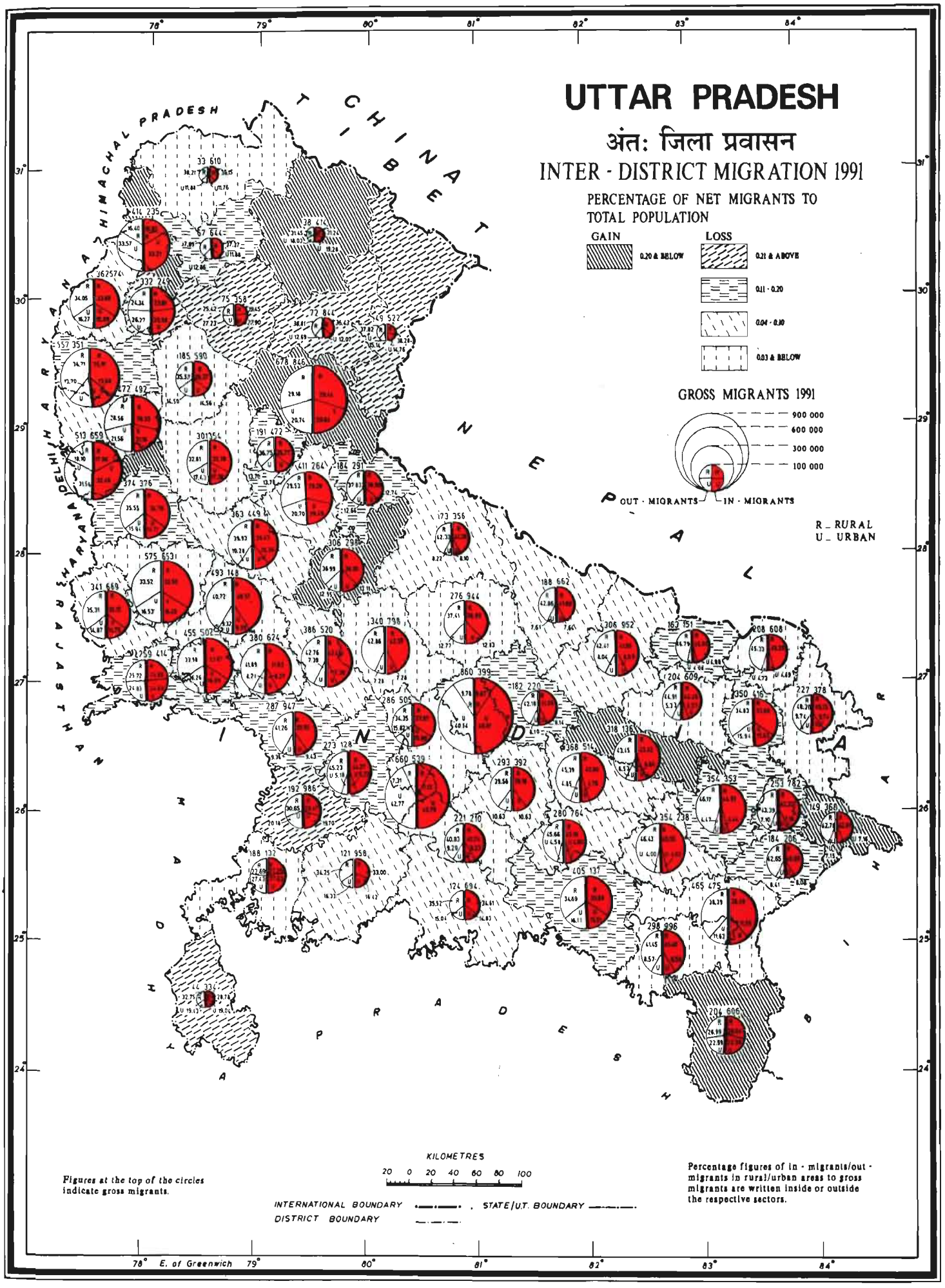
The map reveals that out-migrants and in-migrants are almost equal in the districts of the state, therefore percentage (gain or loss) of net migrants is very low (below one per cent) in all districts as well as in the state. Percentage of net migrants to total population in gain category (0.20 and below) is observed in only eight districts. Sonbhadra district has gained the maximum percentage point (0 16) among all the districts preceded by Ghaziabad (0 13), Chamoli (0.09) and Nainital (0 07) Other districts of this range are Ballia, Faizabad, Shahjahanpur and Dehra Dun.

Remaining 55 districts have recorded loss where out-migrants are more than the in-migrants. In other words such districts have more out migrants. There are five districts of the state which show highest loss (0.21 per cent and above) namely, Garhwal (0.59), Pithoragarh (0 52), Almora, Jalaun and Lalitpur (0.26 each)

Percentage of net migrants in loss category of range 0 11-0.20 covers 16 districts. Of these districts, seven are situated in Western U.P, six in Eastern U P., two in Central U P and one in Himalayan region. Tehri Garhwal, Etawah, Gorakhpur and Mau districts (0 17each) stand at the top in this range while Firozabad district with 0 11 per cent point is at the bottom.

The lowest range of loss of net migrants 0 03 and below covers eight districts while 24 districts are in the range of 0 04-0.10. The districts are Bijnor, Fatehpur, Faizabad, Maharajganj, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur (0 01 each).

Proportionate circles represent gross migrants in the districts. Lucknow has the highest number (8.60 lakh) of migrants in the state followed by Nainital (6.79 lakh), Kanpur Nagar (6 61 lakh), Aligarh (5 76 lakh) and Muzaffarnagar (5.57 lakh) etc The proportion of rural migrants is more than that of urban migrants in all the districts except few urban dominated districts like Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Ghaziabad and Dehra Dun. The percentage of rural migrants to total migrants is the highest in Jaunpur district (91.98) preceded by Siddharthnagar (91.84), Azamgarh (91.07) and Pratapgarh (90.82), while the higher percentage of urban migrants can be observed in the districts of Kanpur Nagar (85.56), Lucknow (80.55), Dehra Dun (66.78), Ghaziabad (64 04) and Jhansi (55.06).


UTTAR PRADESH
अंत: जिला प्रवासन
INTER - DISTRICT MIGRATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF NET MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
GAIN
LOSS
0.20 & BELOW
0.21 & ABOVE
0.11 - 0.20
0.04 - 0.10
0.03 & BELOW
GROSS MIGRANTS 1991
900 000
600 000
300 000
100 000
OUT - MIGRANTS
IN - MIGRANTS
R - RURAL
U - URBAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
33 610
416 235
67 644
38 472
362 574
332 249
75 358
72 844
49 522
557 351
185 590
678 846
77 492
513 659
301 354
191 472
411 264
184 291
374 376
363 449
173 356
306 298
575 553
493 168
341 669
188 662
276 944
306 952
162 751
208 608
455 502
380 624
386 520
340 798
204 609
860 399
182 220
2350 516
227 378
259 414
287 947
286 505
318 178
273 128
660 539
293 392
368 516
354 353
251 782
192 986
221 210
280 764
354 238
149 366
184 206
188 132
121 958
124 694
405 137
465 475
298 396
204 606
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures at the top of the circles indicate gross migrants.
Percentage figures of in - migrants/out - migrants in rural/urban areas to gross migrants are written inside or outside the respective sectors.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 53

INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION, 1991

The map shows the intra-district migration in various districts of the state in 1991

Percentage of migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total (gross) migrants in the district has been calculated for all districts of the state. Percentage figures have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts falling under these ranges are shaded by chloropleth technique according to the legend of the map

Out of 29.76 million total migrants in the state, 18 15 million more born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, which constitute 60 97 per cent of the total migrants in 1991. The map reveals that the highest percentage of intra-district migrants (78 01 and Above) are shown in six districts Almora has the maximum percentage (80.86) of migrants among all the districts of the state followed by Chamoli (80.56), Bahraich (80.54), Pithoragarh (79 38), Gonda (78 89) and Bijnor (78 01)

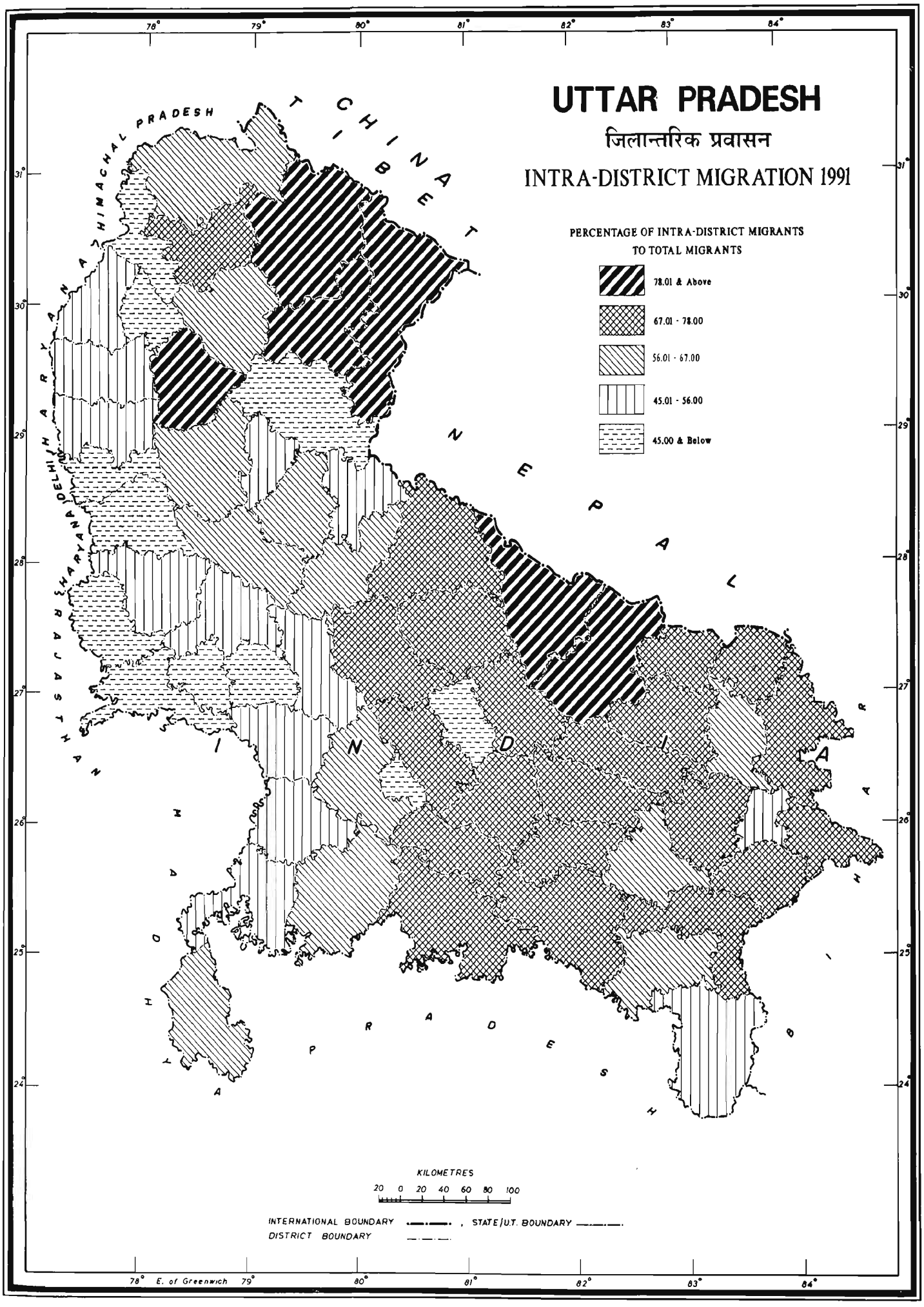
Proportion of the migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants in the range of 67 01-78 00 per cent may be observed in 21 districts Of these 12 districts are situated in Eastern U.P, seven in Central U.P. and one each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region Tehri Garhwal (76 50) and Mahrajganj (67.68) mark the top and the bottom position respectively of this range

Twelve districts are graded in the percentage range of 56 01-67 00 of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration These are distributed in Western U P (5), Eastern U P. (3) and two each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region Jaunpur (66 67) and Bareilly (59.39) have claimed the highest and the lowest percentage respective by among the districts of this range

These are thirteen districts representing the range 45.01-56 00 Maximum number of districts (9) of this range are situated in Western U P while two each in Bundelkhand region and Eastern U P Saharanpur (55 80) has the highest percentage and Jhansi (46 71) recorded the lowest among these districts Position of other districts of this range vary with little variation.

The lowest percentage range (45 00 and below) of migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration to total migrants are spread over eleven districts of the state Kanpur Nagar (18.16) has claimed the lowest percentage of intra-district migrants among all the districts of the state followed by Ghaziabad (20 83), Dehra Dun (26 14), Lucknow (27.25), Naimital (29 60), Hardawar (34 85), Mainpuri (37 09), Firozabad (38.86), Bulandshahr (41.85), Agra (44.22) and Mathura (44.25)

MAP 53


UTTAR PRADESH
जिलान्तरिक प्रवासन
INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF INTRA-DISTRICT MIGRANTS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
78.01 & Above
67.01 - 78.00
56.01 - 67.00
45.01 - 56.00
45.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

MAP 54

MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS, 1991

The map reveals migrants residing upto 4 years in each district of the state during 1991 census

Proportionate circles are drawn on the basis of total migrants residing upto 4 years in each district. These circles are proportionately divided into two sectors representing rural and urban migrants with male and female divisions. Rural sectors are shaded to differentiate it from urban migrant 'M' for male and 'F' for female with their percentage values are written inside/outside the sectors Total number of migrants residing upto 4 years are written at the top of the circles in each district. Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years to its total migrants (all duration's) has been calculated for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges. Districts falling under these ranges are coloured with different grades according to ranges from high to low order of values as per legend of the map.

There were 4.70 million migrants residing upto 4 years in the state at 1991 Census constituting 15.78 per cent of total migrants. Out of these 59.18 per cent migrants are rural female and 11.08 per cent are rural male while urban male and female migrants are 13 09 and 16.65 per cent respectively Most of the districts follow this pattern of migration

The map reveals that the highest percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years (21.01 and above) are shown in ten districts. These are all (eight) hill districts and two other are Ghaziabad and Lucknow. The highest percentage (28.95) is observed in Dehra Dun district followed by Uttarkashi (27 98), Tehri Garhwal (27.45), Chamoli (26 06), Ghaziabad (24 76), Pithoragarh (23 90) Lucknow (23.42), Naimital (22 79), Gharhwal (22 57) and Almora (21.55).

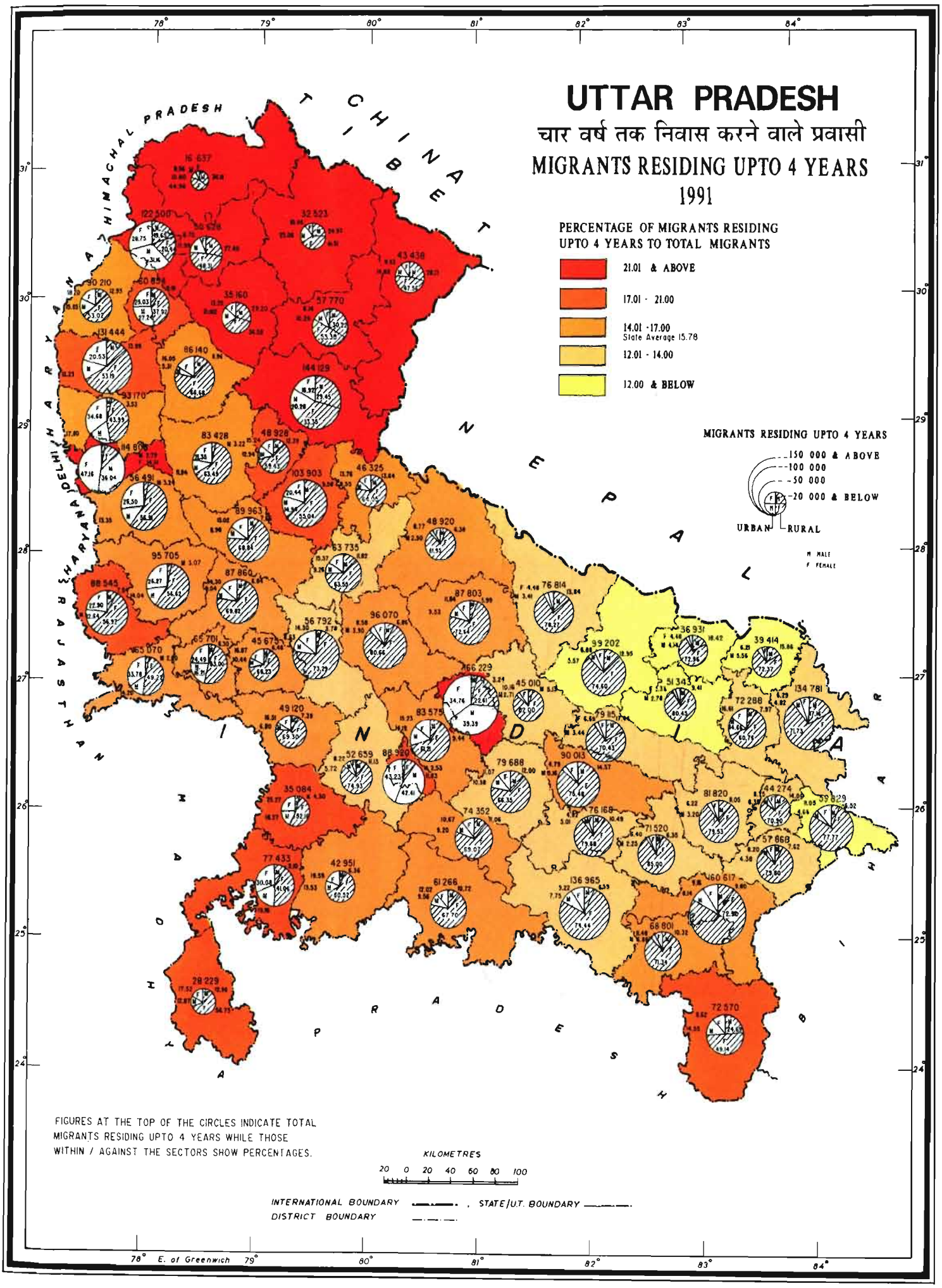
Percentage of migrants residing upto 4 years in the range of 17.01-21.00 is also spread over ten districts such as Sonbhadra (20 38), Jhansi (19.06), Jalaun (19 04), Hardwar (18.50), Kanpur Nagar (18 27), Mathura (18.13), Lalitpur (18 06), Muzaffarnagar (17 76), Rampur (17 70) and Bareilly (17.23)

Maximum numbers of 23 district are covered in the percentage range of 14 01-17.00. State average (15 78) is also cover in this range. The districts are distributed in Western U P. (13), Central U.P (5), Eastern U.P. (3) and Bundelkhand region (2). Moradabad (16 90) has the highest percentage and Kheri (14.32) recorded the lowest among these districts. Other districts of this category have little variation among them

Fifteen districts are covered in the percentage range of 12 01-14.00. These are mostly distributed in Eastern U P. (10) three in Central U P and two in Western U P Deoria has the lowest percentage (12.92) among them

Lowest percentage range 12 00 and below of migrants residing upto 4 years may be noted in only five districts. Lowest percentage (9 91) is observed in Siddharthnagar district preceded by Maharajganj (11.21), Basti and Ballia (11.60 each) and Gonda (11.98)

Circle sectors suggest that 59 districts have more than 50 per cent rural migrants while only four districts such as Dehra Dun, Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Kanpur have more than 50 per cent urban migrants residing upto 4 years. Of these female participation is more prominent in both sectors (urban and rural) in all the districts.


UTTAR PRADESH
चार वर्ष तक निवास करने वाले प्रवासी
MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
1991
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
21.01 & ABOVE
17.01 - 21.00
14.01 -17.00
State Average 15.78
12.01 - 14.00
12.00 & BELOW
MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS
150 000 & ABOVE
100 000
50 000
20 000 & BELOW
URBAN
RURAL
M MALE
F FEMALE
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING UPTO 4 YEARS WHILE THOSE WITHIN / AGAINST THE SECTORS SHOW PERCENTAGES.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 56

MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, 1991

The map depicts migrants residing 10 years and above in each district of the state during 1991 census. The map has been drawn using the same cartographic technique as for Map No 53

Out of 29.76 million total migrants, 18.46 million were residing 10 years and above in the state, which constitute 62 02 of total migrants in 1991. The highest percentage range (69.01 and above) of migrants residing 10 year and above is spread over only four districts. Jaunpur has the maximum percentage (70.66) of migrants among all the districts of the state followed by Pratapgarh (69 78), Deoria (69.74) and Hardoi (69 54).

The proportion of migrants residing 10 years and above to migrants in the range 64.01-69.00 may be observed in 18 districts. Of these eight districts are situated in Eastern U P., six in Western U.P. and four in Central U.P. Ghazipur (68.96) and Bijnor (64 09) have claimed the highest and the lowest percentage respectively among the districts of his range

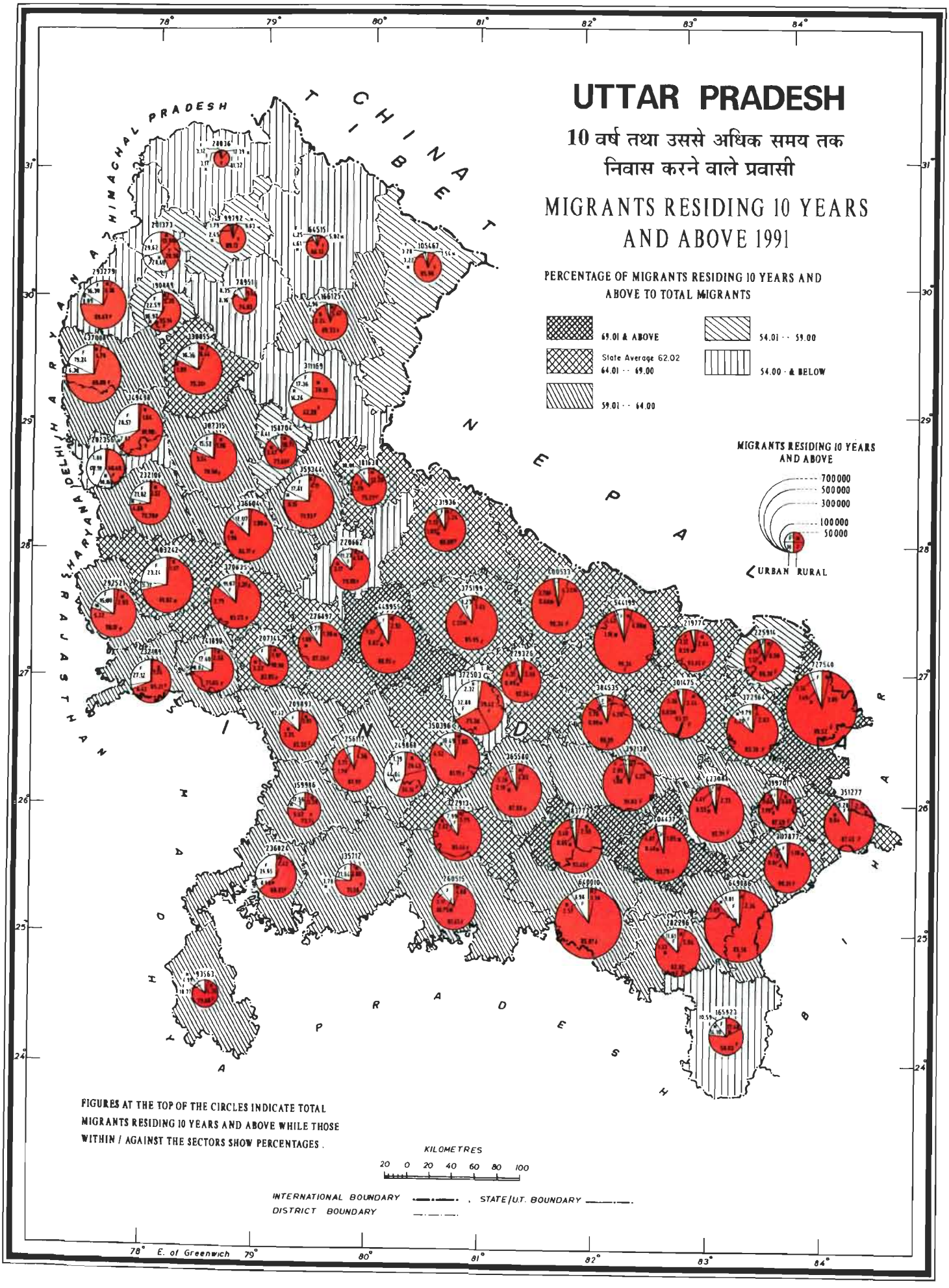
Maximum number of districts (24) are covered in percentage range of 59.01-64 00. State average (62.02) also falls in this range These are distributed in Western U P. (10), Eastern U.P. (7), Bundelkhand region (4), Central U.P (2) and Himalayan region (1) Muzaffarnagar (59 05) and Rae Bareli (63.20) respectively mark the top and the bottom position of this range Remaining districts of this range vary in between these two limits.

There are only five districts representing the range 54 01-59 00. Tehri Garhwal district has lowest percentage among the districts of this range followed by Mahrajganj (56.78), Rampur (57 42), Pithoragarh and Hardwar (58 02 each).

The lowest percentage range (54 00 and below) of migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants is spread over in twelve districts of the state These are distributed in all five regions of the state. District Ghaziabad (43.64), Sonbhadra (46.61), Uttarkashi (47 16) and Dehra Dun (47 59) have the lower percentage of migrants residing 10 years and above among all the districts of the state

Proportionate circles represent total migrants residing 10 years and above in the districts Deoria has the highest number (7 28 lakh) of migrants in the state followed by Varanasi (6 49 lakh), Allahabad (6 40 lakh), Gonda (5.44 lakh), Hardoi (4 49 lakh) and Muzaffarnagar (4.37 lakh) etc Circles sectors reveal that rural proportion of migrants is more than urban in all the districts except Kanpur Nagar, Ghaziabad and Lucknow district. The percentage of rural migrants residing 10 years and above to total migrants is the highest in Bahraich district (96.56) followed by Siddharthnagar (96 29), Sultanpur (96 05), Pratapgarh (95.95), Basti (95 81) and Tehri Garhwal (95.76). The higher percentage of urban migrants may be observed in Kanpur Nagar (78 18) Dehra Dun (58.02), Lucknow (57.76), Ghaziabad (57.63), Hardwar (39.51) and Meerut (36.44). The proportion of female migrants is more than male migrants in both sectors (urban and rural) which is quite are visible in all the districts.

MAP 56


UTTAR PRADESH
10 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक समय तक निवास करने वाले प्रवासी
MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
69.01 & ABOVE
State Average 62.02
64.01 - 69.00
59.01 - 64.00
54.01 - 59.00
54.00 - & BELOW
MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
700000
500000
300000
100000
50000
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
TIBET
FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE TOTAL MIGRANTS RESIDING 10 YEARS AND ABOVE WHILE THOSE WITHIN / AGAINST THE SECTORS SHOW PERCENTAGES.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

III - ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP 57

MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1991

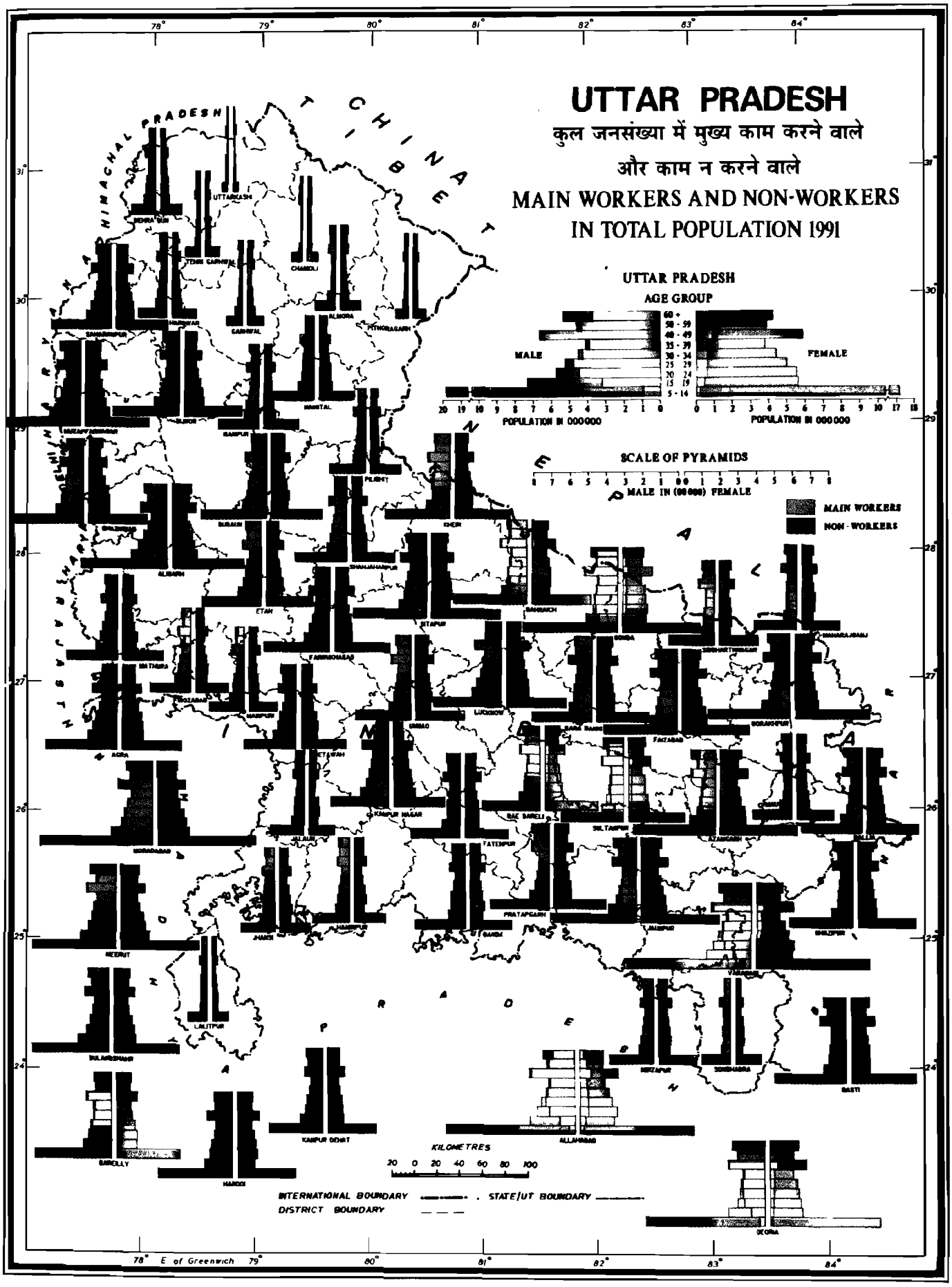
The map presents the proportion of main workers and non-workers classified by different age groups in each district of the state as per 1991 census

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

There are 41.36 million main workers and 94.31 million non workers in the state as per 1991 Census which constituting 29 73 and 67.80 per cent respectively of the total population. Male main workers are 26.25 per cent of the total population of the state while female main workers are only 3 49 per cent of total population There are 26 78 per cent male non-workers and 41 01 per cent female non-workers to total population.

The map reveals that the male main workers have got higher proportion in comparison to female main workers in all age groups in almost all the districts. However, a few exceptions can be seen in Almora district in age-groups 5-14, 15-19, 20,24 and 25-29 The proportion of non-workers give a reverse picture Female non workers are in higher proportion than male non workers in all age-groups (except in some hill districts such as Almora, Chamoli etc. in certain age groups). The proportion of non-workers in age-groups 5-14 are higher than that of other age-groups It is significant that female non-workers are higher in proportions than male non-workers in age-group 60+ at the state level Similar pattern has been observed at the district level. It is also significant that the proportion of male main workers in age-group 40-49 is higher than that of other age-groups in all the districts as also in the state.

MAP 57


UTTAR PRADESH
कुल जनसंख्या में मुख्य काम करने वाले
और काम न करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN TOTAL POPULATION 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
MALE
FEMALE
POPULATION IN 000000
SCALE OF PYRAMIDS
MALE IN (00000) FEMALE
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
KILOMETRES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E of Greenwich

MAP 58

RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1991

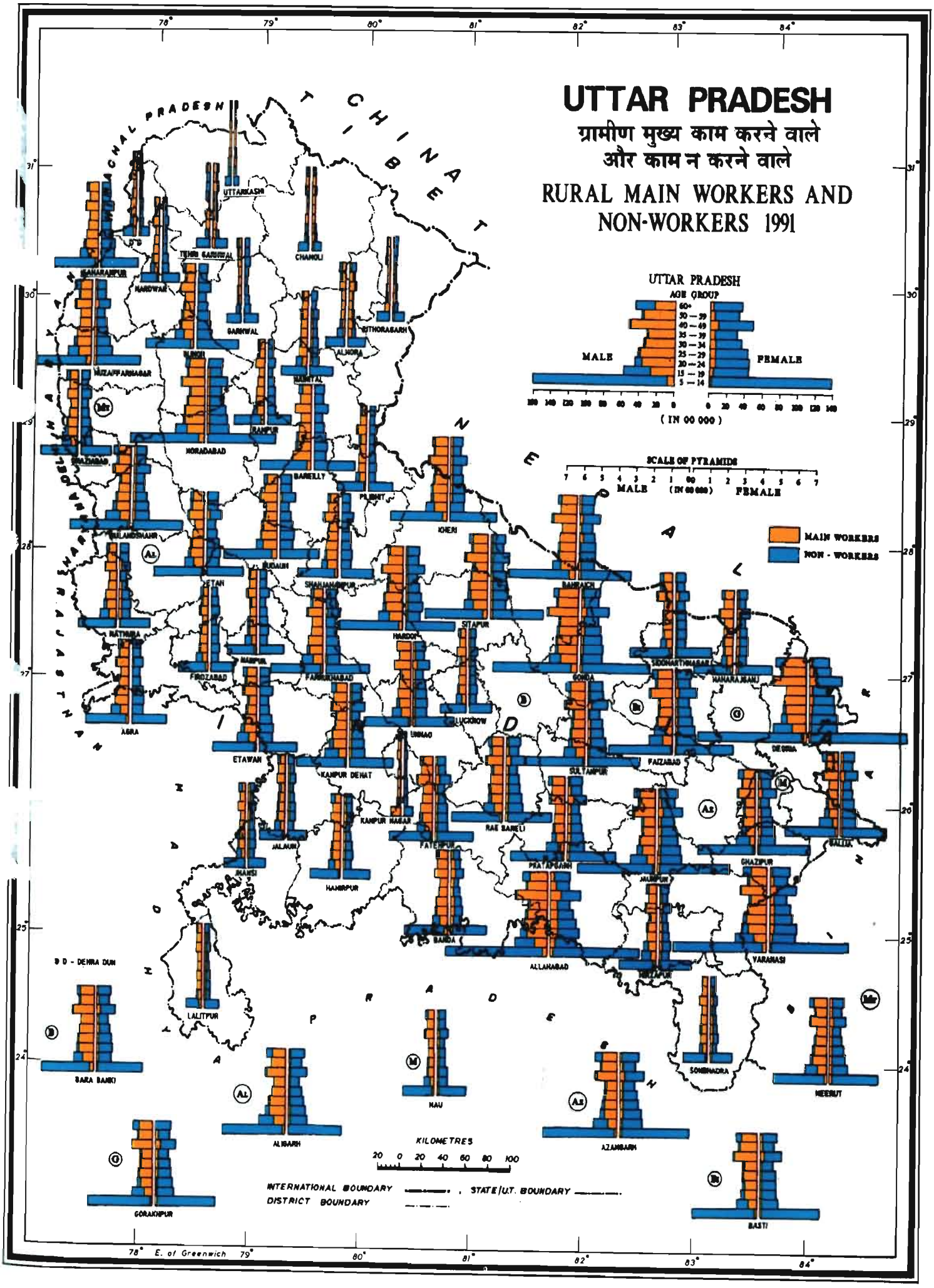
The map shows the proportion of rural main workers and non workers classified by different age-groups in each district of the state as per 1991 Census.

The structure of rural main workers and non-workers has been shown by age pyramid in each district. Horizontal bars are drawn for rural male and female main workers and non-workers according to their absolute figures. The age-groups have been shown along the vertical axis in the middle of the pyramid of the state. However, similar pattern could not be adopted for the districts due to lack of space The number of females falling in various age-groups has also been depicted. Each bar representing the position of a district has been divided into two parts one showing rural main workers while the other non workers These parts have been distinguished by red and sea green colours as indicated in the legend of the map.

There are 34.03 million main workers and 74.20 million non workers in rural areas of the state thereby constituting 30.49 and 66 54 per cent respectively of the total rural population Rural main workers among males are 26 60 per cent to total rural population of the state, whereas female main workers are only 3.92 per cent. Among non-workers male and female constitute 26 27 and 40.27 per cent respectively

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

The number of rural non-workers in age-group of 5-14 is higher than that of any other age-groups. This proportion in the females is found decreasing in the age-group spanning between 15 and 59 except in the age-group 40-49 It is significant that rural female non-workers have got higher proportion than that of male non-workers in all age groups All the districts of the state follow the same pattern of distribution of population of rural main workers and non-workers.


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण मुख्य काम करने वाले
और काम न करने वाले
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND
NON-WORKERS 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
60+
50 — 59
40 — 49
35 — 39
30 — 34
25 — 29
20 — 24
15 — 19
5 — 14
MALE
FEMALE
(IN 00 000)
SCALE OF PYRAMIDS
MALE (IN 00 000) FEMALE
MAIN WORKERS
NON - WORKERS
D D - DEHRA DUN
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 59

URBAN MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1991

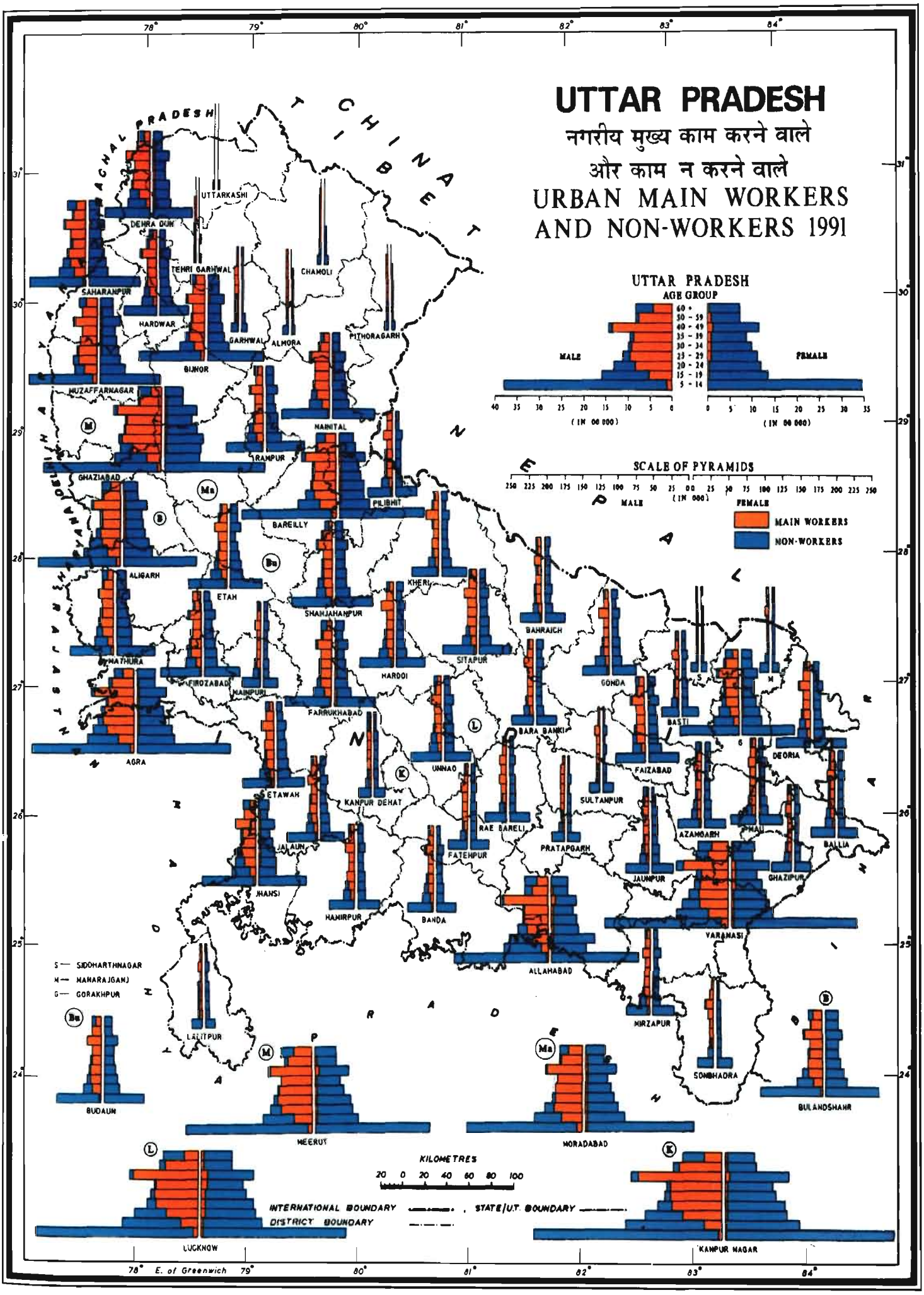
The map depicts the proportion of urban main workers and non-workers classified by various age-groups in each district of the state as per 1991 census.

The structure of main workers and non- workers in urban areas is represented by age pyramids in each district. The horizontal bars are drawn sex-wise showing absolute number of main workers and non workers for each district. The age groups have been shown along the vertical axis in the middle of the pyramid of the state. However, this pattern could not be adopted for the districts due to lack of space. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of male population and those on the right indicate the number of female population falling in the various age groups. Each bar in each district has been divided into two parts showing urban main workers and non workers. These divisions have been distinguished by red and sea green colours as indicated in the legend of the map.

There are 7.33 million urban main workers and 20 26 million non workers in the state as per 1991 census which constitute 26 56 and 73 38 per cent respectively of the total urban population. Of these, male main workers are 24 83 per cent while female main workers comprise only 1 37 per cent. The percentage of urban male non workers and urban female non workers to total urban population come to 28 83 and 44 55 respectively.

The map reveals that the urban male main workers hold the higher number than the urban female main workers in all the age groups, in all the districts of the state Similarly the urban female non workers have got much higher number than that of urban male non workers in all age groups

The number of urban non workers in age groups 5-14 is much higher than those in other age groups This number is found decreasing in higher age groups but shows an increase in the age group 40-49. All the districts follow the same pattern of distribution of urban main workers and non workers


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय मुख्य काम करने वाले
और काम न करने वाले
URBAN MAIN WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
60 +
50 - 59
40 - 49
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
5 - 14
MALE
FEMALE
(IN 00 000)
SCALE OF PYRAMIDS
MALE
FEMALE
(IN 000)
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
UTTARAKHAND
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
PITHORAGARH
BIJNOR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
NAINITAL
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
ALIGARH
ETAH
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAHRAICH
MATHURA
FIROZABAD
MAINPURI
HARDOI
SITAPUR
GONDA
AGRA
FARRUKHABAD
BARA BANKI
BASTI
DEORIA
UNNAO
FAIZABAD
ETAWAH
KANPUR DEHAT
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
MAU
BALLIA
JALAUN
RAE BARELI
PRATAPGARH
FATEHPUR
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
S — SIDDHARTHNAGAR
M — MAHARAJGANJ
G — GORAKHPUR
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
BULANDSHAHR
BUDAUN
MEERUT
MORADABAD
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
LUCKNOW
KANPUR NAGAR
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 60

MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1991

The map shows the proportion of main workers in each district of the state in 1991.

Total main workers in age-group 15-59 are shown by proportionate circles for each district. Each circle is divided into two sectors according to the percentage share of population of rural and urban main workers in age-group of 15-59. Rural sectors are shaded to differentiate then from the urban sectors. Total number of main workers are written at the top of the circles and percentage share of rural and urban main workers in age 15-59 has been written inside the respective sector or against the sector depending upon availability of space. Percentage of main workers in age-group 15-59 to total population in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district. These percentage figures have been grouped into five ranges above and below the state average and shown by choropleth technique from high to low order of values as per legend of the map.

There are 36.03 million main workers in age-group 15-59 which constitute 49.69 per cent of total population in age-group 15-59 in Uttar Pradesh as per 1991 Census. The map reveals that twelve districts of the state have a population of main workers 54.51 per cent and above. These include in descending order Uttarkashi district (77.33), Chamoli (70.18), Almora (68.56), Tehri-Garhwal (67.84), Pithoragarh (64.46), Sonbhadra (64.10), Banda (59.48), Mahrajganj (57.21), Siddharthnagar (55.25), Lalitpur (55.10), Hamirpur (55.04) and Mirzapur (54.67).

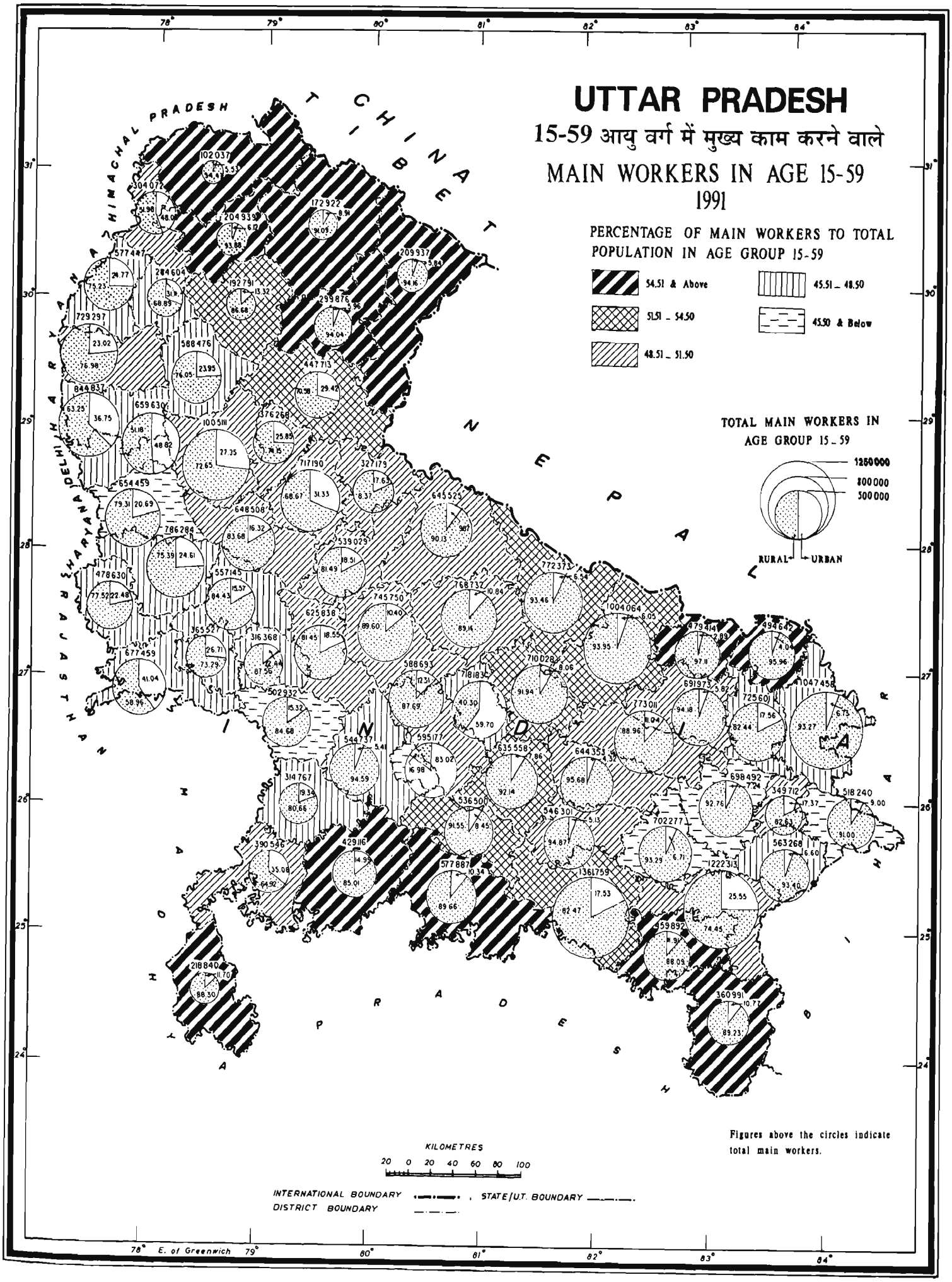
There are eight districts covered in the range of 51.51-54.50. Of these three each are situated in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh and two in the Himalayan region. Rae Bareli with (52.27 per cent) is at the bottom in this range.

Maximum number of districts (20) are covered in percentage range of 48.51-51.50. Nine districts of this range are situated in Western U.P., five in the central U.P. four in the eastern U.P. and one each in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. The highest and the lowest are witnessed in Dehra Dun (50.69) and Moradabad (48.60) districts respectively. The remaining districts in this range vary in between these two limits.

Seventeen districts are covered in the range of 45.51-48.50. Maximum number of districts (11) of this range are situated in western U.P. Kanpur Dehat district (48.23) has the highest percentage while Mainpuri (45.59) has the lowest.

The lowest percentage range of 45.50 and below is noticed in only six districts. Kanpur Nagar (41.89) has witnessed the lowest percentage among them.

A glance through the circles reveals wide gap between rural and urban main workers in age-group 15-59. Out of 63 districts, 22 have more than 90.00 per cent and 30 have 70.00-90.00 per cent of rural main workers in age-group 15-59. The highest percentage i.e. 97.11 of rural main workers is observed in Siddharthnagar district while the lowest (16.98) is recorded in Kanpur Nagar district.


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 आयु वर्ग में मुख्य काम करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59
1991
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59
54.51 & Above
51.51 - 54.50
48.51 - 51.50
45.51 - 48.50
45.50 & Below
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59
1250000
800000
500000
RURAL
URBAN
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures above the circles indicate total main workers.
E. of Greenwich

MAP 61

MALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1991

The map depicts male main workers in each district of the state in 1991.

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

As per 1991 census there are 31.74 million male main workers in age-group 15-59 in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 82.49 per cent of total male population in age-group 15-59. The map reveals that only one district namely, Bahraich (90.15) has 90.01 per cent and above male main workers in age 15-59.

There are nineteen district of the state where male main workers in age-group 15-59 are in the range of 85.01-90.00 per cent. Nine districts of this range are situated in Western U.P., four each in Central and Eastern U.P and one each in Himalayan and Bundelkhand region. In this range Budaun district recorded the highest percentage (89 55) while Muzaffarnagar with 85 15 has the lowest

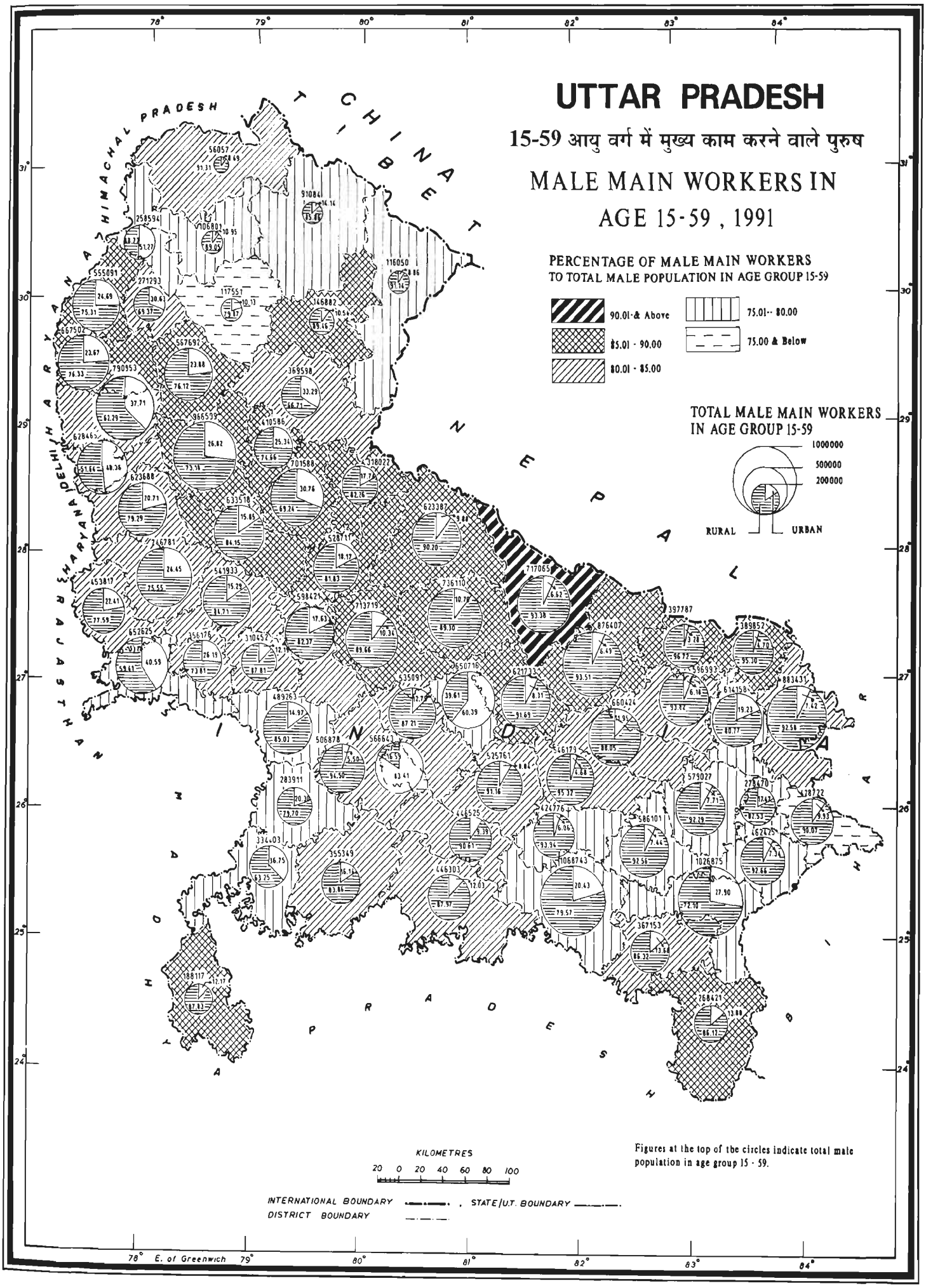
Maximum number of 23 districts are covered in percentage range of 80.01-85.00. State average (82 49) also falls in this range. Of 23 districts ten fall in Western U.P., six in Eastern U P , three in Central U.P and two each in Himalayan and Bundelkhand region. The highest (84 96) and the lowest (80.07) percentage are witnessed in Banda and Ghaziabad districts respectively.

There are seventeen districts having male main workers in age-group 15-59 in the range of 75 01-80 00. These districts are distributed as 8 in Eastern U.P., 4 in Himalayan region, two each in Western U.P and Bundelkhand region and one in Central U P. Agra district with 79.90 represents the highest percentage while Chamoli (75.28) is at the bottom in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 75 00 and below of male main workers in age-group 15-59 is noticed in only three districts of the state. Garhwal district (68.19) has the lowest percentage in the state preceded by Kanpur Nagar (71.42) and Ballia (74 67).

At a glance, the circles reveal wide gap between rural and urban male main workers in age 15-59. There are 19 districts which have more than 90 per cent, 34 districts 70 to 90 per cent and only ten districts have below 70 per cent of rural male main workers. Siddharthnagar district (96.72) has the highest and Kanpur Nagar (16.59) has the lowest percentage of rural male main workers to total male main workers among all the districts of the state.

Kanpur Nagar district (83.41) has recorded the highest percentage of urban male main workers followed by Lucknow (60.39), Dehra Dun (51.27), Ghaziabad (48 36) and Agra (40.59) etc whereas the lowest percentage is found in Siddharthnagar (3 28) district


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 आयु वर्ग में मुख्य काम करने वाले पुरुष
MALE MAIN WORKERS IN
AGE 15-59 , 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MAIN WORKERS
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59
90.01-& Above
85.01 - 90.00
80.01 - 85.00
75.01-- 80.00
75.00 & Below
TOTAL MALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE GROUP 15-59
1000000
500000
200000
RURAL
URBAN
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total male population in age group 15 - 59.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 62

FEMALE MAIN WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1991

The map represents the female main workers in each district of the state as per 1991 census.

Total female main workers in age-group 15-59 are shown by proportionate circle for each district of the state. Each circle is divided into two sectors representing rural and urban main workers according to their percentage value. The rural sectors are shaded to differentiate them from the urban sectors. Total number of female main workers are written at the top of the circles.

Percentage of female main workers in age-group 15-59 to total female population in age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and the districts falling under each range have been represented by choropleth technique as per legend of the map.

There were 4.30 million female main workers in age-group 15-59 in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 12.62 per cent of total female population in age-group 15-59. The map reveals that seven districts of the state have 32.01 per cent and above female main workers in age-group 15-59. The highest percentage is recorded in Uttarkashi district (72.80) followed by Chamoli (65.26), Almora (64.35), Tehri Garhwal (61.24), Pithoragarh (60.83), Garhwal (39.29) and Sonbhadra (36.12).

Female main workers in the range of 16.01-32.00 cover fifteen districts of the state. Eight districts of this range are situated in Eastern U.P. three in Bundelkhand region and two each in Central U.P. and Himalayan region. Banda district (29.49) recorded the highest percentage whereas Ghazipur district (16.53) has the lowest percentage in the stated range.

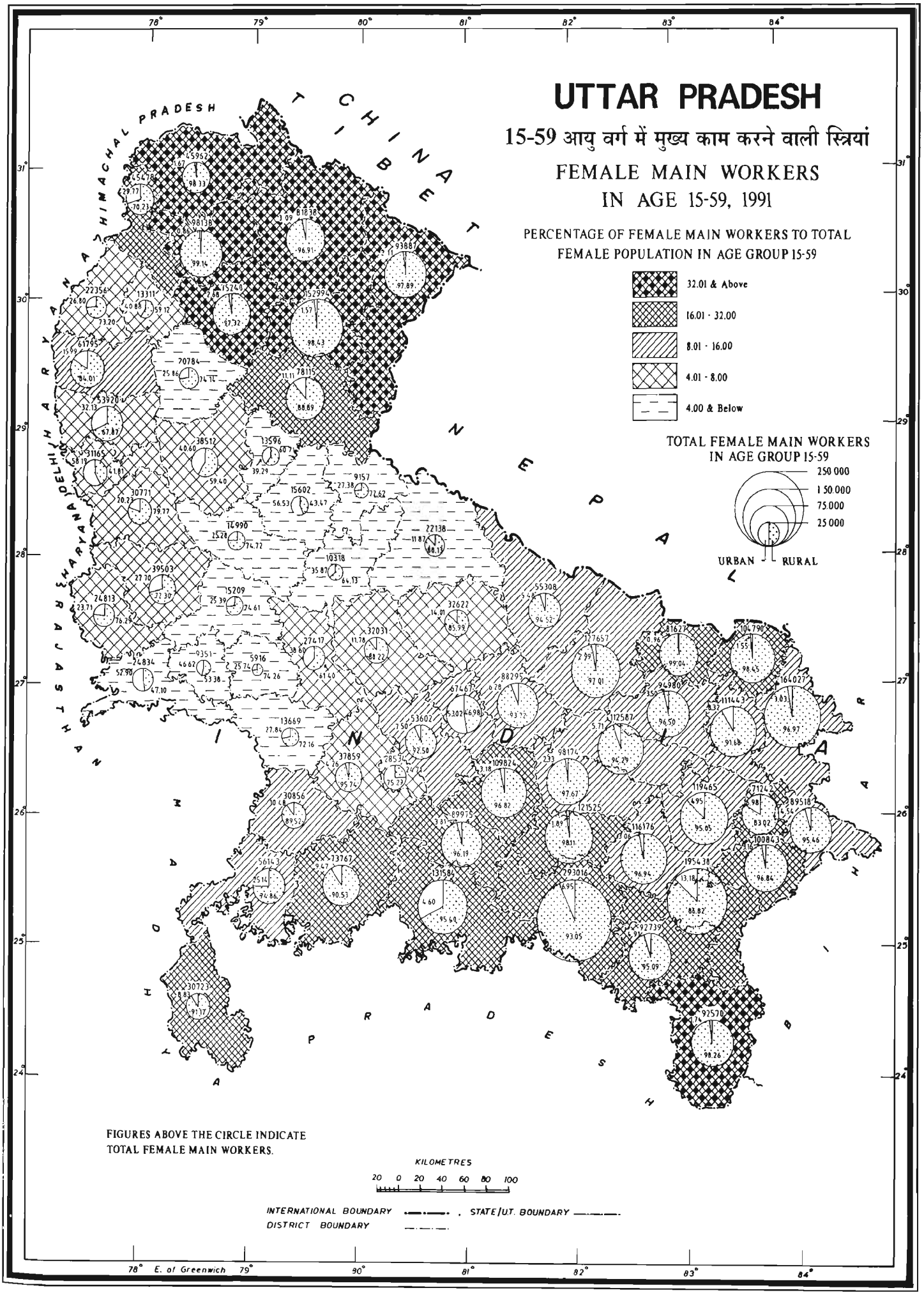
Sixteen districts of the state are covered in percentage range of 8.01-16.00 of female main workers in age-group 15-59. The state average 12.62 also falls in this range. Of these, ten districts are in Eastern U P., three in Central U.P., two in Bundelkhand region and only one in Western U.P. The highest and the lowest percentage are witnessed in Jhansi (15.53) and Bahraich (8.29) districts respectively. Remaining districts of this range vary in between these two limits.

There are thirteen districts which have female main workers in age 15-59 in the range of 4.01-8.00 These districts are distributed as 9 in Western U.P. and 4 in Central U.P. Kanpur Dehat district with 7.45 per cent represents highest percentage while Saharanpur having 4.02 per cent has the lowest percentage of female main workers in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 4.00 and below of female main workers is noticed in twelve districts of the state. Of these eleven districts form a continuous belt in Western Uttar Pradesh including one district (Kheri) of Central U.P. Mainpuri district (1.87) has witnessed the lowest percentage preceded by Shahjahanpur (2.19), Bareilly (2.35), Firozabad (2.55), Budaun (2.69) and Etawah (2.54).

The proportionate circles in the districts show total main workers in age-group 15-59. This is wide gap between rural and urban female main workers in the stated age group. There are 31 districts having more than 90 per cent, 20 districts having 70 to 90 per cent, 7 district having 50-70 per cent and remaining 5 districts having below 50 per cent of rural female main workers in age-group 15-59. The highest and the lowest percentage are recorded in Tehri Garhwal (99.14) and Kanpur Nagar (24.71) district respectively.

The proportion of urban female main workers is low in the districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is much variation (0.86-75.29 per cent) in the distribution of urban female main workers in the districts of the state. Western districts have higher proportion of urban female main workers in comparison to these of other regions (except Kanpur Nagar and Lucknow). The districts of Ghaziabad(58.19), Bareilly (56.53), Agra (52.90), Firozabad (46.62), Hardwar (40.88), Moradabad (40 60) and Rampur (39.29) have higher percentage of urban female main workers in the state, whereas lower percentage is observed in Tehri Garhwal (0.86) preceded by Siddharthnagar (0 96), Maharajganj (1.55), Almora (1 57) and Uttarkashi (1.67).


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15-59 आयु वर्ग में मुख्य काम करने वाली स्त्रियां
FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE 15-59, 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL
FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59
32.01 & Above
16.01 - 32.00
8.01 - 16.00
4.01 - 8.00
4.00 & Below
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE GROUP 15-59
250 000
1 50.000
75.000
25 000
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
FIGURES ABOVE THE CIRCLE INDICATE
TOTAL FEMALE MAIN WORKERS.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich 79°

MAP 63

MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991

The map shows the proportion of male and female main workers classified by industrial categories (I-IX) in each administrative division of the state in 1991

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

1. Primary : I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers, III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, and IV-Mining and Quarrying.
2. Secondary : V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry and VI - Construction.
3 Tertiary : VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, storage and Communications and IX-Other services

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

The map brings out four important features of industrial structure: (1) it is primarily an agricultural economy as 72 88 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in primary activities, specially in agriculture, (2) Female participation rate in all the three sectors of economy is very poor, (3) The activities relating to secondary sector are less developed in Uttar Pradesh as only 8 97 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in them and (4) There are 18.15 per cent of the total main workers in employment.

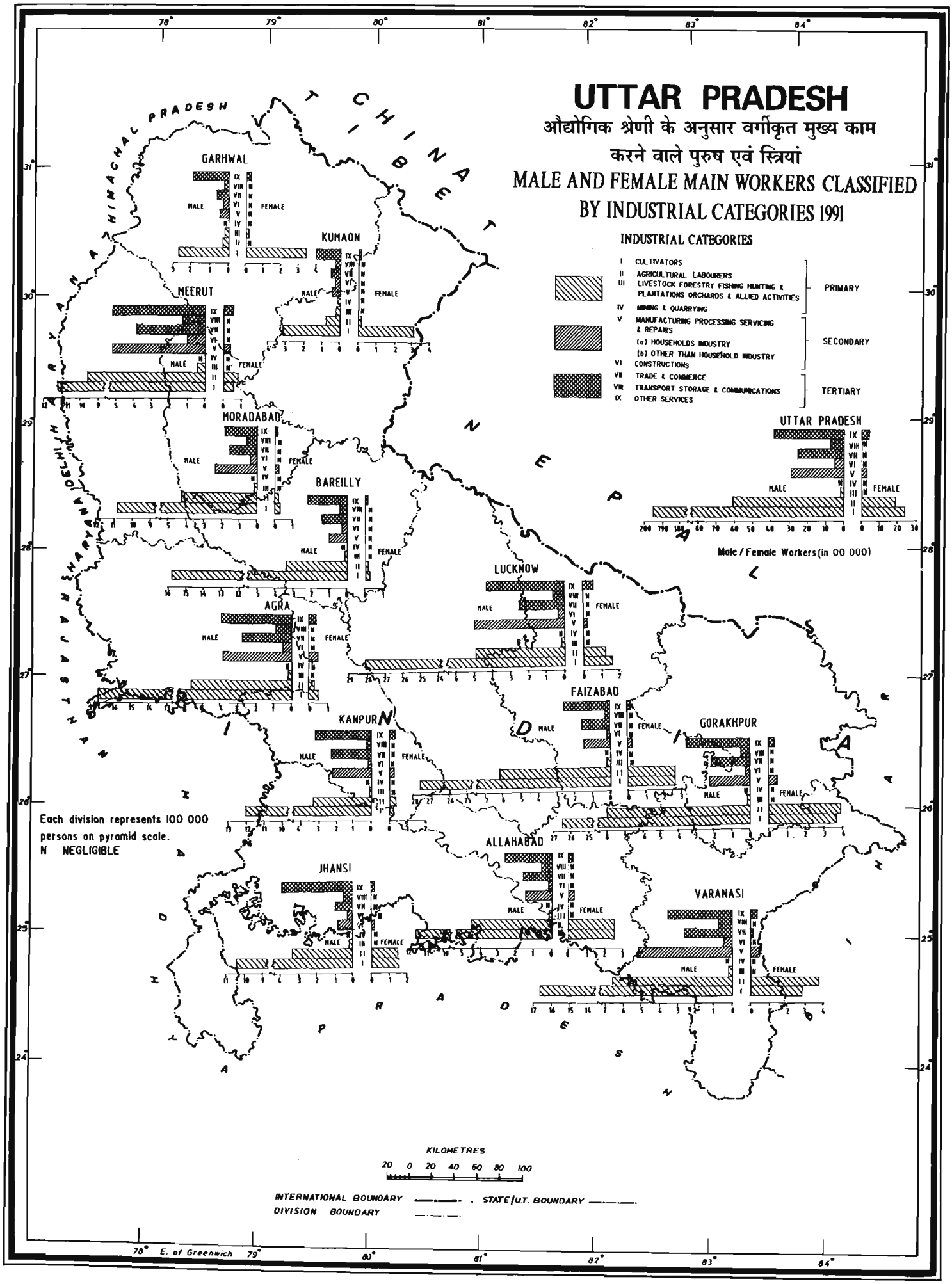
There are 30.19 million workers engaged in primary activities in Uttar Pradesh which constitute 72.88 per cent of the total main workers. Highest proportion of workers in primary activities is observed in Faizabad Division (85.41) followed by Gorakhpur (81.67), Bareilly (77.76), Allahabad (75 63), Lucknow (72 39), Jhansi (71.67), Kumaon (70.59), Varanasi (68.80), Moradabad (68.52), Agra (64.41), Kanpur (64.19) and Garhwal (63.17). The lowest percentage (56.29) is seen in Meerut Division

In the primary sector, proportion of cultivators (53.27 per cent) is much higher than that of agricultural labourers (18 94 per cent) in the state

The highest proportion of workers in secondary sector to total main workers among various Divisions of U.P. is found in Meerut division (16 45) followed by Varanasi (14.13), Agra (13 43), Moradabad (13.13), Lucknow (11.38) and Kanpur (11.13) while the lowest proportion of secondary activities is observed in Faizabad division (4.16 per cent). The proportion of workers engaged in secondary activities to total main workers in Uttar Pradesh is only 8.97 per cent. This proportion clearly reflects poor industrial health of the state

In tertiary sector, proportion of workers in 'Other Services' is much higher than that of workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications. Among the Divisions, proportion of tertiary activities to total main workers is the highest in Garhwal Division (28 11 per cent) followed by Meerut (27.22), Kanpur (24 67), Jhansi (23.30), Agra (22 16), Kumaon (21.98) and Moradabad (18 35 per cent). The lowest percentage (10.43) is recorded in Faizabad Division

The pyramids of the map clearly reveals that the proportion of male main workers in all industrial categories is much higher than that of female main workers except one i.e., in Garhwal Division. It is significant that the proportion of female cultivators is higher than that of male cultivators which constitute 31.75 and 25 20 per cent respectively to total main workers in Garhwal Division


UTTAR PRADESH
औद्योगिक श्रेणी के अनुसार वर्गीकृत मुख्य काम करने वाले पुरुष एवं स्त्रियां
MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
PRIMARY
IV MINING & QUARRYING
V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLDS INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
SECONDARY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
TERTIARY
UTTAR PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
Male / Female Workers (in 00 000)
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
GARHWAL
KUMAON
MEERUT
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
ALLAHABAD
JHANSI
VARANASI
Each division represents 100 000 persons on pyramid scale.
N NEGLIGIBLE
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 64

URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991

This map depicts proportion of urban male and female main workers to their total working population in each industrial category (I-IX) in 13 administrative divisions of the state during 1991 census.

The nine categories of the industrial activities are grouped into following three economic sectors,

1. Primary — I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural Labourers, III-Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, and IV-Mining and Quarrying
2. Secondary — V-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry and VI-Construction
3. Tertiary · — VII-Trade and Commerce, VIII-Transport, Storage and Communications and IX-Other Services,

In each division, pyramids are drawn to show the size of workers engaged in nine industrial categories (I-IX) and each industrial category has been written in roman figures between two vertical parallel lines. The bars on the left hand side indicate number of urban male main workers and those on the right hand side indicate the number of urban female main workers engaged in various industrial categories Under each sector, the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The map introduces four important features of urban industrial structure (1) Tertiary activities in urban sector keep engaged 59 95 per cent of workers to total urban main workers, (2) Female participation in these three economic sectors of economy is very poor, (3) The secondary activities in urban sector constitute 24 36 per cent of workers to total urban main workers in the state, (4) There are 15 70 per cent main workers in primary activities as there activities are rural based and agriculture and allied activities

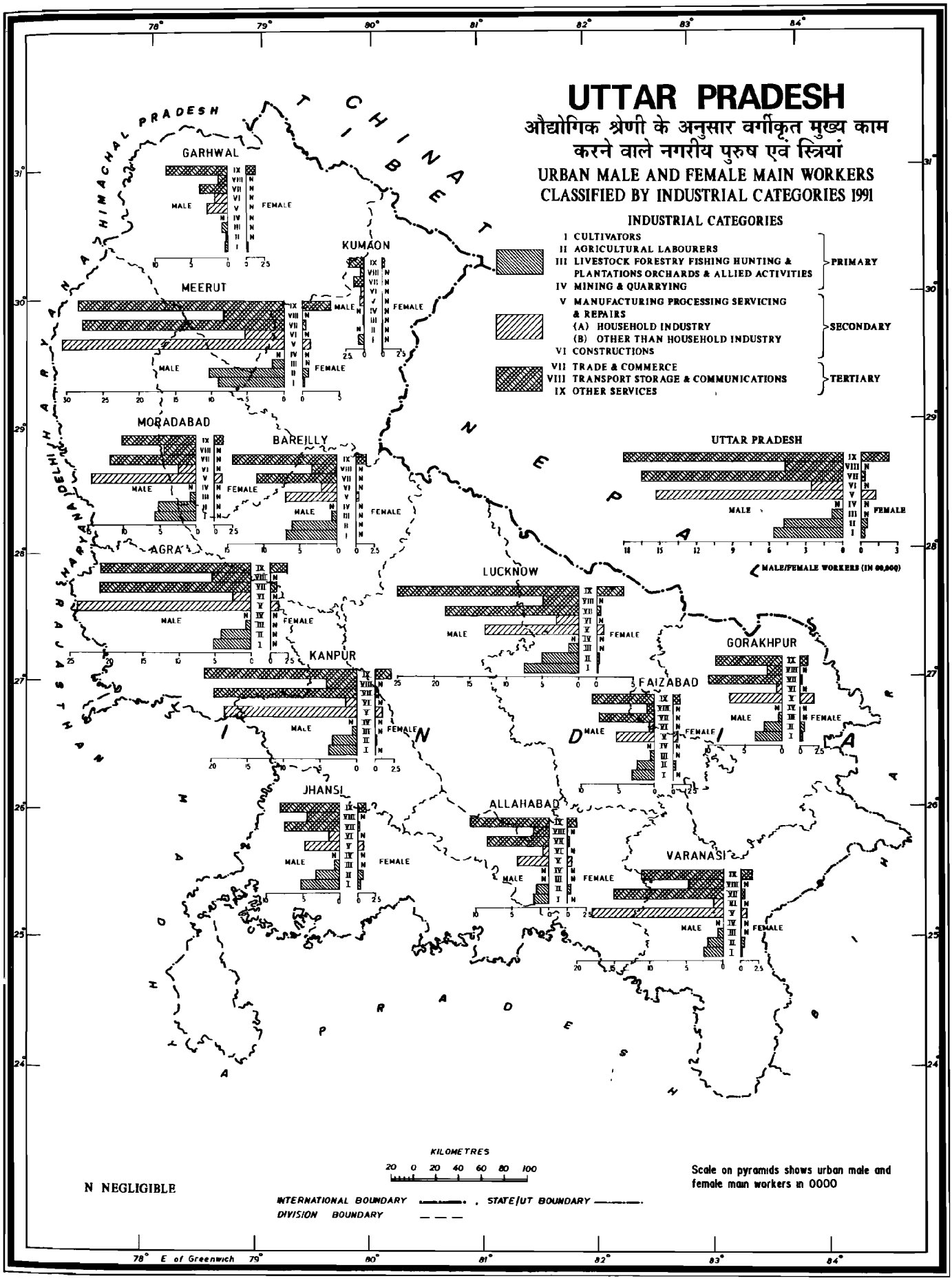
Out of 7 80 million urban main workers 1 22 million are engaged in primary activities in the state which constitute 15.70 per cent Among the Divisions the highest proportion of urban workers in primary activities is recorded in Jhansi Division (26 86 per cent) followed by Bareilly (25 91 per cent), Moradabad (20 79 per cent) and Faizabad (20 35 per cent), while the lowest percentage (8 74) is observed in Garhwal Division

The highest proportion of workers engaged in secondary activities in urban is noticed in Varanasi Division (33 45 per cent) followed by Agra (31 50 per cent), Moradabad (31 11 per cent), Meerut (29.13 per cent), Kanpur (27.45 per cent), Gorakhpur (24 32 per cent) and Garhwal (21 81 per cent) whereas the lowest proportion of main workers in this category is recorded in Kumaon Division (16 04 per cent)

Among the secondary activities, proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, claims much higher percentage than that of construction. Meerut Division shows the highest proportion among all the Division

The tertiary activities are predominant in urban sector in the state Among tertiary activities, the trade and commerce and other services have higher proportion than that of transport storage and communication The map reveals that the proportion of other services represents highest percentage in all the Divisions. Among the Divisions the highest proportion of urban main workers in tertiary sector is observed in Garhwal Division (69.44 per cent) followed by Allahabad (68.53 per cent), Kumaon (65.93 per cent), Lucknow (62 65 per cent) and Kanpur (62 10 per cent), while the lowest proportion is recorded in Moradabad Division (48 10 per cent)

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


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औद्योगिक श्रेणी के अनुसार वर्गीकृत मुख्य काम करने वाले नगरीय पुरुष एवं स्त्रियां
URBAN MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING & QUARRYING
PRIMARY
V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS
(A) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(B) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
SECONDARY
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
TERTIARY
GARHWAL
KUMAON
MEERUT
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
AGRA
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
UTTAR PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
MALE/FEMALE WORKERS (IN 00,000)
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78° E of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
N NEGLIGIBLE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
Scale on pyramids shows urban male and female main workers in 0000

MAP 65

RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991

The map reveals the proportion of rural male and female main workers classified in nine industrial categories in each administrative division of the state in 1991.

Nine of industrial categories are grouped into three sectors of economy namely; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

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

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

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

Pyramids are drawn in each division to show the size of workers engaged in nine (I-IX) industrial categories. These industrial categories are written between two vertical parallel lines in Roman figures. The bars on the left hand side indicate the number of rural main workers and on the right hand side show the number of rural female main workers engaged in various industrial categories For each economic sector, the industrial categories are differentiated by hatchings as shown in the legend of the map.

The map brings out four important features regarding industrial structure, (1) It is primarily an agricultural economy as 85 13 per cent of total rural main workers are engaged in primary activities, specially in agriculture (2) The female participation rate in all the three sectors of economy is very poor, (3) the secondary activities are less developed in the state as it engaged only 5.34 per cent of the total rural main workers and (4) there are only 6 12 per cent of total rural main workers in service sector.

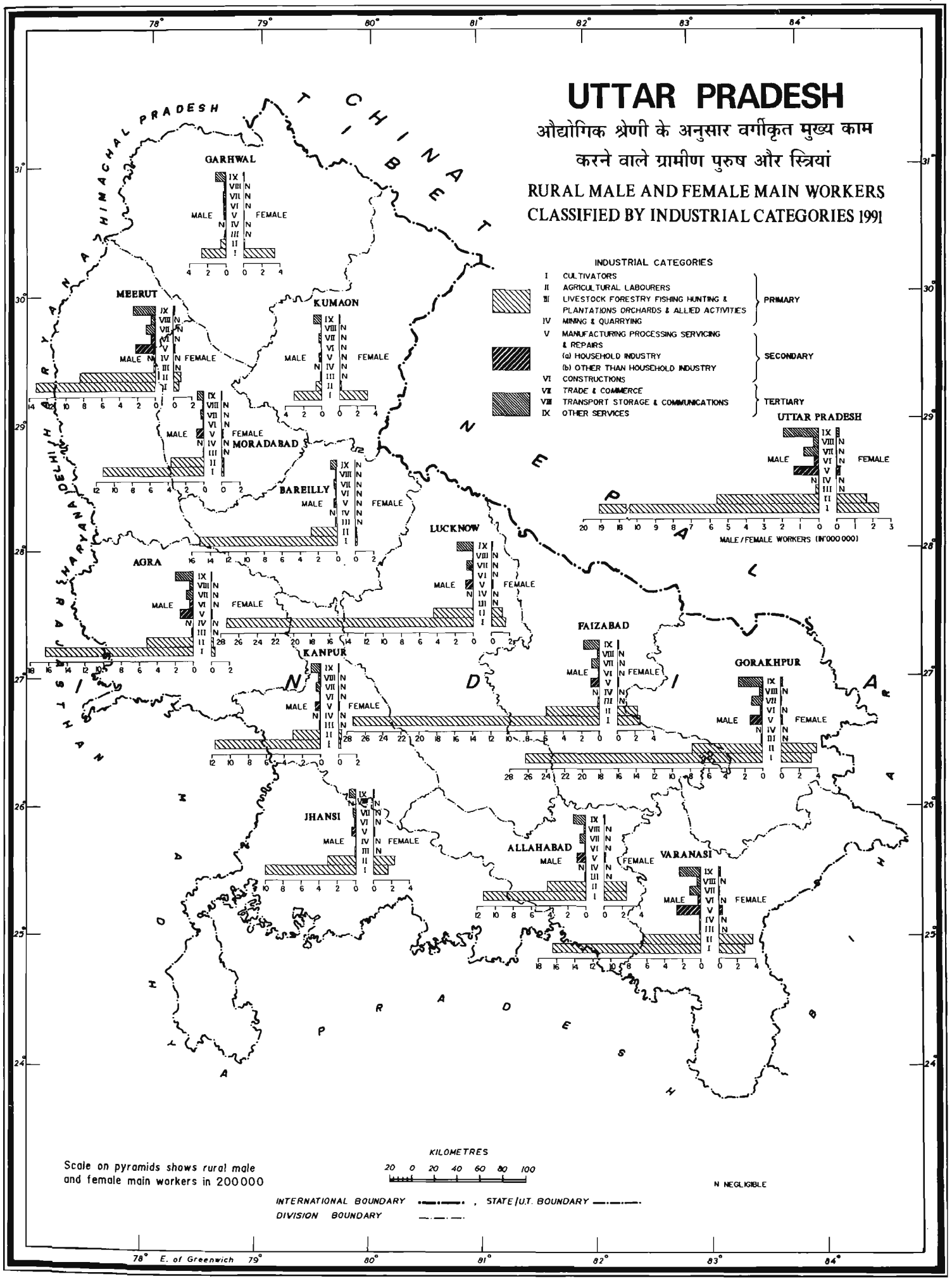
Out of 34 03 million total rural main workers, 28 97 million are engaged in primary activities in the state which constitute 85.13 per cent. Among the divisions the highest proportion of rural workers in primary activities is observed in Bareilly Division (91 50 per cent) followed by Jhansi (90 68), Faizabad (90 11) and Lucknow (90.00) while the lowest percentage is recorded in Meerut Division (77.05)

Among the two important primary activities the proportion of cultivators (63.01 per cent) is much higher than that of agricultural labourers (21 47 per cent)

The highest proportion of main workers in secondary activities to total rural main workers among the divisions is recorded in Meerut (9 50 per cent) followed by Varanasi (9.23 per cent), Agra (7 08 per cent) and Moradabad (6 30 per cent) whereas the lowest percentage of secondary activities is witnessed in Bareilly (2 28 per cent). The state reflects 5 34 per cent workers in secondary activities to rural main workers The lower proportion of engagement of workers in secondary activities shows the poor state of industrial development of the state.

In the tertiary sector, the proportion of workers in other services is much higher than that of main workers engaged in trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications. Among the Division, the highest proportion of workers engaged in tertiary activities in rural area is observed in Garhwal (17 39 per cent) followed by Kumaon (14.37), Meerut (13.45) and Varanasi (11.41) while the lowest proportion is recorded in Jhansi division (5.98).

The pyramids of the map clearly shows that the proportion of rural male main workers in all industrial categories is much higher than that of rural female main workers except in Garhwal division. This is significant because the proportion of rural female cultivators is higher than that of male cultivators which constitute 39 32 and 31.03 per cent respectively to total rural main workers in Garhwal Division


UTTAR PRADESH
औद्योगिक श्रेणी के अनुसार वर्गीकृत मुख्य काम करने वाले ग्रामीण पुरुष और स्त्रियां
RURAL MALE AND FEMALE MAIN WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1991
INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
I CULTIVATORS
II AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
III LIVESTOCK FORESTRY FISHING HUNTING & PLANTATIONS ORCHARDS & ALLIED ACTIVITIES
IV MINING & QUARRYING
PRIMARY
V MANUFACTURING PROCESSING SERVICING & REPAIRS
(a) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
(b) OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
VI CONSTRUCTIONS
VII TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS
IX OTHER SERVICES
SECONDARY
TERTIARY
UTTAR PRADESH
MALE/FEMALE WORKERS (IN'000 000)
GARHWAL
MEERUT
KUMAON
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
LUCKNOW
AGRA
KANPUR
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MALE
FEMALE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
Scale on pyramids shows rural male and female main workers in 200000
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
N NEGLIGIBLE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 66

MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 1991

The map depicts the main workers with educational levels in urban and rural sectors in the districts of Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 Census.

The data are compiled for both total urban and rural main workers separately with their educational levels for each district. The educational levels for both urban and rural main workers are grouped as given below:

1. Primary and Middle
2. Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.
3. Graduate degree and above.
4. Literates (without educational level)
5. Illiterates

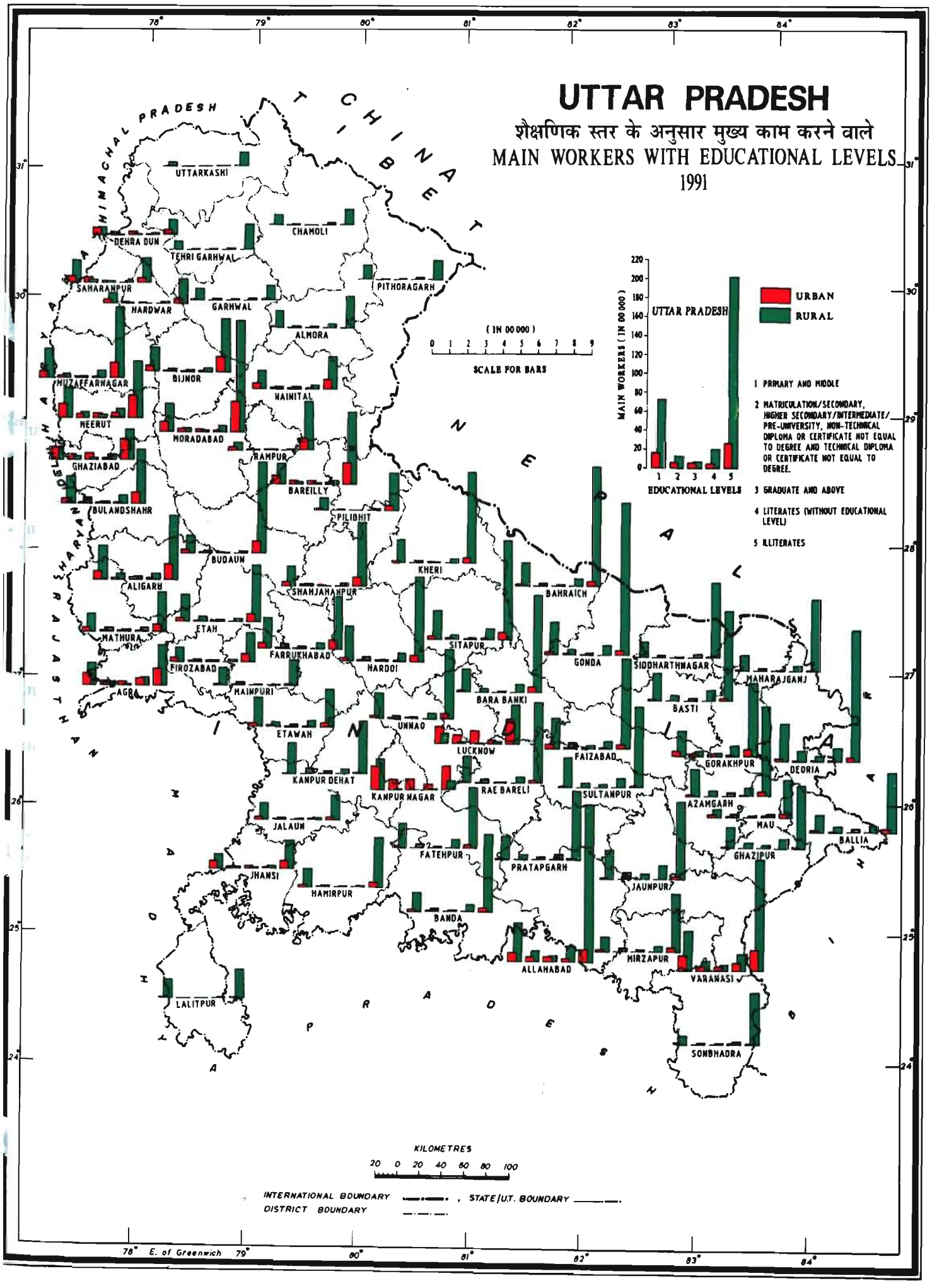
Proportionate five side lapping bars are drawn to show total urban main workers and total rural main workers for the above five groups of educational levels in each district. Absolute scale is drawn on the left side of the bar diagrams to indicate the number of main workers and educational levels as detailed above. These are denoted at the bottom of bar diagrams by number viz. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and are explained in the legend of the map. Bars in respect of rural main worker are shown by flat green colour whereas urban bars are indicated by red flat colour.

There were 5.99 million urban literate main workers and 31.65 million rural literate main workers with different levels of education in the state at the 1991 census. This constituted 56.24 and 35.96 per cent respectively to total mai workers.

Among the four categories of literate main workers 27.47 per cent are of primary and middle levels, 10.71 per cent of matriculation or equivalent, 10.29 per cent of degree or equivalent levels and 7.77 per cent literates without any educational level and remaining 43.76 per cent main workers are illiterate in urban sector in the state. In rural sector the proportion of illiterate main workers (64.03) is much higher than that of urban illiterate main workers. Among different categories of literate main workers the proportion of primary and middle education level is higher (22.78) while other categories i.e., higher secondary and equivalent (4.34 per cent), degree and equivalent (2.44 per cent) and literate withou educational level (6.40 per cent)retain low percentage to total main workers in the state in rural sector

The proportion of main workers with primary, middle and higher secondary level of education is higher than that of other categories of educational level in urban areas of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The highest proportion of main workers with primary and middle educational levels is recorded in Lalitpur district (39.77 per cent) followed by Almora (38.88 per cent) and Chamoli (37.60 per cent). The proportion of main workers in higher secondary and equivalent level of education is recorded as highest (32.41) in Garhwal district. Lucknow claims the highest (19.44) proportion of main workers with degree and equivalent level. followed by Dehra Dun (17.47), Almora (17.44) and Pithoragarh (16.80). In category four (literate without educational level) the highest proportion of main workers is recorded in Jalaun district (19.81) followed by Sonbhadra (19.40), Agra and Rae Bareilly (16.70 each) and Mau (16.25). District Rampur (65.25), Budaun (63.91) and Moradabad (60.91) are among the districts with higher percentage of illiterate main workers.

In rural sector the proportion of main workers with primary and middle level of education is higher than other categories of educational level in the districts of the state. This proportion recorded as highest in the district of Kanpur Nagar (71.34 per cent) followed by Garhwal (37.63 per cent), Lalitpur (37.53 per cent) and Pithoragarh (36.68 per cent). The proportion of main workers in rural areas with higher secondary and equivalent level of education is found highest in Ghaziabad (6.93) followed by Mathura (6.90), Ballia (6.80) and Etawah (6.62). The proportion of degree level of literate workers is very low in the rural sector of districts of the state. At the bottom are the districts of Dehra Dun (5.88), Garhwal (4.42), Nainital (4.33) and Jaunpur (4.02). In category four (literate without educational level) the highest proportion of main workers is recorded in Agra district (11.14) followed by Jaunpur (10.38), Ghazipur (10.35) and Chamoli (10.19). The district of Rampur has the highest percentage (80.23) of illiterate main workers to total main workers in rural area among all the districts of the state.


UTTAR PRADESH
शैक्षणिक स्तर के अनुसार मुख्य काम करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS WITH EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
1991
UTTAR PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS (IN 00 000)
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
URBAN
RURAL
(IN 00 000)
SCALE FOR BARS
1 PRIMARY AND MIDDLE
2 MATRICULATION/SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY/INTERMEDIATE/ PRE-UNIVERSITY, NON-TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE.
3 GRADUATE AND ABOVE
4 LITERATES (WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL)
5 ILLITERATES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
CHAMOLI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD
BAREILLY
BULANDSHAHR
PILIBHIT
BUDAUN
KHERI
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAHRAICH
ETAH
MATHURA
FARRUKHABAD
SITAPUR
GONDA
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
MAHARAJGANJ
FIROZABAD
HARDOI
AGRA
MAINPURI
BARA BANKI
BASTI
UNNAO
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
KANPUR DEHAT
KANPUR NAGAR
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
JALAUN
MAU
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
JAUNPUR
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
MIRZAPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 67

CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1991

The map represents the percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age-group 15-59 in each district of the state in 1991 Census

Percentage of cultivators to total main workers in age group 15-59 has been calculated for each district. The percentages thus obtained are grouped into six categories above and below the state average and the districts falling under each range are shaded according to various grades of hatchings from dark to light as given in the legend of the map. Proportionate solid yellow coloured bars are drawn in each district as also for each administrative division to depict absolute number of cultivators in age-group 15-59.

There were 36.04 million total main workers in age group 15-59 in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 census. Out of these 18.60 million were cultivators which constituted 51 62 per cent of total main workers. This reflects the agrarian characteristics of the economy of the state. Among the districts a very high proportion of main workers is returned as cultivators. There are 36 districts which retain higher percentage of cultivators than that of the state average (51.62). These districts mostly belong to the central and northern part of the state.

The highest percentage range 71 01 and above of cultivators is observed in ten districts of the state. Tehri Garhwal district represents the highest percentage (80.02) followed by Uttar Kashi (75.94), Almora (74.75), Hardoi (72.87), Kheri (72.64), Badaun (72.49), Bahraich (71.97), Pithoragarh (71.61), Chamoli (71.44) and Sitapur (71.07)

There are eleven districts in the state having cultivators in the range of 61.01-71 00 per cent. All these districts except Lalitpur are in the central part of the state. Lalitpur (69.85) and Farrukhabad (62.77) are having the highest and the lowest proportion of cultivators in this range. Other districts vary within these limits.

Maximum number of 17 districts fall in the range of 51.01-61.00. The state average (51.62) is also covered in this range These districts are located in the surrounding of higher range in all the five geographical regions. The highest and the lowest percentage in this range is recorded in Pilibhit (60.90) and Moradabad districts (51 08) respectively

There are only eight districts in the next lower range of 41 01-51.00. These districts are distributed as 2 in Bundelkhand region and three each in Western and Eastern U.P. Mau (46.32), Sonbhadra (46 00) have the higher percentage of cultivators in this range whereas Allahabad (41.34), Mathura (43.96), Bulandshahr (44.12) stand with lower percentages.

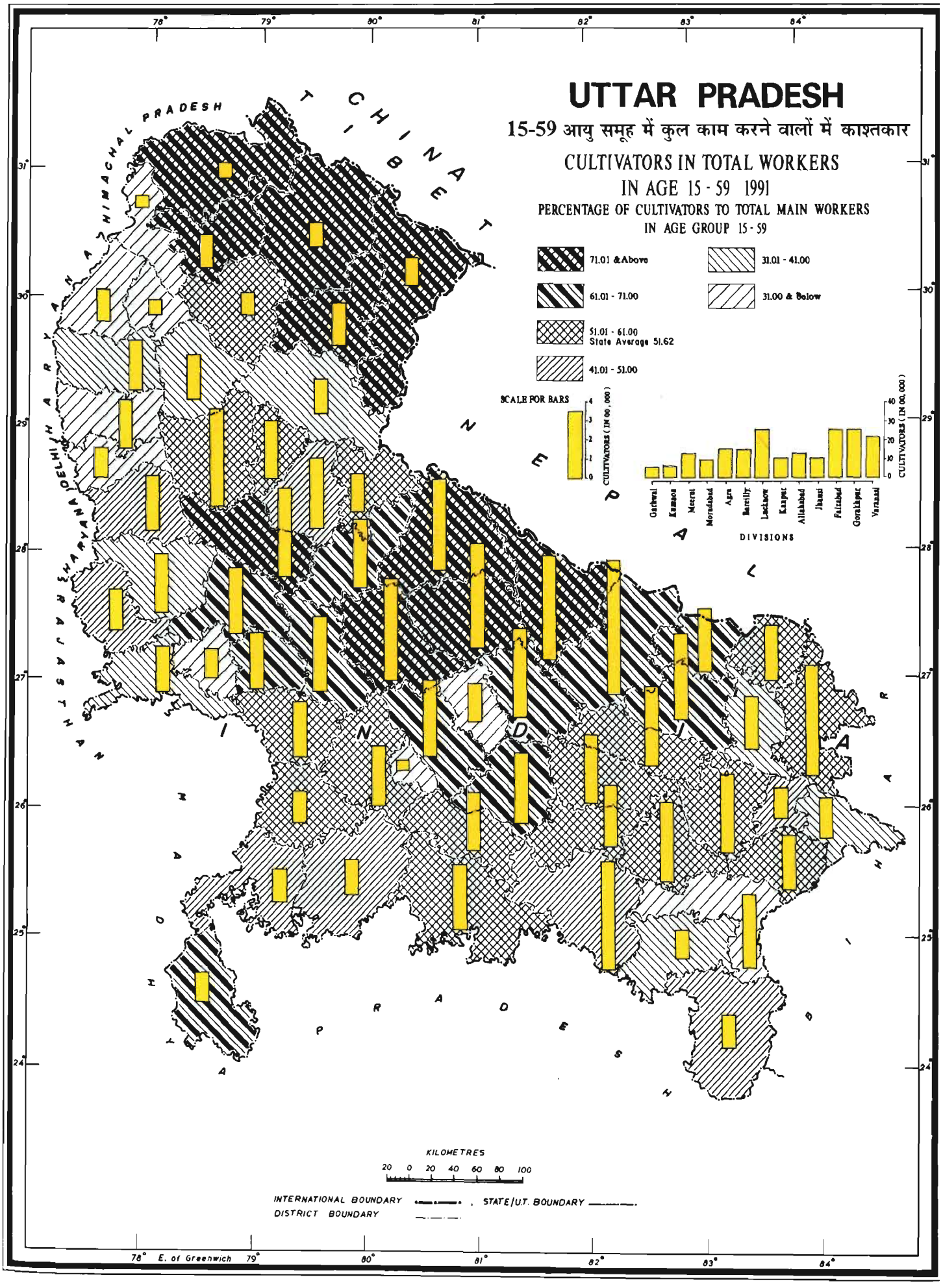
The percentage range of 31.01-41.00 covers nine districts of the state. These are distributed as 5 in Western U.P., 3 in Eastern U.P. and one in Himalayan region Ballia district (40.64) claims the highest and Agra (34.48) has the lowest percentage among them in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 31.00 and below of cultivators is found in nine districts of the state. Kanpur Nagar district (9.59) has the lowest percentage of cultivators followed by Dehra Dun (20.39), Ghaziabad (23.83), Hardwar (26.40), Lucknow (27 97), Meerut (30 36), Varanasi (30 82) and Saharanpur (30.88).

Proportionate yellow bars also present the comparative picture of cultivators in each district and division Gonda district with 690130 has the highest number of cultivators while Kanpur Nagar (57041) has the lowest.

Among the divisions Lucknow and Garhwal present the highest and the lowest proportion of cultivators in U P

MAP 67


UTTAR PRADESH
15-59 आयु समूह में कुल काम करने वालों में काश्तकार
CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS
IN AGE 15 - 59 1991
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
IN AGE GROUP 15 - 59
71.01 &Above
61.01 - 71.00
51.01 - 61.00
State Average 51.62
41.01 - 51.00
31.01 - 41.00
31.00 & Below
SCALE FOR BARS
CULTIVATORS (IN 00, 000)
Garhwal
Kumaon
Meerut
Moradabad
Agra
Bareilly
Lucknow
Kanpur
Allahabad
Jhansi
Faizabad
Gorakhpur
Varanasi
DIVISIONS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 68

CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1991

The map depicts proportion of cultivators in rural population at district level in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 Census

Proportionate circles are drawn to total cultivators in each district of the state. These circles are divided into two sectors according to the percentage share of male and female cultivators and are shown inside or against the respective sector. Male and female sectors are differentiated by green and yellow colours respectively. Total number of cultivators are written at the top of the circles Percentage of rural cultivators to total rural population has been calculated for each district. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges above and below the state average and districts falling under these ranges are shaded according to various grades of hatchings as per legend of the map.

There were 101.51 million total rural population in the state during 1991 census. Out of these 21.44 million were cultivators, which constituted 19.22 per cent of rural population. At district level a large variation is observed. In Uttar Kashi district 39.71 per cent of rural population is cultivator whereas it is only 11.52 per cent in Hardwar district. The proportion is at variance in different regions of the state. Himalayan districts (except Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Nainital) have highest proportion 28.01 per cent and above. The highest percentage of cultivators is observed in Uttarkashi district (39.71) followed by Chamoli (33.29), Tehri Garhwal (32.62) and Almora (32.78) and Pithoragarh (32.35).

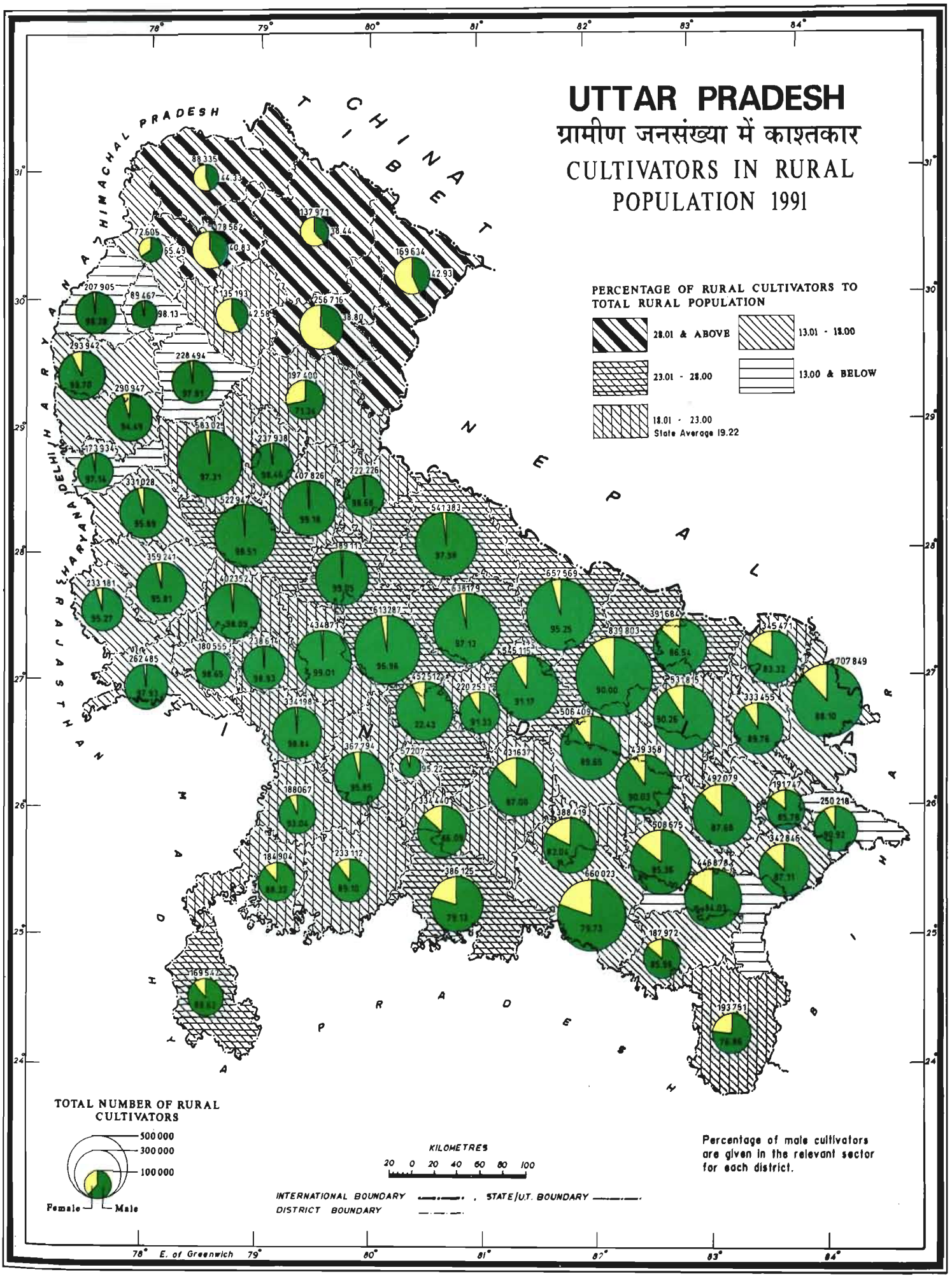
Percentage of cultivators to total rural population in the range of 23.01-28.00 cover 12 districts. Except Lalitpur and Banda remaining districts form a continuous belt in Central part of the state. Among these districts Jaunpur has the highest (26.22) percentage of cultivators whereas the lowest figure is noticed in Unnao district (23.80).

The maximum number of 22 districts fall in the range of 18 01-23.00. The state average (19.22) is also covered in this range. These districts are distributed as 9 in Western U.P., 4 each in Eastern U.P. and Central U.P., 3 in Bundelkhand region and 2 in Himalayan region. Garhwal (22.48) and Pratapgarh (18.59) have the highest and the lowest percentage of cultivators in this range.

There are 18 districts in the state having cultivators in the range of 13.01-18.00 per cent. These districts are located in Eastern U.P. (9), Western U.P. (7) and one each in Himalayan region and Central U.P. Deoria (17.20) and Muzaffarnagar (13.71) districts are having the highest and the lowest proportion of cultivators. Proportion of other districts varies within these limits.

The lowest percentage range of 13 00 and below covers only six districts. Hardwar district with only 11.52 per cent of cultivator is having lowest proportion preceded by Ghaziabad (11.94), Saharanpur (12.09). Ballia (12.27) and Bijnor (12.42).

Proportionate circles also represent the comparative picture of cultivators in rural areas in each district Gonda district (839803) has the highest number of cultivators while Dehra Dun is lowest with 72605. Sectors of the circles reveal that male cultivators have got much higher proportion than that of female cultivators in all the districts (except six Himalayan districts). The highest proportion (99.18 per cent) of male cultivators is recorded in Bareilly district whereas the lowest proportion of cultivators is found in Almora district (36.80). However Almora district has the highest (63.20 per cent) proportion of female cultivators.


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में काश्तकार
CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION 1991
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
28.01 & ABOVE
13.01 - 18.00
23.01 - 28.00
13.00 & BELOW
18.01 - 23.00
State Average 19.22
TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL CULTIVATORS
500 000
300 000
100 000
Female
Male
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Percentage of male cultivators are given in the relevant sector for each district.
E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR

MAP 69

MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1991

The map shows male and female cultivators in each district of the state during 1991 Census.

The percentage of male and female cultivators in age group 15-59 to total male and female main workers in same age group has been calculated separately for each district. The proportions arrived have been grouped into five suitable ranges for male and female separately. Five tints colour have been used for depicting the male cultivators whereas black hatchings show the pattern of female cultivators. Total number of male and female cultivators in age 15-59 have been depicted by solid red and green colour vertical proportionate bars respectively.

There were 31.74 million male main workers in age group 15-59 in the state at the 1991 Census. Out of this 16.54 million were cultivators which is 52.12 per cent of main workers. At district level a large variation in their proportion can be seen. The highest percentage range of 72.01 and above of male cultivators can be seen in seven districts. Except Budaun all other six districts are situated in a compact belt in Central and north Eastern U.P. Bahraich has the highest percentage (73.86) of male cultivators closely followed by Hardoi (73.84), Kheri (73.56), Budaun (73.13) Gonda (72.73), Siddharthnagar (72.53) and Sitapur (72.16).

Male cultivators in the range of 60.01-72.00 per cent cover sixteen districts. These are distributed as 5 each in Western and Eastern U.P., 4 in Central U.P., and one each Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region. Lalitpur (71.70) and Kanpur Dehat (60.35) represent the highest and the lowest proportion of male cultivators in this range respectively. The next lower range of 48.01-60.00 per cent of male cultivators retains the state average (52.12) and also covers sixteen districts. These districts are distributed all over five geographical regions of the state.

The male cultivators in the category of 36.01-48.00 to total male main workers in age group 15-59 cover thirteen districts of the state. These districts are scattered all over the state. Sonbhadra (47.12) in the far south-east and Muzaffarnagar (36.73) in the west present the top and the bottom position of male cultivators. There are eleven districts in the lowest percentage range of 36.00 and below. Of these 6 are situated in Western U.P., two each in Himalayan region and Central U.P. and one in Eastern U.P.

The proportion of female cultivators is very low in comparison to that of male cultivators in all the districts of the state. However the position in six hill different districts namely, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh. Out of 4.30 millions female main workers in age-group 15-59 in the state, 2.06 millions are cultivators which is 47.97 per cent of the female main workers. At district level Tehri Garhwal (97.26) has the highest proportion of female cultivators in the state followed by Almora (96.24), Uttarkashi (95.84), Chamoli (95.36), Pithoragarh (94.54) and Garhwal (93.76). All these districts are situated in the Himalayan region from where male members of the family usually migrate to plain areas in search of employment leaving female to look after agricultural activity.

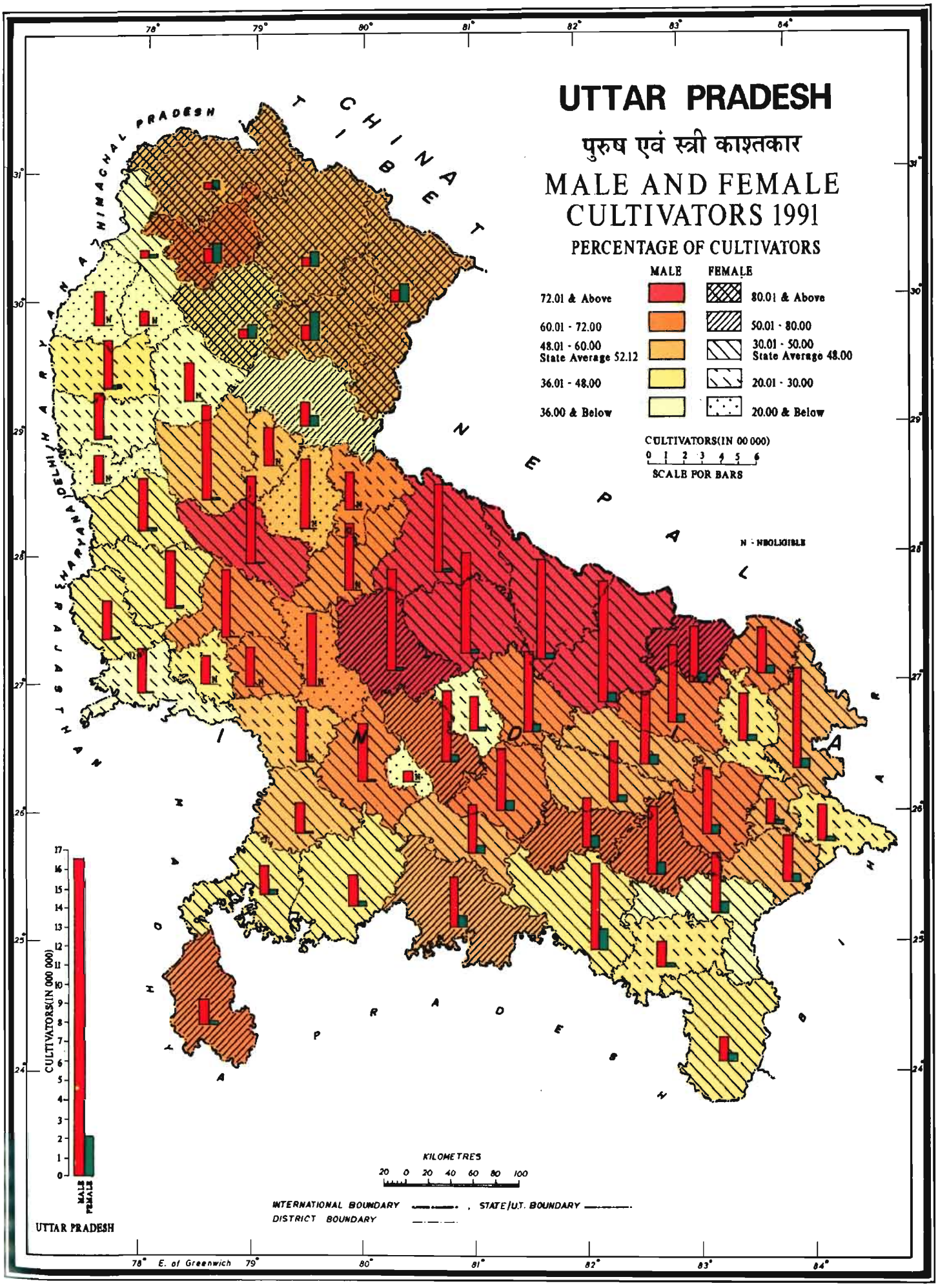
The proportion of female cultivators in age group 15-59 in the range of 50.01-80.00 covers eight districts only. These districts are situated in Eastern U P. (3), two each in Central U.P. and Bundelkhand region and one in Himalayan region. In this range Nainital (66.48) has the highest percentage of female cultivators whereas the lowest is noticed in Pratapgarh (50.94) district.

Maximum number of 31 districts of the state fall in the percentage range of 30.01-50.00. The state average also lie in this range. These districts are located in all five geographical regions of the state. Eastern U.P. has fourteen districts of this category whereas seventeen remaining districts are distributed as 8 in Western U.P., 5 in Central U.P., 3 in Bundelkhand region and one in Himalayan region. Dehra Dun (48.62) and Shahjahanpur (30.32) depict the maximum and the minimum ratio respectively.

The next lower percentage range of 20.01-30.00 of female cultivators can be seen in twelve districts of the state. Out of these eight districts are distributed in Western U.P. three in Eastern U.P. and one in Central U.P.

The lowest percentage range of 20.00 and below covers only five districts of the state. It is worth mentioning that Kanpur Nagar (9.60) district is at the bottom among all the districts of the state. Other districts nearer to this ratio are Hardwar (10.85), Saharanpur (13.81), Farrukhabad (14.68), Ghaziabad (15.25) and Bareilly (17.93). In total perspective the agriculturally developed districts have engaged lower proportion of female cultivators in comparison to less developed tracts.

MAP 69


UTTAR PRADESH
पुरुष एवं स्त्री काश्तकार
MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS
MALE
FEMALE
72.01 & Above
80.01 & Above
60.01 - 72.00
50.01 - 80.00
48.01 - 60.00
State Average 52.12
30.01 - 50.00
State Average 48.00
36.01 - 48.00
20.01 - 30.00
36.00 & Below
20.00 & Below
CULTIVATORS(IN 00 000)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE FOR BARS
N - NEGLIGIBLE
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
CULTIVATORS(IN 000 000)
MALE
FEMALE
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 70

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1991

The map depicts the proportion of agricultural labourers total agricultural workers in each district during the 1991 Census.

The percentage of agricultural labourers has been worked out to total agricultural workers comprising cultivators and agricultural labourers for each district of the state The proportions thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges, from high to low order and hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map. Total number of agricultural labourers have been shown by proportionate solid brown bars in each district Proportionate bars of same colour are also drawn for each administrative division to depict absolute number of agricultural labourers

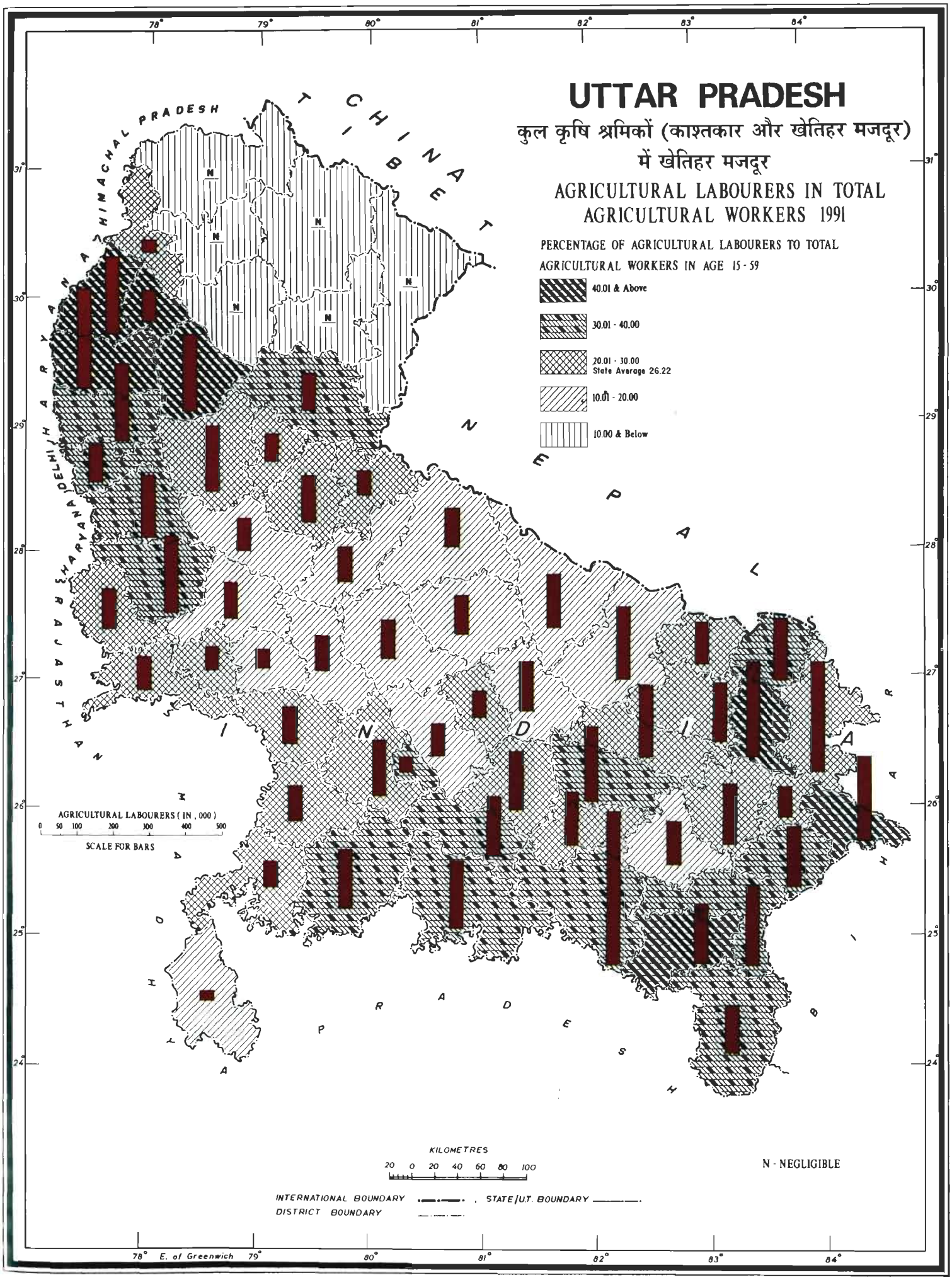
At the 1991 census Uttar Pradesh had 29 86 million workers engaged in agricultural sector Of these 7 83 million were agricultural labourers which constituted 26 22 per cent of the total workers engaged in agricultural activities. Among all districts of the state, Saharanpur has the highest percentage (49.18) of agricultural labourers in the state followed by Hardwar (48 44), Ballia and Mirzapur (45 97 each), Muzaffarnagar (43.31), Bijnor 45 04) and Gorakhpur (42.20). Except Mirzapur, Ballia and Gorakhpur the remaining the four districts form a continuous belt in western U P.

Fifteen districts fall in the range of 30 01-40 00 per cent These districts form two belts, one in Western U.P. comprising four district and another in south Eastern U.P having two districts of Bundelkhand region, one district of Central U.P and four districts of Eastern U P Only one district of this range falls in Himalayan region. Among the districts Meerut (39 66) and Sultanpur (30 29) have the highest and the lowest percentage of agricultural labourers respectively

The largest number of 21 districts fall in percentage range of 20 01-30.00 This range also includes the state average (26 22) A majority of these districts are situated in western U P (8) and eastern U.P. (7) whereas other region viz, Central U P, Bundelkhand region and Himalayan region accommodate only three, two and one district respectively. There is considerable inter district variation in the proportion of agricultural labourers in this category, Dehra Dun (29.74) and Bareilly (21.31) have the maximum and the minimum proportion of workers respectively.

The percentage of agricultural labourer to total agricultural workers in the range of 10 01-20 00 is attributed to fourteen districts of Uttar Pradesh All these districts (except two viz., Lalitpur and Jaunpur) form a continuous belt in the Central part of the state, which includes five districts of western U.P, four districts of Central U P, and three of Eastern U P Jaunpur of Eastern U P and Lalitpur of Bundelkhand region are away from this zone Barabanki (19.08) and Lalitpur (12 69) have respectively the highest and the lowest percentage of agricultural labourers in this category whereas the remaining districts vary within these limits.

The lowest percentage range of 10.00 and below covers only six districts of the state All these districts are situated in Himalayan region. District Pithoragarh has the lowest percentage (1 03) of agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh preceded by Chamoli (1 13), Almora (1 19), Tehri Garhwal (1 27), Uttarkashi (1 67) and Garhwal (2.80) Since the size of holdings is very small, the scope of engaging labourers in agriculture is minimum in hill districts. The proportionate bar in each district represents total agricultural labourers. Allahabad (402745) and Deoria (290536) are at the top among the districts in the state in respect of total agricultural labourers whereas the minimum number is noticed in the hill districts of Uttarkashi (1516), Chamoli (1611) and Pithoragarh (1779) Among the divisions Gorakhpur is at the top.


UTTAR PRADESH
कुल कृषि श्रमिकों (काश्तकार और खेतिहर मजदूर)
में खेतिहर मजदूर
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15 - 59
40.01 & Above
30.01 - 40.00
20.01 - 30.00
State Average 26.22
10.01 - 20.00
10.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (IN , 000)
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE FOR BARS
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
N - NEGLIGIBLE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 71

MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICES AND REPAIRS 1991

The map reveals the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs activity in each district of the state during the 1991 Census

The percentage of main workers engaged in category (Va) 'Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' has been worked out to total main workers for each district The above percentages have been arranged in five suitable ranges and shaded for all the districts by choropleth technique as per legend of the map. The percentage of main workers engaged in manufacturing (Category Vb- other than household industry) also has been calculated to total main workers for each district Those districts which have 5 or more per cent of workers engaged in this activity are shown by red flat colour Total main workers engaged in Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Va)is shown by solid brown circles in each district

Uttar Pradesh had 41 36 million total main workers at the 1991 Census Of this about 1 00 million were engaged in manufacturing,. processing, servicing and repairs (Va) which constituted only 2 41 per cent of total main workers Among the districts wide variation can be noticed District Varanasi (14 53), Mau (13 02) and Mirzapur (8 34) of Eastern Uttar Pradesh constitute the highest percentage range of 5.21 and above of workers in this category The reason behind higher proportion in these districts may be existence of traditional industries

The percentage of workers in the range of 2 61-5 20 are spread over eight districts These districts are Agra (3 94), Bijnor (3 85), Moradabad (3 16) and Meerut (3 02) in the Western U P, Azamgarh (4.55), and Allahabad (3.52) in the Eastern U P Barabanki (3 08) in the Central U P and Jhansi (3 43) in the Bundelkhand region Azamgarh district is at the top among these eight districts

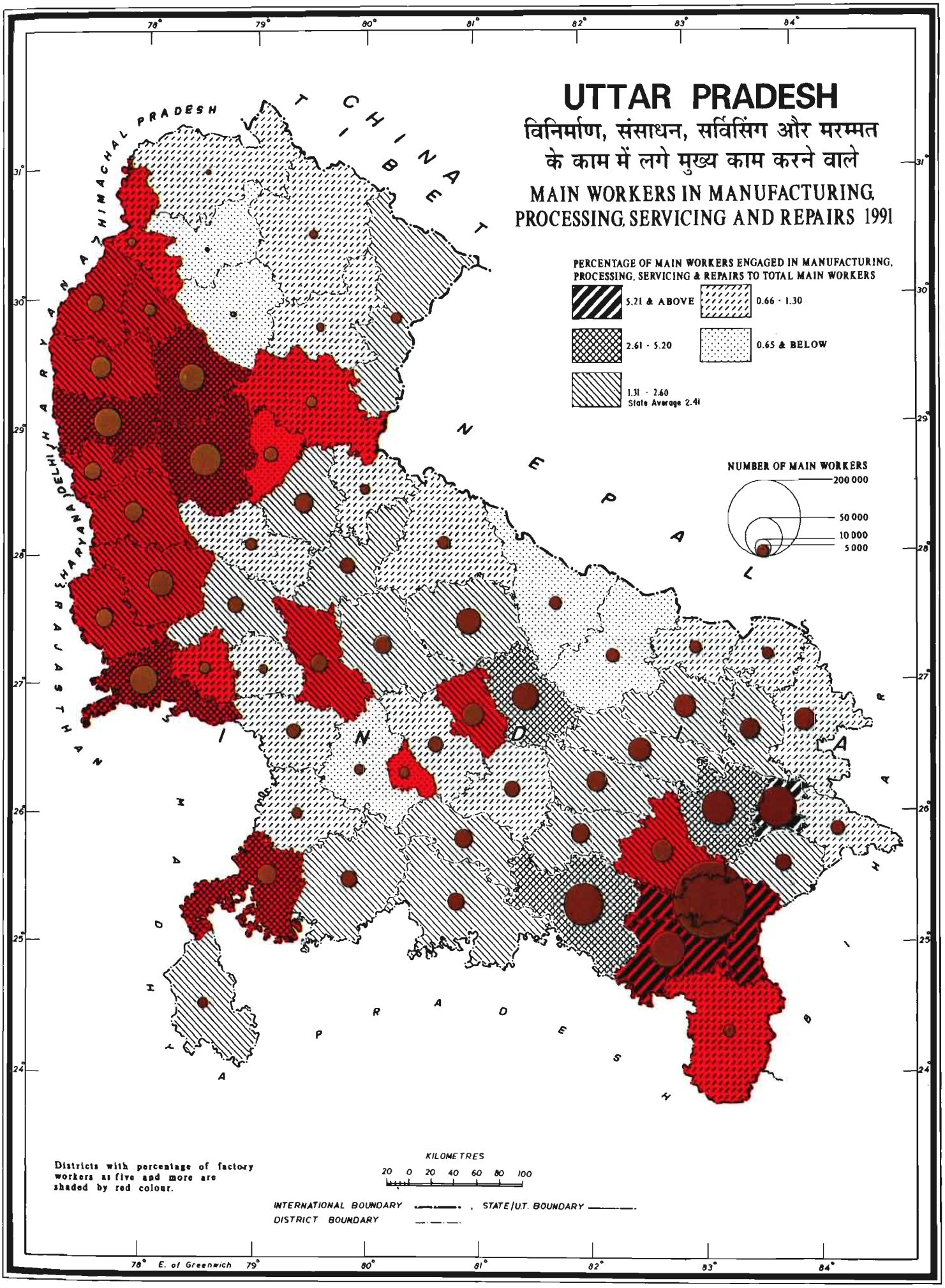
The maximum number of 26 districts are covered in the percentage range of 1 31-2 60. The state average (2 41) also comes under this range These districts are distributed as 11 in Western U P, 7 in Eastern U P, 4 in Central U.P., 3 in Bundelkhand region and one in Himalayan region Western U P has relatively higher concentration than other regions Although there are inter-district variations in proportion of workers in this range Aligarh (2 54) and Ghazipur (1 31) have the maximum and the minimum percentage of workers respectively

The next lower category 0 66-1 30 of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is distributed in nineteen districts These districts are situated five each in Western U P Eastern U P and Himalayan region, three in Central U P. and one in Bundelkhand region Leaving aside the inter district variation, Sonbhadra (1 26) and Budaun (0 69) have the highest and the lowest percentage of workers respectively in this range.

The lowest percentage range of 0 65 and below of workers in the above activities is observed in seven districts These districts are situated- two each in Himalayan region, Central U P and Eastern U P and one in Western U P. The lowest percentage of workers among these districts is recorded in Tehri Garhwal (0 30) preceded by Garhwal (0 49), Gonda (0 49), Kanpur Dehat (0 55), Rampur (0 58), Kanpur Nagar and Bahraich (0 60 each)

The proportionate circles represent the comparative picture of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the districts Varanasi district (203687) claims the highest number of workers while Tehri Garhwal (693) has the lowest number of the workers.

Twenty-three districts of the state have been shown by flat red colour Districts with 5 or more percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry) include Kanpur Nagar (23 61), Ghaziabad (18 88), Firozabad (18.63), Agra (14 04), Meerut (12 17), Dehra Dun (11 34) Hardwar (10 42) and Varanasi (9.97)


UTTAR PRADESH
विनिर्माण, संसाधन, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत
के काम में लगे मुख्य काम करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING,
PROCESSING, SERVICING AND REPAIRS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING & REPAIRS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
5.21 & ABOVE
0.66 - 1.30
2.61 - 5.20
0.65 & BELOW
1.31 - 2.60
State Average 2.41
NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS
200 000
50 000
10 000
5 000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
TIBET
NEPAL
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
Districts with percentage of factory workers at five and more are shaded by red colour.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 72

MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION 1991

The map presents the proportion of main workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities at district level at the 1991 Census.

The percentage of main workers engaged in the above activities has been worked out to total main workers for each district The percentages thus obtained have been arranged in five suitable ranges above and below the state average and shaded by choropleth technique as per legend of the map. Proportionate solid and circles are drawn in each district to show total main workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications

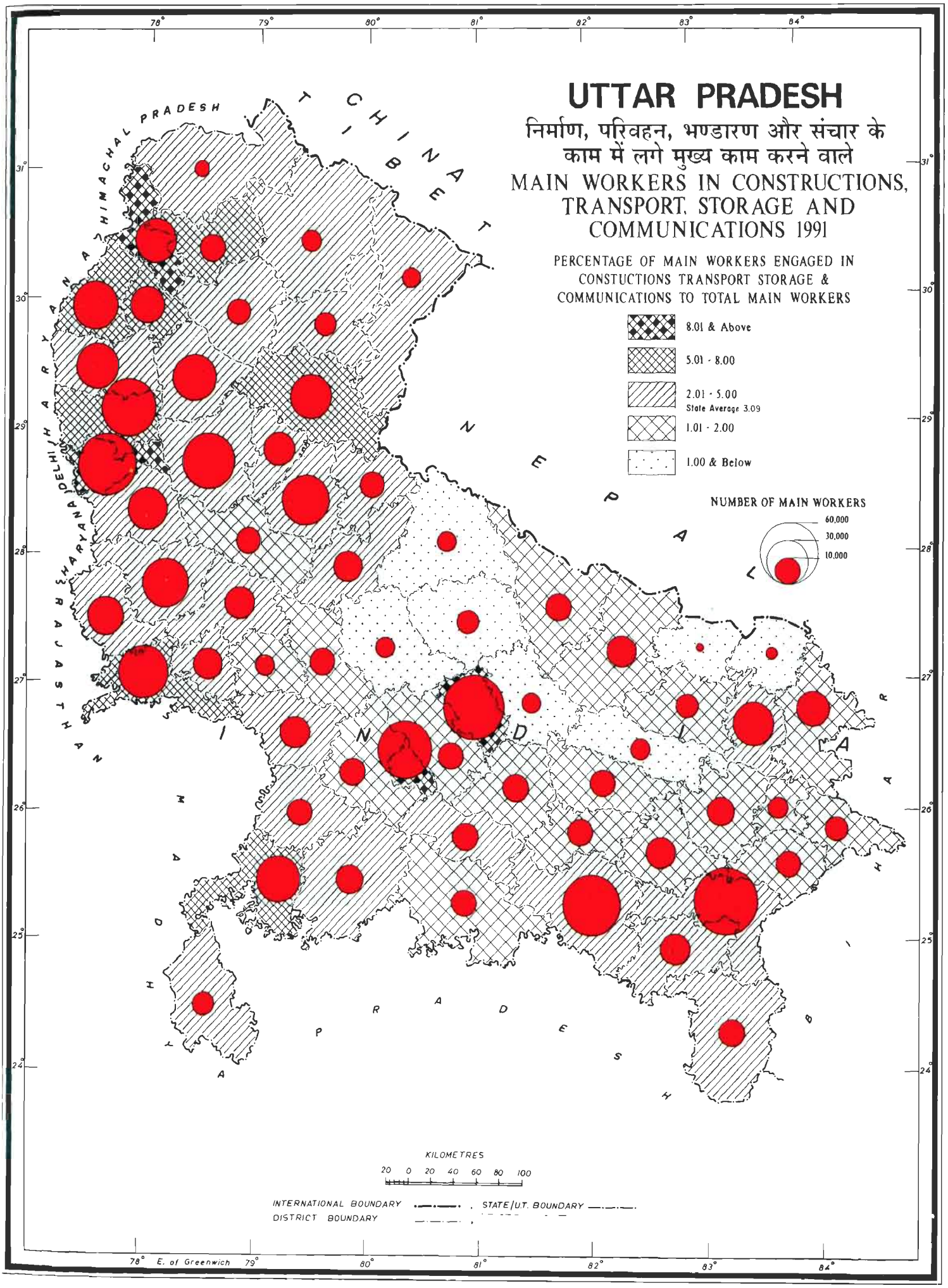
There were 12.82 lakh workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 Census. These workers constituted 3.09 per cent of total main workers. At district level the highest percentage is observed in Dehra Dun district (9.21) followed by Ghaziabad (8.33), Kanpur Nagar (8.29) and Lucknow (8 22).

The percentage of workers in the range of 5.01-8.00 in the above activities can be attributed to seven districts. Except Jhansi all other six districts are located in Western U.P. (4) and Himalayan region (2). There are inter district variations in the ratio of workers in this category. Jhansi (7.74) and Saharanpur (5.24) depict the highest and the lowest ratios respectively.

The largest number of 27 districts in the state fall in the percentage range of 2.01-5.00. The state average (3.09) also comes under this category. Nearly half of these districts are located in Western U.P. (13). Remaining are distributed as 5 in Himalayan region, 4 in South Eastern U.P. and 3 in Bundelkhand region. Other two districts Gorakhpur and Fatehpur are beyond these regions. Bijnor district has the maximum of 5 00 per cent of workers followed by Varanasi (4.99), Bareilly (4.94), Garhwal (4.51) and Moradabad (4.37) The lowest proportion of workers in this category is observed in Fatehpur district (2 04) belonging to Central U.P. In the range of 1.01-2.00 per cent eighteen districts are covered. These districts are concentrated in Eastern U.P. (11), three each in Central and Western U.P. and one district (Banda) fall in Bundelkhand region. Leaving aside the inter district variation, Kanpur Dehat (1.90) and Basti (1.20) have the highest and the lowest proportion of workers respectively.

The lowest percentage range of 1 00 and below covers seven districts. A compact belt of five districts is located in Central U.P. although one district (Faizabad) belongs to Eastern U.P. Two districts (Siddharthnagar and Maharajganj) are away from this belt Siddharthnagar has the lowest proportion (0.16) of workers preceded by Mahrajganj (0.42), Kheri (0.74), Bara Banki (0.76), Hardoi (0.78), Faizabad (0.79) and Sitapur (0.96). In total perspective, the map reveals that districts in Central and Eastern U.P. have lower proportion of workers in these activities than the Western Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan regions, whereas Bundelkhand region depicts mixed pattern.

The proportionate circles in each district present the comparative picture of absolute number of workers engaged in constructions, transport, storage and communications. Varanasi district (69957) has the highest number of workers followed by Lucknow (65137), Ghaziabad (61359), Kanpur Nagar (5318), Meerut (52934), Moradabad (50707) and Allahabad (50082). whereas the lowest number of workers is recorded in Pithoragarh (6359) district.


UTTAR PRADESH
निर्माण, परिवहन, भण्डारण और संचार के काम में लगे मुख्य काम करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTIONS, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTUCTIONS TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
8.01 & Above
5.01 - 8.00
2.01 - 5.00
State Average 3.09
1.01 - 2.00
1.00 & Below
NUMBER OF MAIN WORKERS
60,000
30,000
10,000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 73

MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1991

The map depicts the proportion of main workers engaged in trade and commerce in each district of Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 Census The cartographic technique adopted for this map is the same as for the map number 72

Trade and commerce activities come under tertiary sector and its higher proportion indicates positive sign of development The total number of main workers engaged in trade and commerce at the 1991 Census in Uttar Pradesh was 2 55 million which is 6 16 per cent of the total main workers Among the districts the highest proportion is observed in Kanpur Nagar district (23 28) followed by Lucknow (14 22), Agra (11 74), Dehra Dun (11 71), Ghaziabad (11 15) and Meerut (9 62). All these districts are comparatively highly urbanised and because of this they have higher proportion of workers.

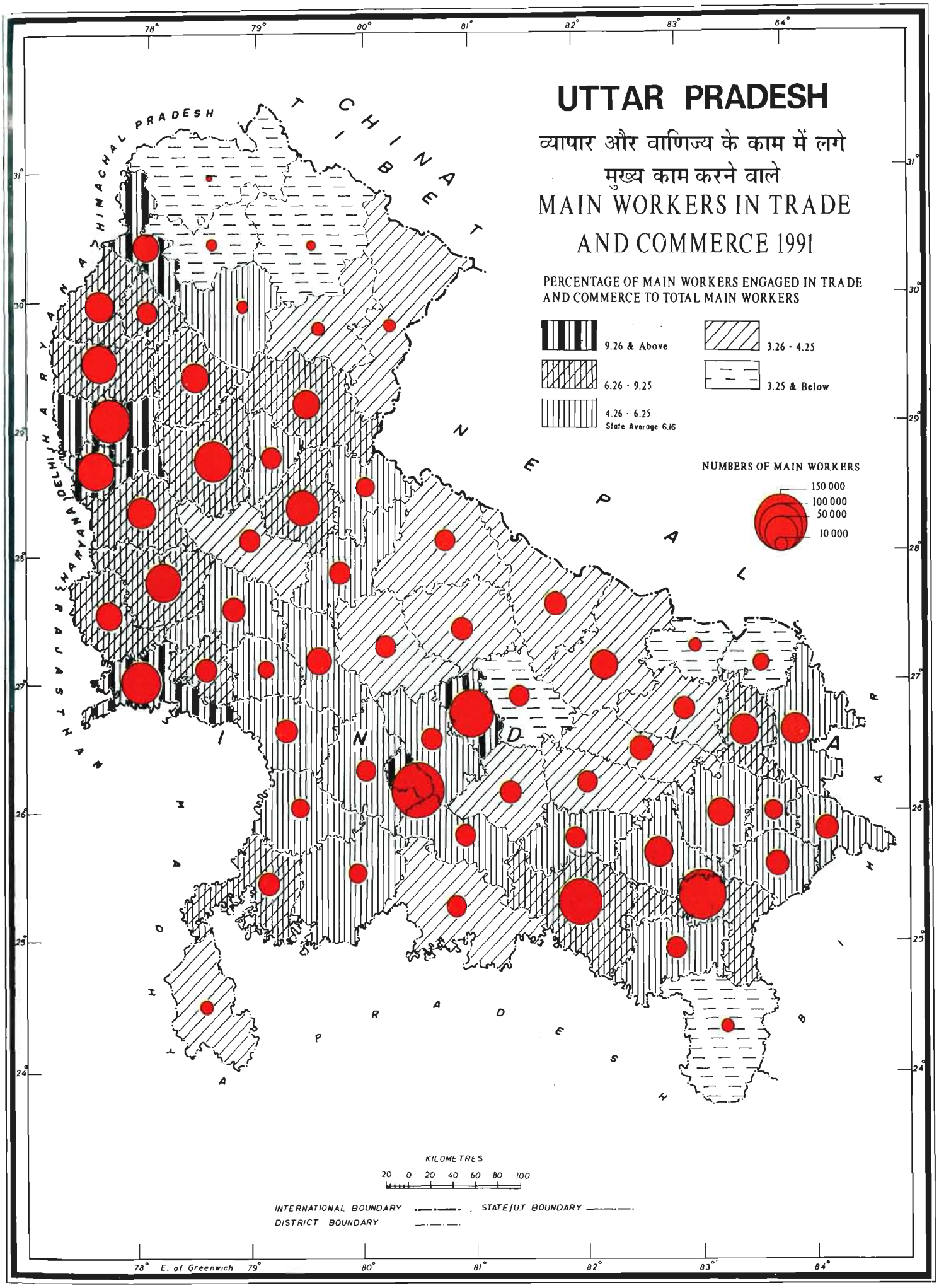
The workers in trade and commerce in the range of 6.26-9.25 per cent are distributed in fifteen districts These districts are mainly located in Western Uttar Pradesh and form a continuous belt District Nainital of Himalayan region also joins this belt Another small belt is also located in Eastern U.P comprising big districts of Allahabad and Varanasi Jhansi and Gorakhpur are the other districts This distribution pattern does not depict any regional relationship Varanasi (9.21) and Gorakhpur (6 36) district showed the maximum and the minimum percentage of workers in this range respectively

Next lower percentage range 4 26-6 25 of workers covers the maximum number of 21 districts State average (6 16) also falls in this range A group of six districts of Western U P, three districts of Central U P and two of Bundelkhand region form a continuous belt Another continuous belt of six districts can also be seen in the Eastern U P District Garhwal, Rampur and Varanasi are away from these belt Rampur (6 10) and Garhwal (4 30) have the highest and the lowest ratio of workers in this range respectively

Workers employed in trade and commerce in the range of 3 26-4 25 are confined to fourteen districts in the state A large concentration of these districts can be seen in Central and North Eastern U.P comprising 4 districts of Central U.P. and five of Eastern U P. Two districts each are located in Himalayan region and Bundelkhand region while only one district (Budaun) of this range falls in Western U P Budaun (4.13) and Almora (3 27) districts present the highest and the lowest percentage of workers respectively in this range.

The lowest percentage range 3 25 and below of workers engaged in trade and commerce activities is limited to seven districts Himalayan region and Eastern U P share three districts each whereas one district belongs to Central U P Siddharthnagar (2.24) has the lowest proportion of workers among all the districts in the state preceded by Uttarkashi (2 62), Tehri Garhwal (2 82), Maharajganj (3 09), Bara Banki (3 12), Sonbhadra and Chamoli (3 16 each) and Almora (3 27). On the whole the map reveals that Himalayan region, Central U.P (except Lucknow and Kanpur districts), North-Eastern U P. and plateau districts (Sonbhadra, Lalitpur and Banda) have lesser proportion of workers in trade and commerce than those in the western part of the state.

The proportionate solid range circles in each district show the comparative picture of workers engaged in trade and commerce Kanpur Nagar district (149224) has the highest number of workers followed by Varanasi (129056), Lucknow (112662), Meerut (94219), Agra (88556), Moradabad (83698) and Ghaziabad (82095) while Uttarkashi has the lowest number of workers engaged in trade and commerce.


UTTAR PRADESH
व्यापार और वाणिज्य के काम में लगे मुख्य काम करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS
9.26 & Above
6.26 - 9.25
4.26 - 6.25
State Average 6.16
3.26 - 4.25
3.25 & Below
NUMBERS OF MAIN WORKERS
150 000
100 000
50 000
10 000
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 74

NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY 1991

The map depicts the non-workers by age, sex and literacy in the districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1991

The distribution of non-workers in each district is represented by age pyramid Horizontal bars are drawn for male and female non-workers in different age-groups according to their absolute figures in each district and the state. The age-groups have been shown along the vertical axis in the middle of the pyramid of the state only Similar pattern of presentation could not be adopted for districts due to lack of space within the districts The age-group pattern in the districts are somewhat similar to that of the state The bars on the left side indicate the number of males and those on the right side show the number of females falling in the different age-groups

Percentage of non-worker literates to total non-workers has been worked-out for each district and the state The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into five suitable ranges both above and below the state average. These are by flat colour from dark to light according to ranges of high to low order of values for all the district.

There are 94 31 million non-workers in the state as per 1991 census which constitute 67.80 per cent of total population Of these male non-workers are 26 78 per cent and female non-workers are 41.01 per cent. The map reveals that the female non-workers are in a higher proportion than male non-workers in all the age-groups A higher proportion of male non-workers can be seen in age groups viz , 0-14, 15-24, 35-59, and 60 +. However, in age-group 25-34 it is negligible Female non-workers are found in all age-groups The proportion of non-workers in age-group 0-14 is much higher than that in other age-groups More than 95 per cent male non-worker are in age-groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60 + in the state. The higher proportion of female non-workers can be seen in age-groups 0-14, 15-24 and 35-59. Most of the districts follow this type of distribution

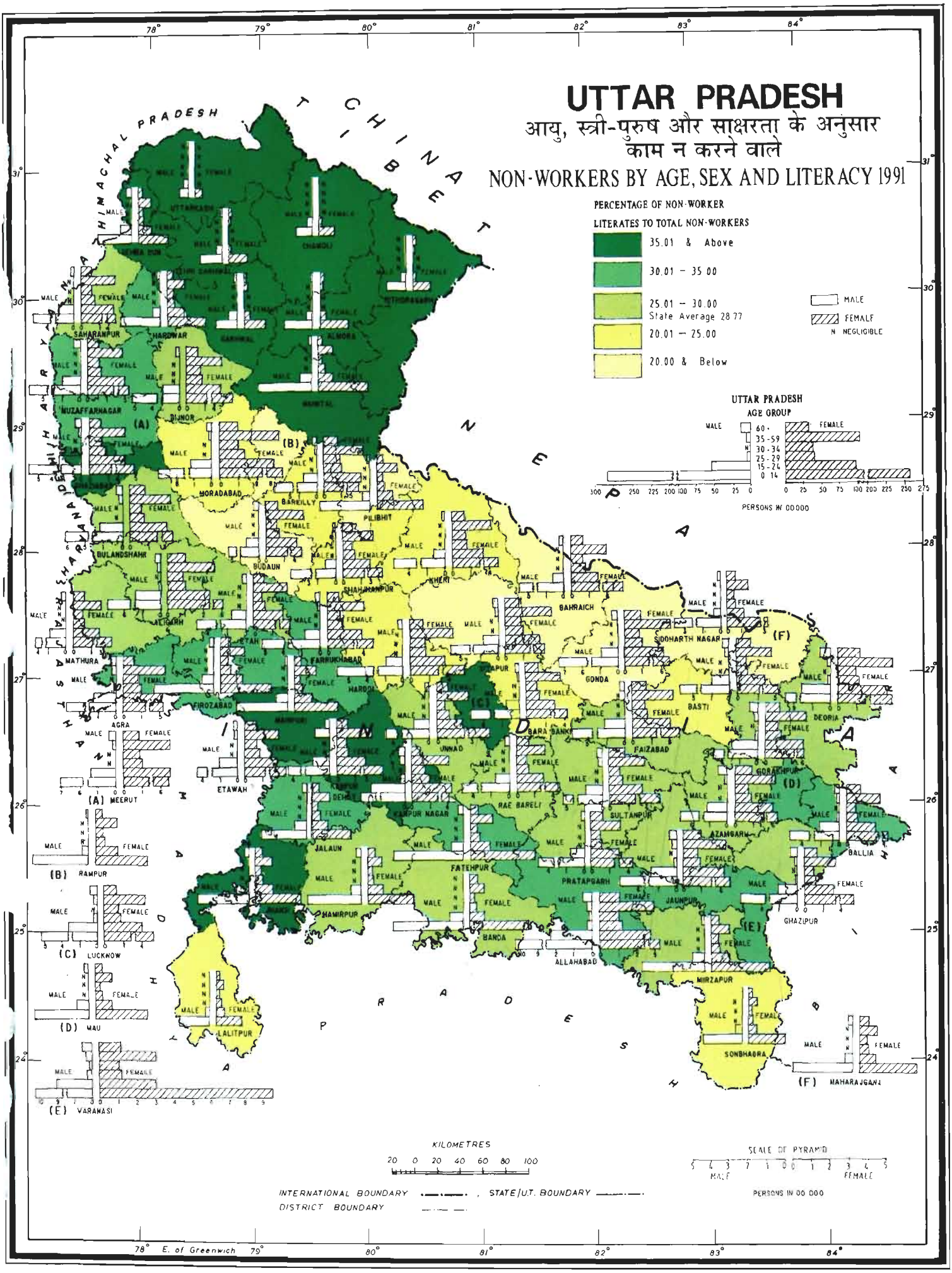
The state recorded 27 14 million literate non-worker during 1991, which constitute 28.77 per cent of total non-workers At district level a large variation can be observed There are 14 districts in the percentage range of 35.01 and above literate non-workers Entire Himalayan region is covered in this range Besides, three districts fall in central U P, two in western U P and one in Bundelkhand region. Dehra Dun has the highest percentage (54 97) of literate non-workers among all the districts in the state followed by Garhwal (53 66), Kanpur Nagar (53 22), Almora (47 33), Chamoli (46 33), Pithoragarh (44 85) and Lucknow (44 12) While the lowest percentage is recorded in Kanpur Dehat (35.79)

The literate non-workers in the range of 30 01-35 00 per cent cover thirteen districts Of these eight districts are located in Western U P, four in Eastern U P. and one Central U.P. Meerut (34 91) and Agra (30 79) of western U P. represent the highest and the lowest percentage of literate non-workers in this range.

The largest number of 19 districts fall in the percentage range of 25 01-30 00 This range also includes the state average of 28 77 These districts are situated in sporadic manner in four geographical regions of the state Relatively Eastern U P with 9 districts has an edge over other regions in the distribution of such districts. Although there is inter district variation in the proportion of literate non-workers in this category but Aligarh (29 81) in the west and Deoria (25 25) in the east have the maximum and the minimum proportion of literate non-workers

The percentage of literate non-workers to total non-workers in the range of 20 01-25.00 is noticed in nine districts of Uttar Pradesh These are located in Western and Central U P (3 each), Eastern U P. (2) and Bundelkhand region (1) Sonbhadra (24 73) and Moradabad (20 03) have the highest and the lowest percentage of literate non-workers in this category whereas the remaining seven districts vary between these two limits

The lowest range of 20 00 per cent and below cover only eight districts of the state These are distributed as four in Eastern U P, three in Western U P and one in Central U P Budaun (15 83) has the lowest percentage of literate non-workers in Uttar Pradesh preceded by Bahraich (16 44), Rampur (16 85), Gonda (18 47), Maharajganj (18 57), Siddharthnagar (18 74), Pilibhit (19 86) and Sitapur (19 99)


UTTAR PRADESH
आयु, स्त्री-पुरुष और साक्षरता के अनुसार
काम न करने वाले
NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LITERACY 1991
PERCENTAGE OF NON-WORKER
LITERATES TO TOTAL NON-WORKERS
35.01 & Above
30.01 – 35.00
25.01 – 30.00
State Average 28.77
20.01 – 25.00
20.00 & Below
MALE
FEMALE
N NEGLIGIBLE
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
60+
35-59
30-34
25-29
15-24
0-14
PERSONS IN 00000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
(A) MEERUT
(B) RAMPUR
(C) LUCKNOW
(D) MAU
(E) VARANASI
(F) MAHARAJGANJ
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SCALE OF PYRAMID
PERSONS IN 00 000
E. of Greenwich

MAP 75

NON-WORKERS BY MAIN ACTIVITIES 1991

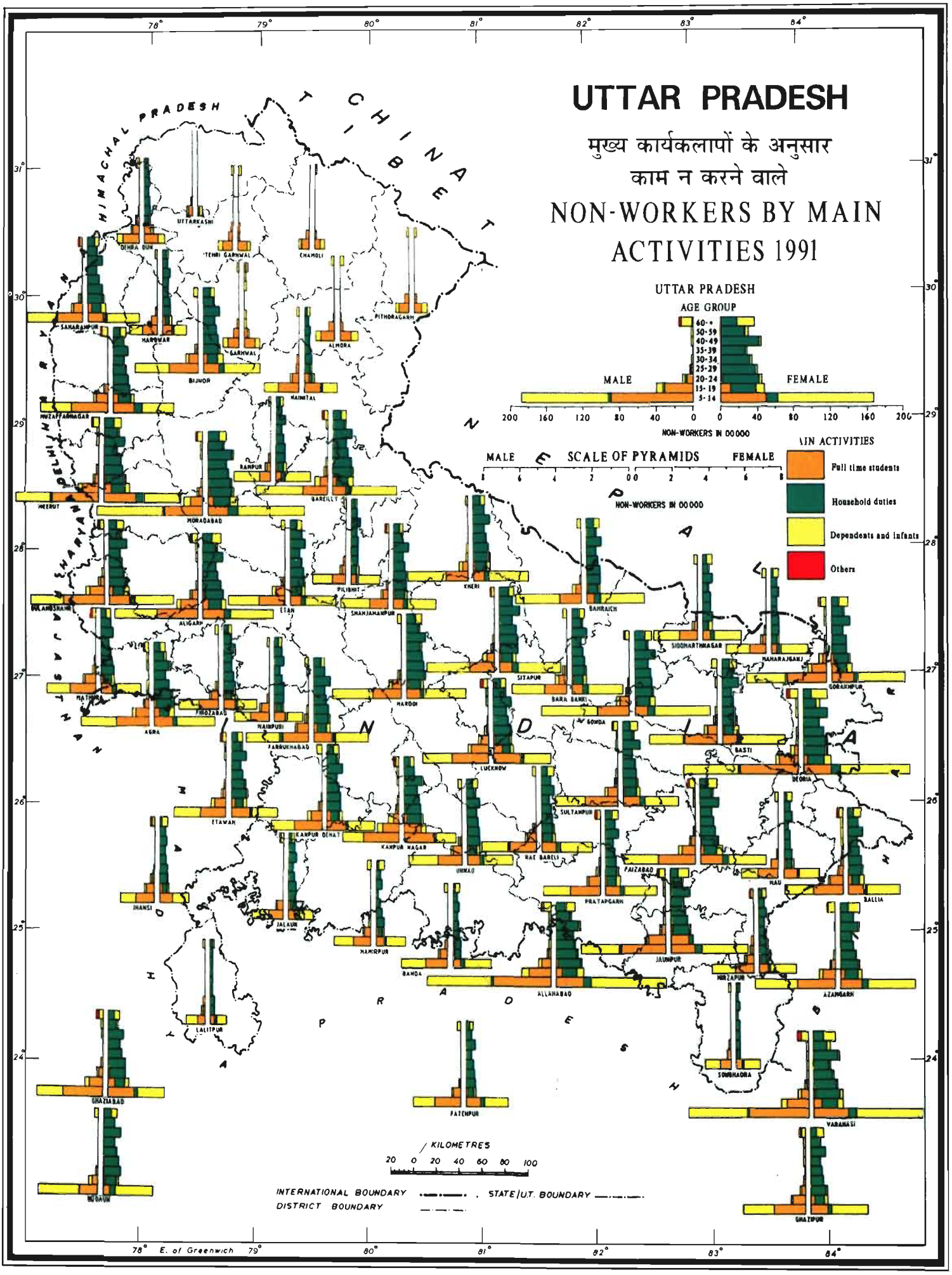
The map exhibits non-workers by main activities in each district of the state in 1991 census

For each district pyramids are drawn to show the size of male and female non-workers in different age-groups. Horizontal bars are drawn for male and female non-workers according to their absolute figures in each district and the state. Age-groups have been shown by pyramid for the state only. Due to lack of space it could not be done for districts The age-group pattern in the districts is similar to that of the state. Main activities viz , full time students, person engaged in household duties, dependants, infants and others are shown by dividing the horizontal bars according to their absolute figures in different age-groups. These divisions are differentiated by colours as per legend of the map. Small figures could not be shown on the map as per scale of bars

Out of 94 31 million non-workers in the state, 20 44 million were students, 46 20 dependants, 26 98 engaged in household duties and 2.00 lakh in the category of others which constitute 21 67, 48 99, 28 60 and 0 21 per cent respectively al the 1991 census

The map reveals that the proportion of male students is higher than that of the female students in both age-groups (5-14 and 15-19) Similarly the proportion of male dependants is also higher than that of the female dependants in age-group 5-14. However, proportion of female dependants in age-group 60+ is higher than that of male dependants in the same age-group Non-workers engaged in household duties can be seen only among female non-workers in all age-groups Non-workers in other category are shown only in age-group 60+ which appears only in male bars Similar pattern of distribution of non-workers in different activities could be seen in the districts of the state The pyramids of hill districts (Himalayan region) show negligible proportion in different categories of main activities (except students), Naintal and Dehra Dun the two hill districts exhibit almost similar pattern as seen in plain districts

The proportion of male non-workers in age-group 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49 and 50-59 is found almost negligible in all the districts of the state.


UTTAR PRADESH
मुख्य कार्यकलापों के अनुसार
काम न करने वाले
NON-WORKERS BY MAIN ACTIVITIES 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
AGE GROUP
60+
50-59
40-49
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
5-14
MALE
FEMALE
200 160 120 80 40 0 0 40 80 120 160 200
NON-WORKERS IN 00000
MAIN ACTIVITIES
SCALE OF PYRAMIDS
MALE 8 6 4 2 0 0 2 4 6 8 FEMALE
NON-WORKERS IN 00000
Full time students
Household duties
Dependents and infants
Others
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MUZAFFARNAGAR
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
MEERUT
MORADABAD
PILIBHIT
KHERI
BULANDSHAHR
ETAH
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAHRAICH
ALIGARH
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
MAHARAJGANJ
MATHURA
FIROZABAD
SITAPUR
GORAKHPUR
AGRA
MAINPURI
HARDOI
BARA BANKI
FARRUKHABAD
GONDA
BASTI
LUCKNOW
DEORIA
ETAWAH
SULTANPUR
KANPUR DEHAT
KANPUR NAGAR
RAE BARELI
UNNAO
FAIZABAD
MAU
JHANSI
PRATAPGARH
BALLIA
JALAUN
HAMIRPUR
JAUNPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
AZAMGARH
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
GHAZIABAD
FATEHPUR
VARANASI
BADAUN
GHAZIPUR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

IV - SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP 76

SCHEDULED CASTES 1991

The map depicts the percentage of scheduled castes to total population in each tahsil of the state at the 1991 census. The tahsil-wise percentages of scheduled castes have been arranged into five suitable ranges and are shaded with dark to light hatching as per legend of the map Fixed size of solid red circles have been drawn in each tahsil to show four population sizes (as given in the map) of scheduled caste population.

Uttar Pradesh had 29.28 million scheduled caste population in 1991 which constituted 21.05 per cent of total population The Central and the southern part of the state have higher percentage of scheduled caste population than other areas. However, some exceptions of higher percentages can be seen in Himalayan region, Western and Eastern U.P. The highest percentage range of 29 01 and above of scheduled caste cover 29 tahsils of the state Dudhi tahsil of Sonbhadra district has the highest percentage (45.24) of scheduled caste population among all the tahsils of the state followed by Mohanlalganj (43 79) of Lucknow district, Lalganj (43.10) of district Mirzapur, Robertsganj (40 83) of Sonbhadra, Marihan (40 56) of Mirzapur and Hardoi (40.04). The lowest percentage of scheduled caste in this range is recorded in Kulpahar tahsil (29 36) of Hamirpur district.

The percentage of scheduled castes to total population in the range of 24.01-29.00 is observed in 67 tahsils of the state Maximum number of these tahsils are located in Bundelkhand region, Central U P. and some patches of Eastern U.P. Himalayan region and Western Uttar Pradesh have very limited existence of scheduled caste population under this range. Dalmau tahsil of Rae-Bareli district has the highest percentage (28 52) of scheduled castes in this range while the lowest is observed in Khair tahsil of district Aligarh.

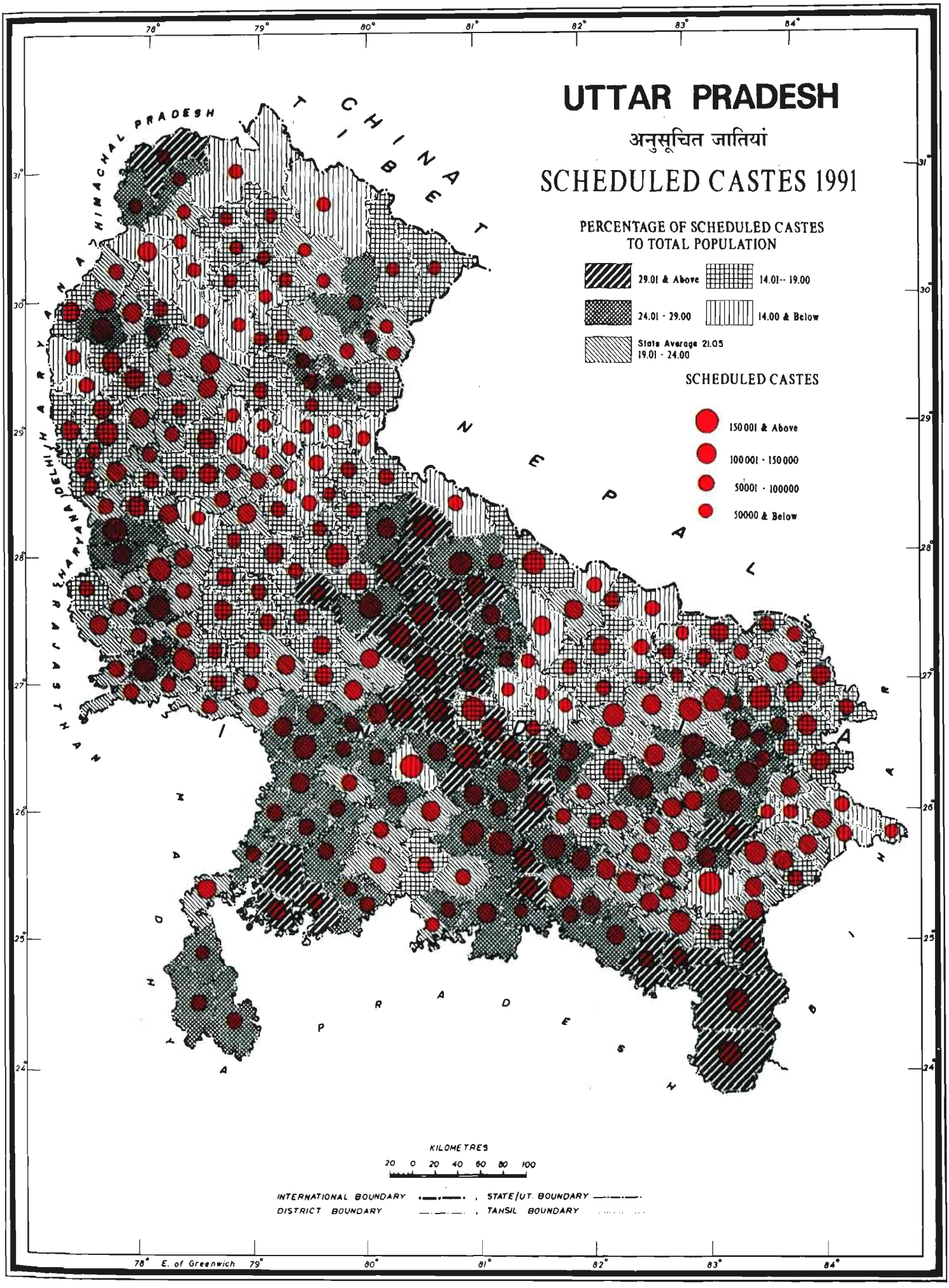
The maximum number of 83 tahsils lie in the range of 19 01-24.00 per cent of scheduled caste population. This range also covers the state average of 21.05 per cent These tahsils are distributed in sporadic manner in all geographical regions but proportionately Western and Eastern Uttar Pradesh have larger share of 35 and 33 tahsils respectively. Among the tahsils in this category Didihat (23 93) of Pithoragarh and Fatehabad (19.02) of Agra district present the highest and the lowest percentage of scheduled caste population respectively. In other tahsils very close variations exist.

The next lower percentage range of 14.01-19 00 of scheduled caste population covers 76 tahsils of the state as shown in the map. Among these tahsils 37 are located in Western U.P., 22 in Eastern U.P, 13 in Himalayan region, 3 in Central U.P. and one in Bundelkhand region. The highest percentage in this range is found in Siana tahsil (19.00) of district Bulandshahr closely followed by Sultanpur (18.99), Bulandshahr (18.91), and Nakur (18 80) of Saharanpur district and Hardwar (18 80). The lowest percentage of scheduled castes in this range is noticed in Deoria tahsil (14.04) of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Other tahsils of the range have marginal variations among themselves.

The lowest range of 14.00 and below covers 39 tahsils of the state. These tahsils lie in Western U P. (13), Eastern U.P (12), Himalayan region (11) and Central U.P. (3). Few tahsils of district Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Nainital, Bareilly, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Budaun, Kheri, Barabanki, Ballia and Varanasi are covered by this range. Baheri tahsil (13.87) of Bareilly district and Joshimath (13.86) of Chamoli district occupy first two places in this range. Rudauli tahsil (5 80) of Barabanki district has the lowest proportion of scheduled caste population in the entire state preceded by Rampur (6.79), Maunath Bhanjan (7 53), Nawabganj (7.81) and Muhammadabad Gohna (8.02).

Solid red circles in each tahsil reveal the different sizes of scheduled caste population. Scheduled caste population in the highest range of 150,000 and above cover 46 tahsils of the state. Varanasi tahsil (346456) has claimed the highest number of scheduled castes in the state followed by Kanpur Nagar (327529), Agra (322484), Hardoi (319820), Lucknow (295932) and Robertsganj (273670) Scheduled castes in the range of 100,001-150,000 covers 86 tahsils whereas maximum number of tahsils (107) fall in the range of 50,001-100,000 population. Lowest range of 50,000 and below covers only 55 tahsils. The lowest number of scheduled castes is recorded in Joshimath tahsil (4676) In general the Himalayan region shows very low population of scheduled caste.

MAP 76


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जातियां
SCHEDULED CASTES 1991
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
29.01 & Above
14.01-- 19.00
24.01 - 29.00
14.00 & Below
State Average 21.05
19.01 - 24.00
SCHEDULED CASTES
150001 & Above
100001 - 150000
50001 - 100000
50000 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 77

GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1981-91

The map presents the percentage variation in scheduled caste population in each tahsil of the state during the decade of 1981-91

Percentage growth during 1981-91 in scheduled caste population have been worked out for each tahsil. The percentages thus obtained have been categorised into five ranges above and below the state average. Tahsils falling in these ranges are shaded according to the gradation from high to low values as shown in the legend of the map

There were 23 45 million scheduled caste population in 1981 which wentup to 29 28 million in 1991. Thus the percentage growth during the decade 1981-91 for the state was 24.83 which is lower than the corresponding increase of 30.99 per cent for the country (excluding Assam and Jammu and Kashmir) as a whole. There are only 21 tahsils in the state, which have registered increase in the range of 40 01 per cent and above.

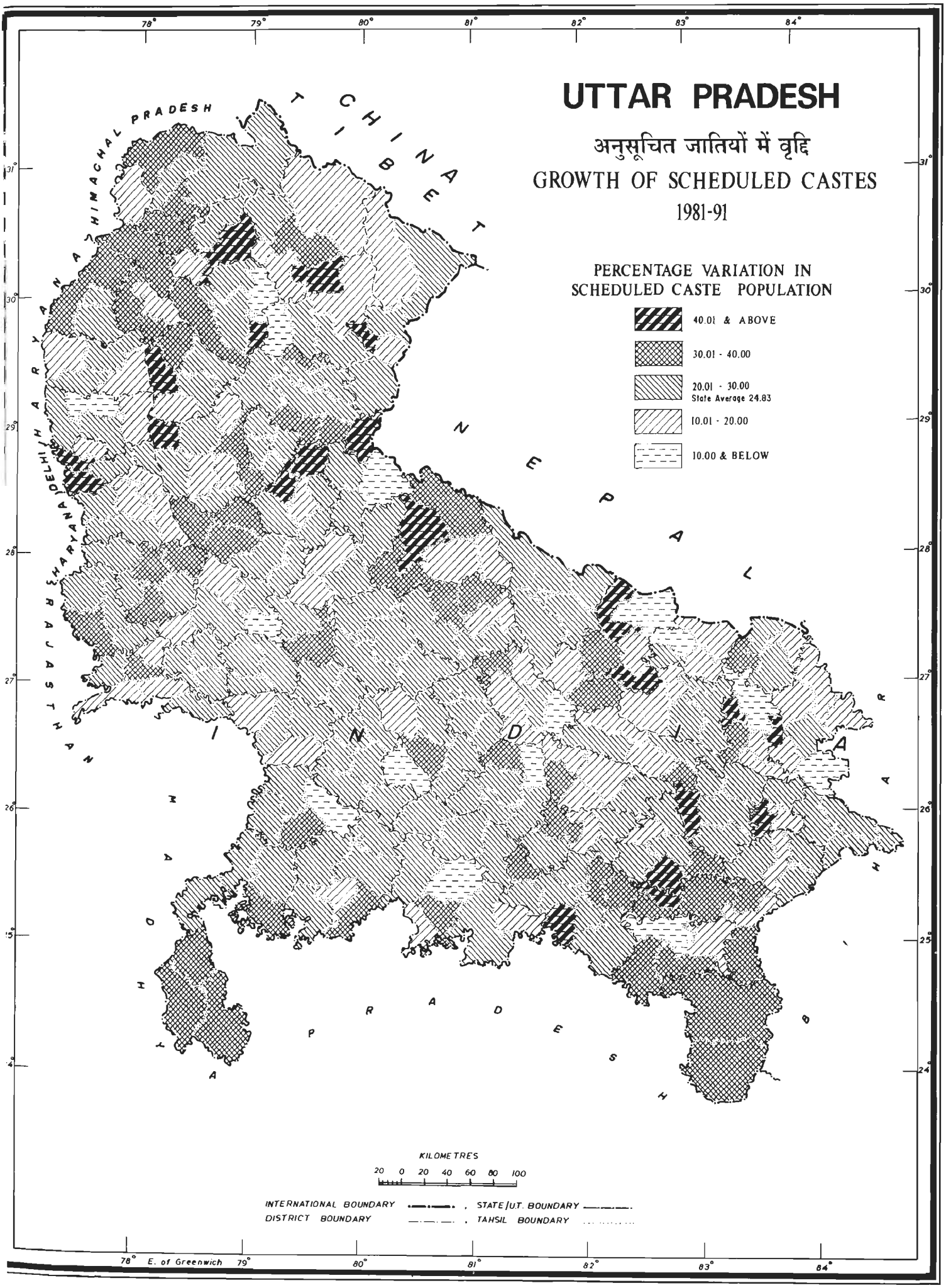
The highest percentage increase in scheduled caste population was observed in Ghaziabad tahsil (59.29), closely followed by Chauri Chaura (51 31), Dhumakot (50.86), Phulpur (50.81) of Azamgarh district, Khatima (50.45) and Dhamaura (50 41) while Tharali (40.09), Bhadohi (41.65), Mariahun (42.56), Baheri (43 21) and Devprayag (43.44) are in the lower side in the stated category

There are 58 tahsils which fall in the second category of range, 30.01-40 00 These tahsils are sparsely distributed in Eastern U.P (20), Western U P (16), Himalayan region (9), Bundelkhand region (7) and Central U P (6). The highest percentage increase in scheduled castes population is recorded in tahsil Lalganj (39 43), of Mirzapur district followed by Gunnaur (39.43), Gyanpur (38 60), Gaurignanj (38 24), Dehra Dun (38 15), Kotdwara (38 09) and Kerakat (37 49) etc Tahsils of the lower range of this range are Behat (30 02), Sahaswan (30 03), Chakia (30 24), Unnao (30 49) and Atrauli (30 60)

Percentage growth of scheduled caste population in the range of 20 01-30 00 covers maximum number of tahsils (136) of the state The state average (24 43) also falls in this range The tahsils falling in this range are distributed in Western U P (49), Eastern U P (35), and central U P (25) Himalayan region (15) and Bundelkhand region (12) Tahsils of Lucknow (29.94), Pauri (29 84), Soraon (29 80), Konch (29 62), Khair (29.57), Hardoi (29 57), Almora (29 33), Dhampur (29 01) and Bhatwari (28 97) The tahsils have claimed higher percentage increase in the scheduled caste population during the decade 1981-91, while Maharajganj (20 12), Champawat (20 15), Tanda (20.16), Rath (20 17) Hasanpur (20.24), Shahjahanpur (20 36) and Budhana (20 41) have registered lower percentage increase in this category Other tahsils vary between these limits

Sixty-four tahsils are covered in the range of 10.01-20 00. These tahsils are distributed in sporadic manner in all geographical regions but proportionately Eastern and Western U.P have larger share of 24 and 22 tahsils respectively Tahsils Bulandshahr (19 92) has claimed highest percentage increase closely followed by Jalesar (Etah), Kairana (Muzaffarnagar), Ghazipur, Etawah, Kasganj (Etah) and Naugarh (Siddharthnagar), while Naraini (10.01) of district Banda, Joshimath (10 26), Maunath Bhanjan (10 63) and Badlapur (10 72) are in the lower side in the stated category

The lowest percentage range 10.00 and below covers fifteen tahsils of the state Out of these six lie in Eastern U P, three in Western U P and two each in Central U P, Bundelkhand region and Himalayan region The lowest percentage growth (0 22) of scheduled caste population is recorded in tahsil Aliganj of Etah district preceded by Thalisain (0 71), Rudauli (3 47), Mirzapur (5 28), Kanpur Nagar (5 32), Bhikiyasain (5 91), Etawa (5 94), Puranpur (6 00), Tulsipur (7.43), Gorakhpur (7 92), Kalpi (8 11), Baberu (8 44) Sardhana (8 66), Salempur (8 83) and Tiloi (9 80)


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जातियों में वृद्धि
GROWTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES
1981-91
PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
40.01 & ABOVE
30.01 - 40.00
20.01 - 30.00
State Average 24.83
10.01 - 20.00
10.00 & BELOW
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 78

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991

The map reveals the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population in each tahsil of the state during 1991 The tahsilwise percentage of Scheduled Tribe population has been worked out and arranged into four suitable ranges as indicated in the legend of the map Tahsils where Scheduled Tribe population is nil are left blank. Fixed size of solid red circles have been drawn in each tahsil showing different population sizes (as shown in the legend) of Scheduled Tribe population.

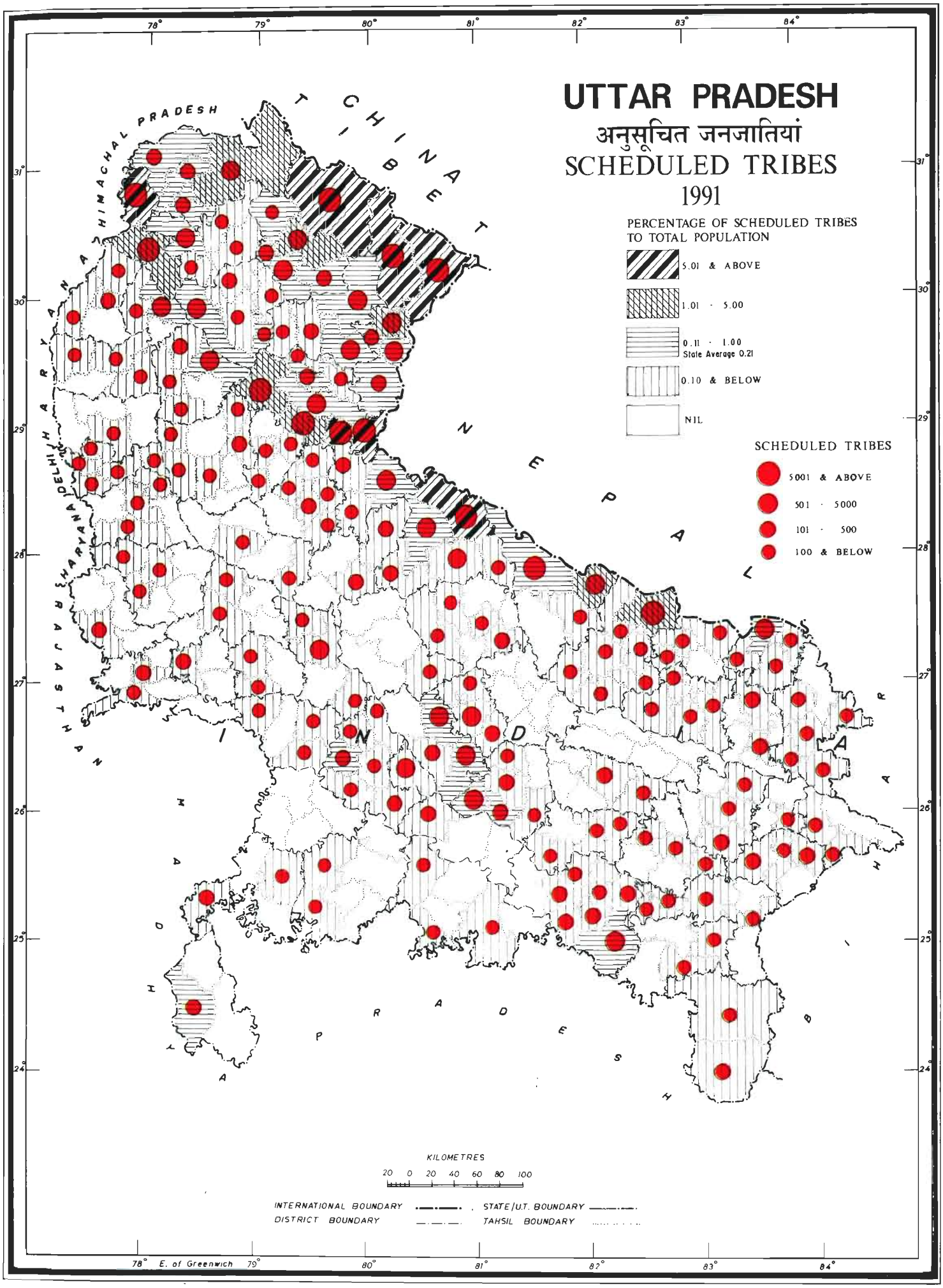
There was 0 29 million scheduled tribe population enumerated in 1991 Census which constituted 0.21 per cent of total population of the state. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes is recorded in Chakrata tahsil (63.03) of Dehra Dun district followed by Khatima (23.08), Sitarganj (20 21), Joshimath (16.65), Munsiari (16.62), Dharchula (15 65) and Nighasan (6 69). All these tahsils have been placed in the highest range of 5.01 per cent and above.

The proportion of scheduled tribes to total population in the range of 1.01-5 00 is spread over only eight tahsils of the state The highest percentage of 3 45 is observed in Kichha tahsil followed by Tulsipur (3.14), Chamoli (3.04), Kashipur (2 56), Bhatwari (2.22), Dehra Dun (2 01), Didihat (1 15) and the lowest in Bhinga (1.06) tahsil of Bahraich district

The next lower range of 0.11-1 00 per cent of Scheduled Tribes covers 30 tahsils Maximum number of these tahsils are distributed in Himalayan region and tarai belt of U.P Himalayan. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in this range is recorded in tahsil Nautanwa (0 85) followed by Bageshwar (0.80), Karnprayag (0.76), Pithoragarh (0 74) and Kotdwara (0 71) whereas the lowest percentage is found in Champawat, Dalmau, Rasulabad and Lalitpur (0.11 each). Other tahsils vary in between these limits.

The districts having proportion of Scheduled Tribe in the lowest proportion range of 0.10 and below are scattered all over the state covering 149 tahsils These tahsils have very small number of Scheduled Tribes which in terms of percentage stand negligible. There are hundred tahsils in the state, which have no Scheduled Tribe population.

Red circles in each tahsil show the different sizes of Schedules Tribes population. The circles of the range of 5001 and above. Scheduled tribe population have been shown in only twelve tahsils of the state Highest number of Scheduled Tribe population is recorded in Chakrata tahsil (65537) followed by Khatima (40350), Nighasan (27517), Sitarganj (27120), Dehra Dun (18539), Tulsipur (15127), Kashipur (11293), Kichcha (10242), Dharchula (8331), Munsiari (7167), Nanpara (6143) and Joshimath (5614). The Scheduled Tribes in the range of 501-5000 is spread over 24 tahsils of the state. There are 158 tahsils which have 500 and less number of Scheduled Tribes.


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जनजातियां
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1991
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL POPULATION
5.01 & ABOVE
1.01 - 5.00
0.11 - 1.00
State Average 0.21
0.10 & BELOW
NIL
SCHEDULED TRIBES
5001 & ABOVE
501 - 5000
101 - 500
100 & BELOW
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 79

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTES 1991

The map exhibits literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in each district of the state during 1991 Census.

The percentage of literates to total Scheduled Castes excluding 0-6 age group is worked for each district. The data have been arranged into five suitable ranges and hatched from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map. Solid red proportionate bars to total scheduled castes literates are also drawn for each district.

There were 6.17 million literates among 22.98 million scheduled castes excluding 0-6 age group in the state in 1991 which constituted 26 85 per cent. At district level there is a large variation. The highest literacy rate of 51.81 per cent is observed in Garhwal district whereas Gonda district has only 14 22 per cent literates to total Scheduled Caste population It is also observed that 35 districts of the state have literacy rate of more than that of the state's average (26.85)

The highest percentage range 48 01 and above covers only three districts of the state viz. Garhwal (51.81), Kanpur Nagar (49.83) and Dehra Dun (49 37)

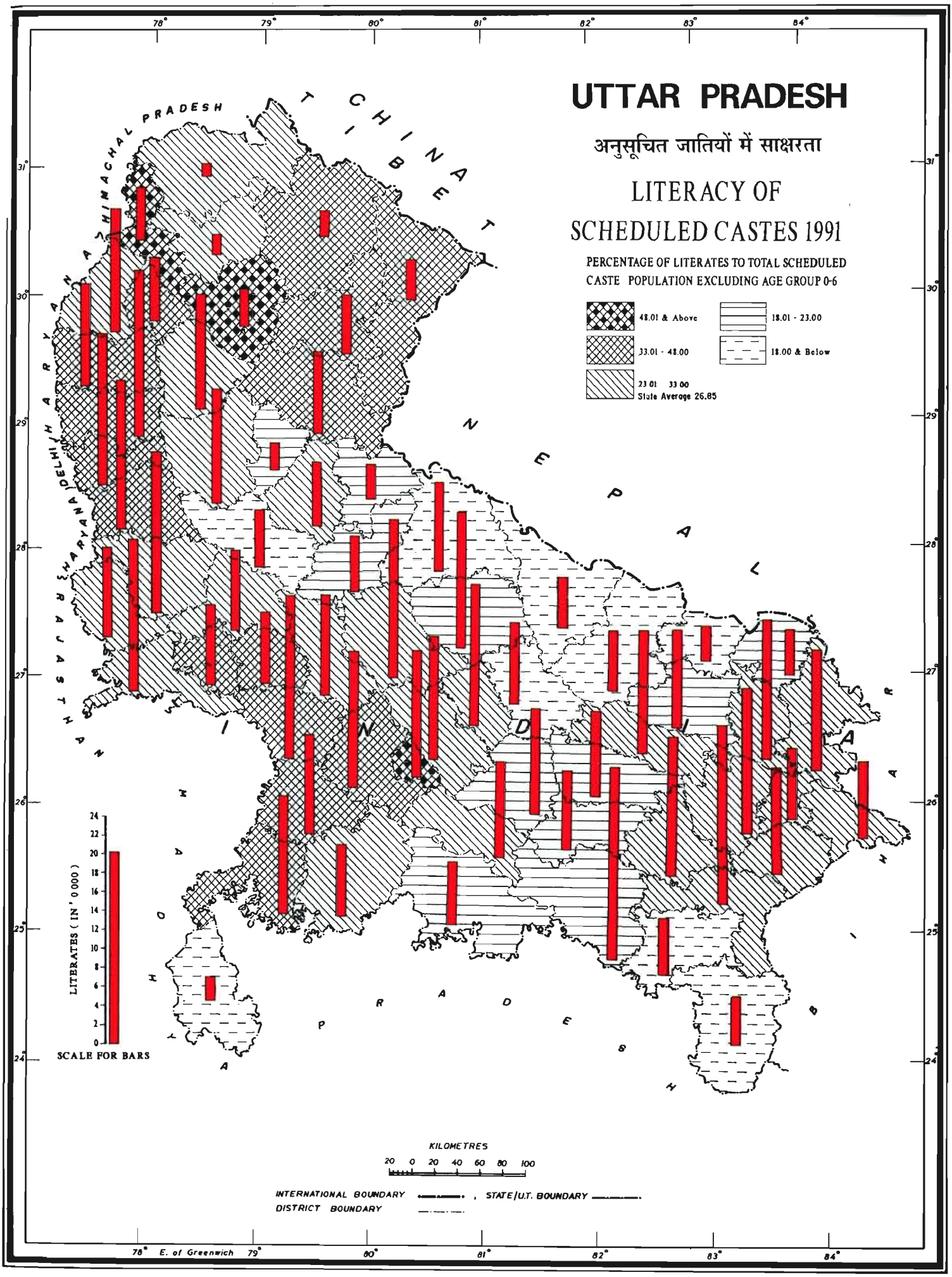
The area of higher Scheduled Caste literacy in the range of 33.01-48 00 per cent appears in three belts. A block of four districts is situated in Himalayan region whereas five districts of this range form a continuous belt in Western U.P. and another belt of six districts comprising three districts of Western U P., two of Bundelkhand region and one of Central U.P. can be seen alongwith boundary line of south Western U.P. Nainital (45.66) and Bulandshahr (33.23) have the highest and the lowest literacy percentage in the stated category

The percentage of Scheduled Castes literates in the range of 23.01-33.00 is spread over maximum number of 25 districts. Among these districts, nine each are found in Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh whereas the remaining districts are in Central U.P (4). Himalayan region (2) and Bundelkhand region (1). Among the districts in this category Tehri-Garhwal (32 48) and Moradabad (23.52) present the highest and the lowest percentage of literacy respectively. The remaining districts vary within these limits.

There are eleven districts in the range of 18.01-23.00 in the state. Of these five districts are situated in Eastern U P., three in Western U.P. two in Central U.P while one district falls in Bundelkhand region. Among the districts of this category Pilibhit (22 82) has the highest rate of literacy whereas district Maharajganj has the lowest rate (18.59).

The lower level of Scheduled Castes literacy (18.00 and below) in the state is marked among nine districts. A block of five districts (four bordering tarai region) and three extreme southern districts of the state show low areas of Scheduled Castes literacy. Budaun yet another district which comes in this category. There is a variation in literacy rate among the districts of this low belt but Gonda with 14.22 per cent has the lowest Scheduled Caste literacy. It is preceded by Sonbhadra (14.28), Bahraich (14 51), Barabanki (16.16), Lalitpur and Siddharthnagar (16.43 each), Budaun (17.71), Kheri (17.93) and Mirzapur (17.96).

Proportionate bars in each district show the comparative picture of Scheduled Caste literates. Allahabad district has recorded the highest number (201804) of Scheduled Caste literates followed by Varanasi (187524), Meerut (176896), Etawah (170840), Aligarh (170355), Hardoi (166575) and Ghaziabad (159671). While the lowest number is found in Uttarkashi district (13790).


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जातियों में साक्षरता
LITERACY OF
SCHEDULED CASTES 1991
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-6
48.01 & Above
33.01 - 48.00
23.01 - 33.00
State Average 26.85
18.01 - 23.00
18.00 & Below
LITERATES (IN '0 000)
SCALE FOR BARS
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL

MAP 80

LITERACY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991

The map depicts distribution of literates among scheduled tribe as percentage of total scheduled tribe population (excluding 0-6 age group)

There were 2.29 lakh scheduled tribes aged seven years and above in 1991 Of these only 0 82 lakh were literates. Thus a literacy rate among scheduled tribes at State level was 35 70 per cent. At district level a large variation can be observed in the scheduled tribe literacy

These are at variance between 84 37 per cent in Hardoi district and nil in Mainpuri and Sultanpur districts. Seven districts of the state have 60 01 per cent and above literates among scheduled tribes Besides Hardoi other districts falling in this category are Budaun (83 33), Sonbhadra (70 37), Banda (70.27), Rampur (70 21), Chamoli (65.54) and Almora (63.54)

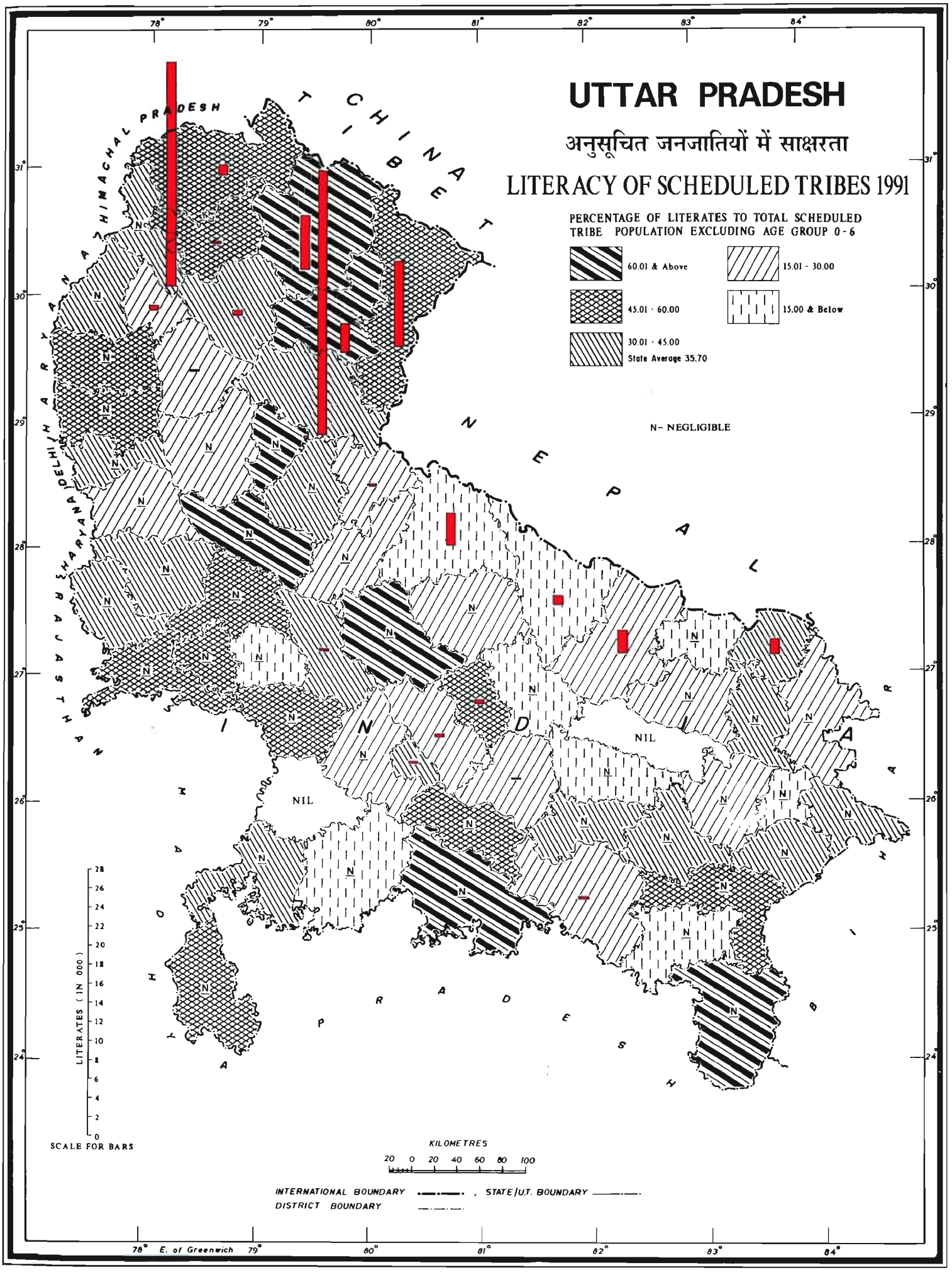
The range of 45 01-60 00 per cent cover 13 districts of the state Out of these, six districts are situated in Western U.P., three in Himalayan region, two in Central U P and one each in Eastern U P and Bundelkhand region, Uttar Kashi (59 1 per cent) and Varanasi (45 25 per cent) are the both end districts of this category. Remaining districts vary within these limits.

The maximum number of 17 districts come under the range of 30.01-45.00 per cent. Six districts each are located in Western and Eastern U P three districts are located in Himalayan region and one each in Central U.P. and Bundelkhand region. District Maharajganj (44 29) and Kanpur Nagar (30.52) have the highest and the lowest rate of literacy respectively among scheduled tribes in the stated category

The districts falling in the range of 15 01-30.00 per cent of scheduled tribes literates are located as 6 in Western U.P., 5 in Eastern U P. and 4 in Central U.P Among these, Basti district (29.29) has the highest literacy rate whereas Azamgarh comes in the tail end

The low rate of literacy among scheduled tribes in the range of 15.00 and below is confined to nine districts in the state. Besides Mainpuri and Sultanpur districts which have no literates, other districts occupying the bottom position are Mau (4.87), Mirzapur (5.88), Hamirpur (10.41), Bahraich (12.51), Siddharthnagar (12.90), Bara Banki (12.76) and Kheri (14.90).

Bars in the districts represent the total number of scheduled tribe literates. Only eleven districts of the state have more than 500 literates scheduled tribe. These are confined to Himalayan and tarai regions. Other districts show negligible number of literates among scheduled tribes. District Nainital (27900) has recorded the highest number of literates among scheduled tribes followed by Dehra Dun (23338), Pithoragarh (9032), Chamoli (5670), Kheri (3321), Gonda (2333), Almora (1506), Uttarkashi (1147), Maharajganj (952), Bahraich (893) and Garhwal (550).


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LITERACY OF SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-6
60.01 & Above
45.01 - 60.00
30.01 - 45.00
State Average 35.70
15.01 - 30.00
15.00 & Below
N- NEGLIGIBLE
NIL
NIL
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
LITERATES (IN 000)
SCALE FOR BARS
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 81

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED CASTES 1991

The map shows the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled castes in each district of the state

Proportionate circles to the total scheduled caste population are drawn in each district. These circles are divided into three sectors according to percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among scheduled castes and these sectors are distinguished by different colours as per legend of the map The sectors of main workers and non workers are further sub-divided into male and female divisions as per their percentage values whereas the segments of males and females are non distinguished for marginal workers because of small figures

Percentages of main workers among scheduled caste to total scheduled caste population have been worked out for each district and grouped into five suitable ranges. The districts falling in each category are hatched as per legend of the map

There were 29 28 million scheduled castes in the state in 1991, of which 9.49 million are main workers, 0.85 million marginal workers and 18 94 million non workers Male main workers show much higher proportion (26 85 per cent) than female main workers (5.54 per cent) On the other hand female non-workers have shown higher proportion (38.49 per cent) than the male non-workers (26.21 per cent) in the state

The proportion of main workers among scheduled castes in the highest range of 40 01 and above is noticed in five hill districts of the state Uttarkashi district has recorded the highest percentage (50 17) followed by Chamoli (43 04), Sonbhadra (42 99), and Banda (40.89) Almora (40.83) and Tehri Garhwal (40 41).

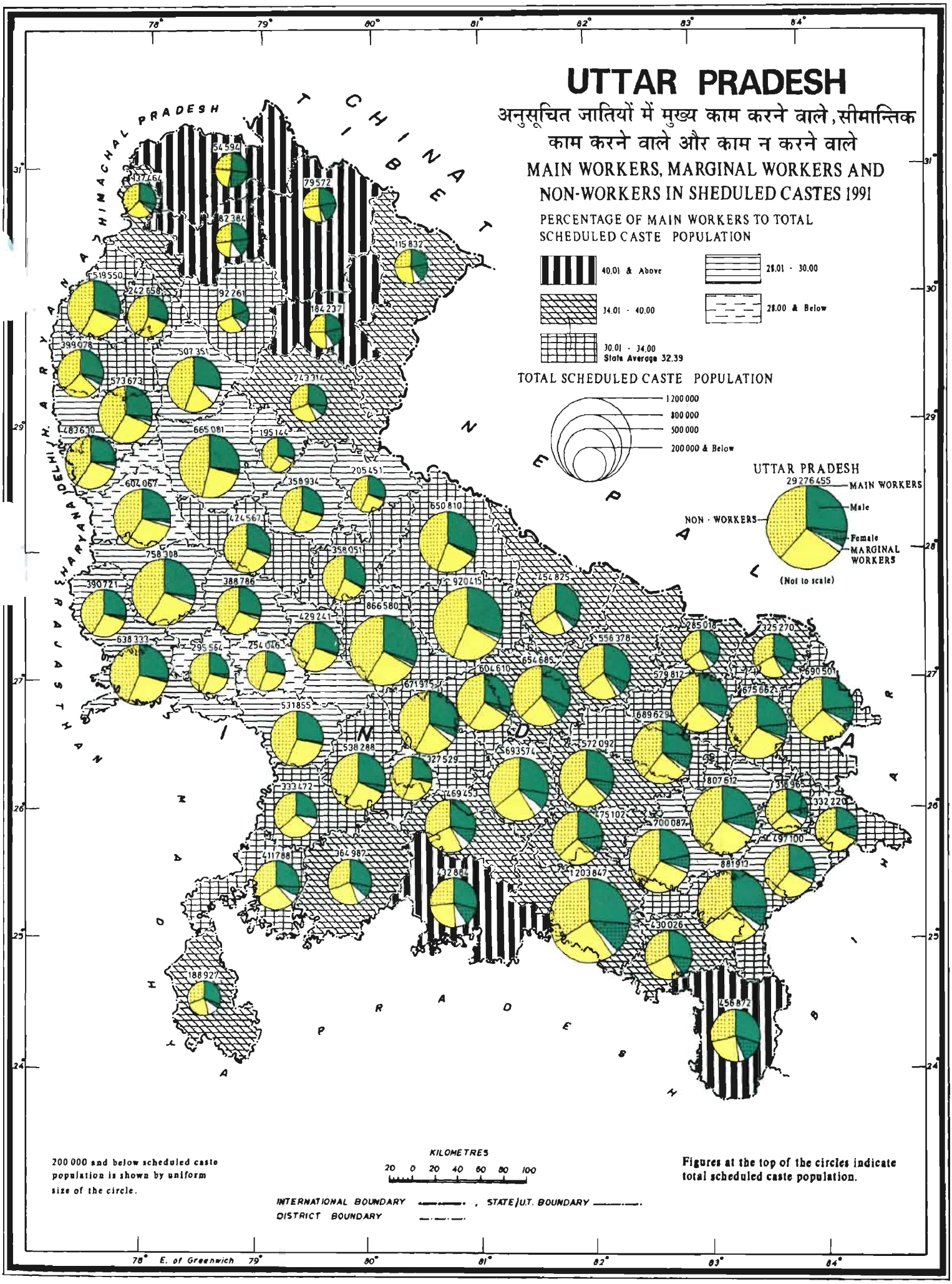
The proportion of main workers in the range of 34 01-40 00 covers sixteen districts of the state. These are distributed as 7 in Eastern U P. and three each in Central U P, Himalayan and Bundelkhand region. Pithoragarh (38.78) and Pratapgarh (34 01) districts have the highest and the lowest percentage of main respectively in this category

The maximum number of 21 districts are in the range of 30 01-34 00 per cent These are distributed in all geographical regions of the state Fifteen districts come under the range of 28 01-30 00, whereas only five districts are noticed in the lowest range of 28 00 and below The lowest proportion is noted in Bulandshahr (26 90) district preceded by Ghaziabad (26 99), Mainpuri (27 48), Firozabad (27 70) and Kanpur Nagar (27 80)

The proportion of male main workers is higher as compared to female main workers in most of the districts of the state except hill districts where proportion of female main workers is comparatively higher than that of females The highest percentage of male main workers is observed in Bahraich (32 19) district followed by Barabanki (31 60) Sitapur (30.73), Kheri (30 68) and Hardoi (30 29) The lowest percentage of male main workers is witnessed in the districts of Garhwal (19 77) and Almora (21 28)

The percentage of non workers among scheduled castes is recorded as highest in respect of district Kanpur Nagar (72 12), followed by Firozabad and Mainpuri (71 96 each), Etawah (71 83), Bijnor (71.01), Ghaziabad (70 63) and Moradabad (70 48), whereas it is the lowest in the districts of Uttarkashi (46 97), Almora (51 68) and Banda (51 37) The female non workers have represented higher proportion in almost all districts of the state except Uttarkashi and Almora districts The highest percentage of female non workers is witnessed in Bijnor (44.20) district closely followed by Mainpuri (43 84), Firozabad (43.51), Bareilly (43.50) and Agra (43 25) and the lowest is claimed by the districts of Uttarkashi (23.06), Almora (25.07), Pithoragarh (25 42), Tehri Garhwal (27.21) and Chamoli (28.17). On the other hand the proportion of male non workers shows reverse trend as compared to female non workers in various districts of the state.

The proportion of marginal workers among scheduled castes in various districts of the state is very low. District Lalitpur (10.34), Pithoragarh (8 01), Banda (7.74), Almora (7.48) and Hamirpur (7.42) have shown higher proportion of marginal workers of scheduled castes among all the districts of the state, while the lowest proportion is recorded in the districts of Kanpur Nagar (0.02), Etawah (0.08), Kanpur Dehat (0.30) and Kheri (0 40).


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जातियों में मुख्य काम करने वाले, सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले और काम न करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SHEDULED CASTES 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
40.01 & Above
34.01 - 40.00
30.01 - 34.00
State Average 32.39
28.01 - 30.00
28.00 & Below
TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION
1 200 000
800 000
500 000
200 000 & Below
UTTAR PRADESH
29 276 455
MAIN WORKERS
Male
Female
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON - WORKERS
(Not to scale)
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
200 000 and below scheduled caste population is shown by uniform size of the circle.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total scheduled caste population.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 82

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991

The map represents the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in scheduled tribes in various districts of the state. The technique adopted for the preparation of this map is the same as adopted in the case of map No 86.

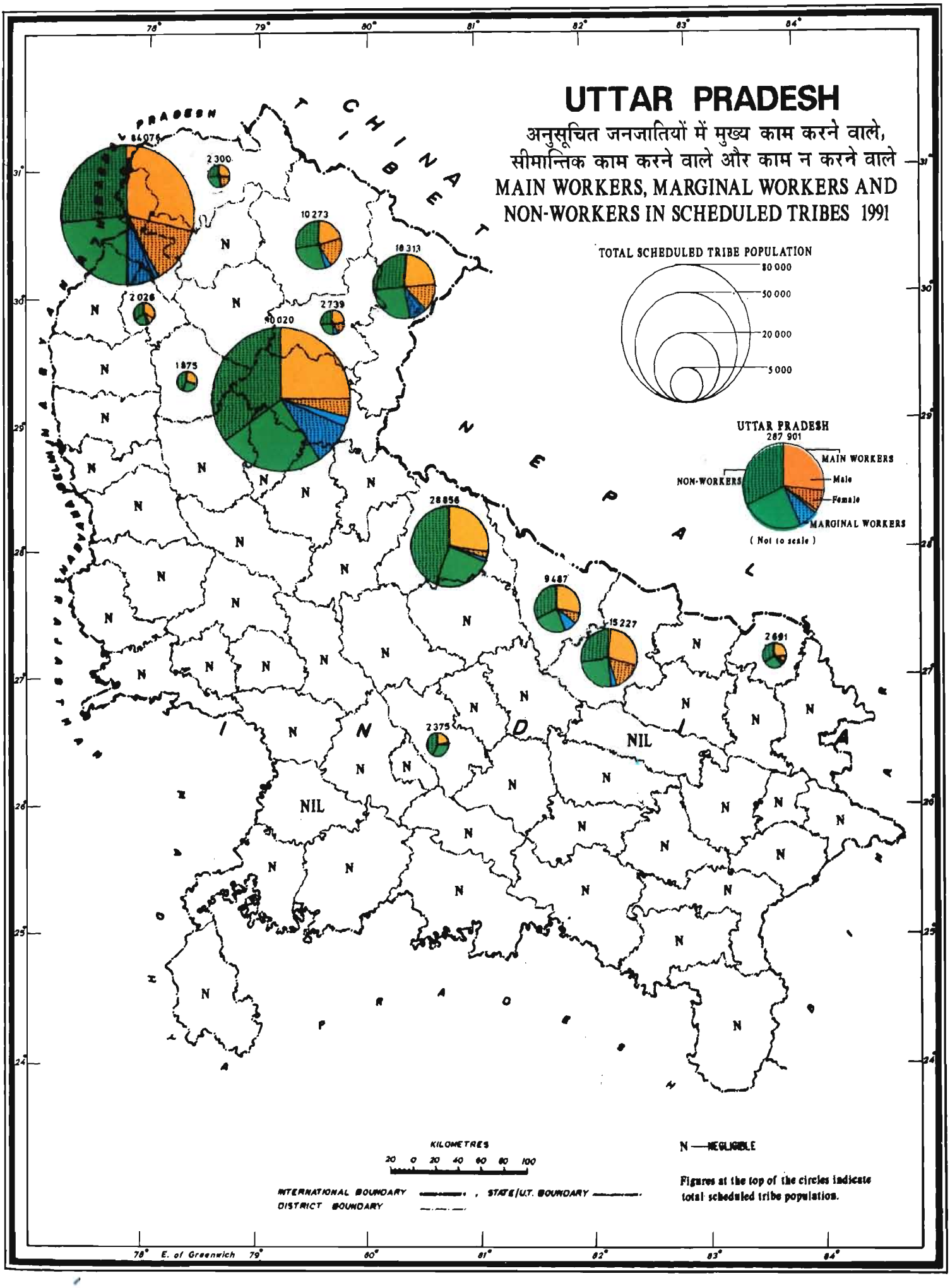
Out of 287901 scheduled tribes in the state 103374 are main workers 162895 non workers and 21632 marginal workers, which constitute 35.90, 56.58 and 7 52 per cent respectively to total scheduled tribe population in 1991 The proportion of male workers (26.68 per cent) is very high as compared to female main workers (9.21 per cent). On the other hand the proportion of female non workers (32.04 per cent) is comparatively higher than that of the male non workers (24 33) in the state.

Only thirteen districts of the state have more than 2000 population of scheduled tribes which have been shown by the proportionate circles. The proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non workers with male and female are also shown within these circles Other districts represent negligible population of scheduled tribe. District Nainital (90020) has claimed highest population of scheduled tribe followed by Dehra Dun (84076), Kheri (28856), Pithoragarh (18313), Gonda (15227), Chamoli (10273) and Bahraich (9487) etc.

Main workers in the scheduled tribes represent highest proportion (46 91) in district Uttarkashi followed by Gonda (43 81), Dehra Dun (42.41), Almora (40 41) and Hardwar (39.43). The percentage share of male main workers is recorded highest in the districts of Hardwar (33.46), Bijnor (29 49), Dehra Dun (28.89), Gonda (27 94), Bahraich and Kheri (27 65 each). On the other hand district Uttarkashi (20 60), Chamoli (20.19), Almora (16.17), Gonda (15.87) and Pithoragarh (14 89) have shown highest percentage of female main workers to total scheduled tribe population

The non workers among scheduled tribes represent higher proportion than the main workers and marginal workers in the districts of the state The highest proportions of non workers is seen in the district of Unnao (76 21), followed by Bijnor (69.69), Kheri (68 41), Mahrajganj (60.98) and Nainital (59 10). The share of female non-workers among scheduled tribes show a higher proportion than male non-workers Percentage of female non-workers is recorded highest in the districts of Bijnor (45.17) followed by Kheri (43.98), Gonda (43.11), Nainital (34 73) and Maharajganj (33.55), whereas the male non-workers have highest percentage in the districts of Unnao (33 09) followed by Chamoli (27.59), Pithoragarh (26 82) and Uttarkashi (26 08).

Generally the proportion of marginal workers among scheduled tribes in various districts of the state is very low. However district Nainital (11.57), Bahraich (9.04), Pithoragarh (8.22), Dehra Dun (7.78), Almora (7.08) and Maharajganj (5.64) exhibit higher proportion of marginal workers.


UTTAR PRADESH
अनुसूचित जनजातियों में मुख्य काम करने वाले,
सीमान्तिक काम करने वाले और काम न करने वाले
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND
NON-WORKERS IN SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991
TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
80 000
50 000
20 000
5 000
UTTAR PRADESH
287 901
MAIN WORKERS
Male
Female
NON-WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
(Not to scale)
2 300
10 273
18 313
2 026
2 739
40 020
1 875
28 856
9 487
15 227
2 691
2 375
NIL
NIL
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
PAKISTAN
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
N — NEGLIGIBLE
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total scheduled tribe population.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 83

TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES 1991

The map exhibits district level distribution of ten numerically major scheduled castes in the state as per 1991 census. These are Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Kori, Valmiki, Shilpkar, Khatik, Dhanuk, Gond and Kol. Different symbols as indicated in the legend of the map have been adopted to represent district wise distribution of these numerically major scheduled castes.

The total population of scheduled castes in the state is 29 28 million. Out of which ten numerically major scheduled castes account for 27 24 million of 93 04 per cent of the total scheduled caste population Chamar caste has the highest population (16.20 million) among all scheduled castes which alone accounts for 55.32 per cent of total scheduled caste population of the state Others in order are Pasi, Dhobi, Kori and Valmiki having a population of 4 36, 1 82, 1 66 and 1 03 million respectively Besides above the population of other four scheduled castes, viz , Shilpkar, Khatik, Dhanuk and Gond are responsible for less than a million population Kol ranks the last among the ten major scheduled castes having population of 0 26 million in the state

The scheduled castes (mainly chamars) in general are almost evenly distributed in the state However, others are concentrated in a few districts Chamars are scattered throughout the state except the Himalayan region Among the districts, Azamgarh has the highest number of Chamars (664279) followed by Varanasi (613536), Moradabad (532023), Jaunpur (507260), Aligarh (467795) and Agra (453953) etc.

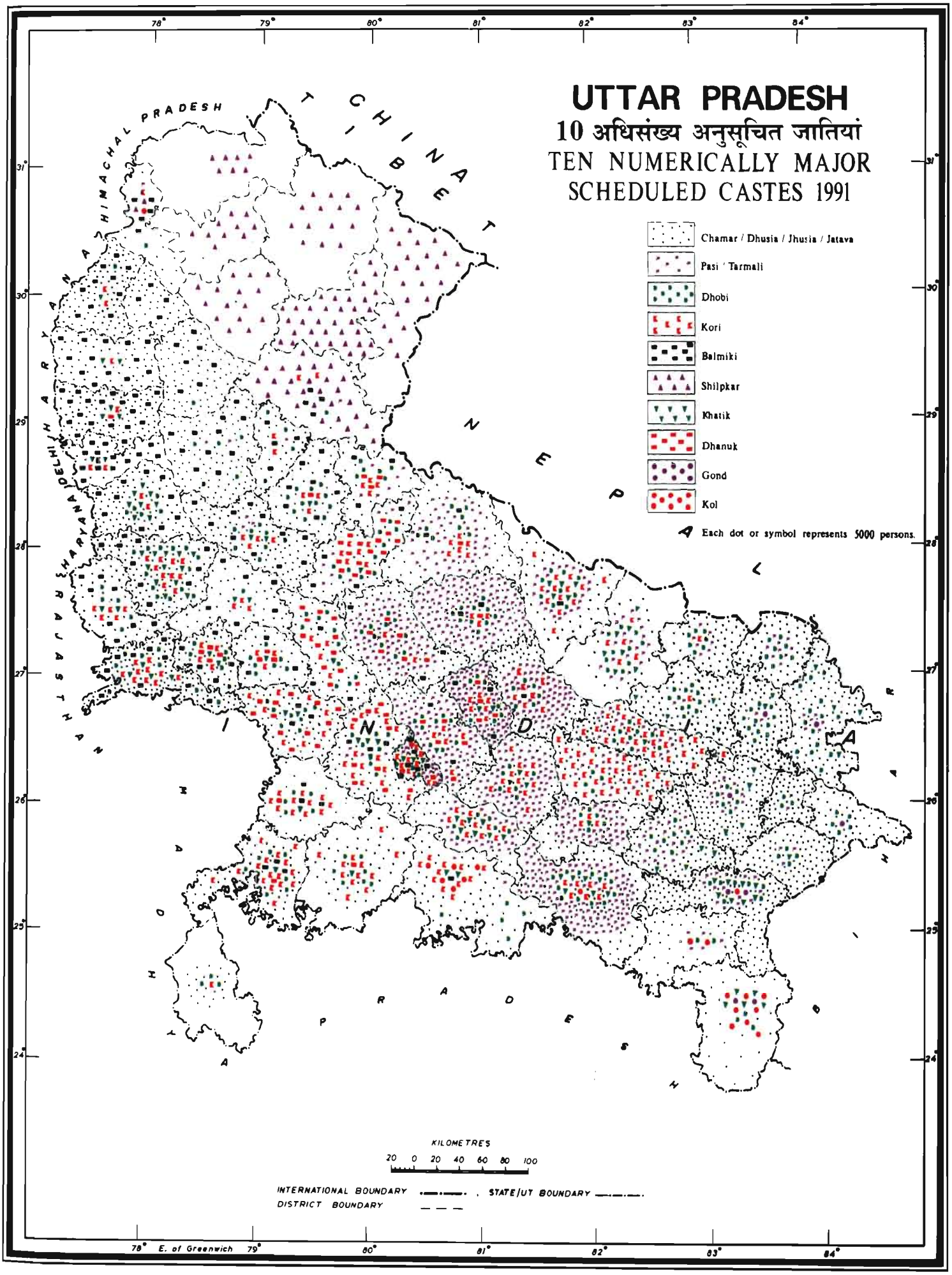
In numerical living Pasi's are next to Chamar Main concentration of Pasis's is found in Central and Eastern UP extending in a belt from Kheri to Allahabad district District Allahabad has the highest number (5 21 lakh) of Pasis. Other ten districts occupying the top positions are Sitapur (4 62 lakh), Rae Bareli (3 70 lakh), Barabanki (3.36 lakh), Hardoi (3.35 lakh), Unnao (3 16 lakh), Lucknow (2.74 lakh), Kheri (2 55 lakh), Pratapgarh (2 17 lakh), Fatehpur (1.52 lakh) and Sultanpur (1 06 lakh).

Next to Pasis are Dhobis They are scattered throughout the state but are very limited in number in the Himalayan region The Dhobi's are in largest number in Deoria district (69810) followed by Allahabad (61019), Aligarh (66696), Etah (59065), Bareilly (54605) and Gorakhpur (54058). Koris are clustered mainly in Gonda (243401), Sultanpur (135219) and Faizabad (118490) districts Other few districts, which have more than 50 thousand population of Koris are Jhansi (79238), Kanpur Dehat (67611), Bahraich (64306), Hamirpur (60887), Rae Bareli (58506), Banda (55254), Jalaun (53511), Agra (51552) and Aligarh (50765).

Valmiki are scattered in Western districts of the state. The districts having a higher number of Valmiki include Meerut (89575), Muzaffarnagar (65490), Ghaziabad (62570), Budaun (57152), Moradabad (54174), Aligarh (51446), Agra (50280), Bulandshahr (48237) and Saharanpur (48089). Shilpkars are mainly settled in the Himalayan region. Almora district has the largest population of Shilpkars (174831) followed by Naimital (133609), Pithoragarh (111775), Garhwal (77010), Chamoli (68570), Tehri Garhwal (49511) and Uttarkashi (34870)

Khatiks are found in most of the districts except the Himalayan region, districts of Moradabad division viz, Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi districts of Central U.P and Ballia district of Eastern U P The districts occupying higher number of Khatiks are Aligarh (57510), Varanasi (42509), Bulandshahr (40196), Allahabad (35383), Gonda (35115), Fatehpur (34102), Mirzapur (24637) and Bahraich (24334) Dhanuks can be noticed mainly in the districts of Shahjahanpur (79604), Etawah (59893), Farrukhabad (57880), Kanpur Dehat (47794), Hardoi (29112), Unnao (24911) and Lucknow (22577).

Gonds are comparatively low in number in most of the districts and are mainly concentrated in the Eastern most districts of the state The districts having higher number of Gonds are- Sonbhadra (93744), Varanasi (12615), Deoria (7308), Gorakhpur (7191), Mirzapur (6337) and Ballia (4133) Kols are distributed mainly in six districts of the state These are Mirzapur (91085), Allahabad (74507), Sonbhadra (38628), Banda (31414), Varanasi (5295) and Dehra Dun (4560).


UTTAR PRADESH
10 अधिसंख्य अनुसूचित जातियां
TEN NUMERICALLY MAJOR
SCHEDULED CASTES 1991
Chamar / Dhusia / Jhusia / Jatava
Pasi / Tarmali
Dhobi
Kori
Balmiki
Shilpkar
Khatik
Dhanuk
Gond
Kol
Each dot or symbol represents 5000 persons.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 84

FIVE NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991

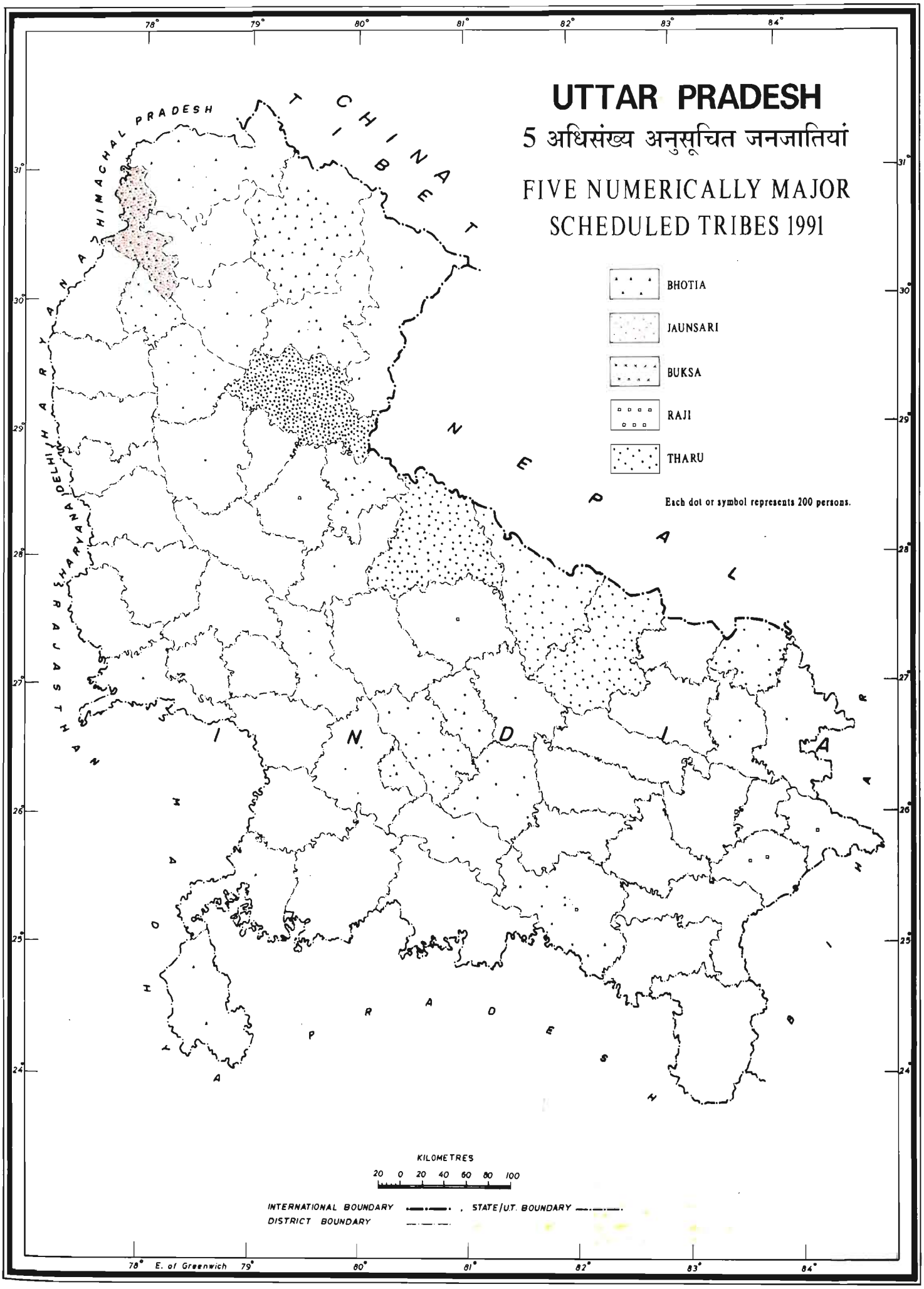
The map depicts distribution of five numerically major Scheduled Tribes in the state as per 1991 census at district level. These are Tharu, Jaunsari, Bhotia, Buksa and Raji which have been shown by different symbols as indicated in the legend of the map

There were 2.88 lakh Scheduled Tribes enumerated at 1991 census in the state Of which five numerically major Scheduled Tribes account for 2 84 lakh (98 50) per cent of total Scheduled Tribes population). Tharu has claimed the highest population (137,435) i e 47.74 per cent among all the Scheduled Tribes followed by Jaunsari (72,991), Bhotia (38,468) and Buksa (32,485) Raji with population of 2,208 in at the bottom among five Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in only few hill and tarai districts of the state Tharus are mainly concentrated in the districts of Nainital, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich and Maharajganj Nainital district has the highest population of Tharus (72,917) in the state followed by Kheri (27,813), Gonda (15,192), Bahraich (9,475), Maharajganj (2,691), Unnao (2,348) and Rae Bareli (1,341)

Jaunsaris are mainly confined to Dehra Dun district, which accounts for more than 96 per cent of the total population of Jaunsaris Bhotias are scattered distributed in all (except Tehri Garhwal) districts of Himalayan region The largest number of Bhotias can be seen in district Chamoli (9,938)

Buksas are clustered mainly in Nainital (13,700) and Dehra Dun (11,764), Hardwar (1,986), Bijnor (1,827) and Garhwal (1,079) districts Other districts have either negligible population of Buksas or nill Rajis are very limited in number which are evenly distributed in all geographical regions of the state The few districts having higher number of Rajis are Ghazipur (349), Sitapur (244), Bareilly (135), Ballia (115), Nainital (109) and Allahabad (102)


UTTAR PRADESH
5 अधिसंख्य अनुसूचित जनजातियां
FIVE NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991
BHOTIA
JAUNSARI
BUKSA
RAJI
THARU
Each dot or symbol represents 200 persons.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
UTTARANCHAL
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 85

RELIGIONS 1991

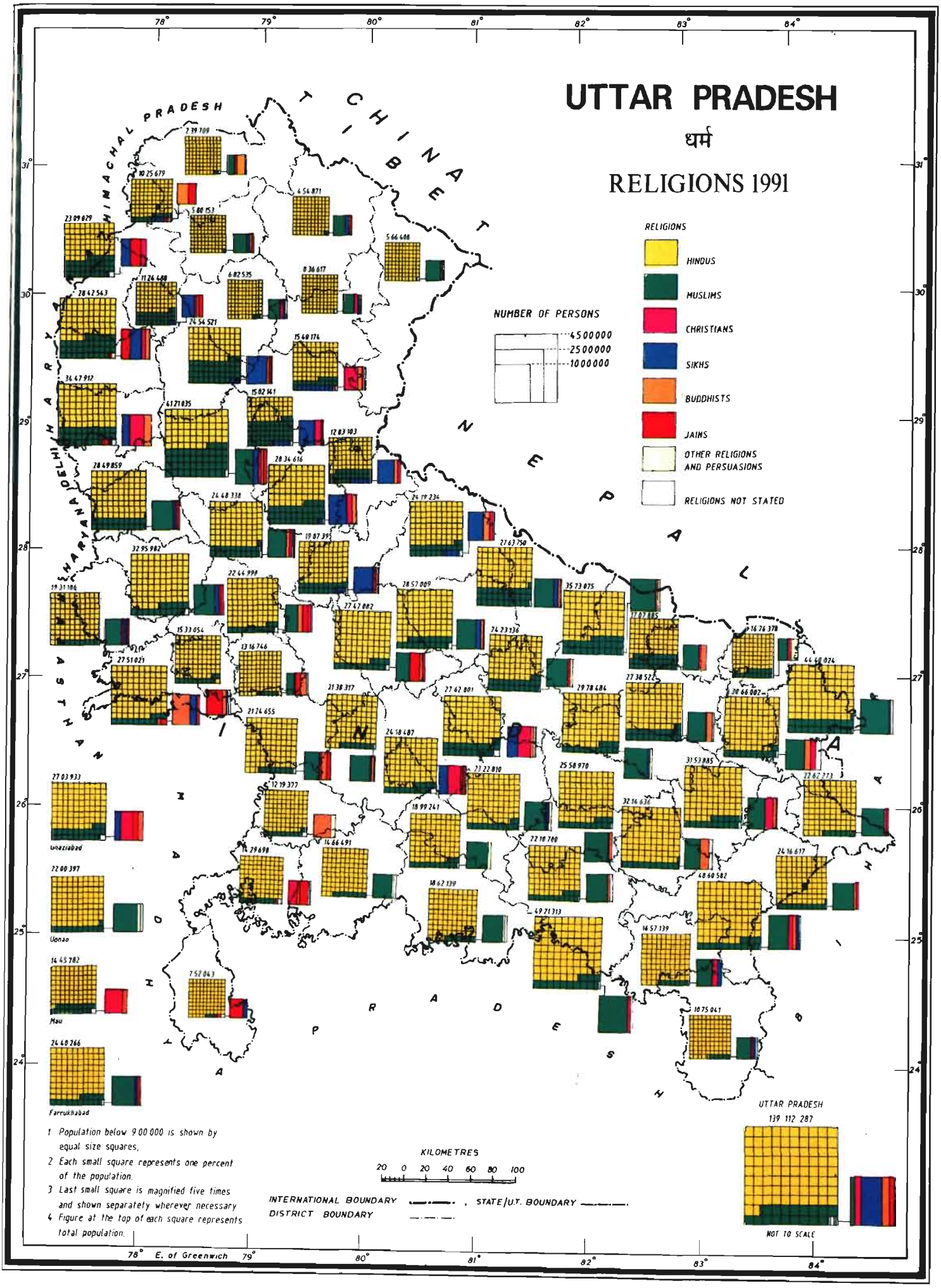
The map reveals the distribution of major religions, namely, Hindusm. Islam, Christianity, Sikh, Budh, and Jain at district level according to the 1991 Census

Proportionate squares are drawn in each district to depict total number of persons in all the religions These squares are further divided into 100 small squares representing one per cent each The last small square is magnified five times and shown separately wherever necessary. The share of each religion is shown with separate colour as shown in the legend of the map Total population of the district is written on the top of the squares

There are 139.11 million persons in Uttar Pradesh, as per 1991 Census of which 113 71 million or 81.74 per cent are Hindus Followers of other religions in order of percentage share are Muslims (17.33), Sikh (0.48), Buddhist (0.16), Christian (0.14) and Jain (0 13) There are 23 districts which have less percentage of Hindus than that of the state average (81 74) The lowest percentage of Hindus is recorded in Rampur district (47 90) followed by Moradabad (56.79), Bijnor (57 83), Muzaffarnagar (64 28), Saharanpur (64.55), Bareilly (66 19), Hardwar (68.36), Bahraich (69.67) and Meerut (70 12) On the other hand a much higher percentage of Hindus can be observed in Himalayan region with except of Nainital and southern uplands comprising districts of Banda, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra Districts occupying the highest percentage of Hindus are Pithoragarh (99 19), Almora (99.02), Tehri Garhwal (99 00), Chamoli (98 92) and Uttarkashi (98 26)

Muslims have highest population (47 95) in Rampur The districts have more than 25 per cent of the Muslim population are Moradabad (42.70), Bijnor (40 35), Muzaffarnagar (34 52), Saharanpur (34 14), Bareilly (32 69), Hardwar (30.07), Bahraich (29.92), Meerut (27.49) and Gonda (25.36).

Persons following other four religions, viz , Sikh, Buddhist, Christian and Jain constitute together only 0 92 per cent of the total population in the state Sikhs have the larger percentage in the districts of Nainital (8 43), Pilibhit (4 93), Rampur (3 57), Dehra Dun (2 97), Kheri (2 85) and Shahjahanpur (2 12) Jains are occupying more than one percent of the population in only two districts of the state viz , Lalitpur (2 20) and Meerut (1 09) Buddhists and Christians constitute less than one per cent in every district. The higher percentage of Buddhist population is recorded in the districts of Jalaun (0 89), Dehra Dun (0 81), Hardoi (0 75), Agra (0 68), and Uttarkashi (0.57) whereas Christians proportion can be seen higher in the districts of Dehra Dun (0 87), Jhansi (0 49), Rampur and Lucknow (0 48 each), Kanpur Nagar (0.44), Azamgarh and Sonbhadra (0 38 each)


UTTAR PRADESH
धर्म
RELIGIONS 1991
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
SIKHS
BUDDHISTS
JAINS
OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUASIONS
RELIGIONS NOT STATED
NUMBER OF PERSONS
4500000
2500000
1000000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Ghaziabad
Unnao
Mau
Farrukhabad
UTTAR PRADESH
139 112 287
1 Population below 9 00 000 is shown by equal size squares,
2 Each small square represents one percent of the population.
3 Last small square is magnified five times and shown separately wherever necessary
4 Figure at the top of each square represents total population.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
NOT TO SCALE
78° E. of Greenwich
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 86

GROWTH OF POPULATION BY RELIGIONS 1981-91

The map shows growth of population (increase & decrease) during 1981-91 for different religions in each division of the state

Percentage growth of population during 1981-91 for six major religion viz , Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and other Religions and Persuasions have been calculated for each division of the state. Vertical bars proportionate to percentage increase of population for each religion are drawn for each division. If there is decrease in the population of any religion, the bars are drawn below the 'X' axis. Percentage scale to indicate the increase/decrease is drawn on the right side of the bar diagrams while religions are indicated against the respective bars along the 'X' axis by giving number 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7 as explained in the legend of the map.

There were 92 37 million Hindus in 1981 whose number wentup to 113.71 million in 1991 resulting 23 11 per cent increase during this period The highest percentage increase in respect of Hindus population is observed in Varanasi (26.35) division followed by Allahabad (25.02), Gorakhpur (24 89) and Meerut (23 91) while Kumaon (20.85), Garhwal (20 38) and Bareilly (18.75) have registered lower than that of the state percentage.

Total Muslim population of the state in 1981 was 17 66 million which increased to 24 11 million in 1991. Thus 36 54 per cent increase has been noticed in Muslim population during the decade Percentage increase in Muslim population is much higher than Hindu in all the divisions of the state The divisions of Kumaon (58.41), Garhwal (52 71), Varanasi (48 16), Bareilly (40 42) and Jhansi (38 69) have claimed higher than the state percentage increase in Muslims population, whereas Agra (22 13), Meerut (27 79) and Gorakhpur (28 04) represents divisions comparatively lower rate of increase

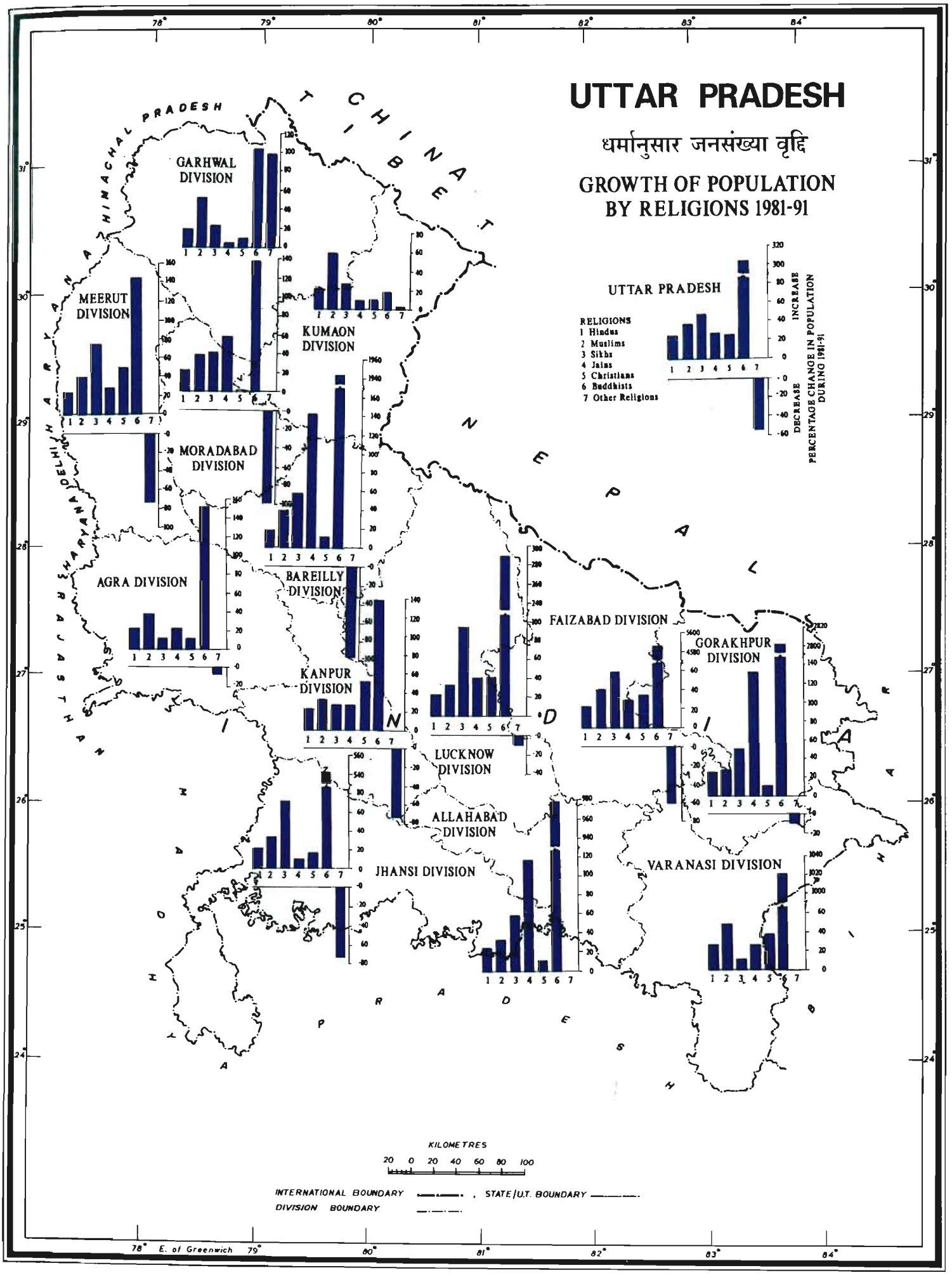
The percentage increase in Sikh population (47 34) is comparatively higher than the above two religions (Hindus and Muslims) This increase can be seen as much higher in the divisions of Lucknow (92 52), Meerut (74 64), Jhansi (72 49), Bareilly (58 46) and Allahabad (57 86), whereas Varanasi (11 01), Agra (12 41) and Garhwal divisions (24 22) show low increase in Sikhs population during the 1981-91

There were 141,549 and 176,259 Jains enumerated at the in 1981 and 1991 Census respectively which accounted for 24 52 per cent increase during the period The highest increase in Jain population is recorded in Bareilly division (141 81) followed by Gorakhpur (130 65) and Allahabad (115 04) while Garhwal (5 38), Kumaon (10.20) and Jhansi (10 99) divisions represent lower level of increase.

Christians have shown lowest increase (23 04) in their population during 1981 1991 in the state. It is more or less equivalent to increase in Hindu population. Kanpur (50 99), Meerut (49 70), Lucknow (41 60), Varanasi (37 39) and Faizabad (33 42) divisions have shown higher increase in Christian population whereas Moradabad (1 84), Allahabad (9 51), Gorakhpur (9 52), Garhwal (10 85), Kumaon (11.06), Agra (11.79) and Bareilly (12 36) reflect lower level of increase

There were only 54,542 Buddhists in 1981 whose numbers increased to 221,433 in 1991 an increase by 305.99 per cent was observed during the decade Some divisions such as Faizabad (4585 91), Gorakhpur (2800.77), Bareilly (1943.63), Varanasi (1021.04), Allahabad (978 33) and Jhansi (542 37) have shown very high rate of increase in Buddhist population. The lowest rate of increase (19.34) is recorded in Kumaon division.

Other Religions and Persuasions show negative growth rate (-58.74 per cent) in their population during 1981-91. Except Garhwal, Kumaon, Varanasi and Allahabad divisions, all other divisions have negative rate The lowest growth rate in other religions could be seen in the dividions of Bareilly (-93.96), Jhansi (-72.24), Meerut (-71.99) and Faizabad (-60 14) while the highest growth rate is recorded in Garhwal division (98.44).


UTTAR PRADESH
धर्मानुसार जनसंख्या वृद्धि
GROWTH OF POPULATION BY RELIGIONS 1981-91
UTTAR PRADESH
RELIGIONS
1 Hindus
2 Muslims
3 Sikhs
4 Jains
5 Christians
6 Buddhists
7 Other Religions
INCREASE
DECREASE
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION DURING 1981-91
GARHWAL DIVISION
KUMAON DIVISION
MEERUT DIVISION
MORADABAD DIVISION
BAREILLY DIVISION
AGRA DIVISION
KANPUR DIVISION
FAIZABAD DIVISION
GORAKHPUR DIVISION
LUCKNOW DIVISION
ALLAHABAD DIVISION
JHANSI DIVISION
VARANASI DIVISION
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 87

LITERACY 1991

The map shows the literacy rate among the districts of Uttar Pradesh as per 1991 census.

In census, a person is recorded as 'literate' when he/she is able to read and write in any language with understanding. A significant feature of 1991 census was the fact that the question on literacy was canvassed only for the population aged seven years and above Thus the literacy rate in 1991 is calculated for each district as percentage of literates aged seven years and above to total population aged seven years and above The data have been arranged into five suitable ranges and hatched from high to low grades as shown in the legend of the map. Bars of total literates are also drawn in each district.

Out of 110.91 million population (excluding 0-6 age-group) of the state, only 46.14 million were literates which constituted 41 60 per cent . It is interesting to note that the illiterates have outnumbered the literates in the state even in 1991 too.

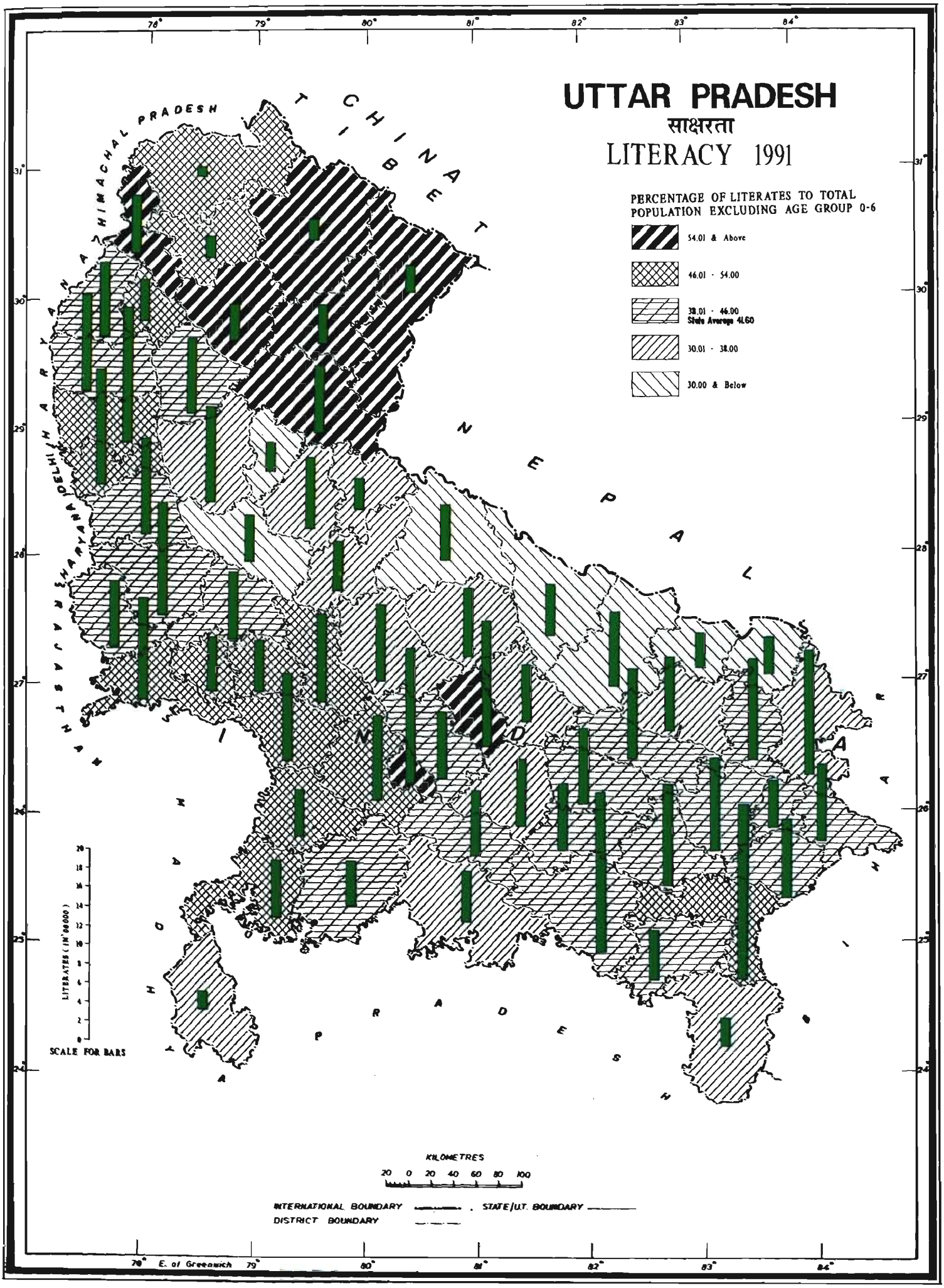
Literacy rates at the district level show a large variation. On the one hand, Dehra Dun district of Himalayan region has literacy rate of 69 50 per cent (highest), on the other hand, Bahraich district of Eastern U.P. has the literacy rate of only 24.39 per cent (lowest) It is observed that majority of the districts (34) are having a literacy rate above the state average (41 60 per cent).

There are eight districts having a literacy rate of 54 01 per cent and above. Out of these, a block of six districts form a continuous belt in Himalayan region whereas other two districts of this category are Lucknow and Kanpur. Among them Naimital district has recorded the lowest literacy rate (56 52). In the next range of 46 01-54.00 there are 14 districts which include remaining two districts of Himalayan region, eight districts of Western U P , two of Bundelkhand region and one each of Central and Eastern U P Etawah (53 69) and Faizabad (46 30) districts have the highest and the lowest percentages of literates respectively in this range.

The literacy rate in the range of 38 01-46 00 cover 21 districts. Among these eleven districts form a continuous belt in Eastern U P. District Fatehpur and Unnao of Central U P and Hamirpur district of Bundelkhand region also join this belt Another two belts (one is a block of four districts and another is a block of three districts) also can be seen in the Western Uttar Pradesh.

Twenty district of the state fall in the lowest range of literacy level i.e , 38.01 and below The districts are Moradabad, Rampur, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shajahanpur of Western U P , Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Barabanki and Rae Bareli of Central U P., Banda and Lalitpur of Bundelkhand region and Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Basti, Deoria and Sonbhadra of Eastern U.P. The six districts of the state which show lowest literacy rate are – Budaun (24 64), Rampur (25 37), Siddharthnagar (27 07), Gonda (27 34), Maharajganj (28.90) and Kheri (29.71).

Proportionate bars in the districts reveals the comparative picture of number of literates in the districts Varanasi (18.16 lakh), Allahabad (16.64 lakh), Meerut (14.14 lakh), Kanpur Nagar (14 10 lakh) and Lucknow (13.20 lakh) are the leading districts which have higher number of literates in the state whereas Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra have shown lower number of literates.


UTTAR PRADESH
साक्षरता
LITERACY 1991
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-6
54.01 & Above
46.01 - 54.00
38.01 - 46.00
State Average 41.60
30.01 - 38.00
30.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
UTTARANCHAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
LITERATES (IN '00000)
SCALE FOR BARS
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 88

CHANGE IN LITERACY 1981-91

The map depicts change in literacy in each district of the state during 1981-91

The percentage of literates to total population excluding age group 0-6 have been calculated for each district for 1981 and 1991 separately Inter censal change in literacy (gain or loss in percentage) during 1981-91 is also marked out by subtracting the percentage figures of 1981 from that of 1991 These figures are grouped into seven suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched from high to low grades of shadings as shown in the legend of the map

There were 33 35 per cent literates in 1981 whose population increased to 41 60 per cent in 1991 Thus there is a gain of 8 25 per cent during this decade in Uttar Pradesh However at district level a large variation is observed The highest percentage increase in literacy during the decade is noticed in Kanpur Nagar district (16 61) followed by Chamoli (15 18), Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal (14 58) and Gorakhpur (13 68)

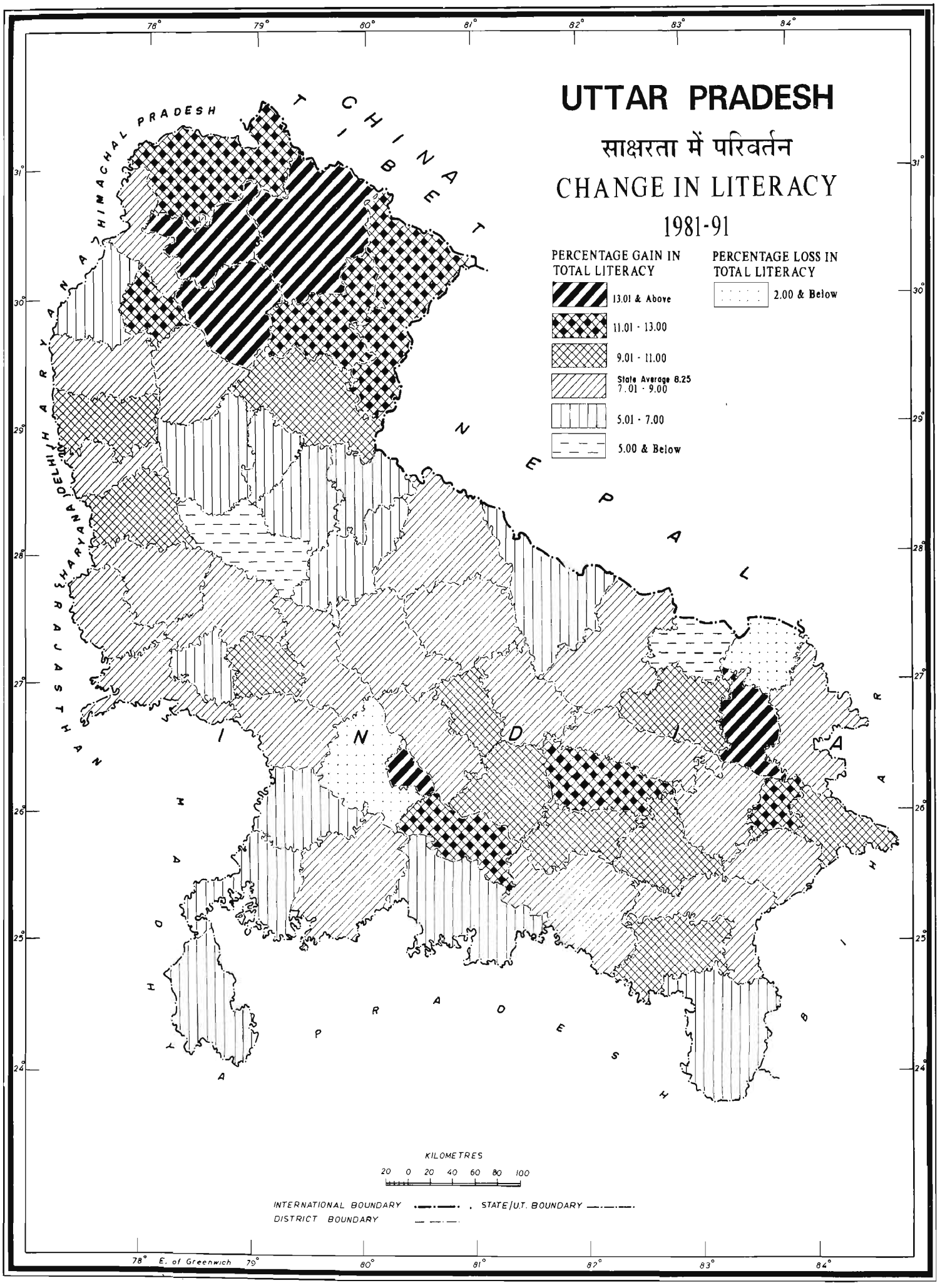
The change in literacy in the range of 11 01-13.00 per cent during the decade covers seven districts in the state. Such districts are from Himalayan region (3), Eastern U P (2) and one each to Western and Central U P In this range highest and the lowest gain in literacy is noticed in districts of Uttarkashi (12 66) and Sultanpur (11 05) respectively

There are eleven districts in the state where the change in literacy occurred in the range of 9.01-11 00 per cent These districts are distributed as 5 in Eastern U P, 3 in Western U P., 2 in Central U P and one in Himalayan region. Pratapgarh (10 97) has the highest proportion of gain in this range whereas Jaunpur (9 06) is at low end

The largest number of 23 districts in the state represent change in literacy in the range of 7 01-9.00 per cent during 1981-91 Western Uttar Pradesh retains the maximum number of 9 districts of this category whereas 7 districts are situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Other five districts form a continuous belt in Central U P Remaining two districts belong to Himalayan and Bundelkhand regions Hardoi (8 96) and Aligarh (7 11) districts in this range, have the maximum and the minimum change in literacy respectively. The change in other districts vary between these two limits

The percentage increase in literacy in the range of 5.01-7 00 is spread over 13 districts Five districts of Bareilly division and four districts of Jhansi division show this low change in literacy Other districts of this range are Saharanpur and Firozabad of Western U P. and Bahraich and Sonbhadra of Eastern U P Jalaun (6.91) and Rampur (5 01) at the top and bottom positions in this range.

The districts with lowest gain (5 00 and below) in literacy during the decade include Siddharthnagar (2 07) and Budaun (4 85) It is significant that there are two districts Maharajganj (-0 71) and Kanpur Dehat (-1 44) of the state which reflect a little bit loss in literacy during the decade 1981-91.


UTTAR PRADESH
साक्षरता में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN LITERACY
1981-91
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN TOTAL LITERACY
13.01 & Above
11.01 - 13.00
9.01 - 11.00
State Average 8.25
7.01 - 9.00
5.01 - 7.00
5.00 & Below
PERCENTAGE LOSS IN TOTAL LITERACY
2.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 89

MALE LITERACY 1991

The map shows the district level distribution of male literates as percentage of total male population excluding male children in age group 0-6

The urban and rural male literates are shown by two side lapping bars proportionate to their percentage figures in each district, whereas percentage of total male literates are arranged into five suitable ranges. Districts falling in each range are depicted by choropleth technique as shown in the legend of the map

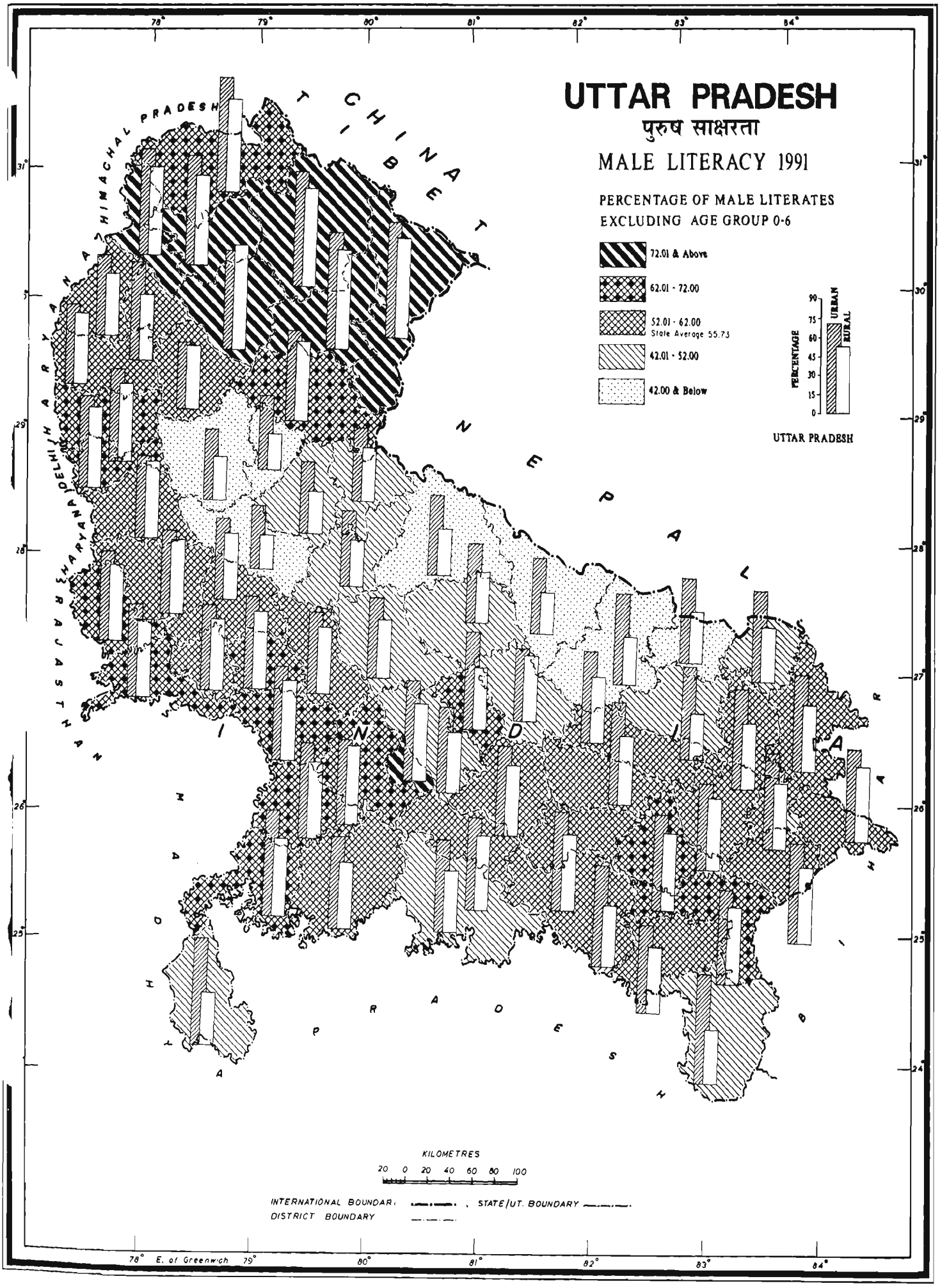
There were 33 11 million male literates (24.57 million rural and 8.54 million urban) in Uttar Pradesh during the 1991 Census, which constitute 55 73 per cent (52 05 rural and 69 98 urban) of the total male population of the state excludes these in ages 0-6 Six districts of the state have higher male literacy in the range of 72.01 and above. Besides Kanpur Nagar (76 73 per cent) remaining districts are from Himalayan region which is a traditional belt of high literacy. Among these districts Garhwal (82 46) has the highest male literacy followed by Chamoli (82.01), Almora (79 96), Pithoragarh (79.44), Dehra Dun (77 95) and Tehri Garhwal (72 10).

The male literates in the range of 62 01-72 00 per cent cover 14 districts of the state. Most of these districts within range are concentrated in elongated belt with Rajasthan border, starting from Mathura to Jhansi District Mainpuri and Kanpur Dehat also a part of this continuous belt Other districts of this higher literacy range are Uttarkashi and Nainital of Himalayan region, Meerut and Ghaziabad of Western U.P, Varanasi and Jaunpur of Eastern U P. and Lucknow of Central U P Uttarkashi (68 74) and Jaunpur (62 24) districts have recorded the highest and the lowest male literacy respectively in the stated category

The maximum number of 23 districts come under the range of 52 01-62.00 per cent These districts form a continuous belt in Eastern U.P including two districts of Central U.P and one district of Bundelkhand region. Two belts of these districts also appear in Western Uttar Pradesh At regional basis, nine districts are situated in Western U.P., eleven in Eastern U P., two in Central U P and one in Bundelkhand region Bulandshahr (61.96) and Bijnor (52 56) both the end districts of this category Remaining districts vary within these limits.

The districts having low male literacy have been categorised into two ranges of 42 01-52.00 and 42.00 and below. Nineteen districts can be noticed in the low literacy area The low male literacy areas are clearly shown in two belts. The biggest belt can be seen in the tarai region of Uttar Pradesh comprising the districts of Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Maharajganj The districts of Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao, Bara Banki and Basti also join this belt Another belt of this low male literacy area is Southern uplands which includes the districts of Lalitpur, Banda and Sonbhadra Rampur (33 79) exhibits the lowest male literacy among all the districts of the state in 1991 preceded by Budaun (33 96), Bahraich (35 57), Gonda (40 00) and Kheri (40 58)

Bars in the districts depict urban and rural male literacy respectively The trend of bars indicates that urban male literacy is higher than that of the rural in all the districts But its percentage varies among the districts Almora (90 85) has the highest urban male literacy in the state followed by Pithoragarh (90 83), Uttarkashi (89 60), Chamoli (89.46), and Dehradun (86 96) Contrary to this, low percentage of urban male literacy is noticed in the districts of Rampur (49.01), Budaun (50 63), Bareilly (57 09), Pilibhit (59 01) and Shahjahanpur (59 03) The rural literacy also follows the same pattern be being the highest in Chamoli (80 99) and the lowest in Rampur (24 30) districts


UTTAR PRADESH
पुरुष साक्षरता
MALE LITERACY 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES
EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-6
72.01 & Above
62.01 - 72.00
52.01 - 62.00
State Average 55.73
42.01 - 52.00
42.00 & Below
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 90

CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY 1981-91

The map illustrates the change in male literacy in each district of the state during 1981-91

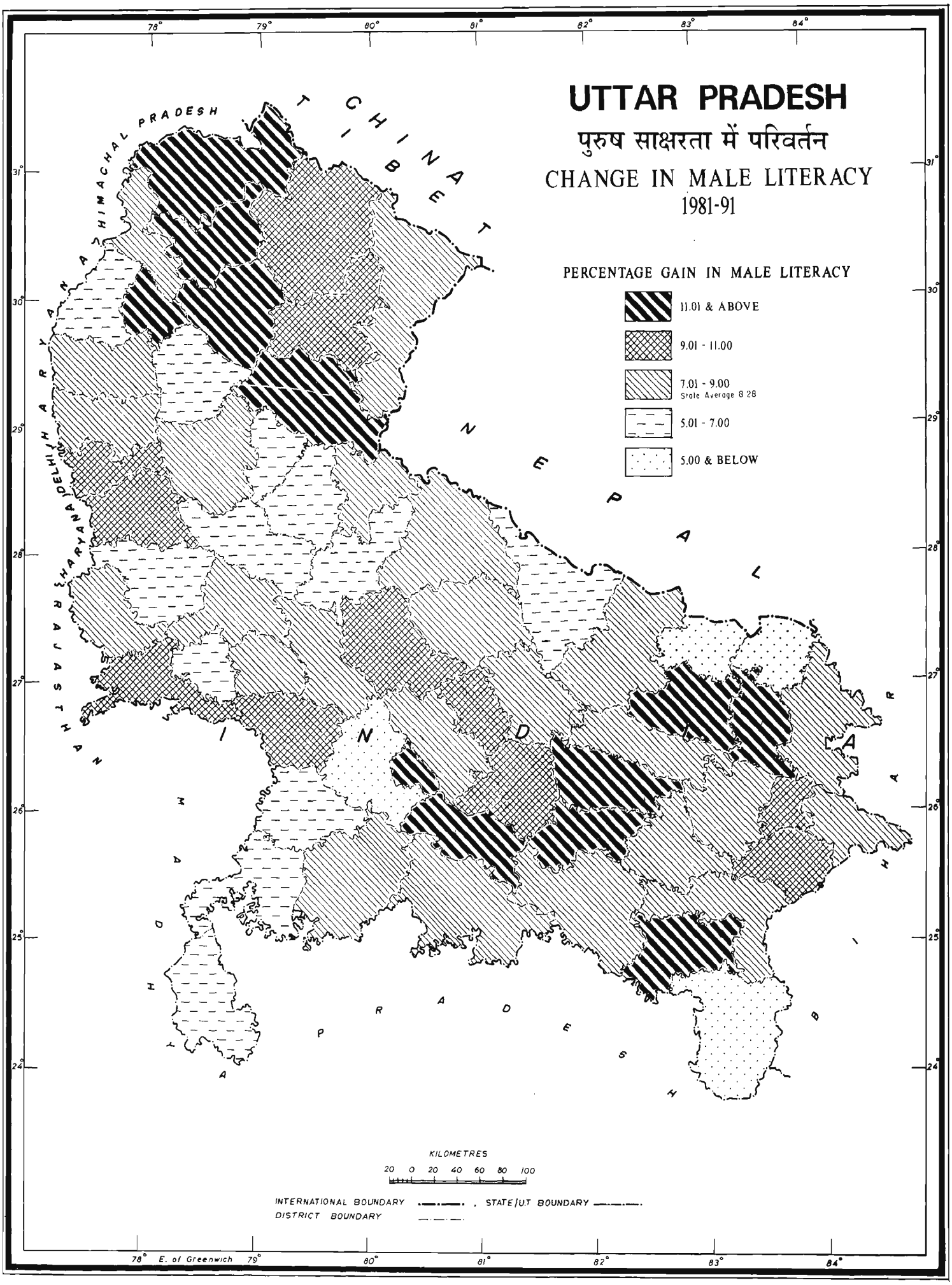
The percentage of male literates to total male population excluding age-group 0-6 have been calculated for 1981 and 1991 separately Percentage variation in literacy during 1981-91 is also worked by subtracting the percentage figures of 1981 from that of 1991. These figures are grouped in five suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are shaded from high to low order of hatching as shown in the legend of the map

There were 47.45 per cent male literates in 1981 which increased to 55 73 per cent in 1991 The net gain therefore, in respect of literacy of males at the state level during the decade is 8.28 per cent A large variation in the change of male literacy is observed at district level All the districts have recorded gain in male literacy in different proportions There are 12 districts in the highest range of 11 01 and above Among these Gorakhpur (15 05) is at the top This is followed by Uttarkashi (13 84), Kanpur Nagar (13 22), Fatehpur (13 02), Basti (12 48), Hardwar (12 15), Tehri Garhwal (11 66), Mirzapur (11.63), Sultanpur (11 61), Pratapgarh (11 59), Naimital (11 45) and Garhwal (11.05).

There are eleven districts in the state where the change in male literacy during the decade occurred in the range of 9 01-11.00 per cent These districts are distributed as 4 in Western U P, 3 in Central U P, and two each in Himalayan region and Eastern U P Chamoli (10 77) and Lucknow (9.07) are the both end districts in this range Remaining districts vary within these limits

The percentage increase in male literacy in the range of 7 01-9 00 is spread over 24 districts Maximum number of 16 districts (8 each) are distributed in Western and Eastern U P., whereas four districts come in Central U P. and two each in Bundelkhand and Himalayan regions In this range, Kheri (8 95) and Etah (7 30) are the districts representing the highest and the lowest gain in male literacy respectively

The districts with low gain in male literacy during the decade have been grouped in two ranges i e., 5 01-7 00 and 5 00 and below Altogether 16 districts are covered under the above ranges. Maximum number of 8 districts are distributed in Western Uttar Pradesh A block of 4 districts of Bareilly division shows the low gain in male literacy. Other patch of 3 districts is situated in Bundelkhand region District Kanpur Dehat also joins in this region Remaining four districts viz , Bahraich, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj and Sonbhadra having low gain in male literacy come in Eastern Uttar Pradesh Among all the districts, Maharajganj (0 10) has the lowest gain in male literacy during 1981-91 Few other districts in the list of low level percentage increase in male literacy are Siddharthnagar (1 70), Sonbhadra (4 44) and Kanpur Dehat (4 82)


UTTAR PRADESH
पुरुष साक्षरता में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN MALE LITERACY
1981-91
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN MALE LITERACY
11.01 & ABOVE
9.01 - 11.00
7.01 - 9.00
State Average 8.28
5.01 - 7.00
5.00 & BELOW
TIBET
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 91

FEMALE LITERACY 1991

The map depicts the district level distribution of female literates as percentage of total population excluding the age-group 0-6. Cartographic techniques to prepare this map is adopted as per map No. 96

There are 51.50 million females aged seven years and above. Of these only 13.03 million females are literate. Thus there are only 25.31 per cent literate females at the 1991 census.

In Uttar Pradesh, female literacy rates have wider range of variation than those in the male literacy. It is observed that female literacy rates are varying between 59.26 in Dehra Dun district of Himalayan region to 10.20 per cent in Maharajganj district of Eastern U.P. There are only four districts in the state where the female literacy rate is more than 45 per cent . Besides Dehra Dun, other districts falling in this category are – Kanpur Nagar (58.82), Garhwal (49.44) and Lucknow (46.88), which represent higher female literacy.

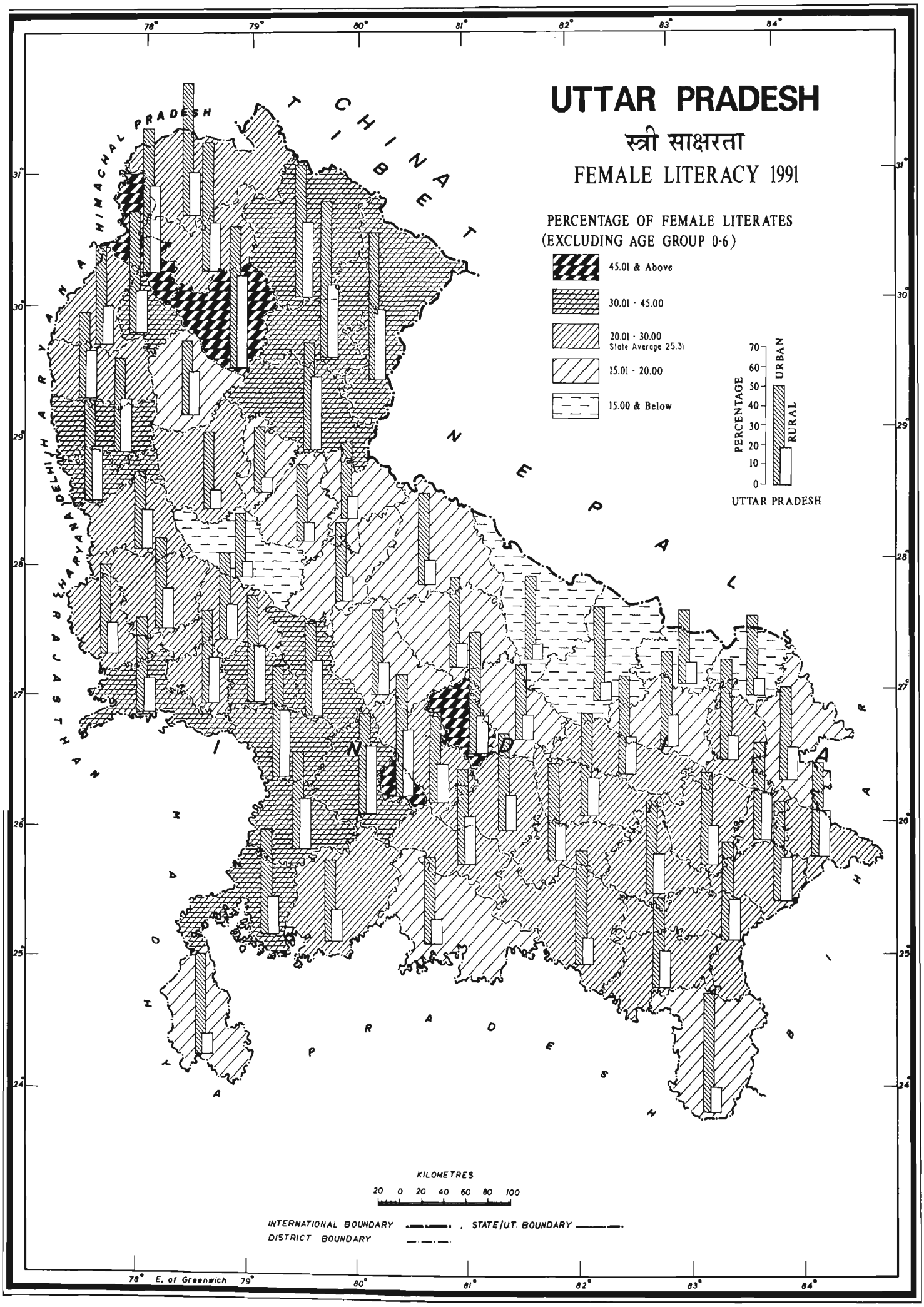
The percentage of female literates to total female population excluding 0-6 age-group in the range of 30.01-45 00 is spread over fourteen districts. These districts are located mainly in Western U.P. (7) and Himalayan region (4). Other two districts belong to Bundelkhand region and one district to Central U.P. A patch of 7 districts including 4 districts of Western U.P., two of Bundelkhand region and one of Central U.P. can be seen in south-western Uttar Pradesh. Nainital (41.19) and Agra (30.83) districts have the highest and the lowest percentages of female literates in this range. Remaining districts vary within these limits.

Maximum number of 26 districts in the state have female literacy in the range of 20.01-30.00 per cent. A large continuous belt of 11 districts of this range can be seen in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. District Unnao, Fatehpur and Rae Bareli of Central U.P. also from a part of this belt. Another continuous belt of 6 districts also appears in Western Uttar Pradesh. Other districts of this category are Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar of Western U.P., Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal of Himalayan region and Hamirpur of Bundelkhand region. Firozabad (29.85) in the West and Pratapgarh (20.48) in the East depict the maximum and the minimum percentages of female literacy in this range. Other districts of this range vary within these limits.

The districts having low female literacy have been categorised into two ranges of 15.01-20.00 and 15.00 and below. Nineteen districts are noticed in the low literacy area and majority of these districts are located in tarai region. The districts of Hardoi, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Basti and Deoria also fall in this region and form a large continuous belt. Besides this belt, there are three Southern upland districts (Lalitpur, Banda and Sonbhadra) in low female literacy area. Few districts which are representing low female literacy are Maharajganj (10.28), Bahraich (10.73), Siddharthnagar (11.84), Gonda (12.58) and Budaun (12.82).

The female literacy in urban and rural areas have a wide gap which is visualised by the bars of the respective category. In Uttar Pradesh 50.35 per cent of urban female population is literate whereas only 19.02 per cent of their counterpart in rural areas are literate. The same pattern prevails among the districts. The highest percentage of female literacy in urban areas among all the districts is returned by Almora (80.04) whereas the lowest by Budaun (33.34). The variation observed in rural areas is of very high order. On one hand in rural areas of district Garhwal the percentage of literates among females is 47.08 while on the other it is merely 8.06 in rural areas of district Rampur.

The above facts reveal that in hill areas females are more literate than in plains although the infrastructure is not very developed.


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री साक्षरता
FEMALE LITERACY 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-6)
45.01 & Above
30.01 - 45.00
20.01 - 30.00
State Average 25.31
15.01 - 20.00
15.00 & Below
PERCENTAGE
URBAN
RURAL
UTTAR PRADESH
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 92

CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY 1981-91

The map exhibits the change in female literacy in each district of the state during 1981-91.

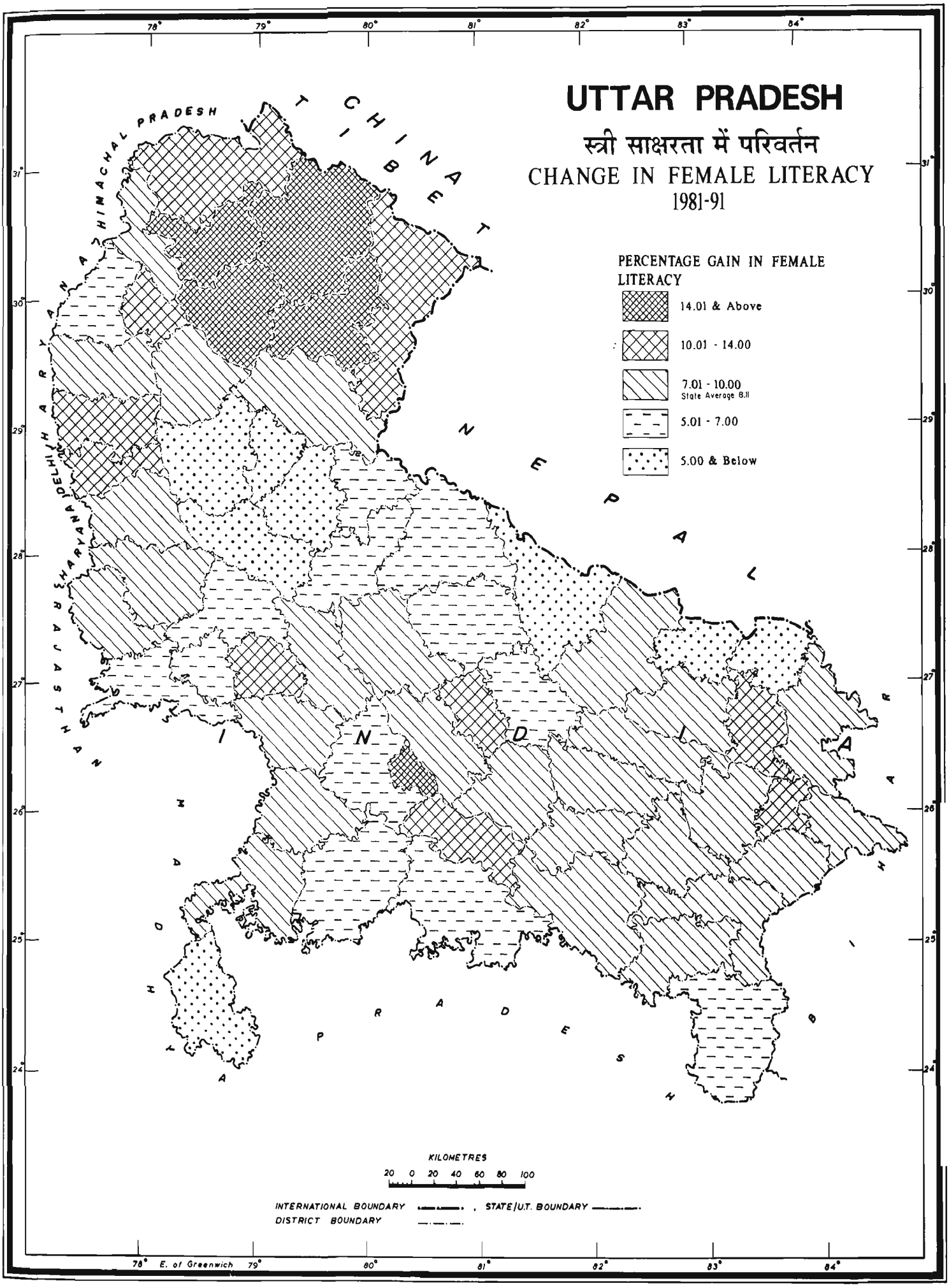
The percentage of female literates to total female population excluding 0-6 age-group have been worked out for each district for 1981 and 1991 separately. Inter censal change in literacy during 1981-91 is also calculated by subtracting the percentage figures of 1981 from that of 1991 and grouped into five suitable ranges. Districts falling in each range are hatched from high to low grades of shadings as shown in the legend of the map.

The female literacy of Uttar Pradesh in 1981 was only 17.20 per cent, which increased to 25.31 per cent in 1991. Thus there is a gain of 8.11 per cent in female literacy in the state during 1981-91. A large variation in the change of literacy is observed at district level. Kanpur Nagar (19.60) has recorded the highest gain in female literacy among all the districts followed by Chamoli (18.39), Garhwal (16.76), Almora (15 44) and Tehri Garhwal (14.86). The above districts (except Kanpur Nagar) are situated in Himalayan region.

There are ten districts having gain in female literacy in the range of 10.01-14.00 per cent during the decade. These districts are distributed in Western U.P (4) and two each in Eastern U.P., Central U.P. and Himalayan region. District Pithoragarh (13.91) and Mainpuri (10.51) districts are representing the highest and the lowest gain respectively in this category Remaining districts vary within these limits.

The maximum number of 27 districts have shown gain in the range of 7.01-10.00 per cent in female literacy during the decade. A majority of such districts (13) is situated in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and makes a large continuous belt. Besides, seven districts of this range come in Western U.P. three in Central U.P. and two each in Bundelkhand and Himalayan regions Pratapgarh (9.84) is at the top in this category whereas Mathura (7 15) is at the bottom. Other districts vary within these limits

The low gain in female literacy during 1981-91 can be seen in 21 districts of the state, which have been shown in two ranges, i.e , 5.01-7 00 and 5.00 and below. A continuous belt of 12 districts including eight districts of Western U P, three of Central U.P. and one of Eastern U.P. can be seen in north-west U.P. All tarai districts (except Gonda) come in this low gain of female literacy belt. Southern upland districts (Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda and Sonbhadra) also show low gain in female literacy Remaining two districts of this category are Saharanpur and Kanpur Dehat. Among these, few districts in the list of low level percentage increase in female literacy are Maharajganj (1.45), Siddharthnagar (2-11), Budaun (3.53), Rampur (4 18), Bahraich (4.23), Lalitpur (4 25), Bareilly (4.51) and Moradabad (4.65).


UTTAR PRADESH
स्त्री साक्षरता में परिवर्तन
CHANGE IN FEMALE LITERACY
1981-91
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN FEMALE LITERACY
14.01 & Above
10.01 - 14.00
7.01 - 10.00
State Average 8.11
5.01 - 7.00
5.00 & Below
TIBET
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 94

URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 7-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1991

This map illustrates the variation of urban literates per 1000 of population in each district between age-group 7-14 and 15-34 during 1991

The proportion of urban literates in age group 7-14 and 15-34 per 1000 of urban population has been worked out separately for each district The proportion of literates in age-group 15-34 has been subtracted from that in age group 7-14 which has resulted either in plus (+) or minus (-) They have been arranged into five and three ranges respectively and districts falling in each range are hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map

There were 3 68 million literates in age group 7-14 and 6.09 million in age group 15-34 in urban areas in the state at the 1991 census The proportion of literates per 1000 population in both above mentioned age-groups is 658 63 and 646 67 respectively Thus 11 96 literates are excess in the age-group 7-14 as compared to 15-34 A large variation is observed at district level The proportion of literates in age age-group 7-14 as compared to age-group 15-34 is excess in 48 districts, whereas it is in deficit in only 15 districts of the state.

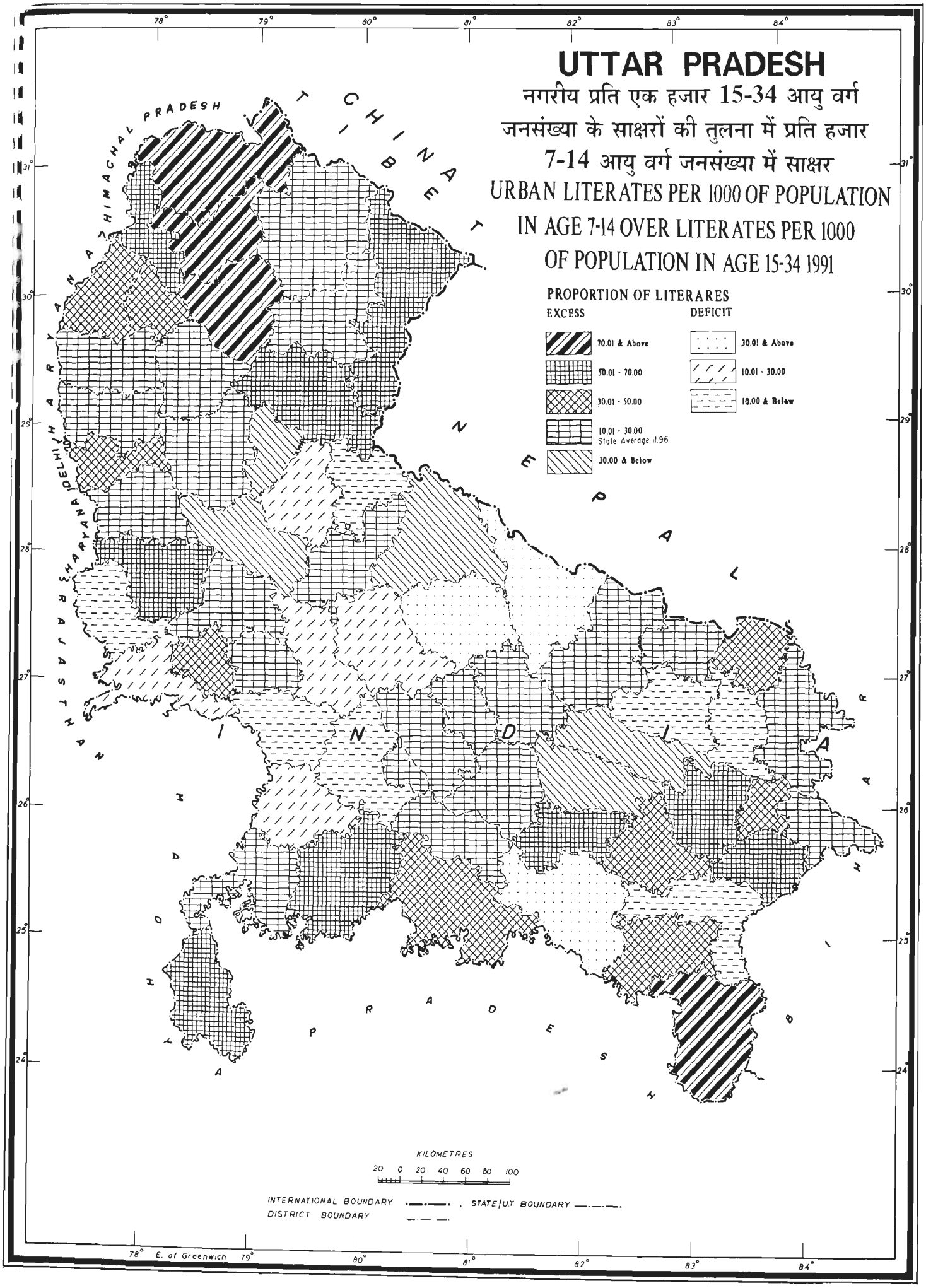
The highest excess range is 70 01 and above which covers three districts of Himalayan region viz., Uttarkashi (141 31), Garhwal (124 16), Tehri-Garhwal (114 72) and one district Sonbhadra (80 69) of southern uplands

The districts having variation in urban literates in the excess range of 50 01-70 00 are nine in the state These are distributed three districts each in Himalayan and Eastern U.P two in Bundelkhand region and one in Western U P Lalitpur (69 71) district has the maximum difference in this range, whereas it is least in case of Pithoragarh The number of nine districts falling in the excess range 30.01-50 00 is also nine Such districts are distributed in Western and Eastern U P (4 each) and Bundelkhand region (1)

The maximum number of 21 districts depicting excess in urban literates in age-group 7-14 over 15-34 in the range of 10 01-30 00 Such districts are situated in Western U P (8), Central U P. (6), Eastern U P (4), Himalayan region (2) and Bundelkhand region (1) Bulandshahr (29 71) and Shahjahanpur (10 63) have the highest and the lowest gain respectively in this range Other districts very within these limits

The lowest excess range of 10 00 and below covers only five districts of the state. These are Kheri (1 82), Faizabad (2 33), Rampur and Sultanpur (4 60 each) and Budaun (6 88)

There are 15 districts of the state depicting deficiency in proportion of urban literates in the age group 7-14 over 15-34 in three different ranges viz , 10 00 and below, 10 01-30 00, 30.01 and above Maximum number of 7 districts are covered in deficit range of 10 00 and below, whereas only three districts falls in the range of 30.01 and above These districts are distributed in Western U.P (6), Eastern U P (5), Central U P (3) and Bundelkhand region (1) The districts having higher deficiency are Bahraich (96.46), Allahabad (91 43), Sitapur (30 40) and Agra (27.08) etc whereas Basti (1 09), Gorakhpur (3 10), Kanpur Dehat (5 12) and Etawah have recorded the low deficiency in urban literates


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय प्रति एक हजार 15-34 आयु वर्ग
जनसंख्या के साक्षरों की तुलना में प्रति हजार
7-14 आयु वर्ग जनसंख्या में साक्षर
URBAN LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION
IN AGE 7-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000
OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1991
PROPORTION OF LITERARES
EXCESS
DEFICIT
70.01 & Above
50.01 - 70.00
30.01 - 50.00
10.01 - 30.00
State Average 11.96
10.00 & Below
30.01 & Above
10.01 - 30.00
10.00 & Below
CHINA
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich

MAP 95

RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 7-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34, 1991

The map depicts the rural literates per 1000 of population in age-group 7-14 over literates per 1000 of population in age-group 15-34 at district level at the 1991 census

The proportion of rural literates per 1000 population in age groups 7-14 and 15-34 are worked out separately for each district Further, the figures of 15-34 are subtracted from those of age group 7-14 which yielded the values in plus (+) indicating the excess among literates in age-group 7-14 over that of 15-34 These values are arranged into five suitable ranges as indicated in the legend of the map

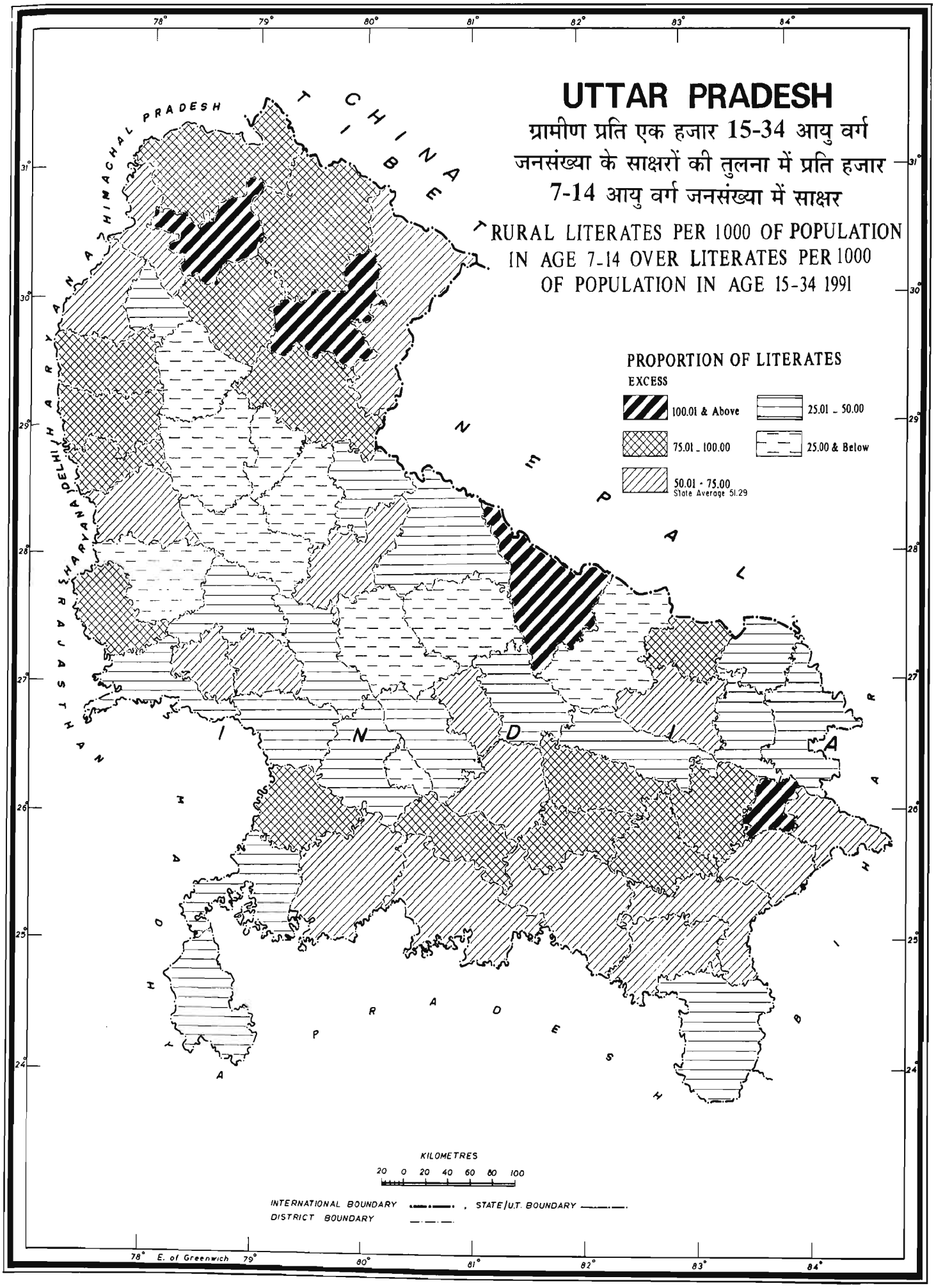
There were 10 40 million rural literates in age-group 7-14 and 14-18 million in age-group 15-34 in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 census but the rural literates per 1000 of population in both the categories come to 466 49 and 415 20 respectively. Thus the state depicts a excess of 51 29 per 1000 in rural literates in respect of the above categories There are large variations seen at district level Four districts in the state depict higher excess proportion in the range of 100.01 and above of literates in age group 7-14 as compared to 15-34 The highest gain in stated age group in rural literates is recorded in Almora district (150 78) followed by Tehri-Garhwal (130 92), Mau (107 23) and Bahraich (101.39)

The rural literates in age-group 7-14 as compared to 15-34 in the excess range 75 01-100.00 covers 15 districts. Such districts are distributed in Eastern U P.(5), Western U P and Himalayan region (4 each) and one each in Central U.P. and Bundelkhand region. The highest gain in this range is recorded in Garhwal district (99.42) while the lowest is observed in Jalaun district (77 71).

The districts having excess proportion in the range of 50 01-75 00 literates are 17 in the state These districts are scattered in all parts of the state For instance, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Allahabad are in the for east while Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr are in for west. Varanasi district (69.69) has the maximum gain in this range, whereas Dehra Dun (50 85) has the minimum

There are 17 districts which fall in the excess range of 25 01-50 00. The highest gain in this range is recorded in Agra district (48.95) while the lowest is noted in Faizabad district These are distributed in Eastern U.P (6), Western U P. (5), Central U.P. (4) and Bundelkhand region (2).

The lowest profit range of 25 00 and below among rural literates in age-group 7-14 over age-group 15-34 retains ten districts of the state. Maximum number (6) of these districts are situated in Western U P and form a continuous belt. Remaining three districts are shown in Central U.P. and one in Eastern U P. The districts of Hardoi (1.03) followed by Bareilly (2 13), Sitapur (11 90), Gonda (12.36), Moradabad (14 17) and Rampur (16.76) etc is at the bottom in the range.


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण प्रति एक हजार 15-34 आयु वर्ग
जनसंख्या के साक्षरों की तुलना में प्रति हजार
7-14 आयु वर्ग जनसंख्या में साक्षर
RURAL LITERATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION
IN AGE 7-14 OVER LITERATES PER 1000
OF POPULATION IN AGE 15-34 1991
PROPORTION OF LITERATES
EXCESS
100.01 & Above
75.01 - 100.00
50.01 - 75.00
State Average 51.29
25.01 - 50.00
25.00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 96

PRIMARY MIDDLE SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS 1991

The map reveals the proportion of boys and girls in age group 6-14 attending primary and middle schools in each district of the state in 1991

The percentage of boys and girls attending primary and middle schools in age group 6-14 to total boys and girls in same age group have been worked out separately for each district The proportions thus arrived at have been grouped in five suitable ranges for boys and girls respectively Five tints colour have been used for depicting the girls proportions whereas black hatchings show the proportions of boys as indicated in the legend of the map.

There were 18 32 million boys in the age group 6-14, of these only 2 31 were enrolled in primary and middle schools at the 1991 census Thus, there were 12 58 per cent boys enrolled in primary and middle schools at the 1991. Among the district level a large variation is observed. Agra district with 35 93 per cent enrolment is at the top whereas Bahraich (6 19 per cent) is at the bottom among all districts of the state There are nine district in the highest percentage range of 17 01 and above and these districts are located in Western U P (5) and two each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region Besides Agra, other districts are Jalaun (24 04), Hamirpur (23 83), Kanpur Nagar (21 27), Mainpuri (18.99), Bulandshahr (17 61), Ghaziabad (17 45), Etawah (17 21) and Kanpur Dehat (17.13)

The percentage range 14 01-17 00 covers 15 districts of the state. Such districts are situated in Western U P. (5), Himalayan region (4), Eastern U P (3), Bundelkhand region (2) and one in Central U P. Ballia (16 84) and Gorakhpur (14 26) districts have the maximum and the minimum percentage of boys enrolment in primary and middle schools.

The next proportion range of 11 01-14 00 of boys enrolment in primary and middle schools cover maximum 9 districts A block of ten districts form a continuous belt in Eastern U P District Fatehpur and Rae Barely of Central U P and Banda of Bundelkhand region also join this belt Remaining districts are situated in Western U P and Himalayan region (3 each) Maharajganj (13 62) and Basti (11 02) districts mark the upper and the lower ends in this range Lower level of enrolment of boys in primary and middle schools have been grouped into two ranges i e. 8.01-11 00 and 8.00 and below, which cover 20 districts of the state A group of 13 districts appears in a continuous belt in north-west U.P. Besides this belt, other districts in these ranges are Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Deoria, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Tehri Garhwal

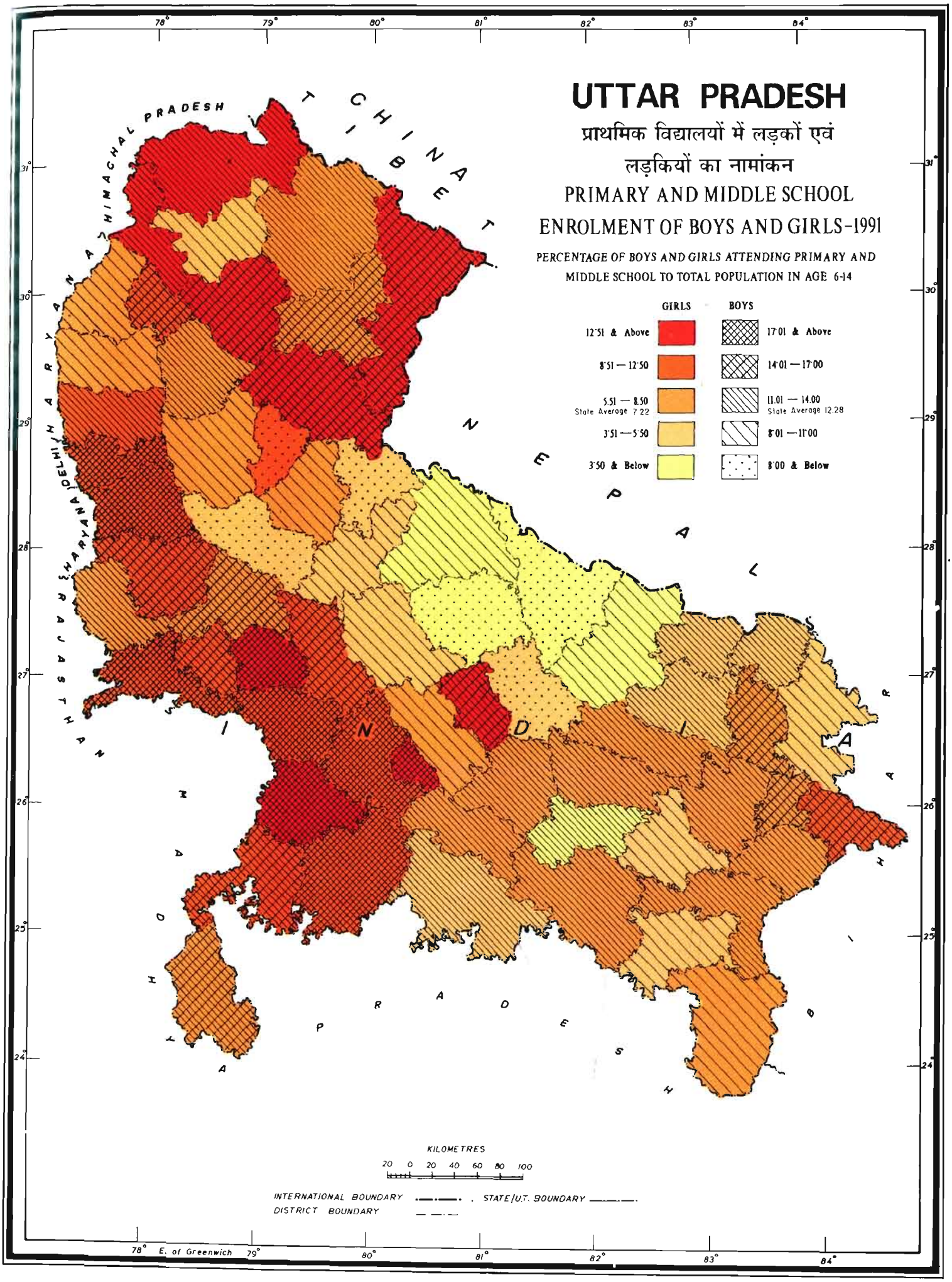
The proportion of girls enrolment in primary and middle schools account for only 7 22 per cent in the state at 1991 census, which is very low in compression to enrolment of boys in same age group The highest range of 12 51 per cent and above comprises nine districts of the state Among these Nainital has the highest percentage (24 88) of enrolment of girls followed by Kanpur Nagar (18 62) Jalaun (17 19), Uttarkashi (16.83), Pithoragarh (15.66) Lucknow (14.57), Garhwal (12 71) Dehra Dun (12 65) and Mainpuri (12 51) Among these five districts are from the Himalayan region

The proportion of girls in age group 6-14 enrolled in primary and middle schools in the range of 8.51-12.50 is spread over 14 districts Maximum number of these districts (10) are situated in Western U.P Ghaziabad (12 36) and Meerut (8 84) represent the highest and the lowest proportions respectively within this category

The enrolment of girls in primary and middle schools in the range of 5 51-8 50 per cent covers 22 districts. These districts are distributed in Eastern U P (9), Western U P (7), Central U P (3), Himalayan region (2) and one in Bundelkhand region. Almora (8 49) in the north and Fatehpur (5 62) in the south mark the maximum and the minimum positions of this range

The proportion of girls attending primary level education in the range of 3 51-5 50 per cent covers 14 districts. These districts are located in Eastern U P. (7), three each in Central and Western U P and one in Bundelkhand region. Among fourteen districts of this range Shahajahanpur has the maximum percentage (5.47) while the lowest is noticed in Budaun district (3 58).

The lowest percentage range of 3 51 and below of enrolment of girls covers only four districts of the state. Bahraich district present the lowest percentage (2 44) followed by Sitapur (3.10), Gonda (3 11) and Kheri (3.47).


UTTAR PRADESH
प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में लड़कों एवं
लड़कियों का नामांकन
PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL
ENROLMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS-1991
PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS ATTENDING PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE 6-14
GIRLS
BOYS
12·51 & Above
17·01 & Above
8·51 — 12·50
14·01 — 17·00
5.51 — 8.50
State Average 7·22
11.01 — 14.00
State Average 12.28
3·51 — 5·50
8·01 — 11·00
3·50 & Below
8·00 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 97

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1991

The map depicts educational enrolment of males at higher secondary and higher levels in each district of the state at the 1991 census. Percentage of males in age group 15-24 enrolled at higher secondary and higher levels of education to total males in the same age-group has been worked out for each district. The percentages have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts falling under each range are hatched with appropriate grade of shades as shown in the legend of the map.

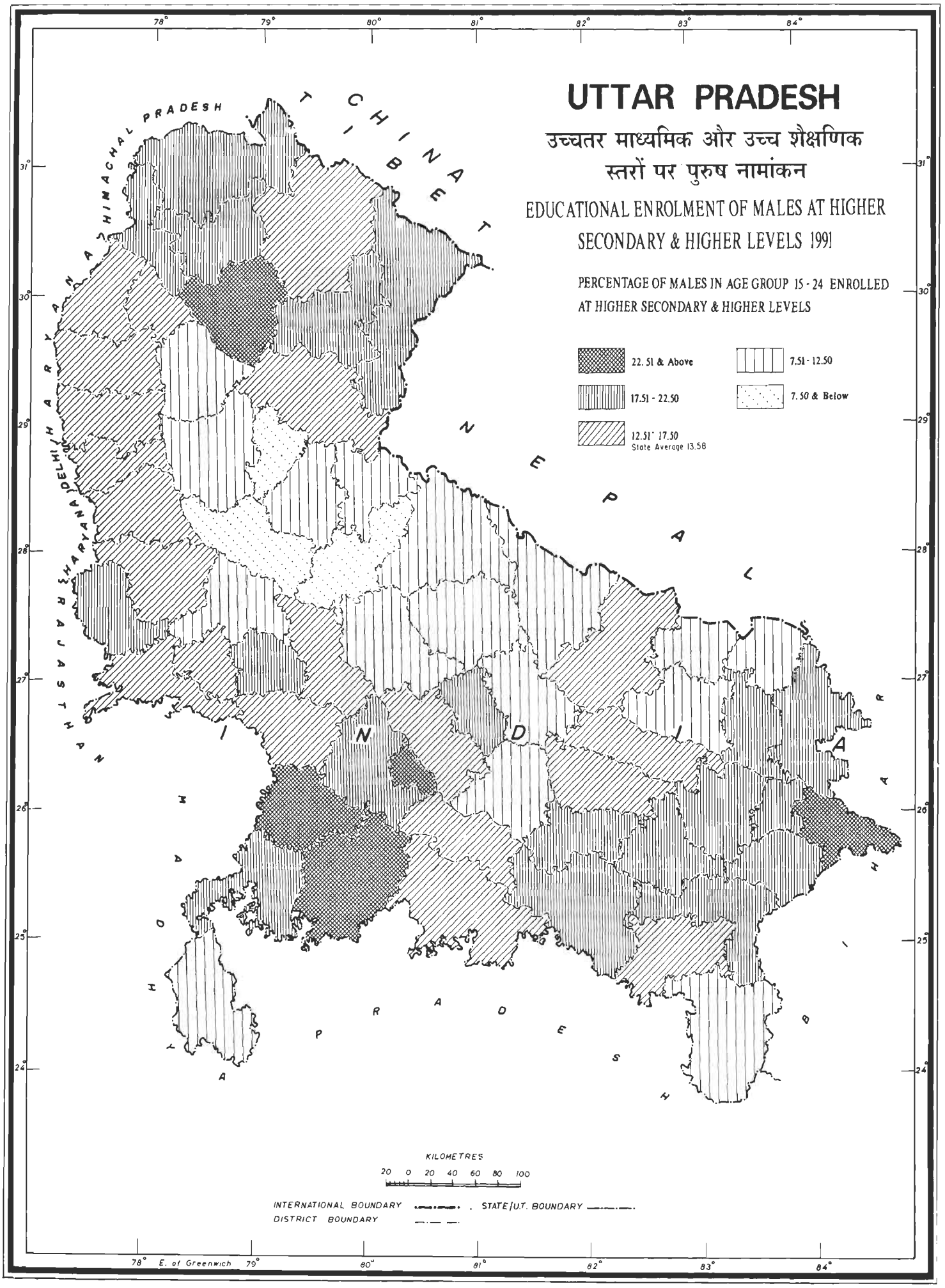
As per 1991 census there are 13.18 million males in age-group 15-24 in Uttar Pradesh. Of these only 17.90 lakh are enrolled at higher secondary and higher levels of education This constitutes only 13.58 per cent of the population in that age-group. Among districts Ballia has the highest percentage 26.13 of enrolment of males at higher levels of education in the state. Other districts in the range of 22.51 and above are Kanpur Nagar (24.67), Jalaun (24.60), Hamirpur (24.11) and Garhwal (23.39)

The second largest percentage range of 17 51-22 50 of enrolment of males in age-group 15-24 covers 19 districts. Nine districts of this range are situated in Easter U P., five in Himalayan region, two each in Western and Central U P. and one in Bundelkhand region. In this range Mau district recorded the highest percentage (22.25) preceded by Lucknow (22.06), Ghazipur (21.58), Dehra Dun (21 25), Allahabad (20.61), Almora (20.27) and Varanasi (20 00), while Deoria with 17.51 per cent has the lowest.

The maximum number of 20 districts fall in the range of 12 51-17.50 per cent. Of these 20 districts eleven fall in Western U.P , four in Eastern U P., two each in Central U P and Himalayan region and one in Bundelkhand region. The highest (16.97) and the lowest (12.59) percentage are witnessed in Firozabad and Farrukhabad districts respectively.

There are sixteen districts having enrolment of males at higher secondary and higher levels of education in the range 7.51-12 50 per cent These districts are distributed as five each in Eastern, Western and Central U.P and one in Bundelkhand region Basti with a proportion of 12 46 per cent represents highest position while Pilibhit (7.63) is at the bottom in this range

The lowest proportion of 7.50 and below of males enrolment at higher secondary and higher levels of education is noted in only three districts of the state. Rampur district with 5 73 per cent is at the last position among all the districts preceded by Budaun (6 65) and Shahjahanpur (7 14).


UTTAR PRADESH
उच्चतर माध्यमिक और उच्च शैक्षणिक स्तरों पर पुरुष नामांकन
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF MALES IN AGE GROUP 15 - 24 ENROLLED AT HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS
22. 51 & Above
17.51 - 22.50
12.51 - 17.50
State Average 13.58
7.51 - 12.50
7. 50 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
TIBET
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 98

EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGHER LEVELS 1991

The map represents educational enrolment of females at higher secondary and higher levels in the districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1991 census

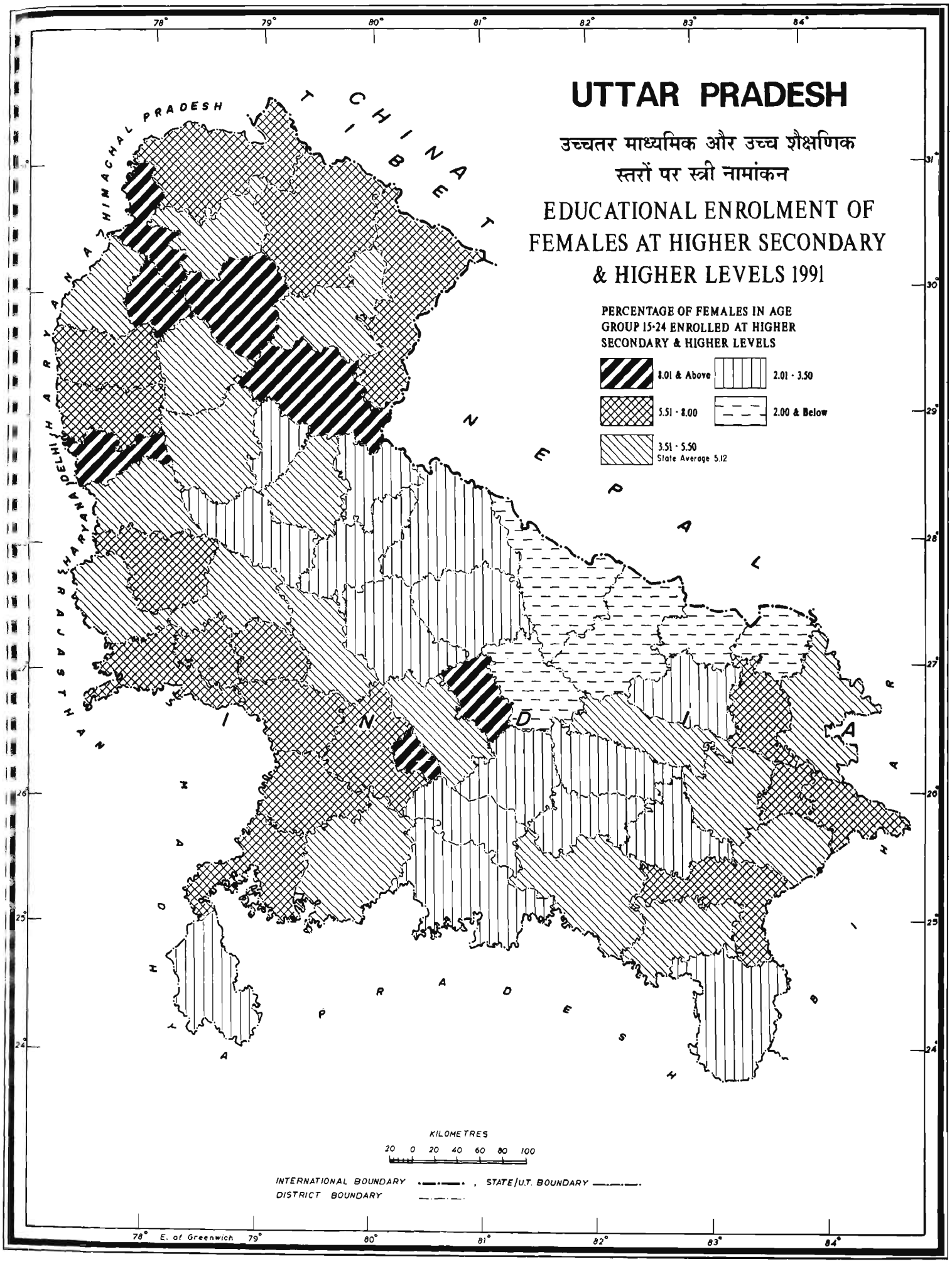
The percentage of females in age-group 15-24 enrolled at higher secondary and higher levels of education to total female population in the same age-group has been worked out for each district. The proportions thus calculated have been grouped into five suitable ranges and the districts falling in each range are hatched accordingly as shown in the legend of the map

At the 1991 census 11 16 million females in age-group 15-24 were enumerated in the state. Of these only 5 71 lakh were enrolled at higher secondary and higher levels of education This constitutes only 5 12 per cent of total females population (age-group 15-24) of the state At district level a large variation is observed. The highest range of 8 01 per cent and above covers only seven districts of the state Dehra Dun district (19 15) claims the highest percentage of females enrolled in higher secondary and higher level of education followed by Garhwal (10 80), Kanpur Nagar (10 24), Hardwar (9 68), Nainital (9 59), Lucknow (9 52) and Ghaziabad (8 96)

Seventeen districts are covered in the next category of 5 51-8 00 per cent and majority of these districts (7) are located in Western Uttar Pradesh Other districts are from in Eastern U P (4), Himalayan region (3), Bundelkhand region (2) and Central U P (1) Meerut district with 7 88 per cent enrolment of females is at the top of this range preceded by Jhansi (7 38), Uttarkashi (6 64), Jalaun (6 52), Aligarh (6 34), Mau (6 20) and Kanpur Dehat (6 10) etc District Mainpuri (5.53) comes at the bottom in the stated range

The percentage of females enrolled at this level of education in the range of 3 51-5 50 is observed in 18 districts Of these districts, eight lie in Western U P, six in Eastern U P, two in Himalayan region and one each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region Allahabad (5 40) and Azamgarh (3 53) are at the top and lowest position in this range. There are sixteen districts having 2 01-3 50 per cent females enrolled at higher secondary and higher levels of education Six districts of Central U P, four each in Western and Easter U P and two of Bundelkhand region come in this low enrolment range District Sonbhadra with 3 48 per cent enrolment of females has the highest percentage whereas the lowest percentage (2 29) is noticed in Budaun district

The lowest percentage of 2 00 and below of females enrolment of higher secondary and higher level of education is noticed in only five districts These are located in Eastern U P Siddharthnagar district with only 1 26 per cent enrolment of females is at the bottom position among all districts of the state preceded by Maharajganj (1 55), Bahraich (1.77), Gonda (1 87) and Bara Banki (1 98)


UTTAR PRADESH
उच्चतर माध्यमिक और उच्च शैक्षणिक स्तरों पर स्त्री नामांकन
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALES AT HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS 1991
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN AGE GROUP 15-24 ENROLLED AT HIGHER SECONDARY & HIGHER LEVELS
8.01 & Above
2.01 - 3.50
5.51 - 8.00
2.00 & Below
3.51 - 5.50
State Average 5.12
TIBET
CHINA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 99

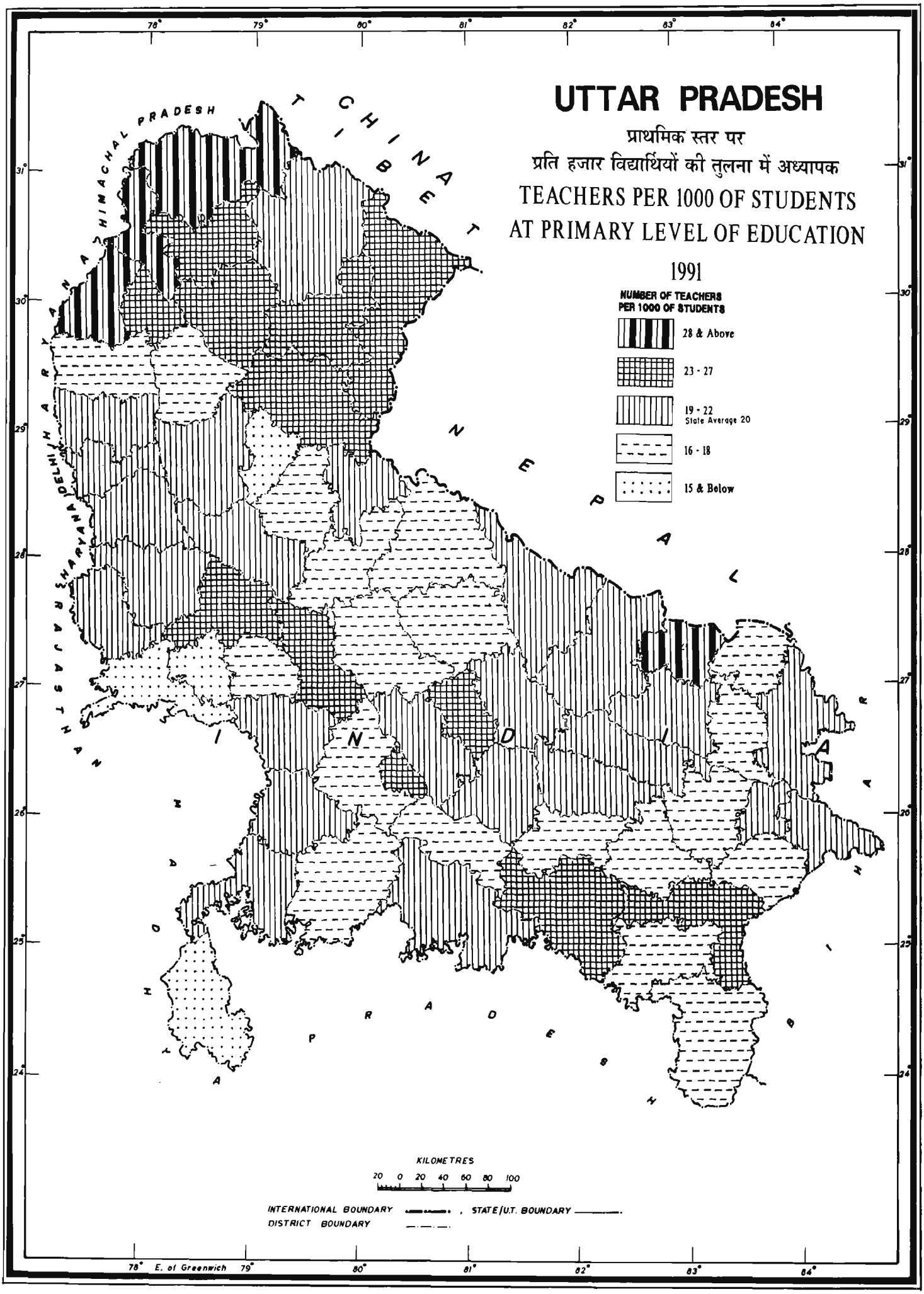
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1991

The map exhibits teacher-student ratio in the districts of Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 The data have been obtained from the education department of Uttar Pradesh Government.

The proportion of teachers per 1000 of students has been calculated for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges The districts falling in each range are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map There were 18.75 million students and 3 61 lakh teachers in the state in 1991 Thus, there were 20 teachers per 1000 students at primary level of education this shows a substantial decrease in the number of teachers (9) during 1981-91 At district level the proportion of teachers have large variations Only four districts viz., Uttarkashi (43), Dehra Dun (34), Siddharthnagar (29) and Saharanpur are in the high range of 28 and above The remaining districts (except Chamoli) of Himalayan region are retain in the range of 23-27. Besides, Himalayan region other district falling in this category are Etah, Farrukhabad, Hardwar, Kanpur Nagar, Allahabad, Varanasi and Lucknow. Pithoragarh (27) is at the top among these districts In other educational field also the districts of Himalayan region stand at the top position among all the districts of the state

The number of teachers per 1000 students at primary level of education in the range of 19-22 covers 24 districts. These districts are distributed in Western U P (9), Eastern U P (8), three each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region and one in Himalayan region The variation in number of teachers among the districts is not very significant but Chamoli (22) is at the top in this category

There are 19 districts of the state which fall in the range of 16-18 teachers per 1000 students in primary schools These districts are located mainly in Eastern U P (8), Western U P. (5) and Central U P Only one district (Hamirpur) of this range come in Bundelkhand region Bijnor, Kheri, Hamirpur, Pratapgarh and Gorakhpur are the leading districts of this category The lowest teacher-student ratio in the range of 15 and below is confined to four districts only. These districts have well dispersed locations Agra district has lowest ratio with only 9 teachers per 1000 students followed by Lalitpur and Rampur (14 each) and Firozabad (15).


UTTAR PRADESH
प्राथमिक स्तर पर
प्रति हजार विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अध्यापक
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS
AT PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1991
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS
28 & Above
23 - 27
19 - 22
State Average 20
16 - 18
15 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 100

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1991

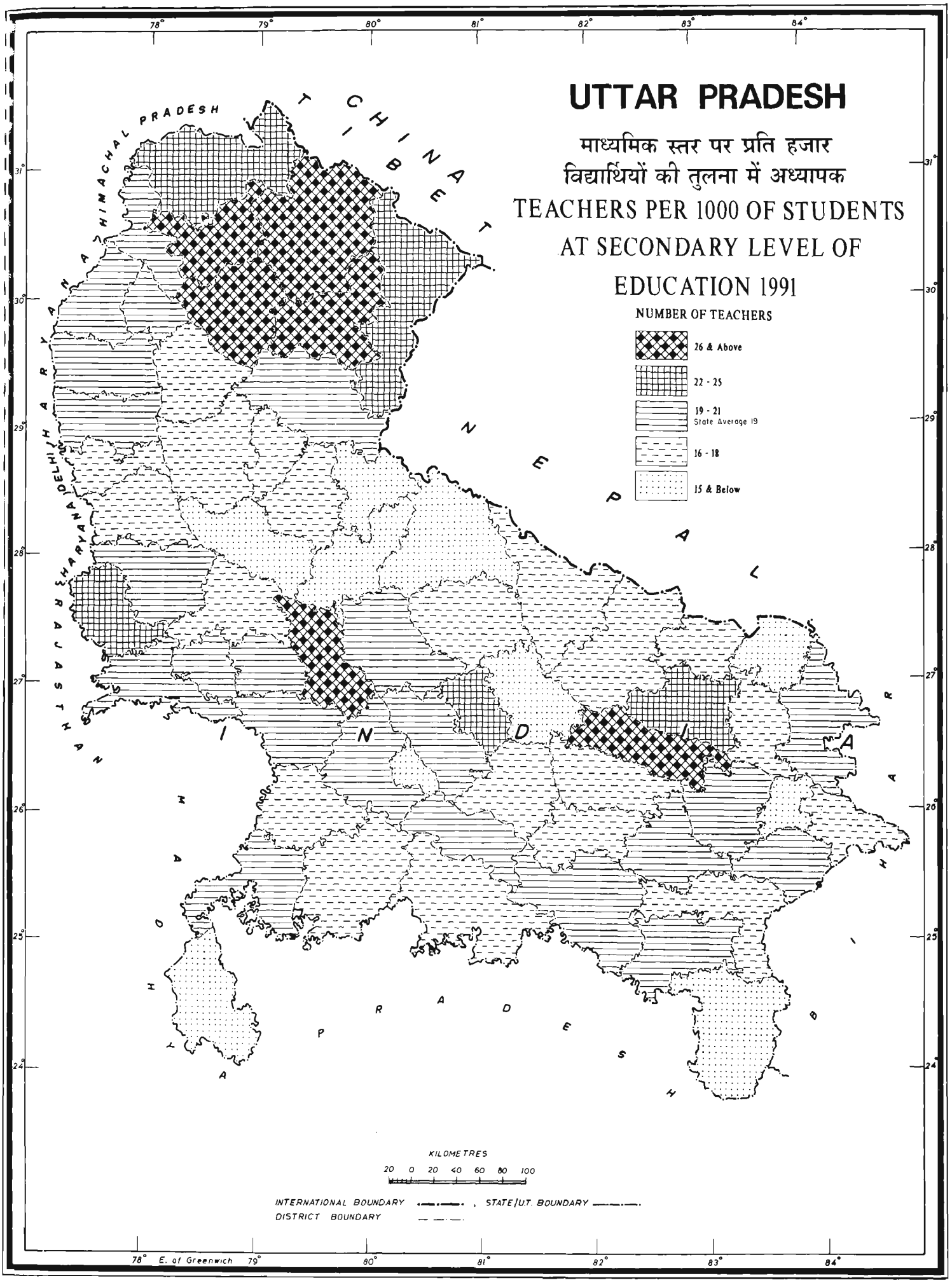
The map represents the teacher-students ratio of secondary level (matriculation/high schools and intermediate) of education in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 The method of data calculation and representation is the same as adopted for map no. 107(a)

There were 19 teachers per 1000 students at secondary level of education in the state in 1991 This ratio of teachers is very low and show a steep decrease in the number of teachers (14) during 1981-91. The districts of Himalayan region (except Dehra Dun and Naimital) show the higher ratio of teachers per 1000 of students in comparison to districts of other regions, Besides Himalayan region, other districts having higher ratio of teacher are Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Basti, Lucknow and Mathura, Faizabad has highest ratio of 30 teachers per 1000 students followed by Chamoli, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal (29 each), Farrukhabad (28), Almora (26), Uttarkashi, Basti and Pithoragarh (25 each), Lucknow (24) and Mathura (23)

Third range of 19-21 teachers per 1000 students covers maximum number of 22 districts of the state. These districts are located in Western U.P. (9), Eastern U P. (6), Central U P. (4), Himalayan region (2) and Bundelkhand region (1). District Azamgarh, Deoria and Mainpuri (21 each) are the leading districts in this range.

The ratio of teachers per 1000 students at secondary level of education in the range of 16-18 is spread over 20 districts. Of these Western and Eastern U.P share seven and eight districts respectively, whereas Bundelkhand region accounts for three districts and Central U P. only two District Rae Bareli and Bareilly (16) claim the lowest ratio of teachers per 1000 students among them.

The lowest ratio in the range of 15 and below of teachers is observed in ten districts A block of four districts appears in Tarai region, which includes the districts of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Budaun. Remaining districts of this range are located in Central U.P. (2), Eastern U P. (3) and Bundelkhand region (1) Mau and Sonbhadra districts have the lowest ratio of teachers (12) among all the districts followed by Pilibhit, Maharajganj and Lalitpur (13 each) and Bara Banki (14) etc


UTTAR PRADESH
माध्यमिक स्तर पर प्रति हजार
विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अध्यापक
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS
AT SECONDARY LEVEL OF
EDUCATION 1991
NUMBER OF TEACHERS
26 & Above
22 - 25
19 - 21
State Average 19
16 - 18
15 & Below
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 101

TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 1991

The map illustrates the teacher student ratio at university level of education in the districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1991. The proportion of teachers per 1000 of students of university level education has been calculated for each district The proportions thus calculated have been grouped into five suitable ranges and hatched as per legend of the map.

There were 572816 students and 14569 teachers in the state at the 1991 Census. The proportion of teachers per 1000 students at university level of education comes to 25 only. But among the districts there exists a large disparity. In the highest category of 36 and above, there are nine districts, six of them are situated in Himalayan region and form a continuous belt. Remaining districts of this range are Saharanpur, Rampur and Hamirpur. Almora (79) has the highest ratio of teachers at university level among all the districts followed by Tehri Garhwal (74), Rampur (68), Chamoli (58), Uttarkashi (57), Garhwal (55), Saharanpur (50), Pithoragarh (48) and Hamirpur (47).

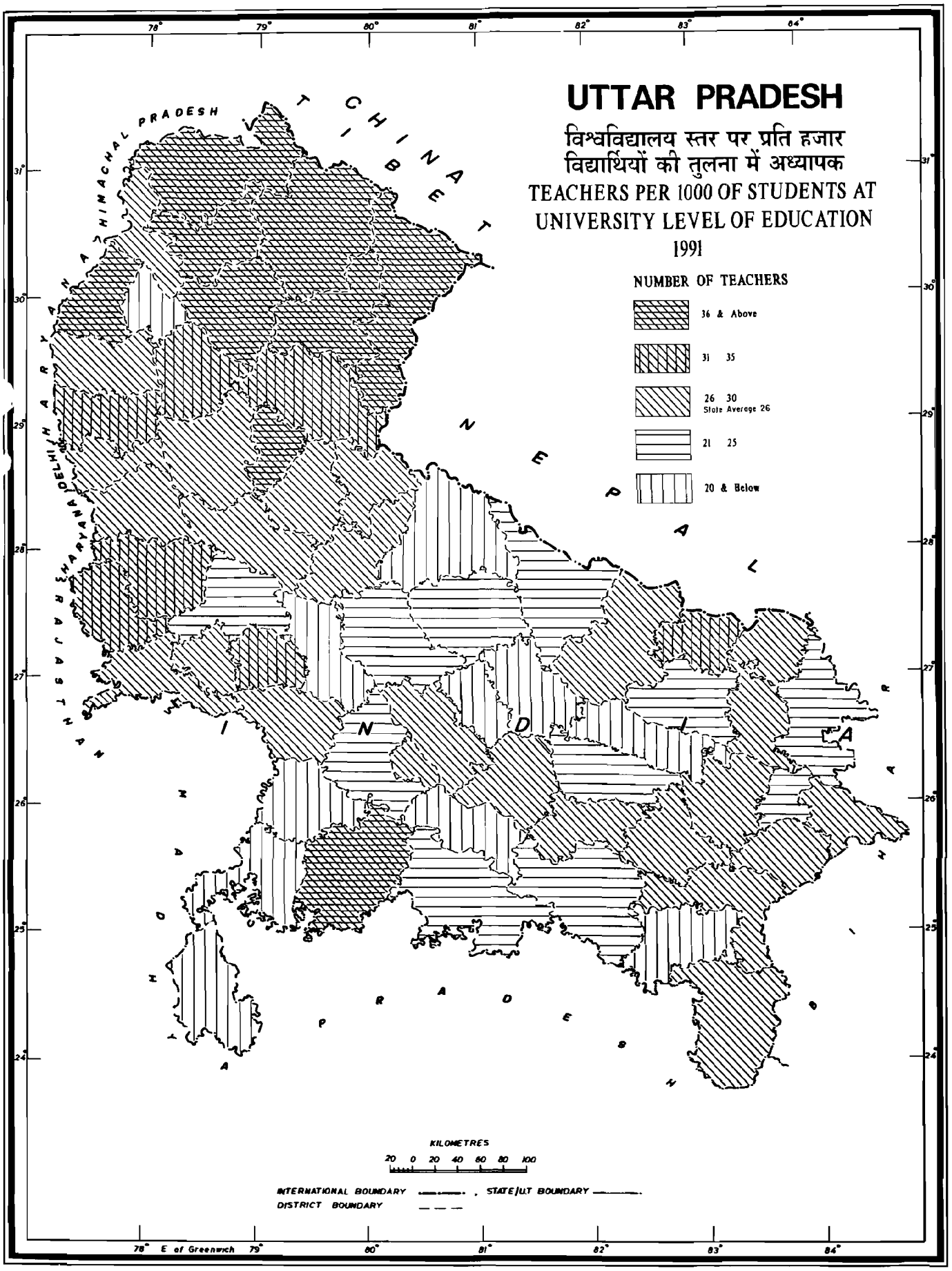
The proportion of teachers per 1000 of students in the range of 31-35 is noticed in only seven districts, these are situated in Western U.P. (5) and one each in Himalayan region and Eastern U P District Siddharthnagar (35) and Mathura (31) mark the highest and the lowest limit in this range.

The largest number of 25 districts is observed under the range of 26-30 teachers per 1000 students. These districts are mainly confined to Western (12) and Eastern (9) Uttar Pradesh whereas Central U.P. and Himalayan region have only three and one district respectively. The districts of Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Agra and Gonda have recorded the highest teachers ratio (30 each) whereas Varanasi, Dehra Dun, Jaunpur, Unnao and Pilibhit have the lowest ratio.

The lower teacher-student ratio in the range of 21-25 is limited to eleven districts only. Maximum number of these districts (6) are from Eastern U.P. Remaining three districts are in Central U.P. and one each in Western U.P. and Bundelkhand region. Deoria (25) and Sitapur, Etah, Kanpur Dehat, Mau (21 each) have the maximum and the minimum ratio in this range.

There are eleven districts noticed in the lowest range of 20 and below teachers per 1000 students. A group of three districts of this range may be seen in Bundelkhand region. Other districts are scattered in Central U.P. (4), Eastern U.P. (2) and Western U.P. (2). Jhansi (9) district stands in the last place of teacher-student ratio. Other few districts mentioned here are Jalaun (13), Bara Banki (15), Fatehpur and Kheri (16 each) etc.

MAP 101


UTTAR PRADESH
विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर प्रति हजार विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अध्यापक
TEACHERS PER 1000 OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
1991
NUMBER OF TEACHERS
36 & Above
31 35
26 30
State Average 26
21 25
20 & Below
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 102

LITERATES HOLDING NON-TECHNICAL AND TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1991

The map depicts the distribution of non-technical and technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree in each district of the state in 1991.

The map shows two components.

(A) Proportionate circles showing total number of literates holding non-technical and technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree are drawn in respect of each district. These circles are divided into two sectors proportionate to technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and shaded with different hatchings. Total number of literates holding technical and non-technical diploma is written at the top of the circles and the percentage values of technical and no technical diploma or certificate holders are written inside or against the respective sectors.

(B) Proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10000 of total literates are worked out for each district. The proportions thus obtained, are grouped in five suitable ranges and shaded accordingly as per legend of the map.

There were 190890 non-technical and technical diploma holders in the state in 1991 of which 102999 are non-technical and 87891 are technical. The proportion of technical and non-technical diploma holders per 10000 literates in the state works out to 41.37 Among the districts Sonbhadra (179.19) stands at the top followed by Mau (103.42), Hardwar (91.43), Shahjahanpur (83 91), Saharanpur (70.77) and Uttarkashi (69.56).

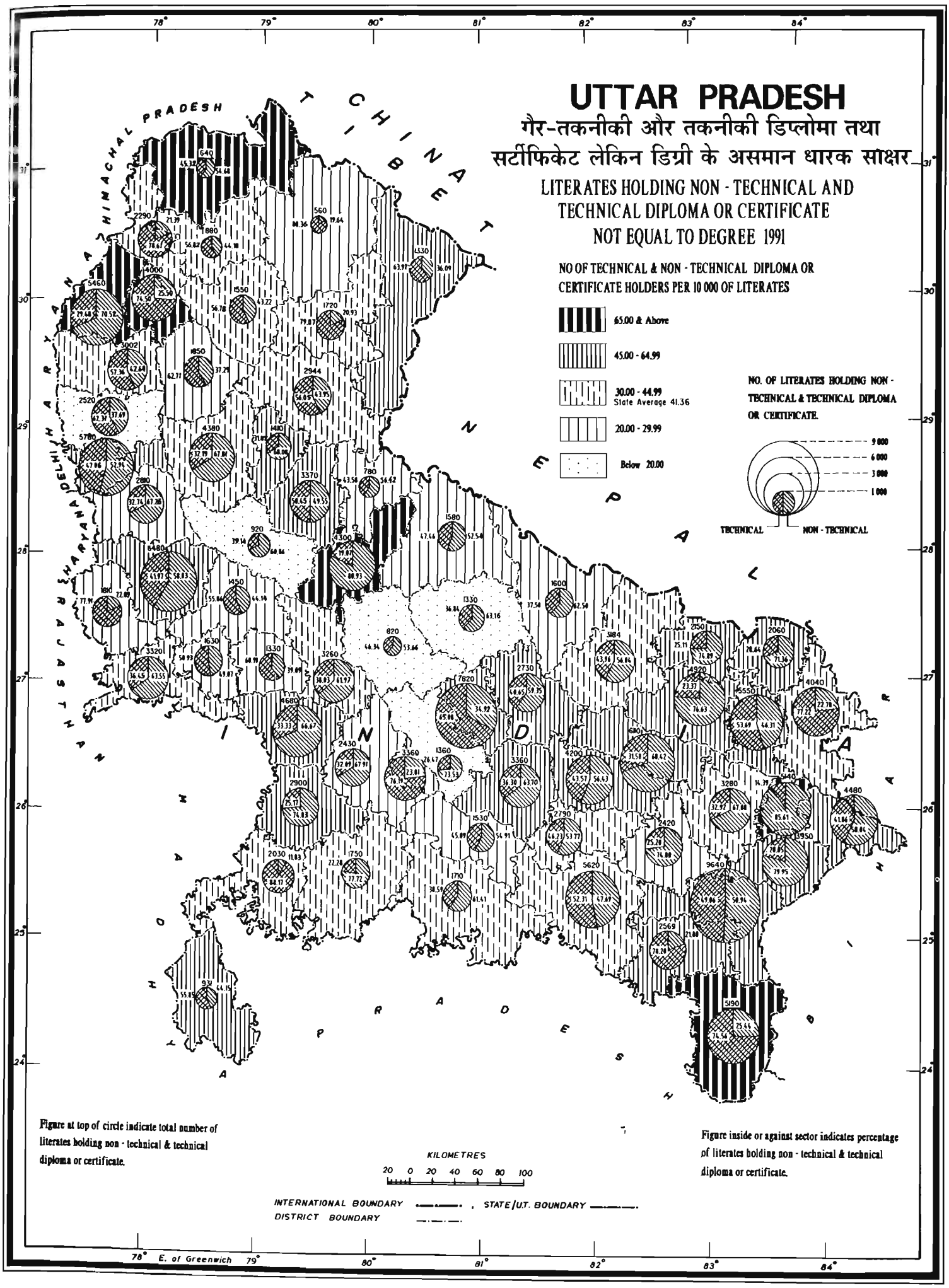
Proportion of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10000 literates ranging between 45.00-64.99 are spread over 21 districts These districts are distributed are Eastern U.P. (13), Western U.P. (5), Bundelkhand region (2) and one district is from Central U.P. District Faizabad (64.06), Basti (63.58), Lucknow (59 26), Siddharthnagar (58.76) etc. have the higher proportion of diploma or certificate holders than Bara Banki (45.68) Bareilly (45.80), Rae Bareli (47.67) and Rampur (47.38) in this range

Seventeen districts are covered in the range of 30.00-44.99. These districts are situated in Himalayan region and Eastern U.P. (5 each), Western U P. (4) and Bundelkhand region (3). District Moradabad (43.84) and Muzaffarnagar (30.13) have recorded the highest and the lowest proportions respectively to technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders per 10000 literates among them

The next lower range 20.00-29.99 of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders covers 14 districts of the state, of which 7 lie in Western U.P, four in Central U.P., two in Eastern U.P. and one in Himalayan region. Bahraich has the highest proportion (29.62) followed by Firozabad (29.00), Kanpur Dehat (27.79) and Bulandshahr (27.77) while the lowest proportion is noted in the districts of Etah (20.31), Fatehpur (22 46) and Jaunpur (22.81) in this category.

The lowest proportion in the range below 20 00 of technical and non-technical diploma or certificate holders in the state accounts for only five districts namely, Hardoi (10.20), Meerut (17 81), Sitapur (18 38), Budaun (19.30) and Unnao (19 70)

There are only twenty five districts of the state having more than 50 per cent of technical diploma holders where as 38 districts show more than 50 per cent of non-technical persons. Jhansi district has returned the highest percentage (88.17) of technical diploma or certificate holders in the entire state. The lowest percentage is in Mau (14.39) district. Other five districts in this sequence are Chamoli (80.35), Almora (79.06), Dehra Dun (78 60), Mirzapur (78.20) and Mathura (77.90) Mau district has 85 61 per cent of non-technical diploma or certificate holders which is the highest in the state. The above facts reveal that districts with higher proportion of technical diploma or certificate holders have lower proportion in non-technical category


UTTAR PRADESH
गैर-तकनीकी और तकनीकी डिप्लोमा तथा
सर्टीफिकेट लेकिन डिग्री के असमान धारक साक्षर
LITERATES HOLDING NON - TECHNICAL AND
TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE
NOT EQUAL TO DEGREE 1991
NO OF TECHNICAL & NON - TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE HOLDERS PER 10 000 OF LITERATES
65.00 & Above
45.00 - 64.99
30.00 - 44.99
State Average 41.36
20.00 - 29.99
Below 20.00
NO. OF LITERATES HOLDING NON - TECHNICAL & TECHNICAL DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE.
9 000
6 000
3 000
1 000
TECHNICAL
NON - TECHNICAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
Figure at top of circle indicate total number of literates holding non - technical & technical diploma or certificate.
Figure inside or against sector indicates percentage of literates holding non - technical & technical diploma or certificate.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°

MAP 103

LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE/DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1991

The map reveals the proportion of university degree/diploma holders in various districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1991.

The map shows two components

(A) Proportionate circles to total number of literates holding university degree/diploma of graduate level and above are drawn in respect of each district with urban and rural break-up.

(B) Number of university degree and diploma holders per 10000 of total literates are also worked out and the proportions are grouped into five suitable ranges. The districts falling in each range are hatched as per legend of the map.

There were 2.99 million persons enumerated as literates with degree/diploma of the graduate level and above in Uttar Pradesh at the 1991 census. The percentage of urban literates (62.62) with this educational status is more than that of rural literates (37.38). The number of degree/diploma holders per 10000 literates is 648 in the state. A wide range of variation may be observed in the district of the state. The districts with larger urban centres and educational institutions represent comparatively higher number of degree/diploma holders per 10000 literates. In this regards Lucknow (1641) has comparatively the highest number of persons followed by Kanpur Nagar (1346), Dehra Dun (1328), Ghaziabad (1040) and Allahabad (978).

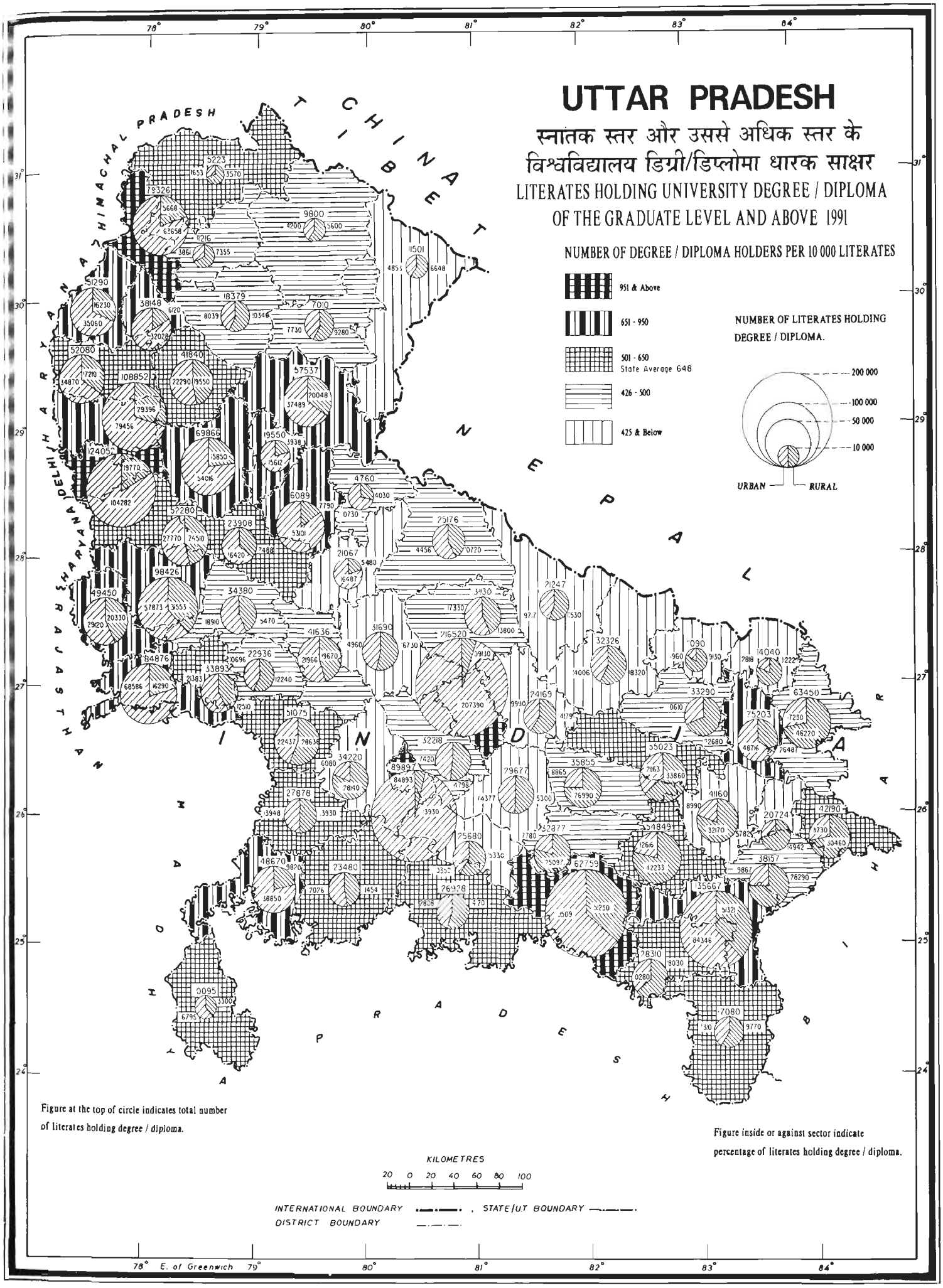
The degree/diploma holders per 10000 literates between 651-950 are spread over 13 districts of the state. Maximum number (9) of these districts are distributed in Western U.P. Remaining two districts fall in Eastern U.P. and one each in Bundelkhand region and Himalayan region. Hardwar (872), Bareilly (828), Naimital (817), Jhansi (816), Agra (801) and Meerut (770) have proportionately higher number of degree/diploma holders than Rampur (657), Saharanpur (665), Moradabad (699) and Gorakhpur (712) in this range.

There are sixteen districts which fall in the range 501-650 of degree/diploma holders per 10000 of literates. These districts are situated in Western U.P. (6), Eastern U.P. (5), Bundelkhand region (4) and Himalayan region (1). District Firozabad (603) witnessed the highest proportion while Budaun (502) has the lowest proportion of degree/ diploma holders in this range.

Another batch of sixteen districts of the state also fall in the range of 426-500 of degree/diploma holders per 10000 literates. A block of four districts of this range form a continuous belt in Himalayan region. Other five districts lie in Eastern U.P., four in Western U.P. and three in Central U.P. Among the districts of this range Garhwal (495) and Almora (426) have observed the maximum and minimum proportions respectively.

The districts having lowest proportion of 425 and below are 13. Maximum number of these districts are located in Eastern U.P. (6) and Central U.P. (5) while Western U.P. and Himalayan region accommodate one each. Among them Siddharthnagar district (303) has the lowest proportion followed by Maharajganj (367), Fatehpur (377), Kanpur Dehat (391) and Bahraich (393) etc.

There are twenty three districts which have more than 60 per cent of urban degree/diploma holders whereas 40 districts show more than 60 per cent of rural degree/diploma holders in the state. Kanpur Nagar has recorded the highest percentage (97.30) of urban degree/diploma holders in the entire state. The lowest percentage (17.67) is in Siddharthnagar. Other few district in sequence are Lucknow (95.78), Bareilly (87.20), Ghaziabad (84.06), Hardwar (83.95) and Agra (80.80) etc. Siddharthnagar retains top position with 82.33 per cent of rural degree/diploma holders.


UTTAR PRADESH
स्नातक स्तर और उससे अधिक स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय डिग्री/डिप्लोमा धारक साक्षर
LITERATES HOLDING UNIVERSITY DEGREE / DIPLOMA OF THE GRADUATE LEVEL AND ABOVE 1991
NUMBER OF DEGREE / DIPLOMA HOLDERS PER 10 000 LITERATES
951 & Above
651 - 950
501 - 650
State Average 648
426 - 500
425 & Below
NUMBER OF LITERATES HOLDING DEGREE / DIPLOMA.
200 000
100 000
50 000
10 000
URBAN
RURAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
TIBET
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Figure at the top of circle indicates total number of literates holding degree / diploma.
Figure inside or against sector indicate percentage of literates holding degree / diploma.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 104

CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES 1991

The map represents different uses of occupied census houses in each district of Uttar Pradesh For the 1991 Census the classification of Census houses has been done as under·

(i) Residence

(ii) Shop-cum-residence, workshop/factory-cum-residence including household industry and residence in combination with other uses.

(iii) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayatghar) excluding places of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc)

(iv) Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices.

(v) Factories, workshops and worksheds.

Percentage of occupied census houses to total number of census houses in 1991 (excluding census houses vacant at the time of house listing and census houses used as other non-residential houses) have been worked out for each district Proportionate bars representing each of the above categories are drawn to show the absolute number of census houses in each district by suitable hatching to distringuish the position on the map

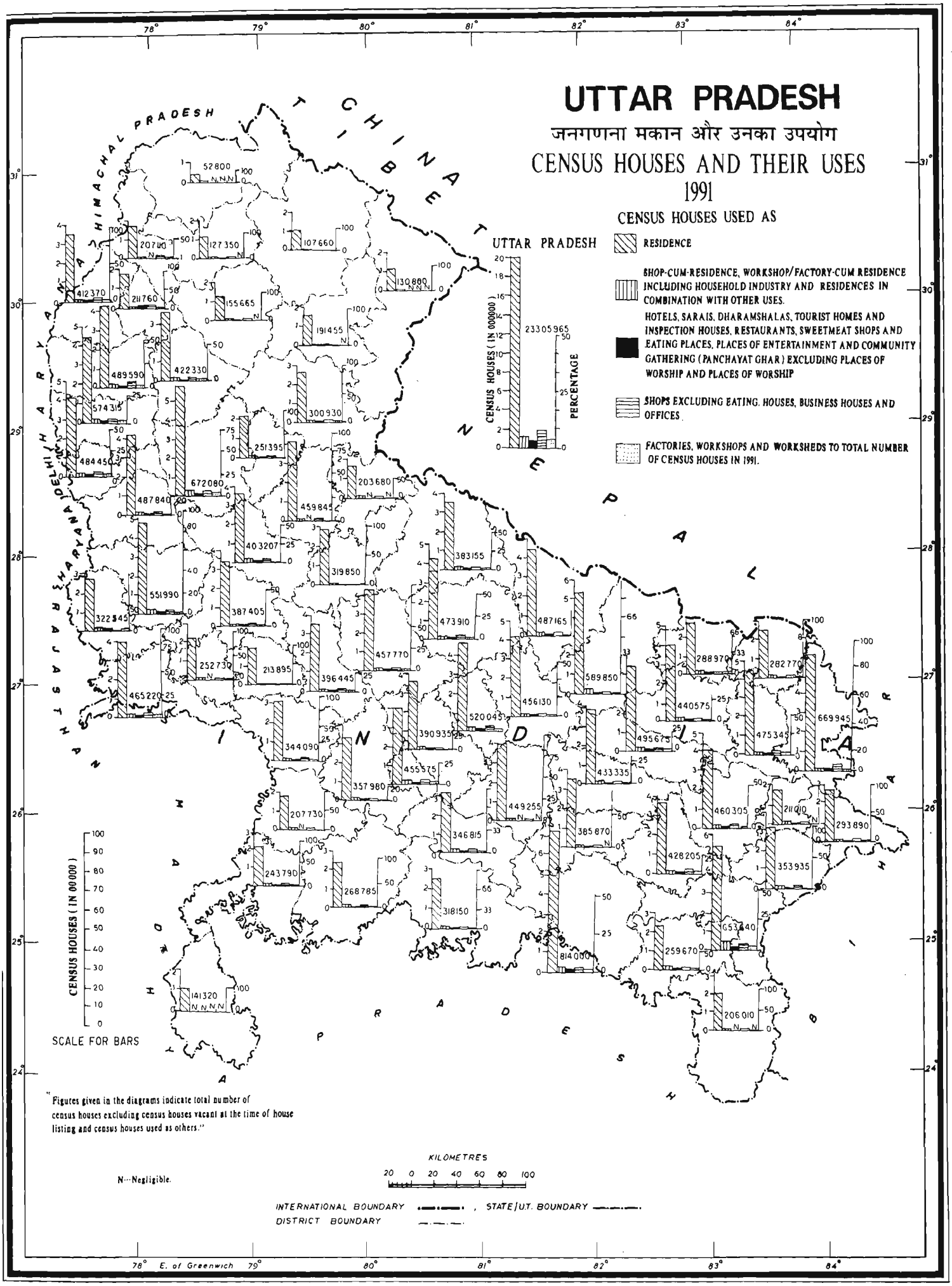
There were 23.31 million occupied census houses in the state during 1991 census, of which 88.87 per cent were used for residential purpose Remaining were used in different purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop/factory-cum-residence including household industry (2 75 per cent), shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices (3.92 per cent), factories, workshops and worksheds (2 00) and hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist homes and places of worship (1.57 per cent) etc

The proportion of occupied residential houses to total number of census houses is much higher than those used for other different uses as its share is recorded more than 82 per cent in all districts of the state District Hardoi claimed the highest proportion (93 14 per cent) of occupied residential houses while the lowest proportion (82 40 per cent) is observed in Mau district. Considering the absolute number of occupied residential houses district Allahabad is at the top (743,780) followed by Deoria (607,280), Moradabad (583,050) Varanasi (543,215) and Gonda (537,140) etc.

Shops, excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, hold the second position among these five categories of occupied census houses The highest proportion of this category is recorded in Dehra Dun district (7.18) followed by Hardwar (6 36), Gorakhpur (6 13), Nainital (5 79) and Uttarkashi (5 70) etc. while the highest number of this category is noted in the districts of Deoria (34,005), Meerut (31,910) and Varanasi (31,685) etc.

The higher proportion of shop-cum-residence, workshop/factory-cum-residence including household industry are mostly seen in the districts of Eastern U P Few of them are Mau (8 58), Varanasi (7.47), Siddharthnagar (5.92), Mirzapur (5.68), Maharajganj (4.81), and Gonda (4 79) etc. On the other hand occupied census houses used as hotels, sarais dharamshalas, tourist homes and places of worship etc. are the highest in number in the district with higher proportion of urban population and religious centres of the state Varanasi (10,950) stands on top in this category followed by Moradabad (10,710), Allahabad (10,335) etc

The census houses used as factories, worships and worksheds are more-prominent in Western U P The districts having higher number of this category are Moradabad (22,200), Meerut (21,525), Ghaziabad (18,085), Muzaffarnagar (15,810), Aligarh (15,270), Saharanpur (14,975) and Bulandshahr (14,550) etc Varanasi district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is the only exception which claimed 18,940 census houses of this category


UTTAR PRADESH
जनगणना मकान और उनका उपयोग
CENSUS HOUSES AND THEIR USES
1991
CENSUS HOUSES USED AS
RESIDENCE
SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, WORKSHOP/FACTORY-CUM RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND RESIDENCES IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER USES.
HOTELS, SARAIS, DHARAMSHALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, SWEETMEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES, PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR) EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP AND PLACES OF WORSHIP
SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING, HOUSES, BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES IN 1991.
UTTAR PRADESH
CENSUS HOUSES (IN 000000)
PERCENTAGE
23305965
CENSUS HOUSES (IN 00000)
SCALE FOR BARS
"Figures given in the diagrams indicate total number of census houses excluding census houses vacant at the time of house listing and census houses used as others."
N---Negligible.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
INDIA
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 105

AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map depicts urban households having various amenities (electricity, toilet and drinking water) in each district of the state at the 1991 census

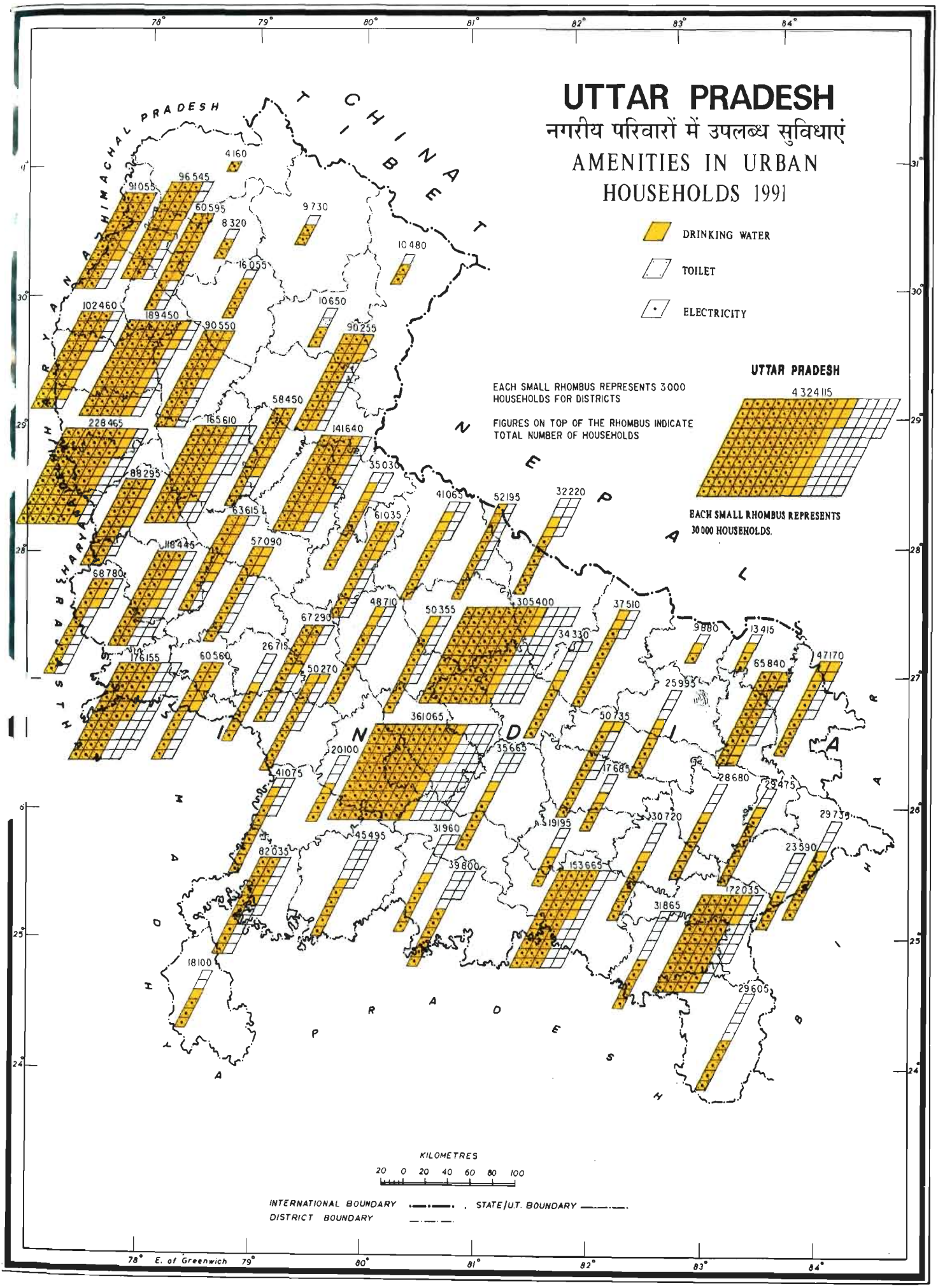
Quantitative diagrams (a group of small rhombuses) are prepared proportionate to total number of households in each district. A small rhombus represents a fixed number of households as indicated in the map Three amenities such as electricity, toilet and drinking water have been shown by superimposing each other as per legend of the map

During the 1991 census, there were 4 32 million households in urban areas of the state, of which 2 57 million have electricity, 2 56 million toilet and 3 09 million drinking water facilities, which constitute 59 47, 59.34 and 71 58 per cent respectively to total urban households

Urban households having electricity are more prominent in Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state Higher proportions are noted in the districts of Uttarkashi (86.90), Hardwar (76 73), Dehra Dun (76 53), Saharanpur (75 86), Mau (74 01), Ghaziabad (71 27), Meerut (71 26) and Varanasi (70 20). while lowest proportions of urban households having electricity is recorded in Hamirpur (32 34) district followed by Maharajganj (36 41), Banda (39.46), Kanpur Dehat (39 55), Siddharthnagar (40 59), Hardoi (42 20) and Budaun (42 62) etc There are only 22 districts where more than 60 per cent households are having electricity while 25 district have this facility below the 50 per cent mark

The proportion of urban households having toilet facility is also more in Western Uttar Pradesh. Rampur district has claimed the highest percentage (83 40) followed by Saharanpur (78 80), Uttarkashi (76 32), Hardwar (75.81), Bijnor (75 16), Bareilly (72 29) and Dehra Dun (71 15) while the lowest percentages have been recorded for the districts of Maharajganj (28 40), Siddharthnagar (31 48), Hamirpur (32 19), Banda (38 23), Basti (39 97) and Kanpur Dehat (39 96) There are 27 districts which have more than 60 per cent households using toilet facility while in case of 24 districts the proportion of households having this facility is below 50 per cent

As regards the households having drinking water facility is concerned, Saharanpur district has recorded the highest proportion (89 05) followed by Rampur (88 25), Muzaffarnagar (85 93), Bulandshahr (84 49), Meerut (84 19), Bijnor (83 31), Ghaziabad (83 15), and Hardwar (82 88) whereas Hamirpur (41 50), Banda (47 05), Sonbhadra (48.98), Mirzapur (50 43), Fatehpur (54 57) and Pratapgarh (54 99) districts have comparatively lower percentage of households having drinking water facility


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय परिवारों में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं
AMENITIES IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1991
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 3000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DISTRICTS
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
UTTAR PRADESH
4324115
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 30000 HOUSEHOLDS.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
UTTARANCHAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
4160
96545
91055
60595
8320
9730
10480
16055
102460
189450
90550
10650
90255
58450
228465
165610
141640
88295
35030
41065
52195
32220
63615
61035
118445
57090
68780
48710
67290
50355
305400
37510
34330
9880
13415
47170
65840
26715
176155
60560
50270
25995
361065
50735
20100
35665
17685
41075
28680
29475
30720
29738
19195
45495
31960
23590
82035
39800
153665
172035
31865
18100
29605
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 106

AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991

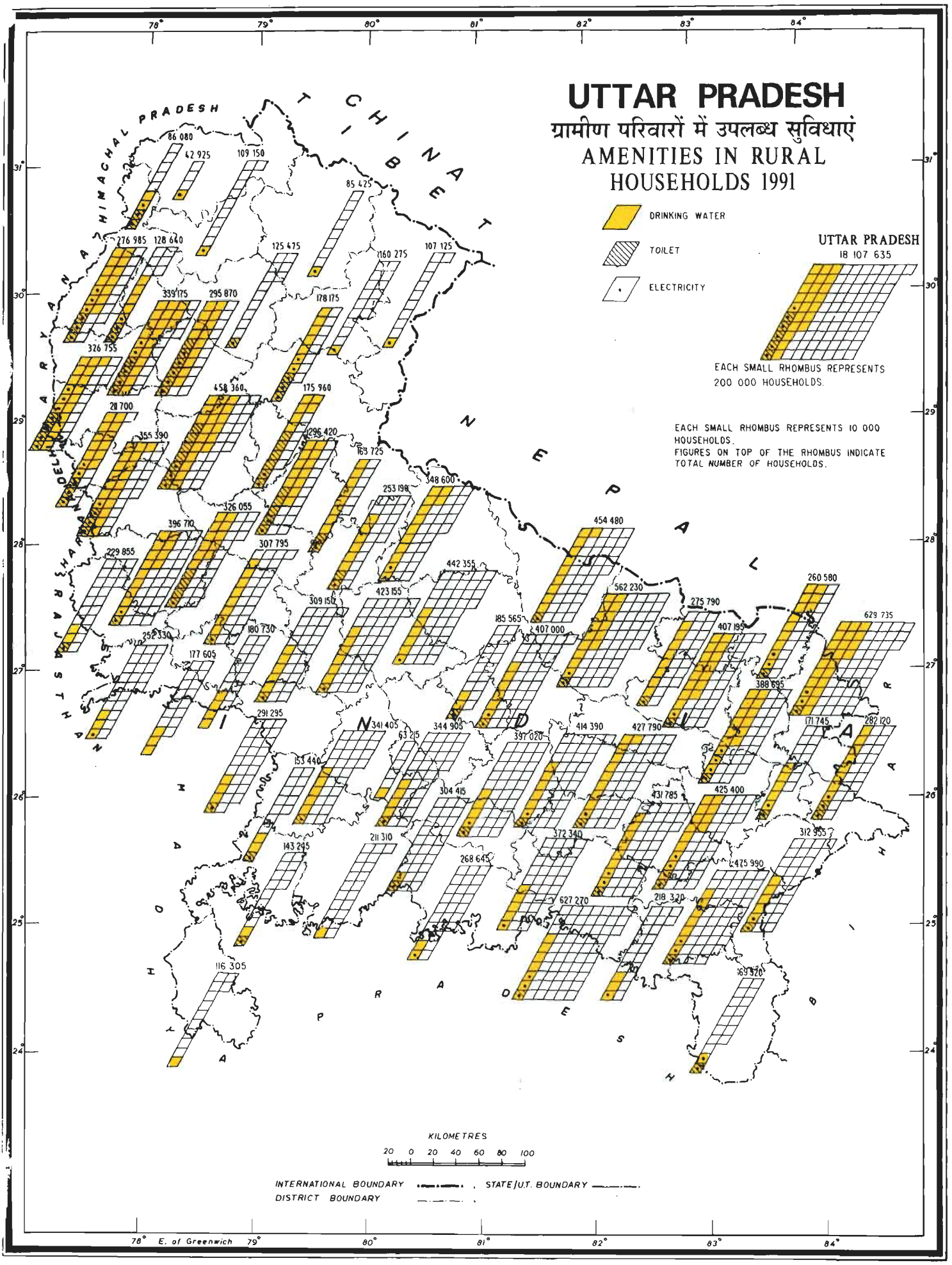
The map presents a view of rural households having amenities such as drinking water, electricity and toilet in each district of the state at the 1991 census

A group of small rhombuses are drawn on the basis of total number of households in each district by fixed number of households as shown in the legend of the map Three amenities viz , drinking water, electricity and toilet are shown by superimposing each other according to their number as indicated in the legend

Out of 18.11 million total rural households only 1 25 million have electricity, 0.91 have toilet and 5.33 have drinking water facilities which constitute 14 49, 5 05 and 29 45 per cent respectively to total rural household in the state District Dehra Dun has the highest proportion (35.75 per cent) of rural households having electricity followed by Nainital (27.30), Ghaziabad (24.94), Meerut (22.91), Hardwar (21.66) and Saharanpur (20 40) Comparatively low proportion is recorded in the districts of Hardoi (1.84), Sitapur (1 86), Hamirpur (1 88), Banda (1.90), Etah (2.22), Fatehpur (2.24), Mainpuri (2.30), Bahraich (2.74), Etawah (2.80) and Lalitpur (2.83). It is noted that the only in 13 districts more than 10 per cent households have electricity facility while in 23 districts 5-10 per cent of households have electricity facility

The proportion of rural households having toilet is more prominent in Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions of the state. Rampur district has recorded the highest percentage (34 25) of rural households having toilet facility followed by Dehra Dun (22.04), Bijnor (21 09), Bareilly (18.04), Moradabad (15.94), Nainital (14.65), Ghaziabad (14 22), Hardwar (12.08) and Muzaffarnagar (11 46) etc while the lower proportions have been recorded in the districts of Pratapgarh (0 91), Banda (1 40), Hamirpur (1.48), Allahabad (1 56), Basti (1.66), Lalitpur (1.74), Fatehpur and Sultanpur (1.79 each), Rae Bareli (1 83) and Gonda (1.86) etc There are 18 districts which have more than 5 per cent households using toilet facility. Most of them are western districts Only Sonbhadra district (8.32) of eastern Uttar Pradesh come under this category

Rural households having drinking water facility are also more prominent in Western Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other regions. Ghaziabad district claims the highest proportion (73 24 per cent) followed by Rampur (69.71), Muzaffarnagar (66 55), Meerut (64.46), Bijnor (63.38), Saharanpur (62.86), Pilibhit (59.84) and Bulandshahr (59.50). District Hamirpur with 5.04 per cent has shown the lowest percentage preceded by Banda (6.05), Fatehpur (7.17), Lalitpur (7.58), Tehri Garhwal (8.66) and Almora (9.06) etc There are only 25 districts where more than 30 per cent households are having drinking water facility, while 33 districts fall in the range below 20 per cent.


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण परिवारों में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं
AMENITIES IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991
DRINKING WATER
TOILET
ELECTRICITY
UTTAR PRADESH
18 107 635
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 200 000 HOUSEHOLDS.
EACH SMALL RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 10 000 HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURES ON TOP OF THE RHOMBUS INDICATE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
DELHI
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 107

TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map depicts number of households using different type of fuel for cooking in rural areas of the state at the 1991 census

The data in respect of number of households using following type of fuel for cooking has been compiled at district level

1 Cowdung cake
2 Electricity
3 Coal, Coke, Lignite and Charcoal
4 Cooking gas + Bio-gas
5 Wood
6 Kerosene
7 others

Proportionate circle is drawn to represent total number of rural households in each district These circles are divided into seven sectors according to percentage share of each type of fuel as shown above and differentiated them by colours as shown in the legend of the map

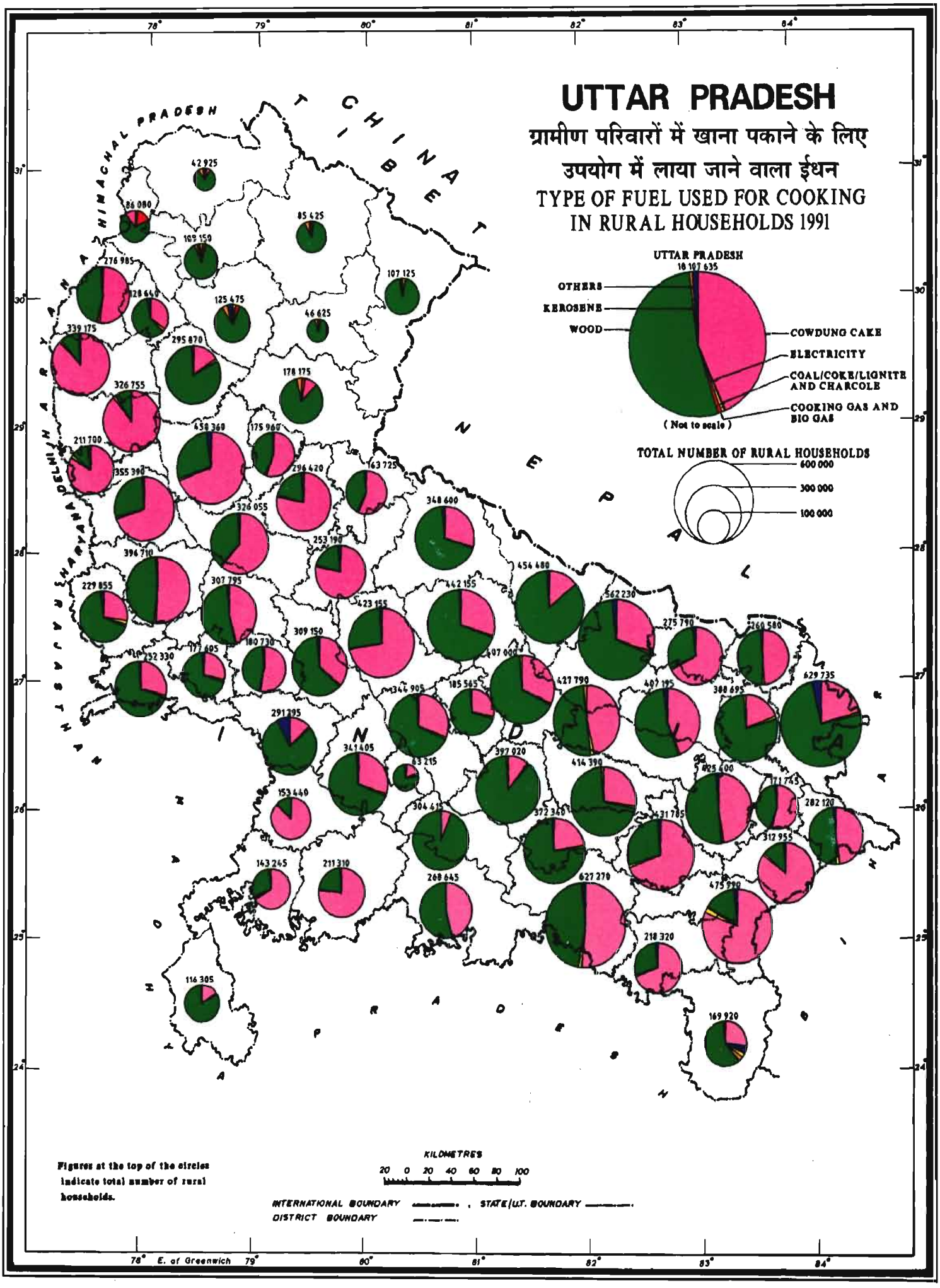
As per 1991 census, 18 11 million rural households were enumerated in the state, of which, 52 94 per cent were using wood as fuel and 43 63 cowdung cake, whereas households using kerosene (0 69), coal (0.58), cooking gas (0 81) and electricity (0 19) is less than one per cent Percentage of households using other facilities are only 1 15 per cent in rural areas at the state level A large variation is observed at district level. Maximum proportion of households were using cowdung cake in the districts of Meerut (88 54), Muzaffarnagar (87 64), Jalaun (86 66), Ghazipur (85 12), Ghaziabad (82 77), Varanasi (80 98) and Shahjahanpur (78 89) whereas percentage of households using cowdung cake in the districts of Himalayan region was very low

There are twelve districts of the state where more than 80 per cent households were using wood as fuel Most of than are hill districts Few of them are Pithoragarh (94 01), Almora (92 59), Fatehpur (92 72), Chamoli (90.44), Tehri Garhwal (89 37), Rae Bareli (87 53), Bahraich (84 60) Garhwal (84 10) and Nainital (83 81) while proportionately low wood using districts are Meerut (8 35), Muzaffarnagar (9 39), Ghaziabad (11 58), Jalaun (11 82), Ghazipur (12 52) and Varanasi (14 41) etc

There are only six districts of the state which have more the one per cent households using coal in rural areas District Sonbhadra has recorded highest percentage (3 34) of households in this category followed by Varanasi (2.15), Mathura (2 04), Garhwal (1 99), Kanpur Nagar (1 52) and Ballia (1 41)

Eleven districts have been noticed where more than one per cent rural households are using kerosene Dehra Dun district claims the highest percentage (10 76) preceded by Uttarkashi (7 22), Chamoli (5 89), Tehri Garhwal (5.00), Garhwal (4 57), Nainital (3 60), Almora (3 59), Ghaziabad (1 83) and Hardwar (1 35) etc

There is a increasing demand of cooking gas in rural areas also in the state, but at the 1991 census only few districts (16) have been observed where more than one per cent households are using cooking gas in rural areas, District Dehra Dun stands at the top with 16 48 per cent of households using cooking gas Few of them in this sequence are Uttarkashi (4 65), Garhwal (3 69), Tehri Garhwal (2 84), Almora (2 75), Pithoragarh (2 37) and Ghaziabad (1 84) etc Sonbhadra with 4 51 per cent and Uttarkashi with 1 74 per cent are the only two districts of the state where more than one per cent of rural households are using electricity as fuel


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण परिवारों में खाना पकाने के लिए
उपयोग में लाया जाने वाला ईंधन
TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING
IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
16 107 635
OTHERS
KEROSENE
WOOD
COWDUNG CAKE
ELECTRICITY
COAL/COKE/LIGNITE AND CHARCOLE
COOKING GAS AND BIO GAS
(Not to scale)
TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
600 000
300 000
100 000
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
42 925
86 080
85 425
109 150
276 985
107 125
128 640
125 475
46 625
339 175
295 870
326 755
178 175
438 360
175 960
211 700
355 390
296 420
163 725
326 055
348 600
253 190
396 710
456 480
562 230
229 855
307 795
442 155
423 155
275 790
260 580
309 150
180 730
177 605
252 330
407 000
427 790
407 195
388 695
629 735
185 565
346 905
291 295
341 405
63 215
397 920
414 390
625 400
171 745
282 120
153 440
304 615
372 340
431 785
312 955
143 245
211 310
268 645
627 270
475 920
218 320
116 305
169 920
Figures at the top of the circles indicate total number of rural households.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 108

TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map depicts number of households under different type of fuel used for cooking in Urban areas during the 1991 census.

Number of urban households under different type of fuel used for cooking in worked out for each district as below:

(i) Cowdung cake
(ii) Electricity
(iii) Coal, Coke, Lignite and Charcoal
(iv) Cooking gas + Bio-gas
(v) Wood
(vi) Kerosene
(vii) others

Proportionate circle to total number of urban households are drawn in respect of each district and divided into seven sectors according to percentage share of each type of fuel as mentioned above. These sectors are differentiated by colours as shown in the legend of the map.

At the 1991 census, there were 4.32 million households in urban areas in the state, of these, 39.66 per cent were using wood, 26.13 cooking gas and 14.76 kerosene whereas percentage of households using cowdung cake, coal and electricity are comparatively low i.e , 10.01, 7.63 and 0.64 respectively in the state. At district level a large variation is observed. Percentage of households using wood as fuel in urban areas is recorded highest in Maharajganj district (76.62) followed by Etawah (75.55), Bijnor (73.47), Kanpur Dehat (72.89), Banda (69.87), Fatehpur (68.38) and Etah (67.98) etc. while the lower percentage of households using wood as full has been recorded in case of Tehri Garhwal (7.36), Garhwal (10.54), Uttarkashi (12.86) and Dehra Dun (13.10) etc.

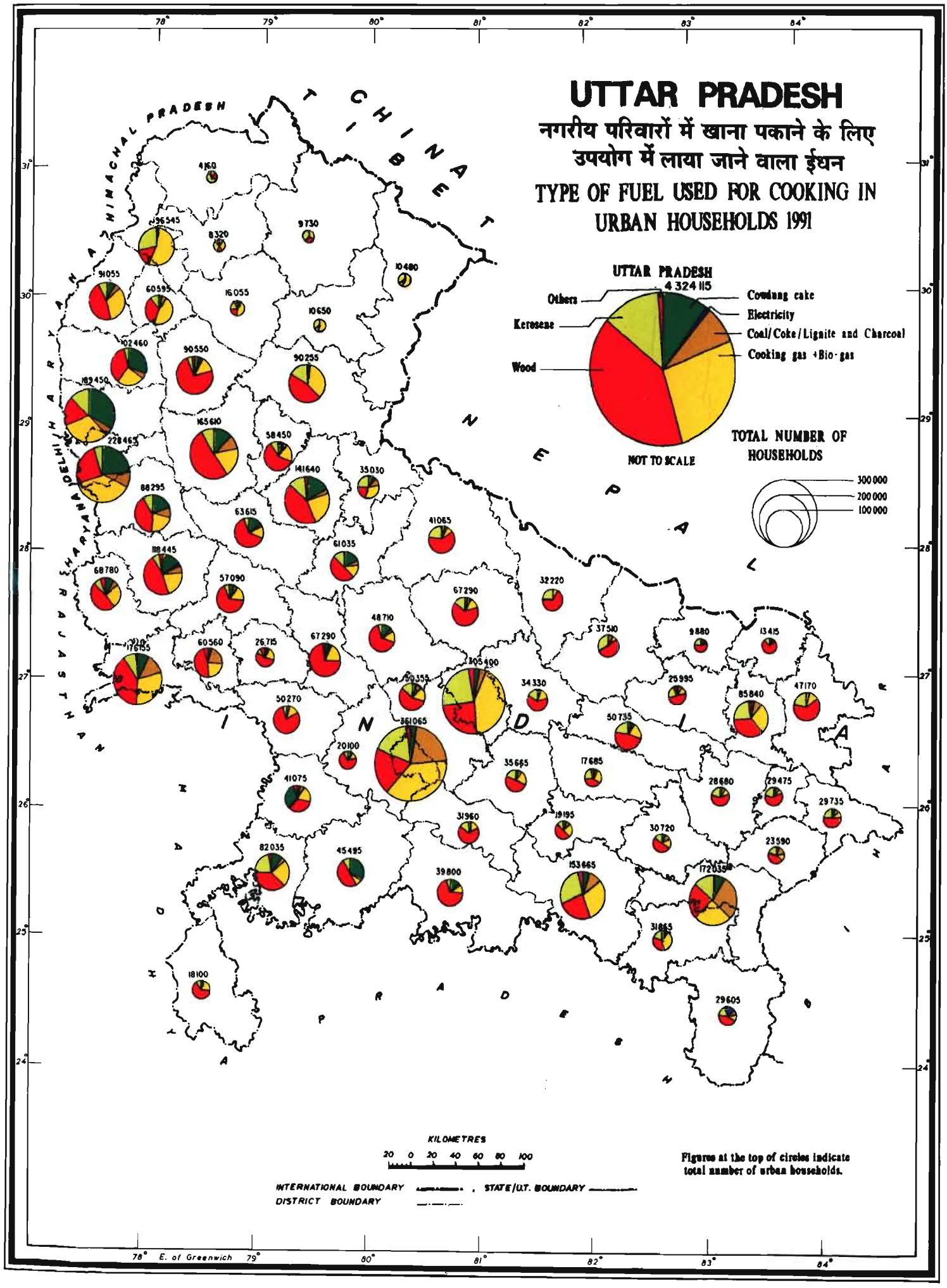
There are only 16 districts of the state where more than 30 per cent urban households were using cooking gas as fuel during 1991. These are all districts of Himalayan region, five of western U.P. two of central U.P. and one of eastern U.P. Pithoragarh (56.15), Dehra Dun (54.31) and Almora (52.11) are the leading districts among them.

Twenty two district have been observed where more than 22 per cent Households are using kerosene as fuel. A majority of these districts are located in Eastern U.P. (10) and Himalayan region. District Tehri Garhwal (47.78), Chamoli (43.06) and Uttarkashi (36.42) have recorded the higher proportion of households using kerosene as fuel in urban areas whereas district of western U.P. have recorded lower proportion.

There are only six districts of the state where more than 10 per cent households were using coal etc. as fuel at the 1991 Census. Varanasi (28.50 per cent) is at the top among them followed by Firozabad (23.14), Kanpur Nagar (19.24), Ghazipur (16.24), Mirzapur (15.55) and Agra (12.10).

Percentage of urban households using cowdung cake is comparatively low in urban areas. Only 15 districts have recorded more than ten per cent in this category. District Hamirpur with 29.99 per cent stands at the top preceded by Ghaziabad (24.17), Ghazipur (21.79) Bulandshahr (19.90), Shahjahanpur (19.77), Aligarh (16.13) and Budaun (15.58) etc.

Percentage of urban households using electricity as fuel is very low in all districts (except Sonbhadra with 17.93 per cent of the state. Only six district (including Sonbhadra) have more one per cent households in this category. Besides Sonbhadra, others are Tehri Garhwal (2.16), Aligarh (2.38), Sitapur (1.18), Pratapgarh (1.07) and Bulandshahr (1.05).


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय परिवारों में खाना पकाने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाने वाला ईंधन
TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING IN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1991
UTTAR PRADESH
4 324 115
Others
Kerosene
Wood
Cowdung cake
Electricity
Coal/Coke/Lignite and Charcoal
Cooking gas +Bio-gas
NOT TO SCALE
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
300 000
200 000
100 000
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
4160
96545
8320
9730
10480
91055
60595
16055
10650
102460
90550
90255
182450
165610
58450
228465
141640
35030
88295
63615
41065
118445
61035
68780
57090
67290
32220
48710
37580
9880
13415
67290
60560
26715
305400
34330
25995
85840
47170
50270
361065
50735
20100
35665
17685
41075
28680
29475
29735
31960
19195
30720
23590
82035
45495
153665
172035
39800
31885
18100
29605
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Figures at the top of circles indicate total number of urban households.
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 109

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER TO RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map depicts the source of drinking water available in rural areas to the households. The sources have been categorised such as (1) Well, (2) Tap, (3) Hand Pump/Tube Well, (4) River/canal, (5) Tank and (6) Others in each district of the state at the 1991 census.

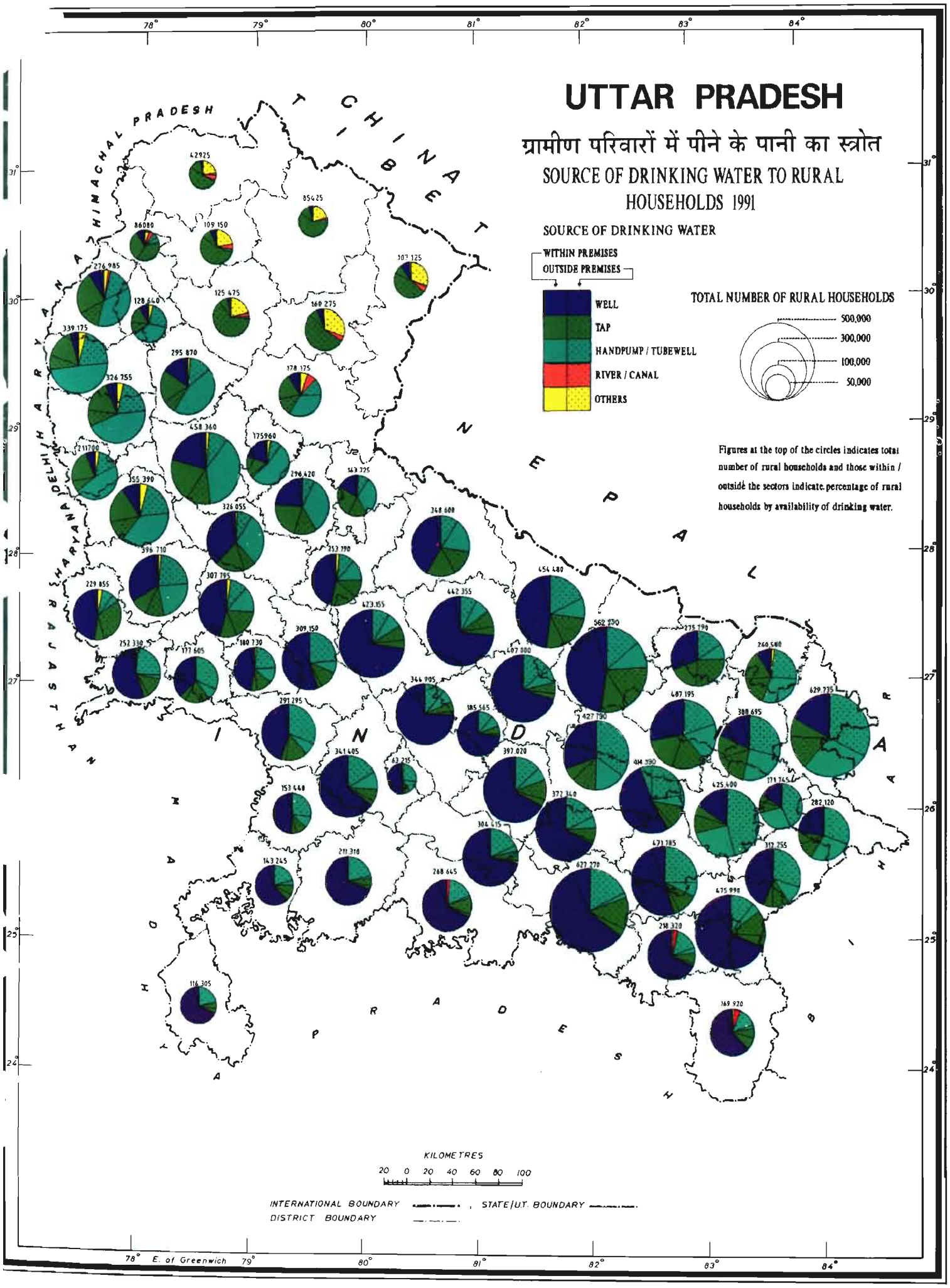
For preparation of this map number of households according to the source of drinking water (as above) have been compiled separately for each district. Proportionate circles on the basis of total number of households are drawn in each district and there each circles has been divided proportionate to the share of each source. Each sector is further bifurcated into (a) within premises and (b) outside premises. All sectors have been differentiated by colours and the part of (a) is shown by dots as per legend of the map.

Main sources of drinking water for rural households are well, hand pump/tube well. They constitute 41.14 per cent and 34.32 per cent respectively of total rural household in the state while Tap water facility is available in only in case of 22.30 per cent households. Percentage of rural households having hand pump/ tube well, tap and well facilities available within the premises are only 16.70 per cent, 9.05 per cent and 3 50 per cent respectively.

Rural households having hand pump/tube well within premises are more prominent in western U.P. in comparison to other regions of the state. Higher proportions are noted in the districts of Rampur (54.16), Muzaffarnagar (49.91), Ghaziabad (48.89), Meerut (45.95), Bijnor (43.08), Hardwar (40.76), Faizabad (39.82) and Bulandshahr (38.82). Lower proportion of rural households using hand pump/tube well facility is recorded in the districts of Himalayan and Bundelkhand regions. District Sonbhadra and Mirzapur of eastern Uttar Pradesh also come in this category. There are only 14 districts where more than 30 per cent households are using hand pump/tube well facility within promises while 19 districts have this facility 10 to 30 per cent. The facility available outside the premises is more prominent in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The proportion of rural households using tap water available within premises is also more in western Uttar Pradesh and Himalayan region. Dehra Dun district has recorded the highest percentage (34 15) of having tap water facility within premises followed by Pilibhit (25.08), Saharanpur (23.64), Ghaziabad (21.31), Bareilly (21.70), Moradabad (18.01) and Budaun (17.19) etc. while lower percentage has been recorded for the districts of Unnao (1.78), Fatehpur (1.81), Pratapgarh (1.95), Hamirpur (2.02), Banda (2.53), Lucknow (2.56) and Etawah (2.57) etc. There are only 23 districts which have more than ten per cent rural households using tap water within premises.

Proportion of households using drinking water from well is more in central and eastern part of U.P. and Bundelkhand region. This facility is available mostly outside premises in comparison to within premises. The proportion of households using drinking water from river/canal is very low in the districts of Himalayan region. District Sonbhadra, Mirzapur and Banda also full in this category.


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण परिवारों में पीने के पानी का स्त्रोत
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER TO RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
WITHIN PREMISES
OUTSIDE PREMISES
WELL
TAP
HANDPUMP / TUBEWELL
RIVER / CANAL
OTHERS
TOTAL NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
500,000
300,000
100,000
50,000
Figures at the top of the circles indicates total number of rural households and those within / outside the sectors indicate percentage of rural households by availability of drinking water.
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 110

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1991

The map reveals the position of household in relation to number of rooms occupied in rural areas in the districts of the state during 1991

Percentage of rural households occupying, (i) One room, (ii) Two rooms, (iii) Three rooms, (iv) More than three rooms, (v) Unspecified number of rooms,

is calculated separately to the total number of rural households for each district Proportionate rhombus is drawn in each district to represent total rural households Each rhombus has been divided into 25 equal pockets representing 4 per cent of the households Percentage shares of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms are marked with different colours as per legend of the map

There were 18 09 million rural households in the state at the 1991 census, out of which 25 23 per cent live in one room, 32 53 in two rooms, 18 88 in three rooms, 22 93 in more than three rooms, 0 05 with no exclusive room and 0 38 per cent households belong to unspecified number of rooms It is observed that regional factors do play a vital role in distribution of rooms per household For unspecified the number of rooms per household increases towards eastern part of the state

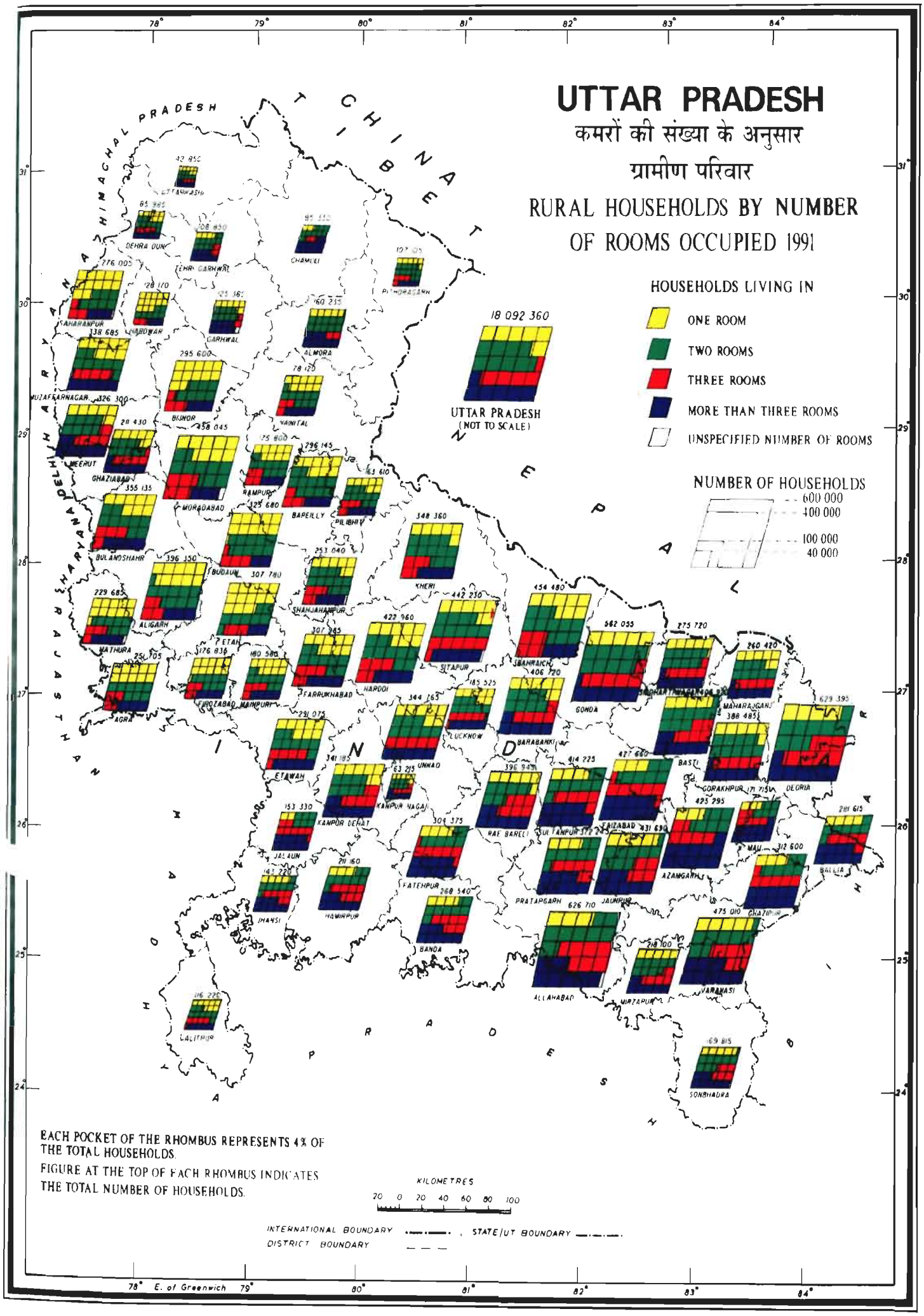
The percentage of rural households above the state average (25 23) living in one room is recorded in 34 districts and majority of them are situated in Western U P (all 21 districts) Remaining districts fall in Central U P (6), three each in Eastern U P and Himalayan region and one in Bundelkhand region. Etah district has recorded the highest percentage (52 83) of one room dwellers in the state followed by Hardwar (51 84), Saharanpur (48.30), Bijnor (47 11), Mathura (42 42), Firozabad (41.06), Budaun (40 73) and Agra (39 59) etc

There are 30 districts of the state while which have maximum percentage of households living in two rooms in rural areas above the state average (32 53) A majority of them are situated in Western U P (10), Eastern U P (9) and Himalayan region (8), Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi of Central U P and Lalitpur of Bundelkhand region Kheri district stands first with 46 24 per cent of rural household living in two rooms Other districts worth mentioning in this sequence are Pithoragarh (45 13), Shahjahanpur (44 58), Bareilly (42 30), Almora (41.23) and Pilibhit (40 02) etc

Although rural households with three rooms are not prominent in single district yet it has a considerable percentage in the districts of Jalaun (28 63), Hamirpur (27 84), Deoria (26 80), Banda (25 66), Rae Bareli (24 47) and Jhansi (23 84) etc

The number of districts having proportion of rural households living in more than three rooms higher than state average of 22 93 per cent is 28. Maximum number of these districts are distributed in Eastern U P (14) Remaining districts are situated in Himalayan region (5), four each in Central U P and Bundelkhand region and only one belongs to Western U P The highest percentage of households (more than 35 per cent) occupying more than three rooms are recorded in the districts of Chamoli (46 58), Mau (44 95), Azamgarh (43.27), Ghazipur (40.31), Jalaun (38 62), Fatehpur (38 19) and Faizabad (38 10)

The rural households occupying no exclusive room and unspecified number of rooms constitute very low percentage of total rural households The proportion of rural households with no exclusive room is below 0 5 per cent in all the districts while rural households with unspecified number of rooms claim more than one per cent in the districts of Garhwal (3 83), Moradabad (1 41), Mathura (1 26), Allahabad (1 21), Varanasi (1 18) and Shahjahanpur (1 01)


UTTAR PRADESH
कमरों की संख्या के अनुसार
ग्रामीण परिवार
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1991
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
600 000
400 000
100 000
40 000
18 092 360
UTTAR PRADESH
(NOT TO SCALE)
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
GHAZIABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
BULANDSHAHR
MORADABAD
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
KHERI
MATHURA
ALIGARH
ETAH
FARRUKHABAD
SITAPUR
AGRA
FIROZABAD
MAINPURI
HARDOI
SHAHRAICH
GONDA
MAHARAJGANJ
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
BARABANKI
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
KANPUR NAGAR
UNNAO
KANPUR DEHAT
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
FAIZABAD
AZAMGARH
MAU
BALLIA
JALAUN
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
VARANASI
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/UT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

MAP 111

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1991

The map depicts the position of households in relation to number of rooms occupied in urban areas in each district of the state during 1991 census The percentage of urban house holds occupying, (i) One room, (ii) Two rooms, (iii) Three rooms, (iv) More than three rooms, (v) Unspecified number of rooms, is calculated separately to the total number of urban households at the 1991 census for each district Proportionate rhombus is drawn in each district representing total urban households and divided into 25 equal pockets, each pocket represents four per cent of households Percentage shares of households living in one room, two rooms, three rooms and more than three rooms are marked by different colours as indicated in the legend of the map.

There were 4 32 million urban households in the state in 1991, of which 34 45 per cent live in one room, 33 06 in two rooms, 15 38 in three rooms, 17 54 in more than three rooms and 0 46 per cent households in unspecified number of rooms Only 0 10 per cent households had no exclusive room at the 1991 census Percentage of households living in one room increases towards Western U P while percentage of households occupying more than three rooms increases towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh

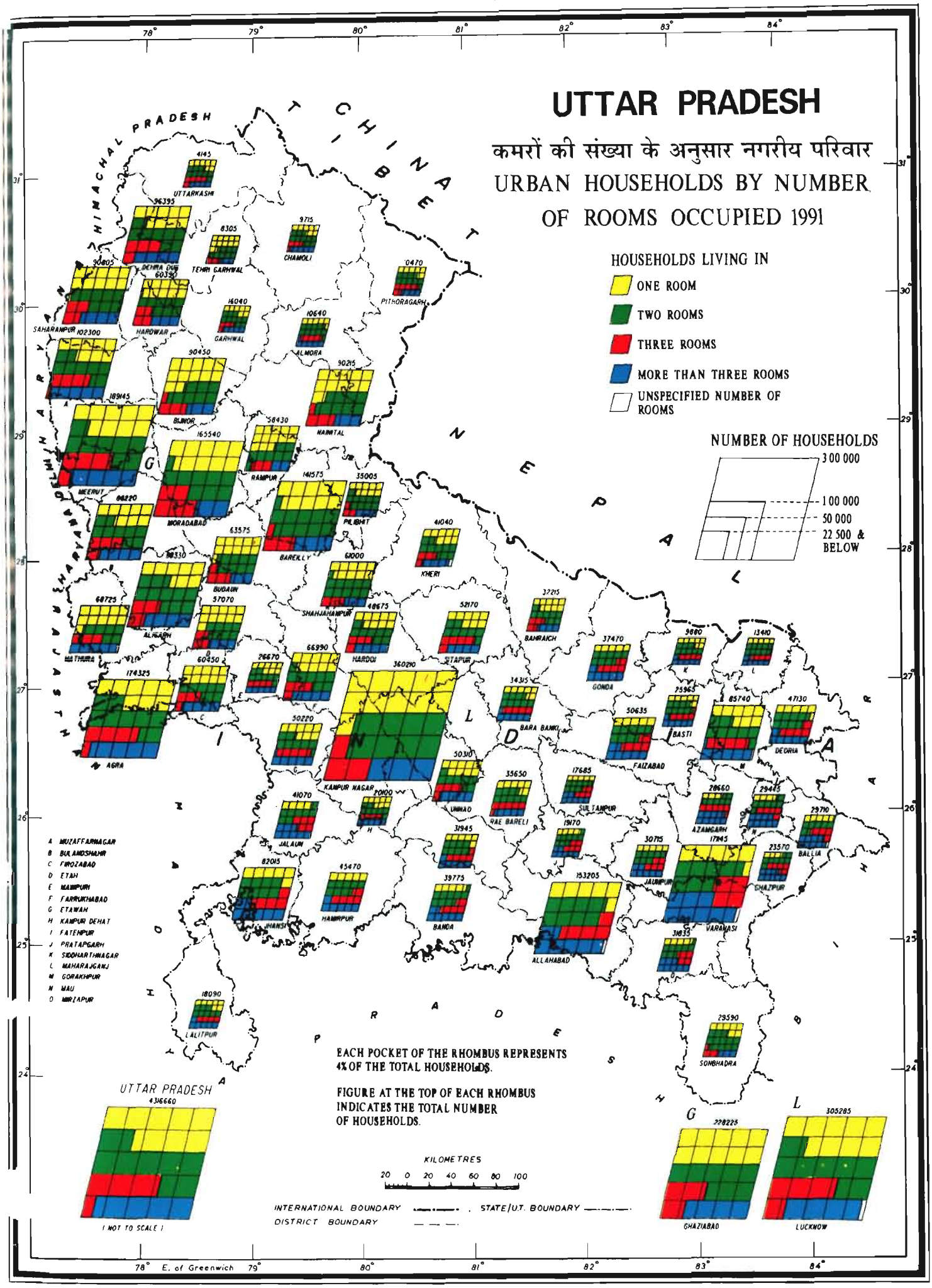
The number of districts having proportion of urban households living in one room higher than the state average (34 45) is 22. Majority of such district (15) are situated in Western U.P Remaining districts belong to Central U P. (4) Himalayan region (2) and one in Eastern U P Rampur has the highest percentage (51.14) of one room dwellers in the state Others few districts in this sequence are Bijnor (46 79), Tehri Garhwal (45 09), Nainital (44 61), Etah (44 45), Kanpur Nagar (42 52), Mathura (42 44) and Budaun (42 19) etc It is observed that more than fifty per cent districts (33) of the state have more than 30 per cent households living in one room This facts indicates housing problem in the urban areas

Households living in two rooms in urban areas have the maximum percentage (more than state average 33 06) in 30 districts These are distributed in Western U P (9), Eastern U P (8), Himalayan region (6), Central U P (5) and Bundelkhand region (2) Pilibhit claims the maximum percentage (42 07) of urban households living in two rooms followed by Shahajahanpur (41 75), Garhwal (41 12), Aligarh (41.04), Chamoli (39 78), Almora (39 61) and Bareilly (39.58) etc

The percentage of urban households occupying three rooms accommodation is not prominent in any district but it has some strength in the districts of Azamgarh (23 08), Pithoragarh (22 49), Ghazipur (22 32), Hamirpur (22.26) and Rae Bareli (22 02) etc

The districts of Azamgarh (38 36) and Mau (34 54) have the highest percentages of households living in more than three rooms in urban areas Some other notable districts in this category are Ghazipur (33 35), Ballia (33.34), Jalaun (31 20), Varanasi (31 07) and Mirzapur (31 71)

The proportion of urban households with no exclusive room is 0 5 per cent in all the districts while urban households with unspecified number of households claim more than one per cent in the districts of Kheri (1 84)m Ballia (1 53), Varanasi (1 40), Allahabad (1 22) and Gorakhpur (1 21)


UTTAR PRADESH
कमरों की संख्या के अनुसार नगरीय परिवार
URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED 1991
HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
3 00 000
1 00 000
50 000
22 500 & BELOW
HIMACHAL PRADESH
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
CHAMOLI
TEHRI GARHWAL
DEHRA DUN
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
RAMPUR
MORADABAD
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
BUDAUN
KHERI
MATHURA
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
HARDOI
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
AGRA
KANPUR NAGAR
UNNAO
RAE BARELI
GONDA
BARA BANKI
FAIZABAD
BASTI
DEORIA
KANPUR DEHAT
JALAUN
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
BALLIA
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
A MUZAFFARNAGAR
B BULANDSHAHR
C FIROZABAD
D ETAH
E MAINPURI
F FARRUKHABAD
G ETAWAH
H KANPUR DEHAT
I FATEHPUR
J PRATAPGARH
K SIDDHARTHNAGAR
L MAHARAJGANJ
M GORAKHPUR
N MAU
O MIRZAPUR
EACH POCKET OF THE RHOMBUS REPRESENTS 4% OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS.
FIGURE AT THE TOP OF EACH RHOMBUS INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.
UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
(NOT TO SCALE)
GHAZIABAD
LUCKNOW
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°

MAP 112

PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map shows the distribution of rural households according to their size (number of persons) in each district of the state

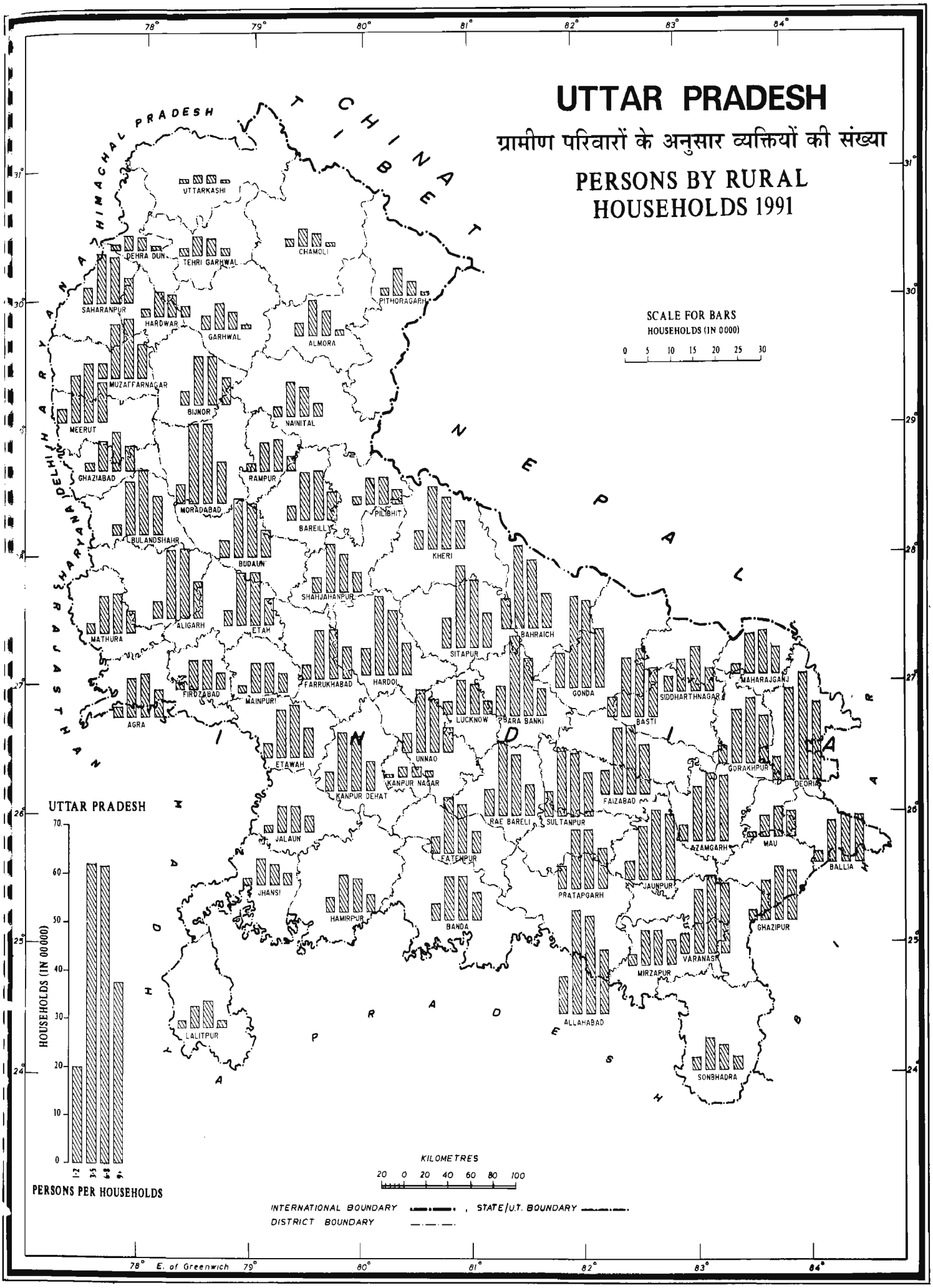
Households are classified in four categories according to number of persons living therein, i e , households having number of persons 1-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9+ in rural areas for each district Four bars have been drawn in each district representing the above mentioned categories of households

During the 1991 census 18 09 million households were enumerated of which 34 18 per cent had 3-5 persons, 33 99 per cent 6-8 persons and 20 77 per cent had more than 9 persons whereas the percentage of households having 1-2 member was only 11 06 per cent at the state level These percentages are clearly reflect that households having 1-2 persons (small families) are the minimum in the state. Mau district has recorded the minimum proportion (6 02 per cent) of rural households having 1-2 persons followed by Ballia (6 60), Ghazipur (6 70), Azamgarh (7.22), Deoria (7.60) whereas the districts of Garhwal (21 94), Chamoli (18 07), Uttarkashi (17 62), Tehri Garhwal (17 23) represent higher proportion The map clearly show that the proportion of rural households having 1-2 persons is higher in Himalayan region in comparison to other part of the state

The proportion of rural households having 3-5 persons is visible more than 35 per cent in 28 districts of the state Entire Himalayan region, 8 districts of Central U P., 6 of Western U P and three each in Bundelkhand region and Eastern U P. fall under this category However, the highest percentage (48.22) is recorded in Pithoragarh and lowest in Ballia district (25 82).

Lalitpur district has recorded the highest proportion (48 77 per cent) in the category of rural households having 6-8 persons in the state while Garhwal stands at bottom with only 28 37 per cent However, the highest number of households of this category is recorded in Deoria district (2,23,290) followed by Allahabad (2,05,840), Gonda (1,79,730) and Moradabad (1,65,665)

The proportion of rural households having big family size (more than 9 persons) is higher in Eastern Uttar Pradesh in comparison to other part of the state The maximum percentage is observed in Ballia district (33 50) preceded by Azamgarh (32 42), Ghazipur (32 05), Mau (31 49), Jaunpur (31 23) and Varanasi (30 78).


UTTAR PRADESH
ग्रामीण परिवारों के अनुसार व्यक्तियों की संख्या
PERSONS BY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS 1991
SCALE FOR BARS
HOUSEHOLDS (IN 0000)
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
UTTAR PRADESH
HOUSEHOLDS (IN 00000)
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
1-2 2-3 3-4 4-
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLDS
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
E. of Greenwich
78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTARKASHI
DEHRA DUN
TEHRI GARHWAL
CHAMOLI
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
MEERUT
GHAZIABAD
RAMPUR
MORADABAD
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
BULANDSHAHR
BUDAUN
KHERI
SHAHJAHANPUR
ALIGARH
ETAH
MATHURA
BAHRAICH
SITAPUR
FIROZABAD
FARRUKHABAD
HARDOI
GONDA
MAINPURI
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
MAHARAJGANJ
AGRA
LUCKNOW
BARA BANKI
BASTI
ETAWAH
UNNAO
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
KANPUR NAGAR
KANPUR DEHAT
FAIZABAD
JALAUN
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
AZAMGARH
MAU
FATEHPUR
BALLIA
JHANSI
PRATAPGARH
JAUNPUR
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
GHAZIPUR
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
LALITPUR
ALLAHABAD
SONBHADRA

MAP 113

PERSONS BY URBAN HOUSEHOLDS 1991

The map depicts the distribution of urban households according to number of persons in each district of the state in 1991.

Households are classified in four categories according to number of persons living therein, i e , households having 1-2 persons, 3-5, 6-8, 9 and more persons in urban areas of each district in the state Four bars are drawn far each district representing above mentioned four categories of households

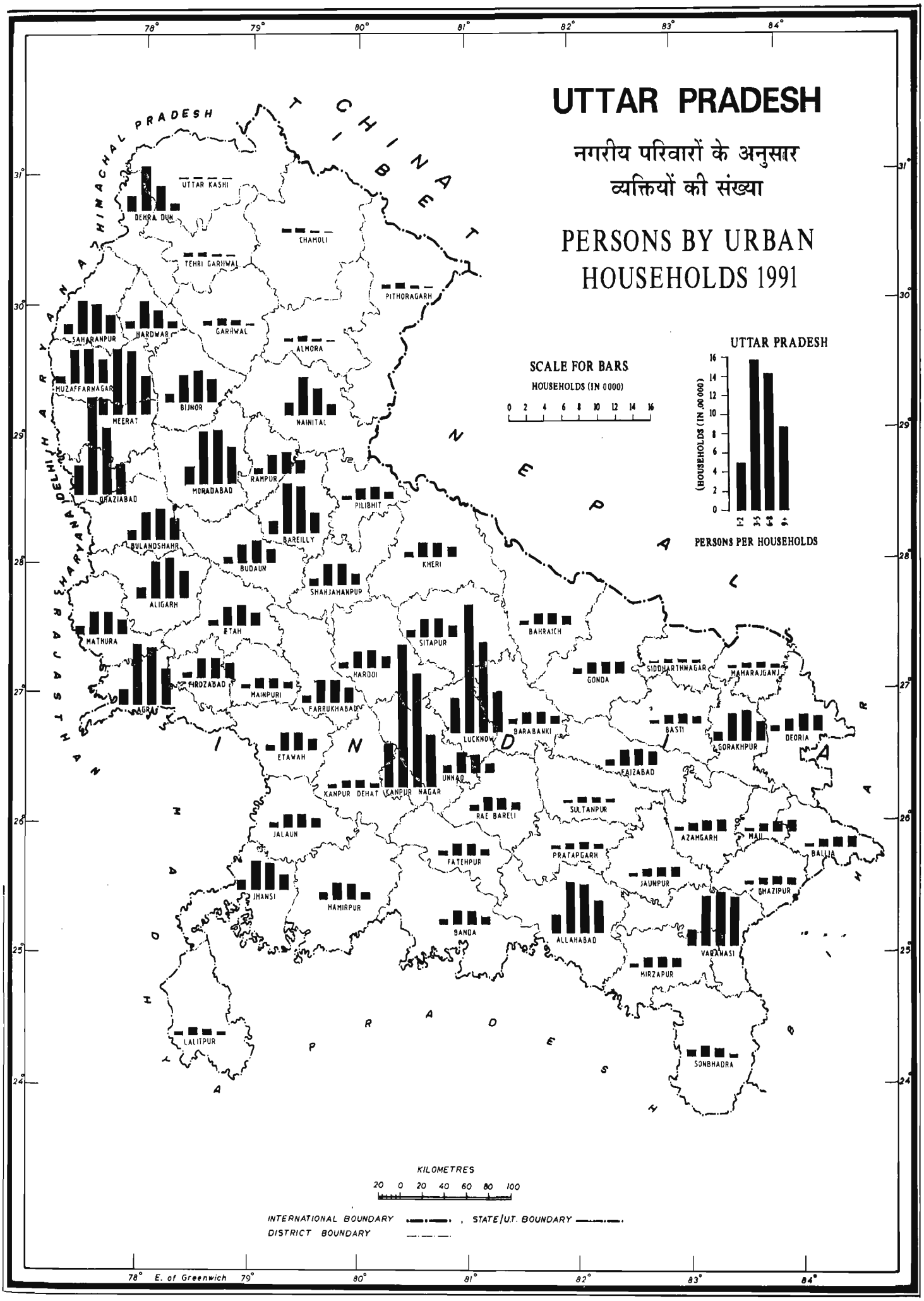
As per 1991 census, there were 4.32 million households in urban areas in the state of which 11 31 per cent had 1-2 persons, 35.93 per cent 2-3 persons and 32 78 per cent had 6-8 persons whereas the percentage of households having nine or more persons was 19 98 per cent at the state level These percentages show that households having 1-2 persons (small families) are the minimum in the state District Kanpur Nagar has the highest number of urban households (45460) having 1-2 persons followed by Lucknow (36145), Ghaziabad (29235), Allahabad (18150), Moradabad (17705) and Meerut (16380). However, in terms of proportion district Tehri Garhwal (37.15) is at the top in this category followed by Chamoli (35 05), Uttarkashi (34 74) and Pithoragarh (28 03) etc

The proportion of urban households of the size having 3-5 persons is recorded higher in the districts of Pithoragarh (49 95), Dehra Dun (48 53) Almora (46.85) and Hardwar (46 59) etc whereas corresponding percentages in the districts of Eastern U P viz , Mau (23 33), Azamgarh (23.41), Ballia (24.08), Deoria (25 14), Ghazipur (25 43) and Jaunpur (26 29) etc is at lower order.

The proportion of urban households having 6-8 persons present uniform pattern (about 30 to 35 per cent) in the plain districts of the state while the districts of Himalayan region have comparatively low percentage Rampur (36 18) and Tehri Garhwal (16 98) districts have the highest and the lowest percentage in the state in this category

Urban households having nine and more persons present comparatively low percentage in the districts of the state The districts of Eastern U P like Mau (36.37), Azamgarh (35 64), Ballia (35.61), Ghazipur (31.18) and Deoria (31 07) stand at the top whereas the districts of Himalayan region such as Chamoli (3 19), Pithoragarh (3 44), Uttarkashi (3 50), Tehri Garhwal (4 39),Almora (6 81) and Garhwal are at the bottom in this category

Map shows comparatively lower bars in all categories in the leading urban population districts like Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad and Bareilly Districts


UTTAR PRADESH
नगरीय परिवारों के अनुसार
व्यक्तियों की संख्या
PERSONS BY URBAN
HOUSEHOLDS 1991
SCALE FOR BARS
HOUSEHOLDS (IN 0000)
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
UTTAR PRADESH
(HOUSEHOLDS (IN ,00 000)
PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLDS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR KASHI
DEHRA DUN
CHAMOLI
TEHRI GARHWAL
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
GARHWAL
ALMORA
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
BIJNOR
NAINITAL
GHAZIABAD
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY
BUDAUN
KHERI
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
MATHURA
ETAH
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
FIROZABAD
MAINPURI
HARDOI
GONDA
SIDDHARTHNAGAR
MAHARAJGANJ
AGRA
FARRUKHABAD
LUCKNOW
BARABANKI
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
ETAWAH
FAIZABAD
KANPUR DEHAT
KANPUR NAGAR
UNNAO
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
JALAUN
AZAMGARH
MAU
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
JAUNPUR
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
LALITPUR
SONBHADRA
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

MAP 114

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1991

The map depicts the number of medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses in each district of the state in 1991

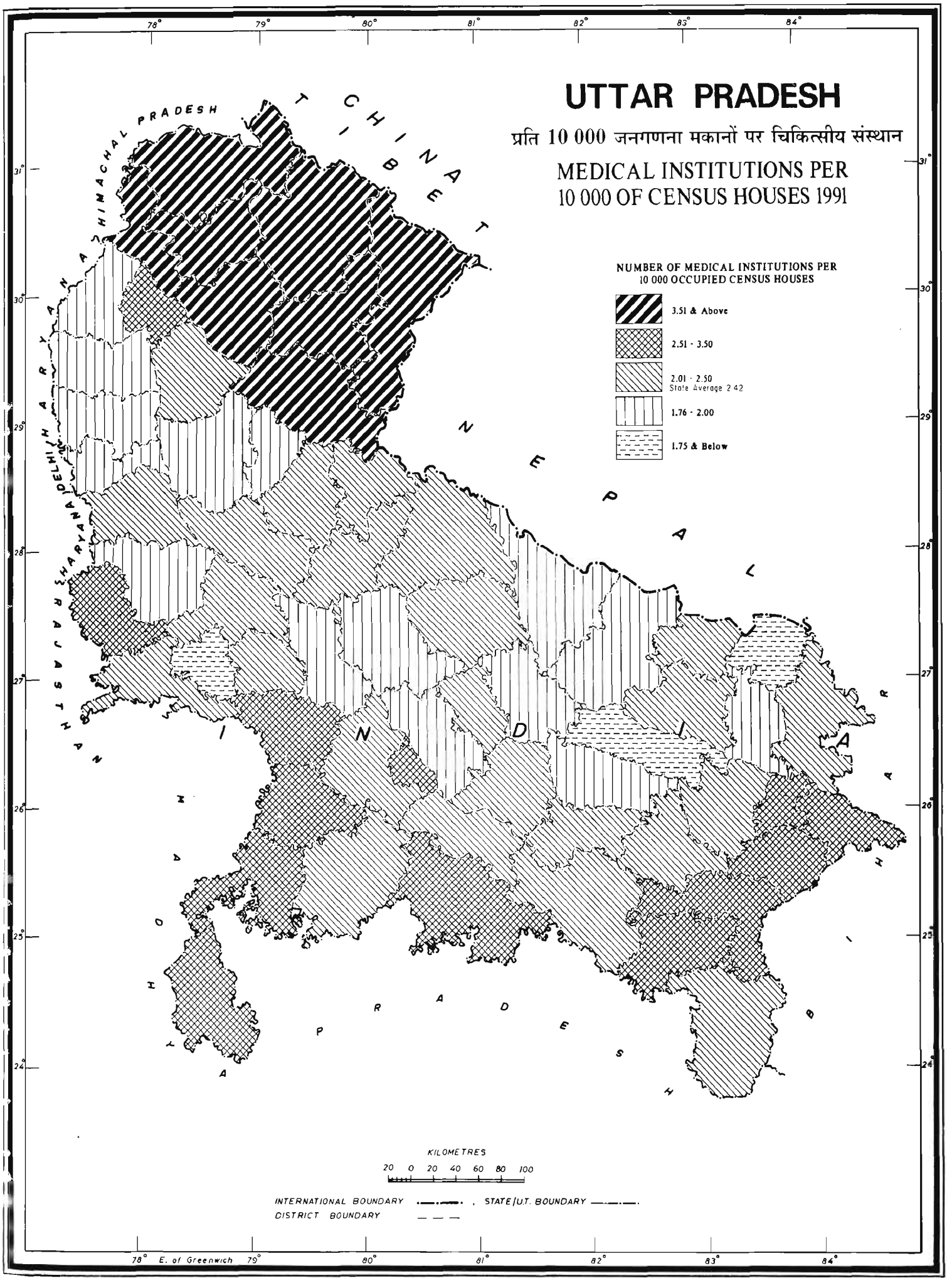
Data for the preparation of this map has been obtained from the office of the Director Medical and Heath, Uttar Pradesh The number of medical institutions (including hospitals, health centres, dispensaries etc) is worked out for per 10,000 occupied census houses for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges The districts falling in each range are shaded according to high to low order of values as shown in the legend of the map

There were 5186 medical institutions in the state to serve 21 41 million occupied census houses in 1991 Thus, at the state level its ratio comes to 2.42 medical institutions for every 10,000 occupied census houses The highest proportion of medical institutions in the range of 3 51 and above is noticed only in hill districts of Himalayan region Uttarkashi has the highest proportion followed by Garhwal (8 61), Chamoli (7 83), Pithoragarh (7 72), Almora (6 63), Tehri Garhwal (6.07), Dehra Dun (5 81) and Nainital (4 94)

The medical institutions in the range of 2 51-3 50 per 10,000 of occupied census houses are witnessed in 13 districts They are distributed in Eastern U P (5), Bundelkhand region (4), Western U P. (3) and Central U P (1) The districts of Banda (3 35), Lalitpur (3 08), Jhansi and Jalaun (3 03 each) claim the higher proportion of medical institutions in this range while the lowest proportion (2.51) is noticed in Mathura district.

The maximum number of 24 districts are recorded in the range of 2 01-2 50 medical institutions per 10,000 of occupied census houses Out of these, 9 districts lie in Western U P eight in Eastern U P , six in Central U P and one in Bundelkhand region Lucknow (2 48) and Shahajahanpur (2 04) have the highest and the lowest proportion of medical institutions among the districts of this range respectively

Fifteen districts of the state are observed in the range of 1 76-2 00 medical institutions for ten thousand occupied census houses whereas only three districts fall in the range of 1 75 and below It may be seen from the map that the distribution of medical facility is not uniform in the state The Western part has comparatively less proportion than the rest of the state The number of such Centres is maximum in the districts of Allahabad (178) followed by Varanasi (166), Deoria (145) Nainital (127), Garhwal (120), Moradabad (118) and Lucknow (115) but the ratio per 10,000 occupied census houses come to 2 30 in case of Allahabad, 2 70 for Varanasi, 2 48 for Lucknow, 2 23 for Deoria, 1 95 for Moradabad, 8 61 for Garhwal and 4 94 for Nainital (as stated above)


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रति 10 000 जनगणना मकानों पर चिकित्सीय संस्थान
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER
10 000 OF CENSUS HOUSES 1991
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER
10 000 OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES
3.51 & Above
2.51 - 3.50
2.01 - 2.50
State Average 2.42
1.76 - 2.00
1.75 & Below
CHINA
TIBET
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 115

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1991

The map represents the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district in 1991 The data of hospital beds have been compiled from Medical and Health department of Uttar Pradesh

The proportion of hospital beds is worked out on the basis of per 100,000 of population for each district and arranged into five suitable ranges The districts falling in each range are shaded from high to low grades of hatchings as shown in the legend of the map

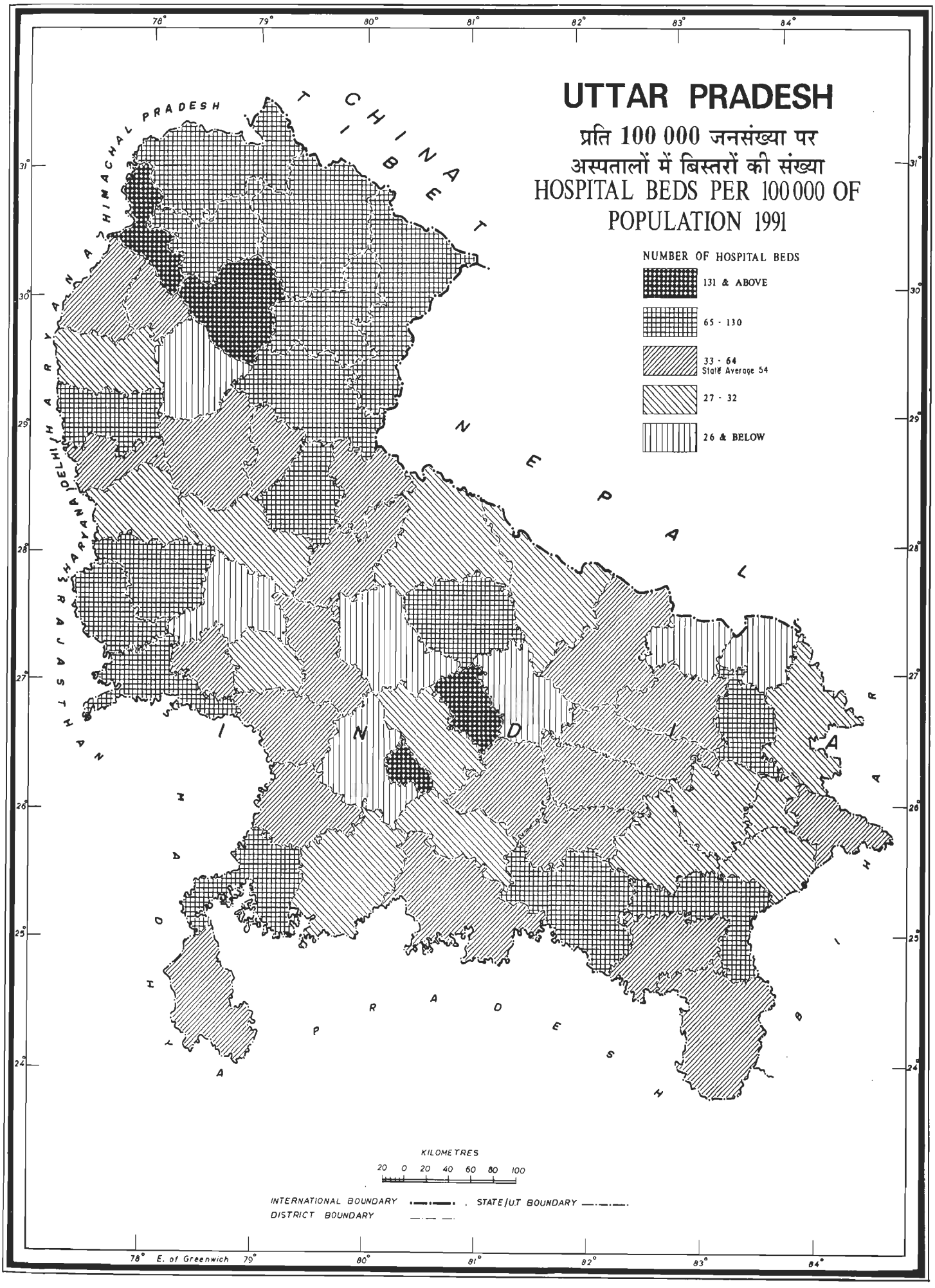
There were 74,450 hospital beds in the state in 1991 and for every 100,000 of population its ratio comes to 54 only Generally, the hill districts and comparatively more urbanised districts represent higher proportion in number of hospital beds The highest number of beds in the range of 131 and above per 100,000 of population has been recorded in only four districts Of these two districts each are situated in Himalayan region and Central U P Kanpur Nagar district has the highest number of 188 beds per 100,000 of population followed by Lucknow (177), Dehra Dun (161) and Garhwal (138)

The number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the range of 65-130 has been recorded in 16 districts of which six districts are in Himalayan region, five in Western U P three in Eastern U P and one each in Central U.P. and Bundelkhand region Jhansi (130) and Tehri Garhwal (65) have the highest and the lowest number of beds per 100,000 of population among the districts of this range respectively

The maximum number of 22 districts are observed in the range of 33-64 hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the state These districts are distributed in Western U P (10), Eastern U P (9) and Bundelkhand region (3) Hardwar district claims the highest proportion (61) of hospital beds followed by Saharanpur (53) and Lalitpur (48) while lower proportion are witnessed in the districts of Gonda (33), Pilibhit (34), Etawah and Moradabad (35 each) in the stated range

The hospital beds in the range of 27-32 per 100,000 of population are witnessed in 14 districts These are situated in Eastern U P (6), Western U P (4), Central U P (3) and one in Bundelkhand region Azamgarh and Budaun (31 each) represent the highest proportion of hospital beds among them whereas the districts of Mainpuri, Unnao and Deoria (27 each) have the lowest proportion

The lowest number of hospital beds in the range of 26 and below may be noted in 7 districts only Maharajganj district claims the lowest number of 11 hospital beds per 100,000 of population followed by Kanpur Dehat (17), Bara Banki (20), Hardoi (21), Siddharthnagar (22), Bijnor (25) and Etah (26)


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रति 100 000 जनसंख्या पर
अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों की संख्या
HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100000 OF POPULATION 1991
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS
131 & ABOVE
65 - 130
33 - 64
State Average 54
27 - 32
26 & BELOW
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
INDIA
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 116

CHANGE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION 1981-91

The map reveals a change in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in each district of the state during 1981-91

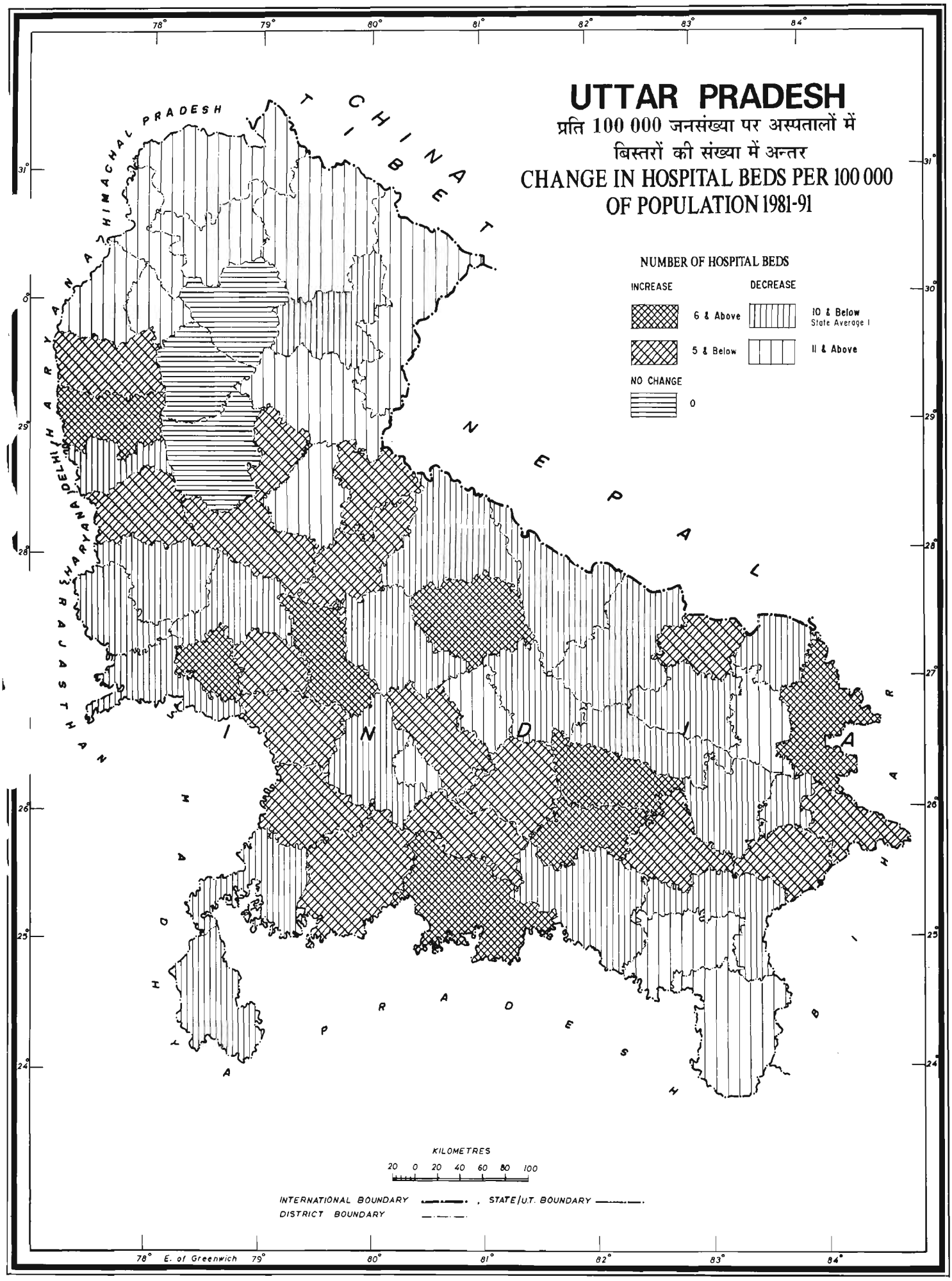
The proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population is worked out for each district in 1981 and 1991 separately. The proportion of hospital beds in 1981 has been subtracted from that of 1991 The data showing increase/ decrease/no change are grouped into five suitable ranges (2 increase, 2 decrease and one no change) All the districts have been shaded as shown in the legend of the map.

There were 60815 hospital beds in the state in 1981 which increased to 74450 in 1991 These proportion of hospital beds per 100,000 of population is 55 for 1981 and 54 in 1991, thereby, showing a decrease of one hospital beds per 100,000 of population during the last decade There are 25 districts of the state which show increase in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during 1981-91 while 35 district represent decrease and only three districts (Garhwal, Bijnor and Moradabad) of the state retain the position of 1981

The highest increase in number of hospital beds in the range of 6 and above per 100,000 of population is observed in 8 districts of the state Out of these, two districts each lie in Western and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and one each in Central U P. and Bundelkhand region The highest increase in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population is noticed in Meerut district (21) followed by Firozabad (14), Banda (11), Deoria (10), Sitapur (9), Farrukhabad (8), Pratapgarh (7) and Sultanpur (6).

The increase in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population in the range of 5 and below is recorded in 17 districts These districts are distributed in Western U ,P (8), Eastern U P (4), Central U.P (3) and Bundelkhand region (2). Muzaffarnagar and Rampur (5 each) districts have recorded the highest increase while the districts of Pilibhit, Rae Bareli and Jaunpur (one each) show the lowest increase of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during last decad among the districts in the stated range. The map also presents the decrease in hospital beds per 100,000 of population i 35 districts of the state during 1981-91 The decrease in the range of 10 and below is observed in 21 districts Out these, nine districts are situated in Eastern U.P, five in Western U P, four in Central U P., two in Bundelkhand regic and one in Himalayan region Almora, Kheri and Lalitpur districts have recorded the minimum decrease (1) while Varanasi district shows the maximum decrease in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population among the districts of this category.

The maximum decrease of hospital beds in the range of 11 and above is noticed in 14 districts These districts are situated in Himalayan region (6), three each in Eastern and Western U.P. and two in Central U.P The districts of Uttarkashi (66), Dehra Dun (64), Chamoli (56), Kanpur Nagar (44), Nainital (42) and Pithoragarh (40) have recorded the maximum decrease in number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population during last decade in the state.


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रति 100 000 जनसंख्या पर अस्पतालों में
बिस्तरों की संख्या में अन्तर
CHANGE IN HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100 000
OF POPULATION 1981-91
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS
INCREASE
DECREASE
6 & Above
10 & Below
State Average I
5 & Below
11 & Above
NO CHANGE
0
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T. BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

MAP 117

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 POPULATION 1991

The map represents the number of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of population in each district of the state in 1991

The information used for the preparation of this map has been obtained from the data published by the Director Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh The proportion of Primary Health Centres has been worked out on the basis of per 100,000 of population for each district These proportions are grouped into five ranges and shaded from high to low order of values by charopleth technique

There were 3175 primary health centres in the state for a population of 139 11 million in 1991 Thus, there were 2.28 centres for per 100,000 population at the state level The highest proportion in the range of 3 01 and above is noticed in 8 districts of the state Almora district has the highest proportion (4 78) of primary health centres followed by Nainital (4 74), Banda (4 03), Jalaun (3 61), Lalitpur (3 46), Siddharthnagar (3 34), Basti and Hamirpur (3 07 each)

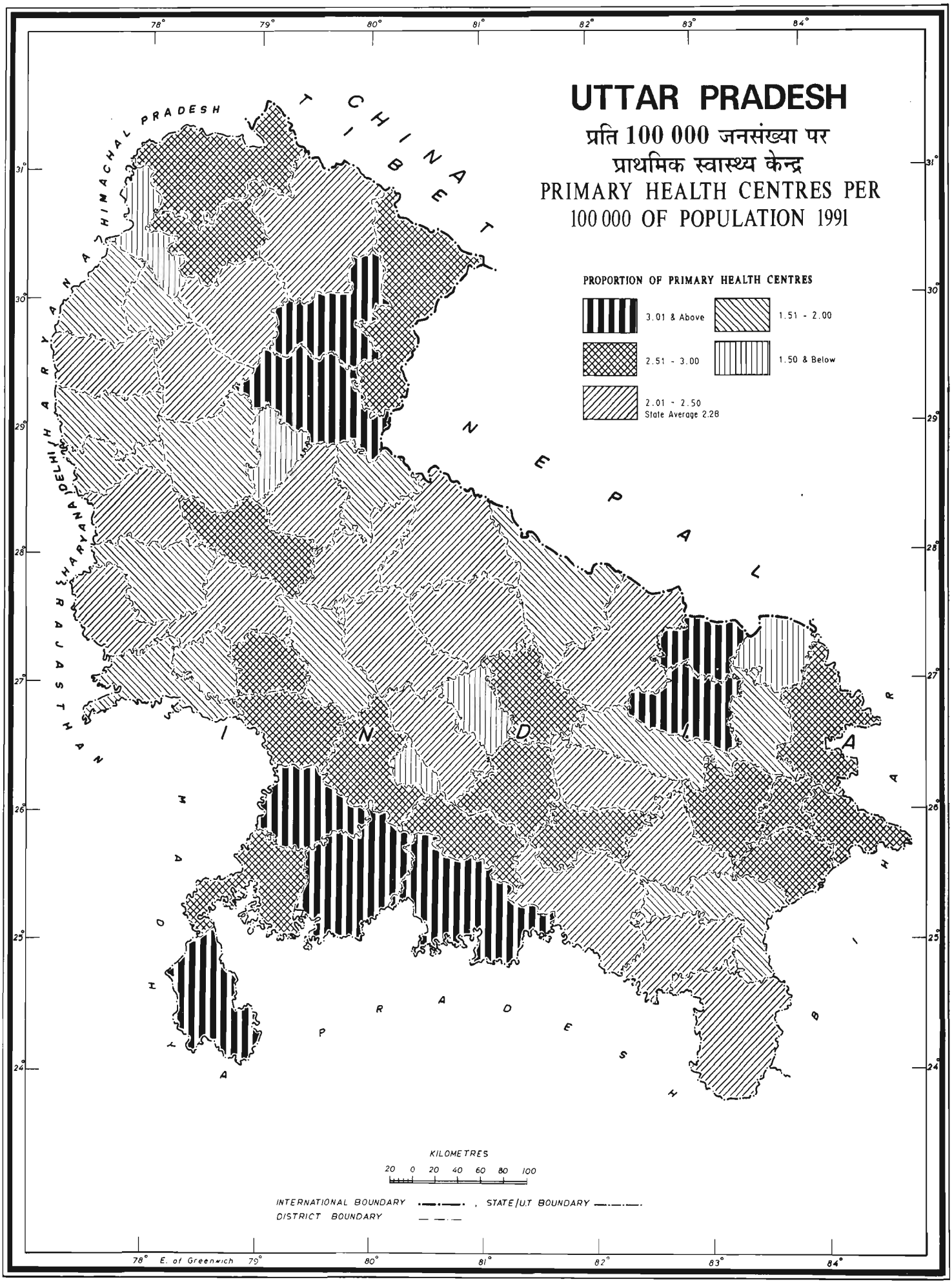
The proportion of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in the range of 2 51-3 00 has been recorded in 17 districts of which six districts are from Eastern U P four in Central U P, three each in Himalayan region and Western U P and one in Bundelkhand region Jhansi (2 94) and Ballia (2 52) have respectively the highest and the lowest proportion of primary health centres per 100,000 of population among the districts of this range

The maximum number of 19 districts are observed in the range of 2 01-2 50 primary health centres per 100,000 of population These districts are distributed in Western U P (7), Eastern U P (6), Central U P (4) and Himalayan region (2). Unnao (2 50) has recorded the highest proportion while Muzaffarnagar shows the lowest proportion of primary health centres among the districts in the stated range

Fourteen districts of the state are observed in the range of 1 51-2 00 primary health centres for a population of one lakh Maximum number (10) of these districts may be seen in Western U P. Remaining four districts are from Eastern U P The districts having highest and the lowest ratio of primary health centres in this range are Ghaziabad (2 00) and Moradabad (1 53) respectively

Five districts fall in the lowest range where the facility of primary health centres per lakh persons is in the range of 1 50 and below These districts are Kanpur Nagar (0 45), Lucknow (1 23), Dehra Dun (1 27), Rampur (1 40) and Mahrajganj (1 49)

The highest number of 124 primary health centres is observed in Deoria district followed by Allahabad (103), Varanasi (96) etc while the lowest number (7) is noticed in Uttarkashi district


UTTAR PRADESH
प्रति 100 000 जनसंख्या पर
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER
100 000 OF POPULATION 1991
PROPORTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES
3.01 & Above
1.51 - 2.00
2.51 - 3.00
1.50 & Below
2.01 - 2.50
State Average 2.28
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
KILOMETRES
20 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE/U.T BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
78° E. of Greenwich

Appendix-I

Table showing the Jurisdiction changes during 1981-91 Census

Name of District	Area effected by the change	Gazette Notification No.
1	2	3
Garhwal	Rudra Prayag T A. and 39 villages of Pauri Tahsil transferred to Chamoli District	5-2(43)(1)/85-(39)R-5 dt 30 09.1989
Bijnor	25 villages of Najibabad Tahsil transfered to newly created district of Hardwar	5-4(1)/72-(121)-R-5 dated 16 12 1988
Muzaffar Nagar	53 villages of Muzaffarnagar tahsil transfered to newly created district of Hardwar.	-do-
Saharanpur	Whole tahsil of Roorkee transferred to new district of Hardwar.	-do-
Hardwar	The district formed by transferring 25 villages of Najibabad tahsil of Bijnor district 53 villages of Muzaffarnagar district and whole tahsil of Roorkee of Saharanpur district.	-do-
Basti	Except 192 villages of Domariyaganj tahsil, 280 villages of Bansi tahsil, tahsil Domariyaganj and Bansi along with whole tahsil of Naugarh transferred from distt Basti to newly formed Siddharthnagar distt.	(I)5-4(4)/76(135)R-5 dated 28 12 1988 (II)5-4(4)/76(135)R-5(A) dated 16 12 1988
Siddharthnagar	The district created by Domariyaganj tahsil except 192 villages, Bansi tahsil except 280 villages and whole tahsil Naugarh of Basti district.	(III)5-4(4)/76(135)R-5(B), dated 23 12.1988
Gorakhpur	Except 142 villages of Pharenda tahsil, tahsil Pharenda and whole tahsil of Mahrajganj transferred to newly created Mahrajganj district	5-2(2)/86-243 R-5 dated 21 08 1987
Mahrajganj	Created by the merging of Pharenda tahsil excluding 142 villages and whole tahsil of Mahrajganj from Gorakhpur district	-do-
Ballia	174 villages of Rasra tahsil transferred from Ballia to newly created Mau district	5-4(11)/81(172)R-5(B) dated 16 11.1988
Azamgarh	Except 356 villages and 2 towns of Muhammadabad tahsil, Maunath Bhanjan MB, Khairabad CT and Muhammadabad TA and whole tahsil of Ghosi transferred from Azamgarh to newly created Mau district.	5-4(11)/81(172)R-5(A) dated 16.11 1988
Mau	The district is created by transferring of 174 villages of Rasra tahsil of Ballia distt Excepting 356 villages and two towns of Muhammadabad tahsil of Azamgarh, Maunath Bhanjan MB, Khairabad CT, Muhammadabad TA & whole tahsil Ghosi of Azamgarh district	5-4(11)/81(172)R-5(B) dated 16.11.1988
Kanpur Nagar	The district is created by transferring whole of Kanpur tahsil of Kanpur district	5-4(6)/76(144)R-5 dated 14 04.1981
Kanpur Dehat	Except Kanpur tahsil of Kanpur distt. Has emerged as district of Kanpur Dehat	-do-
Mirzapur	Whole of tahsils Robertsganj and Dudhi transferred to newly formed district Sonbhadra	5-4(30)(1)/85-138 R-5 dated 02 03 1989

Table showing the Jurisdiction changes during 1981-91 Census *(Concld)*

Name of District	Area effected by the change	Gazette Notification No.
1	2	3
Sonbhadra	Newly formed by transferring whole tahsils of Robertsganj and Dudhi from Mirzapur district.	-do-
Agra	66 villages and Tundla UA of Etmadpur tahsil and whole tahsil of Firozabad transferred from Agra to newly formed Firozabad district.	5-4(4)/81-64(C)-R-5 dated 04 02.1989
Mainpuri	Whole tahsils of Jasrana and Shikohabad transferred from distt Mainpuri to newly created Firozabad distt.	-do-
Firozabad	Newly created by 66 villages and Tundla UA of Etamadpur tahsil and whole tahsil of Firozabad of Agra district and whole tahsil of Jasrana and Shikohabad of Mainpuri District	-do-
Chamoli	39 villages of Pauri tahsil and Rudraprayag TA of Garhwal distt. Transferred to Chamoli district	5-2(43)(1)/85-(39)R-5 dated 30 09 1989
Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr	During 1981-91, 18 villages of Ballabgarh tahsil of Faridabad distt of Haryana State have been transferred to U P	4-2(2)/81(247) dated 15.09.1983

Other major territorial changes were effected in the districts of Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Hardwar, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Etah, Bareilly, Kheri, Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Kanpur Dehat, Banda, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Barabanki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Siddharthnagar, Basti, Mahrajganj, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur where 52 new tahsils were created during 1981-91 These changes along with the year of change and the number villages towns transfered given in the table below.

Transferred to Tahsil	Transferred from Tahsil	No. of Village/ Town/Forest	Year
1	2	3	4
1 Tharali (Chamoli)	Karanprayag	319 Villages	1989
2 Rudraprayag (Chamoli)	Chamoli	53 Villages	1989
	Karnaprayag	23 Villages	1989
	Ukhimath	79 Villages	1989
	Pauri (Garhwal)	39 and 1 Town	1989
3 Narendranagar(Tehri Garhwal)	Deveprayag	213 Vill., 3 Forest Vill., 2 Town	1989
4 Thalisen (Garhwal)	Pauri	435 Villages	1989
5 Dhumakjot (Garhwal)	Lansdown	348 Villages	1989
6 Gangolihat (Pithoragarh)	Pithoragarh villages & 1 Forest Vill	332 (Including 5 new	1989
7 Bhikiasoin (Almora)	Ranikhet	640 Villages	1987
8 Kosyan Kutauli (Nainital)	Nainital	193 Vill & 5 Forest Vill.	1989
9 Dhari (Nainital)	Nainital	159 Vill. & 6 Forest Vill	1989

(Contd)

Transferred to Tahsil	Transferred from Tahsil	No. of Village/ Town/Forest	Year
1	2	3	4
10 Chandpur (Bijnor)	Bijnor	289 Villages & 1 Town	1986
	Dhampur	201 Villages & 2 Towns	1986
11 Hardwar	Roorkee(Shaharanpur) Vill & 2 Towns	109 Villages & 3 Forest	1984
	Najibabad (Bijnor)	25 Villages & 2 Forest Vill.	1984
12 Laksar	Roorkke	112 Villages	1989
	Muzaffarnagar	53 Villages	1989
13 Chandausi (Moradabad)	Bilari	109 Vill & 2 Towns	1989
	Sambhal	129 Vill & 1 Town	1989
14 Dhanaura (Moradabad)	Hasanpur	313 Vill. & 2 Towns	1989
	Amroha	31 Villages	1989
15 Behat (Saharaqnpur)	Saharanpur	330 Vill. & 1 Forest Vill.	1990
16 Modinagar (Ghaziabad)	Ghaziabad	95 Vill & 4 Towns	1989
	Hapur	34 Vill. & 1 Town	1989
17 Siana (Bulandshahr)	Bulandshahr	81 Vill & 3 Towns	1989
	Anupshahr	117 Vill. & 1 Town	1989
18 Patiyali (Etah)	Kasganj	97 Vill. & 2 Towns	1984
	Aliganj	196 Vill. & 3 Towns	1984
19 Meerganj (Bareilly)	Bareilly	200 Vill & 3 Towns	1989
20 Gola-Gokarannath (Kheri)	Mohammadi	125 Vill. & 1 Town	1989
	Lakhimpur	198 Vill. &5 Forest Vill & 1 Town	1989
21 Laharpur (Sitapur)	Sitapur	160 Vill. & 1 Town	1989
	Biswan	166 Vill. & 1 Town	1989
22 Lalganj (Rae Bareli)	Dalmau	352 Vill & 1 Town	1984
23 Tiloi (Rae Bareli)	Mahrajganj	161 Villages	1984
	Salon	42 Vill & 1 Town	1984
24 Rasulabad (Kampur Dehat)	Derapur	102 Villages	1988
	Akbarpur	20 Villages	1988
	Bilhaur	56 Villages	1988
25 Atarra (Banda)	Baberu	29 Vill. & 2 Towns	1989
	Naraini	103 Vill & 1 Town	1989
26 Lalganj Ajhara (Pratapgarh)	Pratapgarh	252 Villages	1987
	Kunda	194 Villages	1987
27 Bara (Allahabad)	Karchhana	325 Vill & 1 Town	1980
28 Tulsipur (Gonda)	Balrampur	382 Vill & 4 Forest Vill. & 2 Towns	1987

(Contd)

Transferred to Tahsil	Transferred from Tahsil	No. of Village/ Town/Forest	Year
1	2	3	4
29 Colonelganj (Gonda)	Tarabganj	199 Vill & 1 Town	1987
	Gonda	188 Vill & 1 Town	1987
30 Mankapur (Gonda)	Utraula	478 Vill & 2 Forest Vill & 1 Town	1987
31 Ramnagar (Bara Banki)	Fatehpur	285 Vill & 1 Town	1989
32 Rudauli (Bara Banki)	Ramsanchighat	267 Vill & 1 Town	1989
33 Jalalpur (Faizabad)	Akbarpur	312 Vill & 1 Town	1989
34 Gauriganj (Sultanpur)	Amethi	66 Villages	1984
	Mushafirkhana	91 Villages	1984
35 Itwa (Siddharthnagar)	Dumariyaganj	460 Villages	1989
36 Bhanpur (Basti)	Basti	258 Villages	1989
	Dumariyaganj	192 Villages	1989
37 Nautanwa (Mahrajganj)	Phurenda (Gorakhpur)	262 Vill & 3 Forest Vill & 1 Town	1987
38 Naichlaul (Maharajganj)	Maharajganj	311 Vill & 2 Forest Vill & 2 Town	1987
39 Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur)	Gorakhpur	359 Villages	1987
40 Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur)	Gorakhpur	216 Vill & 1 Town	1989
41 Khajni (Gorakhpur)	Bansgaon	721 Villages	1987
	Gorakhpur	48 Villages	1987
42 Gola (Gorakhpur)	Bansgaon	713 Vill & 2 Towns	1987
43 Tamkuhiraj (Deoria)	Padrauna	511 Vill & 1 Town	1987
44 Rudrapur (Deoria)	Deoria	238 Vill & 1 Town	1987
45 Maunath Bhanjan (Mau)	Rasra	174 Villages	1987
	Ghosi	144 Vill & 2 Towns	1989
	Muhammadabad	131 Vill & 1 Town	1989
46 Budhanpur (Azamgarh)	Phulpur	515 Villages	1989
47 Badlapur (Jaunpur)	Jaunpur	44 Villages	1989
	Machhlishahr	174 Villages	1989
	Shahganj	191 Villages	1989
48 Bairia (Ballia)	Ballia	109 Villages	1989
	Bansdih	51 Villages	1989
49 Sakaldiha (Varanasi)	Chandauli	494 Villages	1989
50 Bhadohi (Varanasi)	Gyanpur,	486 Vill & 3 Towns	1987
51 Lalganj (Mirzapur)	Mirzapur	432 Villages	1989

(Concld.)

Transferred to Tahsil	Transferred from Tahsil	No. of Village/ Town/Forest	Year
1	2	3	4
52 Marihan (Mirzapur)	Mirzapur	140 Villages	1989
	Chunar	81 Villages	1989
Other Partly Changes			
1 Dadri (Ghaziabad)	Ballabhgarh of Faridabad (Haryana)	4 Villages	1983
2 Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr)	-do-	14 Villages	1983
3 Padrauna (Deoria)	Hata	258 Villages	1987
4 Gorakhpur	Pharenda	142 Villages	1987
5 Azamgarh	Muhammadabad	356 Vill & 2 Towns	1988
6 Muhammadabad Gohna (Mau)	Muhammadabad (Azamgarh)	497 Vill & 2 Towns	1988
7 Jaunpur	Kerakat	55 Villages	1989
	Shahganj	1 Village	1989
8 Shahganj (Jaunpur)	Jaunpur	1 Village	1989
9 Machhlishahr	Mariahu	40 Villages	1989